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(1154)

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

20 APR 1948

DECLASSIFIED
OP 69 BA 6/7/13

From: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Commander in Chief Pacific and U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Director of Naval History.
Subject: Semi-annual Summary of Cinopacflt Command Narrative, 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948.

Reference: (a) Secnav ltr dtd 12 November 1947.

Enclosures: (A) Plans Summary. (Secret) 1
(B) Operations Summary. (Secret) 16
(C) Logistics Summary. (Secret) 31
(D) Communications Summary. (Unclassified) 56
(E) Administration Summary. (Unclassified) 60
(F) Fleet Personnel Summary. (Unclassified) 74
(G) Fleet Maintenance Summary. (Unclassified) 75
(H) Fleet Supply Summary. (Unclassified) 76
(I) Public Information Summary. (Unclassified) 88

1. In accordance with the directive contained in reference (a), Cinopacflt Command Narrative, 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948 is forwarded herewith.

2. The summary is in the form of narratives of the individual divisions of Cinopacflt Staff.

[Signature]
S. H. JENSEN
CHIEF OF STAFF

Approved for Release by the National Institute of Nuclear Policy Project

Dir. 8-1-48

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PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

UNIFIED COMMAND ORGANIZATION

The Joint Staff of the Pacific Command, in addition to clarifying the responsibility of the three services in certain matters pertaining to logistics, communications and intelligence, revised the Pacific Command Joint Staff Study, originated the Pacific Command General Emergency Operation Plan and issued a complete revision of the latter. The first year of operation of the Unified Command Organization proved the need of additional officers on full-time duty and indicated the desirability of certain changes in the original directive establishing the Joint Staff. On 26 December 1947, the Commander in Chief, Pacific, directed the modification of the Unified Command Organization to include a Joint Planning Group (JPG) composed of 2 Army members, 2 Navy members and 2 Air Force members, all on a full-time basis. The Joint Plans Group, in addition to being the primary planning agency (under the Joint Plans Committee) for Cinopac, will furnish one member to each of the four Joint Committees of the Pacific Command in order to insure requisite continuity in the work of those Committees.

1/ Pacific Command "Joint Staff Study", revised 31 October 1947, Cinopac serial 00043 of 17 Nov 1947.

2/ General Emergency Op-Plan No. 3-47, Cinopac serial 00044 of 17 Nov 1947.

3/ General Emergency Op-Plan No. 1-48, Cinopac serial 0009 of 16 Feb 1948.

4/ Cinopac/Cinopacflt donfidential serial 07 of 4 Jan 1947.

5/ Cinopac/Cinopacflt confidential serial 01219 of 26 Dec 1947.

PLANS DIVISION - HONOLULU
(Future Plans Section)

PACIFIC COMMAND ROUTINE CONFERENCE

^{1/}
Cinopac re-established weekly joint conferences to disseminate matters of interest to the Pacific Command as a whole. These joint conferences were designated as a function of the Joint Pacific Command Chiefs of Staff organization, and it was stressed that speakers should present information of interest and importance to a maximum number of those attending, covering such matters as weather, intelligence summaries, logistics, plans matters of joint interest, operations summaries, or any other topics of joint interest.

1/ Cinopac ltr A19, Serial 7205, of 23 December 1947.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONAL MATTERS

^{1/}
The Joint Chiefs of Staff stated that Commanders-in-Chief should delineate areas of responsibility for subordinate commands and coordinate the boundaries thereof with other Commands as necessary. The Chief of Naval Operations advised that he intended to designate convoy control areas ^{2/} coterminous with the areas which Cincpac, Cincfe and Cincal delineate for purposes of escort, convoy routing and diversion of traffic. In implementation of the above, Cincpac proposed ^{3/} certain boundaries to Cincfe and Cincal, within which Cincpacflt, ComNavFE and ComAlSeaFron, as naval commanders, would be responsible for routine operational matters. The areas ^{4/} suggested for convoy control (escort, convoy routing and diversion of traffic) were the same as areas previously designated for search and rescue; ^{5/} modifications of the same areas were suggested for purposes of reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare. Cincal concurred in these proposals ^{6/} except for the proposed western boundary of his area. He recommended that, north of CAPE LOPATKA, there be no western boundary to the area for which Cincal was responsible for escort, convoy routing, diversion of traffic, search and rescue, ASW and reconnaissance. Cincfe agreed to Cinpac's ^{7/} proposals regarding boundaries for escort, convoy routing, diversion of traffic and search and rescue but did not consider acceptable the proposed boundaries for reconnaissance and ASW. Cinpac then requested Cincfe to propose boundaries for reconnaissance and ASW but, as yet, has received no reply.

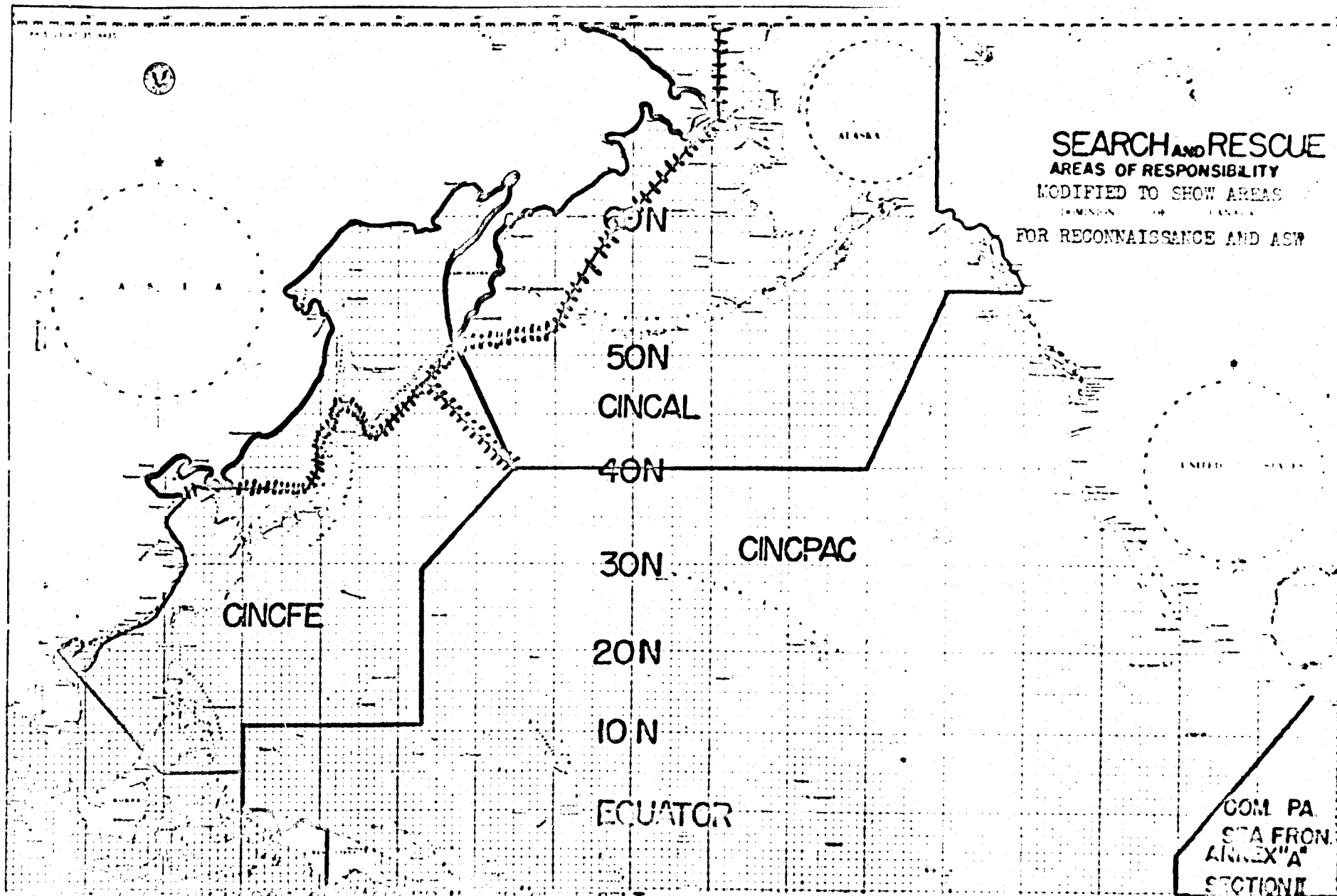
^{1/} War Department despatch 232103Z/OCT 1947.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONAL MATTERS

- 2/ CNO Confidential serial 0151P30 of 19 November 1947.
- 3/ Cincpac Secret ltr A3-1, serial 00271, of 8 December 1947.
- 4/ Directive for Military Control of Air Traffic dated 1 July 1947.
- 5/ Enclosure (A) to Cincpac Secret ltr A3-1, serial 00271, of 8 December 1947. (APPENDIX B)
- 6/ Cincal Secret despatch 270121Z/DEC 1947.
- 7/ Cincfe Secret despatch 240519Z/DEC 1947.
- 8/ Cincpac Secret despatch 242352 of DEC 1947.



NOTE: AS A TASK FORCE COMMANDER UNDER CINCPACFLT,
CINCPACFLT HAS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR
OWN INCIDENT TO OPERATIONS BY HIS OWN FORCES.
HE WILL COORDINATE SAR ACTIVITIES WITH CINCPACFLT.

(APPENDIX B)

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

DELINEATION OF AREAS FOR PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF SHIPPING

In development of certain missions assigned to Cincpac, Cincal and Cincfe by JCS 1259/27 (Unified Command), including "protection of sea and air communications, except as otherwise assigned", Cincpac recommended that CNO delineate shipping control areas within the U. S. Zone in the Pacific, designating zones to the responsibility of Cincpac, Cincal and Cincfe. Area boundaries were suggested which were the same as those currently in use for search and rescue functions. Within these areas, it was proposed that ComNavFE, as Cincfe's naval commander, ComalSeeFron, as Cincal's naval commander, and Cincpacflt exercise overall control of shipping movements and assume full responsibility for the safety of convoys.

1/ Cincpac Secret letter L21, serial 00213, of 27 October 1947.

2/ Enclosure (A) to Cincpac Secret letter L21, serial 00213, of 27 October 1947, (APPENDIX A).

SEARCH AND RESCUE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

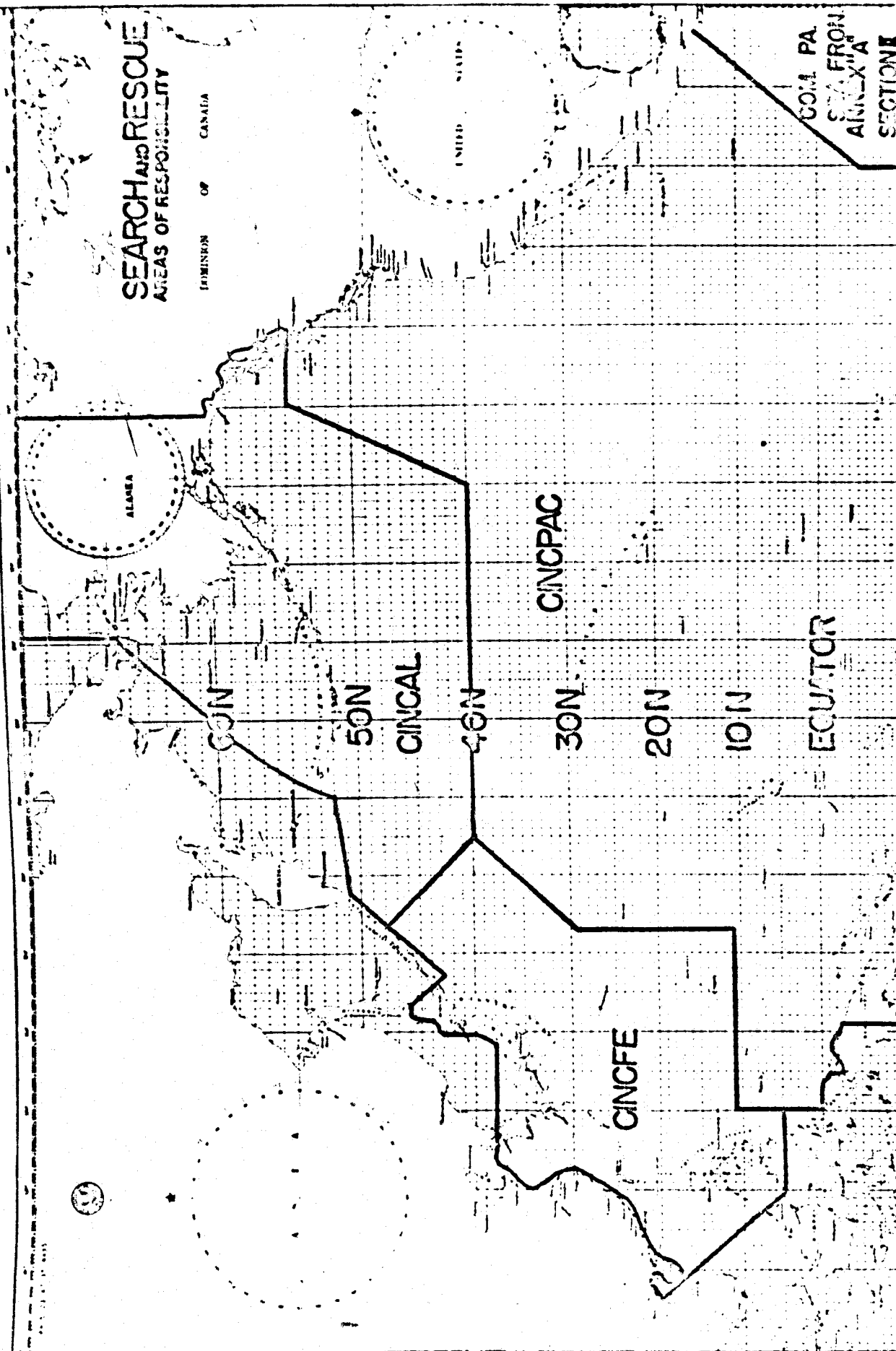
UNITED STATES OF CANADA

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SECTION

(APPENDIX A)

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NOTE: AS A TASK FORCE COMMANDER UNDER CINCPACFLT,
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SAR INCIDENT TO OPERATIONS BY HIS OWN FORCES.
HE WILL COORDINATE SAR ACTIVITIES WITH CINCUS.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

NAVAL DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS AND AIRSPACE RESERVATIONS

^{1/}
CNO requested Cincpacflt's views concerning retention of Naval Defensive Sea Areas and Naval Airspace Reservations now established, and comments and recommendations relative to the establishment of Naval Defensive Sea Areas in and Naval Airspace Reservations over certain islands and atolls of the Trust Territory.

