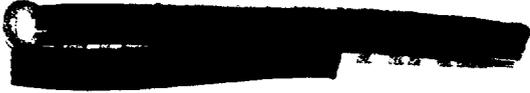


KOREAN WAR PROJECT

COMPILATION OF COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SPECIAL ACTION REPORT, STAFF SECTIONS 1ST MARINE DIVISION INCHON-SEOUL OPERATION 1ST MARINE DIVISION

94

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1st Marine Div

COMPILATION

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

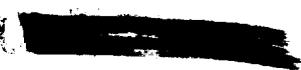
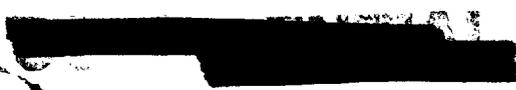
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THE SPECIAL ACTION REPORT, STAFF SECTIONS

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5 DECEMBER 1950

INCHON-SEOUL OPERATION



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FOREWORD

The enclosure is a compilation of all comments and recommendations made by the staff sections of the 1st Marine Division in the divisional Special Action Report on the Inchon-Seoul Operation. The Special Action Report covers only the activities of the general and special staffs.

Both comments and recommendations are reproduced without alteration. They were abstracted by Headquarters Marine Corps from the whole report, separately titled, and rearranged under such subjects as tables of organization, training, and transportation. In the final compilation all recommendations are listed under the staff section to which they most nearly pertain.

The Inchon-Seoul Operation was comparatively short. It represents, however, the experience of a Marine division in combat for the first time since 1945, and reflects the progress of nearly five years.

The operation itself was one of the more varied in Marine Corps history: it included a landing under difficult and unusual circumstances, a rapid advance inland, a river crossing against opposition, and the conquest of a large city and its suburbs. The area had a poor network of roads; the language of the enemy and of the native inhabitants was strange. Finally, the organization of the division was peculiar in Marine Corps annals: it contained a veteran brigade and two regiments hastily organized and brought up to strength by the inclusion of a large number of Reserves. Under these circumstances, the control and administration of the division was both complicated and difficult.

[REDACTED]

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PERSONNEL

See Activity Report of "C" Company, 1st Medical Battalion, 1st Marine Division. Most of these recommendations originated while the two companies were working together and we concur with all that are listed. We particularly emphasize the advisability of utilizing the mimeographed form, as mentioned in our report rather than try to complete form "H-8's" in the field. A copy of this mimeographed form is found as enclosure A in the Company "C" Special Action Report.

1st Marine Division

ENCLOSURE A
Case No.

DATE

Name in full, last name first. Rate SER #

Date of enlistment Race Date of bir. BR. OF SER.

Orgn. (Co.Bn.Reg't) Designator (officer's only)

Diagnosis Dx # KL

Morphine _____ Whole Blood _____

Plasma _____ Penicillin _____

Streptomycin _____ Tetanus _____

BRIEF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF INJURY OR ILLNESS & TREATMENT

DATE _____
DISPOSTION---DUTY _____ Trans _____

Evacuated _____

"C" CO 1st Med. BN

C. Outline of casualty flow. The following chart explains in outline the recommended casualty...* a clearing station. The estimated...* requirements are based on 6,000 square feet of working space per hundred patients.

Patients from the 1st Marine Division, Army, ROK, KMC, POW AND Civilians were evacuated to the Clearing Station by the Collecting sections or helicopter or both through one or all of these facilities; Battalion Aid Station, Regimental Aid Station, Shore Party, Army, Civilian.

RECEIVING WARD

Receiving ward Medical Officer selects critical cases for immediate emergency treatment. All patients searched before entering ward and dangerous weapons removed. Clinical and statistical chart started by records clerk. Inventory of gear and stowage in safe place. Prophylactic antibiotic and tetanus toxoid booster given. Examined by receiving ward Medical Officer, who makes diagnosis on chart, prescribes plan of treatment--hold for duty, hold for evacuation, surgery--major or minor, does or directs emergency treatment. Shock treatment given. Whole, matched blood is preferred in most cases. Oxygen given via BLD mask. Fowler's position back rests for chest cases. Relative available floor space on basis of 11 units is recommended as 2 units.

SURGERY

Major and Minor separated
Debridement
Casts
Central Supply
Relative floor space on basis of 11 units is recommended as 1 unit

EVACUATION WARD SPACES

Divide into litter and ambulatory, type of evacuation planned, holding, surgical, and medical.

* The original is illegible.

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Each case is held until it is safe for him to travel to next facility.
Holding policy is determined by the Division Surgeon.
Complete nursing care is available.
A records man and a Medical officer are recommended to coordinate evacuation.
Recommended floor space on basis of 11 units is 8 units.

EVACUATION

DUTY BASE HOSPITAL DIVISION HOSPITAL HOS. SHIP OTHR.

Ibid

Casualty Records, To Be Simplified

K. Clerical. It is recommended that no attempt to complete "F" cards and "H"-8 forms be made in the field. The large number of forms required by the tremendous patient load could not have been handled by four times the available help and equipment without an impracticable delay in evacuation. An emergency medical tag properly filled out is considered enough medical history and record for patients at this echelon level. Many tags are made out hurriedly and under extreme stress. These may be more or less worthless, but there is usually enough time in a clearing station to complete or remade these tags.

In place of the finished "H"-8 it is easily possible to provide a mimeographed rough form which gives all of the pertinent facts. A copy of this form is found as Enclosure A.

It is suggested that for the purpose of facilitating the casualty report, a unified system of abbreviations be adopted similar to that used by the Army, i.e.: TIA, DOW, DOA, etc. It is suggested for the purpose of simplifying clerical work and making better and more accurate diagnoses in the field that there be added to the back of the emergency medical tag a list of ten to twenty of the most common traumatic and medical nomenclature diagnoses with their numbers and a space to check each one. Between 80 and 90 percent of all the diagnoses in the field could be covered by this small list; and its

[REDACTED]

PERSONNEL

use would eliminate a great number of the confused and weird diagnostic provisions that arrive at the clearing station.

When more than seven copies of the casualty report are required, which is often the case, it is suggested that the report be cut on a mimeograph stencil at the clearing station and submitted to the casualty reporting officer for distribution.

"C" CO 1st Med BN

Casualty Reporting, NCO To Be Assigned To Ships

b. A non-commissioned officer should be placed aboard every ship-APA, LSD, or LST of the assault shipping-that has been designated to receive casualties. This non-commissioned officer to make a daily report at 1600 and 0800 of all casualties received aboard, listing the casualty's name, rank, service number, organization, and nature of wound. This was found necessary and was done, in the latter stages of World War II. It was recommended, but was not carried out for the INCHON, KOREA landing. The tracing of casualties, a needless task, could have been eliminated if the foregoing recommendation had been followed.

Division Adjutant

Casualty Reporting, Standard Uniform System of

6. Recommendations:

(a) That a standard uniform system on reporting of casualties be placed in operation for all Fleet Marine Force Combat Units, as follows:

(1) That the method of reporting combat casualties be fully covered in the Marine Corps Manual.

(2) That necessary forms and equipment of report casualties be made a standard issue by the Depot of Supplies.

(3) That the T/O be changed to include a casualty reporting section for all units down to and including battalions to function as such on field problems and maneuvers.

PERSONNEL

(4) That casualty reporting and the importance of casualty reporting be taught and stressed in both the Senior and Junior Amphibious Warfare courses at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

Division Adjutant

Casualty Bulletins To Show MOS

c. Casualty Bulletins should show MOS of Marines. This would enable shortages in specialties of units to be more readily determined. This info is on the Casualty Card.

Assistant Division Adjutant

Casualty Reporting

(1) Reporting of casualties was a slow process. All casualty reports had to be submitted by signal battalion headquarters. Reports were sometimes delayed three(3) to five (5) days pending receipt of accurate information.

(a) That when ANGLICO teams re-attached to infantry regiments, they too required to deliver their casualty reporting cards to the units to which attached, and that the commanding officer of that unit be made responsible for completing and forwarding of these cards. When a team is again returned to parent unit, or to another unit, they be required to carry their casualty reporting cards with them.

1st CO Signal Battalion

Personnel Daily Summary and Wk. G-1 Periodic Report

g. That the Personnel Daily Summary and weekly G-1 Periodic report be adopted as standard reports for all Marine Corps units in the field.

Administrative Center

Authority to Change Primary MOS's

e. That the authority to change primary MOS's of

PERSONNEL

enlisted Marines between Occrational Fields be delegated to the Commanding General upon departure of a Marine Division from the United States.

Administrative Center

Promotion of Enlisted Marines, To Be Temporary

j. That all promotions of enlisted Marines in time of war or emergency be designated as temporary.

Ibid

Promotional Test Information

i. Promotional test info should be furnished by CMC in same manner as pro-1950, i.c., results for all individuals furnished all stations by MarCorps.

Assistant Adjutant

PFC's To Be Authorized Additional MOS's

d. Restrictions in Marine Corps Manual that PFC's cannot carry additional MOS's causes accounting loss of skills. Recommend PFC's be authorized additional MOS's.

Assistant Division Adjutant

Division Post Office, Reorganization of

1. That the main Division Post Office be divided into two sections; one section to be located at a point where Division mail is first received from the United States (Yokohama) and one section to be located with the Division Administrative Center. In the event the Division Administrative Center is located away from the Division, than a third section of the main Division Post Office should be located at a central point to serve all Division organizations in the field.

PERSONNEL

tions in the field.

2. The duties performed by these sections are as follows:

(a) Section "A" - This section to have ten(10) men and located at Yokohama.

(1) Separate mail down to Company level and pouched into Battalions, so that mail received in forward areas may be delivered to Battalion mail orderlies as soon as received.

(2) When the Division moves from one point to another and it becomes necessary to hold mail, this section will continue to separate mail so that the large volume of back mail received by the Division upon arrival at a new destination will be ready for distribution to Battalion mail orderlies as soon as received.

(3) In the event certain elements of the Division were ordered to different locations from that of the Division, mail could be dispatched direct to those organizations without the additional handling by the parent organization.

(4) This section would also segregate mail for rear echelon troops by using rosters submitted by the parent organization.

(b) Section "B"- This section to have 22 men when the Division Administrative Center is located with the Division.

(1) Collect, postmark and dispatch all outgoing mail.

(2) Receive mail from Section "A" and deliver to Battalion Mail Orderlies as soon as received.

(3) Provide all directory service.

(4) Serve all Unit Post Offices.

(5) Provide financial service to the Division Administrative Center.

(c) Section "B"- This section to have 15 men when the Division Administrative Center is located away from the Division.

(1) Provide all directory service.

(2) Postmark and dispatch all outgoing mail.

(3) Provide financial services to the Division Administrative Center.

(d) Section "C" - This section to have 7 men when the Division Administrative Center is located away from the Division and (c) above is used.

PERSONNEL

(1) Receive and deliver mail to Battalion mail orderlies as soon as received.

(2) Collect and deliver outgoing mail to section "B" for postmarking and dispatching.

(3) Serve all Unit Post Offices.

3. That Section "B" be set up at a point where it will remain on a semi-permanent basis and where electricity is available.

4. That approximately 1500 square feet of floor space be assigned to Section "B". If Section "C" is used, 800 square feet of floor space would be assigned to Section "C".

Division Postal Officer

Mail Delivery, By Dukws and Helicopters

9. That Dukws and helicopters be utilized to deliver mail when necessary.

Ibid

Messengers and Couriers, To Be Under G-1

f. Recommend that Officer Messengers, Naval Couriers, be under the supervision of G-1 and designation be in accordance with Appendix "F", U. S. Navy Security Manual for Classified Matter.

OinC Secret & Confidential Files

Secondary Duties For Chem Warfare-Radiological Def Sec.

(a) This section be assigned specific secondary duties of such nature that in the event of the use of Chemical or Radiological Weapons such secondary duties could be dropped.

NCOinC Chemical Warfare-Radiological Defense Section

Simplified Pay System For Combat Division

d. The present pay system is an accountant's

[REDACTED]

PERSONNEL

dream, and is ideal at a place where a disbursing office can be operated like a bank. But it burdens a combat division with at least 101 disbursing personnel and approximately 30 tons of equipment. The disbursing officer is at the mercy of his addressograph equipment, and failure of which reduces him to the use of 14" carriage typewriters, special equipment and also delicate instruments. A standard 11" carriage machine will not accommodate the present pay record. The pay record cards of all personnel carried on the rolls are concentrated in one spot, where a single bomb or shell burst could cause damage which would take months of time and floods of correspondence to undo.

1. Pay record cards should not leave the base areas, perhaps not even the United States. Personnel, upon leaving the area in which the base office is situated, should be furnished an individual card, on the order of the identification card, in a plastic case, showing only the amount of pay left to them per month, after authorized deductions. The card should be capable of amendment when changes in pay status, such as promotion, change in allotments, etc, occur. These amendments, covering only a change in the monthly amount due, could be made and authenticated by the administrative officer at the time the pay record order is prepared. A space should be provided for a record of payments received, to be entered and authenticated at the time of payment.

2. The disbursing officer in the field would serve as a collecting and forwarding agent for all orders and documents affecting pay, and as distributing point for correspondence received from the base office. The disbursing officer's only equipment need be his traveling safes, individual money receipts, standard typewriters, a few adding machines and a minimum of office personnel. He would prepare no payrolls, these being made up in the base office from the cash receipts transmitted by him to that place. The disbursing officer and his assistants would make all payments in person, thus releasing unattached company officers from that duty and responsibility.

3. Such a system would enable the disbursing officer to be a real help to his organization, in-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
PERSONNEL

stead of being an added burden upon supply, transportation and housekeeping agencies. It would place little, if any, additional load upon administrative offices. It would obviate the present frantic appeals by dispatch and correspondence for pay records which have galled by the wayside, been left in trunks and sea-bags, and have gone to one destination while the corresponding body has arrived at another. Once committed to the mail, a pay record cannot change direction, whereas personnel may start for one place and end up at the other end of the earth. A man seldom loses his wife's or sweetheart's picture and he would soon learn to cherish his paycard as tenderly. Such a system could not like the poor, we have always with us, and discovery and rectification, which new may take as long as eleven months would be accelerated.

Division Disbursing Officer

Personnel Of Collecting Sections Not To Go Forward Of Battalion Aid Stations

3. Battalion Medical Officers should be responsible for preventing the personnel of collecting sections going forward of the Battalion Aid Stations. Men of the clearing sections should not be utilized as litter bearers and duty corpsmen at the front.

"D" CO 1st Med. BN

Men of Collection Sections Not To Transport Or Bury Dead During Action

4. All field officers should be familiar with orders concerning care of the dead. During action men of the collection sections should not be delegate the duty of transportation and /or burial of the dead.

Shore Party Equipment Operators To Have a Secondary MOS of Boat Coxwain

(5) That a limited number Shore Party equipment operators have a secondary NOS of boat coxwain.

1st CO Shore Battalion

[REDACTED]

INTELLIGENCE

[REDACTED]

Message Centers, To Be Under Adjutants

c. Recommend that the message centers come under adjutants.

OinC S/C Files

Liaison Between Medical Battalion Collecting Sections
And Battalion S-2 Office

2. Liaison between the collecting sections and the battalion S-2 office should be established and the collecting sections provided with maps and sufficient intelligence data to guide their travel through combatant territory.

CO "D" 1st Medical Bn

Beach Photographs For Amphibian Tractor Battalion

(1) Intelligence

An amphibian tractor organization has the mission of transporting and landing assault troops on designated beaches. In the Inchon landing the plan called for continuing inland and discharging troops at their objectives. To accomplish this, the wave commanders and crew chiefs of each LVT wave must be thoroughly briefed. Due to security considerations these personnel can be briefed only after sailing for the target. For the movement to Inchon, personnel of this battalion were aboard 12 LSTs.

During the planning phase an amphibian tractor battalion should be provided with . . . photos, beach obliques and stereo-pairs, in order to study beaches and beach exits thoroughly. These should be provided in quantity sufficient to give one set to each LST on which LVTs are to be embarked.

CIC Personnel

a. It is recommended that the Marine Corps organize and train counterintelligence teams for employment with each Marine Division. From the experience gained in this operation it is believed that a division team should be composed of at least fourteen (14) agents, one team commander with the rank of captain and one stenographer. All agents should be commissioned officers, warrant officers or staff NCO's, 25 years of age or older, previous investigative experience, GCT of at least 120, and of congenial personality.

b. It is further recommended that where Marine Corps employment in peace time does not allow for exercise of CIC personnel, that arrangements be made to attach such Marine Corps personnel to Army CIC units in Europe and the Far East for wider experience and training.

G-2

Aerial Photographic Interpretation

As a result of this operation it is considered that a minimum of two photographic planes and one reproduction unit with Sonne-printers should be organically attached to, and continually under the operational control of, the Division in order to achieve the fullest possible efficiency in tactical photography. The weakness in photographic work both for interpretation and use by front line units is primarily attributed to both the lack of photographic planes on station over the Division zone and the lack of control of those photographic planes which were in MAG-33. It is felt that greater efficiency could be obtained by setting up standard photographic

G-2

[REDACTED]

INTELLIGENCE

targets which would be flown in accordance with planes based on the tactical situation in addition to specific vertical and oblique coverage requested by subordinate units. Such coverage would include:

It is recommended that:

- a. The Aerial Photographic Section be normally located at the Photographic Squadrons reproduction unit, with a liaison officer at the Division G-2 Section.
- b. All delivery of aerial photographs be facilitated by use of air, either helicopter or OY.
- c. A Speed Graphic camera be added to the allowance of an API team to make terrestrial photographs of enemy installations and defenses.
- d. There be an increased allowance, either in the Division or Photographic Squadron, of photographic supplies, and especially photographic paper.
- e. A minimum of two photographic planes and one reproduction unit with Sonneprinters be organically attached and under control of the Division.

G-2

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Comments:

(1) Map Distribution - The Scope of this land operation and the number of maps required to satisfy the needs of all Divisional and attached units presented a problem that was never fully solved. The volume of maps handled in a situation that was constantly fluid reached a point where both transportation and handling facilities were far inadequate and the map supply was never enough to satisfy the regimental requirements. The situation was further complicated by the availability and issuance of three different scales of maps: 1:25,000-1:50,000 and 1:250,000. To be added to that number, there were two sets of city plans, Inchon and Seoul, on a scale of 1:12,500. Secondly, not only was there a problem of map procurement and distribution but the system worked in reverse as maps no longer required by

INTELLIGENCE

subordinate units were returned. Both the initial sorting and distribution and this reclamation had to be accomplished with almost non-existent cataloging facilities in very limited spaces. A third aspect of the problem was that of transporting the maps. The methods used necessitated frequent unloading and reloading, a condition which both slowed down handling processes and greatly lowered the availability factor. This latter deficiency being greatly magnified by rapid movement of forward elements.

b. Recommendation:

(1) Map Distribution - It is recommended that maps be handled and distributed within the Division in accordance with FM 101-10, with allocations being set by the G-2 Section and distribution being handled by the Engineer Battalion.

G-2

Better Cryptographic Aids Needed

(1) Cryptographic aids used in this operation are indicated in Signal Communication Annexes for the applicable period. The glaring deficiency noted was the lack of a rapid, secure crypto-device. CSF-1500 was authorized for use by the X Corps, but security of this system is considered to be nil. PAC 8 is more secure but, like all code books, is slow to use. Most divisional tactical traffic, therefore, in this operation was transmitted in the clear or modified plain language employing radio call signs for units designations and Shackle Cipher PAC 6 for numerals.

