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JUL 28 1964

From: Commander Officer, U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE  
To: Commander Naval Construction Battalions, Pacific

Subj: Deployment completion report; submission of

Ref: (a) COMCBPACINST 5213.1B NOTAL  
(b) COMCBPAC Employment Directive 11-63 NOTAL  
(c) MCB THREE ltr 10: 3000 ser 251 of 8 Feb 64; NOTAL  
(d) COMCBPACINST 4441.1A NOTAL  
(e) Capt. E.G. UNDERHILL, CEC, USN, Senior Inspector COMCBPAC ltr of 27 April 1964; NOTAL

Encl: (1) Narrative Report  
(2) Final Labor Distribution Summary  
(3) Recommended Revisions to P25A Allowance  
(4) Final Financial Report  
(5) Resume of Rigging Operations (SC)  
(6) Progress and Performance Chart  
(7) Progress Photographs

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b), the completion report for the Okinawa Deployment of USN MCB THREE during the period October 1963 to June 1964 is submitted herewith as enclosures (1) through (7). This report covers operations by the main body of the battalion in initiating the construction of permanent barracks, administrative and warehouse facilities at USMC Camp Hansen, Okinawa, RI. The completion of the Nakhon Phanom, Thailand, airfield by MCB THREE Detachment WHISKEY and the return and disestablishment of that Detachment during the early part of this deployment were covered by reference (c) and are not included in this report.

2. Enclosure (1) is a narrative report of the deployment and covers the construction project, military and technical training, administrative matters, supply and fiscal matters and other subjects required by reference (a). Enclosure (2) contains labor distribution data for the deployment. In accordance with reference (d), recommendations for revisions to the COMCBPAC P25A Allowance, based on observations during the deployment period, are submitted as enclosure (3). The final financial report for the project is contained in enclosure (4). In compliance with reference (c), a resume of rigging operations which were undertaken on the project is submitted as enclosure (5). Enclosures (6) and (7) are the progress and performance

chart and construction photographs which, respectively, show graphically and pictorially the status of the Camp Hansen construction program at the time of redeployment of the battalion.

J. D. RUMBLE

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NARRATIVE REPORT

- Ref: (a) COMCBPAC Employment Directive 11-63 NOTAL  
(b) MCB THREE ltr 3000 ser 251 of 8 Feb 1964 NOTAL  
(c) COMCBPAC msg 011119Z FEB 1964 NOTAL  
(d) COMCBPAC OPORD 10-64 NOTAL  
(e) NAVDOCKS P-315 NOTAL  
(f) MCB THREE ltr 3000/2 ser 1010 of 5 May 1964 NOTAL  
(g) OPIAVINST 4614.1A  
(h) BUPERS Manual  
(i) COMCBPACINST 5720.2B NOTAL

1. General. U.S. Naval Mobile Construction Battalion THREE was deployed on Okinawa from mid-October 1963 through mid-May 1964 in compliance with reference (a). During this period the battalion was engaged in the following activities:

a. Accomplishing the initial portion of Seabee construction work included in Phase II of the USMC Camp Hansen construction program.

b. Performing military, technical and disaster control training.

c. Routine administrative and logistic functions in support of the above activities, contingency planning, people-to-people projects and miscellaneous undertakings.

2. Personnel.

a. The average number of personnel assigned during the deployment was as follows:

GRADE	ON BOARD AT SITE	ATTACHED BUT NOT AT DEPLOYMENT SITE	TOTAL PERSONNEL ASSIGNED
E-9	1	0	1
E-8	5	0	5
E-7	23	5	28
E-6	40	10	50
E-5	70	18	88
E-4	122	15	137
E-3 Nonrated	270	25	295
Total	531	73	604
Officers	16	2	18

b. Breakdown of personnel attached, but not at deployment site:

	DET	SCHOOL	LEAVE	PAD	REAR	ECHELON	HOSPITAL	BRIG	STAT*
OFFICER	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2
ENLISTED	20	12	6	2	10		1	1	21

\*STATS were deployed with the battalion during the period Feb-May 1964.

