320.2

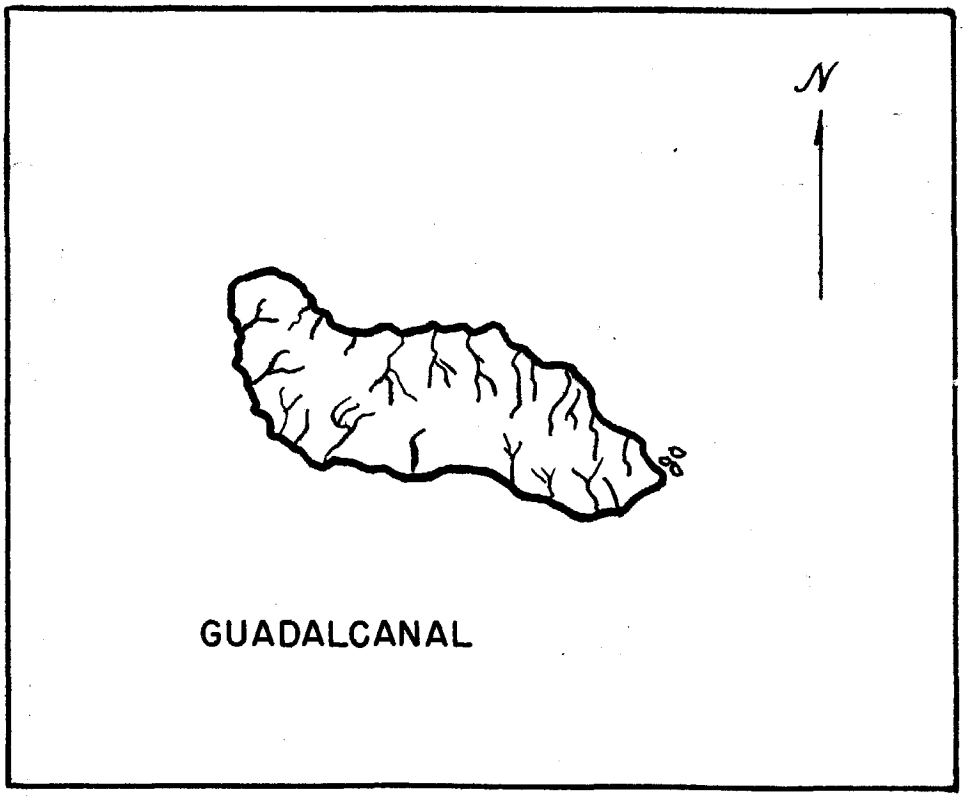
RESTRICTED

FINAL

CLOSE OUT REPORT

ON

GUADALCANAL



PREPARED BY

HEADQUARTERS

UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

GUADALCANAL

12/21

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
GUADALCANAL

AG 320.2 1 May 1946

SUBJECT: Finale Closeout Report on GUADALCANAL. B S.I.P.

TO : Commanding Officer, South Pacific Base Command, APO 502

1. Pursuant to instructions contained in letter your headquarters Serial SPGCT 320.2, Subject: "Submission of Status Reports and Final Close-out Reports", dated 12 June 1945, the Final Close-out and Status Report on GUADALCANAL, B.S.I.P., is attached hereto.

2. The report consists of the followingL

a. Close-out Report (narrative).

b. Exhibits, including directives, references, correspondence used throughout the text.

c. Annex #1 - Charts showing buildings left on the island.

d. Annex #2 - Photographs.

e. Map Supplement - to be used with Anex #1.

R. G. HOWIE
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding.

1 Incl:
Final Close-out and Status Report
on GUADALCANAL, B S. I. P.
w/Exhibits, Annexes and Map Supplement

INDEX
TO
FINAL CLOSE-OUT AND STATUS REPORT - GUADALCANAL.

Index to Final Close-out and
Status Report - GUADALCANAL (Contd).

EXHIBITS:

Inclosure:

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
APO 709

FINAL CLOSE-OUT REPORT - GUADALCANAL

SECTION I. GENERAL

The United States Army Forces on Guadalcanal were reduced to a token garrison on 1 May 1946, pursuant to instructions contained in letter SoPacBaCom dated 19 April 1946 (see Ex. 19). This report is designed to give a summary of the operations of the command in its entirety as well as describing the present status of the garrison.

Since Guadalcanal was a major base and the areas occupied were very extensive, it has been considered necessary to build this report around maps of the occupation zone, and, as a consequence, a Map Supplement has been prepared to be used in connection with the report. Due to the fact that it was not feasible to make instrument surveys of locations and areas, and not generally necessary to do so in order to convey the information deemed important, spot locations have been taken from maps used by various sections of this headquarters in the past and in many cases boundary lines are only generally indicative of actual boundaries.

SECTION II. MISSION

A. DURING THE ROLL-UP PERIOD.

The mission of the command during the Roll-Up Period preceding the establishment of the present token garrison. In accordance with the "Plan for Redeployment and Consolidation of Major Island Bases, South Pacific Base Command", (Secret), dated 1 May 1945, the following missions were assigned to GUADALCANAL:

(1). Aviation Facilities.

(a) Henderson Field to be maintained as a base for airplanes.

(b) Aviation Gas Storage Facilities, capacity 2,814,000 gallons to be maintained.

(2). Weather Observation Station.

(3). The lifting of supplies in preparation for the abandonment of the island by United States Forces.

(4). The reduction of troop units and number of troops so that there would remain only a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, United States Army Forces to carry on the remaining Army functions. In addition to normal administrative duties, the remaining Army functions have consisted of the following:

(a) Maintenance of the United States Cemetery.

(b) Disposition of surplus property through sale, destruction, donation and abandonment, more fully discussed in Section XII of this report.

(c) Maintenance of Health through operation of hospital facilities and malaria control.

B. MISSION OF TOKEN GARRISON (See Ex. 20)

(1). Administration and operation of Henderson Field.

(2). Liaison with B.S.I.P.

(3). Responsibility for properties issued to garrison.

(4). Care of Cemetery

(5). Routine administration.

(All surplus property and records pertaining thereto have been lifted from the base. Therefore the token garrison is not in a position to handle matters pertaining thereto).

SECTION III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF GUADALCANAL

A. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

GUADALCANAL ISLAND, in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, one of the seven largest island in the Solomon Islands Group, is located between 9° 15' and 9° 58' South latitude and 159° 35' and 160° 53' East longitude. It is about 85 miles long and about 25 miles wide on the average, and has a total area of about 2,500 square miles. It is mountainous with the central range rising to peaks 3000 to 8000 feet toward the eastern end. Lowland plains are found along the northern coast, the section occupied by U.S. Forces. Here are wide areas covered with tall grass interspersed with forest growth, and extensive tracts developed into cocoanut plantations. Numerous rivers and streams flow through this plains area to the sea. The north coast is relatively even in outline with a number of wide bays lying between the deltas, called points, formed by the rivers. In places, low mountains and hills occur close to the shoreline leaving only narrow costal plains. The climate has been considered unhealthy. Malaria, tuberculosis, yaws,

hookworm, dysentery, blackwater fever and dengue fever are prevalent in normal times. The average annual rainfall is about 100 inches. From April to November the prevailing wind is from the southeast. During the remainder of the year occasional storms come from the northwest. The population before the war was about 14,000, mainly Melanesians. Only a comparatively small number of people of European or Asiatic descent lived on the island.

B. HISTORY

The Solomon Islands were discovered by Alvaro de Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1567. He kept his discovery a secret except for a select group of friends, because of his belief that the islands contained gold. Subsequently, another Spaniard named the island, which is the subject of this report, "Guadalcanar" in honor of his home in Spain. This name has been corrupted into its present form, "Guadalcanal" by English speaking people. Early attempts to establish missions, colonies, and trading posts by people from Eurasia and America ended in disaster because of the vigorous opposition of the natives. Head hunting and cannibalism were common until recent times. An attempt to found a Catholic mission in 1845 resulted in the death of the Catholic fathers and abandonment of the project. Soon thereafter missions were established by both Catholic and Protestant Societies and the natives have been Christianized and educated by these missions. Trading with the natives started about 1860. Levers Pacific Plantations, Limited, started developing cocoanut plantations in 1905 and, at the beginning of the war were reputed to have 20,000 acres under cultivation. Shortly after 1905 Messrs Burns, Philips and the Malaita Company acquired important interest, though shortly before World War II the Malaita Company disposed of its interests. W.R. Carpenter and Co., Limited, became established throughout the Solomons following World War I. Trade with the outside world has not been large. The principal export was copra. There was also trading in timber, trochus, green snail and turtle shells, ivory nuts, and Beche-de-Mer. In 1893, during the last stages of the nineteenth century European imperialism, Great Britain, by proclamation, established a protectorate over the Southern Solomon Island, which includes Guadalcanal. This control continued uninterrupted until World War II.

SECTION IV. U.S. OCCUPATION OF GUADALCANAL.

A. COMBAT PERIOD

The Japanese, having over-run Tulagi, seat of the Administration of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in April, 1942, landed a force of soldiers and laborers on Guadalcanal on July 4th of that year. They made remarkable progress building semi-permanent camps, wharves, and other facilities in the area between Kukum Beach and the

Tenaru River in the north central sections of the island. (Map 11) They began construction of an airfield, later known as Henderson Field, near Lunga Point. By the time the first Americans landed on 7 August 1942, after preliminary bombing and strafing, the Japanese had completed a 3,600 foot runway, hangars and blast pens. The American landings were made near the mouth of the Tenaru River. The enemy was taken by surprise and fled to the bush without fighting. About 11,000 Marines were landed without great trouble except for traffic difficulties caused by piles of equipment and supplies on the beach. Thereafter the fighting began. Additional troops and supplies were landed, however, and by late August 1942 our Army and Marine forces had established a perimeter between the Ilu and Lunga Rivers, including Henderson Field. The Japanese landed more troops on both sides of the perimeter and there was much bitter fighting, including the famous Battle of Edson's Ridge (Bloody Ridge). Thereafter the American position was enlarged. In November 1942 the Japanese, who had been pushed back attempted to bring in extensive reserves via the "Tokio Express". The U.S. Navy thwarted these plans by sinking many of the the Japanese ships in the vicinity of Savo Island and Cape Esperance, thereby killing thousands of Japanese troops aboard the ships. Six of the Japanese ships succeeded in getting to the beaches of Guadalcanal lying between Cape Esperance and Point Cruz, where their hulks still remain partially submerged. (See Maps 1, 5, 7, and 8). This was the last, greatest and most disastrous Japanese attempt to retake the island. Between this time and the middle of January 1943, small groups of Japanese succeeded in landing. Between 1 February 1943 and 9 February 1943, the Japanese made three large-scale attempts to evacuate troops from Guadalcanal, again using the "Tokio Express". It is estimated that they were able to evacuate approximately three to four thousand troops in this manner. The Japanese withdrawal was completed, in so far as it could be accomplished, on the night of 9 February 1943, after which time no further organized resistance was encountered though there were several bombing raids.

B. OCCUPATION OF GUADALCANAL AS A BASE

Following the defeat of the Japanese and the complete subjugation of the island, it was used and developed as one of the major bases in the South Pacific Theater of Operations for further operations against the enemy. During this period thousands of troops and thousands of tons of supplies were brought to the island. Three large airfields, Henderson, Carney, and Koli, were completed in addition to two fighter strips and some crash strips. At first all troops and cargo were landed by means of barges and boats which took personnel and materiel from ships anchored off shore and brought them to land. Eventually three large piers were constructed along Kukum Beach to supplement the many small boat and barge landings and beaches.

An extensive road net was built together with bridges over the rivers and streams. Hospitals were built and used for local needs as well as for the treatment of troops brought from combat areas. The island became a great training and staging center for U.S. Army, Navy and Marine forces as well as for New Zealand and British troops. It also became a great redeployment and evacuation center for troops returning from combat. It was the administration and communications headquarters for all U.S. operations in the Solomon Islands. In general the American forces occupied a narrow strip from Cape Esperance to the West to the Balesuma River, a distance of approximately 45 miles.

C. PERIOD OF EVACUATION

As the fighting progressed father away from the South Pacific Area, a gradual reduction of the number of troops became evident. On 30 April 1945, SOPACBACOM was relieved of its responsibility for logistic support of the upper Solomons west of the 159th meridian and the principal mission became the evacuation of Guadalcanal as a base. Since that time the major effort has been directed toward the collection and shipment of supplies and personnel destined to go forward into the combat areas or back to the United States and the orderly evacuation of areas which had been used for bivouac, maneuver, and storage purposes.

SECTION V. STATUS OF REAL ESTATE LEASES

The U. S. Forces have no real estate leases on Guadalcanal. The British government has permitted the occupation of all lands until such time as they are no longer needed. If American occupation continues for any great length of time it is probable that arrangement will have to be made for use of such areas as the U.S. Cemetery, Henderson Field, Docks and storage areas, and the camp area of the garrison force.

SECTION VI. STATUS OF CLAIMS

No claims have been filed. The statement by the British Commissioner, Sir P.E. Mitchell, Government House, Suva, Fiji, in his letter reference ComSoPac file: A3/1 (6), Serial: 01634, addressed to Vice Admiral J. H. Newton, U.S.N., Deputy Commander, South Pacific, dated 16 August 1944, that "responsibility for all claims for war damage in the Solomons lies, of course, on the British government, and there is no question of any claim against the United States" This policy is repeated in letter from Sir Alexander E. Grantham dated 16 January 1946. (see Ex 21)

A. PROSPECTIVE DAMAGE CLAIMS

Despite the above mentioned representations of the British Ad-

ministration, private individuals and corporations have suffered damage on account of the American occupation of Guadalcanal. These parties were driven out at the time the Japanese invaded the island and thereafter the rigid control by the American forces prevented any of them from re-entering the island and carrying on their former productive operations. It may therefore be that injured persons and corporations will attempt to press claims against the U.S. Government when they return to resume their former businesses. For this reason ComSoPac directed a survey made of possible claims of this nature. It is likely that certain possiblilities have been overlooked though the attempt has been to discuss items most likely to cause troubles. A brief discussion of the results of this survey follows:

(1). DAMAGE TO COCONUT TREES

The most obivious type of damage for which claims may be made is that to cocoanut trees. Some of this damage was committed by the Japanese before the arrival of American forces and cannot now be ascertained. Other damage occurred as the result of combat activities and as such would not be compensable under existing American statutes. On the other hand, damage to trees on account of occupational activities as distinguished from the activities mentioned above, is the type of damage for which claims might be made. These activities include road making and the destructions of trees to make way for bivouac, depot, and storage areas. Cocoanuts destroyed through taining and maneuvering practises are also proper subject for claims. The same is true of damage caused because of ammunition fires.

Various methods of estimating the number of trees destroyed have been used as it is obviously impossible to count each tree missing in an area the size of the one which has comprised the areaof American occupation. Even if such a count were possible or practicable, due to the great changes which have resulted and the fact that personnel, who were present at the time of destruction have departed long ago and without leaving records of such destruction, only an approximation as to compensable damage can be readhed. Figures supplied here have been arrived at in accordance with the following different procedures and facts. There are approximately 76 cocoanut palms per acre in the normal plantationsareas. Ordinarily the the palms are planted eight yards apart. Trees destroyed because of road making activities have been counted by using speedometer clocking of distances and using, in connection with such distances, the number of rows of palms destroyed. In some areas missing trees were counted. In others clocking distances by speedometer and stepping off distances have been used, depending upon the size of the areas involved.

From the studies thus made, the conclusion has been reached that approximately 116,573 cocoanut palms have been destroyed in such way that claims may be made for their destruction. Exhibit #1 lists that areas in which such damage has occured and also indicates where these areas can be found on the Map Supplement attached to this report.

No attempt has been made to determine the value of each palm destroyed. Local plantation owners and magagers have maintained that before the war, each tree was considered to be worth one Australian pound. The United States government has made extensive studies with regard to the value of cocoanut palms, and it has been felt that such studies are more reliable than any lesser such study which could be made here at this time.

Special considerations with regard to certain of the areas need to be mentioned. Damage to cocoanuts in Combat Ranges 1 and 2 (Area 6, Map 7) was due to combat as well as artillery practice and bivouac activities. As a result of the artillery practice numerous dangerous duds have been left and the area has been declared unsafe. It includes a belt of cocoanut groves approximately 4600 yards in length and averaging 400 yards in width. There is no accurate way of assessing which damage was caused by combat activities and which caused by bivouac and rage activities. It has therefore been estimated that 50% of the damage was caused by battle and 50% by occupational and training operations.

The island of Rua Sura (Area 52, Map 2) contained about 394 acres of cocoanut groves. There appears to have been no damage from combat but all damage was the result of practise bombing and artillery fire by the Army ground and Air forces, and the Navy. The whole island is now a dangerous dud area and is unfit for occupation. Consequently, all cocoanut damage there has been considered damage for which compensation may be asked.

(2). DAMAGE TO TIMBER TREES

In order to supply American forces with lumber for building activities and dunnage, the 798th Engineer Forestry Company began operations in March 1944 and ceased operations during September 1945. During that time 9,900,000 board feet of lumber and 280,000 board feet of logs, piling and poles were produced from areas totalling about 1200 acres. The locations of these lumbering activities are shown in the Map Supplement as follows: Area 53 on Maps 11 and 12 Area 54 on Maps 12 and 14; Area 55 on Map 15; and area 56 on Maps 15 and 16. Except for 40 acreas in Area 54, ogged by high-lead system in which all growth was cut or knocked down, all areas were left with sufficient seed trees to insure good reproduction and reforestation. The natives have complained that many almond nut trees, used by them for food, were destroyed, however it is felt that no considerable additional damage could be considered because of the variety of trees cut.

