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

From: Commander in Chief Pacific and U. S. Pacific Fleet.
To: Director of Naval History.
Subject: Semi-annual Summary of Cincpacific Command Narrative, 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948.
Reference: (a) Secnav ltr dtd 12 November 1947.

Enclosures: (A) Plans Summary (Secret)
(B) Operations Summary (Secret)
(C) Logistics Summary (Secret)
(D) Communications Summary (Unclassified)
(E) Administration Summary (Unclassified)
(F) Fleet Personnel Summary (Unclassified)
(G) Fleet Maintenance Summary (Unclassified)
(H) Fleet Supply Summary (Unclassified)
(I) Public Information Summary (Unclassified)

1. In accordance with the directive contained in reference (a), Cincpacific 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 Cincpacific Staff.

[Signature]

Chief of Staff
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 ensure requisite continuity in the work of those Committees.

1/ Pacific Command "Joint Staff Study", revised 31 October 1947, Cinopac serial O0043 of 17 Nov 1947.


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.
AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONAL MATTERS

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 coterminous with the areas which Cinopac, Cincfe and Cincal delineate for purposes of escort, convoy routing and diversion of traffic. In implementation of the above, Cinopac proposed certain boundaries to Cincfe and Cincal, within which Cinopacflt, ComNavFE and ComAlSeaFron, as naval commanders, would be responsible for routine operational matters. The areas suggested for convoy control (escort, convoy routing and diversion of traffic) were the same as areas previously designated for search and rescue; modifications of the same areas were suggested for purposes of reconnaissance and anti-submarine warfare. Cincal concurred in these proposals 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 Cinopac's 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. Cinopac then requested Cincfe to propose boundaries for reconnaissance and ASW but, as yet, has received no reply.

1/ War Department despatch 2321032/OCT 1947.
(Future Plans Section)

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBORDINATE COMMANDERS

FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONAL MATTERS

2/ Cinpac Secret ltr A3-1, serial 00271, of 8 December 1947.
5/ Enclosure (A) to Cinpac Secret ltr A3-1, serial 00271, of 8 December 1947. (APPENDIX B)
SEARCH AND RESCUE
AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY
MODIFIED TO SHOW AREAS
FOR RECONNAISSANCE AND ASW

CINCFE

CINCAL

CINCPAC

EQUATOR

(Annex A)

(Section I)

(Appeal B)
DELINEATION OF AREAS FOR PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF SHIPPING

In development of certain missions assigned to Cinopac, Cincal and Cinofe by JCS 1259/27 (Unified Command), including "protection of sea and air communications, except as otherwise assigned", Cinopac recommended that CNO delineate shipping control areas within the U. S. Zone in the Pacific, designating zones to the responsibility of Cinopac, Cincal and Cinofe. 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 Cinofe's naval commander; ComAlSeeFron, as Cinal's naval commander, and Cinopacflt exercise overall control of shipping movements and assume full responsibility for the safety of convoys.


2/ Enclosure (A) to Cinopac Secret letter L21, serial 00213, of 27 October 1947, (APPENDIX A).
NOTE: AS A TASK FORCE COMMANDER UNDER CINCFE, CINCPAC HAS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAR INCIDENT TO OPERATIONS BY HIS OWN FORCES. HE WILL COORDINATE SAR ACTIVITIES WITH CINCFE.
PLAN'S DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

NAVAL DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS AND AIRSPACE RESERVATIONS

CNO requested Cincpacific'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.

In his reply, Cincpacific 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 Cincpacific'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 8787 (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.

2/ Cincpacific Secret letter A2-9, serial C059, of 4 February 1943.
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, Cinopacflt issued a Pacific Fleet Letter 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 those 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-42, dated 20 January 1942.
Cincpacflt 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 in-escapable commitments for ships requiring full mobility prompted the cancellation of a previous directive on this subject, and restating the policy 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 Cincpacflt and interested commanders informed of the trend of personnel availability, as a basis for planning.