In general, the number of personnel assigned and the distribution of rated skills were adequate for the accomplishment of the battalion's mission. The only significant problem experienced in the personnel area occurred early in the deployment and centered around a shortage of supervisory (E-7) personnel in the UT rating. The problem was eliminated by the addressee arranging for the assignment of two UTC's to the battalion on a PCS basis and the return of one UTC with a STAT. Prior to this assignment, one UTC was obtained, on a loan basis, from MCB ELEVEN as an interim solution.

3. Movements. The advance party of MCB THREE composed of four officers and 97 men arrived on Okinawa by air on 20 and 22 October 1964. The main body of the battalion departed Port Hueneme, California, on the USNS BARRET on 17 October and debarked at Naha, Okinawa, port on 5 November 1963. A delay party, consisting of four officers and 164 men departed Port Hueneme, again aboard the USNS BARRET, and arrived on Okinawa on 14 December 1963.

Redeployment to CONUS commenced with advance (air) parties composed of nine officers and 134 men, leaving Okinawa commencing during the period 6-13 May 1964. The majority of the battalion (5 officers and 360 men) boarded the USS JP BRECKENRIDGE on 12 May and arrived in Port Hueneme on 2 June. Delay parties, (3 officers and 17 men) left behind for turnover functions and a pre-deployment conference on Guam returned by air during the period 19-22 May 1964.

#### 4. Detachments/STATS.

a. Detachment WHISKEY. Detachment WHISKEY was in being at the beginning of the current deployment. The initial complement of the detachment (1 officer and 34 men) was deployed in Nakhon Phanom, Thailand, with the mission of maintaining and preserving equipment, materials and camp facilities left in the area from the battalion's previous deployment. In October, the detachment was augmented by four officers and 149 men. The detachment completed construction work on the Nakhon Phanom airfield on 11 December and turned the facility over to the using agency on 13 December 1963. Upon completion of the construction mission, equipment, tools and materials were moved out of country and the detachment redeployed to Okinawa and rejoined the main body of the battalion. The detachment was disestablished on 5 January 1964 with the return of its delay party to Okinawa. A detailed report of Detachment WHISKEY operations was submitted by reference (b).

b. STAT's (Seabee Technical Assistance Teams.) STAT's 0301 and 0302 returned to the main body in late January 1964 after a six-month deployment in the Republic of Vietnam. Reports of work accomplished by these teams have been previously submitted by the team OIC's. The teams were returned to CONUS for leave and rejoined the battalion in February 1964. The teams have been reorganized and were returned to CONUS in May 1964 for leave and training prior to their next deployment. While deployed with the main body, the teams were integrated into the battalion organization for construction purposes. During military training periods, the teams often worked as separate units. They were particularly effective as "aggressor" forces in battalion field training exercises.

c. Well-drilling Teams. In compliance with reference (c), a party of sixteen men was returned to CONUS on 8 May 1964 for training in well-drilling operations.

d. Khorat (Thailand) building team. In compliance with reference (d), a thirteen-man team under a SCPO deployed to Khorat, Thailand, on 6 May 1964. The team was assigned the mission of constructing staging facilities for Thai STAFs. A separate report on work accomplished by this detachment will be submitted upon completion of the teams deployment.