^{2/}
In his reply, Cincpacflt recommended the retention of all previously established Naval Defensive Sea Areas and Airspace Reservations, with the exception of Kingman Reef and Palmyra Island. It was stated as Cincpacflt's opinion that several existing Executive Orders regarding Naval Defensive Sea Areas and Airspace Reservations, as presently worded, are unduly restrictive and lacking in flexibility. A new Executive Order was proposed which would include all Naval Defensive Sea Areas and Airspace Reservations previously established by Executive Orders 8143, 8616, 8681, 8682, 8683 and 8987 (less Kingman Reef and Palmyra Island) as well as establishing Naval Defensive Sea Areas in and Airspace Reservations over Kwajalein, Truk, Bikini, Majuro, Yap, Eniwetok and Ulithi Atolls, Ponape, Saipan, Tinian and Pagan Islands, and the Palau Island Group, all in the Trust Territory. This recommended Executive Order would extend Naval Defensive Sea Areas to a limit of 25 nautical miles from extreme high water mark, and would define Naval Airspace Reservations as the airspace over the area enclosed by the outer limits of the Defensive Sea Area. It set forth in detail the restrictions deemed necessary in each area.

1/ CNO Secret letter Op-COIC/mac, (SC)A16-1, serial CO44PC001, of 29 Oct 1947.

2/ Cincpacflt Secret letter A2-9, serial CO39, of 4 February 1943.

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PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS AND AREA COMMANDS IN THE PACIFIC

As the civil administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is performed by naval officers who also exercise military command over the personnel of their civil administration units, Cincpacflt issued a Pacific Fleet Letter^{1/} delineating the civil administrative and military chains of responsibility, and the succession to office or command.

It was stated that the Trust Territory is administered by a High Commissioner; under the High Commissioner, and appointed by him, are a Deputy High Commissioner, the Governors of the several areas of the Trust Territory and the Civil Administrators of the districts within these areas. Should the officer regularly ordered to military command of a sub-area or island of the Trust Territory be absent, disabled, relieved from duty or detached without relief, the military command shall devolve upon the line officer next in rank regularly attached to and serving with that command. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory will determine who shall succeed to the offices of Governor and Civil Administrator.

^{1/} Pacific Fleet Letter 3L-48, dated 20 January 1948.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

PRIORITY OF PERSONNEL ALLOCATION

Cinccpacflt reviewed the conditions necessitating the assignment to subordinate commanders of priorities for personnel allocations within the Pacific Fleet. The continued acute personnel shortage, requirements for special operations and the inability further to reduce certain other inescapable commitments for ships requiring full mobility prompted the cancellation of a previous directive^{1/} on this subject, and restating the policy^{2/} governing personnel allocation.

Categories were established, indicating the priority of personnel allocations, Category A to be First Priority, Category B to be Second Priority and Category C to be Third Priority; all units and activities of the Pacific Fleet were assigned a category, for the guidance of distributing commands in effecting assignment of personnel.

Commander Service Force, Pacific Fleet, was directed to keep Cinccpacflt and interested commanders informed of the trend of personnel availability, as a basis for planning.

1/ Cinccpac/Cinccpacflt Restricted ltr Fl6-3, serial 2332, of 13 April 1947.

2/ Cinccpac/Cinccpacflt Restricted ltr Fl6-3, serial 453, of 27 January 1948.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

STATUS OF ALASKAN SEA FRONTIER

Upon implementation of JCS 1259/27 (Unified Command), operational control of Alaskan Sea Frontier passed from Cincpacflt to Cincal, but the administrative control of AlSeaFront became a doubtful issue. The question of whether Cincpacflt retained control of administration, training and supply of AlSeaFront, which functions are specifically exempted from the responsibility of unified command, was referred to the Chief of Naval Operations^{1/} for clarification.

In his reply,^{2/} CNO stated that Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier is under the operational control of Comair in Chief, Alaska, and under the administrative control of CNO. Cincpacflt was directed to remove ComAlSeaFront from the task force structure of the Pacific Fleet, but to continue providing logistic support to ComAlSeaFront, and was advised that AlSeaFront was to continue to render support required by Pacific Fleet units.

Removal of Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier from the Task Organization of the Pacific Fleet was effected by promulgation of ALNAVSTRT 127, a replacement change to Cincpacflt Operation Plan No. 124-47.

- 1/ Cincpacflt Secret ltr AL-2, Serial 66192, dated 30 September 1947.
- 2/ CNO Secret ltr Op-307/cc cover (SC) AL-2/NE3, Serial 6616690, dated 16 December 1947.
- 3/ Cincpacflt despatch 252112Z/DEC 47.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCUSCINCPAC
(Intelligence Section)

Routine dissemination of intelligence was continued during the period of this report by means of the Weekly Intelligence Digest. Also, corrections were made to the Top Secret Estimate, and information was furnished the planners for the current operation plan.

The Army Estimate Officer was one of two naval representatives sent to the Netherlands East Indies to act as military observer and advisor to the United Nations Good Offices Committee. He acted in this capacity from 1 October until 3 January.

The Fleet Intelligence Officer acted as Liaison Officer for the Pacific Fleet during the Second Pacific Intelligence Conference which was held in Hawaii during the last week of October. He assisted by making recommendations of naval officers to attend, making preparations for the reception of the visiting naval officers, and assisting in the preparations of the schedule of the speakers.

In November, the Fleet Intelligence Officer was designated as the JTF-7 Naval Liaison Officer until such time that the naval task group was formed. The primary duties consisted of carrying out the security provisions of CJTF-7 within the Pacific Fleet. In addition, the groundwork was laid and a routine established which would fulfill the anticipated security requirements. These duties terminated shortly after the arrival of the security officer on the staff of TG 7.3 in January. Since then the Fleet Intelligence Officer has handled security for JTF-7 matters insofar as vessels, planes, and personnel not assigned or attached to JTF-7 are concerned.

**PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Ground Forces Section)**

FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

On 31 March, 1948 the strength of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific was 967 officers and 12548 enlisted in the ground forces and 984 officers and 6066 enlisted in aviation. The major ground units were the First Marine Division (less detachments) stationed at Camp Pendleton, California; Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific stationed at Tsingtao, China, and the First Provisional Marine Brigade stationed on Guam, M. I. Major aviation units were stationed at El Toro, California; Ewa, T. H.; Guam, M. I. and Tsingtao, China.

The Assistant Commandant inspected all Marine installations in the Pacific Ocean Area and Far East during the period 12 October - 8 November, 1947.

One Battalion Landing Team plus division troops of the First Marine Division participated in Amphibious operations culminating in amphibious landings at Coronado, San Clemente and at Camp Pendleton for the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth during October and November, 1947.

Lieutenant General Thomas E. Watson relieved Lieutenant General Allen H. Turnage as ComGenFMFPac on 1 January, 1948.

Brigadier General Thomas J. Cushman relieved Major General Ralph J. Mitchell as ComGenAirFMFPac on 4 February, 1948.

The First Marine Aircraft Wing was detached from AirFMFPac and designated Task Group 11.8 with Major General Louis E. Woods, commanding, on 4 February, 1948.

On 25 December, 1947 five Marines attached to FMFPac, while on an

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Ground Forces Section)

FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

authorized hunting trip in a jeep outside Tsingtao, China, proceeded beyond the Nationalists lines and were captured by Communist forces. Just prior to their capture, they were engaged in a fire fight that resulted in the death of one Marine. On 29 December, Nationalist forces recovered the bullet ridden jeep which had been stripped and burned. On 8 January, 1948 a Marine language officer interrogated a Communist prisoner at which time it was confirmed that one Marine had been killed and that the others had escaped injury. Measures to contact the Communist headquarters were initiated and on 31 March the four Marines were returned to naval jurisdiction at Hai-Yang, China.

PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Ground Forces Section)

MARINE GARRISON FORCES, PACIFIC

The Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific, maintained garrisons at 17 naval establishments in the Pacific during the period ending 31 March, 1948.

The total strength of Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific on 31 March, 1948 was 155 officers and 2617 enlisted.

The Marine Detachment, Naval Air Station, Kahului was deactivated on 15 October, 1947.

The Marine Detachment, Koror, was disbanded on 20 October, 1947.

The Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Air Facility, Honolulu, T. H. was disestablished on 23 December, 1947.

The Flag Allowance, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet was transferred to Marine Barracks, Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, T. H. on 1 January, 1948.

COMMAND NARRATIVE

CINCPACFLT OPERATIONS DIVISION

1 OCTOBER 1947 - 1 APRIL 1948

ENCLOSURE B TO CINCPACFLT
SERIAL 000005 20 APR 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

SURFACE OPERATIONS SECTION

Major Changes of Command

4 October 1947

RADM. C. B. Hardison relieved RADM. E. M. Martin as ComCarDiv 2.
RADM. E. M. Martin relieved RADM. O. B. Hardison as ComCarDiv 5.

6 October 1947

RADM. E. M. Martin (ComCarDiv 5) in VALLEY FORGE (CV 45) relieved
RADM. S. P. Ginder (ComCarDiv 3) as CTF 38.

21 November 1947

RADM. S. H. Ingersoll was detached from duty as ComFairwing 2.

3 December 1947

ADM. L. E. Denfeld was detached from duty as Cincpac and Cincpacflt
with VADM. E. B. Sallada assuming duties thereof.

5 December 1947

RADM. S. H. Ingersoll relieved RADM. C. Wellborn, Jr. as Chief of
Staff, Cincpac and Cincpacflt.

3 January 1948

RADM. R. F. Good relieved RADM. E. E. Herrmann as ComCarDiv 3.
RADM. E. E. Herrmann relieved RADM. G. C. Crawford as ComCarDiv 15.

5 January 1948

RADM. M. R. Greer assumed command of CarDiv 2.

10 January 1948

RADM. M. R. Greer relieved RADM. S. P. Ginder as ComCarDiv 2.
RADM. S. P. Ginder assumed command of CarDiv 2.

12 January 1948

ADM. D. C. Ramsey assumed command of Pacific Command and Pacific
Fleet.

14 January 1948

VADM. J. D. Price was detached from duty as Comairpac.

20 January 1948

RADM. E. W. Hanson was detached from duty as ComNavBase, Pearl
Harbor.

26 January 1948

VADM. H. B. Sallada assumed command of the Air Force, Pacific
Fleet.

12 February 1948

RADM. C. T. Durgin relieved VADM. C. C. Badger as Com 11.

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SURFACE OPERATIONS SECTION

Major Changes of Command (Cont'd)

18 February 1948

LT. GEN. T. E. Watson assumed duties as ComGenFtPac.

23 February 1948

VADM. O. C. Badger relieved ADM. C. M. Cooke, Jr. as ComNavWestpac.

24 February 1948

RADM. W. D. Johnson, Jr. assumed command of FairWing 2.

26 February 1948

RADM. R. S. Berkey relieved RADM. A. M. Bledsoe as ComSupGrpNavFE.

27 February 1948

RADM. L. S. Fiske relieved CAPT. T. J. Keliher as ComServRon 1.

28 February 1948

RADM. H. E. Regan was detached as ComFairWing 4 with CAPT. E. L. Ray assuming temporary command.

5 March 1948

RADM. F. X. McInerney relieved RADM. J. E. Carson as ComCruDiv 15.

16 March 1948

RADM. M. R. Greer (ComCarDiv 3) relieved RADM. E. M. Martin as CTF 38.

26 March 1948

RADM. J. H. Doyle relieved RADM. P. K. Fischler as Commander, Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet.

RADM. R. W. Christie was detached from duty as Commander Naval Base, Bremerton.

30 March 1948

RADM. P. K. Fischler relieved RADM. B. J. Rodgers as Commander Amphibious Group ONE and Commander Transport Squadron ONE.

A-L

Second Antarctic Development Project

On 1 October 1947 CDR. G. L. Ketchum reported to Cincpacflt for duty as Commander Task Force 39 and Commander Second Antarctic Development Project. On 6 November 1947 BURTON ISLAND (AG 88) reported to Cincpacflt for duty. On 12 November 1947 EDISTO (AG 89) reported to Cincpacflt for duty. The above vessels further reported to CTF 39. Task Force 39's mission was as follows:

- (a) Extend detailed exploration of Antarctic Coastal areas, particularly those inshore of the pack ice eastward from the Ross Sea and in the vicinity of the Bunger Lakes.
- (b) Train personnel and test equipment under Antarctic climatic conditions.
- (c) Reenforce, through continuity in "occupation and use", the validity of possible U. S. Claims to sovereignty in the Antarctic Regions.
- (d) Investigate and report on the condition of U. S. installations and equipment at LITTLE AMERICA.
- (e) Collect information relating to geographic, hydrographic, oceanographic, geological, meteorological, and electromagnetic propagation conditions in the areas visited.
- (f) Carry out assigned naval and scientific projects.

BURTON ISLAND (AG 88) and EDISTO (AG 89) sailed from Samoa on 5 December as scheduled and from then on operations were carried out in accordance with (TF 39) Op-Plan 1-47 until the Task Force was dissolved on 1 April 1948.

Although no report of operations has been received to date it is considered that the Project was successful in spite of predominantly bad weather. No personnel casualties were reported and the only fatality was the loss of an HTL-1 helicopter in operations in Bunger Oasis.

Transfer of United States Vessels to Philippine Naval Patrol

During the period 1 October 1947 to 1 April 1948 custody of the following United States vessels and small craft was transferred to the Philippine Naval Patrol.

<u>VESSEL OR CRAFT</u>
SC 769
LCI 1058
LCI 1059
YTL 572
ATR 96
LST 843

<u>DATE OF TRANSFER</u>
3 Oct 1947
3 Oct 1947
3 Oct 1947
11 Nov 1947
5 Dec 1947
18 Dec 1947

[REDACTED]

Operation Sandstone

During the period of this report the following ships were furnished CJTF 7 for the execution of Operation Sandstone: 1 CVE, 3 DDR, 5 DE, 1 AGC, 2 AKA, 2 AV, 1 AVP, 1 ARL, 2 DMS, 3 AMS, 1 LSD, 1 APA, 1 AN, 3 LCI, 3 LST, 2 LSM, 1 YOG, 1 YW, and 2 FS plus various service craft temporarily assigned.

