General Obata's Command Post, Dungcas beach 20cm gun battery (including the guns), the Agana Tunnels, and the pillboxes on Dali Beach.

D-21

historic resource study

WAR IN THE PACIFIC

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / GUAM

PLEASE RETURN TO:
TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ON MICROFILM

Color Scans
11/1/2002

HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY

WAR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Guam

by
Erwin N. Thompson

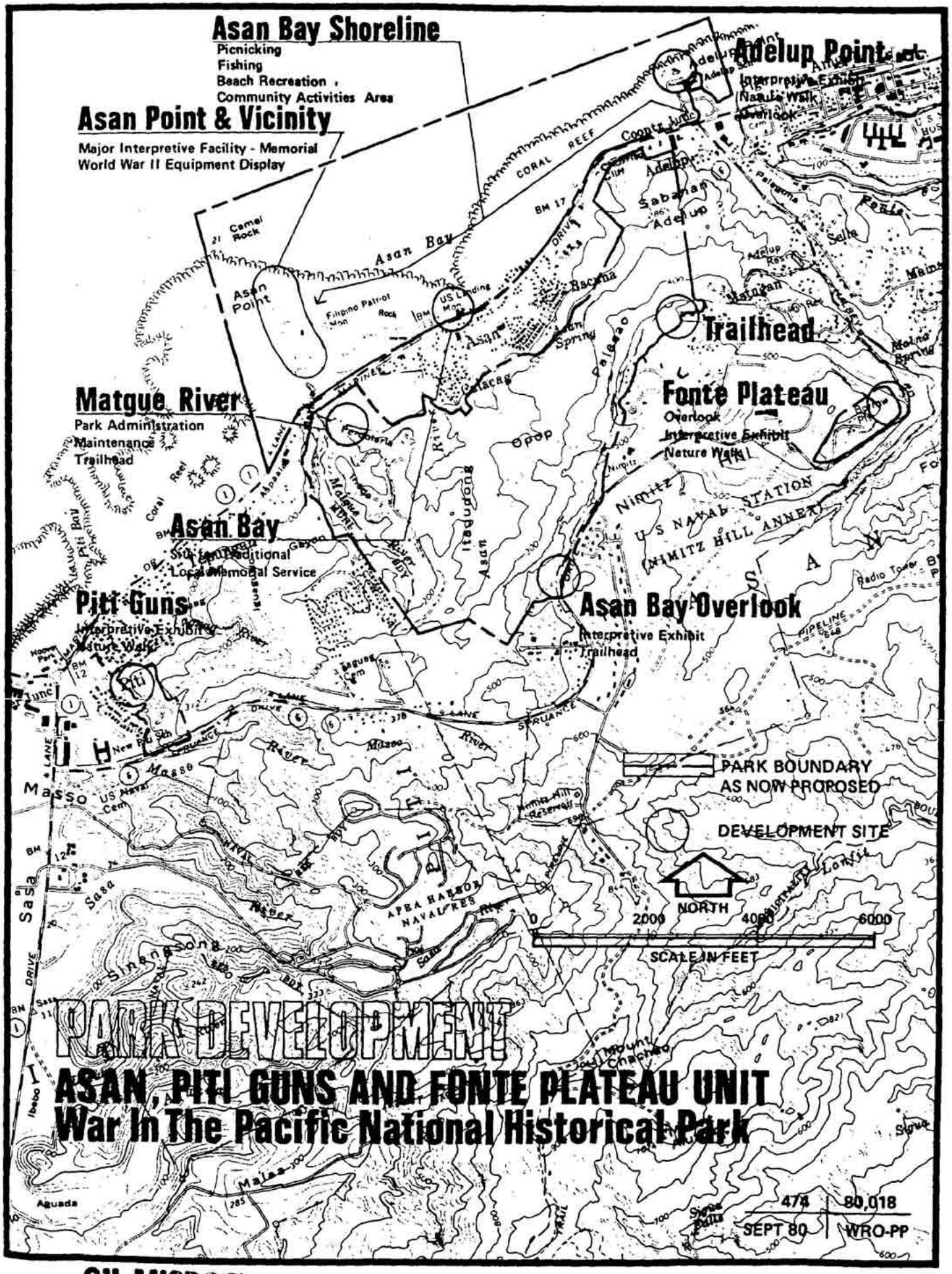
U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The many sketches in this report were prepared by the staff of War in the Pacific National Historical Park and by Dr. D. Colt Denfeld during his 1977 survey of the park's resources. Site location, particularly in the Asan Inland and Mt. Alifan units, are based on maps prepared by Dr. Denfeld and Mr. Russ Apple.

My thanks go to the staffs of the Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center; the Western Regional Office; the Pacific Area Office; and the War in the Pacific National Historical Park, National Park Service, for support and assistance.

Erwin N. Thompson
Golden, Colorado



ON MICROFILM

CONTENTS

A. General 1

B. Asan Beach Unit, Asan Inland Unit, and Fonte Plateau Unit . 4
I. Asan Beach Unit 8
II. Asan Inland Unit 47
III. Fonte Plateau Unit 59

C. Piti Guns Unit 70

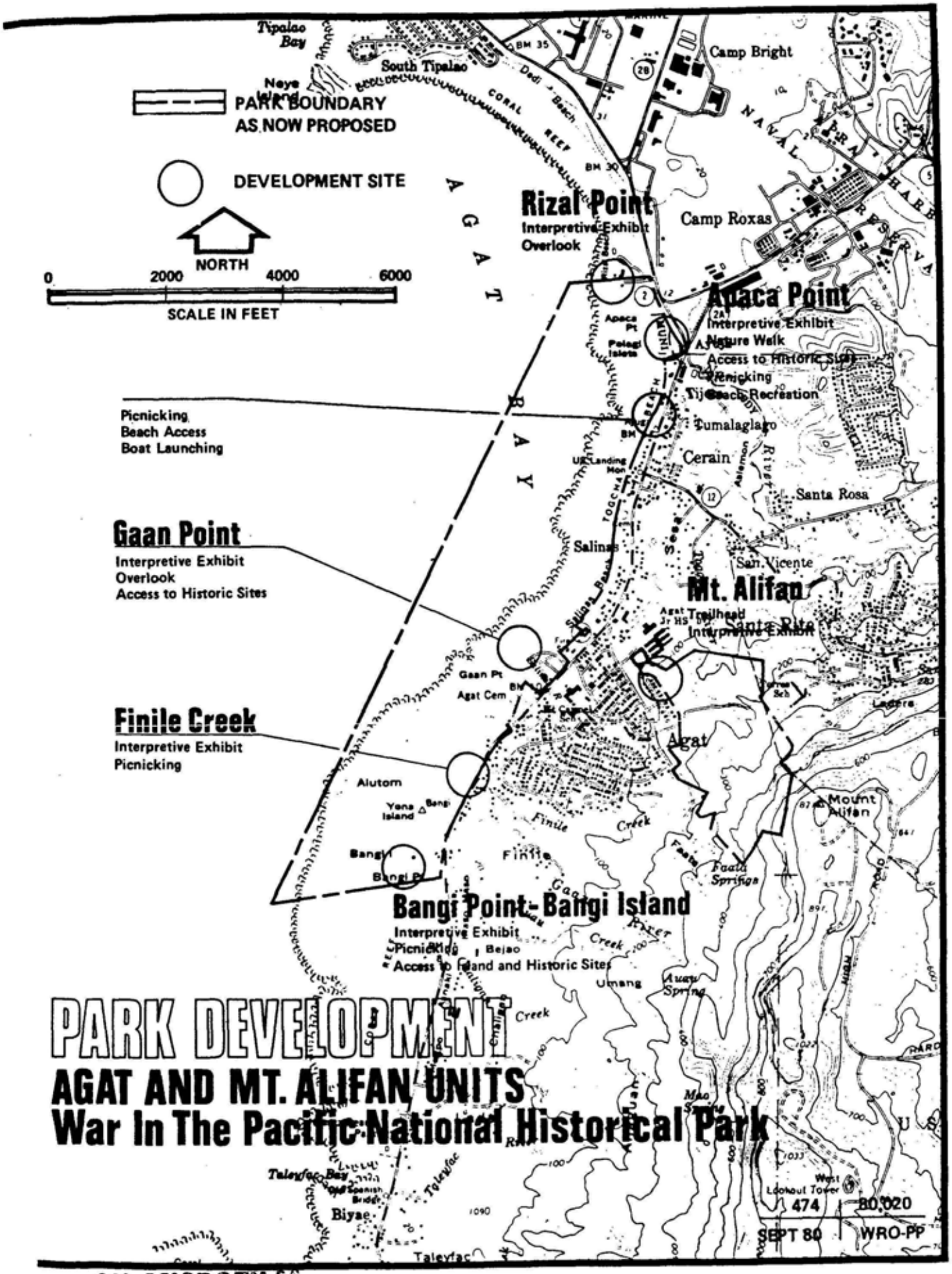
D. Agat Unit and Mt. Alifan Unit 78
I. Agat Unit 81
II. Mount Alifan Unit 115

E. Mt. Chachao - Mt. Tenjo Unit 142

F. Other Significant World War II Sites on Guam 150
I. Camp Manengon 150
II. Tweed's Cave 155
III. Father Duenas' Execution Site 158
IV. War Dog Cemetery 162
V. General Obata's Command Post 167
VI. Agana Tunnels 172
VII. Hill 40 172

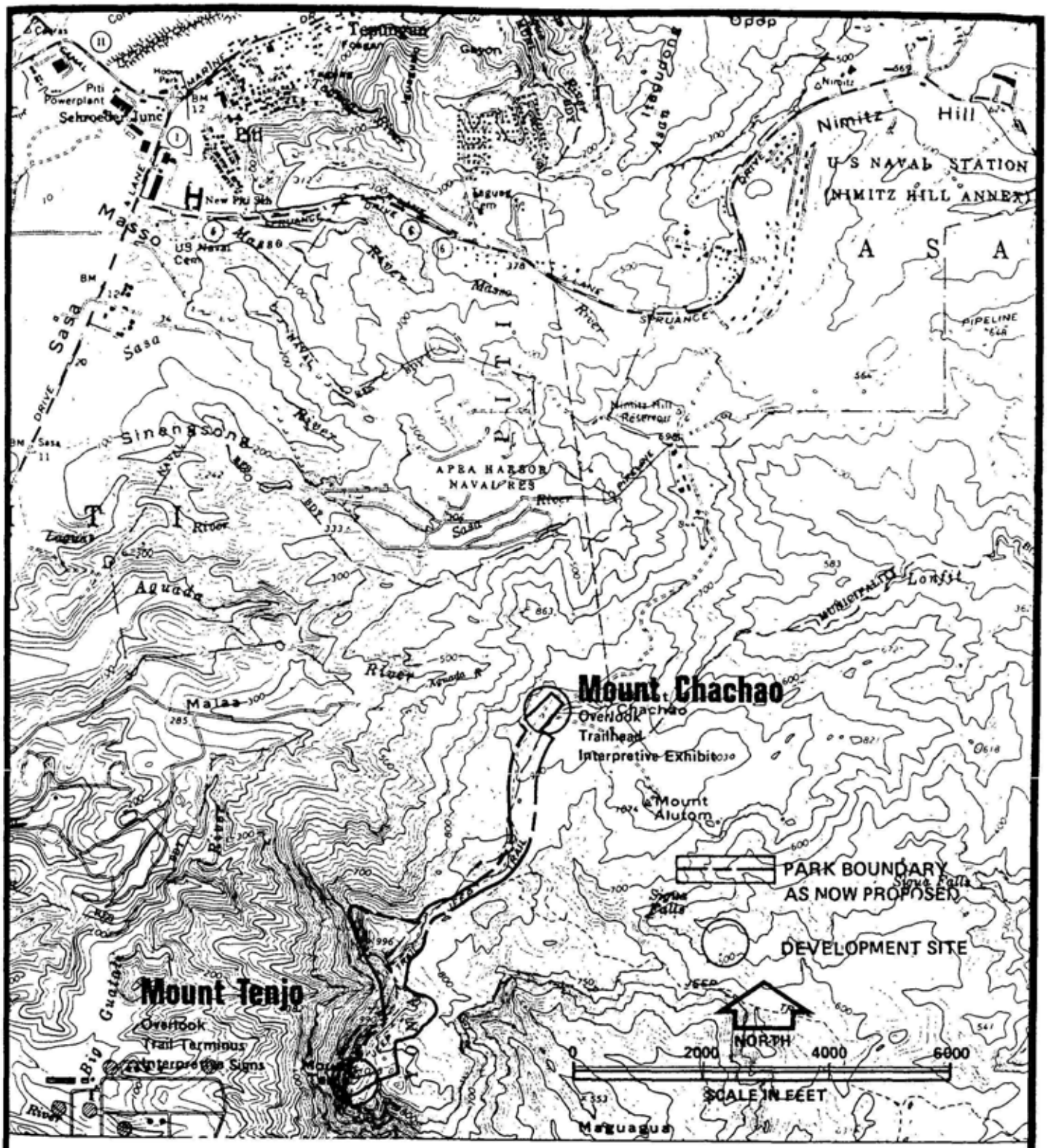
G. Sites Not Listed in the General Management Plan . . . 174
I. Dungcas Beach 20cm Battery 174
II. Underwater Resources 174

H. Conclusion 179
I. Asan Beach Unit 179
II. Agat Unit 185
III. Piti Guns Unit 186
IV. Mount Alifan Unit 187
V. Fonte Plateau Unit 187
VI. Asan Inland Unit 187
VII. Mount Chachao - Mount Tenjo Unit 188
VIII. Other Significant Areas Outside Park Boundaries . . 188



PARK DEVELOPMENT
AGAT AND MT. ALIFAN UNITS
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

ON MICROFILM



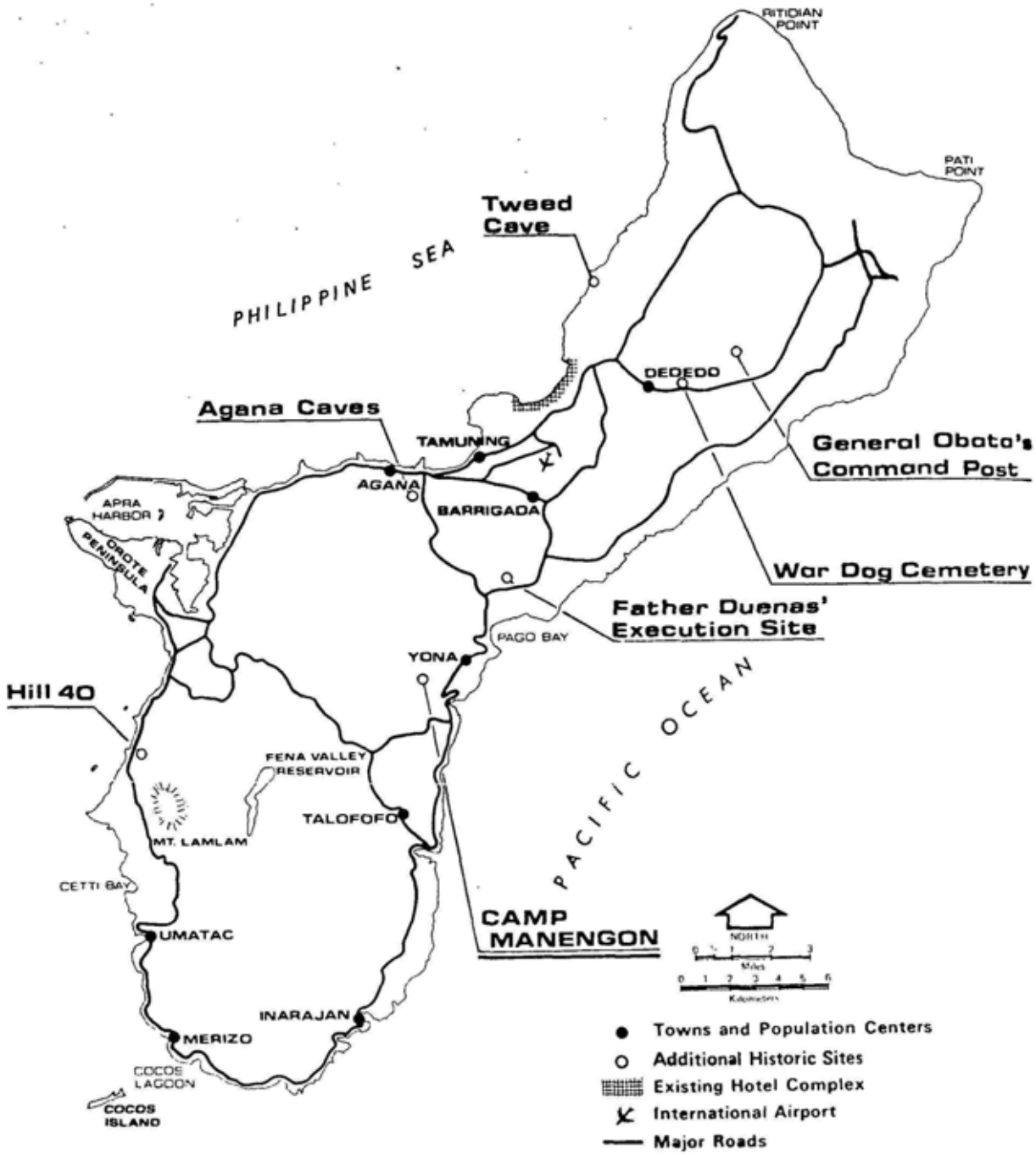
PARK DEVELOPMENT

ON MICROFILM

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

474	80,019
SEPT 80	WRO-PP

ADDITIONAL SITES ON GUAM TO BE MARKED



ISLAND OF GUAM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / National Park Service

474 | 80,027A
Dec.'80 | WRO-PP

Published as 474/80027

ON MICROFILM

A. General

When Europe and its far-flung colonies went to war in 1939, America's territories in the Pacific and Alaska were but lightly defended. On Guam, the navy had previously removed the six 7-inch coastal guns that had been mounted on Mount Tenjo and on Orote Peninsula, both batteries having offered modest protection to the small navy yard in Apra Harbor. In 1938, the U.S. Congress appropriated funds for naval air stations and submarine bases in Alaska, Hawaii, Midway, and Wake, but voted against defenses for Guam. In December 1941, Capt. George J. McMillin, USN, governor of Guam and commandant of the naval station, had under his command 41 naval personnel, 153 marines, and 80 Guamanians of the Insular Force Guard. Most of the marines were garrisoned at Sumay on Orote Peninsula, while others served as constabulary in the several villages. Weaponry consisted of rifles, pistols, and .30 caliber machine guns.

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (Monday, December 8, on Guam), Japanese aircraft from nearby Saipan made their first air raid on Guam, bombing and strafing naval installations, roads, and villages. The planes returned the next day, continuing the attack on Agana, the capital, and other targets. Before dawn, December 10, 400 Japanese naval troops of a Special Naval Landing Force from Saipan landed at Dungcas Beach two miles northeast of Agana and marched toward the capital.

Although Guamanians of the Insular Force put up resistance at the Plaza de Espana, Captain McMillin realized the futility of the situation and surrendered at 6 a.m. Also on this morning, about 5,000 Japanese army troops landed at various points, particularly on the beaches south of Agat village, and quickly overran the lowland north to Agana.[1]

---

1. Data on Japanese landings are scanty. O.R. Lodge, The Recapture of Guam (Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1954, reprint, Awani Press),

The army troops left Guam early in 1942 for duty at the front in the Southwest Pacific. The Empire was on the march, and Guam was now far behind the line of battle. Only 150 naval troops of the 54th Keibitai remained on the island. Not until Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Central Pacific campaign got underway in late 1943, did the Japanese intensify construction of Guam's fortifications. To a degree, this situation was found on Japan's other rear islands in the Central Pacific. Surviving defensive works on these former Japanese Mandates, however, are generally more substantial than those found on Guam--which makes those on Guam all the more valuable for commemorating its World War II history. On Guam, pillboxes and coastal batteries were constructed with reinforced concrete, coconut palm logs, sandbags, earth, or coral rock. Most of these works were palm log. No concrete blockhouses or large bombproof structures, such as the Japanese constructed on other islands, were erected.

Early in 1944, Japan moved reinforcements into the Marianas. By summer, Japanese army and naval forces on Guam totaled 18,500, including two naval construction battalions as well as army engineers. In addition, the Japanese impressed Guamanian men as laborers on the defensive works. The Japanese commander, Lt. Gen. Takeshi Takashima, arranged the principal coastal defenses along Guam's western beaches, from Tumon Bay to Piti, north of Apra Harbor; and on Orote Peninsula and the Agat area south of the harbor. By June 1944, Japan had not yet conceived of a defense in depth for defending an island. Consequently,

---

1 (cont.). p. 8, implies that the Japanese naval force landed at Dungcas Beach. Henry I. Shaw, Jr., Bernard C. Nalty, and Edwin T. Turnbladh, Central Pacific Drive, History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II (Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1966), p. 450, states that the "main" Japanese force landed at Tumon Bay northeast of Agana. Philip A. Crowl, Campaign In the Marianas, United States Army In World War II, The Pacific War (Washington, 1960), p. 24, describes the landing of the Japanese army force on the beaches between Agat and Facpi Point.

only a few inland positions on Guam were developed as fortified points. After the liberation of Guam in 1944, American intelligence officers made the following observations on the Japanese defenses: many were hastily constructed and often incomplete; there was limited defense in depth and few works were sited on the high ground; no protection was provided on the flanks and rear; fields of fire were restricted; and there was no mass fire of artillery.

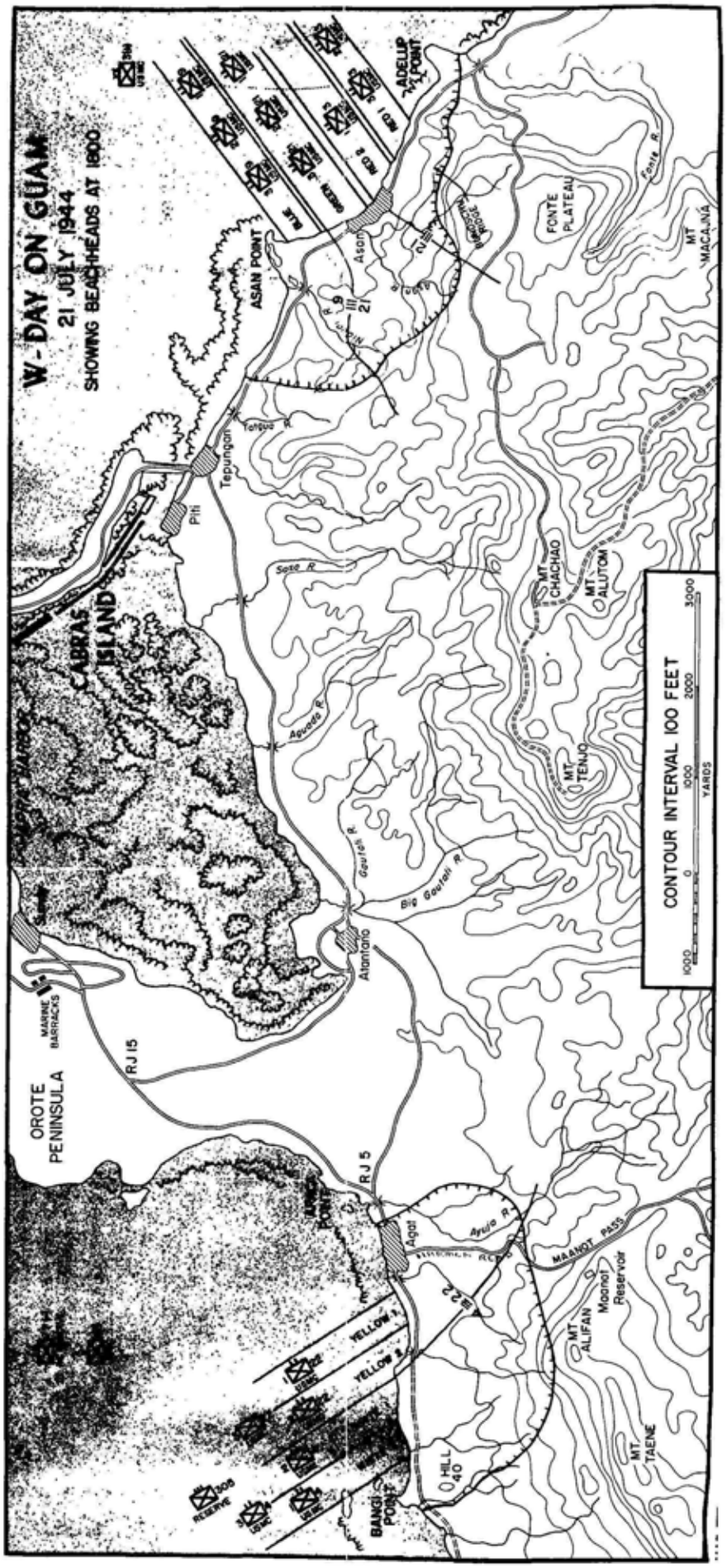
An American task force invaded Saipan June 15, 1944, and declared that island secured on July 9. The invasion of Guam was first set for June 18, but was postponed until July 21 for two reasons: The tenacious Japanese defense of Saipan resulted in the American decision to add an army division to the U.S. Marine force for the landings on Guam, which division was still in Hawaii. During the fighting on Saipan, American naval forces were diverted to do battle with a Japanese fleet in the Philippine Sea on June 19 and 20. This delay was of some advantage to both sides. It allowed American naval and air forces additional time to conduct massive bombings and bombardments of Guam's defenses. For the Japanese, the delay allowed time to concentrate troops and armament at the beaches they now knew the Americans would assault--the western beaches flanking Apra Harbor.

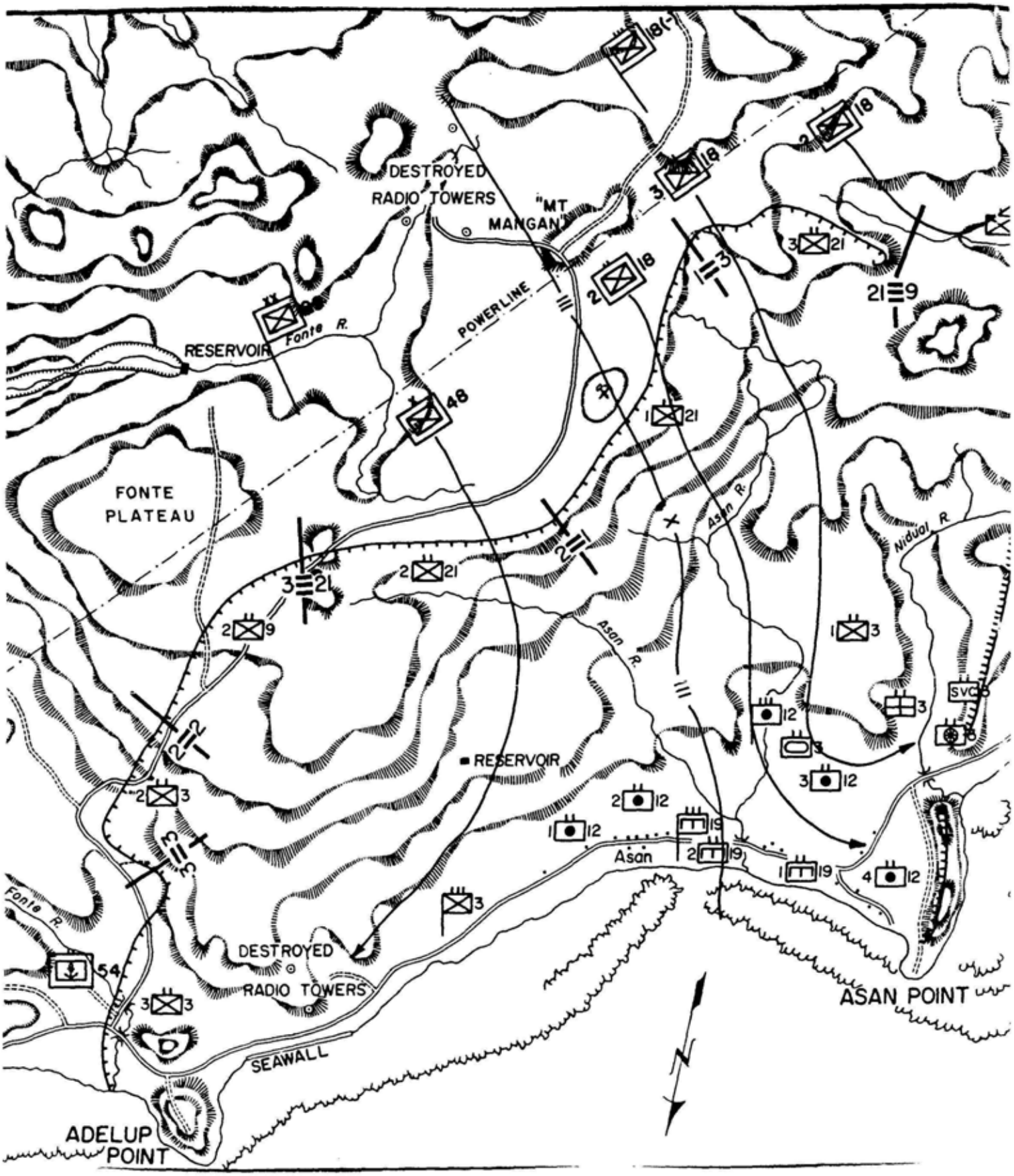
B. Asan Beach Unit, Asan Inland Unit, and Fonte Plateau Unit

On W-Day, July 21, 1944, the lead elements of the 3d U.S. Marine Division crossed a reef from 200 to 500 yards offshore and landed on Asan Beach, which was defended by the Japanese 320th Independent Infantry Battalion and naval troops manning the coastal defense guns. The 1.3-mile-long landing area was flanked by two rocky points, "the devil's horns," extending into the lagoon. On the east (left) was Adelup Point. West and to the rear of Adelup was steep Chorrito Cliff which extended almost to the water's edge. Farther west, the cliff gave way to low level land covered with rice paddies. Asan River joined the sea in this area and the small village of Asan lay scattered among palm trees on the beach. At the western end, rocky Asan Point bordered the beach. From east to west, two battalions of the 3d U.S. Marines Regiment landed on Beach Red 1; one battalion of the 3d U.S. Marines landed on Beach Red 2; three battalions of the 21st U.S. Marines came ashore on Beach Green, in the middle; and three battalions of the 9th U.S. Marines landed on Beach Blue adjacent to Asan Point. The Japanese held their fire until the landing vehicles were close to shore, the 3d U.S. Marines particularly receiving heavy fire from Adelup Point and Chorrito Cliff on their left flank.

By noon the 3d U.S. Marines had reached the top of steep Chorrito Cliff and in the afternoon overcame the enemy on Adelup Point. Inland from Chorrito Cliff, the terrain becomes a ruggedly hilly area cut by deep ravines and covered with man-high sword grass and other jungle vegetation. The marines named one 400-foot-high rocky outcropping Bundschu Ridge for Capt. Geary R. Bundschu, who was assigned to take this ridge. Here, the Japanese held off the marines throughout the day and inflicted heavy casualties, including the life of Captain Bundschu.

In the center of the landing beach, the 21st U.S. Marines advanced up the Asan River valley against only moderate resistance until they reached a series of ridges from which Japanese fire forced the marines to dig in for the night.


W-DAY ON GUAM
21 JULY 1944
SHOWING BEACHHEADS AT 1800
CABRAS ISLAND
OROTE PENINSULA
MARINE BARRACKS
RJ 15
RJ 5
Atantano
Agat
Piti
Tepungan
ASAN POINT
Asan
ADELUP POINT
FONTE PLATEAU
MT MACAJNA
MT CHACHAO
MT ALUTOM
MT TENJO
MT ALIFAN
Maanot Reservoir
MT TAENE
HILL 40
BANGI POINT
MAANOT PASS
Big Gautali R.
Gautali R.
Aguada R.
Sasa R.
Tatgua R.
Ayuja R.
Fonte R.
YELLOW 1
YELLOW 2
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
YARDS


DESTROYED
RADIO TOWERS
"MT
MANGAN"
POWERLINE
RESERVOIR
Fonte R.
FONTE
PLATEAU
Asan R.
Nidual R.
RESERVOIR
Asan
DESTROYED
RADIO TOWERS
SEAWALL
ADELUP
POINT
ASAN POINT
SVC

To the west, right, the 9th U.S. Marines made the day's greatest advance, but suffered casualties from caves on Asan Point. It crossed the rice paddies swiftly and reached the inland ridge. Part of the regiment swung to the southwest, crossed a bridge near the mouth of Matgue (then called Nidual) River, and moved on to a point 400 yards short of Taguag River near Piti. When these marines crossed the Matgue River, fire from Japanese positions on the west side of Asan Point fell on them. By nightfall, however, all enemy opposition on the point had been silenced. Through the night, Japanese reinforcements plugged gaps in their lines on the ridges above Asan. And through the night, small groups of Japanese counterattacked along the 3d Marine Division's front, the most serious blow being against the 3d U.S. Marines in the Chorrito Cliff area.

