

Organization Day issue - Organization of 24th Division

24TH INFANTRY DIVISION -DAY VOL 18 NO 27 27 SEPT. 1947



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BAPTISM OF FIRE

24TH DIVISION OCT 1941

SIX Years With The 24th

Today, in Japan, the 24th Division has reached the end of a long, grueling road that started in Hawaii and wended its way through Australia, Goodenough Island, Hollandia, and Biak; thence to Leyte, Mindoro, Marinduque, Verde, Lubang, Romblon, Simara, Subic Bay, Masugbu, Corregidor, and Mindanao; and finally the homeland of the Nipponese.

This is the story of an infantry division in tribute to all of its men and officers, both former and present members, who have worn, and are wearing the Taro Leaf shoulder insignia of the 24th Infantry Division.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION

The 24th Infantry Division dates its existence from 1 October 1941, when it was organized from elements of the old "Square," four regiment, Hawaiian Division at Schofield Barracks on the island of Oahu, Hawaii.

Organized at the same time was the 25th Infantry Division, which is also on occupation duty in Japan with headquarters at Osaka, on Honshu, largest of the Japanese islands. These sister Divisions are similar in many ways. They were organized at the same time, from the same source, fought through the Pacific phase of the war and are both on Occupation duty. Shoulder patches of the two are similar. Known as the "Tropic Lightning" Division, a bolt of gold lightning appears on a Taro Leaf background for the 25th Division, which is the basic design used by the 24th.

Activation of these two new Regular Army units was in line with a new War Department plan of simplifying Infantry Division structure, into the "Triangular" system of three Infantry Regiments, with fewer supporting service troops.

The original units of the 24th Infantry Division were as follows: The 19th, 21st and 299th Infantry Regiments. The 299th, a Hawaiian National Guard Regiment was later replaced by the 298th, and on June 13, the 298th was replaced by the 34th. Those are today the three Regiments of the Division . . . the 21st and the 34th.

The 11th, 13th, 52nd and 63rd Field Artillery Battalions comprised Division Artillery at the time the Division was organized.

The 3rd Combat Engineer Battalion, with its long and impressive background in the Pacific became the Division Engineer unit.

Originally the 11th Quartermaster Battalion was part of the Division, but was later reorganized and designated as the 24th Quartermaster Company, the present Division Quartermaster unit.

The 724th Ordnance Company, while not on the original station list was organized in 1942 from elements of Division Headquarters and the 24th Quartermaster Company, and still serves the Division.

In the original organization there was the Headquarters, and Headquarters Company and Military Police Company, 24th Infantry Division. The present 24th Military Police Platoon was organized in 1942.

Companies "A" and "B" of the 24th Medical Battalion were in the original organization which reached full Battalion strength in 1942 when Company "C" and "D" were added. This is the Division Medical Battalion today.

The 24th Signal Company became the Division Signal Unit at the time of activation. The 24th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop was organized in December 1942. The 24th Infantry Division Band, as it is known today was organized late in 1943, and Special Troops headquarters was set up in August 1944.

Total Division strength upon activation was approximately 5,600 men. As there was no great movement of troops necessary in making the change within the reservation of Schofield Barracks, there was little interruption of normal duties.

BAPTISM OF FIRE

The 24th Division received its baptism of fire when the Japanese attacked Oahu, 7 December 1941 where it was stationed at the Schofield Barracks and suffered light casualties at the time. It was immediately assigned to defend the northern half of Oahu where its men built extensive coastal defences and carried on continuous combat and jungle training, supplemented by intensive amphibious landing practice until July 1943 when the Division was alerted for shipment to Australia.

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From July 1943 through August 1943 the 24th Division was enroute from Hawaii to Australia where it began another long period of training in scouting and patrolling, the use of all infantry weapons, battalion and regimental combat team field exercises and more amphibious preparation.

HOLLANDIA OPERATION

At the end of January 1944 the 24th began moving to Goodenough Island, off the eastern tip of New Guinea, to stage for the Hollandia-Tanahmerah Campaign. Here they received more training and final arrangements were made for the attack.

The 24th struck on 22 April 1944, and in less than five days the objective, the Hollandia Airdrome, was seized. The Division had achieved tactical and strategic surprise by using the undefended approaches up the defiles leading from the Tanahmerah and Humboldt Bays to the Airfield.

The most difficult problem of the Hollandia Operation was carrying supplies over approximately twenty-two miles of trails that were impassable to vehicles. Rations and ammunition were at first hand carried until planes could assist by dropping supplies. During this campaign, the enemy casualties were 1,771 killed and 502 prisoners taken.

Shortly after the initial stage of the Tanahmerah Campaign the 34th Infantry was sent to reinforce the 41st Division on Baik Island. The Regiment made a two day push-driving the Japanese before them. It captured the Sorido and Boroke Airdromes, and assisted the 41st immeasurably in neutralizing enemy resistance on the Island until it was relieved on the 17th July, 1944 and returned to the 24th Division which was still on Hollandia.

Although the Hollandia Operation officially closed on 6 June 1944 mopping-up activities continued along a fifty mile front as elements of the Division probed deeper into the land south of Lake Sentani. Many Japanese were killed and a few prisoners were taken. At the same time the Division trained and re-equipped itself for future operations.

LEYTE CAMPAIGN

On 18 September 1944 the Division was alerted for the Leyte Operation. It was decided in the planning phase that the 21st Infantry would be placed under Sixth Army control to seize the island of Panaon, located at the southern end of Leyte. This action was to hold open the Surigao Strait for subsequent use by our PT boats against enemy shipping in the Camotes Sea.

