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COMMANDER FIFTH FLEET  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
FLAGSHIP OF THE COMMANDER

A12-1(1)

Serial: 0664-A

8 NOV 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commander FIFTH Fleet.  
To: Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet.  
Subject: ComFIFTHFleet War Diary for Month of September 1945 -  
Forwarding of.  
Reference: (a) PacFlt 1CL-45.  
Enclosure: (A) War Diary, Commander FIFTH Fleet, 1 - 30  
September 1945.  
1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded in accordance with reference (a).

Copy to:  
CinCPac

RECEIVED 3-6 FILES  
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1. THE RE (C) A12-1  
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R. A. SPRUANCE

Operation Plans - #6-45; 7-45; 8-45; & 9-45 destroyed  
(Sc) files

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

COMMANDER FIFTH FLEET

War Diary

September 1945



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

WAR DIARY

September 1945

General

On 1 September 1945, Commander FIFTH Fleet (Admiral R. A. SPRUANCE) in NEW JERSEY was at BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA, completing plans for the evacuation of Allied prisoners of war (REAMPS) from southwestern JAPAN, and for the landing of occupation troops in the SIXTH Army - FIFTH Fleet area. Plans for the occupation operations in southwestern JAPAN are contained in ComFIFTHFleet OpPlans No. 6, 7, and 8-45 (copies attached as Annexes A, B, and C), all of which were placed in effect on 4 September 1945.

REAMPS (<sup>COVERED</sup>Rescued Allied Military Personnel) from KYUSHU were evacuated through NAGASAKI, while REAMPS from SHIKOKU and southwestern HONSHU were evacuated through WAKAYAMA. These operations proceeded as planned and were completed by 22 September without incident. REAMPS were found in fair condition, with no serious epidemics present in the camps. A total of 11,636 men were recovered from the FIFTH Fleet area.

ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY departed OKINAWA on 13 September for YOKOSUKA, stopping one day enroute at WAKAYAMA to inspect REAMPS evacuation operations in progress there.

ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY arrived YOKOSUKA on 17 September, and on 19 September relieved ComTHIRDFleet and ComNorPac, assuming all tasks and responsibilities for naval operations in Empire waters as assigned in CinCPac and POA OpPlan No. 12-45. See ComFIFTHFleet OpPlan No. 9-45 (copy attached as Annex D).

Minesweeping for both U.S. and Japanese mines preceded all operations in Empire waters. Occupation forces landed at SASEBO on 23 September, at WAKAYAMA and AOMORI on 25 September, and at NAGASAKI on 26 September. Minesweeping continued to clear approaches to KURE and NAGOYA in preparation for further landings.

All times in this diary are zone minus 9.

CinCPac (Fleet Admiral C. W. NIMITZ, USN.) is the immediate superior in command of Commander FIFTH Fleet.

1 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA. The ceremonies for the surrender of JAPAN are scheduled to take place on board the U.S.S. MISSOURI in TOKYO BAY on 2 September. ComGen 20th Air Force scheduled an operation of 600 B-29's as a show of force over the TOKYO BAY



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area during the surrender ceremonies. Ninety B-29's are scheduled to drop supplies at POW camps on HOKKAIDO, HONSHU, SHIKOKU, KYUSHU, KOREA, and MANCHURIA. CominPac ordered additional minesweepers to make exploratory sweeps to assist ComSEVENTHFleet whose minesweepers were delayed by a typhoon. CominPac reported that the above change in plans would probably cause a delay in starting the SASEBO sweep.

2. ComFIFTHFleet broadcast warning of a typhoon at 20° N, 124° E and predicted it would pass 180 miles west of NAHA.

3. CinCPac notified all interested commands that he would close his advanced headquarters as soon as the status of the occupation of JAPAN would permit. CinCPac authorized ComFIFTHFleet to remove the submarine net at BUCKNER BAY.

4. CinCAFPac agreed to give control of all Japanese naval forces to CinCPac as soon as the surrender is accomplished. He agreed to evacuate naval and marine REAMPS through the MARIANAS and stated that he desired to send some Army REAMPS through the MARIANAS also. He agreed to use all available Japanese shipping to repatriate Japanese personnel on by passed Japanese bases.

5. SCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet that assurances of security and assistance had been obtained from the Japanese for a landing in the KANOYA area of an advanced party of 20 men to arrive by plane on 3 September.

2 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.

2. CinCAFPac reported that the urgency of the POW situation in JAPAN indicated necessity of extending evacuation of POW's, now proceeding in the EIGHTH Army zone, to the SIXTH Army - FIFTH Fleet area. The THIRD Fleet - EIGHTH Army evacuation teams were working jointly to remove POW's from all of HONSHU through YOKOHAMA. It was imperative that fleet and Army boundaries be disregarded and evacuation operations be extended to include all HONSHU, KYUSHU, and SHIKOKU.

3. CinCPac established the following policy as naval representative for the Supreme Commander:

(a) All naval vessels and small craft in Japanese waters not needed for transportation or minesweeping will be concentrated in TOKYO BAY or SASEBO.



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(b) Suicide craft within the area of naval jurisdiction will not be destroyed until later directed. Suicide craft outside the area of naval jurisdiction will be destroyed.

(c) Each task fleet commander and ComNorPac will notify CinCPac and SCAP of all Japanese naval or merchant vessels of 100 tons or more under his control.

CinCPac requested SCAP to inform the Japanese of prospective minesweeping in the FIFTH Fleet zone of responsibility. ComFIFTHFleet was directed to advise SCAP when and where pilots were desired for entrance into SASEBO and SHIMABARA KAIWAN.

4. CinCPac advised ComFIFTHFleet that United States submarines were in Japanese waters and would transit TSUSHIMA STRAITS on 3 September enroute to GUAM.

5. Formal surrender of the Imperial Japanese Government, Japanese Imperial General Staff, and all Japanese and Japanese controlled ground forces wherever located was signed on the MISSOURI in TOKYO BAY at 0908(1)-9 2 September 1945. CinCPac hauled down his flag in the SOUTH DAKOTA and departed TOKYO BAY by seaplane for his advanced headquarters at GUAM.

3 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.

2. SCAP requested ComFIFTHFleet to send representatives of his Staff to YOKOHAMA for a conference regarding the early evacuation of Allied prisoners of war in JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet sent the following members of his Staff to the conference: Rear Admiral RAMSEY; Commodore WILLCUTTS, Medical Corps; Captain CURRY; and Colonel WILEY, AUS. SCAP requested that ComTHIRD, FIFTH, and SEVENTH Fleets notify him of the exact date each POW camp was evacuated so that he could discontinue emergency supply drops. CinCAFPac requested that naval forces recovering REAMPS and internees not processed by Army personnel forward the following information to WASHINGTON with copy to CinCAFPac:

POW's : Nation, name, rank, serial number,  
and physical condition;

Civilian personnel : Citizenship, name, age, sex, and  
physical condition.



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He directed that personnel captured in the PHILIPPINE Islands be sent to the PHILIPPINES for processing. ComFIFTHFleet proposed the following plan for relief of Allied POW's in KYUSHU, SHIKOKU, and western HONSHU: Form two evacuation groups consisting of AH's, necessary boats in one LSD and six APD's, trucks and ambulances in LSM's, food in AK; sail groups escorted by DD and preceded by minesweepers through entrance channel; order flag officer in cruiser in command of each group. Landings were planned at KOCHI for SHIKOKU; OMTA and SHIMABARA KAIWAN for KYUSHU and western HONSHU, and at KAGOSHIMA and NAGASAKI for camps in their vicinities. ComGenSIXTH-Army was requested to comment and to send recovery teams to OKINAWA for embarkation.

3. Lifeguard service by the submarine force was terminated today.

4. Service Squadron 6 was detached from the THIRD Fleet and assigned to the operational control of ComServPac with task designation T.G. 16.6.

5. CinCPac issued warning order to ComTHIRDFleet to detach ComFIRSTCarTFPac and direct him to form Task Force 11 on or about 10 September, consisting of ships designated, to proceed to the Atlantic and report to CinCLant for duty. TF 11 will depart TOKYO BAY area enroute to Canal Zone with stops at OKINAWA and PEARL.

6. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that the complement of our carriers should be designed for the primary mission of dealing with opposing naval power and naval air power. Complements suited to cope with the final phase of the war with JAPAN are not criteria on which to base future needs. Our effort should be made to improve performance of VT-VB types with emphasis on combining the functions in a single type. A generous reserve of all types should be available to permit flexibility in forming complements required for missions.

7. The boundary of the Southwest Pacific Area was modified to conform with the international boundaries between U.S. and British zones of responsibility.

8. ComGenSIXTHArmy requested information of minesweeping plans and the dates on which the following ports would be open: KOBE, OSAKA, FUKUOKA, YOKKAICHI, NAGOYA, HIROSHIMA, and KURE.

9. CTF 111 offered to assign one light cruiser and one destroyer for use in the KOBE area under operational control of ComFIFTHFleet. The channel into KAGOSHIMA KAIWAN was cleared and CTU 95.3.81 (minesweeping group) was ready to lead transportation group through the swept channel. This operation was for the purpose of establishing air facilities at KANOYA.



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10. SCAP advised CinCPac that the Japanese had been directed to prepare charts showing full information of swept channels for delivery to representatives of ComFIFTHFleet upon advice of ComFIFTHFleet as to time and place.

4 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.
2. ComFIFTHFleet OpPlans 6, 7, and 8-45 became effective. Arrangements were made through SCAP for Japanese authorities to meet U.S. sweep groups with harbor and mine information and pilots as follows: at KOCHI, 8 September; at SASEBO, 10 September; at WAKAYAMA, 12 September; and at SHIMABARA KAIWAN, 8 September.
3. Rear Admiral M. L. DEYO, USN, assumed command of TF 55. Ships of DesRon 23 were detached from FIFTH Fleet and directed to report to CTF 11 for duty. The 32nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, was substituted for the 3rdMarDiv for the landing in the SASEBO area. The 3rdMarDiv was made available for landing on the CHINA Coast.
4. ComGen 6th Army was advised that minesweeping was now scheduled in the FIFTH Fleet - SIXTH Army area at the following locations: KAGOSHIMA, KOCHI, SHIMABARA KAIWAN, SASEBO, NAGASAKI, WAKAYAMA, YOKKAICHI and NAGOYA. Pressure mines in KOBE-OSAKA, NAGOYA and FUKUOKA waters and difficulties attending their location and destruction prevented an accurate estimate of clearance of these areas. HIROSHIMA would not be accessible before target date of 22 October because of the concentration there of U.S. and Japanese mines.

5 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.
2. CinCPac proposed to extend FIFTH Fleet zone of responsibility to longitude 139° E as provided in his OpPlan 12-45 and requested comment. CinCPac withdrew the 3rdMarDiv from JAPAN Occupation Force, and designated it as the area reserve for the CHINA-KOREA occupational forces. CinCPac gave permission to the following area commanders to discontinue all surface anti-submarine patrols: Commander Western Sea Frontier, Hawaiian Sea Frontier, and Philippine Sea Frontier, Commander MARIANAS, Commander MARSHALLS-GILBERTS area, Commander Naval Operating Base, OKINAWA, and ComSoPac.
3. ComFIFTHFleet requested safe conduct privileges for a Japanese pilot vessel of 800 tons named SAISHU and a 100-ton naval reserve ship to proceed from KAGOSHIMA to SASEBO.

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4. CinCAFPac ordered ten 6th Army POW recovery teams to OKINAWA by air. 8th Army recovery teams were directed to meet them at OKINAWA for briefing.

6 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.
2. The following hospital ships were assigned to Commander FIFTH Fleet by CinCPac: CONSOLATION, HAVEN, SANCTUARY. The Chief of Staff at POW conference at YOKOHAMA made following recommendations for evacuation of ex-POW's: that evacuation planned should be implemented; that our ships be at NAGASAKI and WAKAYAMA not later than 12 September; that the use of British and U.S. CVE's is necessary because of large number of POW's; that there are an estimated 9,000 U.S., 11,000 British, and 100 miscellaneous POW's in the FIFTH Fleet area, of which about 10% require hospitalization. CinCAFPac (ADV) set 13 September as target date for recovery of ex-POW's in 6th Army - FIFTH Fleet area.
3. Commander THIRD Fleet recommended that the shift of FIFTH Fleet zone of responsibility to 139° E be effective at 0500(I)-9, 10 September. ComTHIRDFleet formed TF 11 in accordance with orders from CinCPac, designating Vice Admiral SHERMAN, ComFIRSTCARTFPac as CTF 11.
4. ComFIFTHFleet made available to ComGen 6th Army one LST for 30 days for resupply of his forces at KAGOSHIMA.
5. ComSEVENTHFleet notified commands that the landing date at KEIJO was set at 8 September.

7 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.
2. ComGen10thArmy reported that the flow of Recovered Allied Military Personnel (REAMPS) to OKINAWA was of major proportions. He requested information on availability of surface transportation to MANILA and GUAM.
3. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) advised the Japanese Imperial Government that the United States occupational forces would enter the following areas in JAPAN on the approximate dates indicated: AOMORI, 3 October; HOKKAIDO, 4 October; SASEBO, 22 September; KAGOSHIMA, 26 September; WAKAYAMA, 25 September; YOKKAICHI, 2 October; KURE, 3-13 October, the exact date to be designated by U.S. Army commanders.
4. CTF 56 (Vice Admiral Oldendorf, ComBatRon 1) established WAKA-



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YAMA evacuation group under Rear Admiral DURGIN.

5. ComFIFTHFleet notified CinCPac that he was ready to accept extension of FIFTH Fleet zone of responsibility to 139° E effective 10 September. FIFTH Fleet minesweepers continued clearance of KAGOSHIMA WAN. Other units were moving into position to commence sweeps at KOCHI on 8 September; at SASEBO on 9 September; and in the KII SUIDO on 11 September.

6. Rear Admiral BRIND, RN, in NEWFOUNDLAND with NIZAM reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty and was further ordered to report to CTF 51.

8 September 1945

1. Commander FIFTH Fleet in NEW JERSEY, anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.

2. FIFTH Fleet staff members returned from conference at YOKOHAMA. ComFIFTHFleet made the following recommendation to CinCPac regarding the use of hospital ships for evacuation of REAMPS from the FIFTH Fleet area: HAVEN to be used initially at KAGOSHIMA; CONSOLATION and SANCTUARY at WAKAYAMA; HOPE, now assigned to ComGen 6th Army, to be used initially for the evacuation from NAGASAKI and later from OKINAWA to rear areas if required. Based on British suggestion, ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that British CVE's RULER and SPEAKER be used, one at KAGOSHIMA and one at WAKAYAMA to help evacuate 11,000 British personnel from FIFTH Fleet area. ComFIFTHFleet requested SCAP to make the following arrangements with Japanese officials for REAMP evacuation at NAGASAKI: first, second, and third harbor districts, NAGASAKI KO, be cleared of Japanese shipping by 0800, 12 September; clear DE JIMA area of all personnel except police and officials; make dock areas and mooring available; six pilots to meet U.S. task group and escort them in. Red Cross and Japanese officials to come aboard flagship WICHITA upon arrival. ComFIFTHFleet requested SCAP to make arrangements to have Japanese pilots and 8th Army recovery units meet the WAKAYAMA evacuation group off KII SUIDO at 0600, 11 September.

3. ComFIFTHFleet requested SCAP to make arrangements for Japanese authorities to meet a U.S. minecraft officer at latitude 32-30 N, longitude 132-20 E at 0800(I), 12 September to make preliminary arrangements for sweeping BUNGO SUIDO, IYO NADA, HIROSHIMA WAN, and AKI NADA to commence about 20 September. Minesweeping in KAGOSHIMA KAIWAN was completed today.

4. SCAP notified the Japanese Government that the date of entry into AOMORI would be approximately 27 September and into KURE, approximately 3 October.

5. CinCPac advised SCAP that ComFIFTHFleet would relieve ComTHIRD-Fleet and ComNorPac about 20 September of their areas of responsibility and

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that ComFIFTHFleet would then take control of all naval forces in JAPAN.

6. In accordance with CinCPac's directive, Commander Escort Patrol Group discontinued surface anti-submarine patrols within the OKINAWA area. SCAP reported that Commanding General, Far Eastern Air Force, would assume air surveillance responsibilities west of the 6th - 8th Army boundary effective 0600, 9 September. ComFIFTHFleet directed ComFAirWingONE to extend searches to 139° E, commencing 10 September.

7. ComFIFTHFleet appointed CNOB, OKINAWA, FIFTH Fleet representative in Japanese naval area corresponding to 10th Army area.

8. The Japanese Government requested and were granted permission to operate fishing vessels under 100 tons in KAGOSHIMA KAIWAN.

9 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY at anchor in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.

2. WAKAYAMA Evacuation Group, under ComCruDiv 12, departed OKINAWA for WAKAYAMA. ComFIFTHFleet conferred with ComGen 10 on the subject of moving REAMPS on OKINAWA to the PHILIPPINES and MARIANAS. The lack of transports to move REAMPS expeditiously was a matter of concern. ComFIFTHFleet requested any available transports from ComPhibsPac to assist in their evacuation.