5. Construction operations.

a. Scope. The construction mission assigned for the deployment was the initial phase of a twenty-month Seabee construction program at USMC Camp Hansen, Okinawa. Facilities in the project include:

- Eight 30'x213' barracks structures
- Five 30'x136' company headquarters buildings
- One 30'x194' battalion headquarters building
- Three warehouses - one 52'x177' structure
- Necessary outside utilities and support items
- Sodding and sprigging

All buildings are permanent reinforced concrete structures and are situated at three separate sites within the camp.

b. General. The structures involved are of the standard design developed for permanent USMC Camps on Okinawa. The structural concept includes poured in-place spread footings and deck slabs with the remainder of the structural members (endwalls, bents, wall panels and roof panels) being precast and lifted into place.

c. Operations. Construction operations commenced in early November 1963. Initial effort was concentrated on those structures specified by reference (a) for January 1964 BOD dates. As work on these structures progressed to the point where crews could be phased, new sites were opened up. Construction work continued on a five or six-day workweek throughout the deployment.

(1) Foundation work. Foundation excavation work was accomplished with a ladder-type ditcher, with final trim by hand. Excavations were taken to a depth approximately 6 inches below footing level then brought to grade with a six-inch hand placed coral pad which was compacted with pneumatic or gasoline tampers. The single-step spread footings were poured in place, usually a half or an entire building at a time. The repetitive nature of the footing design enabled the battalion to take maximum advantage of prefabrication of rebar in the shop as opposed to field fabrication and to make maximum re-use of forms. The majority of footing steel was cut, bent and tied in the shop and delivered to project sites ready for installation. The only problems (both minor) encountered in foundation work were:

(a) Weather. Inclement weather in December and January slowed work to a small degree. A considerable amount of pumping and "drying-out" time was encountered.

(b) Soil conditions. In a few instances, in-place material was not as shown on the plans and it was necessary to modify the foundation design by field change.

(2) Underslab utilities. Underslab utilities consisted of concrete pipe heat distribution duct, cast iron sewer drains, copper water supply, fuel supply and return lines, electrical service entrance conduit, etc. Excavation for this work was accomplished both by a ladder-type ditching machine and by hand. The majority of the work centered around the soil pipe installation in the head sections of the barracks and the heat duct installation. Backfill material was placed by hand and compacted with pneumatic, gasoline or hand tampers. About the only problem worthy of mention in this area of work was the personnel matter discussed in paragraph 2 above.

(3) Poured-in-place deck slabs. These slabs were class B, 2500 psi concrete. Slabs were placed in 20-ft (one-bay) sections, two sections at a time. The battalion was given the alternative of placing deck slabs either before or after precast units were erected. Both procedures were tried, with the latter method being ultimately adopted. There were not significant problems encountered in the placement of deck slabs. Some minor difficulty was encountered in attaining deck surface evenness at the outset of the project. The problem was overcome with experience.

(4) Precast structural units (except endwalls) were purchased from a civilian contractor (JHM, Inc.) who was engaged in a similar construction project at Camp Hansen. Endwalls for barracks and administrative were cast by NCB TERSE in its own precast yard. The large (34-ton) endwalls for the warehouse were precast on the deck slab of the structure itself. The magnitude of erection work involved in the project was such that it kept two rigging crews busy for the majority of the deployment. Rigging operations are discussed separately in enclosure (5) to this report. The sequence of erection was endwalls, bents, wall panels and roof panels. Members were secured together by welding metal inserts which had been precast into each unit. There were no significant problems encountered in either the fabrication or erection of precast units. The repetitive nature of the erection operation resulted in this phase of the project being accomplished more rapidly than had been anticipated.

(5) Interior work started by the battalion included walls, interior plumbing, electrical installation, window installation, etc., and was at various stages of completion at the time the battalion was relieved.

d. Status of completion. At the time the battalion was relieved, the following status, by building, existed for the project:

<u>STRUCTURE</u>	<u>SCHEDULED % COMPLETION</u>	<u>ACTUAL % COMPLETION</u>
<u>DAG 801 Barracks</u>		
Bldg 2722	56	53.2
Bldg 2723	57	50.6
Bldg 2726	46	46.4
Bldg 2729	37	36.5
Bldg 2731	37	37.2
Bldg 2706	37	35.8
Bldg 2856	0	3.5
Bldg 2857	0	3.7
<u>DAG 802 - Company Hq</u>		
Bldg 2721	59	52.6
Bldg 2727	57	52.6
Bldg 2729	45	55.8
Bldg 2708	37	33.8
Bldg 2858	2	4.0
<u>DAG 803 - Battalion Hq</u>	25	36.5
<u>DAG 804 - Warehouse</u>	73	63.1
<u>DAG 805 - Outside Utilities</u>	40	47.5
<u>DAG 806 - Sodding and Seeding</u>	0	0
<u>EARTHWORK</u>	63	93.0
<u>OVERALL PROJECT</u>	<u>36.28</u>	<u>36.33</u>

## 6. PLANNING/ENGINEERING

a. Pre-deployment activity. Construction for the deployment commenced in April 1963, approximately seven months before the battalion arrived at the construction site. A team composed of senior petty officers (E-6 or E-7) from the BU, CE, UT and SW ratings under the direction of the battalion engineering officer, was organized to accomplish the pre-deployment planning functions. This team, termed the "planning group," was established in the same office with COMCBPAC DET ALFA at CRC, Port Muenemo. Functions accomplished by the group included:

(1) MTO. Plans and specifications for the project were thoroughly studied. Material take-offs which had been previously started by DET ALFA were reviewed. The portions of the MTO which had not, at that time, been finished, were prepared jointly by DET ALFA personnel and the MCR THREE planning group. The knowledge resulting from battalion personnel being familiar with the bases for the MTO, the type and quantity of materials ordered, the reasons for ordering a particular type of material, etc., were of incalculable benefit in the field. After completion of the construction schedule for the project, (see following paragraph) material delivery schedules were prepared for use by DET ALFA to insure that materials arrived at the project site well in advance of the dates when they would be required by construction crews.

(2) Scheduling. Most of the summer of 1963 was devoted to preparing a master construction schedule for the entire 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -month Camp Hansen construction program. PERT (critical path) techniques were utilized in the scheduling work. This operation included determination of labor and time estimates for the several thousand individual activities involved, developing construction sequences for each structure and for the entire project, balancing manpower distribution first by the Group VIII rates and then by construction companies and determination of crew sizes and distribution. The PERT network was then programmed for EAM up-dating, utilizing the data processing facilities of the U. S. Naval Missile Center, Point Mugu, California.

(3) Personnel requirements. The personnel requirements of the construction program were reviewed in the light of manpower resources available to the battalion. Where necessary, recommendations were made for temporarily increasing the complement of certain rates within the battalion to accomplish the construction mission.

(4) Tools & Equipment. Tool and Equipment requirements for the project were made concurrently with the MTO. These requirements were then compared with the P-25A Allowance and the list of equipment proposed for assignment to the project. Underages in tools were provided to COMCBPAC DET ALFA for procurement as special project tools. Recommendations were made to COMCBPAC regarding changes to equipment allowances.

(5) Training Requirements. Recommendations for pre-deployment technical training were developed based on a review of critical skills and talents required for the project. To the maximum extent practicable, training was provided in these areas prior to deployment to the construction site. Immediately prior to deployment, familiarization classes were conducted for project supervisory personnel. Isometric drawings prepared by the Planning Group particularly facilitated crew orientation.



b. Activity during deployment

(1) Project organization and control. The standard "project officer" organization specified by reference (e) was utilized in the accomplishment of the project. The general construction companies (CHARLIE and DELTA Companies) were given "prime contractor" responsibilities for structures. BRAVO Company was given "sub-contractor" responsibilities for structures and "prime contractor" responsibilities for outside utilities and ALFA Company was given "sub-contractor" responsibility in support of the other three.

(2) Scheduling. The master PERT schedule developed prior to deployment was used as the basic management tool in the execution of the project. Monthly PERT working schedules were developed by project officers using the master schedule as a guide. Progress evaluation was accomplished weekly by up-dating the master schedule. The master schedule was revised twice during the deployment to incorporate:

- (a) Amendments to specifications and field changes issued by the ROICC.
- (b) Actual field experience data.
- (c) Adjustments in time devoted to project and training functions.

