N# 10839

BASE FACILITIES SUMMARY

ADVANCE BASES
CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

30 JUNE 1945

SECRET

COPY No. 395

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

UNCLASSIFIED

17 AUG 1945

Cincpac File

NB

Serial 003460

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

SECRET

26 July 1945.

From: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas.
To : Distribution List.

Subject: Base Facilities Summary, Advance Bases, Central Pacific Area, 30 June 1945.
Enclosures: (See table of contents following).

1. The subject report is forwarded herewith.

2. This report is SECRET and shall be safeguarded in accordance with the provisions of Article 76, U. S. Navy Regulations, 1920.

3. Transmission by Registered Guard Mail or U. S. registered mail is authorized in accordance with Article 76 (15) (e) and (f), U. S. Navy Regulations.

R. H. HOOVER
Deputy Cincpac & Cincpoa

Distribution List follows:

DISTRIBUTION LIST

CNO (10)
Cominch (2)
BuAer (1)
BuPers (1)
BuShips (1)
BuDocks (2)
BuSandA (3)
BuMed (2)
Commandant Coast Guard
Washington, D.C. (2)
Hydrographic Office, Air
Navigation Div., Wash., D.C. (1)
Nav Mt'l Redist & Disposal Admin.,
342 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. (1)
C.O. Aeronautical Chart Service,
Army Air Forces, Wash. 25, D.C. (2)
Commandant Army Navy Staff College
Washington, D.C. (2)
Pres., Naval War College (3)
ABSTU, Camp Peary, Williamsburg, Va. (1)
ABSTU, Norfolk Detachment,
Naval Air Stn Annex, Norfolk,
11, Va. (1)
Port Director, San Francisco (2)
Com 11 (1)
Com 12 (1)
Com 13 (1)
Com 14 (1)
Com 17 (1)
DirWesPac Docks (2)
DirEastPac Docks (2)
COTC Pac (1)
MOIC Nav Med Sup Depot #128 (1)
Air Nav Office, NAS Navy No. 29 (1)
ComWesSeaFron (6)
ComSoPac (6)
Com3rdFleet (1)
Com5thFleet (1)
Com7thFleet (1)
ComServ7thFleet (1)
ComNorPac (1)
ComMTBRonPac (1)
ComAlaSeaFron (1)
ComHawSeaFron (4)
JICPOA (2)
Port Director, Pearl Harbor (5)
ComServPac (20)
Seron Comdrs (1 each)
Seron Comdrs Reps (1 each)
ComServRonSoPac (1)
District Coast Guard Officer
Navy #48 (1)
BatRon Comdrs (1 each)
BatDiv Comdrs (1 each)
ComCruPac (20)
CruDiv Comdrs (1 each)
ComAirPac (75)
CarDiv Comdrs (1 each)
FairWing Comdrs (1 each)
ComGenMarAirWings 1,2,3,4, (1 each)
ComGenAirFMFPac (1)
ComAirPacSubComFord (1)
Fair Comdrs (1 each)
CarTaskForPac Comdrs (1 each)
ComCarTransRonPac (30)
ComDesPac (45)
DesRon Comdrs (1 each)
ComSubPacAd (20)
ComSubPac (1)
SubRon Comdrs (1 each)
ComSubTraPac (1)
AdComPhibsPac (30)
AdComPhibsPac Marianas (1)
ComPhibsPac (1)
PhibFor Comdrs (1 each)
PhibGroup Comdrs (1 each)
ComTraPhibsPac (1)
AdCominPac (11)
CominPac (1)
MinRon Comdrs (1 each)
CO Army Task Force, Canton (1)
CO NAF, Canton (1)
OIC, NAF, French Frigate Shoals (1)
CO NAS Johnston Island (1)
Com NOB, Midway (1)
CO NAS Palmyra (1)
CO Army Task Force, Christmas (1)
Com Marianas (10)
IsCom Guam (1)
IsCom Saipan (1)
IsCom Tinian (1)
IsCom Iwo Jima (1)
ComWesCarSubArea (6)
AtCom Ulithi (1)
IsCom Peleliu (1)
ComMarGilsArea (15)

DISTRIBUTION LIST
(Continued)

AtCom Kwajalein (1)
Comdt NOB Kwajalein (1)
AtCom Tarawa (1)
AtCom Majuro
AtCom Eniwetok (1)
Comdt NOB Eniwetok (1)
CO NAB Roi (1)
CO NAB Ebeye (1)
IsCom Makin (1)
CO NAB Eniwetok (1)
SCOMA (1)
ComAir7thFleet (1)
ComPhilippinesSeaFrontier (10)
Comdt Mar Corps (1)
ComGenFMFPac (10)
ComGenServComFMFPac (5)
ComGenDept of Pac, USMC (1)
ComGenFMFSanDiegoArea (1)
WarDept (GS Op Div) (2)
CinCAFPac (10)
ComGenAAF (2)
ComGenAGF (2)
ComGenASF (2)
Chief of Transportation, ASF (2)
Comdt CGS School, Ft. Leavenworth (1)
ComGenPOA (18)
ComGenWesPacBaseCom (6)
ComGenCentPacBaseCom (6)
ComGenSoPacBaseCom (1)
ComGenPacDivATC (1)
USASTAF (5)
USASTAF (Admin) (5)
ComGenXXIBomCom (2)
ComGenTen (10)
IsCom Okinawa (1)
Comdt NOB Okinawa (1)
IsCom Ie Shima (1)
CinCBPF (2)
VAQ(BPF) (1)
SUSNLO (BPF) (1)

O. L. THORNE
Flag Secretary

BASE FACILITIES SUMMARY
ADVANCE BASES
CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

INTRODUCTION

1. This volume has been prepared for the purpose of making available in convenient form the essential information on existing facilities at each advance base in the Central Pacific Area. Proposed facilities are outlined in detail in the Base Development Plans. As a result of suggestions received, this summary represents a slight expansion over previous issues.

2. This summary does not include the Hawaiian Islands, as they are not considered advance bases, nor Baker or Pulo Ana Islands, inasmuch as these two islands contain no activities except a Coast Guard Loran Station. Fanning Island has been omitted from this summary as all U.S. military personnel have been removed. Angaur, now under IsCom Peleliu, has been omitted.

3. An effort has been made to standardize the presentation of data for the individual bases. In some instances this has resulted in the entry "data not compiled". This is particularly true of the Line Islands under Navy logistical support since in these cases Logistics Report (Form B) is not used as the means of reporting. For all other advance bases in the Central Pacific Area west of the Hawaiian Islands, the Logistics Report (Form B) is submitted direct to Cincpac-Cincpoa (or to ComGenPOA in the case of Line Islands under Army logistical support) by the base commanders and is therefore relied upon as the main source of information on facilities covered by this publication.

4. Attention is invited to the proposed augmentation of facilities at Eniwetok Atoll which is not reflected in this summary. In view of using ENIWETOK Atoll in the near future as a base for from one to four Fast Carrier Task Groups for a period of several months facilities will be increased considerably. Fleet Recreation Areas will be expanded to handle a maximum of 35,000 enlisted men and 8,000 officers a day at PARRY and RUNDIT Islands. ComServRon 10 will provide Logistic and Repair facilities afloat for entire task groups. ComAirPac will install at ENIWETOK and ENGEBI Islands camps and logistic facilities to handle all replacement personnel, aircraft, and spares for Fleet Air Units. Adequate hospital facilities will be installed and maintained ashore on ENIWETOK Island and ENGEBI Island. A V.M.R. Squadron will be in operation by mid-August to support all inter-island passenger and freight traffic during operations of Fleet Units in this area in conjunction with NATS and ATC.

5. Distribution of this summary to individual vessels of the Fleet is not encouraged, since it is considered unnecessary for their Commanding Officers to have all the data contained herein. It is suggested that Type Commanders extract the particular parts that are appropriate and make them available to their units.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Following is the paragraph outline used for presenting data on each base in this summary:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LINE ISLANDS

CHRISTMAS

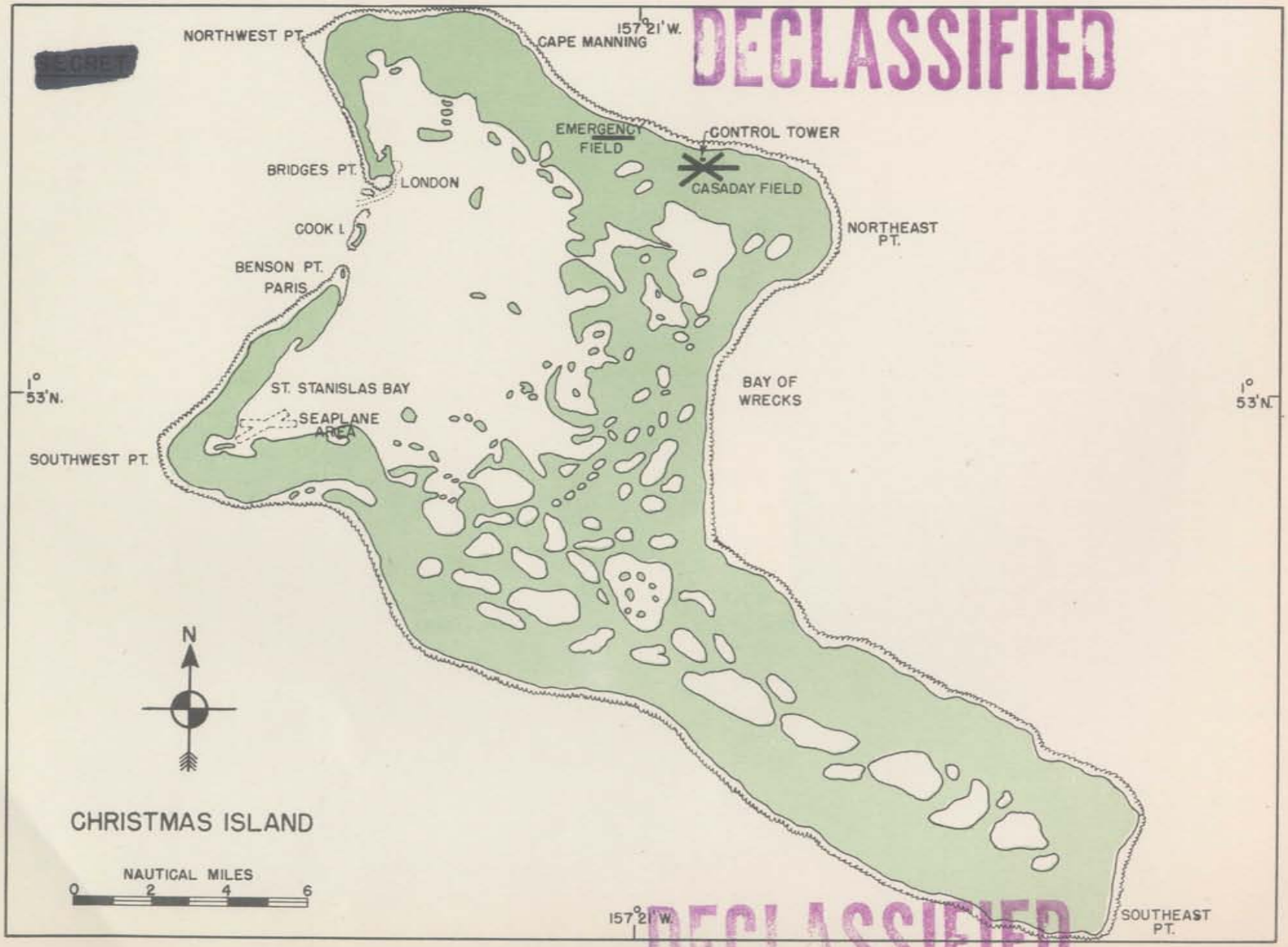
JOHNSTON

PALMYRA

FRENCH FRIGATE SHOALS

CANTON

MIDWAY


[redacted]
NORTHWEST PT.
157° 21' W.
CAPE MANNING
DECLASSIFIED
EMERGENCY FIELD
CONTROL TOWER
BRIDGES PT.
LONDON
CASADAY FIELD
COOK I.
NORTHEAST PT.
BENSON PT.
PARIS
1° 53' N.
ST. STANISLAS BAY
BAY OF WRECKS
1° 53' N.
SEAPLANE AREA
SOUTHWEST PT.
N
CHRISTMAS ISLAND
NAUTICAL MILES
0 2 4 6
157° 2' W.
DECLASSIFIED
SOUTHEAST PT.

1. Location and Description:

Christmas Island is located at Lat. 1°59' N., Long. 157°25' W., about 1,160 miles south of Honolulu and approximately 380 miles southeast of Palmyra.

It is the largest of the low coral islands in the Central Pacific, measuring 38 statute miles east and west by 24 miles at its greatest width. Reports on its land area vary from 60,000 to 120,000 acres.

The height of the land averages about 10 feet but there are a few hills which reach a height of 35 feet.

North and south of the lagoon are groves of coconut palms, most of which were planted after 1880. These can be seen on a clear day from the deck of a vessel at 10 or 12 miles. Vegetation is most dense on the western third of the island, grass and low shrubs are found in the middle portion, while the eastern end is almost bare.

Numerous small lakes on the island are practically at sea level. Several contain edible fish. Marine life is very abundant in the lagoon and around the reef.

Winds generally blow from the eastward: northeast from November to May and southeast from June to October. There is a strong westerly current past the island. Anchorage is good off the west side, and landing excellent near the two entrances into the lagoon. Rainfall is variable, but usually averages between 25 and 35 inches a year.

2. History:

The origin of the first inhabitants of Christmas is not known. Attempts to prove evidence of settlement by Polynesians have been unsuccessful. The few traces of native stone work and artifacts belong to different periods and indicate different directions, suggesting chance visitors or castaways.

The island derived its name from the discoverer, Captain James Cook, who landed there in 1777. As Cook expressed it: "As we kept our Christmas here, I called this discovery Christmas Island."

In spite of American protests, the island was annexed to Great Britain in 1888 and in 1902 was leased for 99 years to Lever Brothers, who planted thousands of coconut palms and introduced pearl shells into the lagoon.

There are 44 natives and one British Representative on the island.

3. Mission:

(a) Aviation Facilities:
(1) Facilities and accommodations for Army Air Force Base Units, ATC; limited additional facilities for staging itinerant aircraft.
(2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 725,000 gallons.
(3) MoGas capacity of 10,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) Minor Fleet refueling point with capacity of:
Black fuel 9,286 bbls.
Diesel oil 9,286 bbls.

4. Command and Service Control:
Army Task Force, Christmas Island - Capt. J. W. Darling (A).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Cassady	3	90°	7,000'x200'	Packed Coral	Unlimited
		90°	5,500'x200'	Packed Coral	Unlimited
		52½°	5,000'x200'	Packed Coral	Unlimited
Emergency	1	081°	5,500'x200'	Coral	Unlimited

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	Maximum Cap. gals/hr	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
4 type F-2A service trailers	3,000(ea)	2
3 autocar (5T) tractors	--	-
1 type L-Z oil service truck	600	(1)

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	No	Engine change	Yes

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:
15 planes per day can be handled for an indefinite period, two engine planes only.

(f) Parking Areas: 75,000 ft. apron area, 9 revetments, 20 hardstands.

(g) Night Lighting: By portable runway lights; installations semi-permanent.

(h) Traffic Control: By AACS control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC): Facilities listed under paragraph 5.

8. Harbor Facilities:

(a) Channels: 1 channel, 50' wide, 10 ft. deep, with coral bottom.

(b) Anchorages: Off-shore anchorage for large vessels. Approx. depth, 15'.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None.

(d) Navigational Aids: None.

(e) Tidal Ranges: 2 feet.

(f) HECP: Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: Data not compiled.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: 1 mobile 25T crane with 65 ft. boom.

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: Cargo limited to 25T lifts. Cargo handled ship to shore by cargo barge, 800T NSP. With present facilities maximum port capacity is: Load - 200 MT/Day; Discharge - 200 MT/Day.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: AvGas discharge to barge at a discharge rate dependent on ships' pumps.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: 1 wharf, steel piling, 400' long with 30' depth alongside.

(f) Beaches: None suitable for cargo handling.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity: Data not compiled.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.
Barge, 800T, NSP (Cargo)	1
Steel Tug ST 584, 150 HP	1
225,000 gal. Gasoline Barge, NSP	1
42' "P" Boat	1

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops: One airplane machine shop sufficient for base requirements.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: 200 temporary type T.O. wooden buildings with capacity of 350 officers and 1050 EM.

(b) Messing: 2 messes, T.O. type buildings. One with capacity for 500 EM and one with capacity for 250 men.

(c) Recreation: 2 outdoor theaters and 3 T.O. type buildings.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: Provisional Station Hospital with 25 beds.

(b) Dispensaries: One.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Sewer line ATC to ocean one-half mile distant. Other areas use cesspools.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot located at Pearl Harbor. Hospitalization rate averages 2,79 men per day for all causes.

13. Roads: Approximately 40 miles of coral roadway, 25' wide. Adequate for present requirements. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel: Army, 481.

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.
Corrugated iron, Igloo type	20'x40'	2
Corrugated iron, Igloo type	20'x20'	1

(b) General: 15 T.O. type closed buildings with 15,025 sq. ft. storage space, of which 13,000 sq. ft. is occupied.

(c) Fuel: AvGas capacity 725,000 gallons.
MoGas capacity 10,000 gallons.

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(d) Refrigeration:
Portable reefers - none.
Built-in rooms (freeze) - 3,200 cu. ft.
Built-in rooms (chill) - 1,800 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Class "C" POA weather station.

17. Training Facilities: "Limited"

18. Armament:

Item	No.	Item	No.
12 ga. Shotgun	1	.30 cal. MG, Hvy, M1917	9
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	27	.45 cal. Sub MG	42
.30 cal. Rifle M1	57	.50 cal. MG (all types)	6
.30 cal. Carbine	225	.30 cal. Rifle 1903	36
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	2	.30 cal. Browning AR	3

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: None.

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - 1 station serves 3 commands, operates 2 circuits.
(2) Navigational Aids - Radio Range S RAZ - Federal TS1.
Homing Device 1K-RCA.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 3 BD 72 serves 50 EE8A - Ground Forces.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 3. (AACS receiver, Operations, Force Hqs.)

(d) Cable Connections: "Yes". Details not reported.

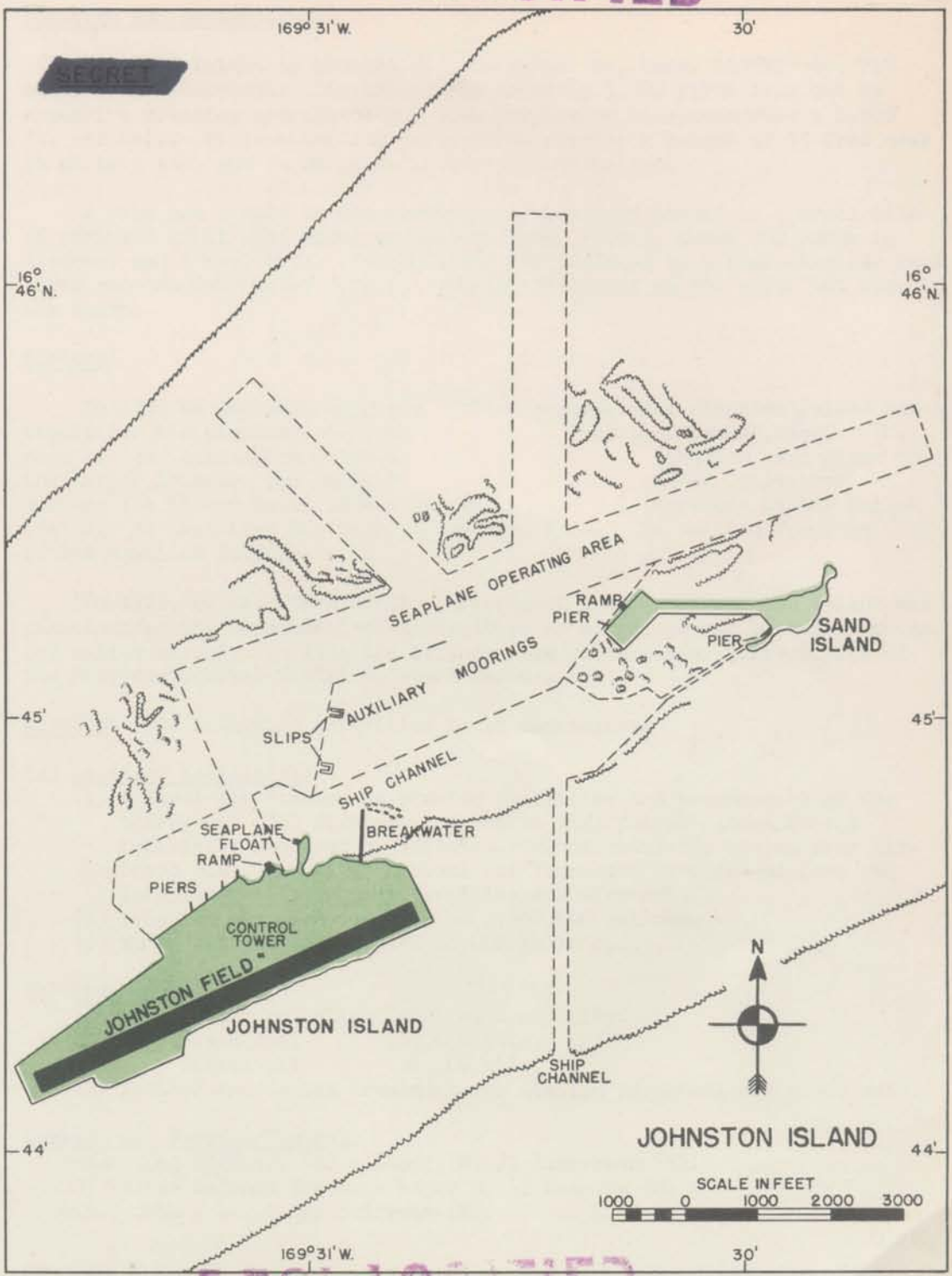
21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Surface water, not brackish.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water: 3 Redwood tanks with capacity of 15,000 gallons.

(c) Method of Distribution: By tank trucks.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 2,700-3,000; supplied - 2,700-3,000.
NOTE: 2 Cleaver Brooks Port.Dist.Units with daily capacity of 5000 gals.



 JOHNSTON

1. Location and Description:

Johnston Island is located at Lat. 16°44' N., Long. 169°17' W., 717 miles WSW of Honolulu. The island was formerly 1,000 yards long but by extensive dredging operations has been lengthened to accommodate a 5,700 ft. airstrip. It is about 200 yards wide, reaches a height of 55 feet near it eastern end, and is practically bare of vegetation.

A mile and a half to the northeast of the main island is a small pile of sand and coral reef known as Sand or Agnes Island, about 200 yards in diameter and 8 feet high. Both islands are inclosed by a semi-circular reef seven and one-half miles across, nearly continuous on the north but open to the south.

2. History:

In 1786 an American brig grounded on a shoal near Johnston Island but credit for its discovery went to the "Cornwallis" in December, 1807. The name of her commanding officer, Captain Charles J. Johnston, was given to the larger island. The Republic of Hawaii and the United States both claimed the island until 1898 when Hawaii became a territory of the United States. At that time the name of Johnston Island was omitted from the list of the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1926, by Executive Order of President Coolidge, Johnston Island was placed under the Department of Agriculture as a "refuge and breeding ground for native birds". In 1934 the islands were placed under jurisdiction of the Fourteenth Naval District, Pearl Harbor.

3. Mission: The following activities to be maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:
(1) A Naval Air Station to provide facilities and accommodations for thirty-six (36) fighters and twelve (12) patrol planes (basic facilities required by existing VCNO directives); and an Army Air Force Base Unit, ATC; a Naval Air Transport Service seaplane and landplane unit; staging for itinerant aircraft.
(2) Aviation gasoline capacity of 2,567,600 gallons.
(3) MoGas storage capacity of 25,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) Minor fleet refueling point with capacity:
Black Fuel 17,000 bbls.
Diesel Oil 31,600 bbls.
(2) Medical and dental treatment for station personnel and transients.

4. Command and Service Control:
Commanding Officer, NAS - Comdr. W. J. Junkerman (N).
CO, Marine Defense Troops - Major R. L. Leasure (M).
OinC, CBMU - Lt. D. N. Stirrett (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strip	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Johnston	1	060°	5,800'x300'	Coral	B-29

NOTE: Taxiways are 160' wide.

(b) Hangars: One 40'x80' nose hangar.

(c) Refueling Facilities: Eight gasoline tank trucks, two gas pits.

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	250	175	175	100	50	25
Emer. oper	300	200	200	150	75	25
Normal staging	200	150	150	100	50	25
Emer. staging	250	275	175	150	75	25

NOTE: Due to size and shape of the island, only one strip can be used. Ninety percent of all utilities are located between runway and taxi-strips. All open areas are used for parking aircraft.

(f) Parking Areas:

Hardstands and revetments - none.
Aprons - Two (100'x100'), concrete surfaced.
Other areas - 5000'x100' hard coral surfaced parking area adjacent to runway.

(g) Night Lighting: By portable installations.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Dimensions	Depth	Largest Plane Can Use
060° *	11,000'x900'	8'	Any Type
000°	7,500'x750'	8'	Any Type
045°	7,000'x750'	8'	Any Type

NOTE: * Permanent seadrome lighting system in operation.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(b) Parking Areas: About 5,000 feet of the southwest side of the longest runway is approximately 1,800 feet wide. This additional area is used for seaplane parking.

(c) Refueling Facilities: At present planes can be serviced by one (1) pontoon U-slip (capacity 7,800 gallons), one (1) pontoon U-slip (capacity 10,400 gallons), three (3) seaplane fueling piers, or by trucks at the Johnston Island seaplane mooring dock.

(d) Repair Facilities: Repair facilities for seaplanes are the same as for land planes. No facilities are available for complete overhaul of seaplanes.

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support: One personnel boat (radio equipped).

(f) General: There are two concrete ramps. The Johnston Island ramp, which is located on the north side of the island, is 100 feet wide and extends to a water depth of 10 feet. The Sand Island ramp, located on the north side of Sand Island, is 50 feet wide.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC):

(a) Housing and messing for permanent detail of four (4) officers and twenty-five (25) enlisted men.

(b) Housing and messing for overnight stop of ferried aircraft enroute to Southwest including officers and enlisted men aboard five (5) heavy bombers and ten (10) medium bombers.

(c) Passenger and operations building 20'x48'.

(d) Parking space for five (5) heavy and ten (10) medium bombers overnight.

(e) Gas stop and servicing for 4-engine transports operating two (2) round trips daily through Johnston to Southwest, and one (1) round trip daily through Johnston to Kwajalein and west.

(f) AACS facilities including range and point to point radio communication.

(g) Provision for in-flight lunches on aircraft departing after overnight stop.

7A. Aviation Facilities (NATS): Facilities included in those shown under paragraphs 5 and 6.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor facilities consist of a dredged channel within the atoll providing navigable water 19 feet deep at low tide to both Johnston and Sand Islands. Three pilots are available. One garbage lighter available.

(a) Channels. The ship channel into the harbor is 200 feet wide, swept to a depth of 20 feet and follows a course true north. The turning basin on the harbor end of the entrance channel is square in shape, 1,000 feet on a side, swept to a depth of 19 feet. All water other than the marked channel is foul. Ships have to make a 125° turn in the 1,000 foot turning basin. Sides of channel are vertical. 1.5 knot cross current in channel, 15 knot wind crosses the channel.

(b) Anchorages: The 100-fathom contour lies four miles from the turning basin on the entrance channel axis. Anchorage is available in this area which bears 180° from island.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: One with wooden float and ring, for SCs and YMs; two with wooden float and ring, for station barges.

(d) Navigational Aids: Black and red umbrella markers line main channel, one range 000° T., yellow drums in channel 1.5 miles from forward range marker, bear 180° T. from island. Harbor closed to shipping at night. Black and white fairway marker 2.5 miles 170° from Johnston.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Tidal fluctuations vary from a minimum of three (3) feet to a maximum of four (4) feet. Many coral heads and reefs are awash at low tide.

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post: None.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: One officer and eighty men of CBMU #554 assigned to stevedoring.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
1	10T	30'	Ashore	9	2½T (flat beds)	13'
1	20T	50'	Ashore			
1	5T	15'	Ashore			
			Available From Other Sources			
1	20 T	50'	Ashore	3(cargo)	1½T	8'

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: (Cont'd)

NOTE: In addition to the land cranes listed, the station has the floating YSD-27. This is a seaplane salvage vessel, steel hull, 103 feet long by 31 feet beam, equipped with a 50 foot boom capable of handling 20 tons at 20 foot radius and 5 tons at 40 ft. radius. Trucks: Nine (9) 2½T, 13' flat beds are regularly assigned to cargo handling. Three (3) 1½T,8' cargo trucks are available from other sources.

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: None during daylight. Channel cannot be used at night.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Type	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
AvGas	70,000 g.p.h.	12"
MoGas	10,000 g.p.h.	2"
Diesel	10,000 g.p.h.	6"
Black	30,000 g.p.h.	4"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: Johnston Island dock is 420 ft. long by 50 ft. wide with a timber deck supported on steel piling. It will accommodate vessels with a draft up to a maximum of 19 feet. Cargo vessels haveing a length of 315 ft. and a draft of 15 ft. are approximate size of the largest vessel that can be accommodated. Fuel is available at dock. There is also a boat dock with five (5) fifty foot long slips, depth (MLW) 8'.

(f) Beaches: One (1) 100 ft. beach suitable for LSMs or smaller vessels located east of Johnston Dock.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity: None.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges:		Landing and Small Craft:	
AvGas barge, 8,000 gal. cap.	1	Aviation Rescue Boats	1
Pontoon with tanks, NSP	1	Personnel Boats	4
Wooden, 75'x30', 4,600 gal. in two tanks, NSP	1	Plane Rearming Boats	5
Seamules:		Whale Boats	1
40 ft., 286 H.P.	2	40' Motor Launch	2
Crane Barges:		50' Motor Launch	2
YSD-27, 100' 200 H.P. 25 Ton Lift	1	30' Motor Launch	1
		17' Line Handling Boat	4
		Pan-Air Crash Boat	1
		Sampan	1

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: Local small craft only.

(j) Salvage Gear: Plane salvage only.

(k) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type	Johnston Island Type	Type
Rigging and sail loft	Nose hangar	Tailor and cobbler
Ar	Aviation utility	Radio and photo laboratory
Pi ..itting	Garage	Shipfitter, electrical and carpenter
Radar	Machine	Paint
Radar repair	Battery	Welfare and hobby
Pump repair	Blacksmith	Engineering
Typewriter repair	Sand Island	
	Shipfitter	
	Electrical	

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

Johnston Island: No.	Type of Buildings	Maximum Capacity Officers	Men
2	Four (4) compartment two (2) story frame bldg.	0	800
37	Quonset Huts	0	740
6	Nissen Huts	0	84
	Miscellaneous Housing		45
1	Captain's Cottage	2	
18	Quonset Huts	126	
2	Frame Cottage, four (4) rooms	12	
1	Woman Officers' Quarters	20	
10	Huts of various types	203	
Sand Island:			
3	Small frame bldg.		36
1	Small wooden barrack		18
4	Half Quonset huts		36
5	Quonset Huts		90
1	Quonset Hut	7	
TOTAL		370	1853

(b) Messing:

Type of Buildings	Officers	Men
Frame (Enlisted)Mess Hall		1500
Frame (Officers)Mess Hall	300	
Frame Terminal Restaurant (Combination)		1100
	300	2600

11. Personnel Facilities:

(c) Recreation Facilities:

Type of Buildings	Maximum Capacity Officers	Men
Movie Hall	125	750
Picnic bldg. (open faced)		50
Day rooms (4)		80
Outdoor basket-ball court		
Library		
Officers' club	200	
C.P.O. club		50
N.C.P. club		50
Hobby shop		20

In addition, there are the following athletic facilities at Johnston Island: basket ball court and 5 practice courts, 6 volleyball courts, a boxing ring, 2 softball fields, 3 tennis courts, 2 handball courts and 2 under construction, a swimming pool, 12 ping pong tables, 4 horseshoe courts, and facilities for fishing, weight lifting, and other sports.

At Sand Island there is a basket ball court, 2 volleyball courts, 3 horse shoe courts, 1 softball field, 2 handball courts, 4 ping pong tables, an indoor movie hall, a library, a recreation hut, and facilities for boxing and bag punching, swimming, and fishing.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: Underground dispensaries at Johnston Island (39 beds) and Sand Island (14 beds).

(c) Sewage Disposal: Data not compiled.

(d) General: All patients are transferred from Sand Island to Johnston Island dispensary. Dispensaries are inadequate in bed capacity for station personnel, and transients who are often grounded temporarily at Johnston.

13. Roads: 4.6 miles of coral roads, averaging 20' in width; satisfactory as to amount and condition.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	265
Navy	1,111
Marine Corps	160
Total	1,536

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition and Ordnance Supplies: 45 igloos, 7 frame buildings, 5 concrete buildings, and one metal building. Total storage space 5,000 sq. ft.

(b) General:
Dry provisions - 1 bldg. (62'x122'), floor area 7564 sq. ft.
Medical supplies - None.
General supplies - 4 bldgs, floor area 13,975 sq. ft.
Aviation supplies - 2 bldgs, floor area 7240 sq. ft.

NOTE: In addition to closed storages listed above an open storage area of 60,000 sq. ft. is used for construction materials, and 900 sq. ft. of inside storage is used for clothing.

(c) Fuel:

AvGas capacity	1,872,650 gals.
MoGas capacity	57,400 gals.
Fuel Oil capacity	17,550 bbls.
Diesel capacity	33,000 bbls.

NOTE: In addition there is available an area of 8,100 sq. ft. for open storage of drums of lubricating oils, greases, kerosene, white, commercial and aviation gasoline.

(d) Refrigeration:

	Johnston Island	Sand Island
Portable reefers	3 @ 150 cu. ft.	1 @ 150 cu.ft.
	3 @ 350 cu. ft.	2 @ 350 cu.ft.
Built-in cold storage rooms:		
Chill space	10,880 cu. ft.	
Freeze space	18,510 cu. ft.	

16. Aerological Data: Station at Johnston Island (NAS). Distribution through A.A.C.S.

17. Training Facilities: Skeet range and rifle range.

18. Armament:

Item	No.	Item	No.
.30 cal. Springfield Rifles	213	.45 cal. Sub MG	10
12 ga. Shotguns	7	.30 cal. Rifles, M1	202
20mm AA	9	.30 cal. Browning AR	4
40mm AA	4	.50 cal. MG (all types)	8
.45. cal. Pistol or Revolver	85	.30 cal. MG	4

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: One SCR-270
One SCR-271
One YJ

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio: (Cont'd)

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations: One JCC station, serving 9 commands on 20 continuous and 15 intermittent circuits.
(2) Navigational Aids:

96-200 A Homing Beacon	YG Sector Beacon
BC-446-H Radio Range	DAB-1 Direction Finder
BC-400-B Z Marker	DT-15 Direction Finder

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: Two switchboards, with 181 manual telephones.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 2 local (AACS-ATC, AACS-NATS), 1 radio (AACS-Hickam Field).

(d) Cable Connections: None.

21. Water Supply:

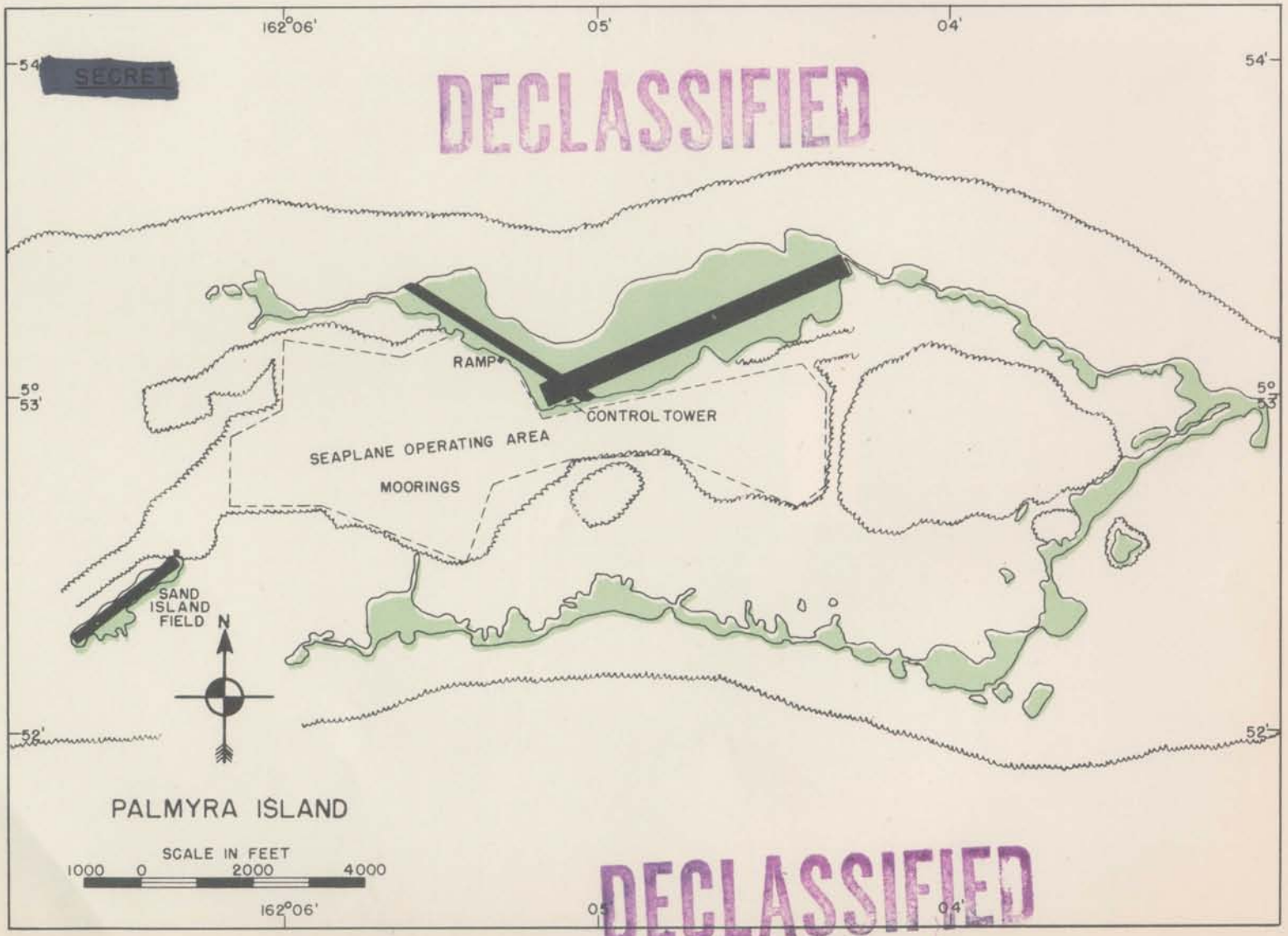
(a) Source: Evaporation of sea water. (20,000 gal. evaporator being installed.)

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Johnston Island	
Main storage reservoir, below ground	200,000 gals.
Main storage tank, above ground	210,000 gals.
Secondary storage tanks	85,600 gals.
Total	495,600 gals.
Sand Island	
Total storage capacity, above ground	59,000 gals.

(c) Method of Distribution: 4" mains, consumption controlled by rationing.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 38,000; supplied - 36,000.


162°06'
05'
04'
54'
SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
5°
53'
RAMP
CONTROL TOWER
SEAPLANE OPERATING AREA
MOORINGS
SAND
ISLAND
FIELD
N
52'
PALMYRA ISLAND
SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 2000 4000
DECLASSIFIED

1. Location and Description:

Palmyra Island is located at Lat. 5° 52' 18" N., Long. 162° 05' 55" W., 960 miles south by west from Honolulu and 352 nautical miles north of the equator. The island is a regular atoll and consists of approximately 52 small islets having a total area of about 250 acres.

The atoll is shaped like a horseshoe and incloses 3 distinct lagoons, each having 20 or more fathoms of water but without openings or passages, even for boats.

The islets are low, the highest being only six feet above the sea, and covered with bush and coconut trees. The latter being extremely high, from 50 to 60 feet, are visible in clear weather from a ship's deck 12 to 15 miles away.

The climate is wet and humid, as evidenced by the dense vegetation. Rainfall exceeds 100 inches per annum; yet there are many clear days. The largest islet has an area of 46 acres and the smallest 0.47 acre. Fresh water is obtained either by conserving the rainfall or by distillation from sea water. Surrounding the islets and the lagoons is a platform of coral and hard sand. Upon this one can walk from one islet to another, even at high water. At low water parts of the platform are dry. This platform measures 4 3/4 miles east and west by 1 1/2 miles wide. U. S. Naval installations include roads, runways, and causeways which interconnect about 25 of the larger islets. A dredged channel cuts through the barrier reef into the west lagoon, which serves as the harbor and turning basin for ships of less than 20 ft. draft, bringing in all food, supplies, general stores, and equipment.

2. History:

This island was discovered by Captain Sawle of the American ship "Palmyra" on 7 November, 1802, and was taken possession of by the American Guano Company in October, 1859. Later it became part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, was ceded to Great Britain, and then finally annexed to the United States by Admiral Southerland, USN, in 1912. Preliminary surveys were made in 1938 and a year later the United States Navy began construction of a base. The base was commissioned 15 August 1941.

3. Mission: The following activities to be maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:
   (1) A Naval Air Station with facilities and accommodations to support thirty-six (36) single-engine and twelve (12) patrol planes (basic facilities as required by existing VCNO directives); and staging for itinerant aircraft.
   (2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 796,200 gallons.
   (3) MoGas storage capacity of 50,000 gallons.

3. Mission: (C...)

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) A minor fleet refueling point with following capacity:
Black Fuel - 55,000 bbls.
Diesel Oil - 30,000 bbls.

4. Command and Service Control:
Commanding Officer, NAS - Comdr. W. M. Hanson (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Runway #6	1	067°05'	6,100'x300'	Rolled Coral	60,000 lbs.
Runway #11	1	122°56'	3,400'x200'	Rolled Coral	60,000 lbs.
Runway (emerg)	1	047°	2,600'x200'	Rolled Coral	--

(b) Hangars: One aviation utility repair hangar, 60'x60'x20'.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type	No.	Total Cap. gals/hr.	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
Gasoline trucks.	4	9,600)	4
Oil trucks	1	100)	

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	40	30	16	15	10	5
Emer. oper.	55	40	22	20	15	10
Normal staging	14	10	6	7	5	3
Emer. staging	17	14	9	9	7	4

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - 1; largest plane can use - 60,000 lbs.
Aprons & Taxiways - Est. area 77,221 sq.yds; surfacing - rolled coral.
Revetments - 9; surfacing - rolled coral - largest plane can use - 60,000 lbs.

5. Aviation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Night Lighting: Semi-permanent type.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:
(1) ENE & WSW; 900' wide; 11,000' long; 10' below MLW.
(2) NW & SE; 2,000' wide; 3,000' long; 10' below MLW.
(3) N & S; 2,000' wide; 3,000' long; 10' below MLW.

(b) Parking Areas: Seaplanes can be beached and repaired in a parking area of 1,250 sq. yds., coral surface, maximum weight of plane 60,000 lbs.

(c) Refueling Facilities: Two Bowser boats each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons.

(d) Boats Speciffically Assigned to Seaplane Support:

Type	No.	Type	No.
Bowser boats	2	Crash boat, 45'	1
Rearming boats	2	Crash boat, 36'8	1
Personnel boats	1	Line handling boat	1

(e) General: One reinforced concrete prefabricated slab ramp large enough to accommodate four-engine seaplanes.

Seaplane moorings consist of fourteen (14) mooring buoys, and two (2) docking buoys.

Special equipment consists of:
(1) Two (2) Capstans.
(2) Five (5) Boilards.
(3) Two (2) Mooring docks equipped with fueling lines, salt water lines, and fire fighting equipment.
(4) Permanent flod lights consist of a battery of flood lights mounted on poles to light the loading area.
(5) Night lighting consists of obstruction lights mounted on elevated structures near approaches to runways and a permanent seadrome lighting system.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS, ATC, TAG): Data not compiled.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Navy control. There are two pilots available. One garbage lighter is available. The West Lagoon which forms the only accessible harbor, is 7,500 ft. long on an azimuth bearing 67°05' and 3,800 ft. wide at its widest point. Although a depth of 10 to 30 fathoms is common within the Lagoon, the usable area is restricted by scattered shoals awash at low tide. Currents in the lagoon run at about four (4) knots.

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
One	200 ft. narrowest point	19'	Coral-no obstructions

(b) Anchorages: Anchorage to the west of the island in 7 to 14 fathoms of water. A sizeable shoal in the center of the West Lagoon restricts the serviceable turning basin to a width of 1,100 feet at the narrowest point. This fact, coupled with the great depth (65 to 175 ft.) within the turning basin, prevents anchorage therein.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: A battleship buoy anchored offshore within the turning basin serves as an anchorage for visiting ships.

(d) Navigational Aids:

Description	Position Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
Western Buoy	5°53'22.90"	162°08'37.01"
Eastern Buoy	5°52'20.69"	162°00'14.39"
Channel Buoys:		
#1	5°51'50.23"	162°07'26.16"
#3	5°52'04.08"	162°07'07.98"
#4	5°50'02.53"	162°07'04.27"
#5	5°52'04.08"	162°07'07.98"
#6	5°52'06.87"	162°06'58.29"

(e) Tidal Ranges: From 0 to plus 3½ feet.

(f) HECP: None.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: Working parties from all departments on the station, as required.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
1	11 Ton	20'	Ashore	1	15 Ton	35'
1	3½ Ton	50'	Ashore	1	2 Ton	16'
1	11 Ton	20'-50'	Floating	3	1½ Ton	12'

NOTE: All above equipment regularly assigned to cargo handling.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: All delays in turnarounds are due to lack of properly trained stevedoring personnel and only one dock available for loading and discharging. However, facilities and man power are adequate for the traffic which this port handles.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Type	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
Black Oil	24,000 g.p.h.	6"
Black Oil	30,000 g.p.h.	10"
Diesel Oil	4,800 g.p.h.	4"
Diesel Oil	6,000 g.p.h.	6"
MoGas	6,000 g.p.h.	4"
AvGas	9,000 g.p.h.	6"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for berthing (allsides)
BlkHd Dock, West Menge Island	21'	400	BlkHdDk	Front
Fuel Dock at Dolphins West Lagoon	20'	300	Dolphins	Front

NOTE: Both docks completed, fuel and water available at both.

Adjacent to the bulkhead type dock on the northern shore side of the turning basin is a boat house incorporating five small boat slips and a center finger pier for station yard craft.

On the far northern shore of the West Lagoon is a group of five (5) fueling dolphins 75 ft. on the center stretching for a distance of 300 ft. through a slip 120 ft. wide, 20 ft. deep, and 450 ft. long in the reef between the west and center lagoon and adjacent to landplane runway No. 6. Available facilities include provisions for dispensing and receiving diesel oil, aviation gasoline, black oil and fresh water.

A servicing pier on the south side of the West Lagoon leads out over the inner reef from Paradise Island to a loading and service platform. The depth of the water at the dolphins near the platform is 40 ft.

Approximate size of the largest type vessel that can be accommodated in the horbor is governed by the depth of the entrance channel which is 19½ ft. at low tide.

(f) Beaches: None.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity: One warehouse on dock with capacity of 700 M.T.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(h) Floating Equipment:

Type	No.
100T wooden barge (YS 108)	1
Sea Mules, 25T, 70 HP, twin Chrysler engines	2
Sea Mule, 100T, 1-70 HP chrysler engine	1
LCM	1
Aviation rescue boats, 1 - 36', 1 - 45'	2
Personnel boat	1
Plane rearming boats	2
Whale boat (40' motor launch)	1
Line handling boat	1
Bowser boats	2

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: Minor repairs only.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type	Capacity	Type	Capacity
Metal	43'x21'	Metal	21'3"x17'11"
Accessory	31'x21'	Tool & Storage	20'x16'
Instrument	10'x16'	Radio	10'x16'
Electric	10'x16'	Machine	20'x16'
Parachute Loft	34'x19'	Propellor Repair Room	20'x23'
Carpenter	19'9"x25'1½"	Engine Overhaul	19'9"x24'2½"
Electric	21'x21'	Garage, Welding	30'x37'
Garage	70'x41'	Garage, Motor Repair	40'x27'
Paint	36'x20'	Garage, Battery	40'x26'
Machine	76'6"x28'6"	Garage, Body Repair	60'x27'
Electric	76'x33'	Heavy Equipment	95'x40'
Carpenter	50'x50'	Shipfitter	165'x25'
Refrigerator Repair	25'x18'	Saw Maintenance	12'x12'
Garage, Paint	30'x27'	Saw Mill	30'x18'

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

(1) 2 standard BuY&D 400 man barracks (frame bldgs) with total available accommodations for 800 men.
(2) 4 former contractors' barracks (frame bldgs, steel frame) with total accommodations for 270 men.
(3) Quonset steel huts with total available accommodations for 800 men.
(4) Transient Officers' BOQ (frame bldg) with total available accommodations for 120 officers.
(5) BOQ (frame bldg) with total available accommodations for 53 officers.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(b) Messing:

	Total Seat. Cap.	Galley Cap/Meal	Total Din. Space	Galley Area (sq.ft.)
Enlisted Men	208	2,000	6,780	2,760
Officers	96	96	2,304	1,536

(c) Recreation:

Description	No.	Description	No.
Movie Bldg.	1	Volley Ball Courts	2
Boxing and Wrestling Ring	1	Gymnasium	1
Soft Ball Diamond	1	Library	1
Handball Courts	5	CPO Club	1
Tennis Courts	3	Officers' Club	1
Recreation Halls	4	Fishing Facilities	

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: One dispensary with 35 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Menge Island sewage flows by gravity through three separate lines into the West Lagoon where tidal flow carries the sludge seaward. Cooper Island sewage is collected by gravity flow into two separate sumps. Sewage is boosted by pumps from the secondary well into the main well and is thence pumped into the Center lagoon where tidal flow carries the sludge into the West Lagoon and then out to sea.

(d) General: Hospitalization rate is .44.

13. Roads: 9 miles of unpaved roads (rolled coral). No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	6
Navy	471
Total	477

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition and Ordnance Supplies:

Description	Total Floor Area
Reinforced concrete structures	7,120 sq.ft.
Wood frame structures	5,418 sq.ft.

(b) General:

(1) Medical supplies - 6 rooms - 760 sq. ft.*
(2) General supplies - 5 warehouses - 33,448 sq. ft.
(3) Aviation supplies - 1 warehouse - 11,520 sq. ft.
(4) Clothing supplies - 1 Quonset - 960 sq. ft.
(5) Dry provisions - 2 warehouses - 7,320 sq. ft.

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) General: (Cont'd)

NOTE: * All Medical supplies are stored in dispensary with exception of surplus which is crated or boxed and awaiting shipment to Oahu. This surplus is temporarily stored in Quonset Huts.

(c) Fuel:

Type of Fuel	Storage	Capacity
Fuel Oil - Grade A	4 Tanks	55,000 bbls.
Diesel Oil	4 Tanks	30,500 bbls.
AvGas	34 Tanks	796,200 gals.
MoGas	2 Tanks	48,800 gals.

(d) Refrigeration: Chill - 26,500 cu. ft. (approx.)
Freeze- 4,644 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Weather data received from NPM, Pearl Harbor, from BZP, Fiji Islands, from transient aircraft, and from local observations. Weather forecasts distributed to transient aircraft and ships in vicinity.

17. Training Facilities: One link trainer.

18. Armament:

Type	No.
12 ga. Shotgun	1
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	11
.45 cal. MG	21
.50 cal. MG	6
40mm AA	4

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.
SCR-271-A	1
YJ1	1

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations: CAA, NAS, Palmyra (JANC station), and FruPac RDF stations serve three (3) commands, and operate seven (7) circuits (and intercept watches).
(2) Navigational Aids:
YG Radio Homing (2)
CAA Radio Range
CAA Radio Homing and weather broadcast
Army-Navy DAW2 Direction Finder
FruPac DAB Direction Finder

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities:
One Stromberg-Carlson 100 drop magneto switchboard
Two field telephone circuits
Two voice Communophone circuits

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: None.

(d) Cable Connections: None.

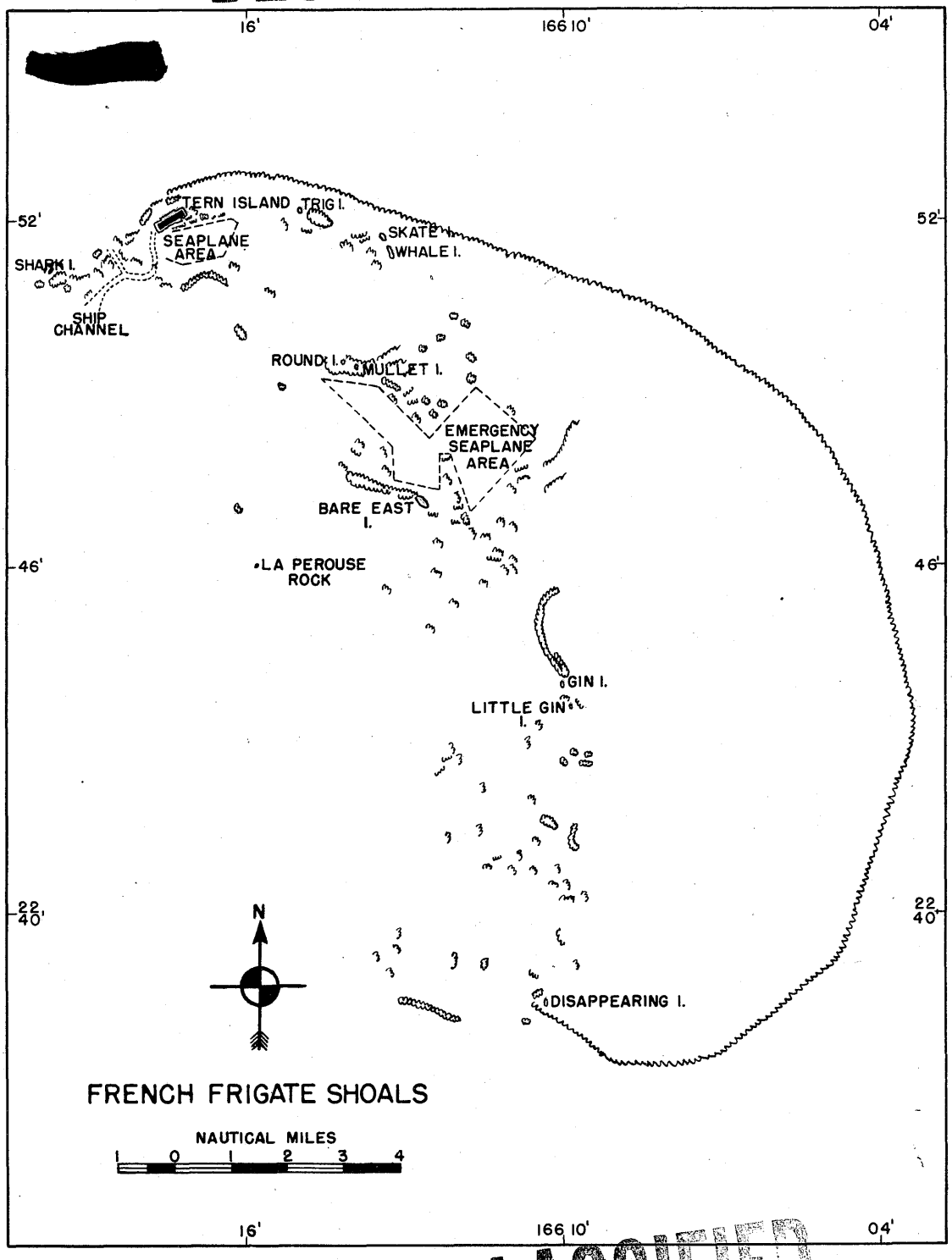
21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Fresh water for drinking purposes is provided by rainwater collection and stills. Two fixed still units provide 10,000 gallons per day. Salt water is supplied to fire hydrants and sewage disposal systems from salt water wells. Brackish (ground) water is supplied to the laundry from island wells.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water: Capacity 1,392,550 gallons.