On July 22, the 3d U.S. Marines renewed their attack on Bundschu Ridge. Despite repeated attempts against the natural stronghold, the marines gained no ground and continued to suffer heavy casualties. The 21st U.S. Marines to the right attempted to make contact with the 3d, but "the nightmare of twisting ravines, jumbled rocks, and steep cliffs that hid beneath the dense vegetation" precluded the effort.[2] That night, the Japanese counterattacked again, and again suffered severely. Unknown to the marines, the Japanese withdrew from Bundschu Ridge before dawn.

To the right, the 9th U.S. Marines continued their advance on July 22, entering the Piti area and taking the old navy yard and a Japanese three-gun coastal battery.

On July 23, after occupying Bundschu Ridge, the 3d U.S. Marines pushed their attack toward the high ground west of lower Fonte River. The 21st U.S. Marines in the center spent the day improving their positions, establishing outposts, and beating off Japanese patrols. Not until the next day, July 24, was the gap between the 3d and 21st closed.

---

2. Shaw, et al, p. 488.

On the night of July 25-26, the Japanese launched their last major counterattack against the 3d Marine Division. One of the most bitter struggles involved the 9th U.S. Marines on the forward slopes of the Fonte Plateau, the high ground toward which the marines had been struggling since W-Day. Along the entire front, Japanese infiltrators made their way down to the beach, striking at various targets including the division hospital near Asan Point. The counterattack was in vain, however, for the Japanese lost 3,200 men that night. On July 27, the Third Division launched an all-out attack on the Fonte area. By the 28th all the Fonte area was in American hands except for a depression on the plateau which was silenced on the 29th. General Takashima was dead, having been hit by machine gun fire from an American tank. Japanese forces began a general retreat toward northern Guam.

Following the battle for Guam, great changes occurred in the Asan-Fonte area. The rice paddies on the beach gave way to a motor pool area and a cemetery for American dead. Seabees constructed a four-lane highway, Marine Drive, along the shore, changing the face of the Chorrito Cliff. Still later, the motor pool gave way to a naval hospital. Asan Point was opened as a coral quarry, destroying remaining fortifications and changing the point into low, level ground. The old village of Asan was destroyed during the fighting, and a new town of the same name was erected farther inland to the east. The high land of Fonte was renamed Nimitz Hill and Admiral Nimitz moved his CINCPAC headquarters there from Hawaii. In recent times, a large modern school was constructed on Adelup Point and a flood-control project was completed at the mouth of Asan River.

I. Asan Beach Unit

The Asan Beach Unit consists of 109 land acres and 445 acres of water. It includes all of Asan Point, the landing beaches seaward of Marine Drive, and the western side and tip of Adelup Point. (The identifying numbers used below are those used by the National Park Service up to

now. A new numbering system, which will provide more order, is presently being developed by the area.)

Adelup Point

No. 28. Japanese pillbox. On the west side of the point. Presently owned by the Government of Guam, it consists of a single concrete wall, 5 feet in length, and containing a small embrasure. It lacks a roof. The field of fire was toward Asan Point. Battle damage is limited, but rock has fallen into the firing position. Japanese fire from the west side of Adelup Point hit the 3d U.S. Marines on Beaches Red 1 and 2 on W-Day. The point was captured by the end of the day.

No. 29. Japanese pillbox. On the east side of Adelup Point. It is outside the boundaries of the national park. Built into the limestone cliff, this pillbox has two gun embrasures, one of which is now sealed with concrete. The rear entrance, from the top of the cliff, is filled in. Located on the east side of the point, this pillbox played no direct role in the W-Day landings. One may be assured, however, that its occupants partook in the defense of Adelup Point when U.S. Marines stormed it that afternoon. While the National Park Service has no responsibilities concerning the pillbox, it is recommended it be identified in any interpretive literature that may be developed for Adelup Point.

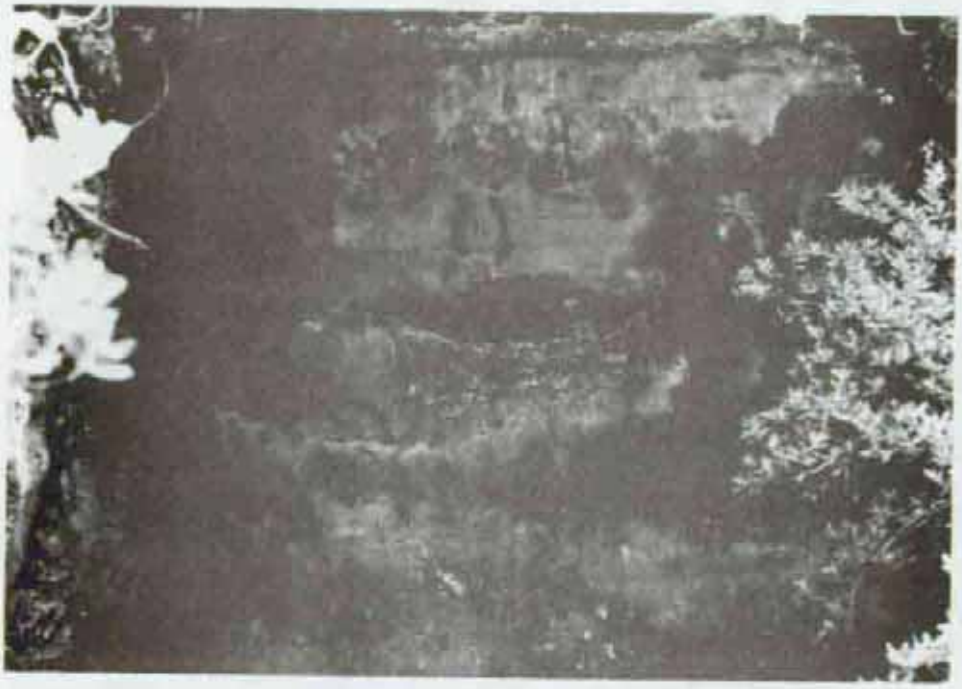
No. 30. Japanese pillbox. On the east side of Adelup Point, outside the boundaries of the National Park. This fortification has been described as a "dual" pillbox, having two rooms (one large and one quite small), each with a gun embrasure. The cliff parallel to the westernmost embrasure has been chiseled out to increase the field of fire. A concrete observation port remains on top. As with No. 29, the pillbox played no direct role in the W-Day landings. It is recommended that it, too, be identified on any trail guides for Adelup Point. This is an excellent example of an essentially undamaged and completed Japanese pillbox.

No. 31. Natural cave. On the north tip of Adelup Point, within the park boundaries. This small cave may or may not have been defended. Pieces of concrete have been found within. It measures 6 feet in depth and 5.5 feet in width.

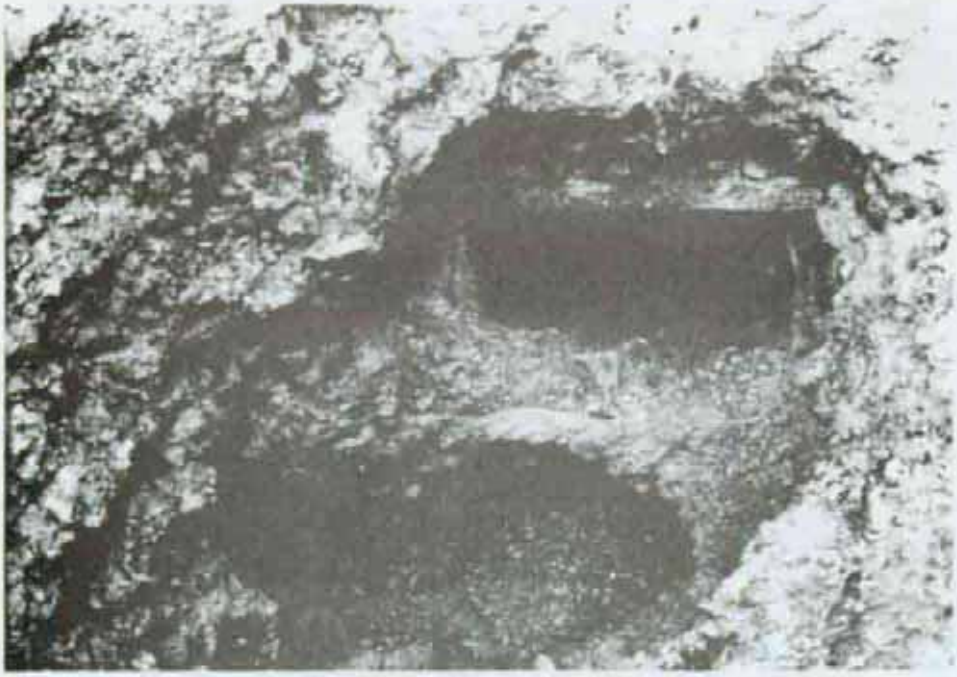
Adelup Point, 1944

Asan Point from Adelup Point, Asan Beach, 1984

Agana from Adelup Point, 1984

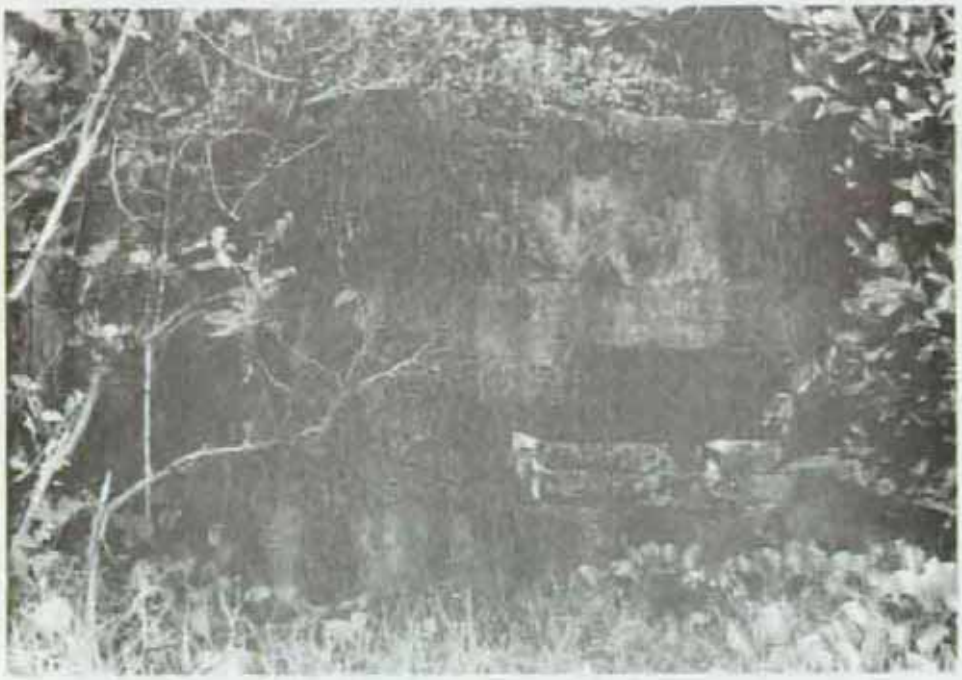


No. 29. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point, 1984

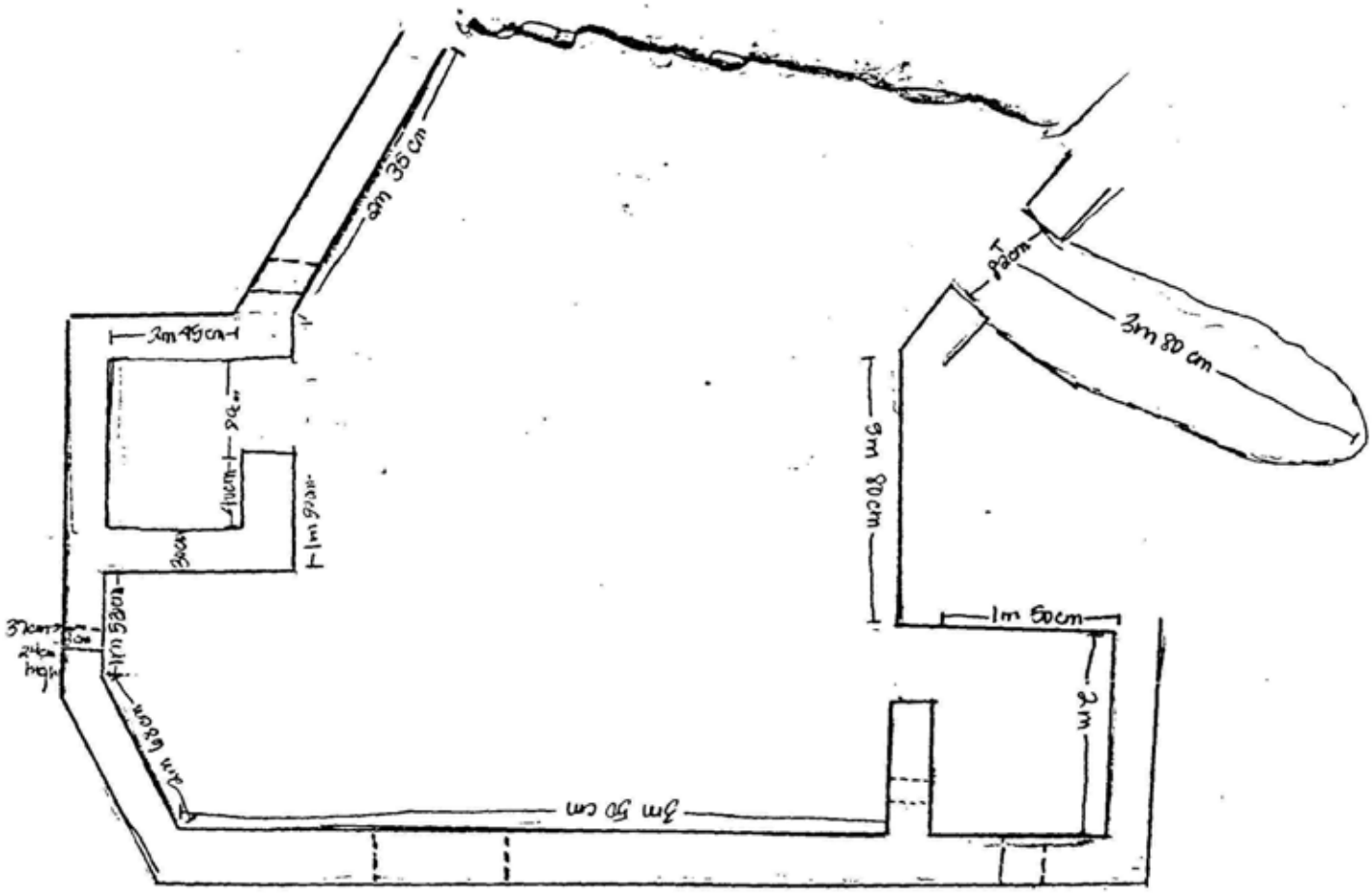


No. 29. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point, 1984

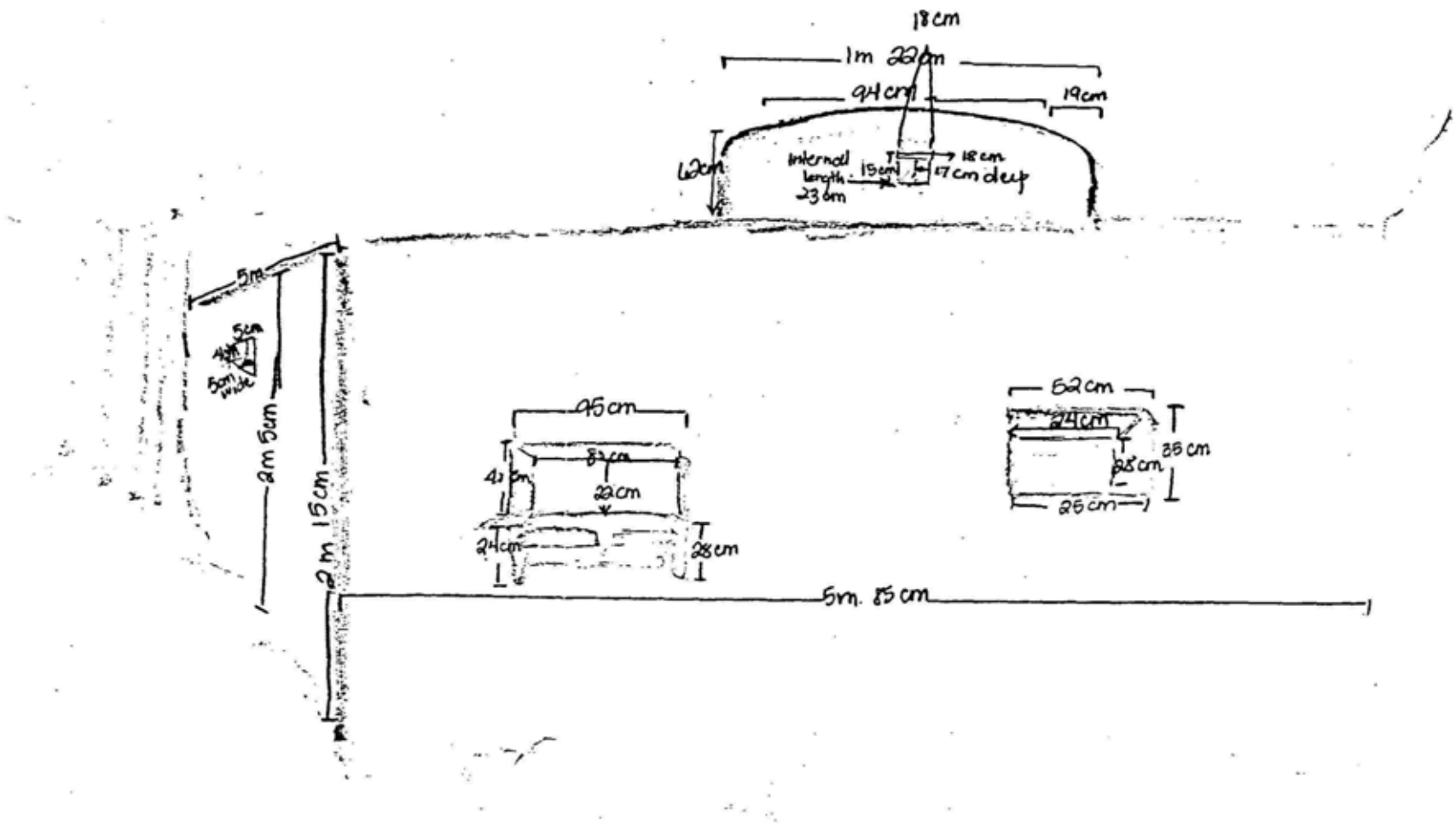
No. 30. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point, 1984



No. 30. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point, 1984



No. 30. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point



No. 30. Japanese pillbox, Adelup Point.

No. 32. Cave and foxhole. These are on the west side of Adelup Point, within the park boundaries. The Government of Guam is the present owner. The natural cave, measuring about 5.5 feet in width and 10.8 feet in depth, could well have served as a weapon emplacement. On top of the cliff above the cave is a depression in the earth 3 feet in width, 6 feet in length, and 3 feet in depth, that probably was a machine gun emplacement. Both machine gun and mortar fire from Adelup Point fell on Beaches Red 1 and 2.

No. 42. Cave. It, too, is on the west side of Adelup and within the park boundaries. The Government of Guam is the present owner. This natural cave is faced with a coral rock and concrete wall. The cave measures 6.5 feet in width and 8 feet in depth. Its field of fire covered Beaches Red 1 and 2.

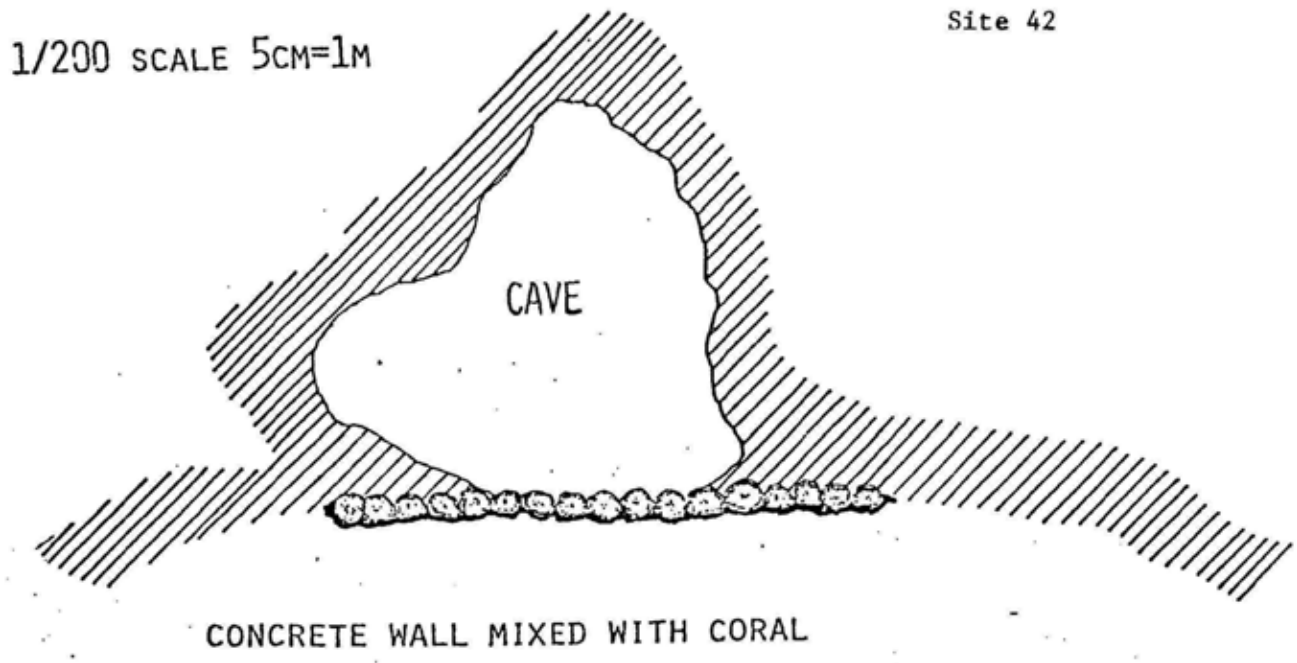
No. 41. House foundation. This large, concrete foundation on the highest part of Adelup Point marks the site of the pre-war Kroll home. It is believed that the Japanese dug tunnels into the landward side of the foundation for storage; there is a definite evidence that this wall was breached and later resealed. Also, a photograph taken on July 23, 1944, shows at least one opening in the wall. A long concrete flight of steps from the house to lower ground from before the war remains. These steps are bordered with small, rock-walled flower terraces of an uncertain date (after the battle an American officers' club was established on the house foundation). It provides an excellent platform for viewing Asan Point to the west and Agana to the east and is an outstanding location for on-site interpretation.

Asan Landing Beaches

No. 33. Seawall. This rock and concrete seawall is within the park boundaries and is owned by the Government of Guam. It is near the base of a small knoll on the beach, 2,000 feet west of Adelup Point. It is part of a longer seawall that existed in 1944. The rocky Knoll is separated from Chorrito Cliff by Marine Drive. The original seawall protected the federal road from Agana to Piti that ran along the base of Chorrito Cliff in this area. The existing wall is 75 feet in length and 40

No. 31. Cave, Adelup Point, 1984

No. 42. Cave, Adelup Point, 1984

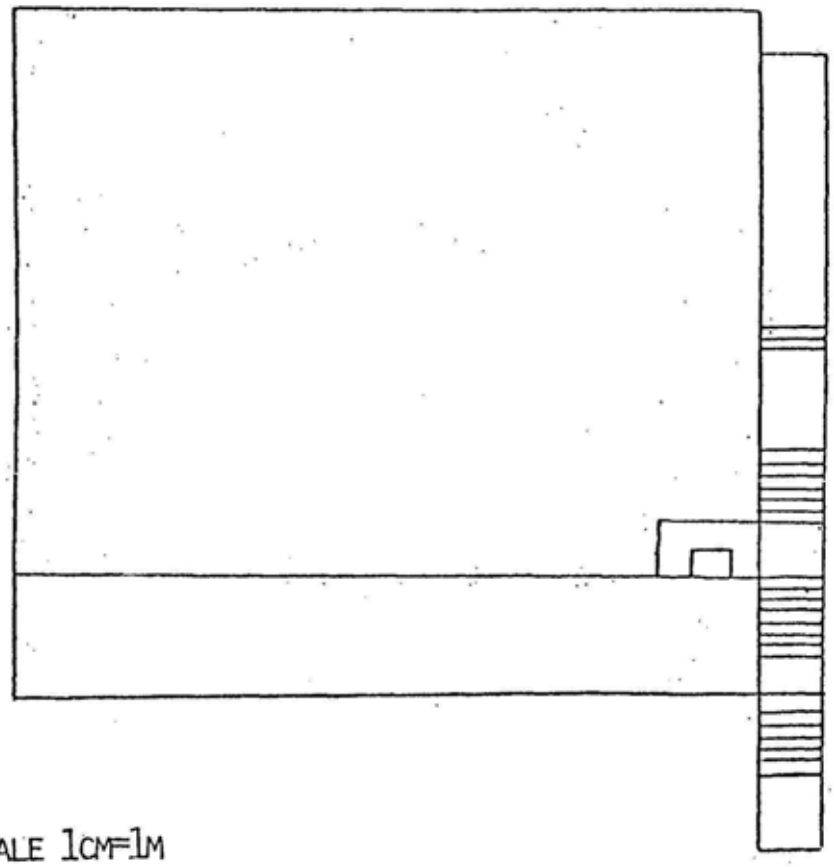


No. 42. Cave, Adelup Point

Site 41

ADELUP POINT

HOUSE FOUNDATION

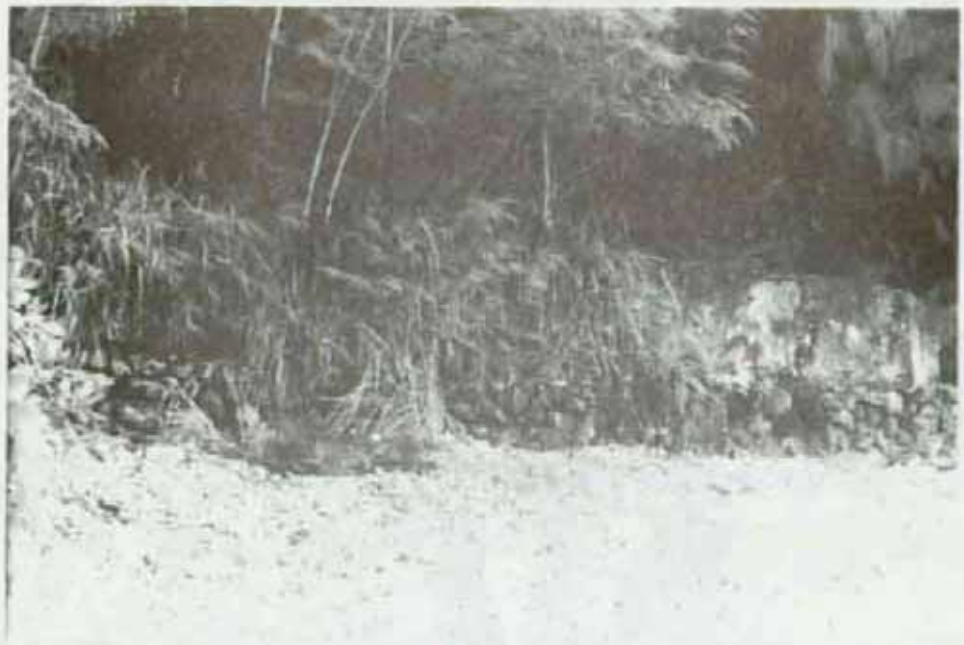


1/200 SCALE 1CM=1M

No. 41. Kroll House, Adelup Point

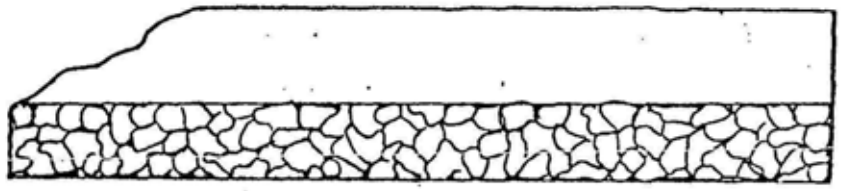
No. 41. Kroll house foundation, Adelup Point, 1944

No. 33. Seawall, Asan Beach, 1984



Site 33

1/400 scale 10cm=1m



No. 33. Seawall, Asan

inches in height. (The original wall was about 440 feet in length.) The writer suspects that the wall existed before 1941, when the U.S. government funded maintenance of the road. The wall is subject to potential storm damage. It is recommended that the seawall not be interpreted onsite. Parking on Marine Drive in this area is extremely dangerous.

No number. Civilian Landing Memorial. It is near the beach in front of the present town of Asan and east of the mouth of the Asan River. It is a simple concrete wall with a flagstaff rising from its center. On the wall in front of the flagstaff an artillery round is mounted upright. Good views of the landing beach and the hills to the south are found here. Guamanians gather there annually to commemorate the liberation of their island.

No number. U.S. Landing Monument. It is near the water's edge on Beach Green where the 21st U.S. Marines landed and where the old village of Asan stood. The white, concrete monument is rectangular in shape; at the top of the spire is a metal reproduction of the U.S. Marine Corps insignia. Four metal plaques, one on each side, have texts that outline the history of the battle, list the several commanders, and dedicate the monument to all American dead. The monument was dedicated by Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1952-1955. In 1944, Brigadier General Shepherd commanded the Agat landings on Guam. The area around the monument has been pleasantly landscaped with palm trees. The monument is in excellent condition, requiring only periodic painting. (An identical monument has been erected on Wake Island.)

No. 102. Japanese Pillbox. It is in the water just off the beach approximately on the right flank of Beach Blue. It was severely damaged in the 1944 invasion and is overturned. It is obviously not on its original site and probably was placed there when the Americans cleared the general area for logistical operations. In its ruined state, the pillbox is a dramatic example of the destruction rained on Guam by American firepower. Since it is not in situ, the pillbox could be replaced on dry

Civilian Landing Monument, Asan Beach, 1984

U.S. Landing Monument, Asan Beach, 1984

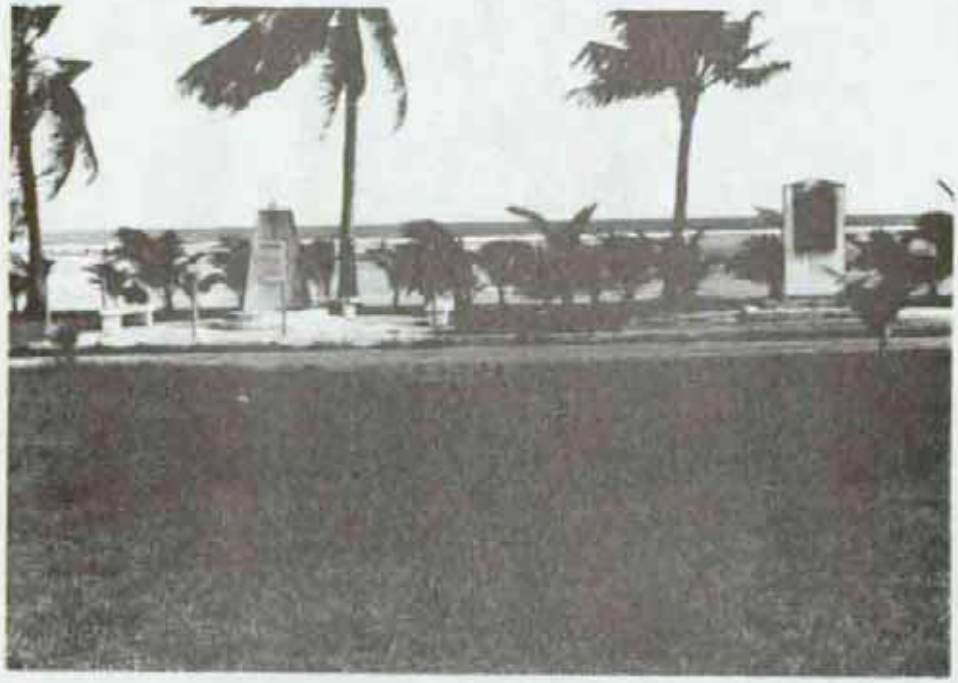
No. 102. Japanese pillbox ruins, Asan Beach, 1984

land to reduce the erosion by the sea. No restoration should be attempted.