Div. Signal Off.

OinC S/C Files To Be Assistant To Top Secret Control Officer

c. The Officer in Charge S/C Files should be assistant to the Top Secret Control Officer, G-2, assisting to maintain security over classified matter.

INTELLIGENCE

Language and Document Personnel

Many of the problems posed by the language barrier during the Inchon-Seoul operation would have been almost insurmountable without the use and assistance of natives who could speak English, many of whom were employed not only by the battalions and regiments to control native working parties, but were used at all levels to assist in intelligence functioning, working with interrogators and aiding in document translation. Much of the void occasioned by the lack of Marine Corps language personnel was filled by R.O.K. Army, a Military Intelligence Service Detachment was attached to conduct prisoner interrogations and translate documents. In an independent operation under similar language condition, and without such and MISD, the amount of information from prisoners and documents would have been immeasurably lower. Without the help of R.O.K. Officers on battalion level tactical information from prisoners, natives and documents would have been non-existent. Of the three Japanese language officers in the G-2 Section, two were detached to regiments to aid in interrogation there. In addition, an MISD team of two men was sent down to regimental level to carry out interrogation.

Language and Document Personnel

In view of probable demands for language personnel in future operations, it is recommended that steps be taken to step up training of language personnel and that allowance be made in regimental and divisional intelligence section T/O's to include linguists, numerically more on the level with present U. S. Army figures for each sections. Especially is it recommended that interrogation teams be called for in the T/O and that training be conducted as such. There is also a need for language personnel in Division Staff Sections other than the G-2, for special assignments.

G-2

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INTELLIGENCE

CIC Activities

a. The Counter Intelligence activities conducted by this Division during its operations in Korea have greatly proved the need for trained Marine Corps Counter Intelligence personnel. The CIC Team attached to this Division was provided by GHQ, PEC and consisted of seventeen (17) U. S. Army CIC personnel. This team was augmented with one (1) Marine Counter Intelligence officer and one (1) NCO from the Division G-2 Section. Neither of the members of this team were experienced in the combat phases of counter intelligence; however, all of the members employed as agents were experienced domestic counter intelligence investigators.

b. Counter Intelligence teams of two(2) agents and a Korean National interpreter were assigned to each infantry regiment's zone of operation in order to secure counter intelligence targets and to protect the unit from espionage, sabotage, and subversion and to help prevent guerrilla action. These teams were not assigned to the regiments for administrative or operational control; this control remained with the Division. Cooperation between these teams and regimental headquarters during the initial phases of the operation can be considered only fair, due mainly to the lack of experience in the employment of counter intelligence agents on the part of staff officers and to the lack of knowledge of Marine tactical employment on the part of the agents. These difficulties were rapidly overcome as the operation progressed. The prompt reduction of counter intelligence targets by the CIC team greatly assisted this division in the accomplishment of its assigned mission.

c. The present provision in a Marine division T/O is considered inadequate for operations such as the one from Inchon to Seoul if the U. S. Army cannot be relied on to furnish CIC detachments. And the need for CIC personnel will become even more acute where operations are conducted in a country where the civil populace may be considered hostile, such as in North Korea. Except for such a counterintelligence organization, there is no provision made in our T/O for personnel who can undertake a solution of the problems inherent with operating in Communist lands.

G-2
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OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

ANGLICO, No Place For, At Level of Marine Division

f. With full consideration and appreciation to those who have attempted to weld such a heterogeneous group of people into a composite organization, it is a considered opinion that there is no place for ANGLICO in the organization of the Marine Division.

During this operation a very excellent maintenance organization was established by the Air and Naval Gunfire Company. Teams were formed to effect repair and replacement of faulty equipment and were sent to the regimental and battalion control parties daily. This critical task, however, could be accomplished by agencies other than ANGLICO. The air section itself could have done it, given a small amount of extra equipment and two or three technicians.

In respect to supplying their units with food, clothing, weapons and similar accutraments it was found that it was much easier for one officer and nine men to obtain their needs from the organization with which they were working rather than come to the ANGLICO Command Post.

In peace time there is little the company can do to train the forward air controllers. These officers report into the 1st Marine Division from the Tactical Training Unit, Amphibious Base, Coronado, California after completing a detailed course for forward air controllers. That is needed to complete this education is actual experience with a battalion regiment using aircraft arranged for by the Commanding General in his training program. The forward air controller needs to be furnished with men (also trained at T.U Pac) and equipment (all radio equipment comes directly under the control of the Division Signal Officer) and assigned to the unit with which he will operate and become a permanent entity in the organization. When the . . . of an exercise where aircraft might be utilized is prepegated the forward

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

air controller should be on the ground floor. Too often plans are firmed up before ANGLICO is notified to furnish a tactical air control party.

There is a tendency to view ANGLICO as a vast reserve of officers available for various jobs for ever coming up within the Division. In some respects this is understandable when the officer strength is viewed in relation to other units of similar size. There are twenty-three forward air controllers alone.

The proposition that the battalion or regimental commanding officer might not see an ever present need for a forward air controller and so assign him additional duties is also an uncontrovertable issue. However, the officer is still working within the organization and learning the traits of the people with whom he will work. Moreover, he is just as well off as he would be as mess officer or property officer of ANGLICO and he would be in a position where any ideas for improved techniques could be developed in cooperation with the people who must accent and use them.

The idea of the Air and Naval Liaison Company is sound. There must be a repository of trained personnel who are continuously improving techniques of close air support and who are available for replacement. There is also the continuing problem of training forward air controllers and the communication personnel that will be attached to the tactical air control party. Operations with the U. S. Army and Air Force in Korea have definitely shown that they have yet to grasp the full significance of the Naval, Marine Corps type of close support nor the one essential element that makes it affective; direct and positive control of aircraft at or near the front lines of the engaged force. In future combined operations in order to fully employ close air support it will be necessary to furnish Army ground units with the means to control aircraft.

In this respect on ANGLICO training unit would be indispensable but it should not operate on the level of the Marine Division.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Additional Personnel For 7th Motor Transport Battalion
To Operate TD-14 Tractors

It is further recommended that additional personnel be assigned to the battalion to operate and maintain the twenty TD14 tractors assigned. This would require an increase in the present T/O of three officers and 55 enlisted men. If the T/O can not be increased, it is recommended that these tractors be taken off the present T/E.

T/O For VMO Squadrons 7th Mt. Bn.

VMO composite squadrons should include 100 men and 25 officers, 3 of which should be ground officers in the specialties of engineering, material and intelligence.

CO VMO-6

Shore Party Battalion To Be Augmented By Organic
Division Service Units Rather Than By Combat Service
Group Personnel

a. Comment

The First Shore Party Battalion was augmented primarily with Combat Service Group personnel because of rapid movement inland was contemplated, with the Ordnance and Service Battalions being left free to establish forward drops some 5-6 miles from the beach.

Recommendation

That the Shore Party Battalion be augmented by organic Division service units whenever practicable. Thus freeing the Combat Service Group to establish its supply points.

1st Shore Party Bn

CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Truck Companies To Be Attached To Shore Party Battalion
For Operational Control Prior To Landing

b. Comment

The Shore Party was initially given control over service units' transportation on the beach. By D plus two (2) many of these units had displaced forward and the Shore Party was short of trucks.

Recommendation

If the unloading situation dictates the use of trucks ashore; the division Shore Party should have a minimum of two (2) Truck Companies attached for operational control prior to landing.

1st Shore Party Bn

Equipment And Motor Transport Company To Be Formed
In Shore Party Battalion

h. Comment

With the majority of the battalion engineer and motor transport equipment authorized letter companies, and utilizing this equipment under battalion control the great majority of the time, coordination of training, operations, administration, and maintenance of personnel and equipment is difficult.

Recommendation

That all battalion engineer and motor transport equipment be pooled to form an Equipment and Motor Transport Company. That this company be composed of three elements, a headquarters section, a motor transport platoon, and an equipment platoon.

That each platoon be composed of a platoon headquarters and three sections, thus permitting easy attachment to letter companies.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

That the company be commanded by a captain, each platoon by a lieutenant, with engineer sections commanded by warrant officers and motor transport sections by staff non-commissioned officers.

CO 1st Shore Party Bn

Shore Party Battalion To Be Authorized Personnel And Equipment To Perform Field Maintenance On Engineer And Motor Transport Equipment

c. Comment

With the Shore Party normally separated a great distance from division service units, field maintenance of engineer and motor transport equipment by the designated Division service unit is very seldom feasible.

Recommendation

That the Shore Party Battalion be authorized sufficient personnel, and equipment to perform field maintenance on engineer and motor transport equipment while operating in the field.

CO, 1st Shore Party Bn

T/O For Four Section Of Shore Party Battalion

f. Comment

The authorization of only one (1) major and no enlisted in the four section of the Shore Party Battalion proved insufficient in that this very nature of Shore Party operations is logistical. This section was augmented with one lieutenant and two enlisted to perform the logistical duties involved.

Recommendation

That the four section of the Shore Party Battalion be increased by one lieutenant, (04CO), one technical sergeant, (0449), and one corporal clerk, (0441).

CO, 1st Shore Party Bn

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

T/O For H And S Section Of Shore Party Battalion

g. Comment

Due to the large amount of engineer spare parts handled in this battalion, the need of a qualified spare parts man has been very apparent.

Recommendation

That the supply section of H&S Company, Shore Party Battalion be increased by one corporal, engineer supply clerk, (5027).

CO, 1st Shore Party Bn

T/O For Shore Party Battalion

i. Comment

Insufficient drivers and operators have reduced this units efficiency and ability to work on a twenty-four hour basis required during wartime. Equipment operators of cranes became too fatigued to operate efficiently on a twelve off basis.

Recommendation

That trucks be authorized two drivers per truck.

That floodlight trailers be authorized one power supply man per trailer.

That cranes be authorized three operators per crane.

That ractors be authorized two operators per tractor.

That two stationary equipment operators be authorized for the four air compressors authorized by current T/E.

CO, 1st Shore Party Bn

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

T/O For Adjutant Section

e. That the T/O K-1986, Adjutant Section, be increased to include the figures shown in paragraph 2b above, both for "PEACE" and "WAR". There is just as much administrative work in peace and in war; and if one must train in the . . . there should be personnel to do the necessary work that has no consideration for "time out for training."

Division Adjutant

Telephone And Message Center Personnel To Be On T/O Of Amphibian Tractor Battalion

The installation and maintenance of the wire system was satisfactory but much efficiency was lacking due to the absence of telephone personnel from the T/O of the organization. S-1 personnel had to be trained in the field as switchboard operators to augment the communication personnel organic to the battalion headquarters.

The above uses of S-1 personnel for communication work proved satisfactory during this operation, but can not be considered a reliable system under all circumstances. It is felt that the addition of telephone and message center personnel to the T/O of this organization would be highly desirable. The continued tactical employment of the Amphibian Tractor Battalion on an inland operation necessitates the establishment of a complete well organized communication section. The utilization of whatever people that might be available is not conducive to the high degree of efficiency required in communications.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn.

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OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Collecting Sections Of Medical Battalion, Personnel For

1. Collecting sections should consist of less than fifteen men per battalion. Two jeep ambulances will suffice unless unusually heavy casualties are anticipated.

CO "D", 1st Med Bn

Anesthetist To Be On T/O Of Each Medical Company

4. A trained anesthetist should be part of the compliment of each medical company to function with a surgical team within the company. One medical officer with one year's training in anesthesia served in that capacity in this unit and was the only one so available in the Division Hospital. He worked without relief, and his unflinching duty was largely responsible for the very low death rate produced during surgery and in the hospitalization period. The addition of trained anesthetist for each company would increase the capacity to handle major surgery adequately without the heroic efforts of one individual being necessary.

CO "B", 1st Med Bn

Personnel For Headquarters Battalion

It is further recommended that a Staff Sergeant, MOS 3413, be authorized the Battalion Headquarters in war to handle all pay matters for the section.

(3) Administration - Forward Echelon

CO Div. Hdqts. Bn

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The present Table of Organization for supply personnel in this Battalion is considered inadequate for field operations for the following reasons:

1. In this type operation the Division Command Post displaced at least once each week requiring division of the supply personnel into two echelons which caused considerable delay and greatly effected the efficiency of the section.
2. Due to the additional personnel attached to the Division Command Post who are normally expected to require logistical support by the Battalion.
3. Due to necessity for this Battalion to equip all casuals returning from hospitals and to furnish certain items of supply to all replacements.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that additional personnel be assigned the Battalion Supply Section as indicated in Appendix 2. The difficulties encountered due to shortages of supply personnel will be further alleviated by the formation of the Casual Company as recommended herein.

It is further recommended that the additional Motor Transport personnel as listed in Appendix 2 be authorized the Headquarters Company for assignment to the Motor Transport Platoon.

RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS TO T/O K-1987

Change lines indicated to read:
(Changes underlined)

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

vehicles, the following change in the T/C for that unit is recommended:

<u>JOB</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOMMENDED ALLOW.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
Cpl(AutoMechanic)(3516)	2	3	5	5

CO 1st Signal Bn

Shore Party Communication Teams To Be Transferred From Signal Company To Shore Party Battalion

g. Shore Party - It is recommended that shore party communication teams be deleted from the Signal Company T/O and be incorporated in the T/O of the Shore Party Battalion. By having, these communication teams in the shore party battalion, administration and logistics would be facilitated. Further, signal facilities within shore party battalion would be improved because of the closer control possible for the shore party battalion commander.

The shore party should be assigned responsibility for installation of much of the wire system in the beach area and to service elements. This responsibility would be assigned according to the operation plan and the elements scheduled to be located in the beach area.

CO 1st Signal Bn

T/O For Signal Battalion Headquarters

Two (2) deficiencies in authorized personnel have been noted in battalion headquarters. The function of the Operations Section has included the preparation of traffic diagrams, line route maps, circuit diagrams and other diagrams and overlays which of necessity must be prepared by a craftsman. This unit has trained a

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corporal to perform these functions.

The logistic section is currently authorized one (1) lieutenant with duties as S-4 and with an MOS of 3010. Since this unit requires an organic accountable officer, it was necessary to assign this function to the officer authorized as S-4. Prior to the operation, it was demonstrated that one officer could not perform both as an S-4 and as organic accountable officer. Consequently, it was necessary to assign an additional officer to duties as battalion S-4.

It is recommended that the T/O for battalion headquarters, headquarters company be changed as follows:

	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOMMENDED ALLOW.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
Captain (S-4)(2502)	0	0	1	1
Lieutenant (Acct 0)(3010)	0	0	1	1
Cpl(Wireman-Draftsman)(2531)0	0	0	1	1
Lieutenant (S-4)(3010)	1	1	0	0

CO 1st Signal Bn

Consolidated T/O For Signal Battalion

2. Tables of Organization

a. Headquarters Company: (T/O K-1886)

Unit	MOS	PRESENT		RECOMMENDED	
		T/O		T/O	
		Peace	War	Peace	War
<u>COMMUNICATION PERSONNEL</u>					
Captain (S-4)	:2502:	0	0	1	1
Corporal (Draftsman)	:2511:	0	0	1	1
<u>LOGISTICS AND SUPPLY</u>					
Lieutenant (Acct Officer)	:3010:	0	0	1	1
<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT</u>					
Corporal (Auto Mechanic)	:3516:	2	3	5	5

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b. Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company: (T/O K-1853)

MOTOR TRANSPORT
Private (Truck Diriver :3500: 4 : 4: 6 : 6

CO 1st Signal Bn

Air Observer Section To Be Established In VMO Squadron

1. That an air observer section, tactical and gunnery, be established in the VMO squadron and that the administration and flight section of the squadron be augmented to provide for the forward air controllers of the Division.

Air Section

Personnel For Tactical Air Control Parties

h. If is further recommended that the number of enlisted men assigned to regimental and battalion tactical air control parties be reduced to seven.

Air Section

Division Air Officer Be Divorced From The FSCC

g. That the Division Air Officer be divorced from the organization of the FSCC, and continue his duties as a special staff officer, keeping the aviators assigned to the FSCC free to concentrate upon that all important task of providing the Marine Division with air support at the right place, at the right time, and in correct quantities.

Air Section

Personnel For Air Section

f. That the air section of the FSCC be composed of three Marine officer, naval aviators, trained for their duties within the FSCC and seven enlisted men.

Air Section

Air Support Section For Marine Division

- a. That an air support section similar in composition to the air support section Marine Tactical Air Control Squadron, ~~Two~~ be established, maintained, and trained by aviation units on the basis of one section per Marine Division.
- b. That for field operations the air support section be assigned to the Marine Division for operational control and logistical support.

Air Section

Forward Air Controller, To Be Used In Air-Infantry-Tank Team

(5) This forward air controller, airborne, could be utilized very effectively in the air-tank and air-infantry-tank team.

Air Section

Division Air Observers Section, To Be Part of VMO Organization

(2) The observers carried in the liaison plane have been furnished by the artillery regiment and used for both gunnery and tactical observation missions. The air observer section of the 1st Marine Division joined with the gunnery observers to form a composite observer section. This section billeted and operated with VMO-6 during the entire operation and was considered a part of that squadron. For future operations the Division observers section should be part of the VMO organization.

Air Section

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Civil Affairs, Personnel For

(a) The civilian populace encountered in this operation has no doubt far exceeded that of any operation in which the Marine Corps have ever been engaged. The civilian population of Inchon was estimated to be over 175,000 while that of Seoul was established at nearly 1,500,000. At the actual time of the operation, the above estimates were probably excessive inasmuch as many of the city dwellers fled the area to take refuge in the surrounding countryside. It was noted, however, that great herds of civilians returned to the cities as soon as active fighting in the city areas ceased. In many instances, the movement of the civilians greatly hampered activities of combatant units. A gratifying factor during the operation was the fact that the time of year was such that food stuffs were locally available and at no time was there a critical shortage of food. The biggest problem encountered was distributing the food to the places where it was most needed. This was accomplished in a large degree by organizing local ox-cart caravans, supplemented by vehicles of our own forces when available.

(b) It is considered that there were an insufficient number of personnel assigned to civil affairs work to carry out a completely effective program.

(d) Personnel with previous training in this type of work, which is a specialized field, were not available.

(e) By necessity, units engaged in active combat were compelled to handle civil affairs problems without aid from higher echelons.

(2) A unit of company size should be made a part of the division for the purpose of administering civil affairs duties. This unit should be so organized that it could furnish teams to regimental units thus preventing the combatant troops from becoming involved in the care and handling of civilian refugees.

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It should have sufficient transportation to be independent of other units in order to carry out its mission effectively. The present organization of the Military Police Company could well serve as a guide in the establishment of a civil affairs unit. It is considered that this type of organization would be invaluable in an area where large concentrations of civilian personnel are encountered.

Civil Affairs Officer

Unit Special Services Officers, To Be On Division T/O

(c) Throughout this campaign the assistance afforded the Division Special Services Officer by the unit Special Services officers has been negligible. This situation was due to the extra duties imposed upon those officers by their unit commanders.

It is recommended that, as a solution to this problem, those officers be carried on the T/O of the Division Special Services Section and take orders pertinent to special services activities only from the Division Special Services Officer. They would come under the same category as a Liaison Officer.

Division Special Ser. Off.

T/O For Division Headquarters

(1) Security: It is recommended that a major O302 be authorized the Headquarters Commandant Section for duty as Assistant Headquarters Commandant.

