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History of Tenth Army, 8 June 44-31 Dec 44

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History of Tenth Army

Tenth Army

8 June 44-31 Dec 44

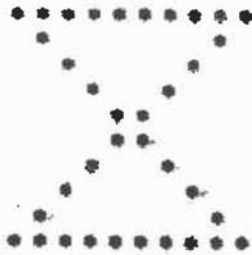
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110-0 History of the Tenth Army Tenth Army 8 June 44-
(Master) 31 Dec 44

[Final manuscript notes]

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H I S T O R Y
O F T H E



T E N T H A R M Y

Okinawa

8 June 1944 - 31 December 1944

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DOB. Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1988
RWD by *[Signature]* date *Dec 31, 1991*

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HISTORY OF THE TENTH ARMY

The increasing tempo of the Pacific War during the early part of 1944 made necessary the formation of a new and highly specialized Army to spearhead the American invasion of Japan's inner island defenses. To activate this plan, Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., was recalled from his assignment as Alaska Theater Commander, and ordered by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff to form an amphibious army to secure strategic Jap-held islands as bases for use in the final phase of the battle with Japan.

On 8 June 1944, General Buckner departed from Alaska, and reported two days later in Washington, D. C. for orders and instructions regarding the formation of a field army. Orders transferring him to the Pacific Ocean Area were issued on 12 June¹ when he was to lay the ground work for the new U.S. Tenth Army, and selection of his key staff officers.

In the meantime, orders were issued for the formation of Tenth Army Headquarters at Fort San Houston, Texas.

In compliance with orders, General Buckner proceeded immediately to Hawaii. Arriving in Hawaii on the morning of 21 June 1944, he immediately held a conference with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, the first of a long series of conferences and discussions with high ranking Army and Navy leaders

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in the Pacific Theater. Three days later, on 24 June, General Buckner established his headquarters in Quadrangle I at Schofield Barracks.¹

Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, also arrived in Hawaii on 21 June, and while there took advantage of the opportunity to confer with General Buckner on the strategy of the Pacific war. A few days later, President Roosevelt visited the islands and on 27 July, he, General Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz, General Richardson, and General Buckner lunched at Schofield Barracks and reviewed the 7th Infantry Division, and two days later, General Buckner held a private conference with the President and Admiral Nimitz in Admiral Nimitz's quarters at Pearl Harbor.²

General Buckner, desirous of a first hand view of the forward areas, left on 8 August for a seven day trip to Hualalei, Saipan, and Guam.¹

During the months of July and August, General Buckner's Tenth Army Staff gradually took form. The General had brought with him his Chief of Staff and secretary from his last command. On 16 June, the chiefs of the major staff sections, fourteen officers in all, were ordered to report to Camp Beale, California for overseas assignment. Reporting to Camp Beale on 1 July, this group of fourteen staff officers proceeded to Seattle, Washington, sailing from there on 18 July and arriving in Oahu 17 July.³ This first group was followed by other staff members who reached the Hawaiian Islands on 18 and 21 August.

Each staff officer was paired immediately, upon his arrival,

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with his corresponding member on the GINCPGA and GPA staffs so that each could familiarize himself with the general workings of the Pacific Theater of Operations.⁴

During the two week period between 7 August and 22 August, members of the various staff sections addressed the group as a whole on the various duties and problems of their respective sections so that all would be familiar with the workings of the other sections.⁵

On 30 August, Vice-Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, Commander of Pacific Amphibious Forces, addressed the staff concerning inter-service cooperation. He expressed the desire that members of the Tenth Army staff and his own officers would become well acquainted and would work closely together. To emphasize the joint character of the staff who would plan the operation in which the Tenth Army was to participate, General Buckner stated that sometimes there creeps into various relations of this kind a "disease" known as "interservice politics." "We are not going to have any of that around here," he said. "If it should crop up, we will not only get rid of the interservice politics, but also the politicians."⁶

By mid-September, all elements of the headquarters complement were settled at Schofield Barracks, and on September 15, the following assignments to the General Staff were announced:⁷

Chief of Staff:	Brigadier General Elwyn D. Post
Deputy Chief of Staff:	Colonel Lawrence E. Sahick
G-1:	Colonel Kirby Green
G-2:	Colonel Louis B. Ely

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G-3: Colonel Grant A. Schleiker
G-4: Colonel Turner A. Chambliss
G-5: Brigadier General Walter A. Dams

Colonel David E. Blakelock was named to replace Colonel Chambliss on 23 September, and on 24 November General Dams was named G-3 upon the abolishment of the G-3 Section and Colonel Schleiker became General Dams' G-3 executive officer.⁹

A large number of the staff members of the new Tenth Army had served previously under General Buckner in the Alaskan Theater, and had acquired considerable background and experience in planning on a theater wide scale under the extreme difficulties of weather and distance. Complimenting this, several of the staff officers also had had wide experience in the European Theater of Operations.¹⁰

Within the time the staff was forming at GCM, the actual headquarters of the Tenth Army was being activated at Fort San Houston, Texas. Headquarters Fourth Army on 20 June issued General Order 98, on authority of a War Department radio dated 15 June, which activated Tenth Army Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and Special Troops. Tenth Army General Order 1, on the same date, announced the activation of these units at 1300Z, and Colonel Stuart L. Cowles assumed initial command. On 29 June, Colonel Richard Lee succeeded Colonel Cowles¹¹ and on 20 July, Colonel Hugh M. Cochran succeeded Colonel Lee.¹²

The following acting section chiefs were appointed on 20 June:¹³

Deputy Chief of Staff: Major Raymond T. Eystrom

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G-1: Major John L. Carter
G-2: Lieutenant Colonel Anders Larsen
G-3: Lieutenant Colonel John A. Anberg
G-4: Lieutenant Colonel John L. Heilman

On 21 July, the 310th Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment was activated at Fort Sam Houston and assigned to the Tenth Army.¹⁴

In late August Tenth Army Headquarters were transferred from Fort Sam Houston to Hawaii, arriving at its new post as a unit on 2 September.

Lieutenant General Robert G. Richardson assigned the Tenth Army to Pacific Ocean Areas by oral order on 2 September, and the assignment was confirmed on 9 September by General Order 34, Pacific Ocean Areas. On 4 September, General Backner formally assumed command,¹⁵ and the headquarters with its various staff sections were integrated at Schofield Barracks.

Censorship restrictions were lifted on 19 September, and personnel were permitted to mention their location as being Oahu.¹⁶

The training of officers and men of the headquarters was started immediately, and between 17 September and 24 September, 62 officers and 286 enlisted men took the week's course at the Joint Jungle Training Center.¹⁷ On 26 and 27 September, swimming qualifications tests were held to determine the personnel who needed instruction in this subject.¹⁸ Throughout October weapons qualification practice was held for all officers and men.¹⁹

General Backner issued a detailed letter on 23 October on

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Combat Principles in which he laid down many of the important considerations which should be kept in mind throughout the period of training.²⁰

"Tenth Army exists for the purpose of exterminating the maximum number of Japanese soldiers in the minimum time with the least possible losses. All training should be conducted with this purpose in mind. To get your enemy, you have to go after him. Once the enemy is off balance he should never be allowed to regain his equilibrium."

General Buckner's attitude that the one task of the Tenth Army is to destroy the Japanese and that all the thoughts and actions of his command must be directed towards that end is well brought out in his Thanksgiving message to his troops:²²

"Today has been set aside by our President as a day of general Thanksgiving. To observe it properly we must realize that mere lip service is no gauge of thankfulness. True gratitude is measured by a willingness and an eagerness to render some service ourselves in return for the blessings that are ours. Should we prove unworthy of our blessings, we have little right to expect them to continue."

"We of the Tenth Army must deem here the privilege of testing our mettle on the field of battle. If we are worthy sons of the great nation that we have inherited we can show it thus by our actions. Let our Thanksgiving today consist in dedicating ourselves to the task of becoming better soldiers so that when we stand face to face with the enemy we will display the courage, the fighting spirit and the deadly efficiency that will destroy every living Jap that stands between us and complete victory."

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The Commanding General's Christmas message displayed the same spirit of dedication.²⁵

"My heartiest greetings and good wishes extended to every member of the Tenth Army. While our thoughts turn toward our homes and loved ones, we are confronted with the stern reality that peace and goodwill have been completely destroyed. It is only by uniting our efforts in the strict and determined discharge of duty that this day can be hastened. I have every confidence that this command will do its part."

General Buckner felt very strongly that it was of paramount importance that his staff officers keep in top physical condition so that their minds would at all times be keen and alert.²⁶ Throughout November, headquarters personnel participated in weekly mountain hikes, ran the obstacle course, received instruction in hand grenades, and attended a one day course at the Waianae Amphibious Training Center. A five week course in Japanese was also introduced which consisted of two two-hour classes a week, taught by Lieutenant Willard A. Hanna, USNR, and other members of the Military Government section.

The first major unit to be assigned to the Tenth Army was the 4th Armored Group, which was transferred on 27 September, a transfer in command only inasmuch as this unit was then on Okinawa. The II Corps, on 14 October, was assigned, effective on its arrival,²⁷ along with a large group of artillery units, whose assignment was also effective on arrival 18 November. Included in the artillery units was the 13th Tank Destroyer Group, and the 207th and 418th Field Artillery Groups.²⁸

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The only division which was assigned definitely to the Tenth Army during 1944 was the 27th Infantry Division which came under Army Control on 26 November.²⁷ The XXIV Corps, which consisted of the 7th, 96th, and 77th Infantry Divisions, was earmarked for the Tenth Army but as 1944 drew to a close, this unit was still under the control of General Douglas MacArthur, who had employed it in the Leyte campaign.

During the month of December, a large number of service units, including signal battalions, ordnance companies and medical units were assigned. A detailed list of these organizations is included as Appendix A. The 53rd AAA Brigade was assigned on 2 December, and on 18 December an Army Garrison Force was established.²⁸

Throughout the fall various recreational activities were initiated by the Special Services Officer. Three softball leagues, with eight teams a piece were established. One of these leagues was made up of officers, and on 10 October the General Staff played the ComGenPOA General Staff, with three general officers in the lineup. The Tenth Army emerged victorious by a score of 7 to 5. Later in the fall, a basketball league was organized.

The Interlude, a weekly mimeographed newspaper, published its first issue on 29 September. This first Tenth Army newspaper contained four pages of news concerning the headquarters and covered in detail the intramural sports program.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Interview, Major Byron E. Court, Secretary to General Staff, Tenth Army. Dates taken from notes kept by Major Court. 14 January 1945.
2. Letter, WD AGO AGFC-A-E 210.31, 12 June 1944, subject: Orders.
3. Letter, WD AGO AGFC-A 210.31, 16 June 1944, Subject: Movement Orders, Shipment OM-070-KK (c) 17 June 1944.
4. Undated informal memorandum, initialed EOP (Brigadier General Elwyn B. Post, Chief of Staff). Document now in Historical File, #21.
5. SM 7, Hq Field Army, APO 957, 3 August 1944
SM 11, Hq Field Army, APO 957, 15 August 1944.
6. Interview, Lieutenant Colonel John T. Carlton, acting Army Historian, 14 January 1945.
7. GO 14, Headquarters Tenth Army, 13 September 1944.
8. GO 15, Headquarters Tenth Army, 23 September 1944.
9. GO 22, Headquarters Tenth Army, 24 November 1944.
10. Interview, Major Byron E. Court (op. cit.).
11. GO 2, Headquarters Tenth Army, 29 June 1944.
12. GO 7, Headquarters Tenth Army, 20 July 1944.
13. GO 5, Headquarters Tenth Army, 30 June 1944.
14. GO 6, Headquarters Tenth Army, 21 July 1944.
15. GO 13, Headquarters Tenth Army, 4 September 1944.
16. SM 35, Headquarters Tenth Army, 19 September 1944.
17. SM 25, Headquarters Tenth Army, 13 September 1944.

