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OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY
OF THE
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION
FOR
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O F
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A
Unit History
of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry Division
For
February 1946

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OKAYAMA, HONSHU
JAPAN

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Historical accounts, especially when concerned with large topics, tend, within their contents, to overlook the individual personal side of the affair. At times this is quite necessary but it is a point that should always be remembered: behind every scene there are people or the memories of those who are deceased, without whose contributions history would be of no consequence---all of these blend into the overall picture.

Four important events outline the activities for units of the 24th Infantry Division Headquarters during the month of February. Probably the most notable of these events was a visit by the Commanding General of the Eighth Army, Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger. On Thursday, 21 February, the train bearing the Commanding General and his party pulled into the station at Okayama, Honshu, where it was met by a reception party headed by Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General of the 24th Infantry Division. The 21st Infantry furnished a guard of honor at the railroad station and the 24th Division Band added color to the reception by playing stirring military music.

Immediately after his arrival General Eichelberger and party were guided on a tour of the Division area. He first inspected the 21st

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Infantry Regiment, and then the area occupied by Division Headquarters. Late in the afternoon the Eighth Army Commander addressed the heads of the Division Staff sections who were assembled in General Lester's office. General Eichelberger departed from Okayama on Thursday evening to continue his tour of inspection of other units under Eighth Army Command.

The other outstanding events in February, as they concerned the 24th Division, were: (1) a mid-month move of Division Headquarters from Matsuyama, Shikoku to Okayama, Honshu; (2) the opening of WIKH, an affiliated station of the Armed Forces Radio Service, located in the Division Command Post area; and (3) a visit by a team from the Inspector General's Office of the Eighth Army.

The movement of Division Headquarters from its original location in Matsuyama to the new area in Okayama was accomplished between the thirteenth and the twentieth of February. Members of the various staff sections departed from Matsuyama on the thirteenth to prepare offices in Okayama and to have them ready to receive the Chiefs of Sections when they arrived. The 24th Division formally opened its new Command Post on 15 February.

The Third Engineer Combat Battalion formed the main component of the advanced party which began the clearance of the area to be occupied by the Division Headquarters but the task was too difficult to be fully completed by the fifteenth. However, their endeavors were quite apparent as stories related by members of the advanced party tell of

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masses of debris that had to be moved and of an abundance of heavy mud that hampered operations. Improvements continued to be made during the remainder of the month with priority being placed on furnishing comfortable housing for troops.

On Sunday, 24 February, at 1900, radio station WLKH, Okayama, officially came into existence by airing its inaugural program from the stage of the new Special Service Theater located on the grounds of the Division Headquarters. In honor of the new radio station and in contemplation of its future service to the Armed Forces on Southern Honshu, and especially to the men of the 24th Infantry Division, Major General Lester spoke at the inaugural program. He emphasized the benefits of information, education, and entertainment that would now be available to the personnel in the Division through the services of WLKH. Other honored guests who participated in the program were Lieutenant Colonel Milton Skelly, Division Information and Education Officer; Major Joseph F. Nee, Division Special Service Officer; and Lieutenant Hugo R. Wichtel, Officer-in-Charge of the radio station. The music for the evening was played by the 24th Division Band under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer Eugene J. Papi.

On 26 February a party from the Inspector General's Department, Eighth Army, arrived in Okayama for the annual inspection visit.

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CHAPTER II

REALIGNMENT OF TROOPS

The first days of the month of February found the 24th Infantry Division Headquarters located in the ghost-like remnants of the terrifically bombed town of Matsuyama on the island of Shikoku. The subsequent movement of the Division's Headquarters from Matsuyama to Okayama, Honshu was discussed adequately in the introductory chapter.

At the outset of the month the main components of the Victory Division were located as follows: the 19th Infantry had its headquarters in the city of Kochi on Shikoku with subordinate units patrolling assigned areas; the 21st Infantry Headquarters were situated in Okayama, Honshu; the 34th Infantry Headquarters were located at Hiro, Honshu; and the 24th Division Artillery Command Post was established in Nibuno.

Within each of the above mentioned elements the location of several of their subordinate units merit attention. The 3rd Battalion and Cannon Company of the 19th Infantry were stationed at the Noichi Airdrome on Shikoku. The 2nd Battalion of the 21st Infantry was located at Matsue, Honshu, with two companies being stationed away from the battalion area: Company "G" was at Tottori and Company "H" was in Yonago. The 34th Regiment was scattered over a very large area. The headquarters of the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, was locat-

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ed at Eta Jima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, while Companies "F" and "G" were quartered in Otake and Ujina respectively, and Company "E" was at Takarazuka. Company "C" of the 1st Battalion, 34th Regiment, was located away from its parent organization with quarters at Himeji, Honshu.

Two of the battalions of the Division Artillery, the 13th and 63rd, were stationed at Nibuno, Honshu, the 11th Field Artillery Battalion, less its Service Battery, was on Shikoku in the village of Komatsujima; the Service Battery was at Kakogawa. Okayama was the home of the 52nd Battalion of Division Artillery.

The list of units attached to the 24th Infantry Division was increased on 1 February by the addition of the 2nd Field Hospital and the 361st Station Hospital which were located at Hiro and Kure respectively.

The 204th Chemical Service Platoon was attached to the Division on 2 February and was located at Kobe.

As part of the advanced party, the 5th Ordnance, Medium Maintenance Company moved as a complete unit to Okayama, Honshu on 7 February and participated in the preparation of the new Division Command Post. The 724th Ordnance, Light Maintenance Company arrived at Okayama, 9 February, and set up its shops adjacent to the 5th Ordnance. The two companies resumed the previous cooperation they had displayed and aided each other inestimably in their new location. This spirit of cooperation was a part of all the work involving all of the units that helped to establish the new 24th Infantry Division area in Okayama.

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There were very few moves made during February by units subordinate to Division Headquarters. On the twenty-fourth, two units attached to the Division, the 361st Station Hospital and the 176th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, moved from Kure, Honshu to Hiro, Honshu.

The 177th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment underwent a fast change of address. The outfit was released from attachment to the 24th Infantry Division and attached to the 168th Evacuation Hospital, effective 6 February, but while enroute to Okayama six days later the Detachment was relieved of duty to the 168th Evacuation Hospital and re-attached to the 24th Division.

The 52nd Field Artillery Battalion had dispatched an advance party to the Kakogawa Air Base in anticipation of moving but the last day of February came and the battalion was still in Okayama although supplies continued to be forwarded to Kakogawa.

At the end of the month the 34th Infantry Regiment was in the midst of moving its headquarters from Hiro to Himeji.

The organizations that had been affiliated with the 24th Division but which were inactivated during February were the 168th Evacuation Hospital, the 394th Quartermaster, Refrigerator Truck Company, and the 174th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment.

The 207th Malaria Survey Detachment was relieved of attachment to the 24th Division on the eighteenth of the month.

The realignment of troops for the month involved many changes but it can be unequivocally stated that the administration and work of the

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Division was capably handled despite the obstacles incurred.

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CHAPTER III

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE

A conquered people does not indicate necessarily a conquered spirit, hence it is reasonable to assume then that the Japanese are perfunctory, at least to a minor degree, in complying with the many details of the surrender terms.

Recognition of this fact has demanded the continued operations of military patrols and applied intelligence measures under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, 24th Infantry Division, with the cooperation of the 178th Language Detachment and the Counter Intelligence Corps, to keep a constant check upon all activities within the area of Division responsibility that might have any conceivable connection with the occupation of Japan.

The patrols dispatched by subordinate units of the Division investigated and reported findings of intelligence targets. Many of the targets were factories formerly engaged in the production of Japanese war materiel. These plants were checked thoroughly to determine if they were abiding by occupational directives. All reports that were submitted indicated that the manufacturing concerns searched had converted to the production of articles useful to the war-weary civilians. Several specific instances are cited as follows: the Ohashi Manufacturing Company near Shobana, Hiroshima Ken was found to be manufacturing two thousand pairs of shoes a month; the Sasue Farming Industry Company Ltd., Gomen, Kochi Ken, during the

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war was engaged in making shell casings and hand grenades but has returned to the manufacture of threshing and milling machines; the Nakoyama Seido Kakakubu Tosa Kojo located in Kochi, Kochi Ken, has turned its war-time chemical output to the making of soap; the Tarimura Tekosho Company which during the hostilities operated six plants in the manufacturing of sawmill machinery, ventilator valves, steel pipe joints, and steel bearings now operates two plants in the production of rice kettles and electric boilers; from war-time gasoline tanks to the manufacturing of prefabricated houses, water buckets, and cooking pans and knives is the story concerning reconversion at the Shiri Kawa Koku Kogyo Company in Kannonji City, Kagawa Ken.

Several investigations were conducted after the receipt of information concerning the non-compliance of some Japanese to the terms of the occupational code concerning such items as hiding clothing and food, and illegally selling Japanese army and navy supplies. One violator, Seiso Fujikai, a former Japanese army captain, was apprehended for the illegal disposal of Japanese military goods. A Japanese civilian named Nanuta Ota was arrested in Kaitaiehi Machi, Hiroshima Ken, for having traded a kimono to an American soldier in exchange for a pair of United States Army binoculars and two United States Army field telephones. The Railway Transportation Officer at Tadotsu, Kagawa Ken, was told that the town's mayor, Koyo Imai, was hoarding supplies. The information was used and nine warehouses were located that contained hidden stores of clothing, blankets, signal equipment, and other mis-

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cellaneous supplies. The military goods were confiscated and the civilian supplies were turned over to the Home Ministry. Yes, some of the Japanese are expectedly perfunctory.

The shortage of food and the desire for money probably accounts for the thwarted attempt of three Japanese to steal three bags of flour from the kitchen of Headquarters Company, 34th Infantry in Hiro, Hiroshima Ken.

The civilian attitude of the Japanese towards the occupation forces was kept under close surveillance. This involved interpreting newspaper editorials, interrogating citizens, and designating schools as intelligence targets.

Newspaper editorials -- they usually reflect the viewpoint of some serious thought on a subject -- provided many interesting topics that merit consideration. Of course, it must be remembered that the Japanese cannot truly say precisely what their opinions are where the American troops are concerned, but the excerpts of editorials that will be discussed in the next few paragraphs will contain some iota of consensus of opinion. One writer, speaking through the editorial columns of the "Mainichi" Shinbun, 2 February, voiced his sentiment on the tentative plan of revising the Japanese Constitution to the effect that he doubted the merits of the plan. He feared the power that the emperor might assume if the constitution did not limit the duties of the potentate to his real position; "...the diplomatic representative of all the Japanese. . .". He intimated the emperor

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should not be permitted to have absolute authority.

An editorial in the "Nippon Kai" Shinbun, 31 January 1946, strongly, if not vehemently, denounced the position of the emperor as a god in the following manner:

During the war we were led to believe that we were fighting for the Emperor when actually. . .the sacrifice was made only for the privileged few. Believing too much in the Emperor has brought us disaster. This was because the Emperor. . . represented the militarists, capitalists, and bureaucrats.

It is only when the Emperor represents the people that he can exist. This makes it necessary that we refute the idea that the Emperor is a living God.

At least one myth has been exploded and if accepted by the people of Japan should tend towards a more facile acceptance of democracy.

"Man Who Plays His Flute" was the fetching title of an editorial in the "Chugoku" Shinbun issue of 5 February whose contents substantiate the contentions proffered in the second editorial discussed. The author, using caustic comments, verbally lashed at the leaders who, through the use of the newly acquired freedom of speech, would try and fool the public. "It is like a flute player, trying to pick up a tune which will stir the feeling of the dancer to dance" was one of his more subtle observations referring to the audacity of public leaders. The editorialist states that some of the leaders are claiming they knew all along that Japan was fighting a losing battle; but that this type of talk was no longer effective because the people were not so easy to fool anymore.

Public opinion was occasionally obtained from street interviews, of which one netted these remarks:

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I don't mind telling you that when we first heard that American occupation forces would come to Takarazuka, we were greatly startled, because we thought that they would commit assaults and plunder. But we are now very much pleased indeed to have them with us.

Another citizen's attitude towards the American soldier was contained in this statement: "They are individually much more kind than we thought at first. I am greatly surprised at their polite attitude."

The Koreans in Japan showed their appreciation to the United States Army for their liberation when a group of three Koreans visited Colonel Winfield McKay, Commanding Officer of the 21st Infantry Regiment at Okayama, Honshu to convey the gratitude of their people. The three Korean representatives had been selected at an orderly mass meeting of approximately two thousand Koreans in Okayama during which various speakers expounded their good fortune at having been liberated from the Japanese domination.

Occasional visits to the Japanese schools did not produce many startling evidences of departure from provisions of the surrender terms although quite frequently patrols discovered propaganda books, and training aids such as fencing equipment and wooden rifles hidden in schoolroom closets. In one instance when members of a patrol from the 21st Infantry Regiment entered a primary school in Tottori City, Tottori Ken, the teacher surreptitiously threw some books and papers depicting Japanese war progress in the Philippines into the wastebasket. And it was observed that the children were drawing pictures of Japanese planes attacking ships.

Civilian riots and disorders were fortunately not very num-

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erous during February but a few cases of violence did occur that necessitated investigation. In Koi-machi, Hiroshima Ken, on 3 February a riot between an estimated fifty Koreans, armed with clubs, and a group of Japanese, carrying knives, occurred when the Japanese attempted to remove the "Korean Association" arm band from the arm of a Korean. The 34th Infantry dispatched troops to the scene to assist the civilian police but the rioters had dispersed before their arrival. There were no reported casualties.

Food was the cause of an attempted riot by approximately one hundred Koreans at Joge, 20 miles north of Onomichi, Hiroshima Ken, on twenty-fifth of the month. The Koreans started the riot in protest to the Japanese police confiscating some rice that the Koreans had procured illegally. The Koreans were placed in jail but were released the next day after the public prosecutor had interrogated them.

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry, reported that in the town of Masuda Koreans have been creating disturbances by pilfering the baggage of Japanese civilians but no apprehensions have been reported.

Mute evidence, that shows that the Japanese air defense was not an inconsiderable problem to the American fliers who flew over the Japanese homeland, was found in the form of graves of airmen who were shot down. From the 34th Infantry came the following information: The graves of two American pilots were located near a former Japanese Naval Prison at Kure, Hiroshima Ken. One body was reported to be that of Lt. Golden Keith Wooster, U.S.M.C., about twenty-seven years old,

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buried 23 March 1945. The second grave was that of a navy pilot, Lt. (j.g.) Louis Arnold Willis whose plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and crashed in Kure Harbor, 19 March 1945. Another grave was located near the buildings formerly occupied by the Ooura Shock Corps on Kurahashi Shima, five miles south of Kure City, Hiroshima Ken of an unknown navy flier. Investigations are being conducted to determine his identity.

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CHAPTER IV

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

Previous to February the 24th Infantry Division had no direct responsibility pertaining to repatriation other than furnishing two companies, "F" and "G", 34th Infantry, to operate repatriation centers, under the immediate control of I Corps, at Otake and Ujina, Honshu respectively.

On the twenty-first of February the Division assumed definite repatriation obligations when it began supplying guards for trains transporting Koreans through the Division zone of responsibility.

Most of these trains originated in the 25th Infantry Division area and were guarded by that unit until they reached Okayama, at which point the guard detail was relieved by men from the 24th Infantry Division. The 52nd Field Artillery Battalion provided the bulk of the guard but was occasionally assisted by the 21st Infantry.

Approximately four trains per day were used for repatriation purposes necessitating a total guard of seventy enlisted men, five non-commissioned officers, and four officers. As each round trip required seventy-two hours, about 280 enlisted men, twenty non-commissioned officers, and sixteen officers were required for repatriation duty.

The function of the guard was to assure that the Koreans conducted themselves in an orderly manner and that they detained only

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at specified points. Upon arrival at the separation center in either Hakata or Senzaki on the island of Kyushu, the repatriates were turned over to the proper authorities and placed on ships and returned to their homeland.

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CHAPTER V

READJUSTMENT, REPLACEMENT, AND RE-ENLISTMENT

The month of February saw a considerable influx of personnel into the 24th Infantry Division. Units from which the new troops came included the 32nd, 33rd, and 41st Infantry Divisions.

Total replacements for the Division during February were 174 officers and 3125 enlisted men.

The organization lost thirty-four officers and 347 enlisted men through readjustment in February.

Nine men decided to continue their army careers by re-enlisting.

Figures from some of the subordinate units indicate that most of the outfits have neared their allowable personnel strength. Within the medical units officers from the Infantry and Field Artillery were assigned to the Medical Administrative Corps to relieve the burden there. Anti-Tank Company, 21st Infantry, reported that it had almost reached full strength, and the Cannon Company stated it had gained the Table of Organization strength; the first time since the unit had reached Japan.

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CHAPTER VI

SUPPLY AND HOUSING

The supply and housing problems for February reiterate those of January because the problems of January were concerned with the anticipated move of the 24th Infantry Division Headquarters to Okayama, Honshu and in February the move was accomplished.

The move from Matsuyama, Shikoku to Okayama, Honshu was accomplished mainly through the utilization of rail transportation with over three hundred carloads of supplies and equipment having been transported in this manner without any serious difficulty.

The resupply of outlying garrisons during the unsettled period of movement was maintained by building up unit stockpiles. For a short time resupply to these units was done by a coordinated, simultaneous operation from Matsuyama and Okayama. To insure the distribution of perishable goods to the units remaining on the island of Shikoku a unit of the refrigerated truck company was stationed at Takamatsu.

Several units attached to the Division were inactivated during February, as previously discussed in Chapter I. A liaison officer from the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 Section, assisted these organizations in the processing and the turning in of their equipment. At the completion of the turn-in the records were inspected by the Division Inspector General.

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The 21st Infantry reported that they were receiving an increasingly larger quantity of meats and vegetables. And a bit of State-side splendor was being furnished in the form of ice cream. The regiment planned to supply this welcome delicacy at least every three days.

The area that became the 24th Infantry Command Post necessitated improvements on a truly large scale. Japanese warehouses, as warehouses, are not conducive to living quarters, offices, and mess halls according to American Army standards but the transposition of these dilapidated looking structures into buildings that satisfy the American taste was promptly accomplished and the men of the units involved deserve praise. The improvements continue to be made.

Shabby-looking exteriors soon disappeared with the application of paint, and heating units were installed. Fire fighting equipment was furnished.

The Third Engineer Combat Battalion bore the main load of this work. In attempting to accomplish their task scarce items proved a hinderance at first but reconnaissance teams, with the aid of Military Government, procured such scarce supplies as aluminum, lumber, nails, paint, plywood, lamps, pipe and pipe fittings from the Japanese.

The reconstruction and remodeling work drew heavily upon Japanese skilled and unskilled labor. Approximately three thousand Japanese workers are employed daily in the Okayama area.

Just as improvements are made around the Division Headquarters

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area so are improvements made around regimental, battalion, and company areas.

It is one of the most outstanding characteristics of the United States Army to immediately improve and continue to improve any area that it occupies.

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CHAPTER VII SPECIAL TRAINING

Information and Education

Of prime consideration in the Army's program is the soldier's welfare and morale. It is now an accepted fact, and should become an army aphorism, that the informed soldier is the best soldier.

To keep the soldier informed is one of the first duties of an Information and Education section, and to provide educational opportunities is a concurrent obligation.

An added impetus has been given to this phase of military life. Early in February the Division Information and Education Officer visited all organizations of the Division to orient them on the requirements of the Army Education Program. And on 13 February the Information and Education officers of all the units in the Division attended a three-day conference in Kyoto sponsored by the Eighth Army.

Within the regiments, periodic conferences were held where ideas and suggestions were exchanged and the proper use of bulletin boards stressed.

The Division Information and Education section established liaison with WLKH, the local station of the Armed Forces Radio Service, and in addition to normal services, a joint review of

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each week's news was broadcasted on Sunday evening. This program was dramatic, interesting, and informative.

The Army Education Program received concerted backing from all units in the Division. A Division specialist's school was started early in February. Company "A", 21st Infantry, was designated as the School Company for the Division and was assigned the 2nd Battalion's area, 21st Infantry. Living quarters, offices, classrooms, kitchens and messhalls were remodeled to accommodate approximately three hundred students and cadre. On the twenty-first of February the school opened with an enrollment of 111 students in cooking and baking, and clerk-typist classes.

The Unit Schools of the education program that offered academic, business, and scientific courses continued to function in the 19th, and 21st Infantry Regiments, and Division Artillery but these programs were interrupted in Division Headquarters and 34th Regiment because of moving.

An Information and Education team from Washington led by General Davies inspected the "G I College" of the 21st Infantry and declared that it was one of the finest unit schools in Japan.

Athletics and Recreation

Every effort was expended to provide adequate athletic and recreational facilities throughout the Division. The movement from Shikoku to Honshu of the Division Headquarters threatened to disrupt

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the athletic and recreational program but the program was maintained both before the move and after.

The theater in the new Command Post area that was first used was a former Japanese warehouse that had no pretensions of being a theater. But nightly movies were shown even though the spectators had to sit on packing boxes for the first few shows. By the end of the month Special Service had reconstructed the interior of the building to the extent that it had the appearance of a State-side movie house. The ceiling and walls were paneled with plywood, a new floor, sloping from rear to front, was constructed, and additional exits were made to add to the safety element. The stage, with its gaily colored backdrops, flies and curtains, and ingeniously arranged footlights made the transformation from warehouse to theater complete.

In the same building a library was established containing a liberal supply of books plus a periodical reading room. The 21st Infantry also reported that its library was increased during the month by the addition of approximately six hundred books.

Nightly movies became the rule rather than the exception throughout all units of the Division.

One unit of the Division, the 34th Infantry, was visited by the USO show "Salute to Gershwin" on 12 February.

The 19th Infantry decided to add variety to its entertainment program hence "Battalion Review", an all-soldier show, was produced and directed by Chaplain McClain. The Regiment reported that the

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show was enthusiastically proclaimed by the troops.

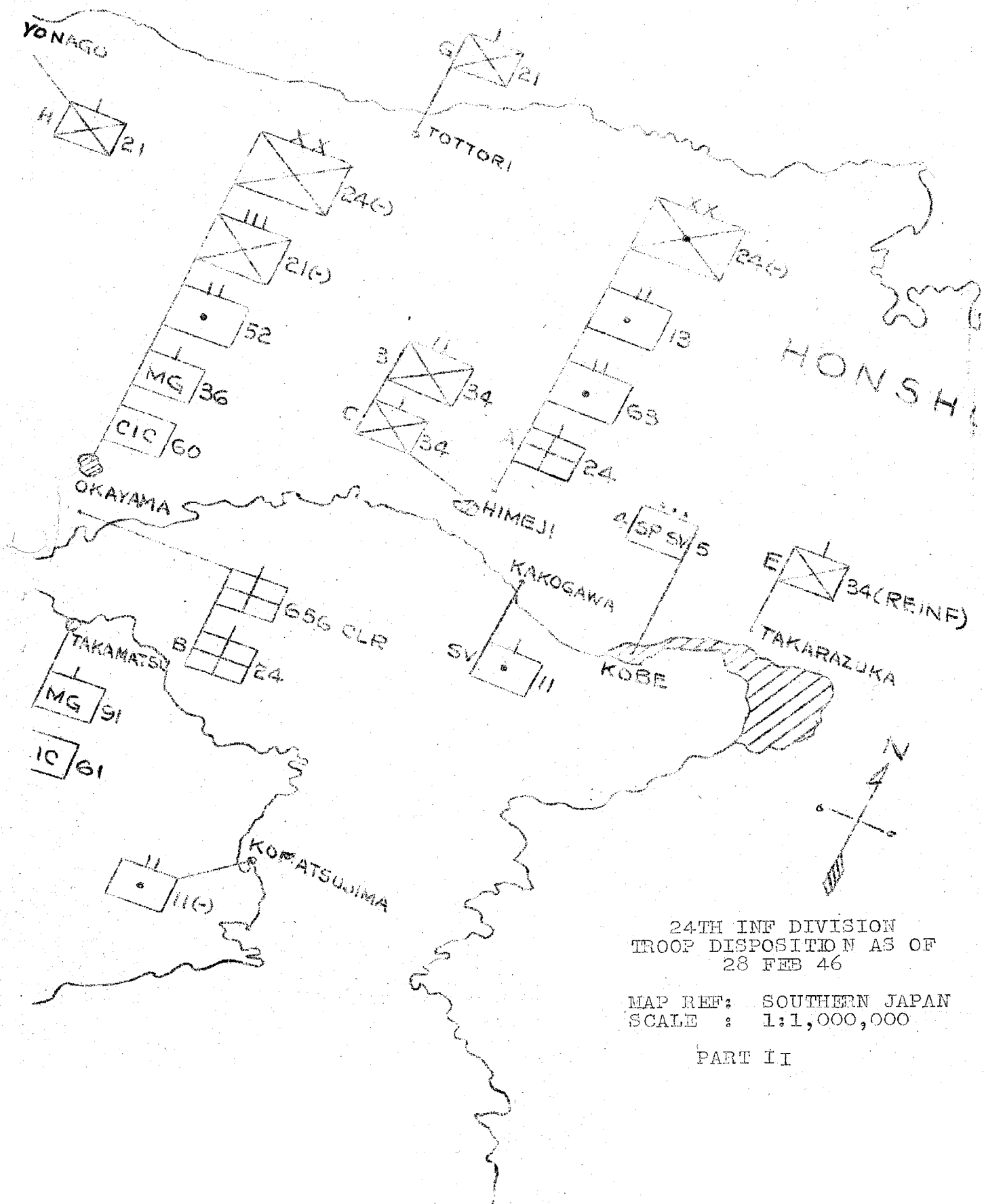
The 19th Infantry also completed two officer's clubs and two enlisted men's clubs to supplement recreation. A riding stable with ten horses gives those with equestrian tendencies an opportunity to enjoy themselves.

The spring athletic program went into the planning phase in February when Major Joseph F. Nee, Division Special Service Officer, attended a meeting in Yokohama from the fifteenth to the seventeenth.