3. CinCPac notified the Pacific Fleet that he expected to close his advance headquarters at GUAM and consolidate all functions of CinCPac and CinCPOA at PEARL HARBOR.

4. ComFAirWingONE was directed to discontinue anti-submarine air patrols operating out of OKINAWA.

5. At 2000 Z, GCT, 9 September, ComFIFTHFleet assumed responsibility for zone east of 139° E.

6. Sweeping in SASEBO area commenced today. Full cooperation was extended by Japanese authorities. Japanese reported the following numbers of ships available to be used for minesweeping: SASEBO area, 6; OSAKA, 2; OMINATO, 4. They requested and were granted authority to mount two machine guns on each for the purpose of destroying mines.

10 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.



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2. NAGASAKI Evacuation Group under ComCruDiv 4 departed OKINAWA for NAGASAKI. 6th Army representatives conferred with ComFIFTHFleet on joint responsibilities for REAMPS. Evacuation of REAMPS on OKINAWA to MANILA in troop-carrying C-46 type aircraft was commenced. Request was made to ComGen 6thArmy for operational control of U.S.S. HOPE to help evacuate REAMPS from NAGASAKI. CinCAFPac (Adv) notified ComGen6thArmy that the OSAKA group of POW camps had been evacuated by the 8th Army, leaving about 3,000 POW's to be recovered through WAKAYAMA. The following REAMPS were handled at OKINAWA today: arrived 1,385 males (four hospitalized), four women and two children; departed by air 1,830 males; hospitalized at OKINAWA, 19 males; on hand OKINAWA not hospitalized, 2,516 males, 5 women and two children.

3. Task Force 11, consisting of ships scheduled to report to Cinc-land for duty, departed OKINAWA en route PEARL HARBOR.

4. Minesweeping at KOCHI and in the SASEBO-NAGASAKI area progressed favorably. Arrangements were made for representatives of the Second Marine Air Wing to proceed to SASEBO and inspect OMURA Airfield. The Japanese Government was notified through SCAP that Com5thPhibFor, Vice Admiral HILL, and ComGen6thArmy, Lieutenant General KRUEGER, would arrive SASEBO 20 September in U.S.S. AUBURN. In addition to compliance with provisions of the surrender terms, the following steps will be taken by the Japanese: move all vessels and small craft in SASEBO KO to OMURU WAN or to EBISH WAN or to boat basin in northeast corner of Inner Harbor; man voice radio circuit for communication between commands afloat and Commander Naval Base; provide transportation and safe conduct for inspection parties. Japanese reported that SASEBO Airfield was in bad condition and that airfield at OMURA would be available for R4D type aircraft by 22 September.

11 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA.

2. Commander in Chief, British Pacific Fleet, arrived BUCKNER BAY in DUKE OF YORK and offered to assist in REAMP evacuation. CTF 111 suggested that RULER and SPEAKER both be used at NAGASAKI as there were more British POW's there and ComFIFTHFleet requested CTF 37 to order both ships to report to Rear Admiral FAHRION at NAGASAKI. WAKAYAMA Evacuation Group arrived WAKAYAMA. ComGen Far Eastern Air Force began air evacuation of REAMPS from OKINAWA to MANILA at the minimum daily rate of 600 persons. ComGen10thArmy informed ComFIFTHFleet that B-29's would be able to supplement C-47's in the moving of REAMPS.

3. CominCh declared all areas to be noncombatant. This applied to control of merchant shipping.

4. Com5thPhibFor recommended that dates for landings at SASEBO



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and WAKAYAMA be confirmed 22 and 25 September, respectively. ComFIFTHFleet confirmed these dates.

5. Upon inspection of OMURA Airfield it was found to be unusable due to soft spots. If the field were dry it would be able to accommodate at most 50 carrier type planes.

6. Minesweeping at SASEBO and KOCHI proceeded satisfactorily according to plan although heavy gear losses were suffered at KOCHI. Minesweeping at WAKAYAMA - KII SUIDO commenced. ComFIFTHFleet requested ComMinPac to have a minesweeper meet NEW JERSEY off KII SUIDO at 7:30(I), 15 September, to escort her to the anchorage at WAKAYAMA.

7. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to order ComBatDiv 5 with TEXAS, ARKANSAS, NEVADA, to report by dispatch to ComTHIRDFleet for duty prior to 17 September. CinCPac directed ComTHIRDFleet to sail the THIRD Fleet to OKINAWA to load personnel for transportation to the United States then sail for PEARL to arrive about 5 October. ComTHIRDFleet was authorized to fly to PEARL and join THIRD Fleet prior to sailing for the West Coast.

8. ComFIFTHFleet disapproved request by ComFAirWing ONE for flight to OMURA on 12 September to prevent interference with REAMP evacuation operations in SASEBO-NAGASAKI area. ComCruDiv 13 was directed to advise ComFAirWing ONE when flight could be made.

9. ComFIFTHFleet requested SCAP to direct the Japanese Government to have minesweepers numbers 1008 and 1216 now at SAEKI report to Commander U.S. minesweepers at KOCHI for duty.

10. CinCPac directed ComSubPac to prepare two large and one small Japanese submarines for sailing to PEARL.

11. Japanese reported all Japanese naval vessels had complied with paragraph 8E, part 2, of directive No. 2. Vessels have about one-quarter crews and sufficient fuel to proceed to ports of concentration. Japanese report progress of demobilization as follows: one-third of the army demobilized; all naval air forces, except ground units, demobilized; navy special attack forces demobilized. The army has 1,561,800 men and the navy 123,500 men not demobilized.

12. Com5thPhibFor requested that Japanese vessels to be transferred to SASEBO be held to a minimum until debarkation of U.S. troops is completed. SCAP directed Japanese Government to delay sailing ships to SASEBO until directed by ComFIFTHFleet.

12 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA



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2. Rear Admiral FAHRION reported that preparations to receive REAMPS at NAGASAKI had been completed and evacuation would begin 13 September. The evacuation plan called for the removal of 1,000 REAMPS per day. Japanese officials had been cooperative in arranging details of evacuation. Preliminary investigation by Commodore WILLCUTTS, Staff, ComFIFTHFleet, found no serious epidemics in camps, although some typhoid and dysentery were found. Information indicates presence of 17 POW camps with 10,223 personnel, and one civilian internee camp with 41 personnel. Admiral FAHRION sent 6th Army recovery teams into the ORIO-YAMATA-IZUKA-IDA area and three teams into the OMUTA area for initial processing and contact of personnel.

3. Report from WAKAYAMA indicated 8th Army recovery teams had evacuated many REAMPS from that area leaving only 3,000 to be removed. Part of recovery force at WAKAYAMA was sent to assist with the heavier load at NAGASAKI.

4. CinCBPF in DUKE OF YORK departed BUCKNER BAY for HONG KONG. HMS SPEAKER and GAMBIA reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty.

5. Minesweeping at SASEBO, WAKAYAMA, and KOCHI progressed satisfactorily. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that Japanese minesweepers be used to assist U.S. sweepers in clearing approaches, anchorage areas, or harbors to be used in landing U.S. forces. Upon completion, Japanese sweepers should be directed to clear KOBE-OSAKA, KURE, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, FUSAN, INLAND SEA, SHIMONOSEKI Straits and other areas necessary for Japanese coastal commerce.

6. ComGen 5th AAF requested that rescue destroyers be kept on the following stations until air-sea rescue service has been established at TOKYO BAY: latitude 29-30 N, longitude 132 E, latitude 32 N, longitude 135 E. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTF 51 to provide the requested destroyers.

7. The Commander Japanese Second Army was notified by SCAP that officials of the 6th Army would arrive WAKAYAMA 18 September to make preliminary arrangements for landing to take place on 25 September.

13 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored in BUCKNER BAY, OKINAWA. At 1300(I), ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY departed BUCKNER BAY for WAKAYAMA, ETA 1030(I) 15 September.

Position: 2000 27-02 N - 129-18 E

2. STRATEGY (AM 308) and DESIGN (AM 219) were directed by CominPac to rendezvous with ComFIFTH Fleet in NEW JERSEY off KII SUIDO 0730(I), 15 September to escort NEW JERSEY through swept channel to WAKAYAMA.



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3. REAMP evacuation at NAGASAKI progressed satisfactorily. 683 REAMPS were moved from camps number 2 and 14; 66 of these were hospital cases. The rest were in good condition. ComCruDiv 4 reported that he expected a transportation shortage by 15 September.

4. At WAKAYAMA preparations were completed to commence evacuation on 14 September. 2,236 REAMPS were expected on 14 September; 390 on 15 September. ComCruDiv 12, in charge of evacuation group, reported that he was informed that only 2,578 REAMPS remain to be evacuated through WAKAYAMA. ComCruDiv 12 was directed to use hospital ships in shuttle trips to OKINAWA but to keep one hospital ship or similar vessel at WAKAYAMA at all times until all REAMPS had been cleared from area. CinCPac directed fleet commanders to discontinue use of hospital ships for processing REAMPS at the earliest practicable time so that these ships could be used for returning casualties to the United States.

5. ComFIFTHFleet granted permission to ComFAirWingONE, subject to the approval of ComSEVENTHFleet, to send two privateers to SHANGHAI to recover FAirWing ONE evacuees.

6. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to ComGen 6th Army that his representative contact ComCruDiv 12, SOPA at WAKAYAMA who had already contacted Japanese representatives, to make arrangements for landing on 25 September.

7. ComCruDiv 4 at NAGASAKI was directed to notify Japanese officials that Rear Admiral DEYO would arrive SASEBO on 16 September to review plans and arrangements for berthing and disposal of Japanese naval and merchant craft.

8. SCAP informed Commander Japanese Second General Army that present plans did not call for occupation of KURE by U.S. naval forces.

14 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY en route OKINAWA to WAKAYAMA.

Positions:	0800	29 - 02 N	132 - 19.5 E
	1200	29 - 36.7 N	133 - 08.2 E
	2000	30-- 59 N	134 - 32 E

2. At NAGASAKI, REAMP evacuation progressed on schedule with 1,508 REAMPS recovered to date. The following camps were evacuated: No. 1, FUKUOKA; No. 4, MOJI; and No. 4, EMUKAI. Most REAMPS were in good physical condition. At WAKAYAMA, the first contingent, a total of 1,350 REAMPS, arrived, were processed, and evacuated. 470 male REAMPS arrived OKINAWA by air and 1,389 male REAMPS departed for MANILA today. 53 male REAMPS remain hospitalized at OKINAWA.



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3. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to relieve ComTHIRDFleet and ComNorPac of their tasks and responsibilities for naval operations in Empire waters at 0000 GCT 20 September.
4. The boundary between the 6th and 8th Armies was changed to place the entire prefecture of NAGANO within the area of the 8th Army.
5. ComFIFTHFleet authorized CTF 55 to reduce the covering force at SASEBO landing as necessary to make ships available for REAMP evacuation.
6. CinCPac directed MIAMI (CL 89) to report to CNOB, OKINAWA, for temporary duty to assist in effecting surrender of positions in the RYUKYUS.
7. ComFIFTHFleet broadcast warning of a typhoon at latitude 13.7 N, longitude 137.9 E. Indications were that the storm would recurve and pass through the area between OKINAWA and FORMOSA.
8. SCAP granted clearance to a Soviet Catalina plane to fly from VLADIVOSTOK to ATSUGI and return.
9. FLTLOSCAP granted permission to Japanese to operate coastal vessels on inter-island routes. Japanese were directed to keep clear of restricted areas and obey orders of U.S. or Allied naval commanders.
10. The Japanese were notified that U.S. 8th Army would occupy AOMORI-OMINATO area beginning 27 September.
11. FLTLOSCAP directed the Japanese to order escort vessels 12, 22, 26 and 40 to report to ComFIFTHFleet for minesweeping duty.

15 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY en route OKINAWA to WAKAYAMA. At 10:30(I), arrived WAKANOURA.
2. At WAKAYAMA, SANCTUARY departed with 1,135 REAMPS and the CABILDO with 249 REAMPS for OKINAWA. HOPPING departed with 139 REAMPS for GUAM. Ships not needed for evacuation of REAMPS were sent to NAGASAKI to assist in that area. Processing of all REAMPS in western HONSHU and SHIKOKU was completed. A total of 2,575 men were received. At NAGASAKI 708 REAMPS from FUKUOKA were evacuated. Combatant ships, MOBILE and SMITH, were used as evacuation transports because of shortage of more suitable types. Condition of REAMPS received today was not as good as previously. Stretcher cases were more serious, chiefly tuberculosis, beri-beri and skin diseases. Total REAMPS evacuated to date is 2,216. Evidence of maltreatment POW's in camps evacuated today will require further investigation.



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3. ComFIFTHFleet cancelled his request to ComGen6thArmy for operational control of the U.S.S. HOPE and reported that his failure to obtain the HOPE to assist in evacuation of REAMPS had required the use of combatant ships which were not suitable for the purpose. During this period, HOPE remained at anchor in BUCKNER BAY.

4. ComFIFTHFleet inspected the evacuation organization at WAKA-NOURA and found evidence of excellent teamwork and high efficiency on the part of the evacuation force, including 6th and 8th Army representatives and Navy units under ComCruDiv 12, assisted by medical units from British ships in the harbor.

5. SCAP reported that 1800 Chinese laborers from coal mines in the OMUTA area armed with 300 rifles had occupied the OMUTA station since 13 September and were looting trains and disrupting communications in the area. Japanese police were unable to handle the situation. SCAP directed ComGen6th Army to send a party to OMUTA to investigate conditions and to disarm Chinese and assemble them in suitable locations to await evacuation.

6. ComCruDiv 4 advised ComFIFTHFleet that channels to NAGASAKI had been cleared and that there were suitable landing beaches for the occupation operation in that area. ComGen V PhibCorps reported to ComGen6thArmy (rear echelon) that the situation appeared favorable to land units of the 2ndMarDiv at NAGASAKI on 23 September.

7. CinCPac advised SCAP that the naval occupation of the KURE area had been postponed because of mines and stated that it would be desirable for U.S. Navy forces to enter that area at such time as the mine hazard had been removed.

8. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to coordinate the repatriation of all Japanese nationals utilizing Japanese naval vessels and crews. Area commanders were directed to report to ComFIFTHFleet, the port or ports in their respective areas and the relative priority thereof through which they intended to evacuate Japanese nationals to JAPAN, and to estimate numbers of personnel involved.

9. In accordance with CinCPac OpPlan 12-45 (Revised), Com5thPhib For reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty.

16 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored at WAKANOURA, HONSHU. At 0800, ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY departed WAKANOURA for YOKOSUKA.

2.	Positions:	1200	33 - 26 N	139 - 54 E
		2000	33 - 41 N	137 - 10 E



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3. At NAGASAKI, 981 REAMPS were evacuated today for a total to date of 3,192. Preliminary investigation indicated that conditions at the Chinese camp were serious. Our officers at the Chinese camp have completed control of the situation. At WAKAYAMA processing of REAMPS was completed and preparations were being made for landing of occupation forces. The departure of the U.S.S. CONSOLATION was delayed to avoid a typhoon.

4. SCAP announced that his headquarters had opened in TOKYO and closed in YOKOHAMA.

5. SCAP announced that the landing scheduled to take place at KOCHI on SHIKOKU would take place at MATSUYAMA instead. Landing date of 25 October remained unchanged.

6. ComCruDiv 13 arrived SASEBO and reported the Japanese very cooperative. Japanese ships were being moved such that prior to 20 September, all larger naval ships and inoperative ships would be in EBISU WAN - small ships in OMURA WAN. The harbor, dry dock area, and repair basin would be cleared. The Japanese reported that all ammunition had been removed from naval vessels in the SASEBO area and troops disembarked. ComGen6thArmy reported that the 2ndMarDiv of the V PhibCorps planned to commence landing at NAGASAKI on 23 September.

7. The Japanese requested permission to resume island passage ferry service in the BONINS between TOKYO, HACHIJU SHIMA, TORI SHIMA, CHICHI JIMA, and HAHU JIMA. FLTLOSCAP recommended that CinCPac approve the request. FLTLOSCAP reported to CinCPac that unless he was otherwise directed he would permit the Japanese to operate various salvage vessels to recover damaged ships in coastal waters. CinCPac concurred with this request but directed that the salvage vessels report to ComFIFTHFleet and conduct salvage under his general direction. CinCPac notified ComSEVENTHFleet that he desired all Japanese naval vessels to operate under ComFIFTHFleet and requested that ComSEVENTHFleet notify ComFIFTHFleet when ships in his area were ready for sea.

8. Minesweeping throughout the FIFTHFleet area progressed satisfactorily.

9. ComFIFTHFleet broadcast that a typhoon was expected to pass close to OKINAWA tonight and took steps to divert ships endangered by the storm.

17 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY en route WAKANOURA to YOKOSUKA. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY arrived YOKOSUKA at 0800.



