

062/130

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

12 October, 1945

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Mar Div reports 7 Naval personnel demobilized during the period.
2. NAGASAKI Area. No demobilization during period.
3. Repatriation. The SAISHU MARU was the first of four ships from FUKUE, GOTO RETTO arriving at NAGASAKI during the period to unload. 754 Army personnel were discharged and dispersed as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO.</u>
MIYAKONOJO	188
KAGOSHIMA	280
MIYAZAKI	182
HAKATO	51
SAGA	40
TOSU	7
KURUME	6

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

13 October, 1945

Installations and Defenses located in TOKUYAMA
Area as reported by the Japanese Civil Government.

The below information was received from the Japanese Civil Government and should be treated accordingly. There has been no confirmation by, or information received from, the CHUGOKU Army in whose area of responsibility these installations are located. The coordinates used to locate the installations are from AMS L571, scale 1:250,000.

TOKUYAMA AREA:

Searchlight (150cm) and sound detector...Toda (60.68-1220.46)
Four 12.7cm AA guns with director,
one 150cm searchlight and ammo dump...OTSUSHIMA (60.79-
1210.54)
Four 12cm AA guns with director and
one 110cm searchlight... .Sen Jima (70.40-
1220.10)
Two 8cm AA guns and one 150cm search-
light with directory. EIGEN ZAN (70.20-
1220.60)
Four 12.7cm AA guns KITAYAMA (70.65-
1220.60)
Ordnance and ammo dump, eight 40mm AA
machine guns, and thirty six 25mm
machine guns. TOKUYAMA CITY
Four 12.7cm AA guns with director and
one 110cm searchlight. HIGASHI YAMA (80.10-
1220.38)
One 150cm searchlight. YASHIRO (80.60-1229.
70)
Four 10cm AA guns and two 150cm search-
lights. TAIKA SAN (70.85-
1210.65)
Two 8cm AA guns and one 150cm search-
light with director. MIZUTANI YAMA (70.71-
1210.52)
One 150cm searchlight with director. .NO JIMA (60.60-1200.
88)

ENCLOSURE (B)

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SECRET

Installations and Defenses located in TOKUYAMA .(Cont'd)

SECRET

Four 12.7cm AA guns and one 150cm
searchlight with directorKASATO-SHIMA (70.91
1200.80)
Four 12cm AA guns with director.NIJIGAHAMA (80.91
1210.08)
Four 12.7cm AA guns with director, .
one 150cm searchlight with director,
twenty two 25mm AA machine guns and
Thirteen 13mm AA machine guns.OI (90.39-1210.08)
Four 12.7cm AA guns with director and
one 110cm searchlight with director. .SHINGU (90.39-1200
.95)
One 150cm searchlight with director. .MUROZUMI. (90.43-
1200.65)

ENCLOSURE (B)

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SECRET

From: 1800I, 120ct45
To : 1800I, 130ct45

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 14 October, 1945.

SECRET

No. 22.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A):
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

SASEBO Area

Warehouse (near OGI) contains 400 cases of fish, 300 cases of beet, and 1000 bags of barley.

A large ammunition dump near KAWATANA (SE of SASEBO) contains quantities of nitro-cellulose.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

FUKUOKA Area

KOFUJI Airfield (also called GAFURA Airfield) is at OISHI (West of MAEBARU). This base was used for the fundamental training of glider pilots and turned out about 1000 students every 6 months. It began operating in May, 1944. There are 4 obsolete planes on the field. Naval Captain SANOI was found to be in charge and had 10 Officers and 60 Enlisted men under him.

SECRET

SHIMONOSEKI Area

ASAHI Oil refinery can refine 2000 tons of oil daily and has 20,000 gallons of oil on hand. In general the refinery's equipment is in good condition and the company has been sending 10 tons of oil daily to small factories. There was no bomb damage in evidence or weapons of any kind. The company employs 14 office workers and 40 laborers.

TANOKUKI Shipyard made 1000 tons refrigeration ships and small parts for airplanes. There are two shipways in the yard, each capable of building one ship every four months. No bomb damage was observed. The firm employs 48 staff workers and 250 laborers.

NITTO Sodium Sulphate Company formerly produced 3000 tons of sodium sulphate and 2000 tons of sulphuric acid per month. Production has stopped because of a lack of raw materials. The plant has a staff of 18, plus 60 laborers.

ASA Powder Plant (at SHIMOZU, East of SHIMONOSEKI) contained the following: 103 tons of glycerine, 7 tons of Ethylen Glycol, 90 tons of nitric acid, 341 tons of sodium nitrate, 37 tons of Oleum, 8 tons of ammonium nitrate, 5 tons of potassium nitrate, and 22 tons of common salt.

OMURA Area

MIZUBUKARI Aircraft Factory (between OMURA AND ISAHAYA) began producing fighter planes for the Japanese Navy about a year ago and ceased operations at the end of the war (production figures are not available). It was directed by Lt. Comdr. UNAKA, Todo, who was supervised by Captain KATO and Vice Admiral NAKAMURA of the 21st Naval Air Arsenal in OMURA. The plant consists of 50 small buildings and 12 caves. During the war it employed 10 Naval Officers, 1000 men, 1,000 women, and 800 girls and 200 boys of middle school age.

SASEBO Area

NITTO Mfg. Co. (at OGI) made fuselages for seaplanes and has enough parts on hand at present to equip 50 planes. Labor was furnished mainly by high school girls.

SECRET

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Civil Censorship.

Today's local news was concerned mainly with typhoon damage. The MAINICHI SHIMUN of 12 October says that all electric power was off in FUKUOKA the night of the 10th but that most of the damage had been repaired by the next evening. Seven people were killed and one injured in the FUKUOKA Area. Electric power was also off in KOKURA, YAWATA, SHIMONOSEKI, and IIZUKA.

MAINICHI of 13 October says that SENZAKI Harbor is being prepared as a "winter receiving station" to take care of Japanese soldiers returning from MANCHURIA and KOREA. Approximately 15,000 cotton jackets, other warm clothing, and quantities of food are being collected there to welcome the returning countrymen.

A KUMAMOTO dispatch in the same issue of ASAHI states that the production of raw silk for export has been resumed in order to aid in the reconstruction of Japan.

ASAHI also carried a MIYASAKI dispatch stating that MIYASAKI Prefecture will rush the erection of simple homes in three of its cities before December to sell or rent to individuals.

(2) Japanese People's Army.

According to Colonel HARA (see paragraph C. (4) above) the head of the people's army in Japan was the CHIKU SHIREISU BUIN (area headquarters). In NAGASAKI KEN this was headed by Major General MATSUURA (CO of the NAGASAKI Regimental District). The area headquarters was further divided into the CHIKU TOKUSETSU KEIBITAI (Area Mobilized Guard) and the KOKUMIN GIYU TAI (People's Volunteer Corps). The Mobilized guard was made up largely of younger men who had not yet been drafted and those who were physically fit but had occupational deferments. They were given some military training, weapons, and ammunition and were to be used whenever needed by the army. The People's Volunteer Corps was to be used for digging trenches and building fortifications.

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Torpedo testing ground at KATASHIMA was formerly operated by the SASEBO Dockyard. It manufactured and tested 24 inch torpedoes for use by DD's, cruisers, and submarines. 50 torpedoes were tested a month, of which 25 passed the first test.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None to report.

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUNJIN KAI (Imperial Reserve Association) Colonel HARA, Wasaburo, who supervised the activities of this organization in the NAGASAKI Area, stated that it was the Japanese equivalent of the American Legion except that it was directly under the control of Army Officers. (see G-2 Periodic Summary No. 22). The nominal head of this association in the NAGASAKI Area was Major General MATSUURA, Toyichi by virtue of his Position as CO of the NAGASAKI Regimental District, but Colonel HARA performed all administrative duties.

KEMPEI TAI - Captain YAMAGUCHI, Yoshio, stated that he was the head of the counterespionage department of the KEMPEI TAI in FUKUOKA. He states further that each office of this organization was divided into departments or sections, and that each office had a counterespionage or BOCHO section, though sometimes this BOCHO was combined with the GEIJI or foreign affairs section. YAMAGUCHI further declared that counterespionage was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the KEMPEI TAI.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

SECRET

(3) NAGASAKI Fishing Fleet.

According to KUME, Yokichi, president of the City Fresh Fish Distributing Association, there were about 350 sea-going fishing ships plus about 100 smaller inshore fishing boats operating out of NAGASAKI before the war. During the war the Navy took over most of the larger vessels so that at present the fleet is only about 20% of its prewar strength.

(4) Precious Metals.

Lt. Gen. YOKOYAMA, Commander of the Western District Army, states that as far as he knows there are no stocks of gold, silver, or platinum on KYUSHU.

Approximately 200 tons of Chinese copper coins have been located at MOJI (previously reported G-2 Summaries No. 22 and 23 to be at MIDOBARA (NW of YAMAGUCHI)). They were worth only about one hundred dollars and apparently were to be melted down for industrial use.

At the same location 50 bars of silver alloy were found. They are marked "SELBY" and their total weight is about 50 tons.

(5) Military Training in the Schools.

Interrogation of officials of the NAGASAKI Prefecture Education Department and an army officer of the NAGASAKI Regimental District Headquarters reveals that military training was conducted in all advanced schools beginning at the middle school level and that about three hours a week were spent in military training. Aviation Cadet training was inaugurated in the middle schools in the latter part of 1944.

T. R. Yancey
T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

SECRET

SECRETDISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 2ndMarDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	CG 5thMarDiv	10
OIC JICPOA	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG FMFPAC	1	MAG 22	1
ComPhibGrp 4	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	CG FOF	5
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	ACofS, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
		File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

13 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports 15 Naval personnel were demobilized during the period.
2. NAGASAKI Area. No units demobilized during period.
3. Repatriation. The SHINNAN MARU, second of 4 ships which arrived 14 October unloaded 770 Army personnel from GOTO RETTO during the period. These were dispersed 410 to OITA and 360 to KUMAMOTO.

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Ser.00933B

G-2 PERIOLIC REPORT

From: 1800 I, 13Oct45
To : 1800 I, 14Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 15 October, 1945.

No. 23.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.
(B) Bases for Midget Submarines, Human Torpedoes and
Suicide craft - KURE Naval District.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under
our control.

SASEBO Area

Under camouflage approximately 10 miles SE SASEBO.

36 - 50 gal drums of kerosene.
4 - 50 gal drums of oil.

12 large caves approximately 10 miles SE SASEBO.

12 BAKA bombs, searchlights, navigation
instruments, telescopes, compasses, and gener-
ators.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during
the period.

SECRET

OITA

OITA Naval Air Base has 100 planes semi-operational, 100 planes smashed, and one USAAF B-25. The reason for the presence of the B-25 is unknown. NAVTECHJAP investigating all planes.

FUKUOKA

A former Naval Air Base 1 1/2 miles southwest of FUKAE (1318 .. 1156) is located in a cemetery. The base has been abandoned. Four wrecked seaplanes stripped of weapons and instruments were found in the vicinity. A Korean living there said they were wrecked by a typhoon. In shelters in the area were 20 - 500 pound bombs, and 58 - 250 pound bombs.

FUKUOKA SEIKO SHO Company Ltd. This company produced bicycles before the war, Navy plane parts during the war, and now it is making plumbing supplies. There are 200 people employed, the same number who were employed during the war.

MOJI Port Facilities. The following resume is reported by a Coast and Geodetic Survey Officer. There are 9 or 10 Liberty Ships alongside berths in the port. No other alongside berths are suitable for ships drawing over 6 feet. There is protected anchorage for 1 Liberty Ship with mooring buoys suitable for 7 Liberty Ships. Lighterage distance to alongside LCM and LCVF unloading areas is less than 1 mile. The roads from 2 Liberty Ship quays are in fair condition but will require maintenance. There are 25 cranes with from 1/2 to 20 tons capacity; 6 are entraveling and 3 need repairs. The total storage area available is approximately 270,000 square feet. 160 ships have been sunk in this vicinity.

SHIMONOSEKI Port Facilities. There are 2 alongside berths for Liberty Ships and 2 suitable mooring buoys. There are 10 alongside berths for small army freighters and 8 protected anchorages. There are no protected anchorages for Liberty Ships. The railroad quay is in a very unsanitary condition. There are 7 cranes with from 1 1/2 to 5 tons capacity, two of which need repairs. There is about 100,000 square feet of covered storage area available.

SECRET

SHIMABARA - OBAMA Area

OBAMA Iron Factory. Produced 5 tons of nuts and bolts per month for MITSUBISHI during the war and employed 59 people. Ceased operations in August, 1945.

SHIMABARA NANBU Iron Works. Produced parts for torpedoes during war employing 86 people. Finished products went to SASEBO. It now repairs small boats and makes farm implements employing 23 people.

KUCHINOTSU Customs House. There is an administration building and 5 warehouses. It was reported that during the war 60 ships a month went in and out of the harbor. They were employed in coastal trade.

MATSUNE Oil Factory. Owned by Farmer's Association. Began operation 18 April 1942. It produced 100 gallons of oil per month. Processed oil from pine knots was used for planes during the war. It is now non-operational.

HOKKO Shipbuilding Company. It produces ships up to 300 tons employing 95 men. Three 300 ton coal barges are being repaired and one is under construction. With sufficient materials 5 to 6 such ships could be produced each year.

HYUGA Iron Works. During the war it produced plane fixtures for OMURA Aircraft Factory No. 21, and employed 38 people. Now employs 15. It is not in operation at present but plans are being made to convert to the grinding of barley.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

KUMAMOTO

MITSUBISHI Heavy Industrial Joint-Stock Company.
NITIO Airplane Parts Company (KUMAMOTO Plant).
FURUSHU Airplane Company (HIYOSHI Plant).
SOUTH KYUSHU Airplane Company.
SHIRANICHI Airplane Company.
KUMAMOTO Iron Works.
SANYO Airplane Company.
a. KUMAMOTO Plant.
b. YATSUSHIRO Plant.

SECRET

JAPAN Rubber Industrial Company.
NIKKA Rubber Industrial Company.
SEIBU Gas Works (KUMAMOTO Branch).
KUMAMOTO Shipbuilding Company.
YATSUSHIRO Shipbuilding Company.
FURUSATO Shipbuilding Company.
USHIBUKA Shipbuilding Company.
TEIKOKU Compressed Gas Company (MINAMATA Works).
Electro-Chemical Industrial Company.
ASANO Cement Company (OTSUKIJIMA.Plnt).
KYUSHI Implement Company.
HIGO Machinery Works.
KUMAMOTO Iron Works (OYE Plant).
TOKAI Electrodes Company.
TOHI Airplane Company.
SHOWA Agricultural Products Finishing Company.
MITSUI Chemical Industrial Company.
 a. Dye Works.
 b. ARAC Factory.
ASANO Cement Company (YATSUSHIRO Works).
KYUSHI Chinawares Company.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

YAMAMOTO, Shindo, This person was reported as a suspect in our G-2 Periodic Report No. 17. By interview and investigation it was the decision of CIC that he is not a suspect.

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None to report.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

SECRET

SECRET

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (1) An ex-US Marine was found at SHIMIZU, north of OGI. Edward ZILLIG, age 82, showed evidence to prove that he was born in BASEL, SWITZERLAND; enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1888 at Philadelphia; honorably discharged 12 December 1893; reenlisted during the Spanish American War and won "The Admiral McNair Medal" which was presented to him aboard the USS OLYMPIA. He was a member of the American Company U.V.C. National Rifle Association in 1911 and received a medal for the highest score in competition. He has pictures and papers signed by Admiral McNair. From 1936 until he was bombed out he had lived in NAGASAKI. He has been married to his Japanese wife for 35 years.

(2) Postal Survey of FUKUOKA.

The organization of the postal system is divided into three zones, namely, HAKATA, FUKUOKA, and NICHIJIN; of these HAKATA and FUKUOKA are first class postoffices and NICHIJIN is a second class post-office. There are a total of thirty special branches within the three zones.

The functions of the postoffice are:

1. Postal.
2. Savings and exchange.
3. Money orders.
4. Insured mail.
5. Business executive.
6. Postal telegram.
7. Personnel.

Statistics:

Personnel and equipment:	Pre-war	Present
Employees	990	879
Transportation:		
Trucks	1	1
Bicycles	173	173
Daily mail volume:		
Incoming	60,000	47,000
Outgoing	260,000	133,000

SECRET

Routes:

Internal: Major destinations are KYUSHU, TOKYO, and OSAKA.

Terminal:

To America- Through KOBE and SHIMONOSEKI.

To Manchuria and China-Through MOJI and SHIMONOSEKI

To Korea-Through SHIMONOSEKI

To South Seas-Through MOJI and YOKOHAMA.

To Formosa-Through MOJI

To Shanghai-Through NAGASAKI

To Russia and Siberia-Through TSURUDA

The mail was censored in the HAKATA postoffice, through which all incoming and outgoing mail passed. Prohibited subjects were military matters, economic activities, aerial activities, weather forecasts and ship movements. One percent of the mail was spot checked. All records of the FUKUOKA postal system have been burned.

(3) Press Survey.

The item of national news which attracted the most attention from all newspapers was the decision of the special Imperial Diet to revise the constitution to make the voting age 20 years of age and to extend the voting right to both men and women. Heretofore the voting age had been 25 years of age and confined to men only. Editorials were concerned with the problems of a democratic government and the constitution. Attention was directed in the local SASEBO papers to typhoon damage and the food situation.

After and being
T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, H-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt 1
CG Sixth Army 1
OIC JICPOA 1
CG FMFPac 1
Com5thPhib 1
ComPhibGrp 4 1
CG III PhibCorps 1
CG I Corps 1
CG X Corps 1

NAVTECHJAP 1
CG 2ndMarDiv 10
CG 5thMarDiv 10
CG 32ndInfDiv 10
MAG 22 1
CG FOF 5
CO Corps Troops 1
ACofS, G-3 VAC 1
Record Section 1
File 5

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

15 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE1. SASEBO Area.

a. The 5th Marine Division reports 84 Naval personnel were demobilized during the period.

b. AINOURA Naval Barracks. A completed study of this station revealed it was originally opened on 20 November 1941 under the title "Number two SASEBO Naval Barracks". Its name was changed in 1944 to "AINOURA Naval Recruit Training Station". The purpose of this station was to process recruits into general duty line sailors, and to further train those of excellent character and intelligence in the practical technical subjects of gunnery, torpedo and signaling. The average personnel on the station was 13,500. Since the opening of the station, about 141,000 sailors were graduated in 21 classes. The basic term of recruit training was six months for volunteers, and five months for conscripts. During the war, however, the term was shortened proportional to the war situation. Three months was the average course and one month was the shortest course on record. The ships used in training was the battleship SHIKISHIMA, the first class destroyer SUZUTSUKI, displacement 3,000 tons, and the destroyer YAMAGI. The destroyer was attacked 19 April 1945 by the American Air Forces off the northwest point of AMAMI, OSHIMA. Seriously damaged, it arrived at SASEBO on 21 April. After temporary repairs to prevent it from sinking, it was moored in her present location and used for training purposes.

2. SAGA Area. No units demobilized during period.

3. NAGASAKI Area. 4 personnel of the 122nd IMB demobilized during period. 141 personnel of this unit remain.

4. AMAKUSA Island. There are guards remaining on the following installations of the SASEBO Naval Guard Force:

- a. TOMIOKA CD Btry
- b. KAMESHIMA CD Btry
- c. KOMATSUZAKI CD Btry

5. Chain of command of air units in KUMAMOTO Area:

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

AIR FORCES COMMAND
(Demobilized 10/1/45)
CO GEN. KARE, Shozo
(Now at Air Hdq. TOKYO)

6th AIR FORCE
HDQ. FUKUOKA
CO LtGen SUGA-
WARA, Michio

100th AIR
DIVISION HDQ
TAKAMATSU

51st AIR
DIVISION
HDQ. GIFU

30th FIGHTER
GROUP, HDQ,
KUMAMOTO; Lt.
Col TANAKA,
Midori*

12th AIR
DIVISION
HDQ. OZUKI
NEAR SHI-
MONOSEKI

11th AIR
DIVISION
HDQ. OSAKA

KUMAMOTO
AIRFIELD
DUTY UNIT
Maj ONOZ-
AKI

KUMAMOTO
AIRFIELD
DUTY UNIT
Maj OY-
ANAGI

KUROISHI-
IHARA AIR-
FIELD DUTY
UNIT, Maj
SUZUKI

TAMANA
AIRFIELD
DUTY UNIT
Capt
SUZUKI

KIKUCHI
AIRFIELD
DUTY UNIT
Capt
ISOGAI

KUMAMOTO SECTOR
COMMAND HDQ.
CO LtCol YOKOTA
HOTAKUGUN JIN AI,
KUMAMOTO

41st AIR SECTOR
COMMAND HDQ.
MIYAZAKI KEN,
MIYAKO

KAGOSHIMA

Under 30th Fight-
er Group Hdq.
since the 27th
Sept. for purpose
of disarmament

KIKUCHI
BRANCH
DEPOT, Maj
TOMURA

KIKUCHI
TRAINING
UNIT, Col
YOSHIMURA

* Lt. Col Tanaka, Midori Matsunomi Ryodan,
Kumamoto Shi, Amidaji Machi.

SECRET

6. Repatriation.

a. NAGASAKI. The last of the 4 ship convoy from GOTO RETTO which arrived NAGASAKI 12 October were unloaded during the period. The CHIKUBU MARU debarked 730 Army personnel who were dispersed 669 to KUMAMOTO Prefecture and 61 to OITA Prefecture. The IKUNA MARU debarked 788 Army personnel who were dispersed 162 to YAMAGUCHI, 188 to HIROSHIMA, 41 to OKAYAMA, 16 to KOBE, 25 to OSAKA, 7 to KYOTO, 5 to NAGOYA, 2 to SHIZUOKA, 341 to TOKYO, 5 to NAGOYA, 1 to MOJI. The SAISHU MARU arrived on 14 October at NAGASAKI from FUKAE SHIMA, GOTO RETTO with 945 Army troops. These were dispersed 16 to SHIMONOSEKI, 4 to YAMAGUCHI, 74 to HIROSHIMA, 39 to OKAYAMA, 3 to KOBE, 2 to OSAKA, 36 to KYOTO, 58 to NAGOYA, 1 to SHIZUOKA, 589 to TOKYO, 55 to FUKUOKA, 59 to MOJI.

b. SASEBO as of 1600, 14 October, 5,331 Army troops had debarked from convoy of 10 LST which arrived during the period.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

From: 1800I, 14Oct45
To : 1800I, 15Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 16 October 1945.

No. 24.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle.
(B) Military Training in Schools in NAGASAKI.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

SASEBO Area

Two dumps approximately 3 miles east of KARATSU contain:

5,400	50 gallon drums of gasoline.
260	15 gallon cans of motor oil.
6,980	rifles.
2	15cm howitzers.
2	8 inch cannons.
7	37mm field guns.
9,000	bayonets.
220	sabers.
80	knee mortars (approx).
80	machine guns (approx).
6	trucks (inoperative).

SECRET

KOKURA Area

Arsenal at SONE (South of KOKURA) is a branch of the Second Arsenal of TOKYO and during the war could turn out 26 tons of explosive each month. Its war-time staff included 9 army officers (an administrative group from TOKYO) and 600 civilians. The arsenal is inoperative at present and only the 9 officers and 90 civilians remain. Supplies on hand include:

1607	Tons TNT.
86	Tons TNT Powder.
8	Tons Picric Acid.
21	Tons Tri-Nitro-Naptholene.
760	Grams Tri-Metylen-Tri-Nitro-Amin (Reported as Tri-Metylen-Tri-Amin in G-2 Dispatch Summary No. 24).

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KUMAMOTO

City Hall - at present 650 people are working there. A new city hall had been built next door to the present one, but it was bombed out. The mayor is ISHIZAKA, Shigeru and the assistant mayor KIMIDA, Hyoji.

Communications Building - a government building under the direct control of TOKYO. This office coordinates and clears radio and telephone communications on KYUSHU. Its director is FUTARAKI, Y., and it employs 1600 people. It was not damaged by bombing.

City Telephone Exchange - in complete operation, as it had suffered only minor damage from strafing.

MISUMI Clothing Factory - employed 800 girls and produced 500 uniforms of all types per day during the war. It is now converting to civilian clothing. MISUMI, Sakata is the factory manager.

SECRET

KUMAMOTO Prison - before the bombing was one of the largest prisons in KYUSHU, with a capacity of 800. Since about 40% of the prison was destroyed by bombs, its present capacity is only about 500. Four hundred eighty-two civilian offenders are confined there (no POW's or military prisoners have ever been confined here). The warden is IUTO, Wataru.

SEIBU Gas Company - still in operation after having repaired a tank damaged by strafing.

Railroad Station - all bomb damage has been repaired and the station is in full operation.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

The locations of the following submarine detector stations were submitted to the 2nd Marine Division by the Japanese:

CHIKI SHIMA (island west of KONOURA and NW of NAGASAKI) - contains sonic devices, electric batteries, and generators. IKE SHIMA - near the above island and with similar devices.

IC SHIMA (island off the mouth of NAGASAKI Harbor) - contains sonic devices, batteries, and generators (Previously investigated by NAVTECHJAP but not yet under guard).

NOMO Point (near WAKIMISAKI and SW of NAGASAKI) - contains sonic devices, batteries, and generators.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None.

SECRET

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI (Greater Japan Political Association) - An article in the 1 July, 1945 issue of the NAGASAKI SHIMBUN carries a story of the inaugural ceremony for this organization in NAGASAKI. MORI, Hajime was the chairman of the local committee which set up the organization. MINAMI, the national president, was present at the inaugural meeting and brought congratulations from Prime Minister SUZAKI.

The local officers included:

Chief of the Branch - WASHIMOTO, Tatsujiro

General Affairs -

Members of Parliament - MORI, Hajime (see below)

BABA, Motoharu

KAWAGOTI, Takashi

IBUKI, Motogoro (see G-2

P.R.#20)

NAKASE, Setsuo

KINOSHITA, Yoshisuki

KOURA, Sohei

SUZUKI, Shigei

Chairman of the assembly of NAGASAKI Prefecture -
INAMATSU, Shikata

Chief of secretary, Chairman of the assembly of
NAGASAKI City - TSUTSUMI, Makita

Regular Secretary - HONDA, Tsugisaboro

MORI, Hajime was interviewed and admitted that he was the local chairman of the Committee on General Affairs of DAI NIPPON and as such held the second highest position in this organization in NAGASAKI KEN. He denied any connection between DAI NIPPON and either the neighborhood associations or the YOKUSAN SEIJI KAI (Statesmen's Political Party).

(5) Miscellaneous.

According to the TOKKO (Special Higher Police) records the following political prisoners were released on 4 October from the KUMAMOTO prefectural prison (charges and sentences given in parenthesis):

SECRET

KINKAI, Zaikon (For printing and distributing illegal propaganda - 8 months).

NISHIZATO, Tatsuo (For foreign sympathies - life).

HOMURA, Hiroshi (For disrespect to the emperor - 3½ years).

OGA, Takashi (For disrespect to the emperor - 2 years).

These prisoners have already left for their homes, but efforts are being made to locate and interview them.

D. CIVILIAN POPULATION.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Civil Censorship.

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 15 October announces that the Military Government Section of the 5th Marine Division has given 1500 bags each of beans and rice to the civilian population of SASEBO and that this act "has been a source of gratification to the destitute populace."

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 15 October carried the following article: "Next year's (1946) budget for SASEBO, which must now expend every effort in recuperating from war havoc, is now in discussion in responsible quarters; but the work of restoring the vast damage has piled up like a mountain and will require corresponding expenditures. The present hope is to cut down the balance by 200,000 yen from this year forward, by national taxes and surtaxes, and to slash outgo to the utter minimum. The result will be that next year's budget figure will be cut to 73,230,000 yen. Efforts to effect these stringent retrenchments are resulting in unusual difficulty in setting up the budget."

The OITA GODO SHIMBUN states that applications to transfer to high schools and vocational school are being received from the students of army and navy schools. Up to the present, high school entries are the largest.

SECRET(2) Technical Intelligence.

NAVTECHJAP is investigating the following items of new or important Jap equipment in the FUKUOKA Area:

Type 4, 75mm AA gun with calculator control (this gun is probably a copy of the German 88mm AA gun).

Model 99, 80mm AA gun (a fixed gun which appears to be a naval piece but is manned by army troops).

Model 14, 10cm AA gun (an old model, but one which has not been previously encountered by any of our units).
Model 88, 75mm AA gun with calculator control (previous captured specimens were all battle damaged).

Model 98, 20mm AA Automatic Cannon (adapted to a twin mount and fixed pedestal).

Model 97 Medium Tank (modified) mounting Type 90, 75mm (modified field piece).

Cannon Tank (modified from medium tank) mounting Type 90, 75mm gun (in fixed turret which cannot be traversed and gun has only limited traverse).

Self-propelled gun (modified from a medium tank) mounting a Type 91, 105mm gun (adapted from the medium artillery piece).

Armored Personnel Carrier.

Artillery Reconnaissance Car (similar to French gun carrier).

Model 96, 150cm howitzer (previously encountered specimens were all battle damaged).

Technical reports on these items will be submitted late by NAVTECHJAP.

T.R. Yancey
T.R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 2ndMarDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	CG 5thMarDiv	10
OIC JICPOA	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG FIIFPAC	1	MAG 22	1
Com5thPhib	1	CG FOF	5
ComPhibGrp 4	1	CG YOF	1
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section	1
NAVTECHJAP	1	File	5

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HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

16 October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. 10 Naval personnel were demobilized during the period.

2. OITA Area. The following current strengths reported by the OITA Occupation Force:

UNIT	LOCATION	NUMBER
118th Ind Mixed Brig	SAGANOSKI	76
BEPPU Mil Hosp	BEPPU	369
OITA Regt Dist Hq	OITA	56

This report is preliminary and does not cover all units located or formerly located in the area.

3. ISAHAYA. 12 Naval air base personnel demobilized during the period.

4. Repatriation.

a. NAGASAKI. The SHIMAN MARU arrived on 15 October in NAGASAKI from FUKAE SHIMA, GOTO RETTO with 741 Army personnel. These were dispersed 478 to TOKYO, 85 to NAGOYA, 1 to OKAYAMA, 1 to KYOTO, 1 to SHIZUOKA, 103 to HIROSHIMA, 6 to OSAKA, 3 to KOBE, 40 to MAEHARA, 16 to YAMAGUCHI, 1 to OMURA and 5 remain in NAGASAKI.

b. FUKUOKA. The RIMA YAMA MARU, SHIROZAKI MARU, KATOKU MARU, and TOKUJU MARU arrived 14 October at HAKATA from FUSAN with 3,108 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilian. These dispersed 106 to HIROSHIMA, 86 to TOKYO, 427 to SENDAI, 527 to OSAKA, 279 to NAGOYA, 3 to SHIMONOSEKI, 493 to KYOTO, 180 to KAGOSHIMA, 68 to SHIKOKU, 456 to NAGASAKI, and 435 remain FUKUOKA.

c. SASEBO. A total of 9,956 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilian were unloaded from the LST convoy which arrived SASEBO 14 October.

5. Recapitulation 107th IMB. According to Maj Gen KOGO liaison officer from the 16th Area Army, 170 personnel of this unit now remain on FUKAE SHIMA; the following is a recount by troop movement of this unit:

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

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DATE	PLACE ARRIVAL	NUMBER
5 Oct	AINOURA	349
5 Oct	NAGASAKI	908
7 Oct	NAGASAKI	898
12 Oct	NAGASAKI	3,042
14 Oct	NAGASAKI	945
15 Oct	NAGASAKI	<u>741</u>
Total repatriated		6,883
Remaining		<u>170</u>
Grand Total		<u>7,053</u>

This does not agree with the first figure (6,565) given by the 16th Area Army, nor with the second figure (7,343). However, since 7,053 is based on a count of heads by American forces, it represents the most accurate statement. Generally speaking, all the information from the 16th Area Army suffers from the same difficulty, which apparently exists because of the lack of really accurate files in the 16th Area Army Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

16 October 1945.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS IN NAGASAKI.

- A. Following information obtained from interrogations. Among those interrogated were officials of the NAGASAKI PREFECTURE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: NAGATA, Toraki, KUBO, Takeo and Col. HARA, Wasaburo of the NAGASAKI REGIMENTAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.
1. Supervision was divided between NAGASAKI Regimental District Headquarters and the KURUME Divisional District Headquarters.
 2. The military assigned officers to the schools to carry out training programs. Orders were communicated directly from division or regimental headquarters to these officers. Two or three civilians worked under their direction because there were not enough officers to assign one per school.
 3. Training consisted principally of wooden gun drill, calisthenics, etc. until third year of middle school. From third year on training included rifle practice, tactics, sentry duty, patrolling, and marching. About three hours a day were devoted to training.
 4. In October 1944 the Army inaugurated an Aviation Cadet program. The Navy inaugurated a similar program in March 1945. Cadets were usually selected from the third year of middle school. They were inducted into the Army and Navy and given preliminary training in flight and glider work.
 5. Early in 1945 a program of student mobilization was started. It was fully developed in April of 1944. It included all students from third year middle school and up. Students were assigned war work, working ten hours a day, twenty-eight days a month. Aviation Cadets and physically unfit were exempt.
 6. Students organized into unit known as the GAKUTO-TAI, formed along military lines. Would have fought as part of the GIYU SENTO-TAI in case of an invasion. School principals headed these organizations. The governor of the prefecture was the titular commander. Actually they were under the direction of the HOME Affairs Department.

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 15Oct45
To : 1800I, 16Oct45

SECRET

Hq. V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 17 October 1945.

No. 25.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

NAGASAKI Area

OMURA Air Station. The following inventory of radar equipment was found on this air station and reported by NAVTECHJAP.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>MARK</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>MODIFI- CATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Transmitter	3	KU 6	4	2	18
Receiver	3	KU 6	4	2	17
Indicator	3	KU 6	4	1	80
Indicator	3	KU 6	4	1	19
Indicator	3	KU 6	4	1	3
Receiver	3	1	(MAD)	1 Re-MOD2	12
Plastic Coil Cov.	3	1	(MAD)	1 Re-MOD3	5
Gyro Units	3	1	(MAD)		5
Search Coils					
Connecting Cables & Power Units	3	1	(MAD)		4

At two nearby islands more of the same equipment and a large amount of radio equipment and searchlights

SECRET

was found. All equipment found in this area is of obsolete design.

SASEBO

HARIO Naval Separation Center contains:

1,949	rifles.
2	150mm mortars.
14	8cm rocket guns.
14	25mm machine guns.
55	13mm machine guns.
1	7.7mm machine gun.
15	6.5mm machine guns.
3	7.7mm light machine guns.
5	50mm grenade dischargers.
18	revolvers.

At a bomb store of the USHINOURA 21st Air Depot there are 10 aerial bomb sights.

On the eastern outskirts of SASEBO there are 18 completely assembled marine engines, all in good condition.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KARATSU Area

KAWAKAMI CHUZOSHO factory at HAMASAKI. Before the surrender navy airplane engines were produced by 70 female employees. The women and 28 men are now employed in the manufacture of farm implements. All airplane engines on hand at the time of the surrender were melted to get iron for use in making farm implements. The factory contains overhead drill units, hoists, lathes, drill presses and forges.

ITOHNAINENOKI KOSAKUSHU Factory. Consists of 15 large well equipped buildings and formerly employed 90 workers. The office is elaborately furnished. Present strength of workers is 40. The factory made shovels and knives for the army and now produces the same items for farmers. A large supply of sheet iron

SECRET

and stamp presses, hoists and lathes are among the factory equipment. A Japanese plane forced down nearby is in open storage at the factory.

ARAI KOJO Company of HAMASAKI. Employed 30 men during the war making washers and bolts for airplanes. The products were sent to the NITTOH KOKI in KARATSU. At present the plant is non-operative.