1/ Cincpac/Cincpacflt Restricted ltr F16-3, serial 2332, of 13 April 1947.
PLANS DIVISION - CINCPACFLT
(Future Plans Section)

STATUS OF ALASKAN SEA FRONTIER

Upon implementation of JCS 2555/47 (Unified Command), operational control of Alaskan Sea Frontier passed from CINCPACFLT to CINCPAC, but the administrative control of the Frontier was in effect retained. The question of whether CINCPAC retained control of administration, training and supply of Alaskan Frontier, which functions are specifically excluded from the responsibility of unified command, was referred to the Chief of Naval Operations for clarification.

In his reply, CINC stated that Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier is under the operational control of Commander in Chief, Alaska, and under the administrative control of CINC. CINCPACFLT was directed to remove Task Force 15 from the task force structure of the Pacific Fleet, but to continue an overall logistic support to Commander in Chief, Alaska. The 15th Task Force 15 will continue to render support rendered by Pacific Fleet units.

Removal of Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier from the task organization of the Pacific Fleet was effected by promulgation of NA-1711, 1 November 47, change to CINCPACFLT Operation Flag No. 250-47.

3/ CINCPACFLT despatch 2521122/CDC 47.
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 JTF-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.
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 Guan, W. I. Major aviation units were stationed at El Toro, California; Ewa, T. H.; Guam, W. 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.


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
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.
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 disbanded 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 600008 20 APR 1948
SURFACE OPERATIONS SECTION

Major Changes of Command

4 October 1947
RADN. C. B. Hardison relieved RADN. H. M. Martin as ComCarDiv 2.
RADN. H. M. Martin relieved RADN. C. B. Hardison as ComCarDiv 5.

6 October 1947
RADN. H. M. Martin (ComCarDiv 5) in VALLEY FORGE (CV-45) relieved
RADN. S. P. Girder (ComCarDiv 3) as CTF 26.

21 November 1947
RADN. S. H. Ingersoll was detached from duty as ComFairning 2.

3 December 1947
ADM. L. E. Denfeld was detached from duty as Cinopac and Cinopacflit
with VADM. E. B. Sallada assuming duties thereof.

5 December 1947
RADN. S. H. Ingersoll relieved RADN. C. Wellborn, Jr. as Chief of
Staff, Cinopac and Cinopacflit.

3 January 1948
RADN. R. P. Good relieved RADN. E. E. Herrmann as ComCarDiv 7.
RADN. E. E. Herrmann relieved RADN. G. C. Crawford as ComCarDiv 12.

5 January 1948
RADN. M. R. Greer assumed command of CarDiv 2.

10 January 1948
RADN. M. R. Greer relieved RADN. S. P. Girder as ComCarDiv 7.
RADN. S. P. Girder 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
RADN. E. W. Hanson was detached from duty as ComNavBase, Pearl
Harbor.

26 January 1948
VADM. H. E. Sallada assumed command of the Air Force, Pacific
Fleet.

12 February 1948
RADN. C. T. Dugan relieved VADM. C. C. Bedger as Com II.
18 February 1948
LT. GEN. T. E. Watson assumed duties as ComGenTFPac.

23 February 1948
RADM. O. C. Badger relieved ADM. C. K. Cooke, Jr. as ComNavWestPac.

24 February 1948
RADM. W. D. Johnson, Jr. assumed command of FairWing 2.

25 February 1948
RADM. R. S. Berkey relieved RADM. A. M. Bledsoe as ComSupGrpNavFE.

27 February 1948
RADM. L. S. Fiske relieved CAPT. T. J. Keliber as ComServRon 1.

28 February 1948
RADM. H. E. Regan was detached as ConFairWing 4 with CAPT. E. L. Ray assuming temporary command.

5 March 1948
RADM. F. X. McInerney relieved RADM. J. H. 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. 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.
Second Antarctic Development Project