Nos. 45 and 52. Two Mabini Monuments. They are on the water's edge approximately on the right flank of Beach Blue. The monuments are not associated with World War II. They commemorate the place of exile of a group of Filipino insurgents, including Apolinario Mabini, "the Brains of the Revolution," who had refused to take an oath of allegiance and criticized the American military government. They arrived at Asan in 1901. Most returned to the Philippines in 1902. Mabini himself returned home in 1903, just before his death. The west monument, No. 45, is a crushed coral pyramid having a legend inscribed in marble. It is surrounded by the concrete benches. A chain (some sections missing) encircles the whole. The monument was erected in 1961 by the Philippine-American Council of Guam. The east monument, No. 52, is a simple concrete slab with a metal plaque attached. Some corrosion has occurred to the metal. This marker was erected in 1964 by the Philippines Historical Committee.

Asan Point

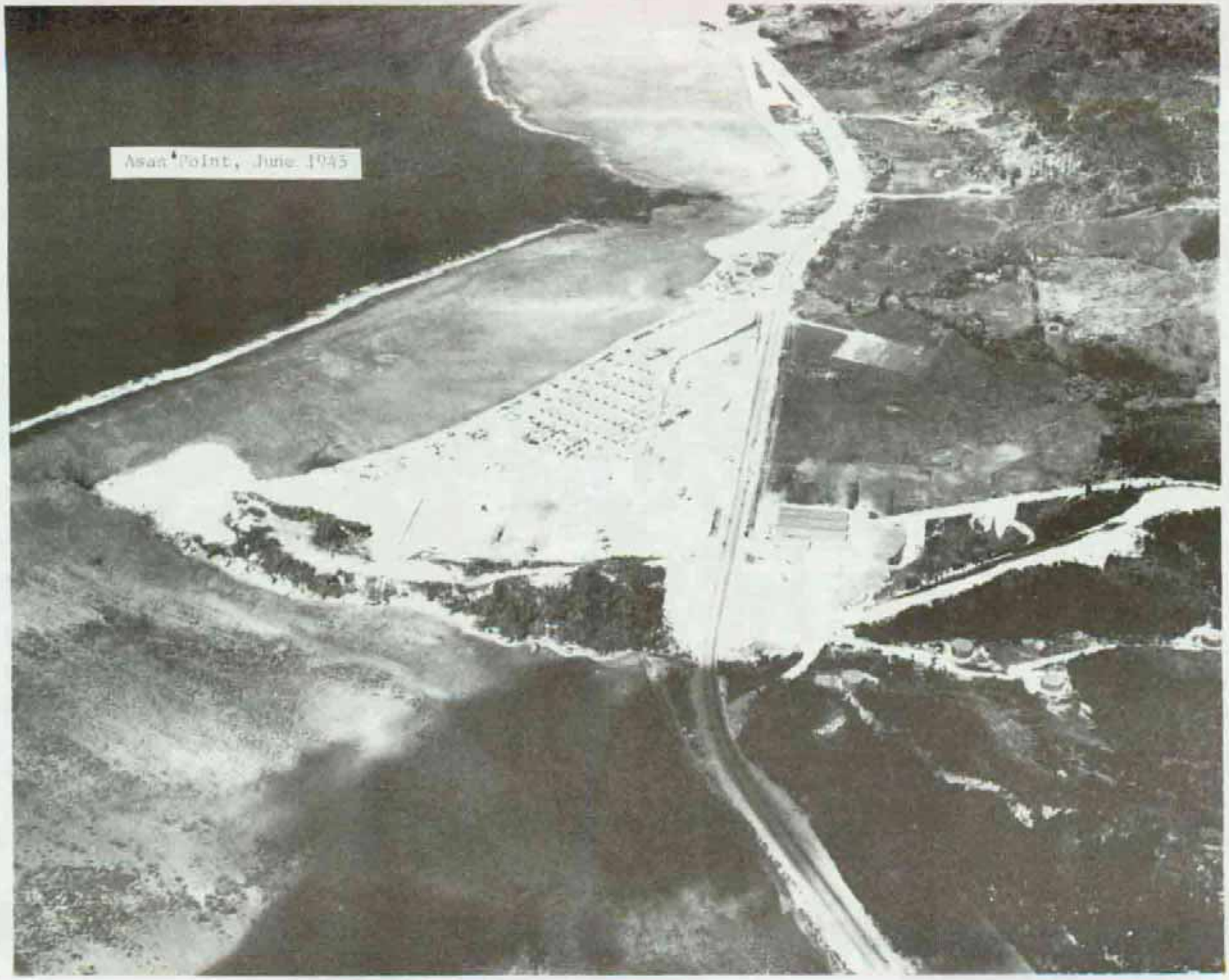
Asan Point as the other "devil's horn" flanking the American landing beaches. After the battle, American forces opened a quarry on the tip of the point and on the ridge behind, forever destroying any Japanese fortifications located at these sites. On the east side of the ridge, i.e., facing the American landings, only a Japanese tunnel remains. On the ridge's west side, a complex of pillboxes remains. Some of these played an important role when the 9th U.S. Marines crossed Matgue River and pushed southwest toward Piti. Once the Marines passed Asan Point, the Japanese here opened fire, forcing the Marines to turn around to counter the attack. Asan Point was neutralized by the end of W-Day. The fortifications on the west side are reached via a road/trail (that needs a sign identifying it) beginning on the east side of the ridge and descending the west side via recently installed steps. The trail on top of the ridge continues south to the highest point directly overlooking Marine Drive. This overlook provides an excellent view of the landing beaches all the way east to Adelup Point and offers good possibilities for on-site



Nos. 45 and 52. Two Mabini monuments, Asan Beach, 1984

No. 45. Legend on Mabini monument, 1984

Asan Point and Asan village, July 31, 1944


Asan Point, June 1945

interpretation. The trail along the base of the west side of Asan Point, from feature 64 to feature 69, has recently been partly disrupted by rockfall caused by an earthquake. Plans are to redirect the trail around the boulders and add earthquake history to the interpretation of the area.

No. 61. Japanese pillbox. Constructed of reinforced concrete, it is on the west base of Asan Point. It has a gun embrasure and two rifle firing ports. It was extensively damaged by a direct hit above the embrasure and by a satchel charge on its roof. The pillbox cannot be entered in its present condition. Although the damage should not be repaired, the entranceway to the pillbox could be cleared.

No. 62. Japanese pillbox (large caliber gun emplacement). Also located on the west base of Asan Point. Here, the Japanese took advantage of a large, winding crevice in the limestone cliff. A reinforced-concrete roof was built against the cliff. A low reinforced-concrete wall was added to the front of the opening. To the rear, the crevice was used for ammunition storage. In areas where the rock walls of the crevice were low, the Japanese built them up with rock and concrete. A steel gun base remains. (Marines recorded finding three 20 cm. (8-inch), short barrel naval guns in this area.) The horiztonal I-beams supporting the roof have rusted considerably and other iron work is heavily corroded. Some spalling of the concrete ceiling has occurred. Park maintenance has installed stout wooden planks as a temporary support to the ceiling. This pillbox should receive early attention from historical architects, addressing the issues of preservation and visitor safety.

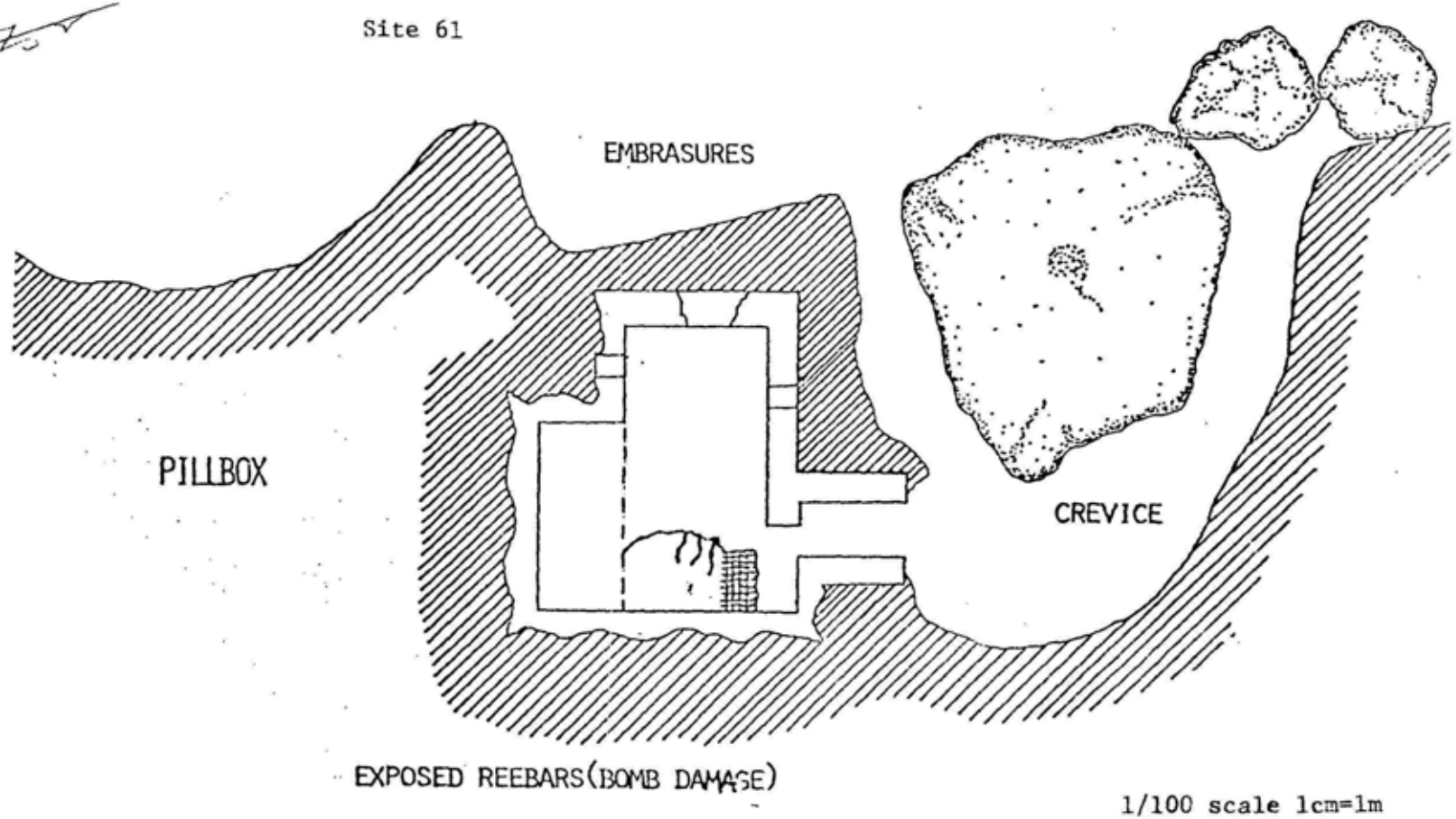
No. 63. Japanese wall. At the base of the west side of Asan Point, two natural crevices, side by side, lead into the limestone cliff. In front of these, the Japanese erected a coral rock and concrete wall for the protection of the crevices which they used for storage or shelter. Only a part of the wall remains which ranges in height from 20 inches to 3.5 feet. Vegetation tends to grow profusely on the wall, resulting in the never-ending chore of removing it. Historic preservationists may wish to

Asan Beach area from Asan Point, 1984

No. 61. Japanese pillbox, Asan Point, 1984

ASAN POINT

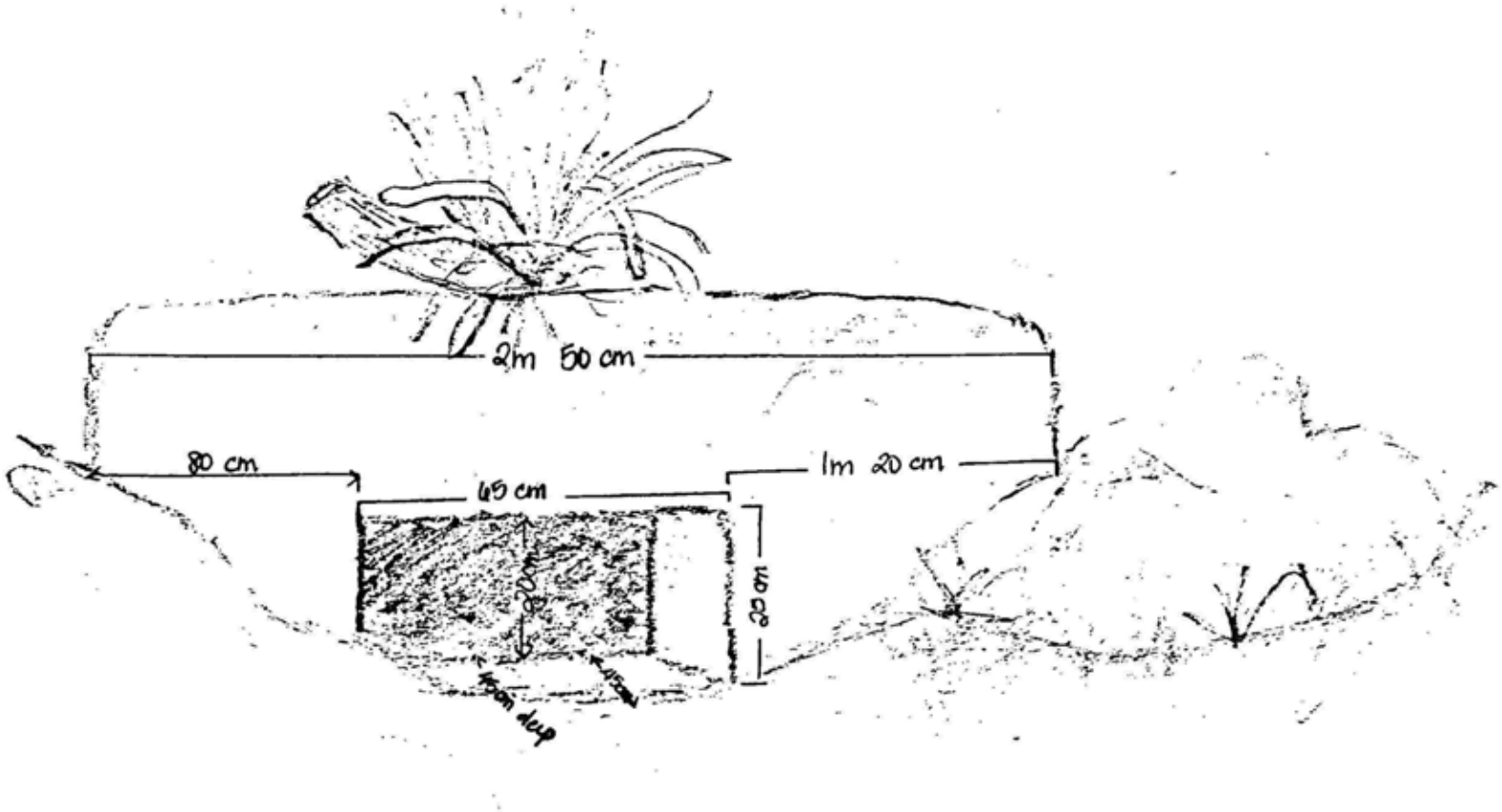
Site 61



1/100 scale 1cm=1m

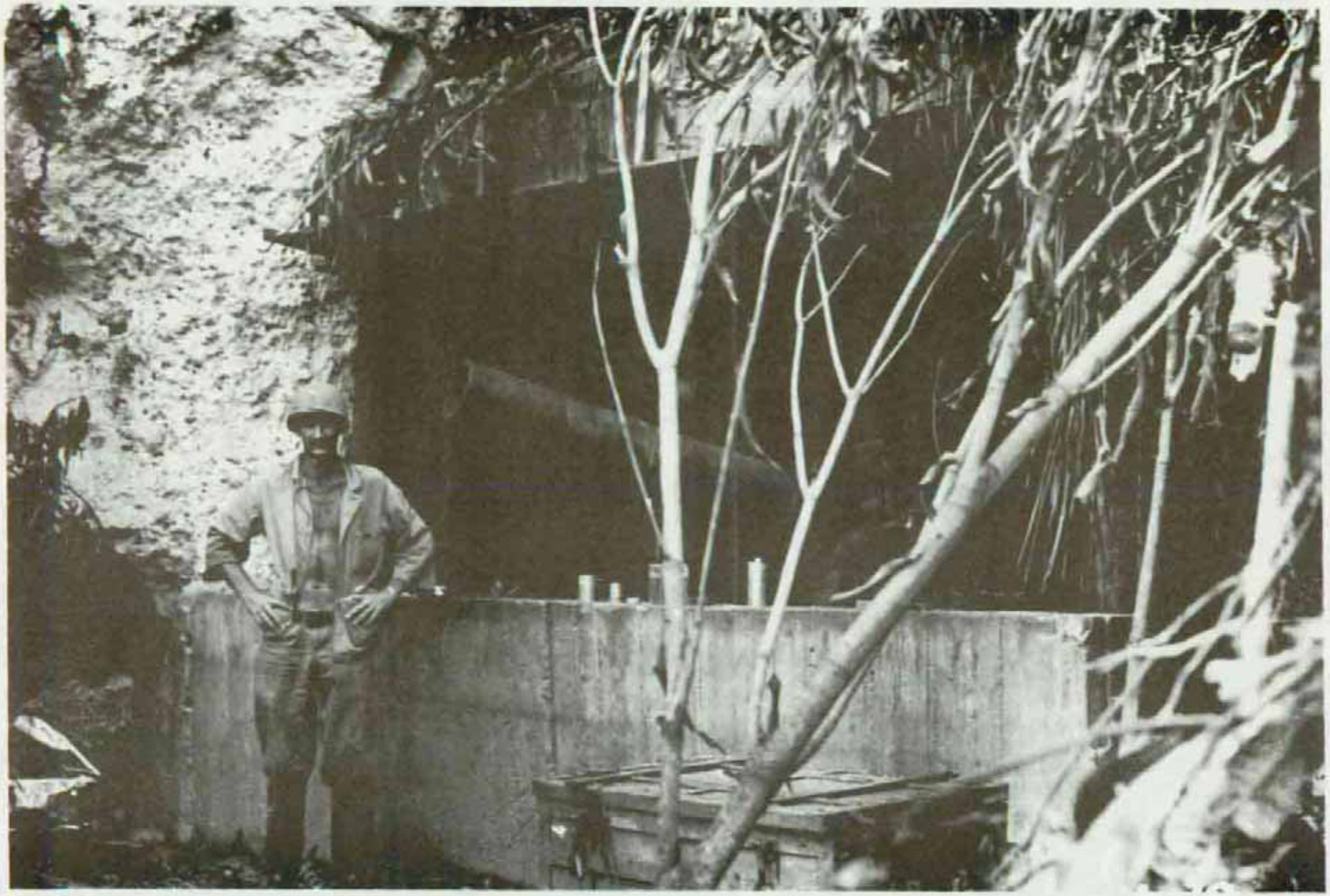
No. 61. Japanese pillbox, Asan Point

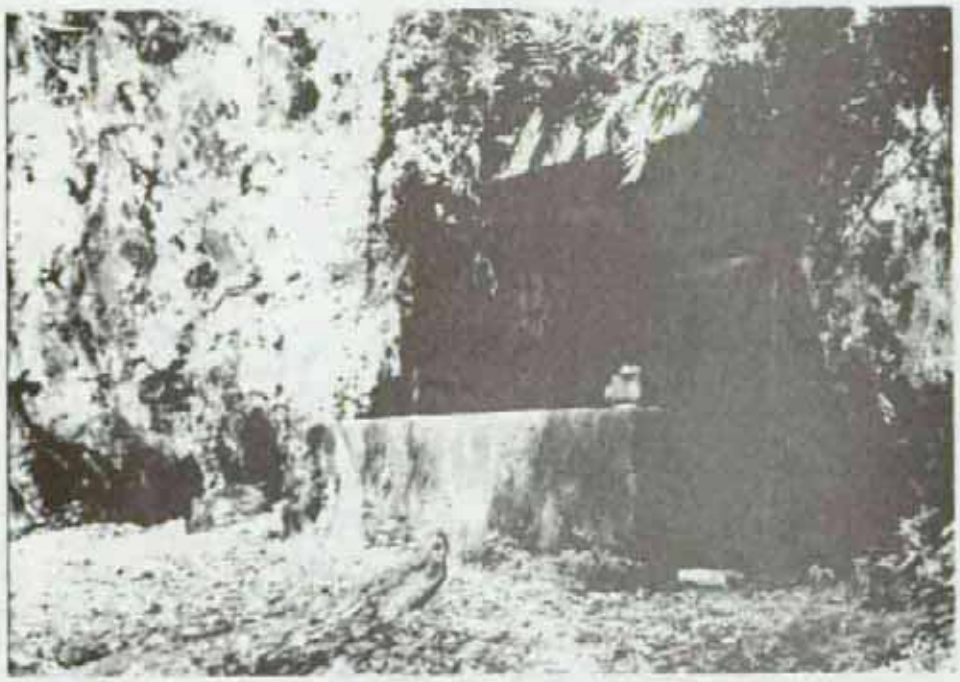
Front view



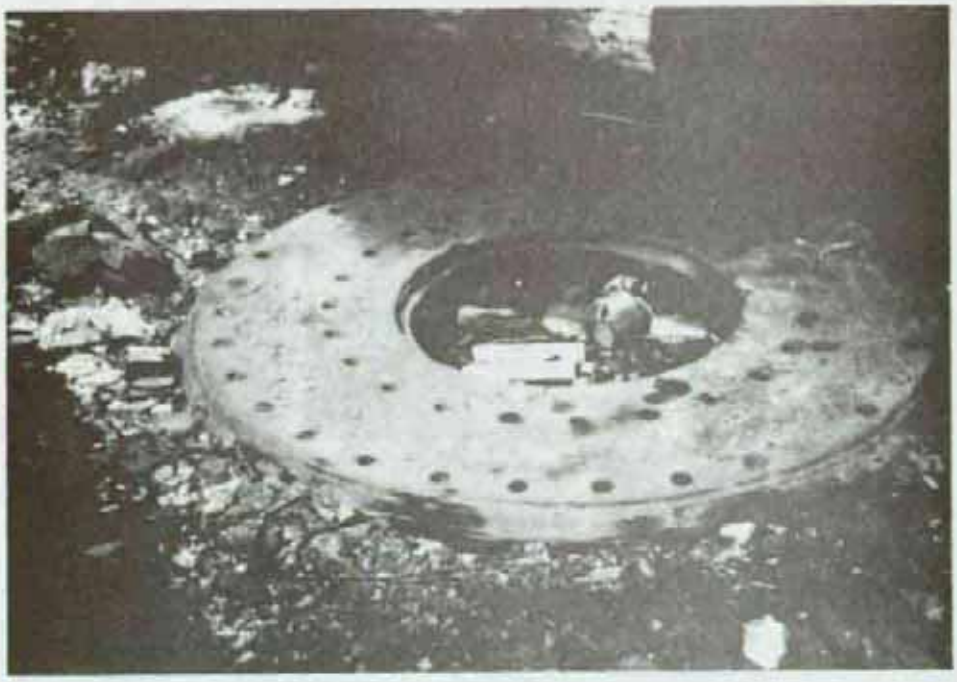
No. 61. Japanese pillbox, Asan Point

Asan Point, October 1944



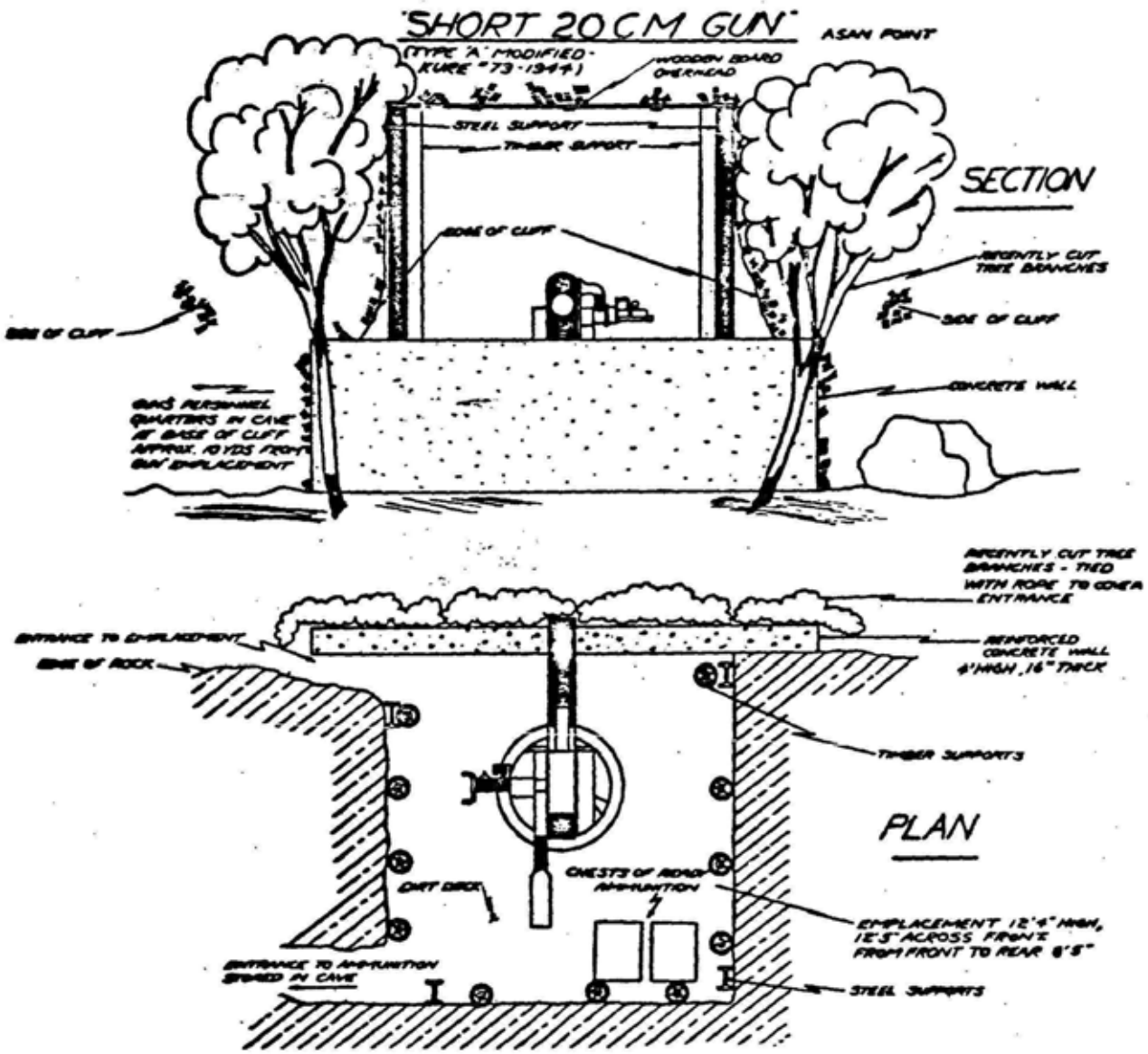


No. 62. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point, 1984



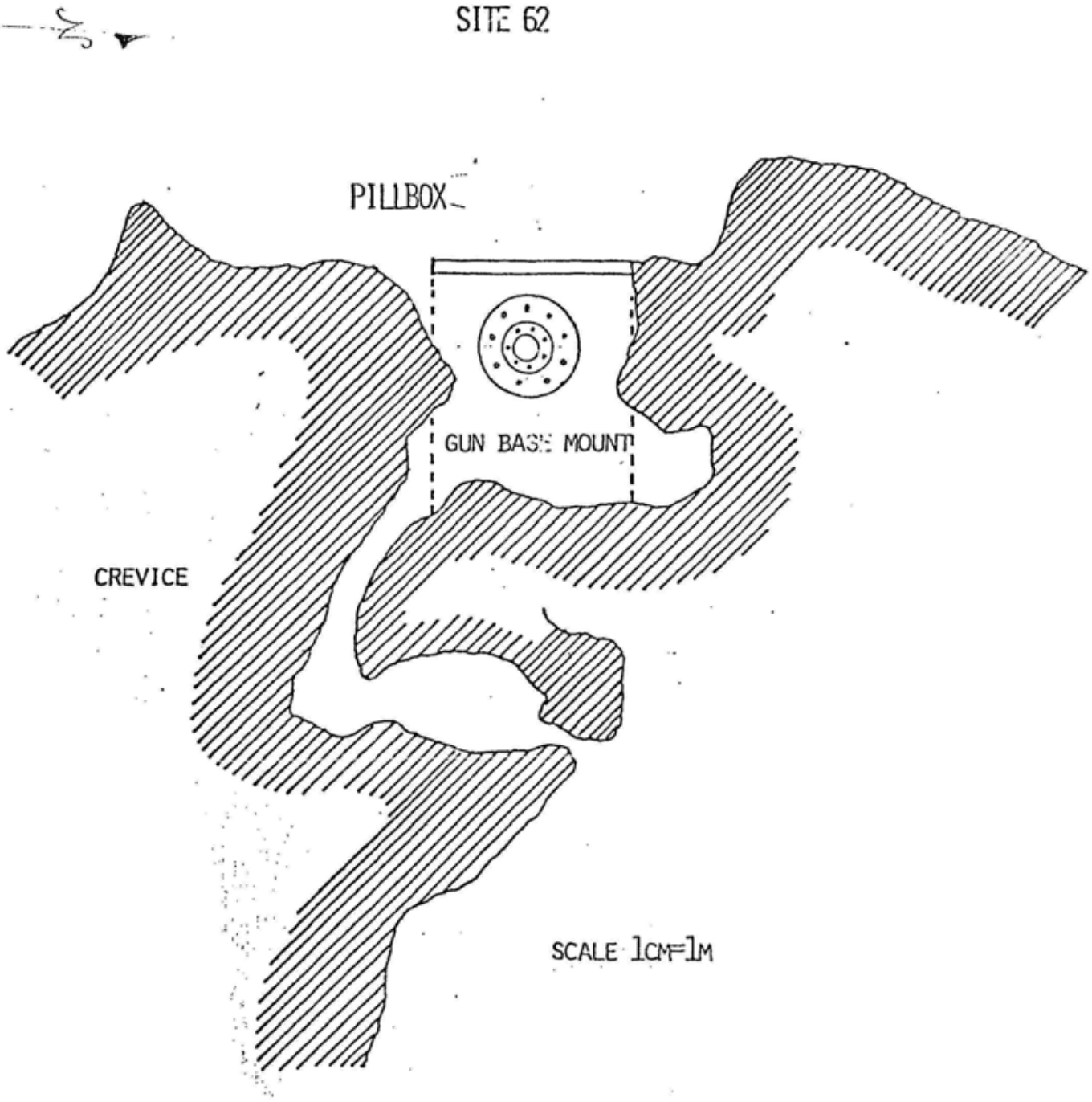
PLAN OF JAPANESE DEFENSES AT ASAN POINT,

TARGET AREA- 580- SHEET 5- APRA HARBOR

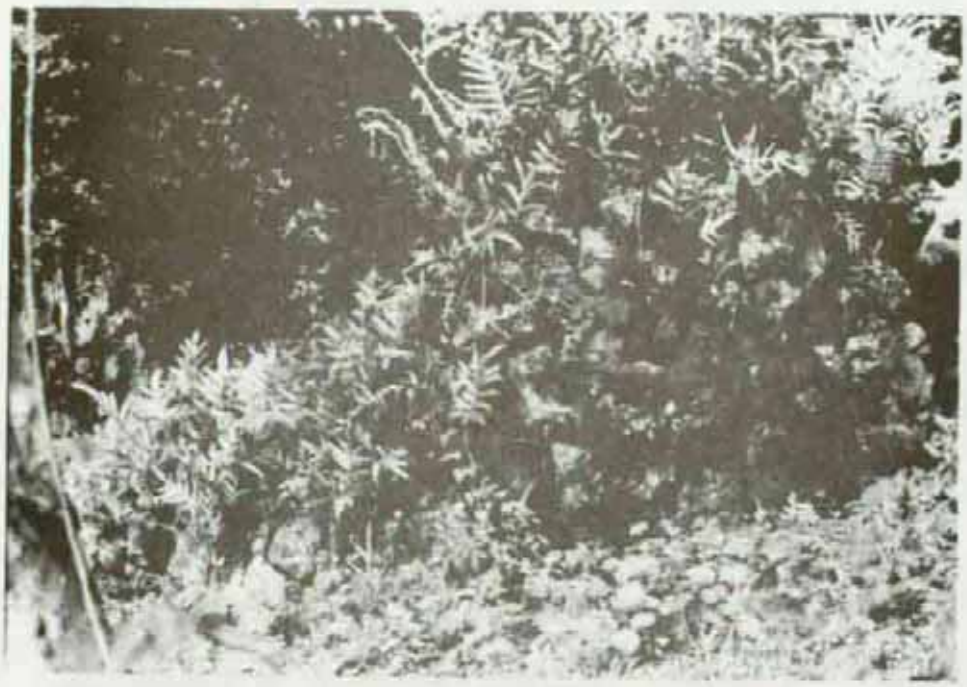


No. 62. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point

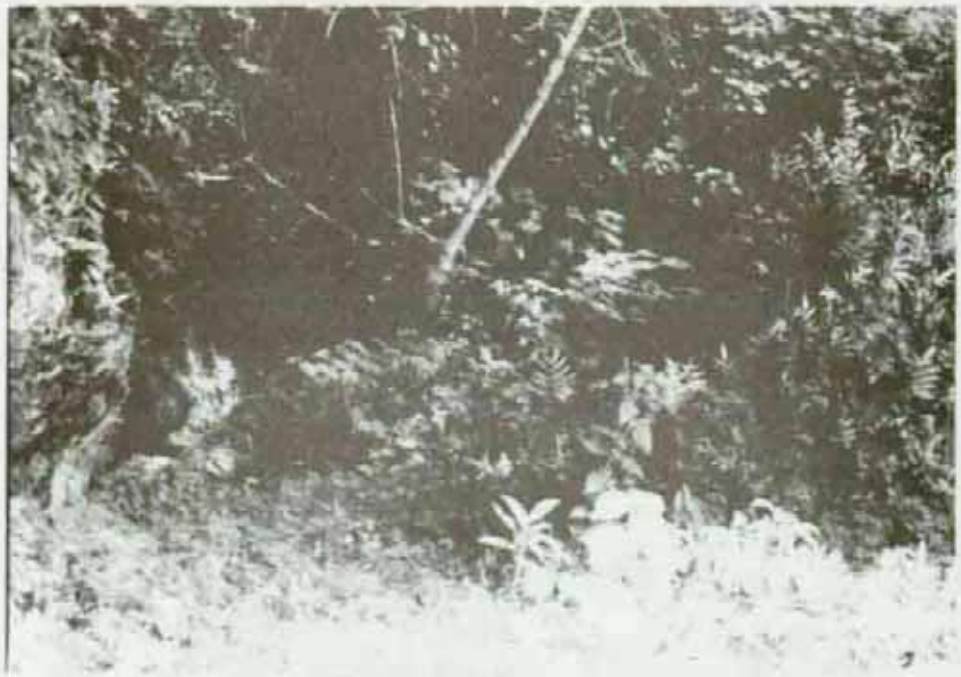
From 1944 Booklet: JAPANESE DEFENSES- GUAM (Published by D-2 Section, 3rd Marine Division). 21 pages. p.15.
R.G. 127, File C4-1.
USMC REEL 6, p. 1452.