[REDACTED]

Pacific Fleet Inter-type Exercise

During the period 2 - 16 November 1947 Commander FIPST Task Fleet conducted inter-type exercises with various units of the Pacific Fleet participating. The first week of the exercises coincided with the final week of amphibious exercises being carried on by ComPhibspac. ComFirstTaskFlt furnished the amphibious force with the necessary ships to perform air strikes, combat air patrol, radar picketing and deep gunfire support. Amphibious landings were made at San Clemente by elements of the First Marine Division under ComPhibGru ONE prior to the afloat training conducted with the First Task Fleet.

[REDACTED]

Abandonment of Weather Stations

As a result of personnel shortages, Cincpacflt ordered Weather Stations Baker, Jig, and Yoke abandoned on 26 January 1948 and all Pacific Fleet PCE were ordered immobilized except for one assigned to ComSoPac and 3 assigned for duty at Bird Dog Station Four.

On 14 February CNO reported a congressional objection to the discontinuance of the weather stations, emphasis being placed on the needs of military and civil air transportation. Therefore on 21 February CNO expressed a desire for the re-manning of Weather Station Jig. On 22 February Cincpacflt ordered the station manned using PCE presently immobilized at Pearl. On 4 March PCE 886 commenced Station Jig weather reports.

[REDACTED]

Kodiak Reconnaissance Group

During the month of February ComTransDiv 111, under the title Commander Kodiak Reconnaissance Group, made a reconnaissance expedition to Kodiak Island. An investigation was made of hydrographic, terrain and climatic conditions preparatory to future amphibious training exercises in the area. The following ships participated: GANNETT (AFD 42), Group Flagship, DILIGENT (AFD 123) and BLOOMER (SS 324).

West Coast Amphibious Training

During January and February of 1948 the West Coast Amphibious Training Detachment under Radm. B. J. Rodgers conducted amphibious training of elements of the First Marine Division in the San Clemente-Aliso Canyon-Oceanside areas. Various units of the amphibious force participated.

Sinking of Bikini Ex-Target Vessels

On 28 January CNO authorized the sinking in deep water of all Bikini ex-target vessels that, in the future, become unseaworthy excepting those previously directed to be utilized for tests and experiments. Those becoming unseaworthy in the latter category were to be sunk after special permission had been granted by CNO. Subsequent to the above directive the following ships have been sunk outside Bikini lagoon:

<u>SHIP</u>	<u>DATE SUNK</u>
TRIPPE (DD 403)	3 February 1948
PENNSYLVANIA (BB 38)	10 February 1948
BANNER (APA 60)	16 February 1948
RALPH TALBOT (DD 390)	8 March 1948
WILSON (DD 408)	8 March 1948
FALLON (APA 81)	10 March 1948
BRACKEN (APA 64)	10 March 1948
LCI(L) 329	16 March 1948
MUGFORD (DD 389)	22 March 1948
RHED (DD 404)	22 March 1948

All other ex-target vessels not listed above have been recommended for use as targets for gunnery exercises to be held by various fleet units or for further study at their present berthing assignments.

U-N-C-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-E-D

Reserve Cruises

Cruising naval reserve personnel in the Pacific has been conducted under the direction of ComFirstTaskFlt. Cruises have been made in vessels of the active fleet with a minimum of interference with normal employment.

Fleet Readiness Section

The officer personnel of this section consists of one Commander, Fleet Readiness Officer; one Commander, Anti-Submarine Officer; and one Lieutenant Commander, Assistant Readiness Officer.

Items of primary interest for the period ending 31 March 1948 are summarized below:

1. Anti-Submarine Warfare

Cincpacflt changed his policy concerning Hunter-Killer Operations in the San Diego Area to be ^{1/} that the maximum number of destroyer type and patrol plane units will be trained in Hunter-Killer work while at the same time obtaining reasonable continuity of the units by assigning experienced units to successive exercises. It is not his intent to develop a single, highly specialized unit.

In view of the current and anticipated shortage of ASW personnel Cincpacflt directed ^{2/} the CO, FSS, San Diego to start a new 4 weeks sonar course known as the "Sonar Watch Standers Course". This course is open to all rates and strikers and the quotas are controlled by ComTraComPac. The 24 weeks Sonarman Course remains in effect.

Cincpacflt amplified his comments ^{3/} on the establishment of an "Integrated Undersea Warfare School" as proposed in recommendation XIII of the Second Anti-Submarine Conference ^{4/} in reply to Cinclantflt comments ^{5/} in which Cinclantflt recommended against implementation at this time on the grounds that (1) it will detract from highly essential ASW training and

- ^{1/} Cincpacflt serial 01041 of 23 October 1947.
- ^{2/} Cincpacflt serial 01051 of 27 October 1947.
- ^{3/} Cincpacflt serial C033 of 26 January 1948.
- ^{4/} CMO serial C070P34 of 3 November 1947.
- ^{5/} Cinclant serial C0165 of 31 December 1947.

1. Anti-Submarine Warfare (Con't)

(2) that it will have the immediate effect of lowering fleet readiness. Cincpacflt recommended early establishment of the school to increase over-all anti-submarine readiness and further recommended that in establishing the staff and student allowances that compensatory reductions be made in other than fleet allowances. Cincpacflt agrees with Cinclantflt that the students should not be drawn from their permanent duty stations in the fleet. Cincpacflt considers the course should be of at least six months duration. Undersea warfare is a problem of the entire Navy and as such the largest group possible should be intimately aware of its problems. The school would be a means of providing these officers. Cincpacflt recommended against Air Force participation, initially, in the proposed school but when the school is firmly functioning Air Force participation may be desirable.

Cincpacflt concurred ^{6/} in the recommendations of CO FSS San Diego ^{7/} that an equitable number of limited duty officer billets be allocated to Under Sea Warfare. In order to provide personnel support to project Girdar and to increase the Anti-Submarine readiness of the fleets it was recommended to CNO that a special, overall plan governing the qualification and assignment of special and limited duty officers and unrestricted line officers to key Undersea Warfare billets be developed and placed into effect as early as possible.

Cincpacflt submitted his comments ^{8/} on the preliminary general arrangements of the Submarine Killer Ship to BuShips and reaffirmed his statements of October 1946 that (1) he is not in accord with the premise

^{6/} Cincpacflt serial 6891 of 4 December 1947.

^{7/} CO FSS San Diego ltr serial 2142 of 15 Nov 1947.

^{8/} Cincpacflt serial 040 of 17 January 1948.

Submarine Warfare (Con't)

that the Navy must accept as inevitable ^{the} advent of a large 4000 to 6000 ton anti-submarine ship, and (2) that the primary functions of the destroyer should be to destroy submarines. To test the value of the proposed design to determine its suitability for its defined mission, Cincpacflt recommended that serious consideration be given to the conversion of one of the present CLAA to a "Killer" laboratory ship prior to approval of a new design which is admittedly experimental.

2. Training

ComTraComdPac requested ^{9/} an increased allowance of officers and enlisted personnel to be prepared for the abnormally heavy underway training requirements which must be met during the spring of 1948 calendar year. Cincpacflt concurred and recommended ^{10/} an additional 50 officers and 90 men. As a result of the request for an increased personnel allowance, CNO ^{11/} granted an additional allowance of underway training units Pacific of 25 officers and 50 men ^{12/} for the Underway Training Unit, Western Pacific.

Type Commanders have been directed ^{13/} to take such action as currently feasible to reemphasize chemical warfare defense in training exercises and inspections in accordance with information published by CNO ^{15/} concerning the preparation for defensive biological warfare readiness and training. Likewise it was directed ^{15/} that each ship of the Pacific Fleet establish and organization for handling shipboard radiological safety to be known as the

- ^{9/} ComTraComdPac serial P16-1/CO CTCP-K1 23 October 1947.
- ^{10/} Cincpacflt serial 6399 of 31 October 1947.
- ^{11/} CNO despatch 262126 November 1947.
- ^{12/} Cincpacflt serial 7052 12 November 1947.
- ^{13/} Cincpacflt serial C0193 14 October 1947.
- ^{14/} CNO serial C0475 P34 29 September 1947.
- ^{15/} PacFlt ltr CL11-47 31 October 1947.

2. Training (Con't)

"Radsafe" organization and to be part of the ship's damage control organization. Qualified personnel and instruments necessary to form the organization will be insufficient until 1948 or later, however, there will be available to all ships information and instruction appropriate for self training of officers and men to enable the organization and training be started as early as practicable.

In view of the importance of mines in Anti-Submarine Warfare the necessity of maintaining a nucleus of personnel trained in mine planning, assembly and maintenance is apparent. Therefore the Pacific Fleet type commanders have been directed ^{16/} to review their requirements for personnel who should be graduates of the particular courses given at the Naval Mine Warfare School, Yorktown, Va.

CNO stated ^{17/} that he is preparing to formulate, publish and distribute a Towing Manual and requested Cincpacflt to forward comments and copies of existing Pacific Fleet instructions or material that would be of value in preparation of the manual. Cincpacflt had previously requested Comservpac to prepare instructions for towing and forwarded ^{18/} those instructions to CNO as the best available and the latest information in the Pacific Fleet on the subject of towing.

3. Standard Ships Organization, Regulation Books and Battle Bills.

Cincpacflt recommended ^{19/} that CNO give consideration to adopting a procedure which will remove from ship's personnel the load of preparing their own organization and regulation books and battle bills. Cincpacflt recommended

- ^{16/} Cincpacflt serial 01060 of 30 October 1947.
- ^{17/} CNO serial 188P421 of 26 January 1948.
- ^{18/} Cincpacflt serial 667 of 7 February 1948.
- ^{19/} Cincpacflt serial 884 of 19 February 1948.

3. Standard Ships Organization, Regulation Books and Battle Bills.

that after the current reorganization project is completed that CNO establish the procedure recommended for the preparation of ship's publications.

Pacific Fleet Type Commanders are proceeding with the development of their detailed instructions for organizations of all ships of their types which in most instances have been concurred in by their opposite Atlantic Fleet Type Commanders, and approved by Cincpacflt. These new ship organizations go into effect 2 April 1948 concurrently with the new rating structure.

4. Reserve Fleet.

ComPacResFlt recommended ^{20/} a revision of the General Instructions for Vessels of the Reserve Fleets which would modify and amplify the procedures and responsibilities for fitting out, commissioning and shaking down reactivated ships. Cincpacflt concurred ^{21/} in these recommendations except that he did not consider the proposed recommendations to be sufficiently comprehensive and in some respects not the most desirable procedure. Instead he proposed the following reactivating procedure: (1) that BuPers be responsible for training the individual, assembling the ship's company as a complete unit at a pre-commissioning training activity where the responsibility for its training would shift to Fleet Training Commands. (2) Reserve Fleet Personnel would perform the work necessary to make the ship fully ready for commissioning. (3) When the ship and her company are ready the ship would report to an active Fleet Type Commander for administrative control and to Commander Training Command for operational control and regular shakedown period.

^{20/} ComPacResFlt serial 608 of 20 February 1948.
^{21/} Cincpacflt serial 1022 of 2 March 1948.

5. Command Experience Required for Flag Rank.

22/
BuPers requested Cincpacflt to obtain the opinion of Pacific Fleet Flag officers on the subject of a proposed General Order listing those command billets afloat in which a captain should be required to satisfactorily serve to be eligible for selection to flag rank. All Pacific Flag officers consulted were in agreement as to some of the pertinent factors effecting the eligibility however, some had differing opinions as to others. In 23/ view of this divergence of opinion, Cincpacflt recommended that this matter be referred to the General Board for review and recommendation before any final action is taken. He further recommended that: (1) command cruises be longer than they are now (2) command of major combatant ships, while in the grade of captain, should not be a prerequisite for promotion to flag rank (3) BuPers establish a definite policy as to type of duty a captain must successfully perform to qualify for flag rank (4) the policy be given navy wide promulgation.

22/ BuPers ltr 3 JIJ/cjl of 20 October 1947.
23/ Cincpacflt serial 1051 3 March 1948.

Air Operations Section

Aerial Surveys

[REDACTED]

On 21 January 1948 aerial photographic coverage of Pagan Island was completed to permit operational planning for amphibious training exercises by the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade. By 10 February 1948 stereoscopic photographic reconnaissance was completed off the beaches of Pagan Island utilizing Sonne cameras and Sonne camera beams from Marine Air Wing ONE and aircraft of VU-9. These cameras and crews were flown from the West Coast to accomplish the work.

U-N-C-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-E-D-

On 25 February 1948 VFP-1 completed aerial surveys of Tonto and Trinity National Forests for the U.S. Forest Service. A similar survey of Colville National Forest, Washington was postponed because of unfavorable weather.

[REDACTED]

On 2 March 1948 plans were approved for accomplishing the aerial survey of Petroleum Area Four by aircraft of VFP-1 basing at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, Alaska and the survey of Southeastern Alaska by photo-configuring P2V-2 aircraft of VP-ML 4 and then basing them at Annette Island, Alaska supported by an AVP.

Photographic Reconnaissance

[REDACTED]

On 16 March 1948 orders were issued to all units of the Pacific Fleet to photograph, whenever possible, all Soviet or Soviet-satellite combatant and merchant vessels and aircraft sighted.

Air Lift for Officer Students

[REDACTED]

On 8 November 1947 and 14 November 1947 aircraft of Marine Transport Squadrons 152, 252, and 352 jointly moved some 600 officer students of the Command and General Staff School from Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas to San Diego, California and return without incident. These officers witnessed the amphibious landings which were part of the Pacific Fleet inter-type exercises.

Redeployment of Patrol Plane Strength

Added emphasis was placed on the air strength present in the Alaskan area by redeploying patrol squadrons in the Pacific Fleet. This redeployment makes a total of eighteen patrol aircraft available at Adak and Kodiak as indicated below:

	<u>Old Deployment</u>	<u>New Deployment</u>
FAW-1	VP-HL 2 VP-HL 8 VPMS 6 VPMS 2	#VP-HL 2 VPMS 6 *VPMS 2
FAW-2	VP-HL 13 VPMS 3 VPMS 7 VPHL 6	VPAM 2 VPMS 7 #VP-HL 13 #VP-HL 8
FAW-4	VPAM 1 VPAM 2 VPAM 5 VPHL 7 VPHL 10 VPHL 12	***VPHL 1 ***VPHL 4 ***VPHL 6 **VPHL 7 **VPHL 10 **VPHL 12
FAW-14	VPMS 11 VPHL 1 VPHL 2 VPHL 4	*VPMS 11 *VPMS 3 VPHL 2

- #,* - Rotate to WesPac - 6 months out 12 months back
- ** - Rotate to Kodiak - 3 months out 6 months back
- *** - Rotate to Adak - 3 months out 6 months back

The redeployment has the additional advantage of removing PSY type from the Adak area where they were unsuited for their mission, placing them in the Pacific area where their characteristics are of advantage and replacing them with Neptune aircraft better suited for the mission.