It is recommended that the Division Band be assigned to Headquarters Commandant Section for specific duties of Command Post defense and equipped or the following personnel be assigned Headquarters Commandant Section in war:

- (a) One T/O rifle platoon
- (b) One modified machine gun platoon as follows:

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Machine Gun Platoon

Platoon Headquarters
Master Sergeant (Platoon Sergeant) 0335 (1)
Sergeant (Ammunition) 0335 (1)
Private 0300 (2)
Four Machine Gun Sections (Mach)
Staff Sergeant (Section Leader) 0335 (1)
Two Machine Gun Squads (Each)
Sergeant (Squad Leader) 0335 (1)
Corporal (Machine Gunner) 0331 (1)
Private (Assistant Gunner) 0300 (1)
Private (Ammunition) 0300 (3)

Variation from normal T/O due to desirability of employing right .30 caliber guns only instead of using the normal six .30 caliber light machine guns and six (6) .30 caliber heavy machine guns. This platoon would be employed only in defensive operations in the vicinity of the other Division Service elements.

It is recommended that a modified 81mm mortar squad be assigned the Headquarters Commandant Section in war and peace as follows:

81mm Mortar Squad

Sergeant (Squad Leader) 0336 (1)C
Corporal (Mortar Gunner) 0333 (1)P
Private (Assistant Mortar Gunner) 0300 (1)P
Private (Ammunition) 0300 (2)P

(2) Utilities: It is recommended that the following utilities personnel be assigned the Headquarters Commandant Section in war and peace:

Utilities Officer OMO 1110 (1)
Utilities Chief MSgt 1129 (1)
Carpenter Sgt 1372 (2)
Carpenter Cpl 1372 (2)
Electrician Sgt 1143 (2)
Electrician Cpl 1143 (2)
Painter Sgt 1373 (1)
Water Supply Man SSgt 1111 (1)
Funigation and Bath Man Pfc 1134 (2)

Div Hdqts Commandant

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Division Dental T/O, To Be Reduced

a. In this operation the dental personnel allowance as established in the T/O-K, war strength, proved to be far in excess of needs. Conditions such as encountered while the Division is engaged in field operations are not conducive to an expansive dental service. It is felt that principle effort of this service belongs in the training camp where permanent and adequate operating facilities are available for rendering a complete rehabilitatory type of treatment as part of the individuals physical preparation for duty in the field. Thereafter a dental service confined to the maintenance and emergency treatment level is sufficient in the field.

The principle over load of dental personnel is in the Medical Battalion where the allowance is twenty (20) officers and thirty-five (35) technicians. This number could be drastically reduced and yet be adequate to handle the dental service and during combat give supplementary medical assistance in the care of casualties.

Division Dental Officer

CO HdqBn To Be CO Rear Echelon, Administrative Center

b. Recommend that thought be given to: (1) the CO HdqBn be CO rear echelon, Administrative Center (and remain fixed, so units Administrative representative) can do their required work. Should the CO HdqBn be back in the rear the CO's in the field could send in their unit reports in the rough to the administrative center in the rear echelon under the Commanding Officer Headquarters Battalion. (The Division Command Post could be sent a copy in the rough if required from unit CO's in the field).

OinC S&C Files

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T/O For Signal Supply And Repair Platoon

(2) The allowance of technical enlisted personnel for this platoon was in some cases found to be inadequate. The following list is recommended as adequate and should be authorized on the Tables of Organization.

(a) Signal Supply Section:

RANK	MOS	NUMBER
MSgt	3034	1
TSgt	3031	1
SSgt	3031	1
SSgt	3033	1
Sgt	3031	2
Sgt	3033	1
Cpl	3031	4
Cpl	3033	2
Pvt/Pfc	3000	12

(b) Signal Maintenance Section:

MSgt	2629	1
MSgt	2619	4
MSgt	2639	0
TSgt	2619	0
TSgt	2639	1
SSgt	2611	3
SSgt	2663	0
SSgt	2636	3
SSgt	2631	0
SSgt	2631	0
SSgt	2633	0
SSgt	2645	0
Sgt	2611	12
Sgt	2663	0
Sgt	2636	3
Sgt	2631	0
Sgt	2661	0
Sgt	2633	0
Sgt	2645	0
Cpl	2636	0
Pfc	2636	0
Pfc	2600	3
Cpl	2711	0

Div Signal Officer

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Radio Relay Platoon For Marine Regiments

(3) The Radio Relay Platoon has also been indispensable. In this operation it assisted in providing communication between Corps and Division. It is recommended that such a platoon be provided for any Marine Corps organization of regimental size and larger than sent to a combat area to operate under other than Marine Corps control.

Div Signal Officer

Radio Relay Platoon For Signal Company

(2) An invaluable supplement to field wire in this operation was the "Carrier Jeep" employing AN/TRC-1 equipment. Recommend a Radio Relay Platoon be made an organic part of the Signal Company with equipment necessary to furnish communication to four regiments from division headquarters.

Div Signal Officer

Entire Signal Company To Be Under Control Of Div Sig Ofc

a. Throughout this operation the Commanding Officer, 1st Signal Battalion, assumed operation control of Signal Company except for the Message Center Platoon. The Message Center Platoon and the Signal Supply and Maintenance Platoon were under the direct operational control of the Division Signal Officer. Placing the Radio and Wire Platoons under the operational control of 1st Signal Bn (via Signal CO) proved unwieldy. Orders from the Commanding General (DivSigO) were delayed in being carried out and misinterpretations frequently appeared. Likewise, the LivSigO frequently failed to become cognizant of the status of communications difficulties encountered promptly. Likewise, it is estimated that too much field wire was uselessly laid because of the delay

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of informing the Wire Platoon of the everchanging situation. It is recommended that in future operations the signal company with all of its agencies of communications be under the direct operational control of the Division Signal Officer. The Signal Battalion headquarters should be responsible only for the logistic support of the Battalion.

Div Signal Officer

Organic Historical Section

a. In future operations, it is believed that an organic Historical Section should be established as soon as the command is alerted for movement overseas. Many records and much data relative to the movement of the 1st Marine Division from Camp Joseph H. Pendleton to Kobe, and later to Inchon, are irrevocably lost to history at the present time because no such Section was operating during the embarkation and assault phases of this campaign.

f. The following T/O (War) is recommended for the organic Division Historical Section mentioned in 5 (a) above:

<u>RANK</u>	<u>DUTY</u>	<u>MOS</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DUTY</u>	<u>NGS</u>
1 Major	OfnC	4330	1 Cpl	Steno	0131
1 Lt.	CombHistO	4330	1 Cpl	Topodrafts-	1441
1 TSgt.	CombArtist	4941	1 Cpl	man	
1 SSgt.	Photographer	4631	1 Cpl	Sound Re-	4911
1 Pvt.	File Clerk	0100		corder	

In addition to the above, there should be at least two teams to operate along with the forward units of the Division, moving from unit to unit as desired. Each team should be composed as follows:

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1 Lt.	OinC	4330
1 TSgt.	Combat Hist	4331
1 SSgt.	Photographer	4631
1 SSgt.	CombArtist	4941
1 Cpl.	Stenographer	0131
1 Pvt.	File Clerk	0100

Div Hist Off

T/O For Peace Time Secret & Confidential Files

d. Recommend that the T/O allowance for peace time be: one captain, officer in charge; one lieutenant or chief warrant officer as assistant; one master sergeant; one tech sergeant; one staff sergeant and one corporal or sergeant; with a MOS for S/C file duty; be recommended to OMC for peace time allowance for Division Staff. (There is no MOS allowance on the present T/O).

OinC S&C Files

Assignment Orders, Copies For Division Post Office

10. That all BATTALIONS be directed to furnish the Division Post Office, (Section "B") with legible copies of their assignment orders.

Div Postal Off

Division Classification Officer, Assignment of

b. Recommend Division Classification Officer and one (1) NCO be assigned to forward echelon, and two (2) classification NCO's be assigned to Administrative Center (Rear Echelon), since major work in campaign is maintaining current reports of

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effective unit strength and assigning replacements accordingly. In addition, monitoring of promotions and of reclassification (when authorized on division level) can be effected most expeditiously if Classification Officer is in division CP.

Assistant Div Adj
(Div Classification Of)

Mobile Machine Records Unit

a. In the absence of current information from MRI's in the field, the best manual means for maintaining statistical information of distribution of ranks and skills for a division of 25,000 is slow and cumbersome. A mobile machine records unit would be highly desirable for processing diary information locally, and especially for furnishing prompt and accurate statistical information necessary for assignments, classification and promotion control.

Asst Adj (Div Classification
& Assignment Officer)

Adjutant's Section Representatives on Planning Staff

a. That sufficient representatives of the Adjutant's section accompany planning staffs to perform the routine administrative and clerical duties which inevitably arise.

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Adjutant's Section, Increase Of Personnel

(c) Clerical Personnel: It is recommended that the Adjutant's Section, Administrative Center be increased with six (6) clerks in the following duties:

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One (1) Mimeograph Operator
One (1) Chief Clerk
One (1) Clerk-Typist
One (1) Incoming Mail Clerk
One (1) Outgoing Mail Clerk
One (1) Distribution Clerk

G-3

Dental Section, Not To Be Included In Combat Task Organization

(2) Dental Section - This section is a part of H&S Company and consists normally of 18 (21 during this operation). Dental officers and 35 corpsmen; The complement was set up during the past war to augment regular dental service to personnel of a war strength division during intervals between combat. It has no opportunity to accomplish its purposes during combat. It was intended that it would operate as a part of a rear echelon, and it should therefore not be included in a combat task organization as was done on this operation. It is recommended that the dental section be brought to war strength only when there is an opportunity to fulfill its intended mission. The normal peacetime complement plus a Maxille-facial . . . would be sufficient dental personnel for the battalion during combat.

In this operation dental officers and technicians were either assigned or voluntarily assured numerous and varied tasks and were a great help in many instances to the activities to which they were assigned. Some of the Dental Officers preferred administrative duties and others were more professional (non-dental) duties. At least two served as anesthesists after some practical supervised experience. The dental corpsmen likewise preferred duties apart from their specialty, in many instances relieving others of necessary but menial tasks and freeing those for strictly hospital duties. This would appear to be a

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justification for including the full dental section in the combat organization but despite the considerable contribution made it seem prodigal of personnel highly trained for duties not applicable under combat conditions.

CO 1st Medical Bn

Use of CW In Operations

During the past operation, very few of the operators were able to use CW. In a few cases where interference was high and voice communications were impossible the spotting teams shifted to CW and were able to conduct fire missions immediately. It is believed, however, that insufficient use was made of CW in this operation. The main reason for this being that few of the operators were qualified CW operators. This was a result mainly of filling up teams to T/O strength with men capable of operating voice radio and not much more. This was done as a result of a scarcity of qualified personnel initially.

It is recommended that more attention be given to the CW qualifications of personnel assigned to Naval Gunfire Teams and that once assigned that more attention be given to maintaining the CW training at a useable level.

(Annex DD), 1stMarDiv

Historical Personnel, Assignment to Divisions

d. Should it be unfeasible to establish a Division Historical Section within the command as was done by the 1st Marine Division, qualified personnel should be immediately requested from the next higher echelon and attached to the command barely enough to

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to orient themselves and commence operations before the Division is committed to combat.

e. The personnel, above, should be requested in sufficient numbers to permit the assignment of competent historians, either officer or enlisted, to the infantry and artillery regiments of the command, as well as to the Division's Headquarters. The Historical teams provided for in T/O K-4987 (War) appear to be adequate in personnel strength assigned to the Division in time to do the job required of them. In line with (a) and (d) above, it is further recommended that, if practicable, a Historical team of reduced size remain with the Division at all times, ready to be expanded to wartime size should the command be committed to combat overseas. Such a provision would insure the presence within the Division of trained Historical Division personnel already familiar with the staff of the command, its units, administrative functioning, and general organizational structure in the event of war.

Div Hist Off

PLANS AND OPERATIONS

Motor Transport Battalion Not To Be Committed To Support Front Line Troops For More Than 7 Days

Due to the negligible maintenance facilities of this battalion, it is recommended that it not be committed to support front line units for periods in excess of seven days duration.

CO, 7th Motor Transport Bn

AmTracts To Be Released Quicker After Landing Infantry

In order to land the infantry in accordance

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with their landing diagram, the tactical integrity of an amphibian tractor battalion, its companies, platoons and sections, is disrupted. When AmTracs transport troops inland from the beach they should be released to their parent organization at the initial objectives so that the amphibian tractor organization can be restored. The tractors released would be replaced at once if needed, and more efficient support could be furnished by the AmTracs due to better control, maintenance and supply.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn

Attack Force Operation Order To Be Delivered To Amphibian Tractor Battalion Earlier

(2) Operations

Infantry units to be landed by amphibian tractors must bear in mind that their landing plan has to be complete before the amphibian tractor battalion can divide its organization, assign LVTs to waves, assign wave commanders to waves, brief wave commanders and crews, develop its plan for communications and control, and plan the landing of LVTs and LVT personnel on LSTS to support the landing plan of the infantry. All plans made by an amphibian tractor battalion have one purpose--to give the infantry the best support possible. S-3s of infantry regiments and battalions must schedule their planning to allow time for the supporting amphibian tractor battalion to make its plans. And they should realize that even minor adjustments of their plans thereafter affect many other factors. The tractor battalion should be notified of such changes.

The Attack Force Operation Order (1 copy) was received at the CP of this battalion aboard the LST 715. This was too late to be of value

[REDACTED]

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to wave commanders in all other LSTs. The Ship-to-Shore Annex of the Attack Force Order should be distributed to an amphibian tractor battalion as early as possible.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr Bn

Tactical Units To Be Floated Together Under Some Circumstances

c. Amphibious Technique

St BLUE BEACH an attempt was made, with limited success, to transport infantry in LVTs directly from the ships to their objectives ashore. During subsequent movements some small units of the 1st Marines utilized LVTs as armored personnel carriers ashore, moving in them from one objective to the next.

In the first crossing of the Han River, the 5th Marines were transported directly to their objectives and assembly areas inland.

When the terrain beach exits and the type of enemy resistance permit, the plan for landing should include movement in LVTs through the beach and on inland to disembark intact units on their objectives.

Under suitable conditions, normal wave formations might well be abandoned in favor of boating tactical units together in single or multiple columns, or vee formation with, for example all elements of an assault company . . . in a single column or vee or other formation, moving as a unit from the Line of Departure into the beach and then on inland to their objective area. An assault battalion might thus be boated as four or five unit formations rather than several waves with portions of units in each wave. This method would have certain obvious advantages in rapid seizure of objectives, securing better

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control, reducing danger from beach mining, and reducing congestion of both troops and vehicles on beach.

It is recommended that a study be made of this type of landing and amphibious exercises be conducted to test its suitability. It is noted that essentially this type of maneuver was forced on the 5th Marines in the first river crossing of the Han, by the nature of the beach exits where all vehicles proceeded inland via no restricted exit. Here the primary danger lay in the congestion of waves as they formed into columns on the enemy shore before proceeding inland. In this case a formation which was from the beginning a column evaluation would have been preferable and would have considerably reduced the congestion at the beach exit.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn

Division Hospital, Setting-up Of

3. In the operational planning, it is suggested that a small detachment from the Engineering Corps be temporarily assigned to the Medical Battalion for aid in the initial setting up of the Division Hospital.

CO, "A", 1stMedBn

Civilian Hospital, Not To Be Established On Same Compound As A Military Installation

It is to be noted in this connection that the establishment of a civilian hospital on the same compound as a military installation, as well as the permission for the civilian proprietors or directors to maintain offices in the same installation led to added confusion in the traffic

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through the military hospital, and produced a marked increase in the material "Spirited away;" including blankets, clothing, and food which could not be properly guarded with all personnel working.

CO "B", 1st Med Bn

Clearing Station, Site For

B. Selection of site. The site for a clearing station is based primarily upon it's availability and accesribility to the battalion aid stations and to the best evacuation facilities, preferably air. Unless there are very good roads to the rear, air evacuation, when it is available, is recom- mended.

A very large floor space all on the same level is most desireable because it permits greater ef- ficiency in all respects. It is strongly suggested that the total working space be at least three times the space required by the average daily expected load of patients. In our experience this total working space has been calculated at 6,000 square feet per hundred patients. The space does not include the messing, supply and living quarters for the staff. If holding of the patients is expected beyond a minimum, additional space will be required.

CO, "C" 1st Med Bn

Division Hospital, Elimination Of Unnecessary Personnel Around

E. Elimination of unnecessary Personnel around Division Hospital:
While the attachment of unnecessary personnel to the Division Hospital is not according to the

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the standard operations planning, the practice in this campaign has made it painfully clear that it is a hinderence to the operation of an efficient hospital, has a demoralizing effect on the personnel of the hospital company, greatly increases the house-hold tasks, and takes up valuable space. Included in this category are the Epidemic Disease Control Unit which serves no purpose in connection with operation of the hospital, and the Division Dental Section who collectively served no purpose in connection with their professional ability beyond the two dental officers who did the maxille facial work. No more than one should be attached to each hospital company for their assigned purpose. Many of the functions performed by the younger officers such as assisting in anesthesia and minor debridments, which they performed well to their own credit, and ere tasks that can be done by well trained corpsmen.

Co "B", 1st Med Bn

Helicopter Landing--Site

F. Helicopter landing. A helicopter landing-site should be well marked in an oiled-down or grassy spot within one hundred yards of the receiving ward. This site should be open on three sides and at least seventy-feet square.

Co "C", 1st Med Bn

Unit Diary To Be Prepared In Administrative Center

Due to preparation of the Unit Diary separate from the Administrative Center Section, rapid displacement and the extra work caused by casuals, the forward echelon of the Battalion administrative section was able to carry out its functions to a minimum degree of efficiency. Submission of

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tactical reports was delayed due to the work load of normal administration. However, it is considered that the reports were generally of proper and accurate substance and contained beneficial information for future planning.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Unit Diary be prepared in the Administrative Center and that information be channelled to that center by Company and Battalion level administrators.

CO Div Hdqts Bn

Coordination Between FSCC and Air Support Section

d. That for field operations the air support section be further assigned for coordination control with the FSCC and that the coordinator and the OinC of the air support section plan their activities in unison.

e. That the organization so comprised be considered as a service element of the Division Command Post but not an integral part thereof, and that they locate with particular emphasis upon communicatable terrain within a three mile radius of the Division Command Post.

Air Section

Administrative Center To Be At Rear Air Head

(d) Administration - Administrative Center

1. Comments.

As previously stated, one officer (assistant adjutant) and three enlisted men were assigned to the Division Administrative Center for maintenance

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of service records, health records, and most of the files. This section was displaced as frequently as the Division Command Post and was barely able to perform all of its duties due to the unstable situation, rapid and frequent moves and loss or damage of typewriters and other equipment.

Shortly after arrival ashore the Battalion was required to join and transfer 8 officers and 310 enlisted from replacement drafts which aggravated the already difficult situation.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that the Administrative Center be established and retained at a rear air head during the entire operation.

CO Div Hdqts Bn

Administrative Center, To Be In Rear Echelon

a. That in operations of this kind an Administrative Center be part of a rear echelon, out of the combat zone, so that such work may be done under the best of conditions and without interruption. Transporting the gear and records amounting to about 7500 cubic feet and 65 tons would also be saved. The number of personnel set forth in reference (b) should be sufficient to accomplish the work required.

OinC Administrative Center

Space In CP For Chem Warfare-Radiological Def Section

(c) This section be included when space is assigned within the CP to eliminate excessive moving from place to place.