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18. TM 1, Headquarters Special Troops, Tenth Army, 26 September 1944.
19. TM 5, Headquarters Special Troops, Tenth Army, 16 October 1944.
20. Letter, Headquarters Tenth Army, 23 October 1944, subject: Combat Principles.
21. Par 7, Daily Bulletin 45, Headquarters Tenth Army, 27 October 1944.
SM 65, Headquarters Tenth Army, 24 October 1944.
Par 1, Daily Bulletin 58, Headquarters Tenth Army, 11 November 1944.
Par 2, Daily Bulletin 65, Headquarters Tenth Army, 17 November 1944.
SM 98, Headquarters Tenth Army, 4 December 1944.
22. Thanksgiving Message by Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, Jr.,
25 November 1944.
23. Letter, Headquarters Tenth Army, Office of the Commanding General,
(777.18 TAGO) 25 December 1944.
24. GO 105, OPAC, 27 September 1944.
25. GO 51, FOA, 14 October 1944.
26. GO 64, FOA, 18 November 1944.
27. GO 66, FOA, 26 November 1944.
28. GO 68, FOA, 2 December 1944.
29. Interview, Lieutenant Colonel Carlton (op. cit.).

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APPENDIX A - ASSIGNMENT OF UNITS

- 20 June - Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and Special Troops activated at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 21 July - 510th CIO Detachment activated (OO S, Headquarters Tenth Army, 21 July).
- 27 Sept - (OO 103 OPNS) assigned
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 4th Armored Group:
193rd Tank Battalion
711th Tank Battalion
627th Tank Destroyer Battalion
761st Tank Battalion
766th Tank Battalion
717th Tank Battalion
- 14 Oct - (OO 51 FOA) assigned
IX Corps (effective on arrival on Cuba)
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, IX Corps (effective on arrival of IX Corps).
- 20 Oct - (OO 53 FOA)
711th Tank Battalion relieved of assignment (reassigned by OO 73, 16 December).
- 15 Nov - Assigned effective on arrival on Cuba (OO 64, FOA)
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Tank Destroyer Group
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 207th Field Artillery Group
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 212th Field Artillery Group
599th Field Artillery Battalion, activated, 24th Nov., Cuba.

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747th Field Artillery Battalion, motorized, 240mm Howitzer,
tractor driven

749th Field Artillery Battalion, motorized, 8" Howitzer,
tractor driven

750th Field Artillery Battalion, motorized, 8" Howitzer,
tractor driven

769th Field Artillery Battalion, 155 Howitzer, as amended by
OO 66, 26 November

8074 Field Artillery Battalion, 155 Howitzer

808th Field Artillery Battalion, 155 Howitzer

26 Nov - (OO 66, PQA) 27th Infantry Division assigned

2 Dec - (OO 68 PQA) assigned

Effective:

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 572 AAA Brigade 1 Dec

932 AAA Gun Battalion 1 Dec

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 150th AAA Group 1 Dec

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 157th AAA Group 3 Dec

162d AAA Cp Det 1 Dec

387th AAA SL Battalion, less Battery 2 1 Dec

369th AAA Gun Battalion 1 Dec

507th AAA Gun Battalion 1 Dec

779th AAA AV Battalion 3 Dec

9 Dec - (OO 69 PQA) assigned

599th Amph Tractor Battalion

540th Amph Tractor Battalion

16 Dec - (OO 73) assigned effective on arrival on ship

519th AF Battalion

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19 Dec - (OO 75 FGA) assigned effective 11 December

392d Ord M Co. Tk

22 Dec - (OO 76 FGA) effective on arrival

432d OM Sv Co.

23 Dec - (OO 77) relieved of assignment

627th TD Bn

762d Tr Bn

766th Tr Bn

26 Dec - Assigned by G) 78 FGA

3d Signal Bn

101st Signal Bn

279th Sig Pigeon Combat Platoon

292d Joint Assault Sig Co

Assigned effective on arrival in FGA

71st Joint Assault Sig Co

286th Joint Assault Sig Co

294th Joint Assault Sig Co

304th Joint Assault Sig Co

Assigned effective on arrival at ABQ 337

62d Sig Rad Intel Co

66th Sig Rpt Co

87th Sig Opm Bn

Assigned effective on arrival at ABQ

81st Sig Hv Constr Bn

82d Sig Bn

241st Sig Opm Co

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- 529th Sig Cpn Co

529th Sig Depot Co

5161st Sig Sv Co

5180th Sig Sv Bn

5151st Sig Sv Bn (less Det #1, consisting of 2 IB, 3 HO, 1 HA,
3 H3, and 3 HD Teams)

5545th Sig Sv Co

5575d Sig Sv Co

Assigned effective 1 January 1945

106th Sig Rad Maint Unit, Type B

110th Sig Rad Maint Unit, Type B

111th Sig Rad Maint Unit, Type B

Assigned effective 30 January 1945

57th Sig Dep Co

215th Sig Dep Co

Assigned effective 1 February 1945

227th Sig Radar Maint Unit Type C

271st Sig Radar Maint Unit Type C

272d Sig Radar Maint Unit Type C

273rd Sig Radar Maint Unit Type C

510th Sig Radar Maint Unit Type B

Assigned effective 1 January 1945

66th Fort Surg Hosp

67th Fort Surg Hosp

68th Fort Surg Hosp

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280th Port Co

283d Port Co

284th Port Co

773d Amph Trac Bn w/stand medics

183d Ord ~~Co~~

363d Ord Maint Co (AA)

693d Ord Am Co

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 187th QM Battalion
(mobile) w/stand medics

191st QM Gns Svy Co

244th AM Depot Co (sup)

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 521st QM Group w/stand
medics and ch)

3754th QM Truck Co

12 Reg - (OO SI POA) assigned effective 1 January 1949

Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 12th AA Group

Battery 1, 12th AAA SL Bn

708th Amph Tank Battalion

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In compliance with orders, General Buckner proceeded immediately to Hawaii, the morning of. Arriving in Hawaii on/21 June 1944, he immediately held a conference with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, the first of a long series of conferences ~~with~~ and discussions with high ranking Army and Navy leaders in the Pacific Theater. Three days later, on 24 June General Buckner established his headquarters in Quadra angle I at Schofield Barracks.¹

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Each staff officer was ^{PAIRED} immediately, upon his arrival, with his corresponding member on the CINCPAC and OPA staffs so that ^{each} ~~they~~ could familiarize himself with the general workings of the Pacific Theater of Operation ^s 4.

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Deputy Chief of Staff:	Colonel Lawrence E. Schick
G-1:	Colonel Kirby Green
G-2:	Colonel Louis B. Ely
G-3:	Colonel Grant A. Schleiker
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G-5:	Brigadier General Walter A. Dumas

Colonel David H. Blakelock was named to replace Colonel Chambliss on 23 September, and on 24 November General Dumas was named G-3 upon the abolishment of the G-5 section and Colonel Schleiker became General Dumas' G-3 executive officer.⁹

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G-1:	Major John L. Carter
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G-4:	Lieutenant Colonel John L. Heilman

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6. Interview, Lt. Col. John T. Carlton, acting Army Historian, Jan. 14, 1945.
7. GO 14 Hq. Tenth Army, 13 Sept. 1944
8. GO 15, Hq. Tenth Army, 23 Sept. 1944
9. GO 22, Hq. Tenth Army, 24 Nov. 1944
10. Interview, Major Byron E. Cowart (op.cit.)
11. GO 2, Hq. Tenth Army, 29 June, 1944
12. GO 7, Hq. Tenth Army, 20 July, 1944
13. GO 3, Hq. Tenth Army, 30 June, 1944
14. GO 8, Hq. Tenth Army, 21 July, 1944
15. GO 13, Hq. Tenth Army, 4 Sept. 1944
16. SM 35, Hq. Tenth Army, 19 Sept. 1944
17. SM 23, Hq. Tenth Army, 15 Sept. 1944
18. TM 1, Hq. Sp Trs, Tenth Army, 26 Sept. 1944
29. TM 5, Hq. Sp Trs, Tenth Army, 16 Oct. 1944
TM 7, Hq. Sp Trs, Tenth Army, 26 Oct. 1944
20. Ltr., Hq. Tenth Army, 23 Oct. 1944, Subject: "Combat Principles".

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21. Par 7, Daily Bulletin 45, Hq. Tenth Army, 27 Oct. 1944
SM 68, Hq. Tenth Army, 24 Oct. 1944
Par 1, Daily Bulletin, 58, Hq. Tenth Army, 11 Nov. 1944
Par 2, Daily Bulletin 63, Hq. Tenth Army, 17 Nov., 1944
SM 98, Hq. Tenth Army, 4 December, 1944.
22. Thanksgiving Message by Lt. Gen Simon B. Buckner, Jr. 23 Nov. 1944.
23. Ltr, Hq. Tenth Army, Office of the Commanding General, (335.18 TAGCG) 25 December 1944.
24. GO 103, CPBC, 27 Sept. 1944
25. GO 51, POA, 14 Oct. 1944
26. GO 64, POA, 18 Nov. 1944
27. GO 66, POA, 26 Nov. 1944
28. GO 68, POA, 2 Dec. 1944
29. Interview, Lt. Col. Carlton (op. cit.)

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APPENDIX A- Assignment of Units

20 June- Headquarters, Headquarters Company and Special Troops activated at Fort Sam Houston, Tex as.

21 July- 310th CIC Det. activated (GO 8, Hq Tenth Army, 21 July)

27 Sept (GO 103 CPBC)- assigned

- Hq & Hq Co. 4th Armd Gp
- 193d Tk Bn
- 711th Tk Bn
- 627th TD Bn
- 762d Tk Bn
- 766th Tk Bn
- 783th Tk Bn

14 Oct (GO 51 POA) assigned

- IX Corps (eff. on arrival on Oahu)
- Hq. & Hq. Btry, IX Corps Arty (eff. on arrival of IX Corps)

20 Oct (GO 53 POA)

- 711th Tk Bn relieved of assignment (reassigned by GO 73, 16 Dec.

18 Nov assigned eff. on arrival on Oahu (GO 64) POA)

- Hq. & Hq. Co., 13th TD Group
- Hq. & Hq. Btry, 207th FA Gp
- Hq. & Hq. Btry., 418th FA Gp
- 543d FA Bn, mtz, 240-mm How., tr-dr.
- 545th FA Bn, mtz, 240-mm How., tr-dr.
- 749th FA Bn, mtz, 8" How., tr-dr.
- 750th FA Bn, mtz, 8" How., tr-dr.
- 769th FA Bn, 155 How. (as amended by GO 66, 628 Nov)
- 803d FA Bn, 155 How.
- 804th FA Bn., 155 How.

26 Nov (GO 66, POA) 27th Inf. Div Assigned

2 Dec. (GO 68 POA) assigned:

	<u>Effective</u>
Hq. & Hq. Btry, 53d AAA Brigade	1 Dec.
93d AAA Gun Bn	1 Dec.
Hq. & Hq. Btry, 136th AAA Gp	1 Dec.
Hq. & Hq. Btry, 137th AAA Gp.	5 Dec.
162d AAA Op Det	1 Dec.
325th AAA SL Bn (less Btry B)	1 Dec.
369th AAA Gun Bn	1 Dec.
505th AAA Gun Bn	1 Dec.
779th AAA AW Bn	5 Dec.