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2. Conference was held with ComTHIRDFleet, ComNorPac, Chief of Staff, CinCPac, and FLTLOSCAP on arrival, and later with ComGen8thArmy. In the afternoon, inspected naval shore establishments at YOKOSUKA with ComTHIRDFleet.

3. The following REAMPS were handled at OKINAWA: arrived, 10 male; departed, none; on hand, 1,160 male, 22 women and children. At NAGASAKI, 1,048 REAMPS were evacuated for a grand total of 4,150. One REAMP died today on the HAVEN. All evacuation ships were held at NAGASAKI awaiting the passage of a typhoon. Five REAMPS, survivors from the HOUSTON, were interviewed by Vice Admiral OLDENDORF, their former Captain, and reported that there had been 365 survivors from the HOUSTON.

4. At SASEBO, conference was held with the Japanese authorities to inform them of requirements in the occupation of that area. Complete survey was made of the available harbor and shore facilities.

5. Com5thPhibFor requested information from CominPac as to whether or not progress of minesweeping would permit a landing date of 28 September at HIRO WAN.

6. ComGen8thArmy notified interested commands that the target date of the landing of the 81st Division at AOMORI was 26 September.

7. ComFIFTHFleet advised CinCPac that he believed that the number of transport CVE's could be reduced due to the reduction in operation of CVE's.

8. At WAKAYAMA, operations were held up by the passage of the typhoon. Several small craft, LST's and YMS's were aground. The typhoon caused severe damage at OKINAWA. A preliminary report of damage to installations follows: break waters and piers severely damaged; at naval supply depot 140 Mae West type buildings collapsed but were repairable, 100 were destroyed; at the seaplane base, extensive damage was received by camp and ramps but all were repairable; there was no damage to shore-based aircraft; 12 to 14 patrol planes wrecked ashore at CHIMU WAN; damage to seaplane equipment light. A preliminary report of damage to ships at OKINAWA follows: aground - OCELOT; merchant vessels RICHARD OULAHAN, JOHN RAWLINS, JOSEPH HOLT, DE 344, LST's 626 and 823, LCS 771, LCI's 107, 791, 811, 834, LCT 1191, YMS 421, ARD 21, SC's 636, 632, 1049, APC 28, AWDL 32, YMS 459, DREDGE BENSON, LCT 1408. Most of the grounded vessels were resting easily and can be salvaged. YMS's 98 and 472 were reported overdue at UTEN KO. CominPac instigated air and surface search for survivors. LOYALTY (AMc 88) ran aground on a reef about one and one-half miles west of COURISHIMA. All hands were removed by two amphibious trucks. One man was lost overboard. Report of minecraft damaged in typhoon is as follows: operable minecraft retired to westward, and small craft to UNTEN KO to avoid storm; TERROR was damaged in a collision; WEEHAWKEN broke moorings and was fouled by harbor netting - aground in shallow water; HOPKINS struck by a drifting mine. There were heavy losses in small boats and harbor facilities.



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18 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.
2. There were no REAMPS handled at OKINAWA today. At NAGASAKI, evacuation of REAMPS was delayed as a result of the typhoon. SCAP directed interested commands to assemble Chinese REAMPS in present camps awaiting final arrangements for their repatriation. ComTHIRDFleet reported to CinCPac that the evacuation of REAMPS from his area had been completed.
3. At WAKAYAMA, investigation was started into the salvage of ships damaged and aground as a result of typhoon.
4. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to relieve ComTHIRDFleet and ComNorPac at 1500, GCT, 19 September. ComFIFTHFleet published his OpPlan No. 9-45 (copy attached as Annex D) which covers the naval phase of the occupation operation in the former THIRD Fleet, FIFTH Fleet, and NorPac areas, effective on taking over command.
5. ComTHIRDFleet recommended to ComFIFTHFleet that due to the lack of docking facilities, limited fresh provisions in the TOKYO BAY area, and large backlog of freight at ENIWETOK, TG 38.2 proceed to ENIWETOK on 21 September for upkeep. ComTHIRDFleet directed Commander Task Group 30.4 (THIRD Fleet ships scheduled to return to the States and proceed via great circle course to PEARL HARBOR to arrive on 5 October.
6. CNOB OKINAWA, supplemented his typhoon report as follows: 280 LCT's beached, all salvagable but one-third requiring extensive repairs. The following aground but salvagable with major repairs necessary: LST's 534, 936; LCI's 79, 337, 678; SC 1066, YTB 386, YP 289, APL 28, AFD 13, YOG 24, YOGL 13106, YF's 27, 778. The following status of merchant ships: JOHN ROWLINS beached and beyond economical repair; JACK SINGER - No. 5 hold flooded but under control. ComFAirWingONE reported following results of typhoon: 16 aircraft destroyed with replacements necessary; eight aircraft destroyed, replacements not necessary. CTF 52 instigated additional surface search for survivors of YMS's lost in typhoon.

19 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.
2. The handling of REAMPS through OKINAWA was resumed today as



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follows: received 2,674 men, one woman; departed 2,115 men, 21 women and children; on hand 1,731 men, two women and children. At NAGASAKI the evacuation of REAMPS continued. Total of 1,061 were embarked today. Trains were late today because of damage to roadbeds by typhoon. Total evacuation to date - 5,211. ComTHIRDFleet reported to CinCPac that with the sailing of the RESCUE, the evacuation of REAMPS and internees in eastern HONSHU and HOKKAIDO had been completed. 19,000 individuals have been recovered.

3. At WAKAYAMA, transports with occupation troops arrived. A conference was held with Japanese to arrange details of landing. In the NAGASAKI-SASEBO area, surveys preliminary to the landing on 22 September continued.

4. At 1500 GCT today, ComFIFTHFleet relieved ComTHIRDFleet and ComNorPac of all tasks and responsibilities for naval operations in Empire waters as assigned by CinCPac OpPlan 12-45. ComTHIRDFleet directed forces assigned to the THIRD Fleet which were scheduled to remain in the Empire to report to ComFIFTHFleet for duty. CTF 53, formerly CTF 35, reported to ComFIFTHFleet with attached units for duty. CTF 56, with forces formerly assigned to ComNorPac, reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty. CTF 58, formerly CTF 38, reported with attached units to ComFIFTHFleet for duty. ComFIFTHFleet notified Com3rdPhibFor that task force numbers 32,33, and 34 would continue to be used for operations now in progress.

5. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet, effective when TG 58.1 is relieved by TG 58.2 about 10 October, to order CTF 58 with TG 58.1 to proceed by direct route to SAN FRANCISCO, to arrive on or about 25 October, reporting upon departure to ComTHIRDFleet for duty.

6. ComServDiv 104 requested permission to delay the departure of repair ships and tenders from OKINAWA for a minimum of two weeks in order to assist in the salvage and repair of ships damaged by the recent typhoon. Cominpac reported that surface search for survivors of minecraft lost in the typhoon had been negative. Cominpac SOPA OKINAWA, ordered a Court of Inquiry to convene to investigate the loss of YMS's 472, 98, 421, and 341.

7. ComGen8thArmy reported to commands concerned that the 81st Division would land at AOMORI on 25 September instead of on 26 September as originally scheduled.

8. ComGen24thCorps reported that due to the extreme shortage of coal in southern KOREA it was considered impossible to move the 40th Division by rail to FUSAN and to maintain its supply. He requested information as to when FUSAN would be open for approach from the sea.

9. SCAP notified Japanese authority that U.S. Naval forces would occupy KURE at such times as the mine hazards have been removed.

10. Permission was given to Japanese authorities to operate certain vessels in the INLAND Sea on regular passenger service. The Japanese requested



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authority to resume fishing and whaling off the coast of JAPAN.

20 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in USS NEW JERSEY at anchor in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.
2. The following REAMPS were handled at OKINAWA today: arrived 709 male; departed 325 male; on hand 2,115 male, two women and children; on ships in harbor or en route, 5800. Embarkation of REAMPS continued. Total for today, 1400. Grand total to date, 7,223. ComCruDiv 4 reported that an estimated 4,000 REAMPS remained and that he would require CHENANGO, MOBILE, BILOXI, SPEAKER, CAPE GLOUCESTER, SANCTUARY and their escorts to complete evacuation of KYUSHU.
3. In the SASEBO-NAGASAKI area, advance elements of assigned air groups landed at OMURA airfield. Units of the occupation force arrived. Necessary instructions were given the Japanese relative to the entry of the occupation forces. Six Japanese coastal defense vessels fitted out as minesweepers joined U.S. minesweeping units off SASEBO.
4. Read Admiral F. C. DENEBRINK, USN, assumed command of TF 56. ComNorPac departed OMINATO for ADAK. Typhoon damage in northern JAPAN was limited to one PBM damaged beyond repair. CTF 56 held conferences with Japanese officials regarding the administration of the northern HONSHU-HOKKAIDO area.
5. Mine forces are being assembled for the BUNGO SUIDO sweep. Current minesweeping operations in the southwestern JAPAN area progressed satisfactorily.
6. CTF 32, Vice Admiral WILKINSON, reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty with forces assigned TF 32, 33, and 34.
7. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTF 58 to order TG 58.2 to proceed to ENIWETOK, departing TOKYO BAY area 21 September, for unrestricted availability until 7 October.
8. The following organization of Fleet air wings will become effective 30 September. ComFAirWing 1 to SEVENTH Fleet; ComFAirWing 10 to ComPhilSeaFron; ComFAirWing 17 to ComFIFTHFleet; ComFAirWing 18 to ComMARIANAS.
9. ComFIFTHFleet directed CNOB OKINAWA to submit a report to CinC-Pac and to ComFIFTHFleet with recommendations as to changes necessary or desirable in projected base development plans based on recent typhoon experience, peace-time use of base, and reduced availability of construction personnel.



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ComFIFTHFleet stated that he considered it essential that provision be made for security during typhoon weather for boats and small craft which could not be sent to sea.

10. ComGen8thArmy directed ComGen9thCorps to land one regimental combat team at HAKKODATE on 4 October and to expand occupation as rapidly as was considered advisable.

11. Japanese authorities reported that all Japanese naval vessels had been informed not to start movement to TOKYO BAY and SASEBO until ordered by U.S. Naval authorities.

12. ComSEVENTHPhibFor authorized ComPhibGrp 13 to utilize LST's which were transporting the 40th Division to KOREA to repatriate disarmed Japanese troops on the return voyage.

13. CinCPac approved FLTLOSCAP request to grant the Japanese authority to resume fishing subject to the continued concurrence of and adequate surveillance by ComFIFTHFleet.

21 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in USS NEW JERSEY at anchor in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. At NAGASAKI, embarkation of REAMPS continued. 988 were embarked today for a grand total of 8,277.

3. At SASEBO and WAKAYAMA, preparations continued for scheduled landings. All orders to the Japanese were complied with and local authorities were cooperating satisfactorily.

4. ComFIFTHFleet approved request from Com5thPhibFor to use task force and group numbers previously established for his force instead of changing to numbers assigned by ComFIFTHFleet OpPlan No. 9-45.

5. CinCPac requested that Cominch order Rear Admiral BEARY to report to ComFIFTHFleet for duty as Administrator, Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine (short title - SCAJAP).

6. Port Director WAKAYAMA-KOBE-OASAK area was established in USS TANEY at WAKAYAMA.

7. ComGen8thArmy notified interested commands that reconnaissance showed AOMORI to be unsuitable for use as a base due to lack of harbor facilities and shallow water. Reconnaissance was ordered at OTARU and HAKKODATE.



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8. ComGen20thAirForce reported that training flights in JAPAN would begin on 24 September and continue for approximately two weeks with 30 or more aircraft per day dispatched on training missions over JAPAN.

9. ComFIFTHFleet requested SCAP to notify Japanese authorities that a landing would take place at HIRO WAN on 28 September if progress of minesweeping permitted.

10. CTF 56 (ComCruDiv 5) authorized the Japanese to use stored equipment in order to restore aids to navigation.

11. SCAP reported the establishment of Japanese air courier service effective 25 September; ComGenFarEasternAirForce will assume control of operation of this service.

22 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. The following REAMPS were handled today at OKINAWA: received - 540 males, two women and children; departed for MANILA - 1,234 males, for GUAM - 51 males; on hand - 578 males, four women and children. At NAGASAKI, the last scheduled REAMPS arrived today and 764 were embarked for a grand total to date of 9,041. Preparations were being made to receive stragglers. There are sufficient ships now at NAGASAKI to handle all REAMPS including the late arrivals. SCAP was notified that no more air drops of emergency supplies would be required on KYUSHU as all POW camps had been evacuated.

3. In the northern JAPAN area, sweeping operations by U.S. and Japanese minecraft continued. A channel has been swept to OMINATO. ComFIFTHFleet directed ComCruDiv 5 (CTF 56) to submit at the earliest practicable date, recommendations on delineation of boundaries between Army and Navy installations in occupied zones within the area of his responsibility.

4. At WAKAYAMA, ComBatRon 1 (CTF 51) arrived at WAKANOURA with support forces and conducted a conference on his flagship with the local Japanese representatives. The Japanese stated that all U.S. requirements would be met prior to the landing. CTF 51 notified interested commands that the channel into WAKAYAMA had been thoroughly swept and adequately buoyed and that guide ships were not necessary.

5. In the western JAPAN area, ComCruDiv 13 (CTF 55) received assurance from the Japanese that all conditions to be met by the Japanese prior to the occupation had been met. Landing of the 5thMarDiv commenced at 0900



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with an estimated 10,000 men ashore by 1800 without incident. Sanitary conditions were found to be most unsatisfactory. ComGen V PhibsCorps directed that positive steps be taken to prevent looting.

6. CTF 51 (ComBatRon 1) directed Com5thPhibFor not to change dates in CTF 51's area of responsibility without his concurrence. This was in connection with the attempt to anticipate the landing date at HIRO WAN, which was not practicable because minesweeping operations had not been completed. Com5thPhibFor diverted his transport groups in order not to enter BUNGO SUIDO prematurely.

7. Com3rdPhibFor notified ComGen8thArmy that he would be unable to supply troops at NIIGATA through the harbor, but felt that he could land supplies over the beaches that were free from mines. He requested ComGen8th Army to so notify the Japanese.

8. ComServRon 6 advised ComServPac that due to the fact that requirements for logistic support at sea for the fleet had practically ceased, he recommended ServRon 6 be dissolved and that ServRon 10 through his service divisions assume responsibility for such minor sea replenishments as may be required.

9. Rear Admiral D. B. DUNCAN, ComCarDiv 4, assumed command of TG 58.1 relieving Rear Admiral A. W. RADFORD.

10. Units of FAirWing 1 conducting search for survivors of YMS's that foundered in the recent typhoon recovered four survivors in an exhausted condition. Five others were located on a raft. Three known dead were recovered. Other search units reported negative results. Search will be continued tomorrow.

11. CTF 52 (ComMinPac) notified the NAGOYA sweep group that YMS's scheduled for NAGOYA had been delayed by the typhoon.

12. ComMinPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that the following minecraft had been damaged by the typhoon: 7 at BUCKNER BAY; 12 at UNTEN KO; 2 at VAN DIEMAN STRAITS; 9 at SASEBO; 11 at WAKANOURA.

13. SCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet through CinCPac that the presence of Japanese troops in KOREA was an obstacle to the restoration of peace and tranquility and recommended, to alleviate the situation, that Japanese nationals be repatriated using LST's and other suitable craft returning from KOREA.

14. SCAP notified the Japanese that Japanese naval police must be completely demobilized by 31 October and that civil police must assume responsibility for guarding stores after that date. Japanese Army strength as of 17 September was reported as follows: KARAFUTO, 19,000; KURILES, 48,000; HOKKAIDO, 2,600; north HONSHU, 15,500; central HONSHU and SHIKOKU, 38,700;



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KYUSHU, 309,700; railway troops, 7,000; air force, 62,000; grand total 614,000.

15. SCAP requested that Commander U.S. Army Forces in KOREA notify him which ports were available and when, and at what rate, 3,000 Korean prisoners of war held in HAWAII could be returned to KOREA.

16. ComGen V PhibCorps was designated by ComGen6thArmy to rescue disarmed Japanese troops who were being returned from KOREA to KYUSHU. He designated SASEBO as the port of debarkation.

23 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. ComCruDiv 4 reported that the evacuation of Reamps from NAGASAKI had been practically completed with only three stragglers reported in today. He reported that the total number of REAMPS recovered through NAGASAKI between 13 September and 22 September was as follows: U.S., 1,517; British, 2,672; Dutch, 3,662; Australian, 1,064; Canadian, 138; South African, 6; New Zealand, 2; miscellaneous, 5; for a grand total of 9,041.

3. ComBatRon 1 reported to ComFIFTHFleet that all salvageable ships and craft grounded during the recent typhoon had been refloated, and that no salvageable craft remained on the beach.

4. CTF 51 notified Com5thPhibFor that progress of minesweeping indicated that troops could land at HIRO WAN on 3 October.