(c) Method of Distribution: There are two separate distribution systems - one serving Menge Island, and one serving Cooper Island. Distribution is primarily through permanent piping.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 35,000; Supplied 35,000.



1. Location and Description:

French Frigate Shoals consist of a crescent-shaped reef on a circular platform about 18 miles in diameter, located at Lat. 23° 50' N., Long. 166° W. It is approximately 550 miles northwest of Honolulu.

The reef forms a barrier against winds and currents around the north and east sides of the platform. The south and west sides of the platform are covered by water which averages a hundred feet in depth.

The platform itself was undoubtedly formed by volcanic action. All that now remains above sea level is La Perouse Rock located in the center of the platform.

Corals have grown on the platform until they now form a sweeping curve of reef 17 miles from tip to tip and five miles wide in the middle. On this reef sand and coral debris are continually being shifted from place to place and piled into little islets; elsewhere there is shallow lagoon. These small islets are continually being built up and washed away.

2. History:

The shoals were first discovered by the French navigator, La Perouse, in 1786. They were seldom visited until 1895 when they were formally annexed to the Republic of Hawaii, and in 1898 were included among the islands acquired by the United States when Hawaii became a territory.

In 1909 they were made a part of the Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation, and officially became part of the City of Honolulu, administered jointly with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

3. Mission: The following activities to be maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:
   (1) NAF to support staging of aircraft.
   (2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 101,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:
   (1) Emergency medical treatment for NAF personnel attached to station and transients.
   (2) Loran transmitting station (Hawaiian Chain).

4. Command and Service Control:
Officer in Charge, NAF - Lt. F. O. Adams (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane can use
Tern Island	1	066°	3,100'x250'	Rolled Coral	-

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities: Data not compiled.

(d) Repair Facilities: Limited to minor repairs; no spare parts.

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field: Data not compiled.

(f) Parking Areas: Sufficient for 18 small planes and four larger (R4D type) planes, or for a total of 24 small planes. Surface - loose coral.

(g) Night Lighting: Data not compiled.

(h) Traffic Control: Data not compiled.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas: The best and safest seaplane operating area is adjacent to East Island. The runway is 5,700 yds. x 1,000 yds., direction 140° - 320° T, depth of water 20 to 40 feet. Northeast of the southerly end of this runway is an operating area 4,000 x 3,000 yds., suitable for mooring or landing seaplanes. Mooring buoys are available but no anchors - depth 20 to 40 feet. Seaplanes can anchor either in runway or in square area, with good protection by surrounding reefs.

A less satisfactory channel for seaplane operations lies about 700 yds. off and roughly parallel to the south of this station, approximately 8,000 yds. long and 1,000 yds. wide, average depth 18 feet. Seaplanes should anchor as the two buoys are primarily to mark the reef, and not for mooring.

(b) Refueling Facilities: No data compiled

(c) Repairs: Limited to minor repairs. No spare parts.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS, ATC, TAG): None.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor facilities are limited. Vessels tie up to 3 dolphins 12 ft. from shore, protected in normal weather by a reef 100 yds. to the north.

(a) Channels: The channel is crooked, 18 to 20 ft. clear depth, 200 ft. wide, newly marked by buoys.

(b) Anchorages: Anchorage outside reef for large vessels, depth 10 fathoms. No anchorage inside the reef.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None.

(d) Navigational Aids: Data not compiled.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Data not compiled.

(f) HECP: Data not compiled.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: Data not compiled.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:
One Northwest Deisel Crane, Model 95, 25 Ton.
One Trackson Swing Crane, Model T-9, 1½ Ton.

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Data not compiled.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: None.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: No piers, but two loading platforms 10'x7'. Depth of water alongside, 20 feet; can accommodate a vessel 200 ft. in length, drawing 16 ft. of water.

(f) Beaches: Data not compiled.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity: Data not compiled.

(h) Floating Equipment: No tugs, no barges.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops: Data not compiled.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: Nine Quonset Huts, capacity 180.

(b) Messing: Twin Quonset Huts, capacity 180.

(c) Recreation: Data not compiled.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: "Emergency medical treatment for NAF personnel attached to station."

(c) Sewage Disposal: Data not compiled.

(d) General: No comments.

13. Roads: Adequate. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Navy	103
Coast Guard	22
Total	125

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition and Ordnance Supplies: No covered storage space.

(b) General:
(1) Dry Provisions - covered storage:
One room in frame bldg 20' x 20', 400 sq. ft.
One room in frame bldg 17' x 8', 136 sq. ft.
One room in frame bldg 10' x 20', 200 sq. ft.
One issue room in Quonset hut 24' x 12', 488 sq. ft.

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) General: (Cont'd)
(2) Medical Supplies - covered storage:
One room in sick bay (underground), total floor space 120 sq. ft.
(3) General Supplies - No covered storage.
(4) Aviation Supplies - No covered storage.
(5) Miscellaneous Supplies - An additional area of 12,000 sq. ft. used for open storage of miscellaneous items.

(c) Fuel:
(1) Fuel Oil - None.
(2) Diesel - 6 tanks, capacity 649 bbls.
(3) AvGas - 20 tanks, capacity 101,000 gals.
NOTE: Also 2 tank trucks, capacity 500 gals. each.
(4) MoGas - None.
(5) Drummed Fuel and Lubricants -
Covered storage, none.
Open storage area, capacity 1,000 drums.

(d) Refrigeration:
Portable Reefers - One, 330 cu. ft. (freeze).
One, 620 cu. ft. (freeze).
One, 330 cu. ft. (chill).
Also one built-in cold storage room, 2,400 cu. ft. (chill).

16. Aerological Data: Data not compiled.

17. Training Facilities: Data not compiled.

18. Armament:

Type	No.	Type	No.
90mm AA Guns	4 *	30 cal. Browning MG	6
3" 50 cal. DP guns and Range finders	4 **	30 cal. Springfield Rifle	80
40mm AA Guns with Directors	4	30 cal. Browning Auto. Rifle	6
20mm guns	4	45 cal. Thompson Sub MG	10
50 cal. Browning MG	4	45 cal. Colt Auto. Pistol	11
		12 ga. Riot guns	6

NOTES: * Recently removed.
** 3 installed, one being installed.

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: Data not compiled.

(b) Loran: One transmitting station (Hawaiian Chain).

(c) Radio: 1/G Homing Device - Other data not compiled.

[redacted]RIGATE SHOAL

20. Communications Other Than Radio: Data not compiled.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Evaporation of sea water.

(b) Storage Capacity: 15,976 gallons.

(c) Method of Distribution: Adequate piping.

(d) Gallons Per Day: Required - 5,000; supplied - 12,000.

SECRET

1. Location and Description:

Canton Island is located at Lat. 2°49'7" S., Long. 171°42'54" W. It lies 1,630 nautical miles from Honolulu and is the largest and most northern of the Phoenix Group. It is 36½ miles from Enderbury Island. It is a coral atoll made up of a low narrow rim of land surrounding a large shallow lagoon. Approximately 27 miles in circumference, the land area varies in width from 50 to 600 yards and in height from 10 to 20 feet. It is barren except for some low growing vegetation.

The ocean beach rises steeply from its fringing reef to a crest within which the surface is fairly level and smooth. The beach is composed alternately of coral sand and broken fragments of reef rock. On the lagoon side, the beach is lower in places with white sand running out onto the fringing reef.

Temperatures are fairly constant, averaging from 78° to 80° F. throughout the year. Prevailing winds are easterly at all times, averaging between 10 and 20 miles per hour. Fog is rare -- clouds are low cumulus type. Rainfall averages .8 inches monthly during the year.

2. History:

Canton Island was discovered independently by several ships. American whalers used it as a frequent haven, despite the lack of water and coconut groves, for there was fair anchorage off the south of the lagoon entrance.

It derived its name from the New Bedford whale ship "Canton" which in 1854 piled up on its reef. In 1937 American and New Zealand eclipse expeditions chose it as a spot from which to view the total eclipse of the sun on July 8th. British and Americans noted at the time the presence of a splendid lagoon in which seaplanes could operate, as well as a flat rim for land planes. Both British and American parties laid claim to the island and in 1939 Canton and Enderbury, a nearby island, were placed under joint British and American control for fifty years, and "thereafter until such time as it may be modified and terminated by mutual consent".

Air companies of both nations were given equal rights to such facilities as the islands could afford. The hotel on the island and part of the seaplane facilities were built by Pan-American Airways but at present are under control of the U. S. Navy.

3. Mission:

The following activities are to be maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:
(1) Army Air Base; Army Air Force Base Unit, ATC; Staging for other itinerant aircraft.

3. Mission: (Cont'd)

(a) Aviation Facilities: (Cont'd)
(2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 1,870,000 gallons.
(3) MoGas storage capacity of 25,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) Minor fleet refueling point with capacity of:

Black fuel	10,000 bbls.
Diesel oil	9,000 bbls.
(1,000 Army; 8,000 Navy)	

4. Command and Service Control:

Commanding Officer, Army Garrison Force - Lt. Col. P. A. Dayries (A).
Commanding Officer, NAF - Lt. Comdr. J. R. Blanchard (N).

NOTE: It is understood that all U. S. Navy personnel and facilities are at present being rolled-up and that the mission of the island will be assumed by the Army.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Topham	3	093°	9,400'x200'	Coral	No limit
		176°	7,200'x200'	Coral	No limit
		119°	6,800'x300'	Coral	No limit

(b) Hangars: 1 Nose Hangar, 24' clearance, 24'x90'x48'
1 Hangar, wood, 24' clearance, 80'x80'x24'

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	Maximum Cap. gal/hr	No. of planes can be fueled at same time
F-1A & F-1	2,000	2
F-2A & F-2	4,000	2
NOTE: 2-100 octane storage tanks:	500,000	280

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Major engine overhaul	Yes	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field: 100 medium or heavy bombers for normal operations or staging, or 200 medium or heavy bombers for emergency operations or staging, or 73 B-29s for emergency staging.

(f) Parking Areas:
Revetments - 15; 20,000 sq.yds. each, hard packed coral; capacity - 15 planes.
5; 4,333 sq.yds. each, hard packed coral; capacity - 5 planes.
18; 720 sq.yds. each; hard packed coral; capacity - 18 planes.
Aprons - 5; 1,111 sq.yds. each; hard packed coral; capacity - 5 B-29s.
Other areas - 1; 67,777 sq.yds. each; hard packed coral; capacity - 20 B-29s.
1; 44,444 sq.yds. each; hard packed coral; capacity - 15 B-29s.

(g) Night Lighting: Searchlight, rigid drum type, at western end of East-West runway. Bunker obstruction lights on western end of East-West runway. Runway lights, B-2 system, Island power. Revolving split type beacon. Emergency system - 2 Diesel power plants.

(h) Traffic Control: By AACS control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Length	Depth and Condition of Water	Heaviest plane can use
NW-SE	5,800'	Norm. clearance 8', smooth.	No limit
N-S	6,000'	Norm. clearance 8', smooth.	No limit
E-W	11,400'	Norm. clearance 8', smooth.	No limit
NE-SW	4,800'	Norm. clearance 8', smooth.	No limit

(b) Parking Areas: Approximately 100 yards wide and 150 yards long; limited by available beaching gear; coral surface.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	Maximum Cap. gals/hr.	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
1 Bowser boat	110	1
3 pumps(incl. gasoline facilities on dock and at beach).	110 (ea.)	3

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	No	Machine shop	No

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
1	50'	Tug	Docking and towing
5	30'	Rearming	General
1	24'	Personnel	Beaching planes
1	24'	Personnel	Port director
1	40'	Motor launch	General
1	26'	Crash	Incoming planes
1	40'	Tug	Docking and turning ships
1	36'	Bowser	Refueling
1	40'	Bowser	Refueling

(f) General: Moorings -- 11-PBY; 12-PB2Y; 13-PBM. One Marston Mat seaplane ramp (50'x280'), slope 5%. 13,910 sq. yds. coral surfaced parking area, capacity 35 seaplanes. Lighting by electric lagoon boundary lights and one (1) portable searchlight; traffic control by Canton seadrome tower. One nose hangar can accommodate PB2Y or PBM.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC): Data of facilities included in other portions of this report.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Army control. One pilot is available. One garbage lighter is available.

(a) Channels: Channel is unsafe at all times except during slack water. Ship channel 250' wide, 30' deep with coral bottom - no obstructions.

(b) Anchorages: Ship anchorage outside lagoon near and south of the wrecked "President Taylor" with 4½ fathoms of water. Within the lagoon in the diamond-shaped turning basin there are no safe anchorages as boat holding ground in prevailing winds permits shifting of vessels and results in the danger of going on the reefs.

(c) Ship Mooring Facilities: 3 light buoys.

(d) Navigational Aids: 1 channel marker buoy unlighted marks south entrance to channel and 5 buoys mark limits of basin.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Approximately 4 ft.

(f) HECP: Data not compiled.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: 51 Army and 30 CBs regularly assigned to other duties - used for stevedoring only when required.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: (None regularly assigned)
Cranes: 2, 5 ton, 50' reach, ashore.
1, 20 ton, 20' reach, ashore.
1, 7 ton, 12' reach, ashore.
Trucks-Trailers: 2, 20 ton capacity, 20' length, low bed.
15, 2½ ton capacity, 13' length, trailers.

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Shortage of labor and unloading facilities and poor equipment. With present facilities, maximum capacity is: Load - 90 MT/Day; discharge - 90 MT/Day.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:
Black Oil, 500 g.p.h., 4" pipeline.
Diesel, 500 g.p.h., 2½" pipeline.
AvGas, 50,000 g.p.h., 6" pipeline.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: 1 dock, 360' long, depth alongside 30' at MLW. Can accommodate vessels 520' long with 20' draft. Refueling facilities are available and water can be supplied by truck in emergencies.

(f) Beaches: None suitable for handling cargo.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity:
Data not compiled.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges: Pontoon (3x6)	1	Landing and Small Craft:	
100T(4x12) SP Pontoon	1	LCM	1
100T(4x6) Pontoon	1	Motor Launch	1
Tugs: 40', 120 HP	1	Aviation Rescue Boat	1
45', 260 HP	1	Picket Boat	1
Sea Mules: 125 HP, Navy	3	Personnel Boat	2
125 HP, Army	1	Plane Rearming Boat	1
Tug: ST-250, 85', 650 HP	1	Whale Boat	2
B.G., 119,337 gal. cap.	1	Pleasure Boat	1
BCL	1	Bowser Boat	1
		Crash Boat, 63'	1

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: Two, small boat type, 50 tons, largest ship, LCM.

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	Capacity	Adm.Con.
Small Arms Repair	Small	Army,ATF
Vehicle Repair - 3 Army	10 veh.	Army
Vehicle Repair - 1 Navy	2 veh.	Navy
Small Boat Repair - 1 Navy		Navy

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM	
Temporary wooden construction	100	3,150	Army
Quonset huts and frame construction	282	235	Army
Frame and steel (17)	27	538	Navy

(b) Messing:

Temporary wooden construction	100	3,150	Army
Frame construction	282	235	Army

NOTE: Navy reports facilities for 600 officers and enlisted men.

(c) Recreation: Special Fleet recreation includes a baseball park, volleyball courts, basketball courts, swimming, fishing, recreation rooms, exchanges, and movies every night.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: One 50-bed Station Hospital comprised of 3 wards and surgical suites. Field X-ray unit available. Dental service available. General surgical and dental services rendered to all island personnel and laboratory service available for entire island. The hospital has 50 permanent beds and 25 temporary beds.

(b) Dispensaries: 3 dispensaries are run as an out-patient department of the 277th Station Hospital for ATF. Navy maintains dispensary service but uses medical officers of 277th Station Hospital. Dispensary maintained at ATC with a Flight Surgeon in attendance.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Concrete pit latrines pumped out and disposed of in ocean. Mess halls dispose through pipeline to ocean.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is located at Pearl Harbor. Hospitalization rate is 1.3%.

13. Roads: Excellent main road with coral base runs completely around the island. Also adequate auxiliary service roads. No railways.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	735
Navy	184
Total	919

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Adm. Control
Reinforced concrete Igloo	10'x15'x6'3"	16	Army
Quonsets	10'6"x39'x20'	1	Army
Steel magazine	30'x50'x16'	4	Army

NOTE: Egress roads and hardstands poor; equipment - none; ammunition personnel - 1 sergeant.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Capacity(sq.ft) Total	Occupied
Closed Buildings:	Frame	8	6,174	6,174
	Steel	4	5,000	5,000
	Quonsets	2	1,920	1,920
	Oversize Quonsets	4	20,000	16,000

NOTE: Approx. area available for open storage - 1,000,000 sq. ft.

(c) Fuel: (Combined Army-Navy totals)

(1) Fuel oil - present capacity, 420,000 gals. (In addition one 420,000 gal. tank is under repair.)

(2) Diesel - present capacity, 300,000 gal. (One 100,000 gal. tank damaged and not in use; of the remaining tanks, two 100,000 gal. capacity tanks can hold but 50,000 gal. each)**

(3) AvGas - total capacity, 1,914,000 gals. (Include gasoline barge with 220,000 gal. capacity)*

(4) MoGas - 134,000 gals.

(5) Drummed fuel and lubricants - Covered storage, none; open storage area - capacity 152,000 drums plus.

NOTES: * 1,400,000 gallon AvGas storage being removed. Removal 60% completed.

** Additional Diesel storage capacity of 150,000 gals. proposed.

(d) Refrigeration:

Navy - Portable Reefers - seven, 1,790 cu. ft.
Stationary Reefers - 1 box, 3,100 cu. ft. (chill).
1 box, 2,200 cu. ft. (freeze).
3 boxes (1 unit) 225 cu. ft.

Army - Seven built-in cold storage rooms.
Freeze space - 6,752 cu. ft.
Chill space - 3,384 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: AAF weather service, POA, 24 hour WX station; also one Navy station.

17. Training Facilities: Two gunnery ranges - Army & Navy.

18. Armament:

Item	No. Navy	No. Army	Item	No. Navy	No. Army
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	19	29	.30 cal. MG, Hvy, M1917	9	8
.30 cal. Rifle, M1	6	178	.45 cal. Sub MG	22	2
.30 cal. Carbine	4	110	.50 cal. MG (all types)	1	-
.30 cal. Browning AR	1	15	60mm Mortar	3	-
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	-	2	37mm AA	2	-
.30 cal. Springfield	262	-	.38 cal. Pistols	-	11

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: 1 - YG.

(b) Loran: One Loran Monitor Station.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - 1 station serves 7 commands and operates 3 circuits.
(2) Navigational Aids - Radio ranges SCR-A. TSG 2 each. TSE, 2" marker 1 each. Radar beacons type YG 1 each. Homing device 1-K Homing transmitter, 96-A 200 auxiliary.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone: Field type phones with two main switchboards.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: AACS radio station point to point. AACS radio station air to ground.

(d) Cable Connections: NA- naval message center.

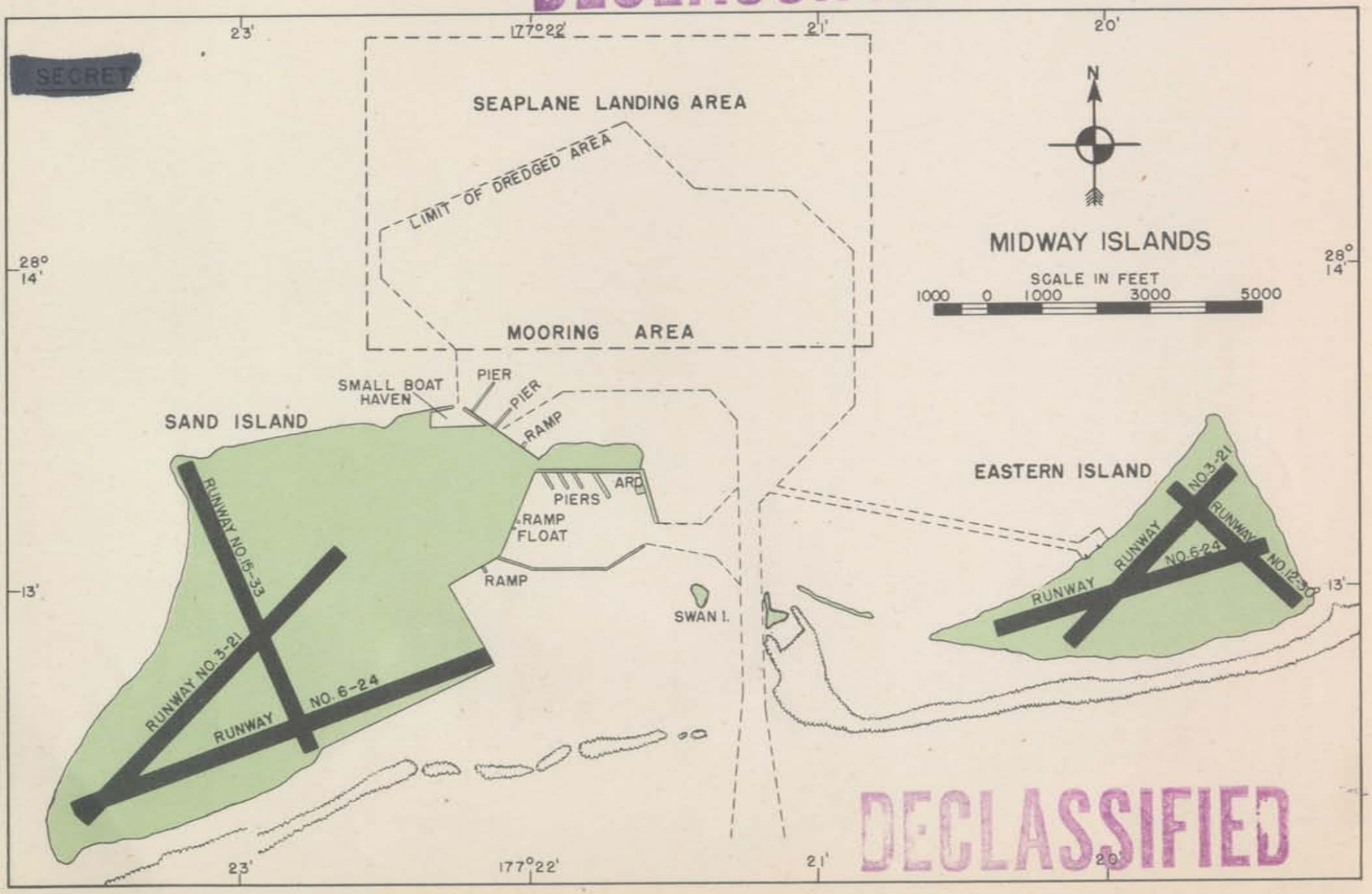
21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Sea water and rain water.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water: 11 tanks with capacity of 115,000 gals. (Army); 9 tanks with capacity of 172,000 gals. (Navy).

(c) Method of Distribution: By two 750-gal. water trucks and by piping.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 20,000; supplied - 20,000.
NOTE: The "required" amount fluctuates depending on the number of ships in the harbor.



1. Location and Description:

Midway Islands are located at Lat. 28° 12' 52" N., Long. 177° 22' 46" W., approximately 1,150 miles NW of Honolulu and 90 miles NW of Pearl and Herines Reef.

The islands consist of an atoll about five miles in diameter inclosing a lagoon, the central portion of which ranges in depths from 25 to 50 feet surrounded by considerable expanse of shallower water. Much of the reef is exposed on the Northeast, forming a flat-topped wall six to fifteen feet wide and standing some five feet out of the water.

Close to the south rim of the atoll lie two small islands. Sand Island, the larger, measures a mile and a half long by one mile wide and has a hill which reaches a maximum elevation of 43 feet. Formerly composed of nearly barren sand, it is now well wooded with shrubs and trees. Eastern Island is triangular in shape, about a mile and a quarter long by three-quarters of a mile wide. Composed of more compact soil it has supported growth of low scrub, including native species, since long befor its discovery and, as a consequence, has been called Green Island.

The atoll is very low and is not visable at sea for a very great distance. It is subject to winds and severe storms, especially in the winter. Although only about 450 miles further north than Honolulu, Midway has a much more temperate climate and in the winter becomes quite cool. In the summer the climate is very agreeable.

2. History:

Midway was discovered 5 July 1859 by Captain N. C. Brooks, of the Hawaiian Bark "Gambia". In 1867 the islands were surveyed and formally annexed by the U.S.S. Susquehanna. Later, surveys were made by the U.S.S. Saginaw in 1870, and a careful re-survey was made by the U.S.S. Iroquois, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Pond, USN, in June and July 1900. The islands were used by the U. S. Navy as a coaling station although no personnel remained on the islands for that purpose. In 1902, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company established a cable station at Midway, and a short time later a small detachment of Marines was sent to Midway to guard the cable station property, and for other security purposes. Midway is famous as being the first island possession acquired by the United States and in 1936 received additional publicity by virtue of establishment of an airport at Midway by Pan American Airways.

Midway has been under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Navy Department since 20 January 1903, and in February 1941, by Executive Order, was made a national defense area. The first naval activity was established 1 August 1941, when the Naval Air Station, Midway Islands, was commissioned.

2. History: (Co[illegible]d)

A short time later a Submarine Base was located at Midway, and Marine Air Groups and Marine Defense Forces were sent to the island. The Naval Operating Base was established 29 July 1942. On 19 August 1942, the Secretary of the Navy approved the official designation of the Aviation Field, Eastern Island, as "Henderson Field" in honor of the late Major Lofton R. Henderson, U. S. Marine Corps.

From the 2nd to the 6th of June, 1942, Japanese planes from a carrier force attacked Midway but were turned back by American land-based planes and anti-aircraft fire from the island and by carrier-based planes from our carrier force to the West. This battle, in which the Japanese were said to have lost four carriers and 275 planes, was the turning point in the Japanese advance in the Pacific. Since the "Battle of Midway" the American forces have been on the offensive rather than defensive.

3. Mission: The following activities to be maintained.

(a) Aviation Facilities:
(1) A Naval Air Station to support ninety (90) Marine or carrier type single engine aircraft, two (2) patrol squadrons (to comply with existing VCNO directives): two (2) bomber squadrons; and facilities to stage heavy bombers.
(2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 1,925,000 gallons.
(3) MoGas storage capacity of 173,700 gallons.
NOTE: Eastern Island reduced temporarily to an emergency staging field with personnel for maintenance only.

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) A submarine base with two tenders to furnish refit facilities for three squadrons continuously, and with four tenders to support five squadrons during favorable seasons of the year.
(2) A Naval Operating Base for patrol craft.
(3) Maintain existing cable station.
(4) Provide facilities for minor fleet refueling point of capacity:
Black fuel - 168,200 bbls.
Diesel oil - 132,700 bbls.
(5) Medical care for station personnel and transients.

4. Command and Service Control:
Commanding Officer, NOB - Como. G. Morgan (N).
Commanding Officer, NAS - Como. G. Morgan (N).
Commanding Officer, Submarine Base - Comdr. J. K. Jayne (N).
Commanding Officer, Sixth Def. Bn. FMF - Lt.Col. W. Weaver (M).
Commanding Officer, MAG 23, 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing - Col.L.B.Stedman,Jr. (M).
Officer in Charge, CBMU 524 - Lt. F. G. Fowler, (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Sand Island:					
No. 3-21	1	69°51'53"	7,100'x350'	Asphalt	-
No. 6-24	1	43°27'15"	7,900'x350'	Asphalt	B-29
No. 15-33	1	22°10'53"	5,830'x350'	Asphalt	-
Eastern Island:					
No. 3-21	1	030°	4,500'x300'	Asphalt	-
No. 6-24	1	060°	5,300'x300'	Asphalt	-
No. 12-30	1	120°	3,250'x300'	Asphalt	-

(b) Hangars:

No.	Floor (sq.ft.)	Lean-to (sq.ft.)	Int. Hgt.	Door
		Sand Island		
1	13,500	(bldg)	24'	25'x125'
1	2,500	(none)	19'	20'x50'
1	2,500	(none)	19'	20'x50'
		Eastern Island		
1	15,300	(none)	24'	25'x125'
1	2,500	(none)	18'	20'x50'
1	2,500	(none)	19'	20'x50'

NOTE: In addition, one seaplane hangar shown in paragraph 6.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type	No.	Gal/Hr.	No. Planes Can Be Refueled at same time
Tank truck (2,000 gal.)	2	7,200 ea.	2
Tank truck (1,600 gal.)	6	3,600 ea.(A)	6
Semi-trailer (3,200 gal.)	3	4,800 ea.	3
Refueling pits (2-hose reels)	13	7,200 (B)	13 (C)

NOTES: (A) One located at Eastern Island.
(B) Four pits located at Eastern Island.
(C) Except for fighters--then 26.

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major Aircraft Overhaul	No	Accessory Overhaul	No
" Engine "	No	Line Maint. & Check	Yes
Minor Aircraft "	Yes	Line Service	Yes
" Engine "	Yes		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	100	40	60	27	20	15
Emer. oper.	200	80	120	54	40	30
Normal staging	100	40	60	27	20	15
Emer. staging	200	40	120	54	40	30

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field: (Cont'd)

NOTE: (Cont'd)
Eastern Island: At the present time Eastern Island is closed except for emergency landings. The factors limiting capacity of field are:
(1) Size of runways (see paragraph 5(a)).
(2) Refueling facilities - 4 refueling pits and one 1600 gal. truck. The maximum fuel load is available to both fields by direct pipe connections.

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - Taxi strips and runway only. All types of planes.
Aprons - None.
Revetments - 68; surfacing asphalt. Not suitable for B-29s.

(g) Night Lighting: Permanent installations on all airstrips, type AN-S-2.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas: Landing area in lagoon 1½ mi. x 1½ mi., depth of water, 30 ft. Area oval shaped - runways up to 10,000 ft. in any direction.

(b) Parking Areas: On Sand Island a concrete mat with tie-downs - 107,330 square yards.

(c) Refueling Facilities:
(2) Refueling pits (2-hose reels) - 8,400 gals./Hr.
(1) Refueling pit (1-hose reel) - 4,200 gals./Hr.
(2) Plane refueling boats (2500 gal. cap.) - 4,800 gals./Hr.

(d) Repair Facilities: Maintenance and minor repairs only.

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support:

Type	No.
PARB 63'	1
Crash boats 45', 35'	2 (45' in commission)
Rearming boats	3 (2 in commission)
Aircraft Personnel boats	6 (2 in commission)
VSD-55	1
Bomb Target boat	1

NOTE: All at Sand Island.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(f) General: Seaplane facilities are available upon notice only; and will vary inversely to submarine activity.

There is one seaplane hangar, located on Sand Island. The hangar has 44,800 sq. ft. of floor space, 16,500 sq. ft. lean-to, int. hgt. of 31', and 32'x155' door.

On Sand Island there are 3 ramps (1 available for use) width 50', length 175', grade 10%.

In the basin there is one (1) rubber sea plane mooring buoy with a 5,000 lb. anchor; in reserve are ten (10) such buoys.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS, ATC, TAG): None.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is located between Sand and Eastern Islands within the coral reef. The Dredged Anchorage Basin is 1,400 yds. x 100 yds., the Small Boat Basin 330 yds. x 100 yds., and Submarine and Seaplane Basin 600 yds. x 800 yds. One pilot is available. One garbage lighter is available.

Port has facilities for ships up to and including tenders, medium sized transports, and Liberty ships (cargo type).

(a) Channels: The channel between the two islands is 400 ft. wide, 30 ft. deep, and 1,760 yds. long. It extends almost true north from the open sea to join the southeast corner of the improved area.

(b) Anchorages:

Designation	Depth (ft.)	Length (ft.)	Designation	Depth (ft.)	Length (ft.)
Baker #1	30	534	Sail #7	22	473
Baker #3	30	534	Sail #8	22	473
Sail #1	30	695	Sail #9	22	473
Sail #3	30	695	Sail #10	22	473
Sail #5	22	473	Tare#1	30	729
Sail #6	22	473	Tare#2	30	729

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type	Area	Depth
6	Destroyers	500 ft. radius	30 ft.
6	Cruisers, Light	750 ft. radius	50 ft.

NOTE: All are Riser type buoys.

(d) Navigational Aids:

8 - lighted channel buoys
3 - beacons
5 - unlighted channel buoys
2 - breakwater water lights
2 - pier lights
2 - railway signal type range lights

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Tidal Ranges: Average norm. 11' - Extreme 3½"(38").

(f) HECP: Entrance instructions: No vessel shall approach within 30 miles of Midway Island from sunset to sunrise. The 1,000 yard wide swept channel extends 3,000 yards 180 degrees true to seaward from a point which is located midway between channel entrance lighted buoys 1 and 2. Vessels shall approach through position 28°09'02" N., 177°21'15" W., thence direct to position 28°10'02" N., 177°21'45" W., where pilot will board. Vessels identify themselves to Signal Tower, call H1, on Sand Island in position 28°12'33" N., 177°22'15" W. Pilot will have further entrance instructions and berth assignments and will request permission from Signal Tower to enter channel after boarding. Naval vessels destined Midway should be in possession of Midway Island NOB Harbor and Channel Layout Drawing, giving details of Navigational Aids. Reference Charts HO 2468 and Coast Survey 4183.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: Adequate facilities.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: No experienced stevedoring personnel -- working parties as required.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
1	Mobile Link Belt Crane	15'	Ashore	1	2½ T	12'
			Available from Other Sources			
1	No.West 4	50'	Ashore	6	3 T	14'
1	No.West 95	75'	"	3	2½ T	12'
1	No.West 80D	75'	"	1*	15 T	30'
1	Motor Crane	35'	"	1*	10 T	26'
1	Motor Crane	50'	"	1**	40 T	28'
1	Link Belt	50'	"			

NOTES: * Semi-trailer
** Low boy.

(c) Limitations on Tonnage That Can be Handled: Limited to unloading one vessel at a time due to lack of experienced labor. This base draws a casual working party composed of men from all departments who have had experience in unloading and loading ships. Due to size of dock only one vessel at a time can be discharged with any degree of efficiency.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Limitations on Tonnage That Can be Handled: (Cont'd).
All vessels are discharged quickly. Although trained personnel is not available to handle mechanical stevedoring equipment, personnel is currently being trained to use such equipment.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Type	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
Gasoline	30,000 g.p.h.	6"
Diesel Oil	63,000 g.p.h.	10"
Navy Special	63,000 g.p.h.	14"

(e) Piers, Wharfs, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (Ft.)	Width (Ft.)	Available Berthing(FT)	Location	Serv. Fuel	Serv. Water
Pier #1	Tanker Pier	30'	534'	40'	1068'	In Front of Cargo Shed.		Yes
Pier #2	Sub-Tender Pier	30'	695'	40'	1390'	493'along dk NW of Pier #1.		Yes
Pier #3	Sub. Pier	22'	473'	40'	946'	In Sub Haven on N.Brkwtr.		Yes
Pier #4	" "	22'	473'	40'	946'	do		Yes
Pier #5	" "	22'	473'	40'	946'	do		Yes
Pier #6	Sub-Tender Pier	30'	729'	60'	1458'	do		Yes
A.R.D.Pier	Pier for floating Drydock	30'	150'	102'	102'	In Sub Haven on E Brkwtr.		Yes
Degaussing Pier	Dry Dock T-shaped for Sub Degaussing	22'	234' 90'	10' 42'	234'	In Sub Haven a-long West Bulkhead.		Yes
Finger Pier	Small Craft	30'	80'	15'	160'	In SubHaven on N Brkwtr.		No
Finger Pier	Small Craft	30'	52'	10'	104'	do		No
Finger Pier	Small Craft	30'	52'	10'	104'	do		No
Finger Pier	Small Craft	30'	52'	10'	104'	do		No
Dock			1240'			Along Bulk-head above Pier 2 SE to seaplane ramp.		No

(f) Beaches: One 200-yard beach on Eastern Island suitable for beaching LCMs.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity:

Number	Description	Location	Capacity (M.T.)
117	Cargo Shed	Waterfront	737,342 cu.ft.

Approximately 39,501 sq.ft. of paved uncovered storage.
Unlimited coral sand uncovered storage.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Width (ft.)	Length (ft.)	Type
Barges				
YC-945	1	31	111	500T
DS-2	1	26	78	50T
DP-135	1	16	36	30T
YC-19	1	48	80	250T
YC-20	1	48	80	250T
YG-15(A)	1	20	50	50T
DS-1	1	20	50	50T
YC-4	1	20	50	50T
YO-1 (B)	1	16	40	670 bbls.
B-21	1	18	72	70 ft.
B-22	1	18	72	70 ft.
Crane Barges				
YC-946	1	31	111	(c)

Type	No.	Size	HP
Tugs			
YTB-188	1	100x25	1230
YTB-373	1	100x25	1200
YTL-167	1	66x17	240
YTL-244	1	66x17	240
YTL-245	1	66x17	240
Seamules	2	36x14	60
Ferries-PFB	2	65x13	120
Miscellaneous			
Jerry		34 ft.	225
Pokii		68 ft.	320
Danny V		43 ft.	160
XP		62 ft.	70
Montery		26 ft.	25

Landing and Small Craft

Type	No.	Type	No.
LCM	4	Buoy Boats	1
Aviation Rescue:	3	Personnel Boats	6
PARB-AVR-62 ft.		Plane Rearming Boats	3
Crash Boat #2 - 45 ft.		Plane Refueling Boats	2
Crash Boat #3 - 33 ft.		Whale Boats	3
Motor Launches:	8	YSD-55 floating crane	1
50 ft. - 2			
40 ft. - 4			
36 ft. - 2			

NOTES: (A) Barge with oil tanks.
(B) With movable crane.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: One AAD - 3,000 tons.

(j) Salvage Gear: YC-55, 5½T capacity, deep sea, divers with equipment.

(k) Drydocks:

Type	Capacity Tons	Largest Ship
ARD-8	3,000	375 x 40
Pontoon	210	100 x 30

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Garage (Fingerlift)
Hand tool garage. Gen.maint of all fingerlifts and hysters.

Carpenter (Crate)
Shipping crates, 8 or 9 job orders per week. Equipt as Outside Carpenter Shop.

Engine Maint.
Major overhaul of small craft engines. 8 complete overhauls per mo. Handle complete rpr. stock for NOB & NAS.

Blacksmith & Machine
Complete equip. for heat treating all types welding & blk. smithing. 30 to 35 work orders per week. Equip.to make all replacement parts for Base Maint. 20 men per shift.

Degaussing
Degaussing facilities for subs only. 7 subs per week.

Electrical
Equip. for all Sub & Base Elect.work. Total, 73 men.

Carpenter
Overhaul Subs. Base Maint.Unit of E&R Dept. (26 men).

Oxygen
Repair & maintain all oxygen equip. of all planes of various sqds. on Base.

Hangar
Repair & Servicing of planes & airplane engines.

Relief Crews Work
Handle refits for 2 divisions, elect.mach.ordn.eng.repairs.

Ordnance Shop
Handle all diving jobs, repair & maint. of gunnery equip. & fire equip. (36 men).

Automotive & Repair (Outside Machine Shop)
Referred to E & R.

Shipfitters (Outside)
Equip.for all hull work. 44 men per shift. Handle 2 to 3 refits at a time.

Radar & Elect.
Equip. to repair all electronic equip. on subs, radio, radar, sonar.

Sail & Rigging Loft
Equipt for all Sub rigging. 3 15' cranes & all base canvas wk.

Machine Shop
Equipt to mamufacture any mach. part. 15' limit lathe-24 man shift.

Foundry
Equipt for soft castings only, up to 250 pounds.

Fuel Dept.,Pump Repair, Tool Room
2 heats of bronze castings per day - 300# heat.

Photo Lab.
Equipt to do all photography work with the exception of 35 MM movies. 23 men. Handle all photo work for base.

Fire Dept., Paint
Paint & repair all fire equip. Paint fire hydrants. Storage for Fire Dept. Equipment.

Print
Equipt to do job printing. 16 men per two shifts.

Paint, Gar. Paint
Equipt to do all sign painting & window glass work on base. 15 men. Gar. Paint Shop equipt to do all paint work on motor vehicles of NAS,NOB,& 524. 6 men.

Garage, H. E.
Maint. of all heavy equipt. 17 men.

Outside Mach.
Maint. of all galley, ldry, & radar mech. equip. Upkeep of 5 emergency power units. 7 men.

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Water Dept.
Responsible for treatment, distribution, construction & maintenance of water system. 27 men.

Armory
Maint. of spec. weapons for NOB & NAS.

Steam Torpedo Overhaul
3 torpedoes per day (with full complement of personnel)

Elect. Torpedo Overhaul
5 torpedoes per day (with full complement of personnel)

Optical
Equipt to overhaul & repair optical & navigation instruments, periscopes, typewriters, clocks, & watches. Handle wk. for entire island and all craft. 17 men.

Laundry
Handle 120,000 lbs. of ldry per week.

Special Ordn. Facilities
--

Rigging Loft
Handle rigging & cable splicing for CBMU 524 Hvy Equip.

Welding Supply
--

Plumbing Shop
Construction & maint. of all sanitary equip. on base. 21 men per shift.

Electrical
Maint. of all electrical equip. on base, also new construction. Operation of PH#1 & 2. Distribution & maint. of same plus Eastern Island.

Carpenter
--

Refrigeration
Repair, installation, & oper. of all refrig., air cond., for NOB & Marine areas.

Garage
Repair all NAS, NOB, Sub Base, & CBMU vehicles. Equipt to do all automotive repair work. (except machine work). 44 men, 1 Officer.

Carp. & Joiner
Equipt. to do all joiner & finish work of building trades. 8 men.

Distillery
Produces 600 gal. of battery water per day.

Telephone
Installation & maint. of all dial telephones, alarm & control circuits. 13 men, 1 officer.

Carpenter
Maint. of rest & recuperation bldgs.

Boat
Maint., repair, and const. of all small craft.

Saw Mill
Resawing of lumber for general const. 4000 BD.FT. per day.

Mach. Shop Portable Combat Type
All machine shop work done for 6th Def.

Garage
Maint. of all 6th Def. Equipment.

Ordnance
Maint. & repair of all weapons for 6th Def.

Radio Repair
Maint. & repair of all aircraft radios & radar for VMF 324.

Hangar
Maint. of VMF aircraft.

Metalsmith
All aircraft metalsmith work for VMF.

Sheetmetal
Equipt to do general sheetmetal wk. Handle all sheet metal maintenance.

Welding
Equipt for all types welding, takes care all structural welding & maint. 10 men.

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Welding
All welding for 6th Def. (maintenance).

Carpenter
Minor repairs of bldgs.

Cobbler
Repairs all shoes for 6th Def. & MAG 23, does some tailoring.

Paint
Handle all painting for 6th Def.

Accessory
Maint. & repair of hydraulic, carburetors, instruments, and aircraft elect. systems.

Ordnance
Maint. & repair of aircraft ordnance (VF).

Tank Repair and Maintenance
Repair & maint. of all 6th Def. Tanks.

PATSU
Maint. & limited repair of radio, radar, motor & metal equip. on service patrol craft. Capable of maintaining 6 planes.

Hangar
Routine maint. & service of Fighter Sqd. (F4U). 24 planes.

Garage (Rolling Equip.)
Equipt. for all motor repair including major overhaul. About 110 pieces of equip.

Armory
(Locked up).

Hangar
Routine maint. & service of Sqd. aircraft. 24 planes.

Carpenter
General carpentry repair of bldgs. & grds. Hand tool shop. 4 man shift.

Ordnance
General maint. & servicing of Sqd. Armament, both small arms & ord. gear.

Radio
General maint. & testing of Sqd. radio & radar equipment.

Tel. & Radio Repair
Repair & maint. of all 6th Def. Telephone & radios. 3 men.

Drone
Maint. & operate about 12 target planes (TDD-1).

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

	Sand Island		Eastern Island	
	Off.	EM	Off.	EM
BOQs	569		168	
Houses	177			
Miscellaneous	58	219	57	
Barracks		5,326		1,016
Quonset Huts		1,631		1,699

(b) Messing:

	Sand Island		Eastern Island	
	Seating Capacity	Men Fed Per Meal	Seating Capacity	Men Fed Per Meal
Officers	460	335	90	0
Enlisted Men	2,548	4,954	1,106	67

(c) Recreational Facilities:

11. Personnel Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Recreational Facilities:

Type	No.	Type	No.
Recreation Halls	7	Basketball Courts	11
Handball Courts	17	Volleyball Courts	19
Tennis Courts	17	Badminton Courts	6
Paddle Tennis Courts	2	Softball Diamonds	8
Gymnasiums	3	Bowling Alleys	5
Movies	7	Patrolled Beaches	2
Fishing Boats Daily	3	Skeet Ranges	2
Picnic Grounds	4	Arenas	2
Beer Halls	13	Officers' Clubs	3

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: 6 dispensaries with a total of 123 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Data not compiled.

(d) General: No comments.

13. Roads: Adequate for existing needs. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	3	
Navy	3,611	(Includes CG)
Marine Corps	2,032	
Total	5,646	

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition and Ordnance Supplies:
(1) Buildings on Sand Island, 40,120 sq. ft. floor area.
(2) Magazines and lockers, 105,273 sq. ft. floor area.

(b) General:

(1) Dry Provisions	Building,	total	floor	area	27,049	sq. ft.
(2) Medical Supplies	"	"	"	"	1,454	"
(3) General Supplies	"	"	"	"	130,979	"
(4) Aviation Supplies	"	"	"	"	24,132	"
(5) Clothing	"	"	"	"	14,411	"

(c) Fuel:

	Working Capacity
(1) Fuel Oil	166,694 bbls.
(2) Diesel Oil	130,169 "
(3) AvGas	1,834,525 gals.
(4) MoGas	161,262 "

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(d) Refrigeration:
(1) Portable Reefers (5° F. minimum temperature) - 7 reefers, capacity 390 cu. ft. (Freeze).
(2) Built-in Cold Storage Rooms -

	Chill	Freeze
16 rooms		53,034 cu. ft.
17 rooms	45,814 cu.ft.	

16. Aerological Data:

(a) Sources:
Collective weather broadcasts from:
NPM - Fleet Weather Central, Pearl Harbor.
NPN - 5-AACS Weather Central, Guam.
Individual reports from:
Search and transient aircraft.
Submarines (seldom received).
Weather ships.
Local observations.

(b) Distribution to:
Entered in Monthly Aerological Record and forwarded to CNO within 30 days after end of current month.
All ships, planes, and stations in vicinity.
NPN-5 and NIX.
Rime Wing
ComFAirWing 2 & Fleet Weather Central, Pearl.
Local Activities.

17. Training Facilities: Gunnery Ranges
Altitude Flight

18. Armament:

Type	No.	Type	No.
12 ga. shotgun	18	.30 cal. BAR	126
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	467	" " MG, M1919A4	10
.30 cal. M1	1,391	" " MG, M1919A6	60
.30 cal. Carbine	1,079	" " MG, M1917	41
.45 cal. Sub MG	51	2.36" Rocket Launcher	3
20mm AA	85	Searchlights, 60"	5
40mm AA	48	Directors: M5 or M5A1	52
90mm AA	13	M7 or M7A1	4
60mm Mortar	4	Height Finders, M1	4
81mm Mortar	8	Unit Generating, M5	52
37mm,T,AT,M3,M5,M6	2	Unit Generating, M7	6

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Unit	No.	Unit	No.
SCR-268-A	1	SCR-584-A	3
SCR-268-B	1	SCR-270-B	1
SCR-271-A	1	SCR-270-D	1
SG-25	1	YJ-1 (Racon)	1

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - One radio station, serves 39 commands, and operates 13 circuits.
(2) Navigational Aids:
Direction Finders - DAB-1 (FRUPAC)
DP-15 "
DT "
DAW-2 (JACSPAC)
Sector Beacon - YG-1 (2)
Radio Ranges - BC-446-A, BC-400-F
Homer - TAB-5 "MO"

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 400 lines (Dial).

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: Six.

(d) Cable Connections: Cable connections to Honolulu and Guam. A duplex circuit, with automatic relays, both directions. The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. has five (5) employees stationed at Midway.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Evaporated seawater.

(b) Storage Tanks: (Drinking water)
Sand Island - capacity - 1,000,000 gals.
Eastern Island - capacity - 132,000 gals.
NOTE: 60,000 storage capacity for salt water, available for fire fighting.

(c) Method of Distribution: Water is pumped from underground storage reservoirs into overhead storage tanks that maintain a pressure of 35 lbs. on system. Chlorine is injected into the water on the discharge side of pumps. As a standby method a pressure tank is tied into the system with a pressure switch controlling the operation of the pumps to maintain pressure.

[redacted]

21. Water Supply: (Cont'd)

(d) Total Gallons Per Day:

	Required	Supplied
Drinking water:		
Sand Island	32,650 gals.	36,650 gals.
Eastern Island	15,810 gals.	15,770 gals.
Ground water for washing purposes:		
Sand Island	1,000,000 gals.*	1,000,000 gals.*
Eastern Island	100,000 gals.*	100,000 gals.*

NOTE: * Estimated.

[redacted]WAY

COMMAND CHART—ADVANCE BASES
CENTRAL PACIFIC AREAS
1 JULY 1945

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

CINCPAC—CINCPOA

MARSHALLS—GILBERTS AREA
COMMANDER
CTF 96
REAR ADMIRAL W.K. HARRILL

MARIANAS AREA
COMMANDER
CTF 94
VICE ADMIRAL J.H. HOOVER

RYUKYUS FORCES
COMMANDER
CTF 99
GENERAL J.W. STILWELL (A)
COMGEN TENTH ARMY

KWAJALEIN ATOLL
ATCOM KWAJALEIN
CTU 96.2.1
R. ADM. W.K. HARRILL

MAKIN
ISCOM MAKIN
CTU 96.2.5
LT. C.E. SMOYER, JR.(N)
(STARMAN FIELD)

TARAWA ATOLL
ATCOM TARAWA
CTU 96.2.4
LT. COL. R.S. WILSON (A)

MAJURO ATOLL
ATCOM MAJURO
CTU 96.2.2
CAPT. H.B. GROW (N)

ENIWETOK ATOLL
ATCOM ENIWETOK
CTU 96.2.3
CAPT. R.B. TUGGLE (N)

KWAJALEIN ATOLL
COMDT. NOB
CAPT. B.H. WYATT (N)

ENIWETOK ATOLL
COMDT. NOB
CAPT. R.B. TUGGLE (N)

KWAJALEIN
ISCOM KWAJALEIN
CAPT. B.H. WYATT (N)

EBEYE
CO NAB EBEYE
COMDR. W.R. HOPF (N)
(SEAPLANE BASE)

ROI
CO NAB ROI
COMDR. W. MASEK (N)
(DYESS FIELD)

MAJURO
CO NAB MAJURO
CAPT. H.B. GROW (N)
(MAJURO FIELD)

ENIWETOK
CO NAB ENIWETOK
CAPT. P.E. GILLESPIE (N)
(STICKELL FIELD)

CO NAB
CAPT. B.H. WYATT (N)

SOinC ASD
LT. COMDR. L.J. McNULTY (N)

MARIANAS-IWO JIMA SUB-AREA
COMMANDER
CTG 94.4
VICE ADMIRAL J.H. HOOVER

WESTERN CAROLINES SUB-AREA
COMMANDER
CTG 94.5
REAR ADMIRAL E. BUCKMASTER

IWO JIMA
ISCOM IWO JIMA
CTU 94.4.2
MAJ. GEN. J.E. CHANEY (A)

GUAM
ISCOM GUAM
CTU 94.4.3
MAJ. GEN. H.L.L. ARSEN (M)

PELELIU
ISCOM PELELIU
CTU 94.5.3
BRIG. GEN. C.F. SCHILT (M)

ULITHI
ATCOM ULITHI
CTU 94.5.5
CAPT. J.L. WYATT (N)

CO NAVAL BASE
CAPT. F.W. CONNORS (N)
CO GROUND DEFENSE
COL. J.B. WILSON (M)
PORT SUPERINTENDENT
LT. COL. W.N. REDLING (A)

COMDT. NOB
CAPT. R.E. NELSON (N)
CO NAB, AGANA
CAPT. B.J. BRIMM, JR. (N)
CO NAB, OROTE
CAPT. C.F. GREBER (N)
SOinC NSD
COMDR. L. LEE, JR. (N)
CO NAD
LT. COMDR. H. WALLACE (N)

CO NAVAL BASE
COMDR. J.B. NAUGLE (N)
CO MARINE AIR BASE
COL. K.S. DAY (M)
CO ARMY SUPPLY DEPOT
MAJ. J.A. WOERNDLE (A)
CO AIR DEF COMMAND
COL. C.J. CHAPPELL (M)
CO GROUND DEF FORCE
COL. R.G. AYERS (A)

CO NAVAL FACILITIES
CAPT. J.L. WYATT (N)

TINIAN
ISCOM TINIAN
CTU 94.4.4
BRIG. GEN. F.V.H. KIMBLE (A)

SAIPAN
ISCOM SAIPAN
CTU 94.4.5
R. ADM. F.E.M. WHITING

GUAM
CO AIR DEF COMMAND
LT. COL. H.D. SOUTH (M)

CO NAB
COMDR. C. BUCKNAM (N)
CO NAVAL BASE
CAPT. H.E. ELY (N)

COMDT. NOB, SAIPAN
R. ADM. F.E.M. WHITING

COMNAB's, SAIPAN
COMO. V.F. GRANT
CO NAB, MARPI POINT
COMDR. B.T. TALBOT (N)
CO NAB, TANAPAG
CAPT. H.T. STANLEY (N)
CO NAB, KOBLER
COMDR. E.B. von ADELUNG (N)
CO NAB, KAGMAN POINT
COMDR. H.W. WICKES (N)
SOinC NSD
COMDR. J.S. BIERER (N)
CO NAV MAG
COMDR. E.P. WENCHER (N)
CO MARINE ACTIVITIES

SAIPAN—TINIAN
CO AIR DEF COMMAND
COL. L. SAXTON (A)

RYUKYUS
COMMANDER NAVAL FORCES
CTG 99.1
REAR ADMIRAL C.H. COBB

RYUKYUS
COMGEN TACTICAL AIR FORCE
CTG 99.2
MAJ. GEN. L.E. WOODS (M)

OKINAWA
ISCOM OKINAWA
CTG 99.3
MAJ. GEN. F.G. WALLACE (A)

RYUKYUS
COMGEN AIR DEF COMMAND
CTU 99.2.1
BRIG. GEN. W.J. WALLACE (M)

COMNAB's, OKINAWA
CTU 99.3.3
COMO. W.M. DILLON
COMDT. NOB
CTU 99.3.4
COMO. F.D. KIRTLAND
COM. CONSTR. TROOPS
CTU 99.3.5
COMO. A.G. BISSETT
COMGEN DEFENSE TROOPS
CTU 99.3.6
MAJ. GEN. J.R. HODGE (A)

IE SHIMA
ISCOM IE SHIMA
CTU 99.3.8
BRIG. GEN. C.E. THOMAS, JR. (M)

CO NAVAL ACTIVITIES
COMDR. E.K. ZITZEWITZ (N)

DECLASSIFIED

APPROVED:
C.H. McMORRIS
CHIEF OF STAFF

M A R S H A L L I S L A N D S

KWAJALEIN

ENIWETOK

MAJURO

EBEYE

ROI

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

I. Location and Description:

The Marshall Islands lie between the parallels of latitude 4° 30' N. and 15° N., and between the meridians of longitude 161° E. and 174° E. Roughly, the group consists of two nearly parallel chains of atolls extending in a NNWTSSE direction; the eastern chain is called the Ratak, the western, the Ralik chain. The two chains of islands lie approximately 130 miles apart, while the average distance between atolls of the same chain is about 50 miles. The following table lists the atolls and single islands (the latter marked by asterisks) of the two chains, arranged in order from north to south.