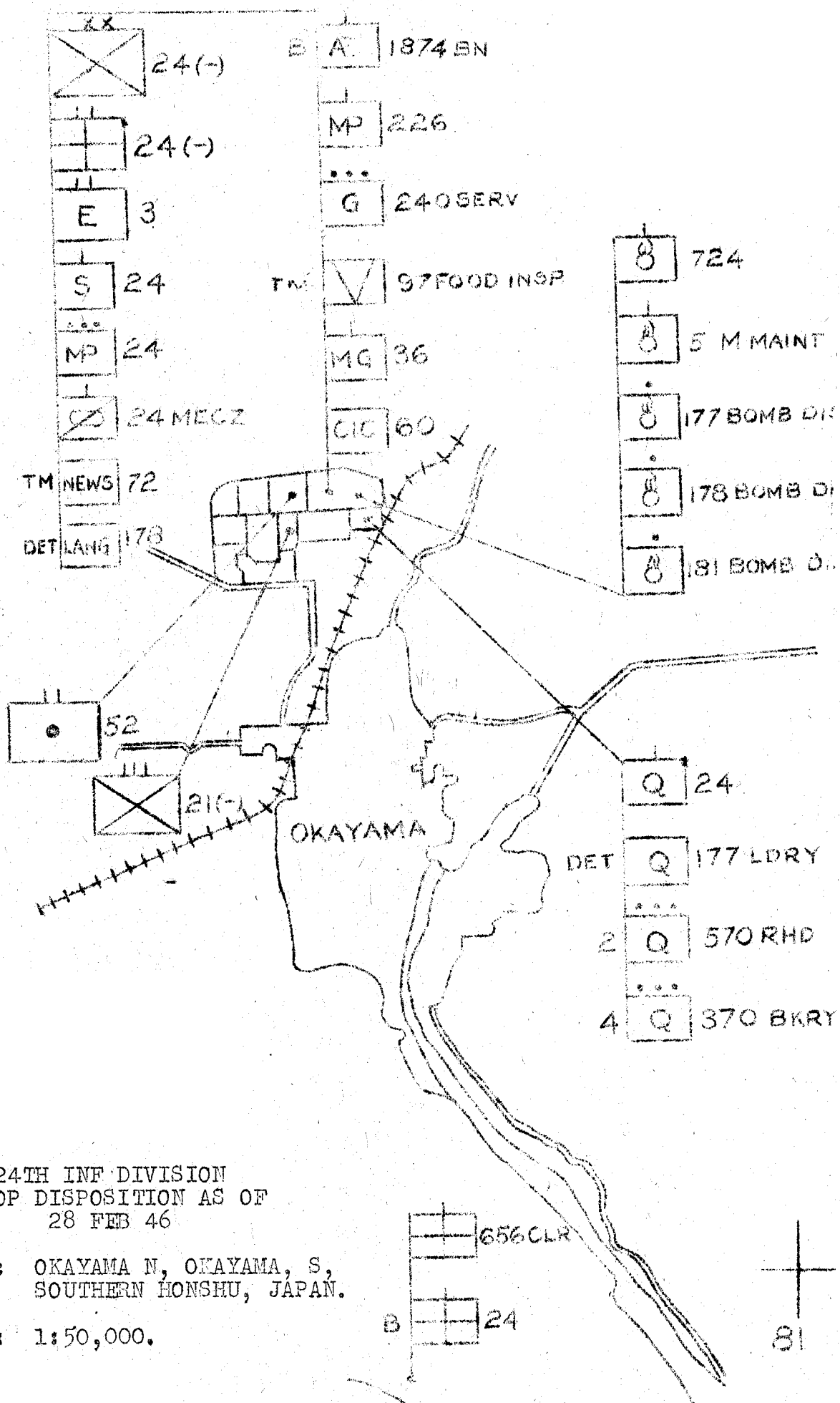
During February basketball enjoyed enthusiastic support on a division-wide basis. Championship teams representing the 19th, 21st, and 34th Infantry Regiments, and Division Artillery vied for honors in the play-offs in 3rd Battalion's gymnasium, 19th Infantry, at Kochi, Shikoku. The tournament lasted three days from 20 February through the twenty-third with the 21st Infantry's team emerging victorious.

A P P E N D I X E S

1. MAP REFERENCE: SOUTHERN JAPAN



88 99



24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
28 FEB 46

MAP REF: OKAYAMA N, OKAYAMA, S,
SOUTHERN HONSHU, JAPAN.

SCALE : 1:50,000.

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STATION LIST

AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1946

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COORDINATES</u>	<u>PLACE NAME</u>
<u>24TH INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS</u>		
24th Division Hq and Hq Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th MP Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th QM Co	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
24th Sig Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
724th Ord (IM) Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
178th Lang Det	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
240th Chem Serv Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Med Bn (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Co A, 24th Med Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
Co B, 24th Med Bn	(893-1284)	Okayama
Co D, 24th Med Bn	(852-1159)	Kochi
3d Engr Combat Bn	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Mecz Rcn Trp	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Div Arty (-)	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
11th FA Bn	(958-1212)	Komatsujima
Sv Btry, 11th FA Bn	(984-1304)	Kakogawa
13th FA Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
52d FA Bn	(892.1-1294.8)	Okayama
63d FA Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
19th Inf (-)	(846-1157)	Kochi
3d Bn, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
Cn Co, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
21st Inf (-)	(892.0-1294.5)	Okayama
2d Bn, 21st Inf	(806-1392)	Matsue
Co G, 21st Inf	(924-1393)	Tottori
Co H, 21st Inf	(834-1386)	Yonago
34th Inf (-)	(760.8-1242.6)	Hiro
2d Bn, 34th Inf	(746-1240)	Eta Jima
Co F, 34th Inf	(720-1250)	Otake
Co G, 34th Inf	(745.6-1256.9)	Ujina
3d Bn, 34th Inf (-)	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji
Co E, 34th Inf	(1036.1-1307.8)	Takarazuka
Co C, 34th Inf	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH DIV

ENGR UNITS

Co B, 1874th Engr Avn Bn (892.4-1294.8) Okayama

MED UNITS

361st Station Hospital (759-1243) Hiro
2d Field Hospital (759-1243) Hiro
650th Med Ctr Co (893-1284) Okayama
97th Vet Food Insp Tm (892.4-1294.8) Okayama

ORD UNITS

177th Ord Bomb Disp (892.8-1294.8) Okayama
178th Ord Bomb Disp Sqd (892.8-1294.8) Okayama
181st Ord Bomb Disp Sqd (892.8-1294.8) Okayama
5th Ord (MI) (892.8-1294.8) Okayama

QM UNITS

4th Plat, 370th QM Bkry (892.9-1294.5) Okayama
2d Plat, 570th QM Rhd Co (892.9-1294.5) Okayama
176th QM Ldry Det (759-1243) Hiro
177th QM Ldry Det (892.9-1294.5) Okayama
354th QM Ldry Det (759-1243) Hiro

MP UNITS

226th MP Co (892.4-1294.8) Okayama

MISCELLANEOUS

72d News Team (892.4-1294.8) Okayama
4th Plat, 5th Sp Sv Co (1043-1298) Kobe

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION
FOR SUPPLY ONLY

52d Area CIC (760.8-1242.6) Hiro
60th Area CIC (892-1295) Okayama
61st Area CIC (905-1253) Takamatsu
94th Mil Govt Gp (745-1243) Kure
36th Mil Govt Co (893-1292) Okayama
76th Mil Govt Co (806-1392) Matsue
81st Mil Govt Co (850.8-1158.2) Kochi
91st Mil Govt Co (903-1252) Takamatsu

R E S T R I C T E D

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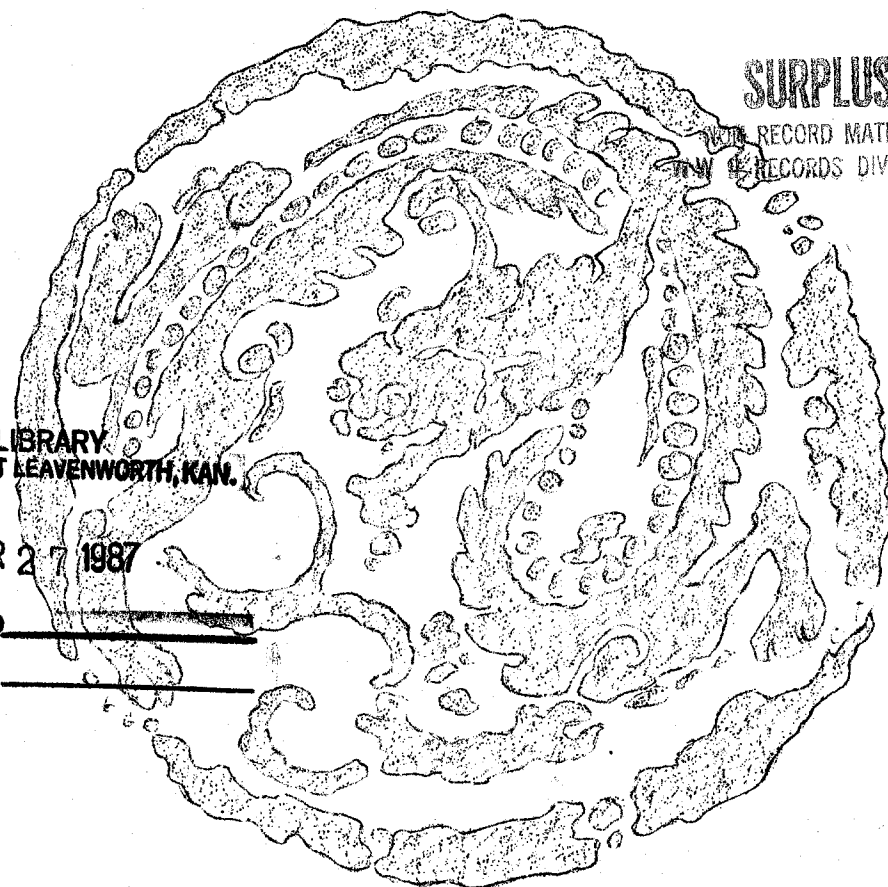
OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

OF THE

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

FOR

MARCH — 1946



SURPLUS

RECORD MATERIAL
IN RECORDS DIV., NARS

LIBRARY
USA CGSC FT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

APR 27 1987

ACCESSION NO. _____

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R E S T R I C T E D

T H E
O C C U P A T I O N
O F
J A P A N

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

A
Unit History
of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry Division
For
March 1946

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OKAYAMA, HONSHU
JAPAN

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

March, 1946 was the sixth month of pursuing occupational duties in Japan for the 24th Infantry Division. The month itself held true to tradition and blustered its way in with strong winds but events that took place during the early part of the month were themselves rather serene. But when March meekly retired true to tradition, then the lion of events reared its ugly head and snarled. They were ill snorts that blew nobody any good when several fires ravaged installations within the division. But more of this later.

Several events were outstanding during the month. In a simple but meaningful ceremony Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General of the Taro Leaf Division, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal on 14 March. Marine Major General Leroy P. Hunt, Commanding General of the I Corps made the presentation. General Hunt travelled to Okayama by plane. With General Lester he reviewed an honor guard composed of two officers and eighty enlisted men from the 21st Infantry Regiment. This was followed by a brief inspection tour of the division command post including the theater, the local Armed Forces Radio Station, WLKH, and the Red Cross Club.

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In the appropriate atmosphere of a regimental retreat parade held by the 21st Regiment, General Lester decorated sixteen enlisted men of that regiment on March fifteenth. The awards included one silver star, two bronze stars, one soldier's medal and twelve purple hearts.

On the second of March Lieutenant General Northcott, Commanding General of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces arrived by train in Matsue. He invited Lieutenant Colonel Gibson, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, and his staff to visit him in his train car where occupational matters concerning the areas of Tottori and Shimane Kens which the American troops were to relinquish to the British forces were discussed.

The 19th Infantry Regiment experienced an occasion of commendation also. Acting upon orders from Division G-2 a patrol was dispatched to investigate reports of a plane crash near Misaki, forty-eight miles southwest of Matsuyama City. The patrol located the wreckage which was that of two P51 planes from the 82nd Fighter Group, RAAF. The bodies of the pilots mangled beyond recognition, were taken to Kochi where the Royal Indian ship "Sutlej" was waiting. The 19th Infantry honored the crash victims with a military funeral for which the Commander of the "Sutlej" expressed his appreciation to Colonel Renth, the 19th Regiment's

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Commanding Officer.

All too often words of praise are frowned upon with disdain. And of course praise that is mere flattery is to be avoided so let it suffice to state that March, although not a sterling period, was one month of occupation that the 24th Infantry Division can be justly proud.

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CHAPTER II

REALIGNMENT OF TROOPS

Changing conditions seem to prevail as the enigma of the occupation troops. Three major units of the 24th Division found it necessary to move from one location to another during the month of March, 1946.

The 34th Regiment had begun its move from Hiro, Honshu to Himeji, Honshu in the latter part of February and completed the transfer of its headquarters by 2 March. On 2 March the First Battalion less Company "C" arrived in Takarazuka. Company "C" had previously moved to Himeji but joined its parent unit in Takarazuka for the first time since latter November, 1945.

The Second Battalion, 34th Regiment, was again intact as a unit with the arrival of the Battalion Headquarters, Headquarters Company, Company "H", and Company "E" which had been with the Third Battalion since 11 December 1945, in Himeji on 7 March.

Company "L" which had been operating under Second Battalion control on the island of Eta Jima since December, 1945 rejoined the Third Battalion on 8 March in Himeji.

Anti-tank Company, 34th Infantry, was one of the last units to arrive in Himeji reaching there on the

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eleventh of March.

The only transportation problem encountered by the 34th Infantry was one involving Cannon Company's M-7 Mounts. Because of the railroad tunnels on the route from Hiro to Himeji the M-7 mounts could not be moved by train. This difficulty was surmounted by shipping them to Kobe on LSM's from where they were taken to Himeji by using tank retrievers.

The 21st Infantry Regiment recorded the change in the disposition of a few units during March. On the thirtieth of March "F" Company, and the A and P Platoon of the Second Battalion Headquarters Company moved by rail from Matsue to Okayama. The Regimental Headquarters of the 21st Infantry remained unchanged at Okayama, Honshu.

The 52nd Field Artillery Battalion was involved in the only other move of importance. The battalion had sent preliminary echelons to Kakogawa Air Base late in February and had commenced shipping supplies during that month but the actual movement of the unit did not commence until the morning of 25 March when a train carrying M-5 prime movers, 105MM howitzers, and M-10 trailers departed from the Hokaiin Station in the proximity of the 24th Division Headquarters.

On 26 March the 52nd Artillery dispatched a guarded ammunition train to Kakogawa. Vehicles and personnel of "A"

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and "C" Batteries departed from Okayama 28 March. The next day "B" and Headquarters Batteries loaded on trains at Okayama. The Service Battery left Okayama on the twenty-ninth and by 30 March the old battalion area in Okayama was completely vacated. The displacement was accomplished without any loss of property enroute.

Several organizations of the 24th Division were inactivated during March. These were the 2nd Field Hospital and the 177th and 181st Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squads, effective on the twentieth of the month.

The 226th Military Police Company was released from attachment to the 24th Division as of 31 March and assigned to AFMIDPAC. The 361st Station Hospital, less personnel and equipment, was released from attachment to the 24th Division and attached to the Yokohama Base Command.

One unit, the 1st Magazine Platoon, 636th Ordnance Ammunition Company, was attached to the Division on 11 March for rations only.

A bird's-eye view of the location of the 24th Infantry Division units, units attached, and units attached for supply only and operational purposes can be found in the station list in Appendix 3.

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CHAPTER III

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE

Training

Whether in combat or performing occupational duties a military organization cannot afford to become complacent. Training is a continuous, necessary, irreplaceable phase of an army program. All units of the division continued training in combat and occupational technique. Maximum combat efficiency in individual and small unit tactics was the aim of the training which was to include qualification firing of all personnel in basic weapons. Occupational training involved reconnaissance and patrolling, and holding practice alerts in preparation for any emergency. But the training program did not limit itself to this phase as emphasis was placed on the maintaining of high standards of conduct in garrison conditions.

In those units that were involved in troop movements and the construction of new camp areas the training program was not ignored. A policy was followed of continuing to train all available personnel. The Third Engineer Combat Battalion which has been busily engaged in construction and repair work evolved this plan of training: two out of three platoons of each line company would be engaged

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in training while the third platoon would continue to work. The working platoons were divided so as to be able to perform all types of duties such as carpentry, plumbing, tin smithing, sign painting and heavy equipment work.

To offset the headaches of readjustment the Division School Center continued to train military specialists in clerk-typing, cooking and baking, and communications. The Division's Company Officer's School graduated its seventh group.

Operations And Intelligence

Military operations for March involved routine patrols that were dispatched by the several units of the 24th Division to check on former war plants, investigate possible black-markets, and conduct general reconnaissance.

A few examples of the investigation of former Japanese war plants will clarify this portion of operations. The 11th Field Artillery Battalion investigated a few factories in Tadotsu, three miles southwest of Marugame City, Kagawa Ken. The Takeuchi Iron Works manufactured aircraft accessories during the war but has since converted to making pots and pans, and plans are being made to manufacture rice cleaning machinery. The 21st Infantry investigated the Aoya Inshu Paper Co. in Aoya, Tottori Ken which produced explosive carrying balloons during hostilities but is now producing writing

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paper and wall paper. A patrol from the 34th Regiment checked on the Ogine Iron Producing Plant in Hiroshima City. This plant had made aircraft landing gear parts, aircraft nuts and bolts, and artillery shells but since the surrender of Japan the firm has been idle.

The 19th Infantry interrupted black market activities in Motoyama, Kochi Ken where a small quantity of petroleum was found. The civilians who had the petroleum claimed that it was given to them by the Japanese army just prior to the arrival of the American forces.

Several work strikes were investigated by the 24th Division Artillery. In a pine oil factory in Benton, twenty-five miles north of Kobe City the workers protested against their wages and present food rationing. Another strike was called at Kabusaka Copper Mine about twenty miles northeast of Himeji City, for higher wages.

Another drive was launched to collect unauthorized arms from Japanese civilians. In compliance with a I Corp directive the police chiefs in all of the prefectures within the Division zone of responsibility were directed to instruct the civilians, through the use of radio, hand bills, newspapers and public meetings, to turn in all unauthorized weapons and that by complying with this order within ten days they would not be prosecuted, but any

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weapons confiscated after the ten day period would result in the punishment of the owner.

The response was large and many and varied items were gathered including about one hundred pistols, over two thousand rifles and shotguns, more than ten thousand swords, sabers, and spears, about three hundred bayonets and seventeen machine guns. A few hand grenades were gathered along with almost a hundred mortar and artillery shells and about four hundred small arms rounds.

On the twenty-third of March engineering reconnaissance teams from the 3rd Engineer Battalion completed a survey of roads and bridges in the 24th Division zone. Over three thousand miles of roads were covered and recorded and more than two thousand bridges were measured and their capacities recorded. This information was forwarded to higher headquarters.

The adage of "let the sleeping dog lie" is not applicable to the American forces in their relations with Japan. A constant watch over the Japanese must be vigilantly maintained. This is done by perusing newspapers, following up "tips" concerning illegal possession of food and supplies, investigating riots and disorders and indigenous demonstrations, and visiting schools.

Many editorials indicated a sincere acceptance of

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democratic ideals. An editorial in the "Nippon Kai" Shinbun, the Tottori Ken newspaper, 7 March, expounded some of the justly desirable characteristics of democracy:

The ultimate aim of democracy is to develop a culture which will improve our living conditions.

The leaders of prefectural cultural associations should make efforts to guide...the laborers, farmers, and the general working class.

Thus the working class will be granted the power of ruling which heretofore has been monopolized by the "educated class".

The same newspaper ran an editorial on 10 March dealing with the new Japan and the coming elections. It stated :

We are now to start political campaigns which will establish a democratic form in politics. The coming general election...lays the corner stone for the reconstruction of a peaceful Japan. The new Japan must...be an improved one. However, there are some who do not understand this revolution. They must up-root all remains of the old feudalism, the power of the bureaucrats and establish their own government.

Countless editorialists support the above contentions and are much too prolific to be enumerated here.

A letter from a citizen in Muroto, Kochi Ken, accusing the chief of police, Shimuzu, and other officials of diverting supplies of food to their own use led to an investigation from which the 19th Infantry reports that Shimuzu was reprimanded for using poor judgement and seven former naval officers and town officials were placed under

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surveillance for possible criminal prosecution.

There were no reports of any civilian riots or disorders placed on record for March but a few mass demonstrations were held by the Japanese. In Kochi City, on 20 March, a large body of Japanese assembled outside the local prison in protest of the dismissal of a prison guard who claimed he had been released for exercising his right of free speech in criticising the poor working conditions of the guards and faulty distribution of prisoner's food.

In Okayama on the twenty-third a light rain and chilly wind welcomed a meeting that convened in protest of food rationing, assessing rice from the farmer's, and the lack of fertilizer.

Both meetings were conducted without any violence or disorder.

At least two clandestine groups were placed under surveillance in March. One group was composed of several Chinese and was reported to have killed a Japanese policeman in Kobe City. The Japanese police appealed to the American Military Police because it was believed that Chin, the leader, had a large following.

Several instances of petty thievery by the Japanese were cited. On 9 March a Japanese was apprehended on stealing seven light bulbs from the S-4 warehouse of the 1st Battalion,

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34th Infantry, in Takarazuka. On the night of 11 March four former Japanese soldiers were arrested by Japanese police for taking U.S. Government property from a railroad siding at the Okayama station. A former Japanese soldier was caught stealing two shirts, a tie, a pair of trousers, and a cap from the barracks of "B" Company, 34th Infantry, on 19 March.

In the 24th Division's February history it was stated that the grave of an allied flier was found near the Oura Shock Corp's barracks on Kurakashi Shima but was unidentified. Because of orders sent down from the chief of the Japanese Navy Department in Tokyo all secret and special papers were burned including information concerning prisoners of war, hence the pilot still remains unidentified although additional information concerning his plane and crew was devolved. The grave is that of a pilot whose plane was shot down while attacking the battleship "Hyuga" on 24 July 1945. He was buried as mentioned. There were two other members in his crew; the body of one was burned in the plane and his ashes were buried on Kurakashi Shima but the grave has not been located; the other crew member, Luther Pope Johnson, Jr., CPO, U.S. Navy, was captured alive and sent to Ofuna Prisoner of War Camp near Tokyo.

R E S T R I C T E D

CHAPTER IV

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

The 24th Division assumed direct responsibility for repatriation work in February and continued the duties through the month of March. When the American troops turned Hiroshima Prefecture over to the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces the British assumed responsibility for the repatriation trains passing through their area.

A few changes were adopted within the 24th Division on 25 March 1946: the Division Artillery became responsible to relieve the guards of the 25th Division in Himeji, instead of the 21st Infantry doing this in Okayama as in the past; Fukuyama was established as a new exchange point where the BCOF guards would relieve the 24th Division detail; the 34th Infantry Regiment was designated to furnish the guards for repatriation trains originating in Osaka; and as of the 25th of March unit commanders were to become responsible for forming the guard detail to the exchange point in Fukuyama for all repatriation trains originating in their unit zones.

During the month of March elements of the 24th Division furnished approximately 2,600 guards for 140 trains carrying six thousand repatriates.

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CHAPTER V

READJUSTMENT, REPLACEMENT AND RE-ENLISTMENT

The month of March saw the arrival of Regular Army enlisted men of which a large number were for the Field Artillery. In the latter part of the month a shipment of newly trained men arrived from the United States. This group included about fifty men who had studied the Japanese language for a year or more at the University of Minnesota.

Replacements continued to trickle in from inactivated units namely the 767th Tank Destroyer Battalion, the 3362nd Engineer Base Survey Company, 3363rd Engineer Base Survey Company, and some from units of the Nagoya Base.

Total replacements for March were sixty-eight officers, eight warrant officers, and 590 enlisted men.

Readjustment did not take a very heavy toll from the Division during March because only those enlisted men with forty and forty-one points went to the replacement depots. Total losses of personnel were fourteen officers, two warrant officers, and 247 enlisted men.

Enlistments far overshadowed those for February. There were fifty-nine one year enlistments, 102 eighteen month enlistments, and twenty-nine three year enlistments.

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This increase in men volunteering for service may be attributed to a new War Department ruling that gave a stateside furlough to enlistees for one year or more if they had served overseas for six months.

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R E S T R I C T E D

CHAPTER VI

SUPPLY AND HOUSING

Supply problems during the month of March remained more or less unchanged. Troop movements that occurred caused only minor transgressions from routine which were countered with a minimum of trouble.

During March a campaign was pursued to have the units turn in all equipment in excess of their T/O and E. The Quartermaster Department loaded over one hundred railroad cars with stock and property that had been submitted as excess equipment from the several subordinate units of the Division.

Destructive fires dealt a staggering blow to the housing situation within the Division. The first conflagration started about 0100 on 6 March. In approximately one hour and fifteen minutes, the time it required to bring the fire under control, the building housing the kitchens and mess halls of Companies "A" and "B" and the nearby barracks of the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company, 21st Infantry, were razed.

On 28 March Division Headquarters Officer's quarters were devoured by hungry flames, and the following day nine buildings including the AEP structure, the Command Post building, the Red Cross Club, Headquarters Company barracks, the theater, and four buildings belonging to Company "A", 24th Medical Battalion, at Division Artillery in Himeji were burnt down.

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CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL TRAINING

Information and Education

The extreme emphasis that is being placed upon education in the United States is reflected in the information and education activities of the Army. The 24th Division has indefatigably striven to provide the personnel of the Division with the highest degree of excellence in an I and E program.

Education within the Division during March involved 2553 men. Of this number, 1856 were enrolled in AEP unit school classes which were conducted in seven such schools throughout the Division. Correspondence courses through the Armed Forces Institute or directly from colleges were being studied by 697 men.

A sincere effort has been made by the I and E Section of the 24th Division to install bulletin boards that are bulletin boards of worthwhile intent.

The 19th Infantry opened a regimental library 14 March.

Towards the end of the month the I and E officers of the Division attended an intensive course of study at the Eighth Army I and E school in Yokohama. The material presented embraced the scope and latest methods and objectives of I and E work in the command. The School was scheduled to

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operate for enlisted I and E personnel in April.

The Division I and E Section continued to furnish subject matter for the Sunday night WLKH radio program "Week in Review."

Athletics and Recreation

The Spring program that received its impetus in February was given vigorous support during March throughout all units of the 24th Division.

The "All-Star" basketball team that represented the Division in the Japanese Basketball Tournament at Sendai capably carried the banner. The team fought its way to the final play-off and lost a bitterly contested game on 12 March to the 11th Airborne five by the close score of 35-34.

This same 24th Division team left for Kobe, 27 March, to test their skill in the Kobe Base Tournament that was to be played in April.

Basketball teams in the Division continued a rather full schedule.

Within the Division Headquarters area boxing classes for novices were inaugurated on the twenty-fifth of the month. And on 28 March the Division's gymnasium was completed. The 34th Infantry instituted a serious boxing program with sixty-four candidates reporting.

Football seems to have wormed its way into the athletic program as a Spring sport in Japan. On 4 March squads from

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the 19th and 21st Regiments began passing the pigskin in preparation for a game scheduled for 6 April as part of the Army Day celebration.

The entertainment field literally abounded with substance in March. Units of Division Artillery enjoyed three USO shows "Dear Ruth", "Gilbert and Lee Varieties", and Edwina Eustis, concert singer. "Dear Ruth" also played to a 19th Infantry audience.

The 34th Infantry finished its new Dragon Playhouse in time for the first USO show of the month. Two billings were fulfilled; on 20 March the "Gilbert and Lee Varieties" were presented, followed by Edwina Eustis on the twenty-fifth.

Division Headquarters played host to the USO shows already mentioned above, plus "Blossom Time," an all-Japanese musical on the thirtieth of March. "Blossom Time" then visited the 21st Infantry Regiment's newly improved theater.

The USO shows and motion picture entertainment were supplemented by programs sponsored by local talent in the Division Headquarters area. On 20 March a hilarious show entitled "Truth or Consequences", modeled after the national radio program of the same name, was presented. On 23 and 24 March a seven act varieties bill was staged by Soldier Show Team No. 3, a unit which produces soldier stage entertainment with amateur talent recruited from army personnel.