NCOinC Chem. Warfare-
Radiological Def Section

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OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

Casualty Reporting Section, Should Be Landed on D-Day

a. The Casualty Reporting Section should be landed on D-Day in order to keep their reports abreast of the casualties.

Div Adj

Employment of Naval Gunfire Teams When Beyond Range Of Naval Gunfire

h. Employment of Naval Gunfire Teams when beyond Range of Naval Gunfire

In this operation, most of the units were beyond range of naval gunfire support by D/3, and all were beyond range by D/10. No doctrine has been set up or suggested as to what use will be made of NGF teams when the troops are beyond range. In this operation, 2 Regimental NGF Liaison Teams and 4 Bn Shore Fire Control Parties were sent out with Korean units as liaison and communication teams where they rendered invaluable service. The other use to which those personnel may be put is that of replacement of communication personnel that have been lost in action throughout the Division.

None of the schools or USF publications deal with this problem at all, and when it arrives Naval Officers who have been trained for liaison duties only become suddenly quite perturbed because "this isn't what they were trained for." It is recommended that some sort of doctrine be established concerning this problem and that such doctrine be taught in the schools and be entered in the USF series of publications as such.

(Annex DD), 1stMarDiv,

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Preservation and Disposition of Historical Documents

b. An SOP should be prepared and retained in the Division's active files on the preservation of all historical documents and records and the subsequent forwarding of these papers to the Historical Division, Headquarters Marine Corps, as well as on the maintenance by units and unit staff sections of daily Journals while in the field, in order adequately to cover unit activities for future study and reference and as a matter of historical record (See Paragraph 604, Section I, Chapter 6, Staff Manual 1948 on the preparation and keeping of Daily Journals).

Div His Off

Daily Historical Report

1. It is recommended that in addition to monthly Diaries and Special Action Reports as now required, a Daily Historical Report be prepared by the Division similar to the U.S. Army's War Diary, in order more adequately to chronicle the actions taken by the command, the principles and reasons underlying these actions, and the results and reasons for their success or failure. This daily report should:

- (1) Furnish a succinct account of the day's action, the enemy situation, terrain, weather, and details of strength and equipment.
- (2) Include the information available and used by the Commanding General and his staff in promulgating plans and orders, as well as the limits imposed on decisions made by orders of higher authority or external conditions.
- (3) Include information on plans rejected as well as selected, with reasons for selection or rejection.

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- (4) Include a list (and brief condensation of each) of messages and orders received and issued by the Division during the day.
- (5) If possible, contain a recapitulation or evaluation of the day's events by the Commanding General himself, or his representative, with a closing statement concerning the Commanding General's intentions for the operations of the following day.

Div His Officer

Registered Publications, Custody Of

- a. Recommend that Registered Publications Custody be the responsibility of the Division Signal Officer.
- b. Why?
 - (1) To insure that all unit commanding officers receive AlComs and to, since the division Signal Officer is the first to receive such messages.

OinC S&C Files

Liaison Squadron Airstrip, To Be Well Behind Front Lines

(3) The helicopter does not replace the liaison plane for observation missions. It can be used in this capacity however, and it does replace the light plane for strictly liaison type missions. Consequently the requirement for an air strip near front line units is of lesser importance. At the same time it imposes a great maintenance problem upon the squadron. Therefore the airstrip

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

chosen for the liaison squadron should be of semi-permanent construction, capable of twenty-four hour maintenance and can be located well behind the front line units.

Air Section

Air Control Squadron, Not To Be Attached To Artillery Regiment

(1) With many diversified missions to perform, artillery spot, though still of primary importance, is no longer the controlling mission. For this reason the squadron should not be attached to the artillery regiment for operational control.

Air Section

Space Aboard Ship For Disbursing Section

a. Aboard ship, space should be provided for full operation of disbursing sections.

Div Disbursing Off

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

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Field Training Six Months Of, For All Medical Per.

1. It is self evident that medical practice in the field offers unique problems not encountered in the usual Naval or civilian practice. It is often a difficult adjustment both professionally and psychologically and the officer or man whose previous duty has been limited to shipboard or naval hospital may have difficulty in adapting to his new role. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that at least a six months course of duty through either a Field Medical School or with the Fleet Marine Force be established for all members of the U. S. Navy Medical Corps and Hospital Corps. In this way a large pool of trained personnel will be available for duty in time of emergency.

1st CO Med. BN

First Aid Training, To Be Increased

b. PERSONNEL

(1) Training- much has been said in previous reports regarding the advisability of field medical training for a larger percentage of medical officers. It is mentioned here only for reemphasis. As to hospital corpsmen, training is equally important. Rapid turnover of these personnel observed in both major FNF activities not only fails to give many personnel sufficient training for field work but also deprives the peacetime medical battalions the benefit to function effectively in the field and thereby to act as adequate training media for uninitiated personnel. Too, units should be freed of all commitments other than field training. In this way full time and attention can be given to problems and methods peculiar to field medicine. A small peacetime battalion responsible for running a sizeable dispensary can hardly become a well trained nucleus for a full battalion immediately committed to combat operation.

The importance of good First Aid cannot be overemphasized. It is invariably beneficial to the patient, frequently lessens the complication of injury

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and occasionally saves life. In many instances lack of knowledge of its accepted principles and methods was evident in this operation. It is apparent that medical officers consider First Aid "beneath them" and that corpsmen have been inadequately trained. Hours of instruction and drill are required to train a good "first aid man". Even then occasional refresher exercises are necessary to retain competence. This is one specialty every navy corpsman should master as there is constant need for its application. Medical officers likewise should consider the technique more seriously and learn some of the principles which will be often found applicable in the field.

Ibid

Motor Transport School Curriculum To Include Training In Defense Of A Convoy

It is recommended that in the Motor Transport School curriculum, that personnel be given training in the defense of a convoy when attacked.

7th CO Motor Transport Battalion

Shore Party To Be Trained And Equipped To Unload At A Port Or Harbor

c. Comment

In the Inchon landing, the Shore Party was faced with the problem of assault unloading at a developed port.

Recommendation

That the Shore Party be organized, trained and equipped to unload at a port or harbor as well as across a beach.

1st CO Shore Party Battalion

TRAINING

Fire Support Coordination Center Be organized and trained as an Integral Unit

c. That the fire support coordination center be organized and trained as a integral unit with all equipment and personnel under control of one organization, perhaps Headquarters Battalion.

Air Section

Liaison Squadron Attached to Division, Training For

Including the Division Air Officer there are now twenty four naval aviators on the T/O of the Marine Division. Recommendations have also been made to increase the liaison squadron attached to a Marine Division to two liaison type aircraft and ten helicopters. It is reasonable to assume that between fifty and sixty Marine officers, naval aviators will be serving with a Marine Division in the near future.

Provision should be made, either in the activities of the liaison squadron, or separately, for these aviators, especially the forward air controllers, to continue their proficiency in high performance aircraft and satisfy administrative requirements peculiar to naval aviators i.e. log books, report of flight time to the bureau of aeronautics, etc.

Enc

Civil Affairs, Training In

(c) There was an insufficient period of time prior to the commencement of the operation in which civil affairs matters could be properly organized and outlined to subordinate units concerned.

(g) It is considered that the short comings encountered were due to:

(1) The suddenness with which the operation

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arose which resulted in an exceedingly short planning period.

(2) The fact that Marine units had never before been faced with a situation where mass groups of civilians were involved necessitating the use in any large degree of civil affairs work.

(h) It is recommended that:

(1) A reasonable number of Marine Corps personnel be trained in this field of operation.

Civil Affairs Officer

Supply Dumps, Training About

(o) Training

(1) Training on the establishment and functioning of supply dumps should be incorporated in the peace time training of supply personnel down to battalion level. Particular emphasis on this phase of training should be stressed by major supply units. Extended field exercises with supplies actually provided and handled should be conducted annually or more often.

Division Supply Off.

1st Sergeants School, 1st Three Pay Grades to Attend

d. Recommend that consideration be given to open the 1st sergeants school for 1st three pay grades.

OinC Secret & Confidential Files

Administrative Subject, Be Added to Staff Officer Course

Recommend that subject in administrative work be added to the junior and senior staff officers course, also, administrative course for LDO's (admin), and warrant officers.

Ibid

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↙ Review of Curricula at Marine Corps Schools

d. That the curricula of all courses for unrestricted officers at the Marine Corps Schools be reviewed with the objective of providing more effective education in personnel work.

Administrative Center

↘ Course in Personnel Work at Marine Corps Schools

c. That an intensive three month's course in personnel work be established at the Marine Corps Schools, such course to be attended by Limited Duty Officers and Warrant Officers whose specialty is Administration as well as a limited number of unrestricted officers.

Ibid

Field Training in Personnel Problems

b. That training designed to prepare officers and non-commissioned officers at all echelons to solve the practical personnel problems encountered in combat be included in field exercises and in maneuvers.

Ibid

RESERVED

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

T/E For VMO Squadrons

1. VMO composite squadrons should include 8 liaison helicopter, 10 YO type aircraft.

CO VMO-6

Cargo Handling Equipment For Shore Party Battalion

p. Comment

A great amount of time and labor has been expended in the continuous task of making cargo handling equipment.

Recommendation

Authorize the Shore Party Battalion three sets, cargo handling equipment, each containing the following:

6 slings, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 30', wire rope
6 slings, $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 20', wire rope
7 hooks, chime, 4 drum
2 hooks, box
7 chokers, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 5 wire rope
4 cables, ten, 1", wire rope

1st CO Shore Party Batt.

More AN/MRC-6 Radios For Engineer Battalion

(a) It is recommended that an engineer battalion allowance be changed from three (3), radio sets AN/MRC-6, to seven (7), radio sets, AN/MRC-6, making possible a battalion net between Battalion Headquarters and the latter companies for the following reasons:

1. When the companies were assigned as support to the various regiments it was almost an impossibility for required daily reports to be sub-

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

mitted on time to battalion headquarters.

2. Requests from companies supporting infantry units for additional battalion support to augment company equipment for a particular assignment were often delayed due to no direct communication between companies and the battalion.

3. Such engineer assignments as building and operating ferries across the Han River, building bridges and clearing roads for the MSR were at such widely separated points that battalion control was hampered due to lack of communications.

4. The battalion found it necessary to be secured from two Division nets in order to supply what communication was available for battalion coordination of assignments.

5. Division command nets had too much traffic for the engineer battalion to transmit messages through the regiments to the engineer companies which were supporting them.

1st CO Engineer Battalion

More SCR-300 Radios For Engineer Battalion

(b) It is recommended that each Engineer Company's allowance be increased from one (1) radio set, SCR-300, to four (4) radio sets, SCR-300, for the following reason.

The engineer companies assigned to support the various units in the Division are called upon to do work which separates a platoon from the company and makes it impossible for the company commander to control and coordinate the efforts of his platoons due to the lack of communication between the platoons and company headquarters.

Ibid

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

Changes In T/E and T/A For Amphibian Tractor Battalion

f. Recommended Changes in Tables of Equipment and Allowances.

Delete the one (1) truck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6X6, wrecking, per battalion. This item does not have sufficient capacity for general use in this battalion.

Delete the one (1) tractor, heavy, TD-18 w/angledozer, double drum power central unit, and night lighting equipment, per amphibian tractor company and add one(1) of that item to H&S Company, making a total of two (2) per battalion.

Add one (1) two wheel crane (15-20) ton to T/E 4667 for use with present tractor heavy, TD-18 w/angledozer.

Add four (4) trucks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6X6, tank, gasoline, 750 gal to T/E 4667. These are a necessity due to the very high fuel consumption rate of LVTs, the number of LVTs in a battalion, and the distances that gasoline must be hauled to fuel them. If these items are not added, an increased number of trucks, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 6X6, cargo is required.

Reduce the allowance of jacks, hydraulic, 10 ton, roller car type from ten (10) per amphibian tractor company to Two (2) per company. T/E 4663. A limited use exists for this item and then only on hard surfaces.

Glasses, field, 7X 50, authorized by Vol. II, T/A on the basis of one (1) per line officer and one (1) per LVT should be authorized only on a basis of one (1) per line officer.

Reduce the allowance in Vol. II T/A of cans, expeditionary, gas or oil, 5 gallon, from fifty (50) per LVT to five (5) per LVT. This would reduce the presently authorized total from 9470 to 1730 for this

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

battalion. For the reasons stated in connection with the comment in tank trucks, it is not practicable to refuel LVTs from these cans, and when necessary to carry additional gasoline this more efficiently done in 55 gallon drums. With a unit price of \$4.50 this reduction in expeditionary cans would save \$34,830.00, which should purchase several tank trucks.

The present allowance of individual weapons arms each LVT crewman with a pistol. This should be changed to provide one(1) pistol and two (2) carbines for each three (3) amphibian tractor crew. For all duties other than actually driving the LVT the present arms are inadequate. Should the recommended change in individual weapons be effected, two(2) brackets, rifle universal should be authorized per LVT.

Cans, meat with cover, and trays, mess, are both authorized by Vol.II, T/A. one (1) per individual. It is recommended that issue of cans, meat with cover be discounted. When rations and equipment for serving "B" rations are carried, mess trays could be carried with little additional space and weight. Present "C" rations should be eaten from cans. Abolishing individual mess gear would prevent cooking and eating unauthorized food and insure that mess gear is used only when it can be cleaned properly, i.e., when a galley is operating. Further, the space occupied by mess gear in individual packs could be used to better advantage.

1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion

AN/GRC-9 or TBX-8 Radio Set For Each Company In Amphibian Tractor Battalion

The assignment of a frequency to the amphibian tractor battalion within the TCS range would be highly desirable. The movement of the companies inland in support of the infantry as in the Inchon-Seoul Campaign demonstrated time and time again the need for a higher powered, lower frequency command net

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between the companies and the headquarters of the amphibian Tractor Battalion. An AN/GRC-9 on TBX-8 Radio Set included in the T/E of each company would greatly augment the LVT mounted TCS.

Ibid

SCR-510 Radio For Each Tractor Platoon In Amphibian Tractor Battalion

The requirement was noted for communications between the company and their platoons operating some distance away with the infantry on something other than the tractor-mounted SCR-528. The allotment of batteries through continuous operation of the SCR-528.

Ibid

T/E And T/A For Amphibian Tractor Battalion

The table of equipment for an amphibian tractor battalion or for a company operating alone should include:

- 1 Power Unit, PE-75
- 1 Tool Set, TE-11
- 1 Vacuum Cleaner, HD-44A/U
- 1 Test Set, ...*
- 1 Tool Equipment, TE-41

An allowance of test kit, 10223, per technician or repairman would be extremely desirable. Lacking this, a special allowance of screwdrivers (3/16" blade and 4 1/2" shank) and a 12 volt soldering irons would, to some extent, remedy small tool requirements. Whenever installation or reinstallation problems occur, heavier tools are required. The Tool Set, TE-11 or a similar set would materially reduce time involved and misuse of smaller tools.

* Illegible on the original.

Ibid

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T/E For ANGLICO

ANGLICO headquarters is currently authorized a total of four (4) radio technicians and radio repairmen, but is only authorized one (1) item of repair equipment, i.e. Test-tool set, AN/USM-3. In order that these repairmen may provide proper maintenance of all ANGLICO equipment during training situations, and when ANGLICO teams are returned to parent unit during combat situations, it is recommended that the following change to the T/E be authorized:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOM. ALL.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
Tool equipment, TE-113	0	0	1	1
Test equipment, IE-9-C	0	0	1	1
Test equipment, IE-12	0	0	1	1
Test equipment, IE-17	0	0	1	1
Maintenance equipME-36	0	0	1	1
Maintenance equipME-40	0	0	4	4
Tool kit, 10223	0	0	1	1
Power unit, PE-75	0	0	1	1
Power unit, PE-210	0	0	1	1

1st CO Signal Battalion

T/E For ANGLICO

It is further recommended that each naval gunfire liaison team each tactical air control party and each naval gunfire spotting team be authorized one (1) truck, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 4X4, and one (1) trailer, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 2 wheel. Allowance of these items by T/E for the air naval gunfire liaison company would be changed as follows:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOM. ALL.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
TRUCK, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 4X4	4	4	39	39
TRAILER, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2 wheel	4	4	39	39

Ibid

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T/E For Signal Company

Message center principles were adhered to and the result was efficient operation of that facility. Figure 13 gives a generalized picture of the day-by-day operation of the message center and an indication of the efficiency of the agencies in handling outgoing message traffic.

Radio equipment of an infantry regiment was not adequate in some phases of the operation. A distance factor often made it necessary that heavier equipment than that organic to a regiment be temporarily assigned from the signal battalion to assure communication.

On the operation, signal company had available the following heavy radio equipment: One (1) MBB-3, and four (4) SCR-399, two (2) SCR-399 equipments authorized by T/A, one (1) authorized by and obtained from the army, and one (1) attached from X Corps. The foregoing equipments are considered the minimum required in operations of this nature. It was frequently necessary to furnish regiments with radio sets SCR-399 in order to maintain radio communication: and consistently necessary to employ the transmitters in the MBB-3 to maintain radio contact with these regiments, X Corps, and naval units.

Little difficulty was encountered in obtaining shipping space, loading, or in unloading these equipments. A problem might exist, however, in moving these heavy equipments over a very poor road system, but this could be overcome by the inclusion of a TD-18 tractor in the T/E for signal battalion. This tractor would also be of inestimable value in digging in such equipments, in retrieving such equipments in wet or soggy ground, and in general utility missions in the signal battalion.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the T/E for signal company be changed to include the following:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOM. ALL.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
Radio set, SCR-399	2	2	4	4
Tractor-dozzer, TD-18	0	0	1	1

Ibid

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T/E For Signal Battalion

Principles of wire construction and employment received a stern test. Single or double lines of any length proved unreliable and unsatisfactory. Hasty construction without previous route reconnaissance caused many hours of unprofitable work. The practice of assigning small wire teams to regiments for the purpose of installing and maintaining lines to division proved workable only during the assault phase of the operation. Thereafter, the distances involved, the traffic in the area, and the frequency of displacements made it impossible for a small crew with limited equipment to maintain lines. Wiremen from this organization so employed worked to the point of exhaustion to keep wire in but they were unsuccessful. The solution to the problem lies in a realization of the fact that methods of wire construction which were once considered appropriate for corps and higher echelon have now become division methods. Large wire crews, using heavy equipment, constructing five circuit field wire cables over a previously reconnoitered route formed the foundation for the periods of time when wire facilities were adequate. The use of rubber communication cable WC-534 showed disadvantages of such cable. The normal rough handling that was necessary in handling the cable previous to and during its construction caused defective circuits, short circuits and cross talk between circuits in the cable. Difficulties encountered with rubber cable clearly showed that field wire W-110, cabled as will be illustrated in the photographic section, is the most effective type of wire construction. Circuit troubles are less frequent and when they do occur, they are more easily found and corrected than similar troubles in rubber cables.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the T/E of signal company be changed as follows:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOM. ALL.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
TRUCK, V-17/MTQ	0	0	1	1

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T/E For Shore Party Communication Teams

It is further recommended that these shore party communication teams be authorized one(1) cable plow LC-61 per team. This equipment is necessary in beach areas where normally there are no existing pole lines and the presence of many tracked vehicles makes ground construction unfeasible.

Ibid

Consolidated T/E For Signal Battalion

1. Table of Equipment.

a. Signal Company:(T/E K-1833).