The use of cocoanut logs for posts and pilings is not considered here since the whole question of damage to cocoanut palms is considered in Paragraph VIA 1 above. A more detailed account of lumbering operations is attached as Exhibit #2.

(3). DAMAGE TO LIVESTOCK

Horses were abandoned when plantation owners and managers evacuted Guadalcanal. Military personnel on the island caught a number of these horses and used them. Pursuant to Section II, Bulletin #144, Headquarters Island Com and, APO 709, dated 12 October 1945, all men having possession of horses were required to register them with the Provost Marshall. Thirty-nine were so registered. These have all been turned over to Mt. Rowley, a missionary of the Church of England, and to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate for return to worthy claimants. There is no evidence that any cattle were taken or used bythe American Forces. There has been widespread hunting of wild pigs, countless numbers of which have been killed. However, no claims question could arise as a result of such hunting unless the native population should complain because of lessening one of their favorite food supplies.

(4). DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS

At present, there are no buildings left standing which were, prior to the American occupation, in the area between Cape Esparance and the Berando River. No information is obtainable with regard to the destructions of the numbrous plantation buildings in various places within the area of occupation prior to the coming of American Troops. In areas east of Berando (Map 2) many buildings are intact except for such deterioration as may be expected in buildings left unoccupied for several years. Undoubtedly many buildings were razed by the Japanese and by our troops during combat. Many were probably of native construction and, therefore, highly inflammable and easily destroyed.

The island ofRua Sura off the north coast of Guadalcanal, 10 miles East of Lola (Map No. 2, Area No. 52) was used for an aerial bombing and naval shelling target for about one year. (Exhibit #3, Range Memo #1, Par 2.) Until the end of the period the buildings on the island were spared, but on one of the last bombing missions, around May 1945, a large bomb was dropped directly among the buildings causing total destruction of a plantation house and sheds and much damage to a stone chapel. The island is the property of the Roman Catholic Mission. Exhibit #4. Buildings damaged or destroyed:

1.- Plantation house, wood construction, value unknown.

2.- Corrugated iron sheds, value unknown.

3.- Stone Chapel, partially destroyed, value unknown.

(5). DAMAGE FROM USE OF CORAL, GRAVEL AND SAND

In several places, sand, coral and gravel were obtained and used on roads, airfields and storage areas. It is felt that in no case was any compensable damage done because the various pits are located on hills which were not cultivated or in other waste areas.

(6). DANGER AREAS

Certain areas are untenable because of ammunition and dangerous duds left as a result of artillery range operations and ammunition fires. In all cases, these areas have been fenced off and declared permanently "off-limits". With regard to some of these, a report has been made by the British Solomon Island Protectorate that "all proper precautions have been taken in the interest of public safety, including the native population, to prevent unfortunate accidents in the future". See Exhibit 5 and 5a. All such areas are outlined in red on the maps in the supplement. A list of all such areas is attached as Exhibit #6.

a. After the occupation of Guadalcanal by American troops, it became necessary to set many large areas aside for training and firing range purposes. As a result, many duds were left in these areas. Although a policy of immediate policing was practiced, it was impossible to find and eliminate all duds so these areas must be considered unsafe and will be dangerous for an indefinite length of time. These combat range areas were set aside by Range Memo #1, Headquarters Guadalcanal Island Command, 8 March 1945. Exhibit 3. All ranges were in uncultivated and jungle territory except the following:

(1) Combat Ranges 1 and 2 (Area #6 on Map #7) which, before operations began, included a belt of cocoanut groves, about 4600 yards in length and averaging approximately 400 yds in width;

(2) The island of Rua Sura (Area #52, Map #2), which contained 394 acres of cocoanut groves.

b. A large fire occurred at the Hell's Point Ammunition Dump (Area #32, Map #13) on 26 November 1943. On the same day the ammunition dump at the East end of Henderson Field (Area #63, Map #11) 1 3/4 miles distant, also caught on fire. Both these areas were in cocoanut groves. Both of these fires left numerous duds so both areas are unsafe and have been fenced and posted with signs reading, "Off Limits to all Military Personnel - TABU - Dangerous Duds".

c. On 26 June 1944, the Ammunition Dump at Sun Valley (Area #58 Map #11) caught on fire. Because of the duds left by this fire, this area is not safe and has been fenced and posted, with signs saying "Off Limits to all Military Personnel - TABU - Dangerous Duds". The terrain in the area is very rough, hills covered with grass. It appears

that the area was not used for any gainful purpose Before the war and seems to have had little, if any, economic value.

6a. The requirements of Cir 145 Headquarters Middle Pacific, 13 April 1946 have been complied with.

7. AREAS WHERE CONTINUED OPERATION IS CONTEMPLATED.

There are certain areas which it is contemplated may be occupied by American troops for some time. There are no formal agreements with regard to leasing such properties or payment of rent. Eventually some permanent arrangements will have to be made for their possession through lease or conveyance to the United States.

a. Cemetery (Map #11). The cemetery has an area of approximately 20.29 acres and contains 3341 bodies of American troops, 7 bodies of Allied troops, and 58 enemy bodies. The Memorial Chapel constructed there was a joint enterprise of American Army and Navy organizations and native laborers under the direction of the British Solomon Island Protectorate Administration. Exhibit #7. The British Resident Commissioner has stated that negotiations for acquisition by the United States must be made through the British Solomon Island Protectorate. Exhibit #8. In preparation for such possible acquisition, a survey was made by the Engineer Section and the data has been forwarded for such action as the United States Government may desire to take. The British Administration assures us that no difficulties are anticipated in obtaining rights to the cemetery tract from the present owners, Levers Pacific Plantations, Limited, of Sidney, Australia. The accurate description of the cemetery plot is given in Exhibit #9. Information has been received from the Graves Registration Officer, MidPac, to the effect that all American dead will be repatriated to the United States. B.S.I.P. was advised of this plan and concurred in continuing the previous arrangement until the cemetery closes (See Ex. 9a).

b. The permanent American Garrison is to be quartered in what was formerly known as the 331st Station Hospital Area (Area 21, Map No. 11). More detailed information with regard to the size of this area, the buildings and other facilities located there is shown on the chart of the area.

c. The piers in the Kukum area are the only ones suitable for the use of large ocean going vessels and for that reason will need to be utilized by our forces as long as there is need for loading surplus material and personnel and bringing in new supplies and men. Because of these dock facilities surplus property has been brought to the vicinity for storage. In the general plan of bringing property for shipment and handling, supplies have been stored in the dock area (Area #14, Map #10) and the area called Fighter Strip #2 (Area 15, Map 11).

d. In addition the facilities of Henderson Field (Area 26, Map 11) will be used as the air base for the American forces here.

SECTION VI. B. POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS BY SET OFF.

Though present indications are that when American occupation of Guadalcanal is terminated, the pre-war economy will be resumed, it is felt that if claims are made, the facilities which have been developed by the American forces and which are left on the island should in good conscience, be considered as bases for counter-claims, set offs, or at least useful appurtenances added to the land, enhancing its value and usefulness, and property to be considered as diminishing any claims which may have arisen. It is obvious that even with an expanded economy, many of the extensive facilities developed during the American occupation could not have a value commensurate with their original cost. The facilities and benefits which have accrued to the island on account of the occupation are discussed in the section devoted to permanent facilities left on the island.

SECTION VII. FACILITIES OF A PERMANENT NATURE LEFT ON GUADALCANAL.

Many facilities of a costly nature have been left on the island. The principal ones are discussed in the paragraphs which follow:

A. AIRFIELDS.

At the time of maximum occupation of the island the following facilities for airplanes were developed and used: Henderson Field (Area 26, Map 11), Carney Field (Area 49, Map 15), Koli Field (Map 15), Fighter Strip #1 (Map 11), Fighter Strip #2 (Area 15, Map 11) as well as crash strips shown on Maps 11 and 15. Aerial operations have ceased on all except Henderson Field. The following summary gives information as to the present condition of each:

1. Henderson Field (Area 26, Map 11) has two runways, each with a graded width of 300 feet and a surfaced width of 150 feet. One is surfaced with coral and is 6500 feet long. The other is surfaced with Marston Matting and is 6200 feet long. There are in addition taxiways. These runways are suitable for all types of aircraft. There are no maintenance facilities nor hangars for large planes at this field, but there are numerous small buildings as shown on Charts of Area 16, Map 11. There is a newly constructed control tower which is equipped to carry on two way voice communication with planes, and radio communication system on the field includes a radio station and message center, as well as a direction finder and evaluation station, and Army Weather Station, all indicated on Map 11. Additional radio facilities which are used by Henderson Field are a radio range station, remote receivers, transmitters, and homing beacon all shown on Map 13.

2. Carney Field (Area 49, Map 15) has not been in operation for a number of months, but is capable of being used as an emergency landing field. It has one coral surfaced runway, 6500 feet long and 150 feet

wide which is still in good condition. A runway, surfaced with marston matting of similar length is in fair condition except for short grass and weeds growing through the matting. These are numerous buildings of various kinds around and in the vicinity of the field as shown on Charts of Area 49, Map 15.

3. Koli Field (Map 15) has been completely abandoned. The principal runway, once surfaced with Marston Matting which has now been removed, was 7000 feet long. No structures of any kind remain adjacent to this field.

4. Fighter Strip #1, (Map 11) still has Marston Matting on its principal runway which is 4300 feet long, as well as on the taxiways but the strip is not now considered suitable for landing purposes.

5. Fighter Strip #2, (Area 15, Map 11) which had a coral runway 4600 feet long has been used as a cargo storage area, and is not suitable for emergency landings at present. If the runway were cleared, it might provide an emergency landing field.

B. ROADS.

Before the war there were no roads of any consequence on Guadalcanal. All communication was by means of ships and boats in the costal waters. At the time of maximun troop occupation, there were approximately 273 miles of roads developed by the American forces on the island. The graded roads extended from about Little Creek (Map No. 5) westward and along the north coast as far as the Balesuma River (Map No. 17). There were in general three different types of roads developed, designated for convenience, types "A, "B", and "C".

1. There were approximately 96 miles of type "A" roads, that is roads which were adequately graded, drained, and surfaced with gravel, coral or coarse sand. These roads were graded to a width of 50 feet, and cost approximately $10,000 per mile, including bridges. These roads were maintained at all times.

There were approximately 74 miles of type "B" roads, that is roads which were graded fairly well, drained and surfaced with gravel, coral, or sand at those points mostly affected by rain. These roads were maintained only periodically.

There were approximately 77 miles of type "C" roads, which were earth roads bladed to a smooth surface without controlled drainage and impassable for heavy traffic in wet weather.

In addition there were roads made by cutting brush and trees away but without any grading, but not figures are obtainable as to the miles of this type of road which naturally will be rapidly overgrown and become useless in a very short time, if there is no traffic.

2. In the hot, humid climate of the island all roads will soon show signs of disintegration if they are not regularly maintained. Type "A" roads can naturally be expected to last the longest as it will be more difficult for grass, vines, and shrubs to get started in the dry, graded surface. Type "A" roads are shown in the conventional manner with double, parallel lines on Maps numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 17. Type "B" and "C" roads are shown on the various maps with the conventional parallel broken lines.

3. From present reports the British administration now contemplates maintaining the roads which connect the present British Solomon Island Protectorate administration headquarters near Point Cruz (Map No 10) with Henderson Field (Map No. 11) Ultimate usefulness of all roads will depend largely upon the upkeep of bridges over the various rivers and creeks.

C. BRIDGES.

There were sixteen major bridges built over rivers and creeks on the road net developed by the American forces which are still partially in operation in addition to dozens of small bridges and culverts over smaller water courses. There is inclosed as exhibit #10 a list of the principal bridges to gether with a description of each bridge, its present condition and its location on the maps in the supplement. Photographs of some of the principal bridges are shown in the photographic supplement. Due to the climate and its action on both wood and steel used in construction, most of those still in operation are expected to deteriorate rapidly and all are expected to be worthless within a comparatively short time unless maintained. No extensive bridge repair or maintenance has been carried on for some time and it will be noted from the exhibit mentioned that many of them are no longer in operation. Examples of such deterioration are shown in the photographs.

D. SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Before the war, the excellent harbor at Tulagi, across Sealark Channel from Guadalcanal was the place used for most of the ocean going traffic of the vicinity. Ships which had occasion to visit Guadalcanal anchored off shore and were served from the shore by small boats and lighters.

1. FACILITIES DEVELOPED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES.

During the occupation of Guadalcanal by the American Forces, in addition to the natural anchorages and landing beaches which were used, extensive shipping facilities were developed. The principal ones are discussed below.

a. Piers for ocean going vessels. Three large piers were built in the Kukum area (Map 10). They are of wood piling construction and in poor condition at this time 1 May 1946. They are subject to damage from

storms since their location affords them no natural protection and no breakwaters have been constructed to protect them. These piers are close to large cargo storage areas (Areas 14 and 64, Map 10; and Area 15, Map 11) where warehouses, sheds, and surfaced ground are to be found. In the areas mentioned there are an estimated 56,200 square feet of covered storage space, 373,600 square feet of good open storage space, and 30,700 square feet of open storage space suitable for vehicles and heavy equipment not requiring finger lifts. During the "Roll-Up" period the attempt hass been to collect all property within these storage areas. The piers are given direct water servicing from Water Points 4A and 4B (Map 10), by means of pipes. They are close to the fuel oil tank and supply system shown on Map 11. These piers are estimated to have cost $7.00 per square foot to construct. Their physical characteristics are as follows:

(1) Point Cruz Pier (Map 10) is a T-shaped structure with a face section 60 feet wide and 500 feet long. The section joining it to the shore is 40 feet wide and 300 feet long. The water depth at low tide is 31 to 32 feet.

(2) Austin Pier (Map 10) is a U-shaped structure with its face section 40 feet wide by 440 feet long, attached to the shore by two sections, each 20 feet wide by 450 feet long. The water depth at low tide is from 32 to 35 feet.

(3) Kukum Pier (Map 10) is a T-shaped structure with a face section 60 feet wide by 450 feet long. The section joining it to the shore is 40 feet wide by 300 feet long. The water depth at low tide is from 30 to 31 feet. This pier was partially destroyed by storms during March and April 1946.

b. Barge and Boat facilities. Numerous facilities have been built for the use of small boats and barges. A description of the principal ones follows:

(1) The West Kukum Finger Pier (Map 10) is a structure 40 feet wide by 100 feet long and will accommodate two 100 ton barges or small boats. It has a load limit of five tons. The water depth is from 8 to 10 feet. This pier was 80% destroyed by storms during March and April 1946.

(2) There are three finger piers on Lunga Beach (Map 11). Two built by the Army are, respectively, 40 feet wide by 100 feet long, and 40 feet wide by 250 feet long. Both are in very poor condition. One built by the navy, Is 30 feet wide by 350 feet long and is in fair condition. The average water depth is 4 to 5 feet.

(3) Two bulkheads were built on Lunga Beach (Map 11) one by the Army and one by the Navy. The Army bulkhead is 600 feet long. The one built by the Navy is 800 feet long. Both are in fair condition.

(4) The Lunga Lagoon (Map 11) was developed and used for the anchoring of small barges and boats. It has an area of approximately 382,200 square feet. 4246.7 cubic yards of material were dredged from the lagoon to make it suitable for anchoring purposes.

(5) Three finger piers were built at Tenaru Beach (Map 13), each 40 feet by 250 feet. Each was designed to accommodate five barges and small boats. The water depth there is approximately 6 to 8 feet. All of these piers are now in a state of almost complete decay and can be used for only limited purposes.

(6) Three piers each 40 feet by 400 feet, were built at Koli Point (Map 15), at the point where the water depth was from 7 to 9 feet. These piers are also in a state of decay and have little present value or use.

(7) Two piers, each 60 feet by 600 feet, were built at Tetere Beach (Map 17) with a water depth of from 4 to 5 feet. They are in an advanced state of decay and have little, if any, present use or value.

(8) Two piers, each 60 by 600 feet were constructed at Suagi (Map 17) in water approximately 10 feet deep. One is now completely destroyed through action of the water and weather, and the other, in a partially decayed condition, has little or no present value or use.

c. FUEL SUPPLY ANCHORAGE. In connection with the fuel oil tank farm and supply system (Map 11) there is a submarine pipeline leading to an oil supply barge anchored off Kukum Beach (Map 11). There is a tanker berth at this point. The water is 144 feet deep. Fuel oil can be supplied directly to anchored ships at this point.

2. NATURAL FACILITIES

There were a number of natural anchorages and places for mooring which were used during the occupation of the island.

a. ANCHORAGES

There are anchorages in the vicinity of Doma Cove (Map 6), Tassafaronga Point (Map 7), and Kukumbona (Map 8). In each of these locations the beaches are quite foul and the water gains considerable depth rapidly so it is necessary to anchor ships close to shore. For these reasons these anchorages are unsafe except in good and fairly mild weather, and should not be used except by persons who have a knowledge of the local waters. East of Point Cruz (Map 10), there is a good anchorage containing five berths, 600 to 700 yards in diameter. The water is 12 to 40 fathoms with good holding ground. Off Lunga Beach (Map 11) there is an anchorage with six berths. Another similar anchorage is situated off Koli Point (Map 15).

b. BEACHES

Beaches suitable for LST Landings are located at Kukum (Maps 10 and 11) and Koli Point (Map 15.) There are numerous other beaches which have been used by organizations stationed in their vicinity. In general beaches other than those mentioned should be used only by persons having a knowledge of local conditions of the water since there are many coral heads and formations near the surface all along the coast line.