9 Dec (GO 69 POA) assigned

- 539th Amph Tractor Bn
- 540th Amph Tractor Bn

16 Dec (GO 73) assigned eff. on arrival on Oahu

- 519th MP Bn

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19 Dec (GO 75 POA) assigned eff. 11 Dec.
392d Ord. HM Co. Tk

23 Dec. (GO 176 POA) Effective arrival
4342d QM Sv Co.

25 Dec. (GO 77) Relieved of assignment
627th TD Bn
762d Tk Bn
766th Tk Bn

26 Dec. Assigned by GO 78 POA:
3d Sig Bn
101st Sig Bn
279th Sig Pgn Combat Plat.
292d Joint Assault Sig Co.

Assigned eff. on arrival at APO 357

62d Sig Rad Intell Co
56th Sig Rep. Co
85th Sig Opn Bn

Assigned eff. on arrival in POA

71st Joint Assault Sig Co
286th " " " "
294th " " " "
594th " " " "

Assigned eff. on arrival on Oahu

81st Sig Hv Constr Bn
82d Sig Bn
241st Sig Opn Co
529th Sig Opn Co
585th Sig Depot Co
3161st Sig Sv Co
3180th Sig Sv Bn
3181st Sig Sv Bn (Less Det #1, consisting of 2 IB, 3 EC,
1 HA, 3 HB, and 3 HD Teams)
3345th Sig Sv Co
3373d Sig Sv Co

Assigned eff. 1 Jan 1945

108th Sig Rad Maint Unit, Type B
110th " " " " "
111th " " " " "

Assigned eff. 30 Jan 1945

57th Sig Dep Co
213th Sig Dep Co

Assigned eff. 1 Feb 1945

227th Sig Radar Maint Unit Type C
271st " " " " "
272d " " " " "
273d " " " " "
310th " " " " D

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Assigned eff. 1 Jan 1945

65th Port Surg Hosp
67th Port Surg Hosp
68th Port Surg Hosp
200th Port Co
203d Port Co
204th Port Co
773d Amph Trac Bn w/ atchd med.
183d Ord Dep Co
363d Ord Maint Co (AA)
693d Ord Am Co
Hq & Hq Det 187th QM Bn (mob) w/ atchd med
191st QM Gas Sup Co
244th QM Dep Co (sup)
Hq & Hq Det 521st QM Gp (w/ atchd med & ch)
3754th QM trk Co

30 Dec (GOSI POA) assigned eff. 1 Jan 1945

Hq & Hq Btry, 144th CA Gp
Btry B, 325th AAA SL Bn
708th Amph Tk Bn

The Plan of Attack

1) Paragraph on X Army & Buckner. insert on p. 6 or 5??

~~The~~ The Army had been activated ^{in the US} on 20 June 1944 and had ^{had} set up headquarters in Oahu. Gen Buckner, ^{who} formally assumed command ~~in~~ ^{of} September. He had ~~Commanding General~~ been ~~Commanding~~ general of the Alaskan Department from 1940 until ~~June~~ ^{November} 1944, ~~and~~ at the time of the Japanese offensives in the Aleutians & the ~~the~~ counteroffensives, formally assumed command ~~of~~ ^{of} the Army in Oahu in Sept 1944. The Army's staff was ~~made up of~~ ^{made up of} ~~officers~~ ^{officers} who had served with Gen Buckner in Alaska ~~and~~ ^{and} some who had had experience in the European Theater of Operations.

110-0

History
Tenth Army (Part II)

Tenth Army

1 January-30 June 1945

(Outline re General Buckner)

110-0

History

Tenth Army, (Part II)

(Outline re Genl Buckner)
(Master)

Tenth Army

1 January - 30 June 1945

TENTH ARMY HISTORY

Not Classified

HEADQUARTERS USARPAC
1008, Postmaster
San Francisco, California

JUN 25 1945

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE TENTH ARMY

Part II, 1 January-30 June, 1945

CLASSIFIED BY: ~~SECRET~~
NOT CLASSIFIED BY:
AUTHORITY: CHARLES F CRAIG,
Colonel GSC, AC of S, G-2
Joseph W. A. Whitehorne, III
Major, GSC
Part AC of S, G-2

In January, 1945, plans for the Ryukyu campaign were nearing completion, and work being put into effect. Landing, April 1, 1945, was only three months away and during that three months supplies and troops from widely scattered bases had to be placed on ships and transported to the target.

In January, General Buckner, General Hagan, General Blakeslee and Colonel Ely made a tour of the Pacific visiting all the divisions and corps which were to comprise the Tenth Army. Representatives of G-1 made similar visits in February. The III Fth Corps came under the operational control of the Tenth Army on 14 January 1945, and the XXIV Corps was assigned to the Tenth Army on 18 February 1945.

Some of the smaller units attached to Tenth Army did not arrive on Okinawa until January and February, making it necessary for the staff sections, then ardently engaged in preparations for the forthcoming campaign, to add to this work the task of training and orienting the newly-arrived units.

Before the Tenth Army left Okinawa there were few changes in staff personnel. Two additions were made in the General and Special Staff. Lt. Colonel Maurice J. Fitzgerald was assigned to the Provost Marshal section on 24 January, and on 27 February, Colonel James A. Myers was placed in the Transportation Section.

In February and March the Tenth Army and its various components embarked for the rendezvous area. After this meeting was effected and the

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DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1988
NMW by date 5-12-6

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transports were bearing the divisions to the target, all of the combat troops heard General Bushner in a transcription played on the ships' loudspeaker systems. The text follows:

"Members of the Fourth Army:

"You are now on your way to assault a vital enemy stronghold whose capture will be the most serious threat yet faced by the Japanese Empire.

"This command is made up of members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps fighting side by side with mutual respect, with mutual inter-dependence and all with one idea foremost in mind: Victory.

"You can expect a tough and stubborn defense by our enemy, but we have been taught how to overcome such a defense. You have the strength, the supporting forces and the American manhood to carry out your mission. Most of you are seasoned veterans who have proven your mettle by destroying every Japanese force that has contested your advance. Some of you are entering battle for the first time. There will be times during the fight when many of you with experienced uneasiness and apprehension. On such occasions remember that if you busy yourself with the things you have been taught to do in battle you will bring added danger to the enemy and cause him to do the worrying. You are better trained than the Jap, you are better equipped and you outnumber him. The two vital factors which will assure your success are discipline and teamwork. I shall repeat these and you must remember them during every moment of this war: Discipline and Teamwork.

"Now, you are fighting to avenge the inhuman cruelties suffered by your comrades that have fallen into enemy hands. You are fighting to prove yourselves worthy of a nation founded upon and maintained by courage, you are fighting to hasten the day when you can return to your homes, your families and those whom you hold dear; and you are fighting to give your descendants a heritage of which they can be justly proud. Your commanders, your loved ones and your country have faith in you as fighting Americans."

the Ryukyus
Commanding Operations was Admiral R. A. Spruance, USN, commander of the Fifth Fleet. He was in command of all forces engaged in the operation including the naval covering and striking forces, the Joint Expeditionary Force, and the forces in the forward area. Commander of Joint Expeditionary Force was Vice Admiral R. K. Turner, USN, Commander Amphibious Forces, United States Pacific Fleet. This force was a joint task force formed for the purpose of seizing enemy-held positions, and installing expeditionary troops to capture, occupy, defend and develop the objectives.

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assault shipping to transport the Expeditionary Troops, together with Naval attack groups, support aircraft and other supporting naval and air units. In command of Expeditionary Troops was Lieutenant General S. K. Buckner, USA, Commanding General, Tenth Army. His force included the landing forces, the permanent garrison force, and all construction and service troops temporarily assigned. During the amphibious stage major tactical decisions required the approval of Admiral Turner; once Admiral Spruance had determined that the amphibious phases of the operations were complete, however, responsibility for the defense and development of positions captured passed to General Buckner, to be administered in conformity with general directives issued by Admiral Nimitz.

On 26 March the 77th Division attacked Kerama Retto, and on the ensuing days captured these islands for use as a base for the attack on Okinawa to come. Then, on 1 April, the III Phib Corps and the XIV Corps landed over Okinawa's Hagushi beaches, each with two divisions abreast. The island was soon cut in two. The Marines swept rapidly to the North against scattered opposition, while the Army divisions drove South and uncovered the supports of the main Japanese defenses centered on Shuri.

General Buckner remained on his command ship until 14 April, when Army Headquarters was established ashore. The establishment of the Headquarters was in itself a major undertaking.

It had been the mission of the Headquarters Commandant to effect the movement of the personnel and material of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company from the staging area to the target. This officer also had the responsibility for organizing, constructing and establishing an adequate defense for the Command Post.

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The planning and staging of the Army Headquarters took place while preparations were being made in Oahu. The selection of a site for the Command Post on the target was made from aerial photos and maps after conference and study with G-1, G-3, and the Signal, Anti-aircraft and Engineer officers.

Preparation to move the Headquarters organization to the forward area was begun in February and continued until the time it mounted for the target 17 March 1945. The USS Montauk, LST-6, transported the personnel selected from the General and Special Staff Sections for the initial establishment of the Command Post at the target.

The Headquarters Commandant, his S-3, the assistant G-1, Provost Marshal and five military police came ashore on L plus 3 to reconnoiter the temporary command post to be set up in the Army Garrison Force area. This group returned to the ship after finding that the location was unsatisfactory because of its proximity to Kadana air strip, then under frequent attack by the Japanese, and because the rapid advance of our troops made it possible to occupy the permanent location selected much sooner than had been anticipated.

On L plus 3 a small advance party came ashore and occupied the southern end of the permanent Command Post area. On the following day the party made a reconnaissance of the area and staked out the location of the General and Special Staff Sections.

Enemy action within the Command Post was negligible, although personnel moving about the area were fired upon by snipers until L plus 7. The S-2 of Headquarters Commandant was appointed Security Officer and revamped the defence plan made during the planning phase to conform with the actual situation. The generally favorable tactical situation within the rear areas permitted modification of the involved and strong defence measures proposed in the ar-

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iginal plan.

Because there were no engineer troops available, personnel of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, with limited equipment, started the construction of the Command Post, which extended over a period of many weeks. By L plus 13 most of the Headquarters personnel were ashore and had taken up their various duties.

At the end of April the military situation changed when one of the Marine divisions was shifted to the line on the southern front, followed shortly thereafter by the other Marine division and Corps Headquarters.

An elaborate Japanese counter-attack was launched on 4 May and repulsed after making local gains. The Tenth Army resumed its assault on the Shuri bastion, and late in May turned the Jap right flank by capturing Central Hill and sweeping South through Yamburu.

Meanwhile, the island was taking on the formidable appearance of the fortress it was designed to be. Supplies were being gathered in enormous quantities, tactical roads were being gouged out of the once bucolic countryside, air strips were being repaired and new ones put under construction, and service troops were pouring onto the island by the thousands. One of the sights that were here to stay was the opening, on 29 May 1945 of the Armed Forces Radio station, WLRB. On the occasion of the station's opening General Buckner, broadcasting to the troops on the island, paid tribute to them and who were then engaged in crushing the enemy. Said he:

"For my part, I am grateful for the opportunity to express through this means, my deep appreciation of the courage, loyalty and intelli-ent effort of those who are now systematically destroying the enemy positions of defense and developing a base from which the final blow can be dealt to the Japanese Empire."