On 13 October 1944 the convoy carrying the 24th Division left Humbolt Bay for the fifteen hundred mile trip that would take the Division into the severest battle test so far; the Leyte Island Operation in the Liberation of the Philippines Campaign. While enroute to its destination the convoy under went many bombing and strafing raids although there were no attacks by Kamikaze planes.

The 24th hit Leyte at Red Beach on 20 October 1944, meeting the strongest resistance of all the landings. The early waves of the assault did not receive much enemy fire, but starting about the sixth wave the Japanese began scoring deadly strikes on the landing craft, sinking many. The 21st Regiment landed unopposed at Panaon the same day. It rejoined the Division 5 November 1944 after the 24th had captured Pinamopoo.

Enemy air action on Leyte was heavy. At first bombing was directed almost exclusively at shipping, later turning to the troops on shore. It was not until the ships were resupplying the operation that the first Kamikaze encounters were experienced. Although none of the suicide planes were expended on the troops on the beaches, the men were subjected to severe bombings and strafing.

When the beachhead had been established the long sanguine campaign up the Leyte Valley, through Pastrana, Jaro, Carigara to Pinamopoo began. On the road from Carigara to Pinamopoo, the enemy made nightly air visits to the 24th's positions. These raids usually consisted of single plane sorties which dropped small demolition bombs of about 250 pounds. The Ormoc Corridor struggle with its Breakneck Ridge and Kilay Ridge battles was one of the most tortuous ordeals endured by elements of the 24th Division. Here it met the crack troops of the Japanese First Imperial Division, conquerors of Manchuria, and after seventy-eight days of agonizing conflict, a record in the Southwest Pacific, the 24th had lost 524 men killed, 13 missing and 1,785 wounded in action. The Japanese dead totaled 7,252....this does not include many more undoubtedly undiscovered in the swamps and the hills. The 24th was relieved on Leyte by the 32nd Division.

MINDORO OPERATIONS

During the months of January, February and March 1945, units of the 24th engaged in the not too difficult but strategically important Western Visayan Task Force Operation on Mindoro. The capture of these

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islands was desirable because they controlled the shipping lanes between Leyte and Luzon which would be used in the operations of the future. The airfields established on Mindoro were vital for air operations of the coming Northern Luzon Operation of the Eighth Army.

The convoy that transported the 19th Infantry to its debarkation point was attacked on 13 December 1944 when an undetected Japanese plane approached from the west and plunged into the bridge of the cruiser "Nashville" causing 150 casualties. Several hours later six Japanese light bombers attacked the convoy. All of them were shot down by American P-38s and carrier-based aircraft. This was the last of the enemy sorties until several hours after the first landings.

The 19th Infantry made the Mindoro landing 15 December 1944 and immediately following this, the 21st hit Marinduque. While enroute to its destination the 21st met fanatic air resistance during which one Liberty ship and two LSTs were sunk. Several other craft had to turn back because of damage caused by the Kamikaze strikes and bombings.

Land installations were attacked by Japanese planes on an average of over thirty sorties a day for a period of a month. The mountains on Mindoro interfered with the efficiency of American radar, thus enabling enemy aircraft to slip up over the hills without being detected.

The 34th Regiment spearheaded the attack of the 38th Infantry Division above Subic Bay and led the attack into Zig Zag Pass. The 3rd Battalion of the 34th Infantry made an amphibious landing on Corregidor in support of the 503rd Paratroopers. The 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 19th aided the 11th Airborne in its attack on Manila from the south where they fought their way to Fort McKinley, which the 19th Regiment had helped construct in the early 1900s. Familiar names in the Mindoro Operation are Marinduque, Verde, Lubang, Romblon and Simara.

MINDANAO CAMPAIGN

The next assignment for the 24th Division was on Mindanao. The pre-landing naval bombardment began two hours before the 19th and 21st Regiments sped towards the Mindanao shore on the morning of 17 April 1945. Resistance was light on the beaches; the forces pushed inland and the march to Davao was on. The thrust of the Division from Moro Gulf to take the city of Davao looms as a remarkable achievement in tropical warfare--a daring advance of 140 road miles in seventeen days, during which calculated risks were taken in by-passing large bodies of enemy troops on the flanks. The success of this operation obviated an amphibious operation against Davao.

The Mindanao Operation closed officially on 30 June 1945 although the Division continued mopping-up operations until the 31st Division relieved its outposts on 31 August 1945. The 24th Division accounted for some 8,575 Japanese killed and had taken 785 prisoners during this latest campaign.

OCCUPATION OF JAPAN

After the surrender of the Japanese nation the 24th Division was alerted officially and designated the Kochi Force for the occupation of Japan, with the exception of the 21st Regimental Combat Team which was assigned as the Okayama Task Force. The tentative landing was set for 25 October 1945 at Kochi on the southern coast of Shikoku. The date was later changed to 22 October and, because of the vast number of uncleared mine fields in Kochi Harbor, the target area was switched to Matsuyama. The 21st Infantry landed in the vicinity of Kure, on the southeastern coast of Honshu, on the 19th September 1945. The Division Command Post was established in one of the few remaining buildings in Matsuyama; the city library.

During the latter part of October and the first part of November 1945, troops of the 24th spread out over the island of Shikoku to enforce surrender terms. The four prefectures of the island, in so far as practicable, were placed under the control of specific units of the Division to hasten demilitarization.

Demilitarization of the Japanese military machine was ranged into four broad categories. First, the complete demobilization of all enemy troops; second the disposal and destruction of enemy war material; third, the return of all non-military supplies to the Japanese Home Ministry to be used to alleviate civilian suffering within their provinces; and fourth, to maintain patrols throughout the area in search of unreported military supplies, and signs of unrest among the populace. The Division completed the task of demobilizing Japanese military personnel and turned over all non-military supplies to the Japanese Home Ministry.