The Division Headquarters area cinema house is now officially known as the Harold H. Moon theater. As part of the dedication program which was broadcasted by WLKF, General

R E S T R I C T E D

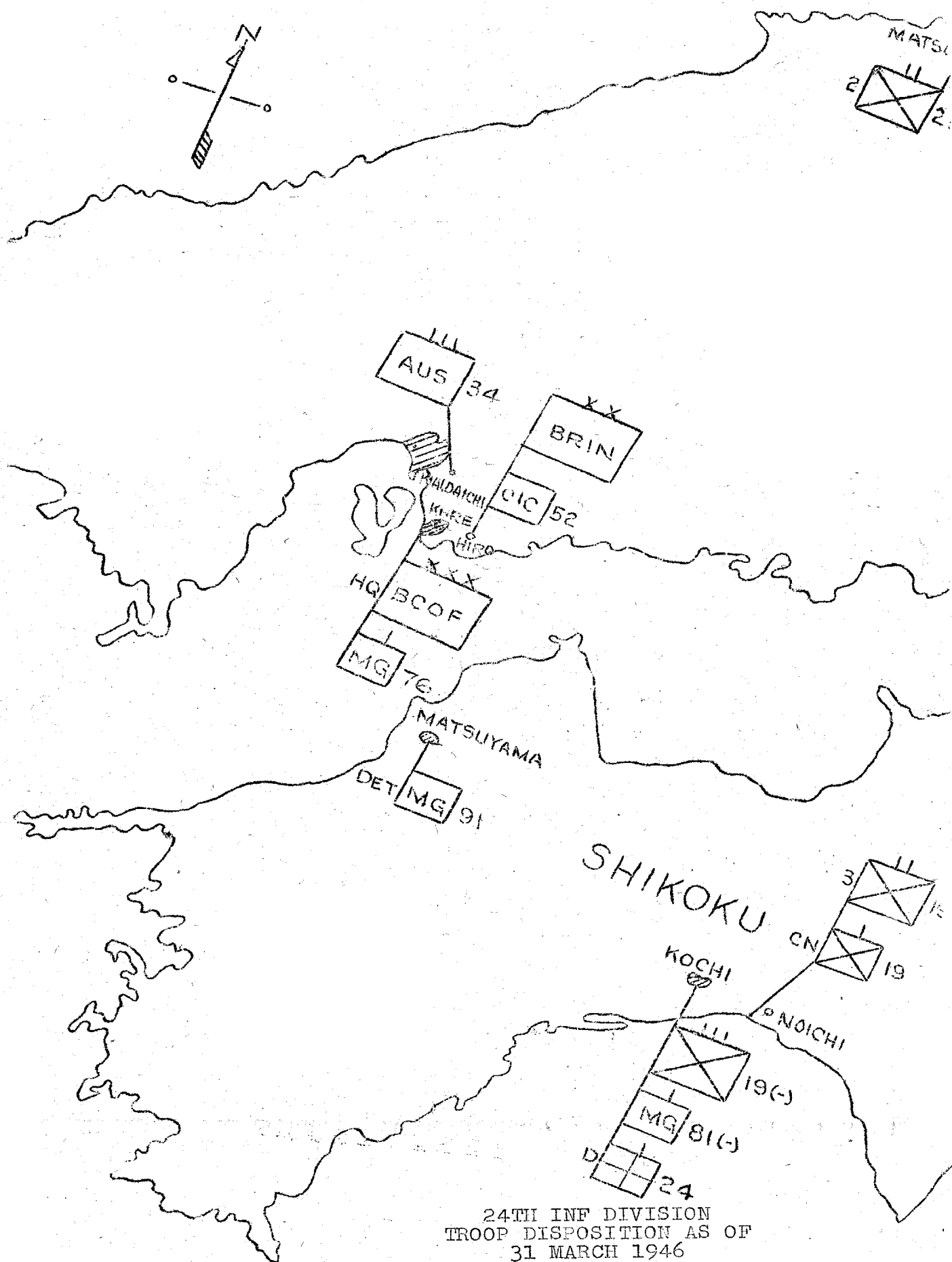
Lester delivered the dedicatory speech in which he named the theater in honor of Private First Class Moon whose heroic action of almost single-handedly breaking up a Japanese counter-attack on the newly-won beachhead at Leyte, 21 October 1944, merited his being posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

R E S T R I C T E D

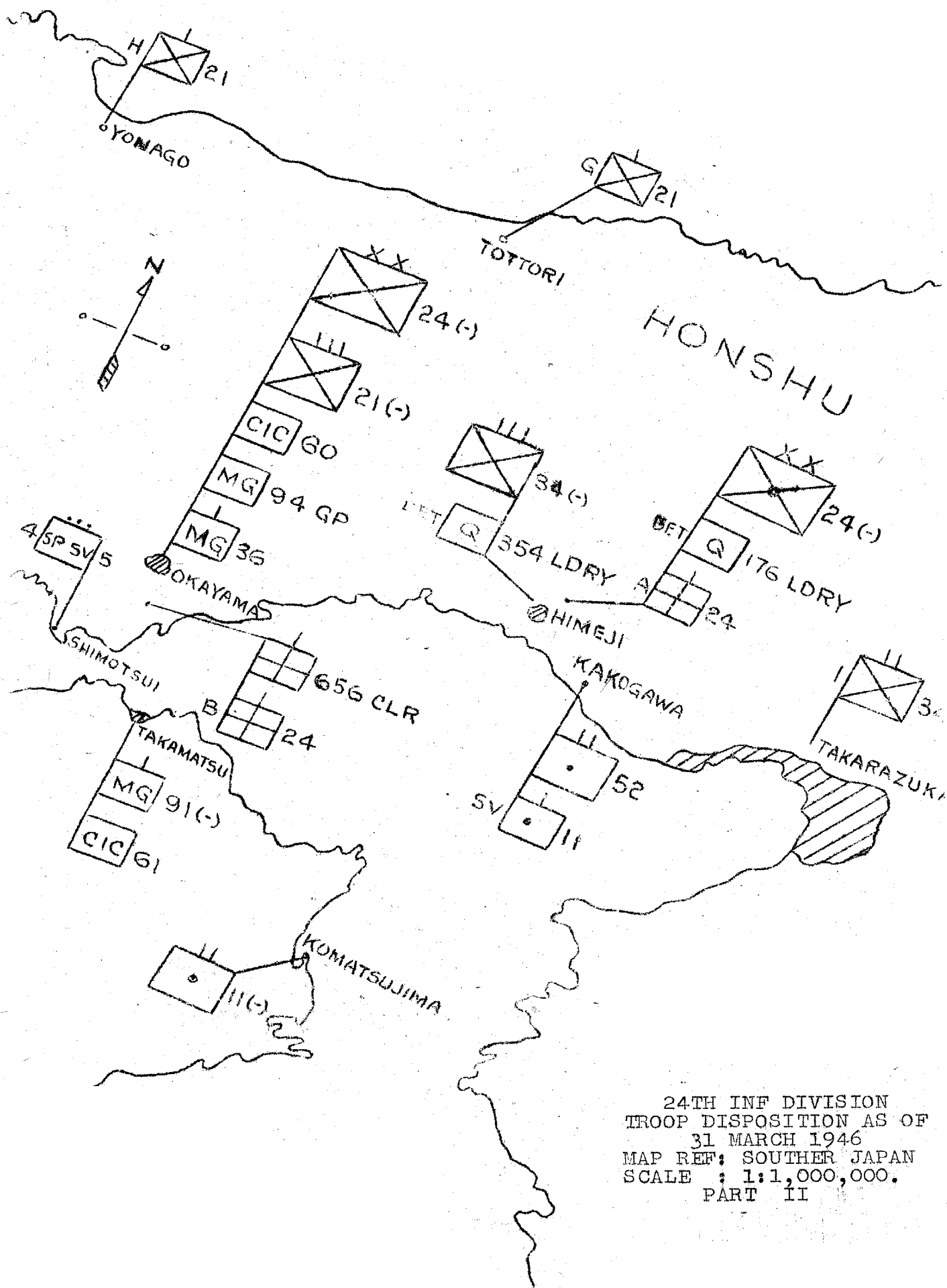
APPENDIXES

1. Map Reference: Southern Japan
2. Map Reference: Okayama N, Okayama S
3. Station List as of 30 March 1946

R E S T R I C T E D

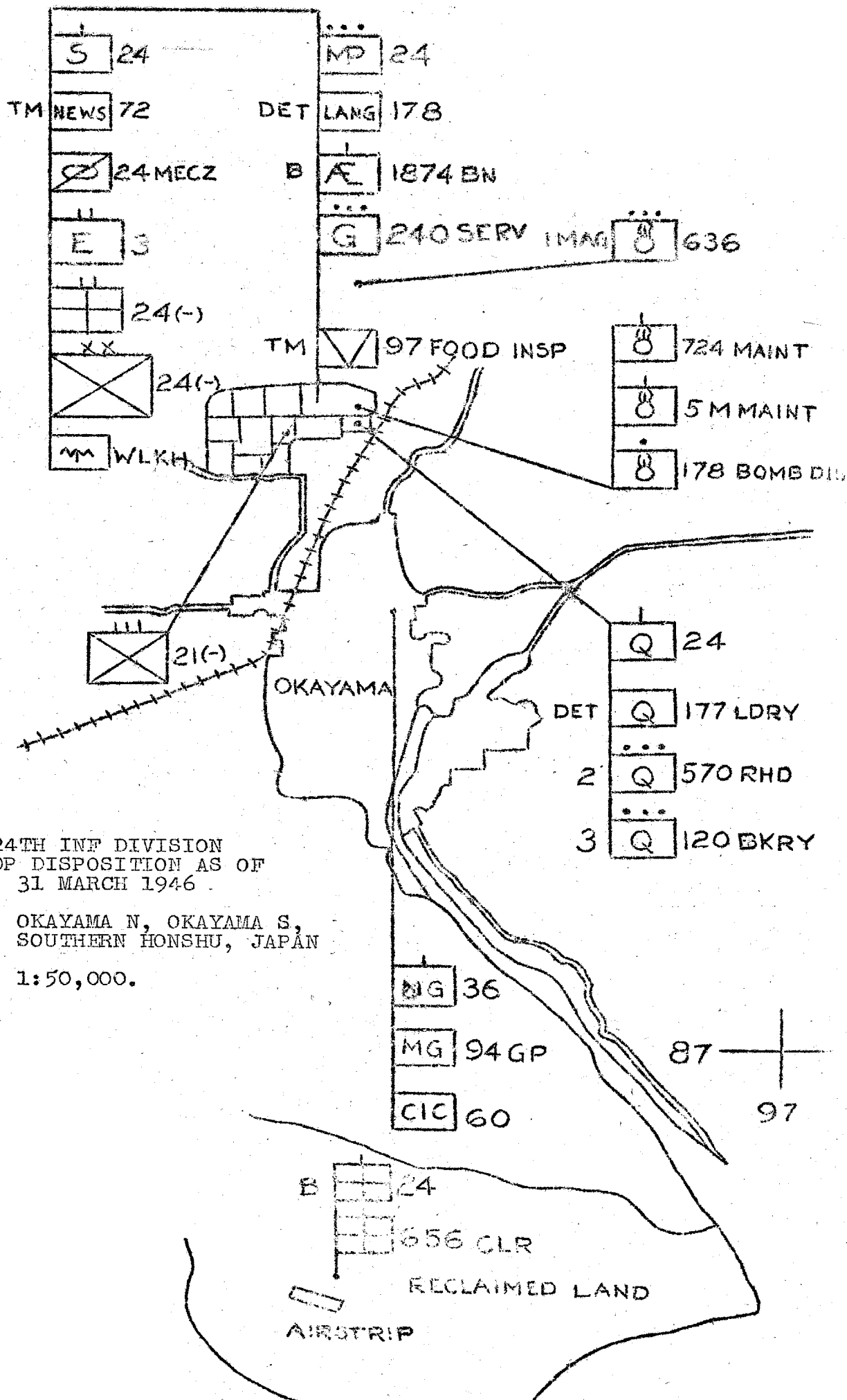


24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MARCH 1946
MAP REF: SOUTHER JAPAN
SCALE : 1:1,000,000.
PART I



24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MARCH 1946
MAP REF: SOUTHER JAPAN
SCALE : 1:1,000,000.
PART II

99
38



24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MARCH 1946

MAP REF: OKAYAMA N, OKAYAMA S,
SOUTHERN HONSHU, JAPAN

SCALE : 1:50,000.

R E S T R I C T E D

STATION LIST

AS OF 30 MARCH 1946

UNIT

COORDINATES

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS

24th Division Hq and Hq Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th MP Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th QM Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Sig Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
724th Ord Maint Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
178th Lang Det	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
240th Chem Serv Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Med Bn (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Co A, 24th Med Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
Co B, 24th Med Bn	(893.4-1284)	Okayama
Co D, 24th Med Bn	(852-1159)	Kochi
3d Engr Combat Bn	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Mecz Cav Rcn Tr	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Div Arty (-)	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
11th FA Bn (-)	(958-1212)	Komatsujima
Sv Btry, 11th FA Bn	(983.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
52d FA Bn	(983.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
19th Inf (-)	(846-1157)	Kochi
3d Bn, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
Cn Co, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
21st Inf (-)	(892.0-1294.5)	Okayama
2d Bn, 21st Inf	(806-1392)	Matsue
Co G, 21st Inf	(924-1393)	Tottori
Co H, 21st Inf	(834-1386)	Yonago
34th Inf (-)	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji
1st Bn, 34th Inf	(1036.1-1307.8)	Takarazuka

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INF DIV

MED UNITS

656th Med Clr Co	(893-1284)	Okayama
97th Vet Food Insp Tm	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama

ORD UNITS

178th Ord Bomb Disp Sqd	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
5th Ord (MM) Co	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

QM UNITS

3d Plat, 120th QM Bkry	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
2d Plat, 570th QM Rhd Co	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
176th QM Ldry Det	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
177th QM Ldry Det	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
354th QM Ldry Det	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji

MISCELLANEOUS

72d News Team	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
4th Plat, 5th Sp Sv Co	(879-1266)	Shimotsui

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INF DIV

FOR SUPPLY ONLY

52d Area CIC	(760.8-1242.6)	Hiro
60th Area CIC	(892-1295)	Okayama
61st Area CIC	(905-1253)	Takamatsu
94th Mil Govt Gp	(893-1292)	Okayama
36th Mil Govt Co	(893-1292)	Okayama
76th Mil Govt Co	(754-1243)	Kure
81st Mil Govt Co	(850.8-1158.2)	Kochi
91st Mil Govt Co	(903-1252)	Takamatsu
1st Mag Plat, 636th Ord Ammo Co	(892.8-1296.3)	Okayama

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INF DIV

FOR OPERATIONAL CONTROL ONLY

Co B, 1874th Engr Avn Bn	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
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DIVISION

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A
Unit History
of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry Division
For
April 1946

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OKAYAMA, HONSHU
JAPAN

011014134

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

April. April in Japan. April in 1946 and the 24th Infantry Division completed its seventh month of occupation duty in the land of the Nipponese. It was the month of the famed cherry blossoms which the American troops were able to witness. In the land of the endless rice patties and swampy barley fields an occasional change in the landscape is always welcome. But regardless of the time of the year military duties must be vigilantly pursued and in the case of the 24th Infantry Division the job is to occupy its zone of responsibility in Japan.

The highlight of the month was closer relationship between the American and British occupational forces. There were several groups of British officers in the Division area, which included a visit on 4 April by Major General D. Tennant Cowan, Commanding General of the British Indian Division in Japan. The British General arrived in the Okayama Station where he was met by a formal reception party headed by General Lester. The guard of honor was composed of men from the 21st Infantry Regiment, and the 24th Division band provided military music for the occasion.

After the guard of honor was inspected by General

Cowan the commanding generals and their staffs proceeded to the Division Command Post area where, in the office of General Lester, a personal conference was held to discuss ways and means of improving and expediting coordination between the United States troops and the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. Lt. Col. Saunders, an English officer, journeyed to Okayama for a reconnaissance tour on 17 April. Brigadier General McNaughton, BCOF, and several members of his staff, conducted a short inspection tour of the 19th Regiment's zone of responsibility on Shikoku which the BCOF are to occupy in the near future. General McNaughton was welcomed by an honor guard composed of men from Company "B," 19th Infantry. The Regimental Band provided the military music. A British liaison officer remained in the area after the General's party left, to plan and coordinate the transfer of the zone from the Americans to the British.

Colonel L. L. Wheeler, Commanding Officer of the 34th Regiment until the 15th of April was awarded the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious duty performed in the Southwest Pacific on intermittent missions from 9 July 1942 to 16 December 1944. The decoration was presented to Colonel Wheeler by General Lester on 17 April.

On the 26th of April the Division was host to 140 "Ladies from Hell." This is the nickname earned by the

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in the First World War when the kilted Scotch soldiers charged the German trenches. The 1st Battalion of the Highlanders marched from the Okayama railway station to the Division Headquarters parade grounds, preceded by the 24th Division Band. Bulging eyes of spectators, who lined the sides of the streets, watched with admiration the snap and precision of the Camerons as they stepped along the dusty roads of Okayama.

The following day the Scotch Battalion held a formal retreat parade on the drill field of the Division Command Post. The ceremony included the famous slow march of the Camerons and passing in review before General Lester and his staff. The retreat was a double ceremony for the colors of both the United States and Britain. General Lester spoke at the parade and expressed his appreciation to the Highlanders and commended them on their excellent discipline and drilling.

The Pipe and Drum section of the Queen's Highlanders entertained the troops of the Division Headquarters and nearby units in the Harold Moon Theater on the evenings of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth with Scottish folk dances and reels. The 24th Division Band participated in the program and upon special request of Lt. Col. MacClean, Commanding Officer of the Cameron Battalion,

played their splendid arrangement of "The American Patrol," twice.

The Highlanders proceeded to Himeji on the 29th to visit the 34th Regiment. They were scheduled to travel to Shikoku for a short stay with the 19th Infantry in May.

The most striking characteristic of April, and one which lent itself admirably to the general welfare of the entire 24th Division, was its unprecedented tranquility. The reign of peace was conducive to an excellent Information and Education program and Special Service activities.

CHAPTER II

G-1 ACTIVITIES

Replacements and Readjustment

The month of April saw a large influx of enlisted personnel into the 24th Infantry Division. Compared with March almost four times as many men came into the Division in April as in that month. This high figure is attributable to the inactivation of the 4th Engineer Brigade from which over one thousand replacements came. Approximately 80 per cent of these men were former infantrymen who had been in the Corps of Engineers for a short length of time only, while the remaining 20 per cent of the men were engineer trained personnel.

Regular Army personnel are coming into the Division in increasing numbers. During April Regular Army men were received for the following branches: Infantry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Quartermaster.

The aggregate number of enlisted personnel that was assigned to the Division for the month of April was 1,902, which placed the enlisted strength slightly over T/O.

Units inactivating contributed most of the thirty-five officers who came into the Division during the month. One warrant officer reported to the organization in April. The officer situation at the end of the month

remained unstable. Over twice the number of officers received into the Division for April were redeployed to the States: the figure was seventy-six. Whereas the six hundred enlisted men redeployed in April were offset by more than three times as many replacements.

Not only were a large number of officers redeployed but forty-one were transferred from the 24th Division to other organizations in the Pacific theater upon direction from higher headquarters. Three went to GHQ, AFPAC, seven moved to Eighth Army, three reported to I Corps, fifteen were assigned to XXIV Corps, four joined the 11th Airborne Division, two went to the Yokohama Base, six were transferred to the 94th Military Government, and one officer was sent to the Third Military Railway Service.

Approximately one hundred officers and men were reassigned to the United States under provisions of the War Department Circular 57 which permits the reassignment of personnel of the service who have lost members of their families while serving in the Armed Forces.

Re-Enlistments

Enlistments in the Regular Army reached the total of ninety-seven men during the month of April. Fifty-three men volunteered for one year, twenty-two signed for eighteen months, and twenty-two chose to serve for an additional three years.

CHAPTER III

G-2 ACTIVITIES

The Japanese Election

Probably the most important event for the month of April for the Japanese, and one which demanded constant watch by the American Occupation Forces, was the general election. This election was to begin the long, tedious task of inculcating the Japanese people with the ideals of democratic principles.

Much of the editorial space of the Nipponese newspapers was devoted to the parties, their candidates and platforms. For the serious thinking Jap it was quite clear that the absorption of the American conception of democracy by the Japanese would not be an overnight miracle. An editorialist writing in the "Godo" Shinbun, Okayama Prefecture, issue of 1 April 1946, reminded the populace that the future looks dark. And in speaking for the Japanese public he stated; "We cannot help but conclude that a democratic Japan still lies in the distant future. The people seem to be marching towards democracy but actually they are marking time."

A great deal of emphasis was placed on woman suffrage in the election and several lady candidates carried on vigorous campaigns.

Prior to the voting day the attitude of the people was sampled and it appeared that approximately 80 per cent of the people were not interested in the election because of the preoccupation with food and clothing problems. Some of the potential voters declared that they did not see any sense in holding an election as they believed that the Japanese government was being run by SCAP. Others believed that the large part of the candidates were not capable of holding office but were merely seeking personal aggrandizement and publicity.

The voting returns indicate that the people must have felt some compunction concerning their attitude, and then too, the urgent pleas of the newspapers and participants of various meetings may have awakened the sleeping Nips to the state of the pressing times, because about 70 per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls on election day, 10 April 1946.

The election stations were placed under surveillance of American patrols whose reports show that for the most part the polls were operated in conformity with the election laws.

At the conclusion of the ballot casting, interviewers questioned some of the voters and it was disclosed that most of them were satisfied with its conduct but a few complaints were registered---complaints are always expected when human

beings do something for the other human beings.

The gripes ranged from those of fishermen who came in from their daily chores only to find the polls closed to the age-old cry of fraud. Fraud did exist to a certain extent as shown by a report from the 19th Infantry regarding Ehime Ken. This list of seventy-eight violations was received:

Bribery	4 cases
Officials backing candidates	1 case
Interference with speech	3 cases
Interference with the election	11 cases
Violations of official regulations	1 case
Other minor violations	58 cases

Japanese police made arrests whenever possible.

The quality of the election was influenced by the fact that the Japanese do not use a printed ballot but require each voter to write the name of the candidate on the ballot hence, much time was wasted and many of them were disqualified because of illegibility. Other ballots were not able to be counted because the people used them as means of correspondence to write letters to General MacArthur.

The major parties were the Liberals, Communists, Socialists, Progressives, and Cooperatives. And of course, there were many independent candidates. The election was carried by the Liberal party with the Socialists showing a decided increase. The Communists placed five candidates in the Diet. Thirty-nine women

were victorious in their quest for Diet seats.

Riots and Disorders

There were several ugly scenes enacted during the month of April but fortunately they were not directed at the occupation troops. The trouble stemmed mainly from the Koreans, with some of the turbulence being instigated by the Japanese.

On the fifth and sixth of April approximately 150 Koreans, Formosans, and Chinese were involved in a series of fights in Kobe City. The action never really reached the true riot stage although one Korean was shot and killed. The trouble has been attributed to blackmarket functions and was handled solely by the Japanese police.

In Sakaide City, Kagawa Ken, a group of Koreans held a demonstration for the purpose of releasing a Korean prisoner jailed for blackmarket activities. And they also claimed that a band of thirty-five Nips were armed and were roaming the city. The demonstration was dispersed without any violence. It was revealed that this same group had been involved in a disturbance on Shodo Island in February and are members of "The League of Koreans Residing in Japan" with headquarters in Takamatsu City. The information that the Koreans had given to the police about the thirty-five armed Japanese was proved false and it is believed they had fabricated the story for their own protection.

On 9 April a westbound train stopped at Okayama station and when two Japanese policemen passed through the train checking passengers a body of Koreans overpowered them, took their pistols, and then tied them up. The American MPs questioned the Koreans and then turned them over to the Japanese authorities.

A theater in Takasado about seven miles SE of Himeji was the scene of a tragedy when the Korean manager of the movie house was shot and killed by a former Japanese sailor who attempted to sneak into the show without buying a ticket.

The 34th Infantry reported that four Koreans were thwarted in an attempt to rob some Japs on the night of 11 April. One of the assailants was caught and when he was searched, two full magazines of 45 caliber ammunition were uncovered. A US 45 caliber pistol was found in a nearby field. Further questioning of the Korean led to the divulgence of the names of other Koreans which the Nip police should check. The Army began an investigation to determine the owner of the weapon.

The belligerent attitude of the Koreans can possibly be accounted for in a report from the 19th Infantry telling about disturbances occurring on the Island of Shikoku. The Koreans contend that they are no longer subject to Japanese rule and law, a contention that is not founded.

One Japanese riot blemished the record for April as far as Jap conduct for the month is concerned. The Mitsui Shipyard at Tama, twelve miles south of Okayama, was the setting for a Nipponese brawl on the afternoon of 21 April. The scene which was enacted was not spontaneous because the event was almost inevitable. Japanese youths, travelling in bands of twenty to thirty, had been boarding Japanese merchant ships in the harbor and demanding food, tobacco, and money, and if refused they would proceed to use violent methods to collect them. The local officials ignored the pleas of the ship captains to provide protection, and to try and prevent further incidents. The sailors decided to act on their own hence, when an aggregation of local pillagers attempted to use strong arm methods, on the particular afternoon in question, they were met by a force of about four hundred seamen, and the foray which ensued left nineteen persons suffering from knife wounds or severe bruises. The community police apprehended ten supposedly ringleaders, and the American Military Government and CIC placed the situation under close scrutiny.

Intelligence Targets

There was no slackening in the pursuit of intelligence targets for the month. The main elements of the Division working in conjunction with, and on orders from, G-2, G-3,

and Enemy Property Section made their continuous patrols of factories, terrain, and schools.

Among the factories investigated was the Kojima Weaving Company in Ogawa, fourteen miles southwest of Okayama. The 21st Infantry reports that this firm manufactured 1000 raincoats and uniforms per day during the war and is now turning out civilian clothing at the same rate. The 19th Infantry Regiment found that the Nissan Mishima Silk Factory in Mishima on Shikoku is producing a heavy grade of silk for exportation to the United States. Before the surrender the company produced 120 pounds of silk per day and now is turning out eighty-three pounds per day. The Minawa Mura Copper Mine which is located forty-four miles southwest of Tokushima City put out six hundred tons of copper per month but is now only producing slightly less than half that amount. The 24th Division Artillery confiscated the following incompleated items from the Kobe Steel Works: 30 mountain guns, 30 tank guns, 20 anti-aircraft guns, 304 anti-tank guns, 43 light tanks, 42 sets of light tank armor plate, 10 sets of light tank parts, 32 sets of auto gyro driving gear, 158 barrels for mountain guns, 140 barrels for anti-tank guns, 74 anti-aircraft barrels, 20 engineering carriages, and numerous parts for tank and artillery weapons.

Floating mines continue to appear and reappear, and despite warnings from the American Army some Japs insist on touching them. In the vicinity of Muroto Saki, Shikoku, two Nips towed a mine to shore safely, and then when their friends and inhabitants of the village became alarmed at the appearance of the mine the men tried to tow it back out to sea and in doing so it exploded and killed one of the men and seriously wounded the other. Near Akaoaka, eleven miles southeast of Kochi, Shikoku, a mine drifted ashore and exploded but no casualties resulted and there was very little property damage.

The 24th Reconnaissance Troop located an undetermined amount of explosives stored in eight blockhouses in the hills west of Okayama Airport. At the close of the month the 21st Regiment was inventorying the storage houses.