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A few days later, on Memorial Day, when the battle for Okinawa was entering its final stages, General Buckner, speaking to the chaplains of the Tenth Army, told them that whatever a man's creed was, if he had died for a principle he had shown the basis on which all religions are built: Faith. In his speech, General Buckner enjoined the chaplains to conduct a Memorial Day service at which all might pay tribute to the honored dead.

Heavy and prolonged rains aided the enemy's escape from Shuri to the southern end of the island, where he made a final, desperate stand in spite of an offer made by General Buckner to accept his surrender to spare him further needless sacrifices.

Lt. General Simon Bolivar Buckner, commanding the Tenth Army, was killed in action by a shell fragment while observing action on the Marine front on 18 June, 1945. General Joseph W. Stilwell succeeded him, 25 June, 1945. Meanwhile, on 21 June, 1945, organized resistance was declared to have ended on Okinawa, and our flag was raised in a stirring ceremony the following day.

Anticipating the imminent cessation of organized enemy resistance, General Buckner, the day before his death, had prepared a personal message to his troops which he had intended to deliver on the day of victory. In a special, one hour, V-O Day broadcast from the local radio station, Brig. Gen. H. D. Focht, Chief of Staff, read this message to the men of the Tenth Army. In the message General Buckner had noted the fact that Premier Suzuki announced at the outset of the campaign that Japan's fate rested on the success or failure of the American Expedition on Okinawa, and, having won the battle, General Buckner expressed his desire to lead his triumphant troops on to the victorious end of the war.

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The end of concerted enemy hostilities focused attention on the part played in the operation by some of the non-tactical sections in the Headquarters. The activities of the Special Service office were especially noted.

Starting during the mounting period, when it provided desk recreational supplies to sustain the troops en route, the Special Service office continued to function, except for the time it took to get ashore at the target, throughout the campaign.

At the target many units inaugurated their own Special Service programs during the first few days. These were implemented by the Tenth Army Special Service office as soon as it was set up.

On L plus 14 the first movies were shown to troops withdrawn from the front lines for a short respite. During April 100,000 movie attendances were registered. May saw an increase of 700,000 and June the figure exceeded the 1,000,000 mark.

At first the quantity of reading material was not sufficient to meet the demand. What was available at that time was distributed to hospitals, rest camps and to the front line troops. The situation material^{ly} improved with the arrival in mid-May of 24 portable libraries, magazines and GSK kits.

While the campaign was still in progress the Special Service office, in conjunction with the Medical Corps, set up, equipped and operated a rest and rehabilitation camp. As part of the program of rehabilitation, small ^{medical} entertainment for the men. groups were organized to provide

Though hampered by delay in shipment of equipment, the Special Service office was able to provide for most of the recreational needs of the Tenth Army by the time organized resistance came to an end.

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A potent factor in the general enlightenment of the troops has been the news organ called the BUCKANER. Begun at Schofield Barracks on Oahu during the staging period it was first called the INTERLUDE and continued under this banner until Headquarters Company embarked for the Ryukyus. En route the paper was suspended and did not resume publication until 13 May, 1945. On resumption of publication the paper was renamed the BUCKANER.

The publication is a four paged, mimeographed journal, issued daily and printed by enlisted men under the supervision of the I & E officer. Featuring a variety of world-wide and local news the BUCKANER has an actual circulation of 14,000, but it is estimated that it reaches nearly 50,000 readers.

A complete list of units attached to the Tenth Army for the Ryukyus operation is contained in the Appendix hereto.

- 5 -

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ASSAULT UNIT, TENTH ARMY

1. ARMY TROOPS

Hq. Tenth Army
Hq & Hq Det. Sp Tro, Tenth Army
163rd Liaison Sq (AAF)
1st Dep Unit (AAF)
21st Sig Svc Co (-)
323rd Sig Sv Det (FA)
324th Sig Sv Det (FA)
32nd Sig Com Bn (LT)(-)
31st Sig Sv Bn (MCU)
1st Prov CQ Car Co (/2Plato)
Psychological Warfare Bn
143rd Photo Inters Bn
144th Photo Inters Bn
145 Photo Inters Bn
146th Photo Inters Bn
147th Photo Inters Bn
148th Photo Inters Bn
149th Photo Inters Bn
150th Photo Inters Bn
151st Photo Inters Bn
152nd Photo Inters Bn
Base Community Det
32nd JCS Bn
32nd JCS Bn
1st Info & Hist Sv (-)
K Hist Unit
Civ Control Gp
32nd Hq Intel Det
32nd Hq Intel Det
32nd & 32nd Hq
32nd CIB Det
Ops Bn Type A

ARTILLERY

Hq & Hq Btry, Tenth Army AAA
Hq & Hq Btry, 53rd AAA Bde
163rd AAA Gp Det
Hq & Hq Btry, 97th AAA Gp

ENGINEERS

174th Engr Reg Det

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ASSAULT UNITS (Cont'd)

MISCELLANEOUS

723rd Assault Flame Thrower Bn
Air Del Bco, 111th Amph Corps
First Landing Force Air Support Control Unit

SIGNAL

3rd Sig Cmn Bn (Lt)(-)
Det, 535th Sig Bty Co
Det, 57th Sig Repair Co
1st Plat, 3373rd Sig Bn Co (SIAM)
Det, 82nd Sig Cmn Bn
Prov Radio Intel Co (-)

UNITS IN PURSUIT TO ASSAULT

SPECIAL TROOPS

Hq & Hq Bty, Sp Trs, Tenth Army
12th SCU, Type Y
12th AFU, Type M
901st AFU, Type J
902nd AFU, Type J
903rd AFU, Type J
157th Heavy AFU, Type J
6th Tpn Bn
Six Cmn Tpn, Type #3 (CIC)
Two Hq & Adm Tpn, Type #4 (CIC)
Three Cmn Tpn, Type #4 (CIC)
21st Sig Cmn Bn
529th Sig Cmn Co
277th Signal Combat Plat

ANTI-AIRCRAFT

Hq & Hq Bty, 53rd AAA Breg (-Det)
136th AAA Co, Hq & Hq Bty
137th AAA Co, Hq & Hq Bty
138th AAA Co, Hq & Hq Bty
139th AAA Co, Hq & Hq Bty
96th AAA Cmn Bn (AM)
505th AAA Cmn Bn (AM)
98th AAA Cmn Bn (AM)

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ARTILLERY (Cont'd)

- 96th AAA Gun Bn (AM)
- 503rd AAA Gun Bn (AM)
- 948th AAA Gun Bn (AM)
- 861st AAA AV Bn (AM)
- 779th AAA AV Bn (AM)
- 870th AAA AV Bn (AM)
- 834th AAA AV Bn (AM)
- 295th AAA S/L Bn (4 Plato, Btry "A" in assault)
- 294th AAA S/L Bn (-1st Plat, Btry "C", in assault)
- in Btry, 290th AAA S/L Bn
- "A" Btry, 290th AAA S/L Bn
- 1st Plat, "C" Btry, 290th AAA S/L Bn

ARTILLERY

- Hq & Hq Btry, 144th FA Gp (155mm)
- 179th FA Bn (155mm)
- 30th FA Bn (155mm Gun)
- 82nd FA Bn (155mm Gun)

ARMORED FORCE

- 29th Arm'd Gp (-assault Det)

MISCELLANEOUS

- Finance Dist Bco

SIGNAL

- 62nd Radio Intel Co
- 335th Sig Bv Bn Bn Bn (AD)
- 337th Sig Bv Gp (HEAD) (-1st Plat in assault)
- Prov Radio Intel Co (-assault Det)
- 311st Sig Bv Bn (AM)
- 312th Sig Bv Gp
- 313th Sig Cmn Co (-Det in assault)

MEDICAL

- Hq Prov Bv Unit (AM)
- 370th Hqsq-Surg Bn (AM) (-Surg in assault)
- 368th Orthopedic Bn (AM) (-Surg in assault)
- 376th Surg Bn (AM) (-Surg in assault)
- 377th Surg Bn (AM) (-Surg in assault)
- 859th Gas Det (AM)
- 858th Gas Det (AM)
- 857th Gas Det (AM)
- 856th Gas Det (AM)
- 855th Surg Det (AM)
- 854th Surg Det (AM)
- 853rd Surg Det (AM)
- 852th Surg Det (AM)
- 851th Surg Det (AM)
- 850th Surg Det (AM)

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REMIHAL (Cont'd)

84 & 85 Det, 80th Med Gp
84 & 85 Det, 153rd Med Bn
84 & 85 Det, 94th Med Bn
660th Gsr Co
665th Gsr Co
666th Call Co
386th Call Co
444th Call Co
518th Call Co
813rd Sig Tn, Type A4 (20)
817th Sig Tn, Type #3
176th Med Control Unit
175th Med Control Unit
179th Med Control Unit
215th Med Survey Unit

ATTN: ENCLICERS USAFMIDPAC
APO 688, Postmaster
San Francisco, California

JUN 25 1946

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED OR
CHANGED TO NOT CLASSIFIED BY
AUTHORITY OF: CHARLES F. CRAIG,
Colonel AC of S, G-2

Joseph W. A. Whitehorne III
JOSEPH W. A. WHITEHORNE, III
Major, GSC
Asst AC of S, G-2

2-11-4

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Keep. Contains text of Gen 10 a
Buckner's speeches.

HISTORY OF THE TENTH ARMY

Part II. 1 January--30 June, 1945.

By January, 1945, plans for the Ryukus campaign were nearing completion, and were being put into effect. L-Day, 1 April 1945, was only three months away, and during that three months supplies and troops from widely scattered areas had to be placed on ships and transported to the target.

In January, General Buckner, General Dumas, and General Blakelock made a tour of the Pacific visiting all of the divisions and Corps which were to comprise the Tenth Army. ~~Representatives of G-1~~ Representatives

of G-1 made similar visits in February. ~~The XXIV Corps had been assigned to the Tenth Army 10 February, 1945, while the III Phib Corps was assigned~~

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Some of the smaller units ~~assigned~~ attached to the Tenth Army did not arrive on Oahu until January and February, making it necessary for the Staff sections, then ardently engaged in preparations for the forthcoming campaign, to ^{add} this work to the task of training and orienting the newly-arrived units. ^{many} 1945

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Some of the smaller units attached to the Tenth Army did not arrive on Oahu until January and February, making it necessary for the Staff sections, then arduously engaged in preparations for the forthcoming campaign, to add this work to the task of training and orienting the newly-arrived units.

Before the Tenth Army left Oahu there were few changes in the staff personnel. Two additions were made in the General and Special Staffs. Lt. Colonel Maurice J. Fitzgerald was assigned to the Provost Marshal's section on January 24, and on 27 February, Colonel James A. Boyers was placed in the Transportation Section.

In February and March the Tenth Army and its various components embarked for the rendezvous area. After this meeting was effected and the transports were bearing the divisions to the target, all of the combat troops heard General Buckner in a transcription played on the ships' loudspeaker systems. The text follows:

"Members of the Tenth Army:

"You are now on your way to assault a vital enemy stronghold whose capture will be the most serious threat yet faced by the Japanese Empire.

"This command is made up of members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps fighting side by side with mutual respect, with mutual inter-dependence and all with one idea foremost in mind: Victory.

"You can expect a tough and stubborn defense by our enemy, but we have been taught how to overcome such a defense. You have the strength, the supporting forces and the American manhood to carry out your mission. Most of you are seasoned veterans who have proven your mettle by destroying every Japanese force that has contested your advance. Some of you are entering battle for the first time. There will be times during the fighting when many of you will experience uneasiness and apprehension. On such occasions, remember that if you busy yourself with the things you have been taught to do in ~~the~~ battle you will bring added danger to the enemy and cause him to do the worrying. You are better trained than the Jap, you are better equipped and you outnumber him. The two vital factors which will assure your success are discipline and teamwork. I shall repeat these and you must remember them during every moment of this war: Discipline and Teamwork.