E. DEVELOPMENT OF FARM LANDS AND PROCEDURES.

In order to supply troops with fresh vegetables, small scale agricultural operations on Guadalcanal began in May 1943. Much of this work, under the authority of Service Command, was experimental, in an effort to learn what vegetables were suitable to large scale production on the island. The Office of Economic Warfare, later the Federal Economic Administration, sent one representative to help direct those early efforts.

In February 1944, under new authority, and with additional help in both men and equipment from the OEW, the agricultural project was placed on a mass production basis. One army officer was assigned to supervise the farm operations and to act as liaison between the army and OEW. Later, two more officers were secured. The FEA supplied civilian personnel who acted in an advisory capacity on the field operations and who were responsible for the reception and the maintenance of all FEA equipment and supplies, which were, by that time, arriving in quantity.

By June 1944, field operations were progressing rapidly. Army enlisted personnel had increased to 75, and native labor averaged about 250. Two farm camps were established; and by September 1944, acreage under cultivation totalled a little over 2100. This is reported to have been the largest undertaking of its kind in the world. See Maps 13, 14 and 15.

The peak of vegetable production extended from September 1944 through February 1945; after which production dropped consistently because of conscious effort to reduce acreage in accordance with the corresponding reduction in island personnel. Between June 1945 and October 1945, acreage under cultivation varied slightly around 425.

During the months of maximum production (September 1944 through February 1945), the crops were tomatoes, bell peppers, cucumbers, eggplant, chinese cabbage, corn, radishes, cantaloupes, onion, okr, and watermelons. The three most productive months were January 1945 with 948 tons, September 1944 with 865 tons, and February 1945 with 810 tons.

Production figures to 1 May 1944 are not available but from that date through September 1945, the figures are as follows:

Corn	2,719,834	
Chinese Cabbage	227,874	
Cucumber	3,829,698	
Canteloupe	724,198	
Egg Plant	1,296,608	
Lettuce	10,270	
Okra	206,966	
Onion, Green	119,142	
Pepper, sweet	545,953	
Radish	370,370	
Tomato	285,520	
Watermelon	1,147,265	
TOTAL	11,483,698	Pounds
	5,742	Tons

Since the chief objective was to produce the largest quantity possible on the cultivated area, a considerable decrease in fertility took place, resulting from rapid sheet erosion and leaching which such practices aggravate under tropical conditions. It is estimated that the per acre production is about 1/2 of what it was in early 1943, whereas twice the amount of fertilizers are necessary. Since this was uncultivated land at the outset, no damage can be considered to have been done to it.

A definite benefit can be derived by the Island because of the experimentation of varieties and methods which were undertaken by the project.

In cooperation with the B.S.I.P. an experiment in rice-growing was undertaken which was successful. The best variety produced 80 bu. per acre without irrigation and by machine methods. Late in 1945 about 500 acres were planted in rice under a joint project of the U.S. Army and the B.S.I.P. The U. S. Army prepared the seedbed and undertook the planting, whereas the B.S.I.P. cared for the crop and harvested it. In February 1946, when it became obvious that the United States Forces could no longer profitably utilize any produce from the farm, a letter was sent to the B.S.I.P. from Headquarters, United States Army Forces, APO 709, informing the British administration that all claims to crops still left had been withdrawn by the United States Forces. At the time of this report (1 May 1946) the B.S.I.P. is continuing operation of the farm.

There is attached a list of crops grown with an indication as to the success with which each was grown during the experimentation on the farm. Exhibit #11.

F. WELLS, WATER POINTS AND WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

In order to supply the thousands of troops present with water there was an extensive development of wells, water points, and water supply systems.

1. Water Points. Water was obtained from water points constructed at suitable locations throughout the area. 42 such water points are known to have been in use. Includes in these, 14 water points depended on springs or streams for their supply, 11 were shallow dug or drilled wells without casing, 2 were shallow drilled wells with 2"-6" casing and 15 were deep wells with 6"-8" casing, drilled to depths ranging from 129 to 485 feet. Since it has been the practice to remove the equipment from these water points as they have been discontinued and because of the rapid deterioration and crumbling of wells that have not been secured with casing it has been assumed that only the wells with casing will have continued value to the island. On the Map supplement, all known water points have been marked with a blue circle. Those consisting of a cased-in well have been marked with the number, which has been used to designate the water point. The attached chart shows the map location and particulars pertaining to the cased-in wells (Exhibit #12). At the time the wells were being used, each was rated as to daily maximun capacity. This information, with regard to each well, is also given on the mentioned chart. At the time certain water points were abandoned, the wells appurtenant were not capped.

There is evidence that natives and others have thrown sticks, stones and other objects into the wells. This will undoubtedly adversely affect the efficiency and usefulness of such wells but has not destroyed their value altogether. On 10 December 1945 the following water points were still in operation with tanks and pumping equipment still in working condition:

4A, 4B

10 (Lunga River) supplying Island Laundry.

At all others the machinery had been removed except 5A which was sold to B.S.I.P. Tanks, which were left at these latter sites, were in poor condition, due to the fact that some of them are of wood and subject to rapid deterioration in this tropical climate and without water being kept in them to keep the wood from drying. The steel tanks left are all on wooden towers which are in poor condition due to climatic conditions. Water point #33, Map #15 could not be found, due to jungle overgrowth. Towers which have been left with tanks removed cannot be considered of any present value.

2. Water Distribution Systems. A large share of the water consumed on Guadalcanal was distributed from the water points to the different installations by tank truck. In some areas, however, water dis-

tribution systems were constructed piping the water from a central water point.

a. The most extensive pipe line system served the Lunga Beach area (Map 11), Areas 23, 25, 27, and 30). Unfortunately no figures reflecting the amount of pipe used are available.

b. Records pertaining to some areas are found in Island Engineer File 319.1, Historical Record, 31 December 1944, as follows:

(1) Map 10, Area 13 (Present Hq USAF). Piped from Water points 5A and B.

Pipe used:		Estimated cost:
6"	5785 feet	$ 8,677.50
2"	5015 feet	4,012.00
3/4"	3412 feet	828.00
	Total Estimated Cost	$ 13,517.50

(2) Map 10, Area 14 (Kukum Docks). Pipe from Water Points 4A & B.

Pipe used:		Estimated cost:
6"	2400ffeet	$ 3,600.00
4"	7600 feet	6,080.00
2½"	2800 feet	1,120.00
	Total Estimated Cost	$ 10,800.00

(3) Map 11, Area 33 (Isl Sta Hosp). Pipe from shallow well.

Pipe used:		Estimated Cost:
6"	390 feet	$ 585.00
5"	1105 feet	442.00
4"	2015 feet	1,612.00
2½"	1600 feet	1,040.00
3/4"	1000 feet	250.00
	Total Estimated Cost	$ 3,929.00

c. Other areas where extensive water supply systems were installed, but for which no figures are available are found in the follwin locations: Map 13, Areas 33, 40, and 45; Map 15, Areas 49 and 50.

G. FUEL TANKS AND SUPPLY SYSTEM.

One petroleum tank farm remains on the island to furnish storage for oil and gasoline. It is located so as to serve the Kukum Beach area and Henderson Field and has facilities to dispense fuel and oil to ships, trucks, and storage tanks.

The facilities consist of the following:

6	10,000 bbl tanks
11	1,000 bbl tanks
5	Loading racks
4	Pumps
12,070	4" pipe (Tank Farm to Henderson Field & Fighter #1)
6,600	6" pipe (Tank Farm to Kukum Beach)
2	325 feet Submarine lines to loading Buoy

Facilities are marked on Map #11, where a legend signifying the various items has been supplied. The three 1000 barrel tanks nearest the sea have been purchased by the British Solomon Islands Protectorate together with the pipe facilities leading to the sea.

H. BUILDINGS LEFT ON GUADALCANAL.

Many buildings of a more or less permanent nature have been left on the island. There are numerous reasons for this procedure. Buildings of wooden frame construction cannot be economically taken apart and the materials salvaged therefrom. In case of prefabricated buildings, often they are in questionable condition due to climate. In other cases they constitute a surplus which is not needed elsewhere. This latter consideration has also operated to make attempted salvaging of quonset huts, transteel buildings, and buildings of steel construction uneconomical. A comprehensive survey of buildings left, their size, location and condition was made in December 1945. This survey indicated that there were 1649 buildings which had been left, including the following: 476 Quonset Huts, 105 Transteel Buildings, 20 buildings of steel construction, 137 Dallas Huts, 536 Prefabricated Buildings of various kinds, 283 wooden Frame Buildings, 90 Sheds and 2 Hangers, Map Charts have been prepared of each area in which such buildings are to be found and are attached to this report. In addition there have been prepared tabulations showing the number, size, and kind of each building to be found in each of the areas. Exhibits #15, 16, 17, and 18.

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Because of possible future claims and disputes which may arise on account of buildings being left on lands on Guadalcanal, every attempt has been made to avoid outright abandonment of buildings. It is believed that Stransteel buildings, Quonset huts, and buildings of steel construction will be disposed of by sale. Certain of these structures have been sold to private persons and corporations and to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The Fijian Government submitted a bid on all steel buildings. This bid was rejected by FLC as being too low.

The buildings of wooden construction such as Dallas Huts, Prefabricated buildings, and rough wooden buildings and sheds remaining have all been sold to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate in conjunction with their purchase of machinery and equipment from the Foreign Liquidation Commission. It is felt that this has relieved the United States from numerous embarrassing questions which may arise in the future and has placed the British Administration in a more favorable position with regard to handling the numerous problems which it will undoubtedly have in reconstructing a peace-time economy on the island. It is known that the British Administration has received claims for very substantial sums on account of war damage, but the Administration has prohibited any of its people or associations from filing such claims with the United States The total amount of such claims is unknown. Because of this policy of the British Administration the United States has undoubtedly been saved large sums of money in the processing and payment of claims which would be compensable under existing legislation. Because of this, it is felt that it was encumbent upon the United States to put the British Administration in the strongest possible position to deal with the problems which it faces. A copy of the contract which consummated the final sale of equipment and buildings to the British Solomon Islands Protectorate is attached. (See Exhibit #14.

I. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION LINES.

Extensive signal communication lines have been left in place on Guadalcanal. All such lines run to the Henderson Exchange located in the garrison headquarters area (Area 21, Map 11), just west of Henderson Field. From this exchange an underground cable, 54 pair, lead covered with jute, runs a distance of 42,240 feet eastward to the radio transmitter and homing beacon, (Map 13). Anoth underground cable, 11 pair, lead covered with jute, runs a distance of 2500 feet eastward to Fighter Strip No. 1 (Map 11). From the exchange, lines on cedar poles run northward into the Lunga Point area, an additional line on cedar poles runs westward from the exchange, throuth kukum Docks area (Map 10), across the Matanikau River (Map 10), following Highway 50 as far as the old Kokumbona area (Area 7, Maps 8 and 9), a distance of approximately 8 miles. These lines vary in size from 1 pair to as high as 50 pair. In addition there a thousands of feet of lines and field wire on poles of native origin and on palm trees. All underground cables are in good condition and should be serviceable for several years. The cedar poles

average from 2 to 3 years of age. No experience has been had as to how they withstand tropical climatic conditions here, but the poles are now in good condition and should be in fair conditions for a considerable length of time. Native poles last only about a year, so that, though the lines are now in good condition, they cannot be expected to continue in that state for any great length of time. The following summary indicates the approximate cost of materials alone of the original installation of these lines:

Pole Lines (average pole 75 feet),	575 poles @ 20¢ per foot -	$8625.00
Lead Cable, 100 pair,	28,453 feet @ 24¢ per foot -	6828.72
Lead Cable, 75 pair,	1,000 feet @ 17¢ per foot -	170.00
Lead Cable, 50 pair,	9,985 feet @ 14½¢ per foot -	1447.83
Lead Cable, 25 pair,	18,830 feet @ 10¢ per foot -	1883.00
Lead Cable, 54 pair, jute covered,	42,240 feet @ 40¢ per foot -	16896.00
Lead Cable, 11 pair, jute covered,	2,500 feet @ 14½¢ per foot	362.50
Rubber Cable, 5 pair,	3,168 feet @ 4¢ per foot -	126.72
Rubber Cable, 10 pair,	7,874 feet @ 5¢ per foot -	393.70
Field Wire,	56,584 feet @ 1¢ per foot -	565.84
	TOTAL	$37,299.31

SECTION VIII. HEALTH AND SANITATION

Due to the climate of Guadalcanal and the prevalence of many tropical diseases, one of the major considerations has been the carrying on of preventive medical treatment of troops to protect them from contracting disease as well as the customary treatment of troops injured in action or in ordinary routine army duties.

A. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

During the early combat period on the island, the sick and wounded were treated by organizational medical units. Serious cases were removed as rapidly as possible to hospitals in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia. The first separate medical orgainzation to be established on Guadalcanal was the 20th Station Hospital, which arrived on 16 January 1943, before the island was completely secured. Later the 9th, 137th, and 48th Station Hospitals arrived. All were 500 bed hospitals. In addition one mobile naval hospital, MOB 108, and 60 dispensaries were established. The Army hospitals mentioned, during thier operations on the island, took care of slightly over 50,000

cases. In preparation for the evacuation of the island, the 331st station Hospital, a 50 bed unit, was brought to Guadalcanal and begun operations on 16 October 1945. All the other hospitals ceased operations at or before that time.

The American hospitals have treated not only the American troops, but also native and Chinese laborers working with the United States Forces, as well as a few British Officers. The British hospital, which has been located near Aola (Map 2) is now being reconstituted in the area formerly occupied by the 9th Station Hospital and Hq USAF, APO 709. (Area 13A, Map 10). Because of the fact that this British hospital will be able to provide adequate treatment and care, and is available to the few American troops left remaining on Guadalcanal, token garrison will use the British Hospital facilities rather than attempt to set up a United States Dispensary which, at best, could not provide the facilities already available at the British hospital. One medical officer will remain as a member of the token garrison.

B. MALARIA CONTROL

During the first months American troops were on Guadalcanal, thousands of them contracted malaria, the tropical disease considered most damaging to troops from the standpoint of effective combat and general efficiency. Despite efforts at malaria and other tropical disease control training, it was found that a low rate of incidence of the disease could come only through the most rigid control procedures which, naturally, could not be practised to the fullest extent under combat conditions. To alleviate the dangers from tropical diseases, a small base Malaria Control group arrived on Guadalcanal on 20 November 1942. By early 1943 additional Malaria Control and Survey Units had arrived in numbers sufficient to supervise effective Malaria Control. Eventually a total of 1300 men were used in full time Malaria Control at the peak of operations on the island in 1944. The Army and Navy both participated in the program. At the time of maximun control, the area controlled embraced the northern coastal strip approximately 45 miles in length and containing approximately 110 square miles of territory. As a result of this program, malaria incidence rates declined steadily from 1800 / 1000/annum in 1942 to 3/1000/annum in the latter part of 1945.

The control program consisted mainly of the following procedures: Education of troops in insect-borne diseases; organization and training of unit anti-malaria personnel in a continuous program; surveying and checking all possible mosquito breeding places; oiling all standing water with larvicides; draining and filling swampy lands; inspection of unit areas and control teams; collection of entomologic and parasitologic data to aid in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of malaria, filariasis, and other tropical diseases; putting jungle areas off limits to troops after 1600 hours daily and prohibiting troops from entering native villages; spraying the controlled area from the ground

and air; and using atabrine as a suppressive measure. The latter has not been necessary since the malaria incidence rate has fallen so low. The British Solomon Islands Protectorate has cooperated in the program by permitting the separation of natives from troop areas and requiring that natives be kept on atabrine treatment to reduce infectivity. Some Solomon Islands natives have been used in the control program.

Malaria control comparable to that previously performed cannot be accomplished with the token garrison. British efforts at control are not expected to bring any considerable results due to the fact that Guadalcanal is so large and so sparsely populated. The token garrison will be expected to maintain what control is possible by keeping the garrison camp area clean and free from insect breeding waters, by using mosquito nets, and by taking atabrine as a suppressive, if necessary.

SECTION IX. NATIVE LABOR

Due to climatic conditions and shortages of certain types of laborers, it was found desirable to employ laborers from the Solomon Islands and other civilians. All arrangements for the use of natives were made through the good offices of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. In these cases, the British paid the wages or salaries of the men except as mentioned below, though the United States provided subsistence, fuel, lubricants and medical care and also furnished the organizations with the use of certain equipment, such as vehicles, on memorandum receipt. Accounts have been kept by the U. S. forces of the number of man hours of labor performed, but it has appeared that the British have no intention of asking for repayment of wages paid by the British to the various units to 2 September 1945. This command has acknowledged quantity and rates of services performed since the above date. The British have presented claims for wages paid the Solomon Islands Labour Corps since 1 January 1946, and request for authority and an appropriation to pay has been made by this command. Payment of the Fijian Forces has been arranged through the South Pacific Base Command. In addition to these laborers, there have been a number of Chinese civilian laborers. More detailed information with regard to each group is given below:

A. SOLOMON ISLANDS LABOUR CORPS (SILC)

By agreement with the British, laborers from a number of islands in the Solomon group were brought to Guadalcanal, Tulagi, and the Russell Islands to work. This type of labor was first employed in December 1942 and continued throughout the occupation of Guadalcanal by the U.S. Forces. The recruitment and administration of these natives were the responsbility of the British, though the U.S. forces provided water transportation to assist in the recruiting of the laborers, bringing them to Guadalcanal, and returning them home at the end of their periods of service. The native labor thus employed was similar to that employed by plantation owners before the war, in that natives were brought from

other islands, rather than using local laborers. It is felt that the whole program has enabled the British Administration to keep in touch with the native labor situation in the South Solomons in a way which should prove advantageous to individual employers when normal plantation operations are resumed on the islands, despite the fact that natives have been paid more under war conditions than they could have expected during normal peace-time operations. At the same time the native labor employed has been of great value to the U.S. forces, though the natives are generally quite primitive and few were trained to do any work except simple manual labor. These natives dressed in their customary way, wearing only a lap-lap, a piece of cloth wrapped about the waist and extending down to the knees. Their huts were of native construction built by themselves.