No. 62. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point

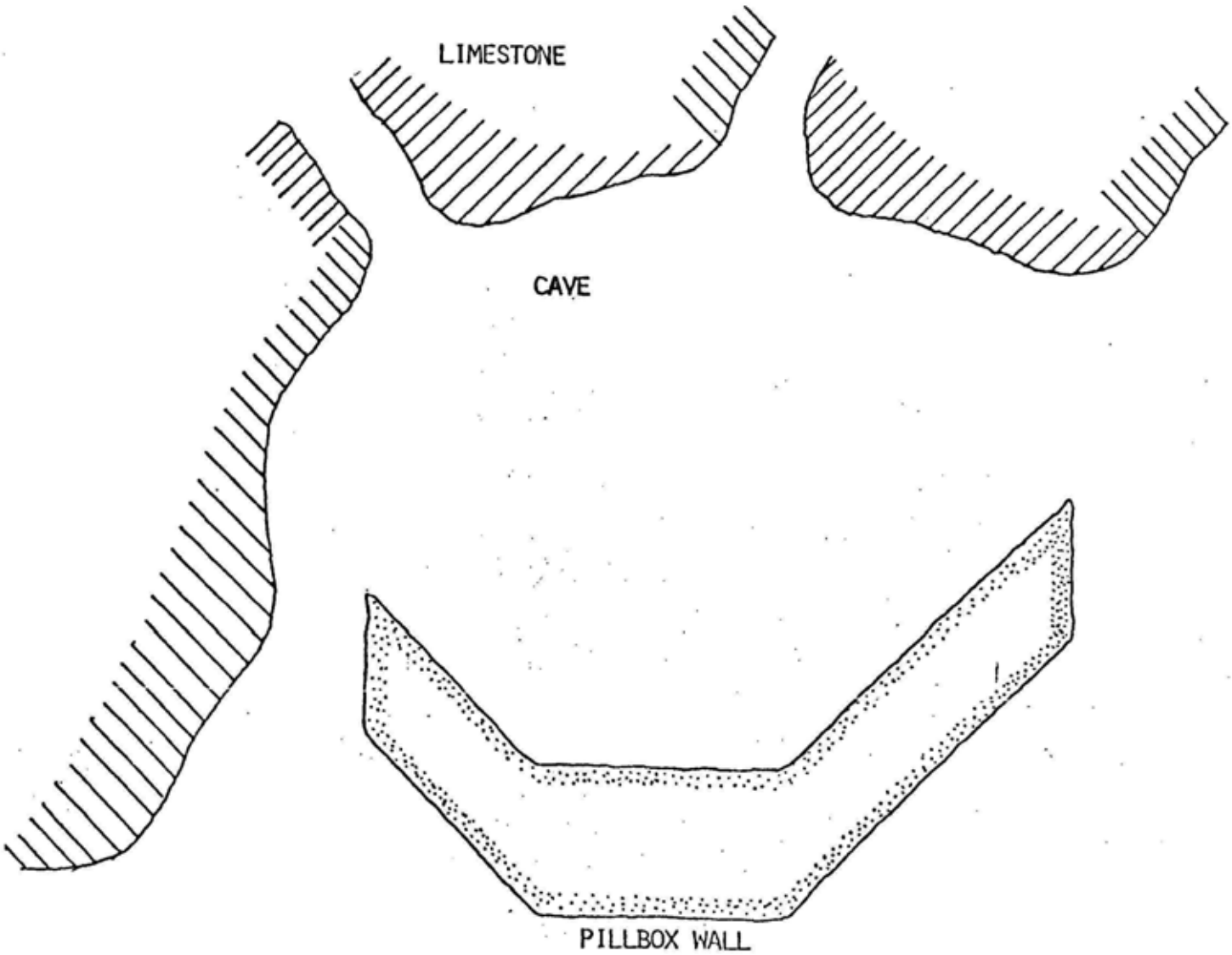


No. 63. Japanese rock and concrete wall, Asan Point, above crevices in cliff behind wall, below



Site 63

1/300 scale 1cm=1m



No. 63. Japanese rock and concrete wall, Asan Point

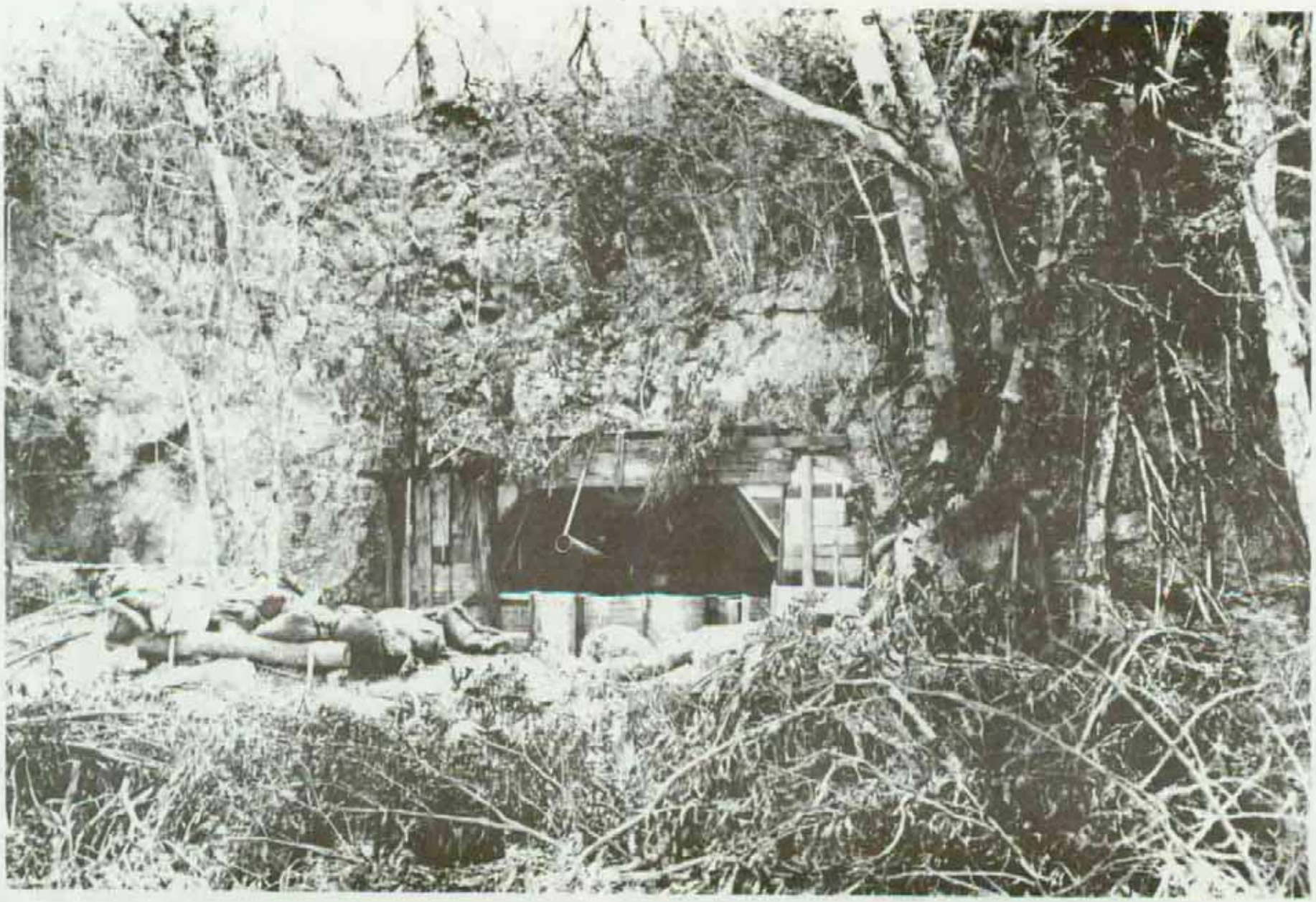
examine this structure to determine a permanent cure for the vegetation problem.

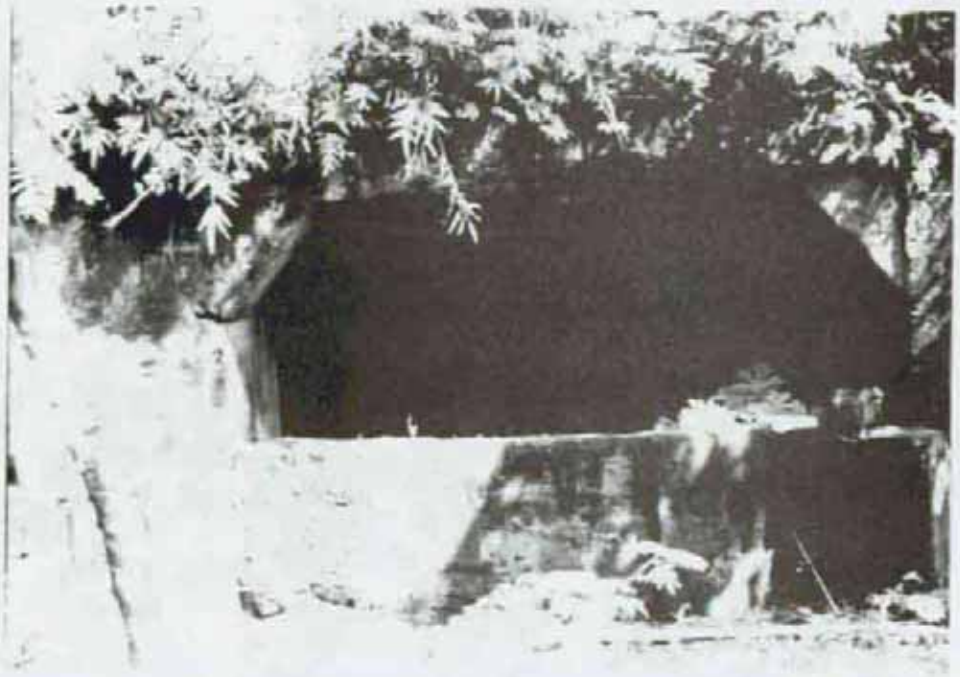
No. 64. Japanese pillbox (large caliber gun emplacement). This structure is also built into the base of the limestone cliff on the west side of Asan Point. An entrance was constructed on the north side of the structure and is concealed from view as one faces the large embrasure. A low concrete wall forms the face and it does not meet the south side of the emplacement, thus providing a second entrance. A steel gun base remains installed in the floor, suggesting this structure housed another of the 20cm coastal guns. To the rear are two caves, one of which extends upward to the top of Asan Point. Near the tunnel's exit on top are the remains of the foundation of a small rectangular structure whose function is unknown. Like No. 62, the iron I-beams supporting the ceiling of the emplacement have greatly rusted. Also, one of the caves is filled with rock rubble. Historical architects should study this site for its preservation and safety needs.

No. 67. Cave. This natural cave is just north of feature No. 64, at the base of the west side of Asan Point. It is a small cave measuring 4 feet in depth and 6.7 feet in width. The Japanese protected its entrance with a concrete wall, a portion of which remains on either side of the entrance. The cave is sufficiently large for a machine gun emplacement.

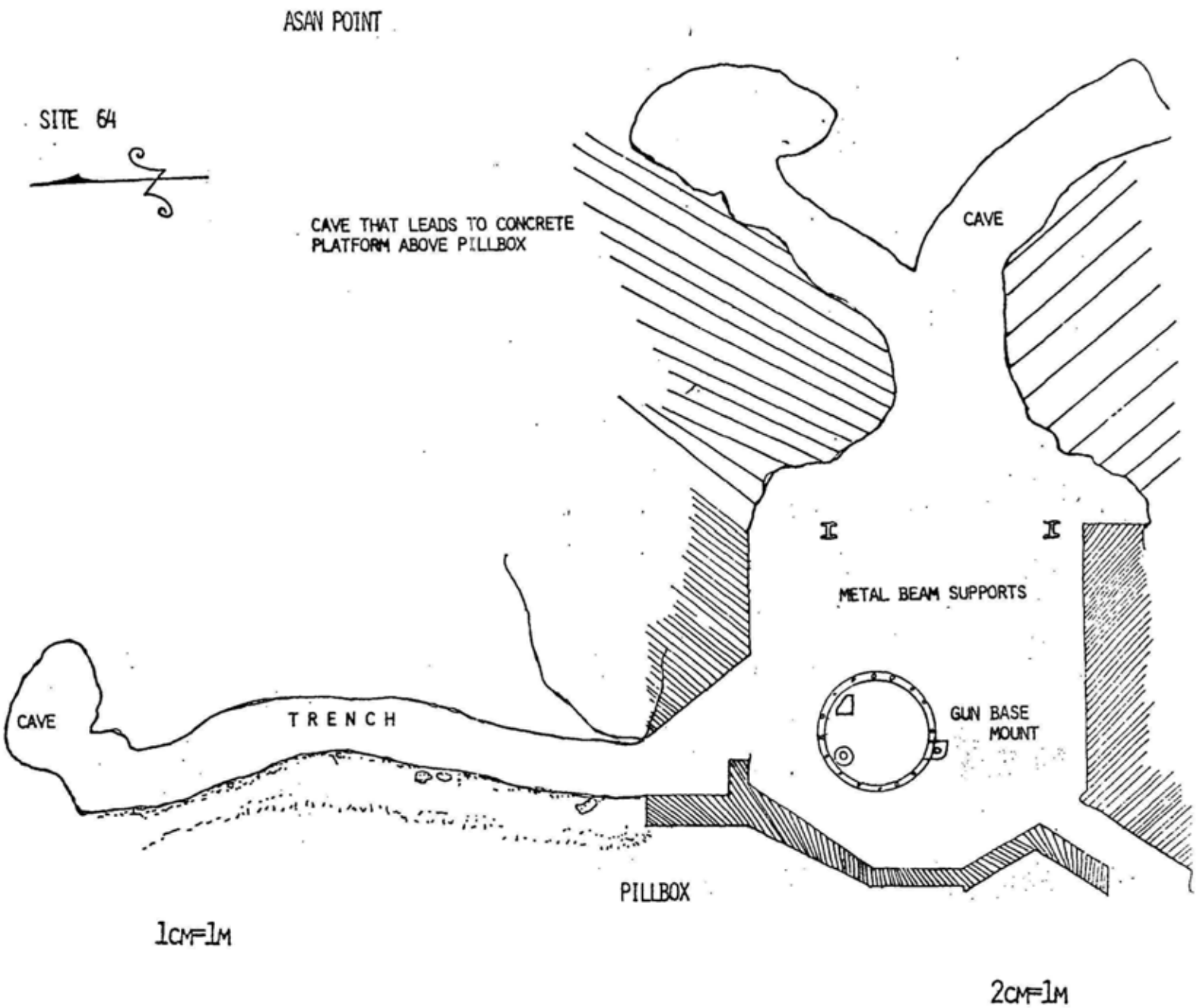
No. 106. Japanese tunnel. This Chamorro-built (forced labor) tunnel is the sole surviving Japanese defense structure on the east side of Asan Point. The large cave is easily accessible to visitors. Like all tunnels, rock rubble gathers on the floor and as a matter of visitor safety must be regularly checked. Interpretation, on- or off-site, should be developed for this tunnel and all of Asan Point.

No. 64. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point, October 1944

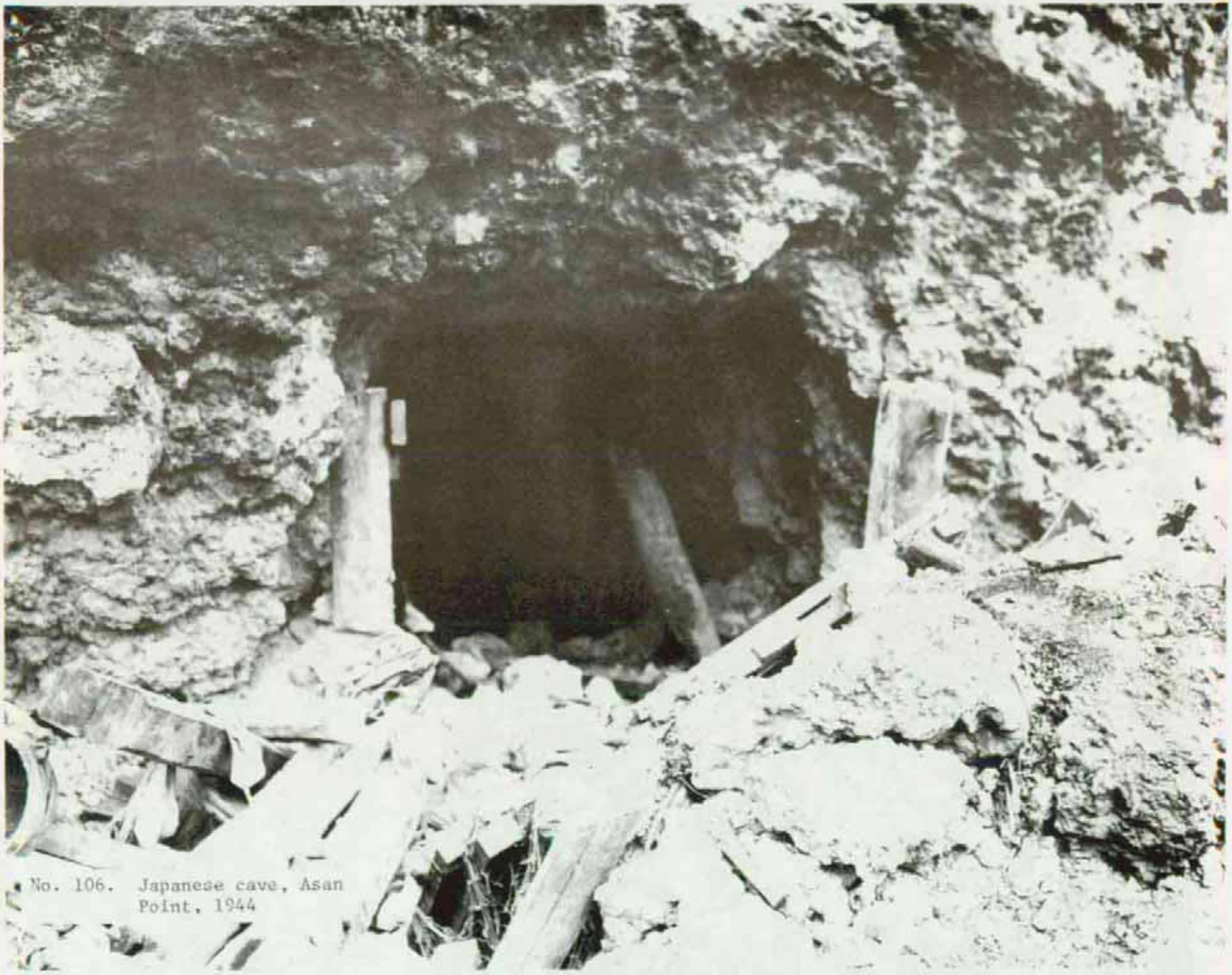




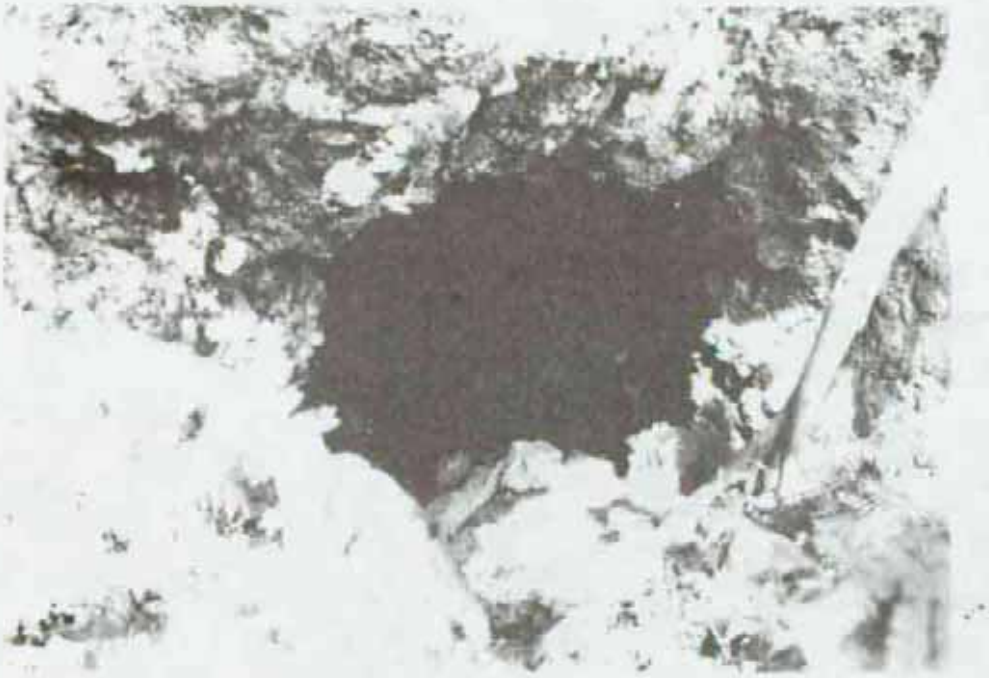
No. 64. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point, 1984



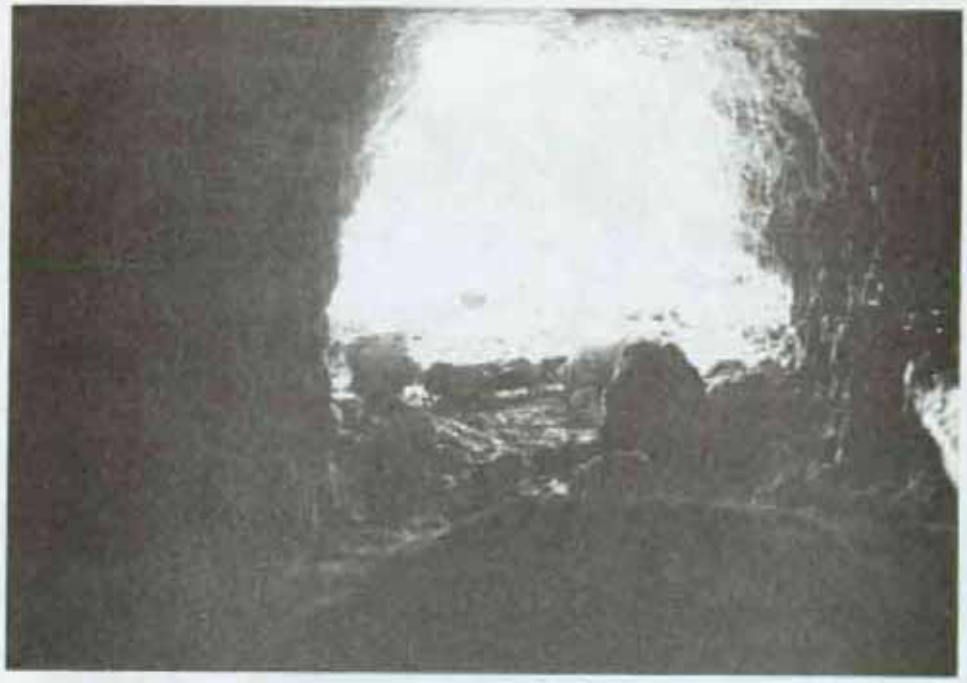
No. 64. Japanese gun emplacement, Asan Point

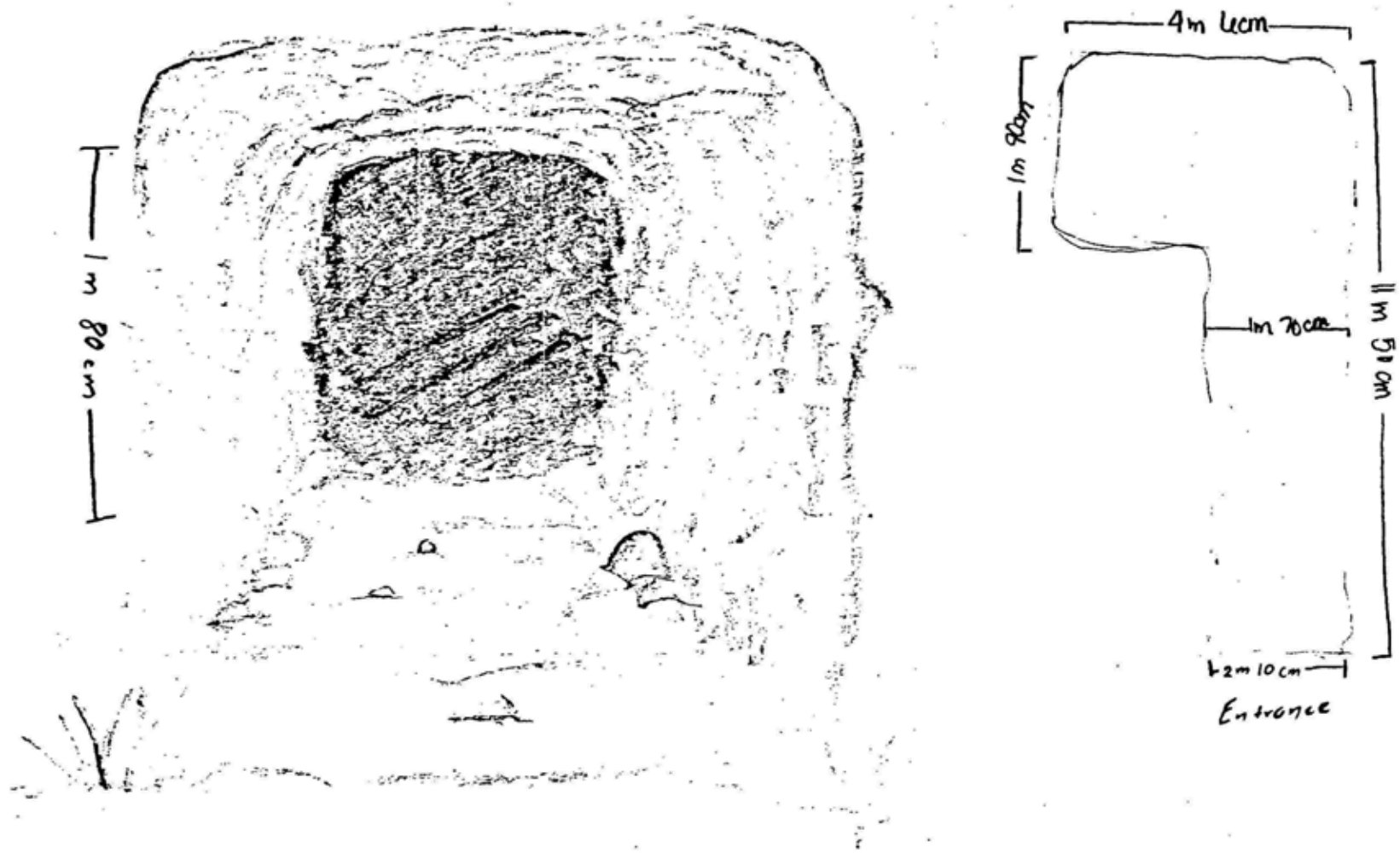


No. 106. Japanese cave, Asan Point, 1944



No. 106. Japanese tunnel, Asan Point, 1984





No. 106. Japanese tunnel, Asan Point

II. Asan Inland Unit (593 acres)

Chorrito Cliff and Bundschu Ridge (Sabanan Adelup). As it was in 1944, this area is extremely difficult to explore. It remains in a natural state, with little evidence of the fierce fighting of 1944. Tall, thick, sharp sword grass, vines, tangantangan thickets, steep ravines, and rocky outcroppings, combined with heat and humidity, make travel exceedingly difficult and exhausting.

No. 57. Natural caves and crevices. Presently privately owned but within the park boundaries. These are on a ridge above Bundschu Ridge in an area where heavy fighting occurred. Several small caves and crevices provided protection to Japanese soldiers. Unexploded shells and Japanese gas masks and mess kits were found here. Access to the area is difficult.

No. 59. Japanese observation post. This concrete post or artillery fire control station was not completed. Its roof is missing. Most of the structure is underground, which is typical of such posts. This structure may have been a fire control center for three 150mm guns emplaced lower down, on Chorrito Cliff.

No. 85. Japanese pillbox. This reinforced-concrete pillbox on Chorrito Cliff is the only substantial structure in the Asan Inland area. It has one embrasure and most likely served as an automatic weapons emplacement, wreaking havoc on U.S. Marines attempting to scale the cliff. Some slight shell damage occurred to the exterior of the pillbox. A great view of the Asan landing beaches is to be had from this site. It is recommended that if an interpretive trail is developed on Sabanan Adelup, it take in this pillbox, which is not easy of access. It is also recommended that an archeological examination be made of the area, with the view to making the interior of the pillbox accessible.

