

In accordance with but not under the following named officers reported to the GINC, Headquarters, 28 Jan 44

C O N F I D E N T I A L

San Francisco, California
Lt. Col. E. R. Mosman

W A R D I A R Y
M I L I T A R Y G O V E R N M E N T
D E T A C H M E N T

B-5

The following three Army officers travelled under Army Orders and reported at the same station at the same time:

- Major V. J. Coppage
- Capt. E. H. Horn
- Capt. S. E. Pritchard

The above officer personnel learned that they comprised Detachment B-5 of Company A in a rejected overseas operation.

Jan 29, 44 The original designation of Detachment B-5, Co. A was

L I E U T E N A N T C O M M A N D E R E . R . M O S M A N ,
C O M M A N D I N G O F F I C E R .

to Jan. 44. The following named enlisted men were formally assigned to Detachment B-5, Company A:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| L. Varner, S2C | L. E. Wells, GMI |
| F. Domarves, S2C | H. F. Ferguson, S2C |
| G. J. DeRos, Y3C | A. J. Rossel, Jr., Y1C |
| H. I. Gharsh, M1C | G. A. Harbata, P2M3C |
| V. R. Harstley, M1C | |
| H. D. Greger, S2C | |



CONFIDENTIAL

Dec. 28, '44 In accordance with BuPers orders the following named officers reported to the OinC, NavCivilAffairs Staging Area, Fort Ord,

San Francisco, California:

Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman

Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan

Lieut. L. L. Tolman

Lieut. C. M. Depuy

Lieut. H. C. Bachman

The following three Army officers travelled under Army Orders and reported at the same station at the same time:

Major V. I. Coppard

Capt. E. H. Horn

Capt. S. C. Pritchard

The above officer personnel learned that they comprised Detachment B-2 of Company A in a projected overseas operation.

Dec. 29, '44 The original designation of Detachment B-2, Co. A was to Jan. 3, '45 changed on Jan. 3, 1945 to Detachment B-5, Co. A. The following named enlisted men were formally assigned to Detachment B-5, Company A:

C. C. Wells, GM1c

L. Varner, S2c

H. T. Ferguson, McMM3c

F. Demerree, S2c

A. J. Rossi, Jr., Y1c

C. J. DeRoo Y3c

R. L. Stover, Y2c

R. I. Church, HA1c

C. A. Harris, PhM2c

J. R. Hartley, RM3c

H. D. Crager, S2c

The following four men were assigned to this Detachment and reported for duty at Pearl Harbor, T. H. on Jan. 14, 1945:

M. H. Moder, CCM

A. W. Runge, CMlc

P. Schwendt, CMlc

D. T. Sedita, CMlc

A highly condensed program of instruction was outlined by Col. Hardy C. Dillard, Commanding Officer, CASA. This included one day's carbine and rifle familiarization in conjunction with various talks and films on Japanese living conditions and previous operations of Military Government and Civil Affairs. Much of the verbal instruction duplicated instruction at Princeton and Columbia, but some details on Detachment organization and duties were new and valuable. Plans were formed for the training of individual Detachments while aboard ship. Standard operating Procedures were drawn up as well as plans for further training of Detachments at the mounting area. Clothing equipment was issued to all personnel; this included, for the most part, foul weather gear and green work uniforms.

Physical examinations were undergone and preliminary inoculations were given all personnel; inoculations were to be continued and completed aboard ship.

Much difficulty was encountered in securing baggage and personal effects which were shipped from Columbia and Princeton Universities. In fact, many officers had not received their gear before departing Fort Ord and had

to re-equip themselves hastily at San Francisco
or at Fort Ord.

Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan, Detachment Medical Officer,
distributed medical pamphlets to enlisted personnel
and lectured on health problems in the tropics and
disease preventives. General indoctrination in
M. G. was given to enlisted men many of whom now
learned for the first time that they were being assign-
ed to this work.

- Jan. 3, '45 Orders were received by the officer personnel both
Army and Navy, to report before 1200, 4 January
1945 at San Francisco, Fort Mason, P.O.M. and
Commandant 12th Naval District respectively. En-
listed men were ordered to ReeShip, Treasure Island,
San Francisco and checks were made on their equip-
ment, inoculations, Dog Tags and Service Records.
- Jan. 4, '45 Above orders were carried out; officer personnel
arrived at 0030 4 January 1945 and enlisted men
arrived later on the same date.
- Jan. 5, '45 The enlisted personnel were quartered at the RecShip,
Treasure Island, San Francisco awaiting orders. No
liberty was permitted by orders of higher authority.
- Jan. 6, '45 The Detachment boarded the U.S.S. WHARTON, P-7, Navy
Transport on the evening of Jan. 6, 1945
- Jan. 7, '45 At 0830, the Detachment, mustered and accounted for,
sailed on the U.S.S. WHARTON from Pier #46. The mail
address given at the 12th Naval District Post Office

was:

1/2 Com. Gen'l. 10th Army

Civil Affairs, Navy # 3964

F.P.O., San Francisco, Calif.

Destination in orders read, "For Transportation to OSSO".

Jan 8-12, '45 Assignments of Administration and Operational duties were set up by the Commanding Officer, E. R. Mosman as follows:

ADMINISTRATION:

Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman, Commanding Officer.

Major V. I. Coppard, Deputy Commanding Officer.

Lt. H. C. Bachman, Executive Officer and Supply Officer.

Capt. S. C. Pritchard, Engineering Officer.

Lt. L. L. Tolman, Personnel, Training and Communications Officer.

Lt. C. M. Depuy, Reports Officer.

Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan, Sanitation and Medical Officer.

Capt. E. H. Horn, Sanitation and Medical Officer.

OPERATIONAL

Public Relations: Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman.

Information: Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman.

Religion - Education - Monuments

Political Affairs:

1. Local Government. Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman.

2. Public Safety, Major V. I. Coppard and Lt.

C. M. Depuy.

a. Postal Service, Lt. C. M. Depuy.

b. Fiscal, Lt. C. M. Depuy.

3. Public Health, Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan and Capt.

E. H. Horn.

4. Legal and Property Custodian, Lt. L. L. Tolman
5. Labor and Supply, Lt. H. C. Bachman
Commerce - Industry- Fishing - Agriculture
6. Transportation, Capt. S. C. Pritchard
Utilities - Construction
7. Welfare, Major V. I. Coppard.
Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan
Capt. S. C. Pritchard - Lt. H. C. Bachman

Daily officers meetings were held at 0900 for Detachment B-5, Co. A. Enlisted men and officers met daily at 0930. At these meetings officers and enlisted men became acquainted with each other and with their respective duties. Each officer outlined his duties and instructed the enlisted men in them and an effort was made to pass on to enlisted men in summarized form the instruction in Military Government which the officers had already received. Plans were made for setting up camp in the mounting area and the problems of sanitation, gas and air raid defense, camouflage, fox holes, venereal disease, supply and liaison were discussed in detail.

The Detachment was schooled in Japanese characteristics by Capt. E. H. Horn who had spent nineteen years in Japan. In conjunction with the above activities, Japanese language instructions were also given by Capt. E. H. Horn.

Personal history statements and confidential blanks were prepared by Lieut. L. L. Tolman and filled out

by each member of the Detachment. These forms were, in the case of enlisted men, put in their service records as looseleaf addition. All officers were encouraged to get to know the enlisted men and their capabilities. These contacts disclosed that the enlisted personnel assigned this unit were of exceptionally high standard and of considerable promise. Four of the men had previous overseas duty.

Jan. 13, '45 The U.S.S. WHARTON arrived in Pearl Harbor on the morning of Jan. 1945. Conferances were held between all Detachment Commanders and the Military Government Staff of the Tenth Army at Schofield Barracks on Jan. 14 and 15. Each Staff Officer Discussed his phase of Military Government work, and Gen. Crist, Commanding Officer of the M. G. Staff, Tenth Army, addressed the Detachment Commanders. Target areas and mounting areas were not disclosed and discussions were of a general nature indicating that the M. G. Duties of "A" and "B" Detachments in this operation would be confined almost entirely to providing suitable concentration and assembly areas. A general directive governing M. G. activities in this operation was road and information given out concerning supplies, transportation and relations with army units in the mounting and target area.

Efforts to secure shore leave for enlisted personnel at Pearl Harbor and other stopping points were unsuccessful but athletic gear and adequate reading matter was secured and distributed. Enlisted men were not paid either at Fort Ord or en-route and in

many instances loans had to be made to prevent hardships. Atabrine was daily provided for officers and enlisted men upon departure from Hawaii. Records disclosed that many enlisted men are also being long overdue for promotion from seaman second class to seaman first class and in each case an effort in advancing them is being made. Enlisted men are also being encouraged to qualify themselves for advancements in rate.

Jan. 17, '45 The U.S.S. WHARTON stood out from Honolulu, west-bound.

Jan. 18, '45 Lt. Col. Wm. E. Anderson became C.O. of troops aboard ship. Under his supervision a new course of instruction was put into operation which more or less replaced the Detachment instruction already organized. This was protested by Navy D.C.'s of Detachments who unanimously felt that the training of enlisted personnel was their responsibility and that Detachment training was more effective because:

1. The groups were smaller and more officers were available to instruct.

2. It permitted the Detachment to organize and become acquainted.

3. Promoted Detachment moral, loyalties and confidence. The protests of Navy C. C.'s were overruled, however, and the new plan of instruction was put into operation. From 1300-1500 daily instruction was given to large groups of officers and enlisted men separately. The subjects covered included: First Aid, Sanitation, Army Organization, Map reading,

amphibious landings, land mines, booby traps and field stripping of carbine and pistols. The course of instruction in Japanese in Detachment B-5 continued daily until absorbed Jan. 23 into a large program of five Japanese language groups of about seven officers each. Enlisted men of B-5, however, were forced to discontinue their Japanese language training as Dr. Horn, our only qualified instructor, was placed on the censorship board and every effort to secure his release failed. As Dr. Horn was teaching a class of officers in the afternoon and censoring in the morning, he did not wish to continue the instruction for enlisted men.

Jan. 13-25, '45 Four Navy liaison officers from the M. C. Staff, 10th Army sailed on the U.S.S. Wharton from Pearl Harbor and proceeded to instruct Detachments in the details of a technical bulletin and the operational directive governing the operation. They went into details of supply and liaison and relations with G-10 medical units in the target area. Many meetings were held these liaison officers. The target area was not disclosed. The trend of discussion was to band the effort of "A" and "B" teams toward taking care of displaced persons and paving the way for camp teams. Anticipation of more complex and elaborate civil administration was discouraged.

Jan 25, '45 The U.S.S. WHARTON, dropped anchor at Eniwetok lagoon and departed on the 26th. No shore leave was granted

Jan. 30, '45 The U.S.S. WHARTON dropped anchor in Ulithi lagoon.

WAR DIARY SUMMARY FROM THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY TO THE
EIGHTH, INCLUSIVE.

- Feb. 6, '45 U.S.S. WHARTON departed Ulithi Lagoon, Military Government group being still aboard, including Detachment B-5, consisting of eight officers and fifteen enlisted men. Daily Japanese language study continued under Captain E. H. Horn, U. S. Army. Lectures were given to all officers of the Military Government group in Camouflage and Living under Field Conditions.
- Feb. 8, '45 Physical examinations were undergone by all the enlisted personnel of Detachment B-5 under supervision of Detachment Medical Officer, Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan. The Medical Officer advised and checked on the daily consumption of atabrine tablets.
- Feb. 10, '45 U.S.S. WHARTON anchored off Guiuan, Semar, P. I.
- Feb. 13, '45 U.S.S. WHARTON anchored off Tacloban, Layte, P. I.
- Feb. 16, 1945 U.S.S. Wharton anchored off Dulag, Leyte, P.I.
- Feb. 17, 1945 Detachment B-5 and all Military Government groups disembarked at Dulag. Detachments A-6 and B-5 were transported by truck to the 56th Division Headquarters Area to which assigned. Bivouaced in 16 by 16 pyramidal tents at Division Headquarters. Two GIO Units consisting of one Medical Officer and six enlisted men each were also assigned to the 96th Headquarters Division; this Division had been one of the three divisions made the original landing on Leyte October 20, 1944.

G-10 No. 8 assigned to work with A-6; G10-9 to work with B-5. The Military Government group was placed under the Division Judge Advocate General.

Feb. 19, 1945 Moved with the 96th Division Headquarters to new bivouac area situated near beach at Dulag, Leyte.

Feb. 20, 1945 Detachment C.O., Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman reported to Seventh Flt. Headquarters at Tolosa. Enlisted men's service records were deposited with the Seventh Flt. Personnel Officer. Lt. L. L. Tolman was made executive officer in place of Lt. Bachman due to the fact that time required of Lt. Bachman as Supply Officer made it impractical to continue. It was also found practical to combine the function of personnel and executive officer.

Feb. 21, 1945 Detachment outfitted with additional gear through Detachment Supply Officer. Mailing address henceforth to be:

Military Government, Detachment B-5
HQ 96th Division
A.P.O. 331, San Francisco, Calif.

Feb. 22, 1945 Japanese language instructions resumed under supervision of Lt. Depuy. Japanese class to include five enlisted men. An Officer of the Day and JOOD watch was set up. Duty being from 0800 to 0800. Area limits established and work details formed to construct, police and maintain drainage system and camp area. Contacts made by C.O. and Major V.I. Coppard with Division C-1,2,3,4 and Provost Marshall.

Feb. 24, 1945 All hands stencilled gear. Excess Navy gear mailed home via Seventh-Fleet Supply Officer. The following additional enlisted men assigned by XXIV Corps, reported for duty with B-5

Stribling, G.F.,	S1c	9391472
Boucher, G.A.	S2c	5733719
Ettz, Thomas	S2c	9061741

Feb. 25, 1945 Detachment drew two used Jeeps and two trailers ($\frac{1}{2}$ ton and one ton) the one ton trailer being the only new equipment. This equipment was issued through the 96th Division Ordnance Department. Jeep Serial Nos: 20527235 and 20528082. Pvt. Hideo Goya, 30111756 reported to Detachment B-5 for duty as interpreter. Subject man was assigned by XXIV Corps.

Great difficulty has been experienced by Detachment B-5 in drawing all equipment to which entitled by T/E due to Detachment arriving at 96th Division after 15 Feb. the final date for drawing equipment. Rifle and pistol practice for B-5 was had under Major Coppard's supervision. Instruction in care of weapons was given by Major Coppard.

Feb. 26, 1945 One $\frac{3}{4}$ ton weapons carrier (truck). 4 by 4. Army Reg. No. 2225664 was drawn from Bito Beach Supply Dump. This Vehicle was uncrated, assembled, and placed in operating efficiency by B-5 personnel. A conference of B-5 officers, headed by Major Coppard of B-5 and Capt. Fernandez and Lieut. Cody of C.I.C. Detachment was held. The scope of activity of each Detachment was ascertained and coordinating arrangements discussed.

All Naval officers and two of the enlisted men were paid at the Disbursing Office, Seventh Flt. The remaining enlisted personnel were not paid due to a shortage of personnel at the Disbursing Office which made it impossible to prepare pay accounts and make necessary adjustments. All allotments made out at Fort Ord, Calif. have not as yet been registered by Disbursing office.

Feb. 27, 1945 A course in chemical warfare was given by a sergeant attached to the XXIV Corps Headquarters.

A conference was held with officers of C.I.C. Detachment at which officers of Detachment A-6 and the C.O. of Military Police were present with B-5 officers. Lt. Col. Gibson, J.A.G., Hq 96th Division presided. No Military Police are specially allotted to Military Government, but call may be made upon Division M.P. Detachment which will have a few men available for M.G. Lt. Kinsley, acting Provost Marshall, stated, however, that M.P. would assume guard of M.G. civilian camps. Labor will be under assume guard of M.G. civilian camps. Labor will be under control of M.G., but priorities will be set by G-1. The using activity will requisition the number of laborers needed daily and will call for and return same to M.G. camp. An adequate guard detail will also be provided by the using activity for security reasons. Labor groups will number no more than ten men if possible. Noon meal will be provided by using activity. Army engineers are to

construct first M.G. enclosure, but this will not be waited upon. M.G. Engineer Officers will act Promptly to get enclosure built. Civilians will be kept inside enclosure and military personnel out. Incoctrination of combat troops in treatment of civilians and enemy provate and public property is carried on under G-3.

Army Engineers will provide water for Military camps promptly. Food allocated to Military Government will be drawn from Division dumps. Military Government will receive for posting from C.I.C. a quantity of signs warning military personnel of impounded enemy records, stores, etc. These signs will bear name of posting agency, and a prompt report of posting will be given to Military Police Headquarters for guarding purposes.

Feb. 28, 1945 A visit was made by Labor Officer to Civil Affairs Labor Office on Leyte and a study of methods and forms made.