(3) Planning Group. The group which accomplished the initial planning for the project functioned in a staff capacity to the Battalion operations officer during the construction phase. The group accomplished materials coordination between the Supply department and field personnel, materials follow-up the battalion and COMBOPAC D-1 ALFA, liaison with the ROICC inspectors, and the ready-mix/pre-cast unit contractor, quality control, progress reporting, production rates, etc.

7. Training

a. Military Training. A total of 7,948 man-days were expended for military training during the deployment. Emphasis was placed on basic defensive tactics and towards increasing the individual military proficiency of each member of the battalion through classroom instruction, field training, and drills. The military training department's size was increased and the experience of former STAF personnel was utilized in order to assure that the training level reached at Port Hueneme and Camp Pendleton was maintained. In addition, all new personnel reporting to the Battalion went through an intensive one-week basic military training indoctrination course, stressing fundamental subjects.

b. Technical Training. 472 man-days of formal classroom technical training was conducted during the Okinawa deployment. In addition, rotation of personnel on the jobsite to increase technical training was emphasized.

c. Disaster Recovery Training. The battalion disaster recovery bill was re-written during the deployment. A nucleus organization (to the Element level) was organized and trained. Specialized training was given to personnel in the control and ABC elements. Training also included a staff drill in recovering from a simulated disaster.

d. Contingency Planning/MOCC. A mountout control center (MOCC) was established and functioned with a nucleus staff during the deployment. Numerous staff training exercises were undertaken in the form of simulated full-scale and limited mountouts of personnel and equipment. Embarkation plans were written, backing up the several contingency plans available to the battalion. To further increase the MOCC/Contingency planning proficiency arrangements were made to mutual advantage with MCB FIFTEEN to have MCB THREE personnel work with the former in the planning phase of Operation BACKPAC and in the up-dating and revision of the Alert Battalion contingency plans. MCB THREE OPLAN 201-64 was re-written during the deployment.

e. Officer Training. A junior officer's training program was initiated which consisted of night sessions once each week, covering a wide variety of subjects, such as leadership, organization, management, contingency planning, etc.

## 8. SUPPLY/LOGISTICS

a. Project Materials. Construction materials, for the most part, were procured in CONUS and shipped to the project site. MFO, ordering of materials and shipping coordination was accomplished by COMCPAC DET ALFA. Some locally manufactured materials (ready-mix concrete, concrete pipe, CMU, etc.) were purchased on Okinawa. With very few exceptions, project materials were received well in advance of installation dates specified by the construction schedule. The exceptions were usually the result of (1) construction being ahead of schedule (requiring materials earlier than had been originally planned) or (2) Changes to the plans and specifications requiring different materials. The cooperation and responsiveness of COMCPAC DET ALFA in the materials procurement and delivery area was excellent and a significant contribution to the successful accomplishment of the MCB THREE portion of the project. In general, construction materials were received in good condition on Okinawa, the only notable exception being the asphalt roofing material discussed in enclosure (1) to reference (f).

b. Repair Parts. Repair parts support for automotive and construction equipment from the Construction Battalion Center was very good. Routine replenishment of the 6100/6101 kits was usually accomplished well within the time frames established by reference (g).

c. Equipage and General Stores. No problems of particular significance were experienced in the procurement/replacement of battalion equipage or general stores material. There are numerous commercial and military sources on Okinawa available to provide such items. The FRC ("gold-flow") restrictions imposed by reference (a) were somewhat restrictive, but imposed no undue hardship.