"Men, you are fighting to ~~avenge~~ avenge the inhuman cruelties suffered by your comrades that have fallen into enemy hands. You are fighting to prove yourselves worthy of a nation founded upon and maintained by courage, you are fighting to hasten the day when you can return to your homes your families and those whom you hold dear, and you are fighting to give your descendants a heritage of which they can be justly proud. Your commander, your loved ones and your country have faith in you as fighting Americans."

On ~~the~~ 26 March the 77th Division attacked Kerama Retto, and on ~~the~~ the ensuing days captured these islands for use as a base for the attack on Okinawa to come. Then, on 1 April, the III Phib Corps and the XXIV Army Corps landed over Okinawa's Hagushi beaches, each with two divisions abreast. The island was soon cut in two. The Marines swept rapidly to the North against scattered opposition, while the Army divisions drove South and uncovered the outposts of the main Japanese defenses centered on Shuri.

General Buckner remained ^{on his Command Ship} absent until ~~April~~ 14 April, when Army headquarters ^{was} were established ashore. The establishment of the headquarters was in itself a major ~~undertaking~~ undertaking.

It had been the mission of the Headquarters Commandant to effect the movement of the personnel and material of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company from the staging area to the target. This officer also ~~shouldered~~ ^{had} the responsibility ^{for} organizing, constructing and establishing an adequate defense for the Command Post.

The planning and staging of the Army Headquarters took place while preparations were being made in Oahu. The selection of ^{a site for} the ^{Command} post on the target was made from aerial photos and maps after conference and study with ~~the~~ G-1, G-3, and the Signal, Anti-Aircraft and Engineer officers.

Preparations to move the Headquarters organization to the forward area was begun in February and continued until the time it mounted for the target 17 March 1945. The USS Montauk, LSV-6, transported the personnel selected from the ~~the~~ General and Special Staff sections for the initial establishment of the Command Post at the target.

The Headquarters Commandant, his S-3, the assistant G-1, Provost Marshal ^{and} and five military police came ashore on L plus 3 to reconnoiter the temporary command post to be set up in the Army Garrison Force area. This group returned to the ship ^{after finding} ~~having found~~ that the location was unsatisfactory because of its proximity to Kadena air strip, then under ~~heavy Japanese attack~~ ^{by} the Japanese, and because the ^{rapid advance of our troops} ~~general favorable tactical situation~~ made it possible to occupy the ^{selected} ~~permanent~~ location much sooner than ~~had~~ been anticipated.

On L plus 5 a small advance party came ashore and occupied the southern end of the ^{permanent} ~~Command Post~~ area, ~~selected during the planning phase~~. On the following day the party made a reconnaissance of the area and staked ~~at~~ ^{the} location of the ~~the~~ General and Special Staff sections.

Enemy action within the Command Post was negligible, ^{although} ~~Personnel moving~~ about the area were fired upon by snipers until L plus 7. The S-2 ^{of Headquarters Commandant} ~~appointed~~ ^{and} Security Officer, revamped the defense plan made during the planning.

phase to conform with the actual ^{situation.} ~~terrain.~~ The generally favorable tactical situation within the rear areas ^{permitted} ~~allowed for much~~ modification of the involved and strong defense measures proposed in the original plan.

Because there were no engineer troops available, personnel of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, with limited equipment, started the construction of the Command Post, ^{which extended over a period of many weeks.} By L plus 13 most of the Headquarters personnel were ashore and had taken up ^{at the new} ~~their various duties at the new~~ ~~Command Post.~~

At the end of April the military situation changed when one of the Marine divisions was shifted to the line on the southern front, followed shortly thereafter by the other Marine Division and Corps headquarters.

An elaborate Japanese counter-attack was launched on 4 May and repulsed after making local gains. The Tenth Army resumed its assault on the Shuri bastion, and late in May turned the Jap right flank by capturing Conical Hill and sweeping South through Yanabaru.

Meanwhile, the island was taking on the appearance of the formidable fortress it was designed to be. Supplies were being gathered in enormous quantities, tactical roads were being gouged out of the once bucolic landscape, air strips were being repaired and new ones under construction, and service troops were pouring onto the island by the thousands. One of the ~~most~~ ~~convincing~~ ~~irrefutable~~ signs that ~~we~~ we were here to stay was the opening ^{on - May 1945} of the Armed Forces Radio station, WXLH. On the occasion of the station's opening General Buckner made this broadcast to the troops on the island:

"The opening of this radio station ~~constitutes~~ constitutes another landmark in the development of a long neglected island and serves ~~as a landmark in the development of a long neglected island and serves~~

A Few days later, on Memorial Day, when the battle for Okinawa was entering ~~into~~ its final stages, General Buckner, speaking to ~~addressed~~ the chaplains of the Tenth Army, told them that what ever a man's creed was, if he had died for a principle he had shown the basis on which all religions are ~~erected~~ built: Faith. In ~~closing~~ ^{his speech} General Buckner enjoined the chaplains to conduct Memorial Day service at which all might pay tribute to these honored dead.

as a cheerful means of bringing us more closely in touch with each other and with the rest of the world. I extend my compliments to those whose foresight and ingenuity have brought it into being.

"For my own part, I am grateful for this opportunity to express through this ~~speech~~ my deep appreciation of the courage, ~~loyalty~~ loyalty and intelligent effectiveness of those who are now systematically destroying the enemy garrison of Okinawa and developing a base from which the death blow can be dealt to the Japanese Empire.

"It has been admitted even by the Japanese leaders that our possession of Okinawa spells the defeat of Japan. All efforts from Japan to bring aid to this doomed and dwindling garrison in the South have met with disastrous failure.

"Accept my heartiest congratulations."

A few days later, on Memorial Day, when the battle for Okinawa was ~~entering~~ entering into its final and bloodiest stages, General Buckner ~~again~~ enjoined the chaplains of the Tenth Army to conduct services at which all ~~before~~ might pay tribute to the honored dead. Said he, in addressing the chaplains:

To day, while the Tenth Army is still fighting ~~in~~ a battle to keep alive the institutions of the homeland, we gather here to commemorate our brave comrades whose lives have ended gloriously on the field of honor. Sooner or later and by one means or another, we must all pass on and many of us will be forgotten; but when a man in the full bloom of youth with life and happiness ahead of him, gives up that life so that the principles for which we fight may survive, his memory will live on to inspire future generations.

"Whatever may be a man's creed or form of worship, where he dies for a principle, he has displayed the quality upon which all religions are built: that of faith. These men who now lie silently beneath the soil of Okinawa, have gone to a soldier's resting place showing faith in their country, faith in their cause and faith in God. It is for us who are honored in calling them our comrades, to carry on the cause for which they died so heroically.

"To you, the chaplains of the Tenth Army, I commend the task of holding Memorial Day Services for those who have fought beside us and have fallen."

"To quote a poem of long ago:

On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread
And honor guards in silent rounds
The bivouac of the dead."

Heavy and prolonged rains aided the enemy's escape from Shuri to the southern end of the island, where he made a final, desperate stand in spite of a ~~surrender~~ offer made by General Buckner ^{to accept his surrender} to spare ~~him~~ further needless sacrifices.

Lt. General ~~Buckner~~ Simon Bolivar Buckner, commanding the Tenth Army, was killed in action by a shell fragment while observing action on the Marine front ~~line~~, on 18 June, 1945. General Joseph W. Stilwell succeeded him, 23 June,

1945. *Meanwhile, on — May, 1945, organized enemy resistance on Okinawa was declared to have ended, and that our flag ^{was raised} in a stirring ceremony.*

Anticipating the ~~near~~ imminent cessation of organized enemy resistance, General Buckner, the day before his death, had prepared a personal message to his troops which he had intended to deliver on the day of victory. In a special ~~one hour~~ one hour, V-O Day broadcast ~~aired~~ from the local radio station Brig. Gen. E. D. Post, ~~his~~ Chief of Staff, read ^{this message} ~~his final~~ words to the men of the Tenth Army. In the message General Buckner had noted the fact that Premier Suzuki announced at the outset of the campaign that Japan's fate rested on the success or failure of the American expedition on Okinawa, and, having won that battle, General Buckner expressed his desire to ~~lead~~ lead his triumphant troops on to the victorious end of the war. His message:

"Shortly after our landing on this island, Premier Suzuki of Japan announced that the fate of the Japanese Empire hung upon the results of the Battle of Okinawa. With the aid of our Naval comrades, the Tenth Army has won that battle.

"I congratulate you, not only for the victory, but the superb manner in which you have fought. You have broken the strongest defenses yet faced in the Pacific. You have completely destroyed a Japanese army that has been preparing for this battle since the war began and has fought with fanatical desperation. You have established an air base from which daily attacks are now being made upon Japan, and you have done all this so skillfully that you have killed 12 of our enemy for each one of our own men who have fallen. You have good reason to be proud of your performance.

"As your commander, I can not praise too highly the support of our Navy, the inspiring leadership of unit commanders from the Corps down to the squad,

the generous teamwork and cooperation between the services, and the heroic courage of the individual soldier and Marine.

"You have all offered your lives in this struggle and some have gone to a soldier's resting place while doing their part in winning a glorious victory. We mourn their loss and grieve for their loved ones to whom they will not return, but the best antidote for our sorrow is to push on to the world's greatest breeding ground of infamy and destroy those whose arrogant treachery started this war and whose death will end it.

"I am proud of your performance. I have faith in your courage and superb fighting qualities and I ask for no greater privilege than to lead you on to the victorious end of this war."

The end of concerted enemy hostilities focused attention on the part played in the ~~operation~~ operation by some of the non-tactical sections in the Headquarters. The activities of the Special Service office were especially noted.

Starting during the mounting period, when it provided deck recreational supplies to sustain the troops en route, the Special Service office ~~continued~~ continued to function, ~~without interruption~~, except for the time it took to get ashore ~~at~~ the target, throughout the campaign.

At the target many units inaugurated their own Special Service programs during the first few days. These were implemented by the Tenth Army Special Service office as soon as it was set up.

On L plus 14 the first movies were shown to troops withdrawn from the front lines for a short respite. During April 100,000 movie attendances were registered. May saw an increase of 700,000 and June the figure exceeded the ~~300,000~~ 1,000,000 mark.

At first the quantity of reading material was not sufficient to meet the demands. What was available at that time was distributed to the hospitals, rest camps and to the front line troops. The situation materially improved with the arrival in mid-May of 24 portable libraries, magazines and CEK kits.

Commanding Operation Iceberg was Admiral R. A. Spruance, USN, commander of the Fifth Fleet. He was in command of all forces engaged in the operation including the naval covering and striking forces, the Joint Expeditionary Force, and the forces in the forward area. Commander of Joint Expeditionary Forces was Vice Admiral R. K. Turner, USN, Commander Amphibious Forces, United States Pacific Fleet. This force was a joint task force formed for the purpose of seizing enemy-held positions, and included Expeditionary Troops to capture, occupy, defend, and develop the objectives, assault shipping to transport the Expeditionary Troops, together with Naval attack groups, support aircraft and other supporting naval and air units. In command of Expeditionary Troops was Lieutenant General S. B. Buckner, USA, Commanding General, Tenth Army. His force ~~included the landing forces, the permanent garrison force, and all construction and service troops temporarily assigned.~~ During the amphibious phase ~~the amphibious phase~~ major tactical decisions required the approval of Admiral Turner; once Admiral Spruance had determined that the amphibious phases of operations were complete, however, ~~his~~ responsibility for the defense and development of positions captured passed to General Buckner, to be administered in ~~general~~ conformity with ^{general} directives issued by Admiral Nimitz.