COMMENTS

The Navy Liaison Officer, Lt. Bartlett, attached to B-5 and A-6 by 10th Army Military Government proved extremely helpful in securing supplies and in liaison with XXIV Corps to which the 96th Division belongs. This liaison officer was given space in the office of the Judge Advocate, 96th Division, who was chosen by the Commanding General, 96th Division to serve as staff officer in charge of M.G.

It was noted that the somewhat ill-defined relation of "B" teams to "A" teams with which they are paired

can become a constant source of friction, particularly if the "A" team commander attempts constantly to interfere in the internal administration of the "B" team. In this instance, this difficulty was extremely noticeable due to the tactless personality of the Lt. Col. in charge of the "A" team who did not like M.G. and often disclosed his contempt for it and those participating in it, and who constantly belittled navy personnel vis a vis army personnel, not hesitating to use extremely offensive language and epithets. In this instance it was necessary to secure a ruling from the Judge Advocate indicating that this "B" team is an entirely separate command from the "A" team except that the "A" team commander may give orders concerning movement and general duties to the "B" team but may not interfere in its administrative affairs. In this respect the liaison officer proved most helpful in informing corps and division of the nature of the difficulties and the responsibility for them together with making suggestions for improving relations. It was found advisable to pool efforts of the "A" and "B" team to secure supplies in order that division and corps supply officers should not be too frequently bothered.

A conclusion to be drawn here is that a single senior officer, forced into M.G. because of his inadequacy in other fields can ruin the spirit of younger officers who started with ability and enthusiasm for M.G. In this instance, the Col. mentioned above, was, by

virtue of his rank, Commander of the Troops on the transport carrying Military Government officers and the morals^e of all was definitely undermined by his conduct and abuse of M.G. and M.G. personnel.

In the conferences noted above with division Judge Advocate, Provost Marshal, and C.I.C., it appeared that the function of "B" teams in this operation would be concerned almost entirely with internal administration of civilian collection stockades and providing of labor.

No other duties outside the collection areas were contemplated.

Mar. 1, 1945 Still bivouaced with Headquarters 96th Infantry Division near Dulag, Leyte, Philippine Islands.

Mar. 2, 1945 Preparation, boxing, etc., of organizational equipment and supplies for shipment under Captain Pritchard, CE, AUS. Probable bulk determined.

Received from Chief Fiscal Officer, Mil. Govt. Section 19th Army HQ. A.P.O. 357, San Francisco, Calif. letter dated 28 Jan. 1945 appointing E. R. Mosman, Lt. Comdr., as Special MG Fiscal Agent, together with lock box containing 113800 Invasion Yen to be used as an initial advance to MG Detachment B-5 for emergency use until regular Fiscal Agent arrives in area.

Mar. 5, 1945 Officers and enlisted men fired familiarization course with carbine and pistol. Upon order of Division Transportation Quartermaster, Detachment B-5 motor vehicles loaded with all organizational gear, driven to beach loading area assigned, ready to be placed aboard U.S.S.

DIPHTHA. Detachment B-5 driver assigned to each vehicle, remained with vehicle overnight and until vehicle placed aboard ship. The same driver is to be quartered on U.S.S. DIPHTHA, and shall upon unloading ship at target, drive the same vehicle from the landing to the 96th Division Headquarters Motor Pool for clearance.

Mar. 6, 1945 Two additional Japanese language interpreters assigned to Detachment D-5 by Headquarters XXIV Corps, reported as follows.

Najita, Haruo,	Pvt.	30109835
Nakamura, Fumio,	Pvt.	30110030

Mar. 7-8, 1945 This brings Detachment compliment to eight officers and and twenty-one enlisted men. Bundle of maps of target area received from Lt. Bartlett, MG Liaison Officer with 96th Division from 10th Army Hq.

Bundle of proclamations received from ^asome source, not to be opened without order.

Mar. 13, 1945 Broke camp and went aboard U.S.S. NESHIBA, APA 216, Slot D, San Jose, Leyte, with 96th Division. Full complement of eight officers and twenty-one enlisted men, less L. Varner, S1c who on 26 Feb. 1945 was sent by Army 118th Hosp. to Peleliu, Palan Is. for treatment of foot ailment.

Mar. 19, 1945 U.S.S. NESHIBA still anchored off Leyte, P.I. Daily drills and cruises held for training purposes in landing operations for ship's personnel and troops aboard.

Upon orders of Troop Commander, Lt. Col. Damish, Instruction was commenced daily for all units aboard under unit commanders in Care of Equipment, Physical

Training, Target Area Orientation, etc. Japanese language classes resumed by B-5, three interpreters assisting.

Mar. 25, 1945 Forms drafted in English and Japanese for use in registering as needed, of civilians; with agreement to work on military projects for signature. Thirty-thousand copies mimeographed. Forty-five hundred forms for requisitioning labor by tactical unit mimeographed aboard ship.

L. Varner, S1c, hospitalized since 13 March 1945, reported back to the detachment for duty.

Mar. 26, 1945 Week of orientation lectures for officers and enlisted men aboard, preliminary to L. Day commenced by Brig. Gen. C.M. Easley. Lecture by Major Mandel, G. L (Asst. G-2) stated civilians on target, though not of the Japanese home islands, will be regarded as enemies and as likely to do us harm whenever opportunity offers, and would treat accordingly. Mention of Japanese paratroopers descent on Leyte in civilian clothing.

Mar. 29, 1945 Intelligence received by Division G-2 of two hundred civilians in hands on 26 March 1945.

Mar. 30, 1945 Lecture given to assembled Division officers aboard U.S.S. NESHIBA by Lt. Comdr. E. R. Mosman on Military Government mission in this operation. Similar lecture given by Major V.I. Coppard and Lt. C. M. Depuy. Both part of orientation lectures under personal supervision of Brig. Gen. C. M. Easley, Ass't. C.O. 96th Division.

Mar. 31, 1945 Lectures to all officers and enlisted men aboard upon phases of this operation completed. Subjects: Method of Getting Division Ashore; Naval Gunfire; Air Support; Chemical Warfare; Artillery; Sanitation; Personal Hygiene and Diseases of island; Joint Assault Signal Company (SASCO); Signal Corps; TQM Unloading Plan.

Division Map for area to be occupied shows P.O.W. and Civilian Camp adjoining north of landing beach.

Detachment is experiencing considerable difficulty in appraising its position in the coming operation as related to Division plans regarding civilians but it appears this unit will serve as an "Advance team". The proclamations and orders promulgated by the Tenth Army Hq. appear to delineate the handling of enemy civilians along the general lines indicated by prior training of MG personnel and rules of land warfare.

1 April 1945 L Day of the invasion of Okinawa Island by the XXIV Army Corps (96th division, 7th Div., and 27th Div. in reserve) and 3rd Amphibious Corps, (Two Marine Divisions).

2 April 1945 Military Government Detachment A-6 (96th Division) went ashore from U.S.S. MINDOCINA (APA 100).

3 April 1945 L plus 2 - Lt. Col. Anderson, C.O. of A-6 in blinker message dated evening of 2 April called in B-5 detachment from U.S.S. MESHOBBA (APA 216).
B-5 hit beach via LCVP and Duck over coral reef at 1130 at white beach 2, one mile north of Sunabe Village.
Hiked to site of civilian assembly area previously allotted on area plan. Found camp in operation since L plus 1 under A-6 and a stream of civilians then arriving via vehicles and on foot from the front which was then three miles distant.
The camp consisted of an area 60' by 150' adjoining rice paddies, but fairly dry. Army Engineers had erected a fence of steel posts and 3 strands of barbed wire of 6 feet high using their own materials. An M.P. detail of 12 enlisted men, later reduced to 8, constituted the guard, being posted at corners and the single entrance. Adjoining the civilian area was the POW stockade 10' by 20', containing two prisoners later augmented by a third; all under the same M.P. guard.
Civilians arriving were in all stages of shock, injury from prior bombing, shelling or bullets, and starvation.

Most had been living for periods in caves and dugouts (one of the latter being found near each home), for protection during the prior bombardments. Seventy-five percent of the homes were found destroyed, two-thirds of these having been burned.

Civilians were searched for weapons and for G-2 information by personnel of M.P. or M.G. Civilians had only the clothes they wore and sometimes bundles on their heads. Due to long underground existence as well as prior mode of life no doubt, they were covered with lice and far removed from cleanliness of person or clothing. Their condition continued, as no water was available inside the camp and supreme effort was required to carry sufficient for necessary drinking and cooking purposes from such wells as were reasonably near and undamaged. Groups of natives were sent from the camp daily under guard of MG enlisted men (which seriously interfered with other work) to scour the village for undamaged water buckets, crocks and iron rice cooking vessels.

One MG guard was required for each water carrying party, numbering not over 10 civilians each. Other civilians were sent out with MG personnel (without trucks) to forage for food, clothing, bedding, and straw mats.

Some parties managed to take out our guards far afield, sometimes so close to the front lines as to draw sniper's bullets, in search of their former caves to obtain their

possessions or to bring out relatives, parents or children who have been too scared or wounded to come out earlier. Troops and MG personnel experienced great difficulty in persuading civilians to come out of caves due to the fear of being tortured or killed.

The salvage officer immediately began search for civilian and Japanese Army stores and to make liaison with combat forces so that information as to location of such stores would be regularly channeled to him. Considerable cooperation in this regard was received by B-5. On 4 April the following were picked up and brought to camp by B-5 vehicles.

- 72 - 50 lb. cartons dried onions
- 241 - 50 lb. cartons dried potatoes
- 15 - 50 lb. cartons dried cabbage
- 150 - Pairs of Japanese Army Shoes.

The near peak of civilian camp population was reached the second day when 397 men, 759 women and 875 children were present, or a total of 2,033. The peak next day was 2,039.

Very frequently as B-5 personnel toured the island on business in vehicles marked Military Government they were informed by members of tactical units of stores observed at stops indicated. These were then picked up. Informers generally stated they had as yet acquired no knowledge of whom to communicate with reporting discovery of supplies. Possibly as a result of prior efforts at indoctrination by tactical and MG commanders, virtually no destruction of civilian stores was en-

countered in the Okinawa operation. Food supplies allocated to Military Government, B-5, were not drawn upon, nor is it anticipated they will be, since adequate local supplies are being searched out.

On the subject of detachment supply for its own operations, it is good to report that excellent cooperation has been received from all supply branches of the tactical forces, 96th Div. Q.M. Engineers, Chemical Warfare, notably in the case of kitchen equipment, excavation and construction tools, etc. The T/E plans were drawn to provide that B teams would be attached to Headquarters Co. or some other tactical unit for mess supply, germ and insect decontamination etc. This did not materialize and B-5, plus G10-9 were obliged, due to separate location to operate as an independent unit throughout for mess supply and all purposes, consequently it is unfortunate the T/M did not provide for the extra gear needed as well as for qualified cooks.

Life in the Sunabe civilian camp was rigorous. No shelter existed other than one 60' by 150' tarpaulin erected the second day and another the third. Due to the large population, only the aged in general could get under these. The second day the engineers enlarged the civilian enclosure by 60' by 150', enclosing a swamp area into which the civilians had to overflow and many small tarpaulins were secured and erected. Nights were cold, two blankets being required by our forces. Civilians had no choice but to make the best

of their thin clothing. MG personnel were besieged by civilian requests to make trips out to find warm clothing, etc. most of which had to be refused due to the number of MG personnel that would be required. As indicated by the reception figures, the middle aged group of men (and even women to a degree) were missing and an enormous number of children and babies were present.

A rudimentary civilian organization was effected with one headman and four sub headmen. Red armbands were improvised for them. One spoke English. A number of English speaking Okinawans, most of whom had lived in Hawaii, have been encountered and have proven helpful.

A kitchen area was established in a corner of the camp, under a native boss and a staff of men and women. They drew from the stores outside the enclosure whatever rice was needed for the day, without any attempt to ration, there being no time for this. The use of stores proved to be economical. An effort was made to serve three meals a day, each consisting of a rice ball 3 inches in diameter, the proper number of balls being issued at the kitchen to each family in a basket brought by the family. The shortage of native utensils obstructed adequate cooking but it is believed all received enough food and water for subsistence, though this is not a certainty.

Straddle trenches were required to be dug by civilians for their latrines. Due to being at the far end of the area across the swamp, much exhortation had to be resorted to to obtain use of this facility. No epidemics of any variety occurred.

The attitude of the natives toward American forces at this early stage can be described as one of passivity and cooperation resulting from great shock and fright. Relieved at length at being in a place of comparative safety, they were completely docile in carrying out every order issued and understood, and fully cooperative in all particulars. No single hostile attitude was noted, nor any effort of commit suicide or similar vagaries. In fact a strong determination to preserve life was manifested by the entire population, evidenced by their obstinacy in leaving caves due to fear of death, and their enthusiastic reception of medical care at the dispensary. It was with difficulty that out-patients could be kept away from the medical tents, and those instructed to return only at intervals of days, persisted in appearing every morning early in line for treatment, jostling for places farther ahead in line.

The camp medical department consisted of Lt. Comdr. R. S. Ryan, Capt. E. H. Horn Jr., both of B-5, plus Lt. (jg) L. J. Cenni Jr., and 6 corpsmen of GLC-9 Dispensary and Hospital Unit attached to B-5. Due to numerous urgent cases of wounded civilians requiring hospitalization and treatment all medical personnel were largely engaged in this work all during the early period. This for camp sanitation measures was very limited.

On the first day ashore, casualties were pouring in. The dispensary equipment of GLC-9 could not be gotten ashore until L plus 10, resulting in a severe handicap in handling these casualties. Only the Army Air Corps Field Kit obtained on Leyte was on hand. Virtually all types of medical supplies were exhausted by noon of the second day ashore. By some effort, a quantity of ether, gauze and bandages were obtained from U.S.S. RELIEF and from tactical units ashore. Capt. C. W. Johnson on the 485 Batt. personally offered the services of himself and a technician who worked one day during the emergency; he also offered supplies. Hospital linen consisted of personal towels of doctors and corpsmen of the unit. Chaplin G. A. O'Gorman of the 485 A.A. Batt. worked one afternoon fabricating and padding splints.

The first day ashore a B-5 tent (20' by 36') was erected for the hospital. Later the B-5 command post tent (8' by 12') was additionally loaned as an operating room. As no cots were then available, parties were sent to native homes to salvage straw mats, both the thin variety and the 2 inch thick mats on which patients lay on the ground in the tent.

As auxiliary nurses, four presentable native women aged from 15 to 21 and without previous experience, were obtained and became extremely valuable, later voluntarily transferring with B-5 Det. to the new camp at Nodake. One of these handled the laundering of all hospital linen. Capt. E. H. Horn, Jr., having lived in Japan, was able to accomplish much through language knowledge. One of the three B-5 interpreters was assigned to the hospital. Native food was obtained from the camp mess. The B-5 kitchen utensils were used for hospital sterilizing purposes, operation tent, etc.

The medical work consisted almost entirely of treating battle or bombardment casualties, many of them of major nature, and long overdue for treatment, gangrene being frequent. Time for treating numerous other or lesser wounds or ailments was not available. Numerous skin diseases were in evidence,

notably those mycotic or fungus. The native nurses were assigned the imperative task of scrubbing clean all incoming patients prior to treatment, but persistent pressure had to be applied to them before the requisite comprehension of the degree of cleanliness required could be inculcated.

Little time or stationary was available for record keeping in these early days when before dawn to after dark labor was the order of the day. The hospital tent was overcrowded daily with 35 or so patients, in addition to which 50 surgical outpatients were treated daily. Deaths numbered five, seven and four on April 4, 5, and 6 respectively, causes being either wounds or old age. Civilian dead were buried in a suitably marked plot near the camp by native labor under MG guard. Relatives present were permitted to have their simple funeral service at the grave. The latter was in a large depression made by a bull dozer the first day.

SANITATION

For the large quantities of drinking and cooking water required, two or three native wells within 1/8 mile of camp were used. These were deep wells, lined with coral stone and contained clear water. Equipment for analysis was not available. Effort was made to chlorinate each bucket of water as it entered the camp. By L plus 4, the B-5 Engineering officer had obtained installation by 173rd Engineers of a mechanical, gasoline operated water pump in one of the wells, with canvas storage tank (1,000 gal. cap.) and pump chlorinator, which improved the water situation considerably.

LABOR

During the 5 days at Camp Sunabe no calls were received from outside military units for civilian labor. Among the males, only boys, invalids and old men were present and these were fully employed in pressing camp development and maintenance duties. Women carried much water.