These laborers were organized into the Solomon Islands Labour Corps under the command of British officers. At the time of maximun development of the corps, it contained in excess of 3000 natives, approximately 2000 of which were employed on Guadalcanal. At that time there were five companies. At the inception of the corps, there was one large camp, but later several camps were developed. Such camps have always been apart from American bivouac areas to prevent possible spread of tropical diseases and prevent undesirable commingling with our troops. The native camps were always "off limits". As the U. S. troop strength diminished, the corps was reduced to one company, "Company C", which was located on the Matanikau River about one mile south of the bridge on Highway 50.

Certain of the natives in the corps were given non-commissioned status. The rates of pay were according to the followin scale:

RANK	POUNDS PER MONTH
Private	1.0.0
PFC	1.10.0
Corporal	2.0.0
Sergeant	3.0.0
Senior Sergeant	3.10.0
Sergeant Major	4.0.0

Claims made by the British were based on one shilling per day per each native laborer. Claims for officers' pay was based on actual time expended by each officer. From the inception of the Corps in December 1942 to the end of 1945, over 3,000,000 man hours of work had been performed by the natives on Guadalcanal. During that time the cost to the United States in Quartermaster subsistence, Class II, Class III, Engineer and Medical supplies was approximately $550,000. This command has acknowledged the receipt of services valued at $24,481.75 in wages based on the above rates for the period from 2 September 1945 to 1 January 1946. The British claim for wages for January and February 1946 was for $5,593.26; Company C was inactivitated during March 1946 and the

natives became the direct charges of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. By that time most of the natives had been repatriated by United States government facilities. Approximately 53 natives were still working for the United States forces as of 1 May 1946 , working in two sections, one doing malaria control work, and the other assisting with loading operations at the port.

B. GILBERT AND ELLICE DOCK COMPANY

On 30 September 1944, the Gilbert and Ellice Dock Company, composed of 404 onlisted natives from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and 11 British Officers, arrived on Guadalcanal for one year's service, through agreement with the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. These natives were organized into a military organization, were uniforms of the British army, and were well trained to assist in dock and port operations. The United States government provided the water transportation necessary to bring them to Guadalcanal and take them home at the end of their term of service. These troops were quartered by the United States and furnished with subsistence, fuel, lubricants, and medical care, as well as the use of vehicles issued on memorandum receipt. These natives were capable workers and rendered great assistance during a period when port operations were at their peak. The organization, having completed its term of service, left Guadalcanal on 9 October 1945, and was returned to the islands of the Gilbert and Ellice group. The cost to the United States in Quartermaster Subsistence, Class II, Class III, Engineer and Medical Supplies was approximately $74,000.00.

C. FIJIAN FORCES

On 1 January 1946, Number 2 Docks Company, Fiji Military Forces, composed of 306 onlisted Fijian natives, 8 Fijian Officers, and 4 British Officers, arrived in Guadalcanal through the good offices of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Their mission was to assist in port operations for a three month's period. This organization being a strictly military one, was composed of men of extensive experience in several places during the war, and was therefore a most efficient group. The U.S. provided pay, quarters, subsistence, fuel, lubricants, and medical care, as well as furnishing certain equipment, such as vehicles, by issue on memorandum receipt.

D. CIVILIANS OF CHINESE DESCENT

In addition to the above mentioned laborers, from about 55 to 100 civilians of Chinese descent have been employed in various work for the United States forces since 1943. Some were paid through regular army finance channels. Many of them were employed as orderlies, laundrymen, and in private work. Many of these men were residents of various islands in this vicinity, but in a census taken in January 1946, it was learned that eight claimed to be citizens of China, who were captured and brought as forced laborers to Guadalcanal. One claimed to have been

born of Chinese parents in Formosa, at which place he was forced to join the Japanese Army as an interpreter. These men were liberated when the Japanese were driven from Guadalcanal. All desire to return to their permanent homes. It is understood at this headquarters that AFWESPAC has agreed to furnish shipping at a later date to repatriate these individuals.

SECITON X. LEND LEASE AND RECIPROCAL AID.

The records of lend lease and reciprocal have all be transferred to South Pacific Base Command and for that reason no authoritative figures can now be furnished at this headquarters. Such records as are available indicate that lend lease was furnished to the following: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, and British Ships. At the same time reciprocal aid was received from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands. Attention is called to the fact that the labor of natives which was paid for by the British, as mention in Section IX of this report was not handled as reciprocal aid.

SECTION X I DISPOSITION OF PERSONNEL

1. Inactivation of Units.

a. The inactivation of units stationed at Guadalcanal is shown by the table listed below. The dates which are covered by the table are from 2 September 1945, to 1 May 1946.

	Effective
1056th Army Postal Unit, Type A	2 December 1945
Hq & Hq Det 525th Quartermaster Group	5 December 1945
513th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment	5 December 1945
Hq & Hq Det 58th Ordnance Base Depot	5 December 1945
Hq & Hq Det 353d Ordnance Battalion	5 December 1945
Med Det. 353d Ordnance Battalion	5 December 1945
224th Ordnance Service Company	5 December 1945
3147th Ordnance M.A.M. Company	5 December 1945
3148th Ordnance M.A.M. Company	5 December 1945
3437th Ordnance M.A.M. Company	5 December 1945
Hq & Hq Det 358th Port Battalion	5 December 1945
Med Det 358th Port Battalion	5 December 1945
181st Port Company	5 December 1945
6th Med Lab	10 December 1945
20th Station Hospital	10 December 1945
560th Med Opt Rep Det	10 December 1945
561st Med Opt Rep Det	10 December 1945
24th Malaria Control Det	10 December 1945
798th Engineer Forestry Company	10 December 1945
1224th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon	10 December 1945
108th Chemical Pro Company	10 December 1945
364th Trans Corps Harbor Craft Company	15 January 1946
457th Amph Truck Company	15 January 1946
702nd Med San Company	15 January 1946
557th Med Opt Rep Det	15 January 1946
395th Ord Medium Maintenance Company	15 January 1946
293d Quartermaster Cold Storage Platoon	15 January 1946
3771st Quartermaster Truck Company	15 January 1946
84th Quartermaster Battalion (Mobile) Hq & Hq Det with attached Med Det	15 January 1946
123d Chem Pro Company	20 January 1946
197th Ordnance Depot Company	20 January 1946
278th Quartermaster Refrig Co (F)(less But Plat)	20 March 1946
96th Chemical Service Company	20 April 1946
128th Chemical Pro Company	20 Spril 1946
41st Malaria Control Det	24 April 1946
446th Malaria Survey Det	24 April 1946
52nd Ordnance Amm Company	24 April 1946
3462nd Ordnance M.A.M. Company	24 April 1946
690th Engineer Base Equipment Company	24 April 1946
294th Army Postal Unit, Type F	13 May 1946
230th Port Company	13 May 1946
331st Station Hospital	13 May 1946
336th Quartermaster Dep Sup Co	13 May 1946
3772nd Quartermaster Truck Compan6	13 May 1946

2. Reduction of personnel.

2. The following tabulation covering the period from 2 Septembe 1945 to 1 May 1946 shows the reduction of personnel from a strength of 332 officers and 5283 enlisted men to a token garrison force of 3 officer and 25 enlisted men. This reduction of personnel was accomplished by utilizing all available transportation which consisted of both water and air.

The movement of troops to Personnel Centers was accomplished without delay.

Strength Losses per month

Section XI - Reduction of personnel (Contd)

Strength

	Officers	EM
1 February 1946	112	787
1 March 1946	53	117
8 March 1946	23	11
1 April 1946	23	99
1 May 1946	3	22

Losses per month

Officers	EM
59	670
30	106
80 EM replacements received	
20	77

SECTION XII. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

On V-J Day there were estimated to be 241,642 measurement tons of government property on Guadalcanal. Following 1 January 1946 steps were instituted to place all property on stock records so that the regular property accountability procedures as prescribed by Army Regulations could be followed. There had been no property accountability during the early occupation of the island due to the impossibility of keeping books on property in the midst of battle campaigns. The fact that vast stores had been brought to the island with questionable records of their quantities and placed in widely separated depots, warehouses, and camps made any consolidated property accountability difficult. However, every attempt was made to impress the principles of the importance of properly keeping and accounting for government property on all troops. All depots warehouses, and units were directed to put all their property on to records, and thereafter the loss, destruction, or damage of any property was required to be accounted for in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

The major task of the command since V-J Day has been the disposition of the vast quantities of property on the island. The general plan was to move all property into the vicinity of the Kukum Docks area as rapidly as possible and close all outlying warehouses and depots. The depots operated by all the technical services were all finally closed during the months of January and February 1946.

The Foreign Liquidation Commission began operations in the South Pacific during November 1945. As authority was received, property determined to be surplus was declared on SPB-3 forms by the technical services and transferred to a section of the command called The Foreign Liquidation Section. All such property was physically moved to three Foreign Liquidation Commission Yards which were established in the vicinity of the Docks at Kukum. Foreign Liquidation Commission Yard #1 is in the westernmost portion of the Kukum cargo area, north of Highway 50 (See Chart 14A, Map 10), contained warehouses and sheds suitable for storing small articles, such as Quartermaster Post Exchange items, medical supplies, and the like. Foreign Liquidation Commission Yard #2, located south and across Highway 50 from the Kukum cargo area (See Charts 14A and 14B, Map 10) had some buildings and open spaces suitable for the storage of signal supplies, motor pool supplies and vehicles. Foreign Liquidation Commission Yard #3, in the area known as the "Coral Bowl" (See Chart 14C, Map 10), was used for the storage of heavy engineer and transportation equipment and vehicles. Property left by the Navy was stored in separate sections of this yard. A quantity of Air Corps property, formerly belonging to the Far Eastern Air Command, was left in the "Intransit Depot", located along the northern side of Fighter Strip #2 (Area 15, Map 11), and was dealt with in the same manner as other property.

An Island Supply Officer was designated and given accountability for all property that had not been declared surplus. This included the normal maintenance stocks, property without disposition instructions and all troop requirements which in turn were issued on Memorandum Receipt to the various using agencies. The Base stocks were concentrated in what was known as "Ration Dump #1" (Area 15, Map 11) and on Fighter Strip #2. The Foreign Liquidation Commission was able to sell a comparatively small portion of surplus Army property at Guadalcanal. After the Foreign Liquidation Commission had exhausted the local market and found that relatively few outside purchasers were willing to bid at Guadalcanal because their needs could be filled at other bases where transportation was available, it became necessary to obtain some other disposition of surplus stocks.

Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Middle Pacific, subsequently directed the return of all surplus property to the United States. However, all property was to be examined under the highest standards of service-ability and only property in good condition was to be moved from the base

The deterioration was due to a combination of circumstances among which were the adverse climatic conditions of the tropics and fair wear and tear arising from usage by troops. In addition a great deal of property was classified as of obsolete military nature and of no further use to the government service or to the civilian economy. As authority was received the above categories of property were destroyed by dumping at sea, burning or burying. The command has been particularly careful to dispose of property in this manner only after careful inspection and after full authority for such disposition was received.

Numerically insufficient personnel and the prohibitive cost of transportation prevented salvage operations on a scale normally expected in more populated areas. As a result only items in the critical classes were salvaged and returned to the United States. The bulk of salvaged materials had to be disposed of locally by abandonment and destruction.

A final recapitulation of the statistics indicates the following disposition of property from V-J Day to the date of the final roll-up:

a. Sales of surplus property by the Foreign Liquidation Commission accounted for 16,980 measurement tons which were sold for the sum of $91,951.22. These tonnage figures include the sale of 12,200 measurement tons of bulk motor gas and diesel fuel and 833 measurement tons of lumber. It does not include a large sale of rations to Carpenter & Company Limited, a sale of engineer equipment and supplies to the New Zealand Government and a sale of signal material to the Dutch Government since these sales of property at Guadalcanal were consumated by higher echelons of the Foreign Liquidation Commission. (See Exhibit #22 for detailed information concerning sales).

b. Army cargo shipped to the United States and other Pacific bases constituted 165,831 measurement tons. (See Exhibit #23 for detailed shipping figures).

c. Property destroyed or abandoned totalled 58,831 measurement tons and had originally cost $19,888,587.25 (See Exhibit #24 and #25 for detailed figures and summary with quotation of authorities). Vouchers containing full particulars have been prepared for all property destroyed or abandoned. One set has been made a part of the permanent S-4 files now stored at Central Records Depot #3, APO 954. Another set has been placed on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, South Pacific Base Command, APO 502.

The figures presented above indicate that of the total tonnage of surplus property on Guadalcanal on 2 September 1945, 7% was sold by the Foreign Liquidation Commiddion, 69% was shipped to the United States and other bases and 24% was destroyed or abandoned. The latter 24% can be further sub-divided as follows: Ammunition toxic gases and explosives constituted 10%, obsolete military property ordered for local disposition by War Department directives 7% and deteriorated property of all classes and types determined by technical inspection to be of no further value other than as scrap salvage or waste 7%. Depots at Guadalcanal contained much property which was brought in and stored during the combat period. In the logistical support of subsequent operations to the north, the best of this property was shipped out, leaving a residue far below the required standard. Adverse climatic conditions accounted for the deterioration of supplies in storage to an extent not experienced in less severe areas.

SECTION XIII TOKEN GARRISON.

1. A token garrison force consisting of three officers and twenty two enlisted men was set up to operate as of 1 May 1946. The token garrison retained its identity as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAF, APO 709. The following tabulations show the duties of the personnel comprising the token garrison and the property retained by the garrison.

a. Personnel and duties of token garrison:

Officers:

Duty	No.
Commanding Officer	1
Surgeon	1
Supply Officer	1

Enlisted Men:
See Exhibit #20

Note: 4 Enlisted men assigned to token garrison on detached service (3 Enlisted men for duty with AACS - 1 enlisted man for duty with Graves Registration).

b. Property of token garrison.

See Exhibit #20.

SECTION XIV. EQUIPMENT LEFT AT HENDERSON FIELD.

1. The following installations were left at Henderson Fi[eld] Guadalcanal, for its operation. It is to be noted that AACS controls this equipment. It is recorded here for purposes of information.