While the campaign was still in progress the Special Service office, in conjunction with the Medical Corps, set up, equipped and operated rest and rehabilitation camps. As part of the program of rehabilitation, small musical groups were organized to provide entertainment for the men.

Though hampered by delay in shipment of equipment, the Special Service office was able, at the time organized resistance came to an end, to provide for most of the recreational needs of the Tenth Army.

A potent factor in the general enlightenment of the troops has been the news organ called the BUCKANEER. Begun at Schofield Barracks on Oahu during the staging period it was first called INTERLUDE and continued under this banner until the Headquarters Company embarked for the Ryukus. En route the paper was suspended and resumed publication 13 May 1945. On resumption of publication the paper was renamed the BUCKANEER.

The publication is a four paged, mimeographed journal, issued daily and printed by enlisted men under the supervision of the I & E officer. Featuring a variety of world-wide and local news the BUCKANEER has an actual circulation of 14,000, but it is estimated that it reaches nearly 50,000 readers.

~~At year's start there were many more additional units assigned or attached to Tenth Army Headquarters for the operation. A complete list of these units appears in the appendix.~~

Attached to Tenth Army Headquarters for the Repulse operation is contained in the Appendix.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY
Public Relations Section, G-2
357

3 July 1945

LIST OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL STAFF OFFICERS, TENTH ARMY,
WITH RESIDENCE ADDRESSES:

Chief of Staff	Brig. Gen. Elwyn D. Post, GSG 3271 Desoto Avenue, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Deputy Chief of Staff	Brig. Gen. Lawrence E. Schick, GSG 3639 Seventh Avenue, San Diego, California
Marine Deputy Chief of Staff	Brig. Gen. Robert Blake, USMC 791 Santa Barbara Road, Berkley, California
G-1	Col. Kirby Green, Inf. 1117 Henderson Street, Columbia, S. C.
G-2	Col. Louis B. Ely, GSG (FA) 2508 South Lambert St., Philadelphia, Penna.
G-3	Brig. Gen. Walter A. Dumas, GSG 820 North Sixth St., Temple, Texas
G-4	Brig. Gen. David H. Blakelock, GSG (Cav) 619 Sixth Street, S.W., Washington 4, D. C.
Adjutant General	Col. James E. Garfield, 711 Avery Street, Donatur, Georgia
Air Officer	Col. William G. Bentley, AG 2905 Twenty-ninth Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
Anti-Aircraft Artillery Officer	Brig. Gen. Charles G. Harris, USA Cander, North Carolina
Artillery Officer	Col. Edmund B. Edwards, FA San Benito, Texas
Chaplain	Col. Roy N. Hillyer, CH P. O. Box 2646, Carmel, California
Chemical Officer	Col. John H. Harper, CWS 819 Grove Avenue, Vaukegan, Illinois

TENTH ARMY STAFF OFFICERS WITH RESIDENCE ADDRESSES:

Civil Affairs Officer	Brig. Gen. William E. Grist, USA 1417 Forty-fourth Street, N.W., Washington, DC
Engineer Officer	Brig. Gen. George J. Neld, USA Nappanee, Indiana
Finance Officer	Col. Hiram B. Turner, FD Lexington, North Carolina
Headquarters Commandant	Col. Joseph D. Raney, Inf. Carmel, California
Inspector General	Col. Milo V. Buchanan, IGD 100 Pemberton Place, San Francisco 14, Calif.
Judge Advocate	Col. Edward J. Walsh, JAGD 3921 Harrison St., N.W., Washington 15, D.C.
Medical Officer	Col. Frederic B. Westervelt, MG 251 Parker Street, Carlisle, Penna.
Naval Construction Officer	Commodore Frank Talbot, USN 920 B Avenue, Coronado, Calif.
Ordnance Officer	Col. Robert W. Daniels, Ord. 4418 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Provost Marshal	Lt. Col. Maurice J. Fitzgerald, PM Pawling, New York
Quartermaster	Col. Donald McK. Ashton, QM 3008 Redreger Drive, Columbia, S. C.
Signal Officer	Col. Arthur Paisifer, Sig C 125 Highland Avenue, Middletown, N.Y.
Transportation Officer	Col. James A. Myers, Inf. 1749 Woodmont Blvd., Nashville, Tenn.

Correct 3 July 45

The Buckaneer

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OKINAWA

JUNE 20, 1945

GENERAL BUCKNER KILLED IN ACTION

Lt. General Simon B. Buckner, Jr., 58, was killed in a forward observation post in Southern Okinawa Monday. The general was crouched behind a natural wall of coral limestone on a hill crest when an artillery shell burst

SIMPLE SERVICES HELD AT GENERAL'S GRAVE

Simple religious services marked the burial of General Buckner in a grave in the Seventh Infantry Division Cemetery, in the western section of Okinawa, at 0900 yesterday.

Col Roy N. Hillyer, Chief of Chaplains of the Tenth Army, joined by his assistants, Major William E. Capron and Captain Charles R. Stinette, Jr., conducted the services.

A large crowd of military leaders, from all branches of the United States armed forces crowded into the cemetery to pay their last respects to the man who activated and so successfully led the Tenth Army to its present status of almost complete victory over the Japanese, on Okinawa.

Following the religious ceremony, military burial honors were afforded the General. The simple casket in which his body was laid was draped with an American flag and was lowered into the grave after 3 volleys of 12 shots were fired. Fresh flowers from the surrounding countryside adorned the closed grave.

Palbearers were M/Sgts Bert O. Sullivan, Richard C. Murphy and T/Sgts - Walter F. Krueger and Daniel E. Stockton, USMC; T/4 Samuel B. Taylor, the General's chauffeur and Cpl Edward M. Boland, bodyguard to General Buckner.

(Turn To P 2 C 1)



almost directly before the crest through which he was watching American troops fight their way up a slope beyond the valley below him.

Maj. Frank Hubbard, the general's aide, a few feet away reached him in seconds just as several more shells burst almost in the same position. Maj. Hubbard was unharmed. Gen. Buckner died in a few minutes from a fragment that penetrated his left breast.

From the OP, a combined regimental and battalion position, the whole scene of battle was visible. The low valley just ahead was covered with rice paddies through which tanks walled before beginning the ascent of the slope beyond. To the left, two burned-out settlements furnished some cover for the die-hard Japanese snipers, whose intermittent fire covered the observation post area. Some snipers harassed the OP from positions behind it, where Japanese had concealed themselves as Marines bypassed them.

Keeping his head down, Gen. Buckner pointed out exceptionally interesting bits of action to officers accompanying him. It is unusual in modern warfare for much of a battle scene to be visible, but this situation has been exceptional in the Okinawa campaign where commanders in hilltop positions frequently have directed the fighting across valleys and ridges surrounding them.

(Turn To P 2 C 2)

GENERAL'S FUNERAL (CONT'D FROM P 1)

All are assigned to the Chief of Staff Section.

The Color Guard included 1st Sgt Wm B. Ragland, and Sgts Donald F. Brainard and Mansel Burgess, of Headquarters Company.

Those on the Firing Squad were Spls Charles D. Spearman, Franklin G. Kinghorn, George S. Ely and Fred Fay Walter; PFC Richard B. McNamara and Private Homer L. Harriman, all of Headquarters Company.

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE LEADERS JOIN IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BUCKNER

Military leaders yesterday joined in expressions of sympathy upon the death of General Buckner.

Among the first to make known his feelings was Admiral Chester W. Nimitz who said: "We join in grieving over the loss of our able and courageous leader Lt Gen Simon B. Buckner, Jr. All of us in the Pacific Ocean areas take pride in day of victory on which he gallantly met a soldier's death.

"Achievements of the Tenth Army in the Okinawa Campaign under Gen Buckner's leadership, will give us all new inspiration to overcome any and all obstacles standing between us and final victory over the Japanese."

GEN DEL VALLE, FIRST MARDIV DESCRIBES GENERAL BUCKNER'S DEATH

Major General Pedro Del Valle, USMC, - Commanding General of the Third MARDIV in a statement describing General Buckner's death declared:

"I deeply regret to announce the death of General Buckner who was killed by enemy artillery fire while observing, - the action of troops attacking toward the town of Makabe in Southern Okinawa.

"The General had been at the Regimental OP of the 8th Mar Regt presently attached to the First Mar Div. There had been no enemy fire directed at the OP all day when suddenly about 1315, an enemy shell struck a rock near which the General was seated sending a large fragment through his left chest. Col G. R. Wallace, USMC, CO of the 8th Marines & his operations officer got the General down from the rock where he was seated, in 45 seconds. Medics gave first aid as several more shells hit the OP making it necessary for them to carry the General to the rear where medics continued to work on him. Lt. (jg) Fred G. Wallace, pronounced him dead at 1325."

GENERAL KILLED (CONT'D FROM P 1)

From his post General Buckner saw American tanks spurt flame into cave positions. He saw civilians leaving caves to surrender. He saw sharp fighting as Americans overwhelmed small Japanese strong points on the hillside.

Beyond the valley and the ridge, the sea was visible, little more than a mile away. The sky was brilliant blue clouded with cumulus. Japanese soldiers and civilians were streaming toward the sea as the final defense line in southern Okinawa was beginning to crack.

Major Hubbard said the General was smiling as he was hit and that the smile remained on his face in death.

Sunday, General Buckner expressed satisfaction that the protracted Okinawa campaign already had resulted in the death of almost 80,000 Japanese soldiers. By June 10, a total of 71,688 Jap troops had been slain with a total American death toll of 5,915. Since then the Japanese death rate progressed at more than 1000 a day.

On June 17, the day that occasioned the General's comment, there were 47 American soldiers killed in action while 1549 Japanese were killed in the same period. This is a ratio of about 33 dead Japanese for every American fatality.

It was not known whether Gen Mitsuru Ushijima, General Buckner's adversary, had yet been killed, although organized resistance was declared broken late Monday and the Japanese commander may well be a suicide.

General Buckner frequently referred to General Ushijima as "Old Ushi," and demonstrated interest in the Japanese commander's reactions to various American tactics. "If the rain lets up Old Ushi won't get away," he commented on one occasion. "Give me two dry days & I'll cut him to pieces."

"He died in the middle of victory," said Col Louis B. Ely, G-2 of the Tenth Army.

"General Buckner frequently went to the front lines to watch the progress of the troops and study methods of killing Japs. He usually was particularly close to the front lines at the decisive time in an action, such as the taking of Conical Hill. Today he was at the front line at the decisive time and place."

S/Sgt Martin Cohn, a Marine photographer had taken pictures of General Buckner and his party just before the shell that killed him struck. Cohn acted as

GENERAL EISENHOWER RETURNS HOME

General Eisenhower rode in triumph down Pennsylvania Avenue and thence to the seat of the lawmakers on Capitol Hill. Upon arrival at the Capitol, the smiling Eisenhower strode down the center aisle while the House Chamber reverberated with cheers and applause. Members of Congress and packed galleries applauded, whistled and cheered for two full minutes as the tall sunburned Kansan walked down the aisle to take up a position behind a battery of 12 microphones. He nodded and grinned while the stirring welcomed rolled in a wave through the packed room. He chatted briefly with House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator McKeller, President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Every seat in the big House chamber was filled long before the general arrived.

At one side sat General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief; Admiral of the Fleet Ernest King; General Baker Deputy Chief of Staff for the Air Forces.