On 1 October 1947 CDR. G. L. Ketchum reported to Cinpacflt for duty as Commander Task Force 39 and Commander Second Antarctic Development Project. On 6 November 1947 BURTON ISLAND (AG 88) reported to Cinpacflt for duty. On 12 November 1947 EDISTO (AG 89) reported to Cinpacflt 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VESSEL OR CRAFT</th>
<th>DATE OF TRANSFER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC 769</td>
<td>3 Oct 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>LST 1058</td>
<td>3 Oct 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>LST 1059</td>
<td>3 Oct 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLT 572</td>
<td>11 Nov 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTR 96</td>
<td>5 Dec 1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>LST 843</td>
<td>18 Dec 1947</td>
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</table>
Operation Sandstone

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

Pacific Fleet Inter-type Exercise

During the period 2 - 16 November 1947 Commander FIRST 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 ComPhibGrp ONE prior to the afloat training conducted with the First Task Fleet.

Abandonment of Weather Stations

As a result of personnel shortages, Cinopacf1t 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 Cinopacf1t ordered the station manned using PCE presently immobilized at Pearl. On 4 March PCE 886 commenced Station Jig weather reports.

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 geographic, terrain and climatic conditions preparatory to future amphibious training exercises in the area. The following ships participated: GLAINE (APD 42), Group Flagship, DLEMBACO (APD 123) and DIXON (SS 324).

-5-
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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SHIP</th>
<th>DATE SUNK</th>
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<tr>
<td>TRIPPE (DD 403)</td>
<td>3 February 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA (BB 38)</td>
<td>10 February 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>BANNER (APA 60)</td>
<td>16 February 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>RALPH TALBOT (DD 390)</td>
<td>8 March 1948</td>
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<td>WILSON (DD 408)</td>
<td>8 March 1948</td>
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<td>FALLON (APA 81)</td>
<td>10 March 1948</td>
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<td>BRACKEN (APA 64)</td>
<td>10 March 1948</td>
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<td>LCI(L) 329</td>
<td>16 March 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUGFORD (DD 389)</td>
<td>22 March 1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>RHIND (DD 404)</td>
<td>22 March 1948</td>
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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.


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

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1/ Cincpacflt serial C1041 of 23 October 1947.
2/ Cincpacflt serial C1051 of 27 October 1947.
5/ Cinclant serial C0125 of 31 December 1947.
1. Anti-Submarine Warfare (Con't)

(?) 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 Cincantflt 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 in the recommendations of CO FSS San Diego that an equitable number of limited duty officer billets be allocated to Under Sea Warfare. In order to provide personnel support to project Girder 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 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.
8/ Cincpacflt serial 040 of 17 January 1948.
Naval Warfare (Cont.)

the

that the Navy must accept as inevitable 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

ComTraComPac requested an increased allowance of officers and enlisted
personnel to be prepared for the abnormally heavy underway training re-
quirements which must be met during the spring of 1948 calendar year.
Cinpecalt concurred and recommended an additional 50 officers and 90
men. As a result of the request for an increased personnel allowance, CNO
granted an additional allowance of underway training units Pacific of 25
officers and 50 men for the Underway Training Unit, Western Pacific.

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

10/ Cinpecslft serial 6399 of 31 October 1947.
13/ Cinpecslft serial C0153 14 October 1947.
14/ CNO serial C0175 P34 29 September 1947.
15/ Pacific ltr C111-47 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 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 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 Cmmrfnz to prepare instructions for towing and forwarded 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 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

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16/ Cincpacflt serial 01060 of 30 October 1947.
18/ Cincpacflt serial 667 of 7 February 1942.
19/ Cincpacflt serial 884 of 19 February 1943.
3. Standard Ships Organization, Regulation Books and Battle Plans. 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 CincpaciFLT. These new ship organizations go into effect 2 April 1948 concurrently with the new rating structure.

4. Reserve Fleet.

ComPaciResFlt recommended 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. CincpaciFLT concurred 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/ ComPaciResFlt serial 603 of 20 February 1948.
21/ CincpaciFLT serial 1072 of 2 March 1948.
5. **Command Experience Required for Flag Rank.**

BuPers requested Cinpacflt 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 view of this divergence of opinion, Cinpacflt 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.