OITA

OITA Naval Air Station (previously reported in Periodic Report #23). Further inspection reveals 100% bomb damage to installations and buildings. Two planes were found painted white and marked with green crosses. One was a large bomber, and the other was an escort plane. Investigation revealed that the B-25 found intact on the field had made a forced landing sometime after the Japanese surrender. The entire crew had been evacuated. The plane carries an Indian Head insignia and a number 163. Survey of the planes at the field showed an uncounted number destroyed in the hangar and the following:

- 38 fighters, apparently operative.
- 3 bombers, apparently operative.
- 47 fighters, non-operative.
- 50 miscellaneous trainers and obsolete craft.

KUMAMOTO

KUMAMOTO Technical College. With the exception of several lathes and other tooling machinery, all equipment on the college grounds was used during the war solely for experimental and teaching purposes. These lathes and tooling machinery were used during the months of June, July and August of this year by MITSUBISHI workmen engaged in the production of parts for bomber planes. The school has a great deal of technical testing machinery and laboratories for chemistry, electronics and physics. The military course at the college was under the direction of Colonel ARITOMI, Chikayoshi, no longer a member of the faculty.

KYUSHU Radio Factory. This factory produced radio parts and possibly radar accessories and shipped them to SASEBO for assembly. 30 of its 67 employees were

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civilians working for the Navy. Tentative plan for post-war activity is the manufacture of farm implements

SASEBO

MORI Iron Works. This company was a small iron foundry and machine shop. It normally employed 43 people producing small parts for motors and certain types of machines. The wartime production of valves, flanges, bolts and gears went to the SASEBO Navy Yard. At present this plant is non-operative.

SAGA

Japanese Chemical Industrial Company located at MOROTOMI. Produces 94% hydrous alcohol for use as a motor fuel. 600 men were employed during the war, 200 at present.

FUKAE

Former Naval Air Base at FUKAE. This base is located on the beach west of FUKAE and has been abandoned. The base was under KOFUJI Airfield. This base was manned by the 1st YANAGASHIMA Force which left on 20 August 1945 to go to NAGOYA. In the vicinity there were 4 seaplanes that were wrecked by a typhoon and 20 500 pound bombs and 140 bombs of 60 and 250 kg.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None to report.

C COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None to report.

- (3) Subversive activities.

The FUKUOKA Telephone Exchange was checked to determine

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whether or not facilities are available for monitoring telephone lines. It was revealed that facilities are available, and are being used by the Japanese to monitor commercial lines. It was also learned that all cable and telegraph records have been burned. The manager of the Telephone Exchange is SHIMADA, Suitaro.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

A SASEBO Police Station report, dated 15 October 1945, states that Police Chief TAKEBHITA informed CIC that the TOKKA KA had received an order, dated 15 October 1945, from the NAGASAKI Prefecture which revealed that members of the TOKKO KA will cease functioning upon receiving the order. The head of the SASEBO TOKKO KA, HIGUCHI, and eleven other members are affected.

(5) Miscellaneous.

YOSHITAKE, Masato, a political prisoner released from the ISAHAYA Prison on 14 October 1945 was interviewed. He had served 3½ years of a 15 year sentence for violation of the military secrecy act and sacrilege toward the Emperor. In a broadcast from HONG KONG he had asked the Japanese people to cease the war with CHINA. He had also divulged the strength of the Japanese Army in the HONG KONG area to a British Major.

SUZUKI, Takuji, Chief of Police for the NAGASAKI Prefecture, has been removed from office in accordance with the Allied Commander's directive to the Japanese Government dated 4 October 1945. NAKAMURA, Hiromasa, Chief of both the foreign affairs section and the special higher police of NAGASAKI City and his entire sections have also been discharged.

Agents of the FUKUOKA Detachment have obtained a list of persons released from FUKUOKA under the terms of the 4 October 1945 directive. Each of these released prisoners will be interviewed when found. The SHIMONOSEKI Detachment reports that the records submitted by the SHIMONOSEKI Police Department disclose no evidence of detention for political reason.

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SHONEN DAN and SEINEN DAN in the TOSU Area. The SHONEN DAN is a group which consists of boys and girls from the ages of eight to sixteen years. During the war it was strictly a military organization but has since been converted to the equivalent of our American Boy and Girl Scouts. Membership appears to be compulsory. There are about 2,000 members in TOSU and 7,000 in the suburban and farming area within a 10 mile radius. SEINEN DAN. Members of this organization were between the ages of 16 and 25 and consisted of males only. As soon as a boy was too old for the SHONEN DAN he automatically became a member of this unit. When the shortage of men became acute the SEINEN DAN from the vicinity of TOSU was formed into one military fighting unit. At the end of the war the unit was disbanded and the men have returned to their farms.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Press Survey.

The main items of national news were the proposed opening of another special Imperial Diet to clarify the policies of the new Cabinet and the imminent disposal of the ZAIBATSU by Allied Headquarters. Other news ranged all the way from Chinese riots in MURORAN to the shortage of classrooms in NAGASAKI. Some mention was made of the movement and locations of our occupation forces. Extracts from the MAINICHI SHIMBUN dated 16 October 1945 are quoted. "According to a message from the Liaison Department of the MOJI Occupational Force, an army unit will arrive in MOJI on the 21st...A second occupational detachment of approximately 800 men arrived at SHIMONOSEKI on the 15th under the command of Colonel Robenet."

(2) Prisons.WAKAMATSU Prison

The warden is PANITA, Denjiaro. He was appointed by the Emperor and holds a rank equal to that of Major General. On 15 August 1945 there were 1,226 prisoners and at present there are 832. The warden has been examining the records of the prison to determine those prisoners ready for release. The prison staff consists of 121 guards, 2 priests, and 1 doctor. The mess hall was examined at mealtime and it was found

SECRET.

that the prisoners were getting enough to eat. Marine guards have been placed on the records and further investigation has been ordered to determine the category of the prisoners. This information will be forwarded in a later report.

KOKURA Prison

The commander was Chief OROKI. There are 130 prisoners, 7 of whom were interrogated and their stories agreed with the records. Marine guards were placed on the prison and further investigation has been ordered to determine the category of the prisoners. This information will be forwarded in a later report.

YAMAGUCHI Prison

There are 510 prisoners confined for criminal offenses. Of these there are 406 Japanese and 104 Koreans. A total of 8 have been charged with murder. 12 political prisoners were released from this prison 10 October 1945. None of them were from YAMAGUCHI KEN but had been transferred from HIROSHIMA because of bombings.

- (3) Chinese Copper Coins. The Chinese copper coins mentioned in Periodic Report #21 amount to 23 tons according to Commander OGASA, Japanese Military Liaison Committee (paymaster). He stated that the coins were brought from SHANGHAI Agencies but that he did not have a record of the amount paid for them by the Japanese. He said the coins had more value as a metal during the war and that he did not know the value of these coins on the open market.

T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 2ndMarDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	CG 5thMarDiv	10
OIC JICPOA	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG FMFPac	1	MAG 22	1
Com5thPhib	1	CG FOF	5
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO KOF	1
CG I Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG X Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
NAVTECHJAP	1	Record Section VAC	1
		File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

17 October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports 485 Naval personnel demobilized during the period.
2. KURUME The following information is reported by the 5th Marine Division Lt. Gen. SONOBE, CG, KURUME Depot Division reports his Hq has a current strength of 300. The Hq was formed from the 12th Div Hq in April, 1945.
 - a. 1st Inf Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 148) has a current strength of 500-1000; the depot is the main demobilization center for KURUME and the barracks for most of the guards in the area. CO is Col SHIBATA, Kamesaburo.
 - b. 2nd Inf Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 146) has a current strength of 500. This unit moved from FUKUOKA to KURUME recently.
 - c. Tk Regt Repl Unit of the 4th Ind Tk Brig. No home designation. There are no tanks present. Current strength 500. It is believed this unit replaced the 18th Tk Regt Repl Unit when that unit was activated into the 18th Tk Regt.
 - d. Engrs Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 152) has a current strength of 30.
 - e. Tpt Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 154) is completely demobilized as a unit; however, the depot is being used as a motor park by various other units and their vehicles and drivers are currently stationed there. Current personnel numbers about 100.
 - f. KURUME Mil Hosp currently has 200 patients.
 - g. 1st KURUME R.O. School is now completely demobilized. Trained officers for Inf, Arty, Engrs, and Comm.
 - h. 2nd KURUME R.O. School. Trained Tpt officers only.
 - i. 2nd Co, 84th Ind MT Bn has a current strength of 150. According to our last reports, the Bn was located at SHONAI, KITA MOROKATA GUN, MIYAZAKI Prefecture.
 - j. 312th Inf Div was activated at KURUME in July 1945 and then moved to KARATSU Area. Last reports indicate that what remains of this unit is scattered through HIGASHI MOROKATA GUN, SAGA Prefecture.

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3. KUMAMOTO Depot Division. The following report is made by the 2nd Marine Division. The KUMAMOTO Depot Division Hq is commanded by Lt. Gen. TSUCHIBASHI; it had a former strength of 282 and a current strength of 128.

a. 1st Inf Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 61). Former strength 2,400; current strength 1,300. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Col SETOGUCHI.

b. 3rd Inf Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 18). Former strength 2,400; current strength 868. This unit formerly reported in KAGOSHIMA SHI has moved to MATSUBASE, SHIMO MASHIKI GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. CO is Col KISAKI.

c. Arty Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 21). Former strength 2,200; current strength 114. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Col YOSHIDA.*

d. Engrs Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 65). Former strength 505; current strength 33. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Col TAKU.*

e. Sig Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 66). Former strength 518; current strength 135. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Maj MORI.

f. Tpt. Regt Repl Unit (SEIBU 67). Former strength 700; current strength 90. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Maj MURAKAMI.*

g. KUMAMOTO Regt Dist Hq. Former strength 103; current strength 50. CO is Maj. Gen. TSUDA.

h. 1st KUMAMOTO Mil Hosp. Former strength 451; current strength 112. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO is Maj SHIGENOBU.

1) FUJISAKIDAI Branch. Current strength 78.

2) HITOYOSHI Branch. Current strength 41.

3) HINAGU Branch. Current strength 40.

i. KIKUCHI Mil Hosp. Former strength 72; current strength 78. CO is LtCol OSATO.

j. 2nd KUMAMOTO Mil Hosp. Current strength 122. Location TOSHITA, KOYU GUN, MIYAZAKI Prefecture. CO is 2ndLt. YAMAZAKI.

*Note: Unit erroneously reported 100 per cent demobilized by 16th Area Army.

SECRET

1) TAKASE Branch. Former strength 251 (832 patients); current strength 147 (25 patients). CO is Col YASUDA.

4. KUMAMOTO Depot Div Sp Garr Co's. The following Sp Garr Co's are reported by the 2nd Marine Division to be completely demobilized:

NUMERICAL DESIGNATION	CODE DESIGNATION	FORMER STRENGTH	CO
212th(Engrs)	SEIBU 2791	820	Lt.Col HAGI
1st	SEIBU 14353	437	Col KAI
2nd	SEIBU 14354	264	Maj NAGATA
3rd	SEIBU 14355	301	Col NAKAMURA
4th	SEIBU 14356	238	Maj YUKINO
5th	SEIBU 14357	308	Maj NOMOTO
6th	SEIBU 14358	306	Lt.Col NAGATA
7th	SEIBU 14359	303	Col RUKAKUSA
8th	SEIBU 14360	310	Capt SAKUMOTO
9th	SEIBU 14361	305	Maj WATANABE
10th	SEIBU 14362	318	Col TAKEDA
11th	SEIBU 14363	257	Maj FUKUNAGA
12th	SEIBU 14364	275	1stLt OISHI
13th	SEIBU 14365	294	Maj SHIZUMA
14th	SEIBU 14366	286	Maj HAYASHI
15th	SEIBU 14367	341	Lt.Col YATABE
16th	SEIBU 14368	302	1stLt OGAWA
17th	SEIBU 14369	303	Maj MAKI

5. Other units under control KUMAMOTO Div.

a. 9th Fld Tpt Hq. (MUTSU 3646) Former strength 47; current strength 0. Former location; KUMAMOTO SHI. Former CO Col KAWAI.

b. 84th Ind MT Bn (MUTSU 7574) formerly reported to this Headquarters as being in MIYAZAKI Prefecture (See paragraph 2.1, above) with an original strength of 808 is now reported located in KUMAMOTO SHI with a former strength 463 and a current strength of 386.

c. 24th Fld Labor Unit (SEIBU 12560). (Note: it is believed that this title could be better translated, and this is being checked with 2nd Marine Division representatives at KUMAMOTO. Former strength 3,400; current strength 0. Former location SETA, KIKUCHI GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. Former CO Lt.Col MINAMI.

d. 29th L of C Hq (MUTSU 7171). (Note: it is believed that this unit corresponds to the 59th L of C Unit located 1

SECRET

the same place; this being checked by 2nd Marine Division). The former strength 50; current strength 0. Former location HITOYOSHI. Former CO 1stLt TANAKA.

e. 51st Fld Const Bn (MUTSU). (Note: it is believed that this is a Fld Const Unit; this data being checked by 2nd Marine Division). Former strength 500, current strength 0. Former location HITOYOSHI. Former CO unreported.

6. 216th Inf Div and units under its control. 262 personnel of the 216th Inf Div are reported by the 2nd Marine Division to remain at UTC, UTC GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. Code name is HIEI. CG is LtGen NAKANO.

a. 126th IMB. Former strength 7,000; current strength 2,500. Location HONDO, AMAKUSA Island. CG MajGen HAYASHI.

b. 37th Suicide Boat Unit (Army). Former strength 300; current strength 0. Former location HONDO, AMAKUSA Island. Former CO Capt UMEDA.

c. 11th Engrs Hq. (MUTSU 13511). Former strength 95; current strength 4. Location NAGASU, TAMANA GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. CO Col MORIMOTO.

d. Hq, 2nd Bn, 132nd AA Regt (SUI 8062). Former strength 67; current strength 0. Entire Regt was reported by 16th Area Army as being in KOKURA. This unit reported located TATSUTA AGUCHI, KUMAMOTO SHI. CO Maj USHIJIMA.

e. 7th Co, 2nd Bn, 132nd AA Regt. Former strength 147; current strength 15. Location TAY-SE, CO Capt TSUKAMOTO.

f. 8th Co, 2nd Bn, 132nd AA Regt. Former strength 190; current strength 9. Location KENGUN, KUMAMOTO SHI. CO 1stLt FUKIKAWA.

g. 9th Co, 2nd Bn, 132nd AA Regt. Former strength 143; current strength 7. Location KENGUN, KUMAMOTO SHI. CO 1stLt YOSHIDA.

h. 11th Co, 3rd (?) Bn, 132nd AA Regt. Former strength 147; current strength 15. Location YATSUSHIRO SHI. CO Captain MATSUMOTO.

i. 12th Co, 3rd (?) Bn, 132nd AA Regt. Former strength 145; current strength 9. Location HITOYOSHI, KUMA GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. CO 1stLt HIDA.

SECRET

j. 2nd Co, 98th Fld AA Bn. (Unit not previously reported). Former strength 150; current strength 4. Location YATSUSHIRO SHI. CO 1stLt KONDO.

k. ISHIMO Co, 21st MC BN (SEIBU 8088). Former strength 37; current strength 0. Location KAWAJIRI, OMUTH SHI, CO 2nd Lt ISHIMO.

l. 6th Co, 21st MC Bn (SEIBU 8088). Former strength 140; current strength 0. Location MINAMATA, ASHIKITA GUN, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. CO 1st Lt KUZUHARA.

m. Unspecified training unit (SEIBU 30). Former strength 37; current strength 0. Location YATSUSHIRO SHI. CO 2nd Lt OTAGURO.

7. KUMAMOTO MF CO. Former strength 48; current strength 11. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO Col OKA.

a. Branch, ARAO. Former strength 8; current strength 0.

b. Branch, W-IFU. Former strength 17; current strength 5.

c. Branch, AMAKUSA. Former strength 23; current strength 3.

d. Branch, HITOYOSHI. Former strength 20; current strength 5.

8. The following Air units are identified by 2nd Marine division:

a. West. Dist. Air Tng Unit (SEIBU 198). Former strength 1500; current strength 22. Location NISHIGOSHI, KIKUCHI GUN. CO Col TANAHASHI.

b. 55th Airfld. Co (SEIBU 18464). Former strength 420; current strength 22. Location SHISUI, KIKUCHI GUN. CO Capt ISOMI.

SECRET

c. 173rd Airfld Bn (SEIBU 20903). Former strength ?; current strength 0. Location NISHIGOSHI, KIKUCHI GUN.

d. 40th Air Tng Unit (SEIBU 538) Strength unknown. Location SHISUI KIKUCHI GUN.

e. KIKUCHI Br, Army Observatory. Strength unknown. Location SHISUI KIKUCHI GUN.

f. KIKUCHI Br. KOKOGAWA Air Sig School. Former strength 2,200 (Note: 6th Air Army reported this unit had former strength of 1,200); current strength 13. Location SHISUI, KIKUCHI GUN. CO Capt YOSHIMURA.

g. KIKUCHI Br, TACHIARAI Air Depot. Unit not previously reported; will be investigated. Former strength 1,259; current strength 12. Location TOSAKI, KIKUCHI GUN.

h. 60th Fighter Unit (SEIBU 3378). Strength unknown. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN. CO LtCol ATSUMI.

i. 239th Airfld (SEIBU 19538). Former strength 650; current strength 0. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN. CO Capt SUZUKI.

j. 28th Fld Airfld Const Unit (SEIBU 2409). Former strength 570; current strength 0. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN. CO Maj ISHIYAMA.

k. 7th Repair Bn (SEIBU 631). Believe this unit is 7th Airfield Bn; checking. Strength unknown. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN.

l. 199th Air Equipment Bn (SEIBU 19079). Check-in this terminology. Strength unknown. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN.

m. 7th AA Sig Radio Co (SEIBU 18955). First identification strength unknown. Location HIROHATA, HOTAKU GUN.

n. 110th Fighter Unit (SEIBU 19027). Former strength 560; current strength 0. Location SUGIKAMI, SHIMO MASHIKI GUN. CO Maj KUSAKARI.

o. 162nd Airfld Bn (SEIBU 19498). Former strength 634; current strength 84. Location SUGIKAMI, SHIMO MASHIKI GUN. CO Maj OTANAGI.

SECRET

p. 7th Underground Const Unit (SEIBU 19096).
Current Strength 0. Location UEKI, KAMI MASHIKI GUN.

q. 197th Ind Mtnance Unit (SEIBU 19077). Strength
unknown. Location SUGIKAMI, SHIMO MASHIKI GUN.

r. 229th Airfld Bn (SEIBU 19388). Former strength
450; current strength 54. Location SHISUI, KIKUCHI GUN. CO
Maj SUZUKI.

s. 17th Underground Const Unit (SEIBU 12478).
Current strength 0. Location KUMAMOTO GUN. CO Capt ENDO.

t. Hq 30th Fighter Unit. Former strength 300;
current strength 54. Location KUMAMOTO SHI. CO Col YAMAGATA.

u. 16th Duty Co (MUTSU 8866). Former strength
17; current strength 0. Location YOSHIMATSU, KAMOTO GUN. CO
LtCol OIDE.

v. 238th Airfld Bn, (SEIBU 19537). Strength
unknown. Location OHAMA, TAMANA GUN.

w. 172nd Fld Airfld Const Unit, (MUTSU 7057).
Strength unknown. Location KAWAZOI, KITA AMABE GUN, OITA Prefecture.

x. 2nd Underground Const Unit. Former strength
650; current strength 0. Location MENDO, SHIMOGE GUN, OITA
Prefecture.

y. KUROISHIBARU Br, 8th Air Tng Unit. (SEIBU 542).
Strength and location not reported.

z. KUMAMOTO Air Tpt Cmd Tng Unit. Strength un-
known. Location KUMAMOTO.

9. Following Depots identified by 2nd Marine Division.

a. KUMAMOTO Br, FUKUOKA Clothing Depot. Former
strength 7; current strength 3. Location UEKI, KAMI MASHIKI GUN.

b. KUMAMOTO Br, FUKUOKA Provision Depot. Strength
6. Location KUMAMOTO.

c. KUMAMOTO Br, KOKURA Arsenal. Former strength
30; current strength 15. Location KUMAMOTO.

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d. UEKI Br, KOKURA Arsenal. Former strength 100; current strength 17. Location UEKI, KAMI MASHIKI GUN.

10. Following shipping units identified by 2nd Marine Division:

a. MISUMI Br, 1st Ship Tpt Comd (MUTSU 61683). Strength unknown, Location MISUMI, UTO GUN.

b. Hq. 15th Ship Unit (AKATSUKI 2950). Type unit not specified. Strength unknown. Location MISUMI, UTO GUN.

c. 3rd Ship Engrs Regt (AKATSUKI 16760). Strength unknown. Location SASHIKI, ASHIKITA GUN.

11. Repatriation. The Subchasers No 493 and No 813 arrived on 15 October at HAKATA from FUSAN with 458 Army, 0 Navy, and 0 Civilians. These were dispersed 244 to HONSHU, 5 to SHIKOKU, 209 to KYUSHU. The KOSEI MARU arrived on 15 October at HAKATA from CHINKAI with 0 Army, 268 Navy, and 0 Civilians. These were dispersed 1 to KOKKAIDO, 189 to HONSHU, 21 to SHIKOKU 157 to KYUSHU.

12. Miscellaneous. Interrogation by the 5th Marine Division indicated that the Army personnel debarked at SASEBO from the LST convoy were members of the KEIJO Depot Div and the 120th Inf Div. The former had a T/O of 10,000, and the latter had a T/O of 12,000. The 120th Inf Div was activated in MANCHURIA about 4 years ago. It went to KOREA in March, 1945. It was shifted north during the Russian attack but never participated in battle. 3,000 have returned to JAPAN. 4,000 are awaiting transportation back, and 5,000 are under forced labor by the Russians.

027/130
Ser.00952B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 16Oct45
To : 1800I, 17Oct45

SECRET

No. 26.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 18 October 1945.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872).

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle.
(B) Report on KAWATANA ARASHI BUTAI (Enclosure to
6th Army only).

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under
our control.
None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during
the period.

FUKUOKA

Cable station has cables in operation to FUSAN and
KEIJO, KOREA. Each cable handles about 300 commercial
messages a day.

Wireless station handles about 250 commercial messages
a day to TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.

Spinning mill which was converted to an aircraft
assembly plant during the war. It is inoperative at
present but 100 people are still employed doing
office work. The manager is K. KAWABE. On hand

SECRET

were 200 airplane fuselages (believed to be the BETTY type) and equipment includes a large metal press, 5 drill presses, and a small machine shop.

KOKURA

The Naval Bureau Telegraph Station is still being operated by the Japanese Navy. It is used principally as a receiving set but is capable of transmitting.

OITA Area

Experimental radar station.

Torpedo storage and adjusting stations at DANO HARU and YUSU HARU.

Two transmitting and receiving stations.

Naval Air Station barracks and warehouses were moved in March 1945 after the original buildings had been completely destroyed by bombing.

City Prison operates as a branch of the police station. It now contains 125 prisoners, all of whom appear to be in good health.

SASEBO

AOKI Industries include the SASEBO Iron Works and the AOKI Sales Agency. The AOKI Sales Agency was established around 1896 and made local sales of Iron products obtained from various Companies (products made by the SASEBO Iron Works were not sold by this agency). During the war the agency branched out into the sale of all kinds of items, including food, clothing, and war materials for ships. The SASEBO Iron Works was established in 1930 and bought by AOKI Industries in 1938. This plant expanded from 100 to about 270 employees during the war. It produced various kinds of marine pumps, all of which were used on merchant ships. The navy controlled the distribution of these pumps, but they were sent directly to various shipbuilding yards (none went to the SASEBO Navy Yard). There are now only 100 employees and they are making small motorbus parts.

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SHIMABARA Peninsula

MINAMI TOKAGI Factory (near KOJIRO but previously reported to be at YUE) began production of airplane parts (principally gears) about two years ago. It employed 36 people and produced about 1000 parts per month. The OMURA Naval Air Base furnished the material and received the finished parts. At present 13 are employed and are making fishing nets and repairing farm machinery.

TAIRA Provision Factory (near KOJIRA) produced about 15 tons a year of dried fish and vegetables, all of which was sold to the local governments at SASEBO and NAGASAKI. Employment during the war reached a maximum of 74 persons; 60 are employed at present. Production is continuing.

AIKAWA Iron Works (OBAMA) employs only one man and has never produced anything except farm machinery.

OMURA

NAGASAKI Technical School was moved to OMURA from NAGASAKI after the atomic bombing. Has no connection with the military and did not manufacture any war materials.

KUMAMOTO KEN

DAIGO College in KUMAMOTO has about 700 students and prepares them for entrance to universities. A Colonel SUGIMOTO (now retired) had charge of military training until the end of the war. MITSUBISHI began producing airplane bodies in the school gymnasium about three months before the end of the war, but only a few complete assemblies were turned out.

KUROISHIHARA Airfield was used as a training field. There are 16 serviceable planes on the field, plus 25 damaged by the typhoon of 17 September.

KIKUCHI Airfield was also used as a training field. Seven of the eight hangers have been wrecked by bombing. There are a number of dummy aircraft in the revetments. A radio school adjacent to the field has not been used since it was bombed out in June.

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TAMANA Airfield was used as a training field and an emergency landing strip. KAMIKAZE pilots were trained here during the last ten months of the war. There are 22 type 95 biplane trainers and 1 Navy fighter plane on the field. The trainers have a 50 gallon oil drum in the rear cockpit which held enough extra gas to enable the planes to fly to OKINAWA. The Japanese stated that this and the other small airfields around KUMAMOTO trained cadets who were sent to KUMAMOTO Airfield, where they were assigned to units and given flight missions. The planes on these outlying fields were used for training and in some cases for missions.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

OITA Area

Several rockets are reported to be set up in the vicinity of OITA. They are said to have been taken off the aircraft carrier KAYO after she was damaged by a mine off the coast.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None.

- (4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKKO KA in OITA was disbanded on 4 October. Its former personnel, GOTO, Harugoshi, TAKAYAMA, Minco, and SAKAMOTO, Yoshitake, are now inactive but are still on the payroll of the police department. This organization received its order from and made its reports to TOKYO.

TOKKO records and roster of personnel have been impounded in KUMAMOTO.

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(5) Miscellaneous.

The following political prisoners were released on 8 October from the ISAHAYA Prison and have left for their homes (charges and sentences given in parentheses)

YASHIMA, Shuzo (Violation of preservation of public peace act - 3 years)

MOTOBA, Seikichi (Attempted aid and comfort to the enemy, violation of military secrecy act - indefinite period of confinement).

FUJII, Hiroichi (Violation of military secrecy act - 1 year).

KYO, Seiketsu (Korean) (Violation of preservation of public peace act - 10 years).

KIN, Heigo (Korean) (Violation of preservation of public peace act - 8 years).

YANAKI, Shief (Korean) (Violation of preservation of public peace act - 2 years).

The SHIMABARA Branch of the NAGASAKI Prison was used only to hold prisoners awaiting trial by the SHIMABARA Court. The four prisoners who were detained there on 4 October have been sent to the ISAHAYA Branch of the NAGASAKI Prison. Only 8 prisoners have been kept in the SHIMABARA Branch since 1 August and none of these were confined for political offenses.

D. CIVILIAN POPULATION.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Civil Censorship.

The KAGOSHIMA NIPPON of 14 October reported that the dysentery epidemic decreased somewhat, but diphtheria has started to spread among the infants. To date there has been 334 cases of diphtheria reported in this prefecture, of which 20 died. It is very difficult to get serum because the only serum man-

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Manufacturing plant in KYUSHU was destroyed in the war. Negotiations were completed by the prefectural sanitary bureau with TOKYO and some serum was obtained. This will be distributed to the patients at either the sanitary bureau or the first aid stations in 11 localities.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN of 17 October reported that small American planes are flying from the bombed area in NAGASAKI to the surprise of its citizens. The old MITSUBISHI Grounds at MATSUYAMACHO was converted into an airfield for small planes within 10 days by bulldozers. It was named "Atomic Field." A similar field is also to be constructed in the city of KUMAMOTO.

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 17 October reported that there are many war victims and others who are living in temporary shacks and dug-outs in the city of SASEBO. In order to prepare for the coming winter, the city authorities decided to erect 200 simple houses for these people.

Previously the prefecture built 250 houses as an emergency measure, but due to material shortages etc. the construction was very poor which resulted in destruction by the twice-hitting typhoons.

These homes are to be a very small affair costing about 2,500 yen each. Materials will be furnished by the city to the applicants with low rate of interest financing.

Another 17 October article reported that according to the original plan, it was estimated that 300 simple homes for war victims in SAGA could be erected before the end of October, but to date only 14 houses have been completed due to the shortage of lumber. At this rate only 30 will be completed at the end of the month.

Originally they estimated to complete their plan by the end of October. With 80,000 koku of lumber on hand this would be possible, but due to wind and rain the roads and highways were damaged, stopping transportation which resulted in this incompleteness.

SECRET

for *Woodbury*
T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FOF	5
CG FMFPAC	1	CO FOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

18 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports 92 Naval personnel demobilized during the period.

2. KURUME Area. Following additional units are reported by the 5th Marine Division:

a. 6th Co, 2nd Bn, 134th AA Regt. Current strength 110. Located at SHIMOWO, CHIKUSHI GUN, FUKUOKA Prefecture. Bn Hq located at KURUME SHI.

b. TAJIRO Br, KOKURA Army Arsenal. Strength 203. Location TAJIRO, MIYAKI GUN, SAGA Prefecture. CO Capt NODA.

3. Army units OITA Prefecture. The following information was reported by the 5th Marine Division:

a. 118th IMB. Current strength 76. Location SAGANOSEKI, KITA AMABE GUN.

b. OITA Regt Dist Hq. Current strength 56. Location OITA SHI.

c. OITA Mil Hosp. Current strength 58. Location OITA SHI.

d. Iron Bridge AA Btry. Current strength 15. Location OITA SHI.

e. SAGANOSEKI Mil Hosp. Current strength 2. Location SAGANOSEKI, KITA AMABE GUN.

f. BEPPU Mil Hosp. Current strength 369. Location BEPPU SHI.

g. HIDA Br, KOKURA Army Arsenal. Current strength 143. Location HIDA SHI.

1. Factory, TAKEISHI, CHIKUJO GUN, FUKUOKA Prefecture. Current strength 20.

2. Factory, YOKKAICHI, USA GUN, Current strength 35.

h. SAGANOSEKI Br, 1st TOKYO Army Arsenal. Current strength 22. Location SAGANOSEKI, KITA AMABE GUN.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

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i. Br, FUKUOKA Supply Depot. Current strength 2.
Location MORI, KUSA GUN.

j. Br, FUKUOKA Supply Depot. Current strength 2.
Location HIDA SHI.

k. Br, MOJI RR Hq. Strength 22. Location OITA SHI.

4. Navy units OITA Prefecture. The following information was reported by the 5th Marine Division.

a. 8th Special Attack Force. Current strength 83.
Location SAEKI SHI.

b. SAEKI Nav Def Unit. Current strength 1,097.
Location SAEKI SHI.

c. OGA Assault Unit. Current strength 200. Location OGA; HAYAMI GUN.

d. BEFFU Nav Hosp. Current strength 240. Location BEFFU SHI.

e. 12th Nav Air Depot (Arsenal). Current strength 255. Location OITA SHI.

f. Miscellaneous Nav administrative offices. Total current strength 17 SAEKI SHI, 3 OITA SHI, 3 BEFFU SHI, 4 TSURUSAKI OITA GUN.

5. HITOYOSHI Nav Airfield. Following information reported by 2nd Marine Division.

a. HAKATA Air Group. Former strength 450. Current strength 0. CO was Capt. GIROKU, Takao.

b. KYUSHU Air Group. Former strength 1,335; current strength 85. CO is Lt. CHIYOZO, Katayama.

c. Br, SASEBO Engrs. Dept. Former strength 450, current strength 0. CO was Lt. (Engrs) KAZUO, Ishida.

d. Br, SASEBO Munitions Dept. Former strength 2; current strength 0. CO was Lt. (Pymas.) AZUMA, Shinchu.

6. KUROISHIBARU Army Airfield. Following information reported by 2nd Marine Division.

a. KANAHITA Unit (3EIBU 19388). Former strength 450;

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current strength 54. CO Major HEICHI, Suzukai.

b. CHOSEN Air Unit. At the war's end 24 pilots training here.

7. Air units KUMAMOTO Area. The following additional information reported by the 2nd Marine Division.

a. 30th Fighter Unit. Strength on 1 Oct was 46.
Location TATSUYAMA, HOTAKU GUN.

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Ser. 00957B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 17Oct45
To : 1800I, 18Oct45

SECRET

No. 27.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 19 October 1945.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872).

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle (Omitted)
(B) Tactical Disposition of Naval Units in VAC Area.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A) (Omitted)
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A) (Omitted)
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description, and inventory of dumps under our control.

SASEBO

The following equipment of the 312th Japanese Army Division has been collected and stored in a warehouse located approximately 4 miles SE of SASEBO.

6,926 rifles.
9,360 bayonets.
61 machine guns.
65 machine gun mounts.
159 light machine guns.
64 boxes MG spare parts.
74 MG barrels.
112 knee mortars.
232 sabers
3 flame throwers.
1 box periscopes.
1 box field glasses.
1 box bugles.
14 survey tripods.
2 survey instruments.

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Two caves and one building located approximately 11 miles east of IMARI under Japanese guard contain ammunition for mountain guns, trench mortars, and small arms.

FUKUOKA Area

HARUDA Ammunition Dump located approximately 6 miles N of TOSU. An inventory revealed the following:

- 130 100lb. bombs.
- 360 250lb. bombs.
- 90 cases of 50 calibre and 20mm ammunition.
- 2 caves (180' x 8') of ammunition; calibre unknown.
- 500 55 gal. drums of high octane gasoline and ethyl alcohol.

KITO Ammunition Dump located approximately 4 miles N of TOSU. This dump contained:

2425 cases 75mm and 70mm ammunition. There are also 11 caves (180' x 8') whose total inventory includes 300 cases of fuses, 75mm and 105mm ammunition.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

YAWATA

YAWATA Iron Works was thoroughly inspected and found to be 20% productive. 5 of the 12 furnaces are in operation producing 5000 tons of pig iron daily and 8000 tons of steel daily. At the present time there is a shortage of ore. There are 32,800 employees.

OITA

OITA Naval Air Base (previously located in periodic No. 25). The following additional information on this air base was obtained from interviews with officers on the staff of Captain SADOHARA, the commanding officer. In 1942 the hanger area and the supply facilities were expanded but was

SECRET

not used to base bombers and transports until January 1945. The field was primarily for fighters and torpedo bombers, and also trained pilots for the latter. With the exception of the runways, now being repaired, the field is pressed and rolled grass. There are adequate drainage facilities but no plane over 15 tons can land safely after heavy rains. Power lines to the field are in disrepair. Maintenance personnel, including 200 civilians, are located nearby. The seaplane station was used only for minor maintenance work and the buildings were never completed. The seaplane base was heavily damaged by bombing.

12th Naval Air Depot. This organization was forced to move from its former location when destroyed by bombs on 10 May 1945. At present the installations at headquarters include a hospital, barracks, storage dumps, warehouses and underground airplane parts shops. Nearby there are underground airplane body assembly plants and aircraft engine plants. Villages in the vicinity also contributed to this depot by producing engine parts, instruments, and other products of minor importance.

KUMAMOTO

Prefectural office. 95% of the government office buildings were destroyed by bombing. Only a part of one structure, housing agricultural offices, remains. The rest of the government activities that were once conducted in these buildings have been transferred to the Government Monopoly Building.

SUIZENJI Railroad Station. Three fourths of this station has been bombed out, and only a small newly constructed waiting room and a small ticket office are located here.

Electric Sub Station. Only the main building remains. 12 men are presently employed.

Prefectural Sericultural Laboratory. The entire laboratory has been damaged and only one office and a few sheds remain. The work carried on here is of an experimental nature, dealing with the improvement and development of silk. 120 people were employed before the war, 100 during the war, and 90 at present.