The General glanced around with what seemed to be a surprised smile but when he spoke he was a general again, driving home his points in clipped sentences.

His address, organized in a soldierly order, was built on this outline:

That it was the 3,000,000 that he commanded who "should properly be here to receive this reception."

"None of Europe's history of battlefields ever saw a more worthy soldier than the trained American".

Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt were "God given men" for this task and from Mr Roosevelt "I drew constant support and confidence," the general added, "in the solution of my own problems"

Churchill was "a worthy partner who had led his country through its blackest hour."

Then he told what he thinks is the innermost thoughts of the GIs. "He passionately believes that the problems of peace can and must be met. He wants the United Nations strong and considerate; humane and understanding leaders to preserve the peace he is winning".

The general closed with a reference to the battles still to be carried on against Japan and said the army is ready "to do its duty".

"Final victory is assured" the general declared but he carefully avoided any reference as to whatever role he will

SUPREME COURT UPHOLD HARRY BRIDGES

Harry Bridges, Australian born West Coast CIO leader today hailed his Supreme Court victory reversing a deportation order, as a triumph for the democratic tradition and institutions.

"It was the union's policy that the Attorney General Biddle attacked, not me," said the longshoremen's union head.

Bridges said he would apply for final citizenship papers as soon as the Attorney General dismisses its warrant of arrest.

B-29s SOON TO RUN OUT OF TARGETS-ARNOLD

Guam, June 20.—Great fires burned holes in the clouds above four of Japan's secondary cities Monday as American B-29 continue their campaign of destruction and General Arnold, US Air Forces Commander foresaw the time when the Superfortresses would be out of targets. The four industrial cities bombed last night were Kagoshima, Omuta, Hamanatsu and Yokkichi.

JAPS BY THE HUNDREDS SURRENDER IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, June 20.—As American doughboys sped northward in the Philippine's Cagayan Valley Monday, they counted hundreds of Japanese and Formosan prisoners who quit the losing fight in unprecedented numbers.

Major General Beichtler, Commander of the 37th Infantry Division said it was the greatest haul of prisoners in the Southwest Pacific Theater.

BORNEO OIL FIELD AFIRE

Manila, June 20.—Northwest Borneo's rich oil fields, ignited by the Japanese burned Monday in an awesome spectacle of destruction with flames visible sixty miles offshore and huge clouds of soot rolled over the South China Sea.

Continued action was reported in the enveloping Borneo campaign.

THE
BUCKANEER

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SIDELIGHTS OF GENERAL'S CAREER

General Buckner was a great admirer of Freeman's works on Lee and Lee's Lieutenants, especially admiring the manner in which Freeman explained what a commander knew at the time he made his decision--what information he had to base his decisions on.

General Buckner kept close track of the weather, and always knew the exact reading of his barometer, and the amount of rise or fall in the preceding 24 hrs.

The general was mild in temperament and genial in manner, and had an engaging, boisterous laugh. He knew every nook and cranny of Okinawa, and kept in close touch with all sectors of the front by constant visits. When he had a decision to make, he listened to the arguments pro and con and then stated his views positively and in a manner which foreclosed further discussion. He had no illusions about the all-out nature of this Pacific war, and understood that his business was to kill Japs. He took relish in their invention of new ways of self-destruction if they did not involve injury to our men.

General Buckner visited Gen. Mulcahy, commander of the Tactical Air Force and said the Air General had the most forlorn looking white horse he ever saw. He suggested wrapping it up and sending it to the Mikado for his steed, it being well suited to his present situation.

Before the Okinawa campaign, General Buckner nook-booked the literature on

poisonous snakes. "Snakes will from you," he said. "I doubt whether the snakes on Okinawa will be any worse than the snakes in Kentucky." He was right. They have been no problem.

General Buckner did not expect the capture of Okinawa to be the decisive blow to Japan. That, he thought, would come only with the capture of Honshu itself. He hoped that the American people would not become soft-hearted and give away all the Pacific bases won in the bloody battles of this war. He felt that Okinawa would be a particularly strategic base for us to hold.

General Buckner asked a Marine commander who had been at the same place for several days whether he wasn't wearing out the place. The Marine said he had tried to assault the position first but his troops had been cut to pieces. Now, he said, he was "processing it." General Buckner liked this description of the way the Shuri fortifications had to be taken. Each day the tanks went around the sides and blew caves, and our artillery and air force worked the place over. In due time, the Marines would be able to walk up the hill.

General Buckner was the seventeenth general officer killed in action and the fourth in the Pacific.

The general was a great sport enthusiast and would often play soft-ball with his officers and enlisted men. His favorite position was that of pitcher.

Killing Japs had come natural to the general who, in more peaceful days, had done a lot of hunting. His hunting of walrus in Alaska had caused a stir with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

General Buckner met death at 1315 on June 18th, East Longitude time. He was interred the next day among his men who had also fallen forward in battle.

Grief shrouded the headquarters when the death of General Buckner became known. He was a familiar figure to all.

News of the death of the general was released for publication at 0700 yesterday and since then many tributes to General Buckner have been expressed by

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., USA

Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. was born near Munfordville, Ky. on July 18, 1886, the son of Simon Bolivar and Delia Hayes (Claiborne) Buckner. His father, a graduate of the United States Military Academy was a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General.

The elder General Buckner was at West Point with U.S. Grant and the two directed opposing forces during the final phases of the defense of Fort Donalson when the southern bastion was besieged by Northern Armies. Two of his superiors fled, but General Buckner remained stubbornly behind with his troops and finally surrendered the garrison to General Grant.

With such a heritage, Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., started training for a military career at an early age. He entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1902, at the age of 16, and remained there until appointed as a cadet in the United States Military Academy in 1904. Graduating in 1908, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry, and served his first two years at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. In 1910 he went to the Philippines Islands where he served for more than two years then was transferred to Fort Thomas, Kentucky. On border duty near Laredo, Texas, in 1914, he received his first promotion and was ordered to Washington, D. C. for duty as a First Lieutenant. In 1915, he returned to the Philippines and served two years on the island of Luzon with the 8th and 27th Regiments and earned his second promotion, to the rank of Captain.

An early aviation enthusiast, Captain Buckner was detailed to the aviation training brigades and was promoted to the rank of major (temporary). Now a capable flier, he was ordered to duty with Air Service in Washington until Nov. 1918, when he was sent for further study at the Army War College.

After varied regimental and demobilization duties in late 1918 and 1919, Maj Buckner served briefly in recruiting duty in Denver, and then was assigned to the staff of the U. S. Military Academy to teach Infantry Tactics. He was given a permanent promotion to Major in 1920. In 1923, he went to Fort Benning, Ga., as a student in the advanced course of the Infantry School, and then was sent to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he graduated with distinction in September, 1925. Major Buckner then served three years at Leavenworth as instructor at the General Service School before attending the Army War College, where he remained until 1932 as executive officer. In 1932 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Returning to the Military Academy, he was instructor for one year in the Department of Tactics, and then served until 1936 as Commandant of Cadets.

He served with the 23d Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from August 1936 to March 1937 and was promoted to Colonel. From May, 1937 to September, 1938, he was on duty at Fort George Meade, Md., commanding the 66th Infantry (light tanks). In September 1938, he assumed command of the 22nd Infantry and also directed district CCC operations from Headquarters at Fort McClellan, Ala.

In October, 1939, he was assigned to the 6th Division and made Chief of Staff. After serving at various posts and maneuver areas he was promoted to Brigadier General in 1940, and that same year was ordered to Alaska to direct the organization of troops for defense of that territory. He was promoted to Major General in August of 1941, after a year's service in Alaska.

General Buckner assumed command in Alaska when a mere handful of troops were stationed in that vast territory for defense. From his Headquarters at Fort Richardson, near Anchorage, he began the development of a force that was successfully to defend the territory and provide stepping stones of bases for attacks against Japanese territory.

In a situation where the Navy had primary operational responsibility, the Alaskan Army Commander worked in close harmony and cooperation with the Navy and helped establish a pattern for joint operations which resulted in strong defenses. He often stated publicly that there was no such thing as Army and Navy in Alaska, that the two comprised one major task force with every effort bent toward defeating Japan. His emphasis and insistence on cooperation between all services as parts of a joint task force are conspicuous in his command of the Tenth Army.

When the Japanese struck at Alaska June 3, 1942, this Alaskan combined force was ready to meet them. Land-based planes attacked the Japanese aircraft and ships from the west of Dutch Harbor, and the Japanese fell back on bleak Attu and Kiska. The American planes had come in from the secret base on Unak, located and developed by General Buckner's forces, which had used the name of a can-

Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr. (Cont'd. from page 5)

guarded that it was some time even after this action before the Japanese discovered the existence of the field. In August 1942, the army had been organized for the offensive and moved towards the enemy on the tip of the Aleutians, occupying Adak and then, early in 1943, beating the Japanese to Amchitka, 70 miles from Kiska. In May, 1943, Attu was retaken after a fierce fight and in August the island of Kiska, abandoned by the Japanese, was retaken without a fight. Army and Navy then began bombing the Japanese Kurile Islands from bases in the western Aleutians.

For his leadership in these operations, General Buckner was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. The award was made at ceremonies in the office of Secretary of War Stimson in September, 1943. He had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, May 4, 1943.

General Buckner was keenly interested in sports and outdoor life, and took a personal interest in doing everything possible to transform the monotony and dreariness of a soldier's life in parts of his Alaska command to athletic and recreational activity. His fight to secure hunting and fishing privileges for soldiers equal to those enjoyed to civilians was taken to the highest authority and resulted in enactment by Congress of a law to his aims. The general was an ardent hunter and fisherman. In Alaska he kept himself in condition with long hikes and was frequently a leader in athletic activities. He learned to ice skate after he was 47 years old. Skating was his favorite exercise until his last winter in Alaska when, at the age of 57, he took up skiing. In Hawaii, again mountain climbing became a favorite means of keeping fit.

The general was relieved of command of the Alaskan Department in June, 1944 to assume command of the Tenth Army. To the staff of his new army he brought with him from Alaska several key staff officers including Brigadier General Elwyn D. Post, his chief of staff, Lawrence Schick, Deputy Chief of Staff, C. D. Harris Anti-Aircraft Artillery officer, and George J. Nold, Engineer.

General Buckner's wife, the former Miss Adels Blanc of Louisville, Ky., has established her home in San Francisco for the duration. Their elder son, Simon Bolivar, 3d, is a Captain in the Signal Corps now in Italy and their younger son William Claiborne, is a cadet at West Point. Their daughter, Mary Buckner, is in the San Francisco office of the Red Cross.

MAJOR GENERAL ROY S. GEIGER TAKES OVER BUCKNER'S DUTIES

Major General Roy S. Geiger, USMC a pioneer in Marine aviation has been assigned to carry out the duties of Gen. Buckner. General Geiger, has held many important commands in this war, both in Marine aviation and ground forces.

He was born January 25, 1885, in Middlebury, Fla., and he and his wife now make their home at Pensacola, Fla. Their son, Captain Roy S. Geiger, Jr, US Army is a West Point graduate, and a son-in-law, Major Robert Johnson, is a Marine aviator.

Major General Geiger was the fifth Marine to become an aviator, having received his wings at Pensacola in 1917, and ever since has been a leader in Marine aviation. In the first World War he was a Major commanding a Marine bombing squadron. He enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in 1907, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 1909, and has climbed steadily through the ranks to reach his present rank in August 1942 during Guadalcanal.

campaign.

On Guadalcanal, Major General Geiger commanded the First Marine Aircraft Wing. His planes operating from Henderson Field during the critical months of the long campaign were a decisive factor in winning the island. From Guadalcanal he went to Washington where he served as Director of Marine Corps Aviation.