SHIP UNLOADING

As mentioned, B-5 and G10-9 personnel and personal gear were mostly loaded on USS NESHORA and came ashore on L plus 2. B-5 organizational gear and vehicles with drivers, loaded on USS DIPHA, came ashore on L plus 1. G10-9 organizational gear and driver came ashore on L plus 5. Early debarkation of B-5 equipment was most fortunate and permitted prompt and effective functioning by the detachment.

The bivouac of B-5 and C10-9 personnel was established 250 feet from the civilian enclosure. Open air or pup tent sleeping under considerable anti-aircraft and field artillery shelling, de rigueur the first nights. K rations were the diet until the third day ashore when the kitchen gear was placed in service and 10 in 1 rations were served for the combined MG personnel of B-5 and G10-9.

Beginning the first day, war correspondents and photographers visited the camp, making notes for articles. They were permitted to talk freely with the civilians, via B-5 interpreters. Brig. Gen. Crist and MG officers of the tenth Army inspected the camp the second day, as did Maj. Gen. Bradley, 96th Div. C. O.

Mention should be made of very considerable and excellent work performed continuously day and night by the interpreters of B-5. As expected sign language proved the bottle-neck in all reception and searching of incoming civilians, hospital work, work endorsement; assistance to the Military Police Guard in reading of written matter taken from civilians, etc. Only one of the three interpreters could read the Japanese language, but all three displayed unflagging efforts under conditions of extreme fatigue, combined with much tact, judgement, and loyalty in handling general problems as they arose.

On L plus 5, B-5 C.O. received order to liquidate Camp Sunabe moving its 2,039 civilians on foot to Camp Shimabuku, a permanent camp at the village of this name, (largely intact) as provided in the Base Development Plan. Convoys of about 400 civilians each were sent out by road on the 8 mile trip, at a leisurely pace as required by the many small children and aged. B-5 personnel as guards accompanied each convoy on foot, followed by a B-5 vehicle which made several trips picking up stragglers. Numerous truck trips from Sunabe were also made for the ailing, wounded and infirm. On L plus 7, when the last hospital patients were transferred to 71st Medical Batt. Hosp. B-5 personnel and equipment moved in entirety to the deserted village of Hodake to establish a new assembly area. Transfer of accumulated civilian food stores to Nodake was accomplished by B-5 vehicles available. Loan of trucks from some 96th Division tactical units at times was also received.

SUMMARY

Experience with Camp Sunabe results in the following observations:

1. The extremely primitive facilities for

shelter, food and water were probably unremediable at this early stage, for the several day period this camp operated. Absence of too rigorous weather (though nights found temperatures of 50 degrees, and rain fell one night), was on the fortunate side.

2. The A-6 Team preliminary work appears to have resulted tolerably well. As planned, the B-5 detachment was called ashore at the correct time, L Plus 2.

3. Excellent cooperation was received by MG from tactical units with which it was planned to work, notably Military police, Engineers, Supply units and field units generally in preserving and reporting civilian supplies.

4. Though there were unconfirmed reports of activity against our forces by a few civilians at the front, no hostile attitude or act against our forces was observed during the period of B-5 activity at Camp Sunabe, Cooperation by civilians was freely given in all duties assigned.

5. Contrary to earlier expectations no display of brutality with regard to surrendered civilians was noted. A correct and also humane attitude toward the people as enemy civilians generally was observed.

6. Civilians were generally in a shocked and debilitated condition physically and mentally, with many wounded, on reaching the MG camp. Under elementary provision of water, food and medical care, and assurance of safe treatment, they rapidly returned to the condition of normal humans with health and suitability for organization and labor.

7. The large casualty list, requiring medical personnel at the hospital, caused relative absence of Public health and sanitation measures during the emergency period.

8 April 1945

B-5 and G-10-0 personnel and equipment arrived at Nodake Village 5 miles southeast of Sunabe, with oral instructions to establish forward assembly area there at once. Physical conditions for this camp were entirely different from those at Sunabe. Nodake was a village of reported 1,000 population in peace

time, apparently a prosperous farming community with inhabitants living together in the village and going out to work in their small fields outside. All land was carefully terraced to avoid erosion and flourishing crops of sweet potatoes (the chief diet of the island) sugar cane, lentils, cabbage, soy beans, rice, barley, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., were everywhere in evidence over the rolling hills. Surrounding every home and at other spots were trees, deciduous and evergreen, in satisfactory numbers. Obtaining dead fire wood as well as timber for construction and for fox hole roofing proved no problem. The village consisted of about a one half mile square of homes. Those, in number 189, were built of coral rock, either faced or unfaced, and with tile or thatched roofs, depending upon the pretentiousness of the proprietor. Fighting had passed over the area several days before and all inhabitants had fled (a few later appeared and were placed in their own houses), either behind the Japanese lines or into holes and caves whence they were gradually brought out by our forces. It is still a question of some concern as to what large numbers of refugee population from this area will have to be dealt with when the southern areas of the island are captured. Of the 189 Nodake houses 22 had been destroyed by fire, by bombing or other means, leaving 167 inhabitable.

The B-5 engineering officer proceeded to map the village and paint was procured for numbering each house. After overcrowding reached the 6,000 figure, this officer undertook with native groups, the reconstruction of a number of burned houses, (15' by 30') which were placed in use. Native materials and methods were used with some efficiency, the men weaving grass rope on the spot to use for tying structural members together. The only MG material used in the entire structure were 10- 16 penny nails. Bamboo was used for interstice work and thatch for roofs. This work could not be begun until the eighth camp day when imperative camp duties had been completed, the bottle neck being in this as in other projects, the limitation in the number of MG supervisory personnel. B-5 officers and enlisted men became foremen in supervising, with a native boss also in each case.

The Commanding Officer obtained men and material of Army Engineers for erection on the sixth day of a 30' by 40' 3-strand barbed wire stockade inside the village for recalcitrant civilians, and on the seventh day a similar type enclosure for bivouac area of B-5 team, personnel, supply, kitchen tents, etc. for the purpose of excluding civilians from wandering through MG area and as a partial security measure at night. On the 8th day a 3 strand

barbed wire fence was erected by engineers around entire perimeter of village for the purpose both of keeping military personnel out and civilians inside.

Commenced making B-5 bivouac in field adjoining center of village. Quarters consisted of three 16' by 16' pyramidal tents and one 20' by 50' tent, housing the 9 officers and twenty seven enlisted men of the combined B-5 and G10-0 Units. Three tarpaulins 20' by 20' were installed over kitchen and mess area; another over the latrine and another over the hospital annex. A 20' by 50' supply tent was erected for B-5 equipment and supplies, while an adjoining native house and compound was used for storing salvaged civilian food and supplies. A group of 8 native workers were brought from Camp Sunabe for several days work in erecting the new camp, after which they were returned to their families at Camp Shimabuku, excepting two who elected to remain at Nodake.

by

Following the survey/the engineering officer, a figure for maximum available billets in every house was set down (with continued influx of civilians, these later forced to be tripled). Civilians arriving were assigned to stated houses, every effort being exerted to keep families together. Out houses used for storage of firewood etc. and the omnipresent goats, were forced/out and filled with civilians.

to be cleaned

17 April 1945

Instructions were received from XXIV Corps HQ that a general evacuation of civilians from Nodake would be undertaken immediately, these civilians to be transferred to a permanent civilian camp 8 miles farther north at Koza Village. As the capacity of Koza was reached, transfers were made to Tabaru, Shimabaru and Awase Villages, operated by C teams which had arrived on Okinawa. Large convoys of 500 civilians on foot began the trek, but due to time consumed, and the objection by tactical units located en route to observation by long lines of straggling civilians it was found advisable despite the vehicle shortage to use MG and borrowed trucks to effect motor transportation. The evacuation of 6109 civilians was completed in 6 days as indicated by the table on page 23. It was determined to retain at Nodake certain key civilians until further order as to the ultimate disposition of Camp Nodake. These personnel were (a) 6 English speaking men and 2 women for use as auxiliary interpreters and headmen; (b) 22 women to continue the laundry work, and (c) 34 able bodied men for general camp work details, including stores management and rationing, water carrying from wells to mess, showers, etc. construction of fox holes, latrines; sanitation work in cleaning all empty houses of the village, burning refuse and collecting salvagable food and transfer to

storehouse. With families, this resulted in the retention of 327 civilians in camp.

30 April 1945

Corps orders provided that henceforth civilians collected at the front should be sent back by M.P. vehicle until further notice to Corps C Camps around Kiza. Considering the possibility that in the future, as in fact occurred on 2 May, Nodake would again become a forward assembly camp of large and fluctuating population, it was felt advisable to retain at Nodake a skeleton semi-permanent civilian organization for food rationing, sanitation, and other key phases of camp operation. This proved most satisfactory.

The question was presented to a group of headmen at Nodake as to what percentage they estimated of all the civilians in the then U.S. occupied areas, excluding those who had fled behind the Japanese Army, had been killed by bombardment or battle causes, or by starvation or asphyxiation in caves. They estimated upon the basis of the 6200 civilians collected during April at Nodake, that 4000 or more persons of the same families were unaccounted for and presumed dead for the above causes, and that the majority had died in caves. They asserted that when the U.S. bombardments commenced the well to do families in Okinawa, and those with connections in Japan proper departed for the latter place. Others fled to the sparser populated northern regions of Okinawa. Many of these later fled south again ahead of the advancing U.S. forces so that abnormal concentration of civilians is anticipated below Shuri and Naha.

Figures for daily reception and transfer of civilians are as follows:

<u>DATE REC'D.</u>	<u>MEN</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NO. TRANS.</u>	<u>TRANS. TO</u>	<u>TOTAL IN CAMP</u>
10 Apr.	563	1569	1725	3856	None		3856
11 Apr.	13	12	10	35	None		3891
12 Apr.	34	93	100	227	None		4118
13 Apr.	44	76	96	216	None		4334
14 Apr.	143	308	375	826	None		5160
15 Apr.	246	416	206	868	None		6028
16 Apr.	30	85	63	178	None		6206
17 Apr.	3	3	4	10	None		6216
18 Apr.	2	1	0	3	64	C Camps	6155
19 Apr.	0	0	0	0	1989	C Camps	4166
20 Apr.	0	0	0	0	1264	C Camps	2902
21 Apr.	15	25	23	63	1549	C Camps	1416
23 Apr.	4	3	4	11	1223	C Camps	204
25 Apr.	33	72	88	193	None		397
26 Apr.	0	0	0	0	74	C Camps	323
28 Apr.	1	4	4	9	None		332
29 Apr.	1	1	1	3	None		335
30 Apr.	1	1	3	5	13	G-6 Hosp.	327

The Nodake reception center was established in an open side primary school house at one of the several roads entering the village and efforts made to have all arriving civilians routed there for search, assignment, and escort to homes. Native stretcher parties were provided for numerous wounded or infirm arrivals. Units at the front frequently collected civilians during the day and at evening sent the group back by truck to Nodake, furnishing a problem of distribution after dark.

With the absence of perimeter fence, numerous problems arose as to civilian control. Natives, having at length achieved moderate surcease from their bills were determined to bring succor to their relatives, parents, children and friends, wounded or whole, who remained in hiding in the numerous caves, etc. Others had little clothing, which was of the thin variety here, and a lack of bedding (thick cotton comforters being customary here) for the cold nights. These were continuously besieging MG personnel for permission to return to homes and caves to recover their possessions or scrounge others, or to bring out relatives or friends still in hiding. Others wanted to go out to salvage food or to dig vegetables in the fields adjoining Nodake, and as these were exhausted, to go farther afield. MG guard manpower and vehicles were by far too limited to send out many of these parties, but a number were sent out. Necessity knowing no law, some civilians, despite orders, left Nodake by day or night for the above purposes. Some were apprehended on roads by M.P.'s and returned to camp. Fear expressed by tactical units that intelligence was getting to the enemy forces via itinerant civilians. An added difficulty to this situation was presented when a few civilians were found in camp wearing U.S. Army fatigue uniforms issued by some other unit as emergency clothing. The Division MG officer advised this practice was entirely irregular and such clothing would be confiscated on discovery.

The following measures were taken about the fourth day which finally resulted in virtually complete solution of the problem:

a. The M.P. perimeter patrol of 15 members plus two sergeants were given clarified orders to stop all civilians leaving the village for crops or any reason, and upon failure to stop when ordered back, to fire at such civilians. As a result, and upon the alertness of the guards, 7 civilians were shot, of which four died and three were admitted to the B-5 Hospital.

b. A wardog patrol of 12 men and 13 dogs arrived on 12 April and assumed the entire duty of night perimeter guard from 1800 to 0600, when the M.P. relieved.

c. Signs were painted and posted at 50 points of entrance warning troops "Off limits" and on the reverse warning civilians in Japanese to stay inside.

d. Paper signs, 4 by 6 inches were received from XXIV Corps MG and posted on all houses in Japanese language, warning civilians by word and picture to stay away from army installations, and obey regulations, with death as the penalty. Most of the younger population were found to speak Japanese, but those older frequently knew only Luchuan which bears no resemblance to Japanese.

e. MG Officers and interpreter details visited every house taking census and issuing ration cards, and verbally acquainting the headmen and all members concerning camp orders.

f. The engineers erected a 3 strand barbed wire fence surrounding the village.

g. A stockade was constructed for detention of escapes from camp. Its use was seldom required after the first days.

h. It was found the headman on his own initiative had written in Japanese and posted on bamboo stakes at sundry paths leading from Nodake his own warning against leaving the village.

Regarding tactical security matters, the possibility, in view of the heavy shelling of our nearby artillery positions, was present that some individuals in the camp were transmitting data on gun positions, etc. to the enemy lines, or that one or more Japanese soldiers was secreted in the village to accomplish this purpose or else so secreted in some nearby funeral vault. No direct evidence of such fact, however, was ever discovered. The 96th Division, CIC Detachment visited the camp and interegated all adult males without finding anything of interest. On 16 April the CIC Detachment set up a tent at Nodake Camp to interrogate all incoming civilians concerning terrain, and general military data in the southern part of Okinawa where heavy fighting was in progress. There was discussion of placing all males between 17 and 45 years of age in a central stockade at the camp, to avoid any aid to the enemy, but a contrary decision was reached after weighing all the factors, including construction of the outside perimeter fence and stricter outer guard, the full cooperative attitude of all male civilians present and the presence in the group mentioned of most of the headmen who had proved useful in all phases of camp work. Discovery of any single hostile act would result in reconsideration of the entire question. It may be noted that while a number of Japanese flags were taken from arriving civilians, the inhabitants on becausally questions as to being "Japanese" asserted themselves to be "Okinawan", not Japanese.

For internal MG bivouac security, in addition to the barbed wire internal enclosure described, a one

man guard was established from 2000 to 0600 nightly, rotating among all MG enlisted and officer personnel; this also added in giving the alarm if artillery shelling commenced in the camp vicinity, or air raid signal was observed, so fox holes could be promptly utilized. This camp was located among numbers of U.S. rear artillery positions and the front, which was 3 miles distant and as a result much shelling activity shocked the area day and night, as a result of which the Japanese artillery endeavored to neutralize these batteries. Frequently shells dropped to close for comfort, and one night a village house was struck, killing 4 and wounding 4 natives. This also resulted in a native rush back to dug-outs near all houses, and to several large grottos where extremely unsanitary conditions resulted until these were closed by bulldozer. A similar rush by MG personnel to complete deep dug-outs with 6 inch logs overhead in the bivouac area, resulted, native labor being largely used. Three fourths of the MG personnel made a practice of sleeping in dug-outs at all times.

For disregard of camp rules it became evident by the fourth day that some penalty more serious than warning was necessary. The 20' by 30' wire stockade was built and for three days from 10 to 15 civilians of all ages and sexes were kept in it, generally due to being found outside the area, or for individual digging of crops. General observance was noted thereafter. There was no shelter in the stockade, and short rations were given. However, those inside were permitted to return home at night, generally being children, women, or aged people. The penalty of cancelling of rice ration was threatened but not found necessary to be used.

Exclusion of troops from the village proved, as expected a difficulty, especially until the perimeter wire fence was erected. Bivouacing of tactical units directly adjoining the village augmented the problem.

Groups of soldiers strolling about the narrow 10 foot wide streets and into houses became common. In one instance, two GI's were found squatted with the family in a house having tea. Two M.P.'s proved inadequate to exclude them, both due to spareness and disinclination. This MG duty was used by the Provost Marshall as a relief period for successive M.P. groups after duty at the front, with situation did not make for strictness. On 16 April the Division Staff MG Officer, the Judge Advocate, instructed that troops found in the camp should be arrested and turned over to the M.P. detail for transfer to the Provost Marshall for action. The chief attraction was women, and it was hoped to avoid disease and any instances of rape as had occurred elsewhere. (Organized native prostitution which had been reported prevalent on the island, was not encountered, perhaps due to lack of time to re-develop). A group of girls reported variously as prostitutes or geisha, wearing brighter colored clothing than the others, assigned to the MG kitchen and laundry for work, displayed a marked disinclination therefore, and had to be replaced by more competent women.