Ralik Chain	Ratak Chain
Eniwetok	Pokaakku
Bikini	Bikar
Rongelap	Utirik
Rongerik	Taka
Ailinginae	Ailuk
Wotho	* Mejit
Ujelang	* Jemo
Kwajalein	Likiep
Ujae	Wotje
Lae	Erikub
* Lib	Maloelap
Namu	Aur
* Jabwot	Majuro
Ailinglapalap	Arno
Jaluit	Mille
* Kili	Knox
Namorik	
Ebon	

The 34 formations consist of low coral islands and islets, most of which are fully formed atolls and not isolated islands. None of the islands within the atolls is very large. The major atolls in the Marshalls have deep water lagoons relatively free of outcropping coral. Herein lies much of their importance to the Navy, for the lagoons provide excellent anchorage for ships.

Although the total sea area occupied by the islands is roughly 375,000 square miles, the entire land surface of the archipelago is only about 74 square miles. In all respects the Marshalls are typical coral atolls; there are no volcanic islands such as are found in other parts of Micronesia.

The temperature in the Marshalls is high and remarkably uniform, seldom deviating no more than one degree in any one month from the annual mean of 81° Fahrenheit. The islands are characterized by heavy precipitation, but the amount and monthly distribution differ considerably with locality. The southern atolls receive about 160 inches of rain per annum, while the northern atolls receive only about half as much.

II. History:

The Marshall Islands were first sighted in 1526 by the Spaniard Garcia de Loyasa; subsequently during the 16th century numerous Spanish explorers sighted the islands and reported nearly half of the atolls in the archipelago, but left only very inaccurate charts of them. For nearly two centuries thereafter the islands were virtually lost to the western world. Credit for re-discovery, however, is usually given to the English Captains, Gilbert and Marshall, who in 1788 sighted Mille, Majuro, Maloelap, Wotje and a few other atolls.

The first systematic exploration of the islands was made in the first quarter of the 19th century by Kotzebue, Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, who left the first accurate hydrographic reports as well as the first detailed descriptions of the flora, fauna, and people. In the following years, the islands were visited by numerous traders and whalers, the excesses of whose crews aroused the natives to extreme hostility. Up until the end of the century, the Marshall Islanders had a reputation for extreme savagery; and it was not until the German protectorate was established that trouble between white men and the natives was finally stopped.

Prior to their annexation by Germany, the Marshall Islanders were ruled by native clan chiefs, each struggling by war and intrigue to extend his domain at the expense of his neighbors. A few chiefs were successful in exercising sovereignty over numerous atolls of the group. In 1885, Germany signed 19 separate treaties with local chiefs and formally took possession of the islands. Spain and Great Britain protested, but in 1886 both nations conceded sovereignty over the Marshalls to Germany.

German administrators ruled the islands until 1914 when the Japanese took military possession, interning the German administrators and eventually shipping them back to Germany. A secret agreement made in 1917 between Great Britain and Japan had ceded all formed German Pacific possessions north of the equator to the Japanese; thus with Japan already in possession, peacemakers at Versailles were able to do little about the status of the Marshalls. Under the provisions of Article 22 of the Versailles Treaty and of the Mandate of December 17, 1920, the Marshall Islands became a Class "C" Mandate to be administered as an integral part of the Japanese Empire.

When Japan withdrew from the League in 1935 she continued tc rule the islands, and to fortify them in direct violation of the terms of the Mandate.

III. Economic Development:

The Marshall Islanders have always been traders. Even before the coming of the whites they carried on a considerable amount of trade with each other. Since the atolls varied in their productivity, the natives of the more fertile islands produced a surplus of food, which they exchanged for tools and

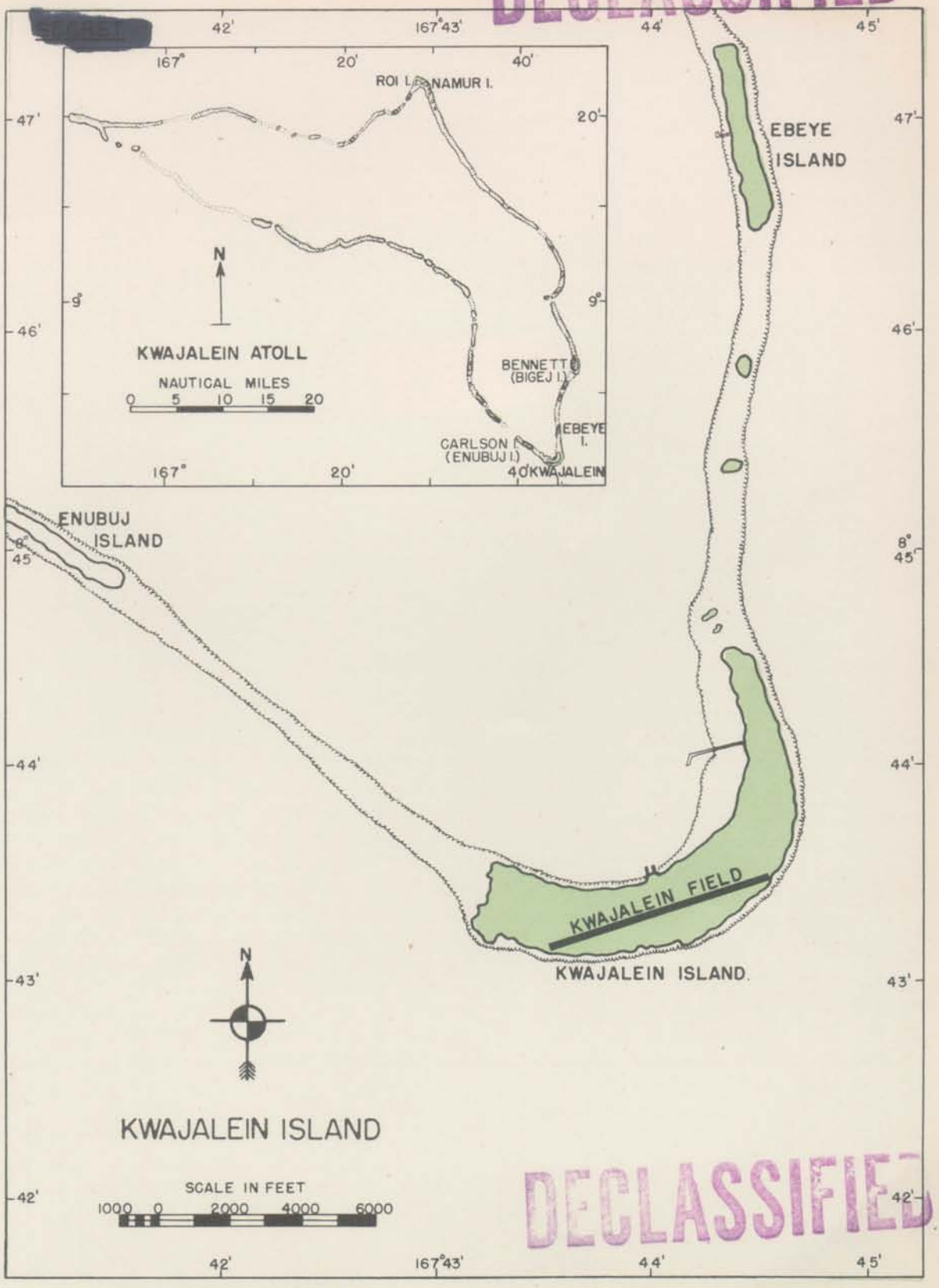
III. Economic Development: (Cont'd)

utensils produced by the inhabitants of the less favored atolls. Often the entire population of an atoll would embark in a fleet of canoes for a trading expedition that would sometimes require as much as two months and cover a distance of three or four hundred miles.

In the nineteenth century the production of copra became the principle economy of the islands. The natives became eager for European goods and under a share-cropping system originally devised by the native chief and enthusiastically supported by the chiefs, the laborers, and European traders, the copra industry flourished. By the end of the nineteenth century there were estimated to be 15,000 copra plantations in the archipelago, producing annually between 3,000 and 4,000 long tons of copra. Since that time the desire of the natives for goods of foreign manufacturer has increased rapidly and the copra industry has been supplemented by the development of the fishing industry and the exportation of such items as sharks' fins, pearl and tortoise shells, and to some extent cultured pearls.

IV. Population:

The natives are closely affiliated with the Polynesians in racial characteristics. In general, their skin is a light brown, slightly darker in shade than that of the Samoans. They speak a common native language, and although there are a number of dialects, natives can understand visitors from another district who speak a different dialect. The Marshall Islanders are neither aggressive nor competitive and live a happy-go-lucky existence and have little desire for intellectual pursuits.



1. Location and Description:

Kwajalein Atoll is 66 miles long in a NW-SE direction and has a maximum width of 18 miles. Kwajalein Island, the southeasternmost point of the atoll is located at Lat. 8°40'32" N., Long. 167°44' E. The distance from the northern tip of Roi Island to the southeastern tip of Kwajalein Island is about 44 miles. More than 80 islands and islets lie along the reef, which surrounds a lagoon with an area of approximately 655 square miles. There is no continuous land rim of any great length since the reef is submerged for long stretches especially on the southwestern side.

Considerable land areas are found at only three points on the atoll: Kwajalein Island and neighboring islands at the southeastern end of the atoll, Roi Island and nearby islands at the northern end of the atoll, and Ebadon Island on the western end of the atoll.

The southern islands are covered with a dense growth of coconut trees and small vegetation, while the islands to the north, known as Ailing Jappel, are normally wooded.

The Kwajalein Island area includes Kwajalein Island and the islands on the reef for 12 miles to the north and those for ten miles to the northwest. Ebeye Island lies two and one-half miles north of Kwajalein Island. Loi is one and one-half miles north of Ebeye, Gugegwe is two miles north of Loi, and Bigej is one and one-half miles north of Gugegwe and separated from it by Bigej Channel. South Pass, immediately southeast of Ennylabegan, is two and one-half miles wide. Gea Pass, the main ship entrance into the southern part of the lagoon, lies a mile beyond Ennylabegan Island, to the northwest.

Kwajalein Island is crescent shaped and open to the lagoon on the northwest. It is approximately two and one-half nautical miles in length along the axis. The width increases from 800 feet at the northern end to 2,100 feet at the western end. There is a 6,300 foot runway on the island, Bombardment has removed all vegetation.

The seaward beach has an average width of about 50 feet and the reef is 150 yards wide. On the lagoon side, the beach is 10 to 50 feet wide and the reef extende 250 to about 800 yards offshore.

2. History: (See "The Marshall Islands -- History").

3. Mission:

A Naval and Air Base to support operations of fleet units, of the Air Transport Services of the Army and Navy and of Marine aircraft assigned to the Marshall - Gilberts Area.

NOTE: See Ebeye and Roi-Namur sections of this summary for additional missions of Kwajalein Atoll.

4. Command and Service Control:

Atoll Commander - Rear Admiral W. K. Harrill (N).
Island Commander (Kwajalein Island) - Captain B. H. Wyatt (N).
Commanding Officer, Naval Base - Captain H. B. Herty (N).

NOTE: In addition to Kwajalein Island the following outlying islands in the South sector of Kwajalein Atoll are under the logistic support of the Island Commander:

Onemak	Gea (Carter)
Burle	Geilinam
Ennugenliggelop	Omelek
Eller	Eniwetakku
Legan	Kwadak (Augustine)
Mann	Meck (Bascome)
Enubuj (Carlson)	Bigej (Bennett)
Torrutj	Gehh
Gugegwe (Berlin)	Ninni
Beverly	Burnet
Loi	Byron

5. Aviation Facilities:

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Kwajalein	1	065°	6,300'x200'	Crushed Coral	B-29

NOTE: Width of runway to be increased to 300'. Runway, taxiway, and hardstands to be surfaced with asphaltic concrete pavement, using aggregate locally available.

(b) Hangars: One 6th series combat hangar, Butler 130'x160', clearance 39'.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. gals/hr	No. of Planes that can be fueled at same time
F1A	3	8,000	3
Semi-Trailer, Fuel Serv. 4,000 gallons	2	19,200	2
L-2, 6x6, 750 gal.	-	-	1
F-3, 6x6, 660 gal.	-	-	1
Trailer	2	12,000	2
Oil trucks	2	800	(2)

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line maint. & check	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	Engine changes	Yes

5. Aviation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type that can use the field:

	Estimate based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	120	117	117	20	15	50
Emer. oper.	240	140	140	40	60	50
Normal staging	120	117	117	20	15	50
Emer. staging	300	140	140	40	60	50

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - 105
Aprons - Area will accommodate 9 C-54s; coral surfacing.

(g) Night Lighting: By B-2 Portable Field System (AN-S2).

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (See Ebeye Island).

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC and NATS):

(a) Facilities: Both activities use Kwajalein Airfield.

(b) Housing: 14 temporary two story barracks with capacity of 60 men for ATC. NATS has housing facilities at NATS Hotel.

(c) Messing: One temporary messhall, capacity 300 men for ATC. NATS personnel mess at NATS Hotel.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: 9 C-54s, 10 B-29s.

(e) Repair and Servicing: Line service and line check.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is mined. It is under Army control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. Two pilots are available. No garbage lighters are available.

(a) Channels:	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom and Comments on Obstructions
One	500-1,000 yds.	16 fms.	Coral and sand. Wrecks marked by buoys.

(b) Anchorages: 196 anchorage berths in anchorage area.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: One Peg Top Buoy.

(d) Navigational Aids: "Approx. 65 buoys & beacons."

KW [redacted] [redacted]

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Tidal Ranges: "6 ft."

(f) HECP: Tower on NW end of Gea Island.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms: One anti-torpedo (A/T) net (1,760) located at South Pass; 18 cable connected Hyd. (JR) located at Bascombe; 2 cable connected Hyd. (JR) located at Gea Pass.

9. Loading and Unloading Equipment: Est. Max. Daily Port Capacity 1,000 MT Load or 2,000 MT Unload.

(a) Stevedoring: At Kwajalein 258 officers and men.
At Roi 223 officers and men.
Kwaj. Hq. Staff 6 men.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks-Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
1	6 ton	40'	Ashore			
1	5 ton	50'	Floating		None	
1	11 ton	60'	Ashore			
			Available from other Sources			
				2 trailers	16 ton	20'
				20 trucks	2½ ton	11'

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: All functions are operating smoothly at present by berthing ships at the dock. However, for the duration of the proposed pier repair all cargo will have to be lightered.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: One 12" pipeline to Tank Farm on Bennett Island (AvGas) and one 2½" pipeline to Tank Farm Bennett Island (Diesel).

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft.)	Available for Berthing (all sides, ft.)
NOB pier	—	16'	1,500'	365'	Data not compiled
NOB pier	—	16'	1,500'	200'	Data not compiled

NOTE: Repairs pending; Fuel and Water services not available.

(f) Beaches: One beach suitable for LCTs located on lagoon side of Kwajalein Island. Beach is rarely used for discharge or loading of cargo and is only necessary in the transfer of very heavy equipment such as cranes or tractors.

9. Loading and Unloading Equipment: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity: None.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Condition
Barges:		
50T (3x7) NSP	2	Unserv.
50T (3x7) NSP	1	Poor
100T (4x12) NSP	2	Poor
70T (4x7) SP	1	Good
100T (5x12) NSP	4	Poor
100T (5x12) SP	1	Poor
Tugs, Sea Tractors, and Sea Mules:		
4x7 Tug-Twin Outboard	1	Fair
3x7 SP Sea Mule (143HP)	2	Good
3x7 SP Sea Mule (143HP)	1	Fair
Sea Tractor-Woodhull	4	Good

Item	No.	Condition
Crane Barges:		
4x12	1	Fair
10 T Single Unit	1	Good
Pontoon Drydock	1	Unserv.

	No.	Capacity
Floating Storage Eqt:		
YO-107 (AvGas)	1	251,140 gals
YOG-53 (AvGas)	1	60,000 bbls
YW-68 (Water)	1	294,000 gals
YW-94 (Water)	1	294,000 gals

Type	Total	Operational	Now Opera.	Repairable in - 1 Mo.	1 Mo. +
LCVP	14	14			
LCP	1	1			
LCM	26	24	2	2	
LCT	3	3		3	
LCI	1		1	1	
Aviation Rescue Boat	3	3			
Picket Boat	9	8	1		
Buoy Boat	5		3	1	2
Personnel Boat	1	1			
Whale Boat	9	8	1		
APC	1		1	1	
LCVP(R)	1	1			
YF	2	2		2	

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: E-6 Functional Component (One Shift).

(j) Salvage Gear: MRU #12.

(k) Drydocks:

Type	Tons	Largest Ship
AFD	1,000	AN

(l) Marine Railways:

Type	Tons	Largest Ship
Landing Craft	10	LCVP
Japanese	30	LCM
LandingCraft	25	LCM

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	Size or Capacity
Engine Overhaul and Trans.Maint.Shop	Ship Repair
Machine Shop	Ship Repair
Electric Shop	Ship Repair
Battery Shop	Ship Repair
Carpenter Shop	Ship Repair
Shipfitter and Metals Shop	Ship Repair
Radio, Radar, Sonar Shop	Ship Repair
Small Machine Shop	Yard Craft Unit
Carpenter, (Boat Repair)	Yard Craft Unit
Typewriter Repair Shop	ComMarGil Area
Electrical Shop	Naval Base
Small Engine Repair Shop	Naval Base
Shipfitting Shop	Naval Base
Shoe Repair Shop	3,000 prs. (Monthly)
Typewriter Shop	30 to 35 (Monthly)
Clothing Repair Shop	500 pieces (Monthly)
Ordnance Artillery Shop	800 sq. ft.
Ordnance Instrument Shop	960 sq. ft.
Ordnance Small Arms Shop	384 sq. ft.
Ordnance 3rd Echelon Shop	3,360 sq. ft.
Vehicle Shop	Maintenance
Plumbers Shop	Maintenance
Armament Shop	Maintenance
Carpenter Shop	Maintenance
Vehicle and Heavy Equipment	10

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Off.	EM
-	Floored and Framed Tents	320	3,500
-	Wooden Framed Barracks	800	5,370
-	Quonsets (2 story NAB)	-	450

(b) Messing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Off.	EM
-	Quonset Huts	140	2,430
-	Wooden Frame	980	6,890

(c) Recreation: Six open air theaters.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: 222nd Station Hospital with 250 beds.

(b) Dispensaries: Ten.

(c) Sewage Disposal: 3 Honey wagons.

(d) General: Hospitalization rate 12%.

[redacted]

13. Roads: 7.16 miles of graded roads - 25' wide, in fair condition. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	2,642
Navy	3,725
Marine Corps	1,437
Total	7,804

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Remarks
Open storage-earth revetments	15'x75'x3.5'	7	Tarp covered
Armory	20'x30'	1	Naval Base

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq. ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed bldgs:	Quonsets	10	40,400	40,400
	Steel	6	19,200	19,200
	Tin	1	15,080	15,080
	Wood	22	94,976	94,976
Tents:		12	5,870	5,870
Open storage				
Cleared & graded			14,000	14,000
Other			621,600	510,000
Canvas cov'd frames:		12	11,932	11,932

NOTE: In addition, a bomb dump & ammunition storage of 66,000 sq. ft. on Kwajalein Island.

(c) Fuel:

AvGas capacity	524,000 gals.
MoGas capacity	10,000 gals.
Fuel oil capacity	300,000 bbls. (Bennett Island)
Diesel capacity	40,000 bbls. (Bennett Island)
Empty returnable drums	10,000

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	35,344 cu. ft.
Freeze	14,174 cu. ft.
Chill	21,170 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Det. 53, 7th AAF Weather Squadron.

17. Training Facilities: 200 yd. small arms range and 1,000" small arms range.

18. **Armament:**

Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. shotgun	0	26	Directors: M5	10	0
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	40	38	Directors: M7	1	0
.30 cal. Rifle M1	684	135	Directors: M9	2	0
.30 cal. Carbine	1,899	1,088	Height Finders M1	2	1
.30 cal. Browning AR	0	2	Unit, Generating M5	11	0
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	0	8	Unit, Generating M7, A1	5	0
.30 cal. MG Hvy, M1917	4	2	.50 cal. MG (all types)	74	129
.45 cal. Sub MG	111	55	40mm AA	8	0
2.36" Rocket Launchers	5	0	90mm AA M1	8	0

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.
SCR-270	1
SCR-584	3

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations - 146th Army Airways Communications System Squadron serves 36 commands and operates 36 circuits.

(2) Navigational Aids - Radio Ranges - One BC-446-H (Radio Receptor Co.)
Radar Beacons - One YJ.
Homing Devices - One 12-GLX.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: One (Thunder) Exchange TC4 and 76 phones. One (Angel) Telephone Exchange (2-BD-96 Switchboards) and approx. 130 phones. Trunk lines to all other exchanges on island.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: Data not reported.

(d) Cable Connections: 21 pairs in submarine cable to Carlson (Enubuj).

21. Water Supply:

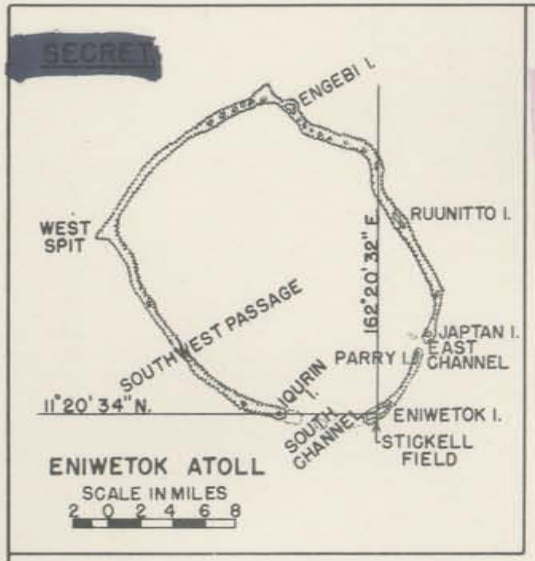
(a) Source: Wells and seawater.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity (gals.)
Canvas	1	300
Wood	29	158,250

(c) Method of Distribution: By water trailers.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 84,300; supplied - 84,300.



PIER

PIER

STICKELL FIELD

CONTROL TOWER

N

ENIWETOK ISLAND

SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000

1. Location and Description:

Eniwetok Atoll is located at Lat. 11°32'23" N., Long. 162°21'10.25" E. The atoll consists of 30 small islands of sand and coral, located approximately 326 miles WNW of Kwajalein. The maximum elevation is 15 feet and the circumference of the atoll is 64 miles. The land area including the islands of Eniwetok, Parry, Japtan and Engebi covers approximately 1,800 acres. The Naval Air Base covers 350 acres.

Rainfall is approximately 70 inches per year. Temperature ranges from 75° F. to 93° F. seasonally.

As of 30 June 1945 there were 114 natives on the atoll.

2. History:

American forces landed on the atoll 19 February 1944, and the Naval Air Base was commissioned 10 May 1944.

3. Mission: The following facilities to be maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:

ENIWETOK ISLAND

(1) Naval Air Base to Support one (1) patrol squadron, heavy or medium landplane; one-half (½) night fighter squadron; one (1) NATS landplane unit; facilities for staging all types of aircraft including VLR.

(2) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 650,000 gallons, and lubrication oil storage of 20,000 gallons.

ENGEBI ISLAND

(3) To maintain a token garrison.

PARRY ISLAND

(4) Naval Air Facility to support one (1) patrol squadron, medium or heavy seaplane, and one (1) NATS Seaplane unit.

(b) Naval Facilities (ENIWETOK ATOLL):

(1) Advanced fleet anchorages without shore based facilities except recreation facilities. Floating facilities will be provided as required by Area Commander and for staging support and assault shipping.

(2) Medical facilities as follows:

(a) Medical support and hospital facilities for Naval Air Base personnel and garrison force.

(b) Medical care for civilian population and supervision of public health measures.

(c) Temporary hospitalization facilities for staging of casualties incident to operations in Forward Areas.

(d) Supplementary medical support for fleet elements.

3. Mission: (Cont'd)

(b) Naval Facilities (ENIWETOK ATOLL): (Cont'd)
(3) Gunnery training facilities:
Drones, AA targets, high speed sleds, ASW Training Unit (Afloat).
(4) Ammunition storage for the Fleet - 1,000 tons capacity afloat.
Mine and aircraft ammunition dump on JAPTAN ISLAND.
(5) Boat repair facilities - E8 Unit and E9 Unit on ENIWETOK ISLAND.

4. Command and Service Control:
Atoll Commander - Capt. R. Tuggle (N).
Commandant NOB - Capt. R. Tuggle (N).
Commanding Officer, NAB (Eniwetok) - Capt. P. E. Gillespie (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Stickell *	1	244°	6,800'x400'	Coral	B-29
Wigley **	1	070°	3,950'x225'	Coral	B-24

NOTES: * On Eniwetok Island; ** On Engebi Island.

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
Stickell Field:			
Semi-trailer, 4,000 gal.	2	20,000	5
Trailer, 2,000 gal.	3	6,000	3
Trucks, 600 gal.	5	3,000	5
Wigley Field:			
Trucks, 600 gal.	6	3,600	6
Trucks, 750 gal.	2	1,500	2
Trucks, 800 gal.	2	1,600	2
Trailers, 2,000 gal.	3	6,000	3

(d) Repair Facilities:

	Stickell Field	Wigley Field
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	No
Major engine overhaul	Yes	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	Yes
Accessory overhaul	Yes	Yes
Line maint. & check	Yes	Yes
Line service	Yes	Yes

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
Stickell:	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	200	50	30	130	15	0
Emer. oper.	250	70	40	160	20	3
Normal staging	200	50	30	130	15	0
Emer. staging	250	70	40	160	20	3

NOTE: Above figures do not include carrier aircraft replacement pool area which can park about 200 carrier type aircraft in non-operational status.

Wigley:						
Normal oper.	110	0	-	110	0	2
Emer. oper.	150	60(Med)	-	Not Reported		
Normal staging	24	12(Med)	-	"	"	
Emer. staging	24	12(Med)	-	"	"	

(f) Parking Areas:

Stickell Field:

Hardstands - 33; largest plane can use - PB4Y-2.

Other areas - Parking line, coral and Marston Matting - 50 SB2C.
Parking line, coral - 20 SB2C.

Wigley Field:

Hardstands - 60; largest plane can use - Medium Bombers.
150; largest plane can use - Fighters.

(g) Night Lighting:

Stickell Field: By AN-S-2 type.

Wigley Field: Boundary lights, marker pole lights, and truck-mounted flood lights.

(h) Traffic Control:

Stickell Field: By control tower.

Wigley Field: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Located at PARRY ISLAND)

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Length	Depth & Condition of Water	Largest Plane Can Use
081° - 265°	14,000'	5 fms. plus - moderate swells	Any type

(b) Parking Areas: A 37,028 sq. yd. coral surfaced area on the beach.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
Bowser Boats	2	6,000	2 (on water)
Semi-trailer	2	4,000	2 (on beach)
Oil Truck	1	600	1 (on beach)

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major Aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Minor Aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line maint. & check	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
8	33'	Rearming	Rearming & plane service
2	3,000 gal.	Bowser Boats	Refueling
1		Crash Boat	Rescue

(f) General: 33 standard buoys, anchor weight 500 lbs. Single row of standard green lights; available on advance notice only.

Capacity from an operational point of view:
(1) Squadron of PBMs - limiting factor is existence of but one ramp for beaching to repair. Tides prevent beaching about half the time.
(2) Less than a squadron of other seaplanes - limiting factor is lack of beaching gear.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS):

(a) Facilities: (Reported under paragraphs applicable to Stickell Field.)

(b) Housing: Transients housed at NAB. For permanent personnel one Quonset Hut (20'x40') used as an office, 4 tents with a capacity of 4 enlisted men each, and one tent with capacity of 3 officers.

(c) Messing: NAB messhalls.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Present schedule is 2 R5Ds and 2 R4Ds daily. In addition, a limited number of special planes can be handled.

(e) Repair and Servicing: Maintenance by CASU(F) 36; servicing by Field Operations.

8. Harbor Facilities: There are harbors at Eniwetok, Engebi, and Parry-Japtan Islands. They are not mined at Eniwetok and Parry-Japtan Islands. Commanding Officer of harbors is Capt. Beck, Port Director. At Engebi Island Lt. Comdr. P.M. Capell, Ass't Port Captain, is in charge of harbor facilities. One pilot is available. No garbage lighters are available.

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom and Comments on Obstructions
Eniwetok	400 yds.	8 3/4 fms.	Coral and sand.
Engebi	150 yds.	2 fms.	Coral bottom, coral heads in channel. This channel is within the atoll lagoon.
Parry-Japtan	650 yds.	12 fms.	Coral and sand.

(b) Anchorages:

	No.	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
Eniwetok	657	"Ample"	500 to 700 yds.	All types
Engebi	200	6 fms. & over	500 to 700 yds.	All types
Parry-Japtan	Shown under Eniwetok above.			

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type	Location	No.	Type	Location
1	Telephone	Eniwetok	1	Non-standard large vessel	Eniwetok
13	Small Craft	Eniwetok			
30	Boat or Barge	Eniwetok	30	Seaplane	Parry-Japtan

(d) Navigational Aids: Four steel towers throughout atoll. Channel and coral heads marked by buoys. One navigational flashing light on Parry Island and one on Eniwetok Island.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Mean 2.8', spring 4.8'.

(f) HECP: Harbor entrance control at deep entrance (East Channel), off North end of Parry Island is maintained by HECP signal tower at 10°24'47"N., 162°22'47"E. Top of 24" signal light on this tower is 76'6" above sea level. A navigational tower, 100' high, bears 228°45' from the HECP signal tower at a distance of 407 feet. A flashing white light atop this navigational tower will be lighted upon request. Berthing assignments for expected ships are provided by the HECP signal tower. A boat which issues harbor charts and port instructions operates near buoy 5 in the deep entrance channel.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None. Vessels degaussed at Pearl Harbor.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): One anti-torpedo net approximately 5,400 yds. long located in wide passage. Also one hydrophone in deep entrance and 10 hydrophones in wide passage.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 1,000 MT Load or Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit EM	Asgd. to Stevedoring Off.	Asgd. to Stevedoring EM
Eniwetok:				
CBD 1034 Special	7	210	6	170
NAB Navy 3237	40	1090	-	27
51st AAA	69	1090	-	40
Engebi:				
MAG-94	29	179	1	2
Working Party	-	-	As required	As required

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	Trucks - Trailers No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
4	3½ ton	30'	Ashore	11	2½ ton, 6'x6'	12'
4	1½ ton	15'	Ashore	2	2½ ton, Dump	10'
2	3½ ton	20'	Ashore	4	1½ ton, 4'x4'	9'
1	20 ton	64'	Ashore	1	2½ ton	12'
			Available From Other Sources			
2	1½ ton	10'	Ashore	12	2½ ton, 6'x6'	12'
5	5 ton	30'	Ashore	1	15 ton (trailer)	
1	16 ton	40'	Ashore			
1	15 ton	45'	Ashore			

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: The number of docks and the fact that all cargo must be handled by LCTs from ship to docks. Also shortage of pallets.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: At Eniwetok Island a 6" submarine line from Beach 3 direct to tank farm; rate of discharge 25,000 g.p.h.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length(ft.)	Width(ft.)	Location
Beach 2	Fill	4'	60	20	Eniwetok
Beach 3	Fill	8'	150	50	Eniwetok
Commissary	Wharf	4'	144	14	Eniwetok
Parry	Pontoon	4'	127'	44'	Parry

NOTE: Construction completed; fuel and water services not available. No piers, wharves or docks at Engebi.

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach will handle	Available for berthing(ft.)	Location
1	LCT	130'	Eniwetok
1	LCT	200'	Engebi

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location
14	40'x100'	Eniwetok
5	40'x100'	Parry
2	40'x100'	Engebi

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Cond.	Item	No.	Cond.
Barges:			Others:		
50T (3x7) NSP	2	P	Tanker, YOGL-4	1	F
50T (3x7) SP	7	P	Barge, YC-1042	1	F
100T (4x12) NSP	3	P	Barge, YC-1043	1	F
100T (4x12) SP	3	P	Floating Storage Equipment:		
100T (4x8) SP	1	F	Barge, YF-385	1	F
Crane Barges:			Tug, YTL-246	1	F
YCK-49	1	F	Tug, YTM-471	1	F
			Tug, ATO-38	1	F
			Derrick, YSD-37	1	G

Landing and Small Craft

Type of Craft	Total	Usable		Repairable	
		Oper.	Non-Oper	-1 Mo.	1 Mo +
LCVP	45	25	20	18	2
LCP	3	1	2	2	-
LCM	41	27	14	14	-
LCT	12	12	-	-	-
LCI	1	1	-	-	-
Aviation Rescue Boats	1	1	-	-	-
Picket Boats	9	3	6	6	-
Buoy Boats	1	1	-	-	-
Personnel Boats	5	4	1	1	-
Plane Rearming Boats	12	9	3	3	-
Whale Boats	8	5	3	3	-
Motor Launches	13	8	5	4	1

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: Repair made by ships in harbor only, port has no facilities.

(j) Salvage Gear: None except divers aboard Servron 10 vessels.

(k) Drydocks: AFD(L) 7 currently stationed at Eniwetok. No drydocks ashore.

(l) Marine Railways: One on Parry-Japtan Island badly in need of repair - capacity is an LCM (20 tons).

10. Shops

Type	Capacity
ENIWETOK ISLAND (Navy Shops)	
Carpenter Shop	64 MH/D
Paint Shop	96 MH/D
Transportation Shop	304 MH/D
Welding Shop	40 MH/D
Sheetmetal Shop	24 MH/D
Machine Shop	32 MH/D
Rigging Loft	64 MH/D
Blacksmith Shop	16 MH/D
Sanitation Shop	21 MH/D
Water Stills	83 MH/D
Boatswain Locker	119 MH/D
Telephone Maintenance	48 MH/D
Plumbing Shop	72 MH/D
Refrigeration Shop	84 MH/D
Engineering Shop	40 MH/D
Electric Shop	214 MH/D
Tailor Shop	24 MH/D
Cobbler Shop	24 MH/D
Typewriter Shop	24 MH/D
Communications Maintenance	84 MH/D
ENGEBI ISLAND (Marine Shops)	
MAG-94	
Assembly and Repair: 80mh/d. Ass'y of aircraft; Bureau and failure changes complete aircraft maintenance.	
Engine Overhaul: 120 mh/d. Structural ass'y; check and mounting of aircraft engines.	
Accessory, Carburator and Elec. Shop: 240 mh/d. Complete overhaul of aircraft accessories and aircraft electrical systems, maint. of lighting systems and power units.	
Propeller: 32 mh/d. Assembly metal repair; complete maint. of aircraft propellers	
Metal: 168 mh/d. Complete electric and gas welding facilities.	

Type	Capacity
CASU 35 (Navy Shops)	
Combat Aircraft Replace. Pool	88 MH/D
Operation Maint. Dept.	312 MH/D
Communications Radio, Radar	280 MH/D
Engineering Dept.	1024 MH/D
Ordnance Shop	360 MH/D
Transportation Maintenance	104 MH/D
51st DEFENSE BATTALION (Marine Shops)	
Garage, Motor Transport	Bn. only
Ordnance Shop	Bn. only
Radio Shop (Signal Supply)	Bn. only
Cobbler and Tailor Shop	Bn. only
Maintenance Shop - General	Bn. only
PARRY ISLAND (Navy Shops)	
Vehicle Repair	25-35 Vehicles.
Small Boat Repair	50 LCVPs & LCMs.
Aviation Engineer.	Minor Repairs, 1 Sq.
Aviation Ordnance	1 Sq. Minor Repair
Aviation Radio	1 Sq. Minor Repair
Carpenter Shop	Routine Maint. only

Machine Shop:
80 mh/d. Manufacture of aircraft repairs; complete milling, grinding and lathe work facilities.

Fabric Shop:
24 mh/d. Patching and complete fabrication of aircraft ailerons, wings, etc.

Paint Shop:
56 mh/d. Repair of aircraft sign and insignia painting.

Hydraulic Shop:
32 mh/d. Repair hydraulic systems.

Carpenter Shop:
144 mh/d. Base and squadron construction.

Transportation:
256 mh/d. Maint. and operation of all group vehicles; operation of crash and gas trucks.

Parachute:
32 mh/d. Packing and repair of parachutes and life rafts.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:	Type of Building	Capacity Officers	EM
Eniwetok Island	Quonset Huts	510	2,140
	Tents with decks	117	1,448
Engebi Island	Tentage	248	2,800
Parry-Japtan Island	Tents	25	1,200
	Quonset Huts	80	150

(b) Messing:
Eniwetok Island - Screened Quonset messhalls & galleys - 90% of ration strength. Mess tents - 10% of ration strength.

Engebi Island	Type of Building	Officers	EM
Engebi Island	Arch-rib galleys	-	1,400
	Tentage	246	1,450
Parry-Japtan Island	Tents	150	1,500

(c) Recreation:
Eniwetok Island - 4 movie theaters, volley ball courts, softball diamonds, one tennis court, two handball courts, one badminton court, four basket ball courts, and two boxing rings.
Engebi Island - Data not compiled.
Parry-Japtan Is.- Movies, three baseball diamonds, two volley ball courts, two basketball courts, good beach facilities for swimming.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: Eniwetok - two dispensaries with 130 beds.
Engebi - two dispensaries with 64 beds.
Parry-Japtan - two dispensaries with 6 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal:
Eniwetok - Burned in heads; periodically covered over and new heads dug.
Engebi - Pit latrines and urinals for personnel; drum sewer pipes for galley sewage.
Parry-Japtan - Drainage into ocean.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is at Pearl Harbor. Health conditions satisfactory. Hospitalization rate varies from 0.069 to 0.961 including personnel afloat.

13. Roads: Coral surfaced roads are adequate but require constant watering and grading.

EN[redacted]

14. Military Personnel:

Army	85
Navy	4,597
Marine Corps	2,373
Atoll Total	7,055

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.
Eniwetok:		
Bomb revetments	30'x40'	6
Earth cov'd magazines	20'x20	3
Tarp cov'd revetments	10'x30'	6
Pits	20'x80'	(varies)
Engebi:		
Ammunition stored above ground on Arbutas Island.		
Parry:		
Open revetments	50'x100'	2
Open revetments (ready stge.)	100'x100'	1
Tarp cov'd revetments	20'x80'	8
Japtan:		
Earth cov'd magazines	20'x20'	1
Earth cov'd magazines	20'x50'	2
Bomb revetments (below ground)	30'x30'	11

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space(sq.ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed Bldgs:	Quonsets	18	26,810	26,810
	Wood	13	24,750	24,750
Open Sheds:	Wood	10	25,800	25,800
Canvas Covered Frames:		3	3,560	-
Tents:		8	7,100	7,100
Open Storage:				
Cleared & Graded			1,378,700	618,700
Other			12,000	8,000

(c) Fuel: AvGas capacity - 650,000 gals. *
Empty Returnable Drums - 9,574 drums. *
NOTE: * Totals for Eniwetok Atoll.

(d) Refrigeration: (A) Total Refrigeration - 58,322 cu. ft.
(A) Freeze 32,810 cu. ft.
(A) Chill 25,512 cu. ft.
NOTE: (A) Totals for Atoll.

16. Aerological Data: Source of weather information NPN-5 Guam, NPM Pearl, NTF Manus. Local station on Eniwetok Island is mobile Army (AF) Rawin unit.

17. Training Facilities:

Anti- submarine School
Fire Fighting School
Rifle and Pistol Range
Indoctrination and Survival Training available for air pilots.
Anti-aircraft Training (Drone-Sleeve-Searchlight).

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	-	5	Searchlights, 60"	14	-
.45 cal. Pistol	30	143	Directors: M5 series	18	-
.30 cal. Rifle M1	1,025	510	M7 series	5	-
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	-	38	Height Finders M1 or M2	4	-
.30 cal. MG, Hvy, M1917	37	-	Unit, Generating M7	10	-
.45 cal. Sub MG	-	57	40mm AA	16	-
.50 cal. MG	42	7	90mm AA	20	-
20mm AA	20	-	.30 cal. Rifle M1903	-	700

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Eniwetok Island Type	No.	Engebi Island Type	No.	Parry Island Type	No.
SCR-271	1	SCR-602	2	Mark 16	1
SCR-527-A	2			SCR-268-A	4
SCR-584-A	2			SCR-270-D	2

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations: At Eniwetok station WVNG, Joint Communications Center, handles all operational, administrative, and tactical aircraft traffic. It serves 17 commands and operates 12 circuits. Station WVNG5 located at Eniwetok, the Army Airways Communication Service, handles routine airways traffic. It serves 5 commands and operates 5 circuits.

(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Ranges - MBL; BC-446, BC-400G.
Radar Beacons - YC.
Homing Devices - 2 YGs.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: Permanent underground cable system (100 pr.) length of Eniwetok Island; 5 pair cable to buoy; 26 pair cable to Parry and two 50 drop switchboards. Engebi Island also has adequate telephone facilities.

20. Communications Other Than Radio: (Cont'd)

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: Three circuits using total of 10 teletypes and one radio teletype.

(d) Cable Connections: None

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Sea water only.

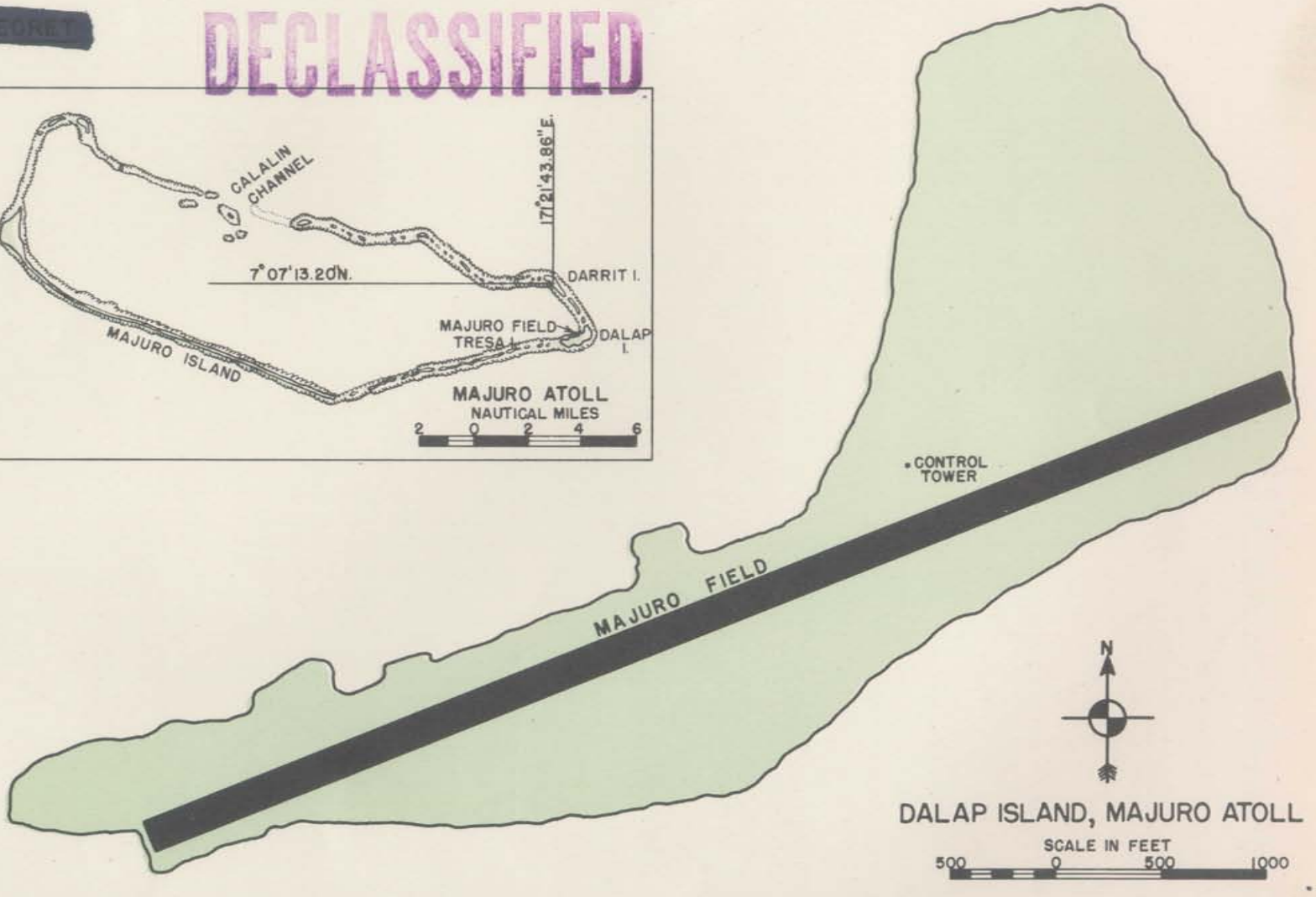
(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity	Location
Tanks(type not reported)	33	132,500 gals.	Eniwetok
Wood stave	4	30,000 gals.	Engebi
Tanks(type not reported)	7	8,000 gals.	Parry-Japtan

(c) Method of Distribution:
Eniwetok - by trucks, trailer tanks, gravity, and local pipe lines.
Engebi - by tank truck and water trailer.
Parry-Japtan - gravity to galleys, cans and tank trailers for all other purposes.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 160,000; supplied - 87,500.

SECRET



MAJURO ATOLL

1. Location and Description:

Majuro Atoll is a typical coral atoll. The center of the atoll is located at Lat. 7°7' N., Long. 171°12' E., approximately 230 miles from Kwajalein Island, 120 miles from Jaluit, and 11 miles from Arno. The atoll extends for approximately 24½ nautical miles and is 7½ nautical miles wide. The average height above sea level is 10 feet.

The surface of the islands comprising the atoll is covered with coral sand which, in some places, has acquired a topsoil by the decay of vegetation. Coconut palms and breadfruit grow thickly on practically all of the islands. Temperature ranges from an August average minimum of 76° to an April average maximum of 87° F. Prevailing winds are ENE averaging from 8 to 10 knots in summer and fall months, to 13 to 15 knots in winter and spring months.

With the exception of hurricanes, which are very rare, the worst weather conditions occur in storms along the equatorial front. During these storms heavy rains and average wind velocities of 20 to 30 knots with gusts to 40-50 knots last for periods of 1 to 4 hours.

Rainfall averages about 100 to 110 inches per annum.

Majuro (Laura), the largest of the islands, extends from the western end to the southern-most point on the atoll. The airstrip occupies the major portion of Dalap (Salome) Island, on the eastern tip of the atoll. Uliga (Rosalie), and Darrit (Rita) Islands contain the base facilities, camps, and Port Director's Area. These islands make up the eastern fringe of the atoll and together with those listed above constitute the only islands of appreciable size. Calalin (Luella), Pryde, Biggariat (Ruth), Eniligere (Ruby), Tresa, and Rairikku (Victoria) Islands are also located in Majuro Atoll.

Agricultural commodities such as coconut, breadfruit, bananas, pandanus, arrowroot, and taro are produced in quantities sufficient for the native population and an abundance of fish are available both for our forces and the natives of the atoll.

2. History:

The atoll was occupied by American forces 1 February 1944. The Naval Air Base was commissioned 4 May 1944. On 31 December 1944 there were 1,150 natives on the atoll.

3. Mission: The following facilities to be provided and maintained:

(a) Aviation Facilities:

(1) Naval Air Base to support two (2) Marine dive bomber squadrons until withdrawn; one-half (½) patrol squadron, light landplane; and, temporary staging for one (1) army fighter group as ordered by specific directive.

3. Mission: (Cont'd)

(a) Aviation Facilities: (Cont'd)
(2) Seaplane Base to support NATS requirements.
(3) Aviation gasoline storage capacity of 524,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:
(1) Advanced fleet anchorage without shore-based facilities except recreation facilities. Floating facilities will be provided as required by area commander.
(2) Medical facilities as follows:
a. Medical support and hospital facilities for all personnel attached.
b. Medical care of civilian population and supervision of public health measures.
(3) Loran transmitting station (Marshalls Chain).
(4) Boat repair - one (1) E8 unit and one (1) E9 unit.

4. Command and Service Control:
Atoll Commander - Capt. H. B. Grow (N).
Commanding Officer, NAB - Capt. H. B. Grow (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use (normally)
Majuro	1	66°58'	5,800'x150'	Coral	B-17 *

NOTE: * B-29 in emergency.

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
2,000 gal. tank truck	2	4,000	2
600 gal. tank truck	2	1,200	2
600 gal. oil truck	2	1,200	(2)

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	No
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

5. Aviation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	80	30	20	75	20	Data
Emer. oper	150	50	30	120	30	not
Normal staging	100	150	50	75	25	com-
Emer. staging	200	175	60	120	35	piled

(f) Parking Areas:

Hardstands - 5; largest plane can use - B-17.
1; largest plane can use - B-29 in an emergency.
Revetments - 25; surfacing - coral; largest plane can use - 21 VSB and 8 VPB.
Other Areas- An auxiliary strip at Teresa Island can park 350 fighters, 200 VSBs, and 100 medium heavy bombers.

(g) Night Lighting: By Army type B2 and flood lights.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas: Any area within the Lagoon clear of shipping can be used; prevailing winds - northeast; water is from 6 to 25 fathoms deep; any seaplane can be accommodated.

(b) Parking Areas: None on beach.

(c) Refueling Facilities: Two refueling trucks on dock with total capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour. It is expected that a pipeline on the dock, which will increase gals/hr, will be installed by the 15th of July 1945.

(d) Repair Facilities: "A. and R. maintenance".

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
2	24'	Plane Personnel	1 in storage; 1 in gen. use.
1	63'	Aircraft Rescue	Aircraft rescue.

(f) General: Lagoon area is unlimited but there are only ten (10) anchor buoys - 500 lb. anchors; no night lighting; traffic controlled from Dahlia Tower, located on airstrip; no ramps at present; seaplane ramps for NATS to be completed and in use approximately 15 July 1945.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS): NATS facilities are expected to be transferred from Ebeye to Majuro about 15 July 1945. As of the date of this report, these facilities are being completed and will be included in next report.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Navy control. Atoll Commander is Commanding Officer. Three pilots are available in an advisory capacity only. One garbage lighter is available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom and Comments on Obstructions
One	400 yds.	21 fms.	Coral bottom - no obstructions

(b) Anchorages:

Berths	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel	Comments
400	19 to 36 fms.	700 yds.	Any type	Sandy bottom

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None.

(d) Navigational Aids: Buoys in accordance with standard buoyage system, steel towers - white tripod, day beacons. The few shoals in the lagoon are marked by obstruction buoys.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Mean range - 3.9 feet; Spring range - 5.4 ft.

(f) HECP: Approach to Calalin (Luella) Channel is made from the north. The entrance to the channel is easily recognized by the small islet, Eroj (Lucille), on its western side, and by the island of Calalin (Luella) on the eastern side.

A signal station and HECP are located on Calalin Island (Lat. 07°09'20.34" N., Long. 171°12'25.75" E.). All ships entering or departing from the harbor will identify themselves to this station and will receive entry and anchorage instructions.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Data not compiled.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: Harbor Dept - 2 officers, 32 men. Also native labor battalion of 108 men.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: (None regularly assigned)

Cranes

No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore
None.			

Trucks - Trailers

No.	Capacity	Length
20(trucks)	2½ T	6'x6'
4(trucks)	1½ T	4'x4'
2(trailers)	10 T	34'

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: Chief problem is condition of trucks and other rolling stock, most of which have been in hard use for over a year. Maximum number of 24 trucks cannot be worked because of deterioration of trucks. Have stevedore crews to work only three holds two shifts, or six holds, one shift.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:
Rate of discharge - 36,000 g.p.h.
Size of pipeline - 4 inches.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing (allsides,ft)
Rita Dock	Pontoon	40'	625	28	210

Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Location	Status of Construction	Services Fuel	Services Water
Rita Dock	Rita Island	Pontoon construction, in poor condition	Yes	Yes (Very limited)

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach Will Handle	Available for Berthing(ft.)	Location
1	LCT, LCI, LCS, LST	4,000	Rita Island

NOTE: Beaches being cleared - none.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity(MT)
1	Compound(400x400)	Rita Is.(opp. pier)	15,000
1	Shed (80x100)	Compound	320
1	Quonset Hut (40x100)	Compound	400

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barge, 50T(3x7)NSP	2	Picket Boats	3
Barge, 50T(3x7)SP	1	Personnel Boats	2
Barge, 100T(4x12)NSP	2	LCM	5
Barge, 100T(4x12)SP	4	LCT	1
Sea Mule, 5F Mod.4x7,143HP	4	LCI	2
Crane, Barge, (3x7)	1	LCP(L)	2
LCVP	10	Aviation Rescue Boats	1
		Buoy Boats	1

NOTE: 1 LCVP, 1 LCM, and 1 LCP non-operational.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: One E8 unit.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	Capacity
NAVY:	
Boat Rpr.	Maint. & rpr. both hulls & engines of sm. boats at a small or med. sized adv. base with 25 assorted craft.
Auto Rpr.	1st,2nd,3rd ech. maint. & rpr. 8 men on duty
Tire Rpr.	4 men assigned to duty.
Welding	3rd ech. maint. & rpr. 9 men assigned to duty.
Battery	Recharge and service batteries on all Navy type vehicles.
Plumbing	Maint., rpr., and new const. 7 men on duty.
Electrical	Maint., rpr., and new const. 16 men on duty
Carpenter	2 power saws, 1 joiner. 8 men assigned to duty.
Stove Rpr.	Maint. & rpr. 4 men on duty
Refrig.	Maint. & rpr. 4 men.
Metal	15 aircraft per mo.
Instrument	15 aircraft per mo.
Structural	15 aircraft per mo.
Hydraulic	15 aircraft per mo.
Machine	15 aircraft per mo.
Chute Loft	300 chutes per mo.
Welding	2nd ech rpr. & maint.
Oxygen	Serv. 15 a'crft per mo.
Carpenter	1 power saw, 1 joiner. 1 man assigned to duty.
Radio,Radar, Electric	15 aircraft per mo.
Ordnance	15 aircraft per mo.
MARINE CORPS:	
Asmbly. & Rpr.	4 aircraft per mo.
A'crft. Eng.	14 men assigned to duty.
Propeller	25 props/mo.
Metal	10 men assigned to duty.
Instrument	8 men assigned to duty.
Accessory	12 men assigned to duty.
Carburetor	25/mo. 6 men on duty.
Machine	12 men assigned to duty.
Paint & Fabric	6 men assigned to duty.
Welding	10 men assigned to duty.
Carpenter	Maint. & new const. 15 men assigned to duty.
Carbon Dioxide	3 men assigned to duty.
Elec. & Refr.	100 pieces serviced per mo. 20 men on duty.
Plumbing	7 men assigned to duty.
Radio Repair	12 men assigned to duty.
Ordnance	75 planes per mo. 12 men assigned to duty.
Photographic	75 planes per mo. 12 men assigned to duty.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
Tents	370	3,000
Quonset Huts		900
Rita Hotel(Jap wooden bldg.)		