Although a tremendous amount of material had been destroyed, the work of the Division along these lines did not cease. Patrolling activities continued as a part of the occupation duty despite the fact that patrols had covered the entire island of Shikoku and its zone of responsibility on Honshu and the surrounding smaller islands off-shore.

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In December 1945 and January 1946 new responsibilities were assumed by the 24th Division with the inactivation of the 41st and 33rd Divisions. The 24th was assigned Hiroshima Ken and Shimane Ken, formerly occupied by the 41st Division, and Hyogo Ken which had been garrisoned by the 33rd Division.

In mid-February, with the major portion of the work on Shikoku finished, the 24th Division Headquarters moved from Matsuyama to Okayama, on the main Japanese island of Honshu.

The Division administered its affairs from Okayama until June 1946 when it moved to the southern-most island of Kyushu, with its Command Post located in Kokura City. On Kyushu, for the first time since the Division reached Japan, all of its elements were on the same island.

The history of the unit can be summed up in these words of Major General James A Lester, Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division;

When the roll was called in the many battles in the Southwest Pacific Area: Hollandia, Biak, Leyte, Mindoro, Southern Luzon, Capture of Manila, Subic Bay, Mindoro, - - the redemption of Bataan and Corregidor - - units of the 24th Infantry Division answered: PRESENT and SHED THEIR BLOOD.

ORGANIC UNITS OF THE 24th DIVISION

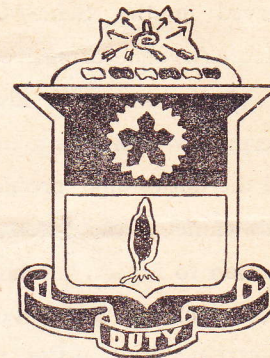
THE 19th Infantry

The 19th Infantry was organized in 1861 and gained Civil War fame as the "Rock of Chickamauga." After the close of the Civil War, the 19th quelled election riots in Louisiana, then fought Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. In the '80s it chased bandits and combated yellow fever on the Texas border. In the Spanish-American War, the 19th gained early recognition when Captain A S Rowan was sent by President McKinley to Cuba with the famous "Letter to Garcia." The "Rock" went to the Philippines in 1889 and remained there until 1905. It was the first regiment ashore at Vera Cruz in 1914. In World War I the 19th was assigned to the 18th Infantry Division and was awaiting shipment overseas when the Armistice was signed. In 1922, it went to Hawaii where it became a member of the 21st Brigade until the 24th Division was organized in October 1941.



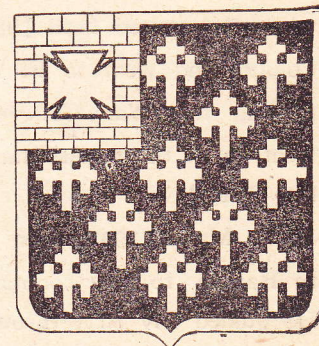
The 21st Infantry

The 21st Infantry was organized in 1861 and fought gallantly through the Civil War after receiving its "baptism of fire" at the historic battle of Antietam. At the conclusion of hostilities, the 21st was dispatched westward to patrol the expanding frontier of America. In the war with Spain in 1898, its colors were conspicuous in many campaigns, including the taking of San Juan Hill. At the turn of the century, the 21st went to the Philippines where it was engaged in the suppression of insurrections. In the first World War, the 21st was assigned guard and garrison duty along the Mexican border. In 1921, the Regiment returned to the Pacific where it was stationed in Oahu, Hawaii and where it became a part of the 24th Division in October 1941.



The 34th Infantry

Organized at El Paso, Texas in 1915, the 34th did border patrol work until being assigned to the 7th Division, with which it fought in the Puvnelle Sector in France. The 34th remained in Europe as part of the Army of Occupation until June 1919. In 1928, it became the first motorized infantry regiment. In the Carolina maneuvers, the 34th was selected as the outstanding regiment. It was preparing to embark for the Philippines on 7 December 1941, but the attack on Pearl Harbor made a change in plans necessary, hence the Regiment sailed for Hawaii instead, where it became part of the Hawaiian Department Reserve until assigned to the 24th Division in 1943.