d. Berthing. During the deployment, MCB THREE was billeted at Camp Kinser, Okinawa, which was jointly occupied by MCB THREE and the Pacific Alert Battalion, MCB FIFTEEN. ALFA, BRAVO, CHARLIE and DELTA companies were berthed in the "second battalion" barracks area of the camp, while HEADQUARTERS Company was berthed across the street from the "second battalion" administrative area. Officers and CPOs were berthed in the Camp Kinser PO1 and CPO barracks, respectively. A permanent detail of 26 men was berthed at Camp Hansen to provide security for the construction, warehouse, open storage and equipment areas. Barracks accommodations at Camp Kinser were fair. The barracks were crowded and camp recreation facilities extremely limited.

e. Messing. Enlisted personnel were subsisted at the Camp Kinser general mess, which, under joint-occupancy agreements, was operated by the alert battalion. Food service was excellent. Personnel working on the construction project were fed the noon meal at Marine messes at Camp Hansen.

f. Funds. The final financial report for the deployment is contained in enclosure (4).

## 9. Equipment

a. General. A total of 135 pieces of USN-numbered equipment was assigned to MCB THREE for use on the Camp Hansen project. The general condition of the equipment when it arrived at the construction site was good to excellent. The stake trucks and some of the pickups were nearly new. Transportation facilities consisted of a steel frame lean-to for shops, tool storage, and working areas, a small frame office structure and a coral pad for outside work.

b. Facilities. The repair parts kit was located over one-half mile away and involved many delays while waiting for parts. A quonset hut was obtained and erected near the shop which allowed moving the repair parts kit to the shop area just prior to the end of the deployment. The shop structure consisted of a lean-to enclosed on three sides which provided space for a tool room, tire shop, steelshop, body shop, and two useable stalls for general repairs. The original plan to accomplish major repairs at Camp Kinser with only field and minor repair at Camp Hansen proved unsatisfactory because of the distance involved and lack of space in the Camp Kinser shops. Even with the primitive facilities provided, it proved more practical to accomplish all repairs at Camp Hansen. The Alert Battalion was highly cooperative at all times and the decision not to use its facilities was based strictly upon the distance and space factors previously mentioned.

Fortunately, the winter was mild with relatively little cold weather and few prolonged periods of rain. Had the winter been severe, the shop would have been all but unusable for at least a quarter of the deployment.

While the number of pieces of equipment assigned was relatively small, the investment to the government far exceeded the cost of all other tools and equipment assigned to the battalion. In relation to the facilities constructed for shop and warehouse use, it is felt that too little importance was attached to equipment maintenance facilities when the project support structures were planned.

#### d. Maintenance

The condition of the equipment upon arrival at the deployment site and the care given it by operators eased the maintenance load considerably. The standard 40-day preventative maintenance cycle was originally established for all applicable equipment, but was reduced to a 20-day cycle for some equipment (such as pickups) because of the high mileages generated in traveling between Camp Kinser and Camp Hansen. No major maintenance problems of a recurring nature were encountered. An average of approximately three pieces of equipment were deadlined at any one time. As an indication of the success of the operator and mechanic maintenance programs, the six cranes assigned were down for a total of less than ten hours during the critical portion of the deployment when a great many lifts and pours were in progress.

An extensive technical training program for the mechanics was carried out throughout the deployment.

10. I & I. At the outset of the deployment, a conscientious review was accomplished of past records, standards, and objectives relative to the battalion's I & I program. Reviews were made of service records and formal programs initiated in those cases required by Article D-2103 of reference (h). Questionnaires regarding educational services were distributed to approximately 3000 personnel in an attempt to produce a more effective program. As a result, a much greater emphasis was placed on matters directly affecting personnel returning to civilian life. The battalion offered a lenient duty section policy for personnel attending local classes in USAFI or University of Maryland classes in order to stimulate participation. Various media were utilized to publicize the I & I program and enlisted enrollments in USAFI, etc., doubled and tripled within a few weeks. A large quantity of educational material was distributed to all companies for use in mandatory advancement in rating classes. An extensive accreditation service was extended and several individuals are now the proud holders of diplomas or equivalency certificates. Company records were "overhauled" and each company now maintains an "Advancement in Rating Scoreboard" for the men in their companies...the men constantly aware of their deficiencies, with squad leaders to company commanders urging completion of courses, practical factors, and other requirements.