11. Personnel Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Messing:

Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
Frame structure and tentage with connecting:		
Quonset Huts	550	3,200
Tents	50	600

(c) Recreation:

Facility	No.	Facility	No.
Recreation Tents	12	Basketball Courts	12
Volleyball Courts	16	Baseball Diamonds	1
Softball Diamonds	4	Football Fields	1
Movie Area	4	Horseshoe Pits	24
Ping Pong Tables	19	Badminton Courts	7
Libraries	4	Punching Bag Set-ups	7
Diving Platforms	6	Cement Tennis Courts	5
Outdoor Stages	1	Boxing Rings	2
Gymnasium	1	Training Bags	1
Trampolines	2	Training Bars	5

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: One with 50 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: By pit latrines which are burned out daily. This system has proven adequate and satisfactory.

(d) General: Nearest medical supply depot located at Pearl Harbor. Hospitalization rate: 26 per week.

13. Roads: There are approximately 8 miles of improved roads with a 30 ft. width and drainage structures. All roads have a coral base which has proven satisfactory. Five of the islands are connected by causeways. Roads are considered adequate. There are no railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	59
Navy	1,494
Marine Corps	1,954
TOTAL	3,507

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Mag. of Stge.	Size	No.	Adm. Con.
Fuze magazine	20x50	2	N
Rocket storage-tropical hut	20x48	1	N
Fuze storage-tropical hut	20x48	2	N
Pyrotechnics storage - tropical hut	20x48	1	N
Rocket storage, tarpaulin covered	12x50	1	N
Ammo. storage, tarpaulin covered hut	20x35	1	N
Bomb revetments, open	60x180	12	N
Bomb revetments, open	60x70	6	N
Tail crate storage area	150x250	1	N
Ammo. storage area, open	200x350	2	N
Wooden structure	12x12	1	CG
Underground	20x20	1	M

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed bldgs:	Quonsets	34	57,020	57,020
	Dallas	2	375	240
	Metal	9	13,236	13,236
	Wood(Jap)	4	11,200	8,000
Open sheds:	Cement deck & tin roof	1	8,000	8,000
Canvas covered frames:		6	14,564	14,564
Tents:		58	20,976	20,636
Open storage:	Cleared & graded		37,650	12,000
	Surfaced		140,000	35,000
	Other		135,000	100,000

(c) Fuel: AvGas capacity - 493,500 gals.
Empty Returnable Drums on Hand - 15,200.

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	17,650 cu. ft.
Freeze	8,200 cu. ft.
Chill	9,450 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Forecasts available on request at all times. Two 24 hour forecasts issured daily. 24 surface, 4 upper winds, and 2 upper air observations made daily with aerographers on duty at all times. Terminal weather conditions broadcast on homing beacon at 05 and 35 minutes past each hour.

17. Training Facilities: NAB conducts Coxswain School, Petty Officer School for 3rd and 2nd Classes, and a 1st and Chief Petty officer school. Inauguration of a Motor Machinist and an Electrician Mate school is being contemplated.

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun		124	.30 cal. MG, Hvy, M1917		20
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	149	131	.45 cal. Sub MG	47	123
.30 cal. Rifle M1	1,247	35	.50 cal. MG(all types)	8	22
.30 cal. Carbine	1,255	227	.30 cal. .03 Rifle	150	
.30 cal. Browning AR		2	.38 cal. Pistols	76	27
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	14	12			

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Location	Type	No.	Location
SCR-271-D	1	Rita Island	YJ	1	Airstrip
SCR-527	1	Airstrip	SB (two)	1	Rita Island

(b) Loran: (5) DAS Receiver Indicators.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations: 7 stations operating 25 circuits, serve 17 commands.
(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Ranges - One BC-446-H.
Radar Beacons - One "Z" Marker, BC-400-G, vertical beam.
Homing Devices - One BC-508.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 426 telephones; 1 alert system telephone, MCT-1; 11 switchboards, BD-72; 1 Navy 1800 Board, 50 drop, 6 cord, with EE8-A locals.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: Ten.

(d) Cable Connections: None.

21. Water Supply:

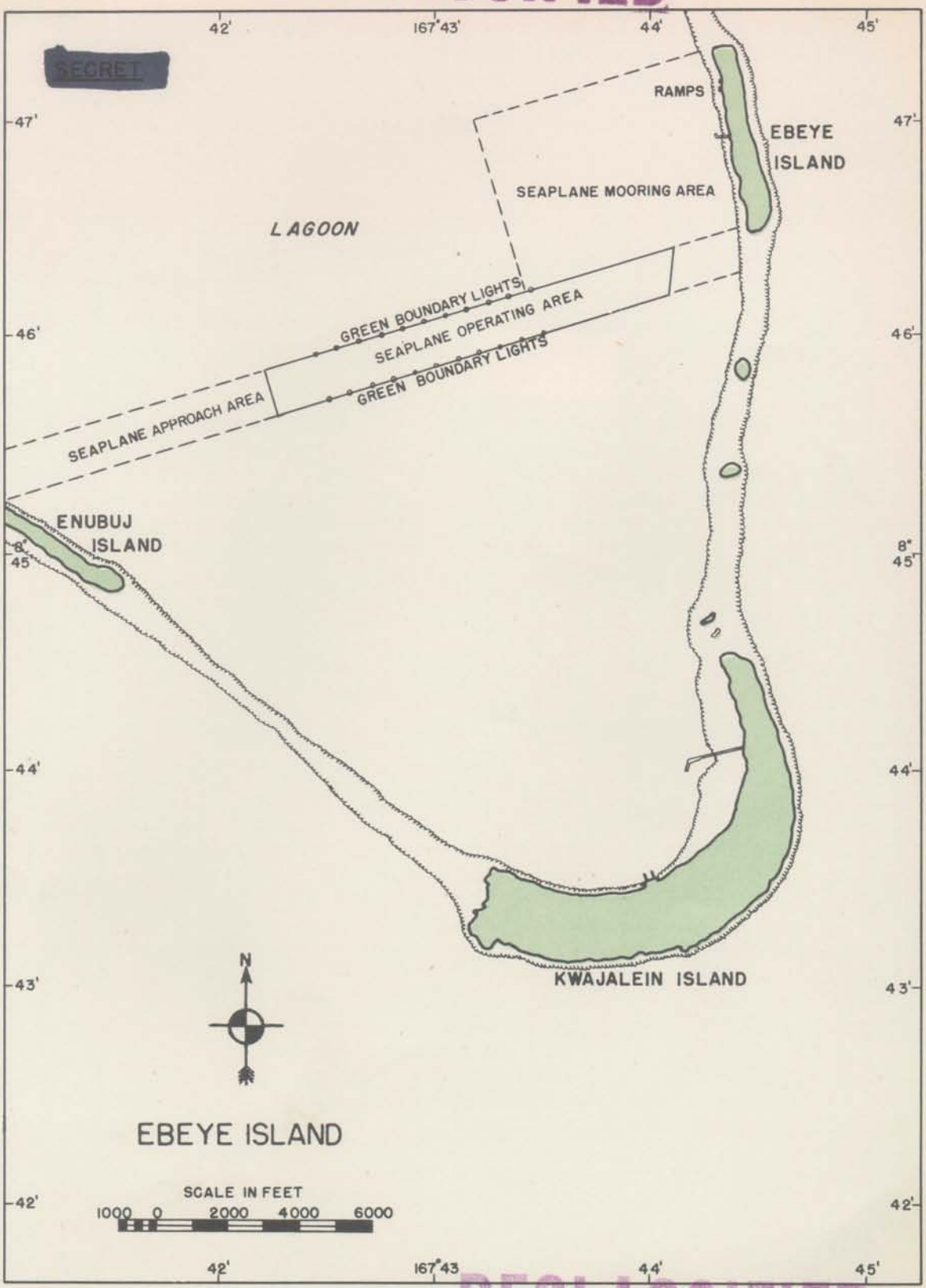
(a) Source: Seawater and brackish salt water wells.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity	Total Capacity
Wooden tanks	13	65,000 gals.)	
Steel tanks	3	50,000 gals.)	162,000 gals.
Canvas tanks	3	9,000 gals.)	
Cisterns (concrete)	5	38,000 gals.)	

(c) Method of Distribution: Pipelines and water trailers.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 64,500; supplied - 64,500.



1. Location and Description:

Ebeye (Burton) Island is located at Lat. 8°43'32" N., Long. 167°43'17" E., one mile north of Kwajalein Island and 40 miles south of Roi-Namur Island. Of coral formation, the island is approximately 4,400 feet long and 900 feet wide.

Temperatures range from 78.5° F. to 89° F. in the summer and from 75° F. to 87° F. in the winter. Prevailing winds are easterly both in the summer and in the winter. Average wind velocity for summer is 10 knots; winter 16 knots. Occasional gusts during both seasons exceed 30 knots.

Rainfall averages from a minimum of 9 inches in February to a maximum of 20.6 inches in May and 20.4 inches in December. Rainy months are April, May, June, and December. There is no fog. Sky coverage .6. There are scattered to broken cumulus clouds -- base 2,000', tops 8,000'.

The United States Government has assumed custody and owndership of all land and facilities. On 30 June 1945 there were 57 natives on the island, going to school or working for the Navy.

2. History: (See "The Marshall Islands -- History")

3. Mission:

A Naval Air Base to provide Headquarters for the Kwajalein Atoll Commander and ComMarGils Area with facilities for emergency staging of seaplanes; aviation gasoline storage capacity of 168,000 gallons.

4. Command and Service Control:

Atoll Commander (Kwajalein) - Rear Admiral W. K. Harrill (Navy)
Commanding Officer NAB (Ebeye) - Comdr. W. R. Hopf (Navy)

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): None.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Dimensions	Depth and Condition of Water	Largest Plane That Can Use
072°	3,850 yds. x 333 yds.	100' minimum no reefs	Any seaplane

(b) Parking Areas:

28,000 sq. yds. paved, and 6,000 sq. yds. coral parking areas on beach -- capacity for 15 single engine, or 15 PB2Ys. Moorings include 15 rubber (spider ring) buoys with 500 lb. Danforth anchor on each buoy. Lighted by 9 green light buoys. With sufficient notice a squadron of 15 planes, one NATS seaplane unit, one-half (½) Rescue Squadron, and staging of seaplanes of all types can be cared for at this activity.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(b) Parking Areas: (Cont'd)
There are 15 buoys available for seaplanes. 15 seaplanes can be placed on the apron. Two ramps are available. The large one will handle any size seaplane. The smaller ramp will service single engine planes. Complete facilities for day and night traffic. Flight tower.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type	No.	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. Planes Can Be Refueled at One Time
80,000 gal. barge	1		
30,000 gal. barge	1	11,000	
2,000 gal. tank truck	2		5 (2 on water,
600 gal. tank truck	6	11,000	3 on land)
600 gal. oil truck	1		(1)

NOTE: 4 ready tanks, total capacity 160,000 gals., on beach

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. and check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Boats Specifically assigned to Seaplane Support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
4	34'	Rearming	NATS
2	26'	Personnel	Operations
1	17'	Line Handling	Operations
1	17'	Line Handling	NATS

7. NATS:

(a) Facilities: "All facilities normally found at a NAB". No special facilities.

(b) Housing:

No.	Description	Type	Capacity
38	Tents	16x16 Pyramidal	120 officers
2½	Quonset Huts	Double deck 20'x112'	250 EM

(c) Messing: NAB General Mess and NAB Officers Mess.

(d) Number and Type of Planes that can be Accommodated:
Six PB2Ys - on beaching gear.

(e) Repair and Servicing:
NAB -- All work including engine change, repairs to hulls, and fabric repair.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is under control of Port Director, Kwajalein. See "Kwajalein" portion of this summary. The following floating equipment is assigned to Ebeye:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges, 50T(3x7) SP	2	Personnel Boats	6 *
Barges, 100T(4x12) SP	1	Plane Rearming Boats	7
LCVP	1	Line Handling Boats	3 **
Aviation Rescue Boats	1		

NOTE: Repair facilities adequate; supply of spare parts adequate.
* 5 operational, 1 repairable - 1 mo.
**2 " 1 " - 1 mo.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 350 MT Load or 350 MT Unload

(a) Stevedoring Personnel:
Eight man dock crew assigned from CBMU #601.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks-Trailers	
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity
1	5 ton	30'	Ashore	4 trucks	2½ ton
1	10 ton	40'	Ashore	1 trailer	8 ton

(c) Limitations on Tonnage That Can Be Handled:
Shortage in unloading facilities (cranes, trucks, and proper areas for quick handling of goods).

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:
Rate of discharge - 42,000 g.p.h., Size of pipeline - 6".

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing, (Allsides, ft.)
Pier "L" shape			250	33	
		11'	LCIs & Yard Tugs		166
		6'	LCTs & LCMs		175

Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Location	Status of Construction	Services	
			Fuel	Water
Pier "L" shape	Center of island, Lagoon side	Cement block	Tank	Truck

(f) Beaches: None.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and Vicinity:
Main warehouses and open storage areas are less than a quarter mile from dock. See paragraph 15. "Storage Facilities".

10. Shops:

Type	Capacity	Admin. Control
Two 1½ ton Ford, Aviation Type A, Couse machine-welding shops.	1½ ton (ea)	NAB
One 2½ ton Int. Aviation Type Mobile Radio and Radar Repair.	2½ ton	NAB
Two 1½ ton Ford Aviation Couse type B Motorized Machine Shop.	1½ ton (ea)	NAB

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.		Maximum Capacity Officers	Men	Admin. Control
62	Tents 16x16 Pyramidal	186		NAB
24	Tents 16x16 Pyramidal		120	
13½	Quonset Huts, 20'x112', Double Deck		1,092	NAB
47	Tents 16x16 Pyramidal	141		ComMarGils
48	Tents 16x16 Pyramidal		240	ComMarGils
3	Houses - Tropical	6		ComMarGils

(b) Messing: Four permanent Navy Messhalls have been constructed and are in operation. One messhall is serving approximately 1,800 men and two are serving approximately 150 officers each. One messhall is being used by the US NAB Dispensary.

(c) Recreation: Present recreation facilities are operating as follows: (1) Baseball diamond, (2) Two moving picture units, (3) Library, (4) Basketball court, (5) One outside gymnasium, (6) One outside boxing ring, (7) Four interlocking Quonsets have been constructed, and are being used as an Enlisted Men's Club -- commodities dispensed are: beer, coca-cola, and ice cream.

There are three Officers' Clubs in operation on Ebeye and one .45 cal. pistol range for Officers only. There is also one (.22 cal.) rifle range used for training purposes as well as for recreation.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: One NAB, 150 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Vault latrine type heads which require pumping out. Sewage is carried out on barge and emptied out in lagoon. All galley wastes, urine, and storm water carried by outfall sewers; six sewers discharge into lagoon and one discharges into ocean.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is at Pearl Harbor. Average man days lost per 100 men per 31 days (June 1945) for all causes, 1.131.

13. Roads: Roads are adequate. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	6
Navy	1,177
Marine Corps	11
	1,194

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Admin. Control
Ready bomb storage revetment	15'x15'	1	Navy
Fuze & Primer Detonator Magazine Quonset	20'x20'	1	Navy
Small Arms Mag. Quonset	20'x20'	1	Navy

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space(sq.ft.) Total	Occupied	Adm. Con.
Closed bldgs:					
Quonsets	40'x100'	2	8,000	8,000	* Navy
	40'x150'	4	24,000	24,000	** Navy
Open storage:					
Surfaced			40,000	20,000	Navy

* Aviation, ** General.

NOTE: Storage facilities are adequate.

(c) Fuel: AvGas capacity, 140,160 gals.
MoGas capacity, none
Fuel Oil capacity, none
Diesel capacity, none
Empty Returnable Drums on hand, 1,500

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	16,297 cu. ft.
Freeze	5,575 cu. ft.
Chill	4,760 cu. ft.

NOTE: 275 cu.ft. of refrigeration space inoperative and not included in above figures.

16. Aerological Data: Broadcasts are received by ACC at Kwajalein Island from NPN, NPM, and NCS, and relayed to Ebeye via teletype. Forecasts are distributed to all facilities of NAB and ComMarGils. Flight forecasts are prepared for all transient aircraft, and all necessary weather briefing done by NAB aerologist.

17. Training Facilities: None.

18. Armament:

Type	No.	Type	No.
45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	108	45 cal. Sub MG	45
30 cal. Rifle M1	2	50 cal. MG	2
30 cal. Carbine	838	12 ga. shotguns	6
30 cal. MG, Lt., M1919A4	20	30 cal. Rifle, M03A3	142

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: none.

(b) Loran: none.

(c) Radio: One station at seaplane control tower - TCS-Two-10 watts voice and 25 watts c.w. point, serving one command - three circuits. No direction finders, no navigational aids.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone: Three 50-drop switchboards.

(b) Teletypewriter stations: Two land line printers.

(c) Telegraph: None.

(d) Cable connections: One (26 pair).

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: One salt water well, three brackish water wells, one rain-water catchment area.

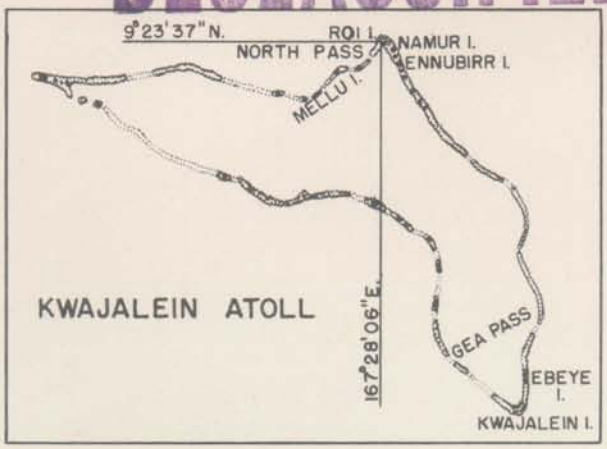
(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

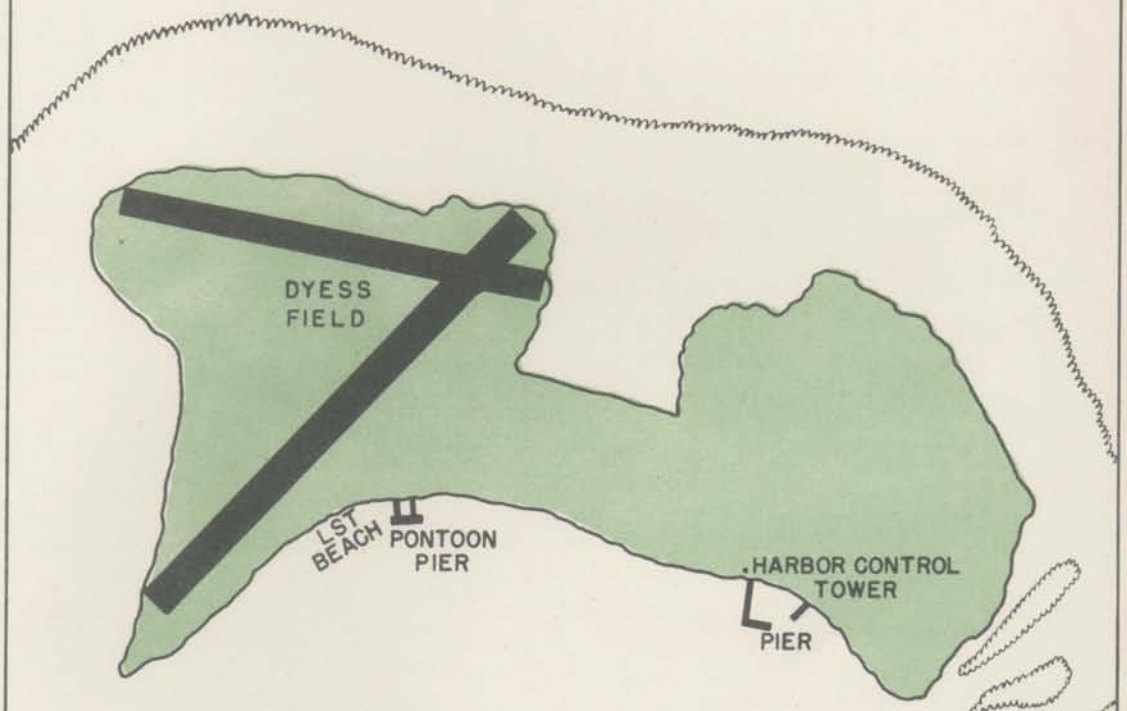
Type	No.	Capacity (gals.)	Total Capacity (gals.)
Wood stave tanks	8	5,000	40,000
Wood stave tanks	1	5,000	5,000 (salt water)
Wood stave tanks	2	3,000	6,000 (salt water)
		Total	51,000 gals.

(c) Method of Distribution: Pressure system with black pipe main and 4" galvanized pipe main. Plumbing 95% black pipe and 5% galvanized pipe.

(d) Total Gallons per day: Required - 33,330 gals., Supplied - 33,330 gals.

SECRET





ROI-NAMUR ISLAND

SCALE IN FEET

500 0 500 1000 1500

1. Locations and Description:

The Roi Island Area includes the islands of Roi and Namur and the islets Enmubirr (Allen) and Mellu (Ivan). It is located at Lat. 09°23' 04" N., Long. 167°28'04" E., on the northernmost tip of the Kwajalein Atoll, about 44 miles from Kwajalein Island, 350 miles NW of Majuro, approximately 350 miles SE of Eniwetok, and 2,600 miles SW of Pearl Harbor.

The island of Roi is 1,250 yards long in a N-S direction and approximately 1,170 yards wide in an E-W direction. It contains about 230 acres of land which are practically all devoted to an airfield, or associated activities.

Namur is 890 yards long by 800 yards wide and contains a land area of 147 acres.

Coconuts, pandamus, and breadfruits are the only local crops although experiments are underway with fresh fruits and vegetables. Trees have been replanted where previously full grown ones were razed.

Temperatures average from 78.6° F. to 87.5° F. during the summer and from 78° F. to 85° F. during the winter. Prevailing winds during all seasons are easterly, averaging 10 knots. Maximum wind in squalls and during thunderstorms reaches 40 to 47 knots.

Amount of rainfall is erratic. During the present year minimum rainfall of 3.68 inches fell during May and maximum rainfall of 9.46 inches during April. Average annual rainfall varies from 40 to 80 inches.

2. History:

American forces landed in the Roi Island Area 31 January 1944 and a Naval Air Base was commissioned at Roi 15 May 1944.

3. Mission:

Naval Air Base facilities to support one (1) Marine Air Group Headquarters and Service Squadron; four (4) Marine Fighter Squadrons; one (1) Marine Night Fighter Squadron; one (1) Medium Landplane Patrol Squadron; one (1) Light Landplane Patrol Squadron; one (1) Replacement Air Group, carrier type, single engine planes.

4. Command and Service Control:

Atoll Commander (Kwajalein Atoll) - Rear Admiral W. K. Harrill (N).
Commanding Officer NAB (Roi) - Lt. Comdr. Wm Masek (N).
Aviation Supply Depot - Lt. Comdr. L. J. McNulty (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Dyess	2	048°	4,400'x300'	Coral	B-25, B-26
		101°	3,350'x200'*	Coral	B-25, B-26

NOTE: * Used as parking area at present.

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. gals/hr.	No. of planes that can be fueled at same time
600 gallon trucks	2	400	2
750 gallon trucks	1	200	1
2,000 gallon trucks	1	2,500	1

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	No		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:

	Estimate Based On Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based On Presence of All Types		
	Fighter	Medium or Heavy Bomber	VLR	Fighter	Medium or Heavy Bomber	VLR
Normal oper.	8	2	23	54	15	23
Emer. oper.	160	60	100	90	15	33
Normal staging	8	-	-	8	2	15
Emer. staging	160	30	40	90	15	33

NOTE: Minimum amount of hardstands and parking areas limit capacity of field.

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - 1; largest plane can use - B-25, B-26.
Aprons - 2; est. area - 361,681; surfacing - coral.

(g) Night Lighting: "Regulation Night Lighting".

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): Landing and take-off area 50' to 60' deep in lagoon, for any size seaplane. For emergency use only. No ramps or refueling facilities. In an emergency planes can be towed ashore and refueled from trucks. Line service available.

There are six (6) regulation seaplane moorings; anchors weigh 500 lbs. and have a 600 lb. concrete clump attached to them.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

Six (6) single engine, or six (6) PB2Ys can be accommodated.

The following boats are specifically assigned to seaplane support:

No.	Size	Type
1	38'	Rearming
1	64'	AVR

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS):

(a) Facilities: Two (2) Quonset Huts for passengers and cargo.

(b) Housing: One (1) Quonset Hut, capacity 48 men.

(c) Messing: At base messhalls.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Six (6) R4Ds or R5Cs.

(e) Repair and Servicing: Line service only.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined but some of the passes leading into the lagoon are mined. Harbor is under Navy control. Lt. Comdr. Wm Masek(N) is Commanding Officer. One pilot is available. One garbage lighter is available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom and Comments on Obstructions
Mellu Pass	700 yds.	92' (Min)	Coral - no obstructions
North Pass	200 yds.	111' (Min)	Coral - no obstructions
Kwajalein-Roi Lagoon Highway	1,500 yds.	125' (Min)	Coral - no obstructions

(b) Anchorages:

No.	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
30 (Min)	45'	800 yds.	Battleships, carriers
24 (Min)	32'	600 yds.	AP, AK, cruisers
74 (Min)	32'	500 yds.	Escort vessels, minor warcraft

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: Six barge type.

(d) Navigational Aids: Approach target located on sand island inside Mellu Pass. Five beacons placed on island around anchorages. All channels buoyed.

(e) Tidal Ranges: For May 1945 maximum was 6.4', minimum 0.5'.

(f) HECP: Signal tower 80 ft. high located at NW tip of Mellu Island controls entry into lagoon via Mellu Pass. It is manned continuously. It has one 24" light, two 12" lights, and standard flag hoists. Visual call: H-1; operated in accordance with N.D.P. 1-A.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Only protection against enemy entrance or mine laying at MELLU or North Passes are two YMSs.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 700 MT Load or 1,000 MT Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit EM	Asgd. to Stevedoring Officers	Asgd. to Stevedoring EM
15th Special NCB	6	201	5	135

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes No.	Cranes Capacity	Cranes Reach	Floating or Ashore	Trucks - Trailers No.	Trucks - Trailers Capacity	Trucks - Trailers Length
			Regularly Assigned			
3	3 tons	30'	Ashore	13	2½ tons	6'
1	5 tons	50'	Ashore	3	8 tons	26'
1	22 tons	50'	Floating			
			Available From Other Sources			
	None			5	2½ tons	6'

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Labor is limited to ¼ of a C.B. Special Bn; lighterage is adequate. Chief limitations are lack of deep water pier, congestion at present pier, shortage of trucks and shortage of skilled labor at compounds. No more than two ships should be worked at same time under present conditions and arrivals should be scheduled accordingly in order to receive quick turn-arounds.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Fuel	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
Diesel	2,700 g.p.h.	2 in.
Diesel	40,000 g.p.h.	6 in.
AvGas	40,000 g.p.h.	6 in.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing (allsides, ft.)
Yokohama	Earth Fill	7'	-	33'	250'(lighters),150'(boat)
Tokyo	Pontoon	5'	180'	30'	300'(lighters & boats)
Personnel	Pontoon	5'	80'	22'	120' (boats)

Piers, Wharves and Docks:

Designation	Location	Construction	Services Fuel	Services Water
Yokohama	Namur	Complete	For small boats & harbor craft	
Tokyo	Roi	Complete	No	No
Personnel	Namur	Complete	No	No

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach will handle	Available for Berthing (ft.)	Location
1	LST or LCT	250'	Roi
1	LCT or small craft	100'	Namur

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity(MT)
1	40'x100' Quonset	Namur	2,000
1	Open storage compound	Namur	100,000

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges:		Landing & Small Craft:	
50T(3x7) SP	6(A)	LCVP	12(D)
100T(4x12) NSP	1(A)	LCP(L)	5
100T(4x12) SP	1(A)	LCM	13
75T(3x12) SP	1(A)	LCT	6(E)
125T(6x12) SP	6(A)	LCI	1(F)
Crane Barges:		Picket Boats	2
YSD-62	1(B)	Personnel Boats	1
Others:		Plane Rearming Boats	4(G)
Drydock (4x15)	1(A)	Whale Boats	1
Sea Mules -2-5c	2(C)		
175 HP propelling units on each. Chrysler M8 engines			

NOTES: (A) In fair condition
(B) In good condition
(C) In excellent condition
(D) 7 operational, 1 non-operational, and 1 repairable -1 month.
(E) 5 operational, 1 repairable in 1 plus months.
(F) Non-operational, repairable in -1 month.
(G) 3 operational, 1 non-operational, repairable in -1 month.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: E-8 component with some additional equipment. Motor shops, shipfitting and machine shop, and carpenter shop, for small boat repairs.

(j) Salvage Gear: One YSD-62, seaplane salvage craft.

(k) Drydocks: One 4x15 pontoon, 100 tons, can accommodate an aircraft rescue boat, an LCM, a Picket Boat, or a barge.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	Capacity	Adm. Con.
Spare Parts	-	NAB
Grease Rack	One	"
Tire	Limited by stk.	"
Tire locker	150	"
Garage	5 trks,10 jeeps	"
Paint	One	"
Small Boat Repair	One	"
Carpenter & Machine(Boat)	One	"

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Type of Shop	Capacity	Adm. Con.
Carpenter, machine, plumbing, electrical, motor repair, heavy equipment repair, and refrigerator.	Needs of entire unit of 90 planes	CBMU 590
Instrument, machine, paint, metal, hydraulic, oxygen and carbon dioxide, carpenter, radar, radio, electrical, ordnance, parachute, accessory and O/H	Needs of entire unit of 90 planes	CASU(F) 20

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: Officers are living in 16'x16' tents with capacity for 250. Permanent housing facilities are being constructed for base personnel which are about 75% completed. Personnel of the Aviation Supply Depot, CASU 20, etc. reside in 16'x16' tents.

(b) Messing: Quonset Hut facilities now adequate. Three NAB galleys and an Officers' Mess.

(c) Recreation: Two movie theaters on Base, one operated by CASU and one by NAB. Baseball diamond, basketball and volley ball courts, etc. are available.

A special fleet recreation area has been established. Baseball diamonds, basketball courts, a motion picture theater, and a canteen have been provided for liberty parties. Sporting goods items such as footballs, horseshoes, boxing gloves, etc. are provided when desired. Ship's Store carries usual items necessary for health and comfort of men. Beer and Coca-Cola are sold on a ration basis.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: Three dispensaries with 450 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Permanent installations have been planned and tentatively approved; however, the necessary material has not been received.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is at Pearl Harbor.

13. Roads: Approximately 46,000 feet of coral roads have been constructed. Roads are adequate. No railroads.

[redacted] [redacted]

14. Military Personnel:

Navy	1,903
Marine Corps	20
Total	1,923

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Remarks
Reinforced concrete	10 ton	2	1 fuze locker, 1 pyrotechnics
Reinforced concrete(pill box)	1.5 ton	1	Fuze locker
Reinforced concrete	350 ton	2	Bombs, .50 cal.ammo.
" "	350 ton	1	AA ammunition
Quonset Hut Magazine	20'x50'	1	Small arms
Earth Revetments - 75 ton	75'x75'	8	Bombs

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed bldgs.	Quonset	12	54,000	54,000
Open Storage	Surfaced		120,000	60,000

NOTE: The above storage spaces are for the Naval Air Base. Spaces for Aviation Supply Depot and CASU 20 not reported.

(c) Fuel:

AvGas capacity	179,300 gals.
Diesel capacity	921 bbls.
Empty returnable drums	833

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	19,652 cu. ft. *
Freeze	7,500 cu. ft.
Chill	12,062 cu. ft.

NOTES: 2,400 cu. ft. inoperative space not included in these figures.
1,200 cu. ft. freeze and 1,134 cu. ft. chill occupancy subject to variation.

16. Aerological Data: Weather data received from NPM, NPN5, NCS, NKN, and is distributed locally only.

17. Training Facilities: Aerial Gunnery Ranges, Bombing Ranges, Rocket Ranges, and Strafing Ranges.

18. Armament:

Item	No.	Item	No.
.12 ga. Shotgun	15	Directors: M5 or M5A1	10
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	173	Directors: M7 or M7A1	3
.30 cal. Rifle M1	193	Searchlights, 60"	6
.30 cal. Carbine	1,293	Height Finders M1	3
.30 cal. Browning AR	19	Unit, Generating M5	11
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	23	Unit, Generating M7	4
.30 cal. Mg, Hvy, M1917	36	.50 cal. MG(all types)	52
.45 cal. Sub MG	31	40mm AA	10
60mm Mortar	3	90mm AA	10

[redacted]

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Location
SCR-270-D	1	Namur
SCR-527	1	Roi

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations: Two transmitter stations; two receiving centers. Eleven (11) circuits are operated; five (5) commands are served.

(2) Navigational Aids: One YG Homing Device.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 150 line manual switchboard - 86 lines in use.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 7 teletypes on hand; 6 installed.

(d) Cable Connections: 4 - 100 pr. cables handle Roi-Namur.
1 - 51 pr. serial cable serves Abraham and other islands.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Brackish wells and sea water.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water: 37 wooden storage tanks - capacity 205,500 gals.

(c) Method of Distribution: Pipelines and by 250 and 300 gallon water tank trailers and pipelines.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 52,000; supplied - 55,000.

G I L B E R T I S L A N D S

TARAWA

MAKIN

THE GILBERT ISLANDS

I. Location and Description:

The Gilbert Islands are a crescent-shaped group of islands lying across the equator some 2,000 miles southwest of Honolulu. The 16 island groups, comprising the Gilberts, are, or were at one time, typical atolls -- long reefs surrounding a lagoon, with small sandy ribbons of land, four to 15 feet high, with palms and bushes dotting the reefs especially on the eastern side. Parts of some atolls have sunk, leaving only a coral fragment surrounded by a fringing reef.

Though relatively arid and barren the Gilbert Islands are among the most densely populated area in the Pacific. On some of the islands population density is in excess of 1,000 per square mile.

Fresh water has always been scarce on these islands. Rainwater is collected in cisterns from roofs whenever possible. This supply is supplemented by brackish wells. Water should never be drunk by our men without prior medical approval. Water is scarce because rain runs through the sandy soil very fast.

The islands have rainy and dry seasons with rainfall averaging about 70 inches per annum. The temperature remains fairly constant at 82° F., dropping somewhat at night. Although the humidty is high, steady winds make the climate equable for white men.

Malaria, social diseases, flies and many species of tropical insects are present. Cuts and abrasions are slow to heal.

II. History:

Prior to the war, the Gilberts were a British Crown Colony. Remote and exposed, they were practically without defenses and fortifications. Small enemy forces based in the Marshalls occupied Makin soon after the December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. American Marine raiders successfully attacked Makin in August, 1942, virtually annihilating the enemy garrison and destroying military stores. Shortly afterwards, enemy forces from the Marshalls occupied Tarawa, Ocean, and Nauru and wiped out Allied coast watchers throughout the chain. Air bases were developed simultaneously at Tarawa and Nauru, and, when first observed and photographed in January, 1943, they were in operational condition. Makin was developed as a minor seaplane base.

In the latter part of November, 1943, Apamama, Makin, and Tarawa were successfully recaptured by the Allies, and British Government representatives were re-installed to handle native affairs.

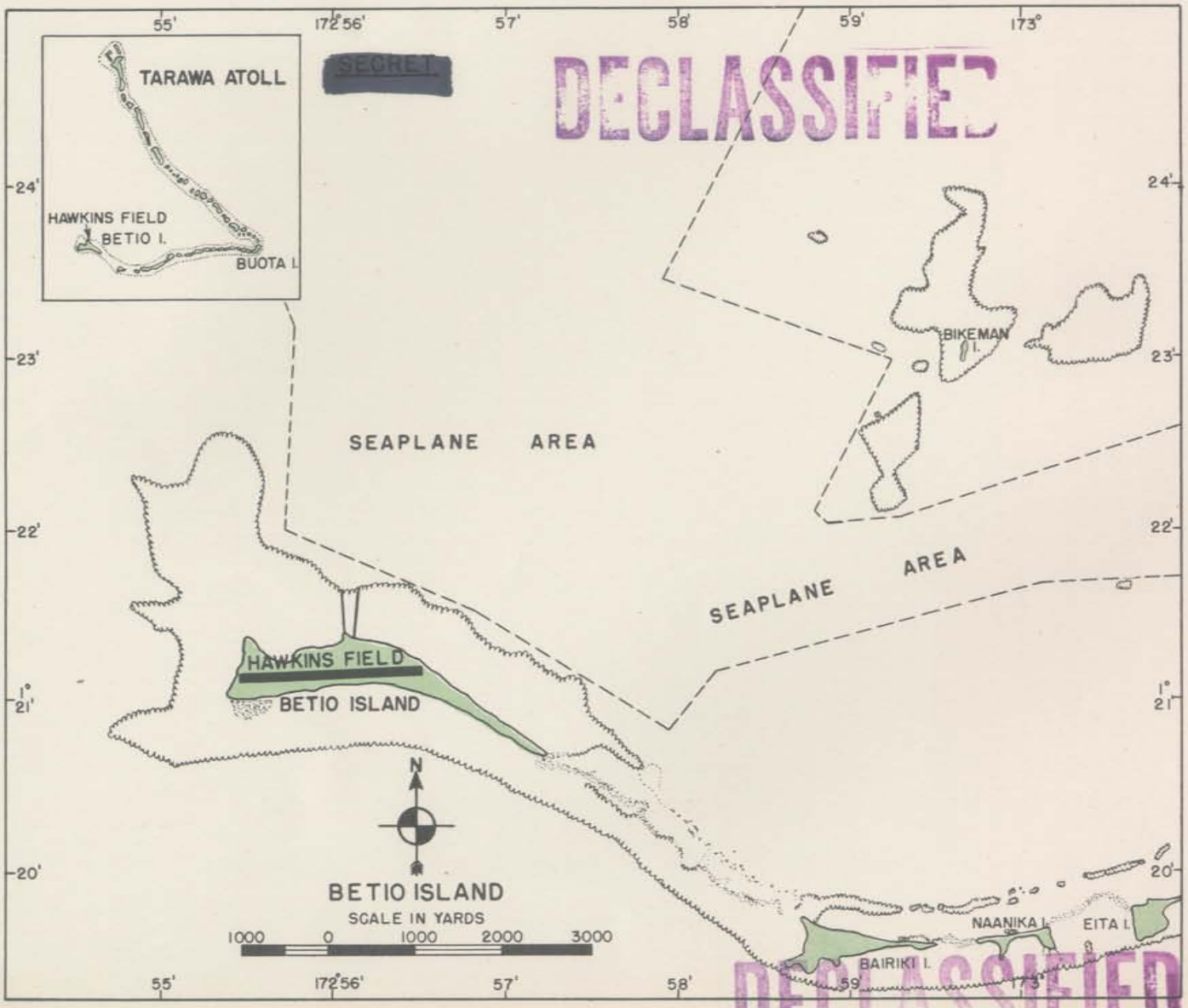
III. Economic Development:

The most important product of the 16 island groups of the Gilberts has been copra, the dried meat of the cocomut which is utilized in the manufacture of soap, food for animals, oleomargarine, and candles.

IV. Population:

The Gilbertese, like the Marshall Islanders, belong to the Micronesion racial group as distinct from the inhabitants of Polynesia or Melanesia. They are small, tough, wiry people, considered to be one of the finest and most intelligent native races in the Pacific.

Gilbertese, a blend of Polynesian, Malay, and Melanesian, is the language generally spoken, but a few natives can speak some English. Pidgin English is never used. About three-quarters of the people can read the Gilbertese language.


SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
TARAWA ATOLL
HAWKINS FIELD
BETIO I.
BUOTA I.
55'
172°56'
57'
58'
59'
173°
24'
23'
22'
21'
20'
BIKEMAN I.
SEAPLANE AREA
SEAPLANE AREA
HAWKINS FIELD
BETIO ISLAND
N
BETIO ISLAND
SCALE IN YARDS
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
NAANIKA I.
EITA I.
BAIRIKI I.
DECLASSIFIED

1. Location and Description:

Tarawa, a triangular shaped atoll, is located at Lat. 01° 20' 30" N., Long. 172° 55' 30" E., 356 miles from Majuro Atoll, and 2,093 miles from the island of Oahu, T. H.

It is composed of a series of islands on a reef about 22 miles long in a N-S direction. The enclosed lagoon is about seventeen miles long by nine miles wide at the southern end, and less than a mile at the north. The islands, all of which are long and narrow, lie along the eastern and southern sides of the triangle, while the lagoon is open to the west except for the submerged reef.

The largest island of the group, Bititu (Betio) lies at the southwest corner. It is long and tapering, being about two and a quarter miles long in a E-W direction, and less than half a mile wide. The other principal island in the atoll is Buota, which lies at the southeast corner of the atoll.

The reefs on Tarawa are, on the average, 500 yards wide -- the outer reef being about two feet higher than the lagoon reef. The outer margin of the reef is very rough and dips off into deep water at an angle of approximately 30°. The reef, from its outer edge to the beach, is rather flat with only the outer 100 yards being slightly rough. The beach is from 30 to 50 yards wide and rises only five or six feet. Prevailing winds are ENE to ESE during all seasons. Maximum force of winds is approximately 35 miles per hour. Rainfall averages 4.26 inches per month throughout the year.

2. History:

Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan seized and fortified Tarawa, using it along with Makin, Ocean, and Nauru as a base for patrols across our lines of communication with the South Pacific and as outer defenses for the Marshalls and Carolines.

On 20 November 1943, American Marines stormed ashore on Tarawa beaches and in four days had smashed the strongly fortified Japanese positions.

3. Mission:

Hawkins Field to support Air Transport Command Base Unit. Aviation gasoline storage facilities for 504,000 gallons.

4. Command and Service Control:

Atoll Commander - Lt. Col. R. S. Wilson (A).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Hawkins	1	79°	6,300'x350'	Coral	VHB

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Tot.Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. Planes That Can Be Fueled at Same Time
Truck, tractor, fuel servicing, 7 1/2 ton	2		
Trailer, semi, fuel servicing, Fl-A (4 wheel)	3	-- 4,800	5
Tractor, autocar (Navy type)	2		
Tractor, semi (Navy type)	3		

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	No		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	80	40	20	20	10	10
Emer. oper.	90	50	25	30	12	12
Normal staging	80	40	20	20	10	10
Emer. staging	90	50	25	30	12	12

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - Two (for VHB)
Aprons - Estimated area 290,000 sq. yds.; surfacing coral.
Revetments - None.

(g) Night Lighting: Boundary, flood, and searchlights.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Transient Seaplanes Only)

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Length	Depth & Condition of Water	Largest Plane that can use
35°	9000'x1000'	Water choppy - 2 to 7 fathoms	Coronado
95°	9000'x1000'	Water choppy - 2 to 7 fathoms	Coronado

(b) Parking Areas: Unlimited; harbor area available for parking.

(c) Refueling Facilities: One Bowser boat (1500 gal. capacity), total capacity 2,800 gals/hr; can fuel but one plane at a time.

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Boats specifically assigned to seaplane support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
1	65'	Crash Boat	Traffic control
1	1,400 gal.	Bowser Boat	Refueling
1	33'	Rearming	Utility

(f) General: No moorings. No night lighting. Traffic controlled by crash boat.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC):

(a) Facilities:
** Air Corps
** Engineering Shops
** Headquarters
NOTE: ** In addition to facilities reported elsewhere in this summary.

(b) Housing:
Transient Housing - 24 tents, 16'x16', capacity 4 each.
Base Personnel (109 Falles, 50'x20', capacity 16 each.
(11 Falles, 40'x16', capacity 12 each.
NOTE: Quonset Hut for transient female personnel - capacity 12.

(c) Messing: One Quonset Hut structure with capacity of 50 officers and 250 enlisted men.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: See paragraph 5(c). A.T.C. controls all air traffic.

(e) Repair and Servicing: A.T.C. maintains small shops for minor repairs and engine changes, and operates refueling units as indicated in para. 5(c).

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Army control. Atoll Commander is commanding officer. No regular pilots are available. One garbage lighter (LCM) is available.

(a) Channels:

No.	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
1	1,000 ft.	5 fathoms	Coral - No obstructions.

NOTE: Ships entering lagoon should navigate with caution due to submerged coral heads.

(b) Anchorages:

No. Berths	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
7	Variable	700 yds.	Any type
7	4½ to 12	600 yds.	Any type
13	fathoms.	500 yds.	Any type
4		400 yds.	Any type

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None.

(d) Navigational Aids: See H.O. Charts Nos. 34, 35, and 36.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Maximum springs - 6 to 7 feet; maximum neaps 4 to 5 feet.

(f) HECP: None. (Signal tower on 24 hour alert).

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets and Booms): None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 200 MT Load or Unload

(a) Stevedoring: No men regularly assigned; working parties detailed as cargo arrives.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
1	10 tons	30')	Regularly Assigned			
2	5 tons	20')	Ashore	1	5 tons	
2	1½ tons	20')				
			Available From Other Sources			
				3	5 tons	

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Shortage of personnel, facilities, and equipment. All operations offshore using LCTs which cannot enter dock channel at lowtide. Port capacity - 200 MT's per day.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: Rate of discharge - 16,000 g.p.h.; size of pipeline - 6".

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing (All Sides, ft)

None for deep water craft.
One wooden pier for LCT's and LCM's at high tide - max. draft 6'.
Alongside dock channel, 1000' channel shoreline - max. draft 6'.

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach Will Handle	Available for Berthing (ft.)	Location

Beaches for 2 LCT's or 1 LST. LCM's and LCVP's can be beached at same area.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity: None.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
YOG	1	Picket	1
LCVP	8	Personnel	1
LCM	30	Plane rearming	3
LCT	3	Bowser	1
Aviation Rescue	1		

NOTE: All equipment listed is operational except 10 of the 30 LCMs. 3 of these can be repaired in 1 month plus, 7 cannot be repaired.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: One 25 ton, for LCM or 63' crash boat.

10. Shops: The following shops are equipped to handle present island requirements:

Type of Shop	Type of Shop
Automotive repair	Carpenter
Electric	Aviation Maintenance (ATC)
Plumbing	Parachute (ATC)
Welding and Blacksmith	Instrument (ATC)
Radio, Radar, and Electric (AACS)	Metal
Oxygen and CO_2	

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
-	Thatched Falles	110	200
-	Tents (Incl. Transients)	50	1,000

[redacted]

11. Personnel Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Messing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	Maximum Capacity EM
3	Quonset Huts		1,200
1	Quonset Hut	160	

(c) Recreation: Three 20' x 40' day rooms and one thatched Falle used as a library.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: Two 20' x 50' Quonsets and two 20' x 50' thatched Falles (total capacity - 20 beds), one 20' x 50' thatched Falle dental clinic.

(c) Sewage Disposal: None.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot located on Oahu.

13. Roads: Three miles of coral surfaced roads in good condition, suitable for heavy loads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	594
Navy	265
Marine Corps	0
Total	859

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Adm. Con.
Bomb Storages - Open Dumps	Large	5	Army
Bomb Storages - Open Dumps	Small	1	Army
Fuze locker	Small	1	Army
Small Arms Magazine	Large	2	Army
Pyrotechnic Stowage	Large	1	Army

NOTE: Stowages, other than one 20' x 48' steel magazine, are old Jap dugouts and pillboxes.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied	Adm.Con.
Closed Bldgs:	Quonsets	4	16,000	16,000	Army
	Falles	4	400	400	Army
Canvas Covered Frames:		1	4,000	4,000	Army
Open Storage:	Cleared		50,000	50,000	Army

(c) Fuel: AvGas Capacity - 504,000 gals.
Empty Returnable Drums on Hand - 5,000 drums.

[redacted] [redacted]

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(d) Refrigeration: Total Refrigeration - 8,931 sq. ft.
Freeze - 4,600 cu. ft.
Chill - 4,331 cu. ft.
NOTE: 2 ea. 675 cu. ft. reefers awaiting erection.

16. Aerological Data: AAF Weather Station #7-51, AAF Weather Service POA. Weather data received and distributed via AACS radio-teletype.

17. Training Facilities: None.

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
.12 ga. Shotgun		1	.45 cal. Sub MG		21
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	9	101	.50 cal. MG (all types)		19
.30 cal. Rifle M1	15	7	.30 cal. Rifle, 1903		234
.30 cal. Carbine	144	152	.38 cal. Revolver		4
.30 cal. Browning AR		12			

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: One SCR-271-D located on Betio

(b) Loran: None

(c) Radio:
(1) Station: 20 receivers installed; 12 commands served; following circuits operated: 1 point-to-point manual circuit, 2 Radioteletype circuits, 1 weather intercept position circuit, and 2 air-ground positions.
(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Ranges - BC-400-G ("Z" Marker)
BC-446-H MRL Range Transmitter.
Homing Device - Pan American 12 GLX Transmitter.
Direction Finders - 1 SCR-291-A (complete).

20. Communications Other than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: One 100-drop switchboard servicing entire island.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 3 circuits servicing ATC, weather, and Atoll Commander.

(d) Cable Connections: One 5-pair cable, Betio to Bairiki, for telephone use.

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED [redacted]

21. Water Supply:

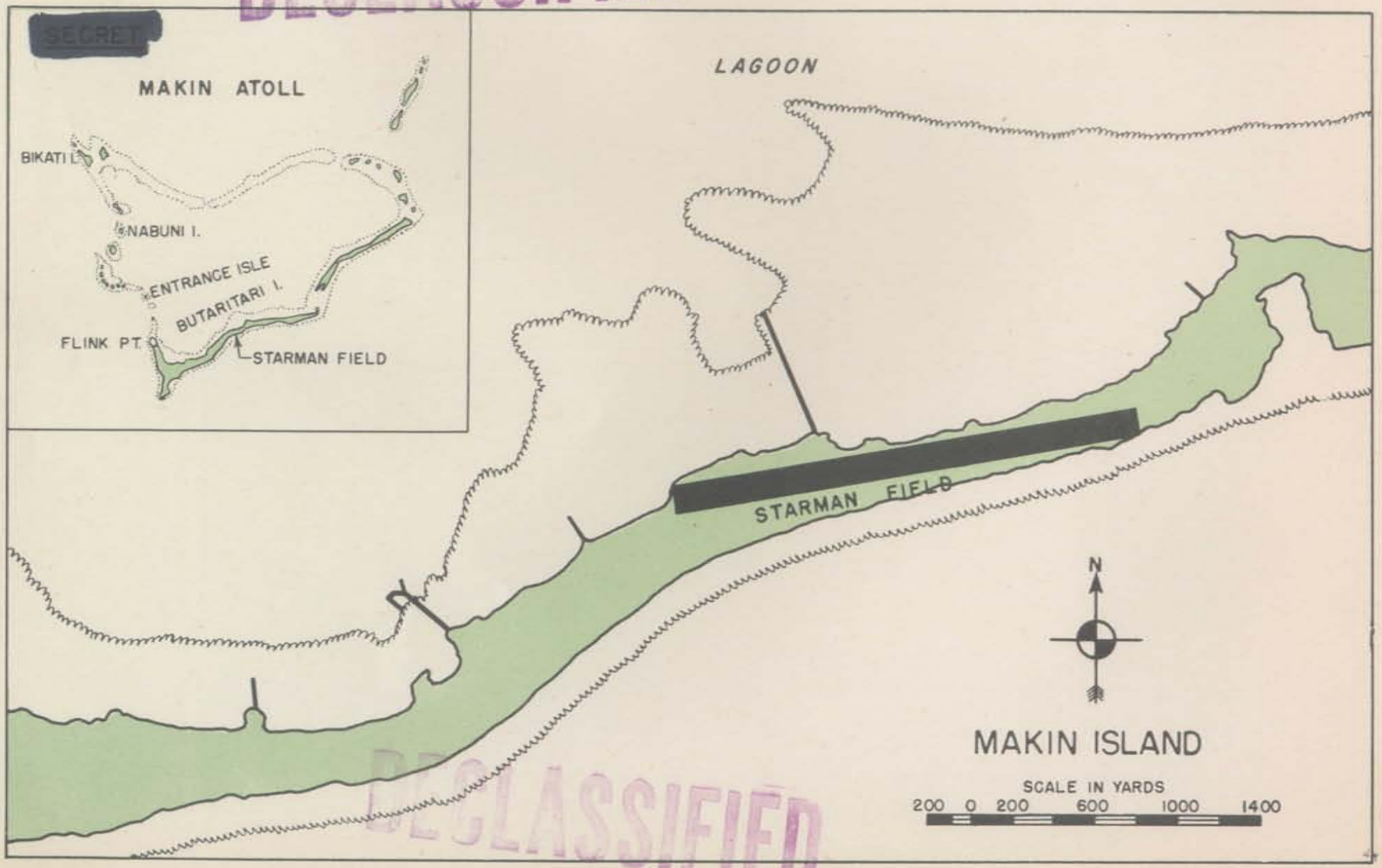
(a) Source: Salt water wells.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity(gals)	Total Cap.(gals)
Wood Stave	2	15,000 (fresh)	30,000
Wood Stave	3	5,000	15,000
Wood Stave	1	3,000	3,000

(c) Method of Distribution: Pipe lines and water trailers.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 30,000; supplied - 30,000.



1. Location and Description:

Makin Atoll is located at Lat. 3°01'45" N., Long. 172°47'28" E., 105 miles north of Tarawa and 460 miles southeast of Kwajalein. The atoll encloses a large lagoon which is about 14 miles long on its southeast side, 12 miles on the west side, and 17 on the north side. The largest island, Butaritari, extends along the south side of the lagoon.

Land on the south and southeastern side of the atoll is continuous except for a break about three-quarters of a mile wide which forms a shallow passage at low tide. The highest elevation is about 12 feet above high water.

The western side of the atoll consists of several scattered islets lying on the main reef. Breaks in the main reef provide three ship passages and several boat passages.

The northern side of the atoll is composed almost entirely of a reef which dries for most of its length at low tide. The reef extends eastward from the island of Bikati to the small islands of Natata and Namoka, which lie on the northeast side of the atoll.

A narrow passage, about one and one-quarters miles wide separates Makin Atoll from the Little Makin (Makin Meang) group. This small island, known to the British as Makin, and the two islets south of it, Kiebu and Onne, lie on a reef which extends N-S for about six miles. From a distance, the Little Makin Group appear as three separate small islands. At low water they are all joined by the connecting reef, but at high tide shallow passages separate them.

Butaritari, the largest tract of land in the atoll is approximately 12 miles long and from one-quarter to one-half mile wide. It contains many swamp areas and only about one-half the land area is usable for a base.

2. History:

Makin Atoll was occupied by the Japanese on 9 December 1941. Carlson's Raiders landed from American submarines in August 1942 and virtually annihilated the small Japanese garrison. The natives were extremely friendly toward the Marines during the raid, giving warnings of enemy movements, supplying food and water to the Raiders, and assisting in the destruction of enemy installations.