5. ComGen V PhibCorps assumed command ashore at SASEBO. There was no unrest or disorder reported. Unloading progressed satisfactorily. The 5thMarDiv completed disembarkation today.

6. In the northern Japan area, advance units of the amphibious force arrived at AOMORI and made preparations for landing. Minesweeping operations in TSUGARU STRAITS continued. CinCPac, PEARL, asked ComCruDiv 5 if the establishment of a naval air base at OMINATO could be completed with materials locally available.

7. ComFIFTHFleet notified task force and task group commanders that a daily courier seaplane service had been established between OKINAWA, SASEBO, WAKAYAMA, and YOKOSUKA.

8. CinCPac advised ComFIFTHFleet that he considered it highly desirable to occupy the Japanese navy yard at KURE to permit thorough examination for intelligence purposes and guarding of material. He directed ComFIFTHFleet to submit a plan to accomplish this.



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9. FLTLOSCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese have requested permission to use the following ports for landing repatriated personnel: OTARU, KOBE, OSAKA, HIRASHIMA, KURE, MOJI, SHIMONOSEKI, HAKATA, MAIZURU, and TSURUGA.

10. FLTLOSCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese made the following report from the KURE area: The Navy Base, KURE, had suffered heavy damage from the typhoon; railway traffic had been disrupted due to the collapse of tunnels, and roads were severely damaged; the sewerage system was flooded and health conditions were bad. Water, electricity, telegraph, and telephone systems were disrupted. ComFIFTHFleet was requested to send an inspection party to the area prior to occupation by U.S. troops to make an investigation of conditions there.

11. Japanese authorities were notified that U.S. forces would land at HAKODATE on the 2nd of October.

24 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. At WAKAYAMA the landing of 6th Army troops proceeded on schedule with no opposition. The unloading of troops was expected to be prolonged due to lack of adequate transportation to remove troops from the dock area.

3. At NAGASAKI, the unloading continued without incident with a total of 12,000 troops and 10,000 tons of cargo ashore. Unloading was slowed somewhat by poor roads leading from the landing area.

4. In the northern JAPAN area, ship movements were underway in preparation for the landing tomorrow at AOMORI. Commanding Officer, Naval Air base, OMINATO, stated that the base could be satisfactorily completed with materials and labor locally available and now actually being supplied by the Japanese.

5. ComFIFTHFleet advised ComPhibGrp 13 that he did not consider FUSAN and CHINKAI open due to mines.

6. ComFIFTHFleet directed the unloading of repatriated Japanese take place in SASEBO in lieu of NAGASAKI, due to better port facilities.

7. ComGenFarEasternAirForce requested that ComFIFTHFleet maintain two destroyers between TOKYO and OKINAWA for navigation aid and air-sea rescue services until about 1 October

8. CNOB OKINAWA reported the following ships and craft refloated



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as of 24 September: OCELOT, EXTRICATE, LST 823, YP 627, YTB 386, LSM 79, YUGL 15, APL 28, YP 15, 14 LCT's, numerous pontoon barges, LCM's and LCVP's.

9. ComFIFTHFleet recommended approval of the Japanese request to use certain ports for repatriation disembarkation, but stated that certain of these ports were considered closed due to mines and that no U.S. ships would use these ports until cleared.

25 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in USS NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. In the Eastern JAPAN Area, ComCruDiv 17 reported that the inspection and demilitarization of OBAMA, OKITSU, SUNO SAKI, HAZAMA, ONOHAMA, SASAGAMA, INUBO, and SOTOKAWA had been completed. Ten submarines and 133 suicide boats were destroyed.

3. At WAKAYAMA, elements of the 6th Army were landed without incident commencing at 0830. Troops scheduled for occupation of OSAKA began moving there by vehicles over poor roads and by train at the rate of 700 per hour. Unloading totals as of midnight: 20,750 personnel; 2,486 vehicles; 7,820 tons of stores.

4. As a result of an inspection of the KURE area, it was decided to make initial landings at HIRO WAN as planned, but that areas for troops and supplies would be limited initially and the rate of discharge should be regulated accordingly. Severe damage had been suffered in the KURE area from a typhoon, with many facilities inoperable.

5. In the Western JAPAN Area, the NAGASAKI Repatriation Group was dissolved. ComTransRon 12 assumed duties of SOPA, NAGASAKI. ComGen6thArmy reported that Japanese at SASEBO area were cooperating satisfactorily. 4,000 Japanese naval personnel being used as guards are being held as potential crews for ships. At NAGASAKI, ComGen2ndMarDiv assumed command ashore at 0900. 16,500 troops and 19,000 tons of cargo have been landed.

6. In the Northern JAPAN area, the 81st Infantry Division landed at AOMORI commencing at 0900. 10,000 troops, 554 vehicles, 2,000 tons of stores were ashore by 1800. Cooperation by Japanese was excellent.

7. ComFIFTHFleet informed CinCPac that hospital ships now assigned to the FIFTH Fleet could be made available shortly for other duty, provided one small AH or APH was made available for fleet units, TOKYO area.

8. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTF 53, 57, and 58 to man the CIC and



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keep radar operating at all times in one combatant ship in the TOKYO BAY area.

9. Commander Naval Operating Base, OKINAWA, reported that completion of repairs of typhoon damage would permit limited operations of the seaplane base on 8 October.

10. CNOB OKINAWA reported that he had assumed duties as Chief Military Government Officer for OKINAWA.

11. ComSEVENTHFleet advised ComFIFTHFleet that he was ready to assume responsibility for air search and reconnaissance in the entire SEVENTH Fleet area of responsibility.

12. SCAP advised ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese Government had been directed to repair, operate, and maintain shipping for repatriation of Japanese troops. SCAP notified the Japanese Government that the repatriation of Japanese to SASEBO from KOREA would commence in a few days and directed the Japanese Government to make arrangements to receive and process these personnel.

13. ComBatRon 1 (CTF 51) directed ComCruDiv 13 to report when SASEBO was ready to receive Japanese naval vessels from other ports in the INLAND Sea area.

26 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. Landing operations at WAKAYAMA, SASEBO-NAGASAKI, and AOMORI continued without incident. Troops began moving overland into OSAKA and FUKUOKA. In all area, landings were being slowed by poor transportation facilities. Total troops ashore were as follows: NAGASAKI 18,236; WAKAYAMA 31,424; AOMORI 16,000.

3. ComGen6thArmy directed ComGen X Corps to secure the KURE Navy Yard after landing at HIRO WAN, placing one infantry battalion there by overland movement.

4. Com3rdPhibFor advised ComGen8thArmy that HAKODATE was preferred to OTARU as a disembarkation point for the 9th Corps in order to ease shipping congestion at OTARU.



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5. The Japanese were given permission to fish off the Empire within restricted limits but were directed not to permit fishing vessels to make ports in the MARIANAS.

6. ComCruDiv 13 (CTF 55) reported that he was ready to receive Japanese vessels at SASEBO.

7. FLTLOSCAP recommended to ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese be allowed to use coal from Japanese ex-naval stocks at KURE and YOKOSUKA at a rate of approximately 1300 tons monthly. This coal is required by the Japanese to operate vessels in the repatriation service.

8. CinCPac advised SCAP that he considered the flying of the Japanese national ensign on Japanese naval vessels to be inconsistent with the requirement for complete demobilization. He recommended that the Jap ensign be flown under the American ensign. He also considered that the continued wearing of the naval uniform by officers and men of the naval service would be improper except as a temporary measure until they could obtain other clothes.

9. ComGenArmyForces, Western Pacific, requested permission from CinCAFPac to return approximately 20,000 POW's and Japanese civilian internees from MINDANAO to JAPAN.

27 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in U.S.S. NEW JERSEY anchored at YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. Unloading continued in all FIFTH Fleet areas without incident. ComGen6thArmy assumed command of ground forces ashore at WAKAYAMA. At AOMORI, all troops except unloading parties were ashore. At WAKAYAMA, 45,899 troops were ashore. At NAGASAKI, 32,000 troops were ashore.

3. ComServRon 6 requested that ComServPac grant him permission to retain his staff when ServRon 6 was dissolved. This was to expedite the establishment of an organization for the control of operations of the Japanese Merchant Marine.

4. ComMinPac organized a special sweep group consisting of the MARATHON and the PRATT VICTORY plus escorts which was to conduct exploratory sweeping operations for pressure mines. These ships were known as "Guinea Pigs."

5. SCAP granted clearance for special bombardment survey party



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headed by Captain CHAPIN, USN, to depart TOKYO about 1 October to visit MURO-RAN, HAKODATE, KAMAISHI, and HITACHI.

6. ComFIFTHFleet notified SCAP that he was ready to receive Japanese vessels at SASEBO.

7. ComFIFTHFleet granted permission to the Japanese to use coal from Japanese naval stocks at KURE and YOKOSUKA.

28 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. CinCPac directed Com5thFleet to report if all REAMPS had been cleared from JAPAN. Com5thFleet replied in the affirmative.

3. Unloading continued throughout the FIFTH Fleet area without incident, with unloading completed at AOMORI and 47,428 troops ashore at WAKAYAMA. The 6th Army Command Post was closed in the AUBURN and established ashore in KYOTO, HONSHU.

4. CTF 53 (ComCruDiv 17) reported that inspection and demilitarization of INATORI HAIRO and MANAZUMI had been completed. He further reported that demilitarization of midget submarines and suicide boats had been completed throughout his area.

5. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that, in accordance with the policy of minimum essential investment in naval shore establishments in the Japanese Empire, a revision in current plans for the development of NAB, OMINATO, be effected. He recommended that the NATS terminal for the Empire be located in the TOKYO BAY area and that air transportation to the northern HONSHU area be furnished by seaplanes of FAirWing 17.

6. SCAP informed interested commands that until further notice, no imported supplies in the possession of U.S. occupation forces would be issued to the Japanese or Japanese relief agencies for relief purposes in the main islands of JAPAN without prior authority from his headquarters.

7. CinCPac advised SCAP that it was not expected that any U.S. shipping would be available for the repatriation of Japanese until the demobilization of U.S. forces had been substantially completed.

8. SCAP notified ComGen6thArmy and ComFIFTHFleet that he had received information that the Japanese small boat ferry service between HIROSHIMA and OSAKI had been stopped by landing operations in the KURE area. The con-



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tinuation of this service was required to relieve congestion of demobilized Japanese soldiers and civilian refugees in the KURE area and it was desired that the Japanese be permitted to restore the service at the earliest date that would not interfere with the operations of the occupation troops.

9. SCAP notified the Japanese ministry of the Navy that the movement of Japanese naval vessels to SASEBO could now be commenced.

10. ComMAR-GILS assigned a destroyer as escort for the TACHIBANA MARU now in repatriation service between WAKE and the Empire. The repatriation of Japanese from TSUSHIMA Islands to FUKUOKA commenced.

29 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in USS NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. Unloading at all ports in the FIFTHFleet area progressed without incident. In the Northern Pacific Area, conference between 8th Army representatives and CTF 56 (ComCruDiv 5) took place in regard to the delineation of boundaries of the OMINATO Naval Base. Demilitarization in the Northern JAPAN Area continued.

3. Inspection of all Japanese vessels at SASEBO was completed today.

4. The FIFTH Fleet area was alerted for an approaching typhoon. Ships at BUCKNER BAY were ordered to sortie.

5. ComFIFTHFleet designated Rear Admiral D. B. BEARY, USN, as FIFTH Fleet representative to coordinate the repatriation of Japanese nationals, utilizing Japanese naval vessels. Admiral BEARY was assigned the title "Commander Japanese Repatriation Group", CTG 50.3.

6. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that he proposed to sail TENNESSEE and CALIFORNIA to the Atlantic by way of CAPETOWN about 15 October under the command of Vice Admiral Oldendorf at which time BatRon 1 would be dissolved. ComFIFTHFleet directed ComCruDiv 13 to be prepared to assume duties as CTF 51 about 15 October.

7. Conference was held in the U.S.S. NEW JERSEY with representatives of the Japanese Navy Department and Home Ministry on the subject of implementation of SCAP's Occupation Instruction No. 2.



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8. SCAP directed ComGen10thArmy to inform him of the number of Japanese under his control to be repatriated to JAPAN.

9. SCAP notified the Ministry of the Japanese Navy that Japanese naval vessels employed as transports to return nationals to JAPAN will not fly the Japanese naval ensign with rays but may fly the Japanese merchant ensign.

10. CTF 51 requested Com5thPhibFor to inform him when the Japanese ferry service could be resumed until further notice and so notified the Japanese.

11. ComGen6thArmy notified ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese representatives in his area were under the opinion that naval installations inshore would be taken over by the 6th Army. He further reported that he had corrected this impression, locally, but believed it desirable for ComFIFTHFleet to bring this matter to the attention of the Japanese naval headquarters in SASEBO.

30 September 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in USS NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO BAY, JAPAN.

2. Unloading in the FIFTH Fleet area continued without incident. ComGen8thArmy requested that ComFIFTHFleet send a representative to visit 8th Army to discuss the delineation of permanent boundaries for the OMINATO Air Base and KABA YAMA airfield.

3. Throughout the FIFTH Fleet area, the Japanese began to participate on an increasing scale in minesweeping operations.

4. At WAKAYAMA, a total of 54,628 troops have been unloaded. Unfavorable beach surface conditions stopped unloading about mid-day. Sailing of empty transports was delayed because of the weather.

5. In the SASEBO area, ComGen V PhibCorps reported that the scheduled movement to FUKUOKA overland was not possible. He requested decision as to the feasibility of movement by sea. ComMinPac representative reported after inspection of FUKUOKA that he believed the channel reasonable safe for LST's. The Japanese were directed to thoroughly sweep a channel into FUKUOKA and to lead in LST convoys. The initial group of the FUKUOKA force arrived today without incident by overland movement.

6. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTF 51 to discontinue destroyer air-sea rescue pickets between KYUSHU and OKINAWA.



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7. R.Adm. H. M. MARTIN assumed command of Fleet Air Wing 17 and reported to ComFIFTHFleet for duty.

8. Commodore P. P. POWELL, USN, relieved R.Adm. J.L. HALL, USN, as CTF 33.

9. Commander Japanese Repatriation Group (CTG 50.3) reported that demilitarized Japanese naval vessels would commence repatriation duties about 2 October and requested interested commands to arrange to supply fuel at the following points: YOKOSUKA, SASEBO, KURE, MANILA, ENIWETOK, GUAM, and ULITHI. CTG 50.3 will furnish the date, type, place, and amount of fuel required and promulgate a sailing notice for each vessel. SCAP notified the Imperial Japanese Government that the following ports would be prepared for use in the repatriation of Japanese disarmed Army, Navy, and civilian personnel: OTARU, NIIGATA, TOKYO, KOBE, OSAKA, MAZURU, HIROSHIMA, MOJI, SHIMONOSEKI and HAKATA. The Japanese Government was directed to notify SCAP as to the number of repatriates they could handle and the earliest practicable date each of the ports would be set up to receive and process repatriates.



AL2-1(1)

COMMANDER FIFTH FLEET  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
FLAGSHIP OF THE COMMANDER

Serial: 0658-A

8 November 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commander FIFTH Fleet.  
To: Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet.  
Subject: ComFIFTHFleet War Diary for Month of October 1945 -  
Forwarding of.  
Reference: (a) PacFlt 1CL-45.  
Enclosure: (A) War Diary, Commander FIFTH Fleet, 1 - 31  
October 1945.

1. Enclosure (A) is forwarded in accordance with reference (a).

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28 JAN 1946

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*R. A. Spruance*

R. A. SPRUANCE

155106



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

C O M M A N D E R F I F T H F L E E T

War Diary

October 1945



## WAR DIARY

October 1945

### General

On 1 October 1945, ComFIFTHFleet (Admiral R. A. SPRUANCE, USN) in NEW JERSEY was at YOKOSUKA in command of naval operations incident to the occupation of JAPAN as directed in CinCPOA OpPlan No. 12-45 (Revised). United States troops had landed as scheduled at SASEBO, NAGASAKI, and WAKAYAMA in southwestern JAPAN, in the TOKYO BAY area, and at AOMORI in northern JAPAN.

Minesweeping and occupation operations continued during the month. Troops landed in HOKKAIDO on 4 October, at OTARU on 5 October, at HIRO WAN on 7 October, at MATSUYAMA on 22 October, and at NAGOYA on 26 October. The latter two landings had been considerably delayed as a result of difficulties encountered in minesweeping operations.

Shipping and base installations at OKINAWA suffered severe damage when the center of a typhoon passed very close to OKINAWA on 9 October 1945. Over 90 ships and craft were blown aground by the storm.

On 20 October, Admiral SPRUANCE departed YOKOSUKA for PEARL HARBOR in accordance with orders from CinCPac. FIFTHFleet administration remained in NEW JERSEY at YOKOSUKA.

All times in this diary are Zone minus 9.

The task organization of the FIFTH Fleet is contained in ComFIFTH-Fleet OpPlan No. 9-45 (Annex D to September War Diary.) CinCPac (Fleet Admiral C. W. NIMITZ, USN) is the immediate superior in command of ComFIFTHFleet.