#### 11. Legal

a. Legal Assistance. The work performed in this area consisted of affidavits to legal documents, Powers of Attorney, legal advice, and referral to qualified legal assistance. No difficulties were encountered in this area as the Camp Hague (Marines), NAF Naha, and Kadema AFB legal officers were more than cooperative in assisting MCB THREE with its legal problems.

b. Courts-Martial. Five special courts-martial were convened during this deployment. Two summary courts-martial were processed.

c. Captain's Mast. An average of thirty-five report chits per-month were processed during this deployment. Of those thirty-five, an average of eight were dismissed, fourteen referred to company level for action and thirteen were referred to Captain's Mast.

d. UCMJ. Action was taken in an attempt to prevent offenses before they occurred by promulgating the punitive articles with their maximum permissible punishments in the Plan-of-the-Day, promulgating the results of each Captain's Mast in the Plan-of-the-Day, and awarding special marks in military behavior. (At the same time, special attention was given to counseling the man as to the consequences of his actions reflecting upon his marks.)

12. There were no significant medical problems encountered during the deployment. Medical activity was primarily of a routine sick-call nature.

a. For the first part of the deployment, professional services were provided to the main body of the battalion by the MCB ELEVEN medical officer since the MCB THREE medical officer was assigned to Detachment WHISKEY in Thailand. The MCB THREE medical officer provided services to the MCB ELEVEN rear echelon while that battalion was deployed on operation BACKPACK.

b. In-patient, surgical and clinical services were provided by the U.S. Army hospital at Camp Kue. Medical supplies were also obtained from the Camp Kue hospital under the MILSTRIP requisitioning system.

c. Battalion sick call averaged approximately 300 patients per month.

d. The battalion VD rate was approximately one percent per month.

e. Immunization and vaccination treatment was provided throughout the deployment. Mass immunization programs were expedited by the assistance of the Preventative Medicine Unit from Camp Hansen with its air-gun equipment.

f. Arrangements were made with the dispensary at Camp Hansen to handle routine sick call and emergency first aid for personnel working at the construction site.

g. Medical facilities at Camp Kinser were considered satisfactory, considering the temporary nature of construction. Camp Kue facilities were excellent.

13. Dental. The dental office accomplished an average of approximately 150 sittings and 400 procedures per month. The dental office was established in the dental clinic at Camp Hansen in order for the dental officer to be closer to the majority of battalion personnel during working hours.

14. Safety.

a. There were four lost-time accidents experienced during the deployment. The first occurred in the steelshop when some bundles of rebar rolled off a truck, breaking the leg of one of the men loading the truck. This accident resulted in 78 man-days lost. The second accident occurred in the equipment

repair shop when a mechanic severed the tip of his finger by catching it in a fanbelt. A penalty charge of 100 man-days resulted from this accident. The third and fourth accidents were similar in nature. Both were broken legs which occurred on the softball field and resulted in lost-time charges of four and seven man-days. Despite the large volume of lifting, rigging and crane work, no lost-time accidents were experienced on the construction site proper.

b. Standup safety lectures were conducted weekly by crew leaders throughout the deployment.

c. There was one reportable motor vehicle accident during the deployment resulting in approximately \$350.00 damage to government property.

#### 15. Morale, Welfare and Recreation.

a. Morale. Battalion morale was maintained at a generally high level during the deployment. Among the more significant factors contributing to good morale were an interesting and challenging construction assignment, supervisory recognition for work done well, the abundance of recreational facilities on Okinawa and the relatively good liberty available on the island. Factors tending to lower morale were the relatively primitive (in comparison with other military installations) living conditions at Camp Kinser and the limited recreational facilities within the Seabee camp itself.