Eighteen high-explosive aerial bombs were found by the 11th Field Artillery Battalion in a cave near Takuma, Shikoku, and were properly disposed of.

Failure To Comply With Surrender Terms

The 36th Military Government inspected the schools in Okayama Ken and disclosed that there was a laxness in complying with SCAP directives. The principal of the Tsuyama Girl's School told his students that he spoke only good things about the occupation troops because he was forced to

and that whenever he mentioned anything ill about Japan he really meant well.

The chief of Tsuyama Village in speaking before the graduating class of the Youth School, told the young people that it was their responsibility in the near future to recover the Japanese lands presently being occupied by foreign troops.

It was also disclosed that the Japanese schools are not restoring sports because of lack of sporting goods, ignorance of the athletic teachers as to group games, and the fact that in rural areas the students were spending fifteen hours a week working in the fields.

Many unauthorized books, maps, charts, and military training aids are being retained in the schools and no attempt has been made to remove ultra-nationalistic or militaristic teachers.

Military Government initiated action to insure the correction of these Japanese deficiencies and laxness.

There were no reports of any sabotage or willful destruction received nor was there any vital terrain information discovered during April.

CHAPTER IV

G-3 ACTIVITIES

Realignment of Troops

There were few moves of major unit headquarters of the 24th Infantry Division during the month of April. The Division Headquarters and Special Troops remained at Okayama as did the 21st Regiment and the 3rd Engineers. The 19th Infantry maintained its command post in Kochi on Shikoku and the 34th Regiment was engaged in establishing itself in Himeji after having completed the movement of its headquarters in March.

However, there were several battalion and company moves made during the month. Company "E," 34th Infantry, departed from Himeji and made a short move to Kobe, on 3 April. The 34th's Company "F" displaced from Himeji to Nishinomiya on 7 April, and the next day the 2nd Battalion, 34th Infantry, minus Companies "E" and "F," moved to Camp Kanocho near Kobe.

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry, had displaced several of its elements to Okayama during March and on 4 April Company "E" and the remainder of Headquarters and Headquarters Company departed from Matsue and arrived in Okayama. Companies "G" and "H" kept their locations in Tottori and Yonago respectively.

Division Artillery controlled its elements from Nibuno until the tenth of April when its Headquarters and Headquarters Battery moved to Kakogawa. Company "A," 24th Medical Battalion, followed Division Artillery to Kakogawa on 12 April. On the thirteenth the Service Battery of the 11th Field Artillery Battalion proceeded from Kakogawa to Komatsujima.

The station list in the appendix provides a complete list of all units of the Division and their locations.

Four units left the 24th Infantry Division in the month of April. On 15 April the 176th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment inactivated per an Eighth Army letter order. Company "B," 1874th Engineering Aviation Battalion, departed from Okayama for Kobe after being relieved of operational control of the 24th Division. Three days later the 1st Magazine Platoon, 636th Ordnance Ammunition Company left the Division, and on 30 April the 72nd News Team was relieved from attachment to the 24th Division.

The 40th Malaria Control Detachment arrived in Okayama and became attached to the 24th Infantry Division as of 11 April.

Advance parties went to the Island of Kyushu in April for the purpose of making surveys and recommendations for the proposed move of the 24th Division which is expected to be made in the early part of the summer. The advance

echelons are placing high priority on the arrangement of housing for dependents of the occupation troops.

Operations and Training

Routine surveillance and reconnaissance patrols were dispatched regularly throughout the month of April with special groups having been assigned to patrol the voting polls for the Japanese general election. Their activity and reports have been discussed in Chapter III.

The individual and small unit training program which was initiated in February and carried out through March and April was put to the test this month. From the 24th to the 30th of April training tests were participated in by all units and reports indicate that the preparation for, and conduct of, the examinations was entered into with spirit and determination. The tests were designed to show the progress made by the organizations in the training phase and have served an additional two-fold purpose; (1) to point out deficiencies and (2) to aid in the formulation of future training plans and schedules.

The 21st Infantry began the construction of a machine gun range and planned to have it completed in order that firing could commence by the first of May.

Repatriation

The repatriation problem has had most of its wrinkles

ironed out and the handling of the trains is now quite routine.

During April ninety-three trains with a total of 972 cars carrying 41,205 repatriates passed through the 24th Division's zone of responsibility. The Division furnished guard details aggregating 1,974 men. The guards came mostly from the 34th Infantry and the 13th and 63rd Field Artillery Battalions with the 21st Infantry supplying fifty-four enlisted men for nine of the details.

CHAPTER V

G-4 ACTIVITIES

Supply

The main item on the agenda of the Office of the AC of S, G-4, in addition to its normal functions, was planning the movement of the 24th Division from the Island of Honshu to the Island of Kyushu, which is to take place in the early part of the summer.

Troop movement officers from the offices of G-3 and G-4 worked in conjunction in a ranging to move as much of the Division as possible by rail. Some water transportation will be necessary for equipment which is too large for passage through railroad tunnels.

It has been estimated that between ninety and ninety-six trainloads will be required to transport the troops and equipment of the Division. The components of these trainloads will be varied combinations of twenty-five flat cars, thirty-five gondola cars, fifty box cars, and twelve passenger cars.

The G-4 office maintained contact with the British forces in Fure for the purpose of coordinating movement of our troops from areas which the British are to assume control.

A liaison officer was sent to Kobe Base to facilitate

and expedite supply transactions for Division.

The 21st Infantry's S-4 activities were inspected by Major Allbright from G-4 Section, Eighth Army, and Lt. Col. Otey from the 24th Division IG office.

The program which was instituted to effect a reduction of surplus quartermaster equipment according to current T/O and E was completed and ten rail cars of excess equipment and five cars of salvage equipment were shipped to Kobe Base Quartermaster in April.

Housing

Ever cognizant of the desirability for providing adequate and comfortable housing and facilities all units continued to improve their areas during April.

The 21st Infantry reported that 1,671 steel wall lockers and 3,590 pillows were procured and issued throughout the regiment. And its 2nd Battalion vigorously worked to construct new latrines and to screen in the mess halls in their new location in Okayama.

Units of the 24th Division Artillery were busily engaged in construction work. In the Kakogawa area barracks were built for Headquarters Battery of Division Artillery and a new Command Post was set up. A chapel for the 52nd Field Artillery Battalion was erected.

In Himeji area construction was carried on for

command posts for the 13th and 63rd Field Artillery Battalions.

The Third Engineer Battalion and the 24th Signal Company worked together to set up a tent city to serve as the BOQ for the Division Headquarters junior officers to replace the frame-structure BOQ which was consumed by flames in March.

CHAPTER VI

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Troop Information Program

Taking advantage of one of the best media for disseminating news and general information -- newspapers -- the 24th Division Information and Education Office supervised the distribution of the following papers: "Stars and Stripes," 2,750 daily; "En Corps," an I Corps issue, 2,500 on Sundays; "Mainichi," a Japanese publication, 2000 daily; "V-Day," the news sheet printed by the I and E office of the 24th Division Headquarters, 1300 daily; "V-Day Weekly Magazine," emanating from the Division I and E office, 1500 weekly.

The V-Day Weekly Magazine devoted several worthy pages of each issue to a brief treatment of the history of all units of the Division in an endeavor to foster high esprit de corps within the 24th Infantry Division.

Several of the Units published their own newspapers. The 19th Infantry provides its troops with the daily "Chick News" which has improved and developed inform and content. "Diamond News" is the daily paper of the 21st Infantry and can be justly proud of its work. The 34th Regiment's "Dragon News," a weekly product, maintained its usual high standards. The daily paper, "Eager Beaver," inaugurated in March in the 3rd Engineering Battalion, continued

improvement in form and content.

Publications from higher headquarters which were sent out to companies within the Division included "Maptalk," a weekly GHIQ, AFPAC issue which was discontinued on 24 April; "Octagram," weekly Eighth Army I and E digest; Information Kits which included such weekly press items as "Time," "Newsweek," "New York Times;" and monthly periodicals like "Reader's Digest," and the USAFI Information and News Bulletin. In this category comes Newsmaps, Essay Contest Bulletins, Special Pamphlets, and I and E Magazine Kits which contain technical and special periodicals forwarded to the regiments through the AEP.

Units of the Division also had at their disposal various other items namely the I and E Troop Information Program Source Material Sheet, and such articles as the Secretary of War's address to the troops overseas, and the Potsdam Declaration.

One Method long used by the Army to present information to the individual soldier was the lecture and discussion period referred to as the Orientation Hour. This mode of disseminating information is now formally called the Troop Information Hour. Within the 24th Division the headquarters directs the subordinate units to cover certain topics and to use the lesson plan method of preparation and presentation. During April three subjects were employed: (1)

Unit and Division History, (2) Why Occupation - the Japanese People, and (3) The Work of the Army. The lesson plans that have been submitted to Division Headquarters are being used to build up a reference Troop Information Hour file.

Armed Forces Radio Service

Station WIKH, the Armed Forces Radio Service branch located in the 24th Division Headquarters area continued to broadcast superior programs which provided both entertainment and information. During April the station presented five news broadcasts daily and on Sunday evening the "Week in Review" was aired. This weekly feature, the material of which is prepared by the joint cooperation of the staffs of Division Headquarters, the I and E office, and WLKH, is written at the latest possible moment to insure a complete coverage of pertinent information.

The radio audience includes many listeners because of the excellent facilities available within the 24th Division. I and E receivers were issued out at a ratio of approximately one to thirty men. Special Service radio receivers were made available and the Post Exchanges offered a reasonably large supply of radio sets for sale.

Army Education Program

An unflinching campaign is continually being waged to keep the men of the 24th Division interested in taking advantage of the fine educational opportunities which are available to them.

The 19th and 21st Regiments were fortunately not interrupted in their AEP set up but the 34th Infantry and Division Artillery found it necessary to make many adjustments. The 34th has been engaged in troop movements. The Artillery Section of the Division started the month with the serious handicap of having had its facilities and structure destroyed by fire in the last few days in March. But the educational program was not to be daunted as by the middle of the month a few classes had been resumed and by the end of April a full schedule was in progress.

Exclusive of enrollments of personnel of the 34th Infantry in schools operated by I Corps Headquarters there were 1,471 individuals enrolled in the AEP, and 383 men were pursuing correspondence and self-teaching courses.

Visits and Visitors

The I and E program of the 24th Division received several distinguished visitors during the month of April. On the eleventh and twelfth Colonel R. G. Gard, I and E Officer GHQ, AFPAC, and Major Dean, I and E Officer,

Headquarters I Corps, visited the Division to acquaint themselves with the I and E activities of the organization as both recently assumed their offices.

Major General R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps, inspected the Okayama Area School which serves the 24th Division Headquarters, the 21st Infantry, 3rd Engineer Battalion, and the members of the 24th Medical Battalion stationed in Okayama.

On 16 and 17 April, Captain R. R. Andrews, Assistant I and E Officer, Eighth Army, as a member of the Eighth Army Inspection Team on Training, critiqued the AEP and I and E set up of the 24th Division. He stated that the fact that 16 per cent of the Division strength was enrolled in the AEP was excellent and that I and E was progressing favorably.

The 24th Division I and E office sent out representatives to the subordinate units during April who conducted incidental inspections of the I and E activities. Their reports indicated that all units are cooperating whole-heartedly in the I and E field.

Division Officer's and Specialist's Schools

Nine schools were operated in April. Two classes were conducted for company officers. The eight specialist's schools were for Cooks and Bakers, Clerks and

Typist's, Linemen, Installers and Repairers, Message Center, Switchboard Operators, Motor Mechanics, and Buglers. The school scheduled a class for company armorer-artificers to open in May.

CHAPTER VII

SPECIAL SERVICE

USO and Soldier Shows

The entertainment field was prolific during the month of April. Several USO shows toured the 24th Division and provided superb diversion for the troops. The "Bobby Gilbert Sparkling Varieties" performed on the stages of the unit theaters from the second to the fifteenth. The "Frances Brock Review," an all-colored show, journeyed through the Division area from the ninth to the twenty-ninth of the month. "Harlem Varieties" was a USO show that helped pass the time for the members of the Division being one of those "also ran" theatrical troupes. This group was performing in the Division in the middle of the month.

The visit of the Scotch Highlanders, which was really a military event, can also be considered as a form of entertainment because their dances were really designed for that purpose.

The musical comedy "Gingham Girl" played before audiences of the 34th Infantry and elements of Division Artillery. The 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry, had the unique experience of witnessing the Japanese version of "Carmen," which was staged in Takarazuka.

The Soldier Show "Victory Variety" was presented on

4 and 5 April in the theaters of Division Headquarters and the 21st Infantry. Another Soldier Show "Broadcast" presented a popular music program in the Division from the third to the fifteenth. And on 11 April "Bar V Ranch," a hill-billy spectacle, was enjoyed by the men of Division Headquarters and the 21st Infantry.

Motion Pictures

Always a favorite form of entertainment, motion pictures were widely used during April. A total of 295 films were booked for the entire 24th Division with most units being fortunate enough to have a movie every night unless a stage show was in progress.

The majority of units take pride in their theaters and continually work on them to make improvements. The 10th Infantry enlarged the stage of Payne Hall and the 3rd Battalion of the Regiment also remodeled its stage. To replace their burnt-out movie houses the 13th and 63rd Field Artillery constructed new theaters.

The 3rd Engineer Battalion now has a unique arrangement as for military show houses. In the month of April they completed a new outdoor theater with a fixed screen and a rather fully equipped projection room.

Athletics

A splendid sports program has been fostered within

the 24th Division on both an intra and inter-divisional level.

Volley ball and soft ball leagues were the main items in the intra-divisional bracket. All companies within the 24th Division sponsored teams for at least one, and usually both, of these sports and entered them into competition. On Shikoku, Company "I" of the "Rock of Chickamauga" Infantry won the regimental volley ball championship by defeating the teams of Service Company and the 2nd Battalion Medical Detachment in a four game series.

A postponed football game between the 19th and 21st Regiments was played the afternoon of 20 April on the field of the 21st Infantry. The "Gimlets" literally had a field day because they trampled the 19th Infantry eleven into the short end of a 41-0 score.

In preparation for inter-divisional contests in baseball, boxing, and track the five major units of the 24th Division; Special Troops, 19th, 21st, and 34th Regiments, and Division Artillery, called out teams on a regimental level in these three sports. The baseball teams were groomed for participation in the Southern Japan tourney, which was inaugurated by I Corps, with competition scheduled to commence the first of May.

Boxing aspirants were urged to don their gloves and

contend for positions on the boxing teams of their respective organizations, which will participate in an interdivisional tournament to start in mid-May. Training-boxing bouts were held throughout April in most of the units. The 21st Infantry has set up two rings; one in the gymnasium, and one outside to take advantage of good weather.

Track men were called out to get in trim for dual meets to be held commencing 11 May. The 21st Infantry was able to scout for track performers for its regimental team in two inter-company track meets held in April. Company "C" captured top honors on both occasions.

The 24th Division entered a team in the Kobe Base Basketball Tournament which was held in early April. The team, which was composed largely of members from the 21st Infantry, defeated the 364th Station Hospital and the 221st MP quintets before being retired by the 2nd Marines.

Miscellaneous Items

Aquatic enthusiasts were not forgotten in the 19th Infantry as the regiment constructed an outdoor swimming pool. On 6 April the 21st Infantry held a formal opening of an Enlisted Men's Club. Colonel McKay and lieutenant Colonel Stoll were present that evening and the 24th Division Swing Band provided gay music for the occasion.

Telegrams can be sent by personnel of the Division and

569 men took advantage of this service in April. There were many surprised and certainly happy recipients of flowers in the States, which were sent by their relatives and friends from Japan. The flower-by-wire service was used by 394 members of the 24th Division during April.

Not to be mentioned as an entertainment subject but a propos to a discussion of recreation comes the mention of observance of Easter by many special religious services throughout the whole Division.

APPENDIX I

CHAIN OF COMMAND IN THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

AS OF 30 APRIL 1946

Division Commander
Aide de Camp

Major General James A. Lester
Capt. Joseph E. O'Leary

Commander Artillery Section
Acting Comdr Arty Section

Brigadier General Hugh Cort
Col. Charles C. Blanchard

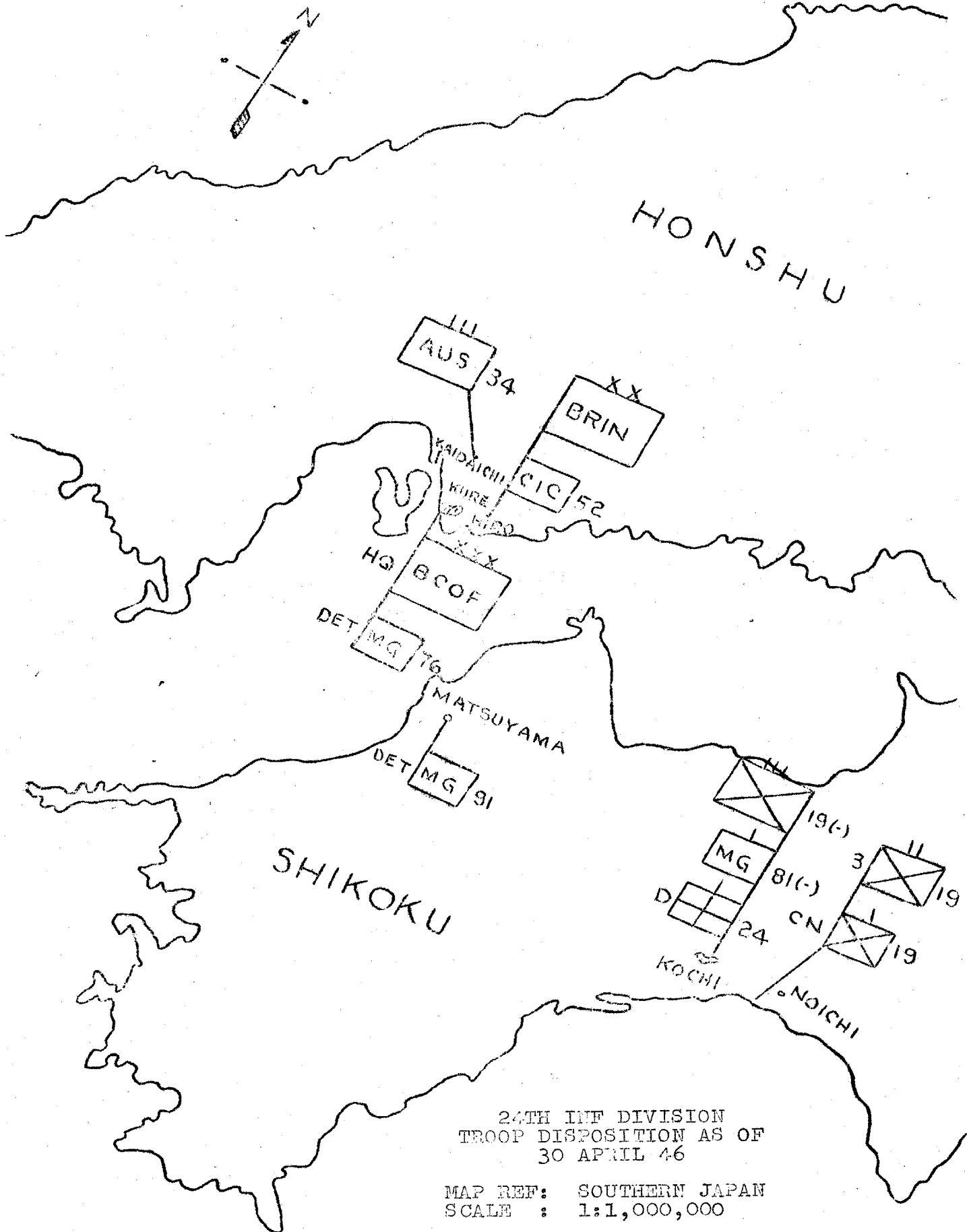
Chief of Staff
AC of S G-1
Acting AC of S G-1
AC of S G-2
AC of S G-3
AC of S G-4
Adjutant General

Col. O. E. Trechter
Lt. Col. Robert J. Daniels
Capt. Lewis W. McKinney
Lt. Col. Gaynor W. Hathaway
Lt. Col. James F. Pearsall, Jr.
Major James B. Jones
Lt. Col. William A. Craig

Major Unit Commanders
Hq Comdt, Special Troops
Comdr 19th Infantry
Comdr 21st Infantry
Comdr 34th Infantry

Lt. Col. Lynn R. Wallis
Col. Edward J. Renth
Col. Winfield R. McKay
Col. Lester L. Wheeler to 15 Apr
Col. Thomas D. Drake from 15 Apr

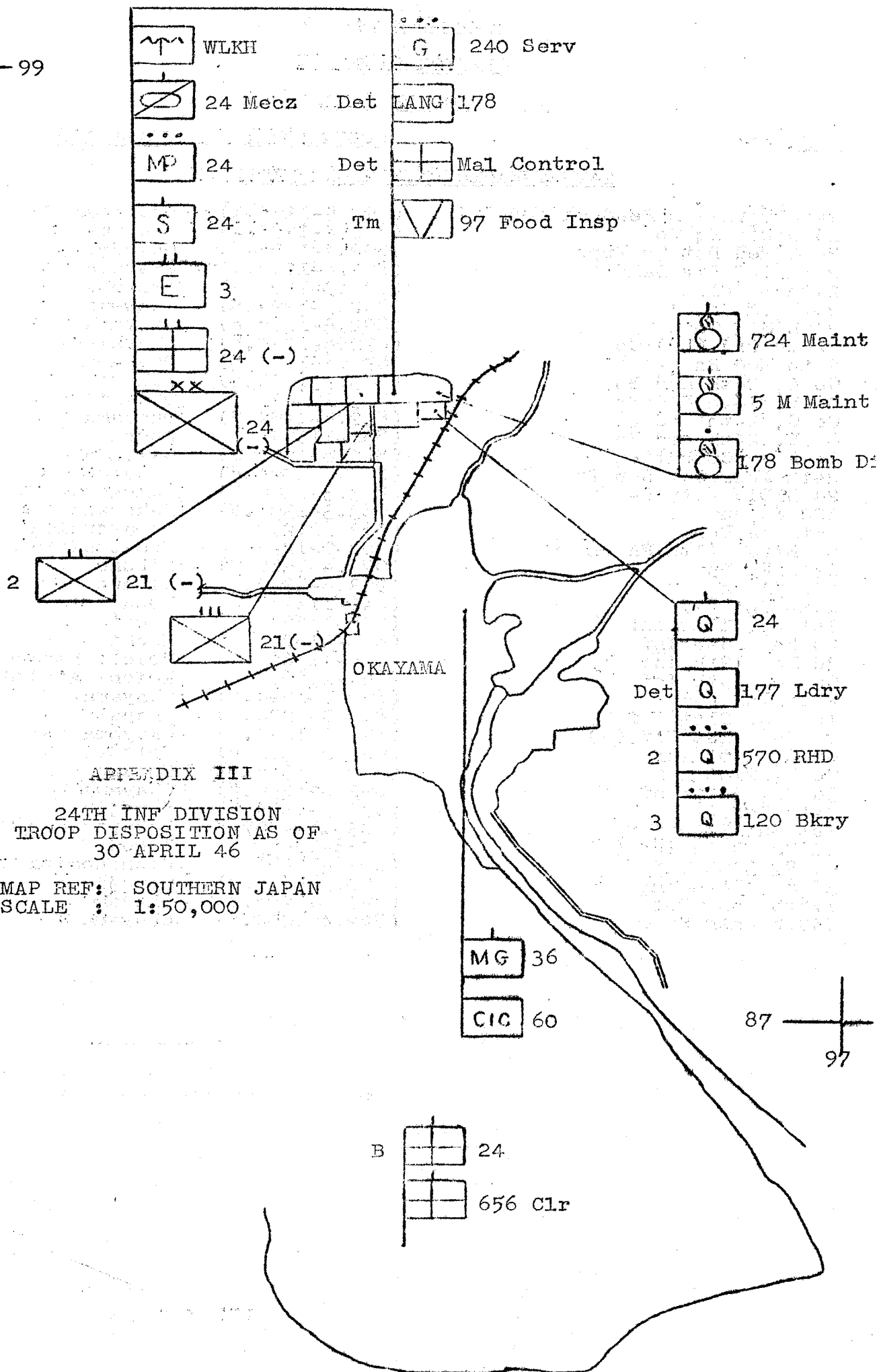
APPENDIX II
TROOP DISPOSITION



24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
30 APRIL 46

MAP REF: SOUTHERN JAPAN
SCALE : 1:1,000,000

88 99



APPENDIX III

24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
30 APRIL 46

MAP REF: SOUTHERN JAPAN
SCALE : 1:50,000

87 97

APPENDIX IV

STATION LIST

AS OF 30 APRIL 1946

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COORDINATES</u>	<u>PLACE NAME</u>
<u>24TH INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS</u>		
24th Division Headquarters	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Div Hq Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Hq & Med Det Sp Trps	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Inf Div Band	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th MP Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th QM Co	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
24th Sig Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
724th Ord (LM) Co	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Med Bn (-)	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
Co A, 24th Med Bn	(983.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
Co B, 24th Med Bn	(893-1284)	Okayama
Co C, 24th Med Bn	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
Co D, 24th Med Bn	(852-1159)	Kochi
3d Engr Combat Bn	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Mecz Cav Rcn Tr	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Div Arty (-)	(983.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
52d FA Bn	(983.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
11th FA Bn	(963-1212)	Komatsujima
Sv Btry, 11th FA Bn	(963-1212)	Komatsujima
13th FA Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
63d FA Bn	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
19th Inf (-)	(846-1157)	Kochi
1st Bn, 19th Inf	(846-1157)	Kochi
2d Bn, 19th Inf	(846-1157)	Kochi
3d Bn, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
Cn Co, 19th Inf	(864-1156)	Noichi Airdrome
21st Inf (-)	(892.0-1294.5)	Okayama
1st Bn, 21st Inf	(892.0-1294.5)	Okayama
2d Bn, 21st Inf (-)	(892.1-1294.8)	Okayama
Co G, 21st Inf	(926.2-1391.0)	Tottori
Co H, 21st Inf	(828.5-1393.0)	Yonago
3d Bn, 21st Inf	(892.0-1294.5)	Okayama
34th Inf (-)	(970.3-1314.9)	Himeji
1st Bn, 34th Inf	(1036.1-1307.8)	Takarazuka
2d Bn, 34th Inf (-)	(1036-1299)	Kobe
Co F, 34th Inf	(1036-1298)	Nishinomiya
3d Bn, 34th Inf	(970.3-1314.9)	Himeji
178th Lang Det	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
240th Chem Sv Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

MED UNITS

656th Med Clr Co	(893-1284)	Okayama
97th Vet Food Insp Tm	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
40th Mal Control Det	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama

ORD UNITS

178th Ord Bomb Disp Sqd	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
5th Ord (MM) Co	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama

QM UNITS

2d Plat, 570th QM Rhd Co	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
177th QM Ldry Det	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
354th QM Ldry Det	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji
3d Plat, 120th QM Bkry	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama

MISCELLANEOUS

4th Plat, 5th Sp Sv Co	(879-1266)	Shimotsui
52nd Area CIC	(760.8-1242.6)	Hiro
60th Area CIC	(892-1295)	Okayama
61st Area CIC	(905-1253)	Takamatsu
36th Mil Govt Co	(893-1292)	Okayama
76th Mil Govt Co	(754-1243)	Kure
81st Mil Govt Co	(850.8-1158.2)	Kochi
91st Mil Govt Co	(903-1252)	Takamatsu

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May 46

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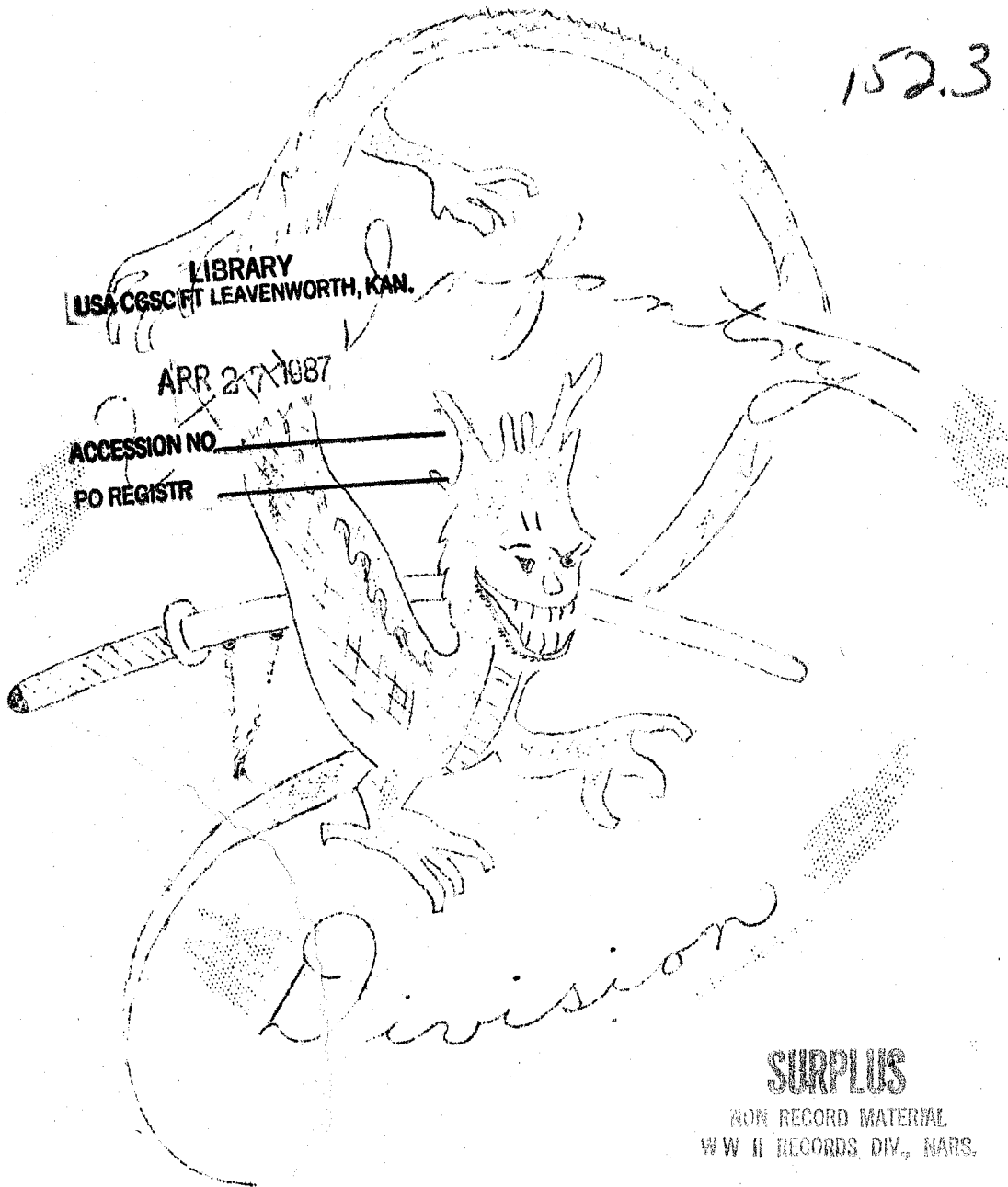
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A
Unit History
of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry Division
For
May 1946

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OKAYAMA, HONSHU
JAPAN

RESTRICTED

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The eyes of the 24th Infantry Division were focused on the forthcoming move of the unit from the island of Honshu to Kyushu, the southernmost island of Japan, during May. Advance parties were working in Kokura, the site chosen for the Division Command Post, as early as April and their functions became more apparent in May. Several units had completed their movements to their new locations before the end of the month, which will be discussed in Chapter IV.

Among the events that stand out on the calendar for May was the visit of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the United States Army, to a portion of the 34th Infantry's area in Kobe on 14 May. Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General of the 24th Division, met General Eisenhower at the Kobe station and renewed an old friendship. "The Chief" was favorably impressed with the 24th Division. An honor guard, composed of men from the 24th MP Platoon, met General Eisenhower's train at the station. A detachment of troops from the 1st Battalion, 34th Infantry, was also at the station, and the 24th Division Band played the military music. The appropriate honors were rendered and later General Eisenhower inspected the area of the 2d Battalion, 34th Infantry, at Kobe Base.

On 19 May the 24th's Band presented a concert in Koraku Park, Okayama, which was attended by at least fifteen thousand Japanese. Every piece played by the band received enthusiastic applause from

the spectators, and it is certain that the afternoon's music helped in a certain measure, regardless of how slight, to make the Japanese feel a little more kindly disposed towards the American troops.

Lt. General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General Eighth Army made a brief inspection tour of the 24th Division Command Post on 20 May.

The 19th and 21st Regiments received unit citations from the Commanding General of Eighth Army. The 19th was commended for its action on the Leyte beachhead, and at Parang in the drive across Mindanao. The costly but important capture of Breakneck Ridge on Leyte won the 21st its laurels. Cannon Company, 21st Infantry, was given a citation for outstanding support on Luzon in the capture of Manila.

The British Indian Division, which was scheduled to relieve the 24th of duties in Okayama, raised the Union Jack for the first time in Okayama on 17 May over their advance supply point.



Photo by 24th Div. P. R. O.

General Eisenhower, Commander in Chief, U. S. A., left, at the Kobe station prior to an inspection of the 34th Infantry, 24th Division, installations. With him are Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General, 24th Division, center, and Lt. General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General, Eighth Army, right.

CHAPTER II

G-1 ACTIVITIES

Replacements

There was a marked decrease in the number of replacements received by the 24th Division during the month of May. This has been attributed to the fact that fewer units inactivated in this theater the past month. Only 329 replacements joined the division with the majority of them coming from the 4th Replacement Depot and the 503d Military Police Battalion. Approximately thirty per cent of these men were Regular Army, with the Infantry and Field Artillery branches prevailing.

Of the fourteen officers who came into the division in May, ten were from the 4th Replacement Depot, and of this number nine were dental officers. A judge advocate was assigned to the division from Eighth Army Headquarters.

Redeployment

The enlisted strength was the lowest in two months, although it was still near the T/O for the division. Only twelve men went home under the redeployment plan but an additional 351 were returned to the States for other reasons. Of this number 185 were released for dependency discharges, and 274 were returned to the United States under authority of War Department Circular No. 57 which permits any remaining brothers and sisters who have lost a member of their family through services in the Armed Forces to be reassigned.

One hundred officers were redeployed in May, three were given dependency discharges, and four were reassigned under provisions of War Department Circular No. 57.

The total number of enlisted men and officers redeployed in May was 470.

Re-enlistments

The aggregate number of enlistments for the regular Army for May was eighty-two, which was fifteen less than the previous month. Eleven men enlisted for three years, eleven enlisted for eighteen months, and sixty signed for one year. The predominance of the one year enlistments has been attributed to the recent announcement that enlistees in this category would have a preference of serving in Hawaii, the Philippines, Korea, or Japan.

The 21st Infantry accounted for thirty-three of the enlistees, thirteen came from the 19th Regiment, and eight men from the 24th QM Company re-enlisted.

The total number of enlistments for the 24th Division from November 1945 to 31 May 1946 was 1061.

Awards and Decorations

Awards and decorations for the month of May 1946 were as follows:

Legion of Merit	1
Bronze Stars	6
Purple Heart	1

CHAPTER III

G-2 ACTIVITIES

Riots and Disorders

Koreans continued to cause civil disturbances during May. Usually the trouble exists between the Koreans and Japanese but one incident occurred which involved two Korean Societies fighting between themselves. In the vicinity of Kobe City the Hirono-Han Arimoshibu Korean Association in Japan, consisting of approximately four hundred members, controlled the distribution of clothing to itself and another lesser Korean society. An argument over the share received by the smaller group resulted in two fights in which three persons were seriously injured. The area was placed under the close surveillance of the 34th Infantry.

On 10 May, about 0130, two Koreans attempted to steal some of the personal belongings of a group of repatriated Japanese soldiers in Okayama. A fight between about twenty Koreans and thirty Japanese ensued which required fifteen Japanese police to quell. There were no occupational troops involved.

While investigating blackmarket activities on the night of 13 May in Katsuyama, thirty miles northwest of Okayama, several Japanese police were attacked by three Koreans and one Jap. Two of the policemen were wounded by pistol shots. All of the assailants were captured. They had come from Kobe City in search of blackmarket rice

and had been previously involved in blackmarket activities and robberies in Kobe. They were held for trial.

Chinese nationals were involved in misconduct during May. The 36th Military Government reported that some Chinese illegally seized tobacco and cigarettes from two warehouses in southern Okayama Ken, and that a third attempt was foiled. On one occasion the Japanese police apprehended the offenders and returned the stolen property. This situation is being watched.

The 19th Infantry decided to hold a meeting of the Japanese and Korean leaders in the vicinity of Matsuyama, Shikoku to stress the necessity of cooperation between the two peoples.

In the town of Niihama a group of civilians had formed a Peace League and carried on unauthorized patrols to enforce law and order on the basis that the local police were not efficient. The 19th Infantry called a meeting of the chief of police and police officials and informed the officials that any of the police who did not cooperate with the chief of police would be removed from the force. The 19th kept its patrol in the city for a few days to ascertain that there would be no more trouble.

Civilian Attitude

May Day in Japan is a day of much celebration but the festivities, meetings and parades were without incident. Some of the meetings were conducted for the discussion of food rationing, labor and management

relations, and working conditions, but no disorders or violence marred the day.

The trials of the Japanese war criminals are not passing unnoticed by the populace. An editorial in the Kochi Shinbun, 1 May 1946, entitled "Know Yourself" attempted to show the people the errors of the late war. The editorialist stated that:

The lack of knowledge of America's huge productive capacity was one reason for the reckless Pacific War.

When the war began, the people's eyes and ears were covered so they did not know the real facts of the war. Have the Japanese ever once been told the true history of Japan?

The truth of Japanese history has been distorted.

We must not only rewrite the past history but the present history, for we are making history.

The war criminal investigations which will open within a few days will teach us actual Japanese History. We must learn from this the right steps to take in the future. To the Japanese the maxim "Know Yourself" is most important.

A resident in Himeji City, Kusanabe, in talking about the trials said that he believed that General Tojo should be given the death penalty which was what most of the Japanese people wanted as his sentence. Kusanabe also stated that others who were equally as responsible for the war were Dr. Okawa, Hashinote, Sasakawa, and Hatoyama.

Sawata, the public prosecutor of the police department in Himeji City, declared that because the Emperor is the only one that the Japanese people trust and obey it would be unwise to try him as a war criminal. He added that the people do not hold Hirohito responsible for the war as they feel that he was ill-advised and misled by his counsels.

Interrogations relative to the new American Provost Courts in the

vicinity of Okayama revealed that the people have accepted them as equitable. Several defendants stated that they received just consideration, and they liked the fact that they could present their own cases.

A 21st Infantry patrol reported that it encountered a road block of about twenty boulders near Kurayoshi, twenty three miles west of Tottori City. Four Japanese boys were arrested and confessed having set up the boulders. It was also noted by the patrol that the people of the community were unfriendly and uncooperative. CIC continued investigating the incident and the civilian attitude.

Intelligence Targets

The 178th Bomb Disposal Squad was kept busy in May. During the first week of the month the Squad finished disposing 195.78 tons of Picric Acid in Wake, Honshu. On 11 May the Squad moved to Hayoshino, Honshu from where approximately 160 tons of bulk Picric Acid were shipped. Additional demolition tasks were assumed in Kasaoka. A total of 445.78 tons of Japanese explosives were destroyed, and 440.32 tons were shipped to the 25th Division's burning grounds.

Japanese factories continued to come under the scrutiny of American patrols. The 11th Field Artillery Battalion checked the Mitsubishi Mining Company in Naoshima, eight miles north of Takamatsu, which produced copper, zinc, and sulphuric acid during the war, and is now producing copper sulphate and other copper compounds. The 21st Infantry investigated the Kurashiki Industrial Company in Tamashima,

southwest of Okayama which was engaged in turning out 2000 engine parts and 500 oil pumps per month while the war was in progress. It is now producing spinning machine parts, flour grinding machines, and it also repairs printing and weaving machines. The 19th Infantry reported on the Aizan Factory in Mishima, Kochi which manufactured silk during the war and is still producing that commodity although the output has been reduced by about forty pounds per month.

A detachment of thirty-eight men and two officers from the 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop patrolled a portion of Tottori Ken and was instrumental in opening up the Shino Manufacturing Company. In the factory there were 250,000 .70mm shell casings awaiting disposal. Details were straightened out and the company was started in operation converting the casings into farming implements.

The 3d Engineers made a complete road reconnaissance of Route I from Fukuyama to Kobe, and boundary signs were put up along the I Corps and BCOF area boundaries. A map distribution was also made to the Division units.

These are but a sampling of the intelligence targets investigated during the month but they are indicative of the work that is continually being carried out by the Occupation Forces.

Failure to Comply with Surrender Terms

The 21st Infantry reported that on the night of 2 May a group of Japanese were observed dumping some weapons into the Asahi River in Okayama. Three of the party were caught and it was disclosed that

the arms had come from the Okayama Post Office. The vice postmaster had received orders from postal headquarters in Hiroshima to destroy all military training equipment and he ordered Watanabe Cho, an employee, to carry out the directive. Watanabe destroyed all of the wooden items but said he did not know how to dispose of the metal weapons so he hid them under the steps in the post office until he decided to dump them into the river. A total of fifty rifles, fifty one bayonets, one grenade discharger, and two light machine guns were recovered. Watanabe was held for trial and all other individuals involved were questioned and then released.

An anonymous letter led a patrol from the 19th Infantry to investigate the police station in Mishima, twenty miles northeast of Matsuyama. In the rear of the station in a sand bank forty four shotguns were found. The explanation for the presence of the guns was that they had been turned in by the civilians and stored in the police station and concealed at the time of the collection of weapons so as to avoid trouble with the Occupation Forces. The weapons were confiscated and three of the policemen were held pending trial.

Eight Japanese were given a mass trial by the first American Provost Court in Okayama. The accused were the principal and seven teachers of the Kurashiki Shoko School in Kurashiki. They were charged with giving false and misleading information, and also refusing to divulge information to members of the American Forces on official business. The verdict was guilty for each of the defendants. The

principal was fined ten thousand yen and sentenced to serve six months in jail pending approval of the Commanding General, 24th Division. The teachers were given suspended sentences of six months and fined from 1000 to 5000 yen.

An investigation of the Niima Agricultural and Forestry School, thirty three miles northwest of Okayama, by the 36th Military Government revealed obvious violations of SCAP directives. The school officials has failed to turn in four light machine guns, 103 bayonets, and sixty rifle barrels saying that they were to be made into farming tools. Also found were 300 glider sets, thirty one wooden rifles used in bayonet training, ten kendo sets, and numerous books which had been banned by SCAP. The citizens of Niima had formed a militaristic organization designed to foster the nationalistic spirit and their policies were to be inculcated into the children through the use of the school facilities in the community. The 36th MG placed the town under close watch and started an investigation in order to reveal the people responsible for these activities.

CIC investigated a large stock of gasoline and alcohol which was in the possession of the Okayama Police Department. It was revealed that the supplies had been transferred to the police by the Japanese Army in August and September 1945 to avoid reporting them to the Occupational authorities. Also uncovered were five tons of duralumin which had been purchased illegally from the Japanese Navy in October 1945. The Commerce and Industry Department of Okayama was

aware of the transaction in March 1946, and confiscated the goods. Disposition of the supplies will be made after further investigation.

The 36th MG reported another instance of a violation of a SCAP directive concerning the distribution of Japanese army equipment in Tottori Ken. Prefectural officials arranged for the purchase of army clothing from the Kurashiki Warehouse of the Hiroshima Branch Depot on 23 August 1945 apparently after orders had been received from higher Japanese command concerning the end of the war. MG referred the case to higher American authority for information relative to the prosecution of the offenders.

Miscellaneous

Numerous mines continued to appear, especially in the vicinity of Shikoku. Two mines floated ashore five miles southeast of Kochi and exploded, injuring two Japanese. Nine mines were found on the shore near Orino, forty seven miles southwest of Kochi, and a police guard was set up around them pending disposal.

Several aerial bombs dropped by Allied planes which failed to explode have been reported. In the vicinity of Okayama Park, Okayama the 21st Infantry located seven fire bombs and five magnesium bombs. The 19th Regiment disclosed the discovery of nine 500 pound missiles south of Mt. Toyoyuke near Mishima City, Shikoku, Division Artillery revealed that a one hundred pound incendiary bomb was found in a rice field near Himeji City that was dropped by an American plane 4 July 1945.

The 24th MP's destroyed 177 bottles of poison sake which several of the local cabarets in Okayama had been selling. The cabarets in question were prohibited from dispensing any more sake.

There was no indication of sabotage or willful destruction during May, nor was any vital terrain information reported.



Photo by 24th Div. P. R. O.

Lt. General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commanding General, Eighth Army, on the right, and Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General, 24th Division, during the former's visit to the "Victory Division's" area in Okayama on 20 May 1946.

CHAPTER IV

G-3 ACTIVITIES

Operations

Operations for the month of May consisted in the dispatching of routine reconnaissance and surveillance patrols by all units which were not involved full-time in moving from Honshu to Kyushu. The move kept several units quite busy.

The 19th Infantry initiated its move on 13 May when company L departed from the Asakura Barracks on Shikoku for Oita, Kyushu. Preparations were immediately begun for the arrival of the 3d Battalion and Cannon Company which arrived in Oita 16 May. Company B was the advance element of the 1st Battalion. It reached Nakatsu, Kyushu on the seventeenth and was followed by the remainder of the battalion on the nineteenth. Anti-Tank Company proceeded to Oita on the nineteenth.

The 19th Infantry Headquarters closed at Kochi, Shikoku and opened at Beppu, Kyushu at 1200 on 17 May. Cannon Company moved from Oita to Beppu to take over duties as Military Police.

The 19th assumed occupational responsibility of the Oita and Miyazaki Kins on 24 May 1946, and by 29 May the entire 19th Regiment had completed the move to Kyushu. On 24 May, the 19th Infantry passed to operational control of the commanding general, 2d Marine Division.

Division Artillery began its shift to Kyushu on 12 May. C Batteries of the 13th and 63d Battalions departed from Nibuno for Saga and Kurume, Kyushu, respectively on 12 May. Battery B, 52d FA Battalion

left the Kakogawa Air Field on 12 May headed for Hakata Peninsula, Kyushu. Advance detachments of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 24th Division Artillery departed for Fukuoka on the twelfth. C Battery led the 11th FA Battalion to the Hakata Peninsula on 16 May.

The units of division Artillery completed their displacements as follows: 52d FA Bn to Hakata Peninsula 24 May, 63d FA Bn to Kurume 31 May, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery to Fukuoka 31 May. The 13th FA Bn, less its Battery C remained in Nibuno, Honshu.

Company D, 24th Medical Battalion left Kochi 21 May and arrived in Oita 22 May.

The 40th Malaria Control Detachment shifted from Okayama to Kokura on 24 May.

The 4th Platoon, 5th Special Service Company moved from Shinotsui to Kokura 28 May.

Fifth Ordnance (MM) Company transferred its personnel from Okayama to Kashii 29 May.

On 30 May Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry and Company M left Okayama to begin their occupational duties in Kagoshima, Kyushu.

Company C, 3d Engineering Battalion, departed from Okayama 6 May and arrived in Kokura the following day. Company B moved out next on 28 May and reached Ainoura 29 May.

The Engineers continued their operations in Okayama and added a new water point, making a total of twelve. The new point services the troop trains with chlorinated water. And they made a reconnaissance

of the water supply facilities in Kokura, Fukuoka, Sasabo, Boppu, and Kumamoto and plans were made to follow the Marine policy of operating the city's chlorination system in each troop area.

The 24th was relieved by BRINDIV of occupational responsibility for the Island of Shikoku on 23 May and Tottori Prefecture 15 May.

Training

Training during the month of May was engaged in by all units where practicable. Emphasis was placed on the transition from the individual phase of training to the small unit phase.

Repatriation

The last trainload of Chinese to be repatriated was scheduled for 13 May, and the last trainload of Formosan repatriates was scheduled for 11 May. Korean repatriates were handled throughout the entire month of May.

During the month 106 trains with a total of eight hundred cars carrying 17,575 Koreans, 2,523 Formosans, and 110 Chinese passed through the 24th Division's zone of responsibility. Guard details for the period aggregated 865 men with the members coming from the 34th Infantry and Division Artillery.

Status of Units

Several new units were added to the Division in May. The 3d platoon, 369th QM Laundry Company located in Kobe was attached to the 24th

on 9 May. The 217 QM Battalion; the 1st Platoon, 120th QM Bakery Company; the 1st section, 2d Platoon, 325th QM Gas Supply Company; and the 3528 QM Truck Company less its 2d and 3d Platoons were attached to the Division on 31 May.

Three units left the Division in May. The 177th QM Laundry Detachment inactivated 31 May. The 2d Platoon, 570th Railhead Company was released from attachment to the 24th Division on 31 May, and the 656th Medical Clearing Company inactivated on 31 May.

The exact location of all units of the 24th Division can be found in Appendix VI.

CHAPTER V

G-4 ACTIVITIES

Supply and Movements

In addition to its normal functions, the G-4 Office was engaged directly in the movement of the Division to Kyushu. A troop movement officer from G-4 coordinated all rail transportation pertaining to the displacement of all units of the Division. All troops and equipment were transported by rail except certain heavy items of equipment which were too large and bulky to be moved in that manner. These items were carried on LSTs from Kobe, Honshu, and Komatsujima, Shikoku to Kyushu.

The Procurement Section established a new procedure for processing demands for Japanese property. Items which had been procured but which were not to accompany the Division were turned over to the units relieving the various elements of the 24th of occupational responsibility for that particular area.

On 29 May the Procurement Section closed in Okayama and moved to Kokura where it set up a procurement procedure for the entire Island of Kyushu, and inventoried Japanese property in the hands of the 2d Marine Division and accepted it.

A detailed reconnaissance was made of installations on Kyushu in preparation for assuming logistical responsibility of the Island on 1 June 1946.

Proposed Unit Special Lists of Equipment were prepared and

submitted for every type of unit within the Division. These lists contained proposed additions and deletions pertaining to the current T/O and E of each unit. The Supply Section of G-4 processed these lists to insure that only non-expendable items of standard equipment were included and that proposed changes did not alter or interfere with the purpose for which the unit was organized.

Evacuation of personnel during the month of May was accomplished by rail, with artillery liaison planes being on the alert in the event that they might be needed.

Housing

Troop and dependent's housing was one of the main items of agenda for the advanced party. The 3d Engineers drew up the plans. To insure an equitable allotment of critical construction materials a special procedure was established.

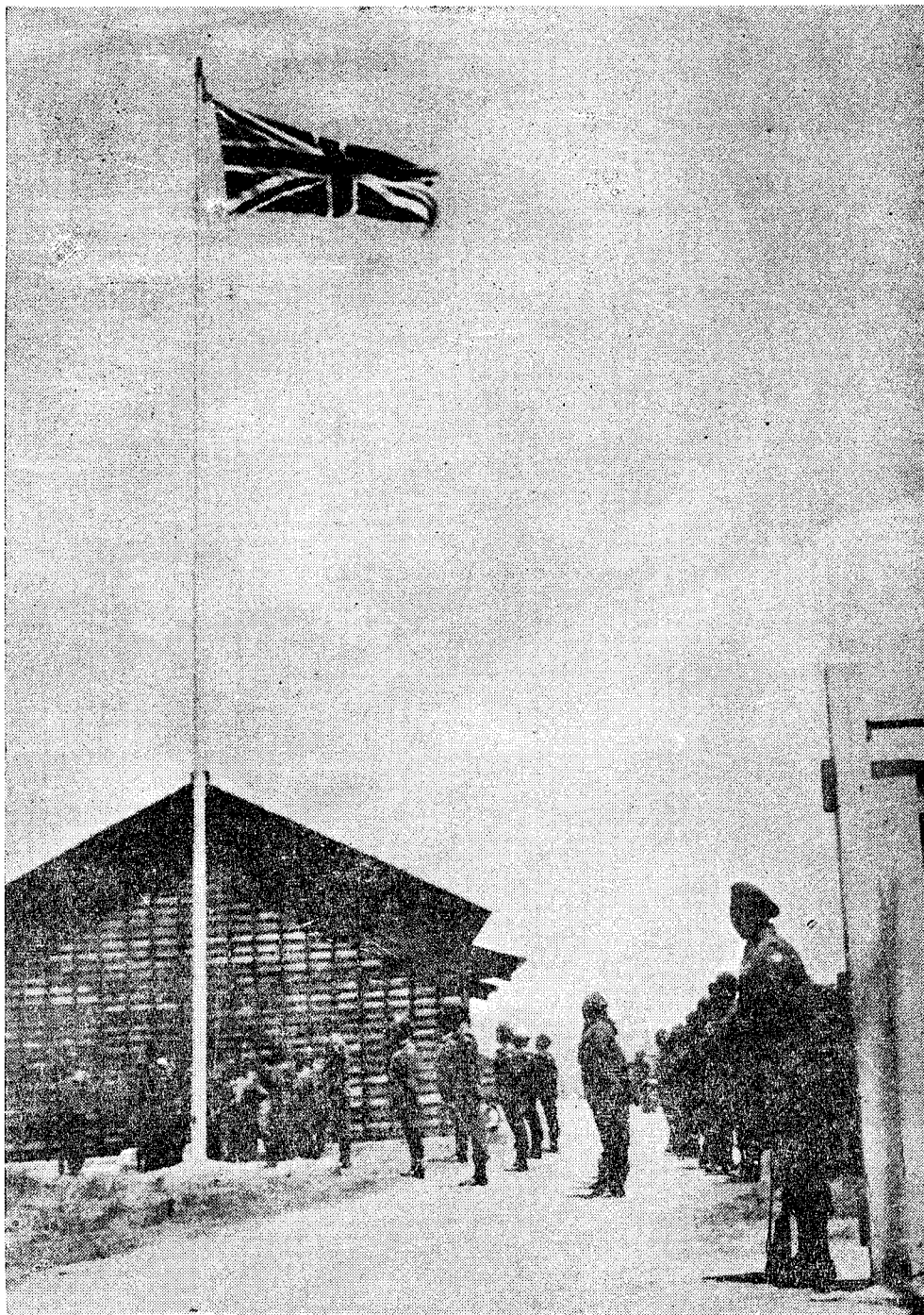


Photo by 24th Div. P. R. O.