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OUR COMMAND

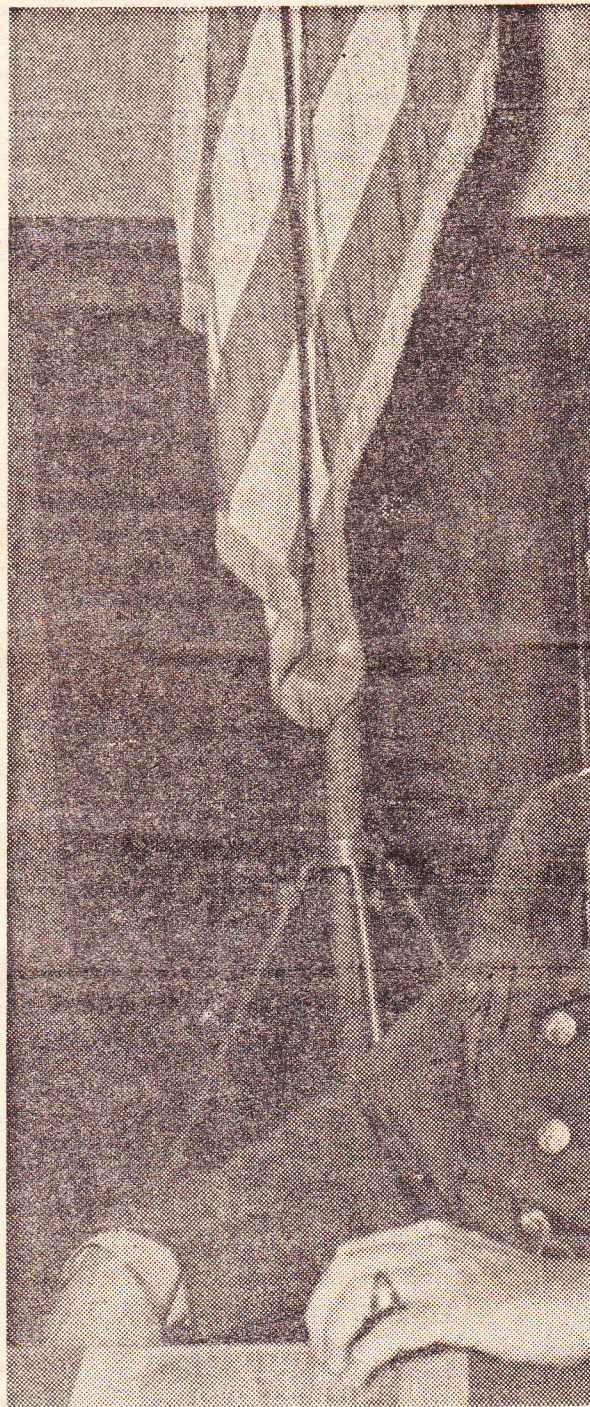
(From a sketch by PRO)

For two years James A Lester commanded the 24th Division Artillery, and now the quiet, wiry Major General is back, this time as Commanding Officer of the Victory Division. The General's position is the latest in a distinguished military career that has taken him from the Mexican Border, through four major World War I campaigns, many school and staff positions, and General Yamashita's trial in Manila, to command the 24th.

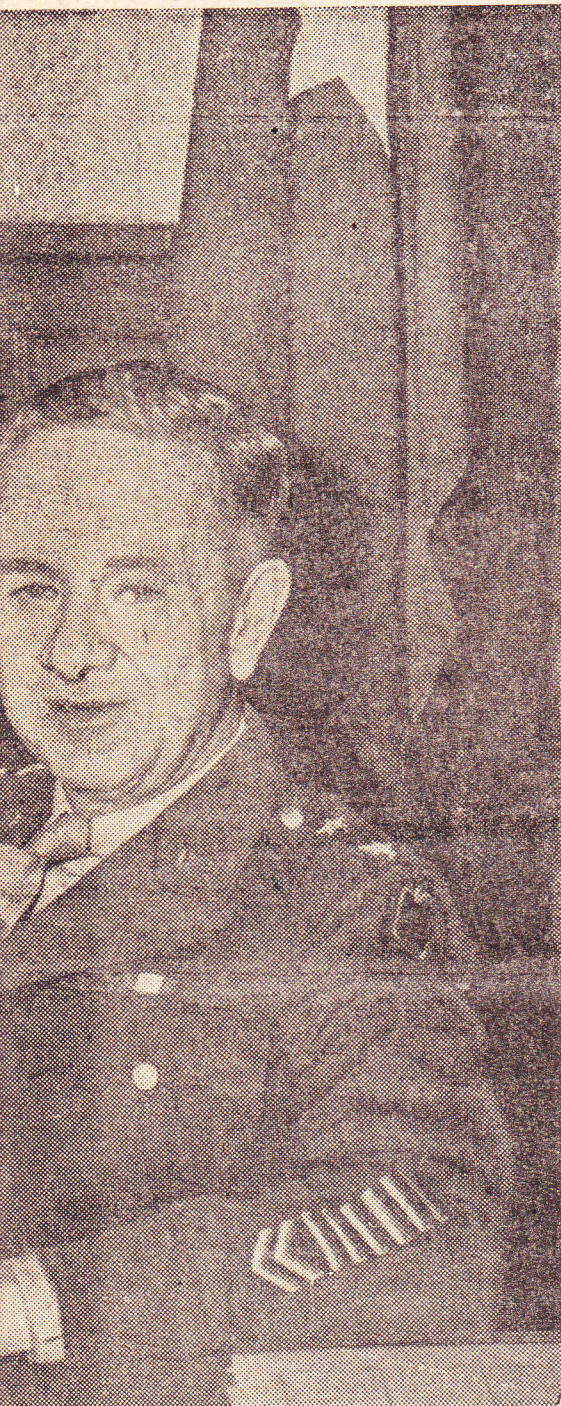
General Lester was born in Prosperity, South Carolina, into a family with a rich military tradition. At the age of 16 he entered The Citadel, famed military school of the south, and on graduation in 1911, won an appointment to West Point. Commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant with the Class of 1915, along with Cadets Eisenhower, Bradley, and Woodruff, he saw initial duty along the Mexican Border. When the United States sent troops to France, he commanded a field artillery battery and then a battalion, and served in the Seine-Marne, Champagne, St Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensives, reaching the rank of Captain.

A foretaste of his future work in Japan came in Germany, where, as a member of the 1st Division, he learned the duties and problems of an occupation soldier. After this came a succession of staff and troop positions, promotion to Major, attendance at the Command and General Staff School, and, in 1927, at the Ecole Superieure de Guerre in Paris. After a period as an ROTC instructor at Yale, General Lester was back in Paris as Military Attache where he served until 1936, when he was promoted to Lt Colonel and went to Ft Bragg for troop duty. After attending the War College in Washington, General Lester went to Ft Sill as Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School.