The Japanese returned to Makin later and rebuilt their installations, but in November, 1943, were wiped out by U. S. Army troops.

3. Mission:

A "token garrison", an emergency landing field, and a Loran Transmitting Station.

4. Command and Service Control:

Island Commander - Lt. C. E. Smoyer, Jr. (N).
Coast Guard Unit #84 - Ens. C. A. Rollston (CG).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use (normally)
Starmann	1	70°	7,000'x450'	(A)	B-24

NOTE: (A) 4,726' steel mat; 2,274' coral fill.

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities: One hand pump, capacity 55 gals/hr.

(d) Repair Facilities: None.

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by types, that can use field:
With present personnel and equipment only nine (9) fighter planes can be handled at one time.

(f) Parking Areas: 50 revetments, coral filled, and 3,000 sq. yds. of coral filled aprons.

(g) Night Lighting: By flood lights in emergencies only.

(h) Traffic Control: None.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Length	Depth of Water	Largest Plane Can Use
70°	2,000'	9 to 10 fathoms	PB2Y

(b) Parking Areas: 600 sq. yd. steel mat can accommodate 3 single engine planes or 1 PB2Y.

(c) Refueling Facilities: None.

(d) Repair Facilities: None.

(e) Boats Specifically Assigned to Seaplane Support: None.

(f) General: No seaplane moorings; preceding seaplane facilities are for emergency use only.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS, ATC, TAG): Emergency landings only - no aviation facilities other than those listed in preceding two paragraphs.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is mined. It is under Navy control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. One pilot is available. No garbage lighters available.

(a) Channels:

No.	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom and Comments on Obstructions
1	200 yds.	30'	Coral - fairly flat

(b) Anchorages:

No.	Depth	Length
34	Av. 15 fms.	600 yds.
34	Av. 12 fms.	300 yds.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type
5	5B
3	Small ships (YOG,YMS)

(d) Navigational Aids: (For daylight use only). No sound mechanisms or lights. Beacons on Entrance Isle, Flink Point, several on Butaritari, and one bearing NE of anchorage.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Spring range - 6 to 8 ft; Neap range - 3 to 5 ft.

(f) HECP: None.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets and Booms): One submarine torpedo net (8 sections) located in North Channel at Lat. 3°08' N., Long 172°43'45" E. north of Nabuni Island.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring: No personnel regularly assigned.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: None.

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: Shortage of labor, unloading facilities, and equipment trucks.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: None.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Status of Construction	Services Fuel	Services Water
Coral fill	2'	300	25	Completed	No	No

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of vessel Beach will handle	Available for Berthing(ft.)	Location
3	LSTs & LCTs	125	End of Pier

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity(MT)
1	Open front shed(wood frame)	Pier	200
1	Wooden frame	So. of pier	300

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	
Barge, 50T(3x7) NSP	2	(Both Unserviceable)
LCVP	2	
LCM	2	
Surf Boat	1	

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: One for small boats.

10. Shops: One Small Boat Repair Shop.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type of Buildings	Maximum Capacity Off.	Maximum Capacity EM	Adm. Con.
-	Temporary wooden	8	50	Navy
-	Quonsets	3	36	C.G.

(b) Messing:

No.	Type of Buildings	Maximum Capacity Off.	Maximum Capacity EM	Adm. Con.
-	Temporary wooden	8	50	Navy
-	Quonsets	3	36	C.G.

(c) Recreation: Baseball field.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries: One operated by Navy; one operated by Coast Guard.

(c) Sewage Disposal: No data compiled.

(d) General: Hospitalization rate 0.2%.

13. Roads: "Adequate coral roads".

14. Military Personnel:

Navy	41
Coast Guard	31
Total	72

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition: Data not compiled.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space(sq ft) Total	Occupied
Closed bldgs.:	Frame	2	2,520	1,450
	Quonset	1	960	500
Open sheds:	Galv. iron roof	4	22,500	10,000
Tents:		2	1,320	800

(c) Fuel: None; 250 empty returnable drums on hand.

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	692 cu. ft.
Freeze	338 cu. ft.
Chill	354 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: All weather data received from Tarawa and Majuro.

17. Training Facilities: None.

18. Armament:

Item	No.	Item	No.
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	8	.30 cal. Browning AR	6
.30 cal. Rifle M1	9	.45 cal. Sub MG	7
.30 cal. Carbine	18	.50 cal. MG(all types)	4

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar: None.

(b) Loran: 2 DCAT transmitters and 2 model C timers.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations - Navy - 2 transmitters (BC191N 100 W 1525 CW)
(BC191F 50 W 2716 voice)
C.G. - TC127 200 W CW transmitter.
Trans receiver TRC109C 5W A3.
2 Receivers model R115 complete.
NOTE: Coast Guard serves Loran circuit; Navy station serves island.

(2) Navigational Aids - None.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: Inter communications all on one line.

20. Communications Other Than Radio: (Cont'd)

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: None.

(d) Cable Connections: None.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Wells.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity (gals.)
Wooden tanks	1	900
Wooden tanks	1	500
Metal tanks	1	12,000

(c) Method of Distribution: Water trailer and pipeline.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 4,000; supplied - 4,000.

WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS

PELELIU

ULITHI

I. Location and Description:

The Western Carolines form a chain extending from 131° to 148° E. Long., between about 3° and 10° N. Latitude, with a total land surface of approximately 275 square miles. Exclusive of coral reefs, the Western Carolines include 23 island groups, atolls, and isolated islands. All are coral islands or atolls with the exception of Yap, which is of sedimentary rock formation, and the northern islands of Palau (Arakabesau, Babelthuap, and Malakal) which are volcanic in origin.

Temperature and humidity are high and uniform and rainfall is heavy, especially in Palau, averaging from 105 to 141 inches per annum. April and May are the wettest months and January and February the driest. However, fierce tropical downpours may occur at any time. The islands are in a typhoon belt and have often been devastated by violent storms.

The Carolines are far from being a tropical paradise. Although malaria is very rare, practically all other tropical sicknesses abound. In addition, it is said that all known and many unclassified tropical insects exist in profusion. No water should be drunk by our men without first being boiled, and the greatest of caution should be exercised when bathing at any of the many beautiful beaches in the islands. There are many dangerous and deadly species of fish, clams, sea snakes, eels, sting rays, jelly fish, etc.

Tides and currents are irregular but the lagoons of some of the atolls, and of Palau, provide excellent anchorages for ships and seaplanes.

The coral islands and atolls are relatively infertile but the soils of the volcanic islands and those of sedimentary rock formation are rich in the valleys and coastal plains, though often impoverished in other places.

II. History:

The Carolines were first discovered in 1526 by a Portuguese captain, Diego da Rocha, but were first explored by the Spaniards. They were named after Charles II. Subsequent to the Spanish-American War the islands were sold to Germany. The Germans developed the copra trade and did a thriving business until World War I when the Japanese took possession. In 1920 the League of Nations granted the Japanese a mandate over the Islands.

III. Economic Development:

Copra has been the principal industry of all the islands except Angaur, which is rich in phosphate deposits. Under the Japanese, phosphate resources were developed to a high degree, by construction of an elaborate phosphate refinery, machine shops, a railroad, and a loading pier.

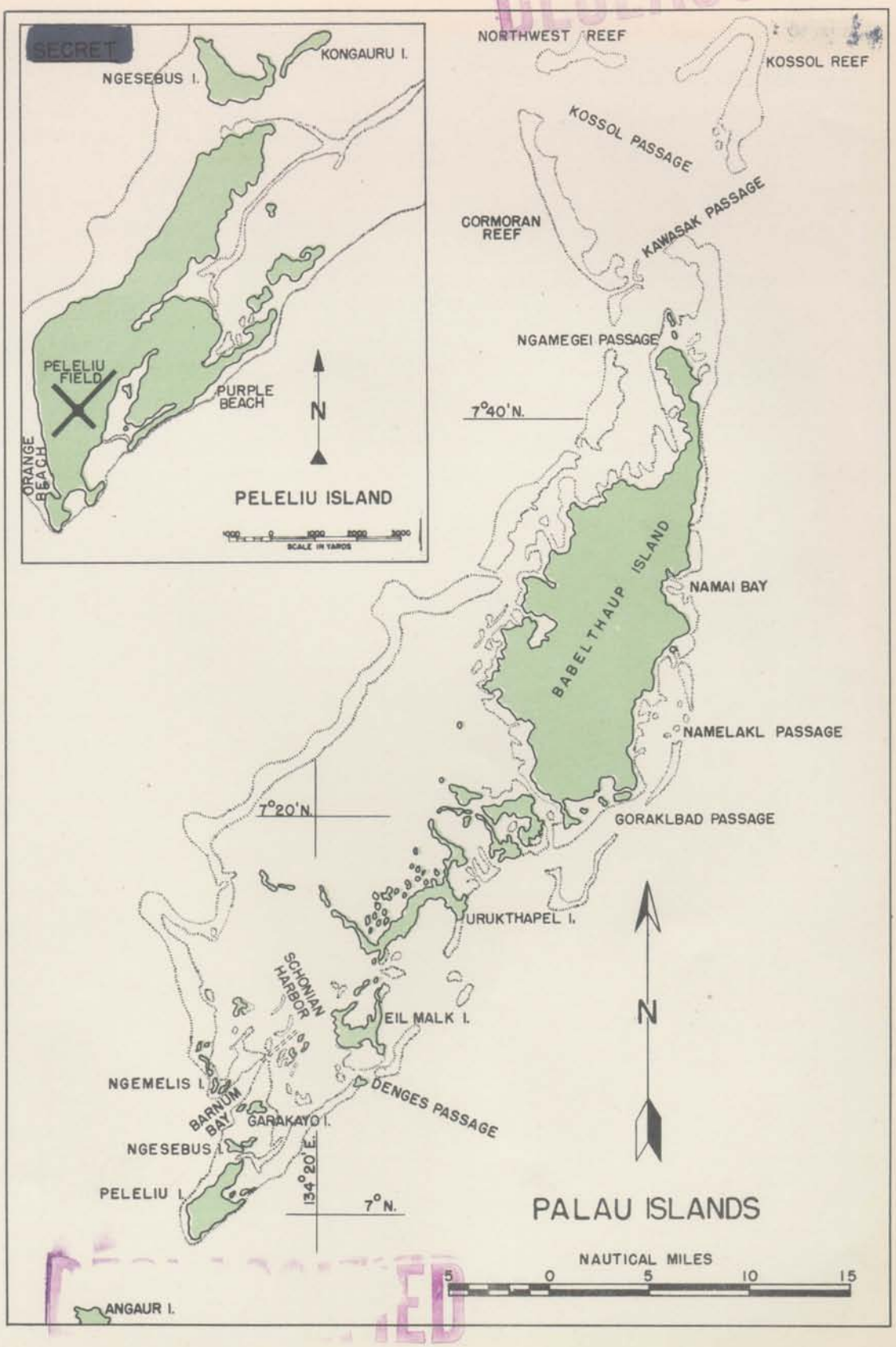
Although the natives are not commercial farmers they have long grown sufficient food to support themselves. Pigs, goats, and cattle in limited

III. Economic Development: (Cont'd)

numbers are scattered throughout the islands. In recent years commercial fishing, inaugurated by the Japanese, has been of economic importance with dried bonito and tunny the principal products.

IV. Population:

A majority of the natives are Micronesians, but there are a few Polynesians and Chamorros, all of whom will generally be found friendly toward Americans. They are more intelligent and quicker to learn than their neighbors of New Guinea and the Solomons area.



PELELIU

1. Location and Description:

Peleliu is located at Lat. 06° 59' 30" N., Long. 134° 14' 02" E. It is the southwesternmost island of the true Palau group, 560 miles from Leyte, 722 miles from Guam, and 790 miles from Hollandia. Between Peleliu, and Eil Malk, seven miles to the NE, lie numerous small islands.

The island of Peleliu is 5½ miles long and 2½ miles wide, and has 2,200 acres which are usable for base development. The major portion of the land is low and level and in the central and northern portions contains numerous ridges of rock 150 to 200 feet high. Swamp areas running north and south divide the island except for a minor strip on which the single West-East road is built. Vegetation is generally thick in swamp areas and in areas which were not subjected to intense assault bombardment. There is no usable timber. The coastline is mostly rocky but has about two miles of scattered sandy beaches.

Monthly mean temperatures are from 75° F. to 86° F. throughout the year. Prevailing winds in winter northeast, averaging 7 knots; in summer southwest, averaging 4 knots. Typhoons with attendant gales may occur in any month but are most frequent from July to October. During these months winds may reach a velocity of over 100 knots.

Rainfall averages 148 inches a year. Maximum rainfall of from 16 to 20 inches per month falls in July and August. Fog is unknown. Cloudiness averages 80% with little seasonal variation.

2. History:

Peleliu was ceded to Germany by Spain and later granted to Japan as a League of Nations Mandate by the Treaty of Versailles. American forces invaded Peleliu 15 September 1944. The Base was commissioned 6 January 1945.

The government of the United States has assumed control of all properties of the Japanese Government under the conditions outlined in paragraphs 315 to 322, FM 27-10, Rules of Land Warfare. There are no known civilian owners or private commercial interests.

3. Mission:

An Advanced Air Base to support one-half night fighter squadron, one fighter squadron, one light or medium inshore patrol squadron, one heavy search squadron, and staging of Southwest Pacific Aircraft. Naval facilities will be maintained as necessary for the support of the garrison. Ground forces will be maintained for adequate defense of the area and support of the garrison forces.

(a) Aviation Facilities:

(1) Marine Air Base, Peleliu, to support one-half (½) Marine night fighter squadron; one (1) Marine day fighter squadron; one (1) patrol squadron, light or medium land; one (1) patrol squadron, heavy land; and Troop Carrier Terminal and staging facilities for a maximum of 120 Southwest Pacific Area troop carrier aircraft daily with housing and messing facilities for five hundred (500) transient personnel. Also, to support two (2) additional Marine fighter squadrons until redeployed.

(2) Aviation gas storage capacity of 818,000 gallons.

(b) Naval Facilities:

(1) Limited berths and anchorages for small craft.

(2) Medical facilities as follows: Base hospital with 600 beds (to provide medical service for entire garrison).

(3) Boat repair group: Small Boat Repair (one (1) E-8 component), Amphibious Craft Repair - Motorized (one (1) E-9 component).

(c) Army Facilities:

Medical facilities consisting of a 440 bed Field Evacuation Hospital and 200 bed Portable Surgery.

4. Command and Service Control:

Island Commander - Brigadier General C. F. Schilt (M).
Commanding Officer, Marine Air Base - Colonel Reisweber (M).
Commanding Officer, Naval Base - Lt.Comdr. Laurence N. Snyder,(S),USNR.
Air Defense Command - Colonel C. J. Chappel (M).
Ground Defense Forces - Colonel R. G. Ayers (A).
Island Communications Unit (Const. & Maint. only) - Lt. Comdr. N. C. DeWolfe (N).
10th Service Battalion - Lt. Col. G. A. Hardwick (M).
Army Supply Depot - Major J. A. Woerndle (A).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No.	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane that can use (normally)
Peleliu	2	47°24'34"	6,000' x 300'	Rolled coral	VBH
		317°30'07"	4,000' x 260'	Rolled coral	VBH

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No.	Total Cap. Gals/hr	No. planes that can be fueled at same time
3,200 gal. refuelers	4	8,000	) Nine planes
2,000 gal. refuelers	5	10,000	) can be
750 gal. oil trucks	2	15,000	) serviced at
600 gal. gas trucks	1	600	) same time.
600 gal. oil truck	1	600	)

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of max. no. of planes, by type, that can use the field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters Medium or Heavy Bombers VLR
Normal oper.	280	140	108	210 planes (mixed types)
Emer. oper.	445	196	152	330 planes (mixed types)
Normal staging	280	140	108	210 planes (mixed types)
Emer. staging	445	196	152	330 planes (mixed types)

NOTE: Hardstands limit capacity of field.

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - 29; largest plane can use - VHB.
Aprons - None.
Revetments - None.
Other Areas - None.
NOTE: Hardstands vary in width from 80 to 100 feet and widely in frontage. Total parking area 290,000 sq. yds.

(g) Night Lighting: By Portable Flood: permanent, B-2 type, contacts light - both strips.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

7. NATS:

(a) Facilities:
Except for terminal facilities, all field and servicing facilities are included in paragraph 7.

(b) Housing: Tents (Transient Camp) - Capacity 1500.

(c) Messing: Frame (Transient Camp) - Capacity 1500.

(d) Number and Type of planes that can be accommodated:
100 transports in addition to assigned tactical aircraft.

(e) Repair and Servicing: Minor repairs, gas and oil.

[redacted]LIU [redacted]

8. Harbor Facilities:

Harbor is not mined. It is under Navy control. Commander Naval Base, Peleliu, is commanding officer. 3 pilots available. No garbage lighters available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
Small Boat Harbor, Orange Beach	120'	10' at entrance 8' inside	Coral. Coral rocks are occasionally washed into channel.

The channel is between Barnum Bay and the Small Boat Channel leading to Schonian Harbor.

The old Jap Basin located at the North end of Peleliu has been enlarged, and approximately 3,000 feet of the old boat channel toward lower Schonian and channel to Barnum Bay has been widened and deepened. Numerous coral heads have been removed.

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
Four Basin Slips	8'	105'	LCTs

In addition, Small Boat Harbor, Orange Beach, will provide the following facilities:

(1) One Small Boat Basin 300' x 600' with marine railway and shops for small boat repair.
(2) On the west side of Boat Basin LCTs are berthed for discharging or loading rolling stock with ramp to beach in basin.
(3) In North Basin YOGs are berthed for discharging MoGas and AvGas to shore storage facilities.
(4) Several LCMs and self-propelled barges can be accommodated.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None in Small Boat Harbor, Orange Beach. On place are the following:

Barnum Bay - 1 class "F" in 90 fms. water (is breasting buoy for use by vessels clearing mooring on Bairakseru Islands).
1 class "F"(AK) in 119 fms. water, 600 yds. swinging room (Lat. 07° 06' 15", Long. 134° 16').
Five small moorings are placed in lower Schonian Harbor for LCTs.
Two small mooring buoys are placed south of the entrance of channel at Orange Beach.
Orange Beach Terminal buoy with submarine line for tankers (Lat. 06° 59' 02", Long. 134° 13' 24").
Three Class "E" (modified) moorings are placed in upper Barnum Bay.
Schonian Harbor - One DD mooring (Lat. 7-06-05, Long. 134-20-06).
Schonian Harbor - One DD mooring (Lat. 7-07-01, Long. 134-20-23).
Orange Beach - One Class "E" (Modified) mooring for AK's (Lat. 134° 13' 16", Long. 6° 59' 14").

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: (Cont'd)
Orange Beach - Breasting buoy (A Japanese mooring buoy with a reserve buoyancy of approx. 30 tons) in 315 ft. of water (MLW) (Lat. 06° 58' 59", Long. 134° 13' 18").
Three Mark 2 moorings in lower Schonian Harbor for two AFDs and one YR.

(d) Navigational Aids:
A steady green light marks north entrance to channel. A flashing red light marks south entrance to channel. A permanent beacon, tripod type, 28' above ground and 42' above high water, has been erected in place of the old one. (Lat. 6°58'13"N, Long. 134°13'49"E) Channel buoys have been placed in Denges Passage, and in Small Boat Channel leading from Barmum Bay and from Schonian Harbor to the northern end of Peleliu Harbor. Obstruction buoys have been planted in Schonian Harbor.

For further reference regarding Navigational Aids see the following Field Charts:
H.O. Field Chart #4007 dated 4 January 1945.
H.O. Field Chart #4008 dated 12 January 1945.

(e) Tidal Ranges: From minus 0.1 to plus 5.9 feet.

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post: Four signal lights: one at Orange Beach and one at Purple Beach, (Both have 12 in. electric and one 24 in. arc lights); one at Amber Beach and one at north end of Peleliu, (Both have one 12 in. electric lights).

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets and Booms): One 1,000 ft. Torpedo Indicator Net has been moored in Barmum Bay (Lat. 07° 07', Long. 134° 16') to protect AK moorings on Bairakseru Island.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 750 MT Load or 750 MT Unload

(a) Stevedoring: No commissioned unit assigned at present. Inexperienced personnel assigned to stevedoring consists of 10 officers and 220 EM.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes					Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore		No.	Capacity	Length
4	5T	8 ft.	Ashore	Trucks	15	2½ T	15' bed
				Trailers	2	5 T	20' bed
Above are regularly assigned. Following available from other sources:							
4	5T	8 ft.	Ashore	Trucks	15	2½ T	12' bed
1	20T	8 ft.	"	Trailers	4	22 T	25' bed

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Ships underway during discharge. Shortage of stevedores prevent handling over 750 MT cargo daily.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Description	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
Ships	40,000 g.p.h.	6"
Barges	35,000 g.p.h.	6"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth (MLW)	Length	Width	Avail. for Berthing (allsides, ft.)	Services Fuel	Services Water
Pier (3)	Finger	8'	100'	40'	240	No	Yes
Wharf	Pontoon	10'	550'	-	550	No	No
Wharf	Pontoon	8'	320'	-	320	Yes	Yes
Wharf	Pontoon	10'	510'	-	510	No	No

NOTE: 5 LCTs can berth at one time on Orange Beach.

(f) Beaches: No usable beaches. LCTs can beach inside channel.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity (MT)
1	Storage Area	Orange Beach	30,000
8	Quonsets	Orange Beach	12,000

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges, 50T(3x7)NSP	4	LCM	26 (C)
Barges, 50T(3x7)SP	2	Picket Boat	2 (D)
Barges, 100T(4x12)SP	2	Buoy Boat	1 (Oper.)
Sea Mules, 8 cyl., 145HP	14	Plane Rearming Boat	1 "
LCVP	27 (A)	Motor Launch, 40'	1 "
LCP	2 (B)		

NOTES: (A) 15 operational; 12 repairable in less than 1 month.
(B) 1 operational; 1 repairable in less than 1 month.
(C) 20 operational; 6 repairable in less than 1 month.
(D) 1 operational; 1 repairable in less than 1 month.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

TYPE OF SHOP	CAPACITY	ADMIN. CONTROL
Repair Unit, Shoe and Textile	2000 Men	M
Cobbler Shop	1300 Men	M
Carpenter Shop	1 Bn.	N
Communication Shop	1 Bn.	N
Welding Shop	1 Bn.	N
Truck and Tractor Shop	1 Bn.	N
Blacksmith Shop	1 Bn.	N
Rigging Loft	1 Bn.	N
Electric Shop	1 Bn.	N
Paint Shop	1 Bn.	N
Shipfitters Shop	30 LCM's and LCVP's	N
Carpenter Shop	6 LCP's and LCVP's	N
Engine Overhaul Shop	5 Gray Marine Engines - O/H Per Week	N
Electrical Shop	20 LCM's and LCVP's	N
Boatswain Locker	59 LCM's and LCVP's	N
Vehicle Repair Shop	1 Bn.	A
Vehicle Repair Shop	12 Vehicles	A
Armament-Repair Shop	--	A
Auto-Rebuild Shop	--	A
Welding Shop	2 Vehicles	A
Second Echelon Vehicle Shop	11 Vehicles	A
Armament (Small Arm) Repair Shop	1st, 2d, and limited 3d ech. repair for Bn.	M

Aircraft Repair - Ample to accomplish minor repairs on all aircraft assigned to squadrons of Marine Aircraft Group 11; this shop is in addition to individual squadron facilities. This shop can also perform minor repair and maintenance of all transient aircraft of all types.

Vehicle Repair - Adequate for major and minor repair of all automatic equipment (trucks, tractors, cranes, etc.) assigned to Headquarters Squadron and Service Squadron of Marine Aircraft Group 11 and those assigned to Marine Air Base. Daily minor repairs to all types is approximately 20.

Aircraft Ordnance - Sufficient to accomplish it's present task of maintenance and repair of all aircraft ordnance equipment of Marine Air Group 11.

Radio Radar - Capable of testing, repairing and maintaining of all Radio Radar equipment of Marine Aircraft Group 11, Marine Air Base and all transient aircraft.

Base Maintenance - Adequate to maintain all buildings, water supply and equipment and systems, and galleys of Marine Air Base and Marine Aircraft Group 11.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
-	Tents	4 (ea)	6 (ea)
-	Quonsets	10 (ea)	18 (ea)

(b) Messing:

No.	Type	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
-	Framed Bldgs.) Tents) Quonsets)	Vary with size of unit.	

(c) Recreation: No data.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:

U. S. Navy Base Hospital #20 - 600 Beds

(b) Dispensaries:

3rd Island Base Hqs. Bn.	- 10 Beds
10th Service Bn.	- 10 "
Naval Base	- 10 "
73rd NCB	- 37 "
12th AAA	- 12 "
VMF 121	- 8 "
MAG-11	- 56 "
VMF(N)541	- 6 "
CASU #49	- 4 "
Total	153 Beds

(c) Sewage Disposal:

Faeces - by pit latrine - satisfactory.
Wet Garbage - sea disposal - satisfactory.
Trash - sanitary fill - satisfactory.

(d) General:

Nearest Medical Supply Depot is at Pearl Harbor. Special precautionary measures are in force to safeguard the island against introduction of influenza.

13. Roads: 16.6 miles of primary roads now serving island deemed adequate. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	- 4,900
Navy	- 4,236
Marines	- 4,617
Total	13,753

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Admin. Control
Revetted Bombs & Tailcrates	40'x40'	19	MAG-11
Splinter Proof Magazines	20'x40'	3	MAG-11
Reinforced Concrete Pillbox	36'x28'	1	MAG-11
Revetted Rocket Storage	20'x36'	1	MAG-11
Quonset Huts	20'x28'	2	MAG-11
Quonset Huts	20'x28'	4	Army S.D.
Ammunition Shelters	20'x36'	46	Army S.D.
Hardstands (bombs & tail crates)	40'x40'	14	MAG-11
Shelter, wood frame for canvas	20'x36'	1	MAG-11
Hardstand (small arms ammunition)	20'x30'	1	MAG-11

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied	Adm. Con.
Warehouses:	40'x100'	12	48,000	48,000	N
Closed buildings:	SSAR hut	2	8,000	7,200	M
	"	20	80,000	80,000	M
	"	16	64,000	64,000	A
	Wood	2	1,600	1,500	M
Open Sheds:	Frame	2	1,600	1,600	N
	"	12	3,200	3,200	A
	"	2	4,000	2,900	M
Canvas Cov'd Frames:		4	6,900	6,900	M
Tents:		36	12,300	12,300	M
		3	1,100	1,100	A
Open Storage:					
Surfaced -			200,000	200,000	N
			67,400	65,000	M
Cleared and Graded -			524,000	393,000	M
Other -			95,000	95,000	A

(c) Fuel: AvGas Capacity - 798,000 gals.
MoGas Capacity - 420,000 gals.
Diesel Capacity - 3,000 bbls.
Empty Returnable Drums - 40,058

(d) Refrigeration: Total Refrigeration - 60,361 cu. ft.
Freeze - 25,698 cu. ft.
Chill - 34,663 cu. ft.

NOTE: 1,625 cu. ft. of refrigeration space inoperative and not included in above figures.

16. Aerological Data: One aerological station having AN-16A component. Aerological data obtained from Guam, Manus, Manila, Chungking, and Honolulu. Surface and airplane reports furnished to Guam.

17. Training Facilities: Training facilities consist of a test firing range, an airplane rocket range, a 1,000" MG range, a 25 yard pistol range, and a vehicle driver training course. Construction of a 20-target known distance range is nearing completion. Plans have been completed for the construction of a gas chamber.

18. Armament:

Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	4	88
.45 Pistol or Revolver	758	176
.30 Cal. Rifle M1	4,412	212
.30 Cal. Carbine	4,433	2,571
.30 Cal. Browning AR	193	6
.30 Cal. MG, lt, M1919A4	81	40
.30 Cal. MG, lt, M1919A6		2
.30 Cal. MG, hvy, M1917	61	6
.45 Cal. Sub MG	147	174
.50 Cal. MG, (all types)	171	42
2.36" Rocket Launcher	187	21
20 mm AA	10	3
40 mm AA	12	2
90 mm AA M1, M1A1, M2	17	
60 mm Mortar	34	17
81 mm Mortar	20	7
37 mm T, AT, M3, M5, M6	10	
57 mm AT M1 on M1A2 Cge	18	
75 mm Gun M3	1	
Flamethrower, port., (M2-2)	36	
.38 Cal. Revolver	77	16
3" Gun, M5, M7	24	
105 How. M2A1 on M2A2 Cge	6	
155 mm Gun on M1 Cge	4	

Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
155 mm Gun - M1918 on M3 Cge	4	
155 mm Gun - M1A1 on M1 Cge	4	
Searchlights, 60"	20	
Directors - M5 Series	12	1
Directors - M7 Series	4	1
Height Finders, M1 or M2	8	1
Unit, Generating M5	15	1
Unit, Generating M7	17	
3" Gun MK22, M3 on M9 Cge	2	
Generator, Motor - Type PE-95-H		1
3" Gun .50 Cal. (Naval)	6	
.30 Cal. Rifle 03	865	582
Launcher M7 (Grenade)		7
Cannon, 25 mm, Jap M96(1936) w/dual mounts	6	

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
SCR-270-D	3	SO-7M	4
SCR-268-B	4	SCR-527-A	2
SCR-584	9	SC-2	1
SCR-602-T6	1	SCR-682	1
SG-2-S	1	SCR-584-B	1

(b) Loran: Located on Ngesebus (Coast Guard).

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio: (Cont'd)

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - Serve 17 commands; 18 circuits operated.

Joint Communication Center - 15 transmitters, one Rhombic and 19 Marconi, and 4 boublet antennas. Remote controlled from JCC receiver located 1,600 yds. distant. 22 receivers and one 50 UFS transceiver, 2 TDF installed in Receiver Room. All receiving antenna Marconi type.
Airport Control Tower - Equipped to handle five circuits. Transmitters mounted at base of Control Tower. Frequencies 6,500 Kcs, 6,970 Kcs, 140.58 Mcs, 116.1 Mcs and 272 and 4,495 transmitter and receiver on one circuit. Equipment used: BC639A and BC640B.
One (4) channel, VHF frequency modulated teletype and telephone circuit to Angaur (4 teletype circuits and 3 telephone circuits). AN/TRC-VF-TERL equipment located in telephone exchange.
NOTE: Upon completion of securing Angaur activities, approximately 12 July 45, this equipment will be removed and 1 UHF telephone circuit installed.
Peleliu-Guam Radio Teletype - TBA10 transmitter, 11210 and 6140 Kcs. A-1 emission. Receiver equipment - AN-FNR3.

(2) Navigational Aids - One YG Radar Beacon, one YJ Homing Device. Radio Range on Ngesebus (MRAZ), 326 Kcs.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 30 miles rubber cable and 20 miles lead cable installed. Six switchboards (BD-110A) (TC-10) total 564 lines. 16 direct lines from JOC to various tactical units to serve Island Defense Plan. Permanent lead covered telephone cable plant completed.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: One mamual switching system with five stations on a BD 100 ten line board. Type 15 machines with automatic starting. This system for use of the JCC in handling operational traffic.
NOTE: Possible addition of two stations in July.

(d) Cable Connections: No submarine cable contemplated Angaur to Peleliu. 3 - 11 pr. submarine cables to be run to Ngesebus.

[redacted] [redacted]

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Fresh water wells, brackish water wells, seawater.

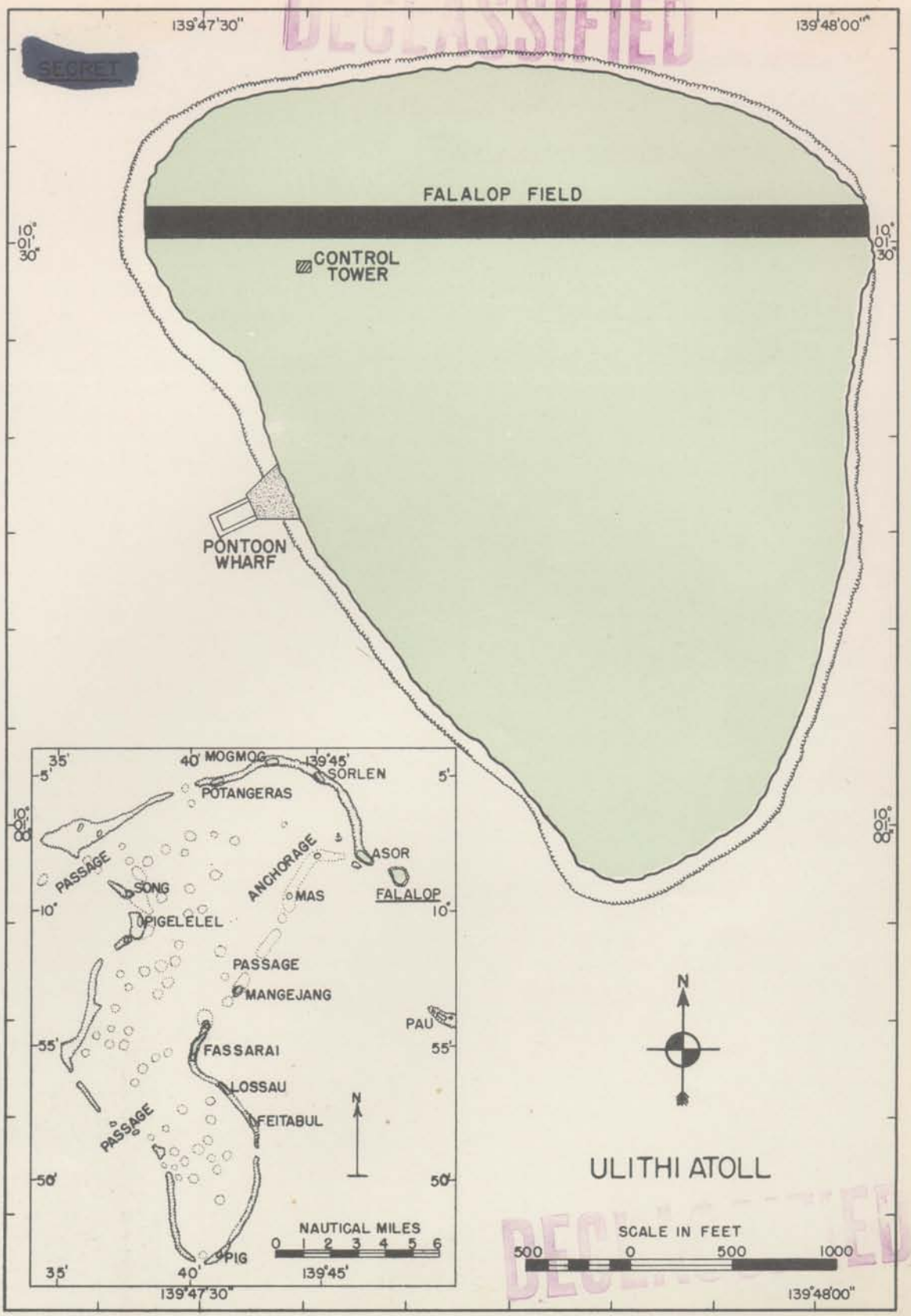
(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity (gals.)	Total Capacity (gals.)
Steel tanks	9	7,500	67,500
Wood Stave tanks	70	(5,000)	250,000
		(3,000)	
		(500)	

(c) Method of Distribution: Lister bags, pipe lines, and tank trucks.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 425,000; supplied - 425,000.

SECRET



1. Location and Description:

This group of islands is located at Lat. 10°05'30" N., Long. 139° 43' 15" E. (on Mogmog Island), and is situated 93 miles NE of Yap, 330 miles NE of Kossol, 730 miles NW of Truk, 370 miles SW of Guam, and 370 miles NE of Peleliu. The group consists of four elements. The main atoll of Ulithi in the west, the separate island of Falalop off the NE point of the island, a small detached reef with several islets lying east of the main atoll, the Zohhoiiyour Bank, an incomplete atoll, in the extreme east. The atoll of Ulithi proper is 19 miles long (N-S) and about 10 miles in maximum breadth. Its reef supports 30 islets, all small, low, and wooded, and has many breaks and entrances.

The principal islet, Mogmog, in the north, is about half a mile long and has a swampy depression in the interior. Other islets which have at some time been inhabited include Asor, Fassarai, Feitabul, Lossau, Mangejan, and Pigelelel.

Temperatures range from 82° F. to 90° F. in the summer, and from 78° F. to 86° F. in the winter. Prevailing winds are easterly throughout the year. The atoll is in a storm track during the entire year. Rainfall averages 12 inches per month. Wettest months are June, July, August, and September. There is no record of fog occuring at any time.

2. History:

Like the other nearby islands, Ulithi Atoll was seized by the Japanese at the outbreak of World War I and ceded to Japan in 1920 under a League of Nations mandate. It was occupied by U.S. forces 22 September 1944.

3. Mission:

A Fleet anchorage with an air base to support one-half (½) night fighter squadron, one (1) light inshore patrol squadron, pool for a maximum of 150 carrier replacement aircraft, one (1) utility squadron, and staging for transport aircraft. Naval shore facilities will be maintained as necessary for the support of the garrison, plus a minimum of shore installations for support of the Fleet Ground Forces will be maintained for minimum defense of the atoll and support of the garrison. AvGas storage capacity of 208,400 gallons will be provided.

4. Command and Service Control: Atoll Commander - Capt. J.L. Wyatt (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Falalop	1	090°	3,500' x 150'	Coral	R5D
Asor	1	090°	725' x 150'	Coral	Cub
Mogmog	1	060°	595' x 75'	Coral	Cub
Pontangeras	1	056¼°	660' x 95'	Coral	Cub
Sorlen	1	066°	660' x 88'	Coral	Cub

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities: 7 Gas trucks having a total capacity of 11,000 gals/hr can fuel 7 planes at one time.

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major Aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major Engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor Aircraft overhaul	No	Line service	Yes
Minor Engine overhaul	No	Engine changes	Yes

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based On Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based On Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	138	9	-	138	9	-
Emer. oper.	288	15	-	288	15	-
Normal staging	102	9	-	102	9	-
Emer. staging	150	15	-	150	15	-

NOTE: Factors limiting capacity of field: parking space, length of airstrip, and service facilities.

(f) Parking Areas: 28 hardstands - can accommodate PBYs, coral surfaced parking areas can accommodate 4 R5Ds.

(g) Night Lighting: "By portable system".

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None except one emergency landing ramp, capacity 4 planes.

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS, ATC, or TAG): TAG operated in conjunction with MAG 45.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Navy control. Atoll Commander, Ulithi, is Commanding Officer. No pilots are available. No garbage lighters available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
Mugai *	1,280 yds.	42' (dragged depth)	-
Tawachi **	785 yds.	34' (dragged depth)	-

NOTES: * 298.5° - Tide 1 3/4 Kn. current in; 2 Kn. current out.
** 133° - Tide 4½ Kn. current in; 2½ Kn. current out.

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
48	16 fms.	1,000 yds.	BB, CV, CA
252	16 fms.	700 yds.	CL, CVE, AD
210	16 fms.	400 yds.	DD, DE

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: Small boat moorings only.

(d) Navigational Aids: Channel buoys, obstruction buoys, beacons (unlighted). For additional information see H.O. Field Charts #45, 46 & 47.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Mean range - 2.6 ft; spring range 3.4 ft.

(f) HECP: No post established. Station vessels at channel entrance serve as substitute.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None. Guam is nearest degaussing station.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): One A/T Mark 8 net, 10 baffles, located at Mugai, Towachi, Dao, Zan, Zowatubu, and Rowryn channels. Total length, 18,870 yds.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. Max. Daily Port Cap. 300 MT Load or Unload.

(a) Stevedoring: CBMU 517 - 1 officer and 40 enlisted men assigned to stevedoring; casuals used when required.

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: Cranes, trucks, and trailers assigned as cargo handling equipment not segregated from construction equipment.

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: Beach and tide conditions (LCTs can be beached at high tide only). Lack of floating stock and weather conditions. Port capacity: 300 MTs per day, loading or unloading.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: Rate of discharge - 3,425 g.p.h.; size of pipeline - 6" pipe to tank farm.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: Pontoon finger piers, not usable for cargo handling, at each island.

(f) Beaches: Four beaches (one on each island) on lagoon side will accommodate LCTs.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item		No.	Item	No.
Barges:	50T(3x7) NSP	1	Tug, 5x7x5, 240HP	2
	50T(3x7) SP	14	Tug, 135HP, 8 cyl.	5
	100T(4x12) SP	3	Chry. Gen. Mule Tractors	2
	10x12x12x10 SP	1	Drydock (6x18)	1
	125T(4x12) SP	1	LCVP	107
	Crane(5x12)	1	LCP	3
	Repair(5x24)	1	LCM	46
	Compressor(3x7)	1	Picket Boats	9
Plane Rearming Boats		7	Personnel Boats	7

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks:

No.	Type	Capacity Tons	Capacity Largest Ship
1	AFD	700	LCI & LCT
1	6x18 Pontoon	250	LCM

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type	Capacity	Adm. Con.	Type	Capacity	Adm. Con.
Aircraft Machine	4 sq.	MAG 45	Aircraft Hydraulic	4 sq.	MAG 45
Aircraft Metal	"	"	Aircraft Engine	"	"
Aircraft Welding	"	"	Aircraft Parachute	"	"
Aircraft Carpenter	"	"	Aircraft Propellor	"	"
Aircraft Ass'y & Rep.	"	"	Aircraft Accessory	"	"
Aircraft Paint & Fab.	"	"	Aircraft Electric	"	"
Aircraft Garage	"	"	Engine Rep.(boat pool)	65 eng.	SLCU 34
Aircraft Line	"	"	Boat Rep.(boat pool)	140 boats	"
			Mark 14 sight shop	300 sights	"

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type of Buildings	Maximum Capacity Off.	EM
-	Tents	500	6,500
-	Quonset Huts	300	1,200

(b) Messing: Quonset huts, wood and canvas structures, all fully screened.

[redacted] [redacted]

11. Personnel Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Recreation: Mogmog Island has been designated as a Fleet Recreation Area and has facilities to accommodate approx. 1,000 officers and 15,000 EM. Beer, soft drinks, athletics, swimming and Officers' Clubs are available. There are open air movies, libraries, and facilities for fishing. Smaller recreation parties are permitted on other islands except those occupied by natives.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: None.

(b) Dispensaries:

Sorlen (SLCU #34)	100 beds.
Falalop (MAG #45)	70 beds.
Naval Activities, Asor	25 beds.
Shore Patrol, Mogmog	18 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Pit latrines, some garbage dumped over reef, septic tanks, burning.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is at Pearl Harbor. Average hospitalization rate, 1.4%.

13. Roads: "Adequate."

14. Military Personnel:

Army	463
Navy	4,123
Marine Corps	1,297
Total	5,883

Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Adm. Con.
Fuze and pyrotechnic	30'x30'	3	M
Bomb revetments	32'x50'	6	M
Magazine	20'x48'	1	N
Frame building	10'x16'	2	N
Dispersal	16'x20'	12	A

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed bldgs.	SSAR	36	89,600	86,500
Open sheds	Wood	2	1,976	1,976
Canvas cov'd frames		7	5,940	3,820
Tents		7	4,210	4,210
Open storage:				
Cleared & graded			156,000	156,000
Surfaced			237,500	237,500

15. **Storage Facilities:** (Cont'd)

(c) **Fuel:** AvGas capacity 208,480 gals.
Diesel 1,000 bbls.
Empty Returnable Drums 7,388

(d) **Refrigeration:** Total refrigeration - 32,960 cu. ft.
Freeze 10,754 cu. ft.
Chill 22,206 cu. ft.

16. **Aerological Data:** Ulithi station is on the Guam, Saipan, Peleliu circuit, and forwards reports through AACS every three hours to Guam. Weather data is then released from Guam on standard weather broadcasts covering the entire Western Caroline Area.

17. **Training Facilities:** None.

18. **Armament:**

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	4	11	.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	7	48
.30 cal. Rifle M1	762	447	.45 cal. Sub MG	18	192
.30 cal. Carbine	648	1,610	.50 cal. MG(all types)	11	14
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	98	245	2.36" Rocket Launcher	2	2
90mm AA, M1, M1A1, M2	8		Searchlights, 60"	6	
Directors: M7 series	1(inoper.)		Height Finders M1 or M2	2	
Directors: M9 series	2		Unit, Generating M7	4	
.22 cal. Rifles		28	.22 cal. Pistols		4

19. **Radar, Loran, and Radio:**

(a) **Radar:**

Type	No.	Location
SCR-545	1	Falalop
SCR-545	1	Mogmog
SCR-268c	2	Falalop
SCR-268c	1	Manjejang
SCR-270d	1	Falalop
SCR-527	1	Falalop
LRAW(NZ)	1	Falalop
ANT/PS 1 B	1	Falalop
Navy T YJ	1	Falalop
Navy T YJ-1	5	Falalop
Navy T YG	1	Falalop

(b) **Loran:** TDP transmitters.

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio: (Cont'd)

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations operate 56 circuits; serve Atoll and associated commands.

Asor - Joint Communications Center, point to point and harbor radio station.
Sorlen - Harbor and inter-island communications.
Mogmog - Harbor and inter-island communications.
Falalop - Air field, fighter direction, harbor and inter-island communications.

(2) Navigational Aids -

Radio Ranges - MRL unit operating to 239 Kcs.
Radar Beacons - YJ-1.
Homing Devices - YG & YJ Primary and standby; BC508, operating on 428 Kcs.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: Inter- and intra-island communications for 4 islands.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 2 temporary stations.

(d) Cable Connections: None.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Surface wells (salt), seawater, and rainwater.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity
Wood	30	138,800 gals.
Steel	1	35,000 gals.

(c) Method of Distribution: Trucks, trailers, cans, and pipelines.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 90,000; supplied - 90,000. In addition, water of low salt content from surface wells is used for showers, scullery, cleaning, etc.

M A R I A N A S I S L A N D S

SAIPAN

TINIAN

GUAM

IWO JIMA

I. Location and Description:

The Marianas form a chain of volcanic islands extending from 14° to 20° 33' N. Lat., between 144° 54' and 146° 05' E. Long., running in an approximately N - S direction. There are 17 islands in the chain, 14 separate islands and one group (Maug). The four principal islands, Guam, Saipan, Tinian, and Rota account for seven-tenths of the total land area of 450 square miles.

Temperature and humidity are high, but prevailing easterly winds afford some relief. Rainfall is heavy and there is much cloudiness, although the sun shines during more than half of the daylight hours.

Tides and currents are fairly regular in the spring and fall, but highly irregular during the rest of the year.

The soil of the southern islands is relatively fertile although often shallow from erosion and frequently deficient in moisture content. The northern islands are virtually barren of soil.

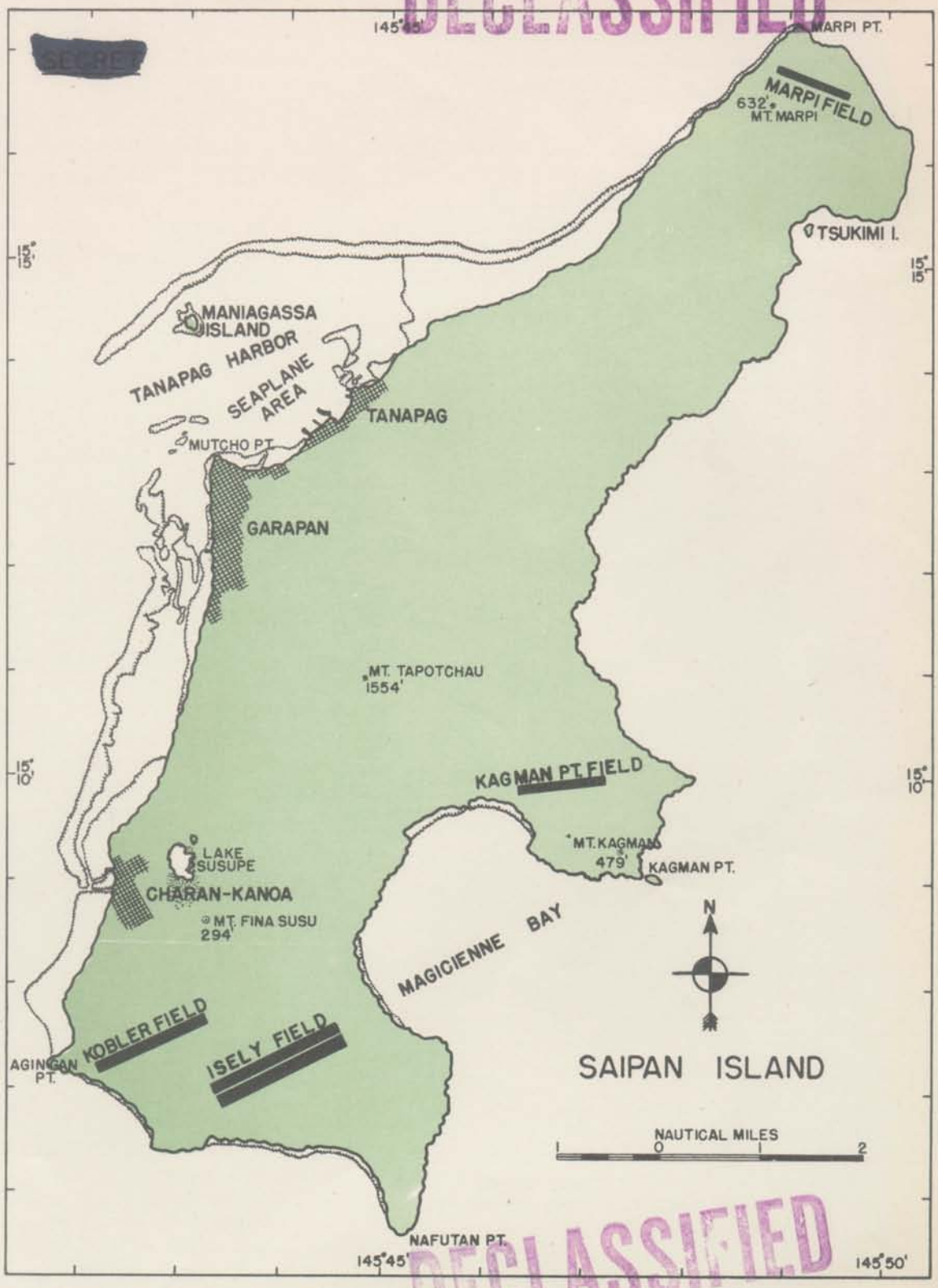
II. History:

Magellan discovered the islands in the early sixteenth century and other Spaniards visited the islands extensively thereafter, but it was not until 1564 that Spanish sovereignty was proclaimed. Dutch traders visited the islands in the seventeenth century and English explorers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The first Europeans to remain in the islands were from the Spanish ship "Concepción", which was wrecked off Tinian in 1638. The islands were named the "Marianas" in honor of Queen Maria Anna, widow of Philip IX of Spain.

Guam was taken over by the United States during the Spanish- American War and the other Marianas were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. With the outbreak of World War I Japan took possession of the German Marianas and later was allowed to retain control under a League of Nations mandate.

III. Economic Development:

Native economy was little developed during the Spanish administration. Although copra exploitation began in the late nineteenth century, the Germans had little economic success. Under Japanese rule the sugar industry was highly developed.



SAIPAN

1. Location and Description:

Saipan, the second largest island in the Marianas, is located at Lat. 15° 21' N. and Long. 145° 43' E. It is 12½ nautical miles long and has a maximum width of 5½ miles. A chain of mountains traverses the middle of the island in a N-S direction. The E. side of the range is steep and rocky, but the W. and S. sides slope gradually to level cultivated land.

Mt. Tapotchau, with an elevation of 1,554 feet, located about two and a half miles SE of Mutsho Point, is in almost the exact center of the island. It is probably an extinct volcano.

The coastline of Saipan is irregular, except in the west, where there is a fringing reef of coral which broadens out north of Garapan. The island is encircled by vertical cliffs, broken in a few places by small bays and sandy beaches. Tanapag Harbor, developed extensively by the Japanese, is formed by a large reef lying offshore from Tanapag. It is the only harbor in Saipan affording partial protection from all winds.

Approximately 70 per cent of the island was under sugar cultivation by the Japanese. The remaining portion of the land was mostly non-arable.

2. History and Population:

Saipan was probably first visited by Europeans early in the sixteenth century when Magellan and his three small ships reached the Marianas. In November, 1564, Admiral Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, charged by Philip II with conquest of all the islands reported by Magellan, landed at Saipan and proclaimed Spanish sovereignty.

Under Spanish rule the natives spent many turbulent years until by 1700 there were but a few natives left in the Marianas and none on Saipan. Diseases introduced by the Europeans and Spanish efforts to indoctrinate the natives with their religion further reduced the total Marianas population to 1,650 by 1764. An infusion of Spanish and Filipino blood helped save the Chamorros from extinction and by 1900 the population had risen to 5,000.

Saipan, along with the other Marianas (except Guam) was sold by Spain to Germany after the Spanish-American War. Under the Germans a determined effort was made to stimulate agriculture, and some progress resulted.

With the outbreak of World War I the Japanese took possession of Saipan and were formally ceded jurisdiction in 1920 under a League of Nations mandate. Under the Japanese, Saipan became the administrative center for control of all the Japanese held Marianas.

Whereas the principle objective of the Spanish administration was religious proselytism and that of the Germans was commercial expansion, the primary ends of Japanese policy were political and military. American troops landed on Saipan 15 June 1944.

2. History and Population: (Cont'd)

The civilian population of Saipan as of 31 March 1945 was:

Japanese Adults, Male	3,590
Japanese Adults, Female	3,526
Japanese Children	6,260
Korean Adults, Male	576
Korean Adults, Female	297
Korean Children	495
Chamorro Adults, Male	671
Chamorro Adults, Female	725
Chamorro Children	997
Carolinian Adults, Male	268
Carolinian Adults, Female	251
Carolinian Children	277
Total	17,933

Most of the Japanese were brought to the island by the South Seas Development Company after 1920. They worked on sugar plantations under a complicated system of tenant farming and were under the economic control of that company.

3. Mission:

To be developed as an Advanced Air Base to support VLR operations and as a center for the reception and staging of casualties. A Naval Base to support local naval activities. Harbor facilities will be developed to support the island activities. AvGas storage capacity of 10,892,000 gals.; MoGas storage capacity of 32,000 bbls. with possible expansion to 62,000 bbls.; Black Oil storage capacity of 150,000 bbl.; Diesel Oil storage capacity of 70,000 bbl.; and a Loran transmitting station.