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**22/ BuPers ltr 3 JTL/jl of 20 October 1947.**

**23/ Cinpacflt serial 1051 3 March 1948.**
Air Operations Section

Aerial Surveys

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-G-L-A-S-S-I-F-I-E-D-

On 25 February 1948 VPP-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.

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 Amette Island, Alaska supported by an AVP.

Photographic Reconnaissance

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

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:

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<tr>
<th>Old Deployment</th>
<th>New Deployment</th>
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#,* - 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 FST 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.
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. LANE (DD 763), LLOYD THOMAS (DD 764), KEPPLER (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. LANE (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 CincNavWest 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 Cinclant for duty the Task Force will be designated Task Force 81.
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 (AVP)(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 "SANSTONE"

(3) Planning of permanent facilities as post-war bases.

(4) Roll-up and disestablishment of bases and/or activities.

-1-
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 CNO placing the emphasis on reduction of allowances and status of activities in Guam and Saipan. In response to CNO's directive Cincpacft 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, 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/ Cincpacft 122224Z November 1947.
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.
(3) PLANNING PERMANENT FACILITIES AT POST-CARE BASIS:

During January 1948 a Navy Department Survey Board headed by Commodore
Waher made an On-Site survey of the Guam-Saipan area in order to make recom-
mandations 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, it was proposed to activate the Fleet Marine Force Base,
Guam, and FFL Facilities Tsingtao in order to bring fiscal responsibility for
FFL 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.

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
(Weather reporting functions Wake assumed by
U.S. Weather Bureau effective 1 January 1948).

U.S. Navy Communication Station, Guam - established 3 October
1947. U.S. Naval Radio Station, Guam, and U.S. Naval
Communication Supplementary Activity, Guam,
disestablished concurrently and functions assumed
by Communication Station.

1/ CNO 262118, March 1948.
2/ CNO 262118, March 1948.
4/ CNO 262118, March 1948.
5/ CNO Serial 06P30, 5 February 1948.
LOGISTICS PLANNING SECTION

NAS Isley (Saipan) - Disestablished 15 October 1947.

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

ComairWesPac - Commander, fleet air command, western pacific, disestablished, functions transferred to Commander Fleet Air Wing USA; Flag Administrative Unit, CFW-1, established concurrently; 26 January 1948.

Subbase Guam - Inactivated 13 March 1948.

Naval Aerological Station, Ulithi - Disestablishment directed, with concurrent establishment naval aerological facility issued.

NAF Haha - established and NAS Yonabaru - disestablished 1 Oct. 1948.

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/Cincpacific on 20 November 1947. Represented on the team, in addition to Cincpac/Cincpacific, are Comserypac, Comsairpac, and ComGenWesPac. Planning is proceeding on the basis of existing plans and currently predicated on employment of known types of advance base functional components.

PLANS AND POLICIES FOR FUTURE PHASES OF WAR PREPARATION

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

8/ SecNav Ser. 657r24, 3 November 1947.
10/ CNO 2221164, January 1948.
11/ Cincpacflit 1719512, February 1948.
12/ CNO 0520412, March 1948.
13/ NAF Haha 0104552, of October 1947.
14/ CNO Ser. 00138740, 17 October 1947.
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.
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 RESOLVING THEM AND THE EXECUTION OF THOSE PLANS.

(1) Ammunition Stock levels.

As recommended by Cinpacflit in July 1947, CNC 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 CNC. 2/ In accordance with CNC's directive, BuOrd promulgated 2/ Pacific Ex-Continental ammunition stock levels thus enabling Cinpacflit 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 'T, Saipan. Consequently, Cinpacflit 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 5/ management and technical control of the above activities to BuOrd.

1/ Cinca serial 00149PL0 of 15 October 1947. 5/ Cinpacflit serial 6343 of 17 Oct 1947
2/ BuOrd serial 00516 of 11 February 1948. 6/ SecNav serial T1072 of 8 Dec 1947.
3/ Cinpacflit serial 1042 of 3 March 1948.
4/ Cinpacflit serial 00244 of 28 August 1946

-1-
In November 1947 CNO promulgated \(^2\) his latest planning information on mine warfare 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 \(^2\) which directed Comsrrv pac 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 fulfill any present requirement and further the CombatMarCorps 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.