In March 1942, then a Brigadier General, Lester came to Hawaii to take command of the 24th Division Artillery. He guided Div Arty through its intensive training on Oahu and in Australia, and took it through the Hollandia operation in the spring of 1944, before being transferred to



DING GENERAL



P 10 Photo

command XIV Corps Artillery. With the XIV, he saw action at Roupainville and landed at Lingayen Gulf in January, 1945, before his promotion to Major General and appointment as Provost Marshall General of the Philippines. In that capacity he successfully reorganized the Philippine Constabulary, and also served as a member of the military commission that tried and convicted General Yamashita in Manila on atrocity charges.

Although he was wounded in World War I, General Lester is so modest that he will not discuss the subject, nor will he mention his many decorations-----which he does not wear.

A Message From the General

To the Men and Officers of the 24th Infantry Division:

On October 1st 1941, a brief two months before our Nation was plunged into war, the 24th Infantry Division was born on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands.

Although we are composed of many units that have records extending far back into our Country's history, we as a Division are celebrating only our sixth birthday.

It is not age however but rather accomplishment that is important. We can all feel justly proud of the combat record of this Division throughout the far reaches of the Pacific. Such a record was written by men who had the will to win, tenacity of purpose, and the willingness to sacrifice themselves for their Country.

Our duty to our brave predecessors is to carry on our occupational mission honorably. This includes honest performance of our military duties and strict attention to our personal behaviour. We are being observed by the World at large but particularly by our people at home and by the Japanese people.

On this anniversary I ask every man of this Division to reflect upon the heritage that has been left to him by those in whose footsteps we now tread. Let us acquit ourselves like men so that we may look back upon our service with the Division with pride in our contribution to a successful Occupational Army. If we do this we can face the future **unafraid and unashamed.**

24th Division Artillery

When the 24th Division was activated, the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 11th Field Artillery Regiment become the Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of the 24th Division Artillery and the remainder of the unit became the 11th Field Artillery Battalion. The parent organization was activated 3 June 1917 at Camp Harry J Jones, Douglas, Arizona as the 11th FA Regiment which fired its first shot in combat south of Romagne, France. It later participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. In 1919, the 11th FA returned to the States. In December 1920, it shipped to Hawaii, where it served until being divided into the 24th Division Artillery and 11th FA Battalion upon the formation of the 24th Division.

The remaining elements of Division Artillery, the 13th, 52d, and 63d FA Battalions were activated 1 October 1941 from elements of the old 13th FA Regiment, which was organized 1 June 1917 in El Paso, Texas. The old 13th FA Regiment fought in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, at Chateau-Thierry, and at St Mihiel. It is reputed to have fired the last shot of World War I in the Meuse-Argonne campaign. It returned to America in July 1919 remaining there until sailing for Hawaii in October 1920.

The 3rd Engineer Combat Battalion

The 3d Battalion of Engineers was organized on March 1901, and for the next fifteen years was employed by separate companies in the various foreign outposts of the United States, serving in Cuba, Panama, Hawaii, and the Philippines. On 1 August 1916, the Battalion was expanded to regimental size. Headquarters and two companies were stationed in the Philippines, with the remainder of the units divided between Panama and Hawaii. In 1921, the regiment was assembled in Hawaii and for the next twenty years was engaged in military construction on the Island of Oahu. On 1 October 1941, the Regiment was again reorganized and two battalions were formed; the 3rd and 65th; the 3rd being assigned to the 24th Division.



Other Organic Units

Behind the fighting doughboy are countless men who furnish him with supplies, food, medical care, and weapons without which he could not function. The 24th Signal Company was originally the 11th Signal Company of the Hawaiian Division Special Troops; the 24th Quartermaster Company and the 724th Ordnance Company were formerly component parts of the 11th Quartermaster Battalion; the 24th Medical Battalion was redesignated that name from the 11th Medical Battalion; and Division Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and the 24th Military Police Platoon were formed from a nucleus of similar units of the Hawaiian Division.

For a closer look at the 24th Division in action read Jan Valtin's "Children of Yesterday." This is the stirring story of men in front line trenches.

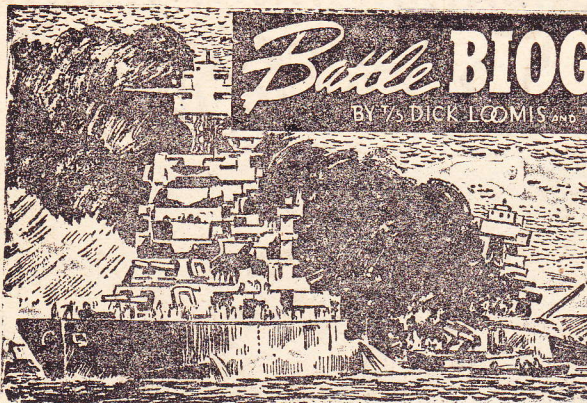
Valtin was assigned to the 24th Division PRO and writes of his first hand experiences. Much of the book is taken from the files and reports of the Division

as well as from the stories of the men who fought with the Division.

It is the story of patrols cut off from their own front lines, of long bloody nights in Palo and on Breakneck Ridge and the storming of Corregidor. It is the story of heroes like Sgt Charles E Mower and Pfc James H Diamond.

The brief Battle Biography that appears on the following page is one of the of a series of such articles that appeared in papers in the United States. It gives a short account of our gallant Division.

Be proud of the glorious and well earned name our Division, the "Victory Division" carries forth today.