### 1 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay.
2. In the southwestern JAPAN area, continued heavy swells interrupted unloading at WAKAYAMA. Inspection of harbor installations and bridges in the YOKKAICHI area indicated earthquake damage would make the area unsuitable for landings. On the other hand, NAGOYA harbor appeared to be better than advance intelligence had indicated. Accordingly, ComMinPac was directed to prepare NAGOYA harbor for landings. HIRO WAN was postponed to 6 October due to delays in test runs by "Guinea pig" ships.
3. In the NAGASAKI - SASEBO area, unloading operations were resumed with the passing of the typhoon. ComCruDiv 13 conferred with ComGen V PhibCorps in regard to landing at FUKUOKA. ComGen V PhibCorps stated that it would not be practicable to supply and maintain troops at FUKUOKA by overland movement from SASEBO. Accordingly, ComMinPac prepared a minesweeping plan for FUKUOKA.
4. In northern JAPAN, minesweeping and other preparations for



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the landings at OTARU and HAKODATE progressed satisfactorily.

5. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet and ComSEVENTHFleet of intended allocation of CV's and CVE's: BELLEAU WOOD, CABOT, BENNINGTON, LEXINGTON to be detached to report to reserve fleet, relief not to be provided; SHANGRI-LA and ANTIETAM to be transferred from SEVENTH Fleet to FIFTH Fleet; LAKE CHAMPLAIN to relieve ANTIETAM early January; MIDWAY to relieve BOXER in March. Relieved vessels are to be returned to West Coast.

6. ComMARIANAS designated GUAM as a refueling point of Japanese naval vessels which are repatriating Japanese nationals from Pacific Ocean area. Commander Japanese Repatriation Group (CTG 50.3) notified interested commands of authorized Japanese sailings from 2 to 8 October between SASEBO and MANILA to effect the repatriation of Japanese. The Japanese ships CAUCHU MARU and TOKUJU MARU departed FUSAN 29 September for HAKADA, KYUSHU with military and civilian Japanese. The COUN MARU departed FUSAN for HIROSHIMA and the KAIKYO MARU departed FUSAN for SHIMONOSEKI, both loaded with Japanese. The USS HANNA (DE 449) escorted the Japanese hospital ship TACHIBANA MARU to WAKE to load Japanese personnel for return to YOKOHAMA. CinCPac approved the use of Japanese submarines for repatriation of Japanese personnel, provided they are first completely disarmed and rendered incapable of diving.

2 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY at anchor in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay.

2. In the southwestern JAPAN area, heavy swells continued to slow unloading at WAKAYAMA. Requirements for preparation for landings in the NAGOYA area were delivered to local Japanese authorities.

3. Rear Admiral SAMPLE, ComCarDiv 22, and Captain MC DONALD, Commanding Officer of SUWANEE, were reported missing when the PBM on which they were passengers failed to return to base at WAKAYAMA. Search operations were commenced.

4. In the northern JAPAN area, task units scheduled to land troops at OTARU and HAKODATE departed OMINATO.

5. Minesweeping throughout the FIFTH Fleet area continued but was retarded somewhat by the passing of the typhoon.

6. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that he desired to reduce Marine forces at YOKOSUKA to one infantry battalion of the 4th Marine Regiment by middle November and requested comment from ComFIFTH Fleet.



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7. Commander Northern JAPAN Force (CTF 56) authorized the sailing of eight Japanese vessels between ports in northern JAPAN.
8. SCAP notified the Japanese authorities that HAKODATE would be used as the principal port and OTARU as an alternate port for landing U.S. occupation troops.
9. UNZEN MARU departed FUSAN, KOREA for CHIDA, KYUSHU with Japanese personnel to be repatriated.
10. A Japanese Naval Liaison Office representing the Navy Ministry was established at YOKOSUKA under R. Adm. SHIKAZO YANO, IJN.

3 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY at anchor in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.
2. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, minesweeping was delayed due to weather. Unloading at WAKAYAMA was suspended.
3. Air Search for Rear Admiral SAMPLE continued with negative results.
4. In the Northern JAPAN Area, the naval air base of OMINATO was formally occupied. Minesweeping was stopped due to weather. The Japanese were instructed to remove machine tools from underground storage and reinstall them in the navy yard. Remaining units of TF 34 departed OMINATO for HAKODATE and OTARU. The date of landings at HAKODATE was confirmed as 4 October.
5. Today, the special minesweeping ships - guinea pigs - operated in the IYO NADA with negative results.
6. ComGenlOthArmy reported results of preliminary investigation of DAITO RETTO as follows: personnel on the islands - 700 military, 1300 civilians. There was one airstrip on MINAMI that was suitable for dry weather use by C-47 type. Health conditions were fair, with beri-beri and paratyphoid the major diseases present.
7. ComFIFTHFleet made the following recommendations to CinCPac: Navy commitments ashore should be kept to a minimum so that Fleet forces will be free to leave Japanese waters after the Army is ashore and has assumed its occupation duties. The occupation of Japanese naval establishments should be on the basis of furnishing services to the Fleet such as transportation, recreation, berthing, emergency dry docking, and services incident to use of airfields. Other logistic support should be from Service Squadron 10 and rear bases.



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8. ComPhibGrp 12, Rear Admiral HALL, relieved Com5thPhibFor, Vice Admiral HILL, but assumed no operational function in the occupation operation. Task Groups 32.3 and 32.4 were dissolved.

9. Commander Japanese Repatriation Group (CTG 50.3) notified commands of fuel requirements of Japanese naval vessels engaged in repatriation of Japanese nationals. The first Japanese demilitarized naval vessels authorized by Commander Japanese Repatriation Group sailed from Empire ports to MANILA.

4 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. The following summarizes the number of REAMPS evacuated from the former FIFTH Fleet area (Southwestern JAPAN): Total - 11,636 divided as follows: U.S. Army 1337; Navy 247; Marines 180; civilians 166. British Army 3,377; Navy 214; Marines 22; Royal Air Force 52; merchant marine 94; civilians 140. Dutch Army 3,395; Navy 655; Marines 33; air force 2; merchant marine 2; civilians 36. Australian Army 1505; Navy 19; Marines 2; Air Force 2. Canadian Army 129; civilian 1. South African Navy 6. New Zealand Army 4; civilians 3; miscellaneous and not classified, 13.

3. KURE (HIRO WAN) occupation, scheduled to commence on 6 October, was delayed to 7 October due to the typhoon. Japanese vessels were ordered to clear the KURE area.

4. Minesweeping operations in ISE WAN were delayed by the typhoon. The planned date for landing at NAGOYA is now 14 October. ComMinPac was directed to make every effort to concentrate minecraft at ISE WAN, with due regard for requirements in other areas, to make the date of 14 October possible. The discovery of magnetic mines near NAGOYA, which had not been anticipated, requires that additional magnetic sweeping be undertaken.

5. In the Southwestern Japan Area, repatriation of Japanese from TSUSHIMA was completed. Weapons and equipment were left on TSUSHIMA under guard and will be returned to FUKUOKA at a later date.

6. In the Northern JAPAN Area, date of landing at OTARU was confirmed as 5 October. Landings at HAKODATE took place without incident. The cooperation of the Japanese was entirely satisfactory.

7. ComGen6thArmy requested that ComFIFTHFleet establish a U.S. Navy liaison office in KYOTO to assist in taking over Japanese naval installations in the 6th Army zone of responsibility which were located inland.



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8. Representatives of the Mine Force accompanied by Japanese authorities made an inspection of docks at NAGOYA. Although the area had been damaged considerably, it was believed to be usable for the landing now scheduled to take place on 14 October. Elements of the 10th Marines proceeded by rail from SASEBO and occupied SHIMONOSEKI at 1338 today without incident.

9. CinCPac announced to the Pacific Fleet that submarine sanctuaries and bombing and attack restrictions had been cancelled. Hereafter, submarines would be routed and sailed in the same manner as surface ships without issuing submarine notices. Escort for submarines is no longer required.

10. Marine Air Group 22 at OMURA reported to ComGenFarEasternAirForce for operational control.

11. ComPhibGrp 4 (Rear Admiral REIFSNIDER, USN) relieved Com5thPhib-For (V.Adm.HILL) as CTF 54.

12. The Japanese reported that the following naval personnel have been demobilized since 2 September: 1,299 officers; 1,155 warrant officers; 65,438 enlisted men. Japanese naval officials notified our forces in the KOBE area that the following enemy submarines were located in KOBE harbor - Japanese submarines Nos. 56, 57, 65, 68, 112, 283, and 784, GERMAN submarines No. U-24 and U-25.

5 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. ComFIFTHFleet notified ComGen6thArmy that a liaison group of approximately 18 officers was being organized, headed by Captain T. B. KLAKRING, U.S. Navy, FIFTH Fleet Staff. ComFIFTHFleet directed Commander Southwestern JAPAN Force to send representatives of his force to report to Captain KLAKRING for duty.

3. At WAKAYAMA, there was no activity due to the passage of the typhoon. There was no damage to ships. Unloading operations are expected to be resumed on 6 October.

4. In the Northern JAPAN Area, landings commenced at OTARU. Mine-sweeping units retired to the OMINATO area to avoid the typhoon.

5. ComFIFTHFleet informed Commander Northern JAPAN Force that he considered it practicable to make arrangements for the Army to take over all establishments of naval interests in the Northern JAPAN Area except the naval base of OMINATO.

6. In the Western JAPAN Area, a conference between representatives



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of V Phib Corps, and Japanese authorities on the clearance of an approach to FUKUOKA resulted in an estimate of 22 October as the date of completion of all sweeping necessary to open the port sufficiently to admit LST's. Elements of the 5th Marine Division commenced movement by rail from SASEBO to FUKUOKA today.

7. In the INLAND SEA, during the daylight approach of the Central Occupation Group to HIRO WAN through BUNGO SUIDO, floating mines were sighted along the track. Accordingly, Com5thPhibFor recommended that the INLAND SEA be entered only during daylight.

8. ServRon 6 was dissolved today by CinCPac; the units of ServRon 6 were assigned to ServRon 10 and other commands.

6 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. The advanced units of the landing force arrived at HIRO WAN. Transports moved to inner anchorages and prepared to unload.

3. In the Northern JAPAN Area, the landings at HAKODATE and OTARU progressed without incident. ComGen77th Division assumed command of troops ashore at OTARU.

4. In the Western JAPAN Area, occupation operations continued without incident.

5. ComFIFTHFleet requested information from CinCPac as to his responsibility in the occupation of islands in the IZU group. This information was requested as a result of a dispatch from ComGen6thArmy suggesting that ComFIFTHFleet assume occupational responsibility in the IZU group on 6 October.

6. ComFIFTHFleet requested CinCPac to advise as to the Navy Department's post-war policy on supply of small boats to ships of the Fleet in order to make plans for establishing boat repair units at YOKOSUKA or afloat in ServDiv 102.

7. Weather again hampered minesweeping operations. All available YMS's were sent to NAGOYA to speed up sweeping in that area.

8. CTG 50.3 requested area commanders to furnish him information on port entry procedures to be used by Japanese vessels engaged in repatriation service. CTG 50.3 informed Commander MARSHALLS-GILBERTS Area that Koreans and Japanese should not be embarked in the same ships for repatriation. He requested that Koreans be embarked in U.S. cargo ships destined for KOREA. CTG 50.3 published a list of Japanese ships which were authorized to sail to the RYUKYUS for repatriation of Japanese. Repatriation of Japanese from IKI



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SHIMA near SASEBO was completed.

7 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.
2. The landing of occupation troops at HIRO WAN commenced and proceeded according to schedule without incident and with excellent cooperation from the Japanese. Units of the 6th Army which landed at HIRO WAN secured KURE Naval Yard by overland movement.
3. In the Northern JAPAN Area, minesweepers completed check of southwest TSUGARU Straits. The dumping of Japanese ammunition commenced. At OTARU, all ships were unloaded.
4. Marine Air Group 31 at YOKOSUKA was released by ComGen Far Eastern Air Force, to the operational control of ComFIFTHFleet.
5. ComFIFTHFleet notified CTG 50.3 that he did not consider the use of U.S. cargo ships appropriate for repatriation of Koreans and suggested that Koreans be embarked in Japanese repatriation vessels routed to western Empire ports for further transfer to KOREA. The repatriation of Japanese from FUSAN to HONSHU continued. The Japanese requested permission to commence salvage operations on seven sunken merchant ships as follows: three at KOBE; three near longitude 134-30 N, latitude 34-20 W, and one at longitude 135-09 N, latitude 36-39 W. FLTLOSCAP recommended that CinCPac approve this proposal.

8 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.
2. The landing at HIRO WAN proceeded as scheduled. Commander Southwestern JAPAN Force (CTF 51) notified all concerned that the landing day at NAGOYA was now set for 15 October.
3. Bad weather continued to prevent effective coverage of considerable areas in the search for the Mariner missing with Rear Admiral SAMPLE aboard since 20 October.
4. ComFIFTHFleet directed Commander Eastern JAPAN Force (CTF 53) to send a salvage tug and DD to the assistance of the Japanese repatriation



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vessel KIRI MARU aground and taking water with 800 Japanese military personnel aboard. CTF 53 sent the YUMA and COLAHAN to her assistance.

5. ComFIFTHFleet established the Shipping Control Administration for Japanese Merchant Marine (SCAJAP) and Commander Japanese Repatriation Group as Commander Task Group 50.3 of the FIFTH Fleet, Rear Admiral D.B. BEARY, with the task of supervising Japanese Merchant Marine operations and operations of demilitarized naval vessels in the repatriation service.

6. ComMinPac reported VINCENNES Strait south of KYUSHU clear of mines.

7. ComFIFTHFleet designated Navy Yard, SASEBO, as assembly point for "egg crates" - devices for sweeping U.S. pressure mines. He further authorized their use for sweeping, prior to the sterilization date of mines concerned, channels and harbors of interest to U.S. forces.

9 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. The landing at HIRO WAN progressed according to schedule and without incident. ComGen41stDiv assumed command ashore. Unloading was completed with 19,300 troops ashore. ComGen10thCorps assumed over-all command of troops ashore.

3. CTF 51 granted the Japanese authority to initiate ferry service between OSAKA and KOMATSU SHIMA because such traffice would have the effect of Guinea Pig minesweeping.

4. Commander Northern JAPAN Force (CTF 56), reported that his minesweepers had completed sweeping and checking all mined areas and approaches to both entrances of TSUGARU Straits. CTF 56 conferred with ComGen9thCorps as to arrangements with respect to Army-Navy responsibility for the destruction of enemy equipment.

5. Rear Admiral FAHRION, ComCruDiv 5 in WICHITA, relieved Rear Admiral DEYO, ComCruDiv 13, as CTF 55.

6. CinCPac advised ComFIFTHFleet that the post-war policy regarding boats for use of the Fleet had not been promulgated and in order to provide repair facilities and personnel afloat in the Japanese area, LSD's would be assigned to ComFIFTHFleet as necessary.



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7. CinCPac notified interested commands that the 2nd MarDiv would probably be the only Marine division retained in JAPAN as part of the occupation forces.
8. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to form a task group consisting of CALIFORNIA, TENNESSEE, six destroyers, and one fleet oiler to proceed to the East Coast of the United States via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, CAPETOWN, and HAMPTON ROADS.
9. CNOB OKINAWA reported that a typhoon center passed East and very near OKINAWA at about 1500. Winds were estimated in excess of 100 knots, and caused very heavy damage.
10. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that he did not feel that the occupation of the NANPO SHOTO chain north of latitude 29° N. would be necessary; he stated that the IZU group as a whole was under CinCPac control.
11. ComFIFTHFleet advised CinCPac that he believed one battalion of Marines would be sufficient for YOKOSUKA after 15 November.
12. CTG 58.2, Rear Admiral T. L. SPRAGUE, reported to ComFIFTHFleet with TG 58.2 (fast carrier task group).
13. Upon the advice of ComFIFTHFleet, CinCPac convened a sub-board of inspection and survey at ComFltAct YOKOSUKA, with Captain E.B. ROGERS, USN, senior member. The board will meet concerning disposition of LST 555 and YMS 478 now located at WAKANOURA and such other ships as may be referred to the board by CinCPac.
14. ComGen V PhibCorps reported to the ComGen6thArmy that there were an estimated 6,000 Chinese in KYUSHU awaiting repatriation who were a constant source of trouble. He recommended that arrangements be made to send them to SHANGHAI or other suitable Chinese port at the earliest practicable time.

10 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.
2. All occupation operations were limited today by the approaching typhoon which passed near OKINAWA yesterday.
3. ComGen6thArmy requested that every effort be made to sweep KURE Harbor as early as possible.