U-N-C-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-E-D

World Cruise of Task Force 38

On 16 January 1948 T.F. 38 departed from Pearl Harbor for Sydney, Australia on a good will tour of the Pacific Area under the command of Rear Admiral H. M. Martin in the VALLEY FORGE (CV 45) and escorted by 4 destroyers of Destroyer Division 131 including W. C. LAWE (DD 763), LLOYD THOMAS (DD 764), KEPFLER (DD 765), and WILLIAM WOOD (DD 715). The Force arrived at Sydney on the 29th of January for a 6 day visit, departing for Hongkong, China on the 4th of February. The Task Force arrived at Hongkong on the 18th, departing on the 21st for Tsingtao.

While at Tsingtao a much longer good will tour was devised by CNO which was to take the VALLEY FORGE and 2 destroyers around the world and back to her original starting point, San Diego. The final itinerary approved by CNO was as follows:

Depart Tsingtao 1 March
Singapore 8 to 11 March
Trincomalee 15 to 17 March
Ras Tanura 24 to 21 March
Transit Suez Canal 3 April
Gibraltar 11 to 14 April
Port of Spain
Colon 30 April
Transit Panama Canal 1 May
Depart Canal Zone 4 May
Arrive at San Diego 12 May

The Task Force making the above trip consisted of the VALLEY FORGE (CV 45) with Rear Admiral H. M. Martin (ComCarDiv 5 and CTF 38) embarked, W. C. LAWE (DD 763) with Captain G. C. Wright (ComDesRon 13) embarked and LLOYD THOMAS (DD 764).

On 17 March, after crossing 80° East longitude, the Task Force reported to CinNavEastLantMed for duty and the Task designation was changed to CTF 129 while operating under that command.

On 28 March the original itinerary was changed to include a visit at Portsmouth, England from 18-25 April and at Bergen, Norway from 29 April - 2 May. The visit to Port of Spain was cancelled and the stay at Gibraltar was extended to 15 April.

Upon reporting to Cinclantflt for duty the Task Force will be designated Task Force 81.

~~SECRET~~

LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION.

(A) STATUS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947

The organizational structure of the planning section as of 1 October 1947 remained unchanged from that of the previous quarter. On 1 October 1947 the Planning Section consisted of the following officers:

- 1 - Captain (AVR)(40) - Chief of Section and principal assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics, with additional duty as Air Logistics Officer.
- 1 - Lt.Col. USMC (403) - Marine Liaison Officer for logistics and Base Personnel Planning Officer.
- 1 - Lt.Col. USA (402) - Army Liaison Officer for Logistics.
- 1 - Lt.Comdr. USN (404) - Assistant Logistics Planning Officer; Civilian Personnel Officer; Underwater Harbor Defense Planning and Logistics Officer.

All officers in the section are frequently called upon in the interchange of assignments and information and in the preparation of planning surveys or informational studies. The section serves as a general informational group for matters concerning all Pacific bases.

The Lt.Col. USA (402) was detached in November of 1947, and his billet remained vacant until reporting of a Major USA in March of 1948. During the interim period, functions were absorbed as additional duty by other members of the Planning Section.

(B) PROBLEMS WHICH AROSE FROM 1 OCTOBER 1947 TO 31 MARCH 1948, PLANS FOR RESOLVING THEM AND EXECUTION OF THOSE PLANS:

- (1) Base Personnel matters.
- (2) Development of Operation "SANDSTONE"
- (3) Planning of permanent facilities as post-war bases.
- (4) Roll-up and disestablishment of bases and/or activities.

~~SECRET~~

LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION (CONT'D)

(1) BASE PERSONNEL MATTERS

During the period 1 October 1947 - 31 March 1948 the attention of the section was focused on the reduction of personnel and base facilities to Fiscal 1948 allowances and facilities which could be supported under those allowances. Further reduction of Pacific Base allowances was directed by 1/ CNO placing the emphasis on reduction of allowances and status of activities in Guam and Saipan. In response to CNO's directive Cincpacflt 2/ recommended the major reduction from Guam and Saipan with the following changes in activities in that Area:

1. Reorganization Saipan activities under single overall commander.
2. Inactivation Submarine Base Guam.
3. Reduction of Ordnance Supply Depot, Yards and Docks Supply Depot (less ACEPD) and NSC Guam to caretaker status.

Minor reductions were recommended from activities of Com 14 and Fleet Activities Yokosuka, 3/ CNO approved.

By December the personnel shortage had become acute throughout all Pacific Bases. Particularly the shortage of personnel in critical ratings was seriously affecting the efficiency of all Bases and impairing their ability to carry out their missions. Priorities for assignment of personnel were made to Occupation Forces and forces involved in operation Sandstone. It is anticipated the shortage of personnel will continue until Summer 1948.

1/ CNO 051750Z November 1947.

2/ Cincpacflt 122224Z November 1947.

3/ CNO 212015Z November 1947.

~~SECRET~~

LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION (CONT'D)

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATION "SANDSTONE"

Commencing in October 1947, it became evident that initial planning was required in order to carry out Navy commitments in support of Commander Joint Task Force SEVEN. Requirements in this connection were clarified with receipt of initial directives as to composition of the Force and responsibilities of the various Services. From the outset it was apparent that the operational and logistic support to be provided would superimpose a serious burden on forces and facilities which were already taxed through reductions, consolidation and deterioration of facilities.

Planning for the Operation has been divided roughly into the following channels:

- (1) Logistic planning for reopening and development of Eniwetok, and for necessary development and rehabilitation of Kwajalein.
- (2) Logistic planning for surface and air support of advance groups and main body.
- (3) Logistic planning for phased roll-up.
- (4) Planning for establishment of a post-SANDSTONE base on Eniwetok to support a security and surveillance force.
- (5) Conduct of general studies aimed at increasing efficiency of future operations of a similar nature, based on the assumption that the Eniwetok Area will be employed as a permanent Atomic Energy Commission Proving Ground for Atomic weapons.

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LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION (CONT'D)

(3) PLANNING PERMANENT FACILITIES AT POST-WAR BASES:

During January 1948 a Navy Department Survey Board headed by Commodore Maher made an On-Site survey of the Guam-Saipan area in order to make recommendations to CNO concerning the permanent development of that area consistent with funds which the Navy might reasonably get to develop Guam-Saipan. The recommendations of the Board have not yet been made, however it is anticipated that they will involve a downward revision of facilities and personnel in that area.

Facilities in the Philippine area are also under review by CNO for evaluation as to the permanent requirements.

Development of a permanently-garrisoned AEC test base at Eniwetok is now in the planning stage. Requirements in this connection have not been firmed.

In March 1948^{4/}, it was proposed to activate the Fleet Marine Force Base, Guam, and FMF Facilities Tsingtao in order to bring fiscal responsibility for FMF facilities under the purview of the Marine Corps.

(4) ROLL-UP AND DISESTABLISHMENT OF BASES AND/OR ACTIVITIES:

Johnston Island is to be turned over to U.S. Air Force 1 July 1948^{5/}.

During the period from 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948, the following bases or activities were disestablished, directed disestablished, or consolidated:

NAF Wake - Disestablished effective 1 October 1947^{6/}
(Weather reporting functions were assumed by
U.S. Weather Bureau effective 1 January 1948).

U.S. Navy Communication Station, Guam - Established 3 October 1947^{7/}. U.S. Naval Radio Station, Guam, and U.S. Naval Communication Supplementary Activity, Guam, disestablished concurrently and functions assumed by Communication Station.

- ^{4/} CNO 262118Z March 1948.
^{5/} CNO Serial 06P30, 5 February 1948.
^{6/} SecNav Ser. 626P24, 23 Oct. 1947.
^{7/} CNO Ser. 3400P415, 19 Oct. 1947.

LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION (CONT'D)

NAS Isley (Saipan) - Disestablished 15 October 1947.^{8/}

NAS Kobler (Saipan) - Inactivated 15 December 1947 and
decommissioned 15 March 1948.

ComairwesPac - Commander, Fleet Air Command, Western Pacific,^{9/10/}
disestablished, functions transferred to
Commander Fleet Air Wing ONE; Flag Administrative Unit, CFW-1, established concurrently; 26
January 1948.

Subbase Guam - Inactivated 13 March 1948.^{11/}

Naval Aerological Station, Ulithi - Disestablishment directed, with
concurrent establishment Naval Aerological Facility Rep.^{12/}

NAF Naha - established and NAS Yonabaru - disestablished 1 Oct. 1948.^{13/}

(5) LOGISTICS WAR PLANNING:

To accomplish planning for logistical mobilization requirements of
present and planned new overseas bases as required by CNO, a Logistics Planning
team was established by Cincpac/Cincpacflt on 20 November 1947. Represented
the team, in addition to Cincpac/Cincpacflt, are Comservpac, Comairpac, and
ComGenrMFPac. Planning is proceeding on the basis of existing plans and directly
predicated on employment of known types of Advance Base functional Component.

(C) PLANS AND POLICIES FOR FUTURE FUNCTIONS IN POST WAR PERIOD:

Upon completion of roll-up of bases and the stabilization of personnel
matters, and in view of the present trend of world events it is considered
increasingly important that the efforts of the Logistics Division, and particu-
larly of the Planning Section of this Division be devoted more fully to pro-
blems of afloat support and toward Logistical phases of war planning.

8/ SecNav Ser. 657P24, 3 November 1947.

9/ CNO 042232Z November 1947.

10/ CNO 222116Z January 1948.

11/ Cincpacflt 171951Z February 1948.

12/ CNO 052044Z March 1948.

13/ NAF Naha 010455Z of October 1947.

14/ CNO Ser. 00158P40, 17 October 1947.

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~~SECRET~~

LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION (CONT'D)

(D) STATUS AS OF 31 MARCH 1948

On 31 March 1948 the Planning Section consisted of the following officers:

- 1 - Captain (AVH)(40) - Chief of Section and principal assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics, with additional duty as Air Logistics Officer.
- 1 - Lt.Col. USMC (403) - Marine Liaison Officer for logistics and Base Personnel Planning Officer.
- 1 - Major USA (402) - Army Liaison Officer for logistics.
- 1 - Lt.Comdr. USN (404) - Assistant Logistics Planning Officer; Civilian Personnel Officer; Underwater Harbor Defense Planning and Logistics Officer.

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LOGISTICS ORDNANCE SECTION

(A) STATUS AS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.

As of the above date the Ordnance Section of the Logistics Division consisted of one Captain, Ordnance Officer; one Commander, Ammunition Officer; and one Lieutenant Commander, Assistant Ordnance Officer.

(B) PROBLEMS WHICH AROSE 1 OCTOBER 1947 TO 31 MARCH 1948. PLANS FOR MEETING THEM AND THE EXECUTION OF THOSE PLANS.

(1) Ammunition Stock Levels.

As recommended by Cincpacflt in July 1947, CNO assumed certain responsibilities in connection with ammunition stock levels in the Pacific and directed that stock levels, including war reserves, be established in accordance with the provisions laid down by CNO.^{1/} In accordance with CNO's directive, BuOrd promulgated^{2/} Pacific Ex-Continental ammunition stock levels thus enabling Cincpacflt to cancel^{3/} the ammunition stock levels which he established in August 1946.^{4/}

Because no activity had been specifically designated to exercise management and technical control, there were many duplications and omissions prevailing in the administration of NAD, Guam and 'I', Saipan. Consequently, Cincpacflt recommended^{5/} that such control be assigned to BuOrd with military command and coordination control of these activities to remain with ComMarianas. SecNav concurred with this recommendation and assigned^{6/} management and technical control of the above activities to BuOrd.

- 1/ CNO serial 00149P40 of 15 October 1947. 5/ Cincpacflt serial 6323 of 27 Oct 1947.
2/ BuOrd serial 00515 of 11 February 1948. 6/ SecNav serial 714P24 of 3 Dec 1947.
3/ Cincpacflt serial 1042 of 3 March 1948.
4/ Cincpacflt serial 00244 of 28 August 1946

In November 1947 CNO promulgated^{7/} his latest planning information on minewarfare facilities and mine stock levels for the Pacific. Portions of the letter affecting mine facilities and stocks in the Pacific are discussed in a Cincpacflt letter^{8/} which directed Comservpac to redistribute the mine components, mechanisms and test sets as necessary to fill the allowances listed in the CNO letter.

A study was conducted by CNO for the purpose of determining the types and number of mines required for mobilization. This included those mines required by the Navy and Air Force in support of over-all offensive and defensive mining operations and also determined the optimum distribution of existing mines. As a result of the study CNO prepared^{9/} for information and guidance mine distribution and mine requirements for mobilization which reflected a reduction of current mine stocks in the Marianas and at Pearl Harbor to a level which can be more adequately handled by existing personnel and facilities. Cincpacflt concurred^{10/} with this reduction and recommended to CNO a distribution of mines and mine requirements for mobilization in the Pacific Ocean Area.

The Pacific Unit of Fire for Ground Weapons established by Cincpacflt in 1945, which was common to both Marine and Army forces employed in Pacific Ocean Area, has been cancelled^{11/} in that it does not fulfil any present requirement and further the ComdMarCorps has prescribed a Marine Corps unit of fire which applies in all areas. In line with this Cincpacflt suggested that CNO examine into the desirability of having standard units of fire for various types of munitions for common tri-service use on a world wide basis.

^{7/} CNO serial 00180P40 of 25 Nov 1947. ^{10/} Cincpacflt serial 0033 of 3 Feb 1948
^{8/} Cincpacflt serial 0037 of 30 Dec 1947. ^{11/} Letter prepared. In routing.
^{9/} CNO serial 00212P40 of 24 Dec 1947

(2) Ammunition Disposal.

The disposal of Navy ammunition on Efate and Espiritu Santo has been completed to the satisfaction of the Navy, however, there still remains considerable amounts of U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force ammunition, as indicated by Navy inspectors' reports, for which the French Government Officials hold the United States responsible. Since Cincpacflt feels that the Navy has discharged its responsibility for disposal of munitions on these islands he has referred the matter to CNO^{12/} for action.