Battle BIOGRAPHIES

BY TS DICK LCOMIS AND COL CHUCK VORHIS

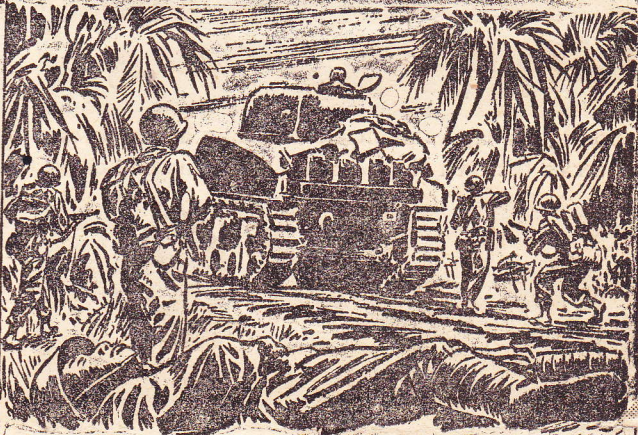


THE 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION

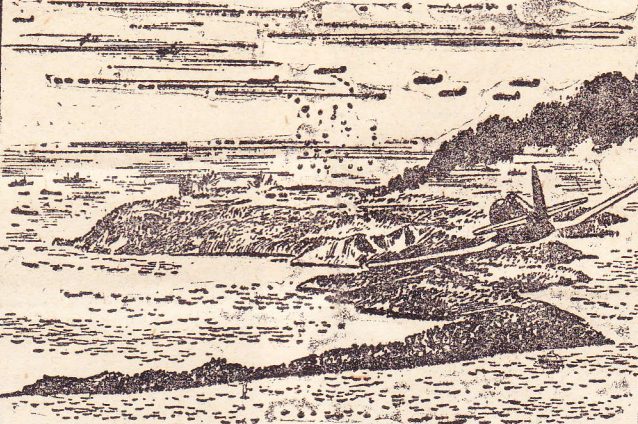
When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, the 24th (Victory) Inf Div was one of the two divisions garrisoned on the Hawaiian Islands. The other was the 25th, which was formed of those elements not included in the 24th at the time of its reorganization into a triangular division, 1 Oct 1941. In the 24th are the famed 19th (Rock of Chickamauga) Regt of Civil War fame; the 21st Regt, which was activated in 1861, and the 34th Regt, formed in 1916. All are regular Army regiments, the last two serving in World War I. The 19th was ready to ship when the Armistice was signed. The division was on Oahu on 7 Dec 1941 and suffered light casualties. It immediately began to strengthen the island defenses and train for jungle warfare and amphibious landings.



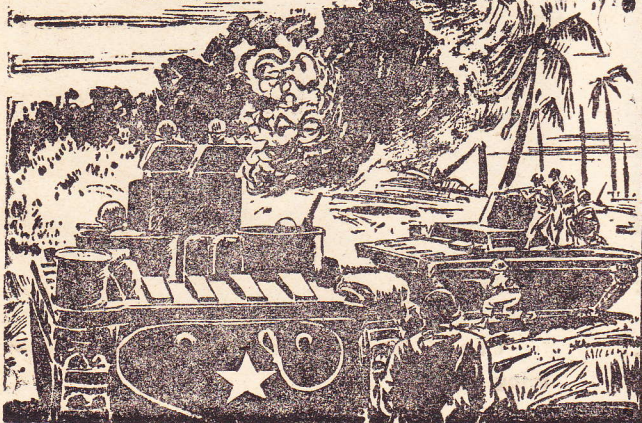
When the threat to the islands had passed, the division sailed for the Soupac, arriving at Rockhampton, Australia in August 1943. Then began another period of training which bore its first fruit when the Tanahmerah Bay-Hollandia campaign was begun. D-day for this operation was 22 April 1944. By means of strategic and tactical surprise, the immediate objective—the Hollandia airdrome—was taken in less than five days, and with only 52 casualties. When the mop-up was completed, the Japs had lost 1771 killed and a then unprecedented number of prisoners, 502. After the Hollandia job was over, elements of the division were sent to Biak Island to reinforce the 41st Inf Div.



The rest of the 24th remained on Hollandia until the time was ripe for the invasion of Leyte. On 20 Oct 1944, it landed on Red Beach and found the island powerfully defended. Shore batteries had not been heavily damaged by the naval bombardment, and the Japs sank four landing craft. After overrunning the beach fortifications, the division drove inland through jungles, fighting bitterly every foot of the way. The battle for the Ormoc Valley ended the Leyte campaign, and the 24th proceeded at once to Mindoro Island, helped take it and went on to Marinduque, which it also took without much opposition.

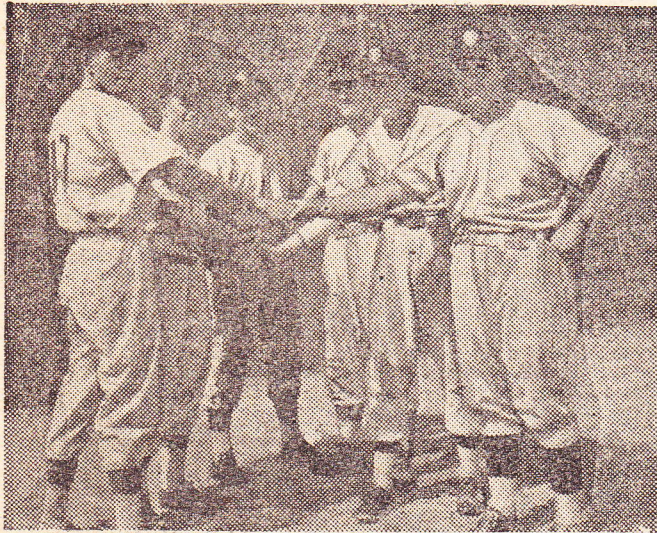


Shortly after fighting stopped on these islands, the 34th Regt was attached to the 38th Inf Div and spearheaded that outfit's landings at Subic Bay at the top of the Bataan peninsula. It led the attack down the coast to Alangopo and then cut inland where it engaged in heavy fighting. The 3d Bn of the 34th was picked for the dangerous job of assaulting Corregidor, supporting troops of the 503d Pchlt Regt. The battalion hit the beach at South Dock, 16 Feb 1945, captured Malinta Hill and contacted the paratroopers. In early March, the division was regrouped and began clearing out small islands. Verde fell, and the Jap garrison at Lubang was wiped out.