No. 85A. U.S. dump. Here, high on the Sabana Adelup is a dump established by the American forces. Among the artifacts are the rusting

Chorrito Cliff from Adelup Point, Asan, October 1944

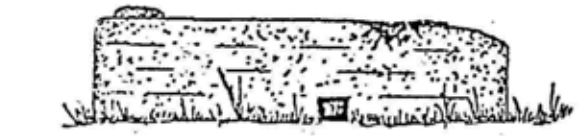
Stalemate on Bundschu Ridge, Asan, July 22, 1944

Japanese 130 mm gun on Chorrito Cliff, Asan Point
in distance, October 1944

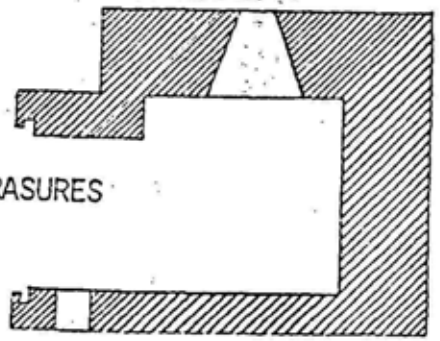
Asan Point from Bundschu Ridge, 1984

Looking over Chorrito Cliff area to the sea, 1984

No. 85. Japanese pillbox, Asan Inland, 1984



WEST ELEVATION

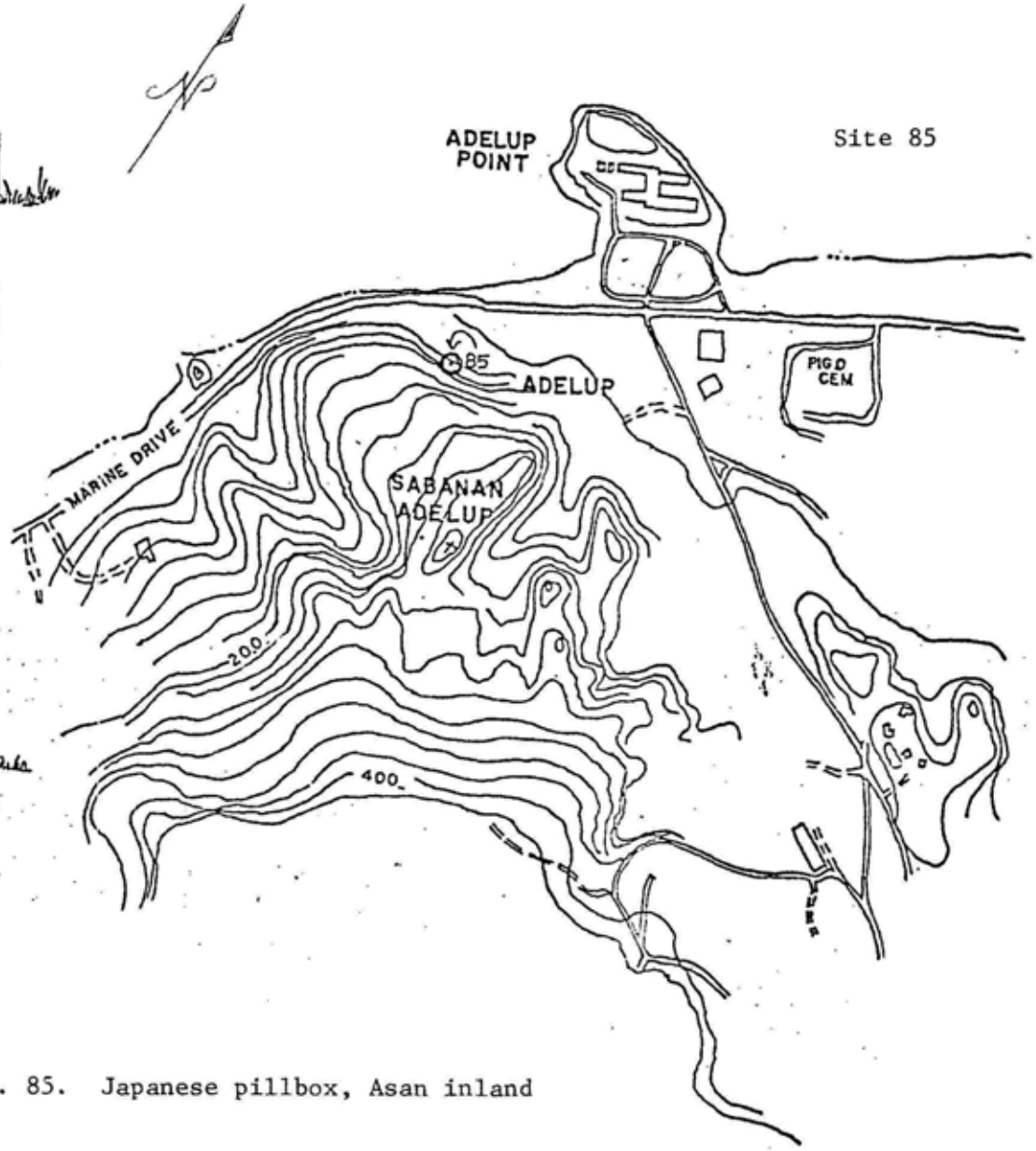


EMBRASURES

FLOOR PLAN

EAST ELEVATION

scale 1cm=50cm



No. 85. Japanese pillbox, Asan inland

scraps of American jeeps, coke bottles, and navy china. The site is heavily overgrown with tangantangan.

No. 98. Foxholes and shell craters. An unknown number of shell craters and foxholes are scattered along the ridge. Vegetation is thick in this area and other features may exist.

No. 100. Trench, gun emplacements, and caves. There is a well-defined trench running along the forward slope of the ridge. American and Japanese grenades were found here.

Matgue (Nidual) River Area

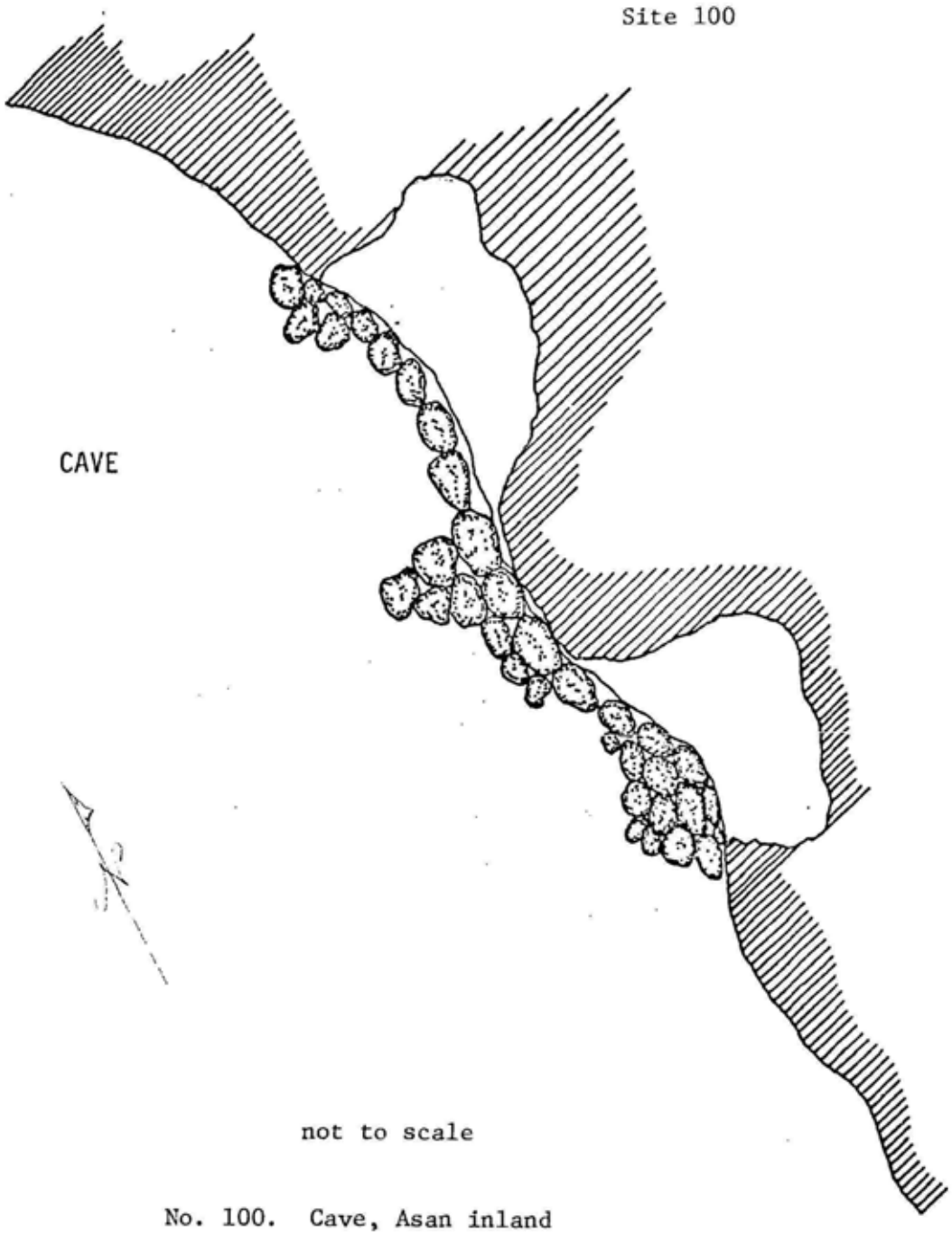
No. 86. Bridge. Concrete bridge over the Matgue River, near its mouth. The bridge now serves a short, dirt road that runs up the west side of the river. In 1944 a bridge existed in this area, serving the Agana-Piti road. On W-Day, elements of the 9th U.S. Marines crossed the bridge and came under fire from Japanese dug into the west side of the Asan Point. Following the battle for Guam, U.S. forces established four large petroleum storage tanks in the river valley. A service road joined this storage area to the newly constructed Marine Drive, crossing the river where the bridge now stands. The consensus appears to be that today's bridge was built in this period. The writer disagrees, believing the bridge to be a part of the pre-war route from Agana to the Piti Navy Yard. A document, uncovered by Historian Charles Snell, that was prepared by the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence prior to the American invasion of Guam discussed the pre-war bridges and roads on Guam. In part, this report states, "On the AGANA-PITI-SUMAY road, which is maintained by the [U.S.] Federal Government, all bridges are two-way, and of heavy reinforced concrete construction until the ATANTANAO River is crossed."[3] The deck of the bridge measures 32.5 feet in length and 19 feet in width. An iron pipe rail is affixed to the north side. Thick vegetation prohibits a clear photo.

---

3. Loose sheet in the Snell collection. The quotation is credited to: ONI-99, p. 268 (AF Reel 7, p. 649).

No. 100. Trench, Asan Inland, 1984

No. 100. Cave, Asan Inland, 1984

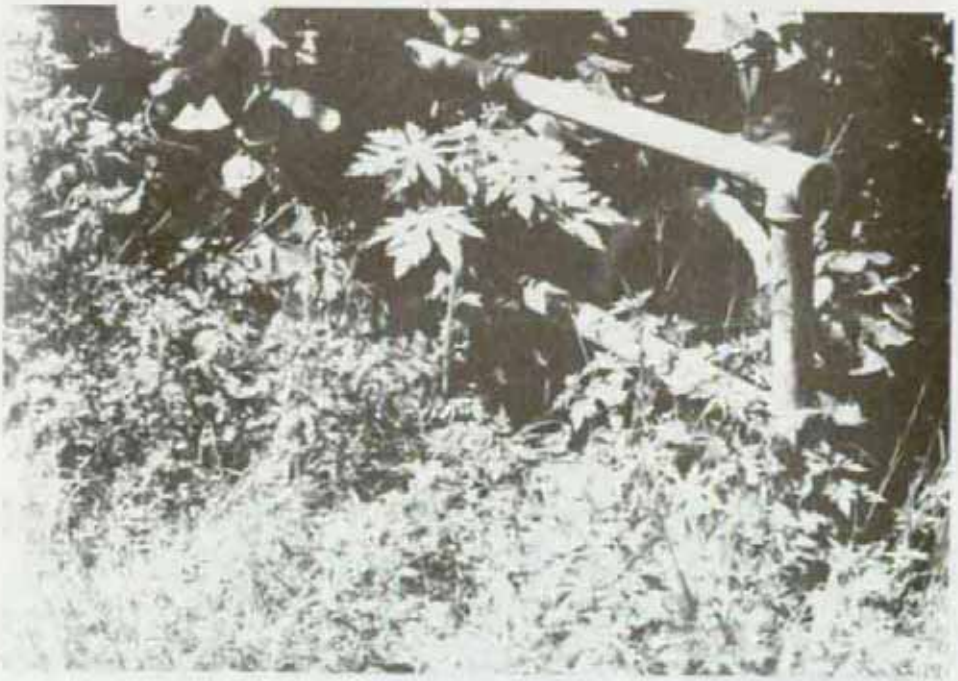


not to scale

No. 100. Cave, Asan inland

Cut in Asan Ridge near Matgue River,
Agana-Piti road, July 21, 1944

Matgue River bridge, Asan, 1984



Nos. 88 and 89. Caves. Two man-made caves tunneled into the side of the cliff along the west side of Matgue River. No. 88 is 10 feet in depth and 4.3 feet in width, and No. 89 is 10 feet deep and 7 feet wide. Both were suited as personnel shelters or for storage.

Nos. 90, 94, and 97. Caves. Man-made. No. 90 has two entrances and is 13.5 feet in depth. One of these entrances is blocked with rock rubble. No. 94 consists of three small caves that have collapsed. No. 97 is a large cave, 27 feet deep, suited as a personnel shelter.

No. 106(?). Gun emplacement. It is on the ridge west of Matgue River and south of Asan Point. The principal feature is a gun emplacement, cup-shaped, 8 feet in diameter and 2.5 feet in depth. A raised lip surrounds it. Possibly an emplacement for a Japanese antiaircraft gun. In the vicinity are several foxholes or shell craters. (No. 106 seems to have been assigned to two sites.)

III. Fonte Unit (approximately 38 acres)

The Fonte area was that area captured by U.S. Marines July 27-29, 1944, including the Fonte Plateau as shown on the official maps. In analyzing the combat narratives and reports, it is clear that the term was used to include all the high land above Asan from the Plateau in the east to Mt. Mangan, 1,500 yards to the west, i.e., the high, fairly level area known as Nimitz Hill. At the rear of the plateau proper is a concrete bunker having two concrete-arch entrances. This feature has traditionally been called the command post of General Takeshima. The plateau itself was captured by a battalion of the 9th U.S. Marines. The 21st U.S. Marines captured the high ground west of the plateau. This report identifies the bunker as a major Japanese naval communications center, not a command post.[4] Similar to the communications center at Agana, it was still under

4. Shaw, et al, p. 446. Reportedly this concrete bunker was later used by the Guam National Guard, and it may have been extensively remodeled and rebuilt for this purpose.

No. 88. Japanese cave, Matgue Valley, Asan, 1984

No. 89. Japanese cave, Matgue Valley, 1984

construction when U.S. forces landed on Guam. Three radio towers were at the head of Fonte River on the rear slope of Mt. Mangan.

The climax of the fighting for the Fonte area occurred on the morning of July 29 when the 9th U.S. Marines wiped out the Japanese defenders in a bowl-shaped depression on Fonte Plateau proper, "the Fonte Bowl," which was honeycombed with caves. The marines took the bowl without a single casualty while killing from 35 to 50 Japanese. This action completed the capture of the Fonte area. Although some writers have concluded that the depression was General Takeshima's command post, this report regards it only as the site of the last Japanese resistance in the Fonte area.

Where was the general's command post? It appears he had more than one. Up to July 26, he had established a command post in a natural cave about 300 meters to the "west of Fonte." When his major counterattack against U.S. forces on the night of July 25-26 ended in failure, Takeshima moved from the cave "to the Fonte command post."[5] U.S. Marines commenced their attack on Fonte on July 27. On July 28, the 21st U.S. Marines captured all of the high ground west of the plateau, including Mt. Mangan and the head of Fonte River to the rear (south). That same day, the commanding general of the III Amphibian Corps recorded that marines had captured a large command in Target Area 561, which area is just west of the Fonte Plateau (TA 562). He added that marines had not been able to search the area because of snipers and booby traps.[6] Also on July 28, the Third Marine Division's Intelligence Section reported that this was the Japanese Twenty-ninth Division's command post and that it covered from three to five acres. Finally, the

---

5. Charles W. Snell, "Phase One of the Battle, 21 July-30 July 1944, The struggle for the Northern or Asan Beachhead," a draft (Denver, 1984), p. 301, quoting Col. Hideyaki Takeda. Crowl, p. 666, says this advanced command post was 325 yards west of Fonte.

6. Snell, p. 295, quoting Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger.

U.S. Marine Corps' official history records that the 21st U.S. Marines, on July 28, overran the 29th Division's headquarters caves, "located near the head of the Fonte River valley close to the wrecked radio towers, and wiped out the last defenses of Mt. Mangan as well."[7] The conclusion is that the command post of General Takeshima's, the 29th Division's, and General Obata's as well, is outside the boundaries of the Fonte Unit.

General Takeshima ordered the main defense force in the Fonte area to withdraw during the night of July 27-28 and the morning of the 28th. We oversaw this retreat until about noon on the 28th. Then, he too withdrew and about two hours later was killed near the north foot of Mt. Macagna.[8]

Today, there is a large, abandoned quarry on the south edge of the Fonte Plateau, adjacent to the concrete Japanese communications center. It has not been determined when this quarry was first opened, but it was in operation soon after the liberation of Guam when haste was made to construct Admiral Nimitz's CINCPAC headquarters on Fonte. At the time the marines captured the Fonte area, another quarry existed at Mt. Mangan.[9]

Maj. General Kiyoski Shigematsu, commander of the 48th Independent Mixed Brigade, had his command post in this quarry and was killed there on July 26 by U.S. Marines.[10]

It is not known if the U.S. quarry on the Fonte Plateau destroyed the bowl-shaped depression that held out to the last until captured by the 9th U.S. Marines. Today, east of the main quarry and south of the main

---

7. Shaw, et al, p. 529.

8. Ibid., p. 530.

9. Crowl, pp. 364-66.

10. Shaw, et al, pp. 485 and 516.

transmission line is a small depression on the plateau. The area is excessively overgrown with lush vegetation, prohibiting a close examination. Another depression is identified on USGS map, Sheet "Agana, Guam" immediately north of the "Borrow Pit." Whether or not the depression can be positively identified, the Fonte Unit is a significant part of the national park. A 3d Marine Division battle report for July 27, 1944, when the marines had reached the nose of the plateau, said, "the nose of FONTE RIDGE was brought under our control revealing that FONTE is the center of the main enemy defenses of the island."[11] A marine historian described the Fonte hill mass as the strategic high ground along the entire Final Beachhead Line. It had been organized and defended by a battalion of Japanese. During the fighting, another battalion and a half had been rushed into it. Its importance may be judged by the eleven Japanese counterattacks launched to retain it and the 800 dead left on the battlefield.[12]

In the Fonte Unit today, the prime feature is the Japanese communications center, No. 65. Park staff has determined that the concrete walls and ceiling of this large bunker were installed after the battle for Guam. Other modifications have been made, including electric lights, iron gates at the two entrances, and a plastered, wooden wall in the northeastern corner of the main room. Within the east entrance is a concrete platform that may well have been used by the Japanese as a generator platform.

Besides this feature, the Fonte Unit marks a significant phase of the battle for Guam. As a result of this action, the Japanese were in full retreat and American forces had achieved a commanding position from which to commence the final phase of the battle.

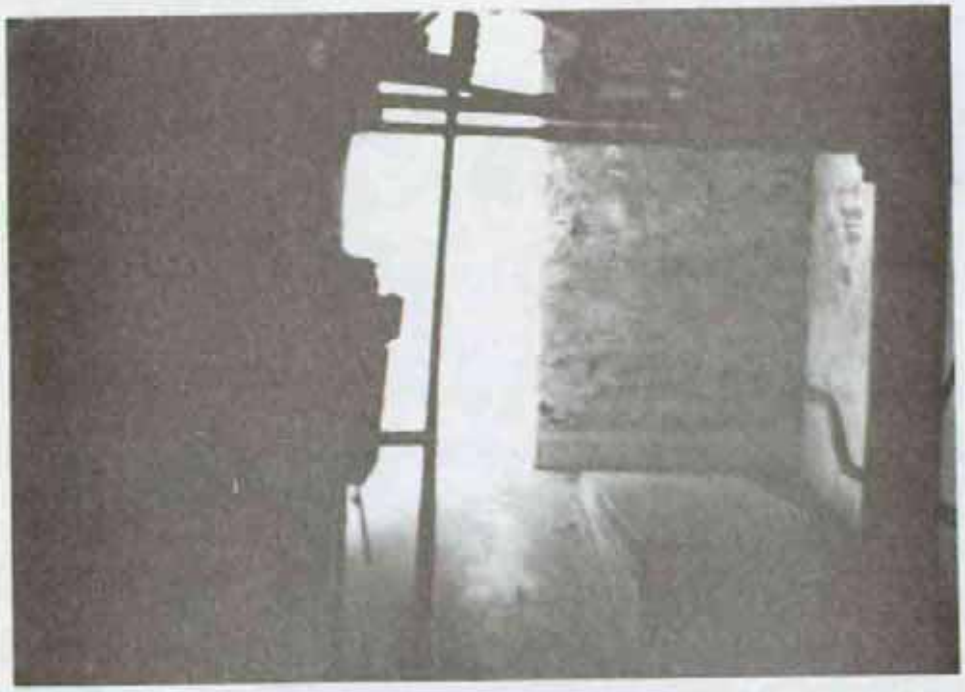
Today, Fonte Plateau provides a magnificent view of the entire Agana area and inland, looking over north-central Guam.

---

11. Snell, p. 275.

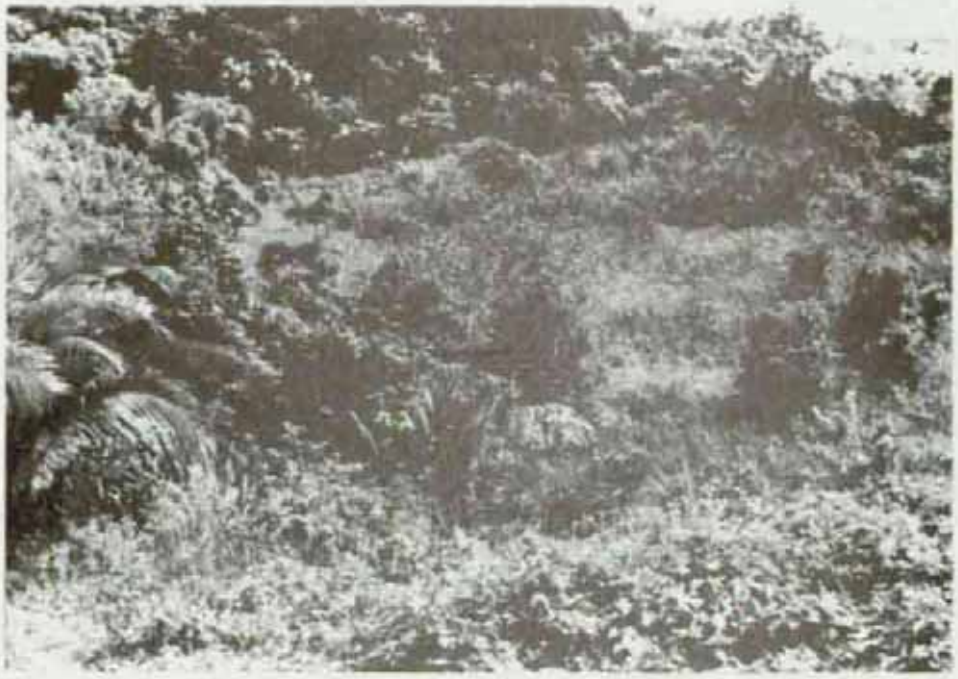
12. Lodge, p. 102.

No. 65. Japanese communications center, Fonte Plateau, 1984



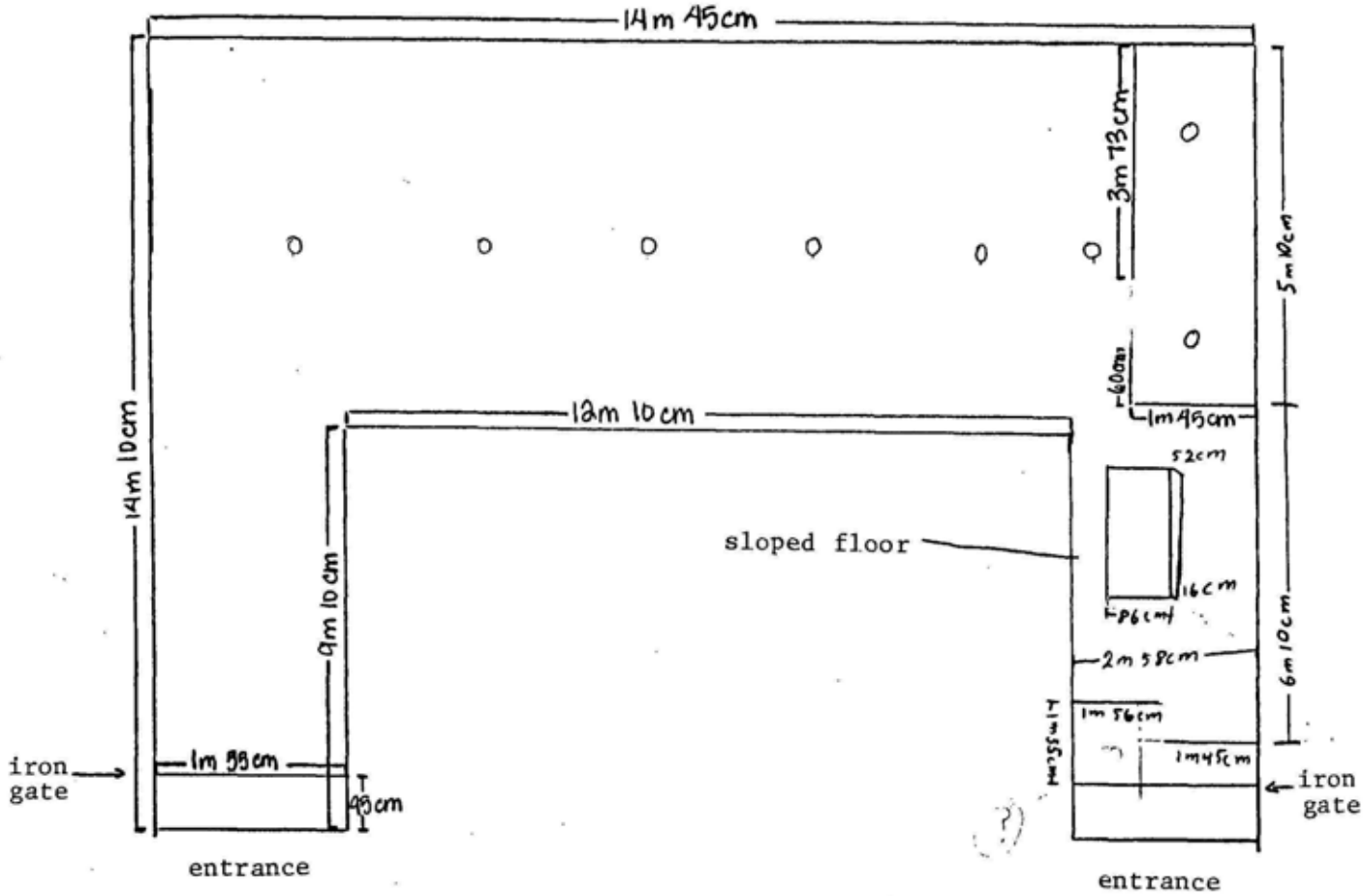
No. 65. Japanese communications center, Fonte Plateau, 1984