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- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

KAWAKAMI Power Plants located approximately 2 miles east of OGI. There are 7 plants which feed into the KYUSHU central power line.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None.

- (4) Unfriendly organizations.

KEMPEI TAI. Agents have located the OITA headquarters. This organization is operating with a skeleton force pending final dissolution. A survey of the KEMPEI TAI in KUMAMOTO is being conducted. Complete rosters have been obtained with past and present strength.

TOKKO KA. The BEIFU branch of this organization was disbanded 4 October 1945.

Investigation of the Imperial Reserve Association in the NAGASAKI Area reveals that this organization was composed of reserve and retired servicemen and was organized to keep the military spirit alive among its members. It was dissolved at the close of the war and there has been no indication of its reestablishment.

- (5) Miscellaneous.

Agents are continuing to investigate the release of political prisoners under the 4 October 1945 directive.

Investigation of the Marine Patriotic Society in NAGASAKI, composed of boat owners and fishmen, reveals that it does not appear to be an organization which in any way suppressed freedom, and that it has not been especially militaristic.

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Investigation of the Chinese Community in NAGASAKI reveals no threat of subversive activity or danger to the occupation forces.

D. CIVILIAN POPULATION.

At WAKAMATSU four Japanese policemen who had been taken prisoner by a group of Chinese, were released. The Chinese were ordered to return the swords to the policemen and were given warning that any such future conduct would be sternly dealt with.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

National news was concentrated on the granting of amnesty by the Emperor and the mystery of NAGAKURA'S death. Editorials dealt with various national and political subjects. Local news was of the usual variety.

A copy of the NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN dated 18 October 1945 is quoted. "There are many fishing fans among the officers and men of the occupational force. Some of them are already fishing along the beach with rented fishing equipment. These scenes signify the friendliness of Americans and Japanese. In order to comfort these men FUKUOKA authorities are speeding the manufacture of fishing equipment."

A copy of the ASAHI SHIMBUN dated 18 October 1945 is quoted. "In answering the wishes of the occupational army the city of SASEBO opened its bazaar in the afternoon of the 17th at the old commercial and industrial Economics Bureau Building. The best sellers were the lacquer wares. There were also silk dresses, women's shoes and china ware."

A Copy of the KAGOSHIMA SHIMBUN dated 16 October 1945 is quoted. "Demobilization of naval personnel is progressing rapidly. Among those discharged on the 15th were the Admirals INOUE, Narumi, TSUKAHARA, Nishizo and NOMURA, Naokuni. This makes a total of 164 officers discharged to date, leaving admiral of the Navy NAGANO, Osami, and three other admirals, KONAI, Mitsumasa, HASEGAWA, Kiyoshi and TOYATA, Youemu, on the active list."

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A copy of the SAGA SHIMBUN dated 17 October 1945 is quoted. "The ministry of Education accepted the resignation of Admiral HYAKUTAKE, Gengo, as dean of the KYUSHU Imperial University. NISHI, Hisamitsu, has been appointed his successor as of the 16th.

(2) SHIMIZU Internment Camp.

Internment Camp located at SHIMIZU (north of OGI). Inmates had been billeted in about 50 small dwellings. Two of the internees, namely, Edward Zillig, and Horace Nutter, were interviewed and they state that they were not mistreated but that the rations were poor. They were released with the other foreign refugees on 6 September 1945. All of them returned to their homes except Edward Zillig, who expressed a desire to remain in the camp area. Zillig, an ex-US Marine (reported G-2 Periodic Report No. 23) submitted a statement about the kind treatment received as an internee.

The following list of foreign refugees interned at SHIMIZU was received from Horace Nutter and a similar list was received from Edward Zillig.

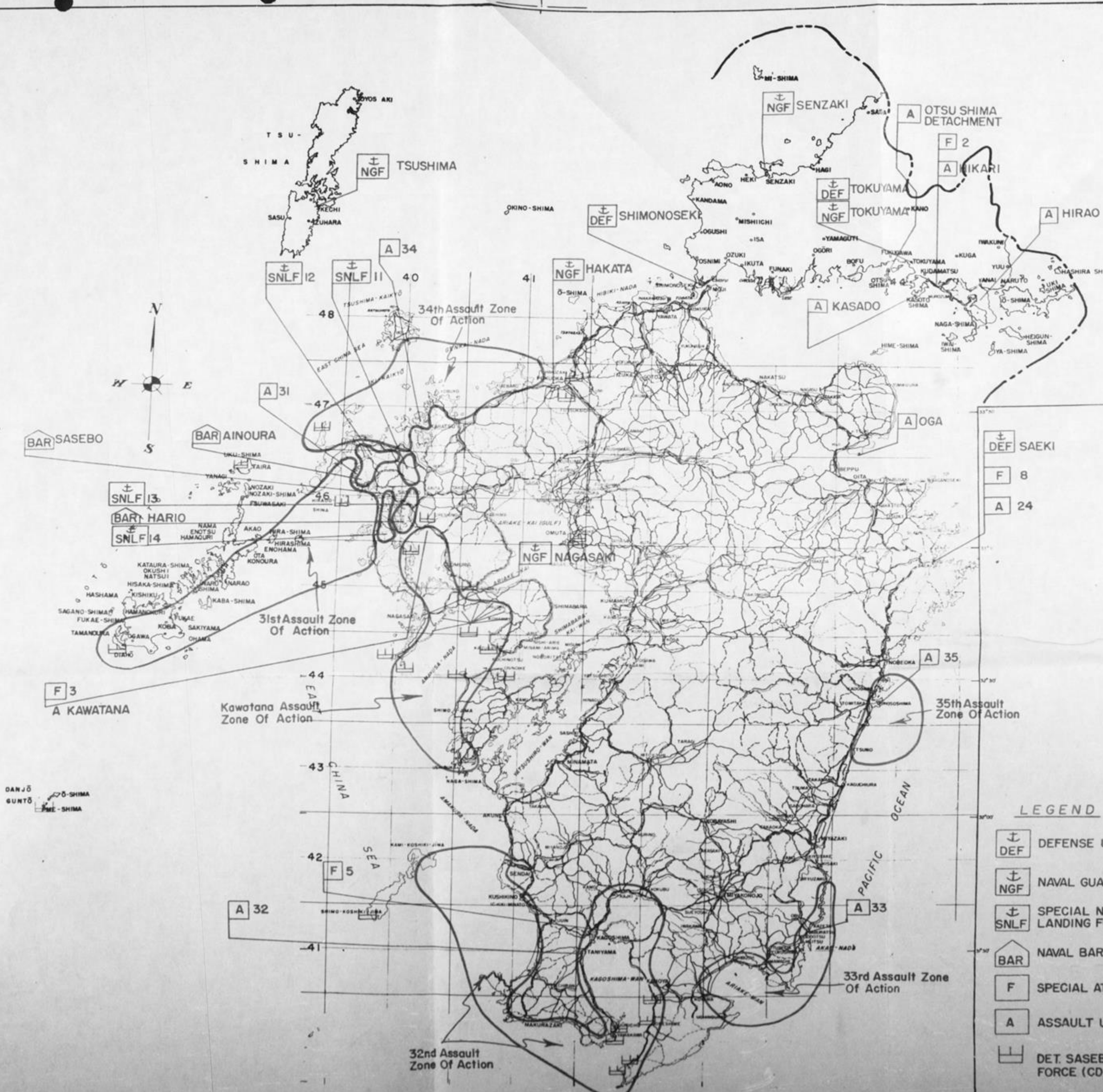
No.	<u>FULL NAME</u> (Head of Family)	<u>Date</u> of Birth	<u>Nationality</u>
1.	Jool Alfred Julius HOHANNSON	April 21, 1872	Swedish
2.	Edward Zillig	December 17, 1863	Swiss
3.	Zeferino Francisco Xavier GONSALVES	August 26, 1881	Portuguese
4.	Marie Jeanne Andrei MADEIRA de CARVALHO	October 1, 1900	Portuguese
5.	Edmond SOMERS	July 30, 1873	Belgian
6.	Peter Westerbye ULDALL	May 30, 1879	Danish
7.	Yvonne LEPICARD	August 8, 1897	French
8.	Dick VIEZEE	April 13, 1866	Dutch
9.	Luigi URSO	October 1, 1900	Italian
10.	Camillo URSO	March 15, 1910	Italian
11.	Lucien BRAUN	March 7, 1876	French
12.	Pierre G. CORREARD	November 10, 1896	French
13.	Henri CAMBES	June 28, 1879	French
14.	Jean BOE	February 3, 1881	French
15.	Edward Benjamin MURCH	December 10, 1868	British
16.	Alfred Frederick GABE	September 14, 1874	British
17.	James Becil SIRIWARDENE	February 27, 1867	British
18.	Horace NUTTER	May 12, 1870	British
19.	Ro land Martin McKENZIE	June 20, 1873	British
20.	Andre Marcel BOUGLY	April 12, 1879	French
21.	Karel Louis Van TEIJN	September 23, 1877	Dutch
	Haruo Aiura (Trustee)	March 10, 1911	Japanese

SECRET

for *R. H. Yancey*
T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FOF	5
CG FMFPAC	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		



027/rem
Ser. 00960B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 18Oct45
To : 1800I, 19Oct45

SECRET

No. 28.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 20 October 1945.

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle. (Omitted)
(B) Report on AINOURA Naval Recruit Training Station
(to Sixth Army only).

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A) (Omitted)

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A) (Omitted)

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under
our control.

None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

(1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during
the period.

SASEBO Area

Minesweeping base 2 miles west of EMUKAE (NW of SASEBO) has a large radio station for communicating with ships at sea. Its operating radius is reported to be 250 miles. The base has 49 minesweepers, 3 of which are in EMUKAE for repairs. Present plans call for use of these minesweepers until about 1 December.

DAIDO Iron Works at OKAWA (the Japanese have combined the towns of WAKATSU and ENOKITSU (SE of SAGA)

SECRET

into the town of this name) made marine valves during the war.

WAKATSU Iron Works at OKAWA made air compressors and steam locomotives during the war.

NAGASAKI Area

Suicide boat base at MAKI SHIMA (East of NAGASAKI) contains 50 damaged boats (confirming the Japanese inventory given in Enclosure (B) of G-2 Periodic Report No. 15).

OMURA Naval Mutual Relief Association sold rice, shoes, clothing, and other commodities to about 4,000 naval personnel. They now serve about 3,000 civilians. This organization is run by the navy and a Lt. R. MASUDA is in charge with 3 naval officers and 150 civilians assisting him.

Submarine Detector Stations at OHIKI SHIMA and IKE SHIMA have been found to be as reported in Paragraph B(2) of G-2 Periodic Report No. 24. The IKE SHIMA Station appeared to be the newer, since its buildings were relatively unweathered. The Japanese state that each island had a wartime garrison of 3 officers and 15 men. No military personnel are on either island at present.

KOKURA

KOKURA Branch, Tokyo Steel Corporation employed 700 workers and produced 500 to 600 tons of wire and steel cable per month during the war. On hand was found:

10 tons 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cable.
164 tons 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cable.
20 tons miscellaneous cable.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None.

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(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

Further investigation of DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI in NAGASAKI (See G-2 Periodic Report No. 24) reveals that its main purpose was to insure the political position of the members of the Imperial Diet in the coming elections. The association appears to have met with little response from the people. It was dissolved on 9 September and is not considered by CIC to be a threat to the occupation forces.

Records of the TOKKO KA in OITA and BEPPU were destroyed on 15 August on telephonic orders from the OITA Prefectural Police Headquarters. These records included name indexes of foreigners, Koreans and important persons investigated and reports relating to censorship.

(5) Miscellaneous

The chief of police and head of the Special Higher Police in FUKUOKA have retired as ordered by SCAP.

All prisoners in the WAKAMATSU and KOKURA prisons have been interrogated and their stories check with the prison records.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Press Survey.

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 19 October reported the following. Recently among the citizens of SASEBO in spite of the fact that they have been repeatedly cautioned and forgetting their self respect as Japanese, there are some who approach the occupation forces when they want something. Further, parents cause their children to cajole the occupation troops for various things. Because the middle school students ask for tobacco and chewing gum, from now on the police of SASEBO Area will strictly control this misconduct.

SECRET

Especially they will instruct the people to put into careful practice the following points:

Obey traffic regulations.
Do not stop to watch workers on the road under any circumstance.
See that your clothes are neat.
Under no circumstances go out after 9 PM.
See that doors are shut and do not leave one woman all alone at home.
Do not go near or enter a storehouse or storage space of the occupation force.
Do not give liquor or food to the occupation troops.

The OITA GODO SHIMBUN of 17 October reports the following. The city of OITA held an emergency meeting of the various townships committees and decided to offer their services to the occupation army in their work about the barracks. Each town is proportionated according to the number of homes and is designated to send out men between 17 and 50. To begin the service 10 men from KA SUGA-CHO and 5 school service members were sent to the Boys Aeronautical School and 75 men were sent from East OITA to the old Air Unit on the 16th.

(2) Precious Metals.

All gold in OITA was sent to the KUMAMOTO Branch of the Bank of Japan in 1939 on government order. Likewise all platinum and diamonds were ordered collected in 1944.

(3) POW Camps.

Japanese civilians have reported that about 150 Australians and English POW's were sent from FUKUOKA and other POW camps at unknown locations to work as laborers in a tin ore refinery at SAGANOSEKI (SE of OITA).

(4) Koreans.

On 18 October there were 7816 Koreans in FUKUOKA and 20,206 in SHIMONOSEKI waiting to be returned to KOREA. 3100 left SHIMONOSEKI on the CHIAHAKU MARU and KOAN MARU. It is reported that approximately 5000 Koreans had previously left in small craft.

~~SECRET~~

T. R. Yancey
 T. R. YANCEY,
 Colonel, GSC,
 AC of 3, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAG 22	1
OIC JICFOA	1	CG FOF	5
CG FMFPac	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG III PhibCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of 3, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

From: 1800I, 19Oct45
To : 1800I, 20Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 21 October 1945.

No. 29

Map: KYUSHU, 1:25,000 (AMS L872)

Enclosure: (A). Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A).

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A).

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

Weapons and ammunition dump of CHITOSE unit #32630 located in MAEBARU contains:

8 150mm artillery pieces.
17 HMG's.
75 LMG's.
2,000 rifles (approx).
24 boxes of picric acid.

The above weapons belonged to a special artillery battalion detached to the 312th Division. The dump is presently under Jap guard.

Along a road at a point approximately 14 miles north of BEPPU there are bombs scattered on either side of the road. There are 48-250 kg bombs and 95-60 kg bombs.

SASEBO

Three caves in the southern edge of SASEBO had been used for making high powered binoculars and telescopes.

SECRET

They now contain lens grinders, cutting and polishing machines, and chemicals, all of which are in good condition. Up to this time the cave entrances had been flooded.

Four caves in the southern edge of SASEBO served as radio and machine shops. The caves contain 100 lathes and small tools in fair condition.

A small room under the road in southern SASEBO disclosed a large barrel of motion picture film. Subjects consist of bomb construction and assembly, launching of destroyers, machinery and factory scenes, religious ceremonies, arsenal news, troops on the march and women at work. The film, formerly belonging to the SASEBO Naval Arsenal, is Eastman Kodak 35mm, printed on nitrate film, and for the most part labelled "Super-sensitive".

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KUMAMOTO Area

Pharmacology College. There are 350 students. Courses include fundamental and advanced pharmacy. 50% of the college has been destroyed by bombing. Colonel AREDOMI, Shingi, and 1st Lieutenant WATANABE, Matbutaro were in charge of the military training during the war.

South KUMAMOTO RR Station employed 23 people before the war, 33 during the war, and 42 at present. About 15% of the station was destroyed by bombing.

A large machine shop factory is the largest of three shops belonging to the KUMAMOTO TEKKOJO Joint Stock Company. Prior to the war the building was a school which was converted to a machine shop factory. During the war the firm was engaged in the manufacture of cases for shells, parts for ships and airplanes, and repair work. One-third of the buildings were destroyed by bombing. 300 people were employed during the war and 180 at present. The plant is in the process of reconvertng into some activity dealing with the processing of food.

SECRET

OMUTA Area

MITSUI RR workshops repair mining equipment and manufactures garden tools. Present employees number 250 persons. There are 150 gun sights on hand. Bomb damage has been slight.

The MINATO Steam Power Plant produces power for the industries in the dock area and the coal mines. The present output is 20,000 KW.

Harbor Office and Customs Building. This office keeps the records of all goods arriving and leaving the port. In June 1945 the Japanese Government ordered all goods, except necessary foodstuffs, shipped out to orally designated ports as severe air raids were anticipated.

Electric Chemical Plant is a branch of the Electro-Chemical Industries. A department for the manufacture of explosives was set up a year ago, but was not put into operation. The present production is fertilizer. Present capital is 57,500,000 yen.

OMUTA RR Station. The buildings comprising the station were completely destroyed in raids. There are presently 3 small buildings which serve as a temporary station.

MANDA Coal Mine. Present production is about 200 tons per day. Chinese Camp #1 is located in buildings on the mine premises.

MIKE Dyestuffs Company operates as the chemical works of the MITSUI Chemical Company. It is presently producing dyes and synthetic medicines:

Present production capacities:

Coke	39,000 kilo tons per month.
Dyestuffs	990 kilo tons per month.
Drugs	410 kilo tons per month.
Industrial chemicals	3,992 kilo tons per month.
Explosives	685 kilo tons per month.
Ethyl fluid	25 kilo tons per month.
Bromine	10 kilo tons per month.

The plans are to produce chloropicrin for fumigation

SECRET

purposes. Present research includes sulphur blue dyes, organic pigments, rubber salt from sea water, catalytic and high pressure studies, and agricultural chemicals. Capital: 121,500,000 yen of which 1,500,000 yen are controlled by MITSUI.

OURA Steam Plant is a subsidiary of MIIKE Dyestuffs Company. It is a MITSUI controlled plant. Present production is 25 tons of carbonic acid per month and 15 tons of phenol per month. Considerable bomb damage cut production from 250 tons. This plant was converted from a power plant some years ago but it still produces its own power.

MIIKE Machinery works produced light and heavy mining machinery. The plant was badly damaged in an air raid and is presently in a state of reconversion and repair. 2,000 people are employed.

MITSUMI Zinc Refinery. Present production is 4 to 5 tons per day. There were 1,800 wartime employees and 1,200 at present. There was extensive bomb damage. 200 English POW's were used from July 1944 to July 1945. 100 Australian POW's were used from June 1945 to July 1945.

Oriental High Pressure Company produces ammonia, methanol, alcohol, thyloc, oxygen, hydrogen, and sulphur. Capital: 65,000,000 yen. There were 2,000 wartime employees and at present 1,700. MITSUI controls 35% of this company. It is stated that no POW's were ever used as laborers here.

YOTSUYAMA Coal Mine is producing 200 tons of coal per day employing 1,000 people.

YAWATA

TOBATA Iron Works employed 3,000 during the war and 2,000 at present. This company is controlled by the YAWATA Iron Works. There is 1 complete furnace for making steel and 2 are under construction. Each can produce 50 tons daily but at the present time no steel is made. There are 25 steel structure buildings and 25 of wood. There is 1 machine shop, 1 steel casting shop, and 1 foundry. The products now being made are carbon black for making rubber, carbon electrodes, oxygen, rivets and bolts, and 30,000 picks and rakes monthly.

SECRET

TOKAI Steel Works employed 250 persons during the war producing 5,000 tons of steel products monthly. Products included steel plate for ships, round steel bars, rods, angle irons, and light car tracks. The works was made up of 7 lathes, a milling machine, and a small foundry.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

TANAKA, Teishu. Home address: 36 Koraimon Machi, KUMAMOTO. His present whereabouts is unknown but he is believed to be in KYUSHU. (See Subversive Activities).

(3) Subversive activities.

It has been learned from a confidential source that TANAKA, Teishu, has been secretly disseminating imperialistic and militaristic propaganda in the middle and higher schools in Japan. Many school principals have refused him permission to lecture, but others, concurring in his teachings, have scheduled him.

(4) Unfriendly organizations. Sub-stations in NAGASAKI and the records in OMURA and ISAHAYA have been inventoried and sealed.

The NAGASAKI CIC Detachment reports that a special secret police section existed in all KEMPEI TAI units. This section comprised about 10% of the units strength and was known as the KEMPEI TOKUBETSU KOTO KEISATSU. Members were specially chosen. The duties of the members of this organization was to control thoughts among the military, to detect and suppress communism within the military, to investigate cases of draft evasion, to insure the security of war plants, and to investigate sabotage and espionage. This section did not exercise any power of arrest but after investigation turned its findings over to the regular KEMPEI TAI, the local police, or the military commander for appropriate action.

SECRET(5) Miscellaneous.

Interviews continued with released prisoners claimed to be Communists. One of them stated that there are about 200 Communists in FUKUOKA and several thousands in Japan. The main Communist headquarters is stated to be in TOKYO and all printed party material originated there. RYUSUKE, Takasu, is reported to be the head of the Communist Party in FUKUOKA which is controlled through TOKYO. The TOKYO leaders are stated to be TOKUDA, Kyunichi, NOBUYAMA, Saichika, and SANAMASBI, Minabi.

President HISOTOMI of the KURUME Chamber of Commerce declared the Japanese people are very happy that American Forces are occupying this area as they have great fear of the Russians and Chinese. The Japanese, said they, have no ill feeling toward the Americans and are willing to cooperate in every possible manner.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.(1) PRESS SURVEY.

National news was concerned with the food problem, the revival of the silk industry, the problem of retention of the Emperor as voiced by President Truman, and the Emperor's decision to repair the palace later. Local news was the usual run of items on food, and particular emphasis was placed on sanitary conditions by the NAGASAKI SHIMBUN.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of Oct 20 reported the following. "It is expected that the people of NAGASAKI, returning from various foreign lands, will be landed in SASERO in the future so the prefecture has decided to establish an office in SASERO to help the returning citizens. It is expected that about 10,000 will arrive from KOREA soon."

"About 150 boys, 4th and 5th graders, of MITSUI Farming School in FUKUOKA, gathered at Mt. TAKARA and decided to discontinue attending the school in protest to injustices done to them by the school authorities. Some of the charges, of which more than 10 were forwarded to the principal, KATAYAMA, are: School authorities distributed school garden products to the teachers only...Upon the purchase of charcoal, the students were

SECRET

used to deliver them to each of the teachers homes... wages due the students were still unpaid... In regard to the charges, Principal KATAYAMA had this to say... The students forwarded me their protest on the night of the 17th while I was out. Before I had a chance to explain, they stopped attending school. I am sure they will understand and re-attend the school if I make an explanation, because this matter is merely a misunderstanding."

T. R. Yancey
 T. R. YANCEY,
 Colonel, GSC,
 AC of 3, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAJ 22	1
OIC JICFOA	1	CG FOF	5
CG FMFFac	1	CO KOF	1
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CG IIIPhioCorps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of 3, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Records Section VAC	1
CG 2ndmarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thmarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

21 October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports the following naval personnel demobilized for the periods indicated.

17/18 October, 1945. 29
18/19 October, 1945. 66
19/20 October, 1945. 880

2. OITA Area. The following was compiled by the Oita Occupation Group from documents submitted by Major UMEBAYASHI, staff officer 118th IMB, Units were demobilized 11-15 Sept 45. T/O as of August 1945:- 7,800.

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DEMOBILIZATION CENTER</u>	<u>DEMOBILIZED</u>	<u>REMAIN</u>
118th Brigade Hq	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	228	30
18th HVY				
Arty Regt Hq	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	82	5
1st Bty	TSURUMIZAKI	TSURUMIZAKI	152	10
2nd Bty	SATAMISAKI	SAGANOSEKI	102	10
3rd Bty	TAKASHIMA	SAGANOSEKI	108	5
4th Bty	TAKASHIMA	SAGANOSEKI	115	7
5th Bty	SEKIZAKI	SAGANOSEKI	106	10
713th II Bn	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	893	0
714th II Bn				
Hq and 3 Cos	USUKI	KAMAZAKI	740	0
One Co	SASHIFU	KAMAZAKI	160	0
715th II Bn				
Hq & 2 Cos	TAKASHIMA	KOZAKI	587	0
One Co	SAGANOSEKI	KOZAKI	156	0
One Co	OSHIBUKI	KOZAKI	157	0
716th II Bn	SATAMISAKI	SAGANOSEKI	908	0
717th II Bn	TSURUMIZAKI	SAEKI	685	0
Hq & 3 Cos				
One Co.	TSUKUMI	SAEKI	220	0
Brigade Arty Unit	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	860	0
Brigade Engr Unit	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	570	0
Brigade Sig Unit.	SAGANOSEKI	SAGANOSEKI	220	0
Brigade Rocket Unit	OSHIBUKU	SAGANOSEKI	175	0
Total			7,222	78

List of men left after demobilization of Western District
KEMPEI TAI Headquarters 18 October, 1945.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

SECRET

SECRET

DISTRICTS	OFFICERS	NCO'S	PVT'S	TOTAL
HEADQUARTERS	8	13	-	21
Dist. Command	4	15	-	19
Sp Est Squad	-	3	-	3
KUMAMOTO DIST.	5	16	1	22
OITA DIST.	1	16	3	20
MIYASAKI DIST.	5	15	5	25
KAGOSHIMA DIST.	5	16	1	22
KOKURA DIST.	5	14	4	23
SAGA DIST.	1	7	1	9
NAGASAKI DIST.	5	8	1	14
SASEBO DIST	1	13	2	16
TOTAL	42	140	18	200

REPATRIATION

a. 5th Marine Division reports the following troops arrived URAGASHINO from OKI DAITO SHIMA and MINAMI DAITO SHIMA during the period 17/18 October, 1945.

From OKI DAITO SHIMA

Army

218

Navy

84

From MINAMI DAITO SHIMA

Navy

1

b. 1,800 troops (elements of the 120th Inf Div, 1st Air Training Command and the KEIJO Div hospital) arrived at URAGASHINO from KOREA. 500 of this total was dispatched to HARIO during the period 19/20 October, 1945.

c. FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCES report the following troops repatriated during the period 18/19 October, 1945, 1,474 Army troops arrive HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the TAIHO MARU 27 of these went to SENDAI, 43 to TOKYO, 22 to NAGOYA, 14 to NIGOTA, 839 to OSAKA, 111 to HIROSHIMA, 45 to SHIKOKU, 46 to NAGASAKI, 53 to KAGOSHIMA, 61 to FUKUOKA. The remaining 213 were hospitalized.

3 Navy arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 15 Oct on YETOMARU. 1,237 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on the KOGANE Maru. 32 of these went to NAGASAKI, 246 to KAGOSHIMA, 274 to SENDAI, 260 to TOKYO, 130 to OSAKA, 30 to SHIKOKU, 40 to NAGOYA, 65 to KYOTO, 8 to HIROSHIMA, 78 stayed in FUKUOKA. 266 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the HANIKA Maru. 215 Army went HONSHU, 51 stayed in KYUSHU. 2,287 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the SB-110 and SB-12 50 of these went to KAGOSHIMA, 60 to SENDAI, 40 to TOKYO, 200 to OSAKA, 20 to NAGOYA, 40 to KYOTO, 108 to HIROSHIMA, 80 to SHIKOKU, 100 to FUKUOKA, 170 to TOTTORI, and 370 to MATSUE, the remaining 1,032 are dispersing to various unknown islands. 113

SECRET

Navy troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the TOYO Maru. 71 to HONSHU, 42 stayed in KYUSHU.

d. FUKUOKA OCCUPATION FORCES reports the following troops repatriated during the period 19/20 Oct, 1945. 656 Army troops arrived HAKATA 17 Oct having left FUSAN 16 Oct on the SB-69, 21 of these went to SENDAI, 40 to NAGOYA, 33 to SHIKOKU, 18 to KAGOSHIMA, 28 to TOKYO, 71 to KYOTO, 60 to NAGASAKI, 248 to OSAKA, 69 to HIROSHIMA, 68 to FUKUOKA. 210 Army troops arrived HAKATA 18 Oct having left FUSAN 17 Oct on the SC-49, 9 of these went to KAGOSHIMA, 84 to SENDAI, 50 to TOKYO, 2 to OSAKA, 4 to NAGOYA, 48 to KYOTO, 1 to HIROSHIMA, 6 to SHIKOKU, 1 to NAGASAKI. 344 Army troops arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on the TOKUJU Maru, of these 11 went to KAGOSHIMA, 2 to SENDAI, 17 to TOKYO, 6 to NAGOYA, 198 to HIROSHIMA, 9 to NAGASAKI, 15 to FUKUOKA, 22 to OSAKA, 6 to KYOTO.

027/rem
Ser. 00976B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 20 Oct 45
To : 1800I, 21 Oct 45

SECRET

No. 30.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 22 October 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A)
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A)
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

OITA Area

4 large caliber guns and demolitions storage area
(5 miles SE of OITA).

The following are in the OITA area and are probably
storage areas of the 12th Naval Air Depot:

Group of seaplane engines.
Aerial bombs scattered in an open
field.

OMUTA Area

The following weapons were collected from units in
the YAMAGA Area and stored in the elementary school
in the town of YAMAGA:

1800 rifles.
45 HMG's.
60 LMG's.
40 pistols.
3 75mm mountain guns.

SECRET

MOJI Area

Vehicle and weapons dump at TOYOTSU (South of MOJI) contains:

- 39 M38 rifles.
- 7 M98 tractors.
- 1 M39 wireless car.
- 12 amphibious cars.
- 2 NISSAN command cars.
- 10 Chevrolet command cars.
- 5 trucks.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

CITA Area

Radio station.

2 camouflaged airstrips near MIE are being investigated and a further report will be made.

KAIATSU Area

2 coal mines near OCHI. One was once a large open pit mine but is now abandoned. The other is not being worked at present either.

NITIMAN Mining Company, Ltd.

(SHINASHIKI) has an output of 3,000 tons of coal per month and expects to increase this to 15,000 tons per month by the first of the year. At present all of the output is being bought by the Japanese Government Railway.

Coal mine near IWAYA is part of the NITIMAN Company. It produces about 3,000 tons per month.

NAGASAKI Area

IO SHIMA Submarine Detector Station was inspected and found to be as reported in Paragraph 3(2) of G-2 Periodic Report No. 24. The station is located in OWOKINA Village on IO SHIMA and was in operation from

SECRET

SECRET

early in 1942 until 25 August, 1945. Its wartime garrison consisted of 1 officer and 15 men. Investigation has not revealed any connection between this station and sea mine fields in the vicinity.

SHIMABARA City Airstrip (SHIMABARA Peninsula) is about 1,000 yards long and 75 yards wide. The field is owned by the city and was used as a playground and race track before the war, but was taken over by the navy as a training field in July, 1945. This field was controlled by the ISAHAYA Airfield. A small building near the field contains the parts of a smashed small plane. At present the strip is being cleared for use as a gardening area.

YAWATA Area

TOKAI Electrode Manufacturing Co. produced 30 tons of pitch coke and 2 tons of carbon black daily during the war. 135 people were employed here during war time, but at present the plant is inoperative so that there are only 14 employees. On hand are 400 tons of pitch coke and 300 tons of coal.

NISSAN Liquid Fuel Co. (in WAKAMATSU) employed 800 during the war, but only employs 365 now. Products manufactured during the war and monthly production (in parenthesis) are as follows: gas (1,250 barrels), fuel oil (7550 barrels), semi-diesel fuel oil (2,500 barrels), pitch (8 tons), semi-cokes (13,000 tons), and creosol (30 tons).

MAIGI Coal Mine at AKAIKE (south of YAWATA) employs 3,000 people and produced 8,950 tons of coal in September. In April 15,000 tons were produced.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None.

(3) Subversive activities.

None.

SECRET

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None.

(5) Miscellaneous.

The Special Higher Police in ARAO (near OMUTA) and AMAKUSA (on AMAKUSA TO) were found to be dissolved as ordered by SCAP. Their records were impounded.

D. CIVILIAN POPULATION.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The NISEI NIPPON SHIMBUN of Oct 21 reported "Upon request of the OMURA occupation force, OMURA, SEENJO, and West OMURA schools will hold a combined field day with the American shortly."

"In order to meet the necessity of the English language in welcoming the occupation army, the city of YAWATA is opening a class in English at the City KOKUMIN School from Monday, 22nd, 3:00 to 5:00 PM daily. All interested in this class are welcomed. The instructor will be Miss TOSHIKO FURAZU of the Mayor's office."

"About five-hundred 250 kilo bombs and several thousand hand grenades turned over to the occupational force by OMURA Sector will be disposed of in the ARIAKE Sea. They will be transported by train to the shores of SHIMABARA city, from where they will be transferred to the barge and then to sea burial which will be performed in the presence of the occupation army. "

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 21 Oct reports "110,000 tons of shipping and 1,500 freight cars are idle in the KAMMON Area. Of course the ships are waiting for the cleaning of the channel, but we are puzzled about the trains which should be hauling coal, food, and lumber."

"A Col. Wilson stepped into a barber shop in SHIOMI-MACHI, SASSEBO, talked the proprietor out and started to cut the hair of the many waiting American customers himself. He was once a barber by occupation so his venture became very popular."

SECRET

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMUN reported "It has been decided in SAGA Prefecture on orders from allied occupation forces to prohibit Japanese nationals from going out between 9 PM to 5 AM the next morning commencing at 9 PM on the 25th, the object being to secure peaceful occupation. The areas effected by the curfew are SAGA City and KANZAKI CHO on its outskirts, MEDATSUBARA and TORISU CHO, and TASHIRO CHO on its outskirts. Persons finding it necessary to travel during the curfew hours must carry travel permits issued by the Governor or police chief under his jurisdiction. Furthermore, temporary measures are being conceived for emergency cases, such as in cases of sudden illness or robbery or when there is insufficient time for obtaining travel permits as in the case of persons getting on or off trains."

(2) Japanese People's Army

The mayor of SHIMABARA (on SHIMABARA Peninsula) stated that the Peoples' Volunteer Corps (KOKUMEN GIYU TAI) in that area was organized in the same manner as that in NAGASAKI (see paragraph E(2) in G-2 Periodic Report No. 22), except that no training of any kind had been given. In the event of an invasion members of this organization were to assist in road construction and in hauling supplies to the fighting troops.

T. R. Yancey
T. R. YANCEY,
Colonel, GSC,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

22 October, 1945

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Mar Div reported that 47 naval troops were demobilized during the period.

2. REPATRIATION. The following troops were debarked at URAGASHIMA during period: 24 Civilians, 539 Officers, 9663 Enlisted, dispatched to Hario Barracks.

The FUKUOKA Occupation Forces report that: 117 Army troops and 487 Civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on the LAMIYA MARU. Of the troops, 2 went to ISE, 1 to KYOTO, 8 to NAGOYA, 10 to OSAKA, 1 to GUNMA, 1 to FUKUOKA, 1 to HYOGO, 3 to FUSHIMA, 6 to HIROSHIMA, 3 to SHIKOKU, 6 to KUMAMOTO, 3 to OITA. 70 troops went to the FUKUOKA 2nd Military Hospital as patients. Of the civilians, 249 went to KYUSHU, 188 to HONSHU, 50 to SHIKOKU. 1 Army amn and 20 civilians arrived HAKATA 19 Oct having left TAISHU, TSUSHIMA ISLAND 19 Oct on ASAHI MARU. 1 soldier went to SHIKOKU, 4 civilians stayed in KYUSHU, the rest will debark at SHIMONOSEKI. 189 Army troops and 677 civilians arrived HAKATA 20 Oct having left CHINKAI 19 Oct on the RYUHEI MARU. Of the troops, 28 went to FUKUOKA, 10 to SAGA, 10 to NAGASAKI, 11 to KUMAMOTO, 10 to OITA, 5 to MIYAZAKI, 17 to KAGOSHIMA, 27 to SHIKOKU, 26 to OSAKA, 12 to NAGOYA, 16 to TOKYO. Of the civilians, 285 went to HONSHU, 321 went to KYUSHU and 71 to SHIKOKU.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

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Ser. 009783

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 21Oct45
To : 1800I, 22Oct45

SECRET

Ho, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 23 October 1945.