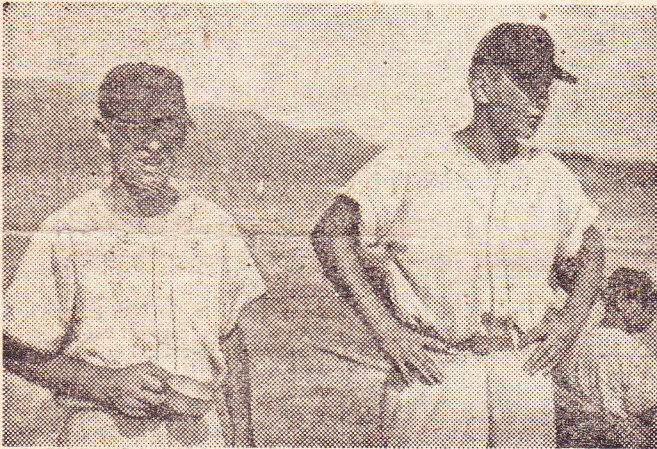


A task force was dispatched to occupy Romblon and Simara islands and did the job without much difficulty. Next on the list of objectives was Mindanao, southernmost of the larger Philippine islands. Landings in force were made by the 21st Regt. Airborne troops had been flown in to secure the airport at Dipolog in advance of landings by the 41st Inf Div. With the aid of guerrillas, the Yanks made steady progress, climaxed by the capture of Davao, capital of the island. The garrison in the city, however, had fled to the hills and a house-to-house search failed to unearth any but dead Japs. In the hills, the Victory division smoked and dug them out from caves, a long, tedious and nerve-wracking operation. The division's proudest boast is that it has never lost a battle.

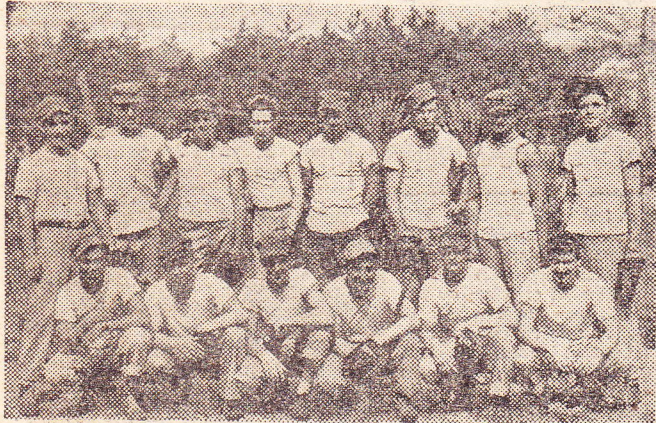




Opposing managers and coaches shake hands before the last series between the 24th and 25th Baseball clubs.

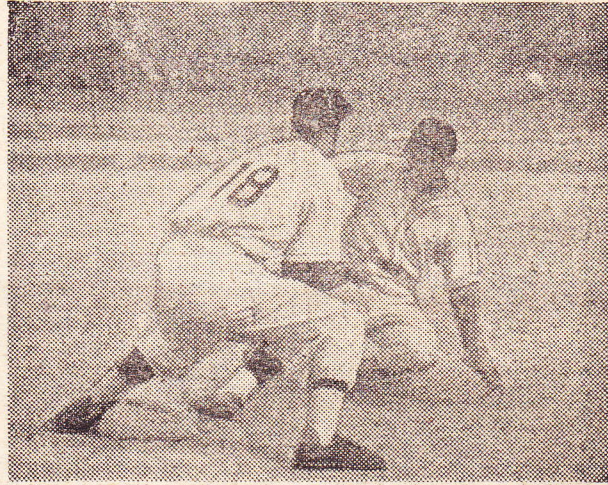


From the 21st baseball team are Grucan (Right) and Gicewicz (left)



Co "G" of the 19th Infantry won the 24th Division Softball crown. 1st Row, L to R: Cardinas, Joiner, Arrighi, Alexander, Metford, McKinney 2nd Row: Timberman, Gifford, Wallace, G Wallace, Griffith, Carlson, Miller, Cordova.

DIVISION

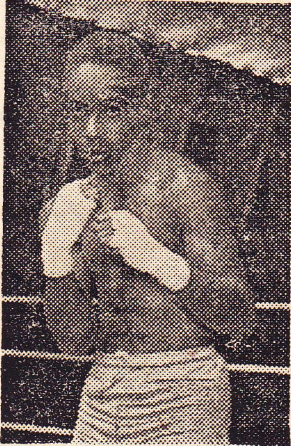


A First Cavalry player is safe during the first game between the 24th and the Cavalrymen last June. The Big Green came through to win, 6-2.