During the Nodake Camp no requisition for civilian labor from tactical units were received, with the exception of one call for a detail to bury 11 dead civilians of many days vintage lying near the 96th Division CP area. On this general subject, an examination of directives and prior conferences indicated that both enemy soldiers and civilian dead were to be buried as a sanitary measure by whatever unit, tactical or otherwise, was located in the vicinity thereof. Consequently MG would be responsible for burial of dead found in its camp vicinity only. However, in conformity with general civilian labor instructions, work parties of civilians would be furnished any unit sending guard and vehicles at the ratio of one guard to ten civilians. Three dead Japanese soldiers in unsavory condition found in the Nodake area were buried.

A camp laundry was established by April 12. Clothing of MG personnel as well as of units of the 96th Division including linen of forward Battalion Aid Station, all in equally grave need of washing, was handled daily. A force of 22 native women was assembled for steady work on this project. A community spring with two concrete pools was used but only after a large group of men had shovelled out what appeared to be the accumulated muck of decades. MG used one pool which was cleaned, fenced off and fire places built for the half 55 gallon oil drums used heating the water. Soap was supplied and firewood hauled. Much persuasion had to be used continuously to induce the women to bring the water to a boil, for which they were unable to understand the necessity. The second and large pool of murky water was used as of or by the village women to do their own personal and clothes washing, the method being to use the right foot, chiefly the big toe, in alternately dipping the piece of clothing in the pool and treading on it with both feet on the concrete edge. Throughout the month a daily average of 300 pieces of clothing was laundered. The chief customers apart from MG were Headquarters, Hospital and artillery units of the 96th Division.

On the 16th of April a civilian sewing project was inaugurated with furnished needy children and adults of the village with clothing. This project functioned throughout the month and was composed of four women and five standard Singer Sewing Machines which were salvaged. The project was limited because of lack of machine needles. Fifty ditty bags for troops of the 96th Division Hq were made, along with garments which were used to replace those of civilian hospital patients whose clothing was in many cases torn and filthy.

SALVAGE AND SUPPLY

The salvage officer and enlisted men with MG vehicles continued search for and collection of civilian food stores, etc. Supply for MG Detachment needs from

tactical units continued to prove satisfactory.

Project resumed systematically, of daily parties of women being sent out under a headman plus one MG guard, to fields outside perimeter fence to harvest sweet potatoes, cabbage, carrots, etc. These were brought into the camp storehouse where a daily ration was made to all families. The headman acquainted MG officers with their desires as to food, which in general were followed. Natives asserted that for health reasons neither an exclusive diet of rice, which had been used, nor of sweet potatoes was desirable. Accordingly, alternate issues were made daily. Effort was made to use sweet potatoes as extensively as possible since the crop is over ripe, many potatoes now being too large, cracked, and pithy to eat. By 15 May the crop will be spoiled. The potatoes keep only two weeks outside the ground. The natives express much concern over their future food supply, with the absence of harvesting and planting being experienced. They feared starvation, but were informed that provision for food would be made.

Food was rationed daily at 0800 until noon to all families. Originally, due to lack of time for accurate system, the figure for each family was fixed by a selected overall headman who supervised the issue from salvaged stores. As each family representative presented his slip (written in Japanese), the daily ration, generally rice, was measured out and placed in the basket brought. Naturally numerous delaying arguments arose daily as to the number of persons in the household. These were almost impossible to check accurately due to the rapidly shifting daily house population, resulting from new arrivals; family units discovering each other and moving together, etc. By 15 April the population was somewhat more established and the census completed, with issue of definitive rations cards. Adjustments were made by a MG officer daily, at the ration issue point, based on figures of additional persons placed in respective houses by the B-5 reception center. It was later found this function could be adequately handled by a headman which was done.

A note was made on the reverse of each card of the daily issue of food and a check list also maintained in order to prevent repeaters, a number of whom appeared as transients. The large numbers of residents assigned to each house and appertenances resulted frequently in separate family groups being set by respective headmen, each of whom had been drawing rations for his group. At the census, it was insisted that only one headman for food issue be agreed on, for simplification purposes, and consistent with the house numbering system effected. This appeared to work out, the subdivision of the rice afterward taking place at the respective homes.

In addition to rice, small quantities of other foods were issued at times. From 20 April when regular sweetpotatoes harvest began, rice and potatoes were issued in alternate rations; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rice or $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of potatoes per person. Some difficulty was encountered in inducing civilians to accept the Japanese Army dehydrated foods as they were unfamiliar with their use. Many families, with the hoarding complex exerted much effort in harvesting sweet potatoes and other crops in village confines to the detriment of equitable distribution. Therefore all harvesting was stopped and work parties under guard undertook this work placing the crops in the camp stores for general use. Conditions indicated that a considerable number of hogs and goats were butchered without authority and eaten by the residents. Adults and children ravaged the sugar cane fields to chew on the raw cane. No U.S. Army foods allocated to MG were issued at any time. (At the close of the Sunabe Camp it may be noted that the natives complained of the one hundred percent rice diet there as being to constipating). The staff of workers at the food issue point included one MG man and 5 native leaders for the population of 6,999. Of the latter, one spoke English and several of the others appeared to possess some record keeping and businesslike ability. A fair proportion of the younger population reads our Arabic numerals. The new ration cards were typed in English language and ink numerals inserted.

By 25 April, it was found that operation of the civilian storehouse and daily food ration could be safely entrusted to the force of 3 civilians, men who had previously been performing this work in the presence of one or more MG personnel. With general supervision of an MG officer, these men kept a close check on house population and accurate rationing. One man had been a government farm agent promoting scientific farming in the Ginowan district, another was a clerk and the third a grade school teacher. Knowing arabic numeral and some Romaji, these men were able following instruction, to prepare adequate daily reports.

SANITATION

According to the oriental custom, which appears to have maintained the fertility of Okinawa fields in excellent condition, human excreta are carefully hoarded for fertilizer, known euphemistically as "Night Soil". At Nodake most houses possessed adjoining them a stone pig pen with pigs. Human excreta was either put directly therein for the pigs, or into buckets whence it was carried to the fields, or else accumulated in a pit near the house, with other refuse to mature for later use. Not far off at most houses was the deep corallined well. flies were present but not so numerous as these conditions would indicate. With the advent of warmer weather the situation, including the odor, will probably deteriorate.

For these reasons, the B-5 Public Health Officer commenced remedial measures. All pigs, (67) in number were removed by a two wheeled cart to an enclosure prepared for them in the foundations of a burned out house. Operation of the piggery was assigned to a native, under supervision of a B-5 Corpsman. The latter also operated a garbage collection service with the same native cart, calling at each house several times a week. The garbage was fed to the pigs. All civilians were notified orally to have two buckets, one for excreta and one for garbage, to be ready for collection at any time, and to discontinue use of pig pens, etc. They were likewise inbris of sundry sorts of debris and were instructed to clean up and help clean their courtyards and streets.

The broom used is made of assembled tree branches or sheaves of various kinds. Excreta was buried at a central excavation, but later the system of outside latrines dug in each houseyard was inaugurated. Since the people are living much crowded together, with strangers, in houses not their own, and for a temporary period, it is unlikely they take the pride in their surroundings that might be the case if in their own houses. What success will be reached in improving the sanitation situation remains conjectural.

From April 16 to April 30, corpsmen and native details rigged up a spray outfit (using gas decontamination spray equipment mounted on a rickshaw) with a solution of D.D.T., heavy Japanese diesel oil and kerosene solution, and sprayed all native house areas and emptied pig stys for the purpose of killing insects and leaving a residual anti-larve film. Later, a much more affective fine spray nozzle was obtained.

HOSPITAL - DISPENSARY

A pretentious property at the center of the village was set aside for the hospital. The main house was 20' by 40', with adjoining buildings aggregating 500 square feet, all with concrete floors which were cleaned out and scrubbed for use. As patients overflowed, a 15' by 30' tent was erected adjoining. In all, 26 cots were placed in use. An eight foot high coral wall surrounded the entire property. The personnel consisted of two B-5 Medical officers and two corpsmen; one medical officer and six corpsmen from G-10 Team 9, plus six corpsmen from G10 Team 9, plus six native nurses aids whose assistance proved valuable. On 20 April, these nurses had to be sent away to the G-6 Hospital at Koza due to undue familiarity with MG personnel having developed. A small kitchen where the latter prepared native food for patients was operated. The compound contained a deep well with clear water which is used after chlorine treatment for drinking water and general purposes. The out-patient lineup begins shortly after dawn and continues until late in the day. Difficulty was experienced preventing out-patients from appearing every day for re-dressing of wounds when not necessary. Daily arrival of civilian casualties from the forward area continued, many with

untreated wounds of long standing badly festered, in other cases dressings had been applied by forward battle dressing stations.

VITAL STATISTICS

MORTALITY:

During the month of April, 57 deaths were recorded. The rate per thousand based on an approximate average daily camp census of 3000 was 19. This considering the situation in a war torn country in which the usually healthy young adult population has been largely depleted is not exorbitant. Further review of the mortality figures show these to run fairly true to form. In the age group classification (see fig. 2) we note the preponderance of deaths in the

Fig. 2. Age Group Classification

<u>Under 1 Yr.</u>	<u>1-10</u>	<u>10-20</u>	<u>20-30</u>	<u>30-40</u>	<u>40-50</u>	<u>50-60</u>	<u>60-70</u>	<u>Over 70 Years</u>
1	10	5	3	0	5	6	18	9

older age groups (50 and up) was the scarcity of deaths in the young adult age group. These figures are not significant, except as expressed in rate per thousand, which is not possible in this camp because the age groups of the population is not available. However, as judged by observation, the vast majority of the camp is composed of old people and children. The sex break-down follows the sex difference of the population (ro-55) fairly well, but might at first be questioned on the basis of the fact that the male populace is mostly in the military service of Japan.

Fig. 2a - Deaths

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
25	32	57

Consideration of the fact that this is mostly an aged and youthful population, outside military age, explains this however. As to the cause of death (Fig. 3) it is to be expected that we have a high ratio of traumatic deaths; 100 percent of the traumatic deaths were directly attributable to war injuries.

Fig. 3 - Cause of death

Of those deaths classified as medical, all but 4 were contributed to in greater or lesser part by the rigors of war; the cause being certified as exposure and exhaustion in an aged individual. Of the four otherwise classified, two were truly medical; bronchiectoris and diarrhea, unclassified, and two were partially attributable to war, malnutrition in a 15 day old infant and suffocation due to overcrowding in a 3 yr. old child.

MORBIDITY:

The major work of the Medical Detachment of B-5 was concerned with the surgical details of the C-10 Team 9 Dispensary Unit attached. The operations of this unit are expressed in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 - Hospital Admissions

	<u>Wounded</u>	<u>Sick</u>	<u>Patient Days</u>
Men	24	4	104
Women	36	2	154
Children...	7	3	27

As might be expected over half (57%) of the work of the outpatient department was surgical, consisting mostly of dressing and redressing war wounds. The medical cases (see Fig. 5) consisted mostly of diarrheas, classification.

Fig. 5 - Out Patient treatments

	<u>Medical</u>	<u>Surgical</u>	<u>Total</u>
Men.....	37	93	130
Women.....	38	117	165
Children..	178	127	295
Total.....	253	337	590

of which is difficult without laboratory verification; skin disease, respiration infections and eye conditions, some of which were diagnosed clinically, as trachoma. No evidence of malaria, cholera or plague were noted. A few cases of enlarged and leathery acrota with lymphadenopathy were observed in patients otherwise being treated but no diagnoses of filiarisis was made.

See Fig. 6- Contagious Diseases, Page 39

All the statistics above quoted cover that period of the month only when the Hospital Dispensary unit began receiving patients on 9 April 1945 to 21 April 1945 when the unit was closed, in accordance with the plan to evacuate the camp. For the balance of the month an emergency service only was maintained by the medical staff of B-5, outpatients being seen and litter cases were given first aid only and transferred to C-6 Hospital Unit at Koza as soon as possible. The work done at Camp Sunabe is likewise not included in these figures because in those hectic days early in April, data was not recorded.

On April 14 and 15, a survey by Major H. G. Taylor, B-6 Detachment, of stools for presence of intestinal parasites disclosed that almost all natives have intestinal worms of one form or another; about 66 percent being of the round worm variety and 13 percent of the hookworm type.

Ten percent amoeba infestation also was found. On April 17, the malaria survey made of blood samples from 50 children here by two officers of the 96th Division Malaria Control Unit indicated an entire absence of malaria.

With the continued influx of civilians, a number of aged and infirm persons without relatives to care for them was accumulated and it became necessary to set aside a house adjoining the hospital, as an "Old Folks" home. Similarly the continued arrival of orphans and children whose mothers were hospital patients, and without other relatives, required the creation of a Childrens Home. These were ultimately joined on 17 April. Four girls, who had worked as nurses at Chatan assembly area, were placed in this house to live and care for the children and aged. This activity was developed and supervised by the Senior B-5 Medical Officer.

Fig. 6 - Contagious Diseases

<u>Cause</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Causes</u>	<u>No.</u>
Diarrhea	44	Hookworm Disease	13
Flavus	10	Keratoconjunctivities	7
Influenza	8	Tuberculosis	2
Mycotic Dermatitis	21	Trachoma	3
Pneumonia	1		

A cemetery suitably marked was established north of the village and surrounded by barbed wire enclosure. Funeral services were held by relatives when present. The funerals were of utmost simplicity, without great ado on the part of the latter. In one instance a village family was permitted to bury the deceased in the family vault, in this case a humble tomb in a small hillside cave with 3' by 4' entrance, unembellished and unrecognizable externally as other than a small hole in the hill-side coral, (as contrasted with large and elaborate tombs elsewhere). Doubt as to sanitation developed shortly, however, and upon opening of the enclosure which had been simply closed by stones and clay was found sitting therein still in the original burlap bag, leaning against one of the several blue porcelain ornaments or urns about 2 feet by 3 feet, which are present inside all the tombs. Workmen were instructed to remove the body and bury it in 4 feet of earth for sanitary reasons. However, they demurred seriously, inasmuch as the family was still in the village. An adjustment was finally made by contacting the relatives who were induced to remove the body and bury it according to our requirements, in the cemetery with a simple wood marker inscribed by them. Whether they will at some future time disinter the remains and return them to the vault can only be a subject of speculation.

PERSONNEL

Table of organization for B-5 Detachment provides for 8 officers and 18 enlisted men (three of whom are interpreters).

At the time of leaving Leyte for the Okinawa operation, B-5 personnel consisted of 8 officers and 21 enlisted men including the 3 interpreters.

Hospital and dispensary Unit C-10 Team's T/O provides for one officer and 6 corpsmen. This number has been on duty with G10-9 throughout 17 April.

Upon orders of XXIV Corps, 18 April 1945, one interpreter was detached from B-5 and three other enlisted men, serving as impressed cooks (2) and civilian supply and ration issue supervisor (1) were likewise detached. These losses seriously diminished the effectiveness of this detachment, since separate messing had become unavoidable due to the distance of B-5 from any other mess. The reduction was especially rigorous in the interpreter branch, which despite long and heavy work by three interpreters, proved a bottleneck in pushing ahead civilian organization and work.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

As a result of the decision to enclose 100% of the native population in camps, problems of re-organization of local government did not occur. Within the camps, the period at Sanabe was not long enough to warrant any except the most elementary organization. One headman and six assistants were designated on the spot after brief conferences through interpreters. The headman raised the question of organization of camp population and designation of headman by families on the Hoko system, but under the pressure of daily widely fluctuation numbers of natives in camp, and short camp duration this was not found feasible.

At the Nodake Camp, under the same conditions of continuous increase and flux of population, with more people being forced into each home daily, formulation of any Hoko system was found impractical. Arbitrary selection of chief headmen and 6 subordinates were made, on the bases of observed leadership qualities. This plan worked satisfactorily. English speaking leaders were used in a few cases, but chiefly otherwise. The 7 or 8 natives at Nodake who had lived in Hawaii (one in Los Angeles, California) proved most valuable in language assistance. Several parents had sons then in the U.S. Army in Hawaii.

On 18 April, a responsible native man, who was mayor of Ginowan 15 years ago, was named Civilian Public Safety Headman and given a distinguishing arm band. He could speak no English but had given evidence of energy and system and proved efficient. His duties were to bring about conformity with MG regulations by the civilian population. This was largely a question

of acquainting the population, frequently transient, with what the regulations were, as to black-out, curfew, sanitation, etc.; and of orally announcing the regulations and salient parts of the proclamations. These were also posted about the village.