No. 31.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

FUKAE (near BEPPU WAN)

The following equipment of the OGI ARASHI BUTAI has been located at FUKAE. (See Enclosure B Periodic Report #23).

16 Human Torpedoes in excellent condition. Each has a range of 12,200 meters at a top speed of 30 knots and a range of 40,000 meters at a cruising speed of 20 knots.

10 Suicide Boats (dimensions 15 meters by 3 meters) Propelled by Chevrolet design engines. Each has a range of 190 miles at a top speed 27 knots and a range of 230 miles at a cruising speed of 23 knots.

SECRET

- 1 Motor Torpedo Boat with 2 diesel engines capable of carrying 2 torpedoes.
- 13 Human Torpedo War Heads with an explosive charge of 1.55 tons in each.

NAGASAKI

In the NAKANO SHIMA area, NAGASAKI, a NAVTECHJAP team reported finding "Radio Data transmitting and receiving equipment for fire control". According to Lt. General TERAGUCHI, CG, 122nd IAB, it is used in conjunction with MARK "TA" Model 3 Army Radar. The radar was located about 3 miles SE on KAMINO SHIMA. Intelligence obtained by the radar is cranked into X, Y and Z coordinate units. The various batteries receiving this "present position data" correct to DX, DY and DZ in order to train and elevate on the target. Production was begun on this equipment in July 1944 at the Army Research Section, TOKYO. All of the units are marked SECRET. The crystal frequency is 5450 k.c.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

OMUTA Area

The TOYO High Pressure Company.
 DAISAN Bulb Industry Company.
 The KOA Workshop Inc.
 The MIIKE Iron Works Inc.
 The OMTA Iron Works Inc.
 The SAKAMOTO Iron Works.
 YAMAGUCHI Iron Works.
 KATAYAMA Iron Works.
 SAWA Iron Works.
 TOKITSU Iron Works.
 The GINSUI Iron Works.
 KAWAHARA Casting Works.
 KAWAGUCHI Iron Works.
 YAMADA Iron Works.
 SHIMA Iron Works.
 KIMURA Iron Works.
 OMTA Metal Equipment of Ships Company Inc.
 OMTA Shipyard Company.
 SHIGYO Company.
 TAKACHIHO Fuel Company.

SECRET

OMUTA Pottery Company.
OMUTA Motor Car Industry Company.
VERNICELLI Manufacturing Company.
OMUTA Gas Company Inc.
OMUTA Ice and Cold Storage Company.
Imperial Marine Products Control Company.
HOSHINO Iron Works.
OMUTA Metal Plates Manufacturing Company.
OMUTA Clothing Works.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None to report.

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKKO KA. A translation of TOKKO KA documents concerning the Korean situation reveals that a close check was kept on all Koreans in Japan. The TOKKO KA supervised the forcing of Korean laborers to remain with the employer for whom they were contracted. They questioned all Japanese returning from Korea regarding conditions there. Further details have been forwarded to Sixth Army through CIC channels.

The chief of the KAGOSHIMA Prefectural Police, the chief of the TOKKO KA in KAGOSHIMA Prefecture, and all TOKKO KA personnel in the prefectural police and in the police departments of KAGOSHIMA City, SENDAI, and KANOYA were discharged on 13-14 October 1945 and are to be excluded from any police positions in the future.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

Rene ROULLIER, a French priest from TOBATA, was interviewed. ROULLIER arrived in Japan in 1935. Although he was questioned many times by both the KEMPEI TAI and the civil police,

SECRET

he was not imprisoned until 30 July 1945. He was released on 15 August 1945. In May or June of 1945 the Japanese burned ROULLIER's home, his church, and his primary school, giving as the reason, the necessity to clear fire breaks. ROULLIER alleges that other houses and buildings in the same area were not burned and that the burning of his house was only an act of discrimination. ROULLIER stated that the POW camp at TOBATA was badly run. Many deaths, he said, resulted from harsh treatment, undernourishment, and excessive demands on the strength of the POW's. He witnessed no ill treatment himself, but heard stories concerning ill treatment at the prison camp. He expressed the hope that the activities of returning Japanese military officers would be carefully watched, because he feels that a strong undercurrent of resentment and revenge still exists among the Japanese.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with various economic and political problems, such as the food situation, abolition of plutocracy, and women's suffrage. Local news was of the usual variety.

The KAGOSHIMA SHIMBUN of 20 October reported. "In the interest of promoting Japanese-American relations, a variety program is to be presented at the KAYA People's School in the city of KAYA on the 21st. On that day talented persons of various schools will present classical dances, the drum dance of OSAKI-MACHI, SUIJIN (water god) dance and other various contributions from different villages."

The OITA GODO SHIMBUN of 19 October reports. "Since the air attack on OITA City three months ago, restoration of the city is being put into effect in various localities. However, for some reason satisfactory results could not be obtained, so individuals are building temporary housing. Regarding reconstruction the local office in OITA City has not specified any definite plans, but it is their desire that bulldozers will be made available. However, the city must lead in the reconstruction and prepare for winter."

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 20 October reports. "Friendly relations between service men and civilians is made evident

SECRET

everywhere as the days progress, particularly noticeable in this locality where mutual understanding has become apparent. The People's School in OMURA sponsored an athletic exhibition on the 18th commencing at 9:00 AM. Among the eager spectators of parents and friends was a group of servicemen. Showing much interest in sports they contributed their applause and rooting toward successful competitive exhibitions. When the time came for the spectators to compete in the relays, the servicemen mingled among them with much enthusiasm and the reception was a very favorable one. The servicemen displayed their athletic ability and impressed the spectators. After the program was over the principal of the school made a closing address, followed by a remark by an officer which was as follows. 'Having had the privilege of watching this athletic exhibition we were able to spend a very pleasant day. For this privilege we wish to express our sincere gratitude.' This remark caused much applause."

(2) KYUSHU POW Camps Information.

Captain SAKAMOTO, Yuhichi, former commanding officer of four POW camps on KYUSHU, was interviewed regarding his treatment of the prisoners under his command. He stated that Colonel FUKUMOTO, Manjiro, who was in charge of all KYUSHU POW camps, issued orders that no prisoner should be mistreated. However, guards at times lost their temper and kicked or slapped the prisoners. Instructions were to punish the guards in such cases, but SAKAMOTO knows of no punishment actually given to the guards. He stated that all deaths of prisoners were due to natural causes, mainly dysentery. Further details have been forwarded to Sixth Army through CIC channels.

G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lt. Col., USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
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CG FMFPAC	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	US3BS TOKYO	1
CG I Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG X Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VA6	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	Record Section, VA6	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	File	5

HEADQUARTERS V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

23 October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports that 204 Naval personnel were demobilized during period Japanese report states that 7,315 men were demobilized and were bound for:

<u>No. TROOPS</u>	<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>No. TROOPS</u>	<u>PREFECTURE</u>
339	NAGASAKI	854	HIROSHIMA
450	SAGA	329	OSAKA
337	FUKUOKA	110	ISHIKAWA
905	KUMAMOTO	323	AICHI
440	MIYAZAKI	562	TOKYOFU
230	KAGOSHIMA	293	TOCHIGI
350	OITA	185	FUKUSHIMA
300	KAGAWA	112	AOMORI
263	EHIME	311	MIYAGI
280	KOCHI	223	HOKKAIDO
220	TOKUSHIMA		
Total		7,315	

2. SAGA Area. The 5th Marine Division reports 751 Army personnel demobilized during period.

3. FUKUOKA. FUKUOKA Occupation Force reports AMAGI Farm near RAIHA (1373.8-1144.7) as having been used for training 600 troops under command of Lt Col YASAMURA. There are 3 large barrack and 2 warehouses. Some blueprints of airplane parts were found. The remains of 3 wrecked fighters were found at one end of the field. Since the fields are now under cultivation it could not be determined whether or not the field had been used as a landing strip. All training equipment has been turned into the TOTTORI Prefecture which is on HONSHU.

4. FUKAE. THE OGA ARASHI BUTAI at FUKAE (subordination unknown) had a T/O of 8 officers and 84 enlisted men.

5. REPATRIATION. 156 Army troops and 870 civilians arrived HAKATA 20 October having left FUSAN 20 October on SB-16. Of the troops, 15 went to KAGOSHIMA, 6 to SENDAI, 19 to TOKYO, 28 to OSAKA, 12 to NAGOYA, 15 to KYOTO, 10 to SHIKOKU, 30 to NAGASAKI, 6 to FUKUOKA, 15 to HIROSHIMA. Of the civilians 482 went to HONSHU, 325 to KYUSHU and 35 to SHIKOKU. 147 Army and 519 Navy troops arrived HAKATA 21 October having left AMAMI SHIMA 19 October on the SB 172. 41 of these went to FUKUOKA, 4 to SAGA, 29 to NAGASAKI, 12 to KUMAMOTO, 14 to OITA, 21 to MIYAZAKI, 31 to KAGOSHIMA,

ENCLOSURE (A)

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27 to HIROSHIMA, 126 to OSAKA, 23 to NAGOYA, 85 to TOKYO, 55 to SENDAI, and 88 to HOKKAIDO. 500 Army troops and 7,000 civilians arrived SEZAKI 20 October having left FUSAN on the KOON MARU. Their destination unknown.

From: 1800I, 22Oct45
To : 1800I, 23Oct45

SECRET

Hq. V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, K'USHU,
0800, 24 October, 1945.

No. 32.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

KURUME Area

25 aircraft gas tanks stored in TAKENO school at KURA.
ZENDOJI Army Storage Area (E of KURUME) contains office supplies, tires, mess supplies and electrical supplies.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

SAGA Area

Stove factory near HAMA (14 miles SW of SAGA) made plane parts during the war but is now making stoves again.

OMUTA Area

MITSUMI Light Metal Manufacturing Company, Ltd. at TOSEI (North of OMTA) employed 1100 workers during

SECRET

the war and processed aluminum oxide which was shipped to a branch plant in KOREA. The company is inoperative at present, but plans to begin salt production.

TASIMA TEKUKOSHO Factory at SETAKA (NE of OMUTA) produced shell heads during the war but has converted to the manufacture of agricultural tools. The number of employees has been cut from the wartime 120 to 35 at present.

OITA Area

2 airstrips near MIE (see G-2 Periodic Report No. 30) have been examined. One runway is 60 by 1500 meters and the other is 30 by 1700 Meters. Neither runway is surfaced. There are no aircraft at the first field but there are 6 trainers at the second.

KURUME Area

FUKUSHIMA airfield was a civilian field prior to the war and was taken over mainly for use as a training field. At present it is under the care of Captain SUGIHARA, Tomoso, and 30 men. There is a N-S runway 1170 by 300 meters and a secondary E-W runway 1000 by 300 meters. Both strips are surfaced with red clay mixed with sand and are now overgrown with weeds. There are 103 planes on the field.

ITSUI Mining Company, Ltd. at ENOURA (North of KURUME) employed 105 army officers and 1,081 workers during the war and produced 20mm gun carriages, antitank guns, mortar shells, tool gauges, and shell cases for large caliber guns. Production stopped on 15 August, but future plans are to make tools, mining machines, and bicycles.

OMURA Area

TAKERICHI MORI Iron Works began producing nuts, bolts and steel and aluminum fittings for the Navy in March 1944. All material was furnished by the navy and 10 men and 40 women were employed. Plans for the future are to produce agricultural machinery and ship motors.

SECRETTOBATA

ASAHI Glass Company is now a part of the MITSUBISHI chemical industry and employs 3,000 workers. It hired 500 more during the war, but these were all high school and college students and were laid off because of a drop in production. Present products are plate glass, soda ash, caustic soda, and sodium bicarbonate.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None to report.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

- (4) Unfriendly organizations.

None to report.

- (5) Miscellaneous.

GIC has completed investigation of all prisons in KUMAMOTO Prefecture and found that no prisoners are now confined for political reasons.

KINKAI, Zeikon, a released political prisoner, states that he and six other Koreans were arrested by TOKKO in April 1945. They were charged with a violation of the wartime censorship law because they had been discussing the American capture of SAIPAN and the imminent defeat of JAPAN. They were taken to the ARAC Police Station (near OMUTA) where they were questioned and beaten. Three of the prisoners died during the questioning period either because of the beatings, malnutrition, or a combination of

SECRET

the two. The other three were permitted to return to KCRSA. KINKAI was sentenced to 8 months in prison beginning 26 April. He was released on 8 October.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) NEWS SURVEY.

The YAMATO SHIMBUN of 23 October reports "Since its arrival, the occupation army has been lending a big hand toward the transportation of much needed food in NAGASAKI; now it is assisting the city in the reconstruction of the various schools damaged by the atomic bomb and typhoons, Major Cooper of the headquarters granted the authorities the use of bulldozers, tractors, and other equipment for this purpose. The authorities are very grateful for this equipment."

"The people of SAGA are very grateful to the occupation army for the reconstruction of its highways under the supervision of Captain Cain. Another request to rebuild the bridges in MIYOKI county has been forwarded to the Prefectural Engineering Department. Upon survey, they expected to complete these projects in two hours."

The ASAHI SHIMBUN of 23 October reports. "Approximately 1000 Marines, under the command of Colonel Furman, arrived to occupy KURUME on the 21st."

The OITA GODO SHIMBUN of 23 October reported. "The citizens of OITA and BEPU had been very careless in observing the traffic regulations. Despite the arrival of the occupation army this carelessness still exists. A warning was sent to the citizens of both cities upon receipt of the following requests from the occupation army: 1) Traffic is very irregular; automobiles are passing both on the right and left sides. 2) The children are playing on the streets menacing the traffic. 3) The pedestrians are careless and do not observe the "Walk on the left" regulation, this invites danger. 4) Stop the children from gathering around the occupational force vehicles whenever they stop. 5) clean up the streets."

SECRET

SECRET

G. L. MC Cormick
 G. L. MC CORMICK,
 Lt. Col., USMCR,
 AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
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CG 2ndMarDiv	10	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS COMB, S,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

24 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Recapitulation of troops demobilized during period as reported by 5th MarDiv:

	<u>OFF</u>	<u>ENL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
(a) NAGASAKI KEN			
SASEBO Naval Barracks	13	25	38
(Navy Police-guards on dumps and installations)			
(Note: Joined this date, 4 Officers, 4 Enlisted).			
Administrative Personnel	51	19	70
(non-combatants)			
(Note: Joined this date, 11 Enlisted).			
3d Special Attack Force	0	0	0
(Note: Joined this date, 12 Enlisted).			
KAWATANA Special Attack Force	0	4	4
OMURA Air Base	5	2	7
EMUAE Mine Sweeping Det.	8	0	8
(b) SAGA KEN:	0	0	0
(c) CITA KEN:	11	23	34
Total demobilization during period:	88	73	161

2. FUKUOKA Occupation Force reports having investigated the KOKU KOKU MIN KIHO Army training school (1355.4 - 1197.5) Lt. Gen. E. HIRAMATSU and Maj. Gen. T. ISHEMANU, both retired, are in charge. The school is not now operating, but plans to open about 1 November. Its function is to teach occupational trades.

3. (a) 2nd MarDiv reports 8045 personnel demobilized from the 126 Independent Mixed Brigade. The 84 remaining personnel are in Brigade Headquarters.
- (b) A list submitted by Capt. MORATE gives following figures for the AMAKUSA Naval Air Unit as of 17 October, 1945.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

SECRET

SECRET

RANK	STRENGTH OF BASE PERS.		STRENGTH OF FLYING PERS.	
	FORMER	PRES.	FORMER	PRES.
Officers	85	18	10	2
W. Officers	117	42	20	0
Enlisted	<u>747</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	949	104	32	2

4. Repatriation.

FUKUOKA Occupation Force reports no military personnel repatriated during period. The following are repatriation figures for civilians:

1670 civilians arrived HAKATA 22 Oct. having left FUSAN 21 Oct. on the UNZEN MARU. 976 of these went to HOKUSHU, 568 to KYUSHU, 108 to SHIKOKU. 18 went as patients to SAISEIKAI hospital. 9085 civilians arrived HAKATA 21 Oct. having left FUSAN 21 Oct. on the TOKUJU MARU and SC-60, 1677 of these went to HOKUSHU, 1396 to KYUSHU and 12 to SHIKOKU. On 22 Oct. 4027 Koreans were awaiting transportation home. 2985 arrived that day and 3880 left on the TOKUJU MARU, MAMITA MARU and TANYU MARU. 14106 were waiting at SHIMONOSEKI on 22 Oct. 467 arrived that day and 1300 left on KOAN MARU 700 more left for other undetermined ports of embarkation.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 2 -

SECRET

700

From: 1800I, 23Oct45
To : 1800I, 24Oct45

SECRET

No. 33.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 25 October 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A).

- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A).

- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

Army Medical Supply Warehouses located approximately 2½ miles NE of OGI contain pills, salves, and other small medicinal supplies. There is also 1 ton of sodium sulphate in large crocks, and 6 cases containing pint bottles of chloropicrin. Before the war these warehouses were sake mills but since the end of the war they have been used as a collecting point for medical supplies. 10 civilians are presently employed.

Buildings and dumps in the vicinity of YOSHII contain:

780 HMG's.
50 Airplane Gas Tanks.
90 Aircraft Engines.

YAMAGUCHI

Dumps and armories contain:

22,164 bayonets.,
699 swords.

SECRET

4,924 rifles.
 16 flame throwers.
 30 LMG's.
 31 HMG's.
 4 tanks.

BOFU

Dumps at the BOFU Airdrome contain:

43 13mm AA guns.
 25 20mm AA guns.
 10 500 kg bombs.
 140 250 kg bombs.
 200 100 kg bombs.
 340 50 kg bombs.
 55 30 kg bombs.
 308 15 kg bombs.
 140 50 kg AP bombs.
 101 30 kg AP bombs.
 261 training bombs.
 170 aerial flares.
 2,115 fuze caps.
 92,480 rds 7.7 ammunition.
 60,340 rds 12.7 ammunition.
 61,510 rds 20mm ammunition.
 190 drums volatile oil.
 5 drums mineral oil.
 5 drums castor oil.
 2 tractors.
 5 gas tank trucks.
 2 rollers.
 1 crane cart.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KOREKAWA Aircraft Factory located near YUKUHASHI (NE KYUSHU). It began operation 11 February 1945 and ceased operation on 15 August 1945. 1500 people were employed producing 10 planes per month.

BOFU

BOFU Airdrome. There is a paved N-3 runway 60 by 1500

SECRET

meters and a second dirt E-W runway 100 by 1200 meters. There are 81 planes on the field in various stages of disrepair but none of them are operational. For contents of dumps see para. A4.

KUMAMOTO

KUMAMOTO Medical College and Hospital. There are 900 students. This has been the average enrollment for several years. 90% of the buildings were destroyed during the war and the students are now using adjacent buildings. 100 doctors and 60 nurses are working at this hospital and college.

NAGASAKI Area

TAKA SHIMA and HA SHIMA. Coal mines controlled by MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries Ltd. are located throughout these islands. Carrier strikes rendered the mines non-operative in August 1945. Former production was 22,000 tons per month at HA SHIMA and 28,000 tons per month at TAKA SHIMA. The Japanese plan to resume normal production by January 1946. 1200 men and women are presently employed clearing rubble and repairing machinery.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None to report.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro, was taken into custody for questioning concerning the TOKUMU KIKAN.

- (2) Suspects.

None to report.

- (3) Subversive activities.

The radio jamming incident at SENZAKI reported in dail summary #33 has been found to be caused by our own forces. A member of the same command net was attempting to join the circuit.

SECRET

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

Translations of the records of the BEPPU TOKKO KA indicate that the unit was of minor importance. GOTO, Haruyoshi, the former head has been thoroughly questioned. The organization was officially disbanded 14 October 1945. All personnel were discharged and forbidden from any police duty.

The Prefectural Chief of Police and the chief of the TOKKO KA in MIYAZAKI Prefecture have been removed from office. Investigation of police stations throughout the prefecture revealed that the members of the TOKKO KA had been released and their work discontinued. The greater part of the records were destroyed on 16 August 1945 in compliance with a directive from the TOKYO office.

(5) Miscellaneous.

KUMAMOTO City had approximately 8,000 members in the Imperial Reserve Association. In addition to this number the MITSUBISHI enterprises had a separate chapter of about 2,000 members. Head of the KUMAMOTO city branch is retired Major General HIRAOKA, Kameo. The head of the Imperial Reserve Association in southern KYUSHU is retired Major General MORIYAMA, Sadamu.

The SHIMONOSEKI CIC Detachment has interrogated the prisoners and inspected the records in the prisons at SHIMONOSEKI, WAKAMATSU, and KOKURA. No one was being detained on political grounds or without charge.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with the termination of war time finance and the inauguration of a new finance system, and the enforcement of education for self respect. Local news was of the usual variety.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN of 24 October reported: "Damage caused by the recent typhoon to the equipment of the fishing in-

SECRET

dustries in SAGA was estimated at 3,000,000 Yen. The prefectural authorities are doing their utmost to restore the loss of equipment. However, Mr. NISHI, an engineer with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, will arrive in SAGA to conduct a detailed investigation."

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 23 October reported: "In response to the requests made by the occupational forces, the SAGA authorities sent out the following notices to its people: (1) Stop using children to beg for cigarettes. It is a disgraceful sight. Offenders will be punished. (2) Leave the bicycles under the eaves instead of on the streets. They are a menace to the traffic. (3) Dolls, clothing, etc. are being sold to the occupational forces at black market prices. Offenders will be severely punished. (4) Remove the air raid shelters immediately. In addition no transactions in American money are to be made, to obey all orders and approach the occupational men courteously."

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 24 October reported: "The war victims, having lost their houses and furniture, were accommodated in the houses previously occupied by OMURA arsenal workers. After making an examination of the area, Mr. KUTAKA, director of the welfare committee, said, 'There are about 2,000 houses that are not being occupied. These houses are purchased by the city of OMURA. The houses are built in two stories with two rooms on each story. These houses are under rental basis with preference given to the war victims of NAGASAKI and SASEBO.'"

G. L. MC CORMICK
G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR.
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	1	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	CO KOF	1
Com5thPhib	1	NAVTECHJAF	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	US3BS TOKYO	1
CG I Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG X Corps	1	AC fo S, G-3, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

25 October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO Area. The 5th Marine Division reports 67 naval personnel demobilized during the period.

2. NAGASAKI Area. The 2nd Marine Division reports that 2 naval personnel were demobilized during period.

3. YAMAGUCHI Area. The 32nd Infantry Division reports preliminary investigation of the following listed units now on guard duty, in the 128th RCT Zone of Responsibility revealed the following information as regards present strengths:

(1)	YOSHIMI-SHIMONOSEKI Naval Defense Force (1394.6-1226.9)	900
(2)	YAMAGUCHI-YAMAGUCHI Naval District Depot (645.2-1238.8)	30
(3)	BOFU-BOFU Naval Warehouse School (654.0-1223.4)	276
(4)	OTSUSHIMA-OTSUSHIMA Shock Corps (669.2-1214.7)	113
(5)	TOKUYAMA-TOKUYAMA Naval Defense Force (677.5-1221.9)	574
(6)	OSHIMA-KOSADA Shock Corps (677.5-1215.0)	0
(7)	HIKARI-KURE Naval Engr Sec HIKARI Dispatch (691.0-1212.0)	27
(8)	HIKARI-HIKARI Shock Corps	212
(9)	YANAI-Sub School YANAI Branch (708.0-1211.0)	145
(10)	YANAI-HIRAO Shock Corps	108
(11)	IWOKUNI-IWOKUNI Naval Air Base (716.0-1234.5)	100
(12)	IWOKUNI-11th Naval Air Factory IWOKUNI Branch	290
	Total	2,775

1254 Japanese guards of the 12th Air Div stationed at the OZUKI Airdrome (600.0-220.7) relieved and completely demobilized at 1000T, 21 October 1945.

4. REPATRIATION. 2041 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 23 Oct having left FUSAN 20 Oct on the TOKUJU MARU. 963 of these went to HONSHU, 889 stayed in KYUSHU, 189 destined for SHIKOKU. 269 troops and 6 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO at 1600T 23 Oct on the SC-192. 11 of these went to KURE, 9 remained in FUKUOKA, 249 including 17

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

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medical corpsmen went to the military hospital, FUKUOKA. Two civilians went to HONSHU and 4 stayed in KYUSHU. 191 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO having left FUSAN, Korea 22 Oct on the SC-49. 110 of these went to HONSHU, 64 stayed in KYUSHU and 17 went to SHIKOKU. 595 civilians and 324 troops arrived at HAKATA-KO 23 Oct having left CHINKAI, Korea 21 Oct on the KOSAI MARU. Troops were disposed as follows: 15 to FUKUOKA, 42 to SAGA, 15 to NAGASAKI, 27 to KUMAMOTO, 15 to OIBA, 10 to KAGOSHIMA, 13 to MIYAZAKI, 37 to HIROSHIMA, 27 to OSAKA, 21 to NAGOYA, 33 to TOKYO, 45 to SENDAI, 11 to HOKKAIDO, and 23 to SHIKOKU. Civilians were disposed as follows: 223 to HONSHU, 331 to KYUSHU, 37 to SHIKOKU and 4 patients. 404 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 23 Oct having left FUSAN, Korea 22 Oct on the RISHIN MAR. 230 of these went to HONSHU, 153 stayed in KYUSHU and 21 went to SHIKOKU.

From: 1800I, 24Oct45
To : 1800I, 25Oct45

SECRET

No. 34.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 26 October 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle. (Omitted).
(B) Ordnance Technical Intelligence Report: Attack Mine.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A) (Omitted).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A) (Omitted).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

OITA Area

SUMITOMO Chemical Manufacturing Company Ltd. manufactured TNT during the war but has since reconverted to dye production.

SAGA

DIWA Cotton Spinning Company Ltd., SAGA Mill. The mill has 67,216 spindles, but much of the machinery is old and badly in need of repair. At present the mill is making khaki uniforms to be issued to demobilized soldiers. These suits are more of a utility

SECRET

garment than a military uniform. The mill is equipped to process any type of narrow cotton goods. This type of work was carried on before the war.

KURUME Area.

Branch of the KOKURA Army Depot (NE of SETAKA) is a well camouflaged installation consisting of many small structures built so as to resemble a residential area. The depot is under the command of Lt. Col. ARIAKE; but Col. SAKAI, who is in charge of all of the Army Supply Depots on the island of KYUSHU, also has his headquarters here. Wartime strength of the depot was 14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 46 NCO's, and 409 men. There are 14 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 50 men on guard there at present.

KOASEITAN Factory (near SETAKA) made stamp forgings for the Navy during the war and now plans to make farm machinery. The number of employees has been reduced to 9 from 140.

TETSUKHOJHA Factory (also in the SETAKA Area) is a machine shop employing 20 workers.

TOA Machine Shop at HAINUZUKA made boiler parts during the war. It employed 600 workers, but now makes farm implements with 60% of its wartime help.

ASAHI Machine Shop at HAINUZUKA employed 650 workers in the production of airplane parts. Now there is only a 20 man maintenance crew present.

NICHITSU Detonator Company (Chemical Industry Factory) near TOSU employed 92 workers during the war. At present this factory is not in operation but has 70 employees standing by in anticipation of the plant's re-opening. Present factory stocks include the following 541,471 No. 6 detonator caps (complete); 2,292,300 No. 6 detonator caps (incomplete); 4,201 No. 8 detonator caps (incomplete); 10,590 meters of safety cord fuze, 73,888 No. 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 tunnel detonator caps.

KARATSU Area

MOTOYAMA Coal Mines (8 miles South of KARATSU) produce 150 tons per day and have 740 employees. 600

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KOREANS formerly worked there but only 11 are now present. All coal is sent to WAKAMATSU where the Japanese Government Coal Mine Company buys it.

TATSUKAWA Coal Mine (8 miles South of KARATSU) employs 441 miners and produces 100,000 tons yearly. Sixty percent of the coal goes to the Japanese Government Railway, 40% to civilian use and paper mills. The mine is electrically operated. Its equipment develops 100 horse power. 300 KOREANS formerly worked there but all have returned to KOREA.

Three Pit Coal Mines. 12 miles Southeast of KARATSU employ 235 miners and have a monthly production of 1500 tons.

OMURA

Abandoned Naval Radio Station located near OMURA was formerly operated by naval personnel but is abandoned at present. The station is built underground and is undamaged. One cave apparently was used to store supplies and spare parts. Another contains a transmitter which appears to be in working condition.

NAGASAKI Area

NOMO Point Submarine Detector Station was inspected and found to be as reported in G-2 Periodic Report No. 24. The equipment is in good condition and the underwater sound detectors are operational. Only 1 Japanese officer is on duty at the station at present. He states that the station was begun in December 1942 and completed by August 1943. It could detect submarines at a range of 25 to 26,000 meters and surface craft at 37,000 meters. The station maintained direct contact with Naval Headquarters in SASEBO, but had no direct communication with any submarines, airplanes, or destroyers in the NAGASAKI Area.

MOJI Area

A 200 ton oil tanker in the harbor is in running condition and all its equipment is in good order. However, it contains no oil in its tanks.

HEBEKI Watchhouse contains signal equipment including

SECRET

searchlights, buoy signal lights, 12cm binoculars on tripods, and an international flash set.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None to report.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None.

- (4) Unfriendly organizations.

The Imperial Reserve Association (TEIKOKU ZAIGO GUN-JIN KAI) in KUMAMOTO Prefecture was headed by Major General HIRAOKA, Kameo (who also headed the KUMAMOTO City branch - See G-2 Periodic Summary No. 33). There were about 80,000 members of this organization in the prefecture. The organization was officially dissolved and all records burned during the latter part of August. There have been no reports of any attempts to revive it.

- (5) Miscellaneous.

Investigation reveals that all political prisoners in KUMAMOTO KEN have been released as was ordered.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials concerned further expansion of people's ideas for a democratic government. Local news was concerned primarily with the establishment of the NAGASAKI Hospital,

SECRET

the discontinuance of military education, and items on traffic and food conditions. The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 25 October reported; "At the meeting of the high school principals within SASEBO City, to be held at the 2nd High School on the 25th at 1:00 PM, plans will be discussed as to the discontinuance of militaristic saluting, wearing of leggings, and walking double file in the city."

A civilian hospital was erected at the former site of the NAGASAKI Evacuation Center in TOKIWA MACHI, NAGASAKI City. Beginning 25 October patients will be accepted. Professor TOKAO will be installed as the director of the hospital, Professor HOSHIMOTO and others will conduct medical examinations. There are approximately 200 beds. Medical instruments and the medicine are provided by the occupation force. The hospital was named the 'NAGASAKI Hospital', but it will be known to the occupation forces as Blair General Hospital.

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 25 October reported; "Music presentation was given to the citizens by the SAGA occupation force's brass band. On October 24 at 3:00 PM the band paraded through the streets from the headquarters to the municipal building and gave a concert for 30 minutes to the delight of young and old."

G. L. McCormick

G. L. MCCORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
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CG III Phib Corps	1	US3BS TOKYO	1
CG I Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG X Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

ORDNANCE TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

ATTACK MINE

References: (a) Diagram of Attack Mine.
(b) 7 Photographs of Attack Mine (Sixth Army only).

1. Physical Characteristics: This mine was first found at the Naval Ammunition Storage Area at SASEBO. It is an anti-tank mine but due to the light pull required to fire the fuze it could be employed as an anti-personnel mine. It has an overall color of flat black. The case is of pressed sheet steel (16 ga.). The mine is hemispherical, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The base is of pressed steel (16 ga.) with a 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " hemispherical cavity welded to the bottom plate. The bottom is fastened to the mine by four lag screws. These screws also fasten the wire "stability frame" to the mine. This wire frame will cause the explosive to position itself correctly by rolling it to the bottom so the cavity is pointing upward. The fuze seat is of turned steel 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. From one side of this piece a tube extends 3/4" - this receives the fuze. The center of the fuze seat on the inside of the case is a well into which is screwed (L.H.) the detonator. Above the detonator inside the fuze seat is a pellet of black powder to insure igniting the detonator. The fuze seat is fastened to the mine case by four lag screws.

The mine weighs 9.46 pounds and contains 5.5 pounds of picric acid.

2. Use: This mine was to be used as a hand placed charge. It has two fuzes, one with a white pull cord indicating a delay of approximately three seconds, and one with a red pull cord indicating a delay of one second. When a moving tank approached the mine was to be thrown underneath the body of the tank after the fuze was fired. On a stationary tank the mine was to be placed in the tanks lower portions and fired. This mine could undoubtedly penetrate the bottom of the tank and would cause casualties to the personnel inside.

3. Packaging: The mine is packed in a wooden box which holds four mines and eight fuzes. The fuzes are in a smaller wooden box surrounded by soft felt to protect them from shock.