Ammunition disposal on Guam has been completed^{13/} and the Ground Ammunition Section decommissioned. There still remains 3,995 S/T of ammunition to be transferred.

Disposal of ammunition on Saipan, as far as the Navy responsibility is concerned, is well in hand.^{14/} The U. S. Air Force has assumed responsibility for large quantities of bomb type ammunition at the airfields, the Joint Army-Navy Disposal Board has been dissolved and search and disposal personnel, less two Navy Officers, has been returned to their respective commands.^{15/}

(3) Torpedoes.

On 1 March 1948 all facilities of the Pearl Harbor Torpedo Shop were transferred to CO, FAD, Cahu as directed by CNO.^{16/} Pending recruitment of 50 civilian ordnancemen, Navy personnel will be transferred to NAD, Cahu for temporary duty.

- ^{12/} Cincpacflt serial 981 of 27 Feb 1948.
- ^{13/} ComMarianas serial 051 of 16 Feb 1948.
- ^{14/} ComMarianas despatch 292338Z Dec 1947.
- ^{15/} IsComSaipan despatch 140255Z of Feb 1948.
- ^{16/} CNO serial 026P40 of 5 Feb 1948.

In compliance with CNO's directive, BuOrd directed ¹⁷ the JC, NAD, Cansu to assume responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of the torpedoes shown on the Pacific Fleet Torpedo Distribution ^{18/} opposite Pearl Harbor Central Storage and those listed for Guam Central Storage. The Submarine Base will retain responsibility for submarine and destroyer ready torpedoes. When the 50 civilian ordnancemen have been recruited and trained it should greatly alleviate the torpedo maintenance problem at Pearl Harbor, however, there still does not exist adequate storage facilities at Pearl or Guam. CNO ^{19/} modified his general policy for torpedo levels and distribution which will result in a reduction of Pacific Fleet torpedo levels. Cincpacflt will revise his torpedo stock levels upon receipt of recommendations of Pacific Fleet Type Commanders concerned.

(4) Ammunition Training Allowance,

Fiscal 1948 ammunition allowances, promulgated by BuOrd for formalized training are based on so many "rounds per gun per year". Cincpacflt does not consider this procedure for allotting ammunition to be the best since many ships fire during a training cycle of 18 months, varying the number and kind of practices as directed. To eliminate extensive computation by fleet and type commanders ^{20/} allotting training ammunition, Cincpacflt recommended that training allowances for fiscal 1949 and years thereafter make specific provisions for: (1) individual ship allowances to be used specifically for ships

17/ BuOrd serial S75-1(Mn3) of 18 Feb 1948.

18/ BuOrd (Mn3) of 11 July 1947.

19/ CNO serial 083P34 of 1 March 1948.

20/ Cincpacflt serial 0140 of 20 Feb 1948.

training only; (2) supplementary allowances to ship and aircraft for use during shakedown and refresher periods; (3) special lump allowances to Fleet Commanders for use during fleet, inter-type and special exercises; (4) specific allowances for training shore fire control party, naval gunfire liaison officer, pilot and spotter; (5) individual allowances for gunnery school ships, reserve cruises, midshipmen cruises and pilot and gunner training; (6) allowances of dummy drill ammunition. He further recommended that ammunition allowances be issued as a single composite letter or publication instead of as now promulgated by separate and uncorrelated letters.

(C) PLANS AND POLICIES FOR FUTURE FUNCTIONS OF THE SECTION.

As requested by CNO, Cincpacflt will coordinate the efforts of his command with those of the Bureau of Ordnance in taking implementing action in connection with ammunition stock levels and ordnance matters concerning the Pacific Ocean Area.

(D) STATUS OF LOGISTIC ORDNANCE SECTION 31 MARCH 1948.

Same as 1 October 1947 with no anticipated changes in officer personnel.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION

(a) Status of Section 1 April 1948.

(1) One Commander currently assigned.

(b) Problems which arose during the period of summary; plans for solution and execution of plans.

(1) Shipping situation and Cargo Vessel position.

As of 30 March 1948 the cargo on hand on the West Coast awaiting shipment to Pacific overseas destination amounted to 12,106 M/T including 4362 M/T priority "F" of "must go" status. On 15 January 1948, ComWesSeaFron submitted an estimate to CNO of cargo to be generated on the West Coast for the remainder of fiscal ^{1/}1948. The estimate indicated a deficit of 200,000 M/T against a previous estimate by Comservpac of 90,000 M/T. A revised estimate by Cincpacflt now indicates that on 30 June there will be a deficit of about 60,000 ^{2/}M/T in Navy Cargo Vessel shipping space. ComWesSeaFron has anticipated that about 50,000 M/T of Charter Space will be scheduled to cover this deficit.

1/ CWSF ltr ser. 296 of 15 Jan 1948.

2/ Cincpacflt ser. 831 of 16 Feb 1948.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

During the period of this summary the following
WTS vessels reported to the Reserve Fleets:

LeJeune	AP 74
Crescent City	APA 21
Algol	AKA 54
Arneb	AKA 56
Capricornus	AKA 57
Libra	AKA 12

The assignment of YANCLY AKA-93 and MARRICH AKA-89
to special duty together with the above reductions
to the active cargo fleet, resulted in the present
deficit of shipping for the fiscal year 1948.

The ALGOL AKA-54 is being reactivated for service
and is due to report for duty about 30 June 1948.

To compensate for this reactivation the POLLUX
(AKS-4) was to be assigned to the Pacific Reserve
Fleet. Cincpacflt has recommended to CNO however,
that the POLLUX^{4/} be kept in service and that 4 YFR
now used for Fleet Supply at Tsingtao and the
LATONA (AF-35) be inactivated.

3/ Cincpacflt 180051Z of Feb 1948.

4/ Cincpacflt 3rd end. ser 1289 dtd 14 March, to
CSR 3 rest. ltr ser. A-255 of 22 Jan 1948.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

The backlog of Marine Corps cargo existent 1 Oct. 1947 at Pearl, destined for Guam, has been cleared up. The LIBRA (AKA-12) and the CAPRICORNUS (AKA-57) which were scheduled for assignment to Pacific Reserve Fleet were reassigned to LantResFlt in order to lift excess Marine Corps Cargo from Pearl to the East Coast.

Through assignment of the WHITESIDE AKA-90 to an Alaskan lift on 29 October 1947, the backlog from West Coast to Alaska has been reduced; however by June 1948 it is estimated that it will be necessary to procure additional shipping for Alaska lift to supplement the SUSSEX AK-213 which is not fully adequate to the cargo needs for Alaska.

(2) District Craft.

^{5/}
Recommendations for assignment of District Craft for fiscal 1949 have been forwarded to CNO. Com 14 reported YFN-996, 1007 and YC 1026 missing from 14th Naval District where they were assigned. The major Pacific Commanders were directed to advise Cincpacflt if these craft were located in their areas.

^{5/} Cincpacflt 1st end. ser. 996 of 27 Feb 1948
to Comservpac ltr ser. 2869 dtd 21 Feb 1948.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

YFW-996 was located at Tongue Point, ^{6/}Ore., assigned to ARD-30. The other two craft have not been located. Com 14 was directed to submit an administrative report covering the loss of those two Y-craft. Cinopacflt recommended to CNO that if not located by 1 August 1948 they be stricken. The Department of Interior requested assignment of YFW 612, 735, 738, 742 and 754 for service with Alaska R.R. ^{7/}CNO approved this and at the request of the Department of Interior the barges are to be towed to the West Coast for delivery.

(3) Port Facilities.

With the end of the rainy season at Juan and completion of one transit shed at dock side the cargo handling situation in Apra Harbor has greatly improved. On 8 November 1947 C.G. Marbo requested ComMarianas to assign the Army two (2) docks in Apra Harbor in addition to docks Queen Roger and ^{8/}Sugar.

6/ Com 13 disp. 191913Z of March 1948.

7/ CNO ltr ser. 306P414 of 11 Feb 1948.

8/ CGMarbo ltr ser. AG800.216 of 8 Nov 1947.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

ComMarianas replied in effect that ^{9/}Navy logistical commitments in the Marianas demanded maximum flexibility of the port be maintained by assignment of a minimum number of docks to any particular activity or service. He also suggested to Cincpacflt that a Joint Port organization would provide optimum ^{10/}efficiency. As a result of this Cincpacflt recommended to Cincfe that ComGenMarBo be authorized to arrange with ComMarianas for operation of Apra Harbor as a joint port to be operated by the Navy. To date no reply has been received from Cincfe.

(4) Medical Survey Vessel.

^{11/}On 17 October 1947, Cincpac/Cincpacflt requested CNO to authorize the procurement of an FS type vessel with which to conduct a medical and sanitary survey of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Army made FS-391 available at Yokohama and CNO was requested to advise if acceptable. ^{12/}CNO ^{13/}replied in the affirmative and on 10 February 1948 CNO placed final approval on the project and ^{14/}conversion of the FS type to the purpose.

^{9/} ComMarianas ltr ser. FF12/NL5-1/22443 dtd 9 Dec 1947.

^{10/} Cincpacflt ltr ser. 6866 dtd 3 Dec 1947.

^{11/} Cincpac/Cincpacflt ltr ser 6179 dtd 17 Oct 47.

^{12/} Cincpacflt disp 200324Z of Dec 47.

^{13/} CNO disp 051325Z of Jan 48.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

On 5 March the FS-391 departed Yokohama under tow arriving Pearl 21 March. CNO further approved use for Medical Survey of either USS WHIDBEY AG-141, in availability status for repairs for typhoon damage incurred at Yap, or the REWELL AG-145 (ex-FS-391). The WHIDBEY has been designated by Cinopacflt for conversion to a Medical Survey Vessel.

(5) Recreational travel of naval dependents on Guam.

On 20 August ComMarianas requested that CNO authorize travel of dependents of naval personnel on Guam in NTS transports to the Far East for recreational purposes. This was forwarded by Cinopacflt with favorable recommendation. On 13 January CNO disapproved. ComMarianas requested reconsideration. This was disapproved by CNO and CNO ltr ser. 5085P21 dtd 13 Jan 1948 followed giving reasons for disapproval which were principally, numbers of personnel involved, present conditions in the Orient, the prospect of unfavorable publicity and the delay involved in Transport turn-around. During February ComMarianas proposed that dependents on Saipan be authorized to

15/ CNO ltr ser 360P414 dtd 10 Feb 1948.
15/ ComMarianas ltr ser. 17096 dtd 20 August 1947.
16/ CNO disp. 131950Z of Jan 1948.
17/ ComMarianas disp. 160635 of Jan 1948.

TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

fly to Guam in Utility Transport planes on a space available revenue basis. This is now pending in CNO.

(c) Plans and policies for future functions of the section.

(1) Plans for future functions of the section are based on the need to fulfill the shipping requirements in the Pacific with the limited number of cargo vessels available to the Pacific Fleet.

(d) Status of the Section on the final date of the Summary.

(1) One Commander is currently assigned to the section.

LOGISTICS SUPPLY SECTION

(A) Status of Supply Section as of 1 October 1947.

On 1 October 1947 the complement of the Supply Section consisted of 1 Captain (SC) USN.

(B) The major matters under Supply Section cognizance handled during this period were as follows:

(1) Stock Levels:

1/
Adjustment was made in stock level directive to permit Naval Shipyard Pearl to carry 90 to 180 days stock of metals which are not stocked by NSC Pearl.

(2) Disposal of Ferrous Scrap:

2/
The Chief of Naval Operations outlined what was desired in program for return of ferrous scrap to United States economy and directed the appointment of a board to make inspection and submit report. The report of the board was approved by Cincpacflt and forwarded to CNO. CNO acknowledged receipt of report and concurred by dispatch in plan of making scrap available by shiploads.
3/
4/

(3) Screening of Surplus Property:

5/
(a) Comservpac discontinued the screening of surplus property in the forward area as of 1 March 1948 and delegated this function to area commanders. Floating equipment, petroleum products, control list items, and all automotive and construction equipment will continue to be reported as at present. Area

1/ Cincpacflt Serial 01082 dated 6 November 1947.

2/ CNO dispatch 212048Z January 1948.

3/ Cincpacflt 2nd endorsement serial 1169 of 9 March 1948.

4/ CNO Dispatch 191330Z March 1948.

5/ Comservpac Dispatch 212019Z February 1948.

Commanders are also authorized to report to Comservpac any area excesses considered of sufficient value or importance to warrant screening.

(b) Cincpacflt ^{6/} authorized Com 14 to declare surplus without referring surplus declarations to Comservpac for screening. This change does not affect existing procedures in handling surpluses of Marine Corps and aeronautical materials.

(4) Packaged Petroleum Products for FMFPac Mounting Out Requirements:

Because of losses and fire hazard inherent in long time storage of packaged petroleum products at Guam and Pearl, Cincpacflt ^{7/} recommended to CNO that packaged petroleum products for FMFPac mounting out requirements be made available on the West Coast for immediate loading when required.

(5) Logistic Support of Commercial Air Lines:

Pending finalization of new agreements CNO ^{8/} authorized logistic support of Pan American Airways and Transocean Airlines at Midway, Wake and Agana. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts ^{9/} outlined procedures and details in handling these transactions.

(6) Emergency Landing Type Rations for FMFPac Mounting Out Requirements:

Spot check of emergency landing type rations stored at Pearl for mounting out requirements of FMFPac units indicate that the entire stock is unfit for human consumption, and complete survey

^{6/} Cincpacflt dispatch 212019Z February 1948.

^{7/} Cincpacflt 2nd endorsement Serial 0196 dated 12 March 1948.

^{8/} CNO dispatch 271422Z February 1948.

^{9/} BuSanda dispatch 032042Z March 1948.

is now being made by board of medical officers. ^{10/} The Naval Supply Center Guam reported condition of emergency landing type rations stored on Guam as follows:

Type C - 42,000 fit for issue - condition only fair.

Type D - not fit for issue.

Type 10-in-1 330,000 fit for issue - condition only fair.

(7) Disposal of Fixed Installations at Manus:

Pending disposal of fixed installations at Manus, ComMarianas ^{12/} was directed to maintain one officer and not more than ten men at Manus until further notice. This action to maintain actual custody of the property on which fixed installations are located was made necessary by written statement of owner of plantation on which ^{13/} Aviation Supply Depot is situated that he intended to take possession of his property.

(C) Plans and Policies for Future Functions in the Post War Period:

(1) Marine Corps responsibility for mounting-out and resupply requirements:

^{14/} CNO cancelled Navy responsibility and made the Marine Corps responsible for providing all mounting out and resupply requirements of the FMFPac units for the following supplies:

Class I - Emergency landing type rations.