4. Command and Service Control:
Island Commander - Rear Admiral F.E.M. Whiting, USN

(a) Army:
(1) Air Force
9th Troop Carrier Sq.- - - - - - - - - - Lt.Col. T. D. Hagwood
73rd Bombardment Wing- - - - - - - - - Brig.Gen. Emmet O'Donnell
Air Defense Command- - - - - - - - - - Col. E. Saxton
(2) Ground Forces
Hqs., Western Pacific Base Command - - Maj.Gen. Sanderford Jarman
Artillery- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Brig.Gen. Edward Barber
Chemical Warfare - - - - - - - - - - - - Lt.Col. R. D. Chapman
Engineer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. B. A. Burns
Infantry - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. J. G. Hearne, Jr.
Medical- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. Elliot G. Colby
Military Police- - - - - - - - - - - - - Lt.Col. O. R. Durham
Ordnance - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. S. Thornbury
Quartermaster- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. V. L. Robinson

4. Command and Service Control: (Cont'd)
Island Commander - Rear Admiral F.E.M. Whiting, USN

(a) Army:
(2) Ground Forces (Cont'd)
Signal - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Lt.Col. H. D. Merrill Jr.
Troop Port Command - - - - - - - - - - Col. E. B. Gray
23rd Replacement Depot - - - - - - - - Brig.Gen. E. B. Whisner

(b) Navy:
(1) Naval Air Bases, Saipan- - - - - - - - - Commodore V. F. Grant
Tanapag Naval Air Base - - - - - - - - Capt. H. T. Stanley
Kobler Field - - - - - - - - - - - - - Comdr. E. B. Von Adelung
Kagman Point Field - - - - - - - - - - Comdr. F. F. Wickes
Marpi Point Field- - - - - - - - - - - Comdr. B. T. Talbott

(2) Naval Base, Saipan - - - - - - - - - - - Capt. J. C. Ware
Naval Supply Depot - - - - - - - - - - Capt. J. S. Bierer
Naval Ammunition Magazine- - - - - - - Lieut. A. W. Garner

(c) Military Government- - - - - - - - - - - - - Capt. J. C. Hammock, USN

(d) Coast Guard- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Ensign R. O. Leming

(e) Marine Corps:
(1) 2nd Marine Division- - - - - - - - - - - Maj. General T. H. Watson
(2) 11th Service Battalion - - - - - - - - - Lt.Col. H. C. Cooper
(3) 7th Field Depot- - - - - - - - - - - - - Col. H. E. Rosecrans
(4) Marine Tran. Sq. 353 - - - - - - - - - - Major J. R. Walcott

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
Isley	2	68°	8,500'x200'	Blacktop	B-29
		68°	8,500'x200'	Blacktop	B-29
Kagman	1	085°-265°	5,100'x150'*	Macadam	PB4Y
Kobler	1	67°47'	7,000'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
Marpi	1	110°-290°	4,600'x300'	Coral	Unlimited

NOTE: * 75 ft. shoulders.

(b) Hangars:
Isley Field - 2 Jap steel truss, 25 ft. clear. (100'x100')
2 Jap wood truss, 20 ft. clear. (100'x100')
1 Butler, 30 ft. clear. (120'x120')
Kagman Field - None.
Kobler Field - None.
Marpi Field - 4 Nose hangars, 25 ft. clear. (30'x38'x60')

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. of Planes that can be fueled at same time
Isley:			
Bolted steel tanks, 10,000 bbl.	14	Pumped	96
Bolted steel tanks, 1,000 bbl.	47	64,000	
Jap rehab. tanks, 15,000 gal.	3	gal/hr	
Chrysler pumps, 6-8" Victaulic pipe	15	21,000	
Submarine moorings with 8" steel pipe, 6" flex. hose	2		
Kagman:			
Refuelers, 800 gal. (gasoline)	14	7,000	14
Refuelers, 800 gal. (oil)	4	2,000	4
Kobler:			
Trailers, 400 - 2000 gal. cap.	12	1,000	12
Marpi:			
Refuelers, 800 gal.	10		8
Refuelers, 2000 gal.	12		3

(d) Repair Facilities:

	Isley	Kagman	Kobler	Marpi
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No	No	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	No	No	No	No
Major engine overhaul	Yes	No	Yes	No
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	No	Yes	No
Accessory overhaul	Yes	No	Yes	No
Line maint. & check	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field.

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
Isley:	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	None	None	188	None	4	188
Emer. oper.	None	None	210	25	20	210
Normal staging	None	None	5	25	20	2
Emer. staging	None	None	10	50	20	4
Kagman:						
Normal oper.	150	100	100	100	35	10
Emer. oper.	200	150	200	125	50	20
Normal staging	150	100	150	100	35	10
Emer. staging	200	150	200	125	50	20
Kobler:						
Normal oper.	198	99	30	0	69	30
Emer. oper.	396	115	99	50	69	30
Normal staging	297	99	30	0	69	30
Emer. staging	594	115	99	50	69	30

[redacted]

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field.

Marpi: Normal oper. - 250 fighters; emergency oper. - 400 fighters.
NOTE: Factors limiting present field capacity are:
Isley - Area will permit very little expansion.
Kagman - Living quarters and Service Facilities.
Marpi - Length of runway limits size of aircraft.
Dispersal directives limits number of planes accommodated.

(f) Parking Areas:

Isley:	Hardstands	- 180; largest plane can use - B-29.
	Aprons	- Est. Area, 585,000 sq. ft.; surfacing, blacktop.
Kagman:	Hardstands	- 134; largest plane can use - B-29.
	Aprons	- None.
	Other Areas	- Service area (800,000 sq.ft.) for 100 Fighters. Warmup apron (150,000 sq.ft.) for 25 Fighters.
Kobler:	Hardstands	- 99; largest plane can use - B-29.
	Aprons	- One 1,000'x200', surfacing asphalt. One 750'x200', surfacing coral.
Marpi:	Hardstands	- 2 - 4400'x200', largest plane can use - Fighters. 1 - 4600'x100', largest plane can use - Fighters.
	Aprons	- 2 - 275'x500', surfacing coral.

(g) Night Lighting:
Isley - By runway marker and taxiway intersection runway floodlight.
Kagman - By portable B-2 Army type.
Kobler - Boundary and Flood.
Marpi - By flare pots. Permanent lighting system being installed. Date of completion - 1 August 1945.

(h) Traffic Control: Control tower on each field.
NOTE: Kobler Field being used at present time as Navy storage field, plus staging of Army fighter group. It also serves as a permanent base for two (2) TAG squadrons, one (1) Emergency Rescue Squadron, ATC station, and an emergency field for two (2) B-29 Wings.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes):

(a) Landing and Take-off Areas:

True Bearing	Length	Depth and Condition of Water	Largest Plane That Can Use
050°	12,000'	10 to 25' calm	PB2Y
230°	12,000'	10 to 25' calm	PB2Y
080°	10,500'	7 to 27' calm	PB2Y
260°	10,500'	7 to 27' calm	PB2Y

[redacted] [redacted]

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): (Cont'd)

(b) Parking Areas: 136,945 sq. yds. on beach - coral and concrete. 37 operational planes can be handled.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No.	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. of Planes That Can Be Fueled at Same Time
Gas Bowser Boats	7	2,100	4
Gasoline Barges	1	6,000	1
Gasoline Trucks	5	2,500	2

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	No	Accessory overhaul	No
Major engine overhaul	No	Line maint. & check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Boats Specifically Assigned to Seaplane Support:

No.	Size	Type	Use
20	33 ft.	Rearming	General Seadrome Facility
12	24 ft.	Personnel	General Seadrome Facility
7	42 ft.	Bowser	Gas & Oil
1	40 ft.	Motor Launch	Oiler
4	17 ft.	Line Handling	Line Handling
1	26 ft.	Whale	Personnel

(f) General: Seaplane facilities are located at U. S. Naval Air Base, Tanapag, in the east central portion of the island.

Two ramps facing west, each 100 ft. wide and about 250 ft. apart. Night beaching operations limited by lighting difficulties. 70 buoys, 85 sets beaching gear. 155 planes is approximate maximum number that can use area.

65 seaplane moorings; 500 lb. Danforth anchors on moorings. Seadrome marker lights - battery type FMF6. Traffic control by voice radio from "Havana Tower".

7. Aviation Facilities (NATS):

(a) Facilities: Based at NAB 3245. Full utilization of NAB facilities. Also two (2) Quonset Huts for passenger terminal and operations office, and one additional Quonset warehouse.

(b) Housing: 3 Quonset Huts, 20'x56' with capacity of 70 men.

(c) Messing: Supplied by NABT.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Five PB2Y5.

(e) Repair and Servicing: Facilities as provided by ARU at NABT.

[redacted]

7A. Aviation Facilities (TAG and ATC): (Data reported below is as of 31 March 1945. Facilities as of 30 June 1945 not reported).

(a) Facilities: (Used jointly by TAG and ATC). Facilities at Kobler Transient Camp used for messing and quartering of transient personnel. Facilities include freight terminal, priority and waiting room, base operations and weather station, postal, ATC Technical Supply Engineering, and two (2) Quonsets for air evacuees.

(b) Housing:

	Type of Building	Capacity
Kobler Transient Camp	37 Quonset Huts	500
	14 Pyramidal Tents	70

(c) Messing: Kobler Field Transient Camp and ATC General Mess.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: 15 hardstands can accommodate C-54s. Apron available if needed.

(e) Repair and Servicing: TAG and ATC 1st & 2nd echelon maintenance.

(f) Refueling Facilities:

TAG - 2 - 750 gal. gasoline trucks
1 - 750 gal. oil truck
2 - 2,000 gal. gasoline trailer

ATC - 1 - 750 gal. oil truck
4 - 2,000 gal. gasoline truck

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Navy control: Island Commander is Commanding Officer. Six pilots are available. No garbage lighters available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
Inner Harbor	300'	30'	Sand & Coral
Garapan	200'	12'	Sand & Coral
Okino	200'	6'	Sand & Coral
Garapan Cutoff Channel	200'	6'	Sand & Coral
Mutcho Point	90'	6'	Sand & Coral

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
10 (Inner Harbor)	30'	450 Yds.	450'
6 (Inner Harbor)	30'	200 Yds.	Small Craft
92 (Outer Harbor)	4½' to 42'	400'-600 Yds.	All Types
40 (Outer Harbor)	15' to 61'	800 Yds.	Battleships, etc.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type
17	Ships and Aux. Craft
3	Tanker
8	Barge

(Outer Harbor)

No.	Type
4	Tanker
2	Water Barge
5	Degaussing Buoys in Berth L 23

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(d) Navigational Aids:

1 White tripod beacon "K" on Maniagassa Island.
8 Marker tripod beacons A through H established on the island.
1 Light House east of Mutcho Point.
4 Radio towers just NE of Tanapag.
1 White tripod beacon in hills SE of Pier Charlie.
1 Tripod beacon "J" on reef NE of Tanapag Harbor.
2 Radio towers just NE of Susupe Point.
1 Yellow floating beacon "N" -NE of Tanapag Harbor.
2 Sets tanker mooring ranges at Charan Kanoa.
2 Sets tanker mooring ranges in Magicienne Bay.
1 Set lighted main channel ranges in hills above Tanapag Harbor.
1 Beacon above and NE of Light House.
3 Lighted Cage Buoys - one marking entrance to nets and one marking entrance to main channel to Tanapag Harbor and one at inner end of Tanapag Channel.
7 Unlighted main channel buoys.
1 Unlighted net entrance buoy.
11 Obstruction buoys in Saipan Harbor.

(e) Tidal Ranges: Mean range - 1.2 ft.; spring range - 1.5 ft.

(f) HECP: The HECP is located in a camouflaged concrete cylindrical tower 419 feet above sea level approximately 1 mile ESE of Mutcho Point. Light is lighted upon request only. Characteristics of light: Flashing white every 5 seconds, visible 12 miles.

An additional signal tower (Call sign HOW SIX) is located at Susupe Point. Navigation lights will be installed.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: Yes.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Torpedo nets (3 baffles) T-8, located in Outer Tanapag Harbor, approx. 11,000 yds. offshore.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities:

(a) Stevedoring:	Total in Unit	Assigned to Stevedoring
376th Port Bn. (A)	1,533	1,149
31st (Spec) Naval Const. Bn. (N)	907	687
Saipan Naval Base Company (Casuals)(N)		88
23rd Replacement Depot (Casuals) (A)		9

NOTE: Troop organizations arriving at port are required to discharge their organizational impedimenta from troop ships, generally. Units loading out on special movements are required to furnish stevedore labor. Gangs from Merchant Marine crews are sometimes used also. Estimated maximum daily port capacity: Loading only - 10,000 MT.
Unloading only - 12,000 MT.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: (All equipment permanently assigned.)

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
2	75 T	40'	Floating	Trailers:		
1	30 T	60'	Floating	19	20 T	22' bed
1	22 T	60'	Ashore	28	16 T	18' bed
1	15 T	60'	Ashore	9	8 T	12' bed
1	10 T	36'	Ashore	1 (semi)	12½ T	25' bed
4	8 T	30'	Ashore	1 (semi)	12½ T	18' bed
2	8 T	40'	Ashore	Trucks:		
2	5 T	35'	Ashore	449	2½ T	12' bed
6	2½ T	17'	Ashore	38	2½ T	9' bed
2	2½ T	13'	Ashore	4	2½ T	13' bed
				26	6 T	16½' bed
				Prime Movers:		
				5	6 T	11' bed
				6	4 T	11' bed

(c) Limitations on Tonnage That Can Be Handled:
(1) Insufficient trained personnel to obtain efficient supervision of present pier facilities.
(2) Present trucking equipment is inadequate.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:	Rate of Discharge(per Hr.)	Size of Pipeline
Charan-Kanoa: AvGas & MoGas	1,500 bbls.	8"
Magicienne Bay: AvGas	800 bbls.	8"
Tanapag: Diesel Oil	1,200 bbls.	8"
MoGas	1,200 bbls.	8"
AvGas	800 bbls.	6"
Fuel Oil	1,200 bbls.	12"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth(MLW)	Length(ft)	Width(ft.)	Available for Berthing (allsides, ft.)
A 1-2	Pontoon	30'	495'	86'	990'
A 3-4	Pontoon	31'	495'	86'	990'
A 5-6	Pontoon	30'	495'	86'	990'
A 7-8	Pontoon	44'	495'	86'	990'
B 1-2	Pontoon	44'	495'	86'	990'
C 1-2	Pontoon	37'	495'	86'	990'
C 4	Dirt Causeway	32'	402'	150'	402'
LST ramp	Dirt Causeway	18'	380'	66'	380'
Garapan (7 LCT)	Dirt Causeway	5'	150'	100'	800'

The following services are available for ships:
Water - Can be supplied ships in emergency cases. Two barges of 250,000 gallons each are present for this purpose. In addition, at Piers A1-2, A3-4, A5-6, A7-8 water is available through pipeline delivery, 24,000 gallons per hour.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: (Cont'd)

Fuel - There are six berths on A pier at which ships can be supplied fuel. Black Oil can be supplied from tankers present in the harbors. Surplus fuel aboard merchant cargo vessels is accepted at this pier when such supply is available.

(f) Beaches: The beach is not suitable for LSTs or other ship landings because of coral reefs and heads. LSTs that arrive at port can be accommodated at two regular cargo ship berths (C-4 and A-7) and one special LST ramp. A total of eleven can be berthed simultaneously in this manner. Seven LCTs are accommodated at Garapan pier. There are no beaches being cleared at the present time for accommodating additional ships.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity (M.T.)
2 bldgs.	Wood frame	Tanapag	10,640 M/T each
12 lots	Coral fill	Tanapag	1,925,000 sq. ft. total

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	Operational	Non-Oper.
Barges, 50% (3x7) NSP	5	LCVP	55	9
Barges, 50% (3x7) SP	19	LCP (L or R)	2	
Barges, 100T (4x12) NSP	7	LCM	73	21
Barges, 100T (4x12) SP	4	LCT	22	9
Tug, 86', 750HP	1	LCI	4	
Tug, 80', 640HP	1	Aviation Rescue Boats	4	
Tug, 46', 140HP	2	Picket Boats	10	2
Tug, 65'	6	Buoy Boats	1	
Tug, 100', 800HP	3	Personnel Boats	9	7
Crane Barges, 10T(3x7)	1	Plane Rearming Boats	16	6
Crane Barges, 75T	2	Whale Boat	2	
Floating Crane, 30T	1	Motor Launch 50'	1	
Propulsion Units, 125HP	30	Refueler	4	3
		Line Handling	3	1

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: One E-6 Unit.
One E-8 Unit.
One E-9 Unit.

(j) Salvage Gear: One diving barge equipped with 10-ton crane. 4 deep sea diving outfits. 6 shallow water diving outfits.

(k) Drydocks:

	Type	Capacity Tons	Capacity Largest Ship
One	Pontoon	75	YTL
One	Pontoon	150	LCT
AFD-17	Floating Drydock	1,000	LCI
ARD-25 & 15	Floating Drydocks	3,000	Destroyer

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(1) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type	Space or Unit Capacity	Type	Space or Unit Capacity
Army			
Gas Mask Repair	Mask/mo 800	Text. Repair(2 trail)	Troops 50,000
Decontam. Appar. Rpr.	Trucks 2	Laundry (16 trailers)	Troops 50,000
Oxygen Plant, Jap.	Cy/D 75	Aero Repair	Sq.ft. 6,300
Acetylene Portable (2)	Cy/D 62	Armament	Sq.ft. 3,600
Oxygen Plant, Port. (2)	Cy/D 136	Central Fire Control	Sq.ft. 2,700
Automotive (2)	192' x 40'	Dope & Fabric	Sq.ft. 2,700
Automotive (2)	288' x 30'	Electric	Sq.ft. 6,300
Automotive	296' x 40'	Electronic Control	Sq.ft. 2,280
Automotive (2)	96' x 40'	Fuel Cell Repair	Sq.ft. 1,800
Tire Repair	208' x 50'	Instrument	Sq.ft. 1,800
Instr. & Small Arms (2)	96' x 40'	Instrument Landing	Sq.ft. 1,800
Artillery	60' x 37'	Machine	Sq.ft. 2,900
Small Arms	38' x 15'	Parachute	Sq.ft. 6,060
Pipe	Adequate	Small Arms	40' x 20'
Refrig. & Elect.	Adequate	Auto & Artillery	212' x 40'
Hvy. Machine	Adequate	Instrument	40' x 20'
Motor O/H, assembly and rebuild	Adequate	Carpenter	40' x 20'
		Vehicle Rpr.	5 bays
Blacksmith & Welding	Adequate	Vehicle Rpr.	3 bays
Paint (3)	Adequate	Vehicle Rpr.	70 vehicles
Carpenter	Adequate	Signal Rpr.	3rd & 4th ech.
Accessory Rpr.	Sq.ft. 900	Vehicle Rpr.	1st & 2nd ech.
Engine Buildup	Sq.ft. 12,000	Radio Rpr.	20' x 56'
Tire Buildup	Sq.ft. 1,608	Instr. & Elec. Rpr.	20' x 56'
Crew Chief Stand	Sq.ft. 12,500	Chute Pack & Inspect	20' x 91'
Welding	38' x 15'	Propeller	Sq.ft. 6,900
Paint	40' x 20'	Radar	Sq.ft. 1,800
Ice Cream Plant	Gal/wk 2,500	Radio	Sq.ft. 1,800
Shoe Repair(2 trailers)	Troops 50,000	RCM	Sq.ft. 1,800
Clothing Rpr(2 trailers)	Troops 50,000	Sheet Metal	Sq.ft. 6,400
Woodworking	Sq.ft. 3,600	Welding	Sq.ft. 2,900
Navy			
Mark 14 Gunsight	Sights/mo 110	Rocket Assembly	*
Optical	Instr. 150	Engineering	*
Fire Control		Seadrome Marker and Light Buoy Maint.	
Carpenter		Electric (3)	
Machine		Shipfitter	
Motor Overhaul	Eng/mo 80	Machine	
Boat Repair		Carpenter (2)	
Shipfitter	LCMs, LCVPs	Engine Overhaul	
LVT Repair	LVT/mo 75	Heavy Equipment	
Ordnance	*	Light Equipment	

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Item	Space or Unit Capacity	Type	Space or Unit Capacity
		Navy	
Structure	*	Radio and Radar (2)	
Radio, Radar & Electrical	*	Parachute Loft & Fabric (2)	
Blacksmith & Foundry	Cast/mo 110	Paint	
Paint		Metal (2)	
Naval ammunition		Engine Repair	
Radio & Radar	**	Vehicle Rpr.	
Structures	**	Mobile Machine Shop	
Ordnance	**	Mobile Weld. Shop	
Engine Change	**	Hydraulic	
Instrument Rpr	**	Propellers	
Carburetor & Ignition	**	Photo Lab.	
Hydraulics	**	Avn. Ordnance	
Aviation Equip.	**	Instrument	

NOTE: * Facilities to handle 72 fighters, 15 SB2C, 15 TBM.
** Designed and equipped to service two CV groups.

			Marine		
Motor Transport Repair	Sq.ft.	6,000	Small Arms & Tank Rpr(3)	Sq.ft.	1,800
Electric	Sq.ft.	12,000	Instr. & Small Arms Rpr (3)	Sq.ft.	4,600
Carpenter & Paint	Sq.ft.	1,200			

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
1,706	Quonset Barracks	2,402	23,600
7,674	Pyramidal Tents	2,872	30,309
1,973	Prefabricated Barracks	1,982	27,828

(b) Messing:

No.	Type of Building	Maximum Capacity Officers	EM
100	Quonset Huts	Undeterminable	
237	Frame Buildings	Undeterminable	

(c) Recreation: 183 various types of buildings.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:

148th General Hospital	1,852 beds	176th Station Hospital	750 beds
39th General Hospital	2,000 beds	5th Convalescent Hosp.	3,500 beds
369th Station Hospital	1,250 beds	USN Mil. Gov't. #202	600 beds
94th Field Hospital	600 beds	Navy Base #3245	500 beds

(b) Dispensaries:

11th Serv. Bn (Prov.)	12 beds	Anti-aircraft Tng. Cen.	10 beds
NAB, Tanapag	55 beds	39th NCB	13 beds

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Dispensaries: (Cont'd)

NAB, Kobler	6 beds	31st NCB	20 beds
NAB, Marpi	13 beds	51st NCB	11 beds
73rd Bomb Wing	85 beds	117th NCB	19 beds

(c) Sewage Disposal: Local installations with Imhoff tanks and outfalls to ocean for all hospitals. Remainder of island has pit latrines with and without concrete pits.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depot is located at Saipan (Army). Hospitalization rate 450 per 1000 troops per annum.

13. Roads: Present road system is reported to be generally adequate. Surfacing of main roads with blacktop is underway.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	48,609
Navy	21,936
Marine Corps	18,459
Coast Guard	49
Total	89,053

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size
Ground Ammunition:	
Open storage, coral revetted hardstands	451,500 sq. ft.
Unrevetted hardstands	700,000 sq. ft.
Steel Igloo storage	303,500 cu. ft.*
Open area available	525 acres (developed)
Receiving hardstands	15,000 tons cap.
Open area available	430 acres (developed)
Aircraft Ammunition:	
Open storage, coral revetted hardstands	230,000 sq. ft.
Unrevetted hardstands	350,000 sq. ft.
Quonset fuze shelters	16,000 cu. ft.
Navy Ammunition:	
Steel Igloo storage	839,950 cu. ft.

NOTE: *Also, 366,500 cu. ft. now under construction.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space(sq.ft.) Total	Occupied	Adm. Con.
Closed Bldgs:	Quonsets	149	479,131	458,091	A, N & M
	Wood	68	573,992	539,992	A, N & M
	Transite	7	210,000	210,000	A, N & M
	Stran. Steel	47	236,000	236,000	A, N & M
Open Sheds:	Wood	5	39,144	39,144	A, N & M
Tents:		64	18,710	18,710	A, N & M
Canvas Covered Frames:		24	42,324	42,324	A, N & M
Open Storage-Surfaced (Coral):			13,149,230	13,149,230	A, N & M

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Fuel:

AvGas Capacity	9,072,000 gals.
MoGas Capacity	1,344,000 gals.
Fuel Oil Capacity	60,000 bbls.
Diesel Capacity	51,000 bbls.
Empty Returnable Drums on Hand	46,121

(d) Refrigeration:

Total Refrigeration	414,900 cu.ft.
Freeze	191,232 cu.ft.
Chill	223,668 cu.ft.

NOTES: 29,203 cu.ft. refrigeration space inoperative and not included in above figures.

16. Aerological Data: Data not compiled.

17. Training Facilities:

Facility:

Marine known-distance Range "A", 100-200 yd.
Marine known-distance Range "B", 100-200-300-500 yd.
Marine "D" Range, 1000"
Marine "S" Range, 200 yd. surprise target
Marine "T" Range, 200 yd. surprise target
Karaberra known-distance Range #1, 100-200-300 yd.
Karaberra known-distance Range #2, 200 yd.
Infiltration Course
Kagman AAA AW Firing Range
Nafutan AAA AW and Gun Firing Range
Kagman Point Training Area (AAA)
Bay Training Area (AAA)
Nafutan Point Training Area (AAA)
Navy AA Training Center
WPBC Film Library
AGF Typist School
AGF Cooks and Bakers School
AGF Rat Control School

At NAB, Tanapag:

Recognition Training School (aircraft and surface vessels)
Air-Sea Rescue Course
Advancement-in-Rate Training Course

Facility:

At 23rd Replacement Depot:

4 Ranges for rifle, carbine, BAR MG, or pistol
First Aid, Malaria Control, and Sanitation Course.
Hand-to-Hand Combat Course
Cave Fighting Course
Demolitions, Mines and Booby Trap Course.
Patrolling and Ambushing Course
Japanese Weapons Course
Hip Firing Course
Construction and Passage of Wire Entanglements Course
Assault of Japanese Fortified Position
Combat Reaction Course

At NAB, Kobler:

Shotgun Range
Mobile Training Unit (Refresher courses in gunnery for all aircrewmen)

At NAB, Kagman:

Refresher courses in Recognition, Stripping, Malfunctions, Machine Gun Firing. Training films.

At NAB, Marpi:

Air Group 99 trains replacement pilots tactics, gunnery, carrier landings, dive and glider bombing, etc.

17. Training Facilities: (Cont'd)

Facility:

At NAB, Marpi: (Cont'd)

Radar Training Unit conducts intensive refresher courses on radar
Loran Operation Courses
IFF Operation Courses
Mobile Training Unit conducts refresher courses in aerial free gunnery
Rocket Training Unit conducts refresher courses in rocket firing

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
.12 ga. Shotgun	283	31	37mm, T, AT, M3, M5, M6	25	
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	6,400	791	57mm, AT M1 or M1A2 cge	12	
.30 cal. Rifle M1	15,763	1,796	75mm Pck How M1A1, M8 Cge	6	
.30 cal. Cargine	44,972	744	75mm Gun, M4 (Tank)	31	
.30 cal. Browning AR	1,061	4	105mm How M2A1 on M2A2 Cge	39	
.30 cal. Mg, Lt, M1919A4	516	28	155mm Gun M1 on M1 Cge	8	
.30 cal. Mg, Lt, M1919A6	26		Searchlights, 60"	34	
.30 cal. Mg, Hvy, M1917	203	7	Directors, M5 series	108	
.45 cal. Sug MG	1,982	46	Directors, M7 series	1	
.50 cal. MG (all types)	878	111	Directors, M9 series	11	
2.36" Rocket Launcher	652	48	Height Finders M1 or M2	10	
4.5" Rocket Launcher	32		Unit, Generating M5	117	
20mm AA	36		Unit, Generating M7	24	
40mm AA	98	2	Flamethrower, port., M2-2	216	6
90mm AA M1, M1A1, M2	40	1	Flamethrower, mech., E4-5	17	
2" Mortar (Tank)	22				
60mm Mortar	144				
81mm Mortar	43				

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
AN/CPS-1(MEW)	1	SCR-270DA	3
Marine Mark 16	6	SCR-527	2
Navy SC-2	2	SCR-545	13
SCR-268-A	9	SCR-584-B	3
SCR-268-C	3	SCR-682	1
SCR-270DN	2	SCR-615-A	1

(b) Loran: 2 ea. Receivers
2 ea. TDP Transmitters

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations: Radio Saipan (JCC-VHF, radio teletype, WXLD(AFRS)); AACS; OWI (propaganda broadcast to Japan). Stations serve 32, 15, and 1 commands respectively. Circuits operated are: Radio Saipan 11 guarded, 8 intercept, 1 broadcast (WXLD); AACS 7 guarded, OWI 1 broadcast.

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio: (Cont'd)

(c) Radio: (Cont'd)
(2) Navigational Aids:
Instrument Approach Equipment - One SCR-729-A.
Low Frequency omni-directional Transmitter - One Bludworth DF-1024.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities:

Telephones	
375 ea.	EE8
1,955 ea.	EE8A
1,819 ea.	EE8B
847 ea.	TP-6
20 ea.	AA1
516 ea.	N300-301 Ringer Box
11 ea.	TD-3
11 ea.	T-30
371 ea.	250 AW

Switchboards		
1 ea.	Navy	30 drop
8 ea.	EE2c	
22 ea.	BD-110	
77 ea.	BD-71	6 drop
109 ea.	BD-72	12 drop
1 ea.	BD-89C	20 drop
2 ea.	BD-96	40 drop
4 ea.	TC-2	57 drop
21 ea.	TC-4	40 drop
14 ea.	TC-12	20 drop
2 ea.	WE-1800	50 drop
1 ea.	Kellogg	50 drop
4 ea.	MCT-1	13 drop
4 ea.	BD-91	20 drop
4 ea.	TC-1C	
10 ea.	Kellogg Magneto	50 drop

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations:

128 ea.	- Teletype Set EE-97A	1 ea.	- Switchboard BD-100
11 ea.	- Central Office Set TC-3	1 ea.	- Rectifier RA-43A
12 ea.	- Central Office Set TC-16	8 ea.	- Teletype Model 15
1 ea.	- Teletype Set EE-97	2 ea.	- Teletype Model 19
7 ea.	- Teletype Printer TG-7B		

(d) Cable Connections: Guam, Honolulu, Midway, San Francisco cable.
Extensive cable connections throughout Saipan.

21. Water Supply:

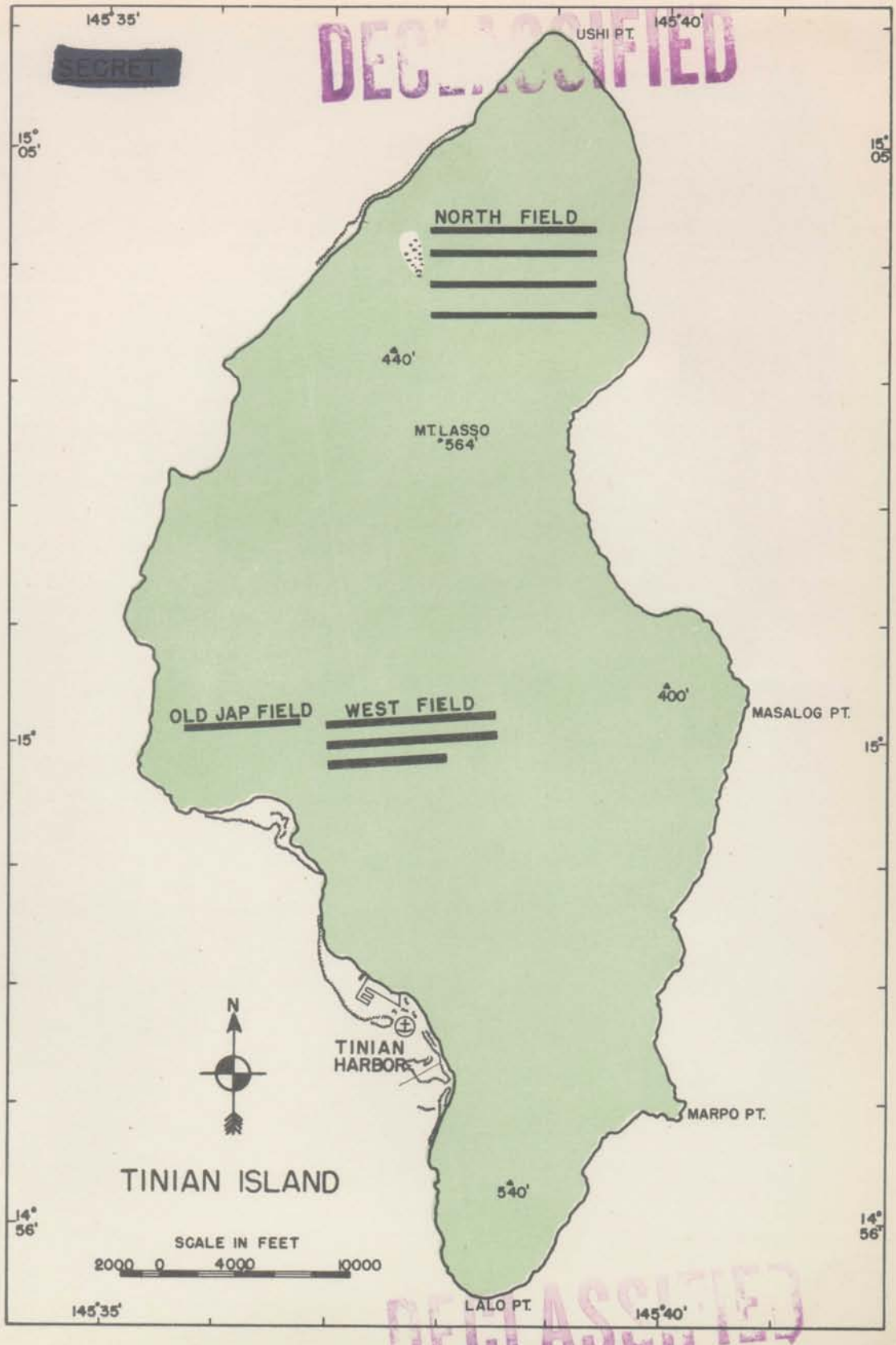
(a) Source: Springs in use - 8
Dug wells - 1 Jap; 2 American
Drilled wells - 1 Jap; 16 American

21. Water Supply: (Cont'd)

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Total Capacity (gal)
Woodstave	82	1,712,200
Metal (USMC)	17	170,000
Jap Reservoir	2	300,000
Jap Metal (Fleet)	1	3,000,000
Concrete Reservoir (Isley Fld)	1	1,000,000
	Total	6,182,200

(c) Method of Distribution: Water dispensing points with overhead manifold for filling water tanks. Pipe lines throughout following areas: 176th Hospital, 369th Hospital, Marine Division, LVT Boat Repair and Fleet Recreation, AGF Area, 148th Hospital, 94th Hospital, 5th Convalescent Hospital, 39th Hospital and Naval Air Base Area.


SECRET
DECLASSIFIED
145°35'
145°40'
USHI PT.
15° 05'
NORTH FIELD
440'
MT. LASSO
564'
OLD JAP FIELD
WEST FIELD
400'
MASALOG PT.
15°
N
TINIAN HARBOR
MARPO PT.
TINIAN ISLAND
540'
14° 56'
SCALE IN FEET
2000 0 4000 10000
LALO PT.
DECLASSIFIED

1. Location and Description:

Tinian is located at Lat. 14° 57' N., Long. 145° 37' E., about two and three-forths miles SW of Saipan and five miles NE of Aguyan.

The island is 12.6 nautical miles long and has a maximum width of 6.2 miles. Topography is generally flat and terraced. Steep slopes and cliffs divide the island into plateaus although, as a whole, Tinian is lower and flatter than the other Marianas. It is only 15 feet above sea level in the west but rises to 150 feet or more toward the east. The two highest points are in the central and southern parts of the island where the hills reach heights of over 500 feet. The northern part of the island is flat, and now contains four completed VLR airstrips, with auxiliary taxiways and service areas.

The area north of Tinian Town, extending east from the western coast is also flat and located there, completely constructed, are four VLR airstrips, auxiliary taxiways, and service areas.

The southern plateau area, including an old Japanese airstrip, is suitable for small aircraft.

Approximately 90% of the land area of the island is arable and was formerly cultivated for sugar cane by the Japanese.

2. History and Population:

Tinian, like Saipan, was probably first visited by Magellan in the early sixteenth century. In 1564 it was placed under Spanish sovereignty although no attempt was made to exploit the population and land until the latter part of the seventeenth century. The Spanish ship "Concepcion" was wrecked off the shores of Tinian in 1638 and some of the crew became the first Europeans to settle in the Marianas.

Tinian was the source of many uprisings against Spanish oppression, and as a result of diseases, epidemics, and battle casualties the small population was eventually almost wiped out. Those remaining were finally taken to Guam and for many years Tinian remained uninhabited. When this island was sold by Spain to Germany, after the Spanish-American War, a small population of Spanish, Filipino, and Chamorro blood had resettled Tinian. Under German rule efforts were made to induce further settlement, but with little success.

Tinian was seized by the Japanese at the outbreak of World War I and later was ceded to Japan under a League of Nations mandate. The island was cultivated extensively for sugar cane for which many Japanese were brought there by the Japanese Southern Development Company either as employees or tenant farmers.

2. History and Population: (Cont'd)

Under Japanese control there was no private ownership of land on Tinian, all land being owned by the Japanese Government. A 99 year lease was held by the Japanese Southern Development Company, from the Japanese Government. At the present time all ownership, as well as sovereignty, is exercised by the U. S. Government, since the island was captured in July 1944.

As of 31 March 1945, the civilian population of Tinian was:

Japanese Adults, Male	2,738
Japanese Adults, Female	2,102
Japanese Children	4,220
Korean Adults, Male	888
Korean Adults, Female	478
Korean Children	972
Chinese Adults, Male	1
Chinese Adults, Female	2
Chinese Children	1
Total	11,402

3. Mission:

To be developed as an Advanced Air Base to support VLR operations. A Naval Base to support local naval activities. Harbor facilities will be developed to support the island activities. AvGas storage capacity of 7,014,000 gals., MoGas storage capacity of 840,000 bbls., and Diesel Oil storage capacity of 14,000 bbls.

4. Command and Service Control:

Island Commander - Brig. Gen. F. von H. Kimble (A).
Commanding Officer, Naval Air Base - Capt. Clark Buckmun (N).
Commanding Officer, Naval Base - Capt. H. F. Ely (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. of Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane can use (Normally)
North	4	090°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
		090°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
		090°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
		090°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
West	4	070°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
		070°	8,500'x200'	Asphalt	B-29
		070°	6,000'x200'(A)	Coral	B-29
		085°	5,200'x350'	Coral	B-29

NOTE: (A) Has 150' shoulders.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. of Planes that can be fueled at same time
North Field:		
110-2000 gal. Trailers with 60 cabs, each towing 2 trailers.	70,000	60
West Field, Strips 1 and 2:		
96-2000 gal. Trailers with 48 cabs, each towing 2 trailers.	30,000	48
West Field, Strip 3:		
1-3200 gal. Trailer and cab; 5-2000 gal. Trailers and cabs; 6- 600 gal. Trailers and cabs.	6,000	12
West Field, Strip 4:		
2-2000 gal. Trailers and cabs.	4,000	4

(d) Repair Facilities:

Repair Facilities:	North Field	West Field
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No
Major engine overhaul	No	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	Yes
Accessory overhaul	Yes	Yes
Line maint. & check	Yes	Yes
Line service	Yes	Yes
Radar maint. & check	Yes	Yes
Engine change	Yes	Yes

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based On Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based On Presence of All Types		
North Field:	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	1100	240	240	100	0	240
Emer. oper.	1100	300	240	100	0	300
Normal staging	1100	300	300	100	0	300
Emer. staging	2400	350	300	100	0	300
West Field, Strips 1 and 2:						
Normal oper.	1000	219	219	30	0	219
Emer. oper.	1000	300	300	30	0	300
Normal staging	1000	300	300	30	0	300
Emer. staging	2000	300	300	30	0	300
West Field, Strip 3:						
Normal oper.	250	88	20	33	104	0
Emer. oper.	350	120	40	60	104	10
Normal staging	250	88	20	33	104	0
Emer. staging	400	120	40	60	104	10

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field: (Cont'd)

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
West Field, Strip 4:						
Normal oper.	200	50	0	120	30	0
Emer. oper.	300	100	0	220	15	0
Normal staging	200	50	0	120	30	0
Emer. staging	500	100	0	220	30	0

(f) Parking Areas:

North Field:
Hardstands - 210; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. area 1000'x2000'; surfacing - coral.
Other areas - Four 200'x900' Group Service Aprons; surfacing - asphalt.

West Field, Strips 1 and 2:
Hardstands - 218; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. area 300'x2000'; surfacing - coral.
Other areas - Four 200'x800' Group Service Aprons; surfacing - oiled coral.

West Field, Strip 3:
Hardstands - 10; largest plane can use - B-29.
77; largest plane can use - PB4Y.
Other areas - CASU work area, 500'x2000'; surfacing - coral.
TAG and transient plane area, 300'x500'; surfacing - coral.

West Field, Strip 4:
Hardstands - 20; largest plane can use - B-24.
80; largest plane can use - P-47 & P-51.
Aprons - Est. area 100'x700'; surfacing - coral.
Revetments - 15; largest plane can use - P-51; surfacing - coral.
Other areas - N-S parking strip (15 B-25's).

(g) Night Lighting: On both fields by B-2 emergency lighting systems.

(h) Traffic Control: On both fields by control towers.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC):

(a) Facilities: Two 40'x48' Quonset Huts used for office, waiting room, and crews' sleeping quarters. One 40'x48' Quonset hut for ARC activities. Coral surfaced operating apron 300'x500 , adjacent to huts and field operations office. Medical air evacuation, office also adjacent to apron. Operating personnel (plane and ground) are under Transport Air Group.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC): (Cont'd)

(b) Housing: At NAB.

(c) Messing: At NAB messhalls.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Normally 4 to 5 R4D or R5C. Additional number in emergency.

(e) Repair and Servicing: None required except in emergency. Planes are serviced at assigned base (Guam), or secondary base (Saipan).

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Army control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. Two pilots are available. One garbage lighter is available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
One	600' (300' at dock)	30'	Coral

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
F-20	90'	1500'	All Types
F-23	78'	1500'	All Types
F-26	78'	1500'	All Types
F-32	90'	1500'	All Types
F-34	120'	1500'	All Types
F-36	108'	1500'	All Types

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: Three type MIV buoys.

(d) Navigational Aids: Five range markers, 12 channel buoys (6 nun, 6 can).

(e) Tidal Ranges: Two feet.

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post: None.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms):
A/T (T-8) - Main net of installation (23 sections, 7660') runs NNW to SSE across harbor.
A/T (LISP-2) -2000' each at north and south ends of harbor.
NOTE: 2 Model QBD Heralds ready for installation; 2 sonobuoys expected; 1 Model SO7M Radar available for coordinated work with sonobuoys and heralds.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 500 MT Load or 3,500 Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

	Total in Unit	Assigned to Stevedoring
510th Port Bn. (A)	1,307	873

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
1	15 T	50'	Ashore			
4	8 T	35'	Ashore			
			Available From Other Sources			
1	15 T	65'	Ashore	75	2½ T	
				6	(Prime movers to move trailers).	
				11	16 T	16'
				6	22 T	18'

(c) Limitations on Tonnage That Can Be Handled: Shortage of stevedores (only 38 gangs available). Capacity: 500 MT's (loading only); 3,500 MT's (unloading only) daily.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

	Rate of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
AvGas	1,300 g.p.h.	8"
MoGas	700 g.p.h.	6"
Diesel	700 g.p.h.	6"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth(MLW)	Length(ft.)	Width(ft.)	Available for Berthing (allsides, ft.)
Wharf	Bulkhead	28'	2,000	500	One side(StBd)

Piers, Wharves, and Docks: Designation	Location	Status of Construction	Services: Fuel	Water
Wharf	Tinian Town	Piling sheet, coral fill.	No	No

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach Will Handle	Available for Berthing (ft.)	Location
4	LST, LSM, LCT, LCI	250	Kammer Beach
11	LCT	350	Tinian Town

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity: Two Quonset huts, capacity 300 MT's each, in dock area.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Item	No.
Barges, 50T(3x7)NSP	1	Crane Barge, 75T, lift 6x18	1
Barges, 50T(3x7)SP	6	Crane Barge, 10T, lift 6x12	1
Barges, 100T(4x12)SP	1	LCVP	20
Barges, (6x12)NSP	4	LCM	28
Barges, (7x18)SP	1	Picket Boats	5
YTL, 46' 140 H.P.	2	Personnel Boats	5
YTL, 48' 272 H.P.	4	Plane Rearming Boats	1

NOTE: All landing and small craft listed are operational except two of the LCVPs. These two are repairable in -1 month.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: Small Boat Repair Shop only.

(j) Salvage Gear: Limited diving gear on hand, plus suitable floating equipment.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: One drydock, 25 tons, built from salvaged Jap RR can accommodate 3 LCMs.

10. Shops:

No. and Type	Unit Capacity		No. and Type	Unit Capacity
Army Shops:				
2 Typwr. Repair	Mach/D	4	1 *Sheetmetal	
1 Shoe Repair	Troops	25,000	1 *Reclamation	
1 Clothing Repair	Troops	25,000	1 *Instrument	
1 Textile Repair	Troops	25,000	1 *Electric	
1 Teletype Repair	Island needs.		1 *Central Fire Control	
1 Telephone Repair	Island needs		1 *Parachute	
1 Ordnance Shop			1 *Tire Repair	
4th Ech. Auto. Mnt.	Veh/mo	3,000	1 *Battery	
1 Small Arms Repair	Weap/mo	30,000	1 *Armament	
4 Vehicle Repair Shop	Vehicle	5	1 *Bomb Sight	
1 *Propeller			1 *Office Equip. Repair	
1 *Woodmill			1 *Welding	
			1 *Machine	
* The cap. of shops is sufficient to perform 3rd ech. maint. and repair on the aircraft assigned to a VLR bomb wing.			1 *Photo	
			1 *Radio	
			1 *Radar	
			1 *Dope & Paint	

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

No. and Type	Unit Capacity
Navy Shops:	
3 Armament	Bn. Reqmts.
4 Automotive Shop	" "
6 Heavy Equip. Shop	" "
6 Carpenter	" "
7 Electric	" "
3 Machine	" "
4 Rigging	" "
1 Greasing & Servicing	" "
7 Paint	" "
5 Welding	" "
3 Blacksmith	" "
3 Refrigeration	" "
7 Plumbing	" "
3 Truck Repair Shop	" "
1 Cobbler	" "
2 Tire	" "
5 Sheet Metal Shop	" "
1 Print Shop	" "
1 Comp. Maint. Shop	" "
1 Radio Shop	" "
1 Lubrication	" "
1 Spark Plug Shop	Plg/mo 15,000
1 Paint	Planes/mo 30
4 Mine Assembly	***
2 Machine	***
1 Generators	Man 16
1 Plumbing	" 12
1 Sheet Metal	" 5
1 Blacksmith	" 1
1 Welding	" 8
1 Garage	" 25
Marine Shops:	
1 Vehicle Repair	Bn. Reqmts.
1 Tire Repair	" "
1 Machine Shop	"8 "
2 Ord. Shop	" "
1 Optical Shop	" "
1 6x6 Van (Ord)	" "
1 Mobile Repair Shop	" "

No. and Type	Unit Capacity
1 APU Shop	Planes/mo 100
1 Instrument Overhaul	Planes/mo 120
1 Safety Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Parachute Loft	Packs/mo 1000
1 Bombsight Shop	Planes/mo 85
1 Turret Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Radar Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Elec. Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Radio Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Engine Build Up	Eng/mo 90-100
1 Engine Tear Down	Eng/mo 90-100
1 Metal Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 Instr Test & Minor Overhaul Shop	Planes/mo 120
1 *Boat Repair	
1 *Boat Motor Mnt.	
1 Carpenter Shop	BdFt/mo 4000
1 **Electrical Shop	
1 **Paint Shop	
1 **Shipfitters Shop	
1 **Carpenter Shop	
1 Machine	Man 10
1 Hvy. Equip.	" 28
1 Paint	" 5
1 Carpenter	" 25
1 Electric	" 10
1 Shoe Repair Shop	Bn. Reqmts.
1 Carpenter Shop	" "
1 Generator Shop	" "
1 Plumbing Shop	" "
1 Radio Telephone Mnt.	" "
1 Lubrication & Battery	" "
1 Welding	" "
1 Tractor Repair	" "

* Adequate for Naval Base Boat Repair; Maintenance.
** Adequate for Base Hosp. #19.
*** Handles work for MAD #4.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing:

No.	Type	Maximum Capacity Officers (On basis of current strength)	EM
—	Squad Tents, 16'x32')	6,068	48,433
—	Pyramidal Tents, 14'x14' & 16'x16')		
—	Quonset Huts, 20'x56')		
—	Prefab. Barrancks, 20'x48')		
—	Wood Frame Buildings, 20'x106')		

(b) Messing:

Type	Maximum Capacity Officers (On basis of current strength)	EM
Tents, Quonset Huts, and Wood Frame Buildings		

(c) Recreation:

Type	No.	Type	No.
Stages for live shows	32	Horseshoe courts	96
Motion picture theatres	51	Tennis courts	11
Badminton courts	8	Softball diamonds	36
Baseball diamonds	20	Volleyball courts	87
Boxing and Wrestling rings	6	Libraries	3
Basketball courts	50	Beaches	3

NOTE: Construction of new facilities is being continued.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals: U. S. Naval Base Hospital #19 - 996 Beds.
374th General Hospital -1300 Beds.
U. S. Military Govt. Hosp.#204- 174 Beds.

(b) Dispensaries: 12 dispensaries with 261 Beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Human waste - Pit Latrines (except at hospitals).
Garbage and trash - Disposal in general dumps.
Liquid waste - Soakage pits.

(d) General: Nearest Medical Supply Depots are located at Guam and Saipan. Average daily admissions per thousand for hospitalization from all causes is 0.89.

13. Roads:

	Existing	Planned
Main Arteries	34.0 miles	6.0 miles
Primary Roads	34.4 miles	5.7 miles
Secondary Roads	8.0 miles	5.3 miles
Totals	76.4 miles	17.0 miles

13. Roads: (Cont'd)

NOTE: Main arteries run north and south. Primary roads run east and west. Secondary roads run to distant camps and facilities. Asphalt surfacing will consist of an asphalt wearing course of 2½" on all main arteries and primary roads. Secondary roads will have a cut-back treatment. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	35,451
Navy	15,644
Marine Corps	3,346
Total	54,441

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage		Size	No.	Adm. Con.
Metal Magazines (Earth Covered)		20'x40'	1	Army
Metal Magazines (Earth Covered)		20'x20'	4	Army
Metal Magazines (Earth Covered)		20'x48'	18	Army
Metal Magazines		20'x48'	12	Army
Jap Buildings (Tarp. Covered)		12'x14'	6	Army
Tents		16'x50'	26	Army
Tents		14'x14'	1	Army
Open Storage:	Coral Pit	150'x200'	1	Army
	Coral Surface(Revetted)	30'x75'	873	Army
	Coral Surface(Revetted)	30'x30'	10	Army

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Capacity(sq.ft.) Total	Occupied	Adm. Con.
Closed Bldgs:	Quonsets	50	131,960	119,520	Navy
	Wood	10	69,000	68,500	Navy
	Concrete	8	4,250	3,500	Navy
	Quonsets	14	40,960	40,500	Army
	Wood	62	320,000	320,000	Army
Open Sheds:	Wood and Tin Frame, Tarp Covered	12	29,424	29,224	Navy
Canvas-covered Frames:		1	2,800	2,800	Army
		17	18,560	18,160	Navy
Tents:		19	16,354	12,452	Navy
		141	50,236	29,017	Army
Open Storage:					
Surfaced (Coral)			586,200	517,800	Navy
			620,070	461,030	Army
Cleared & Graded			765,000	173,000	Army
Other			894,880	330,300	Navy

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Fuel:

AvGas capacity	-	7,014,000 gals.
MoGas capacity	-	840,000 gals.
Fuel oil capacity	-	None.
Diesel capacity	-	14,000 bbls.
Empty returnable drums	-	4,000 drums.

(d) Refrigeration: Total Refrigeration - 125,434 cu.ft.*
Freeze 91,907 cu.ft.
Chill 33,527 cu.ft.

NOTE: * 5,643 cu.ft. inoperative; 50,291 cu.ft. awaiting shipment not included.

16. Aerological Data:

(a) Source: Weather Central Guam (AAF POA) and Weather Office, XXI Bomber Command.

(b) Furnished To: IsCom APO 247, and CG 313th Bomber Wing and subordinate units.

17. Training Facilities:

Facility	No.	Facility	No.
ANT 18 Link Trainers	4	16mm Projectors	9
A 6 Bomb Trainers	8	Bomb Trainer, Type A-2	2
APN 4 Loran Operational Sets	5	Bomb Trainer, Type 7A-3	2
APN 9 Loran Operational Sets	3	Instrument Flying Trainer (Link)	6
Loran Trainers	10	Supersonic Trainers	4
E 14 Jam Handy Gunnery Trainers	12	Gunnery Lab., 50 cal. MG	24
CFC Gunnery Mockups	1	Gunnery Trainer, B-29 Fuselage	1
APQ 13 Radar Operational Sets	2	Communications Trainer, Code Table	1
SCR 718 Operational Set	1	Comm. Trainer, Radio Compass	1
SCR 695 Operational Set	1	Navigation Trainer,F-6 Compass&API	1
C 1 Autopilot Trainers	4	Nav. Trainer, Drift Meter Type B-3	1
Flux Gate Compass Trainers	2	Skeet Ranges	6
B 3 Driftmeter	1	Rifle Ranges (200 yd.)	2
B 5 Driftmeter	1	Machine Gun Range	1
Astro Compass Mockup	1	1000 inch Range	1
Radio Compass Mockup	1	Pistol Ranges	2

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	23	9	90mm AA M1, M1A1, M2	34	
.45 cal. Pistol or Rev.	2,891	170	60mm Mortar	19	
.30 cal. Rifle M1	2,114	950	81mm Mortar	6	
.30 cal. Rifle 1903	2,478		37mm, T, AT, M3, M5, M6	3	
.30 cal. Carbine	19,947	5,562	37mm T32, T33	1	

18. Armament: (Cont'd)

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
.30 cal. Browning AR	226	446	155mm Gun, M1A1 on M1 Cge	8	
.30 cal. MG, Lt. M1919A4	33	39	Searchlights, 60"	27	
.30 cal. MG, Hvy, M1917	56	58	Searchlights, power	14	
.45 cal. Sub MG	1,199	187	Unit, Generating M1	5	
.50 cal. MG(all types)	371	14	Director, M5 series	35	
2.36" Rocket launcher	123		Director, M7 series	10	
20mm AA	29		Height Finders M1 or M2	11	
40mm AA	29		Unit, Generating M5	56	
			Unit, Generating M7	18	

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
SCR-268-B	1	MK XX	19
SCR-268-C	33	SO 7M	1
SCR-270-D	3	SO 7N	1
SCR-527-A	1	Spare PE 84	1
SCR-584	9	Spare PE 74	1
SCR-602	4		

(b) Loran: None.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - One station (WVNJ) serves Island Commander and all subordinate commands and activities (11 circuits).
(2) Navigational Aids - Homing Devices: Two YG Homers (Navy); Wiscox 96-200xMTR, 400 KCS, 2KW, VLR(AACS).

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 4 main centrals, 1,950 locals and trunks.

(b) Telegraph Facilities: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 11.

(d) Cable Connections: 15 pair to Saipan.