4. Functioning: The fuze is a tube 2" long and 5/16" in diameter. At the top is a raised knurled section $\frac{1}{4}$ " long and just

ENCLOSURE (B)

- 1 -

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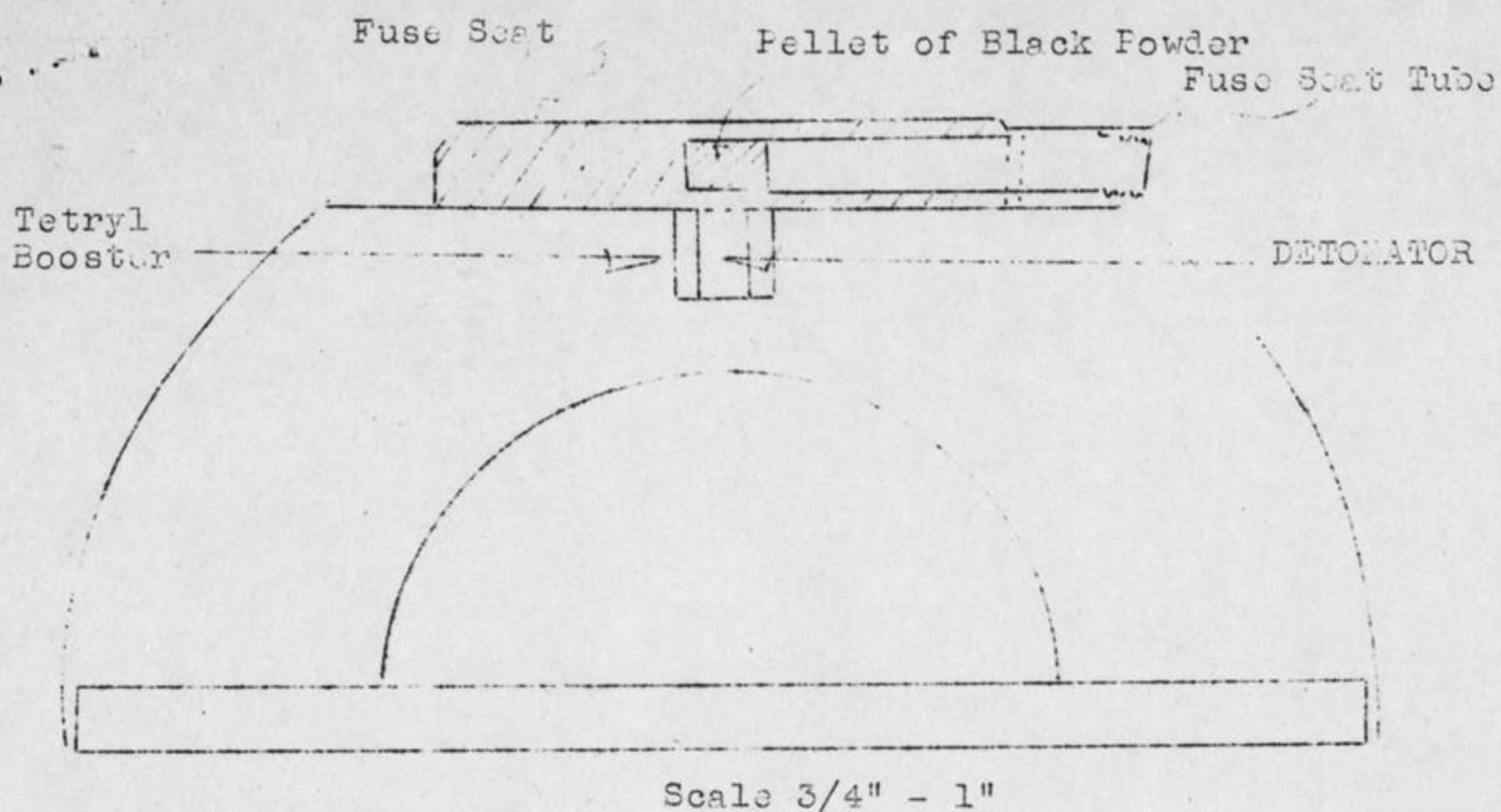
713

SECRET

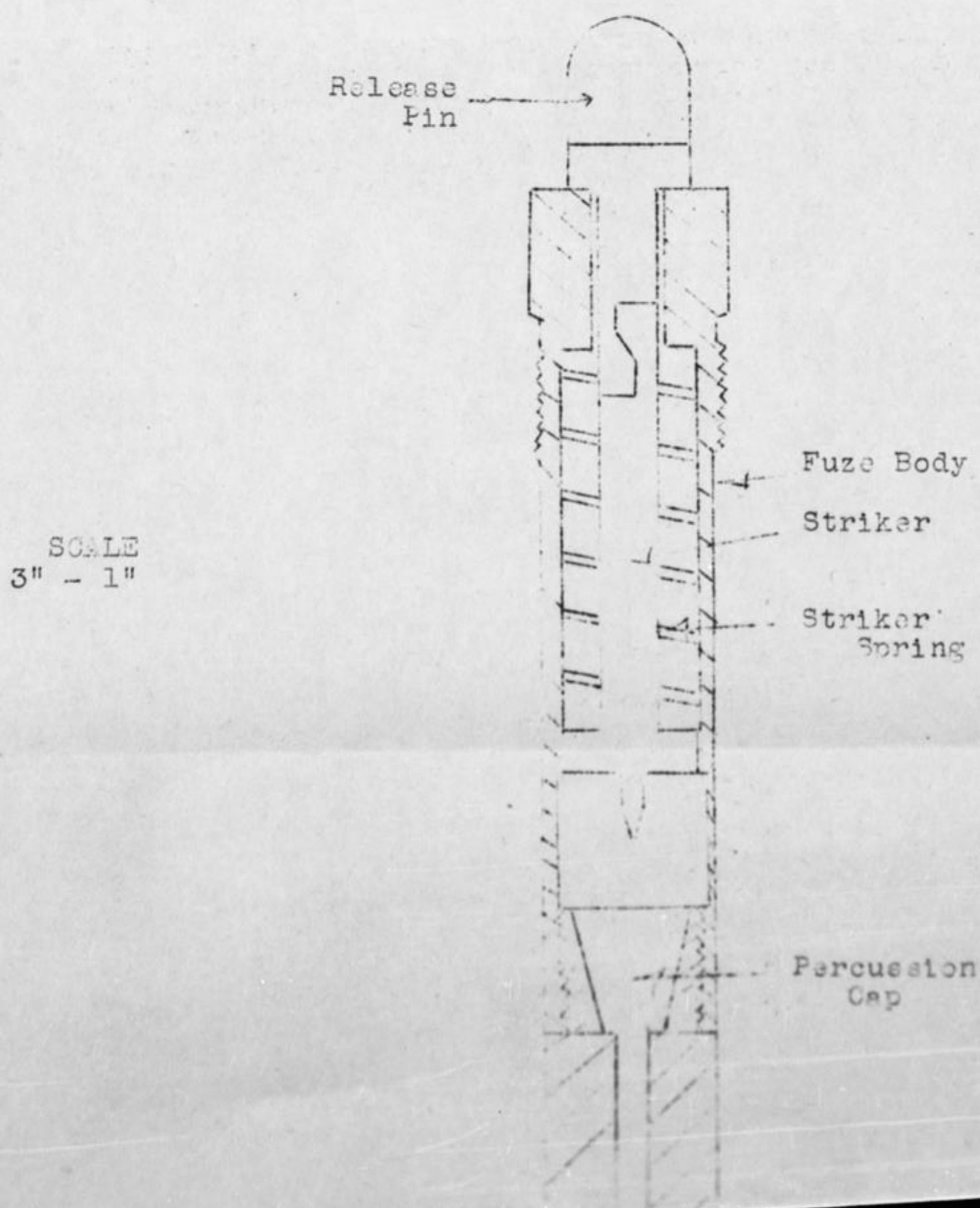
below this is a threaded (R.H.) portion used to seat the fuze in the mine. The safety pin is inserted through the knurled portion of the fuze body and through the striker release pin. The striker is connected to the release pin by a notch and held backward by the force of the compressed spring which is trying to drive the striker into the percussion cap. Below the striker is a percussion cap which ignites the delay train. The lower portion of the fuze containing the percussion cap and delay is connected to the upper part of the body by internal threads.

5. Functioning: To fire the fuze a pull of from five to six pounds withdraws the release pin from the fuze body, releasing the striker which hits the percussion cap and ignites the delay train. When the delay burns through it flashes into the pellet of black powder just over the detonator. This pellet fires the detonator, which fires the booster of tetryl, and the booster fires the main charge. The two fuzes can be distinguished by their external markings. The three second delay has a white pull cord and a plain body while the one second delay has a red pull cord and a red strip painted over the delay at the base of the fuze.

Reported by Military Division, NAVTECHJAP.



SECTION OF FUZE



027/130
Ser.001009B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 25Oct45
To : 1800I, 26Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU
0800, 27 October 1945.

No. 35.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle.
(B) Chinese Nationals in VAC Area of Responsibility.
(C) Plan of Air-Defense in NAGASAKI Prefecture.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A)

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A)

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

Major General HAYASHI, Mahoto, CG TAIDEN Area (KOREA) who was responsible for the defense and the maintenance of TAIDEN, expressed a belief that JAPAN should and would follow a democratic trend in the future. He feels that militarism will disappear because the people will not tolerate its existence. HAYASHI has just recently returned from KOREA to be repatriated.

Major General KOMATSU, Yasutaka, CG SESHU Area (Central KOREA), expressed a belief that there will be no future disagreements between JAPAN and the UNITED STATES and also that JAPAN would not be able to stand another war. KOMATSU has just recently returned from KOREA to be repatriated.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

In an area located approximately 9 miles SE of NAKATSU the following equipment and ordnance is located:

2 dynamotors
2 searchlights
2 rocket launchers
4 12 cm guns w/o breach blocks.

SECRET

B.. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

TOBATA

KYUSHU Steel Plant produces manila rope, and has a daily productive capacity of 1500 pounds. The present daily production is 1350 pounds. 4000 pounds of hemp are on hand. During the war there were 34 employees as compared to 40 at present.

WAKAMATSU

The NIESEN Liquid Fuel Company produced semi-cokes, motor gasoline, semi-diesel oil, fuel oil, pitch and crude creosol. The plant ceased operation 8 August 1945 due to damage caused by bombing. Tentative plans are to resume operations in 30 days. Past employee strength or contemplated future strength is unknown.

USA

USA Naval Air Base. It has 1 good N-S runway 80 by 1800 meters. The other runways are damaged. The following damaged aircraft are at the field:

27 fighters.
14 bombers..
25 torpedo bombers..
46 trainers.

SAGA

SAGA Railroad Station has 12 tracks, 3 loading platforms, 1 switch control shack, and 1 telephone switchboard.

TOGAMI Electric Works during the war produced voltmeters, transformers of all sizes, storage batteries, relay boxes, switches, wing assemblies for Navy planes, AA shell casings, mortar shells, fins, and fuzes. This company is presently making electric hair clippers and small electrical appliances. 2,000 people were employed during the war and at present there are 400. There are 2 branch offices in TOKYO.

SECRETSAEKI

SAEKI Naval Base. In addition to the 7 midget Submarines reported in Periodic Report No. 23, Enclosure (B), there are 3 torpedo boats. The following general data was obtained from Japanese sources:

Length	32 feet
Beam	14 Feet
Weight	15 tons (approx)
Speed	4 knots (one speed only)
Range	9,000 meters
Armament	2 torpedoes of 1 ton each.

This boat is operated by a 2 man crew and propelled by compressed air in 4 tanks aft. No radio or control equipment is incorporated in this boat. Originally 20 such boats were constructed at the KURE Naval Base. 14 of them were sent to SAEKI and the other 6 were destroyed in bombings at KURE. Of the 14 sent to SAEKI, 11 were sunk in the harbor and the remaining 3 are partly dismantled on the dock. Another type torpedo boat has been located and the following data was obtained from Japanese sources:

Top speed	23 knots
Cruising speed	16 knots
Range at top speed	200 miles
Range at cruising speed	350 miles
Crew	6 men including 1 officer
Length	20 meters
Weight	20 tons
Height	5 meters
Fuel capacity	5 tons
Power	2 airplane units
Armament	1 30mm gun (under investigation)
	6 depth charges
	2 3000 pound torpedoes.

2 of the above model boats at SAEKI are in fair condition and the crews are still in the area. 2 others have been sunk in the harbor.

OITA Area

The 2 airstrips near MIE (previously reported in Periodic

SECRET

Reports #30 and 32) are camouflaged with hedge-like strips which make the fields resemble rice paddies. There are several hundred trees which can be moved onto the airstrips very quickly. In the same vicinity there are 3 dummy bamboo aircraft. Underground fuel and oil dumps are located in this area and all buildings on the grounds were built to resemble farm buildings.

SHIMABARA

SHIMABARA Railway Company Inc. This company absorbed the KUCHIOTSU Railway Company in 1943. Equipment consists of 10 locomotives, 75 freight cars, 47 passenger cars, and 10 gasoline cars. All of this equipment is in poor condition but future plans are to purchase 4 new engines and several passenger cars. There is one trunk line running from ISAHARA to KAZUSA, a distance of 78 kilometers. Future plans are to install new track from ISAHARA to AINO. The company operates a bus line between CBAMA and KUCHIOTSU, each bus having a capacity of 27 passengers. The company also operates a 43 ton boat running between KUCHIOTSU and AMAKUSA carrying 100 passengers. There were 674 employees as of 30 September 1945.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None

(2) Suspects.

None

(3) Subversive activities.

None

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

Black Dragon Society. According to SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro a suspect interned for questioning regarding the TOKUMU KIKAK, the Black Dragon Society was organized at least 50 years ago as a small political party numbering some 10,000 members. Most of the members were from FUKUOKA Prefecture during the period between 1920 to 1925 when UCHIDA, Ryoke was the leader. TOKANA, Mitsuro is said

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to have been the power behind the society during the UCHIDA term. SHIMOGAMA stated that it was not a secret society and the members did not try to hide their affiliation with it. Though small, it was a rather powerful political party as it had influence in high places. It used terrorism to promote its political views and aims but threats were its principal weapon rather than actual violence. The society favored the empire form of government, a more strict control of the general populace, restricting the franchise to male heads of families only, and the defeat of communism. Further details concerning this interrogation have been forwarded to Sixth Army through CIC channels.

TOKKO KA. All members of the TOKKO KA in SASEBO, AIOURA and HAIKI have been dismissed. However, the members are being carried on the payrolls in a sort of unemployment compensation status. The SASEBO Chief of Police states that all TOKKO KA records were destroyed in the fire bomb raid 29 June 1945. He states that from that date to the end of the war, 3 or 4 air raid alarms were sounded daily.

(5) Miscellaneous.

KOSEKAI (KOREAN Welfare Association) All Koreans employed by the MITSUBISHI Dockyards were required to belong to the KOSEKAI. The company paid each individual's dues of 2 yen per year and most of them were unaware that they were members. The personnel officer in charge of Korean labor at the yards stated that as far as he knew, KOSEKAI did nothing for the benefit or welfare of the Koreans. They were treated the same as conscripted Japanese laborers but lived in separate barracks. Since the war ended, all but 64 have returned to KOREA. They were not forced to leave, but none of them chose to stay in JAPAN.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were confined to the food problems of Japan. The national news was concerned with the statement of General YAMASHITA that he is innocent of war crimes. Cf

SECRET

possible significance is the proposed NAGASAKI Atomic memorial mentioned below.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN dated 20 October 1945 reported: "As announced previously, Mayor KOURA of SASEBO tendered his resignation.... and notified the governor accordingly. In the meantime the governor sent the resignation to the Minister of the Interior....Until investigation is completed, SASEBO will be without a Mayor."

"In memory of the atomic bomb victims and to remind the future generations of the value of the atomic bomb in restoring world peace, the city of NAGASAKI is planning to build a memorial tower with the fund of 250,000 yen by the late Mr. KUSABA, Tomisaburo and donations from the people. The intention of Mayor OKADA, who is sponsoring this project, is to make this town sacred with the souls of victims and make this memorial one of the famous sights of NAGASAKI. As for the upkeep of this tower, it is planned to charge admission and sell post cards."

"Due to the shortage of sweet potatoes in the city of NAGASAKI, seven ships were sent to the Island of IKI. The first of these, NICHIGETSU MARU, returned on the 24th with 12,000 kans (approximately 480 tons) of sweet potatoes."

"220 students of ISAHANA Farming School forwarded three requests to the school authorities and suddenly refused to attend school on October 20. At first the students gathered at Mt Chauser and they seemed very disorderly, refusing to confer with the school authorities. However, on October 23 they decided to hear the principal's explanation and in a conference, the students' delegates realized their error and apologized for their conduct. They agreed to attend the school starting October 26."

(2) SASEBO Naval Prison.

An investigation of this prison was made, and the warden, Lt HATANAKA, Seichi, was questioned. He states that prior to 6 October 1945 he received an order to free all political prisoners. In compliance with this directive he freed 13 Koreans and 1 Japanese. Of this number, all returned to their homes except 6 Koreans who were retained by the warden on the pretext that transportation to KOREA would be provided for them in a few days. Upon the advice of an American Medical officer, these 6 men were placed in the SASEBO KYOSAI KAI (former Naval Hospital) for temporary treatment.

SECRET

These 6 Koreans were interrogated and it was learned that they had been taken in KOREA, mostly on the all-inclusive charge of violation of the rules of good order. After preliminary beating by regular police who took them into custody, they were turned over to the KEMPEI TAI whose method of interrogation was to tie the prisoner to the ceiling with his arms above his head and his toes barely touching the floor. They were then beaten with clubs, rifle belts, and leather slippers. At other times they were forced to assume the "Push-up position" and then they were beat about the head, back, buttocks, and legs with a 6 foot pole. They were given a Court Martial in KOREA but no defense by, for, or on their behalf, was provided or permitted. After sentencing of from 1 to 3 years of hard labor they were sent to SASSEO for imprisonment. Here they were forced to sit in the Japanese manner and if any of them moved from this position it was considered reason for another beating. These 6 Koreans all report that Lt. MAIANAKA told them that although the Japanese had lost the war, JAPAN would one day regain her military strength.

- (3) Enclosure (B) is a more detailed report of the Chinese Nationals in the VAC Area as reported by dispatch 211622/I in answer to Sixth Army TX 40717.
- (4) Enclosure (C) is a translation of a document titled "Plan of Air-Defense in NAGASAKI Prefecture". The document is classified SECRET, dated 14 January 1944, and was found in the former Naval Inspectorate office at the NAGASAKI Shipyards controlled by MITSUBISHI.

G. L. Mc Cormick

G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR
AC of S, G-2.

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CG 2ndMarDiv	10	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	FILE	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

27 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. SASEBO AREA. The 5th MarDiv reports 133 naval personnel demobilized during period. 24/25 October.

The 5th MarDiv reports following personnel demobilized during period: 25/26 October.

NAGASAKI KEN.....10	OITA KEN.....29
OMURA AIR Force....2	Army.....17

The 2nd MarDiv reports 12 Army personnel demobilized.

2. KOKURA AREA. 24/25 October. The 5th MarDiv reports the KOKURA Army Depot located NE of SETAKA, CO LtCol ARIAKE, actual strength 470, present strength 65. Col SAKAI CO all army supply depots on KYUSHU has his headquarters here.

3. REAPPRAIATION, 32nd Inf Div reports.

A. CIVILIAN POPULATION: 2398 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left FUSAN, KOREA 25 Oct on the TOKUJI MARU. 965 of these went to KOISHU, 1280 remained in KYUSHU, and 153 are destined for SHIKOKU. 1328 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left FUSAN, KOREA 24 Oct on the KOGANE MARU. 645 of these went to KOISHU, 578 remained in KYUSHU, and 105 are destined for SHIKOKU. 843 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left FUSAN, KOREA 24 Oct on the TAIYO MARU. 453 of these went to KOISHU, 343 remained in KYUSHU, 21 are destined for SHIKOKU, and 17 were patients for hospitalization at FUKUOKA. 198 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left FUSAN, KOREA 24 Oct on the TAISEI MARU. 117 of these went to KOISHU, 47 remained in KYUSHU, and 34 are destined for SHIKOKU. 13 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left IKI Isle 24 Oct on the CHIHATA MARU and returned to their homes on KYUSHU. 273 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left IKI Isle 25 Oct on the ISOA MARU. 156 of these went to KOISHU, 102 remained in KYUSHU, and 15 are destined for SHIKOKU. 23 bags of first class mail and 43 bags of 2nd class parcels were impounded for censorship from this ship. 1230 civilians arrived at HAKATA-KO 25 Oct having left FUSAN, KOREA 24 Oct on the NAKAYA MARU. 646 went to KOISHU, 501 remained in KYUSHU, and 83 are destined for SHIKOKU.

At present there are 5579 Koreans in FUKUOKA awaiting transportation home. Of these, 1408 Koreans arrived during the period covered by this report, while 4640 Koreans were shipped home aboard the CHIHAN MARU.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

27 October 1945.

Subject: Chinese Nationals in V Amphibious Corps Area of Responsibility.

[illegible]

1. Information obtained by the Kyushu General Government and verified by this office insofar as is possible indicates there are 7298 Chinese Nationals in the V Amphibious Corps area of responsibility.

2. Chinese Nationals may be divided into two classes:

(a) Those who came to Japan and established businesses or intermarried with Japanese. Of these there are approximately 1736

Nagasaki Area	1000
Fukuoka Area	289
Remainder Kyushu	400
Yamaguchi Area	47

To obtain their origin in China would require a detailed survey. However it is believed that less than 5% would want to return to China in the next six (6) months.

(b) Chinese Prisoners of War and laborers, all of whom want to return to China immediately. There are an estimated 5562 of these.

3. The breakdown of Chinese Prisoners of War and laborers is given on the following page.

OWNER'S OR FIRM'S NAME	JAPANESE CAMP NAME	LOCATION	NUMBER CHINESE	ORIGIN IN CHINA
A. Mitsubishi Mines at Katsuda & Ootani	Mitsubishi Katsuda Ootani-Ko	Uni-Machi Fukuoka Ken	257	Central
B. Kaijima Mine at Otsuji	Kaijima Otsuji	Kagetsu-Machi Fukuoka Ken	188	North
C. Kaijima Mine at Onoura	Kaijima Onoura	Miyata-Machi Fukuoka Ken	268	North
D. Takao Mine of Nittetsu	Takao	Izuka Fukuoka Ken	179	North
E. Central Mine of Nittetsu	Chuo	Izuka Fukuoka Ken	269	North
F. Urano Mine of Nittetsu	Urano	Izuka Fukuoka Ken	249	North
G. Mitsubishi's Izuka Mine	Mitsubishi Izuka	Izuka Fukuoka Ken	164	North
H. Mitsui's Mine at Yamano	Mitsui Yamano	Izuka Fukuoka Ken	578	North
I. Mitsui's Mine at Tagawa	Mitsui Tagawa #1 #2 #3	Ida-Machi Fukuoka Ken	128 224 282	North
J.		Karatsu Fukuoka Ken *		
K. Mitsui Mine of Miike & Miyaura	Mitsui Miike Miyaura	Omuta Fukuoka Ken	529	North
L. Common Stevedore's Co.	Senpaku	Moji Fukuoka Ken	233	North
M. R.R. Mining Co.	Tetsubo Tanko	Arao-Shi Kumamoto Ken	335	North
N. Mitsui's Mine at Manda	Mitsui Manda Tanko	Omuta Fukuoka Ken	929	North
O. Mine at Yotsuyama	Yotsuyama Tanko	Omuta Fukuoka Ken	546	North
P. Unknown	Unknown	Ube Yamaguchi	193	North
Q. Unknown	Unknown	Bofu Yamaguchi	11	North
		TOTAL	5562	

* Was a Chinese Camp. Not known whether any Chinese now there.

ENCLOSURE (3)

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

Translation of Document dated 14 January, 1944.

Subject: Plan of Air-Defense in NAGASAKI PREFECTURE.

1. The Governor especially appointed the following mayors and village headmen to head air-defense committees:

A. Mayors of NAGASAKI, SASEBO, OMURA, SHIMABARA, ISAHAYA.

B. Village headmen of SAKITO, KAWATANA, SEGAWA, TAKASHIMA, TAKAHAMA, KOYAGI.

The above mayors and village headmen must set up the defense plan for the year and must have the permission of the Prefectural Governor.

2. Air Defense equipment is to be completely set up this year in cities and villages in the following order:

A. SASEBO, NAGASAKI.

B. OMURA, KAWATANA, KOYAGI, FUKAHORI, SHIMABARA, ISAHAYA, SAKITO, SEGAWA, TAKASHIMA, TAKAHAMA.

3. The heads of the police stations and fire brigade stations are to take into account loss of their members, and along with insuring the necessary replenishment of personnel, as auxiliary air-raid personnel.

4. The areas in which air-raid training is to be carried out, in order of importance, are as follows:

A. NAGASAKI, SASEBO.

B. OMURA, KAWATANA, KOYAGI, FUKAHORI, SHIMABARA, ISAHAYA, SAKITO, SEGAWA, TAKASHIMA, TAKAHAMA, FUKUE, TOMIE.

5. This year new air-defense observation stations will be established at KOJIRO and KAMEDAKE.

6. The School Patriotic Societies of NAGASAKI Medical University and KASSUI Women's College are exempted from air-defense drafts, they will constitute rescue details.

7. Under orders of the Chief of Police, the head of the Police Station must order food and goods distributed to sufferers but, in NAGASAKI and SASEBO, mayors are responsible.

ENCLOSURE (C)

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Subject: Plan of Air-Defense in NAGASAKI PREFECTURE (Cont'd)

SECRET

8. Without Special authorized permission, nobody will be allowed to move into NAGASAKI or SASEBO.

9. This year, emphasis with respect to air-defense will be laid on the harbors of NAGASAKI, AINOURA, and SAKITO.

10. Air-defense measures this year will be concentrated on Army and Navy controlled factories, and defense with respect to these factories will be strengthened.

ENCLOSURE (C)

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G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 26Oct45
To : 1800I, 27Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU
0800, 28 October, 1945.

No. 36.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A)

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A)

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS

(1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

SASEBO Area

URESHINO Naval Hospital is growing penicillin in three small jars. The doctors state that this is the only source the hospital has and that they use it in solution for external wounds only.

OITA Area

Rocket installations from the aircraft carrier KATO (Previously reported in G-2 Periodic Summary No. 26) were inspected and found to consist of 2 disassembled rocket launchers, each consisting of 6 triple mounted tubes on a 25 mm gun base. The KATO is off the coast near FUKAE at present.

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OMURA Area

OMURA Work Relief Association has been organized to relieve unemployment among laborers formerly employed at the OMURA Naval Aircraft Works. This organization plans to establish a civilian enterprise using the equipment and buildings belonging to the MIZUBUKARI Factory (see G-2 Periodic Report No. 22). They plan to employ 200 or more men and to engage in woodcutting, the manufacturing of wooden furniture, farm tools and kitchen utensils, and the repairing of electrical machines and instruments. Capital will probably be transferred from the OMURA Naval Aircraft Works. This association is also considering the manufacture of motorcycles, refrigerators, and duraluminum railroad cars.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None reported.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

- (3) Subversive activities.

None.

- (4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKUMU KIKAN. Further interrogation of SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro (see G-2 Periodic Report No. 35) reveals that he was agricultural expert for TOKUMU KIKAN in HANKOW, CHINA during the years 1938 and 1939. He stated that at that time this organization was attached to both the army and the navy. Sections with the army were attached to the KWANTUNG Army and the North, Central, and South CHINA Expeditionary Armies. The TOKUMU KIKAN Headquarters in CHINA was divided into an administrative and clerical section, an intelligence

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section, and a propaganda section. The Naval TOKUMU KIKAN was organized in much the same way except that its specific job was to obtain intelligence on shipping and commerce. Thus it was concerned chiefly with the coastal, harbor, and river areas of CHINA and did not penetrate very far inland. Both the army and navy branches received their orders from and sent all information to the Political and Economic Bureau under Prince KONOYE during the informant's tour of duty.

(5) Miscellaneous.

CIC reports that all political prisoners at NAKATSU and KURUME were released late in August. CIC has been unable to find any of these people for interrogation.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials stated that the economic plan of Japan must be decided at once. National news was concerned with Admiral NAGANO's statement that he is responsible for the Pearl Harbor attack. Local news was of the usual variety.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 27 October reported, "The special investigating committee under the direction of the Education Ministry which arrived in NAGASAKI during the latter part of September to survey the Atomic bomb casualties, completed its assignment. This committee surveyed not only the medical situation but also the conditions concerning physics, geology, biology, buildings, machinery, farming, fishing, forestry, animals and telecommunications. In the future the committee will continue its investigation"

It is planned to use twenty-one air field buildings in ISAHARA, which were used as motor repairing shops during the war, for the manufacture of machinery, electrical supplies, stoves, farming implements and household necessities. Auto-repairing and printing are also included in this plan. 2,000 employees of these shops were left jobless at the termination of the war and it is planned to use these employees in manufacturing needed articles."

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The SAGA SHIMBUN of 27 October reported; "Beginning with Mayor NAKATA, 14 officials of the city, county and villages resigned as a result of the termination of the war. Many of them resigned for the best interest of the new form of government. It is believed that many other officials will follow this step." (This article pertains to FUKUOKA)

(2) Destruction of documents by the Japanese.

Captain SADOHARA, Chikamitsu, (Commanding officer of the OITA Naval Air Base) states that all secret documents (including those held by individuals) were burned during the period 15 - 20 August on orders from the Navy Minister, the CO of the 5th Air Fleet and the Naval District CO. SADOHARA states that he does not remember the contents or dates of these orders as they also were burned.

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HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

28 October, 1945

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. The 5th MarDiv reports 68 naval personnel demobilized during period.

OB Changes

The following changes should be made to VAC Demobilization Reports where-ever these units appear:

SHIMOKOSEI Fortress

354th Garrison Bn	to	254th Garrison Bn
355th " "	to	255th " "
356th " "	to	256th " "
357th " "	to	257th " "

IKI Fortress

319th Garrison Co. to 219th Garrison Co.

REPATRIATION

32nd InfDiv reports that during period 24/25 Oct 45 301 troops of ISIGRI Guard Detachment and 8 civilians left ISHIGAKI Island 20 Oct on the coast defense ship #32, arriving at HAKATA-KO 24 Oct. The troops were sent to URESHIMA Naval Hospital at SASSEO for hospitalization and the civilians were returned to their homes throughout KYUSHU. 280 Naval patients, previously reported as arriving HAKATA on 24 Oct, and 21 Medical men departed HAKATA by rail at 0645 I 25 Oct for URESHIMA Naval Hospital at SASSEO.

255 troops from the CHINKAI Naval Barracks arrived HAKATA-KO 24 Oct, having left CHINKAI, Korea 23 Oct on DD HASU. Destinations of troops as follows: 32 to FUKUOKA, 10 to SAGA, 14 to NAGASAKI, 15 to KUMAMOTO, 9 to OITA, 10 to MIYAZAKI, 19 to KAGOSHIMA, 32 to HIROSHIMA, 30 to OSAKA, 22 to NAGOYA, 8 to TOKYO, 8 to SENDAI, and 46 to SHIKOKU. For period 26/27 Oct 45 207 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 25 Oct, on the CH #49. 1508 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 25 Oct, on the KOTUSSEN MARU. 1003 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 24 Oct on the KAINEI MARU. 247 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 19 Oct on the YOKAHAMA MARU. 210 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 25 Oct on CH #60. 162 civilians arrived HAKATA-KO 26 Oct having left FUSAN 24 Oct on the TANRA MARU. 380 civilians arrived at MOJI Harbor 26 Oct having left FUSAN 24 Oct on the NANSSEI MARU.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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5th MarDiv reports as of 1600 27 Oct 257 Army officers and 6,195 troops from KOREA and SAISHU SHIMA have debarked at URAGASHIRO, been processed, and sent to HARIO Barracks. 50 officers and 155 men have been discharged from HARIO demobilization center.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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027/rem
Ser 001020B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 27Oct45
To : 1800I, 28Oct45

SECRET

No. 37.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps.
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 29 October 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A).

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A).

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

(1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

NAHASAKI

HISAKANI Shipyard operated by MITSUBISHI. During the war 37 shore guard craft were constructed, each with an 800 ton displacement and a length of 65 meters. In March, 1945, the yards ceased construction of these craft and began making submarines of the 5 man crew type. Work was started on 50 such vessels but only 3 had been completed by 15 August 1945 when all construction ceased. At present there are about 30 tons of raw steel in the yard. There were 710 employees during the war but at present none are employed.

FUKUOKA

MITSUBISHI Electric Company produced flashlights during

SECRET

the war. It is presently retooling to manufacture electric motors and mining implements. There are 3 buildings containing approximately 100 lathes in cosmoline, 30 table drill presses, and 12 large machines which were not identified. Supplies belonging to the 52nd Infantry Regiment are located in 3 other buildings. The supplies consist of barbed wire, matches, clothing, shovels, lanterns, mule harness, etc. There are 3 civilian guards for these supplies. During the war the plant employed 150 men and 700 students. At present 150 men are being employed.

NIPPON Iron Works. During the war this plant processed metals but is now producing salt and gravel. Past and present employment figures were not available but will be submitted as obtained.

MAEDA Glider Factory is a branch of the MAEDA KOKEN Company previously reported. In a large building there are glider skeletons and wings, a few of which are crated. 2 civilian guards are posted at the factory.

TAGAWA

TAGAWA Coal Mine #5 is located at TAGAWA (a Japanese name for a combination of the cities of GOTOJI and IDA). Investigation disclosed 21 boxes packed for shipment which included US rations, US field glasses, rice, and equipment. These boxes were addressed to relatives of Japanese soldiers.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

SAKAMOTO, Yuhichi. (See G-2 Periodic Report #31 para E.2). This subject is being held in protective custody by the Provost Marshal in FUKUOKA. POW Camp #9 in FUKUOKA was the last camp of which he was commandant. SAKAMOTO admitted that he slapped and kicked prisoners who, he stated, had been guilty of stealing. A complete report of the investigation and disposition of this subject will be submitted to Sixth Army through CIC channels.

(2) Suspects.

None to report.

SECRET

SECRET

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKUMU KIKAN. This information supplements that report in G-2 Periodic Report #36 and comes from the same source, SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro. He states that the mission of Army TOKUMU KIKAN was to assume full control of the civil administration, economy, agriculture, finance, press, radio, and public utilities of occupied territories and to obtain the full cooperation of the populace in establishing a complete new order, beneficial to themselves and to the Japanese.

(5) Miscellaneous.

MITSUBISHI Probation Farm School. Interrogation of SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro, from whom information has been received regarding the Black Dragon Society and the TOKUMU KIKAN (see para. C4), submits the following information on a Probation Farm School operated by the MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries Company Ltd. SHIMOGAMA stated that from April to August of this year he was principal of this Probation Farm School to which were sent employees of the MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries Company Ltd. Only conscripted Japanese laborers were sent to the school, and no Koreans were among them. The term lasted for 30 days and consisted of ordinary farm work in the afternoon and lectures on the Japanese spirit in the morning and evening. Students were of two types: workers in need of physical strengthening, and reluctant workers or slackers. Failure to pass the course meant a prison sentence and successful completion of the course meant a return to their jobs with MITSUBISHI. There was a similar school at TAGAMI in NAGASAKI Prefecture for employees of the KAWAMINAMI Shipyards. Both schools have now been abolished by law. Further details have been forwarded to Sixth Army through CIC channels.

SASEBO agents report that investigation revealed that all civilian users of dynamite have either completely exhausted their supply or turned it over to the SASEBO Police Station. Most stores of dynamite in the SASEBO area had been procured from TANAKA KAISHA. TANAKA claims that before withdrawing any dynamite from his

SECRET

warehouse he must obtain permission from military government authorities and the SASEBO Police.

In compliance with VAC dispatch 191729/I, directing confiscation of negotiable assets and documents suspected or known to belong to the NAZI Party and now in the hands of German Nationals, the FUKUOKA CIC Detachments report no German Nationals living in SHIMONOSEKI. A similar investigation is being made in UBE, MOJI, and YAMAGUCHI.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with the freedom of religion for Japan and the changes of district officials. National news stated that General MacArthur was to leave for home soon. Local news was of the usual variety.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 28 October reported; "The principals of all the middle schools in the city of NAGASAKI met on the 27th to discuss various matters pertaining to the new system of education as the result of the termination of the war. Some of the discussions were: (1) to promote ideal education. (2) Scientific education to be taught at specified schools. (3) To change the teaching personnel so only those with democratic and peace loving ideals can teach in the schools."

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 28 October reported; "The headquarters of the MOJI RR Food Production Department is planning the erection of 'Great KOKUTETSU Farm Garden' in the city of BEPPU using the JYUMONJI Plain and the old parade grounds for wheat, sweet potatoes, and vegetable production."

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 28 October reported; "The review bureau of the YAME-area in FUKUOKA Prefecture has adopted the following principles for women's clubs as the first step towards reconstruction: (1) People without love are blind. (2) Community without perspiration is corrupt. (3) Establish service policy. (4) Debut of Japan's beauty and good Japanese. (5) Develop culture and develop physically. (6) Increase efficiency, advance science."

SECRET

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CG 5thMarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

29. October 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Demobilization. 5th Mar Div reports 14 Naval Personnel demobilized during period. 2nd Mar Div reports 2 demobilized, 12 remain at ISAHAYA Branch, NAGASAKI MP Co.

2. KUMAMOTO Division. The 2nd Mar Div reports the following information obtained by interrogation of Lt Gen TSUCHIBASHI and Major YOSHITAKE. They consider the information reliable.

a) The 6th Inf Div, also known as the KUMAMOTO Div, was formerly stationed in KUMAMOTO Prefecture. In 1936 it moved to CHINA, where it participated in hostilities at HANG-CHOU (HANKOW). In 1942, the division moved to BOUGAINVILLE; the CG at this time was Lt Gen. KANDA.

b) When the 6th Inf Div left JAPAN, the 6th Depot Div (KUMAMOTO RUSU DAI ROKU SHIDAN) was formed. Its composition was as follows:

13th Inf Regt Repl Unit (RENTAI HOJUTAI)	KUMAMOTO
14th Inf Regt Repl Unit (RENTAI HOJUTAI)	KAGOSHIMA
23rd Inf Regt Repl Unit (RENTAI HOJUTAI)	MIYAKONOJO
6th Arty Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO
6th Engrs Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO
6th Tpt Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO
6th Sig Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO

The mission of the 6th Depot Division was to supply and to train and furnish replacements to other Army units; it was never a tactic unit; its last CG, Lt Gen. KAYASHIMA is now mayor of MIYAZAKI City.

c) On 1 April, 1945 the 6th Depot Division was abolished and the KUMAMOTO Divisional District (KUMAMOTO SHIKANKU) was formed. Lt Gen. TSUCHIBASHI was recalled from two years of retirement to command it; its mission and composition were essentially the same as the 6th Depot Division as the following indicates:

Divisional District Hq	KUMAMOTO City
1st Inf Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO City
KUMAMOTO Regt Hq and KUMAMOTO Dist Hq	KUMAMOTO City
2nd Inf Regt Repl Unit	MIYAKONOJO City
MIYAZAKI Regt Hq and MIYAZAKI Dist Hq	MIYAZAKI City
3rd Inf Regt Repl Unit	KAGOSHIMA City
KAGOSHIMA Regt Hq and KAGOSHIMA Dist Hq	KAGOSHIMA City
OITA Regt Hq and OITA Dist Hq	OITA City
Arty Regt Repl Unit	KUMAMOTO City

ENCLOSURE (A)

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Engrs Regt Repl Unit
 Sig Co Repl Unit
 Tpt Regt Repl Unit

KUMAMOTO City
 KUMAMOTO City
 KUMAMOTO City

It should be noted there is no cavalry or reconnaissance regiment. The regimental headquarters and the district headquarters (in actual fact combined units) mobilized the personnel and did the administrative work, while the replacement units did the training. The 6th Depot Division had no combat mission; in the event of invasion, its mission was the supply and replacement for tactical units in the area.

d) The 216th Inf Div arrived in KUMAMOTO in June, 1945; it was considered an area reserve under direct control of the 16th Area Army. The KUMAMOTO Division furnished parts of its supplies, but this was their only relationship.