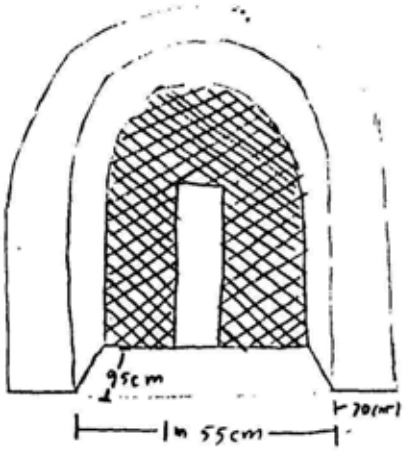
Agana as seen from Fonte Plateau, 1984



A depression on the Fonte Plateau, 1984

Top



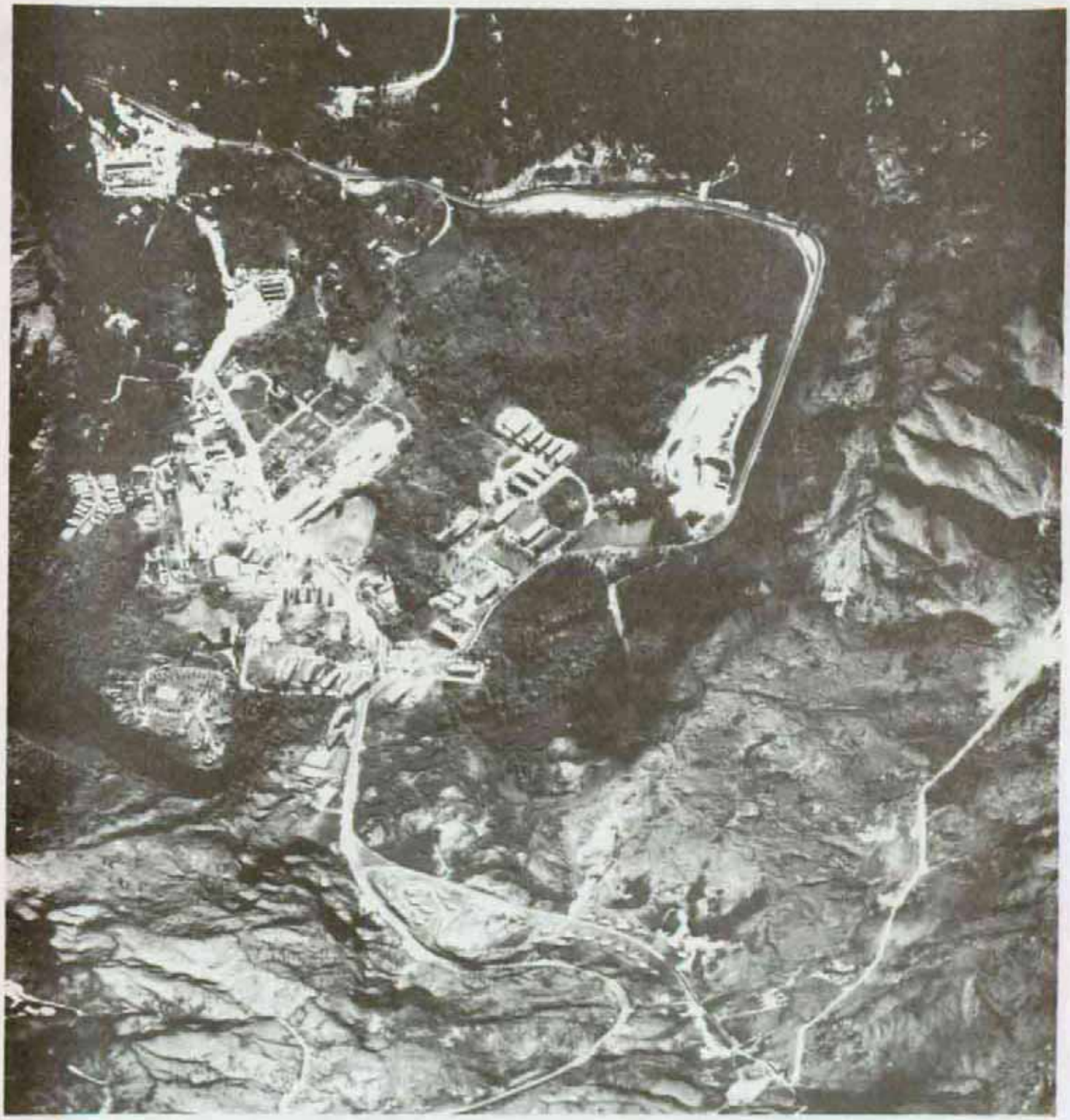


Entrances

ceiling 3m 85cm

No. 65. Japanese communications center, Fonte Plateau

Fonte Plateau, Nimitz Hill, April 1945

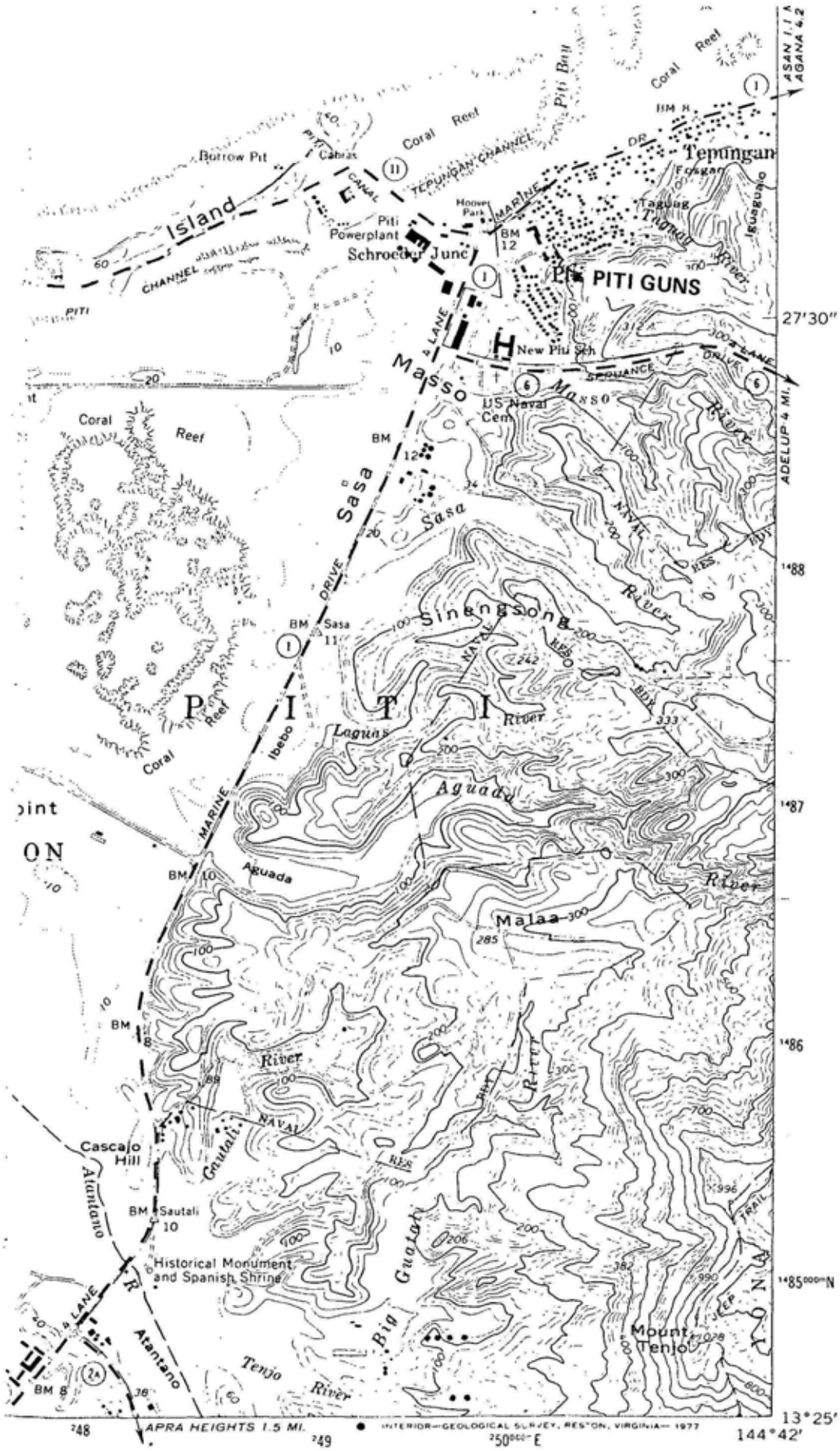


Fonte Plateau, Mimitz Hill, 1951

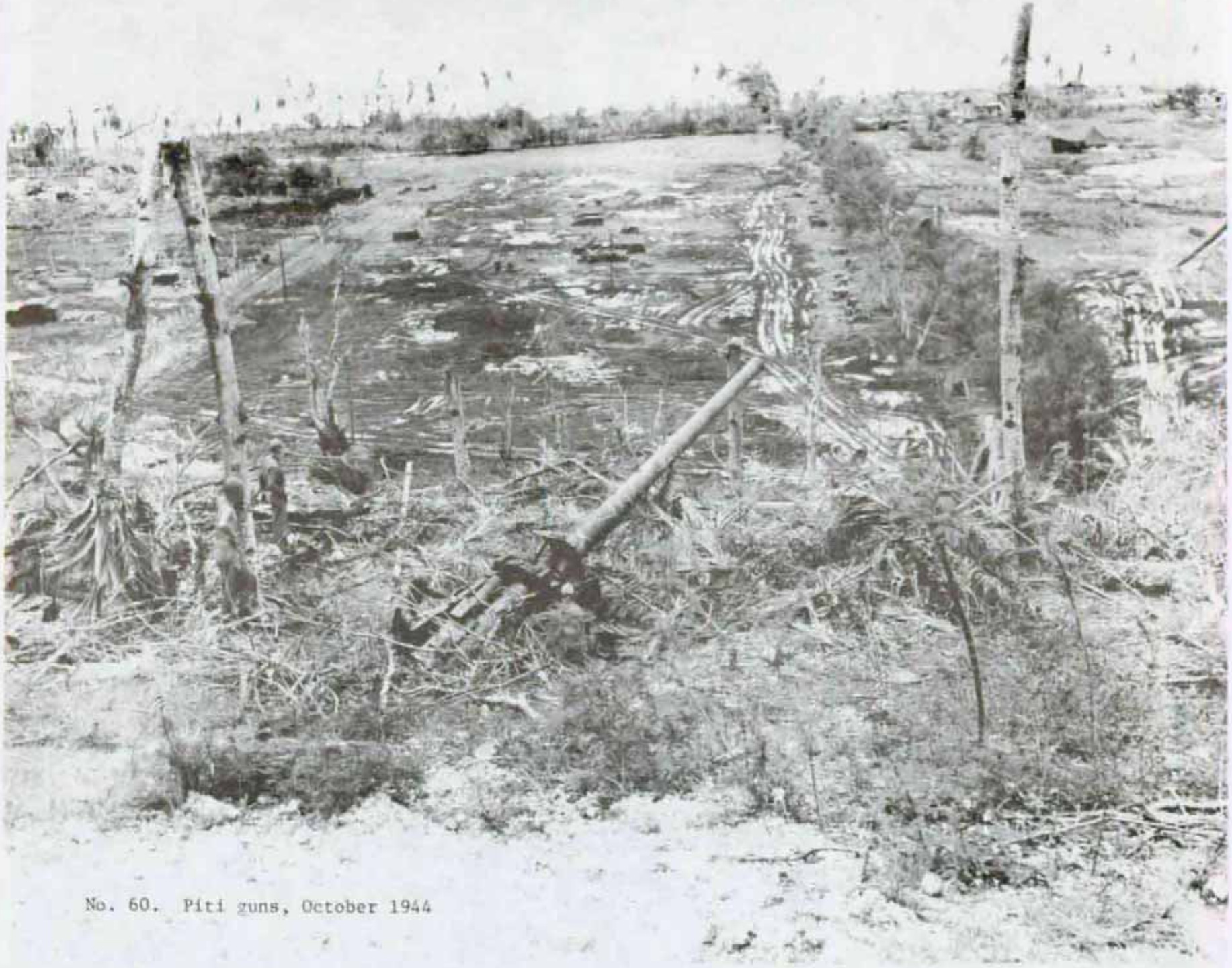
C. Piti Guns Unit (24 acres)

No. 60. Piti gun battery. Japanese battery of three Model 3 (1914) 140 mm (5.6-inch) coastal defense guns. The battery is on Taguag Ridge immediately above the modern village of Piti. In 1944, the village of Tepungan was on the beach and rice paddies lay between it and the ridge. A short distance to the west was the Piti Navy Yard in Apra Harbor. A study of the reports of the 9th U.S. Marines, who captured this area on July 22, 1944, discloses no mention of taking the battery. Following the battle, the 3d U.S. Marine Division's Intelligence Section prepared a drawing of one of the open emplacements.

Gun No. 1 (east) is emplaced behind a low, rectangular concrete wall. Guns Nos. 2 and 3 (middle and west) are emplaced in earthen revetments. The ammunition and personnel caves are no longer extent on the surface. Gun No. 2 has been partly knocked from its base plate and its breech end is buried in the earth. Gun No. 3 has one of its two cylinders lying on the ground. Some time in the past, two of the guns acquired a coat of silver paint. This could be replaced with a more appropriate color. Vegetation grows profusely within the emplacements, requiring cyclic clearing. A thicket of tangantangan blocks the view of the harbor and ocean. By climbing the short distance to the top of the ridge, a good view of the west is obtained.



No. 60 Piti guns, Wapaipiti Unit, Apra Harbor, Guam

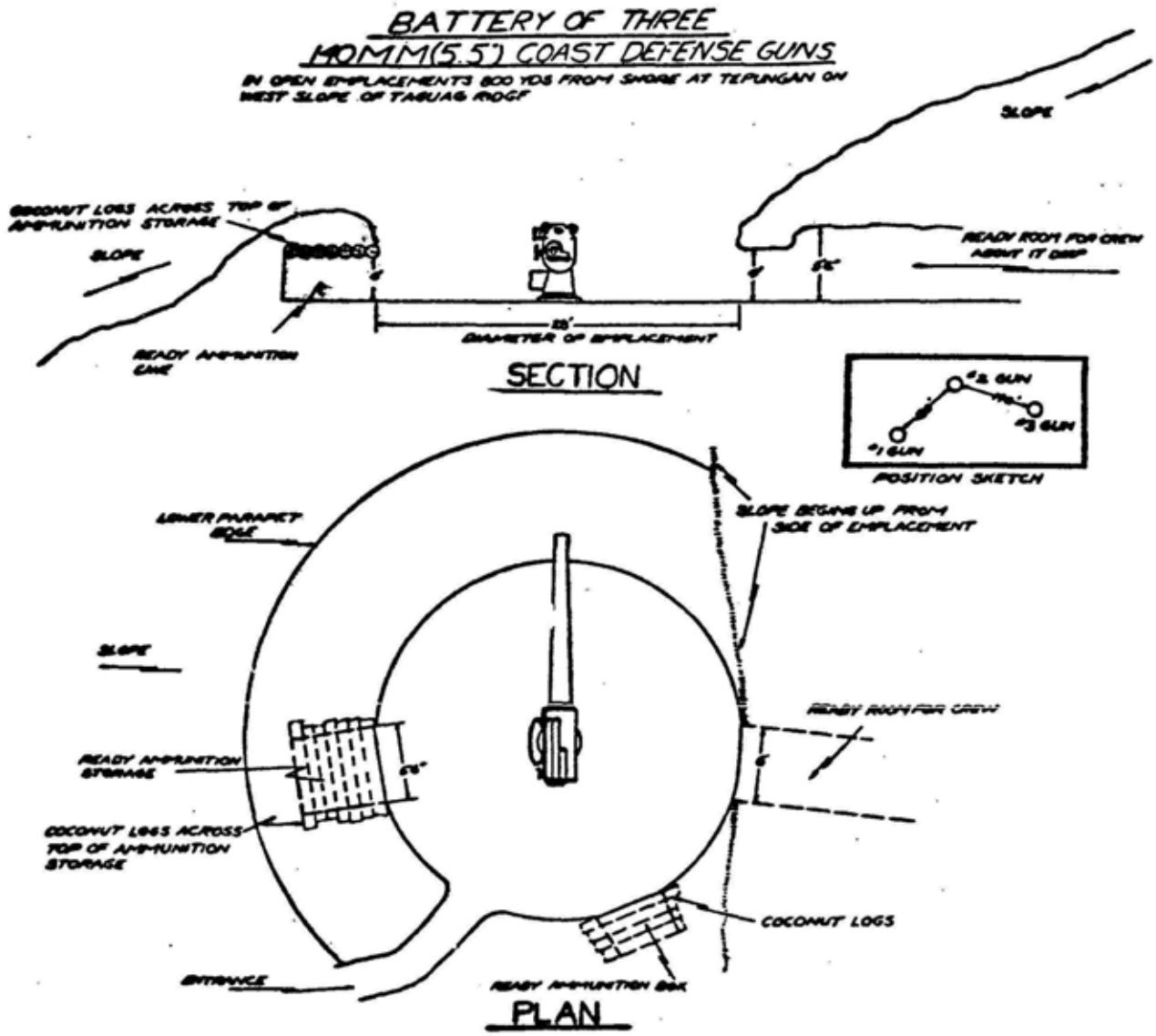


No. 60. Piti guns, October 1944

No. 60. Pitt guns, October 1944

PLAN OF JAPANESE DEFENSES AT 800 YARDS

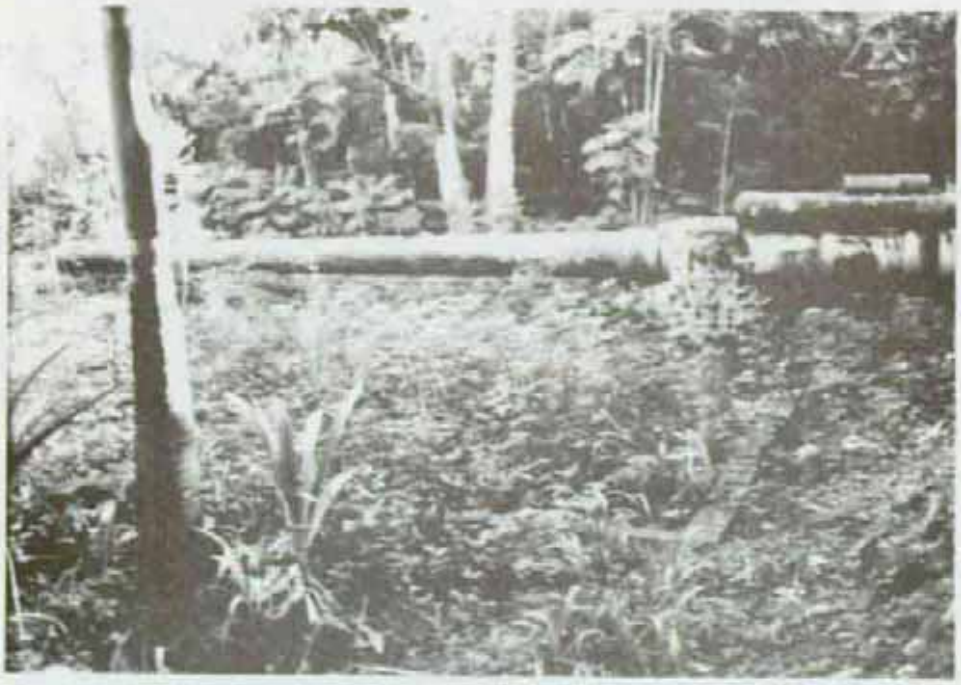
FROM SHORE AT TEPUNGAN ON WEST SLOPE OF TAGUAG RIDGE. TARGET AREA 558-PITI BATTERY)
SHEET 5- APRA HARBOR



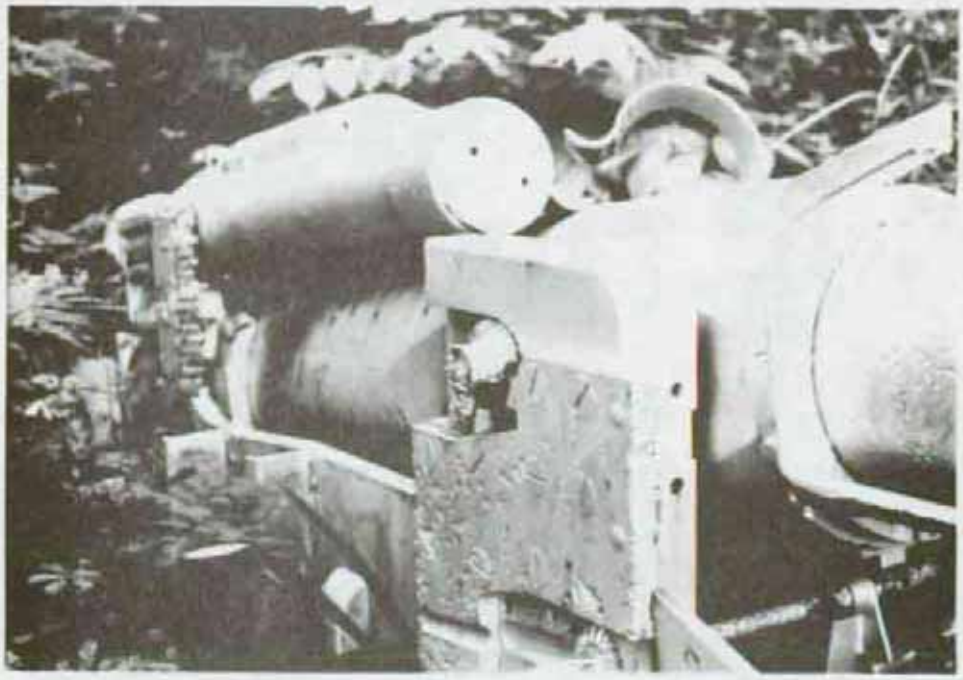
No. 60. Piti guns

From 1944 Booklet: JAPANESE DEFENSES- GUAM (Published by D-2 Section, 3rd Marine Division). 21 pages. p.9.
R.G. 127, File C4-1.
USMC REEL 6, p. 1446.

No. 60. Gun No. 1, Piti, 1984



No. 50. Gun No. 2, Piti, 1984



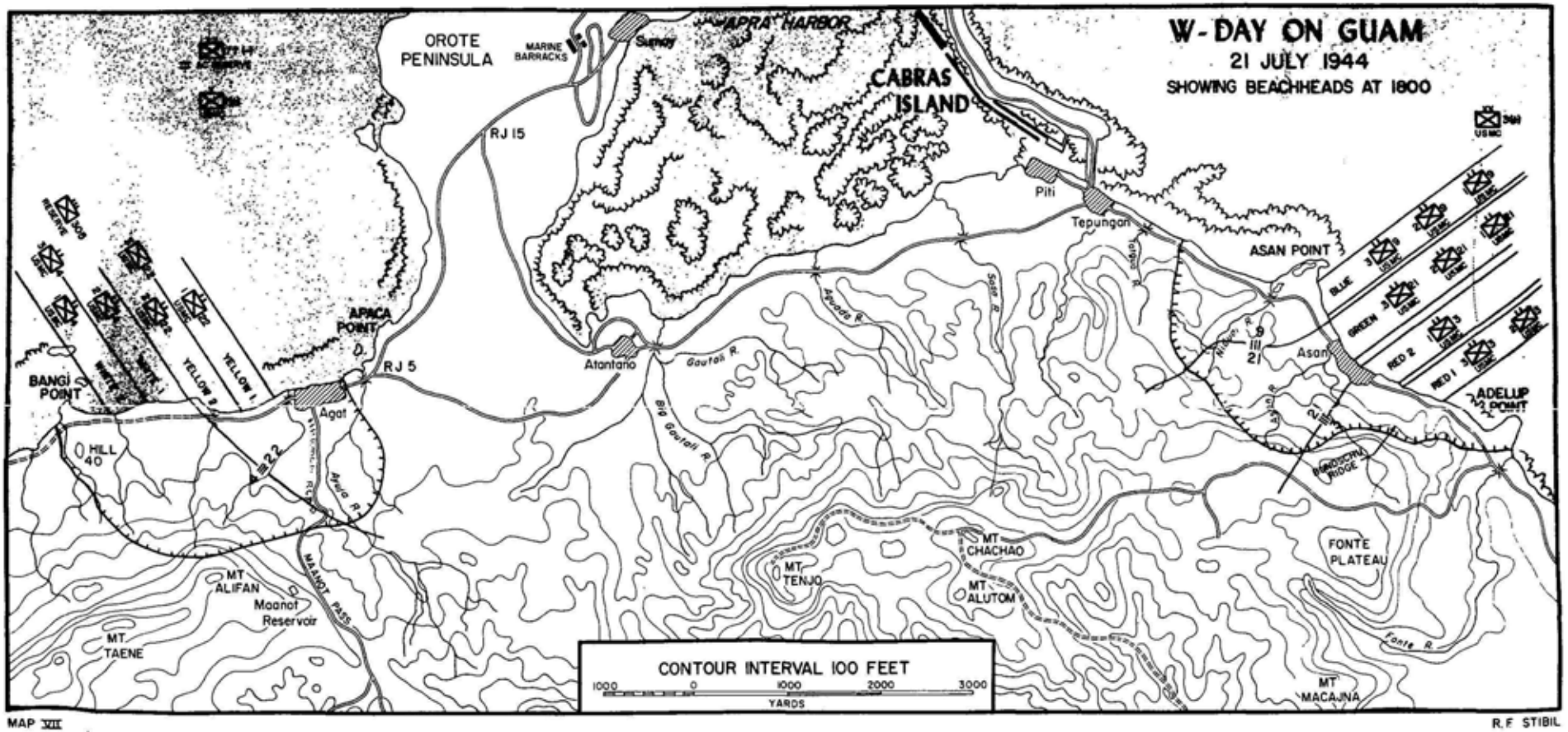
No. 60. Gun No. 3, Piti, 1984

D. Agat Unit and Mt. Alifan Unit

The Japanese defenders of the Agat area consisted principally of the 38th Infantry Regiment. On W-Day, the First Provisional Marine Brigade landed on Agat Beach: one battalion of the 22d Marines landed on Beach Yellow 1 just south of Agat village, and another battalion of the 22d landed on Beach Yellow 2 to the right (south). The 4th U.S. Marines landed on Beaches White 1 and 2 on the right flank, just short of Bangi Point. The 22d U.S. Marines entered ruined Agat village in the afternoon. That regiment's tank company landed on the 4th U.S. Marines' beaches then rolled northward along the shore to join the 22d. En route these tanks encountered Japanese defenses at Gaan Point which had survived the pre-invasion bombardment. These reinforced-concrete pillboxes had delivered heavy fire against the 22nd U.S. Marines landing on Beach Yellow 2. The tanks quickly knocked out the two 75mm guns and smaller weapons on this rocky knoll between Beaches Yellow 2 and White 1. By nightfall the 22nd Marines had fought inland to reach the lower portion of Harmon Road that led from Agat to Maanot Pass.

On the south, the 4th U.S. Marines advanced inland against moderate resistance. Little Japanese fire came from Bangi Point on the regiment's right flank. Elements of the 4th turned south and easily captured Bangi Point but ran into heavy enemy machine gun fire from Hill 40, a small mound inland from Bangi Point. The hill was taken in a sharp firefight, as were the fortifications on Bangi Island and undefended Alutom Island, both off Bangi Point. By night, the 4th U.S. Marines had reached the foot of Mt. Alifan, the dominant peak in the Agat area and where the Japanese command post was located.

Brig. Gen. Lemeul C. Shepherd, Jr., in command of the southern forces, opened his command post in the afternoon 200 yards southeast of Gaan Point, about where the Agat Cemetery is now. Also on shore in the afternoon were the first elements of the U.S. Army's 77th Infantry Division.



MAP VII

R.F. STIBIL

Agat landing beaches, July 31, 1944

During the night of July 21-22, the Japanese mounted the standard counterattacks on the beachhead. One of these attacks hit Company K, 4th Marines on Hill 40. Twice, the Japanese drove the Marines off the mount; and twice, the Marines recovered their ground. Other Japanese infiltrated all the way to the beaches and Japanese tanks attempted to move down Harmon Road. The attacks failed in the end and the Japanese 38th Regiment was practically finished as a fighting unit.

On July 22, the 4th U.S. Marines received the task of assaulting the steep, grassy slopes of Mt. Alifan, while the Army's 305th Infantry Regiment was assigned the lower foothills of Mt. Alifan to the north. Overcoming log bunkers and caves on the lower slopes, marines climbed the mountain, one patrol reaching the peak. The 77th Infantry Division troops replaced the 4th Marines on Mount Alifan on July 24. On the left flank, the 22nd Marines advanced north along the Agat-Sumay Road heading for Orote Peninsula, wiping up the enemy on Apaca and Rizal points.

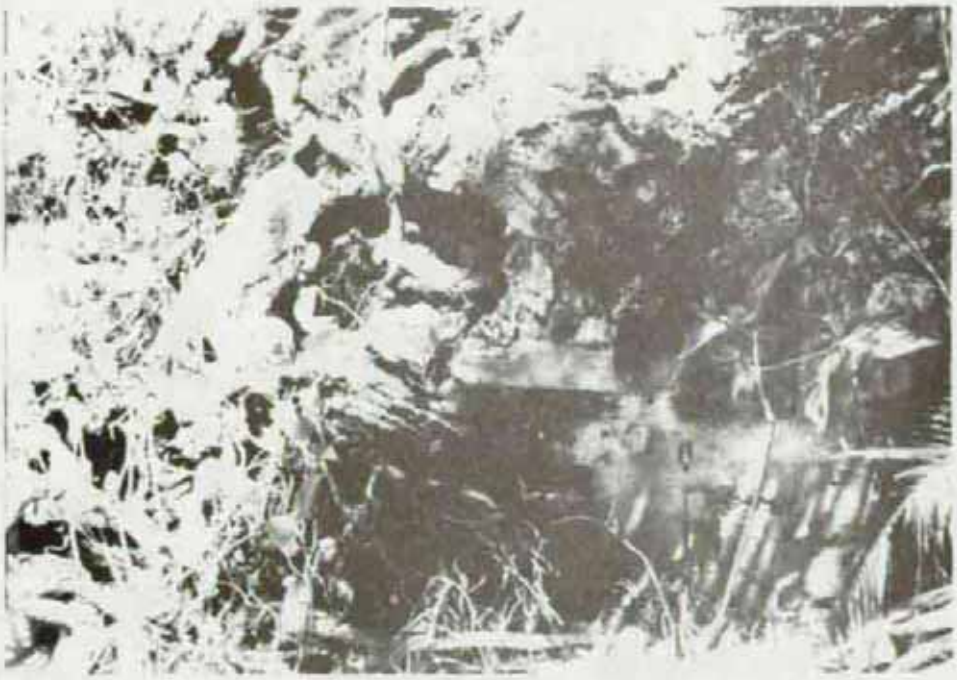
Following the massive Japanese counterattack against the 3d Marine Division on the night of July 25-26 and the securing of the Fonte area by marines, the American forces easily achieved the Final Beachhead Line by July 28. As a part of this activity, elements of the 77th Infantry Division seized all of Mt. Tenjo and beyond to join up with the Third Marine Division which had taken the heights of Mt. Chachao.

I. Agat Unit (38 land acres, 557 water acres)

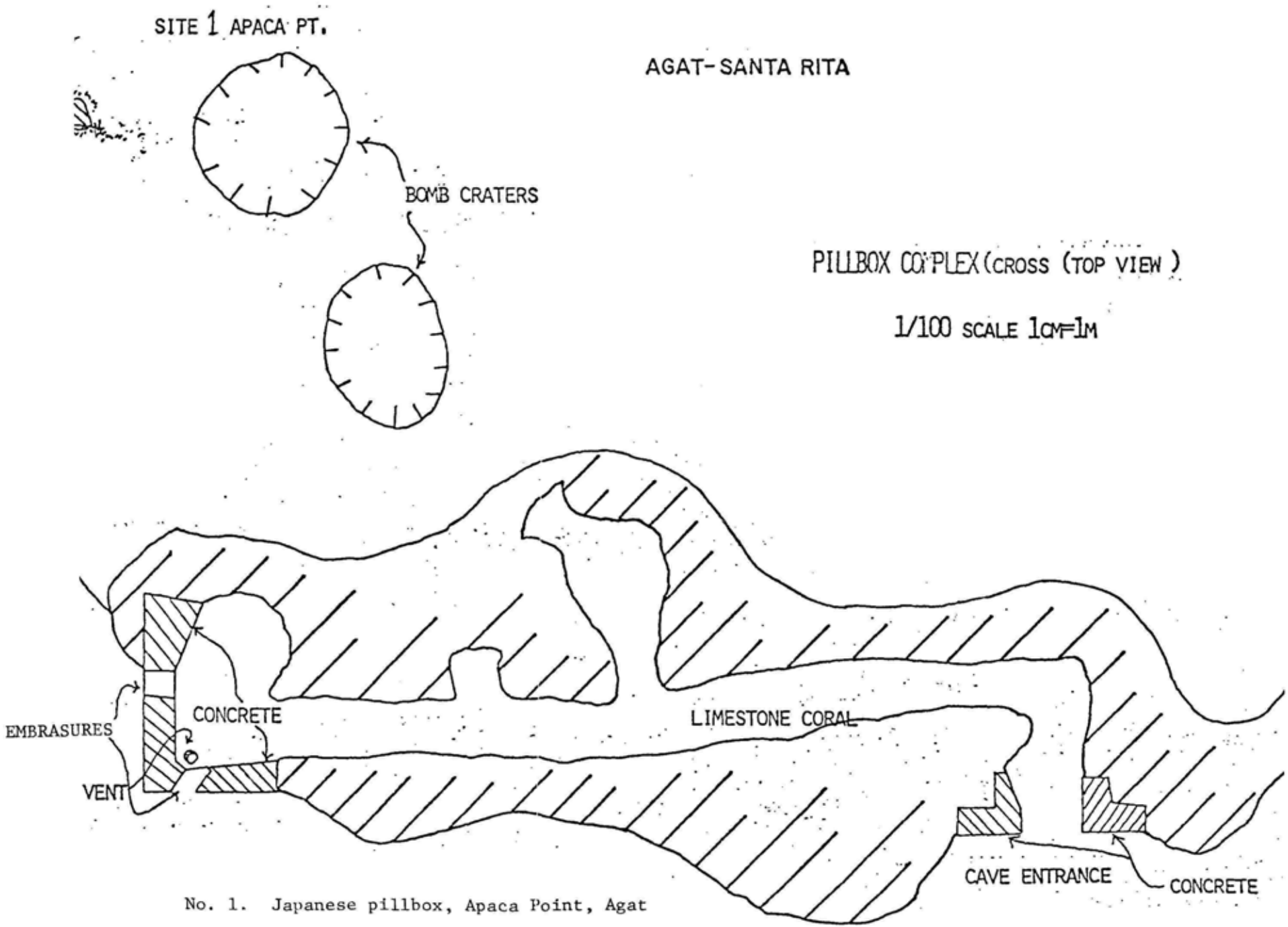
Apaca and Rizal Points

Fortifications on the south side of Rizal Point were heavily damaged during the pre-invasion bombardments and the ruins are dramatic evidence of the assault. Apaca Point contains a pleasant, tree-shaded picnic area behind the point.

No. 1. Japanese pillbox. This reinforced-concrete pillbox is in the southeast corner of Apaca Point near water level. A tunnel leads to the



No. 1. Japanese pillbox, Apaca Point, Agat 1984



No. 1. Japanese pillbox, Apaca Point, Agat

pillbox from the land side of the limestone knoll. The pillbox contains an embrasure and a rifle slit. Roots have grown over part of the embrasure. Access to the pillbox is not now possible because of the tunnel being partially blocked with rock.

No. 2. Japanese pillbox. This combination reinforced-concrete and limestone-cliff pillbox is on the south side of Apaca Point. The Japanese took advantage of natural crevices in the limestone and closed them up with a concrete wall having one automatic weapon embrasure and one rifle port. The interior is readily accessible via another crevice at the rear. The pillbox is in good condition and is an interesting exhibit in place here on the north flank of the Agat landing beaches.