\(^2\) CNO serial 00183P40 of 25 Nov 1947.  \(^9\) Cincpacflt serial 0033 of 3 Feb 1948
\(^3\) Cincpacflt serial 0037 of 30 Dec 1947.  \(^10\) Letter prepared. In routing.
\(^4\) CNO serial 00212P40 of 24 Dec 1947.  \(^11\)
(2) Ammunition Disposal.

The disposal of Navy ammunition on Efaté and Eniwetok 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 Cincpacific 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\(^{12}\) 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, NAD, Cahu as directed by CNO.\(^{16}\) Pending recruitment of 50 civilian ordnancemen, Navy personnel will be transferred to NAD, Cahu for temporary duty.

\(^{12}\) Cincpacific serial 961 of 27 Feb 1948.
\(^{13}\) ComMarinas serial 051 of 16 Feb 1948.
\(^{14}\) ComMarinas despatch 292338Z Dec 1947.
\(^{15}\) IsComSaipan despatch 140255Z of Feb 1948.
\(^{16}\) CNO serial 026P40 of 5 Feb 1948.
In accordance with JCS directive, BuOrd directed on 10, Mar, 12/ to assume responsibility for the maintenance and preservation of the torpedoes shown on the Pacific Fleet Torpedo Distribution 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. CIO modified his general policy for torpedo levels and distribution which will result in a reduction of Pacific fleet torpedo levels. CincpaciFLT 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". CincpaciFLT 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 allotting training ammunition, CincpaciFLT recommended 20/ 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(ln3) of 18 Feb 1948.
18/ BuOrd (ln3) of 11 July 1947.
19/ CNO serial 063P34 of 1 March 1948.
20/ CincpaciFLT 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 another; (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) STATISTICS OF LOGISTIC ORDNANCE SECTION 31 MARCH 1947.

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 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 Cinopacflt now indicates that on 30 June there will be a deficit of about 60,000 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/ Cinopacflt ser. 831 of 16 Feb 1948.
TRANSPORTATION SECTION (con't)

During the period of this summary the following
M/T 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 YANKLY AKA-93 and YARRICK AKA-29
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 it is due to report for duty about 20 June 1948.

To compensate for this reactivation the POLLUX
(AKA-4) was to be assigned to the Pacific Reserve
Fleet. Cincopeoflt has recommended to CSS however,
that the POLLUX be kept in service and that 4 YFR
now used for Fleet Supply at Tsingtao and the
LATONA (AP-35) be inactivated.

2/ Cincopeoflt 180051Z of Feb 1948.
4/ Cincopeoflt 3rd end. ser 1289 dtd 14 March, to
TRANSPORTATION SECTION (cont')

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 CAPE CORNUS (AKA-57) which were scheduled for assignment to Pacific Reserve Fleet were reassigned to LandResFlt 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 Cinpacflt if these craft were located in their areas.

5/ Cinpacflt 1st end. ser. 996 of 27 Feb 1948 to Comservpac 1tr ser. 2869 dtd 21 Feb 1948.
YTM-996 was located at Tongue Point, Ore., assigned to APD-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. CinCPacIt recommended to CNO that if not located by 1 August 1948 they be stricken.

The Department of Interior requested assignment of YTM 612, 735, 738, 742 and 754 for service with Alaska H.H. CNO approved this end 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 2 November 1947 C.N. Marbo requested ComMarians to assign the Army two (2) docks in Apra Harbor in addition to docks Queen Roger and Sugar.

6/ Com 13 disp. 1919132 of March 1948.
Com'Marianas replied in effect that 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 Cincopacflt that a Joint Port organization would provide optimum efficiency. As a result of this Cincopacflt recommended to Cincfe that ComGenMarBo be authorized to arrange with Com'Marianas 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.

On 17 October 1947, Cincpac/Cincopacflt 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. CNO replied in the affirmative and on 10 February 1948 CNO placed final approval on the project and conversion of the FS type to the purpose.