3. FUKUOKA Army Provisions Sub Depot. The 2ndMarDiv reports the following information obtained by interrogation of Capt MIZOGUCHI, CO of the KUMAMOTO Permanent Detachment (JOCHIN) of the FUKUOKA Army Provisions Sub Depot. They consider the information reliable.

Sub depot Hq
 SHICHOJO*
 SHICHOJO
 SHICHOJO
 SHICHOJO
 Perm Detach.
 Perm Detach.
 Perm Detach.
 Perm Detach.

TOSU, MIYAKIGUN, SAGA KEN
 MOJI City
 FUKUOKA City
 Vicinity IIZUKA City
 OITA City
 KUMAMOTO City
 KARATSU City
 KURUME City
 HITOYOSHI, KUMAGUN

The SHICHOJO are larger than JOCHIN and are usually commanded by Majors. The KUMAMOTO Permanent Detachment supervised the purchasing by Army units stationed in KUMAMOTO Prefecture of foodstuffs and liquor from local merchants.

4. Shipping. The 2nd Mar Div reports that according to Major YOSHITAKE (Reliability: fair) all shipping units on KYUSHU are under control of the 1st Shipping Transport Command at MOJI. All personnel fall into two categories:

Transport personnel: permanently stationed at harbors.
 Shipping personnel: move about on ships.

This information helps explain the difficulty in obtaining the proper location of shipping units.

* As KANJI are not available, no good translation can be made here.

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5. TOKUMU KIKAN. The following information is reported by the 5th Mar Div obtained from interrogation of SHIMOGAMA, Masashiro SHIMOGAMA, now a farmer was a member of the TOKUMU KIKAN in 1938.

a) Organization of the TOKUMU KIKAN in 1938.

HSINKING	KWANTUNG Army, MANCHURIA Dist. TOKUMU KIKAN	
PEIPING	N. CHINA Exped Army, N. CHINA Dist. TOKUMU KIKAN	
CANTON	S. CHINA Exped Army, S. CHINA Dist. TOKUMU KIKAN	
HANKOW	C. CHINA Exped Army (CG: LtGenMORIOKA, KO)	C. CHINA Dist. TOKUMU KIKAN (CG: LtGenMORIOKA, KO)

12 officers
188 men

Political Aff.
Section (SEIJIKA)
CO: LtCol SAKURAI

1st Section:
Administration
CO: Col ?

2nd Section
Intelligence
CO: Col ?

3rd Section:
Propaganda
CO: Col ASAMI, Shinji

Branch:
KIUKANG

20

Branch:
UCHIAO

20

Branch:
ICHANG

20

Branch:
CHANGSHA

20

The duties of the TOKUMU KIKAN appeared to be primarily political, and all tactical or military information was turned over to the KEMPEI TAI. Efforts were largely directed towards getting Chinese informers and persuading the civilian population to collaborate with the local military forces.

b) Naval TOKUMU KIKAN. These were Naval counter parts of the Army units. Their mission was to obtain intelligence on shipping, commerce, and the movement of surface traffic. There was a Naval TOKUMU KIKAN at HANKOW with a personnel of 50 men under the command of Naval Captain KURIHARA.

c) Both Navy and Army TOKUMU KIKAN were directly responsible to the General Affairs Section of the Political and Economic Bureau (KOANIN) in the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The

ENCLOSURE (A)

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The officer in charge of the General Affairs Section was Lt Gen. YONAGAWA, Heisuke now deceased. Prince KONOYE as the then Minister of Economic Affairs was in charge of the Political and Economic Bureau (KOANIN), which had charge of all questions relating to CHINA except those involving military strategy. The KOANIN later became the Greater East Asia Association.

d) The following personnel were identified with the TOKUMU KIKAN:

KIN'AN JIN (Chinese):	liaison agent 1938 at HANKOW
MIKAMI,	: member. Resident TOKYO or SHANGHAI
KAYANO,	: member. Resident TOKYO
AKUTAGAWA,	: member. Resident YOKOHAMA
YAMADA,	: member. Resident OITA
NAKAMURA,	: member. Resident FUKUOKA
OKURA,	: member. Resident NIIGATA

6. Repatriation.

a) OTAFUKU MARU left FUSAN on 17 October with 139 civilians. This vessel put in at IKI Island for a week due to inclement weather and 51 passengers debarked there; the remainder debarked at HAKATA 27 October.

b) UNZEN MARU arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 2,119 civilians.

c) SS 19 arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 878 civilians.

d) Escort 59 arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 171 civilians.

e) ISOA MARU arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 171 civilians.

f) DD YUKAZE arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 169 civilians.

g) MS 20 arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSAN with 34 civilians.

h) TOKUJU MARU arrived at HAKATA on 27 October from FUSA with 2,866 civilians.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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027/rem
Ser. 001031B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 28Oct45
To: 1800I, 29Oct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 30 October 1945.

No. 38.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

SASEBO Area

MOMOZU Factory at KAWATANA received 8 torpedo mid-sections and 2 torpedo tail sections (all for the typ 92 torpedo) by rail from HONSHU on 24 October. These were consigned from ISHIYAMA in SHIGA Prefecture. Investigation reveals that these parts were shipped before the end of the war but were held up in transit by the disruption of the Japanese rail system and traffic jams at KAMON Tunnel.

SAGA

Battery Factory 3 miles South of KASHIMA is owned by the Japan Electric Company and consists of 43 frame buildings approximately 30-40 feet by 60-80 feet with cement floors. The factory made the follow

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ing type batteries: 6-volt automobile batteries made under Navy contract, 2-volt single cell, 4-volt miners' lamp batteries, and 6 or 8-volt fishing lamp batteries. They employed 100 expert electrical workers, 200 farmers, and about 400 students who worked part time. The plant was completed in July 1943. The machinery is still in the factory but there are no small tools or finished parts. It appears that the factory was lacking in equipment and produced little during the war. At present in-operative.

OMUTA

Dock Masters Office employed 167 men during war and 192 at present. Between October 1941 and March 1942, three hundred seventy six ships amounting to 1,068,235 tons docked there.

Sulphuric Acid Plant owned by MITSUI Industries produced 40 tons of acid per day during the war, present production 20 tons per day. It employed 800 workers during the war and 400 at present. Virtually all production was used by OMUTA Industries.

MITSUBI Liquefaction Plant employed 1814 workers in the production of synthetic oil and by products. The plant is not operating at present but expects to open in December 1945 with 1370 employees.

MIYANOURA Coal Mine produced 3500 tons of coal per day before the war, 2000 tons per day during the war, and 700 tons per day now. Pre-war employees 4500; wartime employees 3800; present employees 1800.

KARATSU

TSUIKI Airfield has a 300 yard concrete runway and was used as a training field. The following non-operational planes were found: 101 Zeros, 4 Bombers, and 55 training planes. Radio equipment was found in a hanger. US troops relieved civilian guards.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

SECRET

(2) Suspects.

None to report.

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None to report.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with the selection of prefectural governors, US foreign policy, and comments relative to the new educational system. Prominence was given to President Truman's speech. Local news was of the usual variety.

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 29 October reported; "The BEPPU branch of the Commerce and Industrial Economy Association has decided to open conversation classes for various city workers in order to eliminate inconveniences arising from language difficulty. Classes are divided into the hotel and restaurant business group and the sales business group."

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 29 October reported; "The SASEBO Middle School, which has abolished the military salute, wearing of leggings, and two column marching in an effort to clean out militarism, has further abolished the wearing of the combat cap and students who have the former student cap in their possession are asked to wear them."

The KAGOSHIMA SHIMBUN of 27 October reported; "For the purpose of maintaining order in KAGOSHIMA and cooperating with the Allied Occupation of KAGOSHIMA, the KAGOSHIMA Police Station has organized a guard force of 104 men under the Command of Police Chief KAWACHI."

SECRET*G. L. Mc Cormick*G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
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HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

30 October, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Civilians attached to military units. A new basic report (the third to date) from the 16th Area Army indicates that a substantial number of civilians have been included in the original strength figures for all types of Army ground units. It is difficult to tell exactly what this attachment consisted of; however, the following facts are known: In divisions, brigades, and fortresses the civilians were attached to headquarters, transport units, signal units, chemical warfare units, ordnance duty units, water purification units, and hospital and medical units. No civilians are recorded as being attached to any infantry regiment or battalion. Civilians were attached to tank regiments, tank maintenance units, separate artillery regiments and battalion, and separate mortar units. Civilians were attached to field duty units, signal labor units, depots, and independent engineer and transport units. In most cases the original strength figures for army ground units reported by this Corps have included these civilians. In view of the fact, that their connection appears to have been more than casual, it is our opinion that these people were military in all but name and have been properly included in the demobilization reports. The following table shows comparative breakdowns of major army units. Future periodic reports will contain further analyses.

UNIT	GHQ Strength	2nd Jap. Report	Civ.	3rd Jap. Report Mil.	Total
25th Inf Div	25,804	25,804	2,386	23,418	25,804
57th Inf Div	18,429	20,429	1,228	19,550	20,773
77th Inf Div	15,700	15,640	1,303	14,837	16,140
86th Inf Div *	13,618	22,414	1,236	19,378	20,614
* NOTE: 16th Area Army includes 364th Inf Regt and 765th, 766th, 767th Ind Inf Bns as organic to 86th Inf Div.					
145th Inf Div	15,631	17,685	675	17,010	17,685
146th Inf Div	13,615	17,429	694	15,735	16,429
154th Inf Div	16,524	17,341	698	16,643	17,341
156th Inf Div	13,041	17,429	722	16,707	17,429
206th Inf Div	23,426	21,354	1,042	20,312	21,354
212th Inf Div	22,290	21,351	1,075	20,276	21,351
216th Inf Div	20,693	21,736	1,012	20,724	21,736
303rd Inf Div	11,894	12,213	725	11,488	12,213
312th Inf Div	11,023	12,237	749	11,478	12,227
351st Inf Div	11,045	12,215	740	11,475	12,215
98th IMB	5,427	5,638	871	4,767	5,638
107th IMB	3,228	7,053	646	5,919	5,555
109th IMB	5,630	6,888	899	6,084	6,983

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118th IMB	6,494	7,104	294	6,810	7,104
122nd IMB	6,291 *	3,672	302	3,071	3,373
125th IMB #	7,144	6,502	487	6,826	7,313
126th IMB #	5,565	7,053	646	5,919	6,565

* NOTE: Japanese consistently report that 3 Inf Bns and Fld Arty Bn of this unit were at OSAKA. Japanese Report No. 3 gives a total of 3,511 for these units; this would bring the total figure up to 6,582 which is reasonably close to the GHQ figure.

NOTE: These figures are exclusive of the 3 Ind Inf Bns, 2 of which were located at AMAKUSA with 126th IMB and 1 at IBUSUKI 1st 125th IMB.

IKI Fortress	1,550	9,336	189	9,020	9,209
TSUSHIMA Fortress	1,870	6,558	226	6,839	7,062
SHIMONOSEKI Fortress	992		217	2,062	2,279
4th Tk Brig	1,807	2,103	760	2,443	3,203
5th Tk Brig	3,104	2,108	659	2,449	3,108 (s)
6th Tk Brig	3,692	3,784	895	2,887	3,782
46th Tk Regt	368	400	96	304	400
1st Arty Cmd		117	36	81	117
6th Arty Intel Regt	667	682	35	647	682
19th Ind Mtn Arty Regt	2,981	2,981	1,226	1,765	2,981
13th Med Arty Regt	1,082	1,669	720	949	1,669
54th Med Arty Regt	1,775	1,669	704	942	1,646
28th Ind Fld Arty Bn		528	170	358	528
5th Self-prop Arty Bn		481	172	309	481
7th Self-prop Arty Bn		481	169	312	481
9th Ind Hvy Arty Bn		538	176	362	538
40th Ind Hvy Arty Bn		392	91	301	392
43rd Ind Hvy Arty Bn		453	152	301	453
2nd Rocket Arty Bn		845	297	548	845
4th Trench Mortar Bn		1,407	690	717	1,407
20th Trench Mortar Bn		1,407	684	723	1,407
26th Trench Mortar Bn		2,814	681	726	1,407
28th Trench Mortar Bn		2,814	680	727	1,407
4th Arty Cmd		117	38	81	117
9th Ind Fld Arty Regt	1,859	1,868	762	1,106	1,868
28th Med Arty Regt	2,283	2,251	1,034	1,217	2,251
20th Med Arty Bn		700	296	404	700
44th Ind Hvy Arty Bn		453	175	278	453
8th Self-prop Arty Bn		481	166	315	481
21st Med Mortar Bn		1,407	720	687	1,407
24th Med Mortar Bn		2,814	701	706	1,407
25th Med Mortar Bn		2,814	699	708	1,407
6th Arty Cmd		119	40	79	119
1st Arty Intel Regt	500	631	25	606	631
10th Med Arty Regt	1,649	1,687	519	1,168	1,687
29th Med Arty Regt	2,263	2,286	915	1,371	2,286
19th Med Arty Bn		700	281	419	700

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1st Self-prop Arty Bn	481	170	311	481
12th Med Mortar Bn	1,407	684	723	1,407
27th Med Mortar Bn	1,407	702	705	1,407
(The following are components of the 4th AA Div)				
4th AA Div Hq	2,070	1,750	320	2,070
4th AA Grp Hq	164	16	164	160
131st AA Regt	3,862	252	3,617	3,869
132nd AA Regt	3,646	220	3,426	3,646
133rd AA Regt	1,610	126	1,484	1,610
134th AA Regt	1,697	116	1,421	1,537
136th AA Regt	2,577	240	2,341	2,561
21st Ind AA Bn	673	0	690	690
23rd Ind AA Bn	459	0	471	471
24th Ind AA Bn	314	0	317	317
43rd Ind AA Bn	528	0	535	535
98th Ind AA Bn *	0	0	544	544
55th Ind AA Co	180	0	180	180
56th Ind AA Co	172	0	176	176
(Planned but never activated)				
5th Ind MC Bn	1,075	0	1,075	1,075
21st Ind MC Bn	144	0	144	144
11th Ind MC Co	144	0	144	144
12th Ind MC Co	144	0	144	144
26th Ind MC Co	144	0	144	144
27th Ind MC Co	144	0	144	144
28th Ind MC Co	144	0	144	144
31st Ind MC Co	138	0	138	138
32nd Ind MC Co	138	0	130	130
33rd Ind MC Co	138	0	138	138
21st Ind SL Bn	596	0	596	596
21st Balloon Co	222	67	155	222
TOTAL 4th AA Div	9,790	21,425	2,787 18,638	21,425

* New identification

027/rem
Ser. 001036B.

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 29Oct45
To : 1800I, 30Oct45

SECRET

No. 39.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 31 October 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosures: (A) Order of Battle. (Omitted)
(B) Interrogation Report - KEMPEI TAI Schools for
A. NCO's and Enlisted Men.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

Enclosure (A) (Omitted)

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

Enclosure (A) (Omitted)

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under
our control.

Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

(1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during
the period.

KANDA

KANDA Harbor was a coal shipping harbor which was rendered inoperative by bombings in August, 1945. There are 40 boats in the harbor with oil engines but they are not operating.

KOKURA

KOKURA Military Ball Manufacturing Company is a branch office of the oriental Mill Ball Company of TOKYO. The plant manufactures a special type of steel ball used in crushing coal and ore. At present there are 62 employees.

SECRET

KOKURA Arsenal employed 7,000 people during the war but at present only 414 remain to inventory the Arsenal. During the war it produced aircraft guns, both 20mm and 37mm, field machine guns, automatic AA weapons, rifles, airplane parts, and projectiles. The plant is under guard by our own forces.

IWAKE Cement Company is producing 50 tons of cement daily, but the plant has a daily capacity of 1,000 tons.

ASANO Cement Works Company is producing 200 tons of cement daily. 9,000 tons of cement are on hand.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

The FUKUOKA CIC Detachment has taken into custody the following Japanese officers who had debarked from the Cruiser YAKUMO. They are suspected to be atrocity perpetrators. They are confined by military police at the DOTE MACHI PRISON, FUKUOKA, pending further instructions.

Lt. OTAKE, Toshio.
 Lt.(jg) TAKAHASHI, Seiji.
 Lt.(jg) YAGI, Shozo.
 Lt.(jg) MATSUDA, Kiyoshi.
 Lt.(jg) SAITO, Akira.
 Lt. BABA, Atsuo.
 WO OCHIKI, Sadamu.
 Lt. KIYABATA, Matsuo.
 Lt.(jg) ISHIZAKA, Nobuo.
 WO UMINO, Kurackichi.
 Ensign WADA, Susmo.
 WO MATSUUSHITA, Isamu.
 WO NUMURA, Shigeo.
 Lt.(jg) WATANABE, Toshio.
 Ensign MORITA, Yoshio.

(2) Suspects.

None to report.

(3) Subversive activities.

The principal of the IMARI High School, MUROHASHI, Ryuza, is reported to have stated in an address to his students that the Atomic Bomb, not bullets, caused

SECRET

the defeat of Japan; and that by the time the present pupils are old enough to be soldiers, JAPAN will be well on its way to her place among the military powers of the world.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKUMU KIKAN. According to TANAKA, Kinji, former Japanese Service employee in TIENTSIN, CHINA from 1941 to April 1945, the commanding officers of the TOKUMU KIKAN in TIENTSIN were Major General AMEMIYA and Colonel MATSUI.

TOKKO KA sections in the Police Departments of OCHI and KARATSU, SAGA Prefecture, have been disbanded.

RENRAKU-BU (Liaison Bureau) in CHINA. Colonel OCHI, Tsurukichi, who was commander of an infantry reserve regiment in JAPAN, was placed in charge of the RENRAKU BU in NANKING in April, 1943. He stated that the RENRAKU-BU was the former TOKUMU KIKAN in CHINA, and that this change in name took place in March, 1943. Colonel OCHI stated he did not receive any special training or instructions for the new assignment. After 6 months in NANKING, he was transferred to the JOSHU RENRAKU-BU (WAIKAI Province), at which post he remained for about 1½ years. The RENRAKU-BU did not perform intelligence duties like the TOKUMU KIKAN, but acted merely as a liaison body between the Japanese Army and the Chinese people. It also advised city governments in matters of administration and received petitions and protests from the people. Colonel OCHI was the only military man at both NANKING and JOSHU; the remainder being Japanese civilians who had resided in CHINA for a number of years. Any business with the Chinese such as protests, employment, etc., was referred to the RENRAKU-BU. The head offices at NANKING and JOSHU both maintained sub-offices in their respective districts. Colonel OCHI does not know whether the TOKUMU KIKAN had become the RENRAKU-BU in MANCHURI or in other areas occupied by JAPAN.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with liberty, democracy, and education. The main items of national news were the revelation of the Japanese War Department's plan for

SECRET

defense of the homeland and the problem of the disposal of the ZAIBATSU. Local news was of the usual variety.

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 30 October reported; "The prefecture of NAGASAKI has planned hog raising with the use of food wastes to be obtained from the occupational army. Permission was granted by the occupation army, since it will take care of the waste disbursing problem of the occupational army. They immediately bought 20 pigs to start with, but will increase to 100 pigs by next year. In three years, it is hoped that the citizens will have lots of pork."

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 30 October reported; "The 29th was the opening day of the nation-wide sale of the popular 'TAKARA-KUJI' (treasure lottery). Beginning with a Mr. FUKUCHI who bought 100 tickets, the SAGA branch of the KANKIN GINKO sold 5,018 tickets by the end of the day. At this rate the bank estimates that all the tickets will be sold within the next four or five days

HISHUZAN, Japanese wrestler and native of SASEBO, who resigned from the NIPPON Wrestling Association last June, sent in his suggestion to entertain the occupational men with SUMO (Japanese wrestling) to the SASEBO Police Station. This show will be given on November 4th."

"A labor union will be formed in the city of YAWATA with Messrs. BUICHI AONO and NOBORU MATSUMOTO as sponsors. They are connected with the NIPPON SHAKAI-I (Japanese Socialists)."

(2) Chinese Laborers at the NITTETSU SHIKA-MACHI Mining Factory.

At this mining factory located 25 miles N. of SASEBO, 177 Chinese laborers are located. They were brought here in November, 1944, and had either been conscripted from their farms in HOPEI, CHINA, or taken prisoner. 12 of them have died from malnutrition. Since the end of the war they have been treated well and are no longer working. It was claimed by the Japanese guards that these laborers were paid 5 yen per day which they could bank. The Chinese state that they received no such salary although they understood they were to be paid upon their departure. All of them are eager to return home.

SECRET

G. L. Mc Cormick
 G. L. MC CORMICK,
 Lieutenant Colonel, USMC,
 AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

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CG Sixth Army	5	MAG 22	1
OIC JICFOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

S E C R E T

SECOND MARINE DIVISION, FMF,
IN THE FIELD.

(VAC-7000)

17 October, 1945.

INTERROGATION REPORT

Interrogator: II-225.

Subject: KEMPEITAI Schools for NCO's and Enlisted Men.

1. According to Warrant Officer IMOTO of the KUMAMOTO CHIKU KEMPEITAI H. Q., the training of non-commissioned personnel was handled until about March 1945 by the RIKUGUN KEMPEI GAKKO (first at SETAGAYA, then at NAKANO) in the TOKYO Area. However, at that time, due to the expansion of the KEMPEITAI and a desire to make widely separated areas as self-sufficient as possible in case an Allied invasion split apart the main islands, the school was divided among TOKYO, OSAKA, FUKUOKA, possibly SENDAI, SAITORO, TAIHOKU (FORMOSA), and KIELJO (KOREA). All of these cities were KEMPEITAI Headquarters.

2. About 10 July 45, a KEMPEI School was started at KUMAMOTO to supplement the one at FUKUOKA. On 15 July forty (40) non-commissioned officers started the course, and were joined on 16 July by twenty-seven (27) enlisted men who had completed about half of the six-months (?) course at FUKUOKA. These men were considered to be auxiliary (HOJO) M.P.s, and were to have become regulars upon completion of the course. However, the school was closed when the war ended, and in its brief period was disrupted by the necessity for taking cover from air raids and digging air raid shelters. The sixty-seven (67) students were demobilized with the other KEMPEI Personnel (see lists previously sent in).

3. Though classes never really got under way at KUMAMOTO, some idea of KEMPEI GAKKO courses may be obtained by a knowledge of the subjects studied by SHIMADA Masayuki, Sgt. at the NAKANO School from December 1941 to April 1942. He had had six years of primary school education and had served about a year and a half as an infantryman before entering (KANOE 1st Inf. Regt.), though the requirements called for only one year of previous service. His curriculum included the following:

Criminal Law -- 20 hours	Chinese -- 2 hours
Constitution -- 12 hours	Counter-intel. -- 10 hours
Administrative law -- 2 hours	Guard duties -- 10 hours
Administrative police -- 20 hours	Higher police (KOTO) 10 hours
English -- 2 hours	Horsemanship -- 20 hours
	Fencing -- 20 hours

Plus a great deal of Physical exercise and drill.

ENCLOSURE (B)

S E C R E T

755

027/rem
Ser. 001039B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 300ct45
To : 1800I, 310ct45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 1 November 1945.

No. 40.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571).

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

SAGA Area

SHIMA Coal Company mines (SW of SAGA) produce about 600,000 tons per year and employ 4,500 men. The coal is sold to railroads and power plants. About 20,000 tons of coal are on hand at present.

SASEBO Area

KURO SHIMA (10 miles West of AINOURA) contains searchlight and gun positions including the following equipment:

SECRET

2 15cm guns.
2 rangefinders.
6 25mm MG (single mount type).
2 searchlights.
1 radar.
1 sound locator.
1 base end tracking station with an electrical data transmission system to a central plotting station.

TAKA SHIMA (6 miles West of AINOURA). contains searchlight and gun positions including the following equipment:

2 12.7 cm guns (on twin mount).
1 rangefinder.
1 searchlight.
2 sound locators.
4 25mm MG (single mount).
1 base end tracking station with an electrical data transmission system to a central plotting station.

Japanese naval guards found on both TAKA SHIMA and KURO SHIMA state that there are no military installations on any of the other islands in this area.

FUKUOKA

NIPPON Rubber Factory employed about 3,000 people and produced 1,500 pairs of rubber boots and shoes per day during the war. The plant now employs 1,000 people and produces 1,000 pairs of footwear daily. The Japanese army ordered some of the footwear produced here during the war.

YAWATA

SAILUE Gasoline Company produces 3,200 gallons of gasoline daily and employs 20 men. Production and employment figures were the same during the war.

OMURA Area

MORI Iron Works consists of two small factories which employed 40 people during the war and produced nuts, washers, bolts, and other small parts. The 500 aluminum and 1,000 iron parts turned out each week were all sold to the 21st Naval Aircraft Factory in OMURA.

SECRET

SECRET

The plant is not operating now and the owner plans to sell the machinery and go out of business.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

The FUKUOKA CIC Detachment has taken the Japanese officers listed below into custody. These were confined at the DOTE MACHI Prison in FUKUOKA along with the 15 interned officers listed in G-2 Periodic Report No. 39.

WO CHIKA, Sazamu.
Lt NATSURA, Inmaneo.
WO YAMASHITA, Jeiju

These three complete the list of those ordered confined in Sixth Army Dispatch KX 11281.

(2) Suspects.

None.

(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

KEMPEI TAI - Special Sergeant Major OGURA, Mikiya, a former member of this organization, has been interrogated. He was with the KEMPEI TAI in KOREA until August, 1944 and states that in 1939 this organization began an investigation of espionage and sabotage in that country (working with the TOKKO KA). He further states that there were about 3,000 KEMPEI members in KOREA in August, 1941. OGURA remained in FUKUOKA for seven months after his transfer from KOREA and then went to the SAGA office. According to him all KEMPEI TAI units received their orders direct from TOKYO until eight branch offices were set up for JAPAN on 1 April, 1945. After this date units on KYUSHU were responsible to the FUKUOKA Branch Office.

(5) Miscellaneous.

An investigation of the local schools in SHIMONOSEKI reveals that prior to the end of the war the curriculum

SECRET

was rigidly fixed by the Department of Education in TOKYO. For that reason the Principals' and Teachers' Association held few meetings and teachers were not allowed to discuss changes in the course of study. Since the end of the war the local educators have shown some initiative by eliminating fencing, judo, and military training from the curriculum without instructions from TOKYO; but are awaiting directives from the Department of Education before making further changes.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

Editorials were concerned with Prince KONOYE and his renouncement of title, voting and education. The main items of national news were the reduction of government employees and the appointment of KOBAYASHI as Minister of State Affairs. Local news was of the usual variety.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 31 October reported; "SASEBO Police Station previously ordered the citizens to obey the traffic regulations, refrain from scandal and to stop entering the sentry posts, but there are still cases of robbery and the entering of sentry posts without permission, (injuries and deaths have resulted from this), so they requested further obedience of orders."

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 31 October reported; "The Americans are very studious. Those who visit the city hall and police station of KURUME are very earnestly studying Japanese with the aid of dictionaries and interpreters. At this rate they will pick up Japanese faster than the Japanese are picking up English."

(2) Ships in NAGASAKI Harbor:

The following ships were launched in NAGASAKI Harbor and have never left it:

SECRET

DONAN MARU - A cargo craft which is 326 feet long, weighs 3,000 tons, and has a capacity of 4,700 tons. It is owned by the NIPPON KAISHA and was launched on 29 May.

HIRADO MARU - A coal carrier which is 492 feet long, weighs 10,000 tons, and has a capacity of 13,000 tons. It is owned by the OSAKA CHOSEN KAISHA and was launched on 8 April.

Neither of these ships has received any sailing orders as yet.

G. L. Mc Cormick

G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

1 November, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Demobilization.

NAGASAKI Prefecture	140
OITA Prefecture	25
TOTAL	<u>165</u>

2. KYUSHU units of 2nd TOKYO Army Arsenal.

a. SAKAICHI Factory. This factory was started in February, 1940, expanded in November, 1941, and in full production by August, 1942. The CO was Col. HODA, Yoshio and the 15 August strength was 30 military and 2,552 civilians. The plant produced smokeless powder, gun cotton, and other explosives.

b. YAMAKUNI Construction Co. This unit consisted of 16 military and 254 civilians. The CO was Major KIYOTOSHI, Hoshinori. It was charged with the mission of constructing a bombproof munitions factory at KUSAMOTO, SHIMOGE GUN, OITA Prefecture. Work was started on 25 March but only a few eaves have been started since then.

c. ARAC Factory. Unit reported by 5th MarDiv, but details not given.

3. 193rd Airfield Bn. This unit was organized 25 November, 1944 at OZUKI A/F, YAMAGUCHI Prefecture. The next month, the unit was transferred to GANNOSU A/F, KASUYA GUN, FUKUOKA Prefecture. On 28 July, 1945 the unit transferred to BUNGO A/F, MIE, ONO GUN, OITA Prefecture. This field was not reported to us by the 6th Air Army. The 193rd Airfield Bn was under the control of the 51st Air Sector Command, which was in turn under the 12th Air (Flying) Division. A break down is as follows:

SUBUNIT	T/O	ACTUAL ORIGINAL STRENGTH
Hq.	50	43
Guard Co	265	224
Supply Co	160	125
Land Duty Co	0	<u>175</u>
TOTAL	475	567

4. Military Hospitals under control KUMAMOTO Div Dist. All strengths as of 20 October, 1945.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

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UNIT	MIL	CIV	PATIENTS
1st KUMAMOTO Mil Hosp			
Main Hospital	167	113	219
FUJISAKIDAI Br	85	65	310
HINAGU Br	17	9	69
HITOMOSHI Br	42	5	8
YOSHIMATSU Br	42	6	10
OGUCHI Br	42	0	8
KOBAYASHI Br	45	0	49
AMAKUSA Br	41	0	7
2nd KUMAMOTO Mil Hosp	277	41	56
KIKUCHI Mil Hosp	52	31	25
MIYAKOJOJO Mil Hosp	103	35	248
KAGOSHIMA Mil Hosp	75	50	165
OITA Mil Hosp	(figure blurr ed)	51	36
TOTAL	994	406	1,210

5. 15th Shipping Group. This unit was organized in March, 1945. Its primary mission was the transportation of men and supplies by small boats in South KYUSHU. Its most important zone of action was the inland water areas of ARIAKE Sea, SHIMABARA Bay, and TSUBUSHIRO Bay, as land transportation in these areas was being halted by Allied Air attacks. Organic units were Hq, 31st Ship Engrs Regt, 40th Ship Engrs Regt, and 46th Ship Engrs Regt. The 145th Land Duty Co and the 148th Land Duty Co were temporarily detached from the 32nd Fld Duty Hq and placed under the control of the 15th Shipping Group in June, 1945.

6. Other Shipping Units in South KYUSHU. The following were not under the control of the 15th Ship Grp:

MISUMI Br Off, 1st Ship Tpt Comd
South KYUSHU Br, 11th Fld Ship Depot

7. KOKURA Army Arsenal. This unit employed about 7,000 civilians during the war. The factory produced aircraft cannon machine cannon, automatic AA guns, rifles, airplane parts, and gas producer for autos and projectiles.

8. NAVY SUICIDE BOAT UNITS. The following information was reported by the 5th MarDiv from interrogation of:

Capt. HARA, Tameichi	CO KAWATANA Assault Unit
Cmdr. TAKEUCHI, Juiji	Exec.O. KAWATANA Assault Unit.
Cmdr. SHIKANO, Seinosuke	Sen.StaffOff 3rd Sp Att Force

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 2 -

SECRET

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SECRET

Lt. Cmdr. HAMAGUCHI, Genkichi Staff Off. 3rd Sp.
Att Force.

a. KAWATANA Assault Unit. This unit was composed of 3 detachments:

USHIBUKA, AMAKUSA Island. CO was Cmdr. HIRATAMA. Strength was about 800, 75 of which were boat crews. Equipment consisted of 5 torpedo boats and 25 large type suicide boats.

MAKISHIMA, TACHIBANA Bay (5 miles due E of NAGASAKI) CO was Lt. Cmdr. MIZUTANI. Strength was about 600, 100 of which were boat crews. Equipment consisted of 2 torpedo boats and 50 small type suicide boats.

OGUSHI, KAWATANA. (See next paragraph)

b. KAWATANA Storm Unit (KAWATANA ARASHI BUTAI). This unit was originally organized on 1 May, 1944 as a temporary Torpedo Boat Crew Training School with a strength of 15 Officer instructors, 300 maintenance unit, 400 R.O. Students and 800 enlisted students. On 1 September 1944, the training of suicide boat crews was begun. On 1 March, 1945 the name of the school was changed to the Navy Department to KAWATANA Storm Unit. The unit has always been a training rather than an operational base, though it had tactical control of the USHIBUKA and MAKISHIMA Detachments. Captain KARA has always been CO, except for a period from December, 1944 to April, 1945 when R. Adm. MATSUBARA, Hiroshi was in command.

c. Training program. Torpedo boat training courses lasted 2 months for enlisted personnel and 5 months for officers. The officer's course included 160 hours - torpedoes, 200 hours - navigation, 40 hours engines, 40 hours - anti-submarine arms and depth charges, 120 hours AA guns, 80 hours - signal communication, 40 hours - tactics, and 70 hours unspecified. The suicide boat course included 50 hours - navigation, 90 hours - engines, 50 hours - suicide boat explosives, 25 hours - tactics, 150 hours - assault training - 35 hours miscellaneous, including spiritual training. 1300 suicide boat crewmen and 3,200 maintenance personnel were graduated from the school. Students came from all parts of JAPAN as volunteers. Selection was made by the Bureau of Personnel on the basis of physical fitness and seamanlike qualities. Average age was 18 to 19. Graduates were automatically promoted 1 rank or rate, had increased pay, more supplies, better than average living conditions, and other minor privileges.

d. Equipment. Suicide boats were built at NAGASAKI and were of two types. The small type boat had a crew of 1, 1 six-cylinder TOYOTA truck motor and 1 propeller; for armament it had 2 12cm rockets mounted on crude wooden troughs and 1 270 kilo ram

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 3 -

SECRET

SECRET

powder charge in the nose which could be exploded either by contact or by pulling a handle in the cockpit; maximum speed was 23 knots and maximum range was 70 to 80 miles at full speed without use of reserve tanks. The large type boat had a crew of 2, 2 six-cylinder TOYODA truck motors and 2 propellers; for armament it had 2 12cm rockets, 1 13mm AA MG, and 1 270 kilogram powder charge, maximum speed was 25 knots and maximum range was 100 miles at full speed without use of reserve tanks.

e. Tactics. Suicide boats always operated from land bases. They were organized into boat divisions with 24 large type craft and 48 small type craft. Night was considered the best time for assaults and top priority was given transports because of their light armor. The following estimate of the distribution of boat divisions from KAWATANA was made from memory:

PHILIPPINES	about 4 divisions
KYUSHU	about 15 divisions
SHIKOKU	about 5 divisions
central HONSHU	about 3 divisions
eastern HONSHU	about 4 divisions
northeastern HONSHU	about 1 division.