British Union Jack flies for the first time in Okayama as
advance party of British and Indian troops make
preparations to relieve the 24th Infantry Division.

CHAPTER VI

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Troop Information Program

Newspapers were circulated and distributed as follows: "Stars and Stripes," 2750 daily; "En Corps," 2500 daily; "Mainichi," 2000 daily; "V-Day," 24th Division Headquarters I & E publication, 1300 daily; "V-Day Weekly," 1750. Other publications were the "Octagram Digest," Information Kits, Newsmaps, Essay Contest Bulletins, and I & E Magazine Kits.

Unit newspapers which were published were the 3d Engineers "Eager Beaver," daily; 19th Infantry's "Chick News," daily; 21st Infantry's "Diamond News," daily; and the 34th Regiment's "Dragon News," weekly.

Troop Information Hour

The Troop Information Hours program presented the topic "The Work of the Army" using the film "Our Job in Japan" and a transcription of Secretary of War Patterson's speech on demobilization. Through the media of this program important and pertinent topics are given group discussion.

Armed Forces Radio Service

The Armed Forces Radio Station, WLKH, which served the 24th Infantry Division, continued to broadcast excellent programs in May with the

exception of the "Week in Review" which had to be discontinued because of reduction of staff personnel and the move to Kyushu. An advance party went to Sasebo, Kyushu to make preparations to take over the Marine radio station WVTO and to make surveys for adequate radio coverage of Kyushu.

Army Education Program

The difficulty of obtaining instructors and the move of the Division threatened to hamper the educational program, but where feasible the unit schools functioned to the greatest degree possible. The 19th Infantry operated its school until forced to close because the entire regiment was involved in the shift to Kyushu. The Okayama Area School which is attended by members of Division Headquarters, Division Special Troops, the 3d Engineers, 24th Medical Bn (-), and the 21st Infantry held classes until the latter part of the month when it moved. It conducted an art exhibit in Okayama in May. The 34th Regiment ran a continuous program supplementing its school with the facilities of the Kobe Central School for those units which were too far from the 34th's Himeji University. Division Artillery commenced setting up its new school in Fukuoka.

Miscellaneous

On 10 May Major Taylor of the AEP GHQ AFPAC, and Captain Doherty of the Eighth Army Headquarters I & E supply inspected the educational and I & E facilities of the Division. 15 May a circulation survey was

made by a member of GHQ AFPAC. And on the twentieth Lt. Colonel De
Brum, GHQ AFPAC I & E, and Lt Allen Webb of the Eighth Army AFPS
visited the Division.

Several officers and enlisted men from the Division attended
the General Education Accreditation Course which was held in Kyoto.

CHAPTER VII
SPECIAL SERVICES

USO and Soldier Shows

Seven USO shows toured the 24th Division during the month of May. These were "Gingham Girl," "Appolo Review," "Ghost Train," "Johnson's Jamboree," "Panama Hattie," "Red Hot and Blue," and "Arsenic and Old Lace." One Soldier Show was presented, entitled "Juke Box Fantasy."

Athletics

Baseball was the top-ranking sport of the month with at least fifty games having been played throughout the Division. Several games were also played on an inter-divisional level, including contests with the Marines. The 24th's Special Troops team was the best within the Division.

Within the Division's softball league C Company, 3d Engineers, ran up the record of six wins and no losses before it was forced to withdraw in order to make the move to Kyushu. The only other undefeated team in the league was that of the 24th MPs.

In the two outstanding track events of the month the 21st Infantry took first place. The 21st's squad won the initial meet from the 19th Regiment by the score of 96 to 43. In the second contest, the 24th's Special Troops were defeated by the 21st's team 109 to 25.

The 21st Infantry's boxing team engaged in two events. In the first one it won one of five bouts with the 8th Marines at Kumamoto, and in facing the 24th Division Artillery boxing team the 21st scored five wins.

The British 7th Light Cavalry, stationed in Kurashiki, Honshu, was given an athletic demonstration by the 21st Infantry with softball and basketball games being played.

APPENDIX I

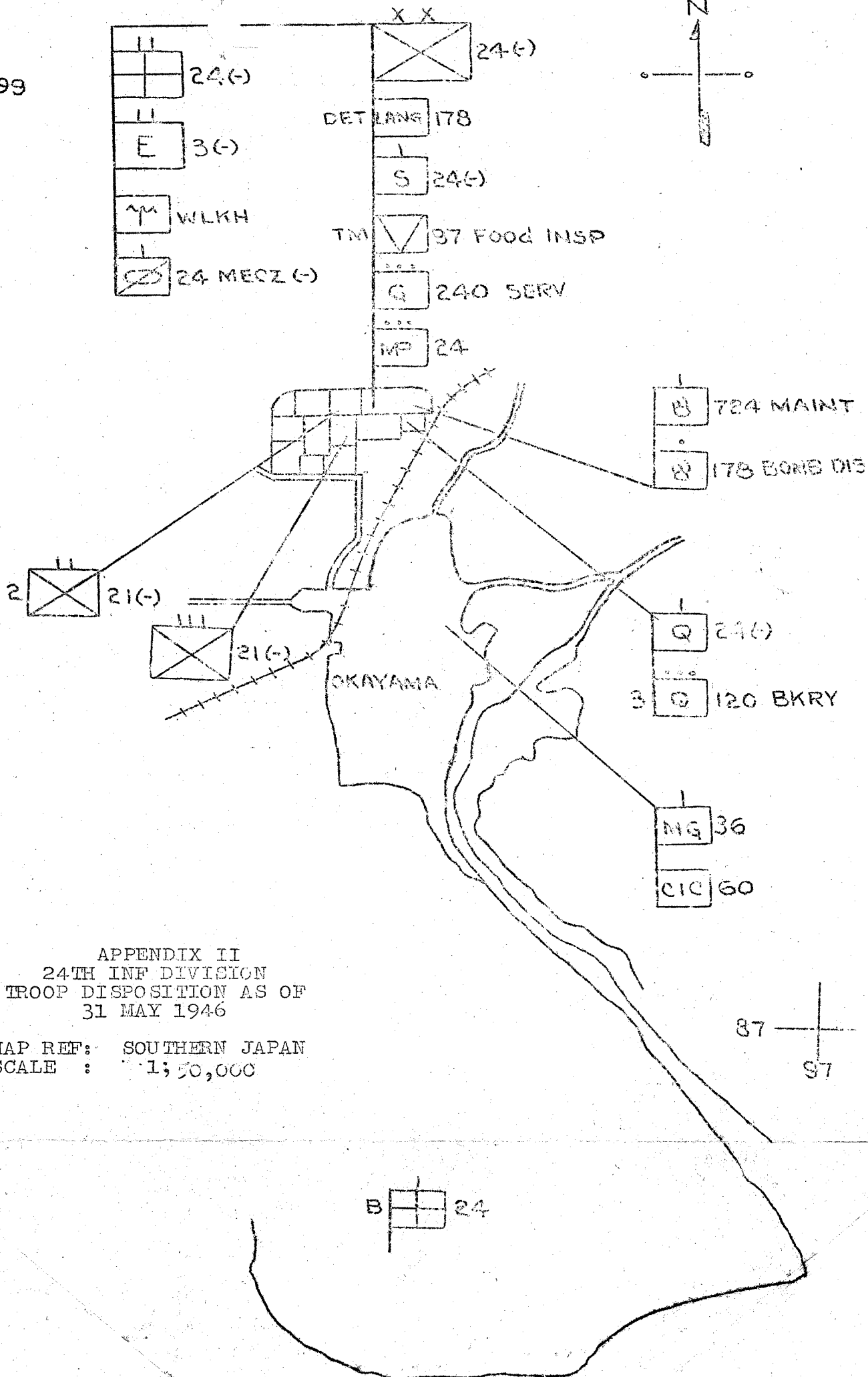
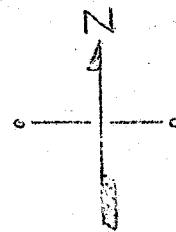
CHAIN OF COMMAND IN THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

AS OF 31 MAY 1946

Division Commander	Major General James A. Lester
Aide de Camp	Capt. Joseph E. O'Leary
Commander Artillery Section	Col. Charles C. Blanchard
Chief of Staff	Col. O. E. Trechter
AC of S G-1	Lt. Col. Robert J. Daniels*
Acting AO of S G-1	Capt. Lewis W. McKinney
AC of S G-2	Lt. Col. Gaynor W. Hathaway
AC of S G-3	Lt. Col. James F. Pearsall, Jr.
AO of S G-4	Major James B. Jones
Adjutant General	Lt. Col. William A. Craig
Major Unit Commanders	
Hq Special Troops	Col. Ralph C. Bing
Comdr 19th Infantry	Col. Edward J. Renth
Comdr 21st Infantry	Col. Winfield R. McKay
Comdr 34th Infantry	Col. Thomas D. Drake

*TDY in U.S.A.

99
88

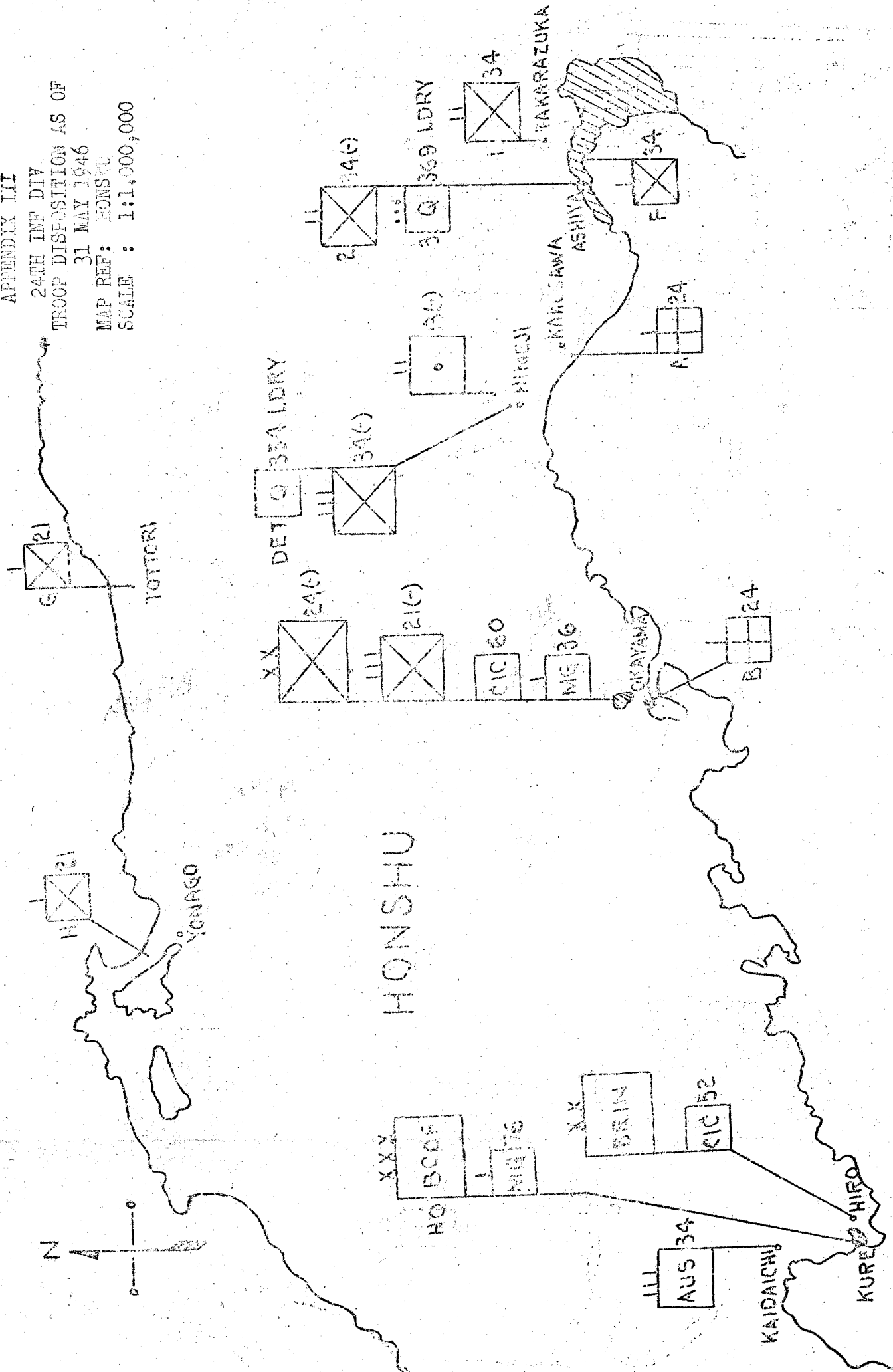


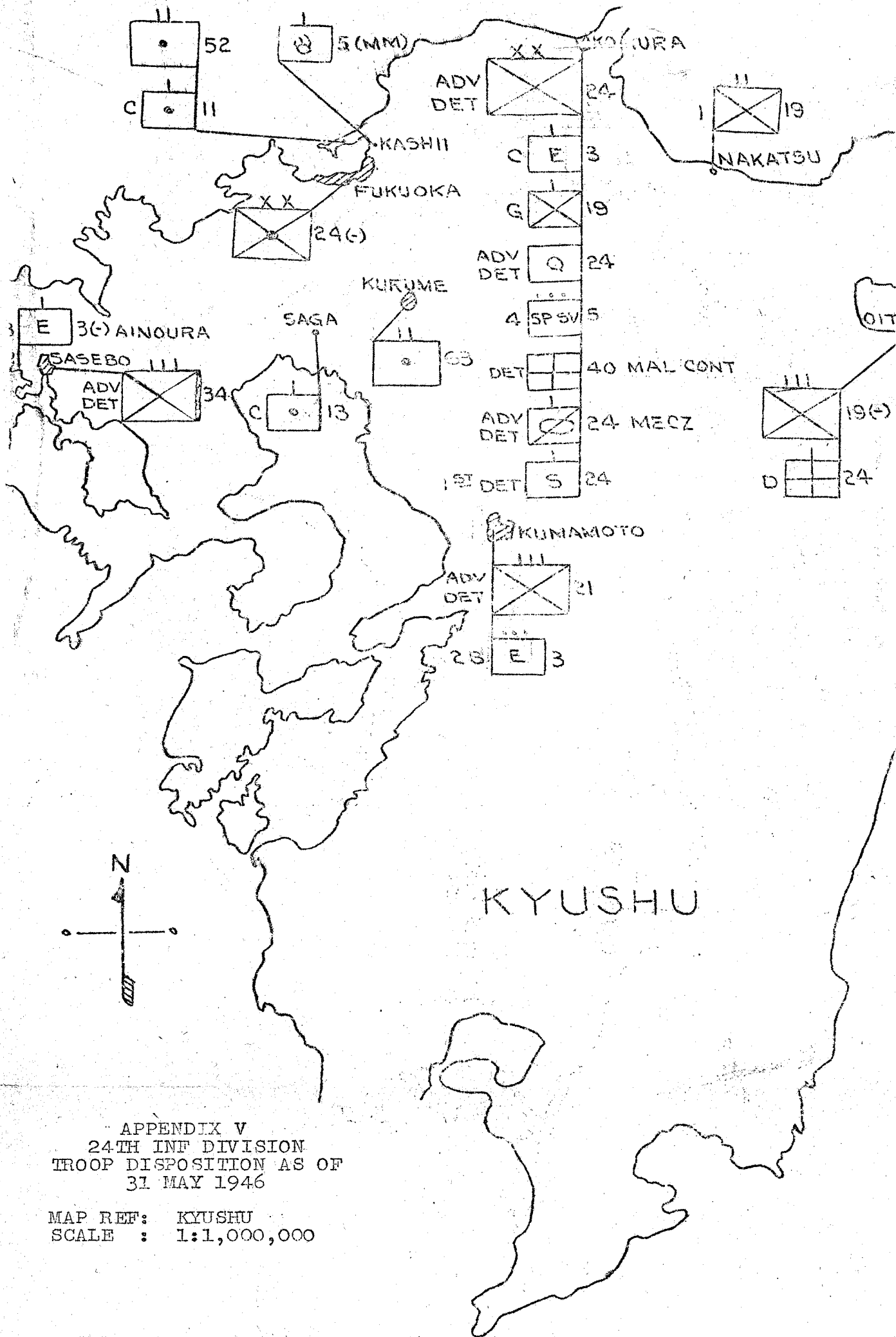
APPENDIX II
24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MAY 1946

MAP REF: SOUTHERN JAPAN
SCALE : 1:50,000

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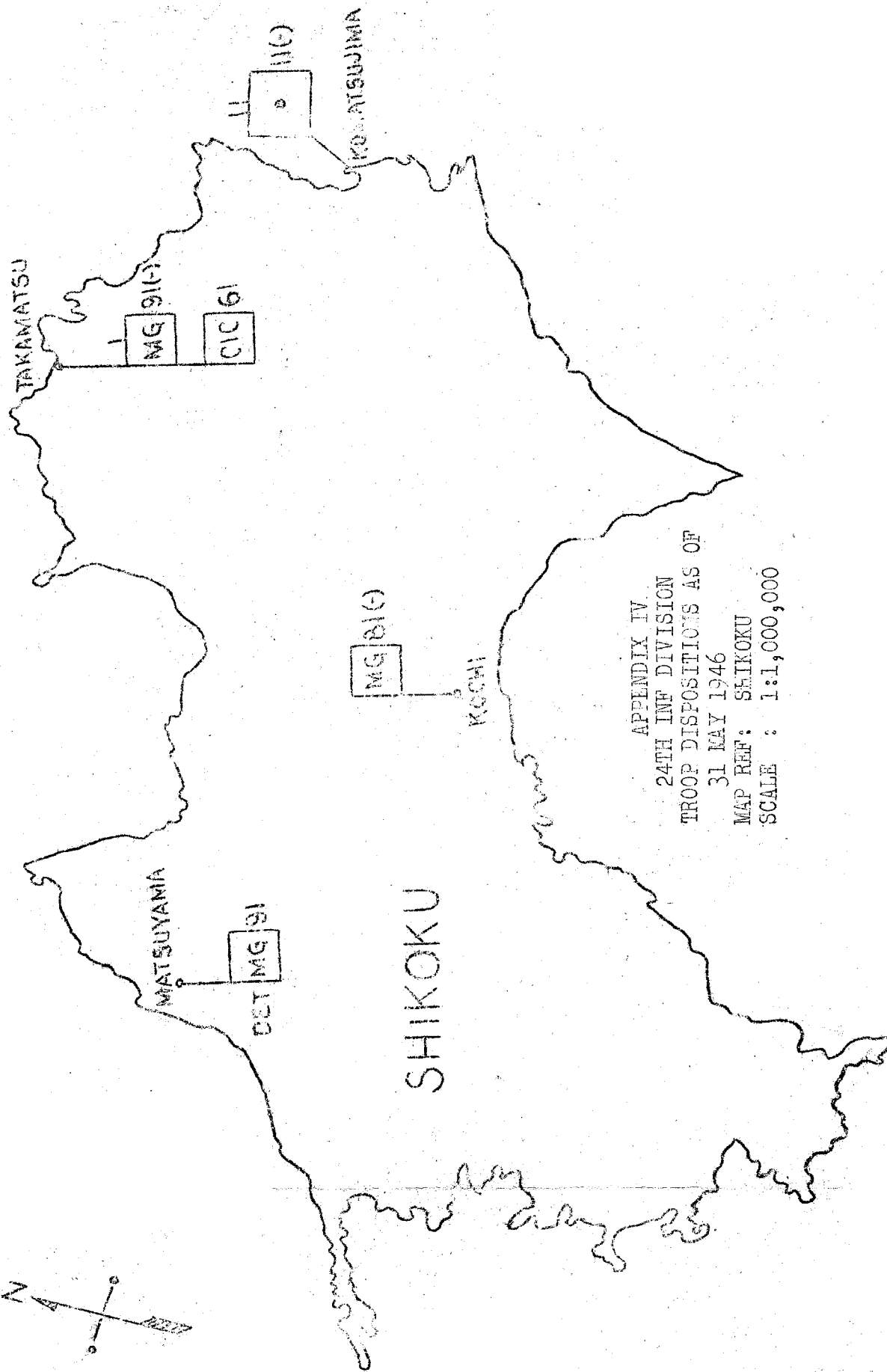
24TH INF DIV
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MAY 1946
MAP REF: EDNSTC
SCALE : 1:1,000,000





APPENDIX V
24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITION AS OF
31 MAY 1946

MAP REF: KYUSHU
SCALE : 1:1,000,000



APPENDIX IV
24TH INF DIVISION
TROOP DISPOSITIONS AS OF
31 MAY 1946
MAP REF: SHIKOKU
SCALE : 1:1,000,000

STATION LIST AS OF
31 MAY 46

INFANTRY DIVISION UNITS

24th Div Hq & Hq Co (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Adv Det, 24th Div Hq & Hq Co	(1394-1204)	Kokura
24th MP Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th QM Co (-)	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
Adv Det, 24th QM Co	(1394-1204)	Kokura
24th Sig Co	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Adv Det, 24th Sig Co	(1394-1204)	Kokura
724th Ord Maint Co	(892.8-1294.8)	Okayama
178th Lang Det	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
240th Chem Sv Plat	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
24th Med Bn (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Co A, 24th Med Bn	(893.3-1300.5)	Kakogawa
Co B, 24th Med Bn	(893-1284)	Okayama
Co D, 24th Med Bn	(654-1125)	Oita
3d Engr Combat Bn (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Co C, 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1394-1204)	Kokura
Co B, (-2d Plat), 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1271-1114)	Ainoura
2d Plat, Co B, 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1380-1072)	Kumamoto
24th Mecz Cav Ren Tr (-)	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
Adv Det, 24th Mecz Cav Ren Tr	(1394-1204)	Kokura
24th Div Arty Hq & Hq Btry	(1345-1167)	Fukouka
11th FA Bn (-)	(963-1212)	Komatsujima
Btrys A, B & C, 11th FA Bn	(1342-1177)	Hakata
		Peninsula
13th FA Bn (-)	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno
Btry C, 13th FA Bn	(1337-1227)	Saga
52d FA Bn	(1342-1177)	Hakata
		Peninsula
63d FA Bn	(1359-1135)	Kurume
19th Infantry (-)	(643-1130)	Beppu
1st Bn, 19th Inf	(614-1170)	Nakatsu
21st Infantry (-)	(892.0-1284.5)	Okayama
Adv Det, 21st Inf	(1380-1072)	Kumamoto
2d Bn, 21st Inf (-)	(892.1-1294.8)	Okayama
Co G, 21st Inf	(926.2-1391.0)	Tottori
Co H, 21st Inf	(828.5-1393.0)	Yonago
34th Infantry (-)	(970.3-1314.9)	Himeji
Adv Det, 34th Inf	(1277-1114)	Sasebo
1st Bn, 34th Inf	(1036.1-1307.8)	Takarazuka
2d Bn, 34th Inf (-)	(1030-1299)	Kobe
Co F, 2d Bn, 34th Inf	(1036-1298)	Nishinomiya

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INF DIV

MEDICAL UNITS

97th Vet Food Insp Tm	(892.4-1294.8)	Okayama
40th Mal Control Det	(1394-1204)	Kokura

ORD UNITS

178th Ord Bomb Disp Sqd	(892.8-1294.5)	Okayama
5th Ord (MM) Co	(1349-1176)	Kashii

QM UNITS

3d Plat, 120th QM Btry	(892.9-1294.5)	Okayama
354th QM Ldry Det	(971.0-1316.0)	Himeji
3d Plat, 369th QM Ldry	(1030-1299)	Kobe

MISCELLANEOUS

4th Plat, 5th Sp Sv Co	(1394-1204)	Kokura
52d Area CIC	(760.8-1242.6)	Hiro
60th Area CIC	(892-1295)	Okayama
61st Area CIC	(905-1253)	Takamatsu
36th Mil Govt Co	(893-1292)	Okayama
76th Mil Govt Co	(754-1243)	Kure
81st Mil Govt Co	(850.8-1158.2)	Kochi
91st Mil Govt Co	(903-1252)	Takamatsu

N-18604-22

SURPLUS

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W W R RECORDS DIV. WASH

*Occupational History
of the*

24th INFANTRY DIVISION

JUNE 1946

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A
Unit History
of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry Division
For
June 1946

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

KOKURA, KYUSHU
JAPAN

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The long-planned movement of the 24th Infantry Division from the Island of Honshu to the Island of Kyushu was completed in June 1946. This move placed all units of the Division, except the 13th Field Artillery Battalion, less "C" Battery, which remained in Nibuno, Honshu, on the same island since the 24th became an occupying force in Japan. The actual displacement of the units will be discussed fully in Chapter IV.

Prior to the assumption of the occupational responsibility for Kyushu by the 24th, the Island had been under the control of the 2d Marine Division who, in their turn, had relieved the 32d Infantry Division, late in February, 1946.

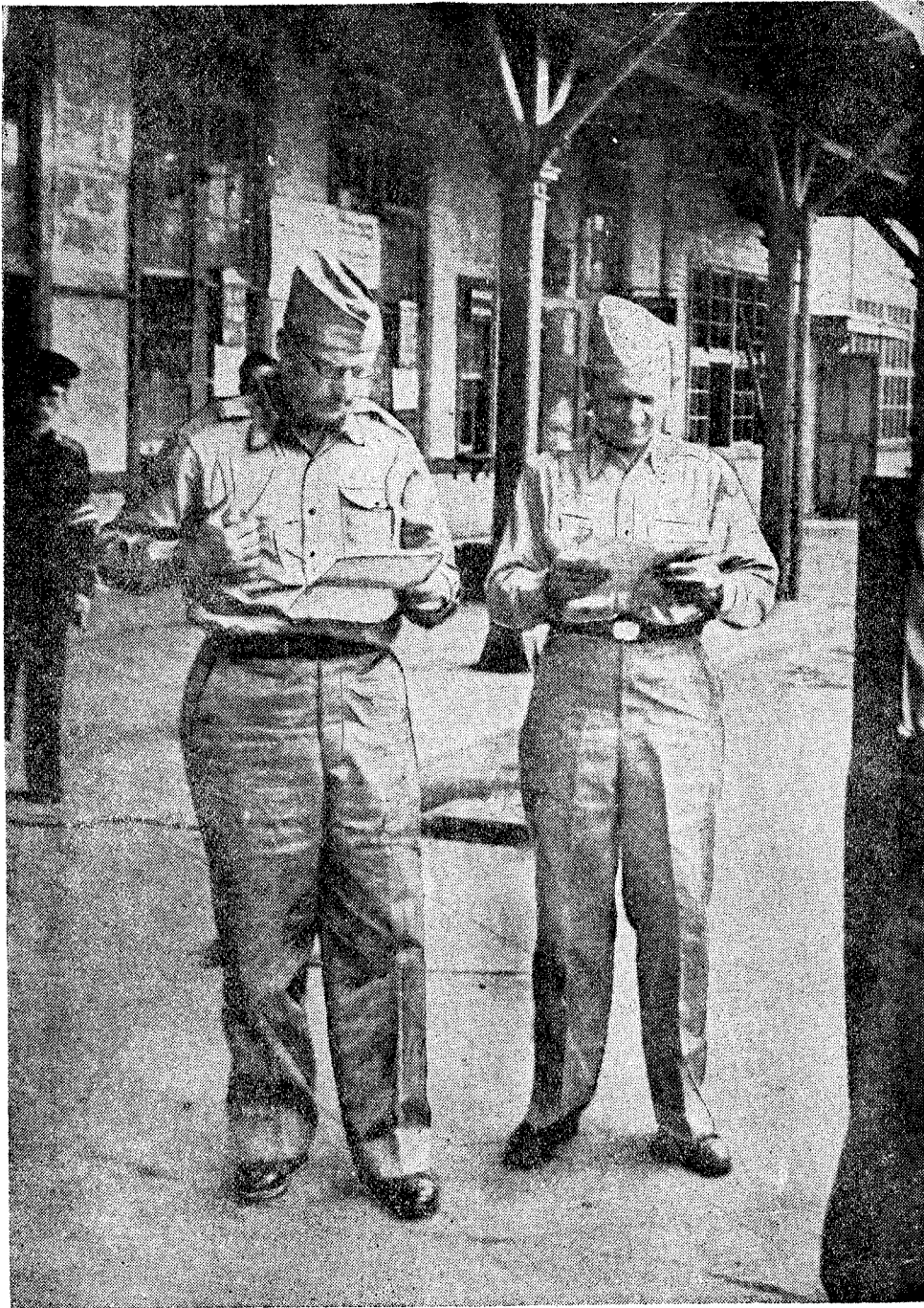
Slightly more than a week after Division Headquarters reached Kokura, Kyushu, Major General R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps, and his staff, inspected the Command Post area. The I Corps Commander visited other units of the Division on Kyushu before coming to Kokura on 20 June.