#### b. Welfare and Recreation.

(1) Although Camp Kinser recreational facilities are few and (with two battalions aboard) crowded, the facilities at other military installations are numerous and offer a wide variety of off-duty recreational opportunities. MCB THREE utilized these facilities continuously throughout the deployment, both on an individual and on an organized (company level) basis.

(2) The MCB THREE basketball team won the Area 5 (Okinawa) All-Navy championship and represented the Ryukyus Island area in the Far East championships in Japan.

(3) Intracamp sports activities included golf, bowling and softball.

(4) The Seabee Ball was observed on 6 March at the White Beach EM Club.

(5) Battalion-sponsored company parties were held on the average of every other month for each of the battalions' five companies.

(6) In conjunction with RYCOM special services numerous weekend bus tours were made available to MCB THREE personnel. These tours were to points of interest on Okinawa and to the various service recreational facilities on the island.

### c. Religious Activities

(1) Religious services were conducted each Sunday. The two Chaplains, MCP THREE and MCP FIFTEEN, alternated in leading the services. The Chapel funds were kept separate, but the Sunday collections were split 50-50. The Chaplain (MCP THREE) conducted a Bible Study Class each Sunday, and led the choir composed of men from the two battalions.

(2) Due to the fact that no Catholic or Jewish Chaplains were attached to the battalion, arrangements were made and busses provided for men of other than the Protestant faith to attend services of their choice elsewhere on the island.

(3) Protestant Devotional services were conducted three evenings a week.

(4) Special worship services were conducted on Christmas Eve and Good Friday, when a Holy Communion was offered.

(5) The Chaplain maintained a close working relationship with the other Chaplains on the island, both thru the Third Marine Division and the Protestant Chaplain's Association.

(6) Religious preference cards were maintained on each man in the battalion and Religious Registration Cards were used in the worship services to check attendance.

(7) Fourteen Religious literature racks were constructed and placed in the barracks of MCB THREE personnel. The literature was well received by the men.

### 16. PIO ACTIVITY

a. In accordance with references (a) and (i), over 600 news releases were made available to news media both nationally and locally.

b. Five issues of the battalion newspaper the THREE ARE BUZZ were printed and distributed to battalion personnel.

c. During the present deployment a news release was made to the Fleet Home Town News Center on every man in the battalion who did not object to such a release.

### 17. PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE WORK

a. During the Okinawan Deployment, men from MCP THREE actively nursed a Community Relations Program, even with their heavy work schedule.

b. A dental care program was instituted by the dental officer of MCP THREE, whereby eighty-five children from the Airin-En Orphanage, Yonaharu,

came to Camp Kinser for dental treatment. Teeth were cleaned, and a preventive stannic fluoride treatment was inaugurated. "Duty Daddies" were provided under the direction of the Chaplain to care for the children prior to and following their dental appointment.

c. New electric lighting fixtures, and a complete re-wiring of the Kin Baptist Mission was undertaken by the men of MCB THREE at a cost of \$195.00, (non-appropriated funds).

d. A rehabilitation project on one of the living quarters buildings housing thirteen children at the Airin-Eri Children's Home, Yonabaru was undertaken. The total cost was approximately \$196.00. Included in the work done was the cleaning of a sewage trap, the repairing and replacing of windows and screens, installing six fluorescent lights and checking wiring for safety, the painting of interior rooms, the painting of exterior trim, and the cutting of "habu" grass behind the cottage.

e. A road project was undertaken at the request of Mayor Tomiyama, Misato San. This was a  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile road involving the use of heavy equipment. The project was completed at no cost.

f. A 400 foot drainage ditch was dug at the Misato Junior High School in Chibana along the recreation field. This project involved MCB THREE personnel, who dug the ditch, and poured the concrete footing. Other building materials were furnished to the local persons, who are going to set the concrete block themselves. The total cost of this project was \$311.54. Metal bicycle racks were also made for the children, and are presently in use.