ITEM	PRESENT	RECOMMENDED	ALLOWANCE	ALLOWANCE
	Peace	War	Peace	War
<u>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</u>				
Tractor Dozer, TD-18	0	0	1	1
<u>SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>				
Radio Set, SCR-390	2	2	4	4
Truck, V-17/MTQ	0	0	1	1

b. Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company:(T/EK-1853)

<u>MOTOR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT:</u>				
Trailer, 1-ton, 2 wheel	0	0	2	2
Trailer, 2-ton, 2 wheel	4	4	39	39
Truck, 2½-ton, 6X6	0	0	2	2
Truck, ½-ton, 4X4	4	4	39	39
<u>SIGNAL EQUIPMENT</u>				
Maintenance Equip. ME-36	0	0	1	1
Maintenance Equip. ME-40	0	0	4	4
Power Unit, PE-75	0	0	1	1
Power Unit, PE-210	0	0	1	1
Test Equipment, IE-9-C	0	0	1	1
Test Equipment, IE-12	0	0	1	1
Test Equipment, IE-17	0	0	1	1
Tool Equipment, TE-113	0	0	1	1
Tool Kit, 10223	0	0	1	1

Ibid

TABLES OF EQUIPMENTElimination of Radio MAW from T/Ed. The MAW Radio

The radio MAW was provided to all naval gunfire teams. This radio was presumably provided to enable communications with spotting aircraft. Two channels were provided for "Air Spot" usage. However, crystals for neither of these channels were available. All teams carried these MAWs and reported that they did not use them once and that they were nothing but excess baggage.

The Naval Gunfire Teams unanimously recommended that these radios be deleted from the T/E. The Division Naval Gunfire Officer concurs.

1stMarDiv.

Equipment For Air Section

That the equipment of this section be limited to one reliable MHF radio, i.e. a TCS mounted in a $\frac{1}{4}$ ton truck or an AN/GRC-9 mounted in a $\frac{1}{4}$ ton truck plus cargo jeep, 1 trailer, and 1 accessories.

Air Section

T/E For Division Headquarters

It is recommended that the following equipment be added to two Headquarters Company T/E in war only for use by the Headquarters Commandant:

- 8 Guns, machine, cal.30, Browning M1917A1.
- 8 Mounts, tripod, machine gun, cal .30, M1917A1.
- 8 Barrels, (spare) D35388
- Parts, spare, gun, machine, cal .30, Browning M1917A1, set.
- 1 Mortar, 81mm, M1.

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- 1 Mount, mortar, 81mm, M1 or M4.
- Pin, firing, (f/mortar, 81mm, M1).
- Parts, spare, mount, mortar, 81mm, M1, set.
- Accessories, f/mortar, 81mm, M1.
- Accessories for Mount, mortar, 81mm, M1.
- Mittens, esbestos, M1935, pr.
- Light, aiming, post, M41.
- Light, instrument, M37.
- Post, aiming, 6 Ft.; M8.
- Sight, M4, w/case carrying, M14.

It is recommended that the following utility equipment be added to the Headquarters Company T/E in war only for use by the Headquarters Commandant:

- 2 Generators, alternating current, diesel engine driven, trailer mounted, 37.5 KVA cycles 60, voltage 127.1 phase, voltage 220-3 phase (w/field distribution panel).
- 1 Sign painting equipment, complete w/paint.
- 3 Electricians equipment, set.
- 1 Shower unit, trailer mounted, 2 wheel, complete w/spare parts, 24 head.
- 1 water purification unit, gasoline engine operated, portable and type, capacity 10 gallons per minute.
- 4 Chests, tool, company, complete.
- 2 Pump Set, centrifugal, self priming gasoline engine, driven, drain, discharge 2", 55 GPM w/hose and accessories.
- 3 Tanks Storage Water, glass fabric, ...*-5 Coated, up 3000 gals.

Commandant Headquarters Div

Can-opener For "C" Rations

(d) It is recommended that the Range, Field, M-1937, Pack A, Army include one (1) opener, can, Type "C", mechanical, heavy duty, iron or steel, table type. The can opener is needed for facility in preparing Baker rations and to reduce waste.

Division Food Director

* Illegible on original

TABLES OF EQUIPMENTT/E For Signal Supply and Repair Platoon

e. Signal Supply and Repair

(1) The greatest lesson learned during this operation by this platoon was the need for mobility on the part of signal supply and repair platoon. Fortunately this platoon was able to accomplish its mission by an augmentation of an Army signal repair detachment. This detachment consisted of two radio repair teams each with a repair truck and a spare parts truck; one telephone repair team also had the same equipment. Added to this were two spare parts trailers carried by the signal supply and maintenance platoon which were authorized above the T/A by the Commandant before departure of this division from Camp Pendleton. It is recommended that the equipment enumerated below be authorized a division to be committed to similar operations in the future. It is necessary to have electronic spare parts readily accessible during operations. This cannot be accomplished by operating out of boxes or BC-5 chests. A portion of the repair section must be mobile in order to get to regiments to accomplish repairs. There is no requirement for the Machine Shop trailer. In this operation it was used as a carry-all.

Division Signal Officer

T/E For Historical Section

g. The following items of equipment are considered necessary for the adequate operation of the section in the field as presently constituted (These items were requested through official channels, but none were made available during the period concerned:

- 3 Desks, field, w/stand
- 1 Typewriter, long-carriage, 18", elite type
- 1 Typewriter, standard, 11", elite type
- 1 Typewriter, portable

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

- 1 Chest, blank forms
- 1 Chest, typewriter, small
- 1/2 Set, illumination
- 6 Stools, camp
- 1 Chair, canvas, folding
- 1 Kit, artist, combat
- 1 Set, drafting, engineer
- 1 Table, drafting, engineer
- 1 Tent, pyramidal, w/poles
- 1 Stove, tent, w/pipe
- 1 Truck 1/2 ton 4X4 w/trailer

h. In the event the Section could be established as in 5 (f) above, the following items of equipment would also be needed, as well as additional field desks and file chests.

- 1 Sound recording machine, portable
- 1 Camera, Micro Film, 35mm, Model "E" portable, complete with lighting system and films.

Division Historical Officer

Establishment of T/E For S/C Files

e1 Recommend that equipment for use in S/C files be studied, there is no set allowance now. A mobile unit complete with safe, typewriters, etc. could serve the S/C File Section aboard ship or ashore.

Conf Secret & Confidential Files

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

Tables and Stools, For Division Post Office

7. That twelve (12) portable tables be issued to the Post Office, (10 for Section "E" and 2 for Section "C".)
8. That fifteen (15) folding stools be issued to the Post Office (all for Section "B".)

Post Office Division

Coleman Lanterns, For Division Post Office

6. That nine (9) Coleman lanterns be issued to the Post Office, (7 for Section "B" and 2 for Section "C".)

Ibid

37KW Generator For Division Hospital

3. Electric power. It is recommended that the present 9.5 and 10 KW generators be replaced by a 37 KW generator. This heavy duty generator will serve the purpose of a number of the lighter machines and can be operated for a much longer period of time without repairs being necessary.

1st Med BN

Lights, Generator For Administrative Center

9b0 Lights: It is recommended that when at all possible a generator and electric lights be furnished to all units of the Administrative Center. In the event that the above cannot be furnished, than all units be issued at least two (2) sets of illuminating equipment.

Administrative Center

LOGISTICS

TABLES OF EQUIPMENT

Mobile Machine Records Installation, For Each
Division

H. That a Mobile Machine Records*
be provided each Marine Division.

* Illegible on original.

Ibid

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LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: SIGNAL

Public Address System for Amphibian Tractor Battalion

During three river crossings conducted by this battalion, AmTrac officers performed duties similar to those of Navy Control Officers. Difficulty was experienced in control of vehicles that cannot be solved completely by radio or visual means. A portable public address system should be added to the T/E for and amphibian tractor battalion. This would be of great assistance in LVT control on any beach.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion

AN/VRC-3 Radio in Company Command Tractors in Amphibian Tractor Battalion

Communications between the amphibian tractor company and the supported infantry battalion would be greatly improved with the installation of an AN/VRC-3 in the command tractor of the company. This set would enable the tractor company commander to enter the infantry battalion command net when required or directed.

Ibid

Signal Equipment, Resupply and Repair of

(2) Resupply and repair of signal equipment required long runs by company headquarters, ANGLICO, over difficult roads to keep equipment serviced. The system of requiring infantry units to service signal equipment never functioned properly since they considered these elements as beyond their responsibility because they were signal battalion elements.

(b) That when ANGLICO teams are attached to infantry regiments, all classes of supply and all maintenance be made the responsibility of the unit to which attached.

CO 1st Signal Battalion

LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: SIGNAL

Maintenance of Power Unit, PE-95

Maintenance of power unit, PE-95 proved difficult at times. Motor transport supply does not stock the fan idler pulley (stock number 1024NB), the carburetor (stock number (TL91870) or (TL91878), and the governor (stock number TL 91877). The stock numbers listed are taken from TM11-904 (Power units PE-95 A,B,C,D,F,G, and H). Signal supply disclaims responsibility for procuring the parts in question. Resupply, for the most part, was effected by cannibalization of equipment abandoned earlier in the Korean campaign (July 1950) by the U. S. Army. It is recommended that responsibility for procurement of the parts in question be definitely fixed.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT:MESS

Mobile Galley Heeded

(a) With rapid displacements and where long distances are involved in a high-gearred tactical situation such as the Inchon-Kimpo-Seoul operation, the need for a good mobile galley designed to feed troops strengths of three hundred (300) is apparent.

Division Food Director

Mess Gear To Be in Form of Compartmentalized Tray

(e) It is recommended that consideration be given to making the mess gear in the form of a compartmentalized tray. The tray could be inserted in the pack. It is further recommended that the pack incorporate slots for housing the knife, fork, and spoon. These recommendations are founded on the facility of transporting, handling, and cleaning; the reduction of noise and increased security for the infantry man, particularly at night.

Ibid

Collapsible Fabricated Bread Boxes

(f) It is recommended that consideration be given to the development and purchase of collapsible boxes for delivery of bread to troops in the field.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: ILLUMINATION

Lights, Beach Marker, To Be Increased in Size and Brilliance

g. Comment

Difficulty has been encountered several times in seeing the lights, beach marker, from seaward.

Recommendation

Increase the size and brilliance of the present lights.

CO, 1st Shore Party Battalion

37KW Electric Generator for Medical Battalion

E. Electric power. A heavy-duty 37.KW generator (110-120 V - AC) is highly recommended to replace the 9.5 and 10 KW equipment because the lighter machines cannot stand up under the long hours of service required of them.

Company "C", 1st Medical Battalion

Illumination for Adjutant Section

f. That the T/A for the Division Headquarters Company be increased to include sufficient transportation, and illuminating, and large electric generators to provide necessities for operating a division CP. Illumination in a very dim subject to the Adjutant Section which had to demand for illumination on matches, candles, cigarette lighters, hand electric flashlights, or burning rags placed in c-ration cans of diesel oil. The present T/A allows only eight (8) illuminating sets for the division headquarters company, and at present there are forty (40) general and special staff sections in the division headquarters that at one time or other during an assault landing requires the use of illumination during night hours; the Adjutant Section is one of the many staff sections that have never been issued an illuminating set. The inadequate generator and the insufficient supply of electrical equipment accompanying it is another subject that needs additional light shed upon it.

Division Adjutant

EQUIPMENT: ILLUMINATION

Illumination for Disbursing Section

b. Provision should be made, wherever possible, for illumination. Night work is not only necessary to keep abreast of the work load, but in places where recreation facilities are small, or wholly absent, it affords a means of cutting down any outside activities of the personnel. In a disbursing office, there is always work to be found.

Division Disbursing Officer

Candles or Carbide Lamps for Field Desks

h. Several candles or miner's type carbide lamps should be components of field desk. If candles furnished, should also have a box-type collapsible shield having metal reflector on two (2) sides and transparent material on other two (2) sides.

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX EASY TO 1ST MARDIV SPECIAL ACTION REPORT

Assistant Division Adjutant

LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: CLERICAL

Portable Typewriter and Field Desk for Chaplain

Portable Office Equipment: These items seem highly essential: a portable typewriter and a small 2.9 cu. ft. field desk in which can be carried necessary files, paper and envelope. Funeral and Baptism Cards, etc. During this operation, each battalion or regiment CP moved many times; consequently, the lightness of the load is important.

Division Chaplain

Typewriter Chest, To Be Smaller

Some consideration should be given to re-designing the present typewriter chest. It is considered that the chest should be smaller and still carry the standard typewriter. A chest designed along the lines of a fiber-board chest would appear to be the proper size and would greatly facilitate its handling in field use.

Division Legal Officer

Typewriters, Portable Instead of Upright

f. FMF units should be furnished at least 50% portable typewriters, with collapsible stand enclosed in case. These should be carried by hand - ready for use.

Assistant Division Adjutant

Typewriters. Criticism of L.C. SMITH

g. The L.C. SMITH typewriter does not withstand movement by truck - even though adequately secured in a typewriter chest. These typewriters are in need of repair after nearly every move. Recommend a typewriter of sturdier construction be adopted.

Ibid

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LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: CLERICAL

Desks, Change to Aluminum and Reduce in Length

o. Wooden field desks should be replaced by a sheet-aluminum desk - 50% to 75% of length and width of present desk - same depth. Would save space and weight in shipping and handling. Reduced weights would improve durability.

Ibid

Lighter and More Rugged Equipment

o. That all administrative equipment designed for field use be studied with a view to the development of lighter and more rugged equipment.

Administrative Center

EQUIPMENT: MEDICAL

Litter Supports, More And Better Needed

One item of simple equipment which deserves specific mention is the "litter support". Two of these made in the general design of a "horse" thirty inches high will support a litter at convenient height for examination and primary treatment of casualties. By this means litters can be used as "tables". This method saves the patient handling and serves as a convenience to the Medical Officer and corpsmen treating large numbers of casualties. Several sets of these supports will comprise an adequate number of "tables" for receiving sections and recovery sections of a casualty station. "Horses" constructed of iron pipe, used by one battalion during the last war were found to be an invaluable asset. The few crude horses constructed of wood and iron pipe used during this operation were appreciated greatly by Medical Officers and hospital corpsmen, a fact which emphasized their value. A project to develop a light, compact, similiar type of support was begun at the Field Medical Research Laboratory, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, some months ago. It is highly recommended that this item be perfected as soon as practicable and made available to field activities.

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LOGISTICS

EQUIPMENT: TENTAGE

More Blackout Tents for Evacuation Stations

No suitable blackout tent for evacuation stations is authorized the Shore Party Battalion

Authorized one evacuation station blackout tent per evacuation section, total of three.

CO 1st Shore Party Battalion

Clearing Hospital, More Ward Spaces by the Use of Tentage

In this operation many casualties which were likely candidates for return to duty within existing evacuation policies were evacuated by air from Kumpo Airport. This occurred during the period of stress when the clearing hospital was burdened with large numbers of casualties and holding facilities were crowded. The situation might have been improved by increasing ward spaces by the use of tentage. This would have allowed time for sorting and more judicious evacuation. Those selected as probable candidates for duty under the evacuation policy could then have been evacuated to the Division Hospital. This procedure was followed in fact, later in the operation and worked effectively. Had this been feasible throughout the percent of casualties from the Clearing Hospital salvaged for duty would have been much higher.

(See comments under appendix C this addendum)

Page 3 - The buildings of this installation were hardly adequate to handle 500 casualties. Had they been, many cases could have been held for sorting and further evacuation to the Division Hospital as discussed earlier. Tent or quonset hut (available) wards would have increased holding facilities to the figures mentioned.

Page 4 - Using the figures in the table it is calculated that less than 18% of patients admitted were salvaged for duty as contrasted with the 58% from the Division Hospital.

This bears out the assumption made earlier. (See comments under appendix A this addendum).

CO 1st Medical Battalion

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL

Spare Parts, Transportation of

o. Comment

Much time and effort has been expended crating and moving all the engineer spare parts for 12 flood light trailers, 27 cranes, and 12 tractors authorized.

Recommendation

Authorize the Shore Party Battalion one trailer, spare parts to carry engineer spare parts.

CO, 1st Shore Party Battalion

Motor Transport Battalion
To Be Allowed To Stock Spare Parts

10. It is recommended that in future operations this battalion be allowed to stock a reasonable supply of spare parts such as spark plugs, distributors, tire repair kits, brake fluid, breakerpoints, fan belts, and hydraulic brake hoses. There were several instances where the battalion was operating out of reach of the normal supply lines. This problem could probably be eliminated by allotting one two wheel spare parts trailer to the battalion.

CO, 7th Motor Transport Battalion

Displacement of Administrative Center

(d) Displacement: It is recommended that the Administrative Center be displaced less. It is felt that this can be accomplished by locating the Center not too distant from the forward CP, or within easy flying distance. When it is necessary to embark on board ship, that office space be provided for all units of the Center.

Administrative Center

TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL

Medical Company and Its Supplies To Be Shipped Together

B. Loading and Embarkation - The separation of a unit of the size of this one into small groups and the loading of these groups on different vessels for transportation to the zone of operations interferes considerably with the efficient functioning of the unit. This is particularly the case when no period has been provided prior to embarkation for the development of a firm organization and the indoctrination of personnel with no knowledge of or experience with Marine Corps medical activities.

A similar situation existed in this case as regards loading of supplies. These were not only loaded on several vessels but loading schedules and personnel embarkation schedules were not correlated so that it was exceedingly difficult if not impossible to retain contact with supplies and accurately establish their location when loaded.

It is recommended that small units such as this, whose mission it is to provide a specialized service and whose supplies are as critical as medical supplies, be embarked intact as units preferably on the vessel upon which the supplies are loaded.

Company "E", 1st Medical Battalion

Chaplains To Keep Their Equipment With Them

(2) Chaplains should keep their equipment with them - ecclesiastical, office, and supplies. The warning of one of the chaplains is certainly true: "Don't let yourself get separated from your gear".

Division Chaplain

Special Services Equipment with the Assault Wave

(d) It is recommended that limited amount of special services gear be taken in with the assault wave; namely, paper bound books, magazines, cards, stationery and movie projectors. During the campaign reported upon, these items were in great demand within a

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: GENERAL

week after the landing. They were not available since the Administrative Order states specifically that no special services gear would be transported with assault shipping.

Division Special Services Officer

Boat Repair Section

To Be Available for River Crossing Operations

The following difficulties were encountered while supervising ferry operations across the Han River:

- (1) Continual maintenance was required for LCVP's.

Recommendation

- (1) That a boat repair section with necessary spare parts be available for such operations to insure continuous operation of the ferry.

CO 1st Shore Battalion

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Field-Type Ambulances (3/4 Ton), More Needed

d. VEHICLES

Field type ambulances (3/4 ton) were more practical for hospital use inasmuch as improved roads were available for evacuation of casualties. A critical shortage of this type of ambulance at the Division Hospital was alleviated by the assignment of a platoon of Army field ambulances. These were used chiefly to evacuate patients to the beach evacuation station. They served the purpose well and freed organic transportation for commitments forward.

The demands placed upon the transportation facilities of the Division Hospital apart from ambulance are many and varied. Unless controlled and coordinated, trips are duplicated, unessential runs are made and a critical shortage of available vehicles may exist when there is an urgent need for them. This situation threatened during the operation. It was promptly avoided by setting up a despatching system to log all vehicles in and out of the compound and by placing a control system on transportation requests to better coordinate trips and to preclude non-essential runs.

CO 1st Med Bn

Transportation, Assignment of Vehicles to Adm Center

(a) Transportation: It is recommended that two (2) jeeps and drivers and one (1) 6x6 truck and driver be assigned to the Administrative Center.