Facility	Location
Control Tower	Henderson Field
Radio Station and Message Center	West end of Field
Radio Range	160 07' 14" East 09 27' 06" South
Transmitters and Homing Beacon	160 08' 00" East 09 26' 00" South
Remote Receiver	One mile west of Radio Range
Direction Finder and Evaluation Station	East end of Field
Armed Forces Radio Station	Adjacent to AACS Radio Stati[on]
Teletype Machines	Army Weather USAF Headquarters Henderson Field Operations

2. An inventory of the AACS equipment at the above installations is as follows:

NO.	NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL NO.	STATUS
2 ea	Witte HD-24	Power Unit	D-4704,D-5165	Caretaker
2 ea	Witte HD-40	Power Unit	D-4791,D5252	Installed, in use
2 ea	Hill PE-205-A	Power Unit	511, 513	Installed, in use
2 ea	International PE-205-B	Power Unit	249, 295	Installed, in use
3 ea	International PE-215	Power Unit		Installed, in use
2 ea	International PE-215	Power Unit		Installed, in use
2 ea	International PE-215	Power Unit		Caretaker
1 ea	Schramm (Navy)	Power Unit		Installed, in use
5 ea	Wilcox 36-A	Rectifier	123,178,199, 236,255	Caretaker
2 ea	Aircraft Accessory PP-1/FRC	Rectifier	166,233	Caretaker
2 ea	Noblitt-Sparks RA-42-B	Rectifier	21343,21360	Installed, in use
1 ea	Mallory RA-62-B	Rectifier	195	Caretaker
11 ea	Hammarlund RA-84-A	Rectifier		Installed, in use
24 ea	Howard RA-84-A	Rectifier		Installed, in use
5 ea	Wilcox 96-C	Transmitter	NSN	Caretaker
1 ea	Wilcox 96-200-A	Transmitter	173	Installed, in use
2 ea	Wilcox-Gay BC-329-J	Transmitter	183,190	Installed, in use
2 ea	Radio Receptor BC-400-H	Transmitter	170,179	Installed, in use
1 ea	Aircraft Accessory BC-508	Transmitter	642,652,670, 1005	Installed, in use
1 ea	Aircraft Accessory BC-508	Transmitter	643,666,678, 1039	Caretaker
2 ea	Stromberg-Carlson BC-640	Transmitter	6272,6278	Installed, in use
1 ea	Bendix SCR-624	Xmtr-Rcvr	Xmtr-37989, Recvr 36941	Caretaker
2 ea	Federal Telegraph TSI	Transmitter	12, 21	Installed, in use

NO.		NOMENCLATURE	DESCRIPTION	SERIAL NO	
16	ea	Howard BC-779-A	Receiver		Caretaker
2	ea	Signal Corps BC-779-B	Receiver	10098-H, 10324-H	Caretaker
1	ea	Signal Corps BC-1031-B	Receiver	128 CPN	Caretaker
2	ea	Federal Telegraph SCR-291	Receiver	55, 162	Caretaker
1	ea	Hammarlund HQ-120	Receiver	8502	Caretaker
3	ea	Hallicrafter SX-28	Receiver		Installed, in use
7	ea	Hallicrafter SX-28	Receiver		Caretaker
1	ea	Hallicrafter SX-32	Receiver		Caretaker
1	ea	Federal Telegraph RCL	Receiver	43	Installed, in use
1	ea	Lear RM-402	Receiver	70	Installed, in use
5	ea	Wilcox 50-A	Modulator	118,186,215, 220,221	Caretaker
7	ea	Press Wireless FS-12-A	Exciter Equipt	422,423,426, 432,434,435,461	Caretaker
1	ea	Bendix BC-221-D	Freq Meter	572	)These items
1	ea	Philco BC-221-N	Freq Meter	2867	)used in
6	ea	Rauland BC-221-0	Freq Meter	244,713,328, 3083,3249, 203	)normal oper-)ation of)station
1	ea	Triplett Combination Test Set		945	)
1	ea	Western Electric I-56-A	Test Set	913	)
1	ea	Western Electric I-56-A	Test Set	NSN	)
1	ea	Western Electric I-56-A	Test Set	1832	)
1	ea	Espey I-56-H	Test Set	57	)
1	Ea	Triplett I-56-J	Combination Tester	200	)
1	ea	Espey I-72-H	Signal Generator	734	)
1	ea	Espey I-72-J	Signal Generator	406	)
1	ea	Western Electric I-193-A	Test Set	732	)
1	ea	Espey	Combination Tester	94	)
1	ea	Current Flow D-162269	Test Set	NSN	)
1	ea	Simpson Electric	Test Set	4609	)
1	ea	Triplett	Test Set	64	)
1	ea	Triumph Model 333	Test Set	NSN	)
2	ea	Triumph Model 333S	Test Set	NSN	)
2	ea	Supreme Model 537	Test Set	NSN	)
2	ea	Western Electric Model 687	Test Set	NSN	)
12	ea	Teletype Corp Model 15	Printer(Base)		Caretaker
3	ea	Western Electric Model 19	Printer(Base)		Caretaker
6	ea	Western Electric Model 14	Transmitter (Distributor)	13074,22395, 22409	Caretaker
13	ea	Western Electric Model 14	Keyboard		Caretaker
3	ea	Western Electric 19 Model	Transmitter Unit (perforator)	5859,10431, 11622	Caretaker
15	ea	Western Electric Model 15	Printer		Caretaker
1	ea	Western Electric #10	Rectifier	KV 4238	Caretaker
1	ea	Western Electric #13	Rectifier	DW-7568	Caretaker
8	ea	Western Electric #29	Rectifier	LX14603,LX16350,) MX16848,FY19387,) FY19376,FY19389,) FY19507,FY19527,)	Caretaker
2	ea	Western Electric #30	Rectifier	GY20214,JY21703	Caretaker
1	ea	Teletype Corp #87	Rectifier	223	Caretaker

3. The following are the major items of meteorological equipment at the Weather Station:

Barograph ML-3A	7A203A
Barometer ML-2	7A302
Generator ML-185	7A975-85
Generator PE-75	
Plotting Board ML-122	7A1262
Theodolite ML-47	7A1747
Thermograph ML-77	7A1777
Timing and Telephone Set	7A1850
Wind Equipment SC-M20	7A1200-20A

4. The following is a tabulation of Army equipment left for the operation of the Field. The vehicles were issued on Memorandum Receipt by the Token Garrison:

Quantity	Nomenclature
1	Air Compressor, Par Portable, Model PG 30N
1	Battery charger (handy) electric
2	Truck ¼ ton 4/4
1	Truck 3/4 ton 4/4 Weapons Carrier
1	Truck Tractor 5-6 ton 4/4
1	Trailer F-1 4000 gal.cap.
3	Truck Gas 1½ ton 4/4 600 gal. cap.
1	Truck-crash fire 5 ton 6/6 Kenworth type
1	Truck, Fork lift, gas powered, 4000 lbs capacity
1	Water cooler, electric, Chieftan
1	Boiler, Universal "Heat Pak"
1	Generator, 50 KW, Gen Electric Model #12
1	Generator, 50 KW, Caterpillar Model 12G 172
1	Searchlight, 60" Sperry Model 1941 C of E (inoperati
1	Power Plant, 1 KW C of E
1	York Ice Machine, 2 HP motor, Model Der-10
1	Portable Field Lighting, Spec. AN-S-2 Semi-permanent, boundry and obstruction lights

Estimated number of cocoanut trees damaged or destroyed by [illegible]

a. In areas other than roads.

Map No.	Area No.	Number of Trees	
7	3	700	
	4	200	
	5	300	
8	6	14500	
11	14	2200	
	15	15600	
	17	50	
	19	150	
	20	50	
	22	700	
	23	300	
	24	3000	
	25	1300	
	26	7500	
	27	400	
	28	3250	
	29	1900	
	30	350	
	31	50	
13	32	9900	
	33	500	
	34	250	
	35	700	
	36	350	
	37	150	
	38	150	
	40	220	
	41	180	
	42	100	
	43	300	
	44	100	
17	51	1500	
2	52	29000	
	TOTAL	95900	95900

b. Damage to cocoanut trees by construction of roads.

Map No.	Hwy No.	Distance in Miles	Rows of Trees Destroyed	Number of trees
5) 6) 7) 8)	50	14	2	7292
10)		2	2	1584
11) 13)		7.3	3	5780

Exhibit # 1.

b. Damage to cocoanut trees by construction of roads. CONT'D

Map No.	Hwy No.	Distance in Miles	Rows of trees Destroyed	Number of Trees	
11	49	.7	1	185	
	59	1.6	2	645	
	69	.8	4	845	
	4	1.8	4	1435	
	29	1.6	3	1267	
	91	.3	1	79	
	101	.6	2	317	
	115	.6	1	158	
	119	.5	1	136	
	113	1.0	2	528	
	143	.8	2	422	95900
				20673	20673
	Total	33.6			
			GRAND TOTAL		116573

HEADQUARTERS
798th Engineer Forestry Company
APO 709

26 October 1945

SUBJECT: History of the 798th Engr Forestry Company's Logging and Milling Production.

TO : Hq Isl Comd Judge Advocate Office

Total Cut

Sun Valley Mill		1,100,000 bd ft.
Koli Mill		1,050,000 " "
Tenaru River Mill		7,750,000 " "
	Total Lumber	9,900,000 bd Ft.
Logs, piling, poles, etc.		280,000
		10,180,000 bd ft.

Acreage cut - Over 1200 acreas. Average stand of River Area - 20,000 bd ft per acre. Average stand of timber in Sun Valley & Koli areas - 4,000 bd ft. per acre.

Timber was cut by diameter limits - 16" to 40". Considerable number of poles and large timber left in all areas except 40 acres in Tenaru area that was logged by high-lead system where all growth was cut or knocked down. Good reproduction has been noted returning in all areas.

All species were cut in areas except banyan, balsa, and poison species. A total of some sixty species was cut into lumber. Of these some twenty species were of such texture and durability that they could be used for bridge and dock construction. The remainder were usable only for temporary construction.

At Sun Valley and Koli the better species made up over 75% of the cut. These being Calophyllum spp.; Porinarium ssp; Pterocarpus ssp; Terminolia ssp; and the Dipterocarpace family, as well as others. While at Tenaru these species made up only a fraction of the stand with the balance being Mangifera Minor which was of medium strength and durability. The latter was used mostly for dunnage with some going into camp, bridge and dock construction.

Approximately 3 miles of good standard graded road was constructed into the Tenaru area while 1½ miles of fair standard ungravelled road was built in each of the Sun Valley and Koli logging areas.

It has been estimated that the cost of producing lumber at the above mill sites compared favorably with the cost of Stateside lumber F.O.B. Guadalcanal.

All shrapnel free timber accessible to present road net has been logged.

Exhibit # 2

History of the 798th Engr Forestry Company's Logging and Milling Production. CONT'D

/s/ W.W. INTERMILL
/t/ W.W. INTERMILL
1st Lt., CE.,
Commanding.

A TRUE COPY:

R. G. HOWIE,
Colonel, INF.

Exhibit # 2

RANGE MEMO)
)
NUMBER 1)

HEADQUARTERS
GUADALCANAL ISLAND COMMAND
c/o Postmaster San Francisco
California.

1. Range Memo #2, Headquarters Forward Area, dated 20 May 1944, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor.

2. Assignments of authorized ranges, known distance and combat, and Islands set aside for shore bombardment, bombing and landing practice are indicated below.

a. KNOWN DISTANCE RANGES:

RANGE	LOCATION	ASSIGNED TO
Range #1	(80.5 - 197.0)	525th QM Group
Range #2	(82.0 - 196.8)	Island Command

b. COMBAT RANGES:

Range #1	(41.3 - 222.3) (44.7 - 219.0) (48.7 - 216.3) (40.0 - 213.8) (38.3 - 218.4)	(42.0 - 222.0) (47.1 - 217.8) (46.0 - 209.2) (40.7 - 214.5)	Corps Troops III Amphib Corps
Range #3	(65.0 - 200.8) (68.0 - 199.5) (69.0 - 199.0) (65.0 - 196.0)	(69.0 - 200.4) (68.0 - 199.0) (69.0 - 196.0)	Island Command
Range #5	(87.0 - 185.0) (91.0 - 194.0)	(87.0 - 194.0) (91.0 - 185.0)	Island Command
Range #6	(91.0 - 185.0) (94.0 - 194.0)	(91.0 - 194.0) (94.0 - 185.0)	Island Command
Range #7	(94.0 - 180.0) (97.5 - 195.0) (108.0- 193.0)	(94.0 - 190.6) (102.3- 195.0) (108.0- 180.0)	

c. 1000" RANGES (Rifle only):

Range #1	(70.1 - 199.1)	Island Command
Range #2	(70.15- 199.00)	Island Command
Range #3	(88.5 - 192.6)	Island Command
Range #4	(75.6 - 199.6)	1393rd Engr Constr.Bn

d. .50 CAL MG 1000" MOVING TARGET RANGE:

Range #1	(69.6 - 198.4)	Island Command

e. AA RANGES:

RANGE	LOCATION	ASSIGNED TO
Sector #10	(63.0 - 203.0) (340° - 70°)	Island Command
Sector #12	(102.9 - 200.9) (332° - 30°)	Island Command

c. AA Ranges (Contd,

NOTE: For location of known distance, combat, and AA rang
map; Road net North Coast GUADALCANAL, scale: 1:125,000,
1 September 1944.

d. ISLANDS FOR BOMBING, SHORE BOMBARDMENT AND LANDING PRACTICE.

ISLAND	LOCATION	ASSIGNED TO
RURA SURA	09° 30'S 160° 37'E	Island Command
NURA	09° 32'S 160° 50'E	Island Command
RUA DIKA	08° 43'S 159° 53'E	Island Command
SEALARK REEF	09° 18'S 160° 20'E	Island Command
GURA Training Area	09° 27'S 160° 26'E	Island Command

3. a. Units to which the above ranges are assigned are responsible for the maintenance of range installations, for the repair of range facilities and for the maintenance of areas in proper state of police.

b. Units with trained personnel will dispose of duds in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 52, Engineer FM 5-25, dated 12 January 1942. Other units will mark the location of duds and report same direct to Ordnance Officer (HENDERSON 212 -213).

4. a. Artillery units authorized firing areas in the water adjacent to Guadalcanal, Savo and Florida Coast line will suspend firing when air and surface craft are within 300 mils or 17 degrees of the impact area. All units that are assigned sectors in water areas are directed to comply with the foregoing safety precaution.

b. The Commanding Officer of a unit conducting firing is responsible for the enforcement of effective safety measures during firing in accordance with the provisions of AR 750-10.

5. Units desiring to conduct naval bombardment, firing in support of landing operations, artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft firing and/or bombing practice will notify G-3, Headquarters Island Command prior to 2300 two days preceding scheduled firing or bombing, giving the following information:

Type of firing: Maximum Range:

Firing Point: Maximum ordinate:

Direction of fire: Time and date:

6. Use of the above ranges and islands by units other than units to which assigned will be co-ordinated by this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL MURRAY:

THOMAS B BURGESS
Colonel, G. S. C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

I. B. THOMAS,
Lt Col, A.G.D.
Adjutant General

26 November 1945

SUBJECT: Tour of Inspection to Aola Government Station (BSIP) and Rua Sura Island.

TO : Staff Judge Advocate, Headquarters United States Army Forces, APO 709.

1. Having heard that frequent patrol activities had taken place from 1942 until the middle of 1943 in the area from Aola to Berande, a tour of inspection was made by the Claims Commission, consiting of Lieutenant Clemmensen and Lieutenant Stonecipher, to Aola on 24 and 25 November 1945.

2. Information was obtained that the Island of Rua Sura, about 15 miles east of Aola, had been used as a target area by the U.S. Army Air Forces and U.S. Navy, so this island was included in the inspection. The Island is included as a shelling and bombing area, according to Range Memo #1, Headquarters Guadalcanal Island Command, 8 March 1945.

3. The inspection party landed at Aola Government Station, Rua Sura Island and Tambunimane, A jeep was used to facilitate greater range. The party proceeded on foot where vehicle travel was impossible.

4. There is no apparent occupation damage in the area between the Suser River and the Berande River. At the Roman Catholic Mission at Tambunimane Chapel buildings were found intact, and the grave of the two Nuns and two Priest who were bayonetted to death by the Japs late in 1942. The buildings of the large plantation, alleged to be the Headquarters of Lever Brothers, and much equipment was found intact.

5. Rua Sura Island.

Rua Sura Island contains an area of approximately 450 acres, of which 394 were in cocoanut plantation. It was used as an aerial bombing and naval shelling area for about one year. Until the end of the period when it was used, the buildings were spared, but on one of the last bombing missions, around May 1945, a large bomb was dropped directly among the buildings, causing total destruction of a plantation house and sheds and much damage to a stone chapel, and making a crater of about 30 feet diameter and 12 feet deep. The plantation has sustained more than 50% damage to cocoanut trees and will be unfit for use because of numerous duds. The Island was alleged to be the property of the Roman Catholic Mission at Tambunimane.

6. Damage is as follows:

1 Plantation House, frame construction, value unknown.
2 Corrugated Iron Sheds, value unknown.
1 Stone Chapel, partially destroyed, value unknown.
394 Acres Cocoanut Plantation, 76 trees per acre, total 28,944 trees.

Exhibit # 4

Tour of Inspection to Aola Government Station (BSIP) and Rua Sura Island.
CONT'D

/s/ Paul V. Clemmenson
/t/ PAUL V. CLEMMENSEN,
1st Lt., Q.M.C.
Inspecting Officer.

A TRUE COPY:

R. G. HOWIE,
Col., INF

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE,

No.320/63/7/45

22nd. October 1945

Dear Colonel Howie,

1. With reference to the "dangerous areas" at Sun Valley, Hell's Point and the Henderson ammunition dumps, about which I agreed to write demi-officially to your predecessor, I have just received a report from Major Wilson, who has recently inspected the area in company with Colonel Kopp.

2. Major Wilson informs me that, in his opinion, all reasonable precautions appear now to have been taken in the interests of the safety of the public, including the native population. Presumably the area can never be really safe for many years to come, but I am satisfied that no more can be done now.

3. Thanking you for your assistance in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ C. NOEL

Colonel

Resident Commissioner

Colonel Howie,

Island Command

GUADALCANAL.

A TRUE COPY:

R.G. HOWIE,
Colonel,INF

EXHIBIT # 5

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

No. 127/9/92

23 April 1946

Dear Colonel Howie:

With reference to areas formerly occupied by United States Forces and now evacuated, I wish to state that in my opinion all reasonable precautions consistent with the situation have been taken by the American Forces to leave such lands and their appurtenances in a good, safe, and habitable condition. The Administration is entirely satisfied with the way in which the island has been cleared of objectionable materials brough hefo and it is understood and appreciated that such dangerous matter as remains is beyond the power of the personnel remaining oto you to remove.

May I, on behalf of my Government, myself, and my officers say what a pleasure it has been to work with you, and with your predecessors in command. The cooperation, assistance and kindnesses which have been received from yourself and from the United States Army authorities in general over the past four years have been very much appreciated, and the happy association between us will long be remembered here. I am sure Mr. Noel would desire me to associate him with the above.

Finally, may I wish you, your officers and men, God speed and good luck.

With kindest regards,
Yours sincerely

Sgd. D.C.C. Trench

Colonel R.G. Howie,
Officer Commanding
United States Army Forces
Guadalcanal.

A TRUE COPY:

R.G. HOWIE,
Colonel, INF.

Exhibit # 5a

List of danger areas, showing their locations in the Map Supplement.