As of 30 April, the attitudes noted in the 327 civilians retained at Nodake who had been in our hands for 4 weeks may be summarized as follows; Continued cooperation and effort in all work or duties assigned; no noticeable activities or inclinations indicative of Japanese loyalty or indoctrination, nor any expression hostile to Japan; a generally cheerful acceptance of their present condition and a view that it is materially better than they had expected; no observable hostility toward the United States or its forces; regret at their material losses in burned homes, furnishings, live stock, and crops, and overrunning of properties by the U.S. Military installations, serious fear for their future in an economic way only, viz, lack of harvesting and planting plus large farm areas taken for military installations.

On 30 April, 1945 the 96th Division (Inf.) withdrew for a rest and were replaced at the front by the 77th Inf. Division, also of the XXIV Corps. MG Detachment B-5 and Dispensary G10-9 remained in their previous location and continued in functioning without change.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Though there has been much criticism of the personnel composition of B Teams, all numbers of this team have proved extremely useful to date. This team has served as a camp team ever since its arrival on Okinawa. It must be stated that many of the officers have not served in the capacities for which assigned, i.e., Legal Officer, Engineer Officer etc., but as general Civil Affairs Officers and their professional training and backgrounds have been definitely wasted. This does not mean that the composition of B Teams should necessarily be changed, as in the next operation circumstances may vary, and in order to govern a more urban and complex region, the B Team of "experts" may be needed.

2. The four CB enlisted men of this team proved extremely helpful and it is recommended that in the future almost all enlisted personnel be recruited from the CB's with one or more M.P.'s and two clerks, two cooks and two medical corpsmen.

3. Since this team operated as a separate detachment, the lack of trained cooks and adequate cooking equipment was severely felt. These should be added to B Team personnel and equipment lists.

4. Five to ten additional enlisted men could be used. The number of interpreters should be raised to four.

5. Since the ratings of enlisted men, excepting the interpreters, who as privates are badly underrated, exceeded the T/O allotment of ratings the enlisted men faced the discouraging prospect of receiving no promotions when due. This meant that the C.O. could not reward those who were extremely able to perform their duties diligently. This was a bad moral fact and must be remedied. Enlisted men should be promoted to fill T/O's when new teams are organized.

6. The C.O. of the B Team should be a major or a Lieutenant Commander and all other officers should be of lesser rank.

7. Lack of transportation proved a terrific handicap in supply, salvage, and civilian evacuation. B Teams should have at least one 2½ ton truck and an additional jeep and trailer.

8. It is believed that the G10 Unit should be an integral part of the B Team to which attached and have the C.O. of the B Team as its commanding officer. This is essential to discipline and coordination of effort. The G10 Team should have two doctors and the B Team need have none. Corpsmen trained in sanitation can handle public health problems. Here again, however, one is speaking from experiences in Okinawa and this may not apply in the next operation. In urban areas the B Team would need one or more doctors. In Okinawa no threat of epidemics has appeared to date.

9. It is felt that when numerous MG teams have made an all-out effort to do an excellent job and have succeeded, that it is demoralizing to single any individual out for praise or award unless the reason is so potent that no question as to the fairness of the award will arise.

10. Japanese language would be of great value to all officers and enlisted men of teams, but it is doubtful if the brief courses (6 months) generally given, are of much value.

11. Military units have requested no civilian labor from this team to date. Laundry service proved the most valuable contribution of camp civilian labor to military forces. This laundry service was operated by, and situated in the camp itself.

12. Serious question developed as to the correctness of the deliniation of functions as between and A. and B team. Much of the month the A Team was to the rear of B-5 instead of ahead of the front with the 96th Division forward elements as contemplated in the plan.

Civilians were directly evacuated from the front by forward M.P. vehicles and personnel to either the B-5 camp at Nodaka or the rear Corps C Camps at Koza, etc., with little relation to the A Detachment. The function of the later appeared anomalous, as events turned out in the field. It is submitted that the A team is not necessary and reconnaissance should be carried out by elements of the B Team. Young officers are needed for this work and it is felt that A Teams under lieutenant colonels of retirement age are not useful or satisfactory.

13. Optimum results in guard of civilian area are not obtained by assignment of temporary M.P. details on a rest basis, though with overall needs of M.P. personal this perhaps cannot be remedied.

14. Effective development of a new camp at an earlier date may be accomplished in the future if a 48 hour advance period is available to occupy the area, set up MG bivouac installation and to map out a plan for use of the area, quartering and feeding the estimated population, etc. There should be erected at once in addition to the regular enclosure a small reception enclosure from which arriving civilians can be processed, so that a semblance of system may characterize the receiving of civilians from the beginning, instead of the continuous effort to catch up afterwards.

15. A primary function of MG B Detachments is preventive medicine and sanitation for the purpose of avoiding troop epidemics and reducing disease among civilians. It is notorious that filthy insect carriers and disease flourish in war time and battle areas. Okinawa was a first rate example of this. However, little equipment or materials were allocated or procurable for insect elimination or for cleanliness of person, clothing or household. Large quantities of DDT and/or other insect control materials and spray equipment together with soap should come in at the initial stage.

May 1-31-1945

1 May

Under 77th Division Judge Advocate General (Division MG Officer) detachment B-5 in May continued to function without great fluctuation, as a forward assembly area for civilians collected at the front by tactical, M.P., and A-6 MG units and shipped by vehicle to the B-5 Nodake Village camp. Heavy fighting by tactical forces with yard by yard advance continued through the month. The civilians uncovered were below expectations in number and wide disparity of opinion exists as to what number of civilians have been killed and what numbers between 25,000 and 200,000 are still behind the Japanese lines. The civilians received during the months frequently came not from the front lines but were discovered by devious means in the midst of our bivouacs in caves and remote inner recesses of caves thought to have been thoroughly explored. Native personnel from Nodake were frequently found and used by forward M.P. or A-6 units in persuading frightened civilians who expected execution, to come out of the caves. Convincing them that they would receive fair treatment was, even with these emissaries, extremely difficult. Once these civilians had emerged from caves no trouble was experienced with them. Many had been 40 or 50 days continuously underground, had acquired a ghastly white complexion, and innumerable fleas, germs, and filth.

Upon arriving at the Nodake reception center they were assigned to a house, by families, 20 to 40 to a house. At the same time they were:

- (1) Searched for weapons or articles of Military importance.
- (2) Dusted by DDT sprayer.
- (3) Visited by native Public Safety Chief who read salient parts of proclamations and generally acquainted the family and family headman with civilian camp regulations as to curfew, barbed wire perimeter, and sanitary orders.
- (4) Issued soap, flea powder and clean clothing as necessary and available. These articles were all extreme demand.
- (5) Interrogated by 77th Div. Counter Intelligence Corps which maintained two agents at Nodake most of the time. The C.I.C. is reported thus to have collected much information of value to tactical forces, as to the terrain, fortifications, enemy forces, etc., ahead of our front lines.
- (6) Civilians in need of medical attention were sent to B-5 dispensary, and if necessary from there to C10-9 Hospital in Nodake Village.

Incoming civilians were retained at Nodake for from one to 5 days, until enough had collected to fill a truck, generally about 35 to 50. A telephone call was made to XXIV Corps MC Office, which decided to which C Camp this lot of civilians was to be sent. No evacuations on foot were made during the month. Nor was any difficulty encountered with tactical units as to routes. Evacuated civilians were permitted to take along all their possessions, which generally were capable of being carried on their person. Every effort was made to keep the families together, especially immediate families. This effort was not fully successful due to the necessity of sending the injured numerous patients whose families remained in the semi-permanent work party at Nodake, were not returned to Nodake when discharged, but sent enmasse to various C Camps, with no records being kept by which they could be traced by MG units or worried parents and children. The permanent party of civilians retained at Nodake in April for the purpose of camp maintenance proved very effective and was still retained at the end of the month.

- Public Safety -

The Public Safety Officer functioned normally during the month. Interior guard by M.G. officers and men on one post, using one hour shifts throughout the night, was continued. In addition the M.P. detail of 12 men headed by a Sergeant, maintained their post. Though on other parts of the island numerous alarms and some casualties due to Japanese infiltrators and soldiers bypassed by advancing forces occurred, no such events took place at Nodake. Civilians, including men of the regular Japanese Army and Boetai (Labor Corps), were shot or picked up near Nodake Camp at times, but in all instances found to come from other areas. No escapes occurred during the month, nor any instances of insubordination or obstruction on the part of any civilian. On morning at 7:30 A.M. a headman reported that at 3:00 P.M. an old friend and neighbor of his, a farmer, lately employed by the Japanese Army as Boetai at the Yontan Airfield, had appeared at his house - No. 34 here. This man was at once visited by the Public Safety, made no effort to escape and on interrogation gave information freely. He was in great pain from his right hand being half shot away, by a sentry at Uajo Village where he had been challenged but not caught near midnight this night. He with four others had been a fugitive from the Japanese Labor corps at Yontan since 1 April when the big shells started landing, he stated. He had lived by hiding in the woods and hills and eating sweet potatoes. After amputation of the hand, he was turned over to the Provost Marshall as a P.O.W.

A stronger interior stockade 10' x 10' was constructed at Nodake to hold recalcitrants. It was covered, including the overhead, by barbed wire at 6 inch intervals, in four directions, with door and lock. One mat and one shelter half composed its furniture. The stockade was used four days during the month, respectively for a 14 year old boy who had stolen a pack of cigarettes from a MG cot; a girl who had done too little work at the laundry; 5 boys who were found without permits in the uninhabited area of the village, where cleanup efforts were being obstructed by roving natives and G.I.'s (both contrary to orders); on civilian - P.O.W.- (undetermined) who failed fully to answer questions asked by the C.I.C. agent.

A flag pole was erected on the B-5 bivouac and Old Glory flown daily thereafter. At raising and lowering of the flag all Military Personnel in the vicinity came to attention. Natives maintained a respectful attitude. No problem was experienced.

The first experience with fire was had. On 6 May, Sunday, four thatched roof houses and outbuildings burned furiously and the following Sunday another house burned. The first series of fires was begun at noon by an U.S. artillery flare descending on the house. The wind blew embers on other dwellings. The cause of the second Sunday, 13 May, fire is undetermined. The natives beat a gong through the streets and soon a long bucket brigade was in action, composed equally of men, women and children. Some houses had no wells, or else had dry wells, so the water was carried from some distance. The rainy season set in about 20 May and replenished wells. Once a fire is started among the thatch-roofed houses, the risk of its spreading to other dwelling is very great. This made the early inauguration of a fire fighting system important. A fire bill was prepared providing for posts for all M.G. personnel and native headmen, and a supply of equipment and two-wheeled fire cart with buckets, ladders, fire-hooks helmets and pulley wheels for wells, located at a fixed station. A bell alarm was also erected, with the native gong carried through the streets also used. Fire apparatus of nearby tactical headquarters has not been available. Full cooperation of natives in fire fighting was received.

The 77th Division Provost Marshall continued to provide the *(See Below) for B-5. Throughout the month a detail of 12 men were bivouaced using B-5 mess and supplying one K.P. The detail was not changed during the month, which made for greater efficiency in the M.P. work. M.P.'s maintained sentries at 3 of the 5 entrances to Nodake Camp during daytime, but they were insufficient in personnel to maintain any night patrol, with the exception of the inner bivouac guard post.

The Public Safety Officer continued to cooperate closely with the 77th Div. G.I.C. detachment which had two or more men at Nodake daily. In very few cases was any difficulty experienced in obtaining a full disclosure of tactical information of all varieties, the people evidently feeling no compunction whatever about aiding our forces. Upon inquiry, the civilians generally refrained from expressing views hostile to Japan, but did state they would prefer the rule of the United States. It is believed the motivation for this view is primarily pecuniary.

The Public Safety Officer prepared a card file registering the names, age, sex, former residence, Nodake residence, work card number, date of arrival, in and necessary in view of the increasing number of inquiries by name received from other M.G. camps trying to bring families together, C.I.C. agents in searching for individuals, etc. In addition, a registry by name and last known station was made of all persons at Nodake having immediate relatives in the Japanese Army - this date for Tenth Army Headquarters.

-Local Government-

The attitude of the civilian population at Nodake during May falls in two categories. Those persons first coming to M.G. hands continued to be greatly frightened for their lives, and were emaciated, diseased, wounded, suffering from beri beri, lack of sunlight, etc. Persons came to Nodake after as long as 50 days underground around Shuri and elsewhere.

On the other hand the 350 civilians of the permanent Nodake work group, having settled down to a normal routine of living, with certainty of each day's food, shelter, life and work, and the fair treatment, quickly lost fear and even presented the appearance of gaiety and satisfaction with life. At times however, an undercurrent escaped, of apprehension for the morrow. This had to do with pleating and harvesting of crops, progressive killing of livestock, continuing destruction of homes by shelling, burning and bulldozer, and loss by death or separation of family members.

For administration of the civilian population a headman, Kamajo, 60 years old, of 27 years residence in California, was named, after a three weeks experimental period. In addition, the B-5 Public Safety Officer named a direct active deputy, MIYAGI, Bushin, aged 64, non-English speaking. These plus the two food and clothing rationing clerks, and two other English speaking auxiliary interpreters, completed the sample camp organization found sufficient for the functions required. The rigid and arbitrary Japanese authoritarian disposition appeared strangely absent in any of the headmen used or considered. The general attitude of these men were largely similar to the give and take common sense approach to situations which one would expect of American village leaders. In deed, the fact that some of them had lived in the United States undoubtedly ameliorated there attitudes. One, who lived 33 years until 1933, in Colorado and Washington, stated in relation to the great decision that had to be made by every Okinawan whether to stay at his house under the U.S. attack or to flee north or south, "Up north in the wild and hilly country it was good hiding, but not good eating. I have three children and a wife, so I decided I would take the chance of staying here where there were plenty of sweet potatoes and crops, and risk death forecast at the hands of the Americans, in order to feed my boys (aged 4, 8, and 11)."

The chief government problem was enforcement of Public Health regulations which will be discussed under the latter heading.

- LABOR -

During May, the only labor requisition for Civilian Labor from tactical forces was by the 77th Div. Hospital Clearing Center, for ten men daily to do general cleanup labor. This was furnished. M.G. Hospital G-6 at Goya were in great need of native girls for nurse's aids, and girls were sent from Nodake to Goya to join the hospital forces. These included the six Nodake hospital girls brought from Sunabe, who had shown a greater talent for flirtation than for work.

As regards local labor at Nodake, the laundry was expanded so that 43 people, mostly women, were employed there by 31 May. Two additional springs were taken over as auxiliary laundries and a capacity of 550 garments daily was reached. The last week of May with arrival of daily rains, washing and drying clothes were seriously hindered, the former due to muddy water. A carpenters crew under the direction of the competent B-5 (G.B.) carpenters constructed a 15 feet by 30 feet drying-shelter, roofed with sugar cane sheaves tied on by rice rope made on the spot by the natives. Work to further increase laundry capacity is under way.

The carpenter force efficiently handled numerous jobs, including building of 47 latrine (Benjo) covers, 4 x 6 feet square, with hinged fly proof lids, which each family was given and required correctly to install and use.

Also constructed was a children's playground which received enthusiastic and continued use. Six swings, three seesaws and a sand pit were built. The experience with such recreation has been received previously by children only at some schools.

A four wheel trailer for hauling salvaged lumber, was constructed from remains of two Japanese automobiles found in Nodake. A portable fly proof latrine, as well as a portable fly proof galley and mess hall were constructed.

The sewing project was continued with four women and two Singer machines, and a total of 405 women's garments were made during May, using salvaged bolts of native cloth. These were exhausted by the end of the month. Large supplies of salvaged thread were on hand, but this would not work in the machines, so that the lack of machine thread, buttons, machine and hand needles, additional cloth, machine parts and scissors, tended to make work more and more impossible.

On 14 May use of individual laborers card (MCL-3) was inaugurated. No intention to pay for labor was existant but experience with the labor record card system was thought desirable. Duplicate daily records was made in the B-5 office.

With the heavy rains, roads in Nodake (or elsewhere) became deeply mired. Many truckloads of broken tile from roofs and burned houses were hauled. This tile was used to improve the roads. This was of material value to units sending in vehicles for laundry and other purposes.

Some attention continued to be devoted to salvage. The horses that were brought in daily by M.P. details from the front lines were evacuated to C-1 Camp at Koza. When the heavy rains bogged down the front, Marine units requisitioned all of these horses and returned them to the front to haul ammunition and food.

Native work parties were sent daily to destroyed or condemned villages where lumber was recovered from remaining houses. On 31 May the following lumber was on hand, 7959 board feet, largely 8 inch wide flooring.