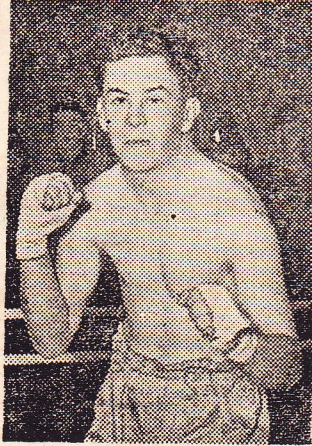


One of the races held in the Sasebo Swimming Meets.

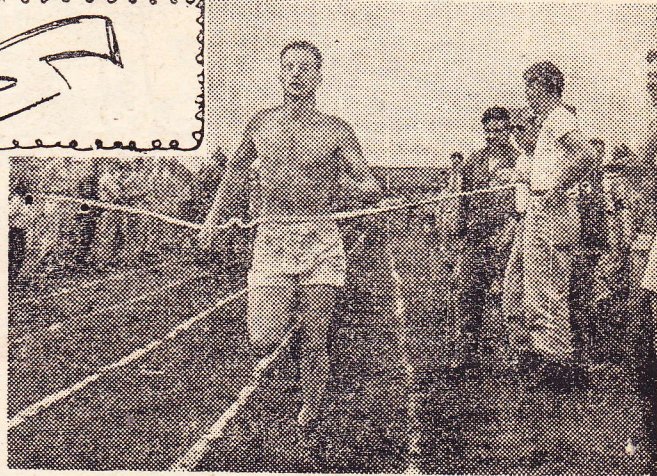
SPORTS



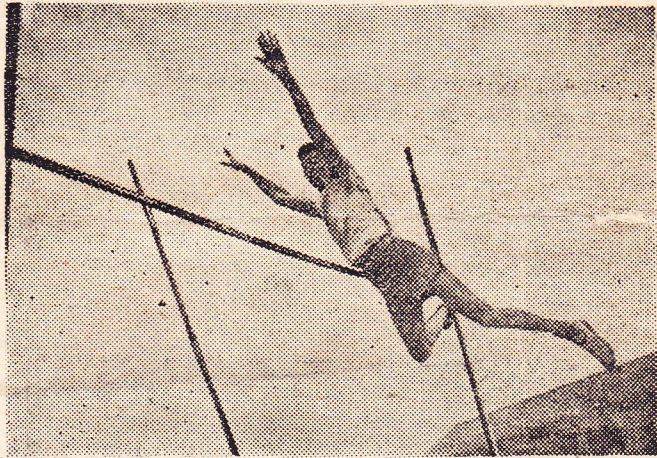
William Simms, Kashii QM, was runner-up for the Division welterweight title last April. He was part of the team to fight in Yokohama, 14-19 April.



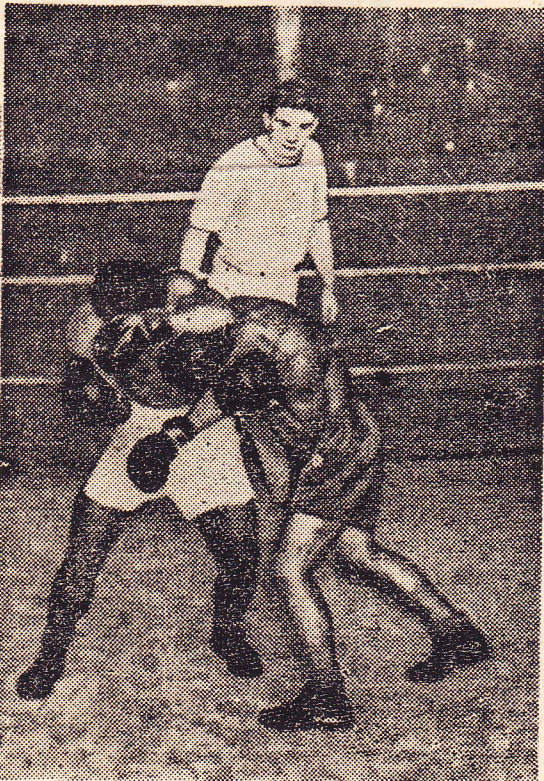
Donald Reed, 21st Infantry, held the Division bantam weight crown and also fought in the All-Japan Boxing tournament in Yokohama last April.



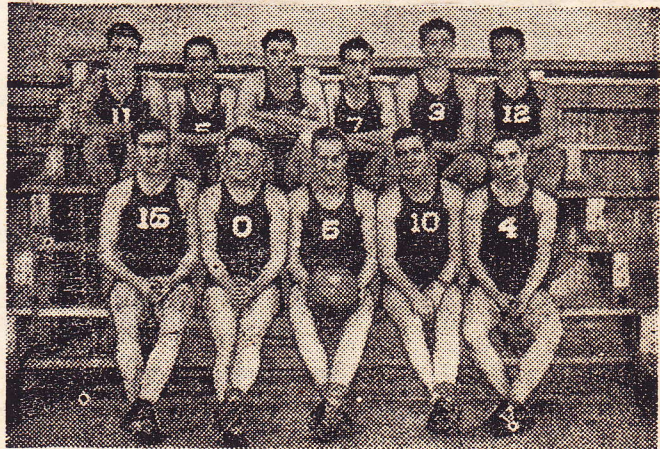
Lt Morrow breaks the tape in one of the past track meets.



Over the bar for the high jump is one of the many track meets.



Two Division sluggers battle it out during the Division Boxing tourney at Beppu, 5-7 September.



The 24th Division Basketball team put on a good show in the American Basketball League of Japan. On the squad were: (left to right) Top row-Munbell, Constock, Murdock, Sword, Brady, Burtonen. Bottom row-Ecton, Fuller, Satter, Melton, Dolenski.