Map No.	Area No.	Description	Reference
8	6	Combat Range #1 & 2 Cocoanut Plantations	Range Memo #1 Informal Action Sheet 2 June 1945
9	57	Combat Range #3 Undeveloped land, rough terrain	Range Memo #1
11	58	Adjacent to present Sun Valley Ammo Dump, rendered dangerous by ammo fire on 26 June 1943	
11 & 12	59	Rifle Range & Combat course - rough terrain	Range Memo #1
11	60	Rifle Range - woods	Range Memo #1
13	32	Hell's Point Ammo Dump destroyed by fire on 26 Nov 1943 - cocoanut grove	
14	61	Combat Range #5 - rough terrain	Range Memo #1
14 & 15	62	Combat Range #6 rough terrain	Range Memo #1
2	52	Rua Sura Island, used for bombing & shelling	Range Memo #1
11	63	Henderson Ammo Dump. Caught fire on 26 Nov 43 - cocoanut grove	

Exhibit # 6

HEADQUARTERS
109th QM (GR) PLATOON
APO 709

8 November 1945

SUBJECT: History of Cemetery.

TO : Judge Advocate General Department
Attention : Lt. Clemmensen

1. In reply to your telephone conversation the following information is submitted.

2. We have been unable to find any information concerning the original establishment of the cemetery other than the first known burial on 12 August 1942. According to our files the 1st Platoon 45th QM (GR) Co. was the first to take over the cemetery records maintenance etc. The 45th QM (GR) Platoon was succeeded by the 2nd. Platoon, 49 QM (GR) Co., and at present the cemetery is being operated by the 109th QM (GR) Platoon.

3. The Memorial Chapel was constructed by the Natives under the direction of Lt. Gerard Harkins BSIP and Lt. Bergen BSIP. Others assisting in the Chapel construction were the officers and men of the 1st Platoon 45th QM (GR) Co., 46th Naval Construction Bn, Mica Engineer Depot, 472nd Engineer Heavy Maintenance Co. and the 362 Engineer Regt.

4. This Chapel was dedicated on 12 Sept. 1943, to be a memorial for all who have died in the Solomon Island Campaign.

5. Size of Cemetery: 625,000 Square feet, 3500 grave capacity.

6. The Allies prevously had a plot for the allied dead consisting of 31 graves. On 21 August 1945, twenty six of these graves were disinterred by a New Zealand War Graves Unit, and moved to New Caledonia for reburial. The remaining graves consist of five Fijians, two chinese, one Norwegian, and one Hollander. Four of these allied graves were brought here for reburial from other Islands.

6. Total number of graves in cemetery:

American - - -	3340 ?
Allied - - -	9
Enemy - - -	58
	3407 ?

} Page 10

8. Number of bodies brought in from other islands for reburial.

Efate	112
E. Santo	430
Gavutu	52
Tulagi	475
Russells	149
Ontong Java	1
	1219

Exhibit # 7

History of Cemetery CONT'D

/s/ ELLSWORTH B. MARSHALL
/t/ ELLSWORTH B. MARSHALL
1st Lt., QMC
Commanding.

A TRUE COPY:

R.G. HOWIE,
Col., INF,

Exhibit # 7

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

No. 409/9/66/3.

FROM THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

TO Commanding Officer, USAF APO 709

Subject: U.S. Cemetery on Guadalcanal.

Date, 12th December, 1945

Reference your AG 687 - SGDS of 20th September, 1945, regarding the United States Cemetery at Guadalcanal, I am advised that His Majesty's Government in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate has the necessary power to acquire the land should it be required for a permanent cemetery. The terms under which the land is to be occupied can be a matter for discussion when United States requirements are known, and no particular difficulties in this regard are anticipated.

2. Title to the land cannot be acquired by direct negotiations between the United States Government and the owners, but only through this Government.

/s/ D. C. C. Trench
/t/ D. C. C. Trench

Major
for Acting Resident Commissioner.

A TRUE COPY:

R. G. HOWIE,
Col., INF,

Exhibit # 8

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
APO 709
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER

8 January 1946

Date for the preparation of a deed to U.S. Cemetery on Guadalcanal

1. The U. S. cemetery lies within Lever's Pacific Plantation. The deed to this plantation is called a conveyance. The conveyance was granted by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to Lever's Pacific Plantations Limited, and is registered in the Land Registry Office at Tulagi, BSIP, in Book "B", Folio number 25, dated 22 February 1927.

2. The only known survey reference point existing on the island today is a point in the west boundary of the Tenavatu plantation which has been established by the Land Commissioner and Surveyor of the BSIP. This point is a concrete post, approximately six inches square and extending about eighteen inches above the ground level. The west boundary of the Tenavatu plantation is a true north and south line. The extension of this north-south boundary line, in a northerly direction from the concrete post named above, intersects the east boundary line of the Lever plantation at high water line. Said intersection is the east corner of the Lever plantation and the north west corner of the Tenavatu plantation. All evidence of a corner post at the above location has been destroyed during the war. The concrete post referred to above is inscribed on the top as follows:

ILU
TENAV.TU
BOUNDRY

3. The Tenavatu plantation is registered in a conveyance granted to Maggie Dumphy and recorded in Book "B", number 276 folio number 89.

4. The concrete post described in the above paragraph is located about 60 feet south east of the road intersection where Hwy 145 joins Hwy 2.

5. Maj. Wilson (BSIP) suggest that the concrete post be defined as follows: "A concrete post located in the west boundary of Tenavatu 466 ft (7.06 chains) due south from the east corner of the Lever Plantation: said east corner at or near high water mark."

6. The use of the above described concrete post as a tie for surveys is approved by Maj. Wilson, Land Commissioner for the BSIP. This is the only existing survey point known to Maj. Wilson.

7. The tie survey locating the cemetery may be described as follows:

Beginning at a concrete post in the west boundary of Tenavatu 7.06 chains due south from the east corner of the Lever Plantation; said east corner at or near high water mark; thence by true bearings and distances:

Exhibit # 9

Due W.	91.5 ft
S11° 53' W	886.0 ft
S 9° 41' W	579.7 ft
S 40° 30' W	605.0 ft
S 67° 12' W	883.4 ft
S 69° 47' W	1120.1 ft
S 83° 28' W	2258.7 ft
N 83° 43' W	3047.0 ft
N 53° 01' W	496.8 ft
N 42° 07' W	2658.0 ft
N 41° 42' W	1330.8 ft
N 55° 59' W	866.2 ft
N 25° 23' W	684.3 ft
N 82° 46' W	1060.0 ft
N 74° 21' W	751.0 ft
N 69° 26' W	1175.5 ft
N 72° 12' W	937.5 ft
N 85° 39' W	1817.0 ft
N 87° 10' W	2430.0 ft
N 8° 34' E	1617.8 ft
N 21° 40' E	454.7 ft
N 82° 12' W	74.4 ft

To corner number 4 of cemetery tract."

8. The corners of the cemetery tract are two-inch iron pipes placed with about one foot of pipe extending above the ground level.

9. The cemetery tract may be defined as follows:

"Beginning at the north-west corner, which is corner number one; thence by true bearings and distances:

	S 27° 45' W	578.4 ft to corner number two;
thence	S 68° 07' E	744.5 ft to corner number three;
thence	S 19° 21' W	384.0 ft to corner number four;
thence	S 78° 36' E	860.0 ft to corner number five;
thence	N 7° 22' E	535.0 ft to corner number six;
thence	N 57° 50' W	835.0 ft to corner number seven;
thence	N 55° 15' W	608.5 ft to corner number one;

the place of beginning, containing 20.29 acres more or less."

10. The original survey notes are on file in the Office of the Engineer, Headquarters, USAF, APO 709.

11. A magnetic declination of 8° 40' East was used throughout the survey.

A TRUE COPY:
R. G. HOWIE,
Col., INF,

/s/ R.F. HOWARD
/t/ R.F. HOWARD
1st Lt., CE.

Exhibit # 9

Office of the Resident Commissioner,
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

SOLOMON ISLANDS

30th April, 1946

No. 133/9/66/3

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum of the 25th instant regarding the Cemetery at Lunga, there is no objection to the proposed arrangement so far as this Government is concerned.

2. I have passed a copy of your memorandum under reference to the owners of the land for thier information.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

/s/ D.C. Trench
Acting Resident Commissioner.

The Commanding Officer,
United States Army Forces,
APO 709.

A TRUE COPY:
R.G. Howie
R.G. HOWIE:
Colonel, INF.

Exhibit # 9a

TABULATION OF PRINCIPAL BRIDGES ON GUADLACANAL

Local Designation	One Way	Two Way	Type	Condition	Capacity in Tons	Length
1. Nalimbu (Hwy 50)		x	Wood & 107' Steel pontoon	Poor	20	751' (Map 15)
2. Dodo (Hwy 50)	x		Steel girder	Exc.	20	50' (Map 13)
3. Swan (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	32	45' (Map 13)
4. Lower Tenaru (Hwy50)		x	Wood & 101' steel pontonn	Good	32	171' (Map 13)
5. Upper Tenaru	x		Native timber	Poor	20	134' (Map 13)
6. Lunga Relief or Upper Lunga (Hwy 600)		x	Wood	Poor	32	240' (Map 11)
7. Ilu (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	32	242' (Map 11)
8. Lower Lunga (Hwy 50)		x	Wood & 103' Steel Pontoon	Good	32	271' (Map 11)
9. Burns Creed (Hwy 29)		x	Wood	Poor	32	90' (Map 11)
10. Kukum Creek (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Good	32	55' Map 11
11. Matanikau (Hwy 50)		x	Wood & 128' steel pontoon	Poor	32	517' (Map 10)
12. White River (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	32	43' (Maps 8,9
13. Civinski Creek (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	20	59' (Maps 8,9
14. Kokumbona E. Fork Hwy50)		x	Wood	Poor	20	30' (Maps 8,9
15. Civinski River (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	20	130' (Maps 8,9
16. Kokumbona (Hwy 50)		x	Wood	Poor	20	42' (Maps 8,9

Exhibit # 10

REPORTED RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTATION IN CROPS
GROWN ON THE UNITED STATES ARMY FARM-GUADALCANAL

CROP	VARIETY	RESULTS
Chinese Cabbage	Chilhili	Excellent
	Wong Bok	Excellent
Cantaloupes	Imperial 45	Excellent
Corn	Mayerbello	Excellent
	U.S.D.A. 34	Excellent
	Golden Cross Bantam	Fair
	Truckers Favorite	Fair
Cucumbers	Straight Eight	Excellent
	Early Fortune	Excellent
	Clark's Special	Excellent
	Davis Perfecto	Excellent
	Snow's Perfection	Excellent
Egg Plant	Black Beauty	Excellent
	Fort Myers Market	Good
Lettuce	Mignonette	Poor
	Early Curl Simpson	Excellent
	Heading Varieties	Very Poor
Watermelon	Florida Giant	Good
	Hawkesbury Wilt Resistant	Good
	Dixie Queen	Poor
	Ice Cream	Poor
	Chilian	Poor
	Kings and Queen	Poor
	Wondermelon	Poor
	Cape Constant	Poor
Okra	Louisiana Green	Excellent
	Clemson Spineless	Excellent
	White Velvet	Excellent
Onions	Jap Lg. Bunching	Excellent
	Jap Bunching	Excellent
	Gano	Excellent
	Bermuda	Excellent
Peppers	California Wonder	Excellent
	Ruby King	Good
Radishes	Crimson Giant	Excellent
	Early Scarlet Globe	Excellent
Tomatoes	Break-o-day	Excellent
	Pritchard	Fair
	Marglobe	Poor
	San Marzono	Fair
	Bounty	Fair
	Bonnie Best	Poor
	Hales Best	Fair
Sweet Potatoes	Malaita	Excellent
Pana		Excellent
Rice	Dry Land	Excellent

Exhibit # 11

WATER POINTS WITH CASED-IN WELLS

Water Point Number	Map No.	Depth Feet	Casing Diameter Inches	Capped	Total Tank Capacity Gallons	Rated daily maximun capacity Gallons
4A	10	320	6	In use	35000	350,000
4B		460	6	"	30000	24,300
5A		320	6	"	30000	180,000
5B		145	8	No	None	100,000
34		410	6	In Use	None	80,000
20	13	42	6	Yes	None	18,000
35		126	6	Yes	15000	30,000
21A	15	390	6	No	15000	150,000
21B		381	6	Yes	None	80,000
22		189	6	Yes	None	45,000
23		485	6	No	None	60,000
25		340	6	No	None	40,000
26		168	6	No	None	20,000
27		232	6	No	None	140,000
33	Could not be found					100,000
29	16	246	6	No	None	100,000 (steel)
28	17	237	6	No	15000	10,000

Exhibit # 12

29 January 1946.

FROM : Officer-in-charge. F.L.C.

TO : The Bishop of Malanesia, Taroaniara, British Solomon Islands, Tulagi.

SUBJECT : Claims in the Solomon Islands againat the United States

Reference : (a) Your letter of 31 October 1945.
(b) Your letter dated 5 January 1946.
(c) Comsopac's Serial No. 130, dated 23 January 1946.
(d) Shipping Instructions Serial No. 83, dated 22 December 45.

1. The Commander, South Pacific Area and Force, by reference (c) has forwarded copies of your letters reference (a) and (b). Reference (d) lists donations made by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner to the Melanesian Mission.

2. The matter of claims in the Solomon Islands against the United States has been discussed frequently by the writer with Colonel G.C. Noel, Resident Commissioner of the BSIP, and the United States authorities have been assured that there were no claims to be made in the Solomon Islands against the United States.

3. (a) The United States has been most generous in assisting the Missions doing such excellent work among the natives, as exemplified by the Melanesian Mission under your leadership. Lt. John Bouke, of Comsopac's staff, has made many trips among the Solomon Islands in order to assist with this worthy work.

(b) The Iron Bottom Bay Club at Lyons Point was turned over to the Melanesian Mission. With this went pontoon landing facilities and floats necessary for access.

(c) Donations made to the Melanesian Mission include the items listed on reference (d): approximately $4000.00 worth of lumber, roofing, paper and copper wire screen. Additional material includes items varying from engine parts to a library of five hundred books.

4. Our records indicate that the Melanesian Mission has purchased Quonset huts and household items at a fair value.

5. Co-operation between the United States Forces, the British Solomon Islands Protectorate officials, and the Melanesian Mission has always exemplified a high degree of unity of effort. It there is any further co-operative action which this office can take we shall be very glad to assist.

/s/ WALTER G. THOMSON
/t/ WALTER G. THOMSON
Captain, USNR.
Officer-in-Charge

Exhibit # 13

cc. Colonel Howie, Commanding Officer, United States
Army Forces, Guadalcanal.
Major Trench, Resident Commissioner, British
Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Comsopac.

A TRUE COPY:

R.G. HOWIE,
Col, INF,

TABULATION OF ITEMS CONTAINED IN BSIP CONTRACT - Serial No. 140 - SPOLC Form S-1

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
12	Bldgs, Steel, Arch Rib 40 x 100	$ 23.76	$ 285.12
7	Washing Machine, Elec	2.00	14.00
	All rough construction and prefabricated buildings and associated water, electric wiring and sewage, disposal installations including all existing plumbing and sanitary fixtures and fittings in the area from immediately east of HQ USAF APO 709 westward along the coast of Guadalcanal.	18073.00	18073.00
	Following listed items installed in above area.		
1	Generator, DED, Skid Mtd, 75KW (313-45)	147.20	147.20
1	Pump, Deepwell, GED, 200 GPM (312-45)	32.20	32.20
1	Pump, Deepwell, GED, 60 GPM (312-45)	32.60	32.60
4	Ice Plant, 1 Ton(316-45)	29.25	29.25
1	Refrig Unit, Elect Mtr Driven 620 Cu Ft	23.00	23.00
2	Hypochlorination Unit 2-100 GPM	14.10	28.20
2	Extinguisher, Fire, CO2, 15 lb	1.00	2.00
4	1000 Gal fuel tanks and all installations seaward of them subject to conditions set forth Article #7 of Contract (381-46)	89.40	357.60
1	Tractor, Crwlr, DED, D-7 w/blade	155.20	155.20
2	Road Grader, Caterpillar 12' mldbrd	148.70	297.40
1	GP Shop Truck Mtd 2½ 6x6, 3d ech rep	145.40	145.40
1	IsTourneau, Carryall Scraper, Mod LS	67.40	67.40
1	Ditching Machine, Ladder Type GED, 8'	153.78	153.78
1	Crane, Tractor opted, non-revolving. LeTourneau, (355-46)	52.60	52.60
1	Bucket, Clamshell, 1½ Cu Yd	16.30	16.30

Exhibit # 14

Tabulation of Items Contained in BSIP Contract - Serial No. 140 -
SPOLC Form S-1 CONT'D

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
2	Marline, Jute, 5 coils Bale per bale	$ .50	$ 1.00
6300 (21 bx)	Screening, insect, Plastic nylon 36" (309-45)	.005	31.50
12	Toilet, w/seat, w/tank Flush type	.60	7.20
1	Tractor, Crwlr mtd, GED, R4	105.70	105.70
1	Tractor, Crwlr Mtd DED, D-7	194.82	194.82
3	Boat, Utility, Power 18'	47.52	142.56
1	Hoist, GED, Double Drum 25 ton	158.48	158.48
1	Drum, 4 ton (316-45)	36.98	36.98
1	Roller, road, GED, 3-wheel, 10 ton	91.26	91.26
1	Truck ¼ ton 4 x 4	27.76	27.76
1	Truck 3/4 ton wo/w 4 x 4	42.73	42.73
1	Truck 2½ ton 6 x 6 Cargo wo/w	68.46	68.46
1	Truck 2½ ton 6 x 6 Dump w/w	86.75	86.75
6	Refrigerator, Kerosene	2.60	15.70
1	Crane, Crwlr, GED 30 ton Lima M/750	771.49	771.49
	All rough construction & woodon buildings together with connecting water, elect wiring and sewage disposal installations including all existing plumbing and sanitary fixtures & fittings situated in Guadalcanal in the area e stward of former Hq USAF APO 709.	11960.66	11960.66
27	Typewriter, non-portable and portable		35.44
87	Larvicide, DDT, powder, Disolving	.66	57.42
1	Station Hospital, CE, 50 bed w/ accessories (Impomplete)	364.09	364.09

Exhibit # 14

Form C-1

NEGOTIATED CONTRACT

between

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and

BRITISH RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLAND PROTECTORATE

This contract is authorized by the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and other Statutes
No. W-ANL-PA-III 1816A

Date: May 3 1946

SOLD TO BRITISH RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, BSIP (hereinafter called "Buyer") subject to conditions and restrictions set forth below, payment having been received, all of the property listed on Attached Shipping Instructions and Records SPOLC Form S-1, Serial Nos. 140

CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

ARTICLE ONE. Title Title to the property hereby sold shall pass to the Buyer upon the execution and delivery of this contract. Buyer assumes all responsibility and liability for such property. So long as United States personnel are available, the Seller will exercise such care as available personnel will permit, but will not be responsible for loss from any cause whatsoever.