Administrative Center

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Transportation, Assignment of Vehicles to Div Post Off

5. That one (1) yxy and one (1) jeep and trailer be permanently assigned to either section. The Jeep and Trailer to be used to haul mail and for the Postal Officer to maintain Liaison with:

- (a) Higher military authorities.
- (b) Higher postal authorities.
- (c) Organizations controlling aircraft, rail, motor, and water transportation.
- (d) Division Administrative Center organization for diaries.
- (e) Unit Post Offices
- (f) Battalion Mail Orderlies.
- (g) Supervision and inspection of all mail handling agents.
- (h) Fleet Post Offices and Army Post Offices.

Div Postal Officer

Transportation, For Historical Section

6. Organic transportation should be assigned the Historical Section to insure Personal coverage by its members of critical engagements and battles during the combat operations of the command.

Div Hist Officer

Truck For SCR-399 Radio Set

(4) Recommend Radio Set SCR-299 include a Truck 2½ T-6x6 as a component part thereof. Authorization of additional SCR-399's creates a shortage of transportation within the using unit under existing conditions.

Div Signal Officer

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Transportation, For Food Section

(g) It is recommended that the Food Section be assigned one (1) jeep.

Div Food Director

Jeep and Trailer For Each Chaplain

(3) The Table of Equipment for the Chaplain's Section of a Marine Division should provide for a jeep and a trailer for each chaplain. This cannot be overemphasized. Item two (2) above was never a problem for chaplains to whom were issued jeeps and trailers. In the field, to move around for the conduct of services wherever and whenever possible and to have available worship materials on hand requires such transportation.

Div Chaplain

Transportation For Chem Warfare-Radiological Def Section

(b) This section be provided with transportation to eliminate the necessity of hitchhiking.

NCOinC Chem Warfare-Radiological Def Section

Civil Affairs Section, Transportation For

(f) Necessary transportation for use by the civil affairs section in carrying out its mission effectively was often times non-existent.

Civil Affairs Officer

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

"Jeep" Carrier For VMO Squadron

(6) Transportation of the liaison squadron to the objective area has always been somewhat of a problem. The only acceptable method is to carry them aboard an aircraft carrier. The Navy is understandably reluctant to accept this ultimatum because it greatly reduces the efficiency of the carrier for a considerable length of time and puts it completely out of action during the time when the squadron is launched since the OY must be brought up from the hanger deck and the wings installed on the flight deck before it can be launched. To prepare the squadron for fly-away takes a major portion of a day during an important phase of the amphibious operation. In lieu of the carrier, VMO-6 was transported aboard an LST for this operation which necessitated rough handling of the OY aircraft in loading and particularly in unloading over the assault beaches. The top deck of the LST was cleared of obstructions and reserved for operation of helicopters. It must be clearly understood that helicopter operation from the LST was originally intended to be strictly limited and on the order to "emergency" operations. In addition to those restrictions of operation which readily came to mind; i.e. difficulty of handling fuels and lubricants, maintenance problems; the main limiting factor for use of the LST is its inability to accommodate more than one operating helicopter. The operation of the one helicopter is restricted to calm weather with a very shallow swell.

Keeping in mind the high maintenance factor of the helicopter and the proposed changes to the liaison aircraft, which would make it adaptable to carrier operations, it is proposed that in future operations a "Jeep" carrier should be made available to the VMO squadron. This small carrier should be reserved for use during the entire amphibious phase of an operation. Both the Liaison plane and the helicopter would then be available beginning at H-Hour. Efficient and complete maintenance of aircraft and

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

helicopter could be conducted twenty-four hours per day.

In this respect it is well to remember that there are no aircraft suitable for landing force observation missions operational and/or carrier based at this time and that there is no substitute for a trained and qualified aerial observer.

Air Section

Equipment for Tactical Air Control Parties

That they be equipped with one cargo jeep and trailer in addition to the radio jeep.

Air Section

Transportation For Naval Gunfire Liaison Teams

g. Transportation Inadequacies

It is considered that inadequate transportation is allotted the Naval Gunfire Teams. Personnel packing radios, generators, wire reels, telephones and equipment cannot be expected to carry their own personal packs at the same time and still operate effeciently. Personal packs when packed as called for in the administrative order impose a load of about 60 pounds on the individual. This is too heavy to expect a man to carry and fight at the same time. Add to this the weight of various communication man packs and the resultant load is more than a man can adequately handle. The procedure of dropping the lower half of the pack on the beach to be loaded in some conveyance to follow at a later date does relieve the man of some of the weight he has to carry but is not satisfactory solution for the problem. Where this was done, the entire pack sections were lost in some cases, and in

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

others packs were broken into and rifled of their contents. Resupply of the items lost at this particular time is usually not practical. In fast moving situations, it is desirable that men have only their combat equipment to carry.

It is recommended that each of the Naval Gunfire Liaison Teams and Spotting Teams be assigned a one quarter ten 4x4 truck and a one quarter ton trailer to provide a means of transporting heavy packs and equipment, in order that they may be able to donate more attention to providing the communications required.

(Annex DD)

Transportation For ANGLICO

In order to allow company headquarters, ANGLICO, to properly combat load all the required ANGLICO equipment, the following transportation should be authorized by T/E for that headquarters:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRESENT ALLOWANCE</u>		<u>RECOMMENDED ALLOW.</u>	
	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
TRUCK, 2½-ton, 6x6	0	0	2	2
TRAILER, 1-ton, 2 wheel	0	0	2	2

CO 1st Signal Bn

Temporary Transportation For Headquarters Battalion

It is further recommended that it become doctrine to attach ten additional trucks 2½ ton cargo, 6x6, to Headquarters Battalion beginning with the loading phase of each operation, to be combat loaded with equipment of Division Headquarters and Battalion Headquarters. These trucks would be released immediately after unloading them at the Division Command Post ashore. This would greatly

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

facilitate proper handling of equipment and supplies and rapid movement of items of necessity to the Command Post.

CO Div Hdqts Bn

Transportation For Hq. Bn Military Police Company

Military Police Company is considered to be handicapped by its lack of light combat vehicles for control and posting sentinels.

It is recommended that the five trucks, 1½ ton, 6x6, personnel carriers, currently authorized the Military Police Company, be replaced by ton trucks, ¾ ton, 4x4, personnel carriers, and that the additional motor transport personnel listed in Appendix . . . be authorized the Military Police Company in order to maintain the additional vehicles requested.

Recommended modifications to T/O K-1903
Change lines indicated to read:
(Changes underlined)

Line	Column 1	2	3	4	<u>MP Company</u>				
After line					5	6	7	8	9
11 Add	SSGT (Motor Vehicle Dispatcher)				2534	(1)	C		
After line									
15 Add	Sgt(AutomotiveMec)				3516	(1)			
16	Cpl(AutoMec)	3516	(1)		3516	<u>(2)</u>			
20	Cpl(Truck Driver)	3531	(1)	C	3531	<u>(6)</u>	C		
40	Cpl(Truck Driver)	3531	(1)	C	3531	<u>(2)</u>	C		

CO Div Hdqts Bn

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Transportation For Hq. Bn Motor Transport Section

The Motor Transport Section of the Battalion was able to perform its normal functions but shortages of transportation became evident which required augmentation and assignment of additional vehicles. During the displacement of the Command Post and to transport casualties augmentation was required. Additional vehicles were assigned as follows: 19 additional jeeps, 3 trailers, one-ton two-wheel, 8½ ton trailers, 2,300 gallon water trailers, two wheel, all in addition to the augmentation mentioned above. Even with the additional trucks cargo, ½ ton 4x4 there was never a sufficient number to take care of the requirements.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that additional vehicles as listed in Appendix I be authorized for the Battalion Motor Transport Platoon.

Recommended Additional Equipment:

Military Police Company

- 1 Generator, alternating current, portable, gasoline engine driven, 7.5 KW, Cycles 60.
- 10 Trucks, ¾ ton, 4x4, plus carrier (to replace 5 trucks 1½-ton).

Reconnaissance Company

No recommendations (Operationally under Division control)

Motor Transport Platoon

- 5 Trailers, 1-ton, 2 wheel, cargo.
 - 2 Trailers, water, 300 gal. 2 wheel.
 - 2 Trucks, ¾ ton, 4x4, cargo.
 - 10 Trailers, ½-ton, cargo.
 - 10 Trucks, ½-ton, 4x4, cargo.
- [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Increased maintenance equipment sufficient to maintain increased vehicles.

Casualty Company

- 2 Chests, typewriter, wood, small.
 - 3 Chests, record, fiber, company. L. 19-3/4" W 10 1/4", H 19 1/4".
 - 1 Chest, tool, company, complete.
 - 2 Desk, field.
 - 50 Tents, pyramidal, complete.
 - 2 Tents, storage, complete (W/fly, pins & poles).
 - 2 Tents, hospital ward, complete.
 - 1 Chest, administrative, small.
 - 3 Hooks, brush, w/handles, 11 1/2" blade.
 - 3 Kits, barber, complete
 - 1 Machine, computing listing, portable, hand operated, w/o stand.
 - 1 Machine, numbering, 6 wheel, 8 movement.
 - 3 Mauls, wood, reinforced head, w/handle, head diameter 8", length 10", length of handle 36"
 - 5 Mattocks, pick, w/handle, weight 6 lb.
 - 3 Paste, office, semi-liquid, w/brush or spreader, in jars, cap. oz 4 to 6.
 - 3 Perforators, paper, desk, non-adjustable, 2 holes round, center to center 2 3/4".
 - 4 Picks, railroad, point & Chisel end w/handle, wt 7 lbs.
 - 4 Searchlights, electric portable, 6" w/4 batteries.
 - 1 Sharpener, pencil.
 - 5 Shovels, general purpose, long handle, plain back strap pattern, round point size #2, width of blade 9", length of blade 11 3/8" length of handle 46" to 52".
 - 2 Stands, folding, field desk.
 - 12 Stools, camp, folding, canvas seat 14" x 17".
 - 4 Tables, folding, wood masonite top, olive green finish size 24" x 26".
 - 2 Trucks, 2-ton 6x6 cargo
 - 1 Truck, 1-ton 4x4, cargo.
 - 1 Truck, 1/4-ton, 4x4, cargo.
 - 2 Trailers, 1-ton, 2 wheel, water, 300 gal. cap.
- t/A items based on level of 300 individuals.

CO Div Hdqts Bn

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL VEHICLES

Fuel Truck For Shore Party Battalion

s. Comment

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in refueling, while on the job, equipment widely separated.

Recommendation

Authorize the Shore Party Battalion one truck, 2½ ton, fuel, with sectionalized tank for both diesel and gasoline.

1st Shore Party Bn

Additional Motor Transport For VMO Squadron

4. The inclusion of helicopters in a VMO squadron has greatly increased the need for additional motor transport.

CO VMO-6

TRANSPORTATION: NEW TYPES OF VEHICLES AND CRAFTS

"Walk-in" Type of Vehicle For Each Battalion

f. That a "walk-in" type of vehicle be designed for administrative purposes and issued to each battalion plus one for each regiment.

Administrative Center

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: NEW TYPES OF VEHICLES AND CRAFTS

Armored Trailer, To Be Designed For Disbursing Section

c. Since leaving KOBE, JAPAN, this section has carried, hauled, dragged, lifted and pushed, by hand, 2 large safes, each 12 cu.ft. and 1500 lbs. weight, 7 field safes and KOREAN currency in boxes totaling 36 cu.ft. and approximately 700 lbs., a grand total of 77 cu.ft. and 5,400 lbs, containing public money of up to \$1,500,000.00 U. S. value. Each time these containers have gone over the side in cargo nets, slings or on pallets, the Disbursing Officer has stood in silent prayer until they were safely on the dock or on the deck. They have been manhandled through doors and windows, upstairs and down, through mud and rain, and have been sealed with scotch and basking taps during typhoons and over water movements.

1. In place of this miscellaneous equipment, and in view of the capabilities of amphibious transport, there should be designed an armored trailer, with built-in safes for public funds and vouchers, money trays with locks for daytime removal to office spaces, and room for an inside guard. A plug-in for light should be included. The wheels should be capable of locking from the inside, to prevent unauthorized removal. Such a trailer would greatly facilitate the removal of public funds in emergencies, and the weight would not greatly exceed the present total of 5,400 lbs. of money containers.

Div Disbursing Officer

Trailer To House Administrative Sections of Hq. Bn.

It is further recommended that an administrative trailer be designed for housing of Battalion level administrative sections in the forward area. This would greatly facilitate prompt and accurate submission of information as well as preventing damage and loss of equipment.

CO Div Hdqts Bn

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: NEW TYPES OF VEHICLES AND CRAFTS

High Speed Amphibious Command Craft Needed

b. Execution

Unless wave guides are to be provided and control exercised in accordance with doctrine, the Landing Force should have complete control of the Ship-to-Shore movements. As has been demonstrated repeatedly in the past, amphibian tractor command elements must in any case have high speed craft in order to properly "assist" in control of the Ship-to-Shore movement. A specialized high speed amphibious command craft would be of inestimable value in this phase, as well as in later operations ashore.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn.

TRANSPORTATION: CHANGES IN VEHICLES

Surgical Trailer, To Be Lighter And More Manuverable

1. Surgical trailer. We feel the trailer to be of definite value in establishing a mobile, well equipped operating room which can be quickly gooten into operation. However, in its present form it is far from ideal. It is too heavy requiring a 2½ ton truck for moving, too small for an entire surgical team to move about in and maintain sterility. Also it contains equipment not necessary for effective operation. It is difficult to manuver and not sufficiently rugged for transportation over rough terrain.

It is suggested that the vehicle ...* built as a semitrailer in order that it may be more manuverable. The present gas fired autoclave cannot be in operation when an explosive anosthetic agent is being used and also limits the use of the trailer as an operating room because of the excessive heat it produces. We found that sterilization of linens and surgical instruments was better accomplished in a separate central supply room.

Means should be studied to reduce the present excessive weight of the vehicle and we feel that this might in part be accomplished by reducing its present height and using light metal folding sides and top which could be expanded outward and upward when in use.

"A" CO 1st Med BN

Surgical Trailer To Be Replaced Be Surgical Truck

B. Surgical trailer. This equipment designed for rapid movement and ready utilization in which it served admirably throughout the campaign only because better facilities could not be utilized since rooms set up for operating rooms were without lights. The difficulties and short-comings

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: CHANGES IN VEHICLES

with the existing surgical trailers were noted as follows. By attempting to group everything in small spaces for purposes of mobilization too much has been placed within the trailer making the space needed for actual surgery very confined and general anesthesia a real problem with the advent of intravenous supportive blood therapy now available. It is further hampered by possible cold weather operations in the freezing of attached water tanks and the only source of heat is the sterilizer heating units which cannot be used while a general anesthesia is in effect. The trailer itself requires at least a two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) ton truck to move it and is very impractical for movement over distances in that it is cumbersome and difficult to maneuver. The movement across the Han River revealed its unmaneuverability and too heavy nature particularly on narrow roads and field terrain. It is recommended that a two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) ton truck be fitted with a structure similar to the surgical trailer but equipped with two (2) sterilizers of a larger construction, which could also eliminate the large standard portable field autoclave #7-084-490, and should provide storage place for sterile supplies and surgical equipment. Thus it would be less top heavy, have its own means of locomotion, would not need attached water tanks, and can serve as a central supply unit. Attached to this would be a surgical tent in which could be placed two (2) surgical tables and sufficient room for all concerned. Where tents could not be used and where buildings can be utilized the truck apparatus can still function in its original purpose and of room in the building be converted for use as an operating room. In conjunction with this purpose its proposed that.

C. A K-37 Generator be supplied to replace the K-9.5 generator now supplied with the surgical trailer. The smaller generator can only provide electricity for the trailer and it has been noted that the demands for electricity far surpass that meager supply either in the

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: CHANGES IN VEHICLES

utilization of building or tents for lighting and the suction apparatus. Even in the utilization of the smaller generators for the trailer they are too light to run for long periods and break down repeatedly. The heavier type generators were "borrowed" both in the Inchon and Seoul establishments and usually two (2) were used to provide proper periods of servicing each machine.

"B" CO 1st Med. BN

Surgical Trailer Unsuitable

G. Surgical trailer. It has been our experience that the surgical trailer, in its present form, is too small as an effective operating room, too big and heavy for the flexibility and mobility required of a clearing station and not constructed ruggedly enough for many moves over rough roads or in and out of "ships" holds. Anesthesia is one of the major bottle-necks in emergency field surgery. An operation in the surgical trailer confines the anesthetist to one patient; but when the surgery is done in a large space, it is possible for the anesthetist to attend several cases at the same time. The trailer served adequately as a source and storage of sterile goods and a point of central supply. It is felt, however, that a vehicle of a much smaller capacity could be used to serve the same purpose. A standard portable field autoclave # 7-084-490 was more effective for sterilization than the equipment in the trailer because its heating time was half as long.

"C" CO 1st Med. BN

Water Trailers To Be Improved

1. Comment

Water trailers have had spigots and pipes broken on rough roads and the inside of the tank rusts easily.

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: CHANGES IN VEHICLES

Recommendation

Provided better protection on water trailers for spigots and pipes and line tank with rust proof material.

1st CO Shore Party Battalion

Floodlight Trailers To Be Improved

k. Comment

Floodlight trailers have required excessive engine maintenance. Insufficient cable is available to light up large dump areas.

Recommendation

Replace present engine with one more sturdy and provide 100' of extension cable per lamp.

Ibid

Devises To Be Constructed To Keep Boats and Ferries Lashed Together

(4) Boats were hard to keep lashed to the ferry.

(4) That suitable devises be constructed on both boats and ferries to keep boats and ferries well lashed together.

1st CO Shore Battalion

Metal Shield To Be Developed For Protection Of pontoons

(3) Rubber pontoons became damaged after repeated landings against river banks.

(3) That a light metal shield be devised for protection of pontoons when they ground against river banks.

Ibid

TRANSPORTATION: CHANGES IN VEHICLES

Mobile Crane To Be Changed

J. Comment

Much difficulty was encountered in unloading mobile cranes from LSU and LST due to the outrigger at the rear of the crane bain too low to the ground. Much difficulty was encountered in moving the mobile crane through sand.

Recommendation

That the outrigger of the mobile crane be raised and the crane be provided with six wheel drive.

1st CO Shore Party Batt.

Water Fording Equipment, Failure of Distributor

Motor vehicle maintenance on the whole proved very satisfactory. However, there were two items which caused some amount of difficulty. When MRC and VRC type realo vehicles were originally supplied, some deep water fording vehicle parts were not installed. Prior to departure from United States, some deep water fording parts had to be replaced. Since replacement of parts for these items were not available at the time, standard motor vehicle parts had to be installed to keep the vehicles operating. Again, as deep water fording parts had to be replaced during operations, replacement in some cases had to be effected with standard parts during short periods. This unit is now attempting to replace all standard parts with deep water fording parts as time and supply permits.

One particular item of deep water fording unit, i.e. distributor (stock number WO-A15959 taken from Supplement to Ord-9 proved most unreliable due to condensation forming in the distributor. This in turn, caused rust to form and eventually shorted the distributor causing failure.