A serious obstacle to salvage near the front, where the most profitable stores were located, underground, was the impossibility, for security reasons, of using native labor. Conditions in caves as to possibility of enemy soldiers, clouds of fleas, etc., plus shortage of M.G. manpower, and impossible roads, hindered obtaining of these forward supplies by U.S. personnel. By the time tactical conditions permitted use of native labor in the caves, a large part of the desired goods had been ruined by G.I.'s., by rotting in case of rice, flour, etc., loss of parts to all machines or other assemblies, hurling of additional grenades in caves by roving U.S. personnel, and blasting closed off cave entrances to block possible Japanese forces left behind to harass our troops.

- Civilian Supply -

During May, all food eaten by civilians at Nodake was salvaged Japanese rice, and dehydrated foods, plus fresh sweet potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, burdock, tomatoes, beans, and onions, harvested daily from adjoining fields by parties of women under M.G. or M.P. guard. All these items were brought to the rations warehouse for inventory and distribution.

During the month of May a number of tactical units near Nodake, including those using the B-5 laundry facilities, developed the practice of bringing in quantities of left over C.D.K. and 10 in 1 rations for distribution to civilians. These were not needed since ample stores of salvaged rice, etc., were on hand throughout the month. However, they were issued in lieu of staple native stores. Higher tactical headquarters on 15 May ordered the practice generally discontinued of turning over U.S. foods to civilian camps unless a food shortage developed.

The canned hash, stew, etc., were not eaten as canned, but were used with rice and vegetables in soups and other native dishes where meat was called for.

On 31 May the following stores for civilians were on hand:

Inventory as of 1600 May 31

JAPANESE FOOD

1. 270 bags of rice
2. 11 kegs of raw sugar
3. 48 cases sauce
4. 6 bags white flour
5. 7 cans salmon
6. 33 bushels soy beans
7. 2 cases tea
8. 31 cases crackers
9. 59 cases dried potatoes
10. 3 cases dried onions

U.S. FOODS (Salvaged)

1. 5 Cases C-Rations
2. 9 cases hash
3. 4 bags Australian flour
4. 1 case crackers

JAPANESE CLOTHING

1. 1 bale gloves
2. 1 bale socks
3. 1 bundle head-nets
4. 20 blankets

U.S. CLOTHING (Salvaged)

1. 200 HBT trousers, gas impregnated, salvaged.
2. 140 HBT Jackets, Gas impregnated, salvaged.
3. 31 Pr. Long Underwear (pants) Gas Impreg. Salvaged.
4. 4 Pr. Long Underwear (Shirts) Gas Impreg. Salvaged.
5. 8874 Red Cross gowns
6. 15 Pair US overalls
7. 23 pair socks
8. 174 women's garments (Nodake made)
9. 16 baby's garments (Nodake made)

The late variety of sweet potatoes must be harvested by 10 June which will complete this crop. Soy beans are ready now. Cabbage is about over, as the rain swells the head to bursting. Natives have been informed of the temporary nature of their stay at Nodake, but a few have nevertheless persisted recently in planting crops, notably sweet potatoes.

Cancelling of rations for a day has been used as a punishment for violation of sanitary rules and has proved effective. Also, civilians have been required to turn in excess dishes, pots, old clothes, etc., as cleanup measures, before being able to receive rice. This has proved a useful method.

Large amounts of dry soy beans were found in all Nodake houses. Those in the 130 uninhabited houses were collected at the ration warehouse. This amount came to 50 bushels. It appears they represent a years store for Okinawans, which must be kept dry and hard to be usable; and which they grind sparingly from time to time, to make a paste known as "mino", and bean curd cakes, known as "tofu". So far as promptly disposing of the, they are a "drug on the market", yet seem highly prized for the long pull. They are also used

as seeds, but must be kept in dry storage. Very large quantities of these beans are undoubtedly located in all native houses and areas, in addition to which are the numerous large crocks of soy bean sauce.

As much work was required of civilians and with the increasing rainy weather, their lack of sufficient clothing became more serious. The B-5 supply Officer obtained from Land Command Quartermaster Salvage Dump 200 each, HBT jackets and trousers, gas impregnated, with the tactical forces prefer not to launder due to deterioration of the cloth and difficulty of removing impregnate. These are of much value as civilian clothing. They were stenciled in large white letters on both sides with "civilian".

-M. G. Personnel and Organization-

Detachment B-5 during May continued to operate with the 77th Division, though nominally retaining its original connection with the 96th Div. which during May B-5 personnel consisted of 7 officers and 16 enlisted men in addition to Dispensary G10-9. The latter on 8 May was detached from B-5 and set up its own hospital, quarters, and mess, in house No. 30 at Nodake.

On 21 May, Lt. L. L. Tolman, U.S.N.R. received orders from XXIV Corps and was detached for duty with B-1 in a new operation. No replacement is expected.

Long effort was crowned with success when on 22 May a cook was assigned to B-5 from G-6 #51.

On 31 May a dentist was assigned for temporary duty by IsCom. for the purpose of attending to badly needed work on B-5 personnel, and for the native workers most in need of dental attention.

On 5 May rear echelon B-5 gear arrived ashore 35 days after L Day. Principally it consisted of 11100 U.S. Red Cross Hospital gowns allocated to B-5 at Leyte, P.I. Telephone connection with 77th Div. and within village affected.

Public Relations Photographers (77th Div.) spent several days (9, 10 May) in Nodake making still and moving pictures of all phases of civilian supply and activity.

-Supply-

Supply has continued satisfactory with the exception in inability to procure available and needed equipment and supplies from IsCom dumps. B-5 is operating a service camp providing major laundry facilities for tactical units, as well as salvaging lumber and other services, and supplies are needed accordingly.

- Public Health -

The Medical Officers of B-5 during the first part of the month of May was concerned primarily with the treatment of the injured and therefore continued to spend the major part of their time assisting the C10-9 dispensary unit. Following the evacuation of great numbers of civilians, however, this unit on May 9th moved to a separate compound (House No. 90), and B-5 set up an outpatient clinic, where from 0900 to 1200 daily the following patient visits were recorded.

		Outpatient Clinic patient visits	
Surgical	Men	19	
	Women	5	
	Children	<u>3</u>	
	Total		27
		58	
	Men	52	
	Women	<u>77</u>	
	Children		
	Total		<u>187</u>
	Grand total of patient visits -----		214

There was no epidemic nor unusual outbreaks of any particular disease noted during the month. A number of contagious disease were reported, these showing a tendency to decrease to zero in the last week. They were of the common variety as indicated below.

Contagious Disease

	Cases
Diarrhea	41
Mycotic Dermatitis	7
Trachoma	2
Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	1
Scabies	12
Catarrhal Conjunctivitis	6

Control measures taken to prevent contagious diseases included the usual insect and rodent control and elimination.

All incoming civilians were dusted as soon as possible after processing with a hand operated rotary blower fitted with a special nozzle and using 10% DDT in salvage flour. Soap was issued to each family with instructions to wash their person and clothing, and new clothing issued where needed. A cursory examination is made for presence of illness or injury, and newcomers are advised to report to the clinic at once upon indication of sickness.

All native houses were sprayed weekly inside and out using a 5% DDT kerosene oil solution. The latrines were similarly sprayed once a week, but toward the end of the month the solution used in the latrine pits was 2% Sodium arsenite.

Throughout the month determined effort was made by the Medical Officers to eliminate unsightly and unsanitary conditions throughout the village, both in the 30 inhabited and in the 130 uninhabited houses, the latter being kept in presentable condition to receive transient civilians being evacuated from the front to rear C Camps. Native work parties under Medical supervision made systematic cleanup of all houses and yards, burning or burying all refuse. All pigs and goats were evacuated to Camp C-1 at Koza and all pig pens cleaned and earth covered, to eliminate flies and odor. Native carpenters under C.B. guidance built of salvage lumber squat latrine platforms, a flyproof benjo cover with hinged selfclosing lid. These were issued to each family, who were required to install same over a standard size pit of 2 x 4 x 6 feet dimension. The penalty for improper installation or for as, in one case, sawing off the stopper to permit the lid to fall free, was cutting off the rice ration. Drainage systems were redug and renovated in all yards to get rid of a stagnant and odorous water. With the advent of the rainy season and because of the interference of normal drainage, this is becoming a very difficult problem. Fortunately, however, the water table at Nodake is deep enough to prevent heavy rainfalls from quickly filling latrine holes, garbage pits, refuse dumps, as has occurred in other Okinawa camps.

As experiment was undertaken in Public Health Education, when a meeting of the 27 house headmen was called for 1800 on May 12th, for the purpose of explaining the principles of germ propagation and dissemination as related to sanitary measures being taken in the village. Instructions with blackboard illustrations were given by the public Health Officers as to latrine construction and reasons therefor. The meeting then adjourned to an actual completed sample benjo which had been installed near the playground for demonstration purposes and community use. Close attention and interest was evidenced by the headmen and a fairly responsive effort to comply developed during succeeding days. Daily sanitary inspection was made of all houses, yards, and Benjos by the Public Health Officer and corpsmen. If after warning, unsatisfactory conditions were found, the house was reported to the Public Safety Officer and Food Rationing Officer for punishment. Rations were cancelled on several occasions and improved conditions resulted.

Food pellets poisoned with Sodium Carbonate were scattered throughout the village, with noticeable decrease in numbers of rodents resulting. The fly situation was during May brought under control, so that by the end of the month very few flies were to be observed at any place in Nodake village, including homes, grounds, or latrines. Likewise, because of the drainage and spraying activities mosquitos were very few.

An additional survey was made during the month, when a cross section sample of 100 adults were blood tested for filariasis; thick and thin blood smears were made about dusk. Results of the microscopic examination of these slides will be reported shortly.

-RECOMMENDATIONS-

1. That the initial MG civilian supplies on any operation include substantial quantities of soap, insect powder, needles and thread for sewing, vitamins, and tooth brushes.
2. That early M.G. supplies include further, assorted sewing machine parts, notably bobbins, bobbin plates and machine needles and machine thread, buttons, shears, also razors and hair cutting shears.
3. That an early system be provided for recording locations to which families are transferred, and that especially M.G. hospitals (G) be instructed to keep record of location of patients families, and make discharge to such locations and not elsewhere, and without record; that a discharge pool be established where patients for each destination can be collected and shipped in groups.
4. That provision be made that reports and photographic histories and individual photos taken by both official and publication sources be forwarded back to the units who have done the work which made the photographs possible. This should be done both for personal use and for unit histories. In gratitude to those who have accomplished something could hardly be more agreeous than in the consistant failure to send back the data taken by numerous roving reporters and photographers.

U.S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT
OF OKINAWAN CULTURAL REMAINS

This exhibit of Okinawan cultural remains, built up and maintained by U. S. Naval Military Government, represents not a typical Okinawan home but a concentration of features to be found in the better class homes before the war plus a collection of objects of art such as would be accumulated only by the most affluent and discriminating collector.

The House. The main building is a nearly exact restoration of the home of a well-to-do farmer and is typical of the finer homes of Okinawa in construction and design. The house and grounds were worth about ¥15,000 (U.S. 3,000) before the war. The house was built originally about fifteen years ago and, like other Okinawan homes, was designed to last for one hundred years with a minimum of repairs. It was stripped down to a damaged roof and structural supports during the fighting but has been restored by native workmen using native tools and salvage native materials. The roof is of red tile of local manufacture (cost about five sen per tile); its weight necessitates a very strong frame of joined timbers and serves to anchor the building, which nowhere actually ties into the ground, against typhoon winds. The portico is supported by finely shaped and grained columns of "chagi" (Chinese black pine, which grows locally but was imported from Amami Oshima for construction purposes). The main framework of the building and the fine paneling of the interior are also of chagi, which is left unfinished but given a polish and luster by rubbing with rice straw and applications of green tea. It is to be noted that the framework of the house is put together entirely without nails, the heavy beams and uprights being skillfully mortised and interlocked. The framework is fabricated piece by piece according to a master plan, then raised and joined in the course of a few hours. The tile roof is laid next, this requiring approximately a day; then the carpenters to work on the ceilings, sidewalls, and trim, still avoiding the use of nails whenever possible and making use of ornamental copper or pewter nail-cover to conceal any nails in the finer woodwork. The wood of the sidewalls, sliding doors, door racks, and floors is cryptomeria, which also grows locally but was imported for building purposes. The latticed doors of the interior are some of them of "chagi", some of cryptomeria, and several have glass insets. The lattice was frequently covered with rice paper in winter time but was left open in summer. The lattice doors served as much for ornamentation as for privacy, generally being left open to give the effect of spaciousness. The outer wooden doors would, of course, be closed off to give protection against rain, cold, or insects. In winter the heat from the kitchen (originally located in the side building now replaced by the annex to the exhibit building) and from "hibachi's" (charcoal burners carried into the room) served to take the chill from the air. These front rooms were used as living and dining rooms at night, when heavy quilts were laid out on the thick mats, but in this home the regular bedrooms were in the rear.

The Annex. The annex is built on the site of the former kitchen, which was destroyed during the fighting, and save for the floor, is also constructed of salvage materials. The windows are native but were seldom used in private homes. The high beams supporting the main section of the ceiling are of "iiku", a local hard wood which resembles redwood. Other structural materials, as in the main building, are "chagi" and cryptomeria.

The Pottery. The pottery on exhibit consists of Chinese, Japanese, and Ryukyu objects, some of considerable beauty and value, a number of them formerly on exhibit in the Shuri Castle Museum. The Chinese and Japanese objects are remains from the period when Okinawa sent tribute to both China and Japan and received rich gifts in return. The Ryukyu pottery shows Chinese and Japanese, and even more particularly, Korean influences, three Korean potters engaged from Satsuma (in Kyushu) by Prince Sho-ho in the early seventeenth century having taught Okinawans the art of making really fine pottery. Some of the finer pieces are: the large grey and white flared flower vase and water vessel, both prized specimens of the rare Mishima work produced 150 years ago near Shuri; a group of large gourd shaped wine urns, some embossed with the seal of the Sho dynasty, all of extraordinarily fine shape and glaze; a fine turtle-back pattern tea pot; a brightly colored Satsuma (Japan) incense burner; other pieces of white and colored Satsuma ware.

The Buddhist Figures. The fittings of the central room are most of them from the small Buddhist temple (still intact) at Kin and were produced in Naha about three years ago by the famous Japanese artist Kumakai. The figures in the main alcove are made of "doigo", a very light weight local wood highly prized as a garden tree for its brilliant red flowers in spring; the other figures are made of plaster. The central figure of the group of three represents the Goddess of Mercy; the figure on her right is Amidaneri, who in the Japanese Buddhist hierarchy represents Gaiety, and the one on her left is Yakushinerai, who represents Medical Healing. The figure in the smaller alcove also represents Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy. The ornate gilded hanging has inscribed on it in black Chinese characters the names of the contributors to the temple building, rebuilt in 1943 after a fire at a cost of ¥ 15,000.

The Furnishings. The red and black lacquer table is one of the finest specimens of lacquer ever produced on the island; it was made in Naha a few years ago and cost at least the equivalent of U.S. \$1,000. The black and gold lacquer table is of good quality but not particularly fine either in design or workmanship. The chests with designs in gilt are the type favored by the local people and were used for storing clothing and other belongings. An Okinawan home was very simple and severe in furnishings, generally having only a few low tables for serving food and tea, a few cabinets for storing clothes and bedding, and a built-in cabinet for the ancestral tablets; most homes had also a tokonoma--an alcove like the one in the room on the right where scrolls and other objects of art were displayed.

The Butsu-dan. The Butsu-dan, or cabinet for display of ancestral tablets, would be ordinarily of a heavy, red-painted, two-decker piece of furniture occupying the alcove where the three Buddhist figures are placed. In this house a half-size butsu-dan of the sort used in ordinary homes for overflow ancestral tablet and the deceased members of the family would be entered on individual red lacquer tabs and inserted into the rack, gilt characters being used on the obverse to record the post-names, black characters or a paper slip on the reverse to record the actual names. Assignment of a posthumous name helped the deceased to escape punishment for the sins of this life; the name in black helped keep the family records straight. The large rack atop the "butsu-dan" is an ancestral tablet rack of extraordinary size and quality.

The Textiles. The textiles displayed in the glass showcase in the small room on the left are of the type produced locally some thirty or more years ago. The center fabric is very much like Indonesian batik ware and is, in fact, produced by the same process, no doubt an influence of early Okinawan trading contacts with what are now the Dutch East Indies. The fabrics on either side are of cotton or wool, the famous Okinawan tisa'ji sashes, produced either by weaving or embroidery. They were made by the young girls of Yontan and a few other villages and presented to their prospective husbands, the presentation marking the formal betrothal. These fabrics are a symbol of the freedom of young people to choose their own partners, marriage in Okinawa being the result of romantic love rather than typical Oriental match-making. Such textiles have come to be highly prized by Japanese Collectors.