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4. ComGen8thArmy notified the Commanding Officer, 4th Marine Regiment, and ComGen11thArmyCorps that the boundary between the two units was changed to conform with the boundary for the YOKOSUKA Naval Base.
5. ComFIFTHFleet granted permission to Commander Northern JAPAN Force (CTF 56) to extend the runway at the Naval Air Base, OMINATO.
6. The 6thArmy occupied the TSURUGA area of western HONSHU by over-land movement.
7. Reports from OKINAWA indicated extensive damage had been done by the typhoon which passed close to OKINAWA yesterday. CNOB reported that medical facilities were heavily damaged. He requested that a hospital ship be sent to OKINAWA to augment facilities available ashore. SOPA (ComMinPac, CTF 52) reported after a survey that about 80 vessels were aground in BUCKNER BAY. Present indications are that personnel losses were small. CNOB OKINAWA notified all U.S. ships to navigate cautiously in the vicinity of OKINAWA, keeping a sharp look out for ships, craft, and men in need of assistance. CTF 52 instigated a search to seaward of BUCKNER BAY for survivors from ships and craft blown to sea by the typhoon. ComNavalAirBases, OKINAWA, reported that the airfields could only be used in emergency as all facilities were out.
8. CTF 55 (ComCruDiv 13) at NAGASAKI reported that the typhoon apparently passed about 120 miles southeast of him and that there was no damage in his area.
9. CinCPac made the APPLAICHAN (AGC 1) available to ComFIFTHFleet for use as flagship of Vice Admiral OLDENDORF, ComBatRon 1, on departure of TENNESSEE. Due to imminent departure of TENNESSEE, ComFIFTHFleet directed the SPRINGFIELD to proceed to WAKAYAMA as the temporary flagship for CTF 51.
10. CTF 55 (ComCruDiv 13) advised ComFIFTHFleet that he considered it desirable to keep on CVE in the Western Japanese Force as there were no other air units in the area except cruiser aircraft.
11. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that it was his desire to establish a Loran Station on O SHIMA at the entrance to TOKYO Bay.
12. ComFIFTHFleet direct CTF 55 to send a liaison officer to represent his forces on the 6th Army procurement board.
13. Commander Northern JAPAN Area (CTF 56) reported that the Japanese diesel oil supplies were exhausted in his area and he was furnishing fuel oil to Japanese minesweepers.



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11 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.
2. Commander Southwestern JAPAN Force (CTF 55) reported that he was resuming normal operations and that there had been no serious typhoon damage within his area.
3. The landing and supply operation at HIRO WAN continued without incident.
4. CTF 51 notified the amphibious forces under his command to disregard all dates set for landing at NAGOYA - that the landing date had been again deferred. He informed ComMinPac that further delays at NAGOYA cannot be accepted due to shipping congestion and requested advice as to the earliest date ships may enter NAGOYA with reasonable safety. ComFIFTHFleet advised CTF 51 that he considered the safety of personnel and ships of paramount importance in the NAGOYA operations.
5. Reports of damage caused by the typhoon at OKINAWA mounted and included the following: 130 craft (LCT or larger) aground; two tugs, one gasoline barge sunk; five PBM seaplanes probably total loss. The damage to ashore installations at OKINAWA was heavy. Housing facilities were particularly badly damaged. ComFIFTHFleet issued orders to assemble tugs, salvage ships, and salvage experts at OKINAWA. ComMinPac requested ComFIFTHFleet to convene a sub-board of inspection and survey at OKINAWA to consider the cases of the damaged ships. CNOB OKINAWA requested that no further transients be sent to OKINAWA by plane or otherwise as there was no accommodations available. ComFIFTHFleet ordered the Fleet salvage officer, Captain CURTIS, to OKINAWA.
6. The typhoon has now deteriorated into an extra tropical storm doing no damage at WAKAYAMA or in coastal areas as it passed by.
7. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to detach and sail all SC's now being used to PEARL to report to ComServPac for onward routing to the West Coast.
8. CTG 50.3 notified interested U.S. commands that demilitarized Japanese naval vessels engaged in repatriation would bear markings of the Japanese national flag without rays on the hull just below the bridge on both sides. CTG 50.3 notified interest commands that scheduled sailings of Japanese repatriation ships had been delayed one to four days as a result of the typhoon.



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12 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet departed by air from YOKOSUKA for KYOTO to confer with ComGen6thArmy. FIFTH Fleet administration remained in NEW JERSEY.
2. Unfavorable weather continued to retard minesweeping operations.
3. ComFIFTHFleet held conferences with Rear Admiral YANO and representatives of the Japanese Navy Department on the subject of implementation of SCAP Occupation Instructions Nos. 1 and 2.
4. In the Southwestern Japanese Area, search for the missing Mariner with Rear Admiral SAMPLE aboard continued. ComEsCarFor reported that a special search by CVE aircraft had produced negative results and that the search would be resumed tomorrow.
5. All Japanese naval police stations were taken over by U.S. units.
6. ComGen V Phib Corps reported that the 5thMarDiv was prepared to receive 10,000 Japanese repatriates from KOREA arriving aboard LST's.
7. Commander Northern JAPAN Force reported that all activities were suspended due to the passing storm, but that no damage was caused by the storm.
8. CTF 51 reported to ComFIFTHFleet that he intended to depart WAKAYAMA in SPRINGFIELD about 15 October to proceed YOKOSUKA.
9. CinCAFPac (ADV) reported to CinCPac that the War Department had failed to obtain permission for aerial photographic mapping flights over MANCHURIA and KOREA, north of 38°. The State Department was conducting negotiations to obtain clearance for flights over these areas next spring.
10. Commander Far Eastern Air Force at TOKYO directed Commander FIFTH Air Force to release MAG 31 at YOKOSUKA to ComFIFTHFleet.
11. ComFIFTHFleet notified ComFAirWing 17 that the flight to evacuate planes from storm-threatened areas may be considered exempt from the order of Commander Far Eastern Air Force to discontinue all long-range overwater flights.
12. ComFIFTHFleet requested CinCPac to assign one CVE for returning experimental and latest new operational types of Japanese aircraft to the U.S.
13. CTF 52 reported that about 122 vessels were aground and five



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sunk in BUCKNER Bay; that 20 small ships had grounded at UNTEN KO; that salvage work was in progress. He further reported that the search to the eastward of OKINAWA for survivors continued. There were no survivors picked up.

14. ComMinPac (CTF 52) reported that the following minecraft had been damaged at BUCKNER Bay: MONA ISLAND, WEEHAWKEN, (probably total loss), DORSEY and SOUTHARD (both total loss), MAHOGANY, PGM 27, 5; SC 1368; INDUSTRY; YMS 146, 151, 275, 383, 384, 424; YMS 90, 454; LCT 586; YMS 193, 292, 442.

15. ComFIFTHFleet denied ComMinPac permission to use the Japanese cruiser YAKUNO for "Guinea Pig" runs and replied that this ship was required for Japanese repatriation service. SCAP recommended to ComGenArmyForces, Western Pacific, that Liberty ships returning from KOREA to the U.S. be used to evacuate Japanese from KOREA to SASEBO.

13 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at KYOTO conferring with General KRUEGER, ComGen6thArmy regarding assignment of responsibility for demilitarization of naval installations in the 6th Army zone.

2. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, search for mission Mariner continued negative.

3. The operation at HIRO WAN continued without incident.

4. In the Northern JAPAN Area, operations were suspended due to high winds. ATF 149 was sent to latitude 41 N, longitude 138-40 W, to assist a Japanese ship in distress.

5. ComGen8thArmy sent military government teams to Chinese POW camps in SORACHI area to act as liaison and to maintain order. Units of the V PhibCorps continued disembarking Japanese repatriates at FUKUOKA.

3. ComMinPac established TG 52.10, TOKYO Minecraft Group, under Commander F. P. MITCHELL in NEW JERSEY. This task group will represent ComMinPac in arranging details of Japanese minesweeping through FLTLOSCAP.

4. CinCPac advised interested commands that the efficiency of the Magic Carpet operation was largely determined by rapid turn-around of transports. He directed all commanders to take steps to insure prompt loadings and departures and to report any prospective delays with reasons therefor.

5. CNOB OKINAWA submitted to SecNav the following preliminary



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typhoon casualty report.

Shore based personnel: 3 dead, 9 seriously injured,  
82 slightly injured.

Afloat personnel : 25 dead, 70 missing, 82 seriously  
injured, 250 slightly injured.

CTF 51 ordered CONSERVER (ARS 39) to send six divers to OKINAWA to assist with salvage work. ComMinPac reported to ComFIFTHFleet that docking facilities at BUCKNER BAY were unable to meet the huge backlog of ships requiring docking. He requested that investigation of docking facilities in the SASEBO-NAGASAKI area be made.

6. ComMinPac reported to ComServPac that the severe damage sustained in the recent typhoon demonstrated that BUCKNER BAY was unsuitable as a base for minecraft, and he recommended the return of deperming gear now located at OKINAWA to GUAM for early installation there.

7. CinCPac advised CinCAFPac and ComFIFTHFleet that as one Marine division would be retained in JAPAN as part of the occupation force, and that it was his intention to keep MAG 31 in JAPAN. He proposed that MAG 22 be returned to the UNITED STATES when no longer required by the Far Eastern Air Force.

8. SCAP notified interested commands that effective 15 October, the Japanese First and Second General Army Headquarters would be designated the First and Second Demobilization Headquarters respectively.

9. ComMARIANAS directed island commanders within his area to report prior to sailing any Japanese repatriation ship, direct to SCAP with information to ComFIFTHFleet and CTG 50.3, the number of evacuees embarked, port of discharge in JAPAN, and time of arrival.

14 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet Administration NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet returned to his flagship after conference with ComGen6thArmy at KYOTO.

2. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, the Japanese reported that the body of an unidentified American aviation Colonel had been found on the beach at SETO MOCHI in TOKUSHIMA Prefecture. ComPhibGroup 8 was directed to investigate.

3. CTF 51 held a conference of all agencies searching for missing



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Mariner and laid out plans for future searches. CTF 51 notified the Japanese of the loss of Rear Admiral SAMPLE's plane on 2 October but to this date has received no information from the Japanese.

4. In the Northern JAPAN Area, ATF 149 returned from distress mission as her services were not required.

5. Rear Admiral F.C. DENEBRINK was detached from duty as ComCruDiv 5 and CTF 56 and reported for duty as ComServRon 10. Rear Admiral D.B. BEARY hauled down his flag as ComServRon 6 and assumed his duties as Administrator Shipping Control Authority for Japanese Merchant Marine (SCAJAP).

6. ComFAirWing 17 reported to ComEsCarFor that he contemplated discontinuing search for missing Mariner after completion of searches on 15 October as he believes further search futile.

7. CNO advised CinCPac that the revised mission of OKINAWA as tentatively established contemplated providing support for local craft and garrison forces only. No fleet support was contemplated. Ship repair facilities would probably be greatly decreased. Base type structures were to be strengthened to provide an increased safety factor for resistance to high wind. CinCPac directed CNOB OKINAWA to limit reconstruction of storm damage to those structures required for essential personnel and to preserve supplies and equipment now present or scheduled to arrive. He further directed CNOB OKINAWA to unload only such Navy cargo as is required for immediate use.

8. CinCPac directed CNOB OKINAWA to send by urgent dispatch, best information available as to the numbers of personnel killed, missing, and injured in the typhoon. ComMinFac notified ComFIFTHFleet that further identification of survivors had reduced minecraft personnel losses to 6 enlisted men. Search for survivors to the east of OKINAWA continued.

9. CinCPac directed ComServPac to take action on CNOB OKINAWA's request for additional dredge service to replace services of dredges damaged in typhoon.

10. In accordance with an agreement with ComFIFTHFleet, ComGen6th Army directed ComGen V PhibCorps to take over responsibility for the demilitarization of Japanese naval installations within his area (KYUSHU).

15 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.



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2. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, search for the missing Mariner continued. Search areas assigned were thoroughly covered with negative results.
3. The inspection of 52 Japanese ships at KURE was completed.
4. ComPhibGrp 8 notified CTF 54 that the date for landing at NAGOYA had been tentatively set for 27 October. The final date will depend upon the progress of minesweeping.
5. CTF 55 reported that there were six dry docks available at SASEBO which could be put into operating condition with very little work. This was in answer to ComMinPac's request for additional docking facilities in the JAPAN area to assist in repair of typhoon damage to ships at OKINAWA.
6. CTF 56, Rear Admiral DENEBRINK, arrived YOKOSUKA and conferred with ComFIFTHFleet. ComFIFTHFleet notified CinCPac that naval forces were not using and did not require facilities at OMINATO Naval Base. He recommended that OMINATO Naval Base be turned over to the U.S. Army; that the improvement of Naval Air Base, OMINATO be continued preferably under Army supervision, using Japanese labor and material; that ACORN 54 be made available for other employment. ComFIFTHFleet further advised CinCPac that he planned to send Rear Admiral DEYO, now CTF 55, to OMINATO as relief for Rear Admiral DENEBRINK.
7. ComFIFTHFleet asked CinCPac if it was his intention to establish a shore command (Fleet Activities SASEBO) corresponding to the organization at YOKOSUKA. If it is CinCPac's intention to establish such an organization, ComFIFTHFleet requested that necessary personnel be provided. Pending decision from CinCPac, ComFIFTHFleet made arrangements with ComGen6thArmy to have ComGen V PhibCorps carry out demilitarization of enemy naval equipment in the SASEBO area exclusive of naval vessels and of items desired by NavTechJap.
8. CTF 51 recommended to ComFIFTHFleet that Marine air bases at SASEBO and HIROSHIMA not be developed and that the components involved be re-deployed to the United States without disembarking.
9. Com3rdPhibFor dissolved Task Force 34.
10. Commanding Officer, MAG 31 reported to CTF 53 for duty.
11. ComFIFTHFleet concurred with CinCPac's recommendation for a revised base development plan for OKINAWA, but invited CinCPac's attention to the probably termination of the typhoon season in the OKINAWA area and the desirability of retention at OKINAWA of equipment, facilities, and vessels required for operations in support of the occupation of JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet stated that OKINAWA was a valuable base except during the typhoon season and that we should plan to use it accordingly.



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12. CNOB OKINAWA reported the following typhoon losses to CinCPac: killed, 35; unidentified dead, 11; missing, 41; hospitalized, 100. ComMARIANAS sent emergency supplies to OKINAWA to replace equipment and supplies lost in typhoon.

13. The Japanese requested authority to manufacture 10,00 acoustic bombs at MAIZURU Arsenal for use in mine clearance operations at KOBE. ComFIFTHFleet recommended approval.

16 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. Vice Admiral OLDENDORF arrived YOKOSUKA and made preparations to transfer his flag from SPRINGFIELD to APPALACHIAN.

3. ComFIFTHFleet authorized release of the tank farm on AZUMA Island, YOKOSUKA Naval Base, to the EIGHTH Army. FLTLOSCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet that the Japanese Army forces in the IZU Group had arms and munitions to surrender.

4. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, MAG 22 was directed to report to ComGen Far Eastern Air Force for operational control. Additional equipment for the Marine Air Base and for MAG 22 will not be unloaded as CinCPac has approved the return of MAG 22 to the UNITED STATES when released by FEAF.

5. Rear Admiral RODGERS, ComPhibGrp 11, departed HIRO WAN to inspect the MATSUYAMA area prior to the landing there of the 24th Division.

6. Japanese fishing craft were given permission to operate in ISE WAN but were instructed not to interfere with minesweeping operations.

7. Search for missing Mariner continued with negative results. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that the search be discontinued.

8. ComGen6thArmy notified ComGen10thCorps that the date for the landing in the MATSUYAMA area had been advanced to 22 October.

9. Commander Northern JAPAN Area (CTF 56) assigned Commanding Officer, PENSACOLA, the task of demilitarizing Japanese naval equipment on HOKKAIDO. He was directed to confer with ComGen9thCorps and the 77th Division regarding cooperation in this effort.

10. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet and ComSEVENTHFleet that his directive regarding photography of strategic beach and shore line areas of

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CHINA and MANCHURIA north of latitude 39-20 N. and that part of KOREA north of 38° north was to be held in abeyance pending clearance of these flights by Russian authorities.

11. The Japanese submarine I-402 was made available by SCAJAP to Port Director, KURE, as a floating diesel oil storage.

17 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. ComFIFTHFleet notified CinCPac that the landing date at MATSUYAMA had been advanced to 22 October.

3. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that he did not intend to establish a Fleet Activities, SASEBO, and requested ComFIFTHFleet to advise him whether or not forces available ashore and afloat in the SASEBO-NAGASAKI area were adequate to carry out demilitarization for which the Navy is responsible.

4. ComCruDiv 13 in SANTA FE departed YOKOSUKA for OMINATO to relieve ComCruDiv 5 as CTF 56. CTF 56 assumed jurisdiction of all portions of the Japanese naval base, OMINATO, not previously taken over. CTF 56 directed CNOB OMINATO to assume responsibility for the demilitarization of OMINATO.

5. ComFIFTHFleet notified ComAirPac that whereas it was desirable for the sake of economy to combine NATS and ATC terminal facilities in the TOKYO area, this could not be accomplished in less than three to six months; that accordingly, it was desirable to keep KISARAZU in operation with a minimum amount of upkeep.