1st CO Signal Battalion

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: LVT'S

New T/A Of Spare Parts For LVT's Needed

Spare parts for LVTs should be reorganized and catalogued so that the parts listed for issued and use by an amphibian tractor battalion will support the present definition of organizational maintenance. Quantities of such items as spark plugs are much too low, and in other items seldom used quantities are excessive. It is felt that no spare parts should be used in rebuilding LVTs in any repair echelon above the using organization until, and unless, LVT(3) spare parts are again in production. Existing stacks of spare parts in the United States are in many categories insufficient to support organizational maintenance requirements. If parts are expended in rebuilding tractors following extensive use, this condition would be further aggravated.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn.

Headlights Needed On LVT's

The LVT should be equipped with fixed headlights for use in night movements when the situation permits and especially in beach unloading operations which normally proceed around the clock.

Ibid

Improved Seal Needed On Ramp Of LVT's

An improved seal is needed on the ramp. The life of the present seal is not adequate, although old rubber in these seals may be the reasons for their short life.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: LVT'S

Switchbox For Intercommunication System On LVT(3)(c)
To Be Relocated

The switchbox for the intercommunication system in the LVT(3)(c) should be re-located, to be accessible to the crew chief when standing in one of the hatches on either side of the machine gun mounts.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr.Bn.

TCS Radio Installations In LVT's To Be Discontinued

It is felt that TCS radio installations in LVTs should be discontinued. They are seldom used by embarked infantry and an AN/MRC-6 carried in an LVT could substitute when needed. The TCS installations limit the usefulness of the LVT. An excess of command LVTs was found in Kobe and in subsequent resupply and it was necessary to remove some TCS installations to convert to cargo vehicles to meet the requirements for the battalion.

Ibid

Improved Track On LVT (3)(c)'s

During this operation, as in all previous LVT experience, the track and suspension system was found to be the least durable major component of the LVT. A more efficient and durable track is still required. It is felt that an improved track on the LVT (3)(c) could raise the serviceable life of the tractor to upwards of 600 hours, which appears to be a fair life expectancy for the majority of the other major assemblies, including the engine.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: LVT'S

Truck Tractors With Trailers For Shore Party Battalion

n. Comment

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in moving the thirty-six items of tracked equipment authorized this battalion in as much as the Shore party has operated over widely separated areas. Crawler walk very slowly and rollers on tractors become worn out very soon when the tractor is walked a considerable distance.

Recommendation

Authorize the Shore Party Battalion three truck tractors with accompanying trailers.

1st Shore Party Bn

TD-18 Tractors Unsatisfactory For Shore Party Operations

m. Comment

TD-18 tractors have repeatedly been found underpowered for Shore Party operations.

The use of towing cables has been found unsatisfactory for towing stalled or heavy vehicles.

Recommendation

That three of the twelve authorized tractors with angledozer be heavy tractors as powerful as Caterpillar D-8, and be capable of being landed in an LSU.

That the above three tractors have a powerful single down winch.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: LVT'S

Ramp Cable Guide Sleeve On Tractors To Be Strengthened

It was noted on tractors used extensively in river ferry operations that in a period of less than two weeks during which the ramp was probably raised and lowered 700-1000 times, the ramp cable wore completely through the ramp cable guide sleeve on the ramp proper, slicing it for a distance of several inches. Field fix consisted of welding back up, but the rough weld causes rapid wear on cables subsequently.

This sleeve should be strengthened at the point of emergency of the cable on both sides.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr. Bn.

LVT Big Enough To Carry 6x6 Truck Needed

A requirement was noted in the landing at Inchon, and particularly in the river ferry operations, for a large LVT capable of carrying a 2½ ton 6x6 truck.

Ibid

Better Batteries Needed For LVT's

Lead storage batteries continue to be a source of major despair in LVTs. Almost all batteries in the tractors were dead when unloaded at Kobe and would not take a charge. This was overcome by improvisation using 4-H motor transport batteries and modifying the terminals. A battery with longer service life than the present lead-acid battery is needed.

Ibid

LOGISTICS

TRANSPORTATION: LCVP'S

Prime Mover To Be Developed for LCVP's

(2) LCVP's required special prime movers and were difficult to unload.

(2) That a boat be developed as a prime mover for ferries with the following characteristics:

- a. Must be powerful - speed unimportant
- b. Can be moved by organic Division trailers.
- c. Can be lifted by organic Division cranes.

CO 1st Shore Battalion

TRANSPORTATION: M29C'S (WEASELS)M29C's (Weasels) for Amphibian Tractor Battalion

Prior to each displacement of the battalion and before each river crossing, a reconnaissance of routes was conducted by LVT and/or jeeps. Two (2) M29C's (Weasels) could well be added to the T/E of an amphibian tractor battalion for reconnaissance vehicles. An LVT is too large to be handy for this type of reconnaissance, while a jeep is not capable of traversing the same terrain as an LVT. It is felt that an M29-C could more effectively fill this reconnaissance role.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tractor Battalion

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

SUPPLIES

3,000-Gallon Collapsible Water tanks for Division Hospital

2. Water Supply. In operation of the Division Hospital with laundry and shower facilities etc, it was found that our rate of water consumption with a patient load of 400 was about 5000 gallons per day. It is suggested that a 3000 gallon collapsible water tank be included in the normal equipment which can be kept as a reservoir and reduce the number of trips necessary with the present water trailers.

"A" CO 1st Med. Batt.

Field Hospitals To Buy Material On The Open Purchases System

Provisions should be made for Field Hospitals with the Marine Corps to buy material on the Open Purchases System. Such was not available to this unit and in attempting to for-see needs in the Field and it tried to obtain material on a gratis basis from Hospitals within the Continental Limits of the United States ...* institutions were reluctant to part with any needed material. Critical items in this regard are:

(a) Pentocaine, 10 mgm, vials, for use in Spinal anesthesia where Procaine crystals have proven not to be effective clinically more than 15 to 30 minutes.

(b) d-tubocurarine or a substitute for use by a trained anesthetist where general anesthesia is hazardous because of the proximity of open flames in the sterilizers.

(c) Priscoline for use in any cases of frost-bite in Korea's reportedly cold winters.

(d) No. 15 gauge intravenous needles which should be available for the rapid administration of whole blood. The No. 18 gauge needle, largest now available, made it necessary with use of the refrigerated banked blood to pump blood into a surgical venoclysis. It is realized that while the prac-

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SUPPLIES

tice of military medicine is an ever changing process and each campaign presents new and different problems, the attempt to anticipate these problems, was rebuffed by the lack of provisions to take this into account. These are specific instances and no doubt in future operations there will be others, so the system should be available for others in the future to alleviate this difficulty.

"B" Co 1st Med. BN

Plaster On Medical T/A To Be Increased

F. Equipment. (1) The Basic Allowances of Field Medical Supplies is glaringly short on the amount of plaster allowed and the supply was augmented before leaving the United States beyond that allowance or fracture work would have been hampered after the first three orthopedic patients were casted. The larger sized plaster rolls should be supplied as well as the allotted smaller rolls, preferably in the 6 and 4 inch sizes. One hundred (100) rolls of each in addition to the present allowance is needed. The allowances for each Hospital Company is based upon a bed capacity of 100 cots and in both locations this was shown to be completely inadequate, and the allowance should be increased to 250 bed capacity per Hospital Company. The census following the action at Inchon frequently reached over 400 patients and at the Seoul area over 200.

Ibid

Blood Units To Be Taken Ashore On Initial Landing

D. The use of whole blood Type O Rh positive and negative was particularly effective at the level of the Field Hospital and Clearing Companies where plasmas had already been administered at Battalion Aid Stations. It was the deciding factor in the very high survival rate and was used at the rate of four (4) units of whole blood to every unit of plasmas.

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The supply and resupply were handled adequately from ships initially and by air later. There were absolutely no reactions noted in all the units used, and Rh positive and negative blood were used indiscriminately without any attempt to warm the blood before use because of the urgency of need once a patient arrived and to avoid wastage by warming the units in anticipation of their needs. The only recommendation is that a supply should be available to be taken ashore on the initial landings ready for immediate use.

Ibid

Local Purchases, Authority To Make

(f) Allotment of Funds.

(1) Limited authority for purchase and contracting should be granted any organization in the field where United States funds can be used. The purchase of such available materials as lumber in the operating area would act to reduce the volume of such items required to be shipped from the United States and release valuable cargo space to higher priority supplies.

Division Supply Officer

Logistical Support Control Center, To Be Established

(d) Establishment of a Logistical Support Control Center.

(1) In order to provide a centralized organization capable of maintaining complete stock control and stock status information on hand in Division Headquarters and to direct the transfer, issue, delivery, etc., of supplies, it is recommended that consideration be given to the establishment of a "Logistical Support Control Center" with appropriate radio telephone communications between the

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Headquarters, all field supply sources, and transportation facilities.

Ibid

Packaging Of Material To Be Improved

(c) That packing of materials be improved.

(1) Durable overseas packaging must be provided that will protect supplies even when stored outside in all weather for reasonable periods. Furthermore, attention is necessary to the packaging of office devices which must be able to withstand tough cargo net handling in any amphibious operation.

Ibid

Supply Marking Procedures To Be Revised

(b) That marking and identification procedures be revised both for organic supplies and for replenishment and stock resupply.

(1) For organic supplies a broad band of color completely around on corners is suggested with different colors for each major unit. The plain english name of the unit should be shown in contrasting color. Additional local unit identification may be left to the discretion of the unit commander. It is believed that stevedore personnel could readily sort and match supplies by color without any additional information of the marking code.

(2) Fuel markings by color code and large letter identifications should cover both ends of each drum so that prompt identification and segregation can be accomplished. For instance, 80 Octar Avgas and 3 large "80" but failed to notice the additional smaller print. Also since

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

[REDACTED]

SUPPLIES

fuel must frequently be handled at night, identification by flash light or other illumination would be greatly improved if drum ends were completely covered with distinctive colors.

(3) Contents markings in plain english should be permitted on all boxed. Pilferage will undoubtedly occur but unmarked boxes are also likely to be opened by personnel searching for material, with less resulting even when contents are not removed. Resupply packages should not require reference to B/L numbers, voucher number, etc., for identification, of contents. It is felt that location, identification, segregation, and subsequent issue of stock supplies will be expediate when operating personnel can be directed to withdraw or segregate articles by name rather than by reference to numbers referring to accounting papers.

(4) Complete addresses should appear on all materials shipped regardless of method in the same manner that mail is addressed. Airmail shipments were readily received while air freight or water shipments were difficult to trace and it is felt that, in their handling by other than Marine Corps agencies not familiar with Marine units or organization, some supplies were diverted and never received by these for when intended.

Ibid

Allowance Lists Of Class II and IV Property To Be Revised

(a) That allowance lists of all class II and IV property be revised and reconstituted, possibly similar to the column form of the nutemetic catalog, with the first column showing: the minimum material essential for a unit to land and operate independently for about 3 to 5 days. Subsequent columns could show additional allowances that could pass to hands of the unit when its situation permitted with the type and quantity of material pro-

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

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gressing by columns from the initial minimum to the complete requirement for field garrison (total present allowance).

It is believed that such a presentation would provide commanders concerned with a better quick reference to column allowances for prescribing supplies to be embarked while additional material according to column allowances could be echeloned into the area in the custody of supporting logistic units. Further, even for peace time, a state of material readiness could be more simply prescribed and a certain degree of discretion be on hand and those to be held available on short notice in supply activities.

Ibid

Code Markings For Special Service Equipment Crates

(a) It is highly recommended that in future operations of this manner all crates and boxes containing special services equipment and supplies be marked with code markings. During this operation it has become apparent that individuals have shown little regard for boxes with special services markings by continually pilfering and mishandling them.

Division Special Services Off.

Chaplain Supplies

Supplies. Care should be taken that each chaplain has enough altar supplies for a period of at least two weeks. After that, the Division Chaplain should have replenishments available through regular supply channels. In this connection, it is recommended that the Force Chaplain be kept advised of the nature and location of the operation of the Division, or other FMF unit, so that he might be able to provide air-shipments of small, well-packed kits of altar supplies. (Naturally to do so,

[REDACTED]

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SUPPLIES

[REDACTED]

the Force Chaplain would need an appropriation from which to draw, as does a Naval District Chaplain).

It has been discovered that the best channel for re-supply for New Testaments, prayer books, etc. is by having orders submitted in time that shipment can be made by parcel post. For example, on 1 August 1950, the Division Chaplain submitted an order for 1000 New Testaments from the American Bible Society. On 1 October 1950, 15 days after "D" Day, when the chaplains were beginning to call for more New Testaments, the shipment arrived by sail. This could be done with other devotional helps, prayer books. "Upper Rooms", missals, etc.

In this connection, all chaplains ought to be concerned that they have some supplies for men of faith not their own. Too frequently, Protestants have only Protestant material, Catholics only Catholic material.

Chaplin Division

Linesman's Pliers, Friction Tape, and Field Message Books

(3) Throughout the latter stages of the operation there was no supply of linesman's pliers, friction tape or field message books. These were general supply items and not stocked by the Division Signal Supply Officer. It is recommended that these items, which are used by communications personnel, be classed as signal supply. The Army items, creating an anomalous situation. Our general supply office requisitioned these items from Army signal supply.

Signal Officer Division

[REDACTED]

LOGISTICS

SUPPLIES

Assault Wire and Field Wire T/A

(1) A large proportion of Assault Wire to Field Wire was used in this operation than authorized by the Table of Allowances. Almost equal amounts were issued to units by the Division Signal Supply Officer. Recommend W-130 and W-110 be authorized on an equal basis. Also recommend replenishment rate for an operation be based on the Army Staff Manual, TM 101-5, rather than the Marine Corps T/A. Experience of this division indicated that the requirements for field wire indicated in TM 101-5 are essentially correct. About 200 miles per day of wire was used during the rapid movement from Inchon to the Han River.

Ibid

Personnel Cards, One Hundred Million To Be Printed

d. That a personnel card be designed and a facimile be shown in the Marine Corps Manual; and, that one hundred million, (100, 000,000) copies be made and distributed to the various Marine Corps Supply Depots, It is a continuing and never-ending task making personnel cards; the Tabulating Card will fill the bill, If When and As the MRI becomes abreast of the personnel situation: AWD, when the MRI is in a reasonable proximity to the ...*. Until the "IF, WHEN, AND AS" and "AND" is met, a personnel card must be made for each and every officer and enlisted man that joins an organization, and there might as werr be a ...* of printed personnel cards to fill the need. I have faith in the MRI, but daily work needs must be met; and when the devil needs, the devil must.

* Illegible on the original.

Adjutant Division

LOGISTICS

SUPPLIES

Casualty Cards, One Million To Be Printed

c. That a casualty card be designed and a facsimile be shown, together with instructions to handle, in the Marine Corps Manual; and, that one million (1,000,000) copies be printed and distributed to the various Marine Corps Supply Depots. It took over one(1) month of pleading, cajoling, and coercing of engineer (reproduction) officers, supply officer, quartermaster disbursing officers, and civilian printers before the 100,000 copies of division's casualty cards could be placed in driblets in the hands of the lower units for processing-some of the battalions were on transports with the lines being cast off before the cards were hastily delivered to them.

Ibid

Combat Service Group To Handle And Stock Class II And Class IV Equipment

(1) Supply Platoon- It was found that the portion of the supply platoon which handles the vast amount of class II (Stock Account) replenishment and class IV equipment tends to immobilize the Engineer Battalion. It is recommended that Combat Service Group or some comparable depot operating agency handle and stock all class II replenishment items and all class IV equipment, and that the Engineer Battalion handle and control issue of Engineer items to Division units and maintain in the Engineer Battalion class II and class IV forward dump only those supplies that are required to meet the tactical situation (that is: The 5 day, or 10 day, or other specified level of supplies).

1st Engineer Batt.

More Unit 7 Kits For Evacuation Stations

Insufficient unit 7 kits are available for evacuation stations.

Add two additional unit 7 kits per evacuation section, total of six.

1st Shore Recon Batt.

VHF Radio Gear To Be Installed in OY Type Aircraft

2. It is considered desirable to have VHF radio gear installed in OY type aircraft. This would greatly facilitate in the direction of air strikes. Conversely, MHF equipment installed in the helicopters would assist in communicating with ground units so equipped.

CO, VMO-6

OY Aircraft To Be Improved

6. Improvements recommended for future OY type aircraft include armor for the protection of personnel and vital controls both VHF and MHF radios, and increased top and cruising speed, increased altitude performance, provisions for dropping smoke markers, and a controllable pitch propeller.

Ibid

Helicopters To Be Improved

5. Improvements recommended for future liaison helicopters include a greater top and cruising speed, night flying instruments and night flying lights, self-sealing fuel cells, metal rotor blades, armor for the protection of personnel and vital controls, a more satisfactory rotar brake and control locks.

Ibid

Capabilities and Limitations of VMO Aircraft To Be More Widely Disseminated Throughout Marine Corps

7. It is recommended that the capabilities and limitations of VMO aircraft be more widely disseminated throughout the Marine Corps. Personnel concerned with assigning missions to VMO aircraft should in particular be indoctrinated in these capabilities in order that they can carefully weigh the probable results of a mission against the possible loss of the aircraft, a trained pilot, and a trained observer.

Ibid

AIR

AN/VRC-1 Radio Equipment for VMO-6 Squadron

3. Since the squadron must operate independently for periods of time and communications are sometimes totally lacking, it is recommended an AN/VRC-1 be included as squadron equipment.

Ibid

Mobile Fire Fighting Equipment for VMO Squadron

In addition, since VMO squadrons often work independently some type of mobile fire fighting equipment is considered essential.

Ibid

Missions for VMO Squadron

j. That the following missions be assigned the VMO Squadron:

- (1) Coordination with the forward air controller in control of close support aircraft.
- (2) Control of support aircraft in conjunction with the air-tank team.

Air Section

New Aircraft To Replace OY Liaison Plane

(4) There is a definite need for a completely new aircraft to replace the OY liaison plane. The primary missions of the plane would be artillery spot and airborne control of close support aircraft. To satisfy this requirement its communication must be versatile with at least four MFH transceivers (one for TAO, one for TAR, two for arty spot) and a standard VHF radio. It should be armored against small arms fire yet retain the maximum visibility. It should cruise around eighty-five knots but be capable of speeds up to one hundred and fifty knots. It is suggested that a high-winged plane with side-by-side seats enabling the pilot

and observer to closely coordinate their actions yet leaving each free to perform his own mission might be the correct design approach.

The airborne observer has a difficult, responsible and dangerous mission. To venture over front line positions in the present liaison plane and expose himself to small arms and anti-aircraft fire day after day and hour after hour has a disintergrating effect upon one's nervous system.

The argument is usually raised that the artillery observer need not go beyond the front line units. In any event the aircraft must fly near the front lines and at an altitude between one thousand to twenty-five hundred feet in order to register artillery on pinpoint, camouflaged targets. The best results are obtained when the observer is relatively unrestricted as to his zone of action.

Against an enemy superbly trained in camouflage there is no substitute for a well qualified aerial observer. The tactical observer spent much of his time during this operation searching for targets in enemy territory. On many occasions it became necessary to drag an area as low as fifty feet before targets could be discerned. On these occasions the observer became the only means by which aircraft could be brought onto the target. The usual method was to dive on the target and mark it with a smoke hand grenade. By utilizing this technique and derivatives therefrom, the observers and pilots of VMO-6 operated as supplementary tactical air control parties airborne in instances where no other means of control was possible. During the early part of the operation, until the request net became overcrowded, the tactical air observer operated on the tactical air request net.