9. Repatriation.

KOAN MARU arrived at SENZAKI from FUSAN 26 October with 370 Army, 0 Navy, 6,143 civilians.

ENOSHIMA MARU arrived at HAKATA from TANKU, CHINA 28 October with 435 Army, 0 Navy, 2,803 civilians.

7 LSTS arrived SASSEO from FUSAN 27 October with 8,376 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilians.

KOAN MARU arrived at SENZAKI from FUSAN 29 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 6,565 Civilians.

YAKUMO MARU arrived HAKATA from MIYAKO JIMA 29 October with 1,296 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilians.

TOKUJU MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN 29 October 832 Army, 0 Navy, 1,944 Civilians.

KOSAI MARU arrived HAKATA from CHINKAI 29 October 294 Army, 0 Navy, 305 Civilians.

TEIKYU MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN 29 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 798 Civilians.

KARI MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN 30 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 276 Civilians.

HAKURYU MARU arrived from FUSAN 30 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 1,977 Civilians.

ISAO MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN 30 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 182 Civilians.

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 4 -

SECRET

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Ser. 001045B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 31Oct45
To : 1800I, 01Nov45

SECRET

No. 41.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU
0800, 2 November 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571).

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle. (Omitted)

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A). (Omitted)
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A). (Omitted)
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

AJISAKA (near KURUME)

In a shrine outside this town there are enough pre-fabricated parts to assemble an estimated 25 planes. At the school in this town there are 150 jettisonable aircraft fuel tanks and 44 propellers.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KANDA

KARITA Machine Shop employs 14 men in the manufacture of crude form tools. 15 tons of pig iron are on hand.

FUKUOKA Area

NIPPON Brewery Company consists of a large 4-story building and 5 warehouses. Found in the main building were 160 cases (12 bottles each) of chloropicrin.

SECRET

KATA, the manager, explained that the chloropicrin was used for killing insects and vermin.

TAKENOSHITA Oil Refinery. This plant is making edible oil from rape-seed, and is operating under the jurisdiction of the FUKUOKA Agricultural Association. The plant is presently producing 500 gallons of edible oil per day. 23 persons are now employed as against 14 during the war.

OITA Area

HETSUGI Naval Air Base (BIGO) is located approximately 5 miles SE of OITA. It has a graveled surface runway 80 by 1,500 meters. There are no hangars and the field is now non-operational. Located at this field are 6 bombers and 4 fighters and 36 25mm AA guns stored in a warehouse near the field.

SAEKI

SAEKI Naval Base. The calibre of the gun found on the second torpedo boat is 13mm and not 30mm as reported in Periodic Report #35.

TAKATA Area

KUSAJI Airfield, near TAKATA, consists of 4 small hangars which contain 1 plane. The runway, not completed is 15 by 700 meters, running East to West. According to civilians, no unit has ever been based here and the field is for emergency use only. It is probably an outlying field of the USA Air Base.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not as yet placed under surveillance.

OMINE POW Camp (617.88-1230.98)

HACHIYA Ordnance Factory - HACHIYA.

NOGATA Shell Case Factory - NOGATA.

Navy Arms Warehouses - SHIMONOSEKI Area.

MITSUBISHI Tunnel Warehouses - SHIMONOSEKI Area.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

SECRET

None to report.

(3) Subversive activities.

None to report.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKKO KA. The salaries which certain discharged members of the TOKKO KA in OITA have been receiving have been stopped. (See Periodic Report #26).

KEMPEI TAI. It has been further learned from Special Sergeant Major OGURA, Mikiya, (See Periodic Report #40) that the main responsibility of the KEMPEI TAI at KURE was to keep civilians and Naval personnel alike from talking about ship movements. The KEMPEI TAI cooperated with the Navy in enforcing censorship regulations 10 days prior and 10 days subsequent to all ship movements. At SAGA the primary duty of the KEMPEI TAI was the determination of reasons for decreases in production at the various factories. This information in turn was passed to FUKUOKA for forwarding to TOKYO.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The main items of national news were the announcement of the wealth of the Imperial Household, the appointment of new sub-ministers, and the shake-up of the educational system. Editorials dealt with politics and democracy. Local news was of the usual variety. The following are local news translations of possible interest.

SAGA SHIMBUN dated 1 November 1945; "Beginning November 1, and ending December 31, the nation-wide postal savings campaign will be on. The SAGA Bureau's quota is 41,200,000. With the cooperation of the various organizations, the campaign will be conducted with 6 teams. Under the auspices of this paper, Mr. OUCHI, Kaguo, of the faculty of the TOKYO Imperial University, has been invited to lecture on economics at the city's auditor-

SECRET

ium on November 11th at 1:00 PM as a part of the campaign. This campaign's chief aim is to block the people's ill spending. With 20 yen as the minimum, the postal savings runs up to 5,000 yen per share. At the end of one year, interest at the rate of 2.75% will be paid and anybody can withdraw his savings. However, the time is unlimited. For savings of more than 5 years, interest at the rate of 3.67% and for more than 10 years, 4.7% will be paid."

"The survey of population to determine the census for the coming election will begin on the 1st at zero hour throughout the country. Tourists and guests must also register at the place of the hosts."

G. L. Mc Cormick

G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVTECHJAF	1
Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

SECRET

From: 1800I, 01Nov45
To : 1800I, 02Nov45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 3 November 1945.

No. 42.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosures: (A) Omitted. (Order of Battle)
(B) Why We Lost the Battle for the Philippines
(Translation of a DOMEI release in an October
issue of the NAGASAKI SHIMBUN).

A. DEMobilIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

Omitted.

- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

Omitted.

- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under
our control.

None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during
the period.

FUKUOKA Area

NIPPON Iron Company (this information is in addition to that given in G-2 Periodic Report No. 37) was operated under this name during the war by the Japanese Government, but is now known as the NIPPON Company. During the war 200 people were employed in the production of lithium phosphate and lithium carbonate, but at present only 40 people are employed in the manufacture of salt from sea water. Salt troughs are being constructed, and upon their completion it is

SECRET

estimated that the output of this company will be 100 tons of salt per month.

SHINKOKIKAI Factory in MEINOHAMA (West of FUKUOKA) employed from 50 to 60 people during the war making machine gun bullets, but is now inoperative. The plant contains 21 lathes and 2 drill presses, all of which are electrically operated.

KYUSHU Airplane Corporation (MEINOHAMA Branch) employed 200 men during the war and produced tools and dies for the manufacture of airplane parts. The plant is now closed, but contains a representative stock of tools and dies, 14 lathes, 9 groovers (German made), 3 grinders, and approximately 20 tons of aluminum strips (used in making airplane fuselages and brought here at the end of the war from other plants).

YAMAUCHI KOKUKI Co. Ltd. (MEINOHAMA) employed 265 people in the production of dummy airplanes and ailerons for planes during the war. The plant now employs 61 people and produces chairs and rice scythes.

SAWARA Mine Co. Ltd. owns the MEINOHAMA Mine (reported as the MEINAHAMA Mine in G-2 Periodic Report No. 18) and a nearby branch mine. During the war these two mines employed 2300 men and produced 13,000 tons of coal per month. Both are shaft coal mines with veins 150 to 300 meters below sea level. The Company depended on electric pumps to keep water out of the shafts, but since bombings knocked out the source of electric power, leaving the pumps useless, the shafts became flooded. Four hundred men are now engaged in draining the shafts and getting the mines into operating condition. It is estimated that it will be six months to a year before production begins. On hand at the mines at present are 20,000 tons of coal 8,000 sticks of dynamite, and 13,000 electric caps. There is a dock for loading coal near the main mine.

OMUTA

MITSUI Mining, Engineering, and Technical School is supported by the MIKE Dyestuffs Company (see G-2 periodic Report No. 29). The present enrollment is 597 and there are 29 teachers. The school is the equivalent of a boys' middle school and offers courses in applied chemistry, mining and electrical and

SECRET

mechanical engineering. Military subjects were taught until August. The highest 40 students each year are offered employment by the MIIKE Dyestuffs Company.

Shipping Control Bureau (MIIKE Branch) controls all large shipping in MIIKE Harbor, supplies seamen for merchant ships, and supervises the loading and unloading of all ships in the harbor. During the war it employed 1500 seamen and 50 office workers; at present only 60 seamen and 70 office workers are employed. The manager is TAKANA, Masatsugu. Representatives of the local branch states that the Shipping Control Association controlled the movement of all Japanese steamships during the war. At present the movement of ships is ordered by the head office of the association in TOKYO (subject to government approval). The TOKYO and MOJI offices handle the booking of passengers but the MOJI office maintains two permanent passenger booking agents at the local branch office. The national organization of the Shipping Control Association is as follows:

TOKYO (Head Office)
 President: UCHIDA, Shigru
 Managing Director: YOKATAYA, Harutaro

KOBE Office
 Director: HAMA, Yoshifusa

MOJI Branch Office
 Manager: HARAI, Toshya

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

None.

SECRET

(3) Subversive activities.

None reported

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None to report

(5) Miscellaneous.

CIC has interviewed AOKI, Nasao, a demobilized Rear Admiral. He was engineer officer at TRUK from January to May 1943. AOKI stated that American bombings from the MARSHALLS and BOUGAINVILLE and shellings from our surface vessels caused such heavy damage that TRUK was neutralized as a base. He claimed that only 10 American planes were shot down during his tour of duty at TRUK and that he knew of no American prisoners of war confined there.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The main items of national and international news were YAMASHITA'S trial in Manila, the Imperial fortune, and the prospect of four power occupation of Japan. Editorials were concerned with national finance and the housing shortage. Local news was of the usual variety.

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 2 November reported, "In order to put their best efforts toward reconstruction, food distribution and requests made by the occupation Army, the employees of both the prefectural and municipal governments decided to work 7 days a week."

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN of 2 November reported: "Two American planes which left KAGOSHIMA on the 31st at 4 PM for the city of KUMAMOTO were lost near the boundary of these two prefectures. Police departments of both cities are searching for the missing planes with the aid of firemen."

The KAGOSHIMA SHIMBUN of 31st October reported: "Sympathy and aid are centering toward KAGOSHIMA, said to be the worst war-damaged prefecture in the country. At this

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time, due to the negotiations of the KYUSHU Control Government, 30,000 kans of 'miso' will be sent from KUMAMOTO together with 350 kokus of 'shoyu' from KUMAMOTO and SAGA for war relief. In addition, special distribution of 5,000 gallons of 'shoyu' will be made by the KYUSHU SHOYU and MISO Control Bureau Branch."

(2) Rocket Experiments

A 12,000 pound base for a coastal gun to launch a jet-propelled projectile was found in the possession of IWANAGA, Mitsuji, a professor at KURUME Government School, and head of the school's Fine Instrument Department since 1933. Professor IWANAGA claimed it would take another year of experimenting to perfect the propelling charge for the shell. Experiments had been partly financed by the Japanese Ministry of Education. A small model, complete with batteries and transformer, an experimental shell, film, diagrams, and a book; all connected with the undertaking, have been confiscated.

(3) Precious Metals.

The 1.6 tons of silver located at the TOKYO Military Arsenal No. 2, ARAO Factory near OMUTA (previously reported in VAC Dispatch 291214/I to Sixth Army) consisted of the following:

- 54 bars of silver (28 kilograms each)
- 1 box of silver ingots
- 1 small box of silver shavings

A chemical qualitative analysis of a sample from each of the above types indicates a high degree of purity, although the shavings contain a trace of iron.

(4) Interrogation of Navy Captain WACHI, Tsunezo reveals that he was formerly a naval attache in MEXICO and was later with the KURUSU-NOMURA Mission to the United States in 1941. He was interned in the U.S. with other Japanese diplomats at the beginning of the war but was later exchanged. For a time he was Naval Defense Commander at IWO JIMA, where he supervised the erection of many fortifications. In November 1944 he was transferred to his present command, the 32nd Assault Unit at SAKURA JIMA (near KAGOSHIMA).

SECRET*G. L. MC Cormick*G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 22ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	CG 23rdInfDiv	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG 24thInfDiv	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVJECOM	1
Com5thPhib	1	USPS 10000	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CG Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5.
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

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WHY WE LOST THE BATTLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

(Translation of a DOMEI release in an October issue of the NAGASAKI SHIMBUN).

There were many times of critical decision in the Great Eastern War, but there should not have been so many of them. Many were fabricated by our army to cause the people to keep their fighting spirit. Strategically viewed, there is no doubt that the truly crucial point was in the Philippines after our army had retreated from Guadalcanal. Upon his departure from the Philippines General MacArthur said, "I shall return". Although all the Filipinos believed this statement to be true and were awaiting the return of the American Army, the Japanese there had forgotten their duty of defense and had lived idly for two years. Around February of 1944, the United States Army had captured Makin and Tarawa and were marching on toward the Philippine Islands. In spite of that, men and women in pre-war dress were chatting around ice-cream tables and listening to melodies from electric phonographs in the neat tea rooms and restaurants along the waterfront streets of Manila. Every night drunken soldiers and civilians attached to the service were singing loudly in the "pleasure" streets. Some Japanese and Filipinos looked in rapture at the tender, movie-house love scenes. There was no sign that they saw the next battle stealthily approaching. The view of the war situation taken by all soldiers, civilians attached to the service, and other citizens in the Philippines was that the enemy was still loitering in New Guinea and the Gilbert Islands.

Soldiers were indulging in sexual pleasures with their mistresses in Manila. Most of the girls of mixed Spanish and Philippine blood in Manila were living with the Japanese in order to make a living. Japanese dressed in gay American-made suits were enjoying their clandestine meetings and dinners. Soldiers dressed in white, devoted much time to making their toilets, and entered the commissary restaurants from fine cars. Many soldiers who drank too much sat absent-minded at their desks at headquarters. Though the smell of the thick powder smoke of the approaching battle was not pleasant to them, they seemed utterly unable to give up their habit of negligence. The commander at that time (Lt. General Kuroda), accompanied by several military policemen confessed that they were quite sick of having been kept standing around all day long on hot days with nothing to do.

Rumor got around that the commander had brought his mistress from Saigon by plane. In order to provide himself with (funds for) amusement, he bought and sold various Army Club properties in the name of the Commander. It is not surprising that upper-circle

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atmosphere had its effect upon lower circles. Not a few scandals were noised abroad. But he did not strengthen defenses against the American Army's impending approach. Even in February he was loafing--a deaf ear turned to the military situation. His troops had fallen into the way of life there and were lax. Even the shallow-minded Filipinos held them in contempt. No sooner had the Japanese Army settled down among the inhabitants than they became a part of them and lost their spirit. Before they were aware of it they had lost the ability to defend themselves in the decisive battle in the Philippines. Such was the army selected to be stationed along Leyte Gulf where the Americans first landed. Within a few days after the American Army landed only three of fifty cannon were left--the rest had been carried back to the mountains. Those who had been in the Philippines for a long while had no more backbone than a jelly-fish. A good example is offered by the Davao Naval Unit; at the end of September they mistook our ammunition supply units for American landing craft and retreated from Davao after having burned it to the ground.

Be that as it may, the regular plan of deploying the army was effected in May. The general plan of the operation was to draw the enemy close enough to smash him with one blow from the air; consequently plans to build more than a hundred necessary airfields in the Philippines were laid too late. Due to poor administration the public was upset, laborers did not come to work, and the quality of materials was very poor. Conditions were unsatisfactory. All residents were required to construct airfields, but no soldiers or civilians attached to the service worked in labor parties. As before they were surrounded by wine and women.

Meanwhile the entire Army of the South began to speed up defense measures from Singapore to Manila, but the Army of the South Headquarters got quite angry upon finding that the lazy Army of the Philippines had done nothing. Headquarters had the Army of the Philippines recklessly hasten the strengthening of defenses. At that time the enemy had begun to spy on Morotai, Palau, and Yap. The Navy got excited about completion of the defenses by October at the latest. Alas, 30 percent of our transports which came over to the Philippines were sunk. Moreover 90 percent of those which were dispatched from Luzon to Mindanao were heavily damaged. Our military strength was concentrated on Mindanao which was supposed to be the enemy's landing point. After having disposed of the defense of Mindanao for the time being, they were to set about installing defenses on Leyte and Samar Islands. Soon after, the American Army rushed upon Leyte like a typhoon. It was too late to prepare a defense of the Philippine Islands. At the end of August, General Yamashita majestically arrived here. The ground, however, was too wet to permit him properly to show his ability. One failure in an operation leads to another, and he was finally compelled to retreat into the mountains of Luzon.

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Ser. 001057B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 02Nov45
To : 1800I, 03Nov45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 4 November 1945

No. 43.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

(1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

See Enclosure (A)

(2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

See Enclosure (A)

(3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

An investigation of 539 Chinese Formosan laborers at HARIO (near SASEBO) was conducted. Of this number, 257 were formerly army laborers, 217 formerly navy laborers, and 65 civilian workers (including 4 women). The Japanese are extremely anxious to have these Formosans repatriated. They claim the Formosans have been raiding Japanese supplies and that the Formosans had voluntarily enlisted as workers but now assert their Chinese ancestry because it is to their advantage to do so. The Chinese Formosans stated that clothing and food problems had been solved to their satisfaction as a result of our first inspection. Outside of their desire to return to FORMOSA, they have no complaints and have promised to adopt a more patient attitude.

(4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

KURUME Area

Two tunnels at MISHIKE (22 miles SE of KURUME) are part of a former gold mine. One tunnel now contains machinery and the other contains a great amount of explosives and ammunition including approximately 1,000 cases of estimated 155mm shells.

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B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

OITA Area

SAEKI Naval Base - A further study of the torpedo boats located here (See G-2 Periodic Reports No. 35 and 41) reveals that the torpedo tubes are missing. The Japanese were reluctant to discuss these torpedo tubes, but it was finally learned that they had to be lowered into the water before the torpedoes could be fired.

SAGA Area

USHIZU (5 miles west of SAGA)

CHIYODA Printing Machine Parts Company was organized 26 June 1945. Power and machines were installed for the manufacture of field howitzer parts but there was no production. The firm has now converted and for the next 2 years plans to repair printing machines damaged by bombing. In the third year, they expect to start manufacturing new parts and to experiment with wood due to the scarcity of metal. The main offices are in TOKYO with this KYUSHU Branch employing 30 people.

NISHIMURA Iron Works during the war manufactured 12,000 machine gun shells, 2,000 parts for rocket gun shells, and 10,000 small parts for naval torpedoes monthly. During the war 105 men and women, and 22 students were employed. With 53 men and women this company plans to manufacture 50 machines for draining ponds, 800 grass cutting machines, and 500 needle making machines monthly. The company has a capital of 650,000 yen.

SAGA ITAGAMI Company. This company produces more strawboard than any other similar concern in Japan. 337 workers are employed at an average salary of 100 yen per month. A profit of 100,000 yen each year has been realized since 1922. Products of this company have been shipped to the Orient and to Australia.

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SHIMABARA

SHIMABARA Electric Company is a branch of the KYUSHU Electric Power Distributing Company. One half of the power brought into the city is from SAGA Prefecture and the other half comes from five small power plants in OHIJIWA. If either line fails, there is insufficient power to supply the needs of the city. Monthly consumption averages 842,000 kilowatt hours through metered outlets and 77,750 kilowatt hours through unmetered outlets. Rates are four sen per kilowatt hour for factories and 20 sen per kilowatt hour for private homes. The company has 56 employees.

MOJI Area

KAMMON Tunnel Warehouse is operated by the KOMORITE Branch Western Construction Bureau of the Japanese Government Railways. Employers number 191 warehouse workers and 80 office workers now and about the same number of people were employed during the war. The warehouse contains large supplies of railroad maintenance equipment, including pipe, valves, wire, electric lamps, cement, gasoline and machine oil, shovels, concrete mixers, motors, and transformers. The warehouse also contains the pumping station and the air compressors for ventilation of the tunnel.

- (2) Intelligence targets located but not yet placed under surveillance.

None.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

- (1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

- (2) Suspects.

TANAKA, Teishu (Previously reported in Periodic Report # 29). This subject reportedly disseminated imperialistic and military propaganda in lectures to school children. He has been located and is being interrogated.

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(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

KEMPEI TAI. Captain YOKO, Yosoburo, commanding officer of the KURUME KEMPEI TAI said that during the war his organization consisted of one captain, one first lieutenant, three second lieutenants, two sub-lieutenants, 27 NCO's and 88 other enlisted men. The functions of this unit were to exercise police control of military personnel, control sabotage among civilians, TOKRO KA work among civilians and military, maintain security at military installations, apprehend deserters, and investigate absenteeism at factories. He further stated that all documents were burned on 17 and 18 August in compliance with orders from headquarters at FUKUOKA. This order was cancelled 8 October 1945.

TOKUMU KIKAN. An informant, formerly in the Japanese Army, stationed in KOREA stated that there were three zones or offices of the TOKUMU KIKAN; at SHANGHAI, at HARBIN, and at NAGASAKI. Each office conducted a language school for the development of espionage agents. The office at SHANGHAI was directed against the Chinese, at HARBIN against the Russians, and at NAGASAKI against the ENGLISH and AMERICANS. The informant said that personnel for TOKUMU KIKAN were selected by regimental or division commanders on the basis of education and linguistic knowledge and sent to the nearest TOKUMU KIKAN branch office. According to him the TOKUMU KIKAN always operated in civilian clothes and had apparently unlimited funds. He knew of no distinctive credentials carried by their personnel. He was told by a friend that when the Russians entered the war and occupied the Harbin Area all TOKUMU KIKAN, because of their knowledge of the language, went to work for the Russians in that area. TOKUMU KIKAN personnel were very secretive about their work and often their own friends and families did not know they were members of the organization. He claimed that Japanese victories over the Chinese were due to intelligence work of the TOKUMU KIKAN. Personnel of TOKUMU KIKAN were usually Japanese although some White Russians and occasionally Koreans would be used.

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E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 3 November reported; "On the 30th, a KOREAN was pulled in for questioning for not paying train fare by the police sub-station in HAIKI. Upon hearing this the KOREANS in this neighborhood gathered in a mob with clubs and showed signs of rioting. Protest declaration signs were posted in the neighborhood stores by some of these KOREANS, but the Occupation Army MPs removed these signs, it is reported. The SASEBO Police, with the cooperation of the firemen, are on guard."

The HYUGA NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN of 31 October reported; "Mr. JIRO, Akiyama arrived on the morning of the 30th alone, to take his office as the new Chief of Police. He received his new assignment over the phone on the 27th in his former office as the chief of business of the FUKUCHIYAMA district, KYOTO, caught the train on the following afternoon and arrived here with much speed. After a short rest at the capitol, he visited the MIYAZAKI Shrine, called on various departments in the capitol, addressed his subordinates and retired to his quarters. He is full of pep and a very likeable chap. He is only 36 and is a graduate of the TOKYO Imperial University."

The OITA GODO SHIMBUN of 1 November reported; "As one of its plans to hear the voices of the people to uphold postwar peace, the attorney-general of the OITA district established a 'Choso shitsu' (appeal room). There were no 'customers' for the first two weeks after its establishment a month ago, but since then 83 'appeals' have come in. Most of the appeals were complain about food control, side-tracking of military owned materials, government employees having access to food distribution, and corrupt civil affairs. Of these, 4 cases were settled, and 11 cases were forwarded to the Police Department to obtain necessary evidence. The rest of the cases are being investigated (to obtain the sources of these complaints) by Attorney-General MORIYAMA and his staff. The Attorney-General urges the people to use this institution more freely and bravely, setting aside all personal matters and using it for constructive purposes."

(2) PRECIOUS METALS.

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The SAGANOSEKI Refinery of the NIPPON Mining Company, located approximately 15 miles E of OITA, has on hand a quantity of precious metals. The following information was obtained from a report submitted to the OITA Occupation Group by TOSHIZUMI, Toshiaki, Assistant Head of the Accounting Department of this refinery. The Japanese claim that the total amount of precious metals on hand now is:

24,279,357 grams of silver (870 ingots) (reported as 24,279,257 grams in summary #43 in error). 61,718 grams of gold (half processed). 485.5 grams of processed platinum. (No facilities were available for the analysis of these metals).

32,981,023 grams of silver was consigned to the company 8 December 1944 by the TOKYO #1 Army Arsenal for refining and was to be sent to OSAKA Army Arsenal after it was refined. Of this quantity received, the following facts are noted in the report:

Quantity received	32,981,023 grams.
Grade of silver	72.0224%.
Contents of silver	23,753,707 grams.
Extraction percentage	98%
Extraction quantity	23,278,633 grams.

7,727 grams of copper separated from this silver was sent to the KOBE Steel Manufacturing Company, MOJI Factory, last April.

On 11 June 1945 - 1,996,440 grams of silver was sent to the Army Arsenal in "ARAS" City, KUMAMOTO Prefecture. (Our records show only the "ARAO" Army Arsenal in KUMAMOTO Prefecture. Silver found there has been confiscated and was reported in G-2 Periodic Report No. 42).

G. L. MC Cormick
G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5782
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

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HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

4 November, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Demobilization. (Period 31 October to 3 November)

NAGASAKI Prefecture	186	
FUKUOKA Prefecture	4	
OITA Prefecture	267	
YAMAGUCHI Prefecture	605	(see paragraph 2.)
TOTAL	1,062	

2. 110th Inf Regt, 110th Inf Div. 404 of the personnel reported demobilized in YAMAGUCHI Prefecture were reported to belong to this unit. The identification is not accepted as final by the 32nd Inf Div OOB officer. It is believed that this unit is being confused with one previously identified. This headquarters does not accept it at present, because of inadequate proof of its source.

3. Naval hospitals. Staff strengths of naval hospitals for 1 November are reported as follows:

ISAHAYA Br, SASEBO Nav Hosp	277
URESHINO Nav Hosp	117
OMURA Nav Hosp	26

4. KYUSHU MP Units. New information which has been received on several MP units is summarized as follows:

UNIT	15 Aug STRENGTH	CURRENT STRENGTH
W. Dist MP Hq	146	1
FUKUOKA MP Co	191	0
Branch, KURUME	158	0
Branch, IIZUKA	128	0
Branch, OMUTA	48	0
4th Sp Detail, FUKUOKA	41	0
OITA MP Co	52	43
Branch, SAEKI	22	(figure includes branches).
Branch, YAMAGICAWA	19	
Subbr, YOKKAICHI	6	
Branch, BEPPU	5	
Branch, HIDA	8	
Branch, SAKANOICHI	6	
Branch, SAGANOSEKI	4	

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KAGOSHIMA MP Co	150 (210)	0
Branch, IZUMI	?	
Branch, IEUSUKI	?	
Branch, KOKUBU	?	
Branch, KANOYA	?	
Branch, SHIBUSHI	?	
Branch, TANEGASHIMA	?	

The figure in parentheses represents the number of regular army personnel temporarily attached. The 100% demobilization is based on an oral report from 2ndLt TSURUTA, Hideo and has not been confirmed by the 2nd Mar Div. The OITA MP Co was originally organized in 1891 as the OITA Branch, KUMAMOTO MP Station. On 1 April, 1945, it was reorganized into the OITA MP Co, Western District MP Division.

5. The 118th IMB. (The following information is taken from a special report by the 5th Mar Div.) On 1 August, 1926, the BUNGO Straits Fortified Zone Headquarters was established to defend the entrance to the Inland Sea between KYUSHU and SHIKOKU with heavy guns emplaced on TAKA SHIMA (island), OITA Prefecture, at TSURUMISAKI, OITA Prefecture and at SADAMISAKI, EHIME Prefecture, SHIKOKU. These included 4 12cm howitzers, and 4 90mm AA guns and 4 30cm howitzers at TAKASHIMA, 1 30cm dual-mount gun, 4 12cm howitzers, and 2 M38 field guns at TSURUMISAKI, and 4 15cm guns, 2 M38 field guns, and 4 30cm howitzers at SADAMISAKI. In 1939, the 30cm guns were abandoned. On 17 November, 1941, an emergency war alert (KEIKYUSEMBI) was ordered. This was changed to a normal war alert (JUNSEMBI) on 23 December, 1941 and the BUNGO Straits Fortress Artillery Regiment was organized. A test fire of the 30cm guns in January, 1942 resulted in the deaths of the regimental commander and 15 men, and these guns were therefore abandoned. In May, 1942 2 15cm cannon from the TSUGARU Straits Fortress and 2 from the IRAKO Drill Grounds, AICHI Prefecture were moved to TSURUMISAKI. In August, 1942 the T/O was revised, and 490 men transferred to the 9th and 10th Ind Hvy Arty Bn's of the KWANTUNG Army. At this time 2 of the 4 AA guns at TAKASHIMA were abandoned. In August, 1944 5 15cm cannon were moved from SADAMISAKI to KAGOSHIMA Prefecture. In March, 1945 2 field guns were transferred from TSURUMISAKI to NIIGATA Prefecture. On 8 July, 1945 the BUNGO Fortress was abolished and the 118th IMB was organized. The Fortress became the 18th Hvy Arty Regt and was the only unit in the brigade which could be classed as well trained. The following units of the brigade were activated in the NAGANO Div Dist on 8 July:

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UNIT	T/O	8 JULY STRENGTH
714th Ind Inf Bn	894	893
715th Ind Inf Bn	894	900
716th Ind Inf Bn	894	900
717th Ind Inf Bn	894	908
718th Ind Inf Bn	894	905
118th IMB Arty Bn	856	860
118th IMB Engrs Bn	568	570
118th IMB Sig Co	218	220

80 per cent of these troops were recruited in June, 1945; they were almost immediately incorporated into the brigade and never received adequate training. The Arty Bn never had any weapons; the signal Co was also short of equipment. On 1 August, a rocket Co was organized from the KURUME Div Dist (T/O 151; 1 Aug Strength 175), but there were never any rockets. After the end of the war, demobilization of this unit was very rapid. A summary of the weapons actually possessed by the brigade on 15 August, 1945 is as follows:

Pistols	58	HGD	185	12cm AA	4
Rifles	3,771	Inf gun	10	12cm howitzer	4
LMG	182	75mm FA	4	15cm gun	4
HMG	54	90mm AA	2		

6. Civilians attached to military units. The following is a continuation of the report begun in G-2 Periodic Report No. 38. All the information is taken from the 3rd basic report submitted by 16th Area Army:

UNIT	T/O	CIV.	MIL	TOTAL
71st Ind Engrs Bn	814	380	434	814
72nd Ind Engrs Bn	814	349	465	814
82nd Ind Engrs Bn	891	390	501	891
89th Ind Engrs Bn	891	400	491	891
97th Ind Engrs Bn	891	412	479	891
104th Ind Engrs Bn	891	420	471	891
119th Ind Engrs Bn	891	415	476	891
120th Ind Engrs Bn	891	390	501	891
121st Ind Engrs Bn	891	381	510	891
122nd Ind Engrs Bn	891	409	482	891
123rd Ind Engrs Bn	891	400	491	891
124th Ind Engrs Bn	891	400	491	891

SECRET

UNIT	T/O	CIV	MIL	TOTAL
34th Ind MT Bn	808	396	412	808
56th Ind MT Bn	808	402	406	808
68th Ind MT Bn	808	397	411	808
84th Ind MT Bn	808	400	408	808
3rd Sig Comd	33	0	33	33
7th Sig Regt	1,098	345	753	1,098
52nd Sig Regt	1,098	362	736	1,098
5th Early Wnng Radar Unit	159	25	134	159
41st Sig Regt	1,825	735	1,090	1,825
43rd Sig Regt	1,825	714	1,111	1,825
44th Sig Regt	1,825	720	1,080	1,800
31st Suicide Boat Unit	96	0	96	96
32nd Suicide " "	96	0	96	96
33rd " " "	96	0	96	96
34th " " "	96	0	96	96
35th " " "	96	0	96	96
36th " " "	96	0	96	96
37th " " "	96	0	96	96
38th " " "	96	0	96	96
1st Suicide Boat Serv Unit	399	200	199	399
2nd " " " "	399	198	201	399
3rd " " " "	399	197	202	399
4th " " " "	399	200	111	311
5th " " " "	399	211	188	399
6th " " " "	399	206	193	399
7th " " " "	399	170	229	399
8th " " " "	399	196	203	399

7. Repatriation.

? LST's arrived at SASEBO from SAISHU Island on 1 November with 7,401 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilians.

DD HAFU arrived at HAKATA from CHINKAI on 1 November with 265 Army, 0 Navy, 0 Civilians.

AM 21 arrived at HAKATA from CHINKAI on 1 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy 1,471 Civilians.

RYUKEI MARU arrived at HAKATA from CHINKAI on 1 November with 0 Army, 242 Navy, 290 Civilians.

DE 59 arrived at HAKATA from FUSAN on 1 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy 273 Civilians.

TOKUJU MARU arrived at HAKATA from FUSAN on 2 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 161 Civilians.

TAMURA MARU arrived at HAKATA from FUSAN on 2 November 0 Army, 0 Navy, 124 Civilians.

Order of Battle

(Continued)

4 November 45.

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KOSEI MARU arrived at HAKATA from TSUSHIMA on 2 November 0 Army, 0 Navy, 124 Civilians.

TENYU MARU arrived at HAKATA from FUSAN on 2 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 876 Civilians.

KOAN MARU arrived at SENZAKI from FUSAN on 31 October with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 6,764 Civilians.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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027/rem
Ser. 001061B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 03Nov45
To : 1800I, 04Nov45

SECRET

No. 44.

Hq, V Amphibious Corps,
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 5 November 1945.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571).

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle. (Omitted).

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.

Omitted.

- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.

Omitted.

- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.

No change.

- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.

None.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

TOBATA

TAKATANI Iron Works, Ltd. consists of two plants which produced crushers, chemical manufacturing machinery, mining machinery, and cast parts for electrical machinery during the war. Production of these items is continuing, but the plant is operating at only about a third of its wartime capacity, so that only about 1½ tons of parts and machines are produced daily. The company had 304 wartime employees and is employing 112 at present. However, this drop in the number of employees did not come about abruptly at the end of the war, since the Japanese government had taken employees from the plant for their armed services and other purposes during the war.

SECRET

MOJI

MOJI Telephone Company employs 136 people at present and services 360 phones. During the war 280 people were employed until 15 July when a large number of phones were knocked out by air raids. In the pre-war period there were 3200 telephones in this area.

KOKURA

OSAKA Soda Company employs 280 at present and employed the same number during the war. Its monthly production (both at present and during the war) is as follows: 500 tons of caustic soda, 28 tons of bleaching powder, and 350 tons of hydrochloric acid. Installations include 112 electrolytic cells, 20 bleaching powder chambers, and 6 synthetic hydrochloric acid plants.

YAWATA

MITSUBISHI Chemical Industries Ltd. has a plant at KUROSAKI (a suburb of YAWATA) which was established in 1935. Its monthly production at present is as follows: 13,000 tons of coke, 900 tons of ammonium sulphate, 750 tons of nitric acid, 700 tons of sulphuric acid, 20 tons of dyestuffs, and 20 tons of urea glue. These figures represent only about a third of wartime production figures. During the war 2945 were employed and 1357 are employed at present. The site of the factories covers approximately 750 acres and the floor space contained therein is 153,450 square meters.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None.

(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None.

SECRET(5) Miscellaneous.

An interview with MURAKAWA, Takehisa, chief of the NAGASAKI branch of the SHOKOGIO HODO KAI (Occupational Guidance Association) disclosed that the full name of the organization is IZOKU SHOI GUNJIN HOGO NARABINI TAISHOKU GUNJIN SHOKOGIO KAI (Occupational Guidance Association and Protective Society for Families of Sick or Wounded Veterans). Officers of the association are appointed at its headquarters in TOKYO (located at MOTONO, RIKUGUNDAI, DAIGAKKO). The national head is HONJO Shigeru. MURAKAWA states that the association is not under any police control and that it has no connection with ENGOKAI (Veterans Relief Association). The purpose of the SHOKOGIO HODO KAI is to aid the families of soldiers and to secure jobs for returning veterans.