6. ComFairWing 17 recommended to ComFIFTHFleet that ramp and hangar facilities at OMINATO continue to be made available for use by Navy sea-planes regardless of change of command at the naval base.

7. Search continued for the missing Mariner with negative results.

8. CTF 52 advised ComFIFTHFleet that he did not plan to commence final minesweeping in the KOBE-OSAKA area before 1 January due to the sterilization dates of mines located in that area. He stated that he intended to direct the Japanese to commence KOBE harbor clearance and salvage in the near future.



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9. ComMinPac issued the following summary of minecraft typhoon damage in BUCKNER BAY: YMS 83 sunk; WEEHAWKEN, DORSEY, SOUTHARD, SNOWBELL, YMS 146, 161 384, AMC 86, all aground and considered not capable of being refloated; PGM 9, PGM 27, YMS 275, 525, 454, aground but may be floated; MAHOGANY, SC 1368, YMS 90, LCT 586, all aground incapable of being floated; MONA ISLAND reloated as of 15 October. Minecraft personnel casualties were as follows: 1 killed, 5 missing. Ships aground at UNTEN KO: YMS 193, 292, 299, 442, SC 773, 1372, PC 578, 1167, 1178, 1179, 1245, PCS 1402, SC 1338, LCI 69, 340, 1002, 1340, LCS 76, ATR 53, YP 623. Major refloating operations were expected to be delayed until the spring tides of 21-24 October. ComMinPac notified ComServRon 10 that he expected to base all minecraft engaged in sweeping operations in Empire waters with distribution at SASEBO, NAGOYA, WAKAYAMA, HIROSHIMA, KURE. This naval deployment is expected to remain fairly constant during November and December.

10. ComMARIANAS requested CinCPac to make ACORN 52 available for activation of TRUK in lieu of components previously requested.

11. SCAP notified ComGen6thArmy that he had approved a request of the British Naval Liaison Officer with SCAP to attach a British Naval officer to the FIFTH Fleet Naval Liaison Group at 6th Army headquarters.

12. ComFIFTHFleet advised CinCPac that until decision was made to sail Japanese submarines I-14, 400, and 401 to PEARL, he considered the retention of the PROTEUS desirable.

13. SCAP notified interested commands that Japanese nationals to be repatriated to JAPAN would be permitted to bring in funds only as follows: currency not be exceed 500 yen for commissioned officer and 200 yen for enlisted men.

14. SCAP authorized the Japanese Government to use the following ports for repatriation: MAIZURU, SHIMONOSEKI, SASEBO, SENSAKI, KAGOSHIMA, KURE, HAKATA, URIGA, YOKOHAMA, MOJI, and HAKODATE.

15. Silver ingots and coins received from Fleet Activities, YOKOSUKA, and held in custody on the NEW JERSEY were transferred to CinCAFPac(ADV) at TOKYO.

18 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. ComFIFTHFleet held conference with ComNATSPac and ComNATSAsia on the subject of NATS operations in the Empire. It was agreed that NATS



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should have the TOKYO terminal only in the Japanese Empire for land-plane service. Intra-Empire services will continue to be provided by seaplane units of FAirWing 17.

3. CO, Photo Squadron 1, FAirWing 18, made preliminary arrangements for aerial mapping of Empire coast.

4. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, ComPhibGrp 11, Rear Admiral ROGERS, inspected landing beaches at MATSUYAMA in preparation for the landing on 22 October.

5. ComGen V PhibCorps reported that OMURA Air Base was now being used by 12 to 14 transport planes daily.

6. In the Northern JAPAN Area, ComGen81stDiv assumed jurisdiction over the munition storage warehouses and ground ammunition area in the OMINATO Naval Base. The Army will conduct demilitarization and disposal involved in this area.

7. ComFIFTHFleet notified ComGen6thArmy that CinCPac would not set up a naval command ashore at SASEBO as has been done at YOKOSUKA. Therefore, the entire area at SASEBO will remain under the ComGen V PhibCorps. FIFTH Fleet forces afloat will continue to assist as practicable with demilitarization.

8. ComFIFTHFleet advised CinCPac that he could not make an estimate of earliest release date of AH's assigned to the FIFTH Fleet at this time, but would advise him when the situation at OKINAWA would permit the release of one. It is considered that a minimum of two AH's will be required during the period of naval occupation of JAPAN.

9. ComFIFTHFleet notified task force commanders that ComMinPac had been directed to coordinate and control all Japanese minesweeping activities.

10. CinCPac requested commanders concerned to submit names of vessels recommended for inspection by the Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey.

11. SCAJAP notified CTF 51, CTF 55, and CTF 54 that due to mines, Japanese repatriation ships scheduled to arrive at MOJI are being diverted to HAKATA and those scheduled to arrive at KURE are being diverted to KAGO-SHIMA.

19 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.



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2. Vice Admiral OLDENDORF in APPALACHIAN departed YOKOSUKA for MATSUYAMA.
3. Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey at WAKAYAMA recommended the destruction of YMS 478 and LST 555 after completing cannibalization.
4. CTF 51 directed ComGen V PhibCorps to keep OMURA airfield in operation until other facilities become available.
5. Rear Admiral DEYO in SANTA FE arrived at OMINATO and relieved Rear Admiral DENEBRINK as CTF 56.
6. ComMinPac reported to CinCPac that he did not consider BUCKNER BYA satisfactory as an operating base of minecraft; that UNTEN KO could be developed as a small craft haven, but he did not believe development could be completed in time to support current minesweeping operations. He further recommended that sweeping repair equipment depot at OKINAWA be abandoned and that equipment be sent to SASEBO or GUAM as operations demand. He recommended an enlarged minesweeping depot at GUAM.
7. CinCPac directed ComSubPac to continue the assignment of PROTEUS at TOKYO Bay for the present.
8. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to return SC's to PEARL as they become available, to report to ComServPac for outward routing to the West Coast for decommissioning.
9. CNO notified CinCPac and CinCAFPac that the function of commercial tankers continued to be the transport of bulk petroleum from sources of supply to storage in consuming areas. Their purpose was not to distribute petroleum within the area or to serve as a fueling station as indicated by ComServPac.
10. ComFIFTHFleet advised CNO that Japanese aircraft and equipment were being assembled and prepared for shipment at YOKOSUKA; that the first CVE load was expected to depart during the week beginning 22 October. CinCPac authorized the use of one additional CVE(T) for lift of Japanese aircraft.

20 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet in NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. At 0630, ComFIFTHFleet departed by air for PEARL HARBOR in compliance with a directive from CinCPac. In his absence, Vice Admiral WILKINSON in MOUNT OLYMPUS at YOKOHAMA is senior officer, FIFTH Fleet.

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2. At WAKAYAMA, Japanese fishing privileges were temporarily suspended due to repeated violations of published regulations.

3. CNO requested that CinCPac send him the following information:

- (a) Complete list of all Japanese combatant ships still afloat.
- (b) Current status and location of each vessel.
- (c) If damaged, extent thereof and whether navigable under own power or towable.

He further requested complete information on Japanese merchant vessels.

4. CinCPac authorized ComFIFTHFleet to acquire the merchant ship JOSEPH HOLT on a bare-boat basis for temporary operation for "Guinea Pig" checking of swept channels.

5. ComFIFTHFleet requested and obtained permission to use the MIAMI in lieu of destroyers to transport members of the USSBS to TRUK.

6. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that, in order to simplify communications, a reporting agency be established and controlled by Com SEVENTHFleet to assemble CHINA-KOREA reports and that the Reporting Center, YOKOSUKA, retain responsibility for reporting shipping in Japanese waters only.

7. Rear Admiral DENEBRINK hauled down his flag as ComCruDiv 5 and assumed command of ServRon 10, hoisting his flag in the HOLLAND.

8. The Japanese home ministry designated agencies to receive scrap iron and steel from demilitarized Japanese Army and Navy equipment.

9. The Japanese ministry of transportation was directed by SCAJAP to deliver the HETACHEI MARU number 4, and the EZAU MARU, (displacement 18,000 tons) to ComMinPac for use as "Guinea Pigs."

21 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet enroute PEARL HARBOR by air. FIFTH Fleet administration in NEW JERSEY, anchored at YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN.

2. SCAP notified CinCPac that he concurred in the Army taking custody of Marine air fields at OMURA and HIROSHIMA, the OMINATO Naval Base and Naval Air Base provided the Navy had no use for these establishments. His concurrence was based on the assumption that naval occupation forces would complete demilitarization in accordance with existent directives prior to the turn-over.



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3. CTF 53 directed Commander Fleet Activities YOKOSUKA, to take immediate steps to increase repair and maintenance facilities at Naval Air Base KISARAZU. Present indications are that KISARAZU will be used throughout the winter months.
4. In the Northern JAPAN Area, CTF 56 was notified by Japanese Vice Admiral OGAKI that demilitarization in the Northern JAPAN Area would be accomplished by 1 December. He further reported that the crops in OMINATO are about 50 percent normal due to the cold summer, but that the AOMORI crops would be good.
5. ComGen V PhibCorps reported that the disposition of enemy material was now underway in his area. Japanese Army and Navy ammunition is being disposed of at sea by Japanese vessels. Considerable equipment and supplies required by the civil population in the area have been turned over to the representatives of the Japanese home ministry; steps are being taken to accelerate release of this type of equipment.
6. CinCPac requested that CNO establish the following post-war mission for OKINAWA: temporary fleet anchorage when required for operations; facilities ashore for local support of minecraft and small craft incidental to port use; fleet units making occasional use of anchorage to be accompanied by service vessels for their support; air base for one landplane patrol squadron plus equipment for transient aircraft. Services to be eliminated under the new mission included: ship repair floating dry docks; naval supply depot; aviation supply depot; advanced base construction depot; motor torpedo boat base; RPIO; black oil storage; reduction of naval ammunition depot to 5,000 tons capacity; reduction of medical facilities to provide for base personnel only.
7. CinCPac approved ComFIFTHFleet's request for an air transportation office to be established at YOKOSUKA to supervise priorities and coordinate NATS, seaplane, and Marine air transport services.
8. ComFIFTHFleet notified CinCPac that the following Japanese ships were suitable for special bombing tests and could be made ready in approximately 30 days: one battleship, five carriers, one light cruiser, additional units of destroyers and smaller types as required.
9. ComFIFTHFleet directed CNOB OKINAWA to return excess SC's to PEARL for ultimate decommissioning.
10. FLTLOSCAP requested and was given permission by ComFIFTHFleet to attend a conference at SHANGHAI commencing 25 October regarding Japanese repatriation.

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11. CinCPac directed ComSEVENTHFleet to submit a list of Japanese combatant ships within his area to ComFIFTHFleet. ComFIFTHFleet was directed to include SEVENTH Fleet data in combined report direct to CNO.

12. CinCPac notified interested commands of arrangements made with the Army for the inter-change of unused space on troop ships returning personnel to the UNITED STATES for discharge. He further directed interest commanders to hold joint loadings to a minimum in order to minimize difficulties of debarkation incident to such loading.

13. The Japanese Home Ministry designated the automobile control association as their agents to receive all Japanese military vehicles turned over to their control by the United States forces.

14. SCAP published the boundaries within which the Japanese have been authorized to commence fishing. This area is approximately 100 miles off the coast of JAPAN.

15. The Japanese Home Ministry designated agents to receive petroleum products released for civilian consumption.

22 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY, anchored at YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet enroute PEARL HARBOR by air.

2. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, the initial landing at MATSUYAMA took place without incident.

3. CTF 51 notified interested commands that the date of the landing at NAGOYA was now set for 26 October. In order to expedite unloading and prevent congestion in channel at NAYOYA during entrance on 26 October, landing craft types will be sent through the swept channel on 25 October.

4. ComPhibGrp 8 reported, following a conference with Japanese representatives at WAKAYAMA, that he would permit resumption of fishing as soon as Japanese control of craft became satisfactory.

5. In the Northern JAPAN Area, CTF 56 inspected OMINATO Naval Base with the Japanese representatives and reported that the disposal of ammunition was proceeding satisfactorily. He removed fishing restrictions in the OMINATO harbor area.

6. ComGen6thArmy notified ComGen1stCorps that the cargo of German submarines No. 24 and 25 should be impounded and held pending further instructions.



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7. CNO granted authority to CinCPac and CinCLant to decommission aviation units in battleships and cruisers when such ships were assigned to personnel transportation duty.
8. CinCPac notified ComSEVENTHFleet that he proposed to establish a reporting center in the SEVENTH Fleet area to be located at SHANGHAI.
9. CNO gave permission through CinCPac to ComFIFTHFleet to acquire the damaged Liberty ships RICHARD B. OGLESBY and JOSEPH HOLT on a bare-boat basis for Guinea Pig operations.
10. CinCAFPac notified ComGen6thArmy, ComGen8thArmy, and ComGen U.S. Army Forces in KOREA that he did not concur in the use of U.S. hospital ships for transportation of Japanese repatriates.
11. ComMinPac established CTG 52.6 as his representative to direct Japanese minesweeping in the IZUMI NADA and vicinity.
12. ComGen V PhibCorps advised ComFIFTHFleet that approximately 160 Japanese ships had been sunk in the vicinity of MOJI Harbor.

23 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY, anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet enroute PEARL HARBOR by air.
2. A task unit of TF 53 consisting of CHICAGO, two destroyers, and one APD departed YOKOSUKA for O SHIMA to carry out demilitarization mission.
3. CinCPac advised CinCAFPac that, based upon the recommendation of ComFIFTHFleet, he proposed to withdraw the 4th Marine Regiment less one battalion by 15 November. He requested that operational control of the 4th Marine Regiment pass to ComFltAct YOKOSUKA on 1 November.
4. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet that he concurred with his proposal for the demilitarization of the IZU Group, but directed ComFIFTHFleet not to establish any situation that would be considered an occupation of those islands as that would make CinCPac responsible for military government which was not desired.
5. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, ComGen24thInfantry Division, assumed command ashore at MATSUYAMA. Gunfire and air support ships were released and made available for further assignment. Vice Admiral OLDENDORF departed MATSUYAMA for SASEBO.

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6. ComPhibGrp 8 conferred with Japanese Rear Admiral YOKAI regarding arrangements for the NAGOYA landing. 6th Army units occupied the SUZUKA naval air base and two naval batteries in the vicinity of YOKKAICHI.
7. The 32nd Infantry Division relieved the Marine occupation force at FUKUOKA.
8. SCAP direct ComGen Far Eastern Air Force, effective 1 November, to discontinue all surveillance flight, over CHINA and islands off the CHINA Coast and INDO CHINA.
9. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet to make recommendations to him as to ships of any type which are considered to be in excess of current or future requirements in the Empire. CinCPac will then issue orders for their disposition. ComFIFTHFleet directed task force commanders, FIFTH Fleet, to make recommendations for release of combatant ships within their areas.
10. The SS JOHN GREER HIBBEN which was underway collided with the YARNALL (DD 541) at anchor. YARNALL required tender repairs, and an investigation was ordered.
11. ComMinPac requested ComFIFTHFleet to assign one LST with crew to his operational control about 1 November for Guinea Pig service at FUKUOKA.
12. CinCPac advised interested commands that reports indicated an unwarranted laxity in the handling of aircraft movement reports and directed cognizant commanders to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the prompt and accurate reporting of aircraft operating under their direction.
13. CNO notified ALUSNA, Moscow, that TSUGARU Straits had been cleared of mines and was safe for surface navigation except for certain restricted areas which were delineated in this message.
14. Japanese liaison officer to the FIFTH Fleet, Rear Admiral YANO, states the Japanese expect repatriation of their nationals would continue until 1950. Admiral YANO submitted data for naval personnel showing only 15,000 returned to JAPAN up to 15 October with 289,000 remaining to be repatriated.

24 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY, anchored at YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR. Mr. John VINCENT, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, called on the Chief of Staff, FIFTH Fleet, in NEW JERSEY.
2. ComFIFTHFleet notified CinCPac that it was expected that naval



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communication center at YOKOSUKA would be in full operation by 1 December.

3. Units of TF 53 landed in the IZU Group today for demilitarization operations. The Japanese cooperated in the demilitarization operations and progress was satisfactory.

4. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, CTF 51 arrived at HIRO WAN and made an inspection ashore in the KURE-HIROSHIMA area. All transports in the MATSUYAMA-HIRO area have been completely unloaded.

5. ComGen V PhibCorps recommended to ComGen6thArmy that seven LST's be made available 1 November for shuttle movement between JAPAN and CHINA for repatriation of Japanese and Chinese.

6. In the Northern JAPAN Area, CTF 56 sent WAINWRIGHT to assist the SS MARIN HILLS reported in distress.

7. CinCPac notified ComFIFTHFleet and ComSEVENTHFleet that a directive from CNO to increase the number of combatant ships assigned to Magic Carpet duty would necessitate the readjustment of cruisers between the FIFTH and the SEVENTH Fleets. In order to provide sufficient flag officers in the SEVENTH Fleet, CinCPac proposed to transfer three cruisers from the FIFTH to the SEVENTH Fleet.