Class III - Special Oils and greases.

(2) Marine Garrison Force, Pacific:

Marine Garrison Force Pacific is now included in CincpacFLT

^{10/} NSC Pearl dispatch 250208Z March 1943.

^{11/} NSC Guam dispatch 310630Z March 1943.

^{12/} CincpacFLT dispatch 260245Z March 1943.

^{13/} Navy Rep. Manus dispatch 090422Z March 1943.

^{14/} CNO Serial 944P40 dated 20 November 1947.

15/
operation plans as a Task force and steps have been taken to
establish stock levels for this force.

(D) Status of Supply Section as of 31 March 1948:

The complement of the Supply Section on 31 March 1948
consisted of 1 Captain (SC) USN.

15/ Cincpacflt 1st endorsement Serial 466 dated 28 January 1948.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION

- A. On 1 October 1947 the Construction Section consisted of a single officer, a Commander (OTC) USN. As during the preceding period, the workload of the Section consisted primarily of problems related to the planned permanent development of the several Naval shore establishments under the cognizance of Cincpacflt, and to such temporary and emergency measures as are necessary during the extended interim period of construction. Other matters being handled by the Construction Section at this time concerned the maintenance and operation of public works and utilities, interim and permanent housing, and the Construction Battalion program.
- B. The following are the principal problems that arose during the six month period of from 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948:
1. Shore Station Development Program

On 7 December a letter was issued by Cincpacflt ^{1/} to all cognizant District Commandants and Force and Area Commanders which reviewed and slightly revised the procedures governing the submission of facility project requests. This letter explains in detail the type of projects which fall within the Shore Station Development Program, which type requires approval by SecNav, and which type can be acted upon directly by the cognizant Bureau without reference to SecNav.

1/ Cincpacflt ltr serial 6951 of 7 December 1947.

CONSTRUCTION SECTION CONT'D

Development programs proposed for fiscal year 1950 and the succeeding five year period were prepared by Com 14, ComNavPhil, ComMarianas and ComSoPac and submitted to CNO via Cincpacflt. These plans were all carefully reviewed and coordinated by the Pacific Fleet Shore Station Development Board which was established by Cincpacflt for that purpose. This Board submitted its recommendation on each of the four programs to Cincpacflt, who in turn forwarded the reports with further comment and recommendations to CNO. Because of revised missions and changed conditions these development programs were considerably reduced in scope from the last similar plans that had been submitted the previous year.

2. Construction Program

The authorized construction projects at the various shore establishments were kept under general review and inspection by the Construction Section. This applied particularly to the large construction program on Guam where several civilian contracting concerns, operating under cost-plus-fee contracts, are engaged in the construction of a variety of facilities in connection with the planned permanent development of that base. Interest was also centered on Kwajalein and Eniwetok where special construction was required in support of the SANDSTONE operations. At Kwajalein this inevitably resulted in some disruption of the approved construction

CONSTRUCTION SECTION CONT'D

program at that base because of the necessity of employing the same construction forces. Overriding priorities were of course assigned to the SANDSTONE projects.

3. Construction Battalion Organization

As the result of a detailed analysis of the effect of the existing personnel shortage upon the various CB units in the Pacific, Comservpac made a number of specific recommendations to CMC ^{2/} designed to accomplish a balanced and effective CB organization and to prevent the early collapse of the present organization through attrition. These recommendations were concurred in by Cincpacflt. The particular need in the Pacific for a mobile construction unit, which has been stated several times in the past, was also again emphasized.

- C. No change is contemplated in plans and policies for the future operation of the Construction Section. The assigned duties and responsibilities are expected to continue about the same.
- D. There was no change in the personnel of the Construction Section during this reporting period.

2/ Comservpac Conf. ltr serial 0171 of 10 March 1948 with Cincpacflt 1st End. serial 0204 of 15 March 1948.

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Command Narrative

1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948.

Communication Division

Enclosure: (A) Pacific Fleet Command and Administrative Point to Point
Circuits 31 March 1948.

ENCLOSURE D TO CINCPACFLT
SERIAL 6633 20 APR 1948

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

I COMMUNICATION DIVISION

1. Strength

The strength of the Communication Division at the beginning and end of the period, 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948, is summarized as follows:

	Authorized		Actual	
	O	EM	O	EM
1 October 1947	54	68	32	62
31 March 1948	29	63	30	59

A reduction in the authorized enlisted complement of the Division, in keeping with general personnel reductions throughout the service, was made during the period. A considerable reduction in authorized officer strength was experienced.

The turnover of personnel was negligible.

2. Organization

No noteworthy changes in Division organization were made during the period.

II SHORE

3. General

The operational efficiency of the shore communication system remained approximately steady during the period of this narrative. Turnover of personnel was a problem, however 69% of allowances of critical ratings were on board at the end of the period, which was an increase of approximately 10% from the previous period.

4. Construction and Maintenance

(a) In accordance with policy, the Naval Communications Service continued to aid commercial communications organizations, and those of other government agencies, by the loan of electronic equipment in the Philippines and Marianas areas, and the 14th ND.

(b) The roll-up of excess electronic equipment in the Pacific was substantially completed, with residue to be processed by local commanders.

(c) Construction of Radio Tsingtao, China, progressed to an advanced stage.

(d) Armed Forces Radio Station, WVTW, at Koror, Palau Islands, under Navy operation, was disestablished.

(e) U. S. Naval Radio Station, Vaitogi, Samoa, was disestablished.

(f) The Communication Security Activity was activated at San Diego, California, on 1 November 1947. This was formerly the Manila activity.

(g) The Pearl-Johnston leg of the Pearl-Midway-Johnston Circuit, PLO, was changed from Radioteletypewriter to Manual operation.

(h) The Truk-Ponape Circuit was inactivated.

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

- (i) The Guam Primary General Broadcast was activated.
- (j) The terminals of the Waiouru-Tutuila Manual Circuit were shifted to Pearl-Waiouru.
- (k) The Guam Manual Weather Broadcast was transferred from the control of the Airways and Air Communications Service to the Navy.

5. Circuits

A diagram of active fixed service circuits on 31 March 1948 is included as enclosure (A).

III FLEET

6. General

Fleet Training was limited to basic communication exercises, routine operations, and intertype exercises.

7. UHF Program

The shipboard UHF program as outlined in Pacific Fleet Letter 8L-48 progressed satisfactorily.

8. Radioteletype Program

The radioteletype program progressed satisfactorily.

IV OPERATIONS

9. Casualty Drills

Casualty drills were held in accordance with Cincpacflt ltr. ser. 5248 dtd 2 October 1947.

10. Tests

Tests were conducted in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean areas with a view toward improving communications in these areas. During a recent cruise, reliable two-way communication was maintained via radioteletype from Pearl Harbor westward, well into the Indian Ocean.

V JOINT

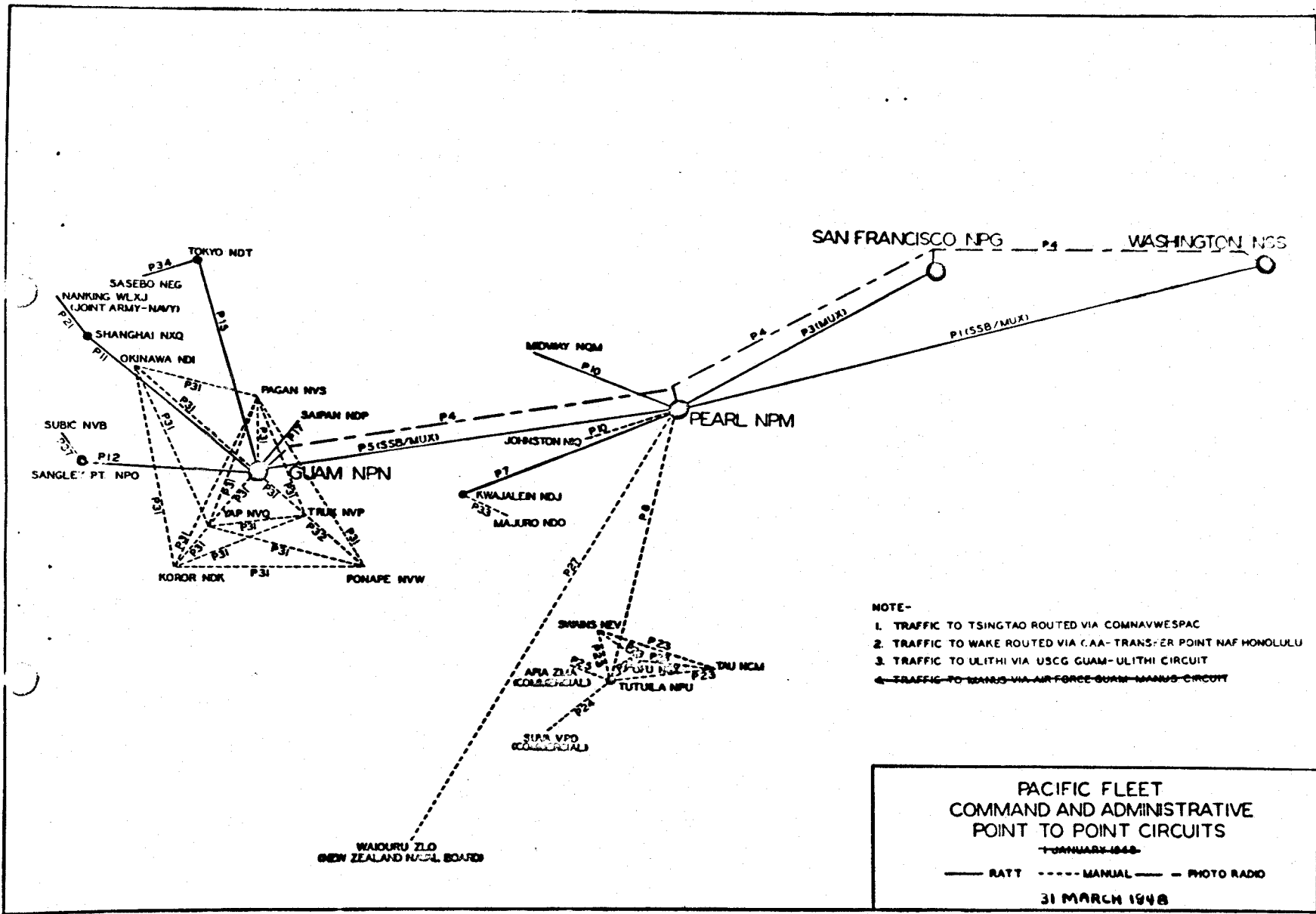
11. Drills

Joint Pacific Command Communication drills were held weekly.

VI SUMMARY

Shore communications continue to function satisfactorily, little progress has been made in the construction of permanent facilities. Fleet communication training is still far from the desired state of readiness. It is anticipated that the low point of the critical personnel situation will be reached in April 1948 and that improvement in Fleet communication readiness will improve thereafter.

59



ENCLOSURE (A)

THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

COMMAND NARRATIVE
SECRETARIAL SECTION

During the period 1 October 1947 - 31 March 1948 the staff mail load held at approximately 300 pieces of incoming correspondence per day.

Change Number One to Staff Instructions, 1947 is currently under origination and is expected to be completed in the near future. Change Number One to Pacific Fleet Regulations, 1947 was printed and distributed on 2 February 1948.

Awards, which had previously been under a separate section, were assigned to the Assistant Flag Secretary on 31 January 1948 as additional duty.

1945 files were packed and shipped to the Naval Records Management Center, Naval Supply Center, Mechanicsburg, Penna. The shipment included 1945 files of the following classifications:

Unclassified and Restricted

Confidential

Secret

Top Secret

ENCLOSURE *E* TO CINCPACFLT
SERIAL 0000 20 APR 1948

Cinepacftt File

**THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF**

The annual compilations of all effective
Confidential, Restricted and Unclassified Letters
Letters were printed and distributed 2, 13 January 1964.

COMMAND VOTING SUPERVISOR

NARRATIVE

1 OCTOBER - 31 MARCH 1948

On 1 October 1947, the billet of Command Voting Supervisor required the services of one officer as collateral duty.

Formerly BuPers forwarded one copy of the Voting Information Bulletin to Cincpacflt for promulgation; effective with the first bulletin in 1947, BuPers increased the distribution list to include the various sub-commands in the Pacific. This change expedited the receipt of the information in the Pacific and alleviated conditions at Cincpacflt. This practice has continued.

During the latter part of the period covered by this narrative three bulletins^{2/} have been received and the information disseminated.

Adequated voting supplies are constantly maintained by Cincpacflt for issue upon request.

1/ Navy Dept. Voting Information Bulletin No. 1-47 dtd 23 August, 1947.
2/ Navy Dept. Voting Information Bulletin Nos. 1,2,3-48.

WELFARE AND RECREATION

NARRATIVE

1 OCTOBER 1947 to 31 MARCH 1948

1. During the period 1 October, 1947 to 31 March, 1948, the Welfare and Recreation billet Cincpacflt Staff required the services of one officer and one yeoman full time.

2. ATHLETICS

- (a) The post war ALL NAVY athletic program sponsored by BuPers completed the first and began the second year of competition during this period. Pacific fleet representatives were selected and sent to the ALL NAVY finals in three sports; Football (Destroyer Force), Wrestling (16 competitors from various commands), Basketball (Naval Base, Pearl Harbor).
- (b) With the 1948 basketball season the "Pacific Fleet" competition was inaugurated. The basketball winner was Destroyer Force, Pacific. Preliminary winners have been selected for the Pacific Fleet boxing championship to be conducted 5 through 9 April.
- (c) Tentative plans are now formulated for conducting an annual Pacific Fleet IRON MAN competition. It is planned that this competition shall parallel the ALL NAVY program.

3. MOTION PICTURES

Motion picture distribution has been firmed and the situation has greatly improved.

4. USO - CAMP SHOWS, INC.

USO Unit 969, which departed Pearl Harbor on 19 November, 1947 was the last USO unit to tour the Pacific under Navy control.

WELFARE AND RECREATION NARRATIVE (Con't)

5. ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE

A.F.R.S. continues to serve personnel of the Pacific Fleet. BuPers C/L 22-48 of 12 February 1948 promulgated information concerning A.F.R.S. Alpacflt 28-48 advised that A.F.R.S. radio records could be obtained from all Navy Motion Picture Exchanges in the Pacific.