Screening of the KURUME Police Department by CIC reveals that most of the policemen were not educated beyond primary school. Their primary concern seems to be the guaranteeing of the necessities of life for themselves and their families, but they also seem to have a dog-like devotion to police duty. Several of them expressed the belief that the increasing food shortage might bring an increase in crime. In general, knowledge of the KEMPEI TAI, the TOKKO KA, or other unfriendly organizations was lacking. These policemen indicated that the present function of the Neighborhood Associations is to distribute scarce food commodities and to aid in the work of reconstruction.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

No change.

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 4 November 1945 reported; "The pine root oil distillery of HIRADO-MACHI (in the northern part of NAGASAKI Prefecture) stopped its operation at the termination of the war. This fuel is of great necessity, especially to the fisherman as fuel for boat engines. The farmers who previously also needed this fuel are now not so keen about its production since they are getting heavy oil from the military authorities. On the other hand, the military's heavy oil is not being distributed to the fishermen, so they are requesting more production of pine root oil. They are expecting the Standard Oil Company, and other oil companies of America to come in to help."

SECRET

The NISHI SHIMBUN of 4 November 1945 reported; "potato rice will make its debut in MIYAZAKI Prefecture soon. This potato rice is a product of the sweet potato, cut into small cubes, freed of acid with lime water, thoroughly dried and whitened, can be stored away like rice or wheat, as well as saving storage space of sweet potatoes. This experiment has been completed so the NOBUOKA Dry Vegetable Company will proceed toward its production with the aid of the prefectural authorities. This new food will be on the market not later than March or April of next year."

The same paper reports; "The submarine, TOKUI, with Comdr. SAKAE, Kihara and about thirty men enroute to OMURA from KURE, hit a mine off the shores of HIROSE-MURA, MIYAZAKI, and sank about noon 29 October, 1945. Three members of the crew were saved but the commander and the rest of the crew seem to have been lost. This sub was one of those newly built last summer. It carried a 15mm machine gun."

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN of 4 November 1945 reported; "According to a dispatch received by the MIYAZAKI police station from the SASEBO Naval Base, the submarines 'I-363' and 'I-111' and the sub-chasers, '19' and '20' scheduled to arrive in SASEBO two days ago have not been heard of since the 29th off MIYAZAKI when communications were stopped by a raging storm. The prefectural police immediately commenced a search."

G. L. Mc Cormick
G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	MAG 22	1
OIC JICPOA	1	CG PBC	1
CG FMFPAC	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

WRG/rem
SER. 001067B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 04Nov45
To : 1800I, 05Nov45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 6 November 1945.

No. 45

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
None to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

NAGASAKI

MITSUBISHI Warehouse, near KOJIRO Village about 8.5 miles North West of SHIMABARA, contains boxes and crates of ships' hull parts, AA gun parts, and miscellaneous electrical equipment. There are 321 boxes and crates in all which had been sent from NAGASAKI City on 26 June 1945. TANI, manager of MITSUBISHI properties in the KOJIRO police district stated that in May, June, and July of this year MITSUBISHI removed surplus parts and materials to various small warehouses throughout the NAGASAKI Area and that the location of these warehouses were kept secret. When questioned as to why the existence of this warehouse had not been reported, the police stated that they

SECRET

had been unaware of its existence. They were then instructed that they would be held responsible for the safety of the material. After the war ended TANI had been instructed by MITSUBISHI to submit to them a list of the material under his control. He complied with this order and assumed that the warehouse would be reported to the Occupation Forces by MITSUBISHI. He did not report it to the police due to the earlier requirement of secrecy imposed upon him.

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

None.

(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

TOKUMU KIKAN. The reasons for establishing this organization were to control the civilian population of China without having a military government since no declaration of war had been made at the time, and to exercise this control ostensibly in compliance with international law. TOKUMU KIKAN had four separate offices in China as follows:

- 1) North China (Hq at PEKING).
- 2) Central China (Hq at HANKOW).
- 3) South China (Hq at CANTON).
- 4) SHANGHAI.

In the HANKOW Area there were about 500 members. The source of this information was NAKAGAWA, Tara, who was in the education branch of the organization in HANKOW from May 1940 to December 1943. Personalities mentioned by NAKAGAWA as having connections with the army TOKUMU KIKAN were Col. ASAMI, Col. TOKUSHIMA, Col. ASADA, Col. KUSE, 1st Lt. HORIKAWA, 1st Lt. KADOWAKI, and 1st Lt. SAITO. The latter three were in the HANKOW Branch. Another informant had placed the fourth Hq at HSINKING instead of SHANGHAI. (See OOB Enclosure to G-2 Periodic Report No. 37).

SECRET

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 5 November 1945 reported; "The shipyards in KIKOJIMA-MACHI, SHIMONOSEKI (MITSUBISHI Section) formerly employed a total of 3600 men, but of late the number has fallen off to 700, less than 20 percent of the former figure, so with so few hands the planned ship construction is out of the question. Therefore, the present plan is to induce as many workers as possible to enter the yards by such methods as extra rations, special treatment, etc. In this manner it is hoped that many demobilized men will take up this employment."

The SAGA SHIMBUN of 5 November 1945 reported; "The Western Mine Workers Union and the JAPAN Coal Miners Union joined forces, becoming the KYUSHU Miners' Union. On the first of the month, 37 interested persons gathered at the branch office of the Commerce, Industry, and Finance Association and held a preparatory meeting for organization. Early in December a general meeting for the organization of the union will be held in the city of IIZUKA."

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN OF 5 November 1945 reported; "SASEBO food distribution agency criticized for 'Officialism'. 'I bet there isn't a place more bureaucratic than the food distribution agency.' These words of discontent expressed by the bewildered SASEBO populace against the food distribution agency. For example, their official rest periods, cases where more rice was sold to one and less to another by a mere difference of one day. Families with both husband and wife working making it necessary to purchase during the lunch hour were refused attention because it was the rest period of the distribution office."

(2) MINE SWEEPING ACTIVITIES.

The SHIMONOSEKI Naval Defense Unit reports that in the past six months it has located 1500 mines, of these 300 have been destroyed and 40 others removed. The area they swept, and are continuing to sweep, is along the coast line from SENZAKI to UBE. There are 10 special chasers, and 10 motor boats being used

SECRET

at present to accomplish this mission. To date approximately 40 boats have been destroyed in the course of these operations.

G. L. MC Cormick

G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
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OIC JICPOA	1	CG FBC	1
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Com5thPhib	1	USSBS TOKYO	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG I Corps	1	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG X Corps	1	Record Section, VAC	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	File	5
CG 5thMarDiv	10		

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SECRET

6 November, 1945

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Demobilization. 611 naval personnel were demobilized in NAGASAKI Prefecture during the period 1800, 3 November to 1800, 5 November.

2. Western Army Branch, Air Hq Accounts Office. The following information is reported by the 2nd Mar Div from interrogation of Lt.Col. ISHIKO, Rokuro, CO of the unit; they evaluate the reliability as fair. This unit was not a part of the 6th Air Army but during the war worked closely with the 6th Air Army Hq. It's principal mission was the supervision and administration of buildings, revetments, and air-raid shelters. It's zone of responsibility included KUMAMOTO, MIYAZAKI, KAGOSHIMA Prefecture and part of FUKUOKA Prefecture. Under its control were Special Labor Units (TOKUSETSU SAGYOTAI) which were mixed military and civilian units lent out on specific jobs to various contractors. These contractors were paid by the Branch Headquarters. Most of the equipment belonged to the contractors, though some machinery belonged to the Accounts Office. A breakdown is as follows:

SUB-UNIT	LOCATION	CO	MIL	CIV	TOTAL	CUR- RENT STR.
Hq	KUMAMOTO City	LtCol ISHIKO	37	141	178	13
5th Sp Labor Unit	TOYONOMURA, SHIMO MASHIKI GUN	1stLt SAKAMOTO	4	120	124	0
17th Sp Labor Unit	TACHIARAI A/F	2ndLt OZAKI	4	120	124	0
18th Sp Labor Unit	PANSEI A/F	1stLt SEKIGAWA	4	120	124	0
19th Sp Labor Unit	UEKI, HOTAKU GUN	Capt MARUYAMA	4	120	124	0
20th Sp Labor Unit	FUKUSHIMA, YAME GUN	1stLt ICHIHARA	4	120	124	0

Lt.Col. ISHIKO and 7 officers will go to TOKYO on 20 November to report on the closing out of accounts. The remainder of the personnel are expected to be demobilized by 10 November.

3. OITA Regimental Headquarters. This unit was established in April, 1904 from a cadre of the YATSUSHIRO Regt Hq. Up to 1938, the unit was under the jurisdiction of the KOKURA Div; in

ENCLOSURE (A)

- 1 -

SECRET

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1938 it passed to the control of the KUMAMOTO Depot Division and then to the KUMAMOTO Divisional District. The unit has been located continuously at OITA City. It has supervised the mobilization of troops in OITA Prefecture for the Russo-Japanese War, World War I, the China War, and World War II. The unit had a T/O of 114 and an actual strength of 115. It was divided into 3 sections:

- 1st Section - mobilization
- 2nd Section - Active Service records
- 3rd Section - Reserves (Demobilization)

4. The 4th Naval Fuel Depot has been reported by the 32nd Inf Div as being located on the outskirts of FUKUOKA City, Of an original strength of 70, 15 remain. Also reported were FUKUOKA Nav Personnel Office (Strength 15Aug:20; current strength 49) and the Naval OIC at FUKUOKA (Strength 15Aug:13; current strength 4.)

5. Civilians attached to military units. The following is a continuation of the studies published in G-2 Periodic Report No. 38 and No. 43. Civilian complements of special garrison units (militia) have already been analyzed in the VAC demobilization reports. This report will cover army service troops.

UNIT	T/O	CIV	MIL	TOTAL
1st Ind Sig Labor Unit	302	200	102	302
2nd " " " "	302	200	102	302
3rd " " " "	302	200	102	302
11th " " " "	302	200	102	302
12th " " " "	302	200	102	302
56th " " " "	302	200	102	302
57th " " " "	302	200	102	302
58th " " " "	302	200	102	302
59th " " " "	302	200	102	302
60th " " " "	302	200	102	302
61st " " " "	302	200	102	302
62nd " " " "	302	200	102	302
63rd " " " "	302	200	102	302
64th " " " "	302	200	102	302
65th " " " "	302	200	102	302
66th " " " "	302	200	102	302
67th " " " "	302	200	102	302
68th " " " "	302	200	102	302
69th " " " "	302	200	102	302

Order of Battle.

(Continued)

6Nov45

SECRET

70th Ind Sig Labor Unit	302	200	102	302
71st " " " "	302	200	102	302
72nd " " " "	302	200	102	302
73rd " " " "	302	200	102	302
74th " " " "	302	200	102	302
75th " " " "	302	200	102	302
TOTAL	7,550	5,000	2,550	7,550
13th Fld Duty Unit Hq	17	0	17	17
16th " " " "	17	0	17	17
31st " " " "	17	0	17	17
137th Land Duty Co	511	320	191	511
138th " " " "	511	300	211	511
139th " " " "	511	300	211	511
140th " " " "	511	310	201	511
141st " " " "	511	300	211	511
142nd " " " "	511	300	211	511
143rd " " " "	511	310	201	511
32nd Fld Duty Unit Hq	17	0	17	17
144th Land Duty Co	511	300	211	511
145th " " " "	511	300	211	511
146th " " " "	511	300	211	511
147th " " " "	511	300	211	511
148th " " " "	511	300	211	511
149th " " " "	511	300	211	511
150th " " " "	511	300	211	511
33rd Fld Duty Unit Hq	17	0	17	17
151st Land Duty Co	511	300	211	511
152nd " " " "	511	300	211	511
153rd " " " "	511	300	211	511
154th " " " "	511	300	211	511
155th " " " "	511	300	211	511
156th " " " "	511	300	211	511
157th " " " "	511	300	211	511
65th Sea Duty Co	511	300	211	511
66th Sea Duty Co	511	300	211	511
34th Fld Duty Unit Hq	17	0	17	17
158th " " " "	511	300	211	511
159th " " " "	511	300	211	511
160th " " " "	511	300	211	511
161st " " " "	511	300	211	511
162nd " " " "	511	300	211	511
163rd " " " "	511	300	211	511
164th " " " "	511	300	211	511
165th " " " "	511	300	211	511
TOTAL	15,943	7,340	8,603	15,943

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

Order of Battle.

(Continued)

6Nov45.

SECRET

4th Fld Const Unit Hq	82	10	72	82
33rd Fld Const Unit	511	300	211	511
8th Fld Const Unit Hq	82	20	62	82
45th Fld Const Unit	511	300	211	511
TOTAL	1,186	630	556	1,186
502nd Fld Const Unit	511	300	211	511
512th " " "	511	300	211	511
516th " " "	511	300	211	511
517th " " "	511	300	211	511
TOTAL	2,044	1,200	844	2,044
104th Sp Land Duty Co	754	400	354	754
118th " " " "	754	400	354	754
50th Fld Road Const Unit	304	177	127	304
65th Sea Duty Co	511	300	211	511
66th " " "	511	300	211	511
123rd Sea Duty Co	754	400	354	754
59th LofC Sector Unit	203	97	106	203
59th LofC Duty Co	511	300	211	511
60th LofC Sector Unit	203	102	101	203
60th LofC Duty Co	511	303	208	511
65th LofC Sector Unit	203	89	114	203
65th LofC Duty Co	511	320	191	511
2nd Underground Install Unit	764	500	264	764
7th Underground Install Unit	764	500	264	764
10th Underground Install Unit	764	500	264	764
27th Sea Tpt Bn	530	200	330	530
28th " " "	530	200	330	530
30th " " "	530	200	330	530
Recapitulations	36,935	19,458	17,477	36,935

6. Repatriation.

KATOKU MARU arrived HAKATA from CHINKAI on 3 November with 0 Army, 250 Navy, 0 civilians.

SHONAN MARU arrived HAKATA from CHINKAI on 3 November with 0 Army, 121 Navy, 0 civilians.

MAHITA MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 3 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 1,046 civilians.

SEIRISAKI MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 3 November with 100 Army, 6 Navy, 0 civilians.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

SECRET

KOMPIRA MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 3 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 38 civilians.

SC 23 arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 3 November with 0 Army, 127 Navy, 0 civilians.

MS 16 arrived HAKATA from CHINKAI on 3 November with 0 Army, 30 Navy, 0 civilians.

KIKU MARU arrived KAJIKI, KAGOSHIMA Prefecture from KITA DAITO JIMA on 2 November with 329 Army, 4 Navy, 0 civilians.

ML SHISHA arrived KAJIKI from MANILA on 2 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 241 civilians.

6 CP's arrived KAJIKI from DAVAO and TACLOBAN with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 1,252 civilians.

CD 59 arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 4 November with 0 Army, 0 Navy, 264 civilians.

YUKIWA MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 4 November with 2,134 Army, 0 Navy, 16 civilians.

HAYATOMO MARU arrived HAKATA from CHINKAI on 4 November with 0 Army, 282 Navy, 148 civilians.

TOKUJU MARU arrived HAKATA from FUSAN on 4 November with 2,981 Army, 0 Navy, 106 civilians.

ENCLOSURE (A)

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SECRET

WRG/130
Ser.001074B

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 1800I, 05Nov45
To : 1800I, 06Nov45

SECRET

Hq, V Amphibious Corps
SASEBO, KYUSHU,
0800, 7 November 1945.

No. 46.

Map: Central JAPAN 1:250,000 (AMS L571)

Enclosure: (A) Order of Battle.
(B) Location of Japanese Army and Navy Airfields.

A. DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT.

- (1) Japanese military units hitherto unreported.
See Enclosure (A).
- (2) Japanese military units demobilized and disarmed.
See Enclosure (A).
- (3) General attitude of military and semi-military units.
No change.
- (4) Location, description and inventory of dumps under our control.
Nothing to report.

B. INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES OR TARGETS.

- (1) Intelligence targets placed under surveillance during the period.

KUMAMOTO Area

Sheet Metal Works near KUMANOSHO (5 miles South of KUMAMOTO) made piston rings for automobiles and planes for MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries Ltd. during the war. It then employed 150, but employs only 6 at present who are making metal buckets. About 25% of the factory was bombed out.

NAGASAKI Area

SHIKIMI Radio Station at SHIKIMI (5 miles NW of NAGASAKI) is incomplete and has never been operated, but it is believed to have been designed for military use. This installation consists of 6 triangular

SECRET

antennae, 2 receivers, 2 transmitters, a radio shack, and a barracks building. Construction on the station was begun on 28 June and halted on 8 August.

TOBATA

NIPPON-SUISAN-KABUSHIKIGAIISHIA employs 300 fishermen and 150 office workers and processes 1600 tons of fish daily. During the war it employed 1000 fishermen and the same number of office workers and processed 4000 tons of fish daily. The decrease in personnel was caused by men leaving for the military services. The company has 48 boats, 40 of which are being repaired and 8 which are operational. All boats are equipped with short-wave radios which could be contacted by the company radio station (has never been used for military purposes according to the Japs). The head office of this company is in TOKYO.

KOKURA

KYUSHU Special Steel Company produced four tons of carbon steel and one ton of high speed steel daily during the war for the Japanese army. The wartime employee strength was 650, but at present only 110 are employed and the company turns out 50 rakes and 50 hoes daily.

FUKAE SHIMA (GOTO RETTO)

TAC Seaplane Base (on TOMIE WAN) was under construction when the war ended and was never put into use.

NOTOYAMA Airfield (just inland from TOMIE WAN) has a main landing strip 1300 meters long and a secondary strip 1200 meters long. The field was never used for anything more than an emergency landing strip. The two fighter planes on the main strip are in poor condition and the Japs state they were put there as decoys.

TAMANOURA Radar Station (at the SW corner of FUKAE SHIMA) consists of two screens which covered the western approaches to this island. The Japs state that one of the screens was destroyed by a U.S. submarine on 7 August. The remainder of the station is still in operating condition.

SECRET

C. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

(1) Persons apprehended or interned.

None.

(2) Suspects.

IBUKI, Motogoro, a resident of NAGASAKI, has been investigated by CIC. He has been associated with potentially subversive organizations (including DAI NIPPON SEIJI KAI - see G-2 Periodic Reports No. 20 and 24) and is a militarist, but there is no indication that he is now engaged in any subversive activities.

(3) Subversive activities.

None.

(4) Unfriendly organizations.

None.

D. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE

No change

E. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) PRESS SURVEY.

The NAGASAKI SHIMBUN of 6 Nov. 1945 reported; "After a careful survey of the municipal set-up in the light of the city's post war program, Mayor KOURA of SASSEO, made the following announcements on the 5th at 4 PM. According to this announcement auditor TAKAHIRA, who is well liked by the citizens, and three other bureau chiefs, KAWAMURA, ISHII, and AKAGI are to retire. New appointees are former Mr. MIZOGUCHI, Ronbo as the head of the Shrine Bureau and Engineer WATANABE as the Superintendent of the building department. Other announcements regarding changes in the set-up were: 1. Instead of the present 12 departments, 3 departments, liaison, reconstruction and finance will be newly organized. 2. These 12 departments which required 46 personnel will be changed to 8 bureaus with 38 personnel."

SECRET

The ASAHI SHIMBUN of 6 Nov 45 reported; "To destroy the remaining war power of JAPAN 109 planes for military use were burned by the 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry Regiment, 32nd Division of the C.A. at the OZUKI Airfield in YAMAGUCHI - KEN on the 2nd. Scrap metal will be returned to the Japanese Government for the use by the people."

The same paper reports; "Against Bureaucracy, 'Against Communists', and 'Against Propagandists,' as their three slogans, a new young men's association was organized in KURUME on the 3rd with the aim to mold the nation-wide young men's organizations into one unit....."

The NISHI NIPPON SHIMBUN of 6 Nov 45 reports; "As a result of conferences between Mayor OKADA and president HASHIMOTO of the Chamber of Commerce, a plan to organize a citizens' Company to be known as the Greater NAGASAKI Reconstruction Company., Ltd. was drawn. On the 5th at 2 PM the Mayor called a meeting of the City's Committee at which the announcement of this new plan was made...."

G. L. MC Cormick
G. L. MC CORMICK,
Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR,
AC of S, G-2.

DISTRIBUTION:

ComFifthFlt	1	CG 32ndInfDiv	10
CG Sixth Army	5	Attn G-2	
OIC JICPOA	1	" OOB	
CG FMFPAC	1	MAG 22	1
Com5thPhib	1	CG FBC	1
CG III Phib Corps	1	NAVTECHJAP	1
CG I Corps	1	USSES TOKYO	1
CG X Corps	1	CO Corps Troops	1
CG 2ndMarDiv	10	AC of S, G-3, VAC	1
CG 5thMarDiv	10	Record Section, VAC	1
AFPAC HQ(MANILA)	2	File	5

HEADQUARTERS, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2,
FLEET POST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECRET

7 November, 1945.

ORDER OF BATTLE

1. Annexes. (Sixth Army only) The following special reports were compiled by the 5th Mar Div:

Report of KOKURA Military Arsenal (14 Pages).
Japanese Naval Units in OITA KEN (Enclosures A through K).
SAEKI Defense Corps (7 pages).

Variations from standard terminology in these reports are as follows

VARIATION	STANDARD
Special Attack Unit.	Special attack force.
Assault Corps	Assault Unit.
Engineer & construction unit.	Naval Construction Battalion.
Aeronautical Arsenal	Naval Air Depot (Naval Air Arse
Defense Corps	Naval defense unit.

Of special interest is the fact that the SAEKI Defense Unit proper was concerned primarily with mine sweeping and coast defense, but that attached to it was a naval "brigade". This brigade was in fact a reasonably well equipped infantry regiment. The SAEKI Defense appears to vary from the usual pattern of such units which are primarily concerned with sea mines. A logical explanation would be that the CD and AA elements (normally handled by naval guard forces) and the infantry elements (normally represented by SNLF's) were lumped under one command at SAEKI because of its geographical autonomy from the mother base at KURE.

2. At our request, a new order of battle for the 6th Air Army was submitted. This report covers only the V Amphibious Corps Area. According to Lt. Col. DOBA, 6th Air Army Staff Officer, 3 representatives from the 6th Air Army went to KYOTO about 1 November for liaison purposes. According to Col DOBA, there are now 47 left on the Hq staff at FUKUOKA. On 10 November, the 6th Air Army will be dissolved, but 10 officers will remain at FUKUOKA for an indefinite period to close out the business and settle any problems that might arise. This report varies considerably from a previous report submitted by the 2nd General Army to the Sixth Army. It is believed that the revised order of battle is more accurate, as it was compiled after the Japanese had rechecked and also because the disposition of the units in the new report is more logical in view of the military situation in August. All subordinate units of the 6th Air Army have now been dissolved as reported in VAC Demobilization Report Number 6. The strengths and locations quoted are for 15 August, 1945. A new type of unit not previously reported is the independent air regiment (DOKURITSU SENTAI); this unit was an en-

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larged reconnaissance unit and was employed directly by the 6th Air Army. It should also be noted that the 6th Air Brigade (HIKODAN) was under the control of the 12th Air (Flying) Division (HIKOSHIDAN) and that the 7th and 21st Air Brigade Hq were under the 30th Air Group (HIKOSHIDAN). This group has been reported by the 2nd Mar Div as being primarily a suicide unit; this information tallies with previous reports on this unit.

UNIT	LOCATION	CO	STRENGTH
6thAirArmyHq	FUKUOKA	LtGen SUGAWARA, Michio	1,031
12thAirDivHq	12th Air (Flying) Div.		
4thAirRegt	OZUKI A/F	MajGen HABU, ?	450
47thAirRegt	OZUKI A/F	Maj MACHIDA, Hisao	230
59thAirRegt	OZUKI A/F	Maj OKUDA, ?	180
71stAirRegt	ASHIYA A/F	Maj NISHI, Susumu	227
83rdIndAir Sq	BOFU A/F	Maj AYABE, Itsuo	240
6thAirBrig	OZUKI A/F	Capt ONISHI, Hiroshi	116
65thAirRegt	TACHIARAI A/F	Col IMAZU, Masamitsu	43
66thAirRegt	NITABARU A/F	Maj YOSHIDA, ?	218
51stAirSectCmd	ZACHIARAI S A/F	Maj FUJII, Gonkichi	218
4th A/F Bn	FUKUOKA A/F	LtCol OYAKU, Naoichiro	45
235th A/F Bn	OZUKI A/F	Maj FUKUSHIMA, Isao	603
248th A/F Bn	BAFU A/F	Capt MIYAMOTO, Hiroshi	603
82nd A/F Co.	ASHIYA A/F	Maj ? Getsuto	603
64th A/F Bn	SONE A/F	Capt KOBAYASHI, Seiji	385
65th A/F Bn	FUKUOKA A/F	Maj MIYAKE, Gakino	603
193rd A/F Bn	NITABARU A/F	Capt NAKAO, Akio	603
194th A/F Bn	GANNOSU A/F	Capt FUNOYAMA, Koichi	603
238th A/F Bn	TACHIARAI S. A/F	Capt URAYAMA, Masao	603
84th A/F Co	CHIKUGO A/F	Capt SUKIHORA, Tomizo	603
192nd Ind Maint Unit	TACHIARAI N. A/F	Capt YAHIKI, Sadao	380
170th Ind Maint Unit	OZUKI A/F	?	270
175th Ind Maint Unit	SONE A/F	2ndLt MAKENO, Satomi	270
27th A/F Const Unit	BOFU A/F	2ndLt NAGASHIMA, Tomisaburo	270
148th A/F Const Unit	FUKUOKA A/F	Capt OKIBA, Nofane	706
152nd A/F Const Unit	BOFU A/F	Capt SAWADA, Shigeo	170
163rd A/F Const Unit	BUNGO A/F	Capt SASAKI, Kanji	170
14th Air-Ground Radio Unit	OZUKI A/F	1stLt GOSAKU, Masaru	270
	OZUKI A/F	Capt SHIGEBAYASHI, Kiyoshi	270

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7th Ind AA MC Co	FUKUOKA A/F	2ndLt SEKINE, ?	120
8th Ind AA MC Co	FUKUOKA A/F	2ndLt HASHIMOTO, ?	120
9th Ind AA MC Co	TACHIARAI N. A/F	2ndLt HACHIYA, Nagao	120
10th Ind AA MC Co	TACHIARAI N. A/F	2ndLt HAMASHIMA, Isomu	120

30th AIR GROUP

30th Air Group Hq	KUMAMOTO A/F	MajGen MIYOSHI, Yasuyuki	220
7th Air Brig	CHIRAN A/F	LtCol TACHIBANA, Shiro	46
21st Air Brig	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Col YAMAGATA, Arimitsu	42
17th Ind Air Sqdrn	KUMAMOTO A/F	Capt KITAGAWA, Teisuke	120
41st Air Sec Comd	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Col FUJISAKI, Hideichi	66
142nd A/F Bn	SHINDABARA A/F	Maj IDE, Ineb	603
172nd A/F Bn	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Maj TAKIWA, Shinsaku	603
228th A/F Bn	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Capt OTSUKA, Sadahide	603
238th A/F Bn	CHIKUGO A/F	Capt SUGIHARA, Tomizo	600
101st A/F Co	HIROSE A/F	Maj SASAMORI, Isabuo	120
KUMAMOTO Air Sec Comd	KUMAMOTO A/F	LtCol YOKOTA, Shumpei	45
162nd A/F Bn	KUMAMOTO A/F	Maj OYANAGI, Hirozo	603
174th A/F Bn	KUMAMOTO A/F	Capt ONOZAKI, ?	603
229th A/F Bn	KUROISHIBARA A/F	Maj SUZUKI, ?	603
239th A/F Bn	TAMANA A/F	Capt SUZUKI, Tomoharu	603
173rd A/F Bn	BANSEI A/F	Maj KUMATA, Kangoro	603
227th A/F Bn	CHIRAN A/F	Capt OTAKU, Hideo	603
55th A/F Co	BANSEI A/F	1stLt TSOGAI, Haruichi	382
107th Ind Maint Unit	MIYAKONOJO W. A/F	Capt FUJITA, Toshiji	300
109th Ind Maint Unit	KUMAROSHO A/F	Capt YASUMI, Saburo	320
110th Ind Maint Unit	CHIRAN A/F	Capt KANETADA, Masaharu	200
111th Ind Maint Unit	CHIRAN A/F	Capt SHIJIKATA, Shigeo	280
112th Ind Maint Unit	MIYAKONOJO A/F	1stLt KASHIHARA, ?	241
114th Ind Maint Unit	BANSEI, A/F	Capt KIKUTA, Tomiro	250
154th Ind Maint Unit	BANSEI A/F	Capt HIKEDA, ?	240
157th Ind Maint Unit	BANSEI A/F	Maj HASEGAWA, Jiro	240
169th Ind Maint Unit	MIYAKONOJO A/F	1stLt MORIKAWA, Tadaichi	240
311th Ind Maint Unit	CHIRAN A/F	1stLt HONDA, Kinji	280

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28th A/F Const Unit	KUMONOSHO A/F	Maj ISHIYAMA, Katsumi	650
30th A/F Const Unit	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Capt MITSUYA, Hideo	706
142nd A/F Const Unit	MUROISHIBARA A/F	Capt OYAMA, Zenji	170
151st A/F Const Unit	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Maj MATSUYAMA, Tomoshichi	170
14th U/G Instal Unit	MIYAKONOJO A/F	Maj SUDA, Masayoshi	650
22nd Ind AA MC Co	KUMAMOSHI A/F	1stLt KAWASE, Ryoichi	120
29th Ind AA MC Co	KUMAMOTO A/F	2ndLt NAKAMURA, Takeshi	120
30th Ind AA MC Co	KUMAMOTO	1stLt WATANABE, Yozaemon	120
52nd Ind AA MC Co	BANSEI	1stLt DEI, Masaharu	120
53rd Ind AA MC Co	BANSEI	1stLt YASUDA, Toshio	120
54th Ind AA MC Co	KUMANOSHO A/F	1stLt SUYAMA, Yoshisaburo	120

UNITS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL 6TH AIR ARMY

60th Air Regt	KUMANOSHO A/F	LtCol ATSUMI, Hikaru	750
110th Air Regt	KUMANOSHO A/F	Maj KUSAKARI, Takeo	650
12th Ind Air Regt	FUKUOKA A/F	LtCol IRITA, Minoru	592
137th Ind Maint Unit	TACHIARAI A/F	1stLt TAKEYAMA, Masaki	241
197th Ind Maint Unit	KUMANOSHO A/F	Capt KIMURA, Tatsuji	250
199th Ind Maint Unit	KUMANOSHO A/F	Capt NISHIMURA, Yukitomo	250
200th Ind Maint Unit	TACHIARAI A/F	1stLt NAKANE, Soichiro	241
300th Ind Maint Unit	FUKUOKA A/F	1stLt MORI, Toshizo	241
172nd A/F Const Unit	YAMAGA	Capt IMADA, Matashiro	450
173rd A/F Const Unit	TACHIARAI A/F	Capt MUROTA, Kabujiro	450
15th U/G Install Unit	KUMAMOTO	Capt TAKUBO, Shihjiro	650
17th U/G Install Unit	KUMAMOTO	Capt ? ?	650
42nd Const Duty Co	KUMAMOTO	Capt OKIYAMA, Benichi	130
TACHIARAI Air Depot	TACHIARAI A/F	Col HINO, Jiro	2,882
SubDepot	SHIMONOSEKI SHI	Maj HASHIMOTO, Susumu	202
SubDepot	BOFU A/F	Maj HATAKIYAMA, ?	168
SubDepot	ASHIYA A/F	Maj KISAKI, Susumu	198
SubDepot	BANSEI A/F	Maj TOMURA, Yukio	201
SubDepot	FUKUOKA A/F	Capt YATOMI, Kumio	135

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SubDepot	CHIRAN A/F	Maj HOSHIGUCHI, Mumio	169
SubDepot	SHINDENBARA	Maj GOTO, Nobone	328
3rd Sect, 7th Air			
Repair Depot	MIYAKONOJO	Maj KIKYOGAHARA, Nitaro	140
4th Sect, 7th Air			
Repair Depot	KUMAMOTO	Maj TANIGUCHI, Kazuo	126
OSAKA Air Supply			
Depot			
SubDepot	FUKUOKA	LtCol HOJI, Tetsuro	360
12th Army Air			
Supply Depot	MIYAKONOJO	Maj TAKESHITA, Yasukichi	250
1st Air Sig Comd	FUKUOKA	Col MIKI, Katsuchi	50
1st Raiding Brig	KARASEHARA A/F	Col NAKAMURA, Isamu	2,000
19th Air Sig Regt	FUKUOKA	Col NOHEDA, Toshio	1,800
70th Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	FUKUOKA	Capt NAKAMURA, Masatsugu	220
71st Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	KUMAMOTO	Capt ISHIHARA, Toyojiro	233
72nd Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	BANSEI	1stLt TOMINAGA, Makio	209
73rd Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	SHINDABARA	Capt WATANABE, Akira	217
74th Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	MIYAKONOJO	1stLt TAMURA, Mechio	205
75th Air-Ground			
Radio Unit	CHIRAN	1stLt HIROTA, Nobuo	228
8th Navigation			
Air Unit	FUKUOKA	Maj KANO, Kyoichi	180
3rd Meteorological			
Unit	FUKUOKA	LtCol HISAMONI, Michio	415

3. KURE N. D. Naval Construction Bns. The KURE Naval District has finally turned over a list of the naval construction battalions formerly located in the V Amphibious Corps Area. According to this report, these units were totally demobilized on 23 October. This was one month after this headquarters had been established, and no report on these units was made during that period, according to Capt YOSHIDA, KURE member of the SASEBO liaison committee, each battalion had 20 rifles which were turned in to the munitions department at the close of the war. Locations and strengths are for 15 August.

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UNIT	LOCATION	STRENGTH
511th N.C. Bn	YOSHIMI, YAMAGUCHI KEN)	About 1,200
Detach. 512th N.C. Bn	YOSHIMI, YAMAGUCHI KEN)	
Detach. 512th N.C. Bn	OITA SHI	1,600
Detach. 3,114th N.C. Bn	OITA SHI	
514th N.C. Bn	TSUYUKI A/F, FUKUOKA KEN	600
517th N.C. Bn	HIKARI, KUMAGE GUN	120
519th N.C. Bn	IWAKUNI A/F	
3,111th N.C. Bn	IWAKUNI A/F	2,100
5,113th N.C. Bn	IWAKUNI A/F	
525th N.C. Bn	USUKI SS	600
3,115th N.C. Bn	TOKUYAMA SHI	600
5,110th N.C. Bn	SAEKI A/F	810
TOTAL		7,630

The strengths of all of these units located at airfields and seaplane bases have been included in the strength reports for these fields; however, the 1,920 not located at airfields represent completely new personnel not previously reported.

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DANJŌ
GUNTŌ
American Names

TSUIKI	TSUYUKI
BIGO	HETSUGI
NITTAGAHARA	NITTABARA
SADONARA	KIWAKI
USHINE	SAKURASHIMA
TOJIMBARA	BANSEI
BYU	KANBYU
KANOYA E.	KASANOHARA
GORYO	AMAKUSA
ITAZUKE	FUKUOKA ARMY
KOFUJI	GENKAI
SHISOJIMA	TACHIARAI-NORTH
TACHIARAI	TACHIARAI-SOUTH
KOKUBU	KOKUBU No.1
RONCHI	KOKUBU No.2
KIKUTOMI	KUROISHIBARU
FUKUSHIMA	CHIKUJO
KORIMOTO	MIYAKONOJO, EAST
MIYAKONOJO	MIYAKONOJO, WEST
METATSUBARA	METABARA

NOTE: AMERICAN DESIGNATIONS ARE FROM
CINPAC - CINPOA 132-45

SKETCH MAP VAC ZONE OF OCCUPATION

PREPARED BY
AC 45, 5-2
V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS

LOCATION OF JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY AIRFIELDS

REPRO. TOPO. CO. VAC.

JAPANESE AND AMERICAN SOURCE

7 NOV 45