8. CinCPac notified ComMinPac that he was considering transferring one AGC to ComMinPac as flagship during the period TERROR is being repaired.

9. Minesweeping operations in the western TSUSHIMA Straits commenced today.

10. CinCPac notified the Pacific Fleet that investigations revealed improper usage of sea water aboard numerous ships in violation of existing fleet regulations. This practice was believed the major cause of the widespread prevalence of dysentery in the fleet. He directed flag and other senior officers present afloat to take appropriate action to prevent further violations.

11. The Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey at OKINAWA reported to the Board of Inspection and Survey that LCI(R)'s 771 and 337 had been damaged beyond economical repair and that they therefore recommended that these ships be decommissioned and that all salvagable equipment be removed and final disposition left to the discretion of CNOB OKINAWA.

25 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.

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2. CTF 53 reported to ComFIFTHFleet that Marine Air Warning Squadron 9 now in TOKYO Bay in LST's 564 and 487 was not required in his area and recommended that the squadron not be disembarked.
3. ComFIFTHFleet asked ComGen8thArmy if equipment of ACORN 54 now at Naval Air Base, OMINATO, was desired for his use.
4. Units of TF 53 completed demilitarization of MIZAKE SHIMA.
5. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, initial units of the occupation force proceeded into ISE WAN in preparation for the major landing to take place at NAGOYA on the 26th and 27th.
6. CTF 51 recommended that the EURYALE and COUCAL be sent to SASEBO from HIRO WAN to supervise Japanese submarines being concentrated there. ComSubRon 13 reported that 113 midget subs in the KURE area and 16 in the MAIZURU area have been rendered nonoperational. CTF 51 directed CTF 55 to board and inspect Japanese submarines on arrival SASEBO to insure that they did not re-arm while enroute and to insure that the ships have been made incapable of diving and have had their torpedo tubes disabled.
7. CTF 51 recommended to ComFIFTHFleet that the 6th Army be asked to occupy HIROSHIMA and IWA KUNI airfields without prior Navy occupation and demilitarization. OMURA airfield will be demilitarized by the V PhibCorps.
8. ComFIFTHFleet advised ComGen8thArmy that the Navy intended to continue the use of KISARAZU as a NATS terminal in the Empire for an indefinite period.
9. ComDesDiv 4 in WAINWRIGHT contacted the SS MARIN HILLS and found that assistance was not required.
10. CinCPac advised CNO that it appeared necessary to retain flag officers in command of BatDiv 4 or 5 and in CruDivs 4, 5, 6, 13, and 15. Whereas the number of cruisers to remain in the western PACIFIC would be radically reduced, requirements would continue for flag officers in that area to act as task group commanders for continued supervision of various area in JAPAN and CHINA.
11. ComFIFTHFleet requested CinCPac to advise as to desired disposition of naval construction battalions and Navy boat repair units not required in the forward area and requested ComAirPac to advise as to disposition of ACORN 52.
12. Commander Service Force recommended to BuPers that in order to overcome delays in the prompt release of officers from ships operating in Empire and Chinese waters, that type commanders be authorized to delegate necessary authority to his senior representative in each area to issue orders detaching officers from ships.



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13. Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey at OKINAWA recommended the decommissioning of SC's 1066 and 632.

14. CTF 51 notified SCAJAP that he had stopped the sailing of Japanese patrol vessel No. 102 since this ship was the ex-U.S.S. STEWART (DD224). ComCruDiv 12 was ordered to seize and safeguard the STEWART and in addition the ATADA and the TSUKUMO, both ex-Chinese ships.

15. SCAJAP notified interested commands that Japanese vessels under 100 tons had been granted blanket authority to fish in approved areas.

26 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR. The Chief of Staff conferred with Major General CHAMBERLIN, representative of SCAP today.

2. Units of TF 53 landed on MIKURA JIMA in the IZU Group to conduct demilitarization operations. Progress was slow due to the mountainous terrain. The natives cooperated.

3. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, initial landings were made at NAGOYA.

4. Unloading continued at MATSUYAMA as scheduled and without incident.

5. The Japanese were ordered to sail the ex-U.S.S. STEWART to HIRO where a U.S. prize crew will take it over.

6. Commander Northern JAPAN Area (CTF 56) released certain ships in his force and advised ComFIFTHFleet that all remaining ships of TF 56 could be released about 30 November, subject to completion of required demilitarization.

7. ComFIFTHFleet established an Empire broadcast on the following frequencies: 2112, 4420, 10,900. All ships were directed to intercept this broadcast when within 200 miles of OKINAWA or the main islands of JAPAN.

8. CinCPac assigned 20 additional LCI(L) to FIFTHFleet to be used for concentration of Magic Carpet personnel at forward staging areas.

9. ComFIFTHFleet recommended approval of the request of USSBS that Rear Admiral C.T. DURGIN be assigned to that command for temporary duty to conduct a survey of TRUK.

10. Permission was granted to the Japanese to establish daily ferry service in the INLAND SEA.

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11. SCAJAP notified CTG 52.7 that representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Transportation had been sent to HIROSHIMA and KURE to assist with the transfer of two Japanese vessels to U.S. control for use as Guinea Pigs.

12. The Japanese stated that U.S. mines had been accounted for as follows: swept 35,000; detonated, 1,050; acuated by ships, 205.

27 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.

2. ComFIFTHFleet notified ComServPac that he did not contemplate any need for hospital ships to evacuate personnel from the JAPAN area.

3. ComFIFTHFleet reported to SCAP that after conference with Major General CHAMBERLIN of SCAP's Staff, he understood that there was no objection to withdrawal of MAG 22 now at OMURA. SCAP was requested to notify ComFIFTHFleet of the approximate date OMURA air field could be taken over by the Army. CinCAFPac notified CinCPac that MAG 22 was released from duty in the occupation force for return to the U.S. He asked CinCPac if it was intended to move MAG 31 from YOKOSUKA to KYUSHU.

4. Units of TF 53 reported that demilitarization of O SHIMA continued, but that progress was slow due to heavy construction of gun emplacements there. The demilitarization of MIKURA SHIMA was completed.

5. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, the covering unit at NAGOYA was released by ComPhibGrp 8. ComPhibGrp 8 reported that NAGOYA harbor was not in full operation. He estimated that the 25th Division would be completely unloaded by 1 November.

6. CTF 51 recommended that the strength of TF 51 be brought to two cruisers and 31 destroyers by 15 November, to be further reduced to 29 destroyers by 1 December.

7. CTF 51 reported that a considerable quantity of new MANILA line had been found amongst Japanese naval material in KURE and request authority to accept same for U.S. Navy use.

8. The Japanese Government requested permission to use the KURE and SASEBO naval yards for repairing Japanese minesweepers and repatriation ships, and for salvage and scrapping of inoperative vessels.

28 October 1945



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1. ComFIFTHFleet administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.
2. ComFIFTHFleet advised CinCPac that the administration of Magic Carpet for Army forces would be facilitated by 48-hour and 24-hour ETA reports from merchant ships approaching Empire ports. SCAP notified interested Army commands that he concurred in the proposed that base port commanders (Army) and port directors (Navy) advise each other of free space on Magic Carpet vessels two days prior to departure from any port under control of either service thus enabling the other service to complete loading of the vessels.
3. Following a conference with representatives of SCAP, ComGen V PhibCorps would advise when Marine Air Base, OMURA can be taken over the the Army.
4. ComFIFTHFleet instructed all units of the FIFTH Fleet that discipline on CW circuits had deteriorated to such an extent as to demand immediate and positive correction measures. He directed responsible commanders to institute monitor watches.
5. CinCAFPac (ADV) notified CinCPac that he had no objection to withdrawal from JAPAN of the 4th Marines less one battalion and to the battalion remaining at YOKOSUKA reverting to the operational control of Commander Fleet Activities, YOKOSUKA.
6. Units of TF 53 reported that the demilitarization of O SHIMA was progressing satisfactorily. Units of TF 53 landed on HACHIJO JIMA and proceeded with the demilitarization of the island. The unit commander estimated that the demilitarization would require ten days to complete.
7. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, CTF 51 reported that the ex-STEWART (DD 224) was taken over by a U.S. prize crew at HIRO WAN. CTF 51 directed ComCruDiv 12 to place the ex-STEWART in commission with appropriate ceremony on 29 October.
8. At NAGOYA, unloading progressed satisfactorily and the Commanding General of the 25th Division assumed command ashore. By 1800(I) 3,909 troops, 193 vehicles, and 2,551 tons of bulk stores had been landed.
9. ComCruDiv 12 (CTG 55.3) assumed duties of area commander in the HIRO-MATSUYAMA area.
10. CinCPac approved the assignment of Rear Admiral C.T. DURGIN to temporary duty with U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey.
11. CinCPac asked CinCAFPac (ADV) if he concurred in the return of Marine Air Warning Squadron 9 to the U.S. inasmuch as ComFIFTHFleet has reported that it is not now required at YOKOSUKA.

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12. The Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey at OKINAWA reported that the AOG 25 was afloat and recommended its retention in the service.

13. CinCPac directed ComFIFTHFleet and ComSEVENTHFleet to reduce fleet air wings assigned to their commands to minimum strength compatible with proper execution of occupation missions in order to proceed with post-war decommissioning and re-employment of Pacific Fleet VPB squadrons.

14. ComGen8thArmy requested ComFIFTHFleet to advise him of materials available from Navy sources for troop housing, heating, and other essential construction which could be turned over to the 8th Army.

15. SCAJAP recommended to CinCPac that all naval shore activities and service force vessels be authorized to issue petroleum products and make emergency issue of such other stores in minimum amounts essential for Japanese shipping in the repatriation service to insure quick turn around.

16. CTF 51 recommended to SCAJAP that Jap subs I-36, 47, 53, 58, 367 and 402 be ordered from KURE to SASEBO to complete concentration of operable combatant subs.

29 October 1945

1. FIFTH Fleet Administration in NEW JERSEY anchored at YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.

2. SCAP notified ComFIFTHFleet and ComGen6thArmy that he desired the 6th Army to take custody of OMURA Air Field on 30 October. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to CinCPac that:

- (a) orders be issued for the withdrawal of MAG 22 from the Empire;
- (b) planes and flight crews proceed to OKINAWA preparatory to further transfer;
- (c) a small MAB detail be retained at OMURA until service is no longer required.

3. Demilitarization progress at O SHIMA and HACHIJO JIMA continued to be satisfactory.

4. Ex-Japanese submarines I-14, I-400, I-401, departed YOKOSUKA for SASEBO.

5. CTF 51 reported that the ex-STEWART (DD 224) had been recommissioned and recommended that she be sailed to a U.S. port for further disposition.

6. CTF 51 recommended that the Japanese Government be refused per-



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mission to use KURE and SASEBO navy yards for repairing Japanese ships as he considered this request primarily an attempt to retain a nucleus Navy organization. SCAJAP concurred inasmuch as authorization had been granted for Japanese civilian yards to effect repairs to Japanese ships.

7. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTG 55.2, SOPA SASEBO-NAGASAKI area to coordinate Magic Carpet loading in his area in order to insure maximum utilization of available space.

8. ComFIFTHFleet assigned the MIAMI to act as the flagship of the USSBS TRUK survey.

9. ComFIFTHFleet notified CNO that the BARNES (CVE 20) was loading the first consignment of Japanese aircraft and equipment for return to the UNITED STATES and that the BARNES would depart YOKOSUKA about 4 November.

10. CNOB OKINAWA reported that a total of 42 ships had been refloated this week for a grand-total of 90 since 9 October. Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey No. 2 at OKINAWA reported that the OCELOT (IX 110), the CINNABAR (IX 163), and the NESTOR (ARB 6), were hard aground with extensive damage, that salvage and repair of these ships was impracticable. It recommended that these ships be stripped and abandoned.

11. SCAJAP reported to CTF 51 that the Japanese Government had been directed to sail I-Class submarines from KURE to SASEBO as soon as ready for sea.

12. CinCAPPac direct ComGen6thArmy to place Army guard as required to maintain order aboard Japanese vessels repatriating Chinese laborers to CHINA.

13. ComFIFTHFleet recommended to SCAP that the ATADA, ex-Chinese ship, be held for prospective acquisition by Chinese Government.

30 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet Administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.

2. ComGen6thArmy directed ComGen V PhibCorps to take custody of OMURA air field by midnight 30 October. CinCPac authorized ComFIFTHFleet to return MAG 22 to the UNITED STATES and to retain a small MAB detail at OMURA until service is no longer required there.

3. SCAP concurred with CinCPac's proposal to return Marine Air Warning Squadron 9 to the UNITED STATES.



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4. CinCPac notified interested commands that the 4th Marine Regiment would pass to the operational control of Commander Fleet Activities YOKOSUKA, on 1 November. He directed ComFIFTHFleet to transfer the 4th Marine Regiment less one battalion to GUAM when no longer required for demilitarization work about 15 November.

5. ComFIFTHFleet directed CTF 53 to order the Japanese to keep a maintenance crew at the radio station on O SHIMA and to insure that all equipment remained operable pending further instructions. The demilitarization task unit commander reported that the demilitarization of O SHIMA had been completed and that he would now proceed to NII SHIMA to effect demilitarization there. The demobilization at HACHIJO JIMA proceeded satisfactorily.

6. In the Southwestern JAPAN Area, CTF 51 directed ComCruDiv 12 to assist ComGen V PhibCorps in the disposal of material at OMURA.

7. CNO notified CTF 51 that as the ex-STEWART (DD 224) had been stricken from the Navy Register in 1942, that no new name would be assigned the ship, and that she would be referred to as DD 224 without a name. DD 224 reported to ComDesRon 63 for duty.

8. Surprise inspection of Japanese ships previously demilitarized was made in KYUSHU and no infractions of surrender terms were noted.

9. Fishing privileges for the Japanese at WAKAYAMA were re-established today.

10. Sub-Board of Inspection and Survey No. 2 at OKINAWA recommended that the FLAGLER (AK 181) be towed to a rear area for stripping and disposition; that the U.S.S. MAHOGANY (AN 23) be towed to the rear area for repairs and retention in the service, and that the SOUTHARD (DMS 10), SNOWBELL (AN 52), YMS 275, YMS 454, PGM 9 be stripped and abandoned. H

11. ComFIFTHFleet recommended approval to SCAP of the Japanese request to retain certain naval personnel in service to assist with demobilization.

12. ComSEVENTHFleet established an anti-smuggling patrol around KOREA.

13. SCAJAP notified interested commands that commencing 1 November, Japanese ships would check in and obtain clearance and navigational and mine information from U.S. port directors wherever established.

14. CinCPac recommended to CNO that all naval shore activities and Service Force vessels in Pacific Ocean Areas be authorized to issue petroleum products and emergency issues of other stores to Japanese ships engaged in repatriation.



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15. ComMinPac made a general redeployment of Japanese minesweeping units to improve over-all efficiency of minesweeping operations.

31 October 1945

1. ComFIFTHFleet Administration in NEW JERSEY anchored in YOKOSUKA KO, TOKYO Bay, JAPAN. ComFIFTHFleet at PEARL HARBOR.

2. In the Southwestern JAPN Area, LSM 114 detonated a mine and was slightly damaged. One man was killed.

3. The restrictions on the Japanese shipping in the vicinity of MATSUYAMA landings was lifted. CTF 51 requested the assignment of four APD's to act as harbor entrance control vessels at the entrance to ISE WAN and BUNGO SUIDO.

4. ComServPac granted authority to CTF 51 to accept MANILA line in the KURE Area and to make it available to ComServRon 10 and any naval vessels in the area.

5. In the SASEBO area inspection of Japanese ships continued.

6. CTF 51 proposed the establishment of a port director unit at KAGOSHIMA to handle U.S. and Japanese repatriation shipping.

7. CTF 56 arrived at OTARU for an inspection of port director facilities there and for further conference with ComGen9thCorps.

8. ComFIFTHFleet advised SCAP that he desired to establish a central NavTechJap activities with those of the intelligence agencies under GHQ.

9. Rear Admiral J. D. PRICE, reported for additional duty as Commander Naval Air Bases, OKINAWA.

10. ComPhibGrp 8 was detached from FIFTH Fleet.

11. Sub\*Board of Inspection and Survey at OKINAWA recommended that OCELOT and CINNABAR be placed out of commission, stripped of salvageable items and abandoned; that YMS 90 be returned to a rear area for decommissioning and disposal; that DORSEY, WEEHAWKEN, YMS 151, 146, 424, INDUSTRY, YMS 384 be stripped locally and abandoned. CinCPac authorized ComServRon 10 or his regularly established representative to remove from ships which have been recommended for scrapping by local survey board any equipment or material needed for repairs to other vessels or shore establishments.

12. ComFIFTHFleet warned all ships present in TOKYO Bay of the danger of dysentery and issued specific instructions as to measures to be taken to combat it.