Other Exhibits. The soapstone figures of the Goddess of Mercy and the potter "Io-han" or disciple of Buddha in the glass showcase are Chinese, as are the dishes decorated with the Chinese characters for happiness. The lacquer pieces are good examples of Shuri ware. The small specimen sections of Mother-of-pearl inlay work on the cabinet in the side room are typical of the best cabinet making of the island; unfortunately no large or perfect pieces have been secured. The flag and pennant are those of Okinawa of the period of the Sho dynasty, which lasted from 1470 to 1871. The carved and painted beam above the lattice doors is from the Enkaku-ji Buddhist Temple at Shuri and is the only surviving piece of the famous carvers hand-work of that temple, built some five hundred years ago. The scrolls hanging in the tokonoma are specimens of extraordinarily fine Japanese calligraphy, a form of decoration as popular among the connoisseurs of art as painting themselves. The large earthenware pieces are fine Okinawan or South Seas ware, used generally for storage of sake; the rope bound urn reputedly has powers of converting inferior into first rate sake.

The Garden. The garden is restored as a wealthy and artistic Okinawan would like it. The larger trees, which serve as windbreaks, as are the mulberry and orange along the front wall and "fukugi" (the "rich" tree) along the side wall. Other specimens include the large juniper by the wall, the three-tiered ebony at the end of the row of "fukugi", a forty year old dwarf banyan with massively gnarled roots, a dwarf quince growing from a piece of coral, Okinawan pines and cypress. A particularly handsome banyan grows outside and to the rear of the main compound, where there are also specimens of "deige", peach, willow, persimmon, and other trees. Shrubs in the main compound include a variety of hibiscus, croton, gardenia, ixoria, rhododendron, rose-of-sharon, flowering banana, Heavenly bamboo, lantana, and jasmine. Flower include bouganvillea, canna, ginger, chrysanthemum, violets, orchids, various lilies, and other seasonal plants.

The rock garden, arranged in good Japanese-Okinawan style to simulate the more rugged and precipitous of mountain country and to convey the effect of Japanese mountainscape paintings includes many natural rocks of grotesque shape so arranged that they convey a most harmonious impression to the eye. The pond with its miniature arched bridge is shaped like the Chinese character for "heart, mind, or spirit," a favorite design among the Okinawans who indulge the conceit that it also represents the outline of their own island.

The Wall. The front and side wall are restored of long coral limestone slabs originally brought in by boat from the southern part of the island; the abbreviated wall just inside the main gate is modeled on the Chinese Spirit Wall and is an obstruction both to curious eyes and to evil spirits which, as everyone knows, travel only in straight lines and cannot therefore negotiate the angle of the entrance.

The back wall is of ordinary coral. The walls and/or hedge gave the Okinawan home protection against typhoons and against the almost constant winds, which prevent the raising of any except the most sturdy plants in exposed locations.

The Well. The well is about seventy feet deep and produces good water-though it is not recommended for American consumption. Well water was supplemented originally by water from three large concrete cisterns. Beside the well originally stood a round iron tub beneath which a fire could be built; this tub furnished bath facilities for the family.

The Pigpen-Latrine. The concrete faced structure beside the annex was a big combination of pigpen and latrine. Save that it was ordinarily constructed of plain coral limestone and frequently fitted with thatch or tile roof, this type of pigpen toilet was standard in the Ryukyus. In Naha and in some of the finer homes there were indoor toilets, but plumbing fixtures were rare and the common system of sewage disposal was via the pigs into the fields.

The Bells. The bell hanging alongside the Spirit Wall was cast in Okinawa during the reign of King Sho-shin, the period of Okinawa's Golden Age. It was probably cast by craftsmen brought from Japan. It was placed in the Enkakuji Temple at the foot of Shuri Castle hill in 1495 and there it remained until the spring of 1945. The bell is of remarkably beautiful tone; the inscription on it declares that whoever listens to its sound will be led to meditate upon his inner self and will walk in the "Bright Way".

The other two bells are also famous historic bells of Okinawa. The larger one was cast in 1456; it stood in front of Shuri Castle for over four hundred years, afterwards being removed to Shuri City Hall, then the Shinkyuji Temple in Naha, and finally restored to Shuri Castle. The inscription on the bell celebrates the beauty of the Ryukyu Islands, hailing them as verdant South Sea paradise strategically located on the trade routes leading to China, Japan, and Korea, enjoying therefore the advantages of Commercial and cultural exchange with all those countries, a veritable treasure house of all things oriental.

The smallest of the three bells was cast also in the mid-fifteenth century. It was set up in the Tenpl Shrine in Naha in 1457 and remained there until last spring. The inscription recounts the fame of King Sho-Taikyū and the peace and prosperity of the Ryukyus.

The Stone Lanterns. The stone lanterns, a special feature of Japanese gardens, are exceptionally fine pieces salvaged from Tobaru-Noen, the garden of Baron Shojun in Shuri. These lanterns were lighted with oil lamps or tapers and were highly prized by all garden lovers. The one showing the phases of the moon is particularly old and valuable and is regularly illustrated in catalogues of Japanese objects of art.

strides in cultural development. King Eiso himself devised an equitable taxation system, caused magnificent tombs to be built for the first time in Okinawan history, imported Buddhism from Kyoto, and by peaceful means brought the Ryukus as far north as Amami Oshima to acknowledge his sovereignty.

After a few generations the united kingdom collapsed and feudal lords again defied the power of the king at Shuri. Now came the period of the Three Kingdoms, Nanzan in the South, Chuzan in the South Central region with capital at Shuri, and Hokuzan in the North. Now came also a rapidly quickening current of Chinese influence, which resulted in great economic and political and cultural development.

In 1372 King Satto, who had usurped the throne at Shuri and was eager to consolidate his position, dispatched his brother to Peking with voluntary tribute of sulphur and horses for the Chinese emperor. This visit paid off handsomely, for the prince returned to Okinawa with rich gifts of silk, pottery, porcelain, and iron tools. What was more, he brought back retorts that the newly established Ming dynasty would look with favor upon continued communications and tribute from Okinawa and would make more than commensurate returns. Presently the sons of the Shurinawa were going to Peking to study and were returning to introduce Chinese arts and sciences into Okinawa; some years later the Ming emperor graciously permitted a few dozen of his subjects from Foochow to emigrate to Naha and there teach shipbuilding and navigation, Chinese language and philosophy, to act as commercial and cultural intermediaries between Peking and Shuri. The people of Chuzan rapidly became enterprising and prosperous sea traders, voyaging as far north as Korea, as far south as the Indies; they also became students of Chinese art and philosophy. The lords of Nanzan and Hokuzan had meanwhile been impressed with the advantages accruing to Chuzan and had themselves established tribute relations with China; soon Okinawa was once again a unified nation, now acknowledging Chinese sovereignty, its kings invested with authority by Chinese emissaries who traveled from Peking to Naha by specially designated "Coronation Ships". Okinawa flourished, and tales of its cultural advances and its commercial prosperity reached Japan. The Japanese sent traders to exploit the Tyukyu-China trade and Buddhist missionaries to propagate the Japanese brand of Buddhism and Japanese learning and art in general. But Japanese influence was still peaceful and still subordinate to Chinese and resulted actually in further quickening of Okinawan cultural development.

In 1477 the third king of the second Sho dynasty, one Sho-shin, ascended the throne at Shuri and what local historians proudly term Okinawa's Golden Age was ushered in. King Sho-shin continued to encourage trade, which was the source of Okinawa's wealth and power, and he now proceeded to spend large parts of the profits of trade enhancing the state. Like Louis XIV of France, he sought to achieve at the same time the unification and beautification of his state and the enfeeblement of his nobles by gathering his feudal lords together in his capital, encouraging them to build fine villas, to patronize the arts, to satiate themselves in luxuries, and, as a not unforeseen consequence, to forego the sterner ways of war. He built Shuri Castle for himself, laid out a magnificent wall and parkway and moat, rebuilt Shuri according to a unified city plan, instituted reafforestations and conservation programs, established a rigid caste system with differentiations of costume and manners, sequestered all the arms of the island and stored them in the national warehouses, patronized all the arts, recording the Omoro, the Okinawan "Divine Poem".

King Sho-shin's successors carried on the grand tradition and for over a century Okinawa enjoyed wealth and prosperity. Then in 1609 the Golden Age came to an abrupt and disasterous termination when the Japanese suddenly invaded the island. Japan had just suffered ignominious defeat in Korea, and partly to save face, partly to achieve revenge because Okinawa had refused to help provision Japanese armies in Korea, Japan gathered together a small fleet and invaded the defenceless island of Okinawa. In the course of a couple of years, during which time the King of Okinawa was a privileged hostage in Japan, a Japanese carpetbagging government exploited and impoverished the island and monopolised the China trade. Two factors, however, combined to work Okinawa's rapid rehabilitation--one was the sagacity of her statesmen, the other was the peculiar deviousness of Japanese politics.

To effect the economic reconstruction of Okinawa, a project which was under way even before Japanese invasion made it imperative, one of King Sho-nei's statesmen, Gima Shinjo by name, sent to China from China imported the sweet potato (1605) and the techniques of sugar manufacture (1623), thus placing Okinawan agricultural economy on its modern footing. A few years later (1838) Japan instituted her policy of isolationism, a policy which worked to Okinawa's immediate and great advantage since Japan typically left several loopholes, of which Okinawa was one. Okinawa was considered by the Japanese to be a part of the domain of the Princes of Satsuma (in Krushu), not a part of the Japanese empire proper. This circumstance was perfectly satisfactory to the trade conscious Princes of Satsuma, who reasoned that the closure of the empire did not imply the closure of Okinawa, that their own trade with the island could continue and increase, and that the ultimate source of goods which they secured in Okinawa was a matter of which they need take no official cognizance. So the Princes of Satsuma quietly encouraged Okinawa's China trade and in order to avoid the suspicion of openly defying an imperial edict, they themselves withdrew from direct management of it and even from direct exploitation of the island, leaving Okinawan trade and politics almost altogether in the hands of the Okinawans themselves. Thus Okinawa enjoyed a restoration of prestige and prosperity and became the center of a brisk transshipment trade between China and Japan. Okinawa continued to pay tribute to both countries, and since it suited the convenience of both to continue the Okinawan trade without intervention, neither demanded a clarification of Okinawa's anomalous position. The situation at Shuri typifies the relations among China, Japan, and Okinawa, for several hundred years. On either side of the main audience chamber at Shuri Castle was a subordinate chamber, one built and fitted in Chinese style for reception of Chinese envoys, the other built and fitted in Japanese style for reception of Japanese envoys; on occasions when either Chinese or Japanese were to be especially honored and feted, the other party left town and therefore was not officially aware of what went on.

In the two hundred years after 1638 Okinawa enjoyed prosperity, not as great as before and gradually diminishing as the years went on, but prosperity nevertheless, and peace and virtual independence. Then about the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Western powers began to take an interest in Okinawa. The French and British both tried to negotiate trade agreements and both smuggled in semi-official missionary representatives in the 1840's.

In 1853 the Americans arrived when Commodore Perry, as a sort of trial heat for his Japan venture, visited and opened Okinawa, securing a trade agreement with the King at Shuri, actually purchasing land at Naha for a U.S. naval coaling station. Commodore Perry had grandiose ideas about the future of U.S. Interested in Okinawa and in the islands of the Southwest Pacific in general. He failed to realize his ambitions in this respect largely because he succeeded so brilliantly in opening Japan. In Japan the United States found more than adequate opportunity for commercial expansion and for ports of call on trans-Pacific voyages and consequently lost interest in the Ryukyus, the Bonins, and other islands toward which she had possible claims or aspirations.

Soon after Perry's visit, Japan herself began to plan expansion. The Ryukyus were a natural first choice. In 1871 Japan announced that the Rhyukyus were a Japanese possession. In 1874 she placed the islands under the Japanese part of the empire proper. The King of Okinawa was reduced to a Viceroy of Japan in 1871, to a Marquis of the Japanese realm in 1879, when he was removed to Tokyo and there provided with pensions and estates sufficient to make him forego any further claim to Okinawa. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the restoration of imperial power in Japan, which led directly to Japan's program of foreign expansion, was achieved largely through the influence and wealth of the Prince of Satsuma, who had acquired no little of that influence and wealth as a result of the Okinawa trade; Okinawa contributed very directly to the Meiji restoration and the appearance of Japan as a world power, and Okinawa was the first to suffer as a consequence thereof.

Since 1879 the history of Okinawa has been a story of increasing Japanese influence and of Japanization. The two greatest Japanese achievements came after 1900. One was the land readjustment program which converted what had been commonly owned lands into privately owned lands--land to which the small private owners managed amazingly well to retain title, a fact which enabled them to remain self-respecting and relatively prosperous independent farmers. The other was the educational program, intensified after 1900, which went far toward converting the people of Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands into normal Japanese subjects with the same language, the same behavior patterns, the same manner of living and thinking as the people of Japan proper. But there remained, naturally, a difference--the people of Okinawa had their own history and their own culture and they did not rapidly forget it. They were treated as social inferiors by the mainland Japanese, and while there was no real oppression or exploitation of Okinawa, neither was there a full assimilation into the Japanese system. The people of Okinawa were loyal to Japan, but they were not ardently, certainly not fanatically patriotic Japanese subjects. They had a local pride as Okinawans which caused them to resist complete Japanization, to regard themselves during the course of the war more as spectators than as participants. Their own soldiers fought in China and in the South Seas but were not involved in the battle for Okinawa, which the Okinawans regarded as a purely Japanese campaign. Since 1 April 1945 the Okinawans have considered themselves once again cut away from the Japanese sphere; they are not as yet permanently attached to any other, but when they are, it will be as Okinawans, a people who realize that they have a history and a civilization and a culture which is truly their own.

THIS PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF OKINAWAN HISTORY, PREPARED FROM OKINAWAN SOURCES, IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED IN PART OR IN WHOLE WITHOUT CONSENT OF AND CREDIT TO U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MOST FAMOUS HISTORIC SPOTS IN OKINAWA

NAHA CITY

Prefectural capital since 1879, when Okinawa was constituted a Prefecture of the Japanese Empire. Largest city in the Ryukyus with a peacetime population of about 60,000. Center of Okinawan business and trade with three banks, hundreds of warehouses and retail establishments, offices of all the large Japanese steamship lines, two large department stores, three narrow gauge railways (one to Itoman, one to Yonabaru, one to Kadena), numerous bus lines, modern electric power, water, and sewer systems, one large sugar mill, one oil refinery, five iron foundries, a large sake factory, about twenty large hotels including the ultra-modern Hotel Okinawa, many famous restaurants, a flourishing red-light district (the Tsuji Matchi, renowned for its "eight thousand beautiful creatures"), numerous American and European films as well as Japanese), two Shinto shrines, Seven Buddhist temples, one Confucian Temple, three Christian churches, eight large elementary schools, seven middle schools, an agricultural experiment station, prefectural administration buildings (including the Japanese style Butoku-den, "Inculcation of Military Virtues Hall" still standing), a prefectural library, an airport, a powerful radio station, modern harbor facilities.

Onoyama Koen: Onoyama Park, on an island in Naha harbor, was the public park of Naha city, a favorite picnic and excursion spot and the site of two elaborate Shinto shrines: The Yomochi Jinja, built in 1937 to enshrine the reformer Saion (b.1682), Okinawa's most honored statesman, and the economists Gima Shinjo and Nogumi Sokwan, who in the early seventeenth century introduced sweet potato culture and the techniques of sugar manufacture from China into Okinawa; the Gokoku Jinja, built about 1940 to honor Okinawan war dead.

Naminoue Gu: The "Above the Waves" Shrine, on high promontory overlooking Naha harbor, the most famous Shinto shrine on Okinawa, a spot where from ancient times the local people gathered to celebrate the arrival or departure of travelers. Here were performed state Shinto ceremonies and here was supposedly enshrined the sacred, phosphorescent stone, brought up in a fisherman's net many centuries ago from the bottom of Naha harbor. Another account indicates that the stone here enshrined was a phallic symbol, viewed only by the most privileged and distinguished visitors. The Korean Bell, a magnificent bronze bell of extraordinarily beautiful tone, a gift many centuries ago from Korea, formerly hung at the Naminoue Shrine. The recently rebuilt shrine was dedicated to the Japanese deities, Izanamino-Mikoto and Katokakuno-Mikoto.

Gokoku Ji: A Buddhist temple of the Shongon Sect, located just below the Naminoue Shrine. First constructed between 1350 and 1395, by King Satto, several times rebuilt, the last time about 1935. Here between 1845 and 1853, lived Dr. J. B. Bettelheim, Hungarian Born, Italian-educated, British-sponsored, American-returned medical missionary, one of the very few Westerners to reside in Okinawa and that before the opening of the Japanese empire. The monument in the premises was erected by Okinawan Christians and Western missionaries and is made of stones imported from the various countries in which Dr. Bettelheim lived.