6. INDIVIDUAL SPORT SKILL COMPETITION

Individual Sport Skill Competition as outlined in PacFltLtr 27L-47 continued to increase in popularity with an average of over 1000 entries per month during this 6 months period and 126 trophies and certificates have been awarded to the winners.

7. ATHLETIC GEAR AND RECREATION EQUIPMENT

An informal arrangement for procuring gear was inaugurated by the Welfare and Recreation officer of Cincpacflt Staff on a training conference tour of the Pacific during July and August, 1947. Welfare and Recreation officers were invited to use this officer as a liaison between commercial firms and the command concerned. Arrangements were made to open charge accounts, and shipping was expedited. During this period thousands of dollars worth of "hard to get" and "hurry-up" items ranging from athletic charms to neon signs have been purchased and shipped.

8. ENLISTED MEN'S CLUBS

Practically all commands have made provisions for Enlisted Men's Clubs.

9. RECREATION FACILITIES

A constant effort is being made by all commands to augment and improve recreational facilities.

WELFARE AND RECREATION NARRATIVE (Con't)

10. RECREATION FUNDS

With the exception of large sums requested for special projects, no word has been received from any command that funds are inadequate and/or unavailable.

11. LIBRARIES

The library program continues to function smoothly and books have been obtained and forwarded in all cases where a request was received. The largest of these shipments was a 3,000 book library which was forwarded to Port Facilities, Yokosuka, Japan.

12. HOBBY SHOPS

The hobby shop program continues to increase in importance, but not as much as it probably would have if BuPers had been able to keep a specialist employed.

13. CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS' FUND RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Various personnel of the Pacific Fleet participated in the following fund raising campaigns of charitable organizations during the 6 months period of this narrative.

- (a) The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.
- (b) Various Community Chest Drives.
- (c) National Tuberculosis Association.
- (d) American Red Cross.

14. PROBLEMS

Three major problems confronted in the Welfare and Recreation program in the Pacific Fleet are:

WELFARE AND RECREATION NARRATIVE (CON't)

- (a) Lack of trained or professionally qualified personnel to conduct the program. This was partially solved through the training conferences held in July and August 1947.
- (b) Lack of permanent recreational facilities such as swimming pools, recreation halls and enclosed movie theatres. Various commands have requested funds from BuPers for these purposes.
- (c) Lack of opportunity for procuring gear from nearby sources. This is being alleviated by long range planning i.e., ordering baseball gear in the Fall, etc.

COMMAND NARRATIVE
and
SEMI-ANNUAL SUMMARY
LEGAL & ISLAND GOVERNMENT SECTION
(LEGAL DIVISION)

1 October 1947 - 1 April 1948

During the period 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948, Cincpacflt reviewed and forwarded the record of proceedings of 2 Military Commissions, 16 Boards of Investigation and 7 investigations (conducted by single officers). In addition, 2 General Inspector Combarians investigations, 53 ships casualty reports, including groundings, collisions and material casualties were reviewed, and forwarded.

Plans for a Judicial System for the Trust Territory were prepared and after review by the Deputy High Commissioner for the Trust Territory were forwarded to the High Commissioner for the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands who in turn directed their adoption and the issuance of interim regulations by the Deputy High Commissioner to put the system in operation.

The Legal Division on 1 October 1947 assumed the additional function of handling clearance to travel to restricted areas under naval control in the Pacific. All previous directives were reviewed and in February 1948, the policy governing such travel was promulgated in PacFltLtr 10L-48. Close liaison with the passport issuing division of the Territorial Governor's Office, U. S. Customs Office, 14th Naval District Intelligence Office and U. S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization is maintained in order to make effective the travel control exercised. During the period covered by this report 229 letters of clearance have been issued by Cincpacflt and 5 persons have been denied permission to travel to these areas as undesirable or for

security reasons.

One question arising during this period was relative to the publication of a Consular Convention, entered into between the United States and the Philippine Government, regarding notification of the respective consuls in cases involving arrest of a national of his country. The matter was referred to the Judge Advocate General who advised that the Consular Convention had not yet been ratified and that the matter would be handled on a State Department level in Washington. Consul General FAROLAN of the Philippine Government at Honolulu was so advised.

In December 1947 Captain T. F. CULLEN, USN, of Staff, ComMarinas reported to Cincpacflt for Temporary Additional Duty to confer regarding passports, travel clearance, and other matters.

In January 1948 problems in connection with naturalization and immigration arose on Guam requiring special attention. Accordingly, Inspector W. F. MOSS of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Office was sent to Guam as Cincpacflt's special representative to confer and instruct representatives there in naturalization matters.

Lieutenant John MORONEY, USN, Attorney General of American Samoa reported to Cincpacflt Headquarters, enroute to and from Washington, for conferences on immigration problems in connection with entry of Samoans into the United States, Travel clearance for visitors to Samoa, Customs and legal problems.

Routine legal assistance was furnished the Staff Officers and Flag Allowance personnel.

COMMAND NARRATIVE
and
SEMI-ANNUAL SUMMARY
LEGAL & ISLAND GOVERNMENT SECTION
(ISLAND GOVERNMENT DIVISION)
1 October 1947 - 1 April 1948

Initial meeting of Insect Control Committee for Micronesia was held 30 September 1947 - 2 October 1947, with LCDR P. L. Hathaway, USNR, present as a representative of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and ODR E. P. Furber, USNR, present as a representative of the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

On 10 October 1947, Commander C. C. Stewart, (SC), USNR, was designated Treasurer of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A conference with representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service was held on 25 October 1947, with LCDR P. L. Hathaway, USNR, present as a representative of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

On 24 November 1947, Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, USN, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, arrived in Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The first meeting of the Educational Advisory Committee for Micronesia was held on 2 December 1947. Trust Territory Naval personnel present at the meeting were: Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, USN, High Commissioner; Rear Admiral C. H. Wright, USN, Deputy High Commissioner, LCDR I. K. Vandan, USNR, Education Officer on the Staff of the Deputy High Commissioner; and LT O'Brien, Education Officer, Civil Administration Unit, Truk, Eastern Carolines Islands.

On 2 December 1947, Rear Admiral C. H. Wright departed Pearl Harbor for Guam. Capt. J. P. W. Vest, USN, assumed duty as Governor Marshall Islands.

On 4 December 1947, Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, USN, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, departed Pearl Harbor, T. H. for Washington, D. C. His administration remained at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

On 31 December 1947, the Island Trading Company of Micronesia took control of the business of the United States Commercial Company in the Marianas area.

Having completed a three months course in instruction at the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service, Igracio V. Benevente, civilian, returned to his home in Saipan, Marianas Islands.

CDR E. F. Ferguson, USN, relieved CDR E. R. Nelson, Jr., as Civil Administrator, Kwajalein District, on 23 January 1948.

Dr. Leonard Mason, University of Hawaii anthropologist, departed Pearl Harbor on 24 January 1948, to conduct an anthropological survey of the ex-Bikini people then located on Rongerik atoll.

On 27 January 1948, Rear Admiral C. H. Wright, USN, arrived Pearl Harbor, T. H., enroute to Washington, D. C.

On 8 February 1948, Dr. Leonard Mason returned to Pearl Harbor from Kwajalein.

CDR E. R. Nelson, Jr., USN, relieved CDR H. D. Huxley, USNR, as Governor Eastern Carolines and Civil Administrator, Truk District on 27 February 1948.

On 3 March 1948, 172 ex-Bikini natives from Rongerik Atoll arrived Kwajalein to await further re-settlement.

A conference with the Fish and Wildlife Service was held on 10 March 1948, with LCDR P. L. Hathaway, USNR, present as a representative of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

PERSONNEL - - STAFF

(1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948)

A proposed change in the Officer Allowance for the Joint Staff, Cincpac was submitted to BuPers via 1/ CNO, in which it was requested that additional officers be ordered to duty on the Joint Staff, Cincpac, to raise the total from five (5) to eight (8) officers. Billet descriptions were included showing assignments to obtain maximum efficiency.

A previously proposed Officer Allowance for Joint Staff, Cincpac was approved by BuPers, 2/ allowing a total of five (5) officers.

A previously proposed Officer Allowance for the Staff, Cincpacflt was approved by BuPers, 3/ showing billet descriptions, allowing a total of eighty-five (85) officers.

On 21 November 1947, Rear Admiral Stuart H. INGERPOLL, USN, 56869/1310, reported for duty as relief for Rear Admiral Charles WELLBORN Jr., USN, Chief of Staff and Aide to Cincpacflt.

On 24 November 1947, Vice Admiral John L. McGREA, USN, 9112/1100, was ordered to report as Deputy Cincpacflt.

On 3 December 1947, Admiral Louis E. DENFELD, USN, 7908/1100, Cincpac-Cincpacflt, was detached.

On 4 December 1947, Vice Admiral Harold B. SALLADA, USN, 10866/1310, assumed duties as acting Cincpacflt. 4/ On 5 December 1947, the Joint Chiefs of Staff designated Vice Admiral SALLADA as Acting Cincpac pending the arrival of Admiral 5/ RAMSEY, prospective Cincpac-Cincpacflt.

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- 1/ Cinpac-Cinpacflt ltr F16-1/00 Ser 6299 of 25 October 1947.
 - 2/ BuPers ltr Pers-21414-aw Ser L11301 of 23 October 1947.
 - 3/ BuPers ltr Pers-21414-aw Ser L11304 of 23 October 1947.
 - 4/ Cinpac-Cinpacflt Desp 040101Z of December 1947.
 - 5/ CNO Desp 051941Z of December 1947.

... relieved by Rear Admiral Stuart H. INGLIS, USN, as Chief
... to Cincpacflt.

On 6 December 1947, Vice Admiral Harold B. SALLADA, USN, assumed command of the Pacific Command. 6/

On 1 January 1948, Lieutenant General T. E. WATSON, USMC, assumed command of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. 7/

On 12 January 1948, Admiral DeWitt C. RAMSEY, USN, 7313/1310, assumed command of the Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.

On 14 January 1948, Vice Admiral John D. PRICE, USN, was detached as Comairpac. 8/
Rear Admiral William K. HARRILL, USN, succeeded to command temporarily.

On 26 January 1948, Vice Admiral Harold B. SALLADA, USN, 10866/1310, was detached from duty as Deputy Cincpacflt, under orders to report for duty as Comairpac.

On 28 January 1948, Vice Admiral John L. McCREA, USN, 9112/1100, reported and assumed duties as Deputy Cincpacflt.

A new enlisted allowance for Cincpacflt was received, allowing two hundred sixty (260) men, based on the new general service rating structure. 9/

From 15 February through 5 March 1948, Admiral D. C. RAMSEY, USN, was absent on a tour of inspection to the forward areas of the Pacific.

On 24 February 1948, Vice Admiral Oscar C. BADGER, USN, 7626/1100, relieved Admiral Charles M. COOKE Jr., USN, as Commander Naval Forces, Western Pacific. 10/

As requested by Cincpacflt, enlisted allowance Cincpacflt was revised by BuPers, 11/ 12/
but the overall total of two hundred sixty (260) remained unchanged.

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- 6/ Cincpacflt Desp 060307Z of December 1947.
 - 7/ ComGenFLFPac Desp 182225Z of February 1948.
 - 8/ Comairpac Desp 150134Z of January 1948.
 - 9/ BuPers ltr Pers-21414-jg Ser L567 of 27 January 1948.
 - 10/ ComNavWesPac Desp 240243Z of February 1948.
 - 11/ Cincpacflt ltr F16-1 Ser 954 of 25 February 1948.
 - 12/ BuPers ltr Pers-21414-gh Ser L3125 of 8 March 1948.

Approved Officer Allowance for 1944, in
which, allowing for 100% increase in officers.

The Officer Allowance for Joint Staff, CinCPac was revised to
total of 100 (9) officers, an increase of four (4) officers, which
includes for the Pacific Command Personnel Office (Personnel
Officer Allowance).

1. Taking into account the effect of 15 March 1944.

PERSONNEL

As of 1 October 1947 there were seven (7) officers and thirty-six (36) enlisted personnel attached to the Fleet Personnel Office. The population as of 31 March 1948 is seven (7) officers and thirty-four (34) enlisted.

There were no major changes in the method of distribution of enlisted personnel during this period.

The number of petty officers qualifying for advancement to pay grade two rates under quota 1-48 increased 42 percent over the number passing the examinations held for quota 4-47, which indicates improvement in preparation for these examinations.

BuPers circular letter 247-47 changed the method of accounting for students to service schools which resulted in discontinuing the mandatory and voluntary quota classification and classified the quotas as returnable and non-returnable.

ENCLOSURE **F** TO CHIEF OF BUREAU
SERIAL 00000 20 APR 1948

COMMAND NARRATIVE - FLEET MAINTENANCE OFFICE

1 OCTOBER 1947 TO 31 MARCH 1948

Principal activities during the period were:

- (a) Continuation of return of ships and craft to inactivation or disposal ports.
- (b) Continuation of surplus vessel disposal program, including foreign governmental programs.
- (c) Changes in overhaul interval for AS and AG 88, and in length of overhaul for AG.

Ships and craft designated for the Pacific Reserve Fleet, for the post-war pools of yard and district craft, and for disposal continued to report to final berthing areas or disposal ports. The first reduction of the active Pacific Fleet consisted of 166 ships and was completed with reporting of USS HILMICA (ATF 102) to the Pacific Reserve Fleet on 19 March 1948. Disposition of these ships was as follows:

- (a) Transferred to Atlantic Fleet 16
- (b) Assigned to Pacific Reserve Fleet 60
- (c) Disposed of 90

The surplus vessel disposal program and transfers of ships and craft to foreign governments continued.

The following changes were inaugurated in Pacific Fleet maintenance policies:

- (a) The overhaul interval for AS was increased from 18 to 24 months in line with a similar change already effected in the Atlantic fleet.
- (b) The overhaul interval for AG 88 (ice-breaker) was changed from 18 to 12 months to fit in with the alternate Arctic and Antarctic operations of this ship.
- (c) The length of the regular overhaul for AG was increased from 2 to 3 months in order to maintain these ships in a satisfactory material condition as the result of a heavy operating schedule with an inadequate personnel allowance. This move parallels ONI's new policy with respect to AFS oilers which now receive a 2 month overhaul after each 12 months operations.

6
20 MAR 1948

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMAND NARRATIVE 1 OCTOBER 1947 TO 31 MARCH 1948.