10/ Cincopacflt ltr ser. 6866 dtd 3 Dec 1947.

11/ Cincpac/Cincopacflt ltr ser 6179 dtd 17 Oct 47.

12/ Cincopacflt disp 200324Z of Dec 47.

13/ CNO disp 051325Z of Jan 48.
On 5 March the FS-391 departed Yokohama under tow arriving Pearl 21 March. CNO further approved use for Medical Survey of either USS MIDDEY AG-141, in availability status for repairs for typhoon damage incurred at Yap, or the HMTL II AG-145 (ex-FS-391). The MIDDEY has been designated by Cincpacflt 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 Bts. in NTB transports to the Far East for recreational purposes. This was forwarded by Cincpacflt with favorable recommendation. On 19 January CNO dispersed ComMarianas requested reconsideration. This was disapproved by CNO and CNO ltr ser. 5005F21 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

14/ CNO ltr ser 360F414 dtd 10 Feb 1948.
15/ ComMarianas ltr ser. 17096 dtd 20 August 1947.
16/ CNO disp. 1319502 of Jan 1948.
17/ ComMarianas disp. 160635 of Jan 1948.
TRANSPORTATION SECTION (cont')

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.

(l) 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.

(l) One Commander is currently assigned to the 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:

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:

The Chief of Naval Operations outlined the 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) Screening of Surplus Property:

(a) Conservpaclft discontinued the screening of surplus property
in the forward area as of 1 March 1943 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 212042Z January 1943.
3/ Cincpacflt 2nd endorsement serial 1169 of 9 March 1943.
4/ CNO Dispatch 191332Z March 1943.
5/ Conservpac Dispatch 2120195 February 1943.
Commanders are also authorized to report to Comservpac any area excesses considered of sufficient value or importance to warrant screening.

(b) Cincpacflt 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 FMF Pac Mounting Out Requirements:

Because of losses and fire hazard inherent in long time storage of packaged petroleum products at Guam and Pearl, Cincpacflt 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 authorized logistic support of Pan American Airways and Transocean Airlines at Midway, Wake and Agana. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts 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. 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-1 730,000 fit for issue - condition only fair.

(7) Disposal of Fixed Installations at Manus:

Pending disposal of fixed installations at Manus, Commanders
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 or plantation in which
Aviation Supply Depot is situated that he intended to take possession
of his property.

(8) Plans and Policies for Future Functions in the Far East Pacific:

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

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, Pacific:

Marine Garrison Force Pacific is now included in Cinbasef

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10/ NCO Pearl dispatch 250203Z March 1943.
11/ NCO Guam dispatch 310630Z March 1943.
12/ Cinbasef dispatch 280244Z March 1943.
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 1943:

The complement of the Supply Section on 31 March 1943 consisted of 1 Captain (SC) USN.
CONSTRUCTION SECTION

A. On 1 October 1947 the Construction Section consisted of a single officer, a Commander (CSC) 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 Cinopacflt, 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 Cinopacflt 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/ Cinopacflt ltr serial 6951 of 7 December 1947.
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 Cinopacflt. These plans were all carefully reviewed and coordinated by the Pacific Fleet Shore Station Development Board which was established by Cinopacflt for that purpose. This Board submitted its recommendation on each of the four programs to Cinopacflt, 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
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, Conservpac made a number of specific recommendations to CIC 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 Cinopacflt. 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.

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2/ Conservpac Conf. ltr serial 0171 of 10 March 1943 with Cinopacflt 1st End. serial 0204 of 15 March 1943.
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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Authorized</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 October 1947</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 1948</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 65% 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.
(i) The Guam Primary General Broadcast was activated.
(j) The terminals of the Wailouru-Tutuila Manual Circuit were shifted to Pearl-Wailouru.
(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 1943 is included as enclosure (A).

III. **FLIGHT**

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 3L-48 progressed satisfactorily.

8. **Radioteletype Program**
   The radioteletype program progressed satisfactorily.