ARTICLE TWO. Delivery Delivery of the property is made to the Buyer and the Buyer agrees to take possession of the property at its present location and, should it become necessary to remove any of said property, to remove it at the Buyer's own expense.

ARTICLE THREE. No Warranty or Guarantee The property is old "as is" and "Where is". The United States makes no guarantee, warranty, or representation, express or implied, of any nature, except only warranty as to its title to moveable property. As to property which is affixed to the land, the Seller is selling only such interest as it may have to said property.

ARTICLE FOUR. Buyer Pays all Duties and Taxes Any duty, tax, excise, or any charge whatsoever of the local Government is not included in the price, and if any such is payable it shall be borne by the Buyer.

ARTICLE FIVE. No Re-importation into United States Buyer agrees that the property purchased shall not be imported into the United States in the same

Exhibit # 14

or substantially the same form in which it was purchased, and in the case of any product of agriculture, will not be imported into the United States in the same form as purchased or in any processed form.

ARTICLE SIX. Claims For an in consideration of the sale by the Seller to the Buyer, the Buyer agrees that it will save the United States from any claim or claims, made by any person, persons, associations, corporations, or organizations, which may have arisen on account of the entrace of United States military, naval, marine, or other governmental personnel upon Guadalcanal during the war, and any claims which may have or will arise in the future on account of the use, occupation, destruction, or changesoof lands, trees, palms, resources, or other facilities of Guadalcanal made by United States Forces or personnel on the island during the military occupation of the Protectorate. Any claims made to United States authorities will be referred to the High Commissioner for the West Pacific, Suva, Fiji, without action.

ARTICLE SEVEN. Fuel Tank and Supply Pipe Line. It is further agreed that the United States shall retain possession of the fuel tanks and pipe line supplying and servicing the same until such time as the United States Forces shall have been evacuated from Guadalcanal, but it is expressly agreed that the Buyer shall have the right of joint use of the pipe line from the sea to the four 1000 barrel tanks listed together with the Seller from the date of the oxecuation of this agreement, it being understood that either party desiring to use the pipe line will make such repairs and shall service the pipe line facilities as are necessary at the time the facilities are to be used.

ARTICLE EIGHT. Construction Equipment It is further expressly agreed that the construction equipment listed will be used jointly by the Buyer and Seller so long as it is needed by the Seller, within the discretion of the Commanding Officer, United States Army Forces, Guadalcanal, but in no event beyond the time when the United States Forces shall have been evacuated from the island. During such period of joint use, either party desiring to use the equipment will service it and maintain it in good and operating condition while it is beingsoouused.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto subscribed their names on the date stated below.

WITNESS /s/ JOE D. DIGBY 1st Lt MAC

ATLANTA, GA.
(Address)

WITNESS /s/ MAURICE CHAVIN

CHICAGO, ILL.
(Address)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By /s/ J. M. JOHNSTONE
Officer in Charge, South Pacific Office, Field Commissione for Foreigh Liquidation Commissionor
J.M. JOHNSTONE, 1st Lt, TC
Field Representative, FLC,
APO 709

By _____

(Title)

A TRUE COPY:
R.G. HOWIE, T

TABULATION OF QUONSETS, ST[illegible]

Area Numbers	Map Numbers	QUONSET HUTS 20x12	20x20	20x24	20x30	20x32	20x36	20x48	20x50	20x56	20x60	20x66	20x72	20x96	20x144	20x152	20x190	20x48x96	STR[illegible] STEEL 40x40	40x52	40x100	CONSTRUCTION 20x32	20x60	36x96	36x120	36x144
4	7				3																					
10	10							8													11					
11	10																									
13B	10							1																		
14A	10							2									1									
14B	10							4													1					
15A	11							2													3					
15B	11																				4					
15C	10							2																		
17	11							2	2																	
18	11							2						1		1										
19	11							12													1					
21	11			3				26			3		6	6	1											
22	11																									
2[illegible]B	11							1																		
23	11							47		1				1	5						1					
25A	11	8						14						4							24					
25B	11	4						18																		
26A	11							6													2					
26B	11						7	18													2					
26C	11	1						13													2					
26D	11							7											1		21					
26E	11							64																		
26F	11												2					1			1					
26G	11							9													9					
27A	11	1						1						1							1					
27B	11							1													1					
28	11							2																		
30A	11					1		1																		
30B	11						2	11													1					
31	11							2													4					
32	13																									
33A	13							8													1					
33B	13							1																		
35	13					1		11												1						
36	13							7				1									2					
38	13							4						1												
39	13			1				1													8	5	5	6	2	2
40	13							4					2													
41	13			2				5																		
44	13			1		1																				
46	15							6																		
47A	15				1			3																		
47B	15							7																		
48A	15				1			17																		
48B	15							10					1													
48C	15							2													1					
49A	15							10																		
49B	15							6																		
49C	15		1					2													2					
50A	15							8																		
50B	15		1					3		2			1													
66	11							1					1													
Totals		14	2	7	5	3	9	392	2	3	3	1	12	14	6	1	1	1	1	1	103	5	5	6	2	2

#24

DESTRUCTION AND ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY.

		QUARTERMASTER	ORDNANCE	ENGINEER	SIGNAL	CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE	MEDICAL	TRANSPORTATION CORPS	AIR CORP	SALVAGE	T
945	$	30,039.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	MT	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oct 1945	$	253,222.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	MT	1,385		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nov 1945	$	0	0	0	0	551,271.76	0	0	0	0	55
	MT	0	0	0	0	1,998		0	0	0	
Dec 1945	$	305,403.09	5,120,957.48	0	0	647,608.44	0	37,400.00	0	0	6,11
	MT	1,272	7,381	0	0	904	0	3,540	0	0	
Jan 1946	$	0	2,070,742.22	88,252.14	0	206,857.58	566.37	8,000.00	0	0	2,37
	MT	0	2,170	213	0	250	2	100	0	0	
Feb 1946	$	854,691.61	1,526,051.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,38
	MT	3,160	1,666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mar 1946	$	68,802.38	1,101,530.06	108,912.00	0	728,585.53	0	0	0	0	2,00
	MT	131	3,952	1,487	0	1,384	0	0	0	0	
Apr 1946	$	515,569.17	767,961.00	1,507,610.36	26,947.75	104,610.11	0	118,800.00	2,436,890.00	103,141.50	5,58
	MT	1,328	5,876	2,860	259	443	0	1,560	3,891	6,540	
May 1946	$	0	0	4,862.73	46,085.80	0	47,214.39	500,000.00	0	0	5
	MT	0	0	94	45	0	120	4,810	0	0	
TOTALS	$	2,027,728.34	10,587,242.45	1,709,637.23	73,033.55	2,238,933.42	47,780.76	664,200.00	2,436,890.00	103,141.50	19,
	MT	7,286	21,045	4,654	304	4,979	122	10,010	3,891	6,540	

Computations based on voucherscontaining full particulars now on file at Central Records Depot #3, APO 954, as part of S-4 records of this command.

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

Service: QUARTERMASTER

	Quanity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
t	23,692	Beer, canned, Fort Pitt	.843	1,776.90	FWT per par 4, AR 35-6640 &	158-46	Dumped
Sept	500,834	Pins, tent, 16" and 24"		28,262.60	Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670	1505	Burned
17 Oct	8,824,344	Candy, bar		253,222.57	and SPBC H-0397	121-46	Burned
13 Dec	6,017,724 (units)	Candy, Gum, Cookies, Tobacco Cigars, and cigarettes		291,266.84		2133-46	Burned
1 Dec 1946	220,896	Cream, Shaving, Brushless, Barbasol	.062	13,695.56		2134-46	Burned
2 Feb	8,274,237	Repellent, Insect 203 bottle		728,132.86	Radio, SOPACBACOM H-0275	Q-21	150 cas BSIP ho remaind
2 Feb	1,296	Tentage items		91,643.15	Salvaged items received on fair wear and tear certificates from troops	Q-20	Burned
2 Feb	2,18	QM Class 2, salvaged items		33,993.53	Salvaged items received on fair wear and tear certificates from troops	Q-19	Partial mission Remaind
14 Feb	335 Gal	Syrup, CocaCola		489.00	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL 37670 & SPBC H-0397	Q22	Dumped
Feb		QM PX: Tablets, cards, flashlights, powder, soap		433.07		Q-23	Burned
7 rch	40	Lard		5.40		Q-25	Burned
	300	Yeast, Dehy		153.00			
7 March	180	Pineapple		18.00		Q-24	Burned
	4	Eggs		1.15			
12 Mar		Tobacco, Cigar, Pipe, Fluid, etc		164.35		Q-26	Burned
14 Mar	12980 prs	Shoes Serv. Comp. Sole (unserviceable)		52,569.00	Par 4A AR 6640, WARX 80894 WCL-37670 & H-9091	Q-27	Burned
Mar	60 cs	Soft drink, root beer		47.52	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670 & SPBC H-0397	Q-28	Burned
	31 carton	Tissue, Cleansing Kleenix		203.11			
	2 "	Cup, paper, hot drink		19.46			

ate 946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No	Method of
Mar	1 carton	Spoons wood, flat		84.50	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 &	Q-28	Burned
	2 "	Cream. shave, lather		81.50	Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670		
Mar	629 cs	Soft drink, Root Beer		498.17	and Radio SPBC H-0397	Q-29	Dumped
	251 cs	Soft Drink, CocaCola		496.98		Q-30	Dumped
Mar		Envelopes, paper, pads, books.					
		card, binder, folder		11,832.44		31	Burned
Mar	Total 751	Corr. Cans & Covers		1,582.20		32	Dumped at
Apr	4	Cabinet, file, steel				33	Dumped at
	1	Desk, typewriter, Navy					
	211	Chair, folding, wood or mtl		291.00			
April	29	Table, field, folding		444.50		34	Dumped at
	4	Sections, wood furniture					
	12	Trays, wood, closed end					
	12	Trays, desk, open end					
	7	Basket, wire file					
	5	Desk, office, 2 drawers					
	3	Desk, Field, fibre					
	3	Desk, flat top, steel, 3 dr					
	1	Desk, flat top, stl, 5 drs					
	2	Desk, office 6 drawers					
	2	Desk, flat top, stl, 6 drs					
	4	Cabinet, wood 5x8		498.00		35	Dumped at
	17	Cabinet, wood, file, 4 dr					
	4	Cabinet, stge, KD type					
	2	Chair, steel, folding					
	8	Chair, cushion seat					
	84	Chair, wood, folding					
	16	Chair, w/round back & arms					
	1	Chair, arm, metal					
	3	Chair, drafting					
	5	Chair, metal, sidearm type					
	4	Chair metal, armless					
	3	Chair, metal swivel					
	1	Chair, wood, swivel					
	1	Chair, round back, w/arms					

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
20 April	18	Desk, wood		499.00	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670 & Radio SPBC H-0397	36	Dumped a
	1	Desk, Office, Metal					
	37	Trays, desk, wood, open					
	3	Cans, corrugated					
	14	Cans, corrugated					
	9	Chair, Tie-in, left					
	6	Table, metal, office					
	3	Chair, arm, metal					
23 March		Extinguisher, fire; Scythes Hook; hoe; fork; digger; Cooler, slicer; Communion Set	Sht 1,2 & 3	9,076.51		37	Dumped a
5 March	1,080	Bars, sandfly		323,182.80		38	Burned
	20,000	Bars, Insect, field					
	59 720	Bars, Insect Field, Mil resist					
26 April	8,400	Bags, paper, coffee		402.00		39	Burned
	76,550 lb	Coke					
12 April	121,800	Tape, paper $2\frac{1}{2}$x6'		45,284.00		40	Burned
2 April		Spoons, cradle; pen; covers; pot; insert; can; box; clock		18,316.01		42	Burned o
28 March		Envelopes; erasers; file; fastener; files, fluid; etc	Pages 1-6	11,010.77		43	Burned
8 March	166	Mattress, cotton		1,045.80		44	Burned
8 April	1	Truck, Hyster, Model BT		28,161.00		45	Dumped a
	2	Truck, fork lift, Ross Model 19 HT					
5 April	39 items	Ammonia solution; gas engine; Ice plant; filter unit; Plane; saw; pump; motor; etc		84.218.18		46	Dumped a
26 April	2	Mower, lawn, hand, 18" blade		18.00		47	Burned
	3	Bags, money, leather		96.75			
	1	Bag, canvas, mail		4.38			

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Metho
20 April	2160 bxs	Matches, safety		14.52	R/D & A, ltr AG 333.9	QM 48	Burned
	3456 btls	Soda, Lemon		80,52	dtd 19 Feb 1946		
	31500 pcs	Hoods, wool, OD		70,560.00			
	2	Electric hand iron		26.10	Ltr HUSAFMIDPAC, MPYQM		
	456	Set, Company Laundry		3,192.00	312.1 dtd 6 Feb 46		
	51	Poncho, heavy type		401.37			
	362680	Soap. toilet, soft, f/hard sea water		10,155.04			

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

Service - ORDNANCE

Date 1945	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Meth
4 Dec	168	Guns and Carriages		$ 461,906.00	Par 40 & 48 TM 38-420, Radio NR 15996 Radio SPGDS H-7864	(D&A) CV1-46	Dumpe
Dec	5288	Spare parts for Gun 37mm, M3,M3A1 & Carriage, Gun 37mm, M4, M4A1		22,808.92	Par 48 TM 38-420 Radio NR 15996 SPGDS H-7864	(D&A) CV2-46	Dumpe
11 Dec	8	Trailers, military		6,369.00	Par 48 TM 38-420 Radio NR 15996, SPGDS H-6518 Memo 113 USAF APO 709 dtd 16Dec45	(D&A) CV3-46	Dumpe
14 Dec	418	Weapons and firing tables		52,886.00	Par 48 TM 38-420 Radios NR 15996, SPGDS H-6518	(D&A) CV4-46	Dumpe
14 Dec	120579	Projectiles and Propellent chgs 155mm How		1,274,374.89	Airmailgram SPBC H-5720 dtd 5 Nov 45	(D&A) CV5-46	Proj Prop
15 Dec	4866	Bayonets and Scabbards		15,578.30	Par 48 TM 38-420 Radios WCL 2196Z, SPGDS H-6518	(D&A) CV6-46	Dumpe
17 Dec	3010	Weapons and telescopes and Director		77,647.00	Par 48 TM 38-420, Radio WCL 27775Z, Radio SPGDS H-6518	(D&A) CV7-46	Dumpe
26 Dec	229	Vehicle and trailer		305,304.00	Par 40 & 48 TM 38-420 Radio SPGDS H-7499, Memo 113 USAF APO 709 dtd 16 Dec 45	(D&A) CV8-46	Dumpe
28 Dec		Ground Ammunition		1,838,023.34	Airmailgrams H-7335 and H-7886	(D&A) CV9-46	Proj Prop

ate	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
7 Dec 45	36,745	Target Material		431.10	Radio COMGENMIDPAC M15349	(D&A) CV-10-46	Burn combus Metal (Rec
1 Dec 45	2,893	Air Craft Ammunition		15,656.73	Radio COMGENSOPAC BACOM H-6759	(D&A) CV-11-46	Combustible Metals Dump
Dec 45	765,004	Ground Ammunition		1,050,403.30	Airmailgram H-7335	(D&A) CV-12-46	Dumped at S
2 Jan 46	826,594	Ground Ammunition		1,841,964.98	Airmailgram H-7335 & H-7886	(D&A) CV-13-46	Dump at Sea (Recommende
Jan 46	912,249	Renovation Materials		175,145.51	Radio COMOFFSOPACBACOM H-7512	(D&A) CV-14-46	Burn Combus Dump Metal
0 Jan 46	92	Pistol, pyro M8, rules, fuze setters		11,215.10	Radio COMOFFSOPACBACOM H-8082	(D&A) CV-15-46	Dump at Sea
8 Jan 46	12,163,685	Ground Ammunition		1,148,828.69	Radio Comgen MIDPAC MPYDO RJ 7 (ASRS) 517	(D&A) CV-16-46	Dump ed at
0 Jan 46	10	LVT's MK 4 & MK 2		377,223.00	Radio ComOff SPBC H-8959	(D&A) CV-17-46	Dumped at
3 Jan 46	1	Gun 75mm, M1917 w/mount		3,583.50	Radio NR 15996 & SOPACBA-COM Radio H-8760	(D&A) CV-18-46	Dumped at
4 Jan 46	6	Mount, Telescope, M50		693.00	Radio SOPACBACOM MP-18552 H-8431	(D&A) CV-19-46	Dumped at