SHURI CITY

Capital of the Kingdom of Okinawa from 1422 to 1879, from ancient times the center of Okinawan Political and cultural development. Replanned and beautified by King Shoshin during Okinawa's Golden Age. Site of many of Okinawa's historical monuments and remains, a number of them duly constituted National Treasures of the Japanese empire. Site of Shuri Castle, the villas of the Okinawan aristocracy, the homes of wealthy Naha business men, the Okinawan Normal school, one Christian church, a sugar mill, a sake factory, numerous panama hat factories. Peacetime population of about 16,000 included the leaders of political, social, and artistic groups of the island. The city was famous throughout the Japanese empire for the beauty of its location, its public buildings and gardens, its streets, bridges, and homes.

SHURI CASTLE: Seat of the Kings of Okinawa from 1422 to 1879; since 1926 National Treasure of Japan and the site of the Okinawan Prefectural Shrine in honor of King Shunton, who in 1187 established himself as first king of a united Okinawa. There were three main castle buildings, one central audience chamber, one Chinese and one Japanese reception hall. Before the war the Okinawan museum of objects of art and local products was housed in the castle grounds.

Enkaku Ji: Buddhist Temple at the foot of Shuri Castle Hill, built in 1492 by King Shoshin, recently constituted a national treasure of Japan. Here were displayed magnificent wood carvings and statues, also the ancestral tablets of the Kings of Okinawa. A carved stone bridge in the temple grounds is one of the treasures of Okinawan art.

FUTEMMA GU

The Futema Shinto Shrine in the cave and the original Buddhist Temple in connection with it were both built about 1450. The spot is sacred to the Futemma Gonjin, the Virgin of Futemma, Guardian spirit of voyagers.

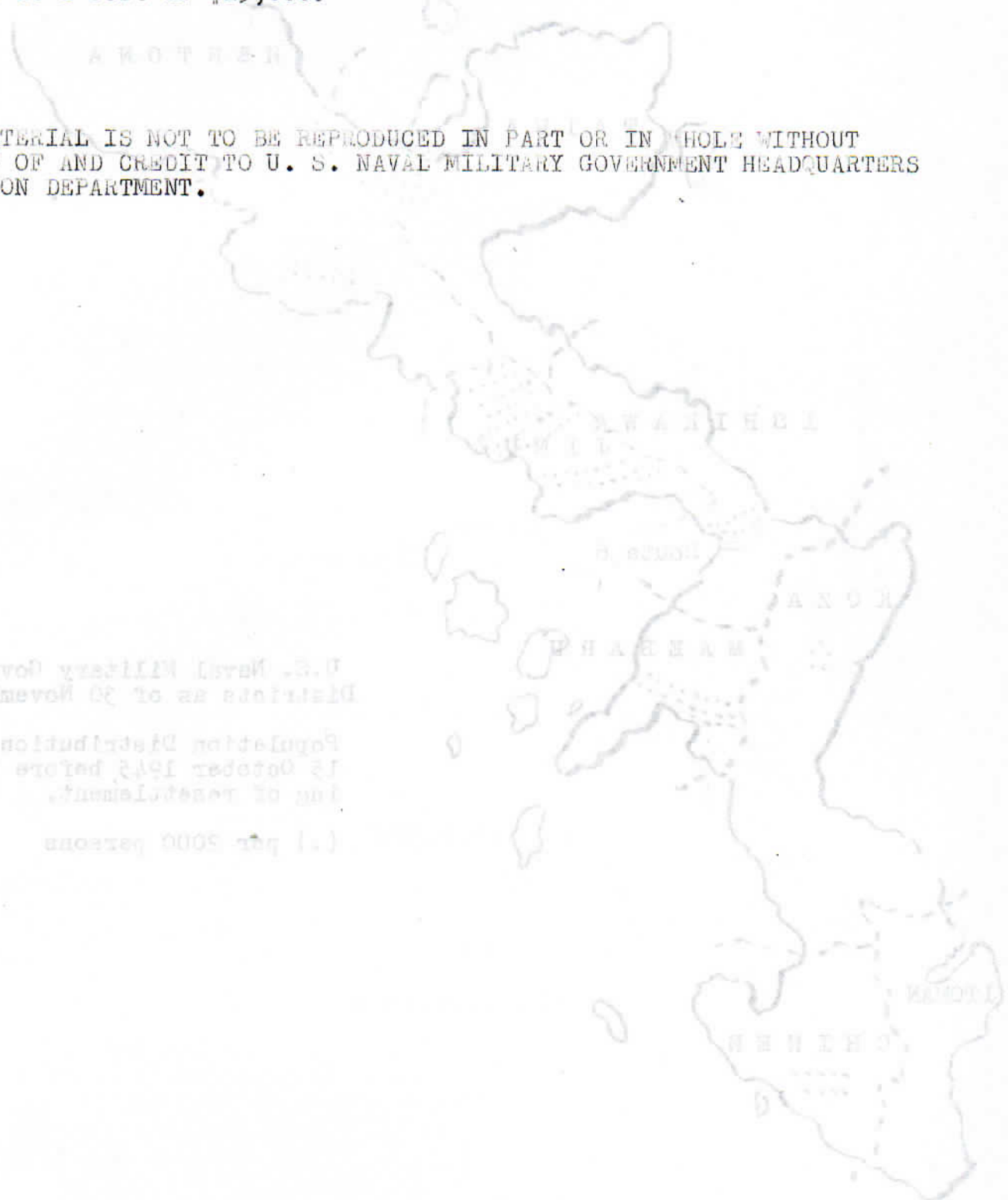
NAKAGUSUKU CASTLE

A fortified castle built five hundred years ago by Gosamaru, liege lord to King Shotaikyu, when attacked by Amwari, the disloyal lord of Katsuren, who had craftily insinuated himself into royal favor and gained approval of an expedition against Nakagusuku, Gosamaru committed suicide rather than resist the king's authorized agent. The castle was captured and razed by Amawari (1450) and not afterwards rebuilt; Amawari himself raised an insurrection against the king a few years later but was defeated, captured, and killed.

KWANNON JI AT KIN

Buddhist Temple of the Shingon Sect. First erected four hundred years ago by a shipwrecked Japanese priest, Nisshu Shonin, who killed the venomous serpeant which dwelt in the cave nearby and menaced the people. The temple was repeatedly burnt and rebuilt, the last time in 1943 at a cost of \$15,000.

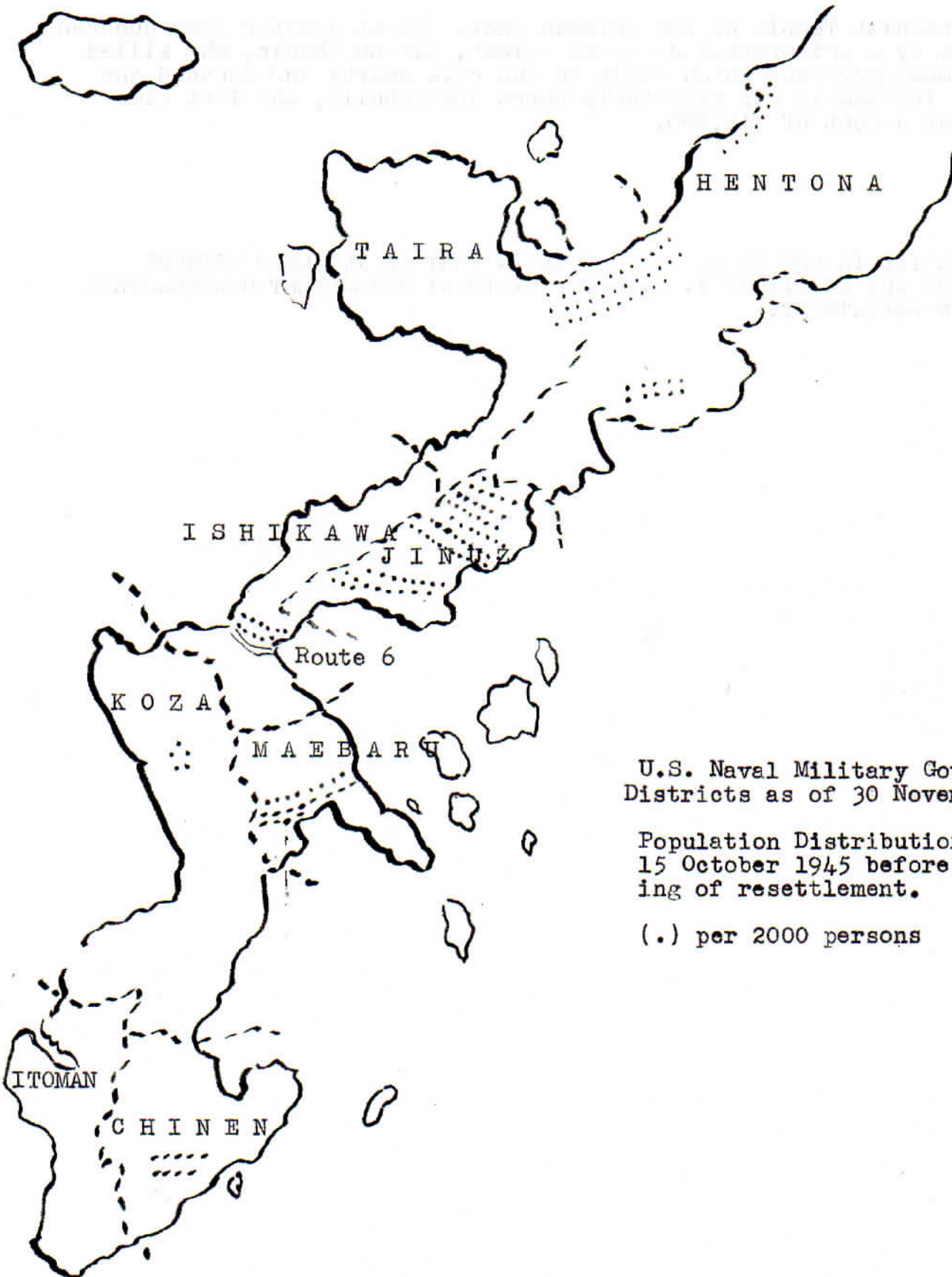
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U.S. Naval Military Government
Districts as of 30 November 1945

Population Distribution as of
15 October 1945 before start-
ing of resettlement.

(1) per 5000 persons



U.S. Naval Military Government
Districts as of 30 November 1945

Population Distribution as of
15 October 1945 before start-
ing of resettlement.

(.) per 2000 persons

OKINAWAN TOMBS AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

Probably the most conspicuous man-made feature of Okinawa is the Okinawan tomb, some thirty-two thousand of which are built into the non-arable land of the Okinawan hillsides. About these tombs and about Okinawan burial practices there has been much speculation, some information, and considerable misinformation. The facts, as gathered from investigation among the local people themselves, including the most scholarly Okinawan antiquarian, seem to be as described below.

The earliest practice of the Okinawan people was to place the dead either in the forests or, more commonly, on the seashore, and to allow the forces of nature to dispose of the remains. Later the dead were placed in natural caves in the cliffs by the seashore. The practice subsequently arose of fitting the caves with wooden, then stone doors, and of enlarging and improving upon the natural formation. Finally, as Okinawan civilization advanced and as Chinese influence became felt, the people began to build tombs of the present type. King Eiso (1229-1299) is reputedly the first builder of the imposing style of tomb which characterizes modern Okinawa. The shape is that of the turtle's shell. The style was imported from South China, where the turtle symbolizes longevity; this special significance is still attached to the turtle in Okinawa today, and it seems clear that the original symbolism of the tomb was therefore that of long life. Much later anthropologically minded observers noted the resemblance of the shape of the tomb to the belly of a woman and imposed their more sophisticated interpretation in an effort to derive deeper religious significance from Okinawan practices. Their account has become current even among the Okinawans themselves; briefly, it is that the tomb represents the womb, that entry into the tomb is therefore symbolical of reentry into the womb, that the Okinawans thus in their burial practices express their religious belief in a Buddhist concept of the ever-renewed life cycle and of re-incarnation. There appears, however, to be no local belief either in the non-ending life-cycle or in reincarnation, and while it is true that the Okinawans arrange the bodies of the dead in a position resembling the position of the fetus in the womb, legs drawn up against the chest, they seem to attach no special significance to that fact. The resemblance of the tomb to the womb seems to be purely coincidental, and while the Okinawans may now accept the womb interpretation, it was certainly not the original or even an early concept.

The turtle-back tomb, in the south a family group tomb and in other sections of the island a family tomb, is the most prevalent type. There is another type, however, which resembles a dwelling, sometimes built into a hill, sometimes, particularly in the Motobu area where the tomb is much smaller, built above ground like a dog house. This type is possibly even older than the turtle-shell type; it indicates, perhaps, a Chinese influence and a belief in a life after death where buildings and belongings are essential.

Okinawans lavished comparatively large sums of money upon their tombs. Those which were merely carved into a coral cliff like natural caves cost about Y500; the more magnificent turtle-shell tombs cost up to Y10,000, and in recent years the amount

which could be spent upon tomb construction was limited by law. Tombs were real property in every sense of the word; they could be mortgaged, bought and sold, and it was not infrequent for a family to repair its fortunes by disposing of a fine tomb, buying a less impressive one, and pocketing the difference.

Preferred sites for tombs were scenic hillsides facing South or East. Locations were selected by necromancers and had to be in accord with the "Funshi", the Spirits of the Wind and of the Water. Tombs were built by the families themselves and their neighbors or by professional builders. Once built, the tomb was dedicated with some ceremony, not by priests as might be expected, but by musicians.

The musicians would play their samisens and sing their most joyous songs; then the family and friends would feast in the tomb courtyard, and the spot would thereafter be hallowed for the dead.

Funeral practices varied in different sections of the island but followed a general pattern. The corpse was washed and clothed in handsome garments appropriate to the season, then placed in a wooden casket in the main room of the home. Necromancers were consulted immediately after a death to determine the time for the funeral ceremony and other details. A simple ceremony was held in the home with Buddhist priests and members of the family in attendance, the ceremony consisting of burning incense before the ancestral tablets and informing the ancestors of the new death. The body was born to the grave on a lacquer litter ornamented with painted lotus flowers. The funeral procession was headed by a man bearing a white banner on which were embroidered religious characters; following him came flower, lantern and incense bearers, priests, bearers of the deceased's name tablet, the make kin, the litter bearers, and then the rest of the relatives and mourners. Most of the mourners wore white, but the chief mourner wore a light brown kimono draped over his head and was led by the arm by his friends.

On reaching the tomb the bearers placed the casket just inside the opening with the head pointing West or North. The priests gathered in the courtyard, reciting the sutras and beating gongs and ringing bells; the chief mourner burst incense before the tomb; the other mourners bowed to the chief mourner and to the tomb. After this simple ceremony, the funeral party returned home, being careful to choose another route than the one by which they came. Stone masons remained behind to seal the tomb. Mourners might step by the seashore to cleanse their bodies on the way home from the tomb and on the evening of the burial day they would throw stones around the home of the deceased to drive away his spirit or any evil spirits which might chance to be hovering about.

During the forty-nine days following the funeral ceremony, the relatives would visit the tomb every fair day, carrying offerings of food and flowers. A special service would be held on the day following the funeral, another every seventh day for seven weeks. The deceased's name tablet, which had been carried in the funeral procession, was retained in the home for seven weeks and before it were made offerings of food, generally vegetable offerings only in good Buddhist tradition, but sometimes pork as well. At the end of the seventh week the temporary name tablet was taken to the tomb and burned; the name of the deceased was then entered on the permanent name panel in the ances-

tral tablet rack in the home, and it was then assumed that he had passed safely into the other world. Other ceremonies were held on the hundredth day after death and on anniversaries, particularly the first, third, seventh, thirteenth, twenty-fifth, and thirty-third. Yearly on January 16th the families visited the tombs and there held a sort of picnic in honor of the dead. After eight generations the dead were regarded as demi-gods and certain days of the year were set aside for worship of them.

From one to three years after death, the tomb would be reopened, the body removed from the casket, the bones washed and scraped by the young unmarried girls of the family, then placed in burial urns, plain pottery urns for ordinary persons, colorfully glazed and ornamented urns for the head of a family and his wife. After many years the dust might be emptied out of the urns behind the altar inside the tomb and room would be made for new tenants.

Of recent years the practice of cremation was gaining in popularity, particularly in the Naha-Shuri area, the reason being the profound distaste of the modern girls for the task of cleaning and scraping the bones.

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