He returned to the Pacific to assume command of the First Marine Amphibious Corps in November, 1943, succeeding Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, and was in command during the operations in Guam and in the Peleliu campaign.

Before World War II, he served at posts in Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, China, and in the Philippines, and he commanded aircraft squadrons at Haiti and Quantico, Virginia. The General is holder of many decorations and medals, including the Navy Cross, awarded for his performance as commanding officer of Airplane Squadron Number Two in France in World War I; the Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Cross when he commanded aviation units on Guadalcanal; and the Distinguished Service Medal.

NIMITZ REFUTES LAWRENCE CRITICISM OF OKINAWA CAMPAIGN

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz refuted the criticism of the Okinawa campaign in a special press conference, defending the operation conducted by Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Commander of the United States Tenth Army.

Nimitz declared that Washington Post columnist David Lawrence was "badly misinformed" when he charged that the Okinawa Campaign was badly bungled.

Lawrence had said in the article that the army commanders bungled in failing to take air bases fast enough so that the Navy could go about landing men and supplies. He also charged that Army commanders misused the Marines on Okinawa by hurling them against the tough Shuri line instead of making "end runs" with landings behind enemy lines, adding that this had resulted in men afloat suffering casualties unprecedented in ratio to those suffered by ground forces.

Nimitz said in the first press conference of its kind ever held in the Pacific Theater that military and tactical decisions of the campaign were made by General Buckner but that they had his (Nimitz) concurrence. He said that casualties ashore were normal for this type of operation, "but I must admit that those afloat were higher than I had expected to receive."

"The article by Lawrence could not 'in justice to officers and men who have been fighting on Okinawa be permitted to pass without correction', Nimitz said. "The author has been badly misinformed, so badly as to give the impression that he made use of the article for purposes which are not in the best interest of the United States."

Nimitz continued, "I do not know yet where Lawrence got his information but it must have been someone with an axe to grind."

"HUMPER" RETURNS TO THE STATES

"Humper", the first B-29 to fly over Tokyo, has returned to the U.S. where it will probably be taken to its birthplace, the Boeing factory in Wichita, where it will be inspected.

The sturdy "Humper", battle-scarred by over 100 hits by fighter planes and artillery fire, is the only survivor of the original group of 30 Super Forts based on Saipan. The original crew, with the exception of the pilot, flew 30 experimental missions both in group flights and solo trips, to determine how much of a load of bombs and gas could be used in attacks on Tokyo.

"Humper" was the first B-29 to fly 400 hours without having the motor changed. It has a perfect mechanical record of 730 hours covering 150,000 miles.

As a replacement for "Humper", an endless stream of Super Forts are flying off the assembly lines to join the other sleek giants of the war skies. The new B-29s have an instrument which allows them to drop bombs 5000 feet thus enabling the crews to destroy Japanese industries with the minimum of risk to the crews and planes.

The Admiral said the Okinawa operation had been slowed by mud and heavy rains which affected our movements much more than it affected the Japanese because the enemy was holding while we were advancing.

The Admiral said Lawrence's criticism "may seem sound criticism from a point of vantage in the United States. However simple justice to a group of fine soldiers requires that they be refuted by me."

Army leaders were praised by the Admiral for their "magnificent performance." "During operations each service took losses and each service inflicted great damage to the enemy. Comparisons between services are out of place and ill advised. Malicious gossip should not be permitted to undermine confidence of our people in the fighting services or pride and confidence fighting men in the Pacific have in each other."

"It is by unity of purpose and teamwork as well as superior skill, force and equipment that we shall complete destruction of Japan. Successful completion of the Okinawa operation will have far reaching effects of great importance."

"The establishment of our bases at Okinawa has practically cut off all Japanese positions to the southwest as far as sea communications are concerned. It has made the Japanese situation in China, Burma and Dutch East Indies untenable."

SPORT SCOPES

SGT. RUBIN

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

The St. Louis Cardinals hold the Pittsburgh Pirates to 9 hits Sunday as they swept both ends of a doubleheader 7 to 0 and 6 to 2 before the season's record crowd of 33,000.

The Brooklyn Dodgers went into 1st place in the National League Sunday by winning the 1st game of a twin bill 9 to 6, handing Mort Cooper his 1st defeat of the season. The second game was halted by Sunday Law in the Brooklyn half of the 8th inning with one out and a man on base. The Boston Braves were leading at the time 4 to 1. The game will be completed in August when the Dodgers come to Boston on their next trip.

The cellar dwelling Philadelphia Phillies won both ends of Sunday's twin bill from the faltering New York Giants 11 to 9 and 6 to 2 to drop the New Yorkers into a second place tie with Pittsburgh. Jimmy Wasdell homered in each game to lead the Phils' offensive. This leaves the Phils 18½ games from the top.

HERE AND THERE IN THE SPORTS WORLD

Defeat of Hoop Jr, the Kentucky Derby winner, and Pavot, the 1944 Juvenile Champion, in the Freakness at Finlico on Saturday has left the 3 year old racing picture in a jumbled state. What will happen next Saturday in the \$50,000 Belmont Stakes, last of the triple crown events, is probably as much a mystery to turf writers as to the horses themselves.

A total of 213,000 turf fans wagered \$12,000,000 at 12 tracks Saturday a decrease from last week's record of nearly \$14,000,000.

Here's a late bedside report on the Phila A's understaffed outfield:

Larry Rosenthal was rejected in a re-examination by the Armed Forces, but is down with arthritis.

Ed Levy, still recuperating from a winter spinal operation, is thin and scarcely able to run or bond over. He is considering retirement for the season unless doctors advise otherwise.

Mayo Smith, 1943 International League batting champion who retired because of rheumatic fever, has been working out at home in Buffalo and may apply for reinstatement. He would have to wait 30

Then there's Umpire Bill McGowan's tale about the time the Red Sox had the tying run on first base and Joe Cronin sent Ted Williams to the plate with orders to bunt. "Of course," Joe said, "that doesn't go if the base-man crowds in on you so he can grab the bunt. If one does that, knock the ball down his throat."

"Yessir," Williams said. And walked up and crashed one over the wall for the ball game.

In the clubhouse Cronin called him aside.

"That was a well tagged ball, Tod. But I'm running this club. Why didn't you follow orders? I told you to bunt."


"Yeh, but Joe you remember you told me about crowding in on me. Didn't you see that dumb right fielder move a couple stops in just before the pitch?"

LEATHERNECKS WIN AGAIN

Coach 1st Sgt Holl spirited the fighting Marine Det to a smashing victory over the Medical Section.

The Medics took the 1st game 21 to 16, but the Det took the other two with apparent ease, 21 to 18 and 21 to 9. The games were played last night.

Other teams of this Hqs desiring to have scores entered will submit same to the Buckaneer before 2100 each evening. Ph. WP 40.



RADIO OKINAWA

WXLH

A STONE'S THROW FROM TOKIO

Morning	Noon
0600 NEWS	1100 Ono Nito Stand
0605 Up & At 'Em	1130 Showtime
0630 Mol. Roundup	1200 NEWS-Sports
0645 GI Jive	1215 Lun. Melodios
0700 NEWS-Provaos	1230 Waltz Time
0715 Yank Bandstand	1300 NEWS
0730 Hi Neighbor	
0800 NEWS	
Night	
1700 Paya To De Ign	1915 Spotlight Bands
1730 Great Moments	1930 NBC Symphony
1800 NEWS	2000 NBC Symphony
1815 Suppor Club	2030 College of Kn.
1830 Amos 'N Andy	2100 NEWS
1900 NEWS	2115 At Ease

R E S T R I C T E D

ACTIVATION OF TENTH ARMY AUTHORIZED ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Today, on the eve of Victory on Okinawa, marks the first anniversary of the Tenth Army in Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

The Army which since has established an enviable record is one of the first armies to be augmented by personnel of all branches of the armed forces, Army, Navy, Marines and Seabees. Its invasion of Okinawa, which subsequently has become one of the bloodiest in the Pacific War, established 4 precedents.

Activated by General Order No 98, Hq, Fourth Army, June 20, 1944, on authority of a letter from Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, dated June 15, 1944, the Army was stationed at three places before its arrival April 1, 1945 on Okinawa Shima, homeland island of Japan.

Personnel who formed the nucleus of the Tenth Army, were chosen from every branch of the Army and from virtually every part of the United States. Their steady arrival at Ft Sam was the source of much confusion. Those who arrived first were kept busy night and day, seven days a week, receiving -- billeting and assigning the men.

During this period the Army had four different commanders, Colonels Pulisifer, Cowles, Lee and Cochran. The magnitude of the task confronting the Tenth Army, was unknown to most personnel, which to a great extent caused confusion.

Numerous humorous events, now of happy memory, occurred during this formative stage of the organization. As weeks passed and the organization began to merge into a more compact unit the serious business ahead took on a different aspect. It soon became evident that we were destined to do an important job.

The sections of Headquarters which previously had been loosely organized now began to function and Headquarters Special Troops and Headquarters Company also assumed their proper roles.

All personnel, Commissioned and Enlisted were required to undergo physical examinations; qualify in arms and witness certain training films. All this was accomplished in between regularly assigned duties. Each man had to have a complete set of equipment which put an added strain on the supply units.

Probably the biggest assignment was the packing and crating detail which had to prepare for shipment the vast amount of equipment necessary for an organization the size of the Tenth Army. This, too, was accomplished by enlisted men and officers who worked day and night.

On August 19th, the Tenth Army entrained for Fort Lawton, Seattle, Washington, where it arrived August 23rd. There again the problem of checking clothing and equipment and the physical condition of the individuals was repeated.

Probably one of the fondest recollections of Fort Lawton was the food.

While there, too, the double time physical inspections also afforded the troops many a good laugh.

The 26th day of August we left Fort Lawton aboard the O. H. Ernst and after a pleasant voyage across the placid Pacific landed in Honolulu Harbor, Sept 1. On the morning of the 2nd we entrained on the "Pineapple Limited," for Schofield Barracks where we remained for seven months.

Life in the balmy climate of Hawaii was most enjoyable. The living conditions generally speaking, were ideal and there was sufficient distraction to satisfy the tastes of all. Travel about the island proved interesting -- to many, while participation in various sports attracted others.

Outstanding in the lives of at least half the personnel of the organization, which while at Oahu, had grown considerably, was the time spent in Jungle Training. Amphibious training also will long remain in the minds of the men of the Tenth Army.

General Buckner was present in Oahu, when the Tenth Army arrived. He had been there for some time, having left the States with an advance party, a month or so previously.

(Over)

Probably his first public appearance before the entire organization was on Thanksgiving Day when the General spoke in Quadrangle I and had for the theme of his talk, "kill more Japs."

With the turn of the year activity was accelerated and preparation began for the final phase prior to the first major operation of the Tenth Army, which now has become history -- the invasion of Okinawa Shima, 325 nautical miles south west of Tokyo, April 1st 1945.

Packing and crating was begun and then many of the Army personnel got their first experience at stevedoring when they were called upon to help load the several ships which were to bring us to Okinawa. The first group to leave Oahu left on the U. S. S. Elbrado, which was General Buckner's command ship; others left on the LSV-6, March 5, and still others remained behind to leave, March 17th.

Arrival and reorganization on Okinawa again brought on a considerable amount of confusion as men unaccustomed to life in the field had to readjust themselves. Inclement weather conditions also helped disrupt the normal flow of operation. However, with a break in the weather, much progress has been made and tempers have been lengthened.

All currently are bent on the task set forth by our late lamented Commanding General, "kill more Japs."

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