Members of General Woodruff's staff were conducted on a tour of the Headquarters grounds by members of Major General James A. Lester's staff, and individual conferences were held for an exchange of ideas.

A few interesting facts about Kyushu are pertinent at this point. It is the third largest and the southernmost of the Japanese home islands, and is separated from Honshu by the narrow Shimonoseki Strait under which the Japanese cut the Kanmon Tunnel.

The Division Command Post is located in the old Kokura Arsenal. The city of Kokura is a large railway center at the northern tip of the island. Nearby Yawata has several large steel mills and Fukuoka is the home of the renowned Imperial University. Sasebo was one of the more important naval bases before and during the war, and the metropolis of Nagasaki is remembered as one of the two Japanese cities hit with the atomic bomb.

The Monsoon season starts in Japan about the middle of June and continues until about the second week in July. Heavy rains and occasional accompanying winds mark this period.



Major General R. B. Woodruff, Commanding General, I Corps, left, and Major General James A. Lester, Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, study the itinerary of General Woodruff's inspection of the 24th Division Headquarters area on 20 June 1946.

(Photo by 24th Div. P. R. O.)

CHAPTER II

G-1 ACTIVITIES

Replacements

During June 1946 the enlisted strength of the 24th Division reached one of its highest points in several months going slightly over T/O authorization. A total of 742 replacements were received from the States, of which number 109 were Regular Army.

Sixteen officers reported for duty with the Division during June. This number included two majors, five captains, and nine first lieutenants. This small number of officer replacements did not add much to alleviate an approaching acute condition in the Division.

Redeployment

The redeployment program for enlisted men was practically at a standstill in June as only five men were returned to the States under these provisions.

However, a total of 556 enlisted men returned home for other reasons. Five hundred and six were given dependency discharges,, and fifty were reassigned to the States under provisions of War Department Circular No. 57 which allows reassignment of personnel who lost a member of their family while the latter were serving in the Armed Forces.

There was an increase in officer redeployment in June

with 134 leaving the Division for discharge.

The aggregate number of officer and enlisted personnel lost by the Division during June was 695.

Re-enlistments

The enlistment program in June fell short of expectations. The fifty-two enlistments for the month meant a drop of thirty in comparison with May 1946. The enlistments were as follows: nine for three years, three for eighteen months, and forty for one year.

The total number of enlistments for the 24th Division from November 1945 to 30 June 1946 was 1113.

Awards and Decorations

Awards for June in the 24th Division were as follows:

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American Red Cross

The 24th Division has four of the finest Red Cross Clubs in Japan. The Division Headquarters Club, located in Kokura in one of the local department stores, will eventually move into the Special Service building. Here it will set up a recreation room equipped with pool, billiard, and ping pong tables. A snack bar, lounge, and library have also been planned.

The 19th Infantry Club is located in a three story building in the very center of Beppu. This Club offers a snack bar, a well equipped lounge, a large music room, a craft shop, and a spacious social and recreation room. Local Japanese judoists give judo lessons semi-weekly.

In Kumamoto the Red Cross Club for the 21st Infantry has been established in a former Japanese Cavalry Officer's Club. These buildings are situated on a beautiful landscaped hill, four miles from Camp Wood. More than a dozen fine cavalry horses are available at the Club. Other recreational facilities which are available are tennis, badminton, outdoor swimming, ping pong and pool, and a well stocked library.

At Sasebo the 34th Infantry Club is located opposite the regimental command post in what is believed to have been a former Japanese opera house. On the main floor of the Club one finds the canteen, library, and craft shop. On the mezzanine are pool and ping pong tables. Plans have been inaugurated to renovate and redecorate the interior of the Club.

The "Rainbow Club" in Fukuoka serves the 24th Division Artillery. It is situated across the street from the Artillery command post in a building that had been used by a Japanese insurance company. Available facilities include a large canteen, spacious and comfortable lounge, pool rooms

a classical music room, craft shop, and photography dark room.

All Division personnel have the services and facilities of the Red Cross at their disposal.

It should be remembered that the Red Cross does more than supply recreational opportunities for the men. The welfare of the soldier and his family are readily looked after, and arrangements made and coordinated for emergency furloughs.

CHAPTER III

G-2 ACTIVITIES

Riots and Disorders

The 24th Division had found little, if any, violent display of emotions by the Japanese against its troops prior to moving to Kyushu, but on this Island several incidents occurred in this vein. The 21st Infantry reported that on the night of 17 June in the Public Park in Kumamoto City rocks were thrown at some American soldiers. None of the offenders were caught but it is believed that they may have been school boys opposed to fraternization between the soldiers and Japanese girls. Steps were immediately inaugurated to prevent future occurrences of these disorders. There were no more reports received concerning Kumamoto but the 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop disclosed that one of its members was attacked 23 June in Moji, near Kokura, by four Japanese men but the soldier escaped unharmed. The motives of the assailants again were attributed to fraternization as the victim had earlier in the evening escorted a Japanese girl to a dance. None of the Japanese were apprehended.

A series of riots broke out on a Japanese repatriation ship that was sailing between Bankok and Kagoshima. Thirty persons required medical treatment and one man

was drowned when he jumped overboard to elude his attackers. Interrogations revealed that the trouble seemed to arise from differences between Japanese enlisted men and officers who were being returned home.

The 24th Reconnaissance Troop reported that in Moji a Japanese youth was apprehended for slapping a Japanese girl and stealing her purse. Interrogations revealed that the boy disliked fraternization and that the girl had been associating with American soldiers.

Increased friction between Japanese and Koreans resulted in the necessity of the U. S. Army Air Corps Security Officer at Ashiya, thirteen miles west of Kokura City, declaring that town "Off Limits." The Koreans had protested against the poor living facilities provided for them by their Japanese employers. Another factor in the "Off Limits" proclamation was an increased venereal rate in the community.

Civilian Attitude and Affairs

The food shortage continued as one of the most serious problems faced by the Japanese people. In addition to the fact that food is scarce, the mis-appropriating of rations and blackmarket activities increased the burden of the officials who attempted to alleviate the shortage by equitable distribution. And yet one instance can be shown in which the officials of Shimonoseki City allowed approximately

4000 pounds of potatoes to rot due to the heat.

In the case of at least one manufacturing concern, the Bridgestone Tire Company Ltd. in Kurume, twenty miles south of Fukuoka City, the lack of food caused absenteeism from work to become more prevalent during the month.

There have been no indications that the Japanese hold the American Forces responsible for the food situation.

The arrival of the 24th Division on Kyushu placed heavy demands on Japanese labor and it soon developed that the Japanese Government was forcing families in the Kokura City area to meet the needs to the extent of the people either taking time off from their regular jobs or hiring someone to work in their places. The people complained, and when it was brought to the attention of the Military Government the Japanese officials were informed that the Army did not want a labor policy pursued that created a hardship on individual households.

The 21st Infantry reported that the civilian population in many rural areas of Kumamoto Ken seemed to show a slight degree of fear of the American Forces but it was believed that this was nothing more than a form of curiosity concerning the newly arrived Occupation Troops.

The political life of the Japanese continued in an unstable stage of transition from imperialism to democracy. The Saga Shimbun, Saga Prefecture, 15 June 1946, carried an

editorial which stated:

It is to be regretted that there still exists a portion of the public which has the mistaken idea that democracy cannot be realized without a show of violence. Such persons must consider the fact that demonstrations of this sort may have the opposite effect on the general public.

An editorialist writing in the Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun, 17 June 1946 remarked:

The true meaning of democracy has not yet been fully grasped by the public, especially the younger people who tend to go the extremes in its support. Democracy must be put to practice as a guiding principle in daily life.

This same newspaper presented an editorial on 20 June 1946 concerning the new Japanese constitution. It declared, "What we expect now is not merely a revision of the Constitution, but rather the enactment of a new Constitution based upon democratic ideas." And the Mainichi Shimbun, Fukuoka Prefecture, 23 June 1946, said that the Diet members must be given freedom of expression or else "They will merely become a repetition of the past Diet sessions conducted in a feudalistic manner."

The Japanese are blundering along but it seems that their intentions are very sincere to form a new democratic government.

Intelligence Targets

Division patrols spread out over the new zone of responsibility and investigated many intelligence targets. Typical of the investigation were those conducted by patrols of the 19th

Infantry in Miyazaki Ken. Six factories showed that production was being engaged in consumer goods exclusively. Patrols of the 19th also checked the Miyazaki Meteorological Station and found the station compiling weather statistics and earthquake data. The Miyazaki Radio Station was found to be rebroadcasting programs from Tokyo. The only programs originating in Miyazaki were weather reports and a program dealing with unemployment.

The 21st Infantry reported on the Kyushu Sangyo Company Ltd., in Fukuoka City. The plant has completely converted from the war-time manufacture of airplane parts to the turning out of prefabricated houses. The 24th Division Artillery investigated several factories in the Fukuoka area one of which was the Nishihara Iron Works which produced airplane fuel and oil tanks during the war but is now manufacturing 600 bicycles a month.

The investigations made of Japanese schools in the Division zone of responsibility revealed that compliance with the surrender terms and SCAP Directives was favorable. A few minor instances of misinterpretation of orders were noted but no flagrant violations were discerned.

Vital Terrain Information

Road and bridge reconnaissance were conducted and maps and reports were submitted showing the results. It was no

noted that washouts and heavy rains made many roads dangerous if not totally impassable. The information of this nature was published in the G-2 Periodic Reports.

Provost Courts

On the very first day that the 24th Division assumed occupational responsibility for Kyushu a Provost Court was held for the trial of six Japanese youths. All of the offenders were found guilty of being implicated in the stealing of ninety-five cartons of cigarettes from the 24th Division PX warehouse.

The sentences ranged from two years at hard labor to a 500 yen fine and six months imprisonment.

The ringleader and two other youths remained at large at the time of the trial but the former was apprehended within a few days.

An article in the Mainichi Shimbun and the Asahi Shimbun, both dated 17 June 1946 told the people, "Although yesterday's trial was the first of its kind to be held in Kokura, it served as a grim warning to all Japanese."

178th Language Detachment

During the month of June, the 178th Language Detachment worked in conjunction with the 24th G-2 Section. The unit provided important scanning and translation coverage of the

Japanese press on Honshu prior to the move of the Division and then on Kyushu. Several documents were processed by the Language Detachment.

The unit supplied interpreters to other organizations which included interpreting service for the direction and supervision of Japanese contractors doing construction work on office buildings and dependent housing projects.

Nearly half of the personnel of the Detachment were on duty in the repatriation centers in Hario and Hakata, Kyushu.

CHAPTER IV
G-3 ACTIVITIES

Operations

Upon arrival on Kyushu all major units of the 24th Division began reconnaissance patrolling throughout their zones of occupational responsibility.

The 19th Infantry had completed its move from Shikoku to Kyushu in May which left the three major units of the Division to displace during June. The 2d Battalion, 21st Infantry completed its move to Kumamoto, Kyushu 3 June 1946. The 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry arrived in Kumamoto 15 June. The 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry shifted to Kagoshima, Kyushu 16 June and the Regiment completed its move 17 June.

Division Headquarters and Special Troops arrived in Kokura, Kyushu 12 June.

The 3d Engineer Combat Battalion completed the move to Kyushu 8 June with elements going to Kokura, Ainoura, Kumamoto, and Beppu.

The 24th Mechanized Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop shifted from Okayama to Moji on 4 June. It assumed military responsibility for the city 12 June.

The 24th Medical Battalion transferred its troops and personnel from Honshu to Kyushu between 8 June and 26 June.

The 34th Regiment completed its move late in the month. The 1st Battalion moved from Takarazuka, Honshu to Omura, Kyushu 24 June. The 3d Battalion shifted from Fimeji, Honshu to Nagasaki, Kyushu 26 June and was followed on 27 June by the 2d Battalion which moved from Kobe, Honshu to Ainoura, Kyushu. The 34th Infantry completed its displacement 28 June 1946.

The 24th Division Command Post closed Okayama, Honshu and opened Kokura, Kyushu 0001 hours, 12 June 1946. The 24th Division assumed occupational responsibility for the Island of Kyushu 16 June 1946.

The Division was relieved of occupational responsibility for Okayama Prefecture by BRINDIV at 2400 hours 10 June 1946. Hyogo Prefecture was turned over to the 25th Infantry Division 1200 hours on 1 June 1946.

Training

Small unit training continued in the Division, concurrently with qualification firing, to the extent permitted by the movement of the major Divisional units to Kyushu. Reconnaissance and procurement of artillery firing ranges on Kyushu was undertaken in preparation for planned field training.

Division School Center

All classes except the Motor Mechanics course in the Okayama location of the Division School Center terminated on the last day of May and no new ones were started in June because of the move of the Division. The Motor Mechanics class was carried over from Okayama to Kokura where the students were to complete the course.

The School Center moved from Okayama to Kokura 10 June.

Company "A," 21st Infantry, which served as the School Troops in Okayama was relieved on 10 June. Company "G," 19th Infantry, then took over duties as the Division School Troops in Kokura.

The School personnel worked steadily during June to convert the area known as the Jono Technical School into the new 24th Division School Center Area.

Repatriation

With the assumption of operational control of Kyushu by the 24th Division repatriation responsibilities were a counterpart. The Division took over the operation of repatriation centers in Hakata, which is near Fukuoka, Sasebo, and Kagoshima by Division Artillery, 34th Infantry, and the 21st Regiment respectively.

There are nine centers at the present time serving

all of Japan which means that the 24th Division is operating one-third of them. The Division handles a total incoming capacity of 15,000 and an outgoing capacity of 11,500. This means that the Division handles 35 percent of the total incoming capacity and 52 percent of the total outgoing capacity of all Japan.

Generally, the center at Kagoshima receives repatriates returning from Singapore and Shanghai, and is organized to return other repatriates to the Ryukyus. The Hakata center handles personnel coming in from the Chinese ports of Hulato and Inchon and processes those returning to Korea. The port at Sasebo handles people returning from Shanghai and Singapore and supervises the outgoing personnel headed for northern China. Sasebo was designated as one of the two cholera ports and as such controls ships arriving from cholera areas with known or suspected cases aboard.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the 24th Division assumed the operation of the centers, which included a cholera alert that had closed one port and restricted the use of others, followed by the suspension of Korean shipping due to severe storms, the centers processed the large number of personnel from 15 June to 30 June as shown on following page.

	<u>Hakata</u>		<u>Sasebo</u>		<u>Kagoshima</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
<u>Japanese</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
Army	21,782	-0-	36,445	-0-	24,799	3,419	83,026	3,419
Navy	318	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	318	-0-
Civilian	62,202	-0-	3,724	-0-	4,798	-0-	70,724	-0-
Totals	<u>84,302</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>40,169</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>29,579</u>	<u>3,419</u>	<u>154,068</u>	<u>3,419</u>
Koreans	<u>-0-</u>	<u>1,976</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>

As of 2400/I, 30 June the following people were on hand in the centers in quarantine or awaiting shipment.

<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Hakata</u>	<u>Sasebo</u>	<u>Kagoshima</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Army	-0-	4,850	3,741	8,591
Navy	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Civilians	<u>4,036</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>4,731</u>
Total Jap	<u>4,036</u>	<u>5,483</u>	<u>3,803</u>	<u>13,322</u>
Koreans	<u>3,660</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>3,660</u>

Status of Units

One unit was relieved from attachment to the Division. This was the 3528th QM Truck Company which left the Division 27 June 1946.

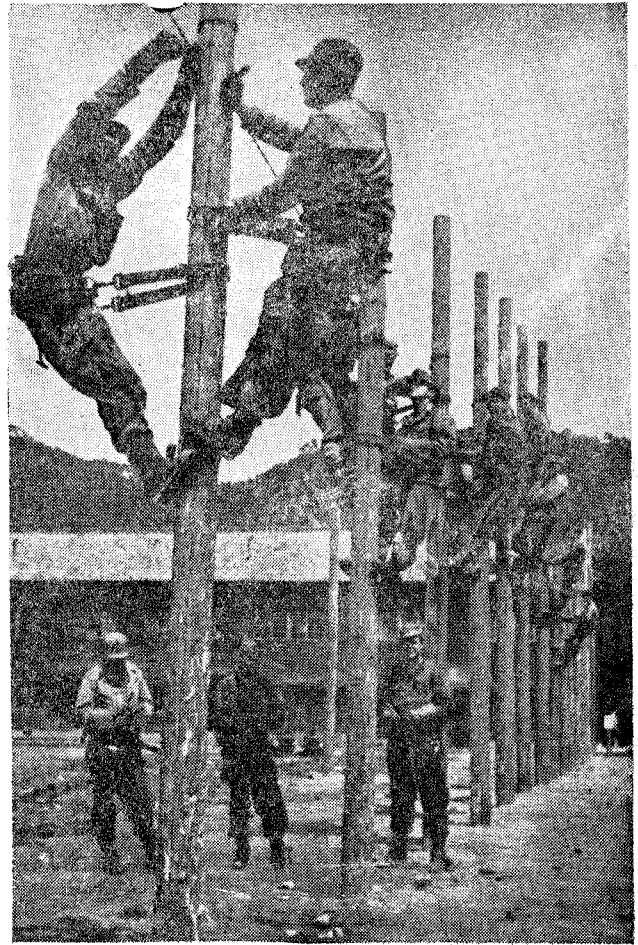
The 141st QM Supply Detachment was activated 1 June 1946.

The exact location of all troops and units assigned or attached to the 24th Division as of June 30 will be found in Appendix V.



Students participate in a class for switchboard operators in the 24th Division School (upper and lower left) while others take part in a lineman's instruction period (upper right).

(photos By 24th Div. P. R. O.)



CHAPTER V
G-4 ACTIVITIES

Supply

In addition to its normal functions the 24th Division G-4 office was engaged in the coordination of supplying the units stationed throughout the Island of Kyushu. Due to the dispersion of the units, it was necessary to establish rail transportation in conjunction with regular train service to deliver the necessary supplies to the outlying units, and at the same time coordinate the troop movements and regular train schedules, which were prepared by the 24th Division G-4 office.

As in previous months, special emphasis was placed on the turn-in of equipment in excess of T/O and E. Due to the critical need of certain items in excess above the T/O and E, 8th Army gave some units special authorization to retain equipment in excess for a period of ninety days.

The procurement Section continued to work with the 37th Military Government in an effort to evolve a more efficient procurement procedure.

Japanese labor was utilized by all units of the Division and in the Kokura area alone 2000 common laborers, 300 carpenters, and 100 skilled laborers were used daily for reconstruction, the moving of Japanese machinery, disposal of

trash, and the general remodeling of buildings.

The G-4 office had the responsibility of transferring the 2d Marine Division property to the 24th Division.

An officer from G-4 left to attend a Post Engineer Conference in Yokohama which is to be held in anticipation of a War Department Directive on setting up all posts in Japan on a Post Camp and Station basis, with the appointment of a Post Engineer for specific areas.

Transportation

All of the personnel and equipment of the 24th that was moved from Honshu to Kyushu in June travelled by rail. No water transportation was required because the equipment that would have necessitated this mode of travel had been shifted to Kyushu in May.

CHAPTER VI

ENGINEER REPORT

During the early phases of June the Third Engineer Combat Battalion was engaged in the move from Okayama, Honshu to Kokura, Kyushu. Upon completion of the move, the Battalion commenced work on the buildings and barracks for Division Headquarters and supporting troops in the Kokura vicinity, and in Fukuoka, Beppu, Sasebo, and Kumamoto. The actual work was performed by Japanese labor under the supervision of the 3d Engineers.

The completion of the entire semi-permanent buildings renovating program is expected to be completed by 1 October 1946.

The Engineers conducted a reconnaissance of roads and bridges between Kokura and Beppu and the compiled reports were submitted to Division G-2 and G-4. Further reconnaissance was made for gravel pits and docking facilities. Several map distributions were made and arrangements completed with the 2d Marine Division G-2 to transfer their maps to the 24th Division. A new PM-47, 4x5 Speed Graphic camera was obtained by the Engineers from Yokohama Base.

Water points moved with their respective units with the one at Matsuyama, Shikoku being inactivated. Chlorinating systems were installed at several crucial points including the bottling plant, Division PX, and the Tobata swimming pool.

CHAPTER VII
SIGNAL REPORT

The 24th Signal Company accomplished the move from Okayama, Honshu to Kokura, Kyushu 9 June 1946. The rear echelon arrived in Kokura 13 June. The Signal Company moved into the Kitagata Race Track area which is about four miles south of the Command Post. This temporary area was cleaned up and put in shape by the forward echelons. Eventually the Signal Company will move into the buildings on the Command Post grounds after the buildings have been renovated.

Initially, an existing Japanese dial system was used in the Kokura Arsenal area for telephone communications for Division Headquarters. The system provided an unlimited number of lines that could be put into service but there soon developed a tremendous maintenance and repair problem. As a result, a two position TC 2 manually operated common battery system was put into effect. The Japanese were ordered to clean up their dial system for future emergency use, which work will be supervised by Signal Company technicians.

The 24th Division Artillery and all of the regiments of the Division established radio and teletype communications to Division Headquarters. And Division Headquarters instituted radio, radio telephone, land-line

telephone, land-line teletype, and radio teletype to I Corpss Headquarters.

Signal communications were difficult to install and maintain in the Kokura area, particularly communications to higher headquarters. The telephone and teletype section and the construction section were required to work long hours to bring some degree of good communications out of the chaos that existed.

CHAPTER VIII
QUARTERMASTER REPORT

The 24th Quartermaster Company was principally concerned with the movement of the Division in June. The Company shifted from Okayama to Kokura 11 June. A detachment of one officer and fifteen enlisted men remained there to continue logistic support of Military Government, CIC, and RTO units which were still the responsibility of the Division.

The Company is operating from two locations. The main functions of the Division are performed at Kashii, which is near Fukuoka, while a small detachment is operating from the Jono Arsenal in the vicinity of Kokura.

Quartermaster is establishing a sales commissary in the Jono Arsenal.

The 141st QM Supply Detachment was activated 1 June 1946. Personnel of the unit consist of one officer and twenty enlisted men.

The 120th QM Baking Company consolidated its 1st and 3d platoons to work together in Fukuoka to bake for the entire 24th Division. By the end of the month the Company was baking for 21,000 troops or 10,500 pounds of bread daily. Arrangements were made with the Division PX officer regarding the daily production of rolls for the several PX snack bars throughout the Division.

CHAPTER IX
MEDICAL REPORT

Units of the 24th Medical Battalion made the move with the 24th Division in June. Company "A" commenced moving from Kakogawa 25 June and completed the move to Sasebo, Kyushu 26 June. Company "B" shifted its personnel and supplies from Okayama to Kumamoto 8 June. Clearing Company "D" moved from Kochi to Beppu 22 June. Company "C" and Headquarters Detachment completed the move from Okayama to Kokura 13 June.

The entire bulk of supplies, equipment, and personnel were moved by rail.

All companies of the 24th Medical Battalion established a Clearing Platoon, Collecting Platoon, and an Ambulance Platoon. Prophylaxis stations were also set up in each company area.

Company "A" set up a Clearing Station on 27 June in Sasebo. The hospital has accommodations for twenty-five patients. Company "B" in Kumamoto is operating a forty-five bed hospital. Company "C" is operating a hospital in a temporary location in the Jono area near the Division Command Post and will move into permanent buildings in the Kokura Arsenal upon completion of the work being done there. Company "D" was able to take over a former Japanese hospital in Beppu.

The Medical Supply point was located in Kokura. A relatively large quantity of medical supplies were procured from the 2d Marine Division when it left Kyushu. For example, Company "C" received two box cars of medical supplies, formerly property of the Marines.

CHAPTER X
ORDNANCE REPORT

The 178th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squad, working in an advisory capacity with a disposition detachment from the 52d Field Artillery Battalion took over the large scale disposal operation in the vicinity of Kokura from the 1st Battalion, 2d Marine Regiment. An estimated twenty thousand tons of explosives were in the area at the time of the transfer.

Disposal work was being carried on at several different points: (1) the Tomino Ammunition Park containing smokeless and H.E. powder, (2) the Yamada Ammunition Park containing H.E. shells of various sizes, (3) the Sunatsu Railhead where incoming shipments of explosives from Fukuoka are processed and shipped to the Sunatsu Docks to be dumped at sea, (4) the Sone Burning Grounds, and (5) the Yamada Demolition Area where such explosives as Cyclonite are disposed of as they cannot be burned or dumped. A large bomb dump at Sone which is filled with thousands of duds as the result of recent explosions presents a dangerous disposal problem to the Squad.

The Squad disposed of 1020 tons of explosives from 17 June to 30 June. This tremendous figure will of necessity be lessened in the future because of the extremely dangerous condition of the materiel to be

encountered.

At the end of the month six additional men were assigned to the 178th Bomb Disposal Squad after completing a six weeks course at the Bomb and Mine Disposal School conducted by 8th Army. These men will be of great value to the Squad because there are so few qualified men in this field remaining in the theater.



A member of the 178th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squad of the 24th Infantry Division (top) sets a fuse in some cyclonite prior to destroying it at the Yamada Demolition Yard in Kokura while another member (bottom) examines a TNP powder train preparatory to burning it at the Sone Airstrip.

(Photos by 24th Div. P. R. O.)



CHAPTER XI
CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

With the movement of the 24th Division during the month of June to Kyushu, the chaplains again faced the problem of suitable chapels. Many of the chapels that were available were too small for the larger troop areas. Plans have been drawn for the erection of chapels in all areas to be occupied by the Division as a part of the permanent building program. In the meantime work is progressing on temporary chapels. This work has been kept to a minimum but has been very effective in creating an atmosphere of worship.