FROM

FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE (80)

ENCLOSURE 4 TO CINCPACFLT
SERIAL ~~0000~~ 20 APR 1948

LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

1/
The Navy now furnishes certain services and supplies at Midway, Wake, and Guam to specified commercial airlines operating across the Pacific Ocean. Supplies are sold on a cash basis at stock ledger prices plus a 25% mark up on all items except fuel. Fuel will be priced in accordance with AINAV 83-47. Material covered by the agreement include general stores, fuel, provisions and ships store stock when such items are unavailable from commercial sources.

2/ CMC for. Serial 1077000 for 25 March 1944.

FISHING EXPLORATION IN THE PACIFIC

The SS Pacific Explorer and Trawlers Oregon, Alaska, California and Washington are conducting fishing explorations in the Pacific under the sponsorship of RFC.

The Navy will furnish, based on requisitions approved by the ship's masters, fuel, provisions and general stores to this expedition for charge against a deposit in the Naval Working Fund. Supply activities making issues will invoice in the stores account in which carried to the Property Accounting Division, BuSandA, showing ultimate charge to NWF and allotment 81299. Priced copies of all invoices will be furnished ship's masters. An advanced copy will be forwarded to BuSandA, Code AP-2.

PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

1/

Cincpacflt issued instructions on the procurement of foreign currency to the effect that treasury checks and U.S. currency will not be exchanged for such funds. Commanding Officers of ships proceeding to and special disbursing agents located in areas where foreign currency is required are directed to communicate their needs to Subarea (Code DF) by dispatch. The Pacflt ltr. contained instructions for handling funds remaining on hand due to an over-estimate and authorized procurement of foreign funds in the event of an under-estimate. This procedure is not effective for ships remaining in foreign ports less than one week.

2/ Pacflt ltr. (72-40).

SAVINGS BOND ALLOTMENT CAMPAIGN

In January the Fleet Bond Officer requested activities of the Pacific Fleet to canvass all hands in the interest of securing additional allotments for Savings Bonds. The result of the campaign tabulated from reports received to date indicated an increase of 5.1% participation.

1/ Alpacflt 5.

FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE

During the period covered by this summary no important changes were made in the regulations and instructions governing Annual Supply Inspections. However, the Cincpacflt instructions on this subject were deleted from Pacflt Regulations as an unnecessary duplication on the same instructions previously incorporated in Pacific Fleet Letter 261-47. In the first revision of this letter a minor addition was made to require, when feasible, Annual Supply Inspections to be conducted concurrently with Administrative Inspections.

In December 1947 Cincpacflt recommended to BuSanda revision of BuSanda Manual paragraphs pertaining to the scope of inspections and the form of reports. The Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts concurred in the need for revision and stated that consideration would be given to Cincpacflt's recommendations in the preparation of a forthcoming change to the BuSanda Manual.

The afloat annual supply inspection program for the calendar year 1947 was successfully completed, with a coverage score of 100% having been achieved. At the end of the first quarter the 1948 program was lagging slightly behind schedule with an estimated completion score of 23%. This score is based on the actual receipt of inspection reports for 15% of Pacific Fleet ships.

Throughout this period measures continued to be taken to encourage better supply inspections and better supply administration in Pacific Fleet ships. Cincpacflt supply check-off lists, which were originally prepared and distributed in June 1947 were improved, brought up-to-date and distributed to Pacific Fleet Type Commanders and other interested commands in

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FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE (Continued)

November 1947. These check-off lists were adopted by PuSandA with practically no changes. Every effort was exerted to make the "Embarrassment Insurance" feature in the Pacific Supply Letter readable and useful.

In January 1948 the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts requested Cincpacflt to make comments and recommendations with respect to the proposed assignment of Supply Corps officers to Fleet Staffs for the specific duty of assisting the Stores, Commissary, and Disbursing Officers of DD-DE hull type ships. Comdespac informed Cincpacflt of his concurrence in this proposal and requested assignment of one officer. Comservpac recommended extension of the proposal to all ships with inexperienced supply officers and requested assignment of two officers. Cincpacflt's reply to BuSandA has not yet been released.

Improvement in shipboard supply administration became definitely apparent as a continuing trend during this period. This steady improvement is revealed by statistical analysis of all deficiencies noted in Annual Supply Inspection reports reviewed. There has been a continuing decrease in number of reports graded unsatisfactory. In the first calendar quarter 1948 only ten per cent of the reports reviewed were so graded. The supply categories showing definite improvement are as follows:

Organization book and orders

Provisions stock records and inventory control

General stores stock records and inventory control

Official postage stamp records

Status of general mess

FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE (Continued)

BuShips allowance, % on board or on requisition

Condition of commissary spaces

Training program.

The outlook for the future is a continuation of present improvement trends, but at a somewhat slower rate due to the personnel situation.

All supply activities at bases in the Forward Area were inspected in 1947 except the following:

Naval Medical Center Guam	General mess
Naval Ammunition Depot Guam	Supply and Accounting
Net Facilities Saipan	General mess
Naval Station Tutuila	All supply activities
NAF Naha	Disbursing, general mess, clothing and small stores
U.S. Fleet Activities Yokosuka	Supply and Accounting, general mess, and O&SS
U.S. Fleet Activities Sasebo	All supply activities
Civil Administration Units at Yap, Palau (Koror), Ponape, Saipan, Kwajalein	All supply activities

A total of 23 Annual Supply Inspections were conducted at bases in the Forward Area during the last calendar quarter 1947.

Only 9 reports of Annual Supply Inspections conducted at bases in the Forward Area during the first calendar quarter 1948 have been received. However, 6 other scheduled inspections were probably conducted for which

FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE (Continued)

reports have not yet been received.

As directed by Comservpac with the approval of Cincpacflt, the Assistant to the Fleet Supply Officer for Inspection and the Assistant for Accounting conducted an Annual Supply Inspection at the Naval Station, Pago Pago, Tutuila, American Samoa in January 1948. The comments and recommendations made in the inspection report were approved by Comservpac and Cincpacflt in their endorsements.

Insufficient information is available to gauge accurately the improvement in supply administration at Forward Area bases. It appears that improvement is taking place, more slowly at some activities than at others. It is obvious that unsatisfactory conditions at many activities have not yet been remedied. Also, it is difficult to judge, from the copies of reports received the thoroughness with which many inspections are conducted.

The 1947 annual supply inspection program for Service Force ships was successfully completed. At the end of the first quarter the 1948 program was slightly ahead of schedule.

During the period covered by this report officers of this section conducted 28 Annual Supply Inspections of Service Force ships. In addition, this section furnished supply inspecting officers for the Administrative Inspections of 41 Service Force ships.

Aid and assistance to personnel of Service Force ships continued to be stressed. Revised supply check-off lists were distributed to all Service Force ships. A six weeks training course for supply personnel of Service Force ships was inaugurated on 6 January 1948. The third cycle of this

FLEET SUPPLY OFFICE INSPECTION SERVICE (Continued)

began on 30 March 1948. Personnel of a number of ships were furnished special assistance upon request.

The Service Force supply inspection service program during this period has achieved tangible results in raising standards of performance and aiding personnel to meet these standards.

CONVERSION OF SHIP'S STORE STOCK TO NEW STOCK NUMBERS

1/ Alpacflt 6 was the last in the series of Alpacflts pertaining to the conversion of ship's store stock items from old stock numbers appearing in the BuSandA Manual to new stock numbers shown on Navy Ship's Store Office Price Agreement Bulletins. The conversion program was completed prior to 31 December 1947. Hereafter all Pacific activities ordering ship's store stock from any source are required to use the new stock numbers for all commodity groups.

1/ Alpacflt 6, dated 10 January 1948.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF REQUISITION PRIORITY INDICATORS PROMULGATED

Instructions for the use of Requisition Priority Indicators on all requisitions and dispatch requests submitted after 1 March were promul-
gated by Pacflt letter in accordance with BuSanda letter published in the
Navy Department Semi-Monthly Bulletin of 31 January 1948. This system,
employing Priorities A, B, C, and D, will be uniform throughout the Naval
Establishment, and as such will supercede the present system in effect
for BuShips material. Specific cancellation of the BuShips priority
system has been made by BuShips letter in the 15 February Navy Depart-
ment Bulletin.

- 1/ Pacflt ltr. 111-48 dated 25 February 1948.
2/ BuSanda ltr. dated 20 January 1948.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

The mission of the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, is to disseminate information concerning the work and mission of the Pacific Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet in conformity with the policies of the Commander in Chief.

The principal means of such dissemination are the media of publication—press, radio, magazines, newsreels and still photo agencies. In addition, groups of American citizens are given opportunity to see the Navy at work through the medium of exhibits; by means of Navy participation in events sponsored by patriotic, business and social organizations of recognized standing in communities in which Navy units are located or based; and by the invitation of representative citizens to cruise on naval vessels.

Because of its strategic location close to Honolulu, where wire service, radio photo and broadcast circuits to the mainland are continuous and reliable, the Public Information Office of the Pacific Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet serves as a key point in dissemination of news to the American public. In order that this may be exploited to maximum advantage, it is now the policy that important news, dissemination of which is indicated for adequate presentation of a true image of the Navy, is transmitted from forward areas to the Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific for delivery to the media of publication. In cases where it is believed that such factors as wire service cost or shortage of personnel

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in local news service bureaus might militate against full transmission of news or photographs considered important to the Navy, such news or photographs are transmitted to the Public Information Office, Commandant Twelfth Naval District, for delivery to publication media at that key news center of the West Coast. This procedure was introduced during the period of this report.

Additional new practices inaugurated during the period of this report to enhance the effectiveness of the Navy Public Relations program have been:

(a) The production of three-minute recorded "home town" radio interviews with enlisted personnel in the Pacific Fleet. From 1 January to 31 March, 182 such interviews were forwarded to the Director of Public Relations for further delivery to radio stations in the areas from which the men enlisted in the Navy. In furtherance of this program, the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, has undertaken a training program to qualify Journalists to act as radio interviewers. A plastic, mailable record of each interview is presented to the man interviewed in order that he may mail it to his family. Spot checks have indicated that this is a valuable morale factor.

(b) The production and recording of special radio programs which are delivered to radio stations ready for use. Four fifteen-minute programs were produced in the Public Information Office in aid of "Fill The Fleet Week" recruiting. A fifteen-minute round-table discussion program

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was produced for later use on Submarine Day, which will occur on 11 April 1948.

(c) A policy of sending Journalists, trained in this office for the triple duties of making news photographs, writing feature stories and recording home town interviews for broadcast, to outlying commands of the Pacific Fleet.

(d) An "exchange program", by means of which photographers from outlying commands were brought to the headquarters of the Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet for intensive training in the special requirements of Public Information photography. During their period of temporary duty at Pearl Harbor, experienced photographers from the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, were sent to the command concerned for a concurrent period.

(e) A series of seminars in Public Information for the purpose of indoctrinating collateral Public Information Officers of Pacific Fleet units in the doctrines and procedures of Public Information duty. The first such seminar, convened at the request of the Commander Air Force, Pacific Fleet, is currently in session, with thirteen officer-students attending.

(f) The maintenance of a daily log. On this log are recorded all press and photo releases, a record of all press queries and the answers made thereto, and a digest of all information given to the press by any person on the Staff of the Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific in those cases where the Public Information Officer has knowledge that

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such disclosures have been made. This log, disseminated to the Director of Public Information and to outlying units of the Pacific Fleet, serves to keep those addressees informed of what has been officially issued by the Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet to the media of publication.

(g) The employment, with the consent of the commanding officers concerned, of promising personnel on ships of the Pacific Fleet to act as Public Information Photographers and correspondents to such extent as their abilities and duties permit. Eight such men, given a brief training course in the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, have produced to date 142 usable news and home town photographs on the current cruise of Task Force 38.

(h) The assembly and maintenance of a card-index file containing a record of queries answered by the Director of Public Information, Washington, and by the Public Information Office, Cincpacflt. Now containing over 3,000 cards, this file enables the Public Information Office to answer without further reference approximately 75% of all queries for general information concerning the Navy.

(i) The aggressive collection of biographical data on officers of Flag and Command rank in the Pacific Fleet. These data, forwarded to the Director of Public Relations, enables that activity to compile up-to-date biographies of the officers concerned, which biographies are an important element in the Public Relations Program. During the period of this report, biographical data on 161 officers were thus collected by the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.

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(j) The collection of data for the revision of ship histories of units of the Pacific Fleet. These data are particularly useful in connection with events such as Navy Day and Submarine Day. The data are forwarded to the Director of Public Relations for inclusion in the official histories prepared by that activity.

(k) The production of official portraits of officers of Flag and Command rank. These photographs are forwarded to the Director of Public Relations for availability when indicated.

(l) Institution of a policy of disseminating news by written press releases, delivered simultaneously to all local newspapers, wire service bureaus and radio stations in Honolulu in conformity with the policy of the Navy Department. Experience demonstrates that this method of disseminating news avoids misinterpretation likely to occur in oral, informal delivery of news; provides an accurate record for future reference; and assures that exactly equal treatment is given all news media. Press releases ineptly written by unqualified personnel can be as dangerous as oral communication of news. The Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet, is now staffed by personnel capable of writing press releases of acceptable newspaper standards. The institution of this program resulted in the inclusion of radio stations in the receipt of Navy news, which had not theretofore been the practice.

Relations with media of publication in the Honolulu area, China and the Philippines are satisfactory. There are no media of publication in Guam, except the Government controlled Guam News. There is no Public

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Information Officer attached to the staff of Commander Naval Forces, Far East. As a result, little or no Navy news reaches the mainland from the area. There is no qualified Public Information Officer in the 14th Naval District organization.

In consequence of the excellent relations between the various service elements throughout the Pacific Command, the Public Relations program is free from the embarrassment of inter-service squabbles which, where they occur, are so harmful to the prestige of all participants.

The Public Information activities of the Pacific Fleet share with all hands the difficulties consequent to personnel shortages. With an allowance of 30 rated Journalists for the Pacific, the on-board count on 31 March was three Journalists and five non-rated strikers--and of these, the terms of enlistment of three will expire during the month of April. The Pacific Fleet has received two qualified graduates of the Enlisted Naval Correspondents School, Great Lakes, since 1 March 1947. However, this shortage is being offset to a considerable extent by the assignment of qualified men to cover specific areas for short periods. In this way, mobility makes up for numbers. But the obvious deleterious effects of a shortage of such magnitude cannot be overlooked.

During the period of this report, 132 press releases and 273 pictorial releases were prepared in the Public Information Office, Commander in Chief Pacific and U.S. Pacific Fleet.