21. Water Supply:

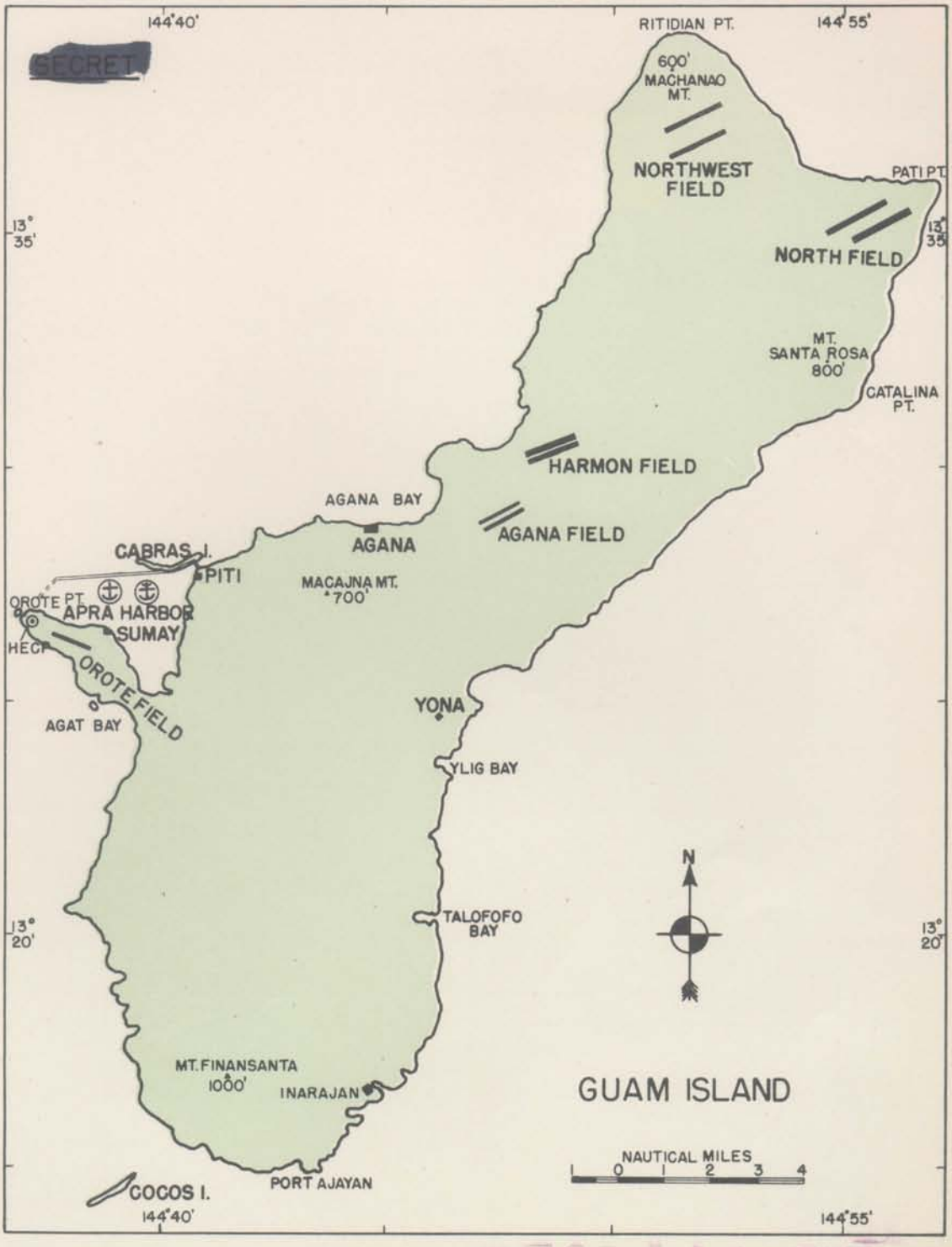
(a) Source: 19 wells now in production. 12 wells planned.

(b) Storage: Central water storage system under construction. At present each camp has own storage tanks.

21. Water Supply: (Cont'd)

(c) Method of Distribution: Pipe lines, water tank trucks, and trailers. Additional pipe lines are under construction.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 1,364,775; supplied - 1,476,181.



1. Location and Description:

Guam, the largest of the Marianas, is located at Latitude 13°26'N., Longitude 144°39' E. It is approximately 30 miles long and from 4 to 8½ miles wide, with an area of 225 square miles. Topographically, it is divided naturally into two almost equal parts.

The northern half of the island is covered with a high wooded plateau and is bounded on the coast by sheer cliffs and steep bluffs 200 to 600 feet high. There are no harbors along this part of the island and so-called bays are shallow.

Broken mountain country rising from central lowlands characterizes the south half of the island. Numerous streams flow from the mountains. Apra harbor is in the south half of the island as well as the small harbors Umatai, Merizo, Inarajan and Tulofafa.

2. History:

During the Spanish-American War the United States took possession of Guam. Later, by the Treaty of Paris, Guam was formally ceded to the United States. President McKinley placed the island under control of the Navy Department in 1898. Isolated as it was in the midst of Japanese controlled islands the small garrison at Guam was quickly overcome by the Japanese on December 10, 1941.

On July 21, 1944, American forces launched their assault and regained Guam. It is now no longer an obstacle on the "Road to Tokyo" but has become, along with Saipan and Tinian, a focal point for American offensive power.

As of 31 March 1945 the civilian population of Guam was as follows:

Chamorro adults, male	4,892
Chamorro adults, female	6,111
Chamorro children	10,323
Jap and part Jap adults, male	128
Jap and part Jap adults, female	147
Jap and part Jap children	69
Civilian Internees:	
Jap and part Jap adults, male	19
Chamorro adults, male	3
TOTAL	21,692

The Chamorros are descendants of the original island inhabitants and Spanish, Mexican, and Philippine soldiers, who were brought to Guam for conquest, as well as Americans, Britishers, Japanese, and Chinese, who came later.

2. History: (Cont'd)

The Chamorro language, which is spoken by most of the Chamorros, is a distinct language, but has a close relationship to some of the Malayan tongues of southeastern Asia and the Philippines. Most of the people speak English, many excellently.

3. Mission:

To be developed as a Fleet Base, as an advance air base for operation of aircraft, as a rehabilitation and staging area for ground forces, for reception and staging of casualities, and as a supply base for supporting future operations. It will afford a limited anchorage, which will be enlarged to the maximum capacity to support forces of the Fleet and the island activities. An advance echelon of the headquarters of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas will be maintained here. To provide fuel storage capacities as follows:

Avgas	16,632,000 gals.
Mogas	40,000 bbls. *
Black Oil	450,000 bbls.
Diesel Oil	130,000 bbls.

NOTE: * Possible expansion to 102,000 bbls.

For details of proposed facilities at Guam refer to the Guam Base Development Plan.

4. Command and Service Control:

Supervisory Control - Cincpoa.
Island Commander - Major General H. L. Larsen (M).
Commanding Officer, Air Defense Command - Lt. Col. H. D. South (M).
Comdt., Naval Operating Base - Capt. R. E. Nelson (N).
Commanding Officer, Naval Air Base, Agana - Capt. D. J. Brimm, Jr. (N).
Commanding Officer, Naval Air Base, Orote - Capt. C. F. Greber (N).
Senior Officer in Charge, Naval Supply Depot - Capt. Lamar Lee, Jr. (N)
Commanding Officer, Naval Ammunition Depot - Lt. Comdr. H. Wallace.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane can use (normally)
Agana	2	064°	6,000'x150'	Asphalt	B-29
		064°	7,000'x150'	"	B-29
Orote	1	112°	5,500'x150'	"	B-24
Harmon	2	068°	7,000'x200'	"	B-29
		068°	7,000'x200'(A)		B-29
North	2	066°	10,050'x200'(B)	Asphalt	B-29
		066°	10,050'x200'(B)	"	B-29
Northwest	2	062°	8,500'x115'	Black top	B-29
		062°	8,500'x115'	Black top	B-29

NOTES: (A) Proposed construction. (B) 8,050 ft. black top.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(b) Hangars:

Agana Field - 2 PAM 40'x60' with 40' clearance.
Orote Field - None.
Harmon Field - 8 Butler type, 156,000 sq. ft.; 4 large type, 121,000 sq. ft.
North Field - None.
Northwest Field - None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Field	Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. Planes Can Be Refueled Same Time
Agana	Trailers, Gas	10	3,000	20
	Trucks, Gas	10	1,500	10
	Trucks, Oil	2	800	(2)
Orote	Gas Trucks, Int'l 1,600 gals.	12	9,600	12
	Gas Trucks, Int'l 1,600 gals.	4	2,400	4
Harmon	F-1(4,000 gal.)Gas Tank	3	4,000	3
	F-2(2,000 gal.)Gas Tank	4	2,000	4
	F-3(500 gal.)Oil Tank	3	500	(3)
	F-1 Trailer	1	10,800	1
	F-2 Oil Servicing	2	9,800	(2)
North	F-2A	75	2,000	75
	F-3	51	750	(51)
	F-1	1	4,000	1
Northwest	Pipeline	-	1,200	47

(d) Repair Facilities:

	Field				
	Agana	Orote	Harmon	North	Northwest
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	No	No	No	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Accessory overhaul	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line maint. & check	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types
Agana Field	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters Heavy Bombers VLR
Normal oper.	750	125	125	There are 125 hardstands
Emer. oper.	954	176	125	usable by any type in accord-
Normal staging	750	125	125	ance with present dispersed
Emer. staging	1000	200	125	regulations.

[redacted] [redacted]

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field: (Cont'd)

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based on Presence of All Types		
Orote Field	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	600	150(M)	30	600	150(M)	30
Emer. oper.	900	250(M)	35	900	250(M)	35
Normal staging	200	None	None	200	None	None
Emer. staging	350	None	None	350	None	None
Harmon Field						
Normal oper.	200	84	84	Data not compiled.		
Emer. oper.	530	146	125	Data not compiled.		
Normal staging	200	84	84	Data not compiled.		
Emer. staging	400	200	125	Data not compiled.		
North Field						
Normal oper. *		185			350	
Emer. oper. *		300			500	
Normal staging *						
Emer. staging *		205			350	

NOTE: * All capacities not reported.

Northwest Field	
Normal oper. *	180
Emer. oper. *	240
Normal staging *	180
Emer. staging *	180

NOTES: * All capacities not reported.
Factors limiting capacity of fields are:
Agana - Dispersal regulations as set forth by IsCom.
Orote - Inaccessibility of hardstand parking areas to other than single engine craft.
North - No hold-down rings for fighters in case of typhoon and no vehicle traffic control.
Northwest - Limited amount of hardstand space until 1 August.

(f) Parking Areas:

Agana Field
Hardstands - 125; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. Area - 900,000 sq.ft. (asphalt & coral).

Orote Field
Hardstands - 200; largest plane can use - medium bomber.
Aprons * - Est. Area - 1,500'x200' (asphalt).

NOTE: * Transient parking area. Will accommodate varying number of aircraft from single engine types to VLRs.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(f) Parking Areas: (Cont'd)

Harmon Field
Hardstands - 84; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. Area 4,000'x400' (5" asphalt).

North Field
Hardstands - 140; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. Area 2,460,000 sq. ft.
Other Parking Areas - 2 Warm-up aprons, 630,000 sq.ft., can accommodate 20 B-29s.

Northwest Field
Hardstands - 180; largest plane can use - B-29.
Aprons - Est. Area, 2; surfacing, black-top.

(g) Night Lighting:
Agana Field - By Army Portable Field System.
Orote Field - By Portable "BW" type.
Harmon Field - By Temporary Field Lighting System.
North Field - By Temporary Field Lighting System. (On missions take-off traffic is controlled from ground by use of Aldis lamps with red and green lens.)
Northwest Field - Type of night lighting not reported.

(h) Traffic Control: Control towers at all fields.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

7. Aviation Facilities (Army Transport Command):

(a) Facilities: Parking facilities consist of 16 hardstands and space for 5 aircraft on maintenance apron - (These facilities in addition to those shown elsewhere in this Summary).

(b) Housing: Tents, wooden bldgs. and Quonset huts, total capacity 695 persons.

(c) Messing: Wooden structures - capacity 850 per day.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: 35 C-54 type planes.

(e) Repair and Servicing: First and second echelon maintenance.

7A. Aviation Facilities (NATS and TAG):

(a) Facilities: One large Air Terminal, freight sheds, and an air transport not for discharging passengers and freight. (These facilities in addition to those reported elsewhere in this Summary.)

7A. Aviation Facilities (NATS and TWA): (Cont'd.)

(b) Housing: Quonset huts with capacity of 580 officers and 1,400 enlisted men.

(c) Messing: Naval Air Base, Agana, subsists all NATS personnel.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Serviced 954 planes transiting this base during June 1945. Can maintain 36 R5DS permanently based.

(e) Repair and Servicing: PAM Hangars with shops of section six. Full visual, short and long checks.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Marine Corps control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. There are 12 pilots available. Five garbage lighters are available.

(a) Channels:

	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
Apra Entrance	250 yds.	67 ft.	Coral
Inner Harbor	300 yds.	32 ft.	Coral

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
3 anchorages	85'	500 yds. diam.	Large cargo
4 anchorages	28'	300 yds. diam.	Escort
8 anchorages	29'	200 yds. diam.	Small craft

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type
13	Swing Buoys
* 25(50 buoys)	Fore & Aft
3(9 buoys)	ARD mooring

NOTE: * Berth #21 has water connections and AvGas unloading facilities.

(d) Navigational Aids: "According to standard Navy practice."

(e) Tidal Ranges: Data not compiled.

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post: Located on the tip of Orote Peninsula. The signal tower is designated as Point Oboe and is located at Lat. 13°26'43" N., Long. 144°37'02" E. The Operation Quonset Hut is adjacent to and east of the signal tower. Operating in conjunction with HECP is the Underwater Detection Unit which operates one underwater fixed echo ranging and listening device, one underwater hydrophone and a surface search Radar. The unit utilizes the same operations building as HECP which has submarine cables connecting with the sea unit guarding the entrance to Apra Harbor.

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Degaussing Facilities: Yes.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets & Booms): Jap anti-torpedo, 9 Baffles, at harbor entrance. There is also one Herald Equipment. Sea end is located at entrance to Apra Harbor and the shore end in the Operations Building at HECP.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 15-18,000 MT Load or 25-30,000 MT Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit EM	Asgd. to Stevedoring Off.	Asgd. to Stevedoring EM
2nd Special NCB	16	1,004	11	759
13th Special NCB	33	1,055	26	766
16th Special NCB	34	1,099	19	733
29th Special NCB	36	1,070	26	842
Casuals - Army	5	255	4	210
Navy	8	512	6	401
Marine Corps	8	488	6	395
TOTALS	140	5,483	98	4,106

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment: (All equipment is regularly assigned.)

Cranes No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	Trucks - Trailers No.	Capacity	Length
1	15 T	60'	Ashore	536	2½ T	12'
2	10 T	50'	Ashore	106	4 T	12'
9	8 T	35'	Ashore	21	25 T	30'
1	5 T	35'	Ashore	9	20 T	30'
4	4 T	42'&35'	Ashore	21	10 T	30'
3	3 T	32'	Ashore			
5	2 T	28'	Ashore			
12	1 3/4 T	18'				
1	75 T	80'	Floating			
1	50 T	65'	Floating			

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: There is an urgent need for more docks, vehicles, stevedores, and for certain changes in working conditions and rotation of personnel. The extra docks have been authorized and construction started. There is a need for tugs, boat crews, docks, floating cranes, personnel and a boat landing for small craft. All these have been requested and some personnel and equipment are beginning to arrive. A temporary landing for small craft is in use and additional docks are being constructed.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Type of Fuel	Dock	Average Discharge Rate (bbls/hr)	Size of Pipeline
AvGas	"H"	700	6" submarine line
Diesel	"I" & "J"	1,500	8" line
Black	"H"	1,800	12" line
MoGas	"I" & "J"	1,200	8" line
AvGas	"I" & "J"	1,000	8" line
AvGas	Tumon Bay	1,800	8" submarine line

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing (allsides, ft)
Able	Pontoon	33'	360	75	One side 360
Baker	Pontoon	34'	360	75	One side 360
Charlie	Pontoon	32'	360	75	One side 360
Easy	Pontoon	33'	360	75	One side 360
Fox	Pontoon	33'	360	75	One side 360
George	Pontoon	91'	360	75	One side 360
King	Pontoon	54'	360	75	One side 360
Item	Pontoon	31'	360	75	One side 360
Jig	Pontoon	37'	360	75	One side 360
Inner Harbor					
NAN	Coral fill	26'	562'	Unlimited	525'
OBOE	" "	31'	562'	One side	525'
QUEEN	" "	33'	210'	One side	210'
ROGER	" "	33'	562'	One side	525'
SUGAR	" "	34'	562'	One side	525'
TARE	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
UNCLE	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
VICTOR	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
WILLIAM	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
XRAY	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
YOKE	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'
ZEBRA	" "	32'	562'	One side	525'

Construction of above facilities complete. No fuel or water services available.

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach Will Handle	Available for Berthing (ft)	Location
3(A)	LST	300	As shown on H.O.Chart 2021 of March.
7(B)	LST	1,000	East of Dock "E" mole.

NOTES: (A) Now usable.
(B) Being cleared, estimated completion date 15 July.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity:
Two (2) sheds for transit vehicles near Docks "K" and "G".

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	On Hand	Cond.
Barges (Size & Type):		
50T(3x7)NSP	23	F
50T(3x7)SP	39	F
65T(3x12)SP	1	F
100T(4x12)NSP	3	G
100T(4x12)SP	9	G
100T(4x18)NSP	1	G
150T(5x12)NSP	1	G
250T(6x12)2 Motors	1	G
250T(6x12)No Motor	2	F
Barge,Pontoon(20x40) 2 Sea Mule units per barge	3	G
Tugs,SeaTractors & Sea Mules:		
Sea Mule (18x40) 140 HP	2	F
5x7x5 Pontoon Tug	1	F
7x12x7 Pontoon Tug	1	F
3x7 Pontoon Tug	2	F
2x7 Pontoon Tug	4	F
Sea Mule (Wooden Scow)	5	F
YTB,102Ft., 1,000 HP	8	G
YTL,66 Ft.2in.,375 HP	4	G
YTL,46 Ft., 125 HP	4	F
New Zeland,46 Ft.(270 HP)	2	G

Item	On Hand	Cond.
Crane Barges:		
4x7	2	G
3x7	1	G
50 T Crane,1,000 T Barge	1	G
75 T Crane, 1,000 T Barge	1	G
Others:		
Fire Boat, 40'	3	G
Fire Boat, 31'	2	P
Pile Driver, 4x12	1	F
Garbage Lighter,YG-33	1	F
Floating Storage Equip.	Total Capacity	
YO - 108	274,000 Gal.	
YO - 124	274,000 Gal.	
YO - 132	274,000 Gal.	
YW - 82	400,000 Gal.	
YW - 93	288,000 Gal.	
Water Barge	90,000 Gal.	
YC - 1124		
YF - 274		

Landing and Small Craft

Type of Craft	Total At Base	Usable Operational	Usable Non-Oper.	Repairable -1 Mo.	Repairable 1 Mo. /
LCVP	152	62	90	58	-
LCP	9	5	4	4	-
LCM	97	58	39	37	-
LCT	50	44	6	6	-
LCV	5	-	5	5	-
Bowser Boats	1	-	1	1	-
Picket Boats	11	8	3	3	-
Buoy Boats	4	4	-	-	-
Personnel Boats	49	48	1	1	-
Plane Rearming	35	31	4	3	1
Whale Boats (32')	1	-	1	1	-
Plane Refueling Boats	6	3	3	-	3
Motor Launches	6	5	1	1	-
Admiral's Barges	2	2	-	-	-

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: 3/4 AD Component.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(k) Drydocks:

Type	Capacity	Largest Ship
ABSD-3	81,000 tons	Battleship, 844'
ABSD-6	55,000 tons	Battleship, 826'
ARD-26	3,000 tons	DLS and DDS
ARDC-3	2,800 tons	DDS & DLS, 384'
VP-518	100 tons	YTLS, 28'x87'

(l) Marine Railways: One with sidings, 50 ton, for LCM (18 boats at one time).

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	Unit	Capacity
ARMY SHOPS		
Garr. Forces:		
Motor Repair	Vehicles	74
Typewriter Rpr.	Mchs./mo.	140
Small Arms	Pieces	100
Instrument	Directors	4
Artillery	Cannons	3
Machine)	4th & 5th	
Tractor Rpr.)	Eche-	
Small Mtr.Rpr.)	lon	
Corrosion Cont.	M/H/mo.	4,669
Eng. Install.	"	8,626
Pt,Rope & Fabric	"	6,409
Armament	"	23,171
Bombsight	"	13,311
Camera Rpr.	"	2,697
Communications	"	35,090
Instrument	"	13,543
Oxygen	Cyl/mo.	4,200
Flight Test	M/H/mo.	4,930
Machine	M/H/mo.	19,256
Mtl Tnk & Radiator	"	1,218
Plexiglass	"	1,972
Propellor	"	14,036
Sheet Metal	"	55,941
Tubing & Cable	"	1,972
Welding & Heat Treating	"	5,915
Woodmill	"	9,860
Carburetor	"	4,640
Electrical	"	36,714
Hydraulics	"	2,958
Parachute & Text.	"	5,655
Rubber Branch	"	6,380
Supercharger	"	2,645
Wheels & Brakes	"	5,655
Garr. Forces: (Cont'd)		
Paint	M/H/mo.	1,711
Reclamation	"	5,644
Armament	Space - 6	Quonset Huts
Communications	" - 8	" "
Radar	" - 4	" "
Weather Equipment	" - 1/3	" "
Engineering	" - 1/3	" " and 7 hardstands.
Instrument Repair	" - 5	Quonset Huts
Reclamation	" - 3	" "
Propeller	" - 2	" "
CFC	" - 6	" "
Photographic	" - 2	" "
Hydraulic	" - 2	" "
Maint. Control	" - 1	" "
Accessory Rpr.	" - 1	" "
Maint.Unit Cont.(4)	- 1	" "
Tech. Supply	Space - 2	" "
Electronics	" - 1	" "
Misc. Aero Rpr.	" - 6	" "
Saw Mill	" - 1	" "
Cab. & Carpenter	" - 4	" "
Rope & Fabric	" - 4	" "
Machine	" - 3	" "
Paint	" - 1	" "
Elec. & Btry	" - 6	" "
Parachute	" - 4	" "
Radio	" - 3	" "
Life Raft	" - 2	" "
Welding	" - 3	" "
Engine Build-up	" - 2	" "
Blacksmith	" - 1	" "
Sheet Metal	" - 6	" "
Office & Typewriter	- 4	" "

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Type of Shop	Unit	Capacity
ARMY SHOPS (Cont'd)		
Garr. Forces:		
Vehicles	M/H/mo	29,319
Aero Repair	"	39,440
Bomb Sight	Space - 1 QH	
Tire Mounting	Space - 1 QH	
Garr. Forces:		
Inst.Landing System Rpr.	Aircraft	180
Vehicle, 2d Ech.,(5)	Vehicles	2,520
Vehicle, 3d Ech.,(2)	Vehicles	2,520
MARINE CORPS SHOPS		
5th Corps Arty:		
Armament	Arty Bn.	1
Vehicle Rpr.	"	1
Ordnance Rpr.	"	2
Radio Rpr.	"	1
5th Field Depot:		
Arty. Rpr.	HPDay	80
Auto Rpr.	"	650
Fire Cont. Rpr.	"	64
Instr. Rpr.	"	56
Machine, Signal	"	24
Machine, Engr.	"	16
Machine, Ord.	"	40
Radar Rpr.	"	36
Radio Rpr.	"	56
Small Arms Rpr.	"	56
Tank Rpr.	"	64
Telephone Rpr.	"	36
Typewriter Rpr.	"	32
Hqs. Btry,Corps Arty:VAC:		
Vehicle	2½T Trucks	2
10th 155 MM Gun Bn:		
Armament	1 Adequate	
Vehicle	1 for Bn.	
11th 155 MM Gun Bn:		
Truck, 2½ T, 6x6, Machine Shop, Ordnance.		
Trailer, 5 T, 4 wheel, Mach.Shop, M.T.		
12th 155 MM Gun Bn:		
Ord.Mach. Shop Truck - Adeq.for Bn.		
2nd Separate Engr. Bn:		
2-5 T Mach.Shop Trailers - Adeq. for Bn.		
4th Amphib.Tractor Bn(RE):		
4 Misc. Shops	"Nominal"	
9th Amphib.Tractor Bn(RE):		
Vehicle Repair	Vehicles	20
11th Motor Transp. Bn:		
Vehicle Maint. - Adeq. for Bn.		
Air Group #21:		
Engine O/H	Aircraft	30/mo.
Mtl.&Welding	"	100/mo.
Propellor	"	"
Hyd. & Bottle	"	"
Asbly & Rpr.	"	"
Accessory	"	"
Paint & Fab.	"	"
Flight Line	"	"
Parachute Loft	Chutes	400/mo.
Vehicle Rpr. - Minor rpr. for unit.		
Materiel	tools	Adequate
Instrument	no./mo.	45
Carburetor	no./mo.	40
14th AAA Bn:		
Vehicle Rpr. - 4 vehicles repaired at one time. Minor O/H.		
Arm. Rpr. - 4th Ech. maint. on all Ord.equip.carried by this orgn.		
Comm. Rpr. - 4th Ech.maint.on all Ord.equip.carried by this orgn.		
Engr. Rpr. - Carp, plumb, water sup. & Refr. rprs. 4th Ech. maintenance.		
Shoe & Textile Rpr. - 200 men.		
5th 155 MM Gun Bn:		
Radio) Ordnance)	Adequate for Battalion.	
Hqs. Btry, 2d Prov AAA Group:		
Motor Transport	Vehicles	1
Radio Repair	units	2
9th AAA Bn:		
One trailer,Mach.Shop, 4 wheel, 5 ton) One truck, 2½ T,6x6, Mach.Shop,M16A1 w/load "A")	Capacity Unknown	

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Type of Shop	Unit	Capacity
MARINE CORPS SHOPS (Cont'd)		
3rd Marine Div.:		
Carpenter	Limited for Rear Ech.	
Vehicle	First 3 Ech.Repairs.	
Genertr.Rpr.	Inadeq.for Rear Ech.	
Utility	Adequate for " "	
Machine	Adequate for " "	
Btry Rpr.	Inadeq. for Rear Ech.	
3rd Marine Div.:		
Welding	Adeq. for Rear Ech.	
Rigging	Inadeq. for Rear Ech.	
Paint	Inadeq. for Rear Ech.	
Reproduction	Adeq. for Rear Ech.	
Shoe & Text.	Adeq. for Rear Ech.	
Small Arms	pieces/mo	1,200
Arty Repair	Adequate.	
NAVY SHOPS		
NAB, Agana:		
(All shops aeronautical)		
Metal	Planes	36
Minor Eng.O/H	"	16
Ord. Rpr.	"	190
Electric	"	190
Camera Rpr.	Cameras	150
Radio & Radar	Planes	190
Machine	"	36
Instrument	Checks/Mo.	1,000
Hydraulic	"	1,000
Instrument	Planes	174
Paint	"	40
NAB, Orote:		
Metal	Planes/Day	5
Mach.(Mobile)	"	5
Instrument	"	5
Hydraulic	"	5
Carburetor	"	5
Propellor	"	8
Weld.& Fitting	"	5
Fabric	"	3
Vehicle Repair	Vehicles	600
NSD:		
Carpenter,Paint	M/H/wk.	2,960
Shipfitters	"	1,490
Machine	"	1,090
Electrical	"	1,710
Typewriter Rpr.	"	370
Salvage	"	760
Armory	"	750
Garage	"	7,400
Radio Materiel	"	4,000
Oxygen Generating	"	6,000
SPDC-Sal.& Recond.	"	2,100
SPDC-Carpenter	"	400
Fleet Hosp. #115:		
Carpenter	Local	
Electrical	Local	
Vehicle Repair	Local	
Machine	Local	
A.R.O.U. #4:		
A'crft Eng. O/H	M/H/day	1,200
A'crft Mech.Acy.	"	792
A'crft Elec. & Accessory	"	1,352
A'crft Struct.	"	2,200
Gen. Service	"	1,056
A'crft Radio & Radar	"	360
A'crft Droppable Tank	"	1,128
Vehicle	Vehicles	3
Carburetor) Base Maint.)	Adequate for unit needs	
NOB:		
Small Arms	Adeq. for organization.	
Typewriter Rpr.	150 jobs per month.	
Vehicle	Adeq. for organization.	
5th N.C. Brigade:		
Motor Rpr.) Hvy.Equip.Rpr.) Blacksmith) Welding) Paint) Electrical) Sheet Metal) Plumbing) Carpenter)	Sufficient for Battalion's needs.	

10. Shops: (Cont'd)

Type of Shop	Unit	Capacity
NAVY SHOPS (Cont'd)		
Joint Comm. Activities:		
Crypt. Rpr.)		
Carpenter)		
Electrical)	Adequate	
Machine)	for	
Motor Repair)	needs	
Vehicle Repair)		
Shipfitting)		
C.B.M.U. #515:		
Mechanical Rpr	vehicles	2
Carpenter)		
Welding)		
Rigging,Paint,)	Small	
Plumbing)	Shops	
Tire Storage &)		
Repair)		
C.B.M.U. #504:		
Electric)		
Plumbing)	Adequate	
Carpenter)	for unit.	
Vehicle Rpr.)		
Aviation Supply Depot:		
Garage	vehicles	5
Carpenter	men	48
Electrical	"	2
Plumbing	"	1
Paint	"	1

Type of Shop	Unit	Capacity
134th N.C.B.:		
Repair Garages(2)	sq.ft.	23,982
Tire Repair	" "	1,792
Wash Rack	" "	900
Grease Rack	" "	880
Electric Carp., and Paint	" "	2,088
Fleet Hospital #103:		
Garage & Tire Maint.)		
Shipfitter)	Adequate	
Electrical)	for	
Carpenter)	Hospital	
Paint)	needs.	
Naval Amm. Depot:		
Carp.,& Paint	sq.ft.	1,000
Garage	" "	5,400
Parts	" "	1,000
Machine	" "	1,000
Tractor	" "	800
Disp.& Fire Dept.	" "	1,000
Electrical	" "	1,000
Ammun. Rework	" "	1,540
Powder Test	" "	560
M.E.I.U.4	" "	1,000
Mk 8 Depth Chg.Test	" "	2,160
Pistol & Extender Test	" "	500

11. **Personnel Facilities:**

(a) **Housing:** Adequate housing for all units now ashore. Most temporary facilities and tents have been replaced so that approximately 75% of base personnel is now in semi-permanent structures. Marine Corps Transient Center in operation with tent space for 7,500 men. Naval Receiving Station has 2,800 billets, all in Quonset Huts.

(b) **Messing:** Adequate messing for all units on the island. Quonset Huts are being used extensively.

(c) **Recreation:** Facilities are excellent. Boxing, Tennis, Volley Ball and other tournaments have been held. Baseball and basketball leagues have been formed. Many all-star exhibitions have been played and are planned. Movies are shown every night. Swimming beaches are being developed. USO shows visit the island frequently. Ten bowling alleys are planned. Red Cross facilities are extensive.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:

Hospitals:	Beds	Hospitals:	Beds
373rd Sta. Hosp.	876	Fleet Hosp. #103	1,400
289th Sta. Hosp.	260	Fleet Hosp. #111	2,965
204th Gen. Hosp.	2,471	Fleet Hosp. #115	1,950
Base Hosp. #18	2,623	Mil.Gov't Hosp. #203	306

(b) Dispensaries: All units ashore have dispensaries.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Sewage is disposed by pipe lines, soakage pits, septic tanks, wells, sumps, burning pits, hauling by trucks to Haputo Point, and dumped at sea by lighters.

(d) General: There are two Medical Supply Depots at Guam: Navy Medical Storehouse #13 and the Army Medical Supply Depot. Hospitalization rate for all services - 332.10 per thousand.

13. Roads:

Sumay - Piti - Agana - Asphalt surface 100% complete.
Agana - Agana Field - Barrigada - Asphalt surfaced 100% complete.
Agana - Ylig River - Asphalt surfaced 100% complete.
Ylig - Talafofo - Coral surface 100% complete thru Submarine Recuperation Camp, balance deferred.
Prices, CinCPac, IsCom, ComMarianas - Asphalt surfaced 100% complete.
Agana - Harmon Field - Marine Transient Center - Asphalt surfaced 100% complete.
Harmon Field - Northwest Field - 5% complete, deferred pending completion of Northwest Field.
Northwest Field - North Field - Asphalt surfaced 40% complete.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	57,270	
Navy	67,841	(Includes Coast Guard)
Marine Corps	37,354	
Total	162,465	

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Adm. Con.
Open storage for bombs	40' x 60'	74	Navy
Pyro and Fuze storage tents	17' x 50'	10	"
Wooden structure fuze locker	25' x 72'	1	"
Open storage for A/C ammo.	100' x 200'	2	"
Open shed for pyro & rockets	25' x 60'	5	"
Mag.for Pyro,Fuze & Rocket Motors(SSAR)	20' x 30'	3	"
Mag. for A/C ammo.	20' x 50'	3	"
Ready trailer parks (Bombs)	200' x 200'	10	Army

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Ammunition: (Cont'd)

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.	Adm.Con.
Bomb stands, open	40' x 70'	196	Army
Hardstands for MG Ammo, Fins	100' x 200'	6	"
Fuze and Pyro shacks	20' x 64'	10 (18 planned)	"
Wooden storage for A/C MG Ammo.	17' x 50'	1	Army
Hardstands for Fleet Ammo.		94 (100 planned)	Navy
Magazines for Fleet Ammo.		191 (203 planned)	Navy
Hardstands for Grd Weapons Ammo.	60' x 100'	37 (53 planned)	Navy
Magazines for Grd Weapons Ammo.	20' x 50'	23 (50 planned)	Navy
Hardstands for Grd Weapons Ammo.	10' x 40'	451	Navy
Quonset Mag. for Grd Weapons Ammo.	20' x 50'	23 (25 planned)	Navy
Quonset Huts for Grd Weapons Ammo.	20' x 50'	3	Navy

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No. of Bldgs.	Storage Space(sq ft) Total	Occupied
Closed Bldgs:	40' x 100'	279	1,116,000	1,116,000
	SSAR	135	780,000	780,000
	Quonsets	164	721,104	721,104
	Wood	218	1,459,640	1,334,260
Open Sheds:		23	186,600	186,600
Canvas Covered Frames		130	83,047	81,640
Tents		351	168,208	150,636
Open Storage:				
Surfaced			1,690,600	1,645,600
Marsden Matting			300,000	300,000
Cleared & Graded			11,368,840	9,091,840
Other			126,000	81,600

(c) Fuel:

AvGas capacity	12,978,000 gals.
MoGas capacity	1,680,000 gals.
Fuel Oil capacity	448,000 bbls.
Diesel capacity	130,000 bbls.
Empty Returnable Drums	53,846

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	919,132 cu. ft.
Freeze	312,033 cu. ft.
Chill	607,099 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Weather data is picked up by Army Weather Unit from broadcasts and is relayed by teletype to the following stations: Cincpac Advance Headquarters, ComMarianas, NAB - Orote, NAB - Agana, 21st Bomber Command, Harmon Field, North Field, Northwest Field, ComAirPacSubComFwd, and Troop Port Commander.

[redacted] [redacted]

17. Training Facilities:

Navy AA Training Center
Artillery Impact Area
Seven (7) Rifle Ranges
Three (3) Skeet Ranges for Aerial Gunnery
Normal Training Facilities for Rehabilitating Marine Div.
Aircraft Rocket Range
Two (2) Touring Squadrons for Training AAA Units
Two (2) OQZA Drone Target Firing Ranges
Infantry Combat Training Area

18. Armament:

Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	448	780	20mm AA	28	152
.45 cal. Pistol or Revlr.	5,798	3,399	40mm AA	48	152
.30 cal. Rifle M1	17,333	21,924	90mm AA M1, M1A1, M2	65	73
.30 cal. Carbine	46,861	58,654	60mm Mortar	148	237
.30 cal. Browning AR	1,067	1,053	81mm Mortar	38	91
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A4	441	1,820	37mm T, AT, M3, M5, M6	36	97
.30 cal. MG, Lt, M1919A6	1	52	75mm Pck.How. M1A1, M8 cge	8	79
.30 cal. Hvy, M1917	173	470	105mm How, M2A1 on M2A cge	39	59
.45 cal. Sub. MG	1,616	503	155mm How, M1 on M1 cge	13	25
.50 cal. MG (all types)	1,097	1,521	155mm Gun M1 on M1 cge	26	--
Searchlights, 60"	29	45	155mm Gun M1A1 on M1 cge	41	27
Directors: M5 or M5A1	51	21	Unit, Generating M1	4	0
Directors: M7 or M7A1	7	11	Unit, Generating M5	54	68
Directors: M9	8	--	Unit, Generating M6	-	2
Height Finders M1	18	32	Unit, Generating M7	37	29
2.36" Rocket Launcher	546	607	37MM AA	0	17
4.5" Rocket Launcher	6	--	Flame Throwers		
			Port., M2-2	243	585
			Mech., POA-CWS, AHIB	24	--

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
SCR-584	4	SCR-268-A	2
SCR-584-A	4	SCR-268-B	2
RC-184	1	SCR-268-C	4
Mk. 20 Mod. 1	4	SCR-270-D	2
SG-2S	3	SCR-270-DD	1
SO-7M	3	SCR-270-DA	1
RC-282-A	1	SCR-584-B	2
SCR-682-A	1	SCR-269-B	1
SCR-270	1	SCR-602	1
SCR-527-A	1	SCR-602-A	3
SCR-527	1	SCR-682	1
SCR-545	10	Mk. XVI	2

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio: (Cont'd)

(b) Loran: Transmitting station using 2 type DCA transmitters (Coast Guard Unit 336). Monitor station using 3 receiver-indicators, type DAS (Coast Guard Unit 339). Both stations equipped with voice & CW transmitters for inter-net Loran communications.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations: 21 stations, operating 163 circuits, and serving all commands on Guam, nearby islands, and seagoing vessels.

(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Range - One MRLZ.
Radar Beacons - Three (3) - YK, YM, & YJ.
Homing Device - L F Homing Beacon, 12 GLX XMTR, SCR-575.
Instrument Approach Equipment - SCS 51.
Direction Finders - None.

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: Seven major exchanges serving several thousand phones.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 123 sets, 82 circuits.

(d) Cable Connections: In operation to Honolulu, Saipan, Midway and San Francisco. Existing but not in operation to Manila, Yap and Bonins.

21. Water Supply:

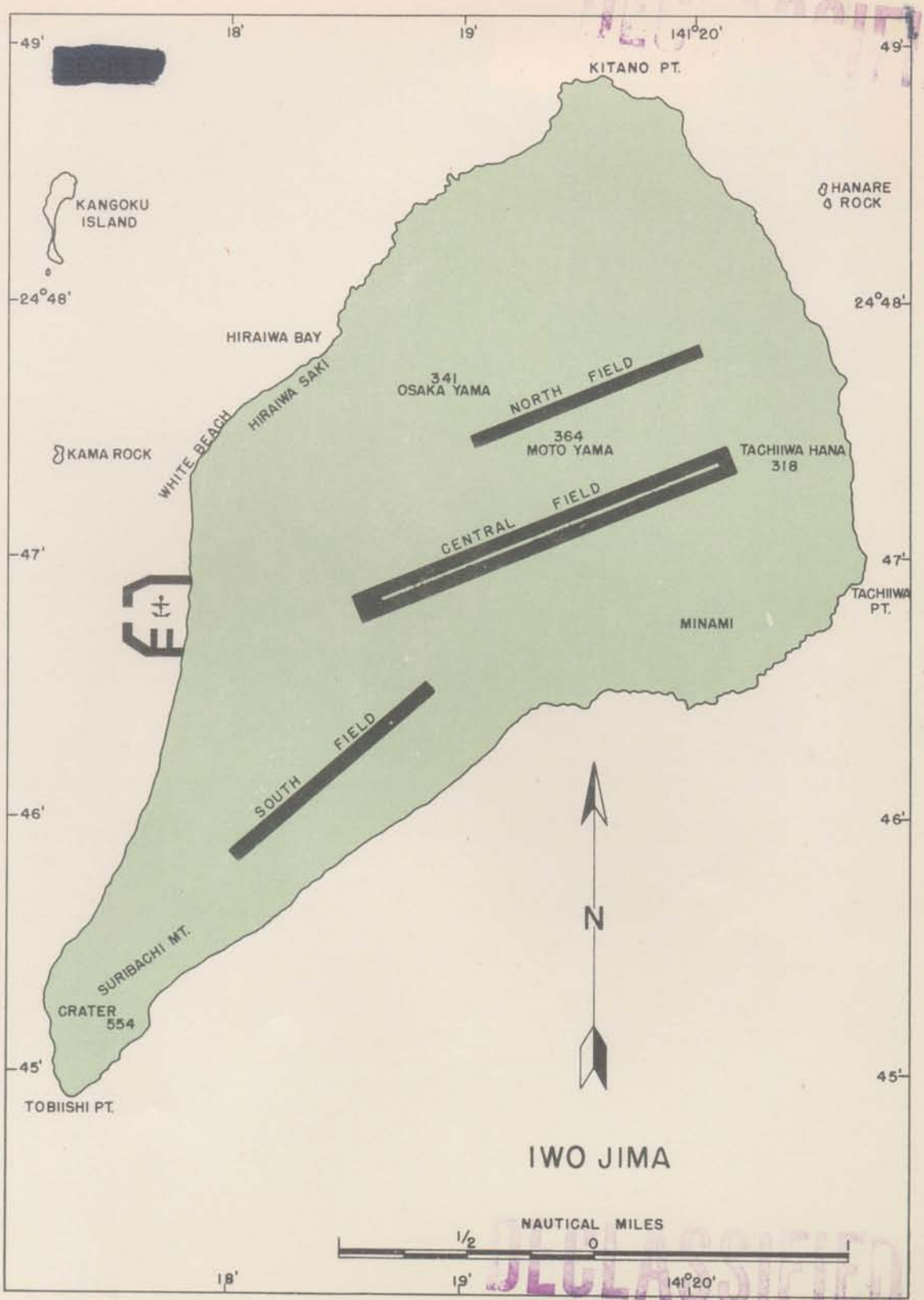
(a) Source: Wells, streams and springs.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity (gals.)	Total Capacity
Wood	339	191,200	4,340,500
Canvas	5	4,500	13,500
Steel	46	491,300	2,437,800
Concrete	2	125,000	125,000

(c) Method of Distribution: Approximately 15 to 20 miles of 6", 8" and 12" pipelines; pontoons, water trucks, water tanks, water trailers; five water points.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 11,000,000; supplied - 10,000,000.


49'
18'
19'
141°20'
KITANO PT.
KANGOKU ISLAND
HANARE ROCK
24°48'
HIRAIWA BAY
HIRAIWA SAKI
WHITE BEACH
341
OSAKA YAMA
NORTH FIELD
364
MOTO YAMA
KAMA ROCK
TACHIIWA HANA
318
CENTRAL FIELD
47'
TACHIIWA PT.
MINAMI
SOUTH FIELD
46'
N
SURIBACHI MT.
CRATER
554
45'
TOBIISHI PT.
IWO JIMA
NAUTICAL MILES
1/2
0
1

1. Location and Description:

Iwo Jima (Sulphur Island) is located at Lat. 23°45' N., Long. 140° 19'18" E. It is the largest island of the Kazan Retto, situated 625 nautical miles north of Saipan, and 670 miles south of Tokyo. Of volcanic origin, it is about 5 miles long in a northeast-southwest direction. The northern half of the island, roughly circular in shape with a maximum diameter of 2½ miles, forms a broad dome with maximum elevations of from 340 to 387 feet.

A plateau about one mile in diameter comprises the central area of the northern half of the island. The surface is irregular, but maximum difference in elevation amounts to only about 50 feet. Slopes from the central plateau to the coast have an average grade of about one in ten, but they are rough and irregularly broken by rocky cliffs.

Iwo Jima is bordered on the north by a rough rocky coast dominated by cliffs, and in the southeast and southwest by beaches, which are composed of coarse to fine sand of volcanic origin.

The vegetation on the island is mainly scrubby, except for former shade and palm trees on the north central area which has been badly mauled by gunfire. Most of the vegetation appears to have been imported and bunch grass has been planted to hold the sand in place along the sandy areas above the beaches.

In 1943 the population of Iwo Jima was estimated at 1,091, most of whom resided at Moto Yama, a settlement in the northeast section of the island. The populace subsisted by growing sugar cane for export, and vegetables for local consumption. Fishing supplemented the local food supply. Considerable quantities of sulphur are present on the island, but not much use seems to have been made of it. At the southwest tip of the island Suribachi Yama, a volcanic cone, rises abruptly to 546 feet.

There are no perennial streams on the island. The watertable lies at a considerable depth near the center of the island. A fresh water lens extending about 9 ft. above sea level has formed. Drilled wells are now obtaining water of about 200 parts per million chlorides from this underground reservoir. Water is hot but aside from some ferrous compounds is not mineralized. Moderate to large supplies of water may be developed by wells. In the northern part of the island conditions are not favorable for the development of water supplies. The soil and bedrock are highly permeable and surface water disappears rapidly. Large portions of the island are covered with a layer of dark, coarse, volcanic ash which in many places is over 200 feet deep.

Average temperatures vary from 64° F. in January and February to 81° F. in August. Rainfall averages around 60 inches a year, the wettest months being May and August, while February and March have the least amount of precipitation.

[redacted]

1. Location and Description: (Cont'd)

Gales are rare but occasionally when typhoons pass close by winds are exceptionally strong. Generally the strongest winds prevail in the winter from NW to W. Fog is rare and very low visibilities occur infrequently. Months with lowest visibility are May and October.

2. History:

Iwo Jima was annexed by Japan in 1891 on the pretext of lawlessness and lack of recognized government. The island was settled by Hawaiian and European sailors deserting whalers and trade ships in the early 1800s, by Chamorros from the Marianas, Spaniards from the Philippines, and Chinese. When the Japanese moved in, the population of Sulphur Island showed a distinctively European-Hawaiian caste of countenance, evidenced by straight noses, blue or hazel eyes, brown or blond hair.

3. Mission:

To be developed as an advanced air base to support the operations of long range fighter aircraft and staging of VLR aircraft. Naval facilities will be limited to those necessary for the support of the garrison. To maintain storage capacities as follows: AvGas - 12,390,000 gals., MoGas-22,000 bbls., Diesel Oil - 10,000 bbls.

4. Command and Service Control:

Island Commander - Major General J. E. Chaney (A).
Air Defense - Brig. General E. Moore (A).
Naval Base - Capt. F. W. Connor (N).
Ground Defense - Lt. Col. W. N. Davies (A).
Port Superintendent - Comdr. H. W. Hever (N).
Naval Construction Units - Como. R. C. Johnson (N).
CASU 52-Comdr. W. B. Snook (N).

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

Field	No. Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane can use (normally)
South	1	49° 53'51"	6,000'x200'	Dbl Bit 87%	B-29*
Central	2	68° 14'	9,800'x200'	Hot Mix 67%	B-29
		68° 14'	9,400'x200'	Hot Mix Vol.Ash	B-29
North	1	68° 14	5,700'x200'	Dbl Bit	B-29*

NOTE: * In emergency.

(b) Hangars: None.

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No.	Total Cap. Gals/hr.	No. Planes That Can Be Fueled at Same Time
South Field			
Trailer, fuel servicing, Type A-3, 600 gals.	52	31,200	52
Trailer, fuel servicing, Type F-3, 750 gals.	19	13,550	19
Semi Trailer, fuel servicing Type F-1, 4,000 gals.	2	8,000	2
Trailer, Type F-2, 2,000 gals.	2	4,000	2
Central Field			
Refueler trailers, 2,000 gals.	4	12,000	4
Trailer, fuel servicing, Type A-3, 600 gals.	40	24,000	40
Trailer, fuel servicing, Type F-3, 750 gals.	19	13,550	19
Trailer, Type F-1, 4,000 gals.	4	16,000	4
North Field			
Trailer, Type F-3, 750 gals.	6	4,500	6
Trailer, Type A-3, 600 gals.	6	3,600	6
Trailer, Type F-2, 2,000 gals.	3	6,000	3
Trailer, Type A-2, 220 gals.	9	1,980	9

(d) Repair Facilities:

	South Field	Central Field	North Field
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Yes	Yes
Major engine overhaul	No	No	No
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	Yes	Yes
Accessory overhaul	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line maint. & check	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line service	Yes	Yes	Yes

(e) Estimate of Field Capacity At Present Time in Terms of Maximum Number of Planes, By Type, That Can Use Field:

	Estimate Based On Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based On Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
South Field						
Normal Oper.	160	80	50	100	30	0
Emer. Oper.	220	100	70	140	45	20
Normal Staging	(No estimate - Central Field only can handle normal staging.)					
Emer. Staging	40	20	15	25	10	0

[redacted]A

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes): (Cont'd)

(e) Estimate of Field Capacity at Present Time in Terms of Maximum Number of Planes, By Type, That Can Use Field:

	Estimate Based On Presence of Only One Type			Estimate Based On Presence of All Types		
	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Central Field						
Normal Oper.	400	86	60	120	30	20
Emer. Oper.	800	150	120	250	50	40
Normal Staging	500	100	80	160	30	25
Emer. Staging	800	150	150	250	50	50
North Field						
Normal Oper.	140	40	25	50	14	8
Emer. Oper.	175	45	28	60	16	9
Normal Staging	(North Field not able to handle normal staging.)					
Emer. Staging	140	40	25	50	14	8

(f) Parking Areas:

South Field
Hardstands - 17; largest plane can use - 6 P-51s (ea.)
2; largest plane can use - 6 P-61s (ea.)
Aprons - Est. Area 800,000 sq. ft; surfacing - 100,000 dbl. bit, 300,000 vol. ash.
Other Areas- 2,250,000 sq.ft. can accommodate 111 P-51s.

Central Field
Hardstands - 25; largest plane can use - B-29.
1; largest plane can use - 6 P-51s.
Aprons - Est. Area 1,460,000; surfacing - 1,000,000 vol. ash, 460,000 hot mix.
Other Areas- 2,750,000 sq.ft. can accommodate 120 B-29s. (temporary parking or refuel apron).

North Field
Hardstands - 8; largest plane can use - 6 P-51s.
Aprons - Est. Area 895,000 sq.ft; surfacing - 120,000 steel mat, 125,000 being surfaced with dbl. bit, 550,000 dbl. bit surface treatment, 100,000 vol. ash.

(g) Night Lighting: All fields by Portable Field Units.

(h) Traffic Control: By control towers at all fields.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

[redacted]MA [redacted]

7. Aviation Facilities (TAG):

(a) Facilities: Two regular plane runs off the Island daily; special planes when needed. No special facilities.

(b) Housing: Squad tents with total capacity of 150 persons.

(c) Messing: Squad tents with total capacity of 150 persons.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: Up to 20 planes.

(e) Repair and Servicing: None except as shown in paragraph 5(d).

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Army control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. Three pilots are available. No garbage lighters are available.

(a) Channels: None.

(b) Anchorages:

Berth Designation	Depth	Length	Type of vessel
24 on East Coast	3 3/4 to 8 fms	300 yds.	LST and smaller
21 on West Coast	3 3/4 to 8 fms	300 yds.	LST and smaller
35 on East Coast	7 to 59 fms	500 yds.	All vessels
20 on West Coast	7 to 59 fms	500 yds.	All vessels

NOTE: East anchorages are protected by a net covering 3/4 of area, with a 1,000 yd. opening at each end. West anchorages are protected by a 2,000 yd. net. Sandy bottom. Due to local weather conditions only anchorages on lee side can be used.

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type
2	CA Riser
2	DD Riser
12	AO Riser

(d) Navigational Aids:

2 white beacons, east side.
3 white beacons, west side.
2 white beacons, north side.
1 white beacon, Kama Rock.
1 white beacon, Kangoku Island.

(e) Tidal Ranges: 1.2 ft. to 2.5 ft.

(f) HECP: Handled by Port Director signal tower.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None. Local vessels are degaussed at Guam.

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets and Booms):

Type	No.	Location
T10, MK 1-4	31 50' Panels	Ashore - Net Depot
" "	48 " "	Net Line
" "	12 " "	Lazy Mooring
" "	36 " "	Lazy Mooring - Damaged

NOTE: 102 panels of net were lost during the storms of 6 June and 21 June 1945.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. Max. Daily Port Cap. 3,000 MT Load or 4,500 MT Unload.

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit EM	Asgd. to Stevedoring Off.	Asgd. to Stevedoring EM
23rd NCB (Spec)	30	963	19	627
442nd Port Co.	6	206	4	136
592nd Port Co.	6	212	4	148

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes				Trucks - Trailers		
No.	Capacity	Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
			Regularly Assigned			
6	7 to 10 T	35'	Ashore	50	2½ ton	(LWB CCKW 353)
7	5 ton	15'	Ashore	4	20 ton	(LB Trailer 20')
			Available From Other Sources			
6	7 ton	35'	Ashore	45	2½ ton	(LWB CCKW 353)
2	8 ton	30'	Ashore	6	20 ton	(LB Trailer 20')

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Only limited number of craft can be beached at any one time. 20 ton max. lift with LeTourneau crane (Army). Local weather conditions are such that prompt turn around of vessels is difficult. On occasions surf conditions require that each LCT be anchored on beach by two bulldozers to keep it from broaching, and LSMs have to be anchored to keep them from sliding down the beach. Western beaches have been much more satisfactory for unloading than eastern beaches.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities:

Fuel	Date of Discharge	Size of Pipeline
MoGas	27,000 g. p. h.	6"
Diesel Fuel	27,000 g. p. h.	6"
AvGas	30,000 g. p. h.	8"

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks: None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of vessel can handle	Available for Berthing(ft.)	Location
*4	LST, LSM, LCT, LCM, DUKW	100,000	West Beach

NOTE: *Being improved and expanded.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity:

No.	Description	Location	Capacity (MT)
1	General Dump	West side of island	25,000

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Remarks
Pontoon Tug 2-5-2	2	With 2 propulsion units each.
Pontoon, Net Tending 9-12-12-9	1	With 2 inboard propulsion units, 10 T crane (Not assembled).
LCVP	3	2 oper.,one repairable in -1 mo.
LCP	6	3 oper., 3 " " " "
LCM	19	9 oper., 8 " " " "
		2 " " 1/ mo.
Buoy Boat, 38 Hull	1	Repairable in -1 mo.

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: SOPA has handled repairs to date with ARL and LSDs.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type		Capacity
Naval Base:		
Small Boat Repair	WO/mo.	25
CASU(F)52:		
2 Mobile Machine	Av.WO/mo.	100
2 Mobile Welding	"	100
Aircraft Hydraulic	"	100
" Propellor	"	100
" Instrument	"	100
" Engineering	"	100
" Mobile Radio&Rpr.	"	120
" Radio & Radar	"	350
" Electrical	"	100
" Ordnance	"	300
Automotive Repair	"	50

Type		Capacity
Ordnance:		
Armament	W/O completed	678
Automotive	"	2,364
Signal:		
Mobile Rpr.Van) Quonset Hut)	Man-Hours	1,677
Quartermaster:		
Laundry Co.	10 pcs/wk for	25,000.
Salvage Repair		

VII Fighter Command	AvMH/JO	JOB ORDERS
Aircraft Engring	50	1860
(Includes all air service units on Island)		
Communications	10	1186
Armament	6	1405
Motor 3rd Echelon	75	309
Ground Radar	50	42

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED [redacted]

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: Tents and dugouts.

(b) Messing: Tents, Canvas covered frames, and some Quonsets.

(c) Recreation: Outdoor movies.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:

	No. Beds
38th Field Hospital	400
41st Station Hospital	381
232nd General Hospital	1,000

(b) Dispensaries:

	No. Beds		No. Beds
9th U.S. Naval Constr.Brigade	102	81st ASG	7
Naval Base	100	568th Sig AW Bn	18
15th Ftr Grp AAF	36	386th ASG	6
21st Ftr Grp	36	363rd ASG	12
CASU(F)52	6	506th Ftr Grp (SE)	46

(c) Sewage Disposal: By burial at present, facilities for sea disposal are being completed.