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Meth
24 Jan	59	Gun, mach, cal 30 Lewis Type M-1917 mount telescopes M3,M29,M41A1		10,656.00	Radio SOPACBACOM H-8760	(D&S) CV20-46	Dumped
24 Jan		Misc. spare parts		3,211.00	Radio SOPACBACOM H-8640	(D&A) CV21-46	Dumped
25 Jan		Spare parts for sight telescope M1, mount telescope M24A1		97.03	Radio SOPACBACOM M-18621	(D&A) CV22-46	Dumped
25 Jan	35	Mount telescope M6A1, M21		23,745.00	Radio SOPACBACOM M-18621	(D&A) CV23-46	Dumped
16 Mar	4	Carriage, motor, 75mm Gun M3		61,912.00	WCL 27752 WD Radio	(D&A) CV24-46	Dumped
18 Mar		Miscellaneous Parts		729,529.00	Ltr Hq SPBC dtd 23Feb46 Radios 311818,M17102, M21778, 27741, WCL27752, 15996, 18621, M19390 as cited in letter	(D&A) CV25-46	Dumped
19 Mar	147	Vehicles		310,089.00	Radio SPOLC-388	(D&A) CV26-46	Dumped
5 April	155	Vehicles		300,333.00	Radio SPOLC-388	47	Dumped
5 April	33	Vehicles		177,038.00	Radio H-9665	48	Dumped
20 April	1	Generating Unit		856.00	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL 37670 & SPBC H-0397	49	Dumped
April	7	Truck, 1/4 T 4x4		7,357.00			
	3	Truck, 3/4 T Weapons C		5,013.00			
	1	Truck, 3/4 T W.Carrier		1,890.00		50	Dumped
3 April	38	Truck 3/4 R 4x4 C&R		39,938.00			
	6	Truck 3/4 T		10,026.00			
	4	Vehicle, 1½ T W.C.		7,124.00			
	26	Vehicle, 2½ T 6x6		74,022 00		51	Dumped
10 April	Sheet 1	Trucks, 47,446.00					
	" 2	" 97,018.00		144,464.00		Trans C	Dumped

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
15 March		Bridge parts		84,000.00	FWT per AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL 37670 & SPBC H-0397	1139	Dumped
March	40 cakes	Calcium Carbide, 2½ lb		1,400.00		1140	B urned
15 March		Cap, blasting, lighter fuse, Nitrate Starch, etc		8,000.00		1141	Burned
	1	Distillation Unit	4,100.00		Ltr SPBC 27Mar46 & Ltr TAG AG-OB-C-SPDDP-M400(8 Mar) Disposition Military Property		
	1	Distillation Unit	3,450.00				
10 April	2	Water Purification Units	8,311.00				
	31	Reefer Unit	1,149.00	59,791.00		1142	Dumped
30 March	1	Truck, Distrutor, water		7,500.00	FWT Per AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670 and SPBC H-0397		
	1	Compressor, LeRoi		7,135.00			
	1	Crane, Crawler, 30T Lima		29,500.00		1143	Dumped
2 April	Total 12	Trucks		37,956.00		1144	Dumped
25 April	2	Sinks, scullery		156.80		1145	Dumped
30 April	1	Compressor, Air					
	1	Fire Fighting Unit					
	4	Refrigerator					
	1	Generator				1146	Dumped
	1	Generator					
	1	Refrigerator		4,826.00			
May	1	Clock, Message Center		7.50		1147	Burned
	1	Tool Set, General Mechanics		15.00			
	2	Hammer, Stapling, H-2		1.98			
	2	Triangle, Drafting,		1.75			
	1	Protractor, Drafting		.50			
	1	Engineers Scale		2.00			
	1	Set Drafting Instruments		8.00			

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY.

Service: SIGNAL

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
22 April	1	Fuel tank, 1,000 gallons		85.00	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640, Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37670, and Radio SPBC H-0397	1	Dumped
23 April	41	Electrolyte, ammonia water		962.75		2	Dumped
	518	Cable assy. CC358		25,900.00			
30 April	1	Power Unit, PE-95		270.00		2	Dumped
1 May	1	Truck, 1½ ton, 4x4 panel type		2,125.00		3	Dumped
15 May	17	Radio Intercept Central TC9, Rectifiers and test sets		43,690.80	Ltr SPBC 27 Mar and TAG ltr AGOB-C-SPDDG-M400 (8 Mar) subj: Disposition of Military Property.		

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

Service G W S

Date 1945	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Meth
13 Nov	3,223,800 lb	H-Gas, Persistent	$0.13	$419,094.00	Rad H-4734, Hq SPBC, 30ct45	C-3782	Dumped
13 Nov	491,400 "	L-Gas, Persistent	0.26	127,764.00	" " "	C-3782	Dumped
16 Nov	16,976 ea	Ointment, Protective, M-4	0.26	4,413.76	R/S, APO 709, 1 Nov 45	C-3807	Buried
13 Dec	162 "	Grenade, Blue, M-16	2.04	330.48	Rad H-6439, Hq SPBC, 15Nov45)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	345 "	Grenade, Green, M-16	1.67	576.15	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	3,190 "	Grenade, Green, M-18	1.68	5,359.20	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	32 "	Grenade, Orange M-16	1.80	57.60	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	1,249 "	Grenade, Orange, M-18	1.80	2,248.20	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	39 "	Grenade, Red, M-16	1.80	70.20	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	3,284 "	Grenade, Red, M-18	1.78	5,845.52	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	31 "	Grenade, Violet, M-16	2.10	65.10	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	1,549 "	Grenade, Violet, M-18	1.93	2,989.57	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	18 "	Grenade, Yellow, M-16	1.40	25.20	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	5,420 "	Grenade, Yellow, M-18	1.33	7,208.60	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	227 "	Grenade, Black, M-16	1.32	299.64	)	C-3810	Buried
13 Dec	54,488 "	Grenade, Incendiary, M-14	0.75	40,866.00	)	C-3810	Buried
20 Dec	241,600 lb	Smoke, FS	0.03	7,248.00	Rad H-7519, Hq SPBC 12Dec45	C-3818	Dumped
19 Dec	1,428 ea	Shell, Fs 4.2" Cal Mortar	15.77	22,519.56	Rad H-7689, Hq SPBC, 18Dec45	C-3819	Dumped
21 Dec	34,200 lb	Impregnite, CC2	0.86	29,412.00	Rad H-405, Hq SPBC, 14Nov45	C-3820	Buried
21 Dec	614,950 "	Impregnite CC3	0.84	516,558.00	" " "	C-3820	Buried
21 Dec	46 ea	Kit, Chemical Agent, Detector, M-9	22.61	1,040.06	Rad H-405, Hq SPBC, 14Nov45	C-3820	Buried
21 Dec	4 ea	Mask, Gas, Service, Combat, M5-11-7	7.30	29.20	Rad H-405, Hq SPBC, 14Nov45	C-3820	Buried
19 Dec	6 ea	Flamethrower, Portable	205.36	1,232.16	AMG H-7340, Hq SPBC, 7Dec45	C-3823	Dumped
22 Dec	45,350 lb	Bleaching Material, Grade 3	0.08	3,628.00	H/S, APO 709, 8 Dec 45	C-3824	Dumped

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No	Method
25 Jan	7 ea	Stencil, insignia, CWS, large	1.29	9.03	Rad H-8650, Hq SPBC, Jan 46	*C-13	Burned
25 Jan	5 ea	Mechanics valve repl.M1	338.56	1,692.80	" " " "	"	"
25 Jan	8 ea	Wrench, valve removing M1	16.55	132.40	" " " "	"	"
25 Jan	8 ea	Wrench, valve removing M2	16.55	132.40	" " " "	"	"
25 Jan	2 ea	Beam, grab, M-1	16.57	33.14	" " " "	"	"
25 Jan	208 ea	Stand, saddle for trailer	4.00	832.00	" " " "	"	"
25 Jan	1,616 doz	Crayon, LVD, M-7	.21	339.36	" " " "	"	"
28 Jan	683 ea	Curtains, gas proof, M-1	4.75	3,244.25	Ltr, ASF, Office of the Chief CWS, 15 Nov 45	*C-14	"
25 Jan	4,768 ea	Gasket, discharge seal	0.25	1,192.00	Ltr, Hq FEASC, APO 323,	C-3826	"
25 Jan	4,768 ea	Gasket, air inlet seal	0.10	476.00	30 Oct 45		"
25 Jan	7,180 ea	Retainer, detonator	0.20	1,436.00	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	3,878 ea	Seal, discharge glass	0.30	1,163.40	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	3,878 ea	Seal, air inlet	0.15	581.70	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	77 ea	Wrench, assembly	1.50	115.50	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	92 ea	Elbow, discharge line	3.50	322.00	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	747 ea	Gasket, vent plate	.25	186.75	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	339 ea	Gasket, discharge plate	.25	84.75	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	561 ea	Gasket, w/inlet & outlet	.50	280.50	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	750 ea	Gasket, closure	.25	187.50	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	785 ea	Airplane smoke tank, M10	54.86	43,065.10	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	1 ea	Set, accessories, APST M10	49.46	49.46	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	387 ea	Stand, carrying, M-1	18.50	7,159.50	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	10 ea	Line, filling, APST, M2	30.00	300.00	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	21 ea	Line, filling, APST, M3	52.12	1,094.52	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	435 ea	Tank, spray airplane, M33	107.98	46,971.30	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	82 ea	Stand, platform, M-6	9.87	809.34	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	18 ea	Set, accessories, APST M33	113.61	1,864.98	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	1 ea	Mask, gas, optical, M1-1-5	10.75	10.75	Rad H-8650, Hq SPBC, Jan 46	*C-12	Burned
25 Jan	101,171 ea	Kit, gas mask, WP, M-1	.71	71,831.41	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	770 ea	Disinfectant, gas mask, M1	.16	123.20	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	300 ea	Impregnite, shoe	.14	42.00	" " "	"	"

*Cml Sec, Island Supply Officer

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No	Method
25 Jan	2,371 ea	Kit, testing Imp in Clothing M-1	1.98	4,694.58	Rad H-8650, Hq SPBC, Jan 46	*C-12	Burned
25 Jan	581 ea	Kit HS, vapor detector M4	7.10	4,125.10	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	23,675 ea	Paint, LVD, M-5	.17	4,024.75	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	3,021 ea	Paper, LVD, M-6	.16	483.36	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	4 ea	Apparatus, filling, field, land mine, M-2	238.90	954.80	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	1 ea	Apparatus, charging, portable Cml Cyl M-1	45.80	45.80	" " "	"	"
25 Jan	2 ea	Stencil, insignia, CWS small	1.02	2.04	" " "	"	"
29 Jan	3	Incendiaries, safe-destroying		59.22	Radio, SOPACBACOM H-7798	CWS 9	"
29 Jan	1,336	Igniter, Gas. tank, Incend. M-4		3,348.70	Radio SOPACBACOM H-8197	"	"
	114	Set, gas, toxic M-1		2,022.00	" " "	"	"
	1,800	Burster, Prima chord, M-3		360.00	" " "	"	"
	500	Burster, Nitre starch, M-2		125.00	" " "	"	"
	24,489	Fuse, Bouchen, M201		244.89	" " "	"	"
1 March	106,969	Grenade, smoke, SP, M-15		128,362.80	Radio, SOPACBACOM H-8613	CWS-10	"
	42,050	Grenade, smoke, HC, M-8		34,060.50	" " "	"	"
	26,593	Shell, MP 4.2"Cal Mortar		438,252.64	" " "	"	"
	1,776	Propellant, M-6		781.44	" " "	"	"
	2	Cylinder, Port. Cml, M1A1		54.30	" " "	"	"
	10	Cylinder, Port, Cml, M1A2		143.00	" " "	"	"
	87,443	Cartridge, ignition H-11		4,372.15	" " "	"	"
	5,590	Burster, cml land mine M-4		279.50	" " "	"	"
	168	Set, Gas Ident. Det, M-1		7,576.80	" " "	"	"
13 March	1,478	Spare parts for M1A1 flamethrower		1,618.40 Est	Radio SPBC H-9097 and radio AFMIDPAC 15448	15	Dumped
14 March	26,784	Ointment, Protective M-4		6,966.70	Rad H-9097 & AFMIDPAC 15448		
	370,150 lb	Paraffin, Chlorinated		40,716.50	Ltr SPBC dtd 30 January	16	Burned
	38,896	Acetylene Tetrachloride		38,896.00	" " "		Burned
13 March	61,932	Sacks, Gas Resist		24,772.00	Radio SPBC H-9836	17	Burned
March	1	Apparatus, decontaminating power driven M4 Skid mounted, Friend. unserviceable		1,732.00	SPBC rad H-9097 dtd 29Jan46	18	Dumped

* Cml Sec, Island Suppl

Service C W S

	Quanti	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Metho
ril	12	ailer, Chemical handling, M2		14,124.00	Ltr SPBC 27Mar46 and Ltr TAG AGOB-CSPDDP-M 400 (8 Mar) Subj: Disposition of Military Property FWT per Par 4 AR 35-6[illegible]40 and Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37640 and SPBC H-0397	CWS 19	Dumped
	1	boratory, Field M1		45.00			
		arm, Gas M1		818.40			
	465	ke, shovel, wrench, ick, kit, boots, mines, aples, tape eyechields, st mach		44,338.71			
ril							

Service C W S

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Metho
15 April	12	Trailer, Chemical handling, M2		14,124.00	Ltr SPBC 27Mar46 and Ltr TAG AGOB-CSPDDP-M 400 (8 Mar) Subj: Disposition of Military Property	CWS 19	Dumped
	1	Laboratory, Field M1		45.00			
	465	Alarm, Gas M1		818.40			
15 April		Rake, shovel, wrench, stick, kit, boots, mines, staples, tape eyechields, Blast mach		44,338.71	FWT per Par 4 AR 35-6640 and Radio WCL-80894, WCL-37640 and SPBC H-0397		

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

Service - MEDICAL

Date 1946	Quanity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Method
2 May	2 sheets	Amyl Salicylate, Eye Solution Bal, Halazone Insect Repellent, Chair		39.533.72	Ltr SPBC 27 Mar & Ltr TAG AGOB-C-SPDDP-M400 (8Mar) Disposition of Military Property	Med 1	Burned
25 April		Tet Antitox. Film, Carriage, Chair. Dresser Clock, Desk, Lamp etc		7.680.67	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640 & Radio WCL-80894, WCL 37670, & SPBC H-0397	Med 2	Burned

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

Service - TRANSPORTATIO

Date 1945	Quantity	Articles	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Metho
31 Dec	1,650,000	Lumber, dunnage, native rough		33,000.00 Est	FWT per par 4 AR 35-6640, Radio WCL-80894. WCL 37670 and SPBC H-0397		Burned
7 Jan	1	Craft, gray wood hull, Crysler marine engine		8,000.00 Est	"		Dumped Engine
16 Mar	1	Launch, Twg, wood - 1164 Crysler engine, Marine 8 cyl. Ser/No-15808	24,500.00	33,800.00	"		Sunk at
	1	ICP-L wood DSL, length 36' Design height 9', gray marine Diesel engine Ser.67162070, Hull #C-6586	9,300.00				
25 Mar	1	Laundh Twg, wood, mtl 206 Design 324, DED, Gray marine engine	17,500.00	29,500.00	"		Sunk at
	1	Launch, picket, #4, galn cabin, w/twin Chrysler engines #15398 & 15399	12,000.00				
3 April	2	Floating Crane, 30 ton BD 540 and BD 1068		450,000.00	"		
	1	Barge, 250 ton, H#666		50,000.00		Trans D	Sunk at
21 Feb	1	Barge, 5x7, 50 ton cap	6,000.00				
	3	Barge, 5x12, 100 ton cap	31,500.00		"		
	1	Cell, propulsion #7 w/ Chrysler mar.eng.	4,500.00				
	1	Cell, propulsion #116 w/Chrysler mar.eng.	4,500.00				
	2	Cell, propulsion #120 #151, w/Chrysler mar.eng.	9,000.00	55,500.00			

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY.

Service: ARMY AIR CORP

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Meth
2 April		Bell tanks: Chemicals; Photo equip; Fly suits and gloves; instruments carb. assy. pump assy		2,436,890.00	Radio Washington WX-80188 per Radio H-9665 Radio ComGen FEASC XYSUP S412		Dumped and abando

RECORD OF DESTRUCTION OR ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY.

Service: SALVAGE.

Date 1946	Quantity	Article	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Authority	Voucher No.	Meth
25	36,305	Empty bottles, CocaCola Root Beer		18,157.50			
	732 tons	Prepared steel		7,320.00	Washington Rad WARX80894		
	416 tons	Unprepared steel		2,080.00	Washington Rad WCL-37670		
	7000 tons	Salvage Airplane matting		70,000.00	Ltr SPBC SPGDS 400.93 26 Mar 46	Sal 1	Dumped abando
	10 tons	Salvage Transmission Castings		500.00			
	5019	Empty 55 gallon drums		5,019.00			
	3 tons	Aluminum bungs for drums		65.00			
				$103,141.50			