Attendance at services, both Protestant and Catholic, dropped a bit during the move of the Division to Kyushu. With the troops becoming more settled the attendance has been increasing. Additional services are being added to care for overflow attendance in some areas and to provide for troops too far removed from services now scheduled.

The Protestant and Catholic chaplains in their reports submitted in June indicated that they had conducted 144 Sunday Services with an attendance of 10,784. In addition there were week day Catholic Masses and Protestant worship service and Bible Classes.

There were sixteen chaplains on the roster as 1 June 1946. One of these is still absent as a patient in the hospital, another is on TDY in the United States and another

has been called home on an emergency leave. Three additional chaplains are to become eligible for redeployment before the end of August. The chaplains present for duty have increased the number of services and lengthened their itineraries to give as complete a coverage as possible to all troop areas.

Further expansion of the chapel program is anticipated with the arrival of dependents in August. Sunday Schools and classes for religious instruction are being planned for all areas where there is such need and where such a program is desired.

CHAPTER XII
SPECIAL SERVICE
Entertainment

Despite the movement of the 24th Division during June the entertainment field continued to offer ample diversion for the personnel of the Division.

Two USO Shows toured the 24th Division area in the latter part of the month. They were the "Concert Hour," and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

The number of motion picture bookings was relatively large as there were 274 films made available throughout the Division.

Construction and remodeling was begun to provide four stateside theaters; one in Kokura for Division Headquarters and nearby troops, one in Beppu for the 19th Infantry, one in Kumamoto for the 21st Infantry, and one in Fukuoka for Division Artillery. Plans were made to carry out this policy for the 34th Regiment in Sasebo.

Seven dance halls were open nightly in the various areas. There were two in Beppu, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka, and one in Kokura. An enlisted men's club in the latter city, with an orchestra playing two nights each week, provided additional entertainment.

Members of the 19th Infantry in Oita featured a "Swing Band Concert" composed of soldier talent.

Athletics and Recreation

Baseball teams of the Division participated in five I Corps Southern League games. The Special Troops nine won two contests, and the 21st Infantry won the only league game it played, while the 19th Regiment players lost two games.

A softball league was organized within the Division. Tournaments were held in each regiment to determine the regimental champions who will later compete for the Division championship. The winner of the Division playoffs will represent the Division in inter-divisional competition.

On 29 June an Invitational Track Meet was held in Oita. The 21st Infantry won the meet with a total of 66 points. The 19th Regiment placed second with 45 1/3 points. Special Troops was third and Division Artillery was fourth with 24 and 16 2/3 markers respectively.

An Invitational Boxing Tournament took place in Kumamoto. The 21st Infantry emerged the victors having won five of the seven bouts. The 34th Regiment boxers won the two remaining bouts.

Gymnasiums were set up in all of the unit areas as were volleyball and horseshoe courts. Construction on tennis courts and track fields was commenced in the areas where these facilities were not already available. In

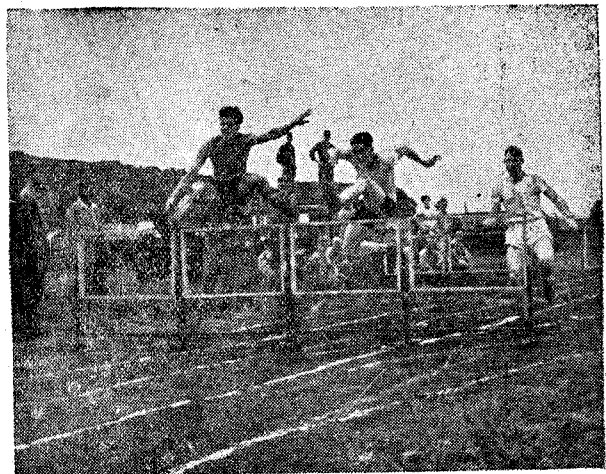
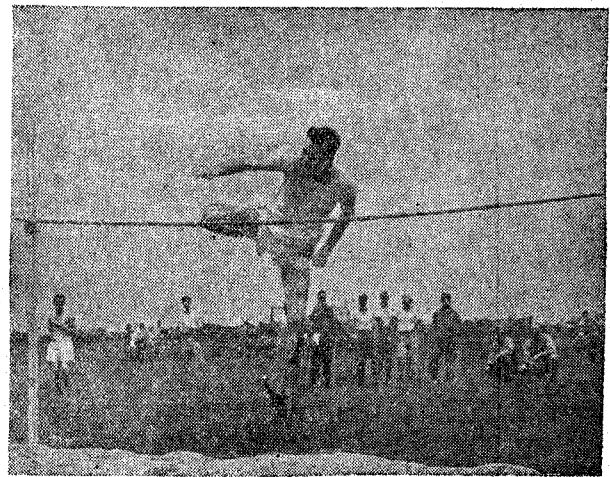
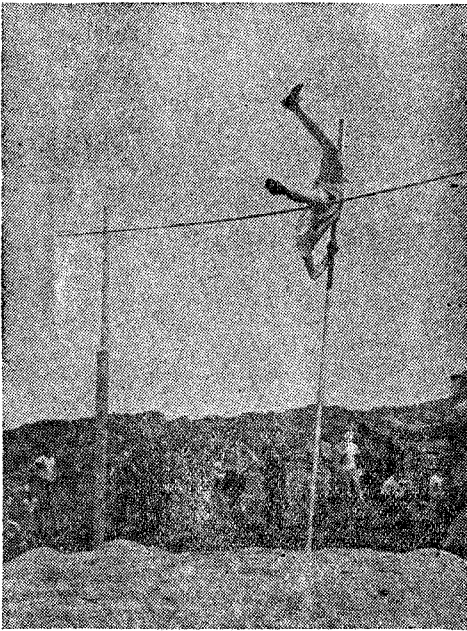
Kokura a rowing club was organized which was temporarily prevented from using its fifty-one boats on the local river because of the cholera scare. The 19th Infantry was able to offer horse back riding to its members in Beppu. Transportation to town was expedited in Kokura and Beppu when Special Service reserved several Japanese street cars for use of the Armed Forces.

Photo Service was placed in operation in the Division Headquarters section and in the 19th Regiment zone in Beppu.

Sight-seeing excursions were conducted in several of the areas. In Kokura, China factories and the surrounding country-side were visited. In Beppu the tours took in local shrines and scenic surroundings.

When the Division Special Service office moved to Kokura it took over the Tamaya Department Store for its headquarters. The building was being renovated to make it a recreation center and to accommodate the Post Exchange.

24th Division Invitational Track Meet, Oita, Kyushu
 The 21st Infantry track team carried top honors
 in the invitational meet held at Oita, 29 June 1946.
 Competing teams placed as follows: the winning
 21st with 66 points; second place, 19th Infantry with
 45-4 points; Special Troops, third place with 25 points;
 Division Artillery finished fourth with 16-8 points.
 (Photos by 24th Div. P. R. O.)



CHAPTER XIII
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Informational Materials

Distribution of informational materials intended for the individual soldier, newspapers, unit papers, I & E Information Kits, Newsmaps, and the like, was disturbed to some degree incident to the move to Kyushu. Some difficulty was experienced in distribution of TIP materials to all troops units, except the Air Corps, in Kyushu, a responsibility with which the Division I & E Section was charged by higher headquarters, but, at the end of the month, the difficulties and obstacles were being steadily removed.

In the special interest of its elements at Kagoshima, the 21st Infantry arranged for delivery of some of its TIP materials by air; a great saving in time over the long rail haul to the south end of the Japanese archipelago.

RTO baggage expressage, APO, and routine and special messengers, both motor and foot, continued to be the principal means of distribution of TIP materials. Distribution through message center in the Kokura area, used for the greater part of June, was terminated at the request of the Signal Officer because of his overloaded facilities.

V-Day, the Division newspaper, published sketch maps and special articles, prior to the move to Kyushu, for the

orientation and information of troops moving to the Kokura area. Upon moving to Kokura, after a few days of contest with uncertain utilities, the editorial office of the V-Day was moved to the Asahi Shimbun building in downtown Kokura, and the use of the facilities of the Mainichi Shimbun was arranged. Liaison and relationships between V-Day, the Division PRO, and the two printing and publishing companies cited, and with other smaller printers in the vicinity, initiated a new phase of development of the Division Information activities. The weekly magazine issues of V-Day have included special articles on Japanese B Encephalitis, Foreign Service, Jobs in Japan, Smallpox, and Poison Beverages. In the latter part of the month, work was started on the project of classifying and organizing information on Quarters in Japan for dependents arriving in the early future as well as for those members of the Division interested in bringing dependents to Japan in the future. Special articles for the Fourth of July, Independence Day, were also being prepared. The use of illustrations in V-Day was further developed during June.

A notable feature of the month was the appearance of Chick News, the I & E publication of the 19th Infantry, as a printed newspaper in stateside style, replete with illustrations, on 29 June. Much resolution and resourcefulness went into the production of that first issue.

Troop Information Hour

Troop Information Hours in units of the Division during June showed a gratifying concentration on businesslike topics, rather than "scatteration" in fields of academic discussion. Among the topics covered were Our Job in Japan, The Japanese War Crimes, Military Government Operations, Spain, German and Japanese People and their Customs, AEP Accreditation, Use of Form 42.

Armed Forces Radio

Armed Forces Radio Station WLKH, having served the Division on Honshu and Shikoku with distinction from the time of the move of the Division Headquarters from Matsuyama in February, signed off for the last time from Okayama on the night of 8 June. The esteem and affection in which the men of the Division held WLKH was evident in the many questions asked and requests for WLKH in Kokura. The personnel who closed WLKH at Okayama proceeded to Sasebo, Kyushu to take over operations of AFRS station WVT0 as a Division Station. WVT0 opened under Division control on 16 June. Its facilities were developed to transmit on 1450 kilocycles and on 3.26 megacycles, the latter being intended for reception and rebroadcast by WLFK, Kumamoto and by WLKH, Kokura. WLKH was to be reestablished when its new studios in the Tamaya Building in Kokura should be finished.

In the mean time, it was to be a relay-broadcasting station. By the end of June, however, while broadcasting from WVTO was effective and efficient in the immediate vicinity of Sasebo on 1450 kilocycles, and while reports were received from Hawaii, China and elsewhere of reception with good signal strength of WVTO on 3.26 megacycles, it was evident that coverage of Division units by WVTO from Sasebo was ineffective and insufficient. Accordingly and with support from Headquarters Eighth Army and from Headquarters I Corps, reorganization of Armed Forces Radio Service to the Division was planned, and by the end of the month a ten kilowatt transmitter for the Division was in prospect, to be sited centrally in Kyushu, and the plans for the Tamaya building studios were completed.

Army Education Program

Suspension of AEP activities until 1 July having been authorized by Division orders in prospect of the move to Kyushu, educational activity was extensively reduced. Cautions expressed before the move that School Directors and Education Officers be diligent to counteract loss of continuity in their planning, appear to have been effective to a notable degree. Some units had exercised their prerogatives to suspend AEP activities prior to 1 June incident to the move to Kyushu, as authorized by Division Orders, whereas they were moving earlier. These units resumed activity earlier.

The Okayama Area School, (AEP), finally suspended its operation on 10 June 1946. The units which had joined to operate it were not stationed together in Kyushu. As the month ended, the Kokura Area School, (AEP), was about to be opened as a joint operation of Special Troops, of the 3d Engineers, and so much of the Division Medical Battalion as was stationed in Kokura, in school buildings in the Kokura Arsenal Area. The other former participating unit in the Okayama Area School, 21st Infantry, was preparing to open the Gimlet Unit School in Kumamoto. 34th Infantry closed its Himeji University, an outgrowth of its earlier Dragon Institute, in June, and prepared to reopen its Unit School at Sasebo. The 19th Infantry suspended its School at Kochi in mid-May, and planned to open at Oita, on 1 July, offering an extensive curriculum. Division Artillery was the earliest to reopen its School in the Fukuoka-Hakata Area, and by the end of June showed enrollments of 11 for correspondence type courses and 152 class type.

At the end of May, the Division showed 493 enrollments in correspondence-type courses and 1477 enrollments in Unit School; at the end of June the corresponding figures were 639 and 729.

APPENDIX I

CHAIN OF COMMAND IN THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

AS OF 30 JUNE 1946

Division Commander
Aide de Camp

Major General James A. Lester
Capt. Joseph E. O'Leary

Chief of Staff
AC of S G-1
Acting AC of S G-1
AC of S G-2
AC of S G-3
AC of S G-4
Adjutant General
Acting Adjutant General

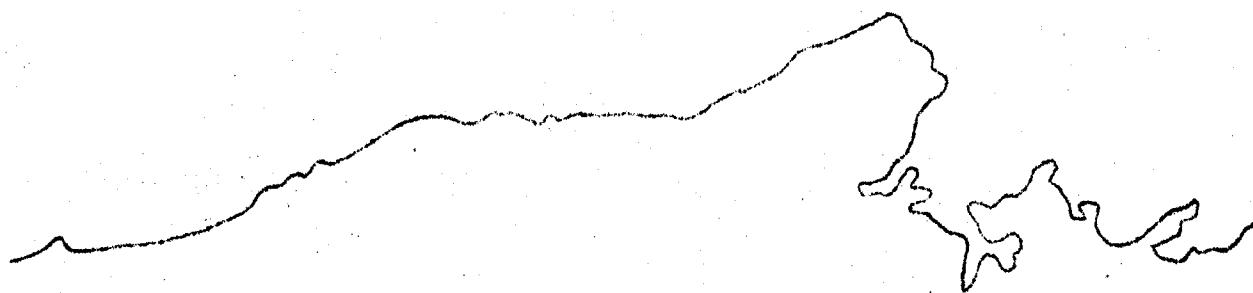
Col. O. E. Trechter
Lt. Col. Robert J. Daniels*
Lt. Col. William A. Craig**
Lt. Col. Gaynor W. Hathaway
Lt. Col. Davis S. Dillard
Major James B. Jones
Lt. Col. William A. Craig**
Capt. Deel E. Young

Major Unit Commanders
Hq Special Troops
Comdr 19th Infantry
Comdr 21st Infantry
Comdr 34th Infantry
Comdr 24th Div Arty

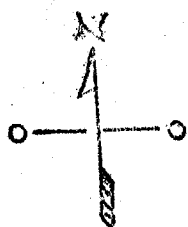
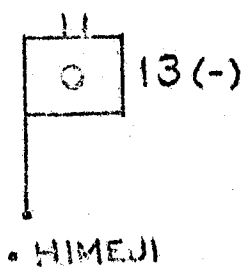
Col. Ralph C. Bing
Col. Edward J. Renth
Col. Winfield R. McKay
Col. Thomas D. Drake
Col. Charles C. Blanchard

*TDY in U.S.A.

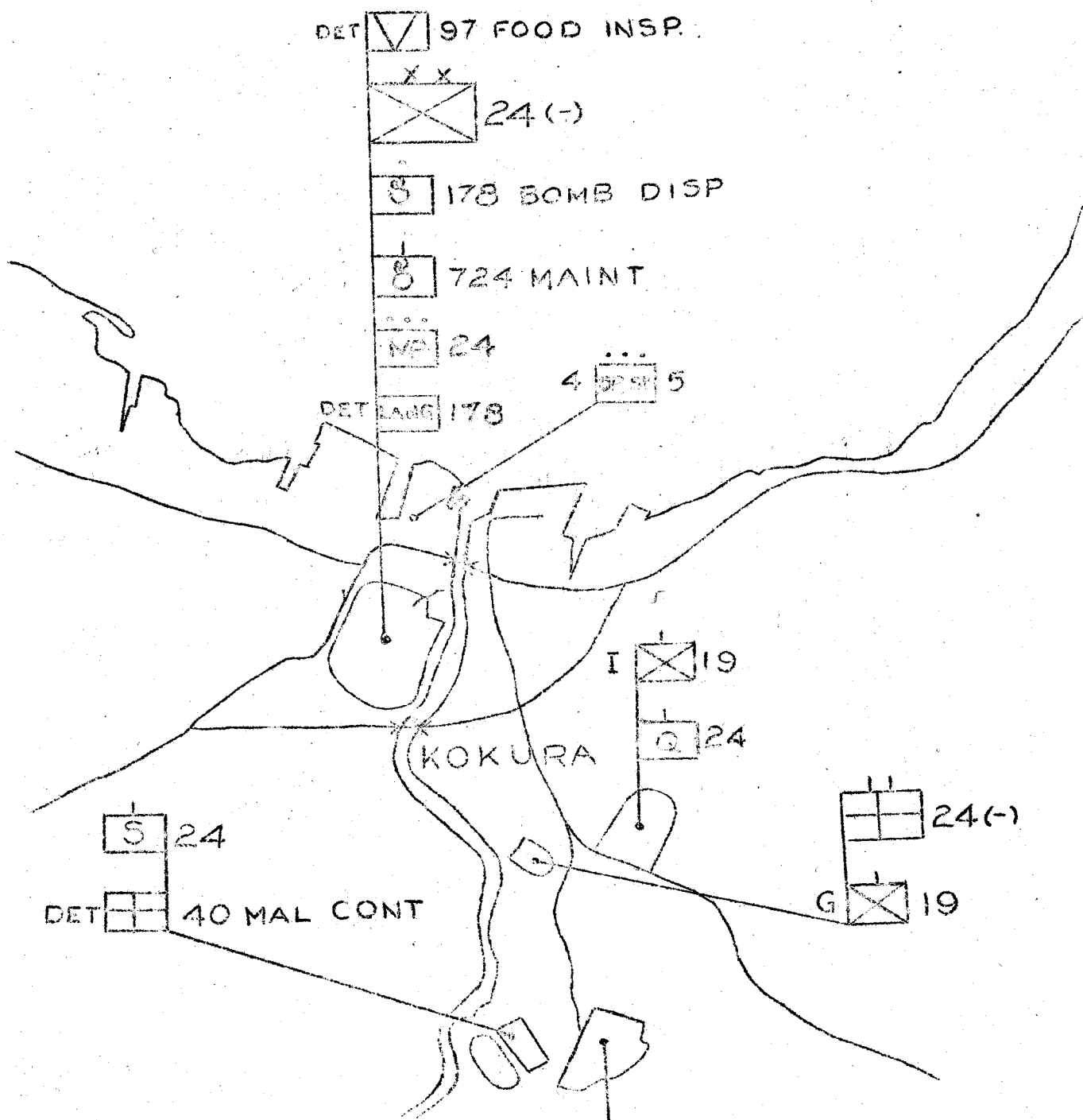
**Acting G-1



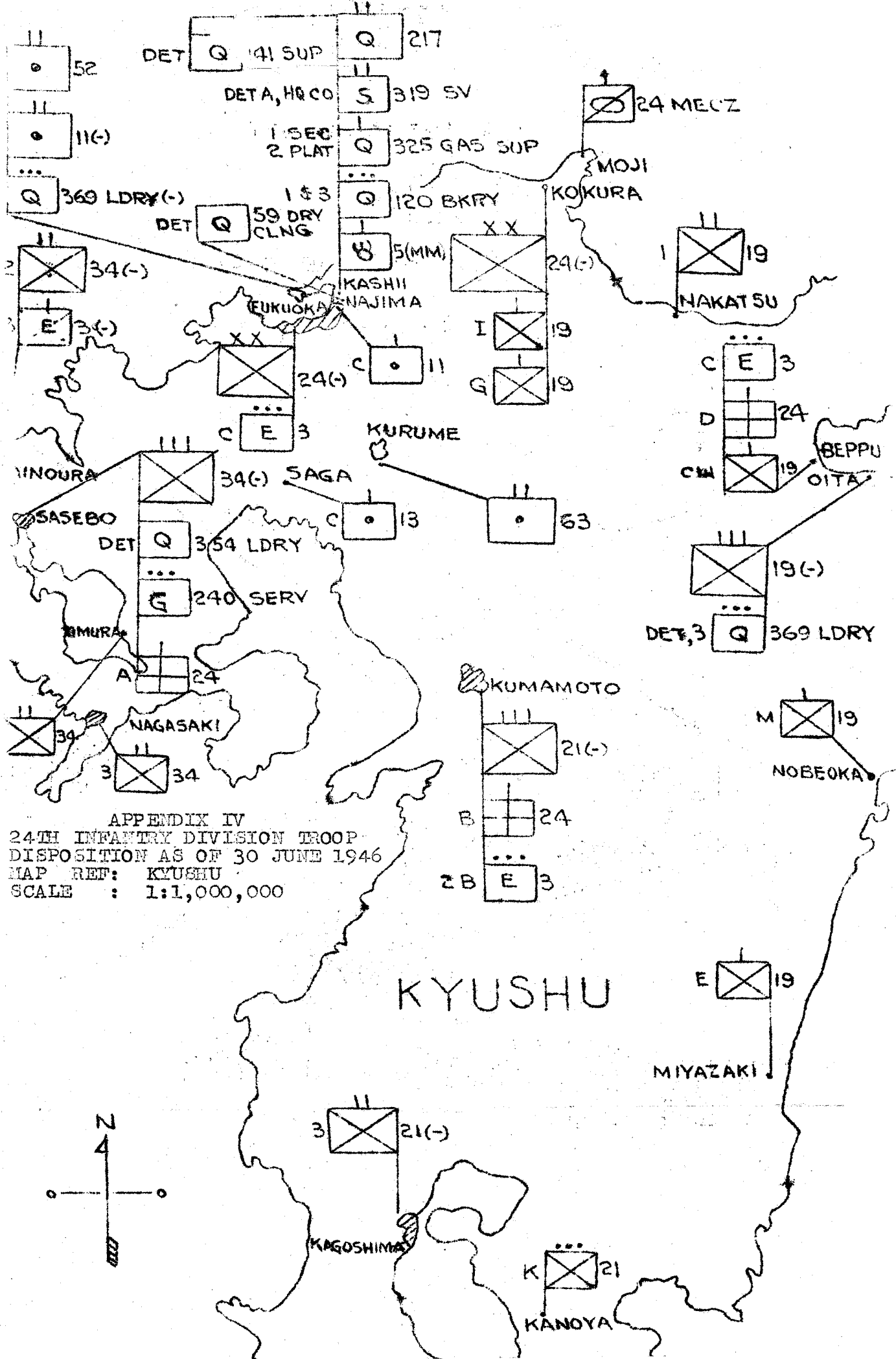
HONSHU



APPENDIX II
24TH INFANTRY DIVISION TROOP
DISPOSITION AS OF 30 JUNE 1946
MAP REF: SOUTHERN JAPAN
SCALE : 1:1,000,000



APPENDIX III
 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION TROOP
 DISPOSITION AS OF 30 JUNE 1946.
 MAP REF: KOKURA
 SCALE : 1:50,000



APPENDIX IV
 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION TROOP
 DISPOSITION AS OF 30 JUNE 1946
 MAP REF: KYUSHU
 SCALE : 1:1,000,000

LIST 24TH INFANTRY DIVISIO

JNE 1946

Q & Hq Co	(1392.0-1203.6)	Kokura
Det Sp Trps	(1392.0-1203.6)	Kokura
Inf Div Band	(1392.0-1203.6)	Kokura
MP Plat	(1391.8-1203.5)	Kokura
Q M Co	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii
24th Sig Co	(1392.9-1199.3)	Kokura
724th Ord Co	(1392.0-1203.6)	Kokura
24th Med Bn (-)	(1392.8-1201.3)	Kokura
Co A, 24th Med Bn	(1276.5-1114.0)	Sasebo
Co B, 24th Med Bn	(1382.0-1072.5)	Kumamoto
Co C, 24th Med Bn	(1392.8-1201.3)	Kokura
Co D, 24th Med Bn	(644-1129)	Beppu
3d Engr (C) Bn (-)	(1393.7-1199.3)	Kokura
1 Plat, Co C, 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1343.7-1166.4)	Fukuoka
1 Plat, Co C, 3d Engr (C) Bn	(644-1129)	Beppu
1 Plat, Co B, 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1382.0-1972.5)	Kumamoto
Co B, (-1 Plat) 3d Engr (C) Bn	(1271-1114)	Ainoura
24th Mecz Ren Tr	(1400.2-1211.6)	Moji
24th Div Arty Hq & Hq Btry	(1343.7-1166.4)	Fukuoka
11th FA Bn (-)	(1346.4-1179.3)	Fakata Pen.
Btry C, 11th FA Bn	(1348-1172)	Fukuoka
13th FA Bn (-)	(973.4-1317.8)	Nibuno, Honshu
Btry C, 13th FA Bn	(1335.8-1128.5)	Saga
52d FA Bn	(1346.4-1178.2)	Hakata Pen.
63d FA Bn	(1358.5-1131.0)	Kurme
19th Inf (-)	(653-1124)	Oita
Cn Co, 19th Inf	(644-1129)	Beppu
1st Bn, 19th Inf	(614-1169)	Nakatsu
2d Bn, 19th Inf (-)	(653-1124)	Oita
Co E, 19th Inf	(631-964)	Miyazaki
Co G, 19th Inf	(1393.0-1201.3)	Kokura
3d Bn, 19th Inf (-)	(653-1124)	Oita
Co I, 19th Inf	(1394.2-1201.5)	Kokura
Co M, 19th Inf	(658-1044)	Nobeka
21st Inf (-)	(1382.0-1072.5)	Kumamoto
1st Bn, 21st Inf	(1382.0-1072.5)	Kumamoto
2d Bn, 21st Inf	(1382.0-1072.5)	Kumamoto
3d Bn, 21st Inf (-)	(1367-927)	Kagoshima
Plat, Co K, 21st Inf	(1401-901)	Kanoya
34th Inf (-)	(1275.5-1113.0)	Sasebo
1st Bn, 34th Inf	(1300-1085)	Omura
2d Bn, 34th Inf (-)	(1271-1114)	Ainoura
Co E, 34th Inf	(1278.7-1109.3)	Sasebo
Co F, 34th Inf	(1275.5-1113.0)	Sasebo
3d Bn, 34th Inf	(1294-1063)	Nagasaki
178th Lang Det	(1392.3-1203.7)	Kokura
240th Chem Serv Plat	(1275-1113)	Sasebo

UNITS ATTACHED TO 24TH INFANTRY DIVISIONMED UNITS

40th Mal Control Det	(1392.3-1199.5)	Kokura
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ORD UNITS

178th Ord Bomb Disp Sqd	(1391.7-1203.7)	Kokura
5th Ord (MM) Co	(1394.5-1175.3)	Kashii

QM UNITS

97th Vet Food Insp Tm	(1391.7-1203.7)	Kokura
354th QM Ldry Det	(1275-1113)	Sasebo
3d Plat, 369th QM Ldry (-)	(1346.4-1179.3)	Hakata Pen.
Det, 3d Plat, 369th QM Ldry	(653-1124)	Oita
217th QM Bn	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii
59th QM Dry Cleaning Det	(1347-1174)	Najima
141st QM Supply Det (BA)	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii
Det A, Hq Co, 3119 Sig Serv Bn	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii
1st & 3d Plats, 120th QM Bkry	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii
1 Sec, 2d Plat, 325 QM Gas Sup Co	(1349.5-1175.3)	Kashii

MISCELLANEOUS

4th Plat, 5th Sp Sv Co	(1392.2-1204.5)	Kokura
APC 929	(1345-1167)	Fukuoka