IV. **OPERATIONS**

9. Casualty Drills
   Casualty drills were held in accordance with Cincaflc ltr. ser. 5248 dt 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 1943 and that improvement in Fleet communication readiness will improve thereafter.
NOTE:
1. TRAFFIC TO TSINTAO ROUTED VIA COMNAWESPAC
2. TRAFFIC TO WAKE ROUTED VIA CAA TRANSFER POINT NAF HONOLULU
3. TRAFFIC TO ULITHI VIA USCG GUAM-ULITHI CIRCUIT
4. TRAFFIC TO NAVAL AIR FORCE BROADNAX CIRCUIT

PACIFIC FLEET COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATIVE POINT TO POINT CIRCUITS

ENCLOSURE (A)
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
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 Cinopacflt 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 Cinopacflt. This practice has continued.

During the latter part of the period covered by this narrative three bulletins have been received and the information disseminated.

Adequate voting supplies are constantly maintained by Cinopacflt for issue upon request.

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 Cinpacific 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 1949 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.
5. **ARMED FORCES RADIO SERVICE**

A.F.R.S. continues to serve personnel of the Pacific Fleet. ECPERS C/L 22-48 of 12 February 1948 promulgated information concerning A.F.R.S. AlpaciRv 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 PacPltLtr 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 CinopaciRv 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 noon signs have been purchased and shipped.

8. **ENLISTED MEN'S CLUBS**

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

9. **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

A constant effort is being made by all commands to augment and improve recreational facilities.
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 PuPers 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 month 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:
(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., crossing baseball gear in the Fall, etc.
During the period 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948, Cinopacflt 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 Complaints investigation, 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 10J-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 Cinopacflt and 5 persons have been denied permission to travel to these areas as undesirable or for-
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. This 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 FAROLOH of the Philippine Government at Honolulu was so advised.

In December 1947 Captain T. P. CULLEN, USN, of Staff, Commissions reported to Cinopacfl't 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 Cinopacfl't's special representative to confer and instruct representatives there in naturalization matters.

Lieutenant John MORONI, USN, Attorney General of American Samoa reported to Cinopacfl't 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.
Initial meeting of Insect Control Committee for Micronesia was held
30 September 1947 - 2 October 1947, with LCDR P. L. Hathaway, USN, present
as a representative of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands, and LCDR L. P. Furer, USN, 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, USN, present as a representa-
tive 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 at 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. Vanier, 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

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 Mariana area.

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

CDR E. P. 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.
A proposed change in the Officer Allowance for the Joint Staff, Cinopac was submitted to BuPers via CNO, in which it was requested that additional officers be ordered to duty on the Joint Staff, Cinopac, 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, Cinopac was approved by BuPers, allowing a total of five (5) officers.

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

On 21 November 1947, Rear Admiral Stuart H. INGBERDILL, USN, 56886/1127, reported for duty as relief for Rear Admiral Charles WELLOGE Jr., USN, Chief of Staff and Aide to Cinopac.

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

On 3 December 1947, Admiral Louis E. DENFELD, USN, 7902/1100, Cinopac-Cinopac, was detached.

On 4 December 1947, Vice Admiral Harold B. SALLADA, USN, 10866/1210, assumed duties as acting Cinopac. On 5 December 1947, the Joint Chiefs of Staff designated Vice Admiral SALLADA as Acting Cinopac pending the arrival of Admiral RAMSEY, prospective Cinopac-Cinopac.

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1/ Cinopac-Cinopac ltr Pl6-1/00 Ser 6299 of 25 October 1947.
On 6 December 1947, Vice Admiral Harold B. SALLADA, USN, assumed command of the Pacific Command.


On 14 January 1948, Vice Admiral John D. PRICE, USN, was detached as Comairpac. 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 Cinpacflt, under orders to report for duty as Comairpac.

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

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

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. COOKS Jr., USN, as Commander Naval Forces, Western Pacific.