Ibid

RADIO

Remote Radios

f. Inadequacies of remoting equipment

Present remoting equipment for all three radios was found to be somewhat less than satisfactory. Due to the locations which were selected for CP's and the location of the FSCC or SAC in the CP it was very often necessary to locate radio sets at considerable distances, in some cases up to one half mile, from the CP in order to gain better communications. These distances were usually beyond the range of remote units presently provided. This may have been a combination of poorly operating equipment and inexperienced operators. The SCR-300, remoting unit, would not operate satisfactorily through the AH/TTQ-1 equipment in the FSCC.

It is recommended that remote units capable of continuous satisfactory operation over distances of up to 1 mile between radio and remote be provided.

(Annex DD)

The AN/GRC-9 Radio

(3) The radio AN/GRC-9 does not have a sufficiently powerful transmitter to operate over distances up to 20 miles over terrain as was encountered in this operation. While it is admitted that the AN/GRC-9 is portable it is not readily useable while being man packed. It is not capable of continuous use while being carried. The operator must stop, assemble the radio and generator, and then retune both before he can operate. This all consumes time that might otherwise be used in running a fire mission while the Bn is on the move.

(a) It is recommended that a radio with such characteristics as high portability, greater

RADIO

transmitting power and capable of being operated continuously be provided for the use of all spotting Teams requiring a radio for transmitting fire mission.

(b) In the event that such a radio cannot be obtained, it is recommended that a cargo jeep be provided for each Bn Spotting Team in which to mount the Vibrator Pack along with the AN/GRC-9 to permit continuous operation while on the move.

(Annex DD)

The SCR-300 Radio

(2) The SCR-300 was entirely inadequate for communications over the Division Naval Gunfire Net due to both range and terrain restrictions. It is considered that there are two solutions to this problem. These solutions may be stated as follows:

(a) Provide a new and more powerful portable radio set capable of operating at least 20 miles or more over hilly or mountainous country, for the use of all Naval Gunfire Teams operating on the Division Naval Gunfire Net.

(b) If no suitable equipment can be produced it is believed that the following is feasible using present equipment. Break the Division Naval Gunfire Net at the Regimental level. Provide each Regimental Team with an extra SCR-300 and provide three (3) more frequencies for Naval Gunfire use in order to establish three new nets - one for each of its three (3) Bns operating direct to regiments on that net. The last solution would reduce the number of stations on the Division Naval Net from 13 to 4 thereby providing much more rapid communications between regiments and Division. By careful selection of net locations,

[REDACTED]

RADIO

it is believed that communications could be satisfactorily maintained. In addition, the Regimental radio would be much closer to its Battalion's radios and would be able to maintain better contacts with the battalions. Using separate nets as described here, important communications between Regiment and battalion could be handled simultaneously in all Regiments. This would relieve much of the congestion of the present Division Naval Gunfire net when it is functioning.

Division NGF Nets

AN/MRC-6 Radio To Be Replaced By The SCR-193 Radio

(1) The An/MRC-6 is used primarily on the Attack Force Naval Gunfire Control Net. Frequently, it was able to receive transmissions but was unable to transmit to the other station trying to communicate with it. Even then it was not always possible to receive the other stations on the net. It is considered that the An/MRD-6 radio transmitter does not have sufficient power to transmit satisfactorily over distances up to 20 miles and terrain as was encountered in this operation

It is recommended that, if the Marine Corps expects to conduct many operations of the nature

RADIO

of this one, that the AN/MRC-6 be replaced in the Naval Gunfire Teams with a radio of more power for both transmitting and receiving, such as the SCR-193.

(Annex DD)

Publication of New Radio Nets Call Signs

c. Changing of Call Signs

During the operation, call signs on radio nets were changed at least three times. On one occasion the change was effective before it was received. Insufficient copies of the new call signs were put out to the using units, with the result that operators were not familiar with the new calls as they went into effect. This resulted in the immediate compromising of the new calls by radio operators receiving an old call and then announcing over the radio what the new call should be and informing the other operator that his call was not "BLADE" anymore but that it was now "DUDLEY". It is recommended that when it becomes absolutely necessary to put out new call signs that such lists be published far enough in advance and in sufficient numbers for all using echelons to receive them before they go into effect.

(Annex DD)

Radio Installations of Amphibian Tractors To Be Cleaned And Dried Periodically With Vacuum Cleaner
HD-44 A/U

The radio installations of amphibian tractors are subjected to high humidity conditions afloat and the collection of dirt and dust when ashore.

RADIO

Periodic cleaning and drying with a Vacuum Cleaner HD-44A/U would alleviate many maintenance problems.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr Bn

Radios To Be More Powerful And Flexible

(2) In general it may be said that an amphibian tractor battalion has too many radios which are too specialized and too limited in utility. The radio equipment for amphibian tractor communications should be re-examined with a view toward providing more flexible communications over longer ranges with simpler sets. Present equipment will not net with infantry tactical nets and apparently was designed for the Ship-to-Shore movement only. Presently authorized radio equipment in this amphibian tractor battalion, (less one company) has a value of 3257,893.00 and it is not felt that an equal value in communications is received.

CO, 1st Amphibian Tr Bn

Radio Transmission By Air Section

That the radios employed by the air support section be connected into the remote units of the air section, FSCC, for monitor purposes only. That all air-ground transmissions emanating from this combined organization originate in the air support section. Coordination to be conducted by close liaison between the two agencies by direct personnel contact, by direct phone lines and by monitoring the request and direction nets.

Air Section

RADIO

Bypass Army Communications System By Establishing A Naval Circuit

(2) Considerable difficulty was experienced in routing traffic to FMFPAC and other higher headquarters through the Army Communication system. Entirely too many messages were delayed for days or lost altogether. The outstanding example of this was Casualty Reprints. Recommend a separate naval circuit be established for handling purely administrative traffic between Marine Corps units in the field and the nearest Naval Radio Station. In this operation it was found that in many cases Marine Corps traffic, when not lost, was delayed because of high precedences assigned Army administrative traffic. Operational Immediate and even Emergency was assigned entirely too often as precedence for administrative traffic by other than Marine Corps units.

Div Sig Off

Ship-to-Shore Radio

(5) Naval Gunfire Teams require radio sets AN/VRC-1 to provide longer range communication for ship-to-shore and also provide a dependable VHF channel for spotting naval gunfire with high performance aircraft.

Ibid

SCR-300 Radios Superior To SCR-536

(3) Radio Sets SCR-536 were for the most part unsatisfactory because of the limited range of these sets. Platoons preferred SCR-300's due to the distances covered by each platoon. Recommend a hand pack set in the MHF range with greater power be made available for platoons.

Ibid

RADIO

SCR-610 Radio Superior To SCR-619

(2) Radio Sets SCR-619 using wet cell batteries are unsatisfactory. SCR-610 with dry batteries are much superior because of lighter weight and lack of battery charging problem for front line units.

Div Sig Officer

SCR-399 Or SCR-193 Radio Sets To Replace An/MRC-6

(1) Larger radio sets than the currently authorized An/MRC-6 radio sets are required for each infantry regiment when dispersed operations of this type are undertaken. Recommend radio sets SCR-399 or SCR-193 be authorized.

Ibid

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SPECIAL SERVICES

Special Services, Functions Best In A Rest Area

(b) It is believed that the Division Special Services Section can best function in a rest area during a campaign such as this. With the bulk of the personnel and gear situated in a rest area a full scale program can be carried out for casualties and replacements. A rotation system involving front line troops could be established whereby men are pulled off the lines and given a week of recreation and relaxation. A few members of the section should go in with the forward Division CP to take care of immediate needs i.e., stationary, reading material and playing cards, and to keep close liaison with the personnel in the rest area in order to expedite shipments of other gear when its use is practicable.

Div Special Ser Off

MEDICAL

5 ABI Units To Include Newer Drugs

Present 5 ABI units contain outmodled drugs.

Recommendation

Revise present 5 ABI units to include newer therapeutic drugs.

CO 1st Shore Party Battalion

Experience and Training for Medical Personnel

A. Personnel - Too few experience personnel were initially assigned to the company. The organization, equipping and mounting out of the unit was of necessity accomplished in an incredibly brief period only through the efforts of the one medical service sorps officer and a few of the HMC's and other enlisted personnel who represented the only ones with any knowledge of Marine Corps medical activities. Willing assistance was provided by all hands but their efforts required constant supervision and direction. It is recommended that greater numbers of experienced personnel be included in the initial organization of such units. If the exigencies of the situation are such as to prevent this it is recommended that the requirement for such units be anticipated to provide a period of sufficient length to allow for indoctrination of personnel.

Company "E", 1st Medical Battalion

Intestinal Parasite Survey

J. Intestinal parasite survey. It is recommended that the EDC units conduct a survey of the troops for intestinal parasites aboard one ship returning to the United States. Another EDC unit should conduct a similar survey aboard a ship bringing fresh troops out to the Far East area as a control.

Company "C", 1st Medical Battalion

Required Reading
for Medical Officers Anticipating Amphibious Duty

L. Required reading. It is suggested that the required reading for medical officers anticipating duty with amphibious forces include Combat and Field Medical Practices, Navpers 10819 and selected abstracts from applicable Special Action Reports.

Ibid

Chest Injuries, Treatment of

H. Notes on chest injuries. When there is hand-to-hand fighting, a relatively increased number of chest, abdomen and face injuries are brought into the clearing station. Every penetrating chest wound produces a hemo-pneumothorax, the extent of which depends upon the type and amount of injury. This activity handled 41 patients with recent chest wounds during the Inchon-Seoul action, and from that experience the following recommendations are made:

1. A diagnostic needle-thoracentesis should be made on every penetrating chest wound case, the status of which is in doubt.

2. All chest injury cases that have respiratory embarrassment enough to require oxygen or Fowler's position or both should have a water-seal drainage with a catheter in the intrapleural space. Some of these require active suction to help remove the blood and air; and for this a Wangenstein suction apparatus, trap bottle and spare plasma tubing are entirely satisfactory. The catheter pack can be made up with a minimum of one utility hemostat, a long piece of heavy silk or cotton threaded on a medium cutting needle, a #16F. to #22F. plain urethral catheter with extra holes cut near the tip, and one #11 knife blade. The purse string is tied tightly after the catheter is in place, and the long ends of the suture material are lited back and forth over the catheter several times to prevent its slipping out of the chest. Local anesthesia is used, but in some critically hurt patients it is not necessary and should be omitted for the sake of speed. It is certain that at least five lives were saved by the use of this procedure during the interval

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covered by this report.

3. If it is possible, all chest injury patients that have had respiratory embarrassment should be allowed to rest quietly for at least twelve hours after they are considered to be stabilized before they are evacuated. This period of rest will allow a longer time for the hemorrhage and air leaks to be sealed off securely before they are subjected to any strain by the movements that occur during evacuation. It also permits interval observation and repeated suction drainage of the chest if necessary.

4. If the use of Fowler's position, catheter suction drainage of the chest and oxygen by nasal catheter of BLB mask along with the careful administration of sedation and blood or plasma, does not produce satisfactory improvement or stabilization within a few hours, an emergency thoracotomy is indicated and may be life-saving in patients that have the principal injury in the chest.

5. Severe trauma to the chest wall which fractures several ribs may produce a flail-chest deformity. After the defects in the chest wall have been made airtight with adequate suturing, the chest wall may sometimes be splinted satisfactorily with a snug extensive strapping with elastic adhesive or tape. Surgical splinting may be required.

6. Blood and mucus collecting in the traches of the critically injured chest patient will soon drown him. Intratracheal intubation with suction will often provide considerable relief and contribute toward stabilizing the patient.

7. Practicable improvisation or attachments to the litters should be provided to allow patients with respiratory embarrassment to be placed quickly into high Fowler's position. Suggested specifications for this litter-attachment should include :

- a. Inverted "V" shaped hinged steel rod construction. Use two inverted "V's", held rigidly parallel, with canvas for back.
- b. Attach to litter pole with "C" clamp that rotates.
- c. Width is same as litter.
- d. Height sufficient to permit a head rest.

Ibid

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Photofluorographic Survey for Division Personnel

I. Photofluorographic survey. It is recommended that the personnel of the First Marine Division have a photofluorographic survey as soon as practicable.

Ibid

Whole Blood, Equipment for and Use of Cross Matched Blood

D. Whole Blood. An adequate and dependable supply of whole blood is the difference between failure and success in treating critically injured patients. In one 24-hour period over 130 pints of whole blood were administered. Over a period of ten days an average of seventy pints per day was used. Equipment for and the use of cross matched blood is recommended.

Ibid

Branch of Marine Corps
and Field Medicine To Be Established

10. Recommendations and Comments

A. Personnel. All medical officers in this medical company joined this unit within two weeks prior to departure from the United States. Four just entered the Navy within three weeks prior to their assignment to the USMC; two had previous duty in the Navy of a short duration but not with any Marine unit. Only one had had any previous experience with the USMC and that as a Battalion Surgeon for two years during World War II. The adjustment for the initial six was particularly hard in view of the rapidity with which it was necessary to commit this unit, and it is to their credit that the quality of their work was high and their attention to duty unflinching. It then becomes apparent that either there is an extremely small number of doctors having previous experience with the Marines or those having had such experience were not used. Obviously doctors, who accept commissions in the Navy in preference to Army commissions do so because they prefer the manner of medicine as practiced in the Navy. Duty with the Marines then in its approximation to the Army type of warfare comes as a shock calling for a great deal of readjustment and usually leaving a feeling of bitterness at having been betrayed. To some such duty is welcome and for those a branch of Marine Corps and Field Medicine should be established similar to the existing branches of submarine

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and aviation medicine. In this way the doctors suited psychologically to the necessary type of warfare could be trained and very possibly add something to Marine Medicine. A psychologically unsuited man can adjust and compensate but never add to the organization.

Company "B", 1st Medical Battalion

Dental Field Equipment, To Be Reduced

b. In this operation all the dental field equipment and supplies assigned to the medical battalion consisting of 118 boxes (12,000 lbs and 500 cu.ft.) were left in the rear echelon, presumably for lack of shipping space and low priority in relation to more essential logistic supplies for the operation. This equipment never caught up with the Division. Enough supplies and equipment were gathered from other units to set up limited facilities.

The present Navy field equipment (dental) provides a quite complete operating unit but is a bulky and cumbersome affair to move about. The Army field chest 60 is much more practical. It fits compactly into one (1) chest with an additional chest for supplies, whereas the Navy type requires seven(7) separate chests. The difference in weight and cubic foot displacement is considerable. The adoption of the smaller unit would appreciably alleviate and simplify the problems of transportation in ship to shore movements and camp displacements.

Division Dental Officer

Tablets of Medical Supplies
and Equipment To Be Revised Frequently

4. Medical supplies. In view of the rapid advance of medical knowledge frequent revision of the tablets on medical supplies and equipment are essential. Items such as the newer anti-biotics were often difficult to obtain and many of the more obsolete drugs remain among the supplies. In this connection it is also recommended that Gol-foam and/or Oxycel (which proved their worth in the repair of liver lacerations and checking other typed of hemorrhage) supplant the present supply of Fibrin foam which we feel to be of little value for this purpose.

Company "A", 1st Medical Battalion

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Surgeon, One for Each Company in Medical Battalion

At least one trained, general surgeon in every company is essential.

CO 1st Medical Battalion

Anesthesia, Officers Needed with Experience in

(3) Medical Specialties - There was a critical shortage of medical personnel with experience in anesthesia. The Junior Medical Officers were for the most part reluctant to undertake responsibility for long abdominal cases. One junior officer had had training in anesthesia and found it necessary to carry the burden of the anesthesia in the Division Hospital. At least two officers with some training in anesthesia should be made available to this unit.

Ibid

Surgery, Medical Battalion

T/O To Include More Officers with Experience in

Perhaps the greatest handicap to the organization with respect to personnel, was the paucity of Medical officers with more than elementary experience. This was particularly felt with regard to the treatment and sorting of battle casualties. Mostly young lieutenants (jg), they were insufficiently experienced in the practical application of basic principles of surgery to handle wounds properly without instruction and supervision. This imposed undue burden on the few more experienced heads who were often occupied with more complicated problems. In an operation of this kind the great preponderance of cases are battle casualties and therefore, in personnel planning the emphasis should be on officers who are familiar with the practical application of surgical fundamentals. The additional general experience of a proportion of lieutenants senior grade as provided for in the tables of organization complement would be more likely to meet the demands of the situation, particularly if their experience had embraced some surgery.

Ibid

MEDICAL

T/O for Field Hospital Duty

2. It is recommended that attention be given in the selection of medical officers for field hospital duty to insure that the following specialties are represented. One officer well trained in general surgery, one officer with training in anesthesia, an orthopedist and a psychiatrist.

Company "A", 1st Medical Battalion

CHAPLAINS

Additional Chaplains during Assault Phase

(5) Chaplains must maintain a battle station during combat. With Marines, this is most generally with the Battalion or Regimental Aid Station. With infantry regiments, this is imperative because here it is that a chaplain is most needed to aid with the wounded and to give religious ministry. Chaplain O. Ingvoldstad, Jr., USN, Regimental Chaplain, 5th Marines, reported that a total of "762 casualties were handled by Regimental Aid during the period 15-30 September 1950". There should be a very just reason, and that approved by the battalion Commander, for the chaplain being anywhere other than the area of the Aid Station during combat.

(6) In connection with paragraph (5) above, it is recommended that an additional chaplain be available, by the Division Chaplain, for each infantry regiment during the assault phase. This would provide four chaplains, one at each of the Aid Stations - 3 Battalion and 1 Regimental - during this period. Following this, the additional chaplain could resume his previous duty in the Division. This arrangement should be done prior to embarkation so that the fourth chaplain has opportunity to acquaint himself with the Battalion Aid people.

Division Chaplain

Battalion Chaplains To Be Rotated Less Frequently

(7) The question of changing chaplains within a regiment from battalion to battalion during combat became a controversial issue at a time or two. The majority of the regimental chaplains felt that a chaplain could do his best work by remaining with a battalion and exchanging only for Divine Services, between Protestant and Catholic chaplains, as often as possible. This seemed to work best. One regimental chaplain made frequent changes, moving chaplains, including himself, from battalion to battalion. It is felt that the benefits derived by this latter procedure were swallowed up by a feeling of uncertainty on the part of the chaplains and the lack of feeling that "this is our chaplain" on the part of the men. To keep a chaplain for a period of time with one battalion need not detach him from the position of being a regimental chaplain (either Regimental or Assistant

[REDACTED]

CHAPLAINS

Regimental Chaplain).

Ibid

SOP for Chaplains

(4) During the operation, the need was felt for a Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Chaplains' Section. In the planning and preparation stages of this operation, none was available. Consequently, the Division Chaplain asked all chaplains to submit their recommendations of items to be included in a SOP to be submitted to the Commanding General by the Division Chaplain. A number of chaplains have submitted their recommendations. It is hoped that all chaplains with Fleet Marine units might thus profit, in the future, by a combat-tested Standing Operating Procedure. The matter of a Standing Operating Procedure for the Chaplain's Section has been discussed with the Chief of Staff, who approved.

Ibid

Communion Set, To Be Carried In Medical Pack

(1) Equipment and supplies.
Portable ecclesiastical equipment. In addition to the portable field altar and communion set, each chaplain should provide himself with a shoulder medical pack in which can be carried elements of the field altar necessary for administering communion. The field altar can be brought ashore later. A few chaplains brought with their line 2 equipment a portable field organ. This is not practical in a fast moving operation; rather it would be left with the administrative rear echelon for a possible future use. All chaplains have reported unanimously the necessity of moving light, having only the necessary equipment with them.

Ibid