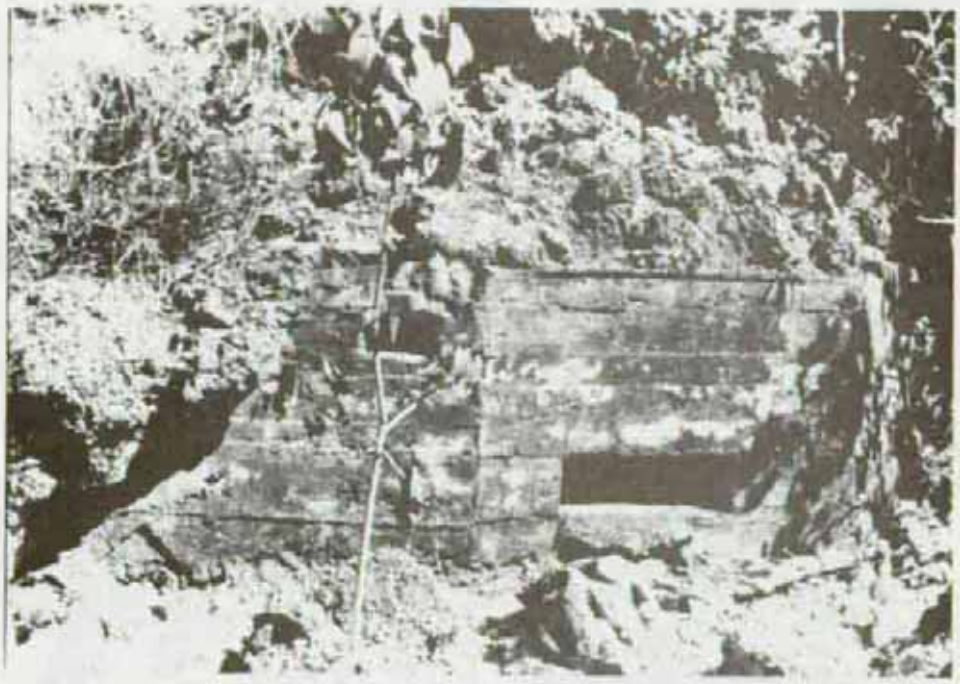
No. 4. Japanese cave. It is at the southeast corner of Rizal Point at the former mouth of Namo River which has been relocated. It is man-made and measures 8 feet in depth and 6 feet in width.

No. 5. Japanese pillbox. This reinforced-concrete pillbox, at the southwest corner of Rizal Point, was almost completely destroyed in the American invasion. The roof is the largest piece of concrete remaining. The underside of the roof shows the imprint of palm logs on which the concrete was poured.

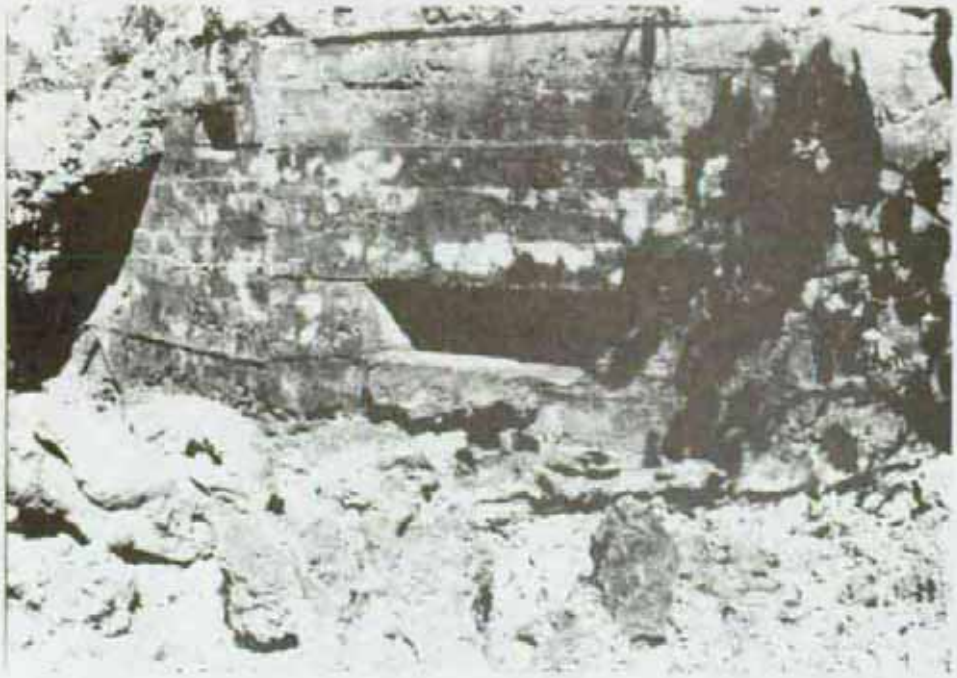
No. 103. Cave. It is on Apaca Point and measures 14 feet in length and 2 feet in width. Originally it was longer but suffered a cave-in. Function is unknown.

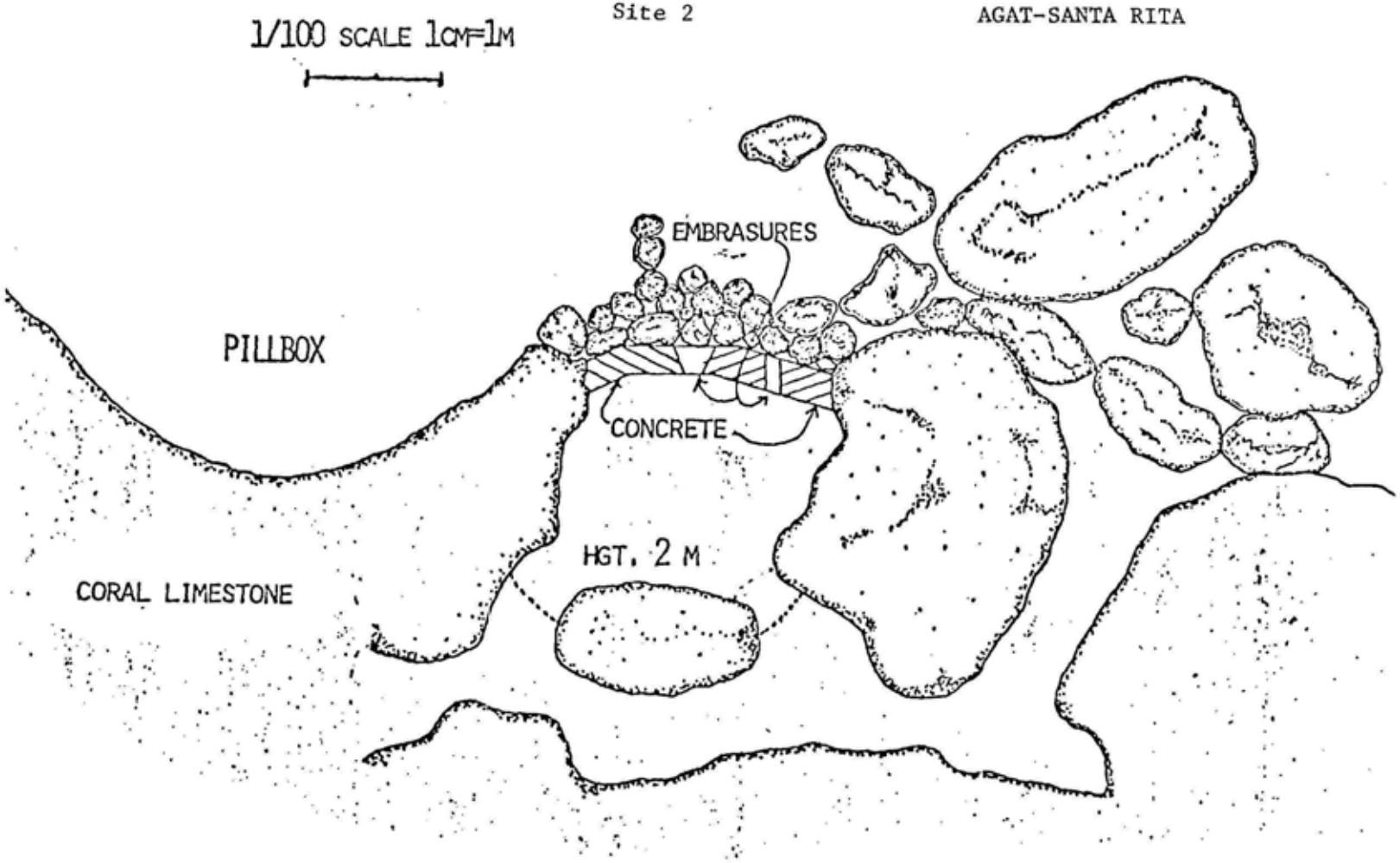
Agat Beaches

No. 3. Landing monument. It is near the beach in front of the site of old Agat village. The simple monument consists of an artillery round mounted on a concrete parapet. A flagstaff stands nearby. It was erected by the American Legion, Guam, and is dedicated to the U.S. Armed Forces who landed there on July 21, 1944. It is outside the park boundaries.



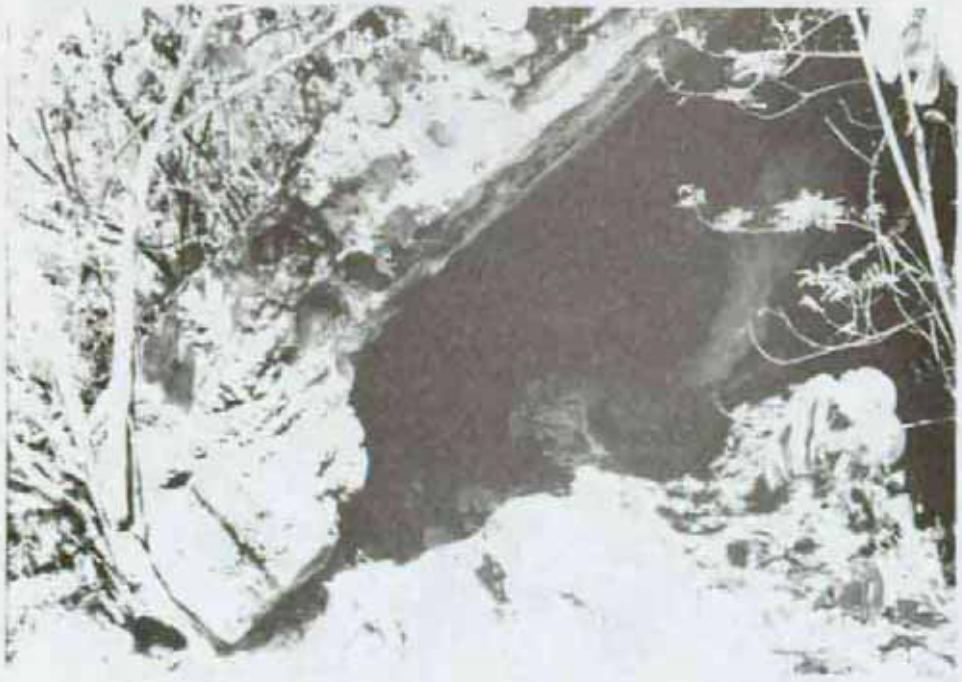
No. 2. Japanese pillbox, Apaca Point, Agat 1984





No. 2. Japanese pillbox, Apaca Point, Agat

No. 4. Japanese cave, Rizal Point, Agat 1984



No. 5. Japanese pillbox, Rizal Point, Agat 1984

The Agat landing beaches from Apaca Point;
Bangi Island, far upper right

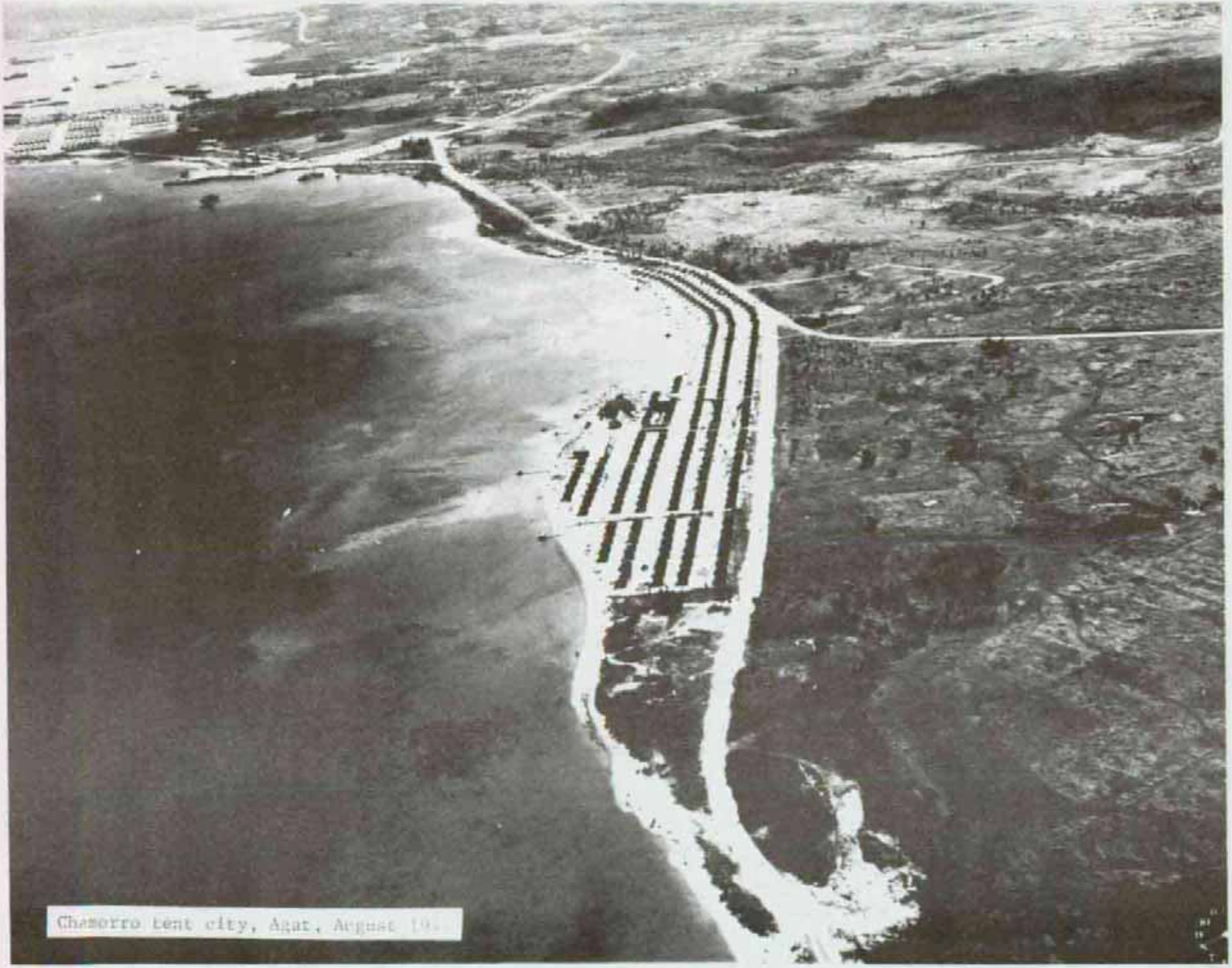
Gaan Point

Gaan Point is the most impressive of the Japanese fortifications remaining on the southern landing beaches. The role this stronghold played in the landings and its subsequent capture by U.S. Marines is well documented--which cannot be said of many other individual works. This rocky outcrop escaped destruction during pre-invasion bombardments. When the 22nd U.S. Marines approached the shore, the two casemated 75 mm guns, a 37mm gun, and machine guns emplaced here created havoc on the marines and their landing craft. Not until later in the day did U.S. tanks knock out the stronghold. The area today is exceptionally well maintained. The casemated gun positions and concrete observation posts are extant, if battle scarred. Tunnels remain around the base of the position. Two Japanese weapons are displayed nearby: a single-barrel, dual-purpose 25mm machine cannon, and a 20cm, short-barrel naval gun. Three flagstaffs fly the flags of the United States, Guam, and Japan. Gaan Point is the key site for interpreting Japanese coastal defense and the landings of the Southern Landing Force.

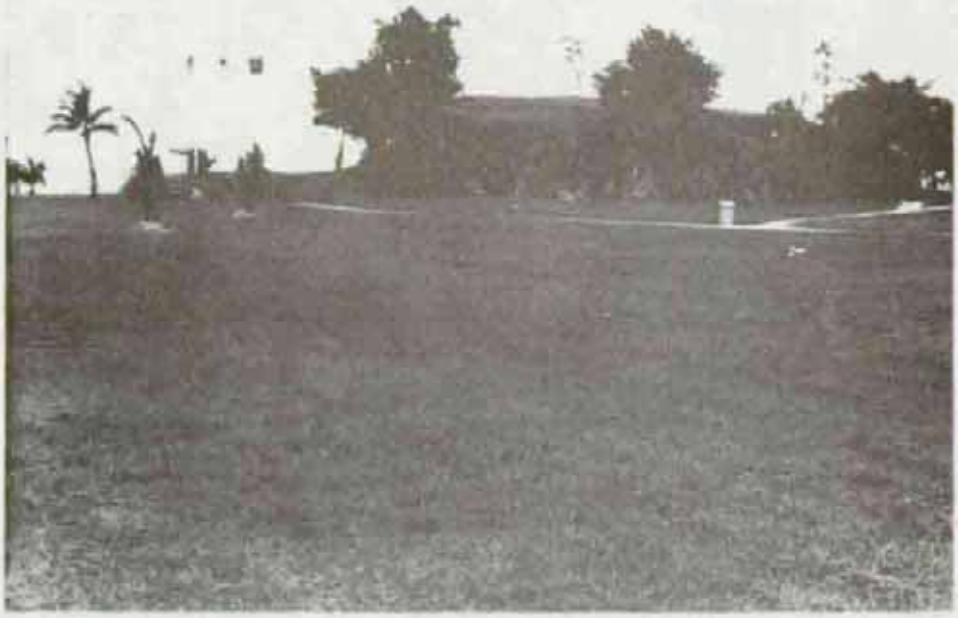
Nos. 23 and 24. No. 23 is the knoll and is described as the "Gaan Point Strongpoint" and No. 24 is called Japanese pillbox. No. 23 consists of casemates for a 75mm gun and a 37mm gun. Several caves, partially collapsed, are around the land side of the base of the knoll. The interior of the 75mm casemate has internal damage indicating it was fired upon from the rear, as the documentary evidence supports. Considerable damage also occurred to the wall that contained the embrasure. Ruins of a third probable emplacement (pillbox) are found on the ocean side of the knoll.

Pillbox No. 24 stands immediately to the north of No. 23. The large embrasure for the 75mm gun shows considerable battle damage, as does the embrasure on the concrete observation post on top. Photographs taken in 1944 show that these fortifications were more extensive than they are now.

No. 7. Latrine foundation. In shallow water off Gaan Point, it is owned by the Government of Guam. This humble, concrete structure measures 6

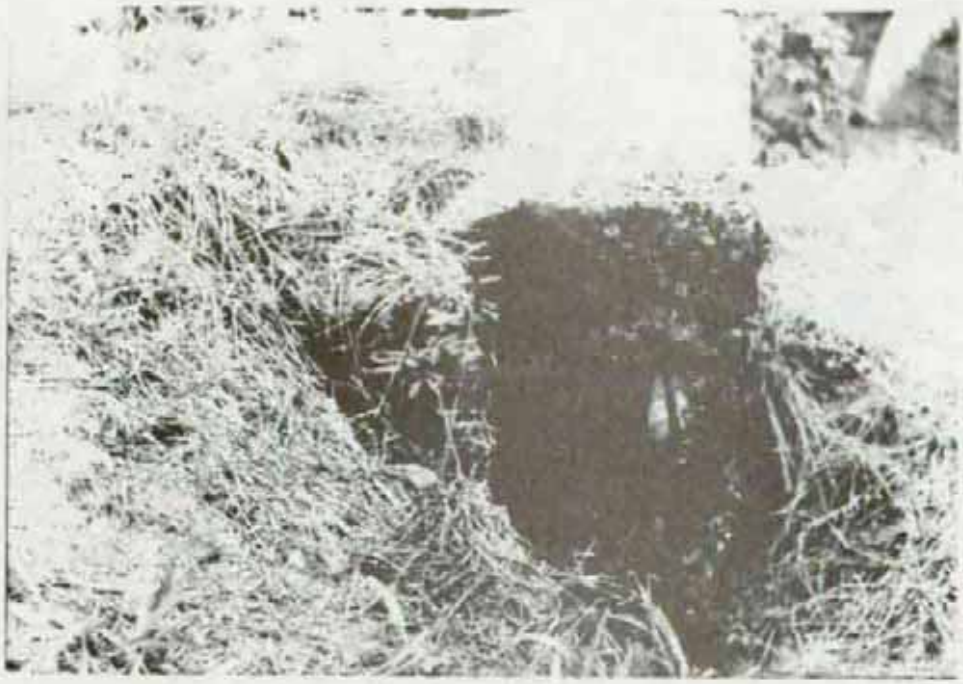


Chamorro tent city, Agat, August 19



No. 23. Japanese strongpoint, Gaan Point, Agat 1984

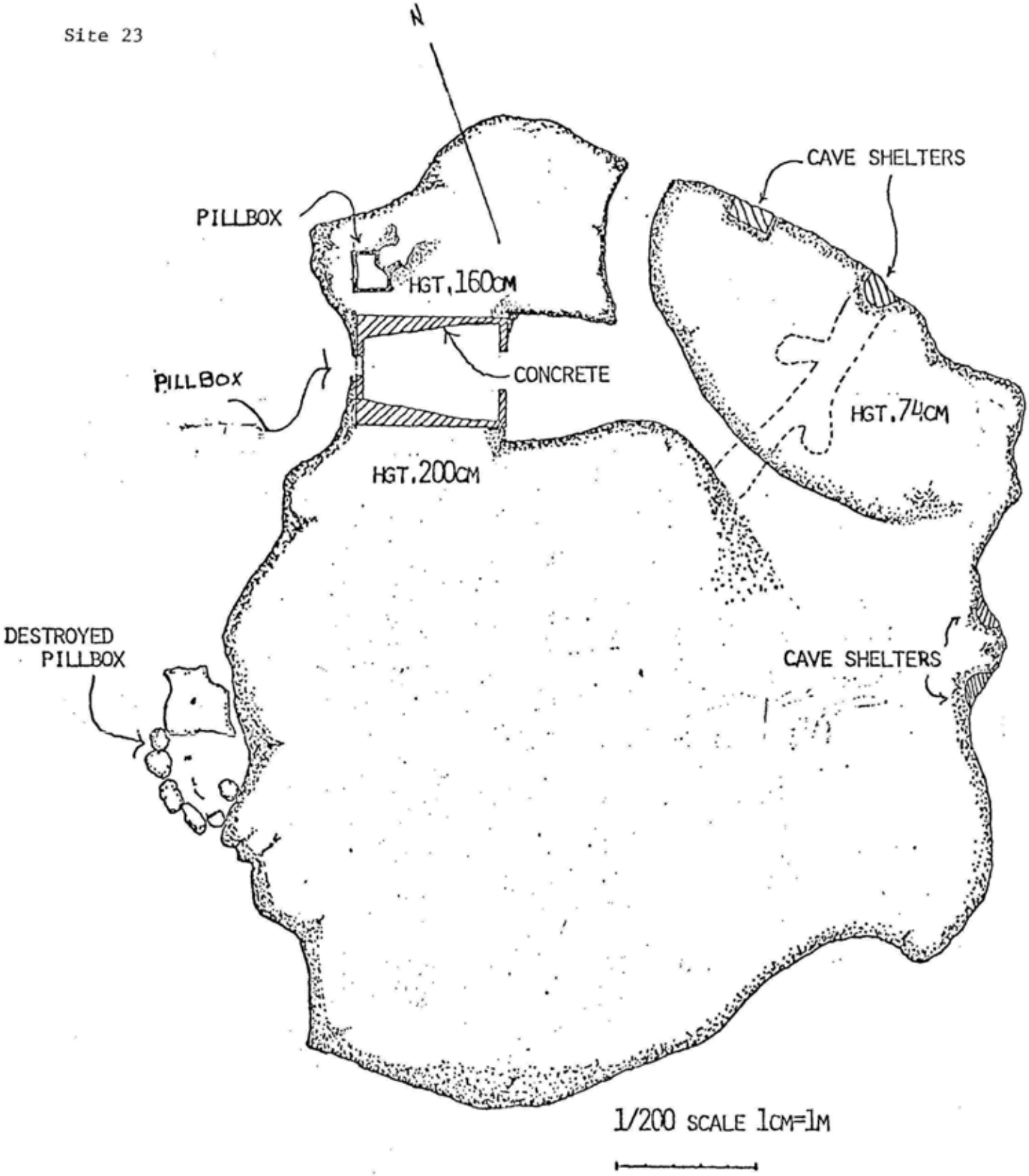
No. 23. 75 mm emplacement, Gaan Point, 1984



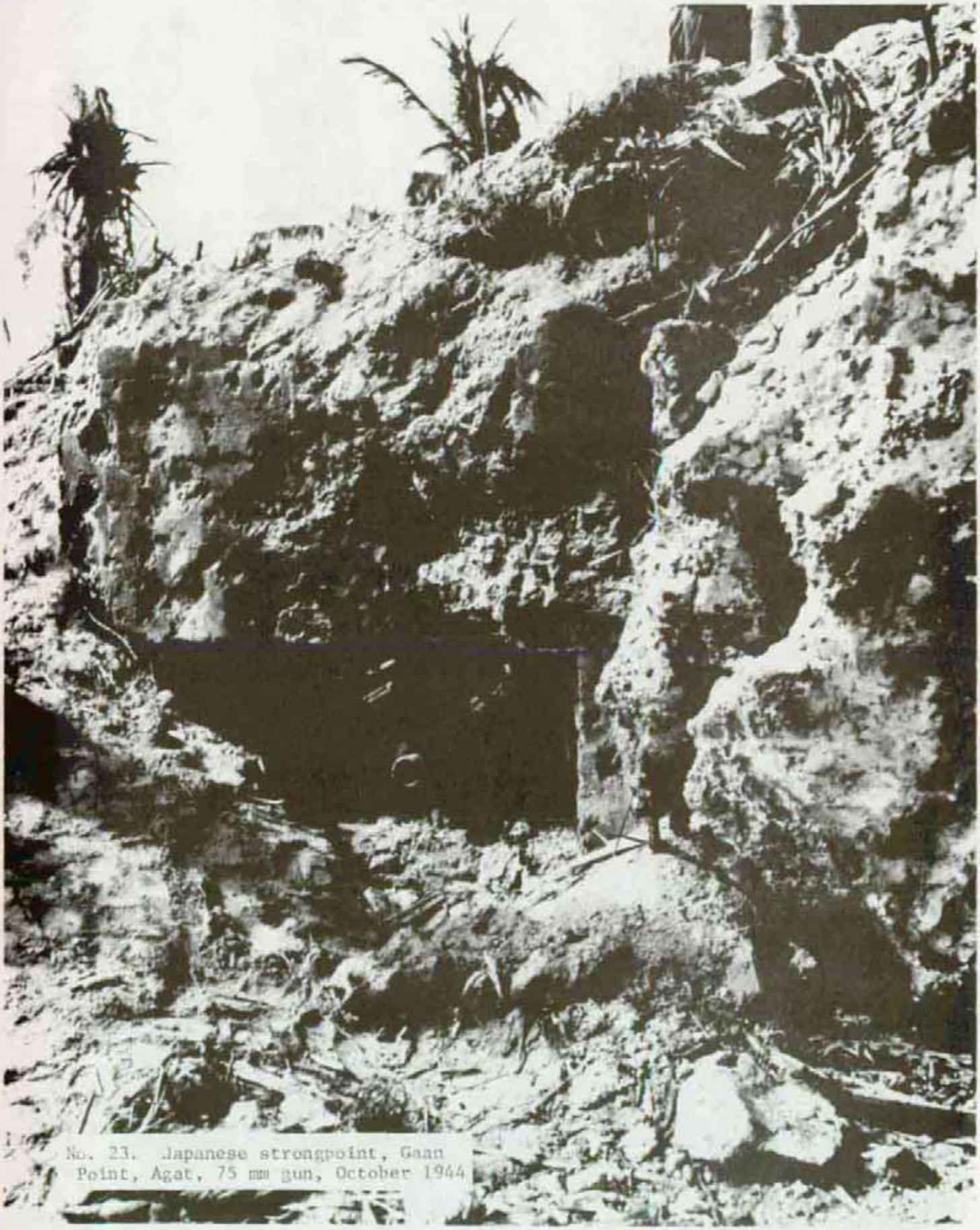
No. 23. 37mm gun position, Gaan Point, 1984

No. 23. Japanese cave, Gaan Point Strongpoint, 1984

Site 23



No. 23. Japanese strongpoint, Gaan Point, Agat

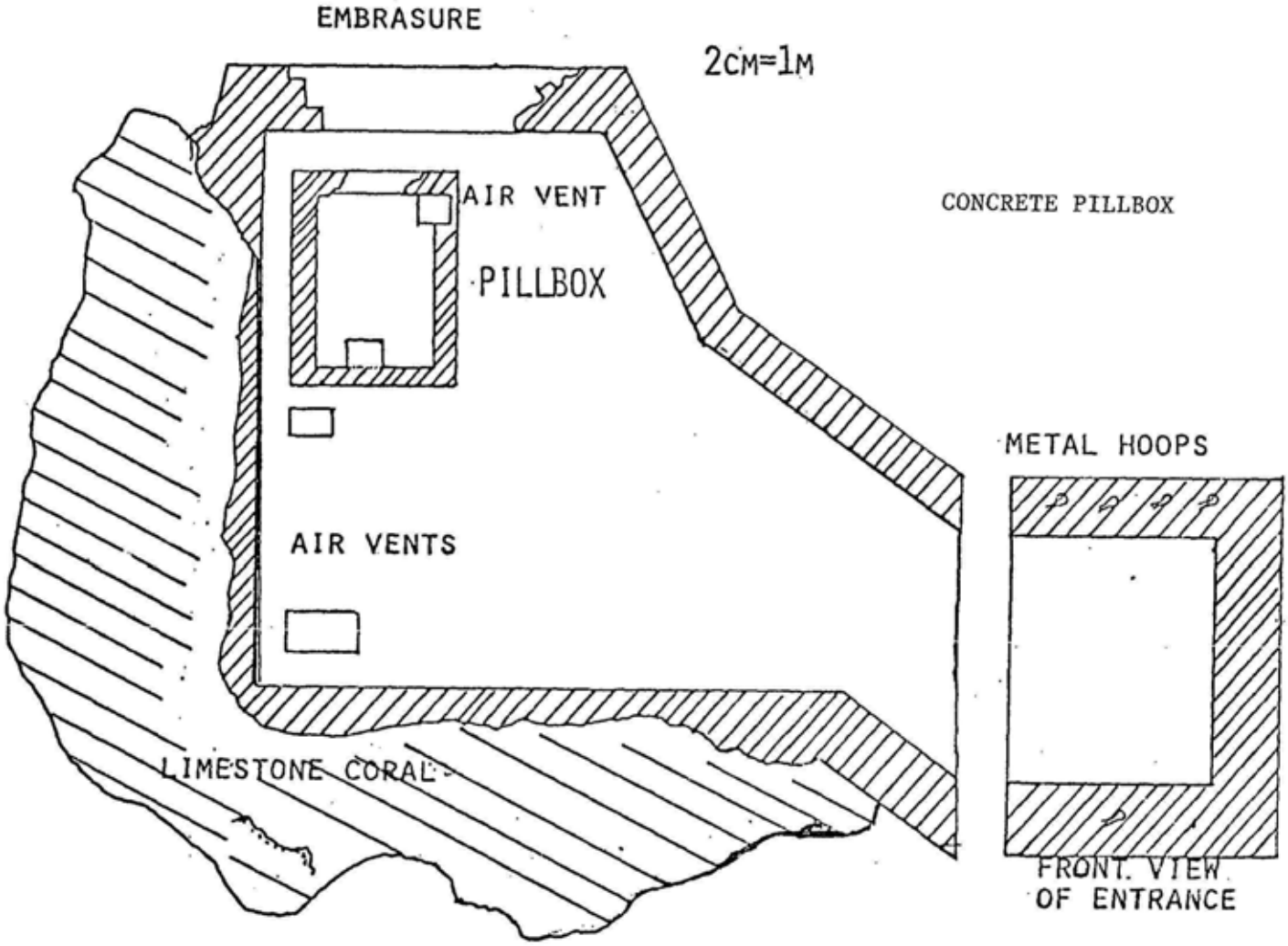


No. 23. Japanese strongpoint, Gaan Point, Agat, 75 mm gun, October 1944

No. 23. Japanese strongpoint, Gaan Point, Agat, October 1944

No. 24. Japanese pillbox, Gaan Point, Agat 1984

Site 24



No. 24. Japanese pillbox, Gaan Point, Agat

Japanese 25mm dual-purpose gun, Gaan Point, 1984

No. 7. Latrine foundaton, Gaan Point, 1984

feet by 12.5 feet. Its historical significance far outweighs its original functions. Even while the battle for Guam continued to be fought, U.S. Forces began the rescue of Guamanians. Many of the island people were brought here to Agat where a large tent city was established. For sanitation purposes, the military constructed a line of concrete latrines in the water, each connected to the camp by a walkway. This latrine foundation is an important reminder of the days following the American invasion and the liberation of the people of Guam. (An aerial photo of the tent city shows six of these latrines along the shore.)