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

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7/ ComGenFlPac Desp 182225Z of February 1948.
8/ Comairpac Desp 150134Z of January 1948.
10/ ComNavWesPac Desp 240243Z of February 1948.
11/ Cinpacflt ltr Fl6-1 Ser 954 of 25 February 1948.
The contractor described in Part 1(a), located in the area of your concern, is operating in the area. The
installation is located in Part (b) of the contract, which was awarded to the contractor. The contractor
has been informed of the requirements and is taking steps to ensure compliance. If you have any
further questions, please contact the contractor directly.
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.
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 transfer and dispositions.
(c) Changes in overhaul interval for .3 and .5 30, and in length of overhaul for .5.

Ships and craft designated for the Pacific Reserve Fleet for the post-war period 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 165 ships and was completed with reporting of USS HANKINSON (AP 102) to the Pacific Reserve Fleet on 10 March 1946. Disposition of these ships was as follows:

(a) Transferred to Atlantic Fleet 16
(b) Assigned to Pacific Reserve Fleet 60
(c) Disposal of 89

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

The following changes were incorporated in Pacific Fleet maintenance policies:

(a) The overhaul interval for .5 was increased from 18 to 18 months in line with a similar change on all destroyed in the Atlantic fleet.

(b) The overhaul interval for .5 32 (ice-breaker) was changed from 15 to 12 months to fit in with the alternate Arctic and Antarctic operations of this ship.

(c) The length of the regular overhaul for .5 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 CN's new policy with respect to PC oilers which now receive a 3 month overhaul after each 12 months operations.
Semi-annual command narrative 1 October 1947 to 31 March 1948.

From:

Fleet Supply Office (80)

Enclosure: H-10 CINCPACFLT
Serial 0099 of 20 Apr 1948
LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

1/ The Navy now furnishes certain services and supplies at Hickam, Wake, and Guam to specified commercial airlines operating across the Pacific Ocean. Supplies are sold on a cash basis at stock lister prices plus a 20% mark up on all items except fuel. Fuel will be priced in accordance with NAVY 03-47. Material covered by the agreement include general stores, fuel, provisions and ships store stock when such items are unavailable from commercial sources.

"3.10 Apr. which further reduce the risk..."
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, BuShandA, 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 BuShandA, Code AP-2.
PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

1/ Cinopacilt 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 Hamaan (Code 'DF) by dispatch. The facilt 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.
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.

\[\text{Alacilt 5.}\]
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 Cincpacfltl instructions on this subject were deleted from Pacific regulations as an unnecessary duplication on the same instructions previously incorporated in Pacific Fleet Letter 201-47. 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 Cincpacfltl recommended to BuSail a revision of BuSail 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 Cincpacfltl's recommendations in the preparation of a forthcoming change to the BuSail 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. Cincpacfltl 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
November 1947. These check-off lists were adopted by BuSanDA 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 Cinpacflt 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 Cinpacflt 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. Cinpacflt'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
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
- Naval Ammunition Depot Guam
- Wet Facilities Saipan
- Naval Station Tutuila
- NAF Naha
- U.S. Fleet Activities Yokosuka
- U.S. Fleet Activities Sasebo
- Civil Administration Units at Yap,
- Palau (Koror), Ponape, Saipan,
- Kwajalein

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
reports have not yet been received.

As directed by Comservpac: ith the approval of Cincpacilt, 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 Cincpacilt 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
FIELD 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 Alpacifics 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/ Alpacific 6, dated 10 January 1948.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF REQUISITION PRIORITY INDICATORS ILLUSTRATED

Instructions for the use of Requisition Priority Indicators on all requisitions and dispatch requests submitted after 1 March were promulgated by Facilit letter in accordance with BuShips letter published in the Navy Department Semi-Monthly Bulletin of 31 January 1945. This system, employing Priorities A, B, C, and D, will be uniform throughout the Naval Establishment, and as such will supersede 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 Department Bulletin.

2/ BuShips ltr. dated 20 January 1945.
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
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 inaugated 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, 122 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
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
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 hometown 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, Cinopacifit. 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.
THE PACIFIC COMMAND
AND UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

(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
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 11th 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.