(d) General: Medical Supply Depot on island. To date hospitalization has been 604.89 per thousand per annum.

13. Roads: Adequate access roads are being maintained. Construction is proceeding on perimeter net. No railroads.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	22,810
Navy	9,435
Marine Corps	495
Total	32,740

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.
Magazine Igloos	14' x 50'	35
Revetments	30'x50'x8'	50
Ready Magazine sand-filled 55 gal drums, earthen blocks and sand-bogged	12'x40'x8'	46
Covered revetments reinforced with dirt-filled barrels	20'x40'	2

NOTE: Doors and ends for the 35' igloos have not been installed due to lack of necessary parts not included in shipments. However, ammunition is already being stored in these igloos. Construction of 45 more igloos is underway.

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Ammunition: (Cont'd)
NOTE:(cont'd)
Bomb storage area containing 22 revetments is devoted to open storage.

Rocket storage area originally containing six revetments is being expanded to 31 revetments in which igloos will be erected as soon as available.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Constr.	No.of Bldgs.	Storage Space (sq ft) Total	Occupied
Closed Bldgs.	SSAR	6	9,600	9,600
	Quonset	12	38,560	34,080
	* Wood	2	56,400	49,000
	4x100 SS Huts	14	56,000	56,000
Canvas Covered Frames		7	7,753	7,753
Tents		106	57,237	57,076
Open Storage:				
Surfaced	Pierced Plank & Dunnage		292,911	272,911
Cleared & Graded			2,935,371	2,372,476
Other **			485,000	485,000

NOTES: * Construction of 6 more contemplated.
** Includes 17 revetments for Class III packaged fuel & petroleum products

Quartermaster: Fifty (50) revetments, each 70 yds. long are spotted throughout the island as temporary Class III storage locations pending time when situation will permit the establishment of Class III dumps and reserve dumps in permanent areas.
Signal Corps: Three Fly Tents, 16'x16', wooden frame, are being used for small stores. One large wall tent used for storage and Repair Shop office. Remainder of signal supplies are stored openly in yard, which is adequate for present and contemplated supplies.

(c) Fuel:

AvGas Capacity	7,560,000 gals.
MoGas "	168,000 gals.
Diesel "	10,000 bbls.
Empty returnable drums	37,092

(d) Refrigeration:

Total refrigeration	47,089 cu. ft.
Freeze	22,277 cu. ft.
Chill	24,812 cu. ft.

16. Aerological Data: Regular weather observations are taken at least once per hour at the 61st AAF Weather Station and are distributed to island units; also sent via AACS to AAFPOA Weather Central at Guam.

17. Training Facilities: None yet.

18. Armament:

Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Type	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. Shotgun	41	6	Directors: M5 or M5A1	54	3
.45 cal. Pistol or Revolver	1,409	33	Directors: M7 or M7A1	3	0
.30 cal. Rifle M1	5,799	396	Directors: M9	12	2
.30 cal. Carbine	23,015	234	Height Finders M1	6	0
.30 cal. Browning AR	680	40	Unit, Generating M5	58	3
.30 cal. MG,Lt., M1919A4	60	5	Unit, Generating M7	7	0
.30 cal. MG,Lt., M1919A6	19	0	Unit, Generating M15	7	0
.30 cal. MG,Hvy., M1917	92	0	2.36" Rocket Launcher	394	62
.45 cal. Sub MG	1,366	84	.50 cal. MG(all types)	1,086	33
60mm Mortar	56	0	40mm AA	48	3
81mm Mortar	18	3	90mm AA	32	2
37mm T,AT,M3,M5,M6	22	0	37mm T32, T33	3	0
75mm Pck How M2A2 Cge.	7	0	120mm AA	16	0
Gun 155 M2 on CGEM1	16	0	Flamethrowers,port.,M2-2	12	0

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
AN/TPS-10	1	SC-3(Navy type)	1
SCR 527 - A	1	SCR 268	6
SCR 270 - DA	2	SCR 584	15
SCR 545 - A	5	SCR 682	1
R-70/APS-15	1	AN/MPG-1	1
AN/APS-3	1	ASB-7	2
AN/APS-4	2	AN/APS-2	1

(b) Loran: Master Station.

(c) Radio:
(1) Stations - Conversion to permanent installations continues. Exclusive of local tactical ground sets there are 24 transmitting stations. Twenty-two 2-way circuits are operated.
(2) Navigational Aids - Radio Range - One SCR 277
Radar Beacon - One (12GLX Pan American)high freq.
Homing Device - One AN/MPN-1(XE).
Instrument Approach equipment - 1 AN/CPNAN-3(YJ)
Low frequency omni-directional transmitter-T/5FRC
Direction Finders - SCR-291, 2-SCR-575,SCR-502

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 73 switchboards, 187 trunks, and 1,178 telephones. All are permanent installations.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 53 teletypewriters with 7 BD-100 switchboards are in operation.

20. Communications Other Than Radio: (Cont'd)

(d) Cable Connections: 1170 cable connections within the island command.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Drilled wells and sea water distillation.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Total Capacity
Concrete tanks	3	150,000 gals.
Redwood	10	115,000 gals.

(c) Method of Distribution: Tank trucks and vehicles carry water cans.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 56,000 gallons; supplied - 56,000 gallons.

R Y U K Y U I S L A N D S

OKINAWA

IE SHIMA

I. Location and Description:

The Ryukyu Islands, known also as Nansei Shoto, Southwestern Islands, and Loochoo (Liu Chiu) Islands, lie southwest of Japan, northeast of Formosa, and west of the Bonins. Extending netlike about 570 miles, they reach from a point 60 miles east of Formosa almost to the southern tip of Kyushu Island, one of the main islands of Japan.

The Ryukyus have a total land area of 1,850 square miles, divided about equally between the Kagoshima Islands and what was formerly known as the Okinawa prefecture.

Temperature is relatively high and equable throughout the year; humidity is excessive and rainfall sometimes averages 120 inches per annum. Typhoons sweep across the island chain at frequent intervals, causing widespread property damage.

The Ryukyu Islands are the tops of three submerged mountain arcs; only the Tokara Gunto, Tori Shima, Aguni Shima, and Kume Shima are volcanic; the other islands being of Paleozoic or Tertiary formation.

The chain of islands lies within the path of the warm Japan current. Several bays and inlets provide natural harbors and anchorages. Only a few of the islands have lakes, but all the larger ones have numerous streams, the water of which is generally unfit for drinking.

The soils are varied in character, the richest being found in the mountain valleys of the larger islands. Most of the smaller islands are relatively infertile.

There are sizable deposits of coal, phosphates, and sulphur, and limited deposits of copper, manganese, iron, and gold. Andesite, granite, limestone, sand, and gravel are found in significant amounts.

All of the larger islands and many of the smaller ones support a heavy cover of vegetation. Plants typical of the temperate zone are found in the northern part of the island group, while those in the south are mostly subtropical.

Except for domesticated horses, dogs, pigs, and cattle, the only large animals are the deer and the wild pig. Rats and mice are common and reptiles include at least five species of deadly venomous snakes. Mosquitoes, lice, mites, and other insects abound and among the many species of fish are some dangerous to man.

II. History:

The first mention of Ryukyu Islands contacts with China dates from 605 A. D., when an embassy was sent out from China to secure information about the islands. It failed because of the lack of interpreters. A second embassy, dispatched in 610, demanded submission and tribute from the local ruler. When this was refused, a primitive expedition was sent out in 611, which burned the royal palace and carried off a number of captives. For several centuries thereafter no further official intercourse, either diplomatic or military, took place between the Ryukyus and China.

The first recorded contact between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan occurred in 617 A. D., when some natives from Yaku Shima arrived at the Japanese court with gifts for the empress. In 678, a similar visit was made by inhabitants of Tanega Shima, and was returned by an envoy who conferred an official Japanese title upon the local chieftain. Soon thereafter relations were established with Amami O Shima. Throughout the early period, however, relations with Japan were even more tennous than those with China.

First contact with Europeans evidently took place in 1543 when a Portuguese ship was driven by a storm to the Coast of Tanega Shima. The crew was well treated and in consequence of this visit, the Portuguese soon began to trade extensively with Kyushu and, after the arrival of Francis Xavier in 1549, to engage in missionary activity. The Dutch, English, and Spaniards followed the Portuguese, but by 1638 all foreign missionaries and all traders except the Dutch were excluded from Japan.

For two centuries after 1638 the Ryukyu Islands were even more isolated than Japan but in 1844 political relations with Europeans began with the visit by a French man-of-war which was hospitably received, in marked contrast to its unfriendly reception by the natives of Formosa.

From earliest times the people were ruled by native kings established on Okinawa Jima. On occasion this dynasty established its rule over the other islands of the archipelago, but more often local chieftains held sway in the north and the south. One period of unification began in 1187, when Shunten, the son of Tametomo, a fugitive Japanese hero of imperial descent, established himself as ruler over the entire island of Okinawa. The fortunes of the dynasty which he founded fluctuated, but by the fifteenth century the entire archipelago had been brought under unified rule, with governors established on each important island. At the time of the accession of Shunten in 1187, the feudal lord of Satsuma in Kyushu was given theoretical jurisdiction over the Ryukyus, and from this fact the Japanese date their earliest claim to the islands.

From the dawn of history until relatively recent times the economic and cultural relations of the Ryukyus have been closer to China than to Japan, despite the nearer linguistic and racial ties with the latter. On several occasions the rulers of China sought to bring the islands under their political sway as well but not until 1372 did they succeed in compelling the Okinawans

II. History: (cont'd)

to pay tribute to the Chinese court. From this date Chinese customs and ideas began to pour into the island. Period was one of commercial prosperity and cultural advancement which lasted until the end of Japan's war against Korea in 1609, at which time the prince of Satsuma dispatched a fleet and an army, and rapidly subdued Amami O Shima, Tokuno Shima, Okinoyerabu Shima, and Okinawa Jima. The defeated king was taken to Japan where he was hospitably treated, flattered, and royally entertained while political agents of the prince of Satsuma assumed complete control of foreign affairs and also were able to exert a strong influence in domestic matters.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth certury the various western powers became increasingly anxious to open trade relations with Japan, and the Ryukyus were stepping stones in that direction. The French managed to develop a certain amount of trade with the Ryukyus, largely in firearms and machinery, although no treaty was in force at the time.

In 1853, Commodore Perry, on his way to Japan where he was to break the policy of seculsion, arrived at Naha and established a coaling station there. He forced the Okinawan government, in conversations that were attended by secret representatives of the prince of Satsuma, to conclude a treaty with the United States guaranteeing good treatment for American vessels. In 1854 the French obtained a similar treaty, and in 1858 the Dutch. With the opening of direct relations with Japan, however, the Ryukyu Islands ceased to be of importance to the western powers and relapsed again into obscurity.

By 1879 the Islands had been completely incorporated as an integral part of the Japanese state. The western powers were notified that the Japanese Foreign Office had assumed responsibility for all foreign relations with the Ryukyus; the king was reduced to viceregal rank in the Japanese nobility, was removed to Tokyo and put on a handsome pension, and the tribute to China was stopped although the Chinese did not formally recognize the sovereignty of Japan over the Islands until the close of the Sino-Japanese War in 1895.

In recent years the Ryukyu Islands have not figured prominently in world events, although they have contributed heavily to the current of Japanese emigration to the New World and to Pacific regions such as the Hawaiian, Marianas, and Caroline Islands. By the terms of the Washington Treaty of 1922, Japan bound herself to construct no new fortifications in the Ryukyus, but after 1935 this agreement became a dead letter.

III. Economic Development:

The history of the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands shows that conditions have remained relatively stable over a considerable period of time, with the single exception of the growth of the sugar industry, which amounted to a sugar cane crop of one million tons in 1939.

IV. Population:

The first inhabitants of the Ryukyus were probably AINUS and KUMASOS the same primitive people who first lived in the Japanese Islands. Other racial strains present are the Malay, the Korean, the Chinese, and greatest of all, the Japanese.

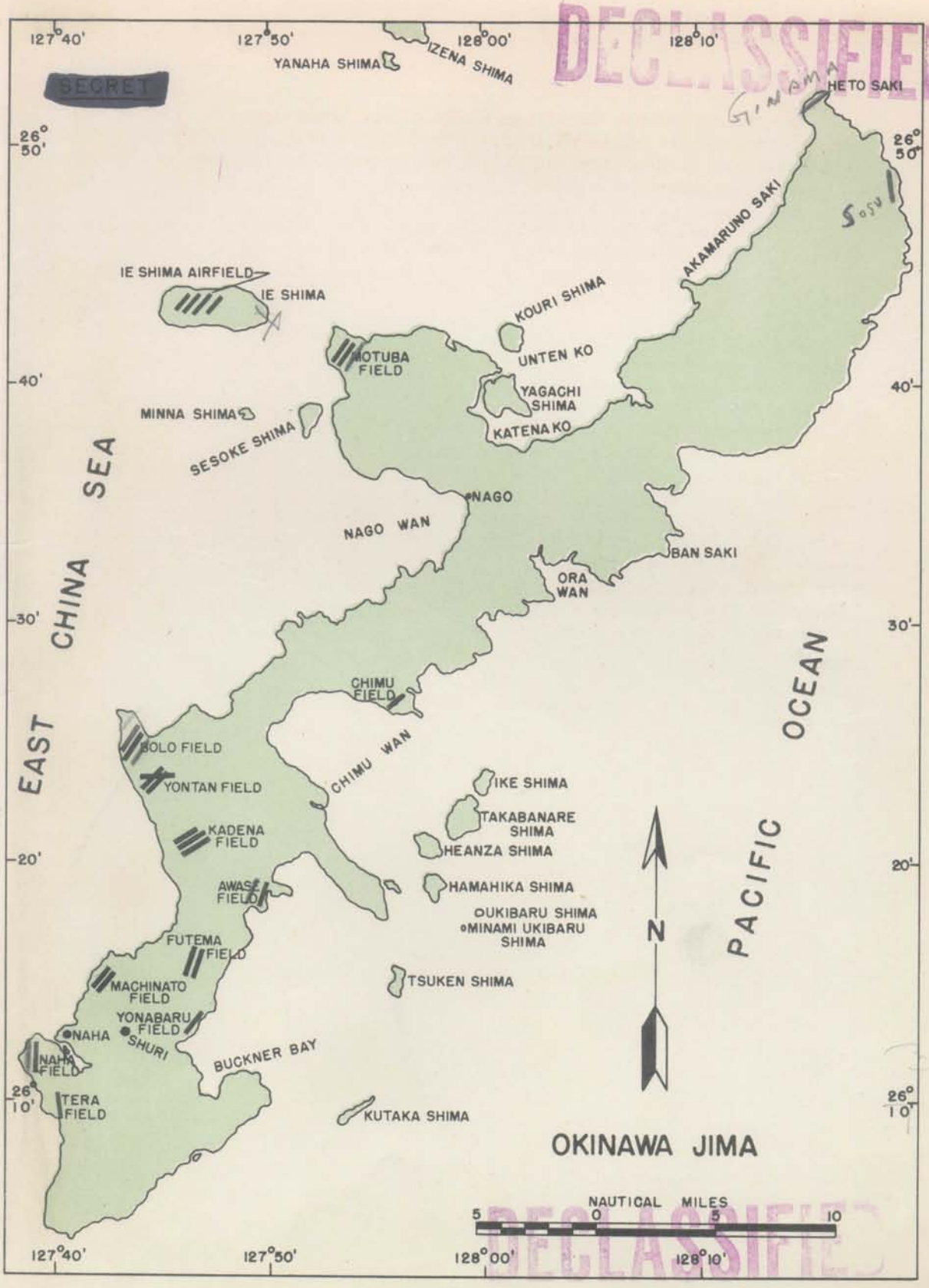
Most of the people are short with dark hair, sometimes wavy, and sometimes straight, with olive skin. The effect of Chinese immigration is found more often in the cities. In the northern islands the people can hardly be distinguished from the Japanese.

Their language is for the most part Japanese with some using SATSUNAN Japanese. Ryukyan is spoken in the southern islands. But very few of the inhabitants speak English.

More than half the population of approximately 820,000 lives on Okinawa Jima. Other large groups live on ANAMI O SHIMA, TANEGA SHIMA, and MIYAKO JIMA.

Most of the people prior to American occupancy were farmers, producing sugar, the principal crop, sweet potatoes, rice, or soy beans. Fishing and manufacturing employ relatively few. The standard of living was even lower than the Japanese level and long before the war a great outward movement began. In the past 25 years some 60,000 emigrated to Japan, Hawaii, Brazil, Peru, the Philippines, Argentina, and the Japanese mandated islands where they hoped to improve their hard lot.

SECRET



[redacted]

OKINAWA
(OKINAWA JIMA)

1. Location and Description:

Okinawa Jima, located at Lat. 26°26'20" N., Long. 127°43' E., the most important and only large island of the Okinawa Gunto, is about 65 miles long in a NE - SW direction, and from 3 to 16 miles wide.

It is the central link in the chain of islands which screens the East China Sea from the Pacific Ocean; lying roughly at an equal distance from Formosa on the southwest, China on the west, and Kyushu, Japan, on the northeast.

The northern two-thirds of the island has a rugged, mountainous terrain bordered by dissected terraces which generally end at the coast in steep cliffs. An estimated 80 per cent of this area is heavily wooded.

The southern third of the island, which contains three-fourths the total population of the island, is generally rolling, broken, however, by a number of steep scarps and ravines. About 80 percent of this area has been cultivated with sugar cane and sweet potatoes.

In 1940 the population of Okinawa was about 443,000 - slightly more than half that of the entire Nansei Shoto. The largest towns were NAHA, an important harbor on the west coast with 68,000 inhabitants, and SHURI, about 5 miles inland from NAHA, with 17,500. Other leading settlements were YONABARU, just east of SHURI, and ITOMAN, south of NAHA, with populations of 5,000 and 7,000 respectively.

While most of Okinawa is agricultural, there was some manufacturing, principally in the city of NAHA. Liquor, lacquer ware, pongee, "Panama" hats, as well as sugar, fish, and sweet potatoes were exported to Japan and other nearby islands.

2. History: (See Ryukyu Islands)

3. Mission:

To establish bases from which to attack the main islands of Japan and its sea approaches. To support further operations in the regions bordering on the East China Sea. To sever Japanese sea and air communications between the Empire and the mainland of Asia, Formosa, Malay, and the Netherlands East Indies. To establish secure sea and air communications through the East China Sea to the coast of China and the Yangtze Valley. To maintain unremitting military pressure against Japan.

4. Command and Service Control:
Island Commander - Maj. Gen. F.G. Wallace (A).
Commandant, NOB - R. Adm. J.D. Price.
Commander, NABs - Commodore W.M. Dillion

4. Command and Service Control: (Cont'd)
Commanding Officer, Army Air Bases - Lt. Col. J.E. Morrison (A).
Commander, Construction Troops - Commodore A.G. Bisset.
Commanding General, Ground Defense Troops - Maj. Gen. J.R. Hodge (A).

5. Aviation Facilities:

(a) Runways:

Field	No Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest plane cane use
Chimu	1	073°	5,000'x150'(A)	Coral	Med. Bomber
Bolo	2	*045°	8,500'x200'(B)	Asphalt	B-29
		*045°	8,500'x200'(C)	Asphalt	B-29
Yontan	3	005°	6,000'x150'(D)	Coral	Med. Bomber
		*045°	7,000'x150'	Coral	Hvy. Bomber
			7,000'x150'(E)	Coral	Hvy. Bomber
Awase	1	019°	5,000'x150'(F)	Coral	Med. Bomber
Machinato	2	*045°	6,000'x150'(G)	Coral	Hvy. Bomber B-29
		*045°	6,000'x150'(H)	Coral	Hvy. Bomber B-29
Yonabaru	1	*045°	7,000'x150'(I)	Marston Mat	Hvy. Bomber
Kadena	3	055°	6,500'x200'	Coral	Hvy. Bomber B-29
		055°	7,500'x200'(J)	Asphalt	B-29
		055°	7,500'x200'(K)	Asphalt	B-29
Motuba	2	*045°	7,000'x200'(L)	Coral	Hvy. Bomber
		*045°	7,000'x200'(M)	Coral	Hvy. Bomber
Futema	2	005°	7,500'x200'(N)	Asphalt	B-29
		005°	7,500'x200'(O)	Asphalt	B-29
Naha	1	005°	7,000'x200'(P)	Asphalt	B-29 (Depot)
Tera	1	350°	5,000'x150'(Q)	Coral	Fighter

NOTES: * Approximate.
(A) Width to be increased to 300 ft. strip 48% complete. Est. completion date 15 August 1945. (Being used at present by Marine Corps Fighter Planes)
(B) 40% complete; est. completion date 1 August 1945.
(C) Proposed, est. completion date 1 October 1945.
(D) Old Jap strip; will probably be abandoned.
(E) Proposed; est. completion date 15 August 1945.
(F) 48% complete; est. completion date 1 August 1945; width to be increased to 300 ft.
(G) 86% complete as of 14 July 1945.
(H) Proposed; est. completion date 20 August 1945.
(I) Proposed; est. completion date 1 November 1945.
(J) 70% complete; est. completion date 15 August 1945.
(K) Proposed; est. completion date 15 Sept. 1945.
(L) Proposed; est. completion date 15 Sept. 1945.
(M) 40% complete; est. completion date 15 Sept. 1945.
(N) 49% complete; est. completion date 1 Nov. 1945.
(O) Proposed; est. completion date 15 Nov. 1945.
(P) Proposed; est. completion date 1 Sept. 1945.
(Q) Proposed; est. completion date 5 Sept. 1945.

All coral surfaced fields will receive a dust palative treatment of asphalt.

(b) Hangars: None yet.

(c)

Refueling Facilities: Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/hr	No. Planes that can be fueled at same time
Kadena Field:			
800 gal. truck refueler	35	73,500)	46
600 gal. truck refueler	11	23,100)	
Yontan Field:			
800 gal. truck	10)		26
600 gal. truck	13)		
2000 gal. truck	2)		
4000 gal. truck	1)		

(d)

Repair Facilities:	Kadena	Yontan
Major aircraft overhaul	No	No
Major engine overhaul	No	No
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes	No
Accessory overhaul	No	No
Line Maint. and check	Yes	No
Line Service	Yes	No

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use field:

	Estimate Based on Presence of Only One Type			Estimated Based on Presence of All Types		
Chimu	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR	Fighters	Medium or Heavy Bombers	VLR
Normal oper.	175	None	-	175	None	-
Emer. oper.	250	"	-	200	25	-
Normal Staging	175	"	-	None	None	-
Emer. Staging	300	"	-	275	30	-
Kadena						
Normal oper.	250	None	None	100	50	None
Emer. oper.	300	"	"	125	75	"
Normal staging	300	"	"	150	75	"
Emer. Staging	350	"	"	150	100	"
Yontan						
Normal oper.	None	250	-	200	75	50
Emer. oper.	"	600	-	250	100	75
Normal Staging	"	250	-	250	75	50
Emer. Staging	"	350	-	250	75	50

NOTE: Data on all fields incomplete at this time.

(f) Parking Areas:

Chimu

Hardstands - 78; largest plane can use - VF
12; largest plane can use - VMR

Aprons - Est. Area - 200' x 200' (coral)

(f) Parking Areas: (Cont'd)

Kadena
Hardstands - 200; largest plane can use - VMR
Aprons - Est. Area - 5000' x 150' (coral)
Revetments - 75; Surfacing - coral; Largest plane can use - VMR

Yontan
Hardstands - 75: largest plane can use - VLR
75; largest plane can use - VMR
Aprons - Est. Area - 500' x 500' (coral)
Other Areas - Old E-W Jap runway, 5000' x 175'
NOTE: Data on all fields incomplete at this time.

(g) Night Lighting:
Chimu - By Temporary Field System
Kadena - By Temporary Field System
Yontan - By Permanent Field System
NOTE: Data on all fields incomplete at this time.

(h) Traffic Control: By Control Tower at all fields in operation.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): Seaplane Base at Chimu Wan tentative planned.

7. Aviation Facilities (Army Transport Command):

(a) Facilities: In addition to combat airplane facilities and operations reported in paragraph 5 of this summary both ATC and NATS are operating scheduled flights from this base. Joint passenger and freight handling terminal in operation at Yontan Field.

(b) Housing: Housing in organizational tentage only.

(c) Messing: ATC operates own mess. NATS personnel at present mess with CASU 11. Transient mess established by Air Base Command.

(d) Number and type of planes that can be accommodated: ATC is operating six (6) daily scheduled flights and NATS five (5) flights. Types of planes include C-87, C-54, C-47, C-46, and other cargo type planes.

(e) Repair and Servicing: A total of 113 airplanes were serviced in June, including engine changes, minor aircraft and engine overhaul, line maintenance and check, and normal line service.

8. Harbor Facilities: Naha, Chimu Wan, Buckner Bay, Nago Wan, and Unten Ko harbors are under Navy Control. Eight (8) pilots are available at Buckner Harbor.

(a) Channels:

Designation	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Comments	Type of Bottom
To Huchi (Naha	100 Yds.	14 Ft.	Wrecks buoyed	
Chimu Wan	1,750 Yds.	15 Fms.		

8. Harbor Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Channels: (Cont'd)

Designation	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Comments	Type of Bottom
Tatsu Kuchi	4,000 Yds.	Dragged to 65'	Netted with gate	
Katsuka Kuchi	8,000 Yds.	Dragged to 65'	Netted with gate	
Nago Wan - Open roadstead, protection from NE winds, 16 to 35 Fms. of water shell and gravel bottom.				
Unten Ko	124 Yds.	15 Ft.		Rocks and Coral

(b) Anchorages:

Designation	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
Naha - not yet designated	19 Ft.	900 Ft.	—
Chimu Wan			
78 Anchorages	6 3/4 to 16 Fms.	500 Yds. Diameter	—
42 Anchorages	11 to 29 Fms.	700 Yds. Diameter	—
12 Anchorages	16 to 31 Fms.	1,000 Yds. Diameter	—
Buckner Bay			
"See Temp. Field Chart 2031"	5 to 8 Fms.	150 - 400 Yd radius 72 - 600 Yd radius 13 - 700 Yd radius 51 - 800 Yd radius 20 - 1,000 Yd radius	
Nago Wan			
58	12 Fms.	300 Yd.	
16	30 "	500 "	
31	33 "	700 "	

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys: None Installed.

(d) Navigational Aids:
Naha - 13 unlighted small temporary buoys.
Chimu Wan - "See temporary H.O. Field Chart No. 2032" - temporary aids only, may be missing at times.
Buckner Bay - None arrived nor installed.
Nago Wan - White survey beacons as marked on chart dated 6/20/45. No other aids contemplated.
Unten Ko - Charts not completed; aids neither installed nor planned.

(e) Tidal Ranges: 6 to 7 feet

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post:
Naha - Planned knoll 150 Yds. south of Saiabari Saki. Complete component with material enroute.
Chimu Wan - None established. Guard Ship as designated by appropriate authority patrols entrance.
Buckner Bay - Being created on high ground on SW corner of Tsuken Shima. Equipment has not arrived.
Nago Wan - Not yet planned.
Unten Ko - Planning not completed.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. Max. Port Cap. at present 30,000 MT Load or Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit E.M.	Asgd. to Stevedoring Off. & E.M.
11th Spec. & LCSs 57 & 58	39	1460	975
12th Spec. & LCSs 26 & 32	28	1424	1065
36th Spec. & LCSs 55 & 56	33	1444	747
28th Pontoon	49	1079	572
81st Pontoon	50	1009	525
363rd Port Bn.	34	1081	927
53rd Port Bn.	9	375	322

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Type	No	Capacity	Comments
Cranes	73		Details not quotable at present
Trucks - Tractors			
	125	4 ton	
	356	2 1/2 ton	
	15	13 ton	Semi-Trailers
	252	2 1/2 ton	DUKWS

(c) Limitations on tonnage that can be handled: Open beaches exposed to weather, heavy swells and surf. General condition of roads and dumps are factors presently tending to delay normal handling activities.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: Data not reported.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Type	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Available for Berthing (all sides ft)
Naha	Barge		--	--	9 LCT
(Salvage & repair being conducted - Barge piers available for limited use only)					
Chimu	Pontoon	12'	430'		430
Katchin	"	6'	500'		500
Kuba Saki	"	6'			800
Aways	"	6'			500
Machinato	"	6'			800
Bisha Gawa	"	6'			500

NOTES: All of above completed except Naha.
Fuel and Water not available.

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of vessel beach will handle	Available for berthing (ft)
North Beaches	LCT, LST	16,134
South Beaches	LCT, LST	1,800
Machinato Beaches	LCT, LST	500

NOTE: All are exposed natural beaches, and are not usable for entire length.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Docks and in Vicinity: Open exposed beach operation; no sheds or warehouses; open storage on docks.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	Condition
Barges:		
50T (3x7) SP	37	21 Unserviceable, 8 good, 8 poor
100T (4x12) SP	39	38 Good, 1 Unserviceable
75T (3x12) SP	55	22 Unserviceable, 13 Poor
120T (5x12) SP	5	Good
100T (3x19) SP	1	Good
100T (4x14) SP	10	Good
200T (6x18) SP	1	Good

		Landing and Small Craft			
Item	No.	Operational	-1 Month	1 Month ≠	Not Repairable
LCVP	116	76	374	0	3
LCP	11	10	1	0	0
LCM	109	74	353	0	0

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

10. Shops: None as yet.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: Organizational tentage only.

(b) Messing: Organizational tentage only.

(c) Recreation: No buildings at present. A limited number of ball diamonds and volley ball courts have been set up. Movies are being shown in areas about three times a week.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:	No. of Beds	Hospitals	No. of Beds
9th Station Hosp.	431	82nd Field Hosp.	400
27th Station Hosp.	300	86th Field Hosp.	358
75th Station Hosp.	214	96th Med Bn	
Corps Evac Hosp. #2	700	(IsCom Evac Center)	400
Corps Evac Hosp. #3	400	31st Field Hosp.	400
74th Field Hosp.	325	68th Field Hosp.	400
75th Field Hosp.	550	69th Field Hosp.	500

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(a) Hospitals

Hospitals	No. of Beds	Hospitals	No. of Beds
87th Field Hosp.	940	Milt. Gov't. Hosp. #59	1200
88th Field Hosp.	350	Milt. Gov't. Hosp. #62	400
Milt. Gov't. Hosp. #51	750	Milt. Gov't. Hosp. #63	475
Milt. Gov't. Hosp. #54	750		

(b) Dispensaries: All units have adequate dispensary care.

(c) Sewage Disposal: Pit latrines only.

(d) General: Hospitalization non-effective rate per 100 for June 1945: Army 1.58; Navy 0.50; Marine Corps 1.30.

13. Roads: Present road net is adequate at present. Construction, fills, drainage, and development is continuous.

14. Military Personnel: (Estimated)

Army	179,000
Navy	42,390
Marine Corps	64,134
TOTAL	285,524

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition:

Type of Magazine or Storage	Size	No.
Open field storage, temporary	10,085 acres	8 Fields

NOTES: These areas have not been developed as permanent storage areas. Development by engineers now in progress in accordance with Base Development Plan. Ground Ammunition areas 10% complete; bomb ammunition areas 3% Completed. Total acreage shown above does not represent 100% usable land. Rough terrain and rice paddies reduce the percentage of usable land to as low as 50 to 60%.

(b) General:

Type	Type of Construction	No. of Buildings	Storage Space (Sq. ft.) Total	Occupied
Closed Bldgs.	Cement	1	1500	1500
Canvas Covered Frames		209	97,918	97,434
Tents		1240	430,583	430,583
Open Storage			29,806,779	13,270,779

NOTE: Present storage facilities are temporary. Further construction and development are contingent upon projected change in locations.

15. Storage Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Fuel: AvGas Capacity 1,344,000 Gals.
MoGas Capacity 126,000 Gals.

(d) Refrigeration: Figures not available at this time.

16. Aerological Data: Five Army Weather Stations at present. Ultimately there will be a weather station at each air field.

17. Training Facilities: IsCom Headquarters has been disignated as the distributing agency for all training aids, training films, and training publications for units stationed and rehabilitating on OKINAWA, excluding the Corps and their division components. Rehabilitation and training areas have been made available to the Tenth Army for its component Corps and Divisions. No centralized ranges have been constructed as yet although plans are in process and construction will commence as Engineers become available. Tactical training for combat units rehabilitating here remains under the supervision of Hq. Tenth Army.

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands of Troops Yes	No
12 ga. shotgun	105	1	2.36" Rocket Lchr.	3,120	144
.45 Cal pistol or revolver	5,758	454	40mm AA	82	2
.30 Cal Rifle M1	40,535	13,763	90mm AA	34	0
.30 Cal Carbine	38,823	1,162	105mm How. M2A1 or M2A2 Cge.	152	4
.30 Cal BAR	2,323	773	M4 (tank)	23	0
.30 Cal MG,lt,M1919A4	3,265	225	155mm How	85	1
.30 Cal MG,lt,M1919A6	323	72	155mm Gun M1 or M1 Cge.	12	0
.30 Cal MG Heavy M1917	577	17	M1A1 or M1 Cge.	24	0
.45 Cal. Sub MG	6,890	448	8" How M1	13	0
.50 Cal. MG (all Types)	3,779	424	Directors M5 Series	90	0
60mm Mortar	454	103	Directors M7 Series	1	0
81mm Mortar	255	6	Directors M9 Series	9	1
2" Mortar (Tauls	155	0	Height finders	12	1
37mm,T,AT,M3,M5,M6	329	31	Unit, Generating, M5	104	1
37mm,T32,T33	4	0	Unit, Generating, M7	18	0
57mm Ht	126	74	76mm Gun	44	0
75mm How	172	0			
75mm Gun	166	0			

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
SCR-270-D	5	SCR-602-A	4
SO-7N	7	MK-20-MOD-O	4
SCR-545	5	SCR-584-B	10
SCR-268-A	6	SCR-268-B	4
SCR-268-C	3	SCR-584-A	16
SCR-527	1	RC-127	3
SCR-602	9	RC-192	9
AN-TPS1B	43	BN-2	4
SP1M	2	SCR-270-DA	5
RC-350	5	SCR-528	1
BO-1	1	BN-2	1
SCR-527			

(b) Loran: One station on Ie Shima.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations - 3 (IsCom, AACS, and PRO) serve IsCom and Tenth Army, operate 28 circuits.

(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Range - SCR-277
Radar Beacons - QJ, AN-CPN-3
Homing Device - 12 GLX

20. Communications Other Than Radio: Data not complete at present.

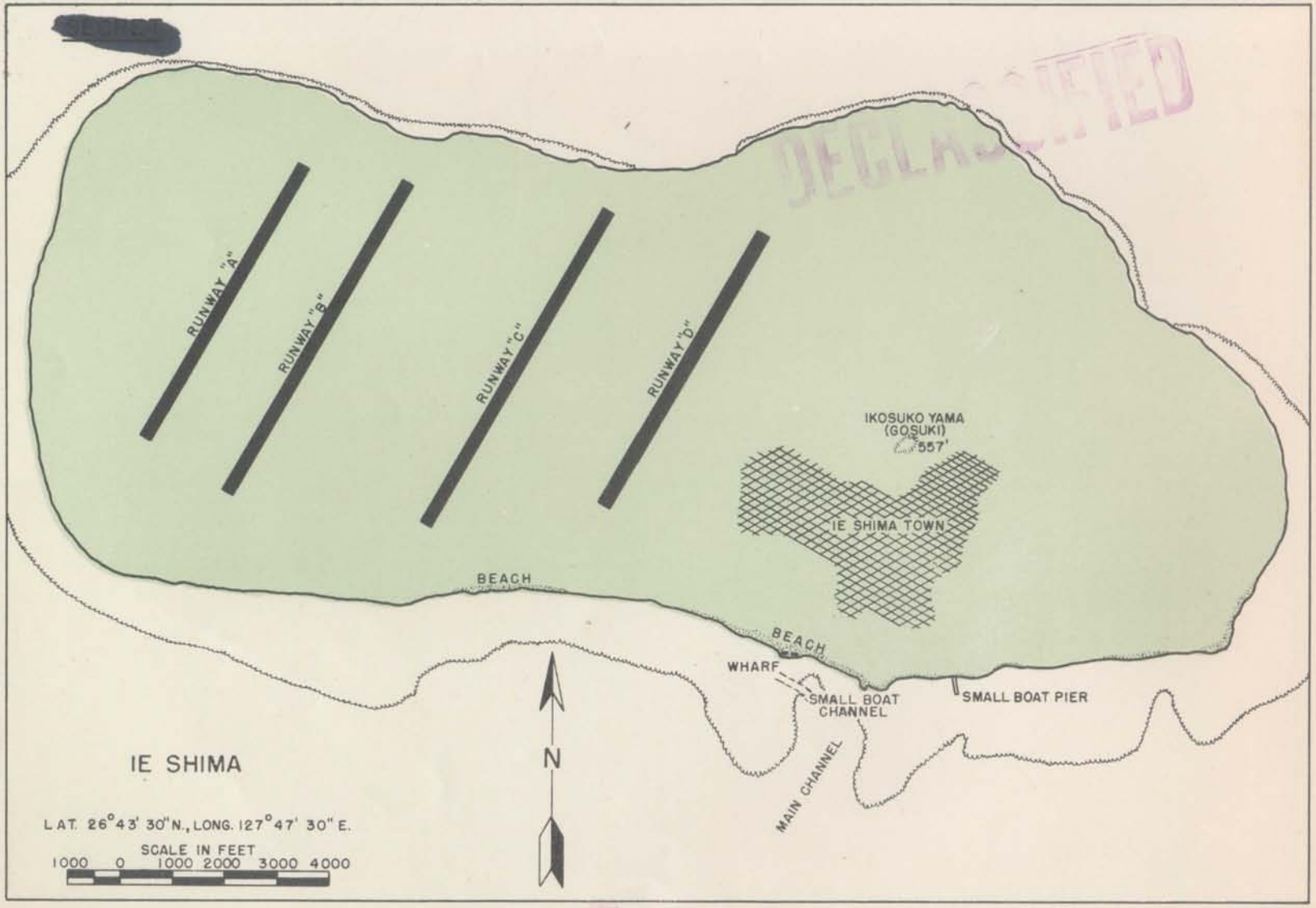
21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Complete list of sources is not yet available as geological and water resources are still being investigated. It appears that an adequate water supply will be available from streams, springs, and drilled wells.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water: Data not complete at present.

(c) Method of Distribution: Water distribution points deliver to unit trucks and trailers.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required 550,000; supplied 300,000.



1. Location and Description:

Ie Shima, a small elliptical island, is located at Lat. 26° 43' 30" N., Long. 127° 47' 30" E. It is 3 1/2 miles west of Bise Saki, the northwestern end of the Motobu Peninsula on Okinawa. Approximately 5 1/2 miles long (E-W) and 2 3/4 miles wide (N-S), it is a flat-topped island composed principally of limestone. A sharp pinnacle 557 ft. high, known as Gosuki, rises from the highest flat surface about a mile distant from the northern and eastern coasts.

The high portion of the island is surrounded by a low terrace about 130 feet above sea level. The northern coast contains numerous cliffs, while the remaining coasts are flanked by raised beaches a few yards above sea level. The southern and eastern shores have four good beaches from 9 to 35 yards wide and from 125 to 900 yards long.

A fringing reef 360 to 720 yards wide, with scattered coral heads and without natural channels, borders the island.

Moderate slopes lead inland from the sea coasts, rising about 20 feet to a border of Casuarina trees. Scattered clumps of trees form two rather distinct lines between the Casuarinas and the airfield. Interruption of the tree fringe behind the beaches and breaks in the slope offer good exits in addition to the numerous roads and trails leading inland from all beaches. These roads join with the predominantly east-west road net which links all portions of the island.

Prior to American occupancy there were five principal settlements and in 1940 the population of Ie Shima numbered about 6,900. All civilians have been evacuated by our forces to Kerama Retto.

Temperatures range from 70° F. to 83° F. during the summer months and from 60° F. to 68° F. during the winter. Prevailing winds are S-SE in June and July. Rainfall averages from 80 to 120 inches annually; May, June, and July being the wettest months.

2. History: (See Ryukyu Islands).

3. Mission:

To provide a close-in major air base for use against the Japanese home islands.

4. Command and Service Control:

Island Commander - Brig. Gen. C. E. Thomas (A).
Harbor Installations and Harbor Control - Comdr. E. K. Zitzewitz (N).
Fighter Aerial Duties - Col. D. Torrey (M).
Air Warning Service - Capt. E. Stainback (M).
Communications Center - Comdr. G. E. Talbot (N).
Construction for Base Development - Lt. Comdr. D. E. Edmonds (N).

[redacted]MA [redacted]

5. Aviation Facilities (Land Based Planes):

(a) Runways:

Field	No. of Strips	Bearing	Dimensions	Surface	Heaviest Plane Can Use
"A"	1	030°	6,000'x100'(A)	Coral	B-24
"B"	1	030°	7,000'x150'(B)	Coral	B-24
"C"	1	030°	7,000'x150'(C)	Coral	B-24
"D"	1	030°	6,000'x100'(D)	Coral	B-24

NOTES: (A) Est. completion date 10 August 1945.
(B) " " " 1 August 1945.
(C) " " " 10 July 1945.
(D) " " " 1 September 1945.

(b) Hangars: None.

(c) Refueling Facilities:

Type of Equipment	No. Units	Total Cap. Gals/Hr.	No. of Planes that can be fueled at same time.
600 gal. gas trucks	16	---	18
4,000 gal. gas trailers	12	---	
* 750 gal. gas	28	---	
* 750 gal. oil	12	---	

NOTE: * Type of equipment not reported.

(d) Repair Facilities:

Major aircraft overhaul	Yes	Accessory overhaul	Yes
Major engine overhaul	Yes	Line maint. and check	Yes
Minor aircraft overhaul	Yes	Line service	Yes
Minor engine overhaul	Yes		

(e) Estimate of field capacity at present time in terms of maximum number of planes, by type, that can use the field:

500 fighters during normal operations or
600 fighters during emergency operations.
NOTE: Limited hardstands, fuel, and maintenance facilities limit capacity of field.

(f) Parking Areas:
Hardstands - 150; largest plane can use - C-47.
Aprons - Est. area 6,000'x350'; surfacing - coral.

(g) Night Lighting: By portable field markers.

(h) Traffic Control: By control tower.

6. Aviation Facilities (Seaplanes): None.

7. Aviation Facilities (ATC, NATS, TAG): None reported.

8. Harbor Facilities: Harbor is not mined. It is under Army control. Island Commander is Commanding Officer. There are no pilots available. There are no garbage lighters available.

(a) Channels:

Designation	Width	Controlling Depth (MLW)	Type of Bottom
Main	250 yds	15 ft	Coral
Small Boat	20 yds	7 ft	Coral

(b) Anchorages:

No.	Depth	Length	Type of Vessel
64 berths	10 to 52 fathoms	1,000 yds	All types

(c) Ship Mooring Buoys:

No.	Type
3	Cruiser - used for YOGLs.
2	Tubular - used for YOGLs.

(d) Navigational Aids: 8 channel buoys; 2 range lights on main channel.

(e) Tidal Ranges: 6 ft. maximum.

(f) Harbor Entrance Control Post: None.

(g) Degaussing Facilities: None.

(h) Underwater Defenses (Nets and Booms): None.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: Est. max. daily port cap. 4,500 MT Load or 4,500 MT Unload

(a) Stevedoring:

Unit	Total in Unit Off.	Total in Unit EM	Asgd. to Stevedoring Officers	Asgd. to Stevedoring EM
Hq Det 116th Port Bn.	7	16	1	4
126th Port Co.	6	215	6	180
129th Port Co.	6	211	6	183
291st Port Co.	6	223	6	179

(b) Cargo Handling Equipment:

Cranes No.	Cranes Capacity	Cranes Reach	Floating or Ashore	No.	Capacity	Length
17	1 Ton	20'	Ashore	75	2½ Ton	12'
4	3 Ton	30'	Ashore	6	22 Ton	40'
7	8 Ton	45'	Ashore			
1	4 Ton	40'	Ashore			
1	12 Ton	40'	Ashore			
* 3	25 Ton	60'	Ashore			
* 4	15 Ton	30'	Ashore			

Note: * These cranes not yet assembled. All cranes assigned to beach are used in service dumps as required.

9. Loading and Unloading Facilities: (Cont'd)

(c) Limitations on Tonnage that can be handled: Constant wind from south and southwest have caused considerable difficulty in shipside unloading. There is a definite shortage of lighterage.

(d) Tanker Discharge Facilities: One anchorage for YOG at end of 4" pipeline.

(e) Piers, Wharves, and Docks:

Designation	Depth MLW	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Status of Construction	Services Fuel	Services Water
* East Pier Pontoon	8'	305'	42'3"	Completed	No	No
* West Pier Pontoon	8'	147'11"	42'3"	Completed	No	No

NOTE: * Located on south shore.

(f) Beaches:

No.	Type of Vessel Beach Will Handle	Available for Berthing (ft)	Location
1	LSM, LST, LCT, Barges	150 yds.	South shore

NOTE: Additional repairs and facilities scheduled. Old Japanese quay on this beach is being improved to accommodate additional LSTs.

(g) Sheds, Warehouses, and Open Storage Areas on Dock and in Vicinity: One open storage area, 150 yds. south of beach, capacity, 15,000 M.T.

(h) Floating Equipment:

Item	No.	
100T (3x12) Barges	10	(in poor condition)
YTL 448 (66', 375 HP)	1	(in excellent condition)
YTL 404 (100', 960 HP)	1	(in excellent condition)
YOGL	4	(total capacity 720,000 gals)
LCVP	17	
LCM	28	(1 for survey)
LCT	17	
Picket Boats	4	
Plane Rearming Boats	1	

(i) Ship Repair Facilities: None.

(j) Salvage Gear: None.

(k) Drydocks: None.

(l) Marine Railways: None.

10. Shops:

Type of Shop	No.	Capacity
Vehicle Repair		
1st & 2d Echelon	21	414 Vehicles
		1 Bn.
		36 Trailers
1,2, & 3 Echelon	1	50 Du, 6 Veh.
3d Echelon	3	8 Vehicles
		5 AA Bns.
3d & 4th Echelon	1	20 Vehicles
Armament - Air		
1st Echelon	1	36 Ships
1st & 2d Echelon	3	90 Ships(Apx)
3d Echelon	2	2 Squadrons
Armament - Ground		
3d Echelon	1	5 AA Bns.
2d Echelon	1	Navy Orgn
Instrument - Air		
1st & 2d Echelon	2	73 Ships
3d Echelon	3	2 Sqs.(Apx)
3d & 4th Echelon	1	250 Planes
Instrument - Ground		
3d Echelon	1	5 AA Bns.
Service		
3d Echelon	1	5 AA Bns.
Reclamation Shop (Air)		
3d & 4th Echelon	1	10 Engines
Oxygen & Gen. Plnt.		
3d & 4th Echelon	1	3000 Bt.
Auto Pilot (Air)		
3d & 4th Echelon	1	150
Blacksmith	1	Navy Orgn
Heavy Equip. Repair	1	Navy Orgn
Light Equip. Repair	1	Navy Orgn

Type of Shop	No.	Capacity
Lubrication Shop	1	Navy Orgn
Tire & Battery	1	Navy Orgn
Rigging	1	Navy Orgn
Plumbing	1	Navy Orgn
Paint Shop	1	Navy Orgn
Tailor & Sailmaker	1	Navy Orgn
Bakery	1	Orgn Only -1120
MOTORIZED SHOPS		
Small Arms	2	Limited Amt.
Electrical, Ord	1	Lmtd. Gr.Forces
Machine	1	Engr Orgn
3d Echelon	2	Squadron only
3d & 4th Echelon	2	150 only
Instrument Bench-Ord	1	Grnd Forces only
Machine Shop-Hvy.Engr		
1,2,3,4 Echelon	1	750
Gen. Purpose Shops		
2d & 3d Echelon	1	Engr Bns.
3d Echelon	3	Engr Bns.
1,2,3,4 Echelon	1	750
Van Mobile Shop	1	Engr Bn.
2d & 3d Echelon	1	Engr Bn.
Ordnance (Air)		
2d Echelon	1	Squadron
Welding		
3d Echelon	1	Engr Bn.
Emergency		
3d Echelon	1	
Auto Repair (Air)	1	Service Group
Motorized Shop Unit		
2d & 3d Echelon	1	Engr Bn.

11. Personnel Facilities:

(a) Housing: Organizational tentage only.

(b) Messing: Organizational tentage only.

(c) Recreation: No buildings at present. A few volleyball courts have been set up; movies are shown in some areas approximately three times a week.

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities:

(a) Hospitals:

	No. of Beds
36th Field Hospital	400
156th Station Hospital	500
337 ASG (36 beds authorized, not in operation)	

IE [redacted]

12. Medical and Sanitation Facilities: (Cont'd)

(b) Dispensaries: 29 in operation with total of 36 beds.

(c) Sewage Disposal: No sewage disposal system at this time. Deep pit latrines and garbage pits being used.

(d) General: 847th Medical Supply Depot under construction in 156th Hospital area.

13. Roads: Personnel and equipment now available in sufficient numbers and status of airfield construction favorable to accomplish new road construction and required road maintenance at this time. Satisfactory progress is being made and the island road net is now considered adequate for normal conditions of weather and usage.

14. Military Personnel:

Army	18,105
Navy	1,145
Marine Corps	2,489
Total	21,739

15. Storage Facilities:

(a) Ammunition: All ammunition storage is in open areas.

(b) General:

Type	No. of Units	Storage Space (sq.ft.) Total	Occupied
Canvas Covered Frames	5	4,509	4,509
Tents	39	28,356	27,840
Open Storage:			
Cleared & Graded		573,944	284,735
Other		227,900	20,300

(c) Fuel: AvGas Capacity - 378,000 gals.
Empty returnable drums - 6,818

(d) Refrigeration: Total refrigeration - 5,135 cu. ft.
Freeze - 3,152 cu. ft.
Chill - 1,983 cu. ft.
NOTE: 7,950 cu. ft. of refrigeration space inoperative and not included in above figures. Also, 1,350 cu. ft. awaiting shipment, not included.

16. Aerological Data: AAF Weather Station POA - Ie Shima; Weather Guide for Naha area; all weather stations in the Pacific.

17. Training Facilities: None.

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED [redacted]

18. Armament:

Item	In Hands Of Troops Yes	No	Item	In Hands Of Troops Yes	No
.12 Ga shotgun	7	--	40mm AA	64	1
.45 ca. Pistol or Revol.	573	15	90mm AA	32	-
.30 cal. Rifle M1	4,661	815	60mm Mortar	12	26
.30 cal. Carbine	7,693	356	81mm Mortar	7	2
.30 cal. BAR	88	63	37mm T,AT,M3,M5,M6	12	3
.30 cal. MG,Lt,M1919A4	25	1	Directors: M5 series	71	1
.30 cal. MG,Lt,M1919A6	--	16	M7 series	1	-
.30 cal. MG,Hvy,M1917	47	12	M9 series	4	-
.45 cal. Sub MG	582	112	Height Finders M1 or M2	5	-
.50 cal. MG (all types)	1,334	30	Unit, Generating M5	73	-
2.36" Rocket Launcher	249	169	Unit, Generating M7	10	2

19. Radar, Loran, and Radio:

(a) Radar:

Type	No.	Type	No.
SCR-584-B	10	SCR-268-B	7
SCR-270-D	1	SCR-270-DA	1
SCR-527-A	1	SCR-602-A	3

(b) Loran: Station at Ichi Hamare.

(c) Radio:

(1) Stations: One (1) AACS Radio Station (WVNH5).
One (1) AACS Airdrome Control Tower (Plum Tower)
Commands Served: Air Transport Command
Troop Carrier Command
Marine Transport Group (TAG)
AAF Weather
IsCom Air Base Operations
All Tactical Units at Air Base.

(2) Navigational Aids:
Radio Range - SCR-277
Radar Beacon - 1 YJ, 1 YK (AN-CPN-3)
Homing Device - 1 12 GLX (Not yet in operation)
Instrument Approach System - 1 Ground Control Approach System (AN/MPN-1)

20. Communications Other Than Radio:

(a) Telephone Facilities: 1 line to Wichita Switchboard.
1 line to Radio Direction Finder.

(b) Telegraph Stations: None.

[redacted] UNCLASSIFIED [redacted]

20. Communications Other Than Radio: (Cont'd)

(c) Teletypewriter Stations: 1 line to Base Operations
1 line to AAF Weather Station.

(d) Cable Connections: None.

21. Water Supply:

(a) Source: Spring, sea water, native well.

(b) Storage Tanks for Potable Water:

Type	No.	Capacity (Gals)
Bolted Steel Tank	1	40,000
Portable Canvas Tank	20	60,000
Redwood Tank	6	90,000

(c) Method of Distribution: Hauled in organizational equipment from five (5) water points.

(d) Total Gallons Per Day: Required - 150,000; supplied - 150,000.

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted]

APPENDIX A

LORAN DATA

As of 30 June 1945.

Unit No.	Type	Location
	HAWAIIAN CHAIN	
204	Single Slave (transmitting)	East Island, French Frig. Shoal, T.H.
205	Double Master (transmitting)	Niihau Island, T.H.
206	Single Slave (transmitting)	Hawaii Island, T.H.
207	Monitor Station	Kauai Island, T.H.
	PHOENIX CHAIN	
90	Group Office (administrative)	Canton Island
91	Single Slave (transmitting)	Baker Island
92	Double Master (transmitting)	Gardner Island
93	Single Slave (transmitting)	Atafu (Duke of York) Island
94	Monitor Station	Canton Island
	MARSHALLS CHAIN	
305	Group Office (administrative)	Enigu (Marilyn) Island, Majuro Atoll
82	Single Slave (transmitting)	Kwadack(Augustine)Island, Kwajalein Atoll
83	Double Master (transmitting)	Roguron(Loraine)Island, Majuro Atoll
84	Single Slave (transmitting)	Bitaki(Varsity)Island, Makin Atoll
85	Monitor Station	Enigu(Marilyn)Island, Majuro Atoll
	MARIANAS CHAIN	
335	Group Office (administrative)	Guam Island
336	Double Slave (transmitting)	Cocos Island
337	Single Master (transmitting)	Saipan Island
338	Single Master (transmitting)	Potangeras Island, Ulithi Islands
339	Monitor Station	Ritidian Point, Guam Island
348	Single Master	Kamgoku, Iwo Jima
350	Single Slave	Ichi Hamare, Okinawa
	PALAU - MOROTAI CHAIN	
342	Group Office (administrative)	Angaur Island, Palau Islands
343	Single Slave (transmitting)	Negesebus Island, Palau Islands
344	Double Master (transmitting)	Pulo Ana Island
345	Single Slave (transmitting)	Morotai Island
346	Monitor Station	Angaur Island

APPENDIX A
(Cont'd)

[redacted]

Unit No.	Type	Location
	CG LORAN DETACHMENT M (MOBILE)	
193	Group Office (administrative)	Not fixed
194	Monitor Station	Not fixed
195		Not fixed
196		Not fixed
197		Not fixed
198		Not fixed
	CG LORAN DETACHMENT F (MOBILE)	
328	Group Office (administrative)	Not fixed
329	Monitor Station	Not fixed
330		Not fixed
331		Not fixed
332		Not fixed
333		Not fixed
	CONSTRUCTION DETACHMENTS	
203	Command Unit	Guam Island
80	Construction)	
211	Construction) Field units	
26	Construction)	
390	Staging Detachment	Sand Island, Oahu