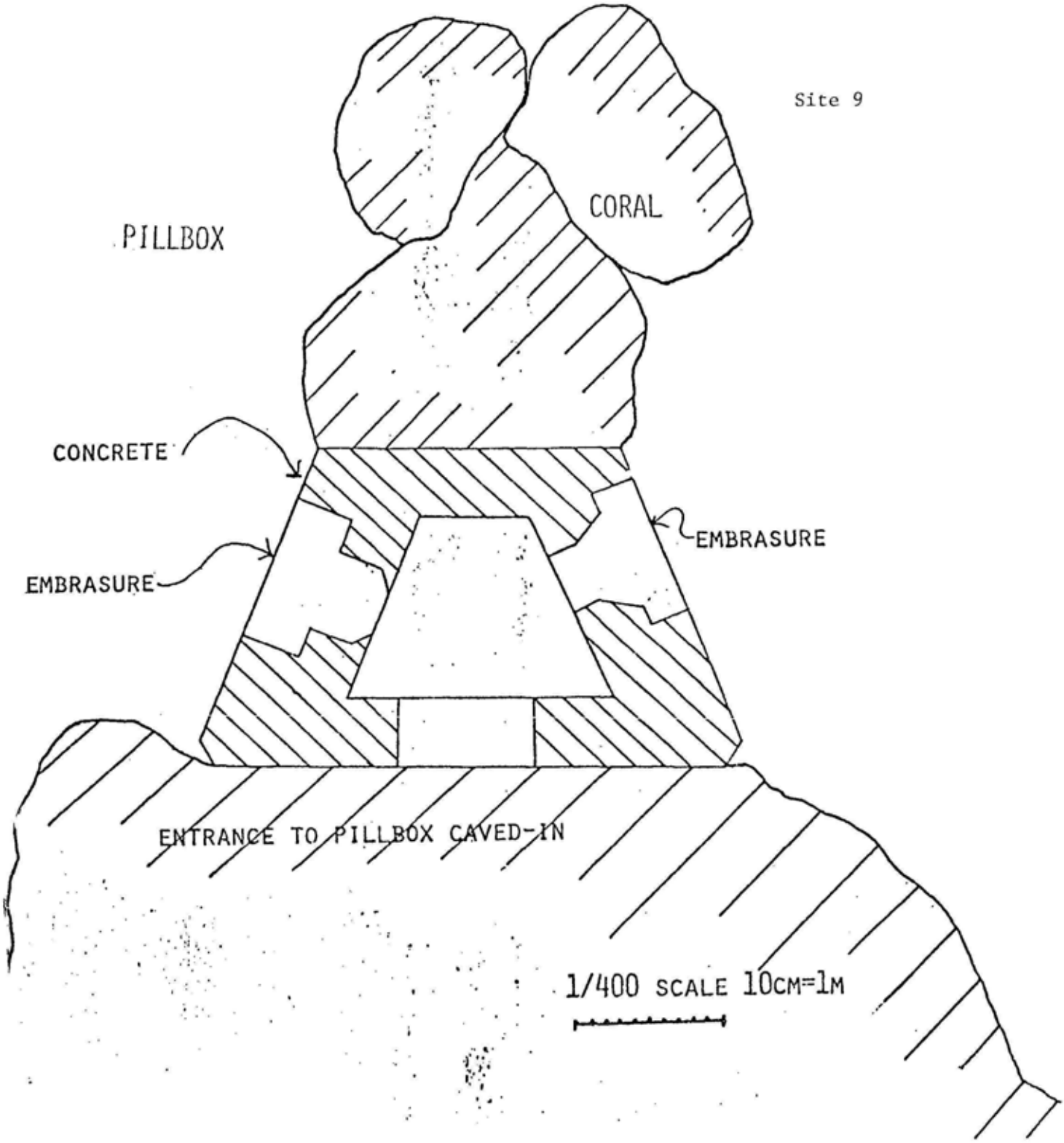
No. 9. Japanese pillbox. This reinforced-concrete pillbox is on the beach 1,000 feet southwest of Gaan Point. It has two embrasures with fields of fire to both the north and south along the beach. The embrasures are of a baffle design which is rarely found on Guam. Access is impossible because the rear entrance has fallen in. Nearby private property results in trash in the area. Vegetation has grown around the pillbox to the extent it is difficult to spot and to photograph. Archeological excavation is recommended inasmuch as the pillbox is the only surviving Japanese fortification between Gaan and Bangi points.

Bangi Point and Bangi Island

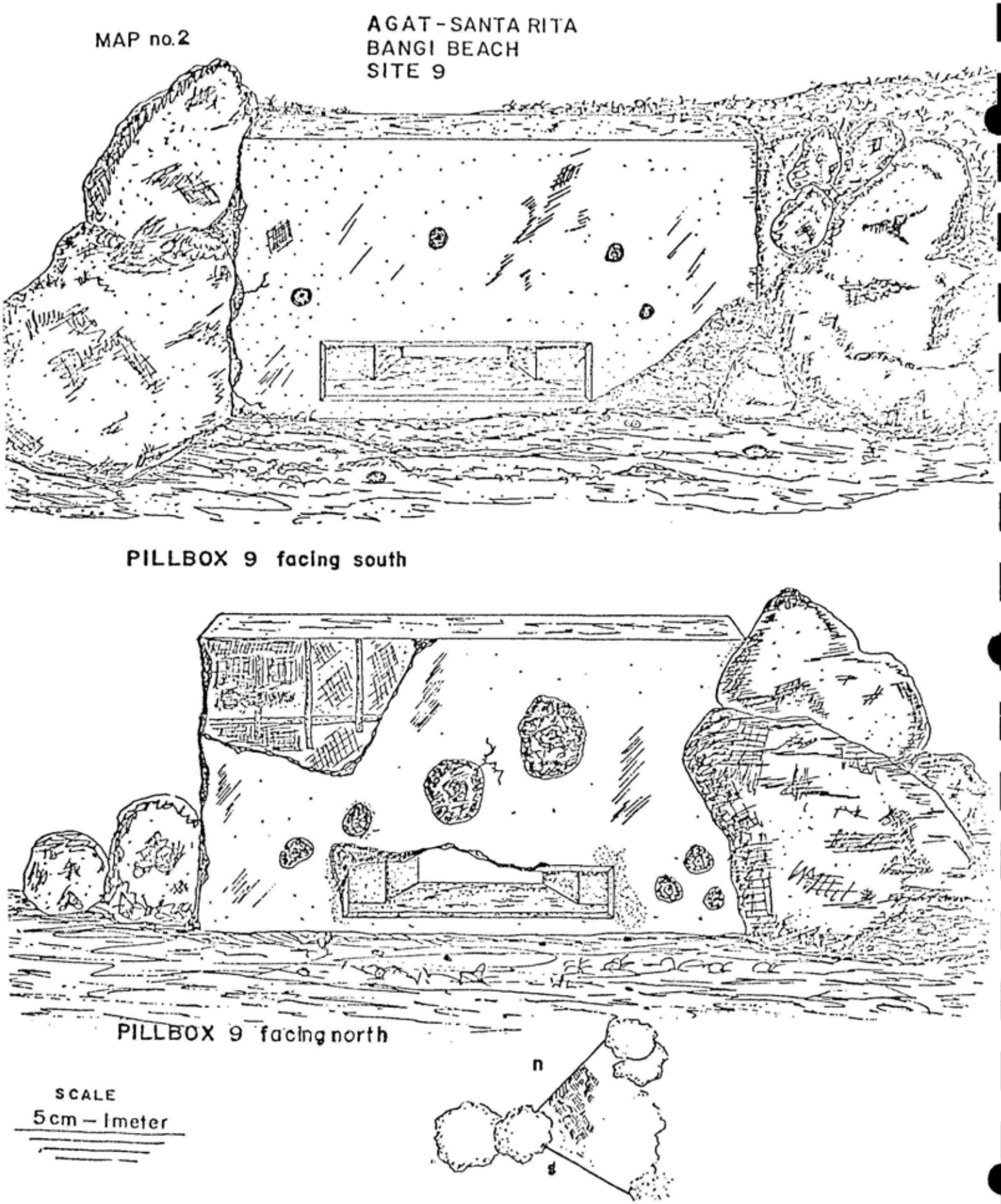
Although within the boundaries of the park, the historic resources at Bangi are presently privately owned. Bangi Island may be reached by wading the shallow water from Bangi Point. Also, it is possible to wade around the island, even at high tide--providing the water is calm. Large coastal guns on Bangi Island flanked the 4th U.S. Marines' landing on Beaches White 1 and 2.

No. 10. Japanese pillbox. Like No. 9 above, this reinforced-concrete pillbox on Bangi Point has two embrasures for covering the beaches to the north and south. There is also a rifle slit on the west side which faces Bangi Island.

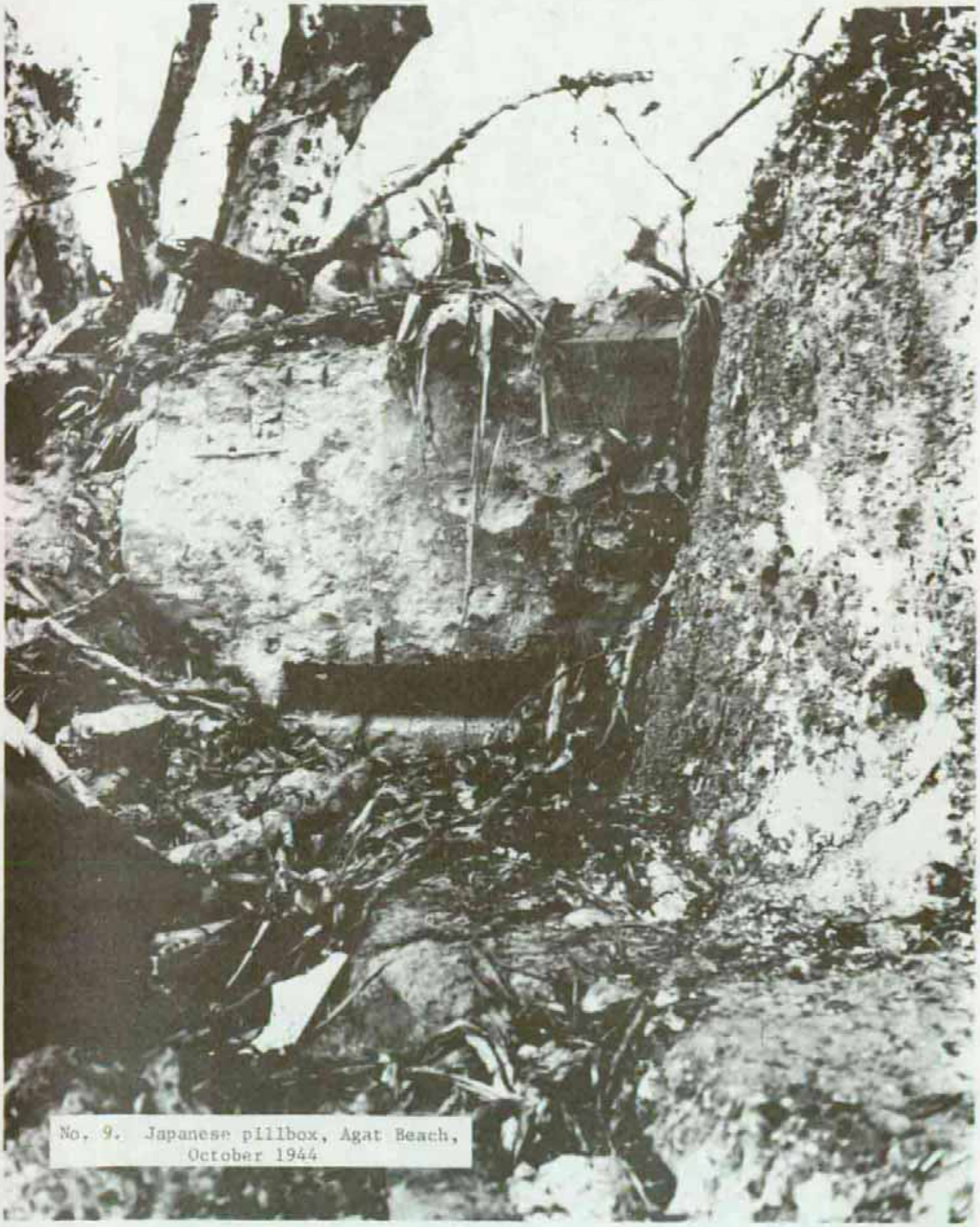
No. 9. Japanese pillbox, Agat Beach, 1984



No. 9. Japanese pillbox, Agat Beach



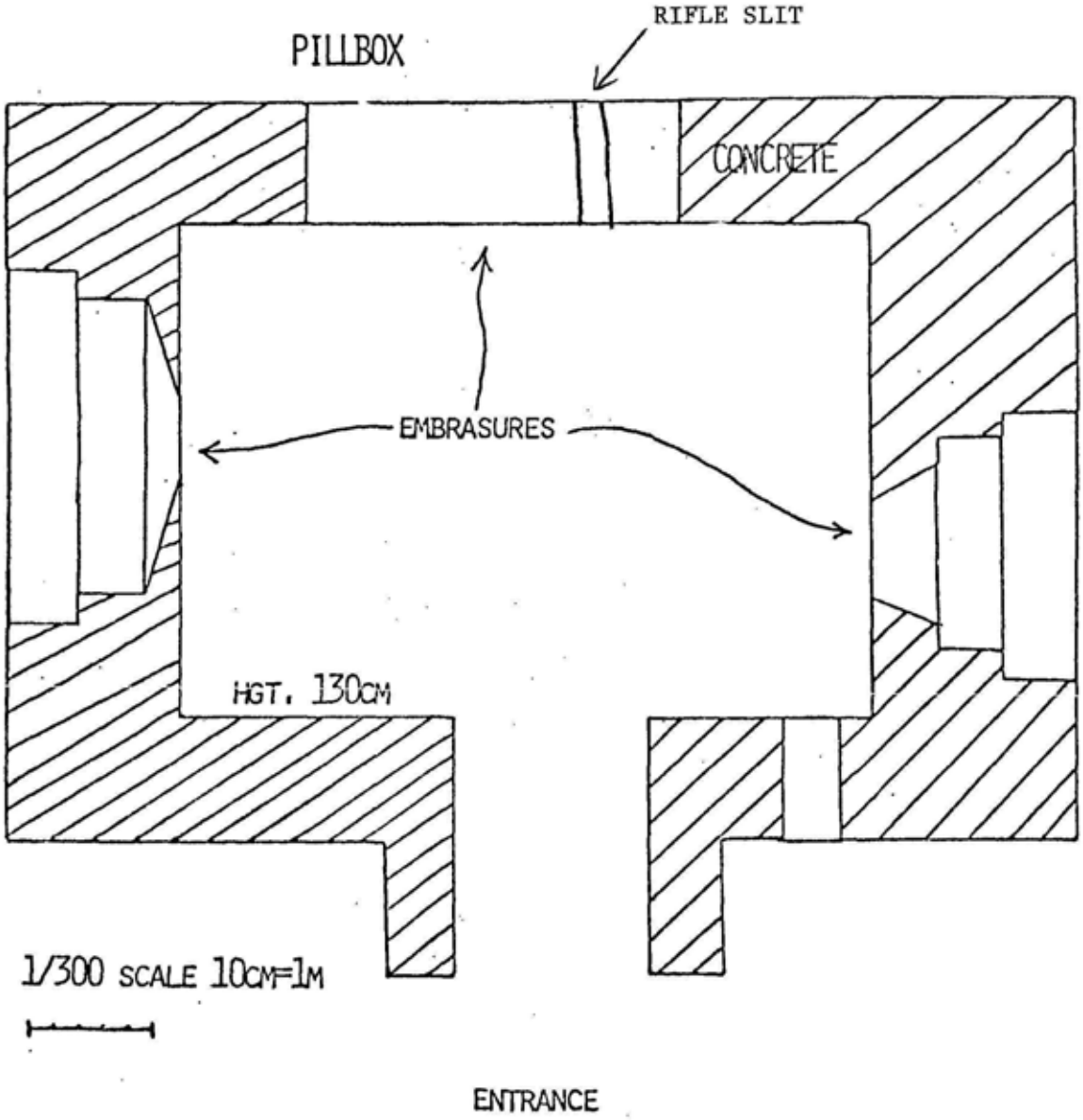
No. 9. Japanese pillbox, Agat Beach



No. 9. Japanese pillbox, Agat Beach, October 1944

TOP VIEW

Site 10



No. 10. Japanese pillbox, Bangi Point, Agat

No. 80. Japanese coastal gun emplacements. At the time of the American invasion, the Japanese had two 20cm (8-inch), short-barrel guns emplaced on the north side of Bangi Island. The reinforced-concrete pillboxes to protect the guns were still under construction. Two unfinished concrete walls remain standing.

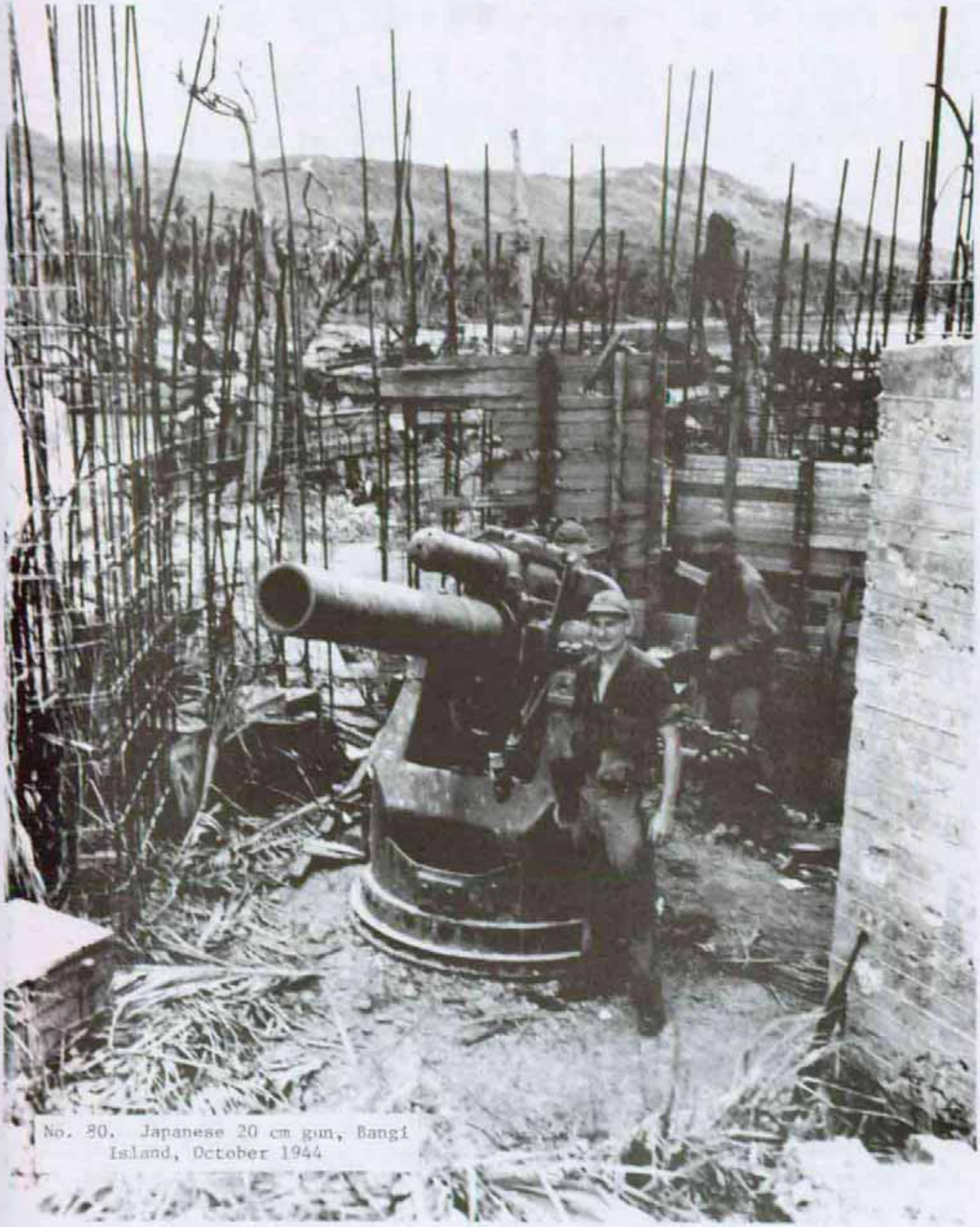
No. 81. Japanese cave. It is on Bangi Island adjacent to No. 80, above. Probably used for storage or a personnel shelter.

No. 82. Japanese cave. It is on Bangi Island in the cliff directly above No. 83, below.

No. 83. Japanese pillbox. It is so sited on Bangi Island as to cover beaches to the south; thus, it played no direct role during the American invasion. Here, the Japanese took advantage of holes in the limestone cliff and added a reinforced-concrete wall with an embrasure to the front. Two tunnels, each lined with concrete, lead into the gun emplacement. The more easterly tunnel is in relatively good condition; the other, exposed to storms, is more fragile. Rock rubble has fallen into both tunnels and into the pillbox. The gun embrasure is placed so low to the high-tide water level, that water occasionally enters. The Japanese, however, provided a drain. Although not tactically important during the American landings, the pillbox's engineering is of sufficient interest for it to be included in an interpretive program.

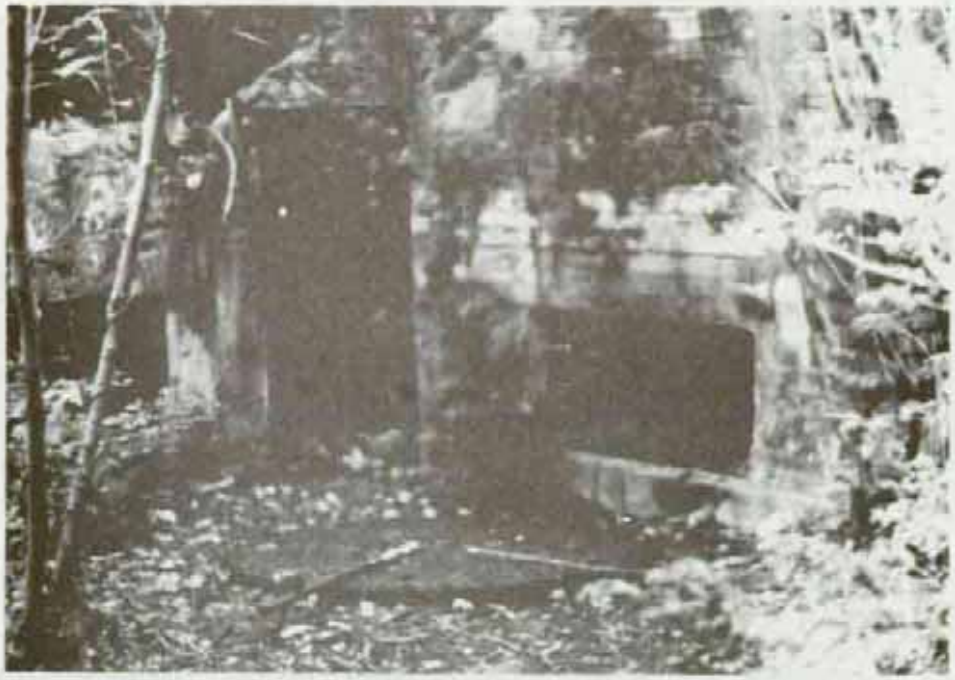
No. 104. Aluton Island. It is off Bangi Point and within the national park boundaries. It was occupied by the 4th U.S. Marines who found it undefended.

No. 105. Yona Island. Also off Bangi Point and within the park boundaries, Yona Island had a Japanese 75mm field piece which, in conjunction with the 75mm guns on Gaan Point, placed a crossfire on American landing craft, sinking 20 of them. A recent survey of Yona Island failed to disclose a gun emplacement.

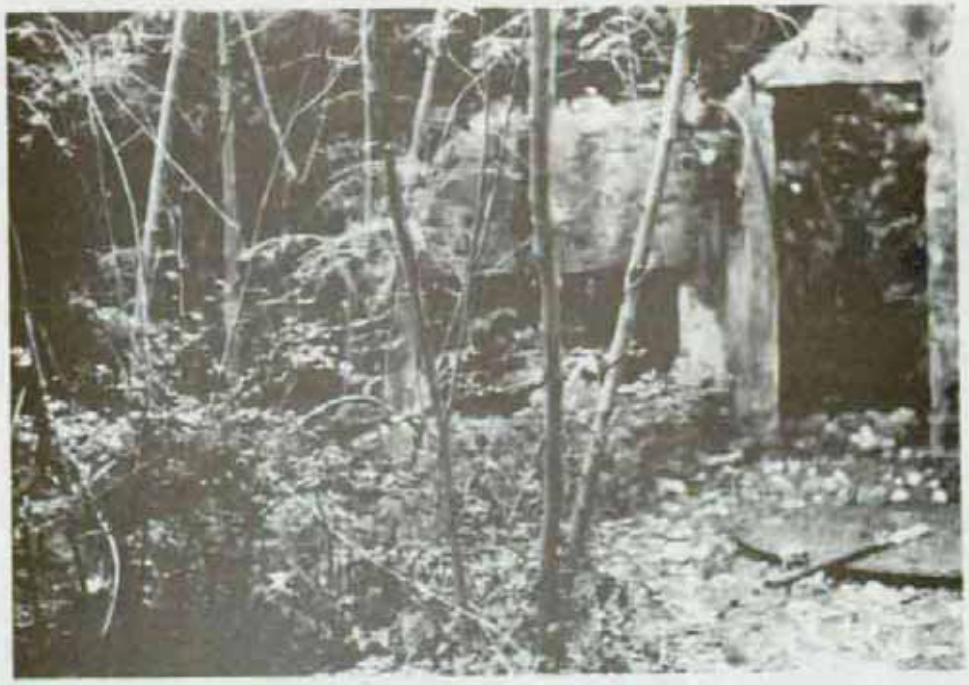


No. 80. Japanese 20 cm gun, Bangi Island, October 1944

No. 80. Japanese 20 cm gun emplacement, Sangi Island, October 1944

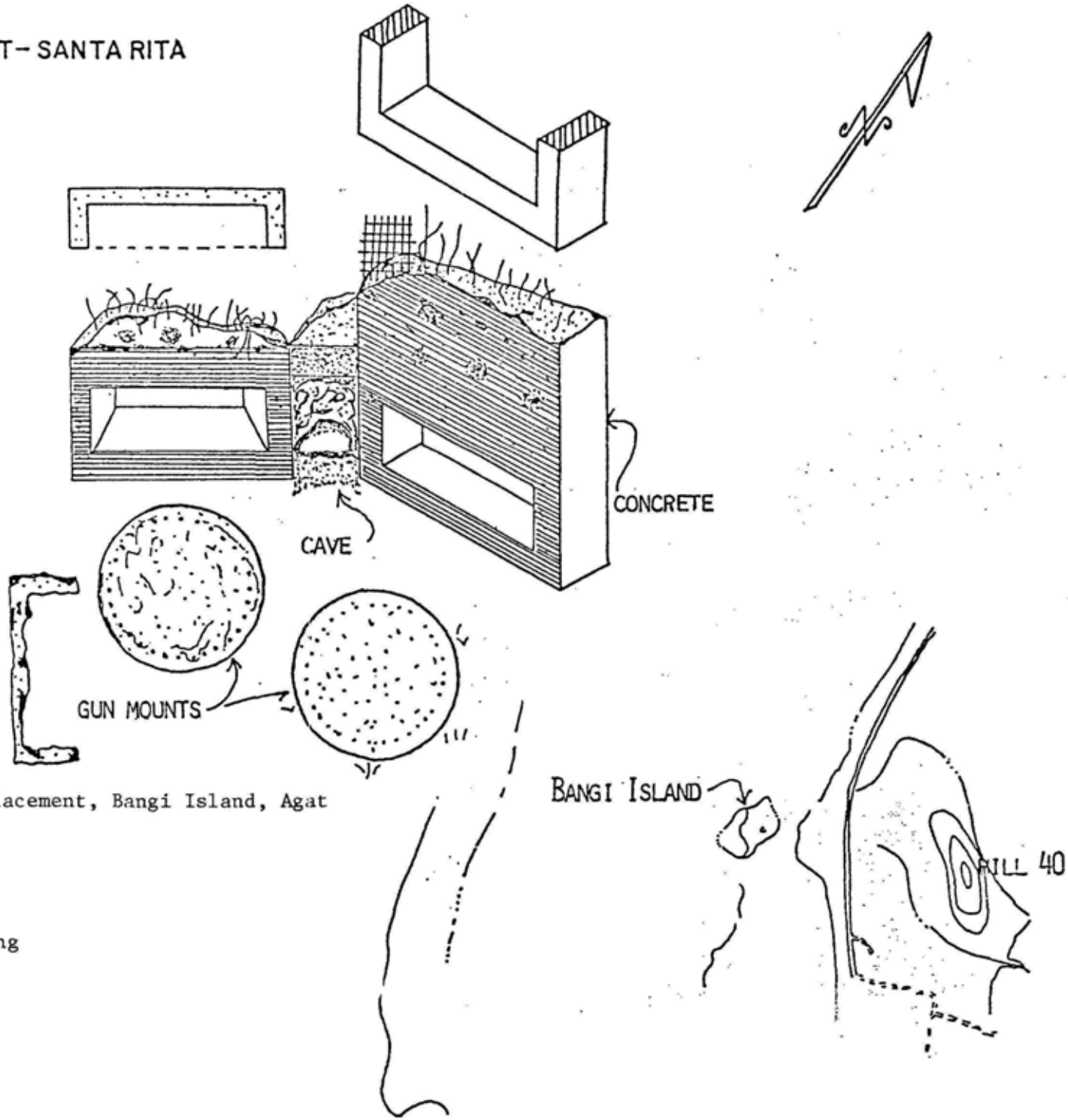


No. 80. Japanese 20cm gun emplacement, Bangi Island, 1984



AGAT- SANTA RITA

Site 80

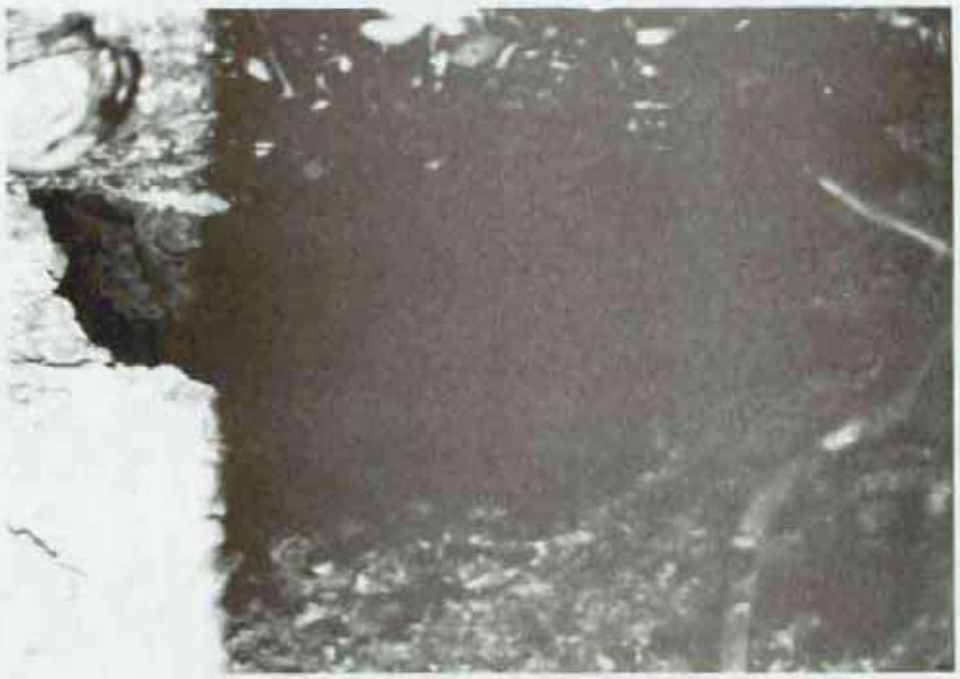


GUN EMPLACEMENT

2CM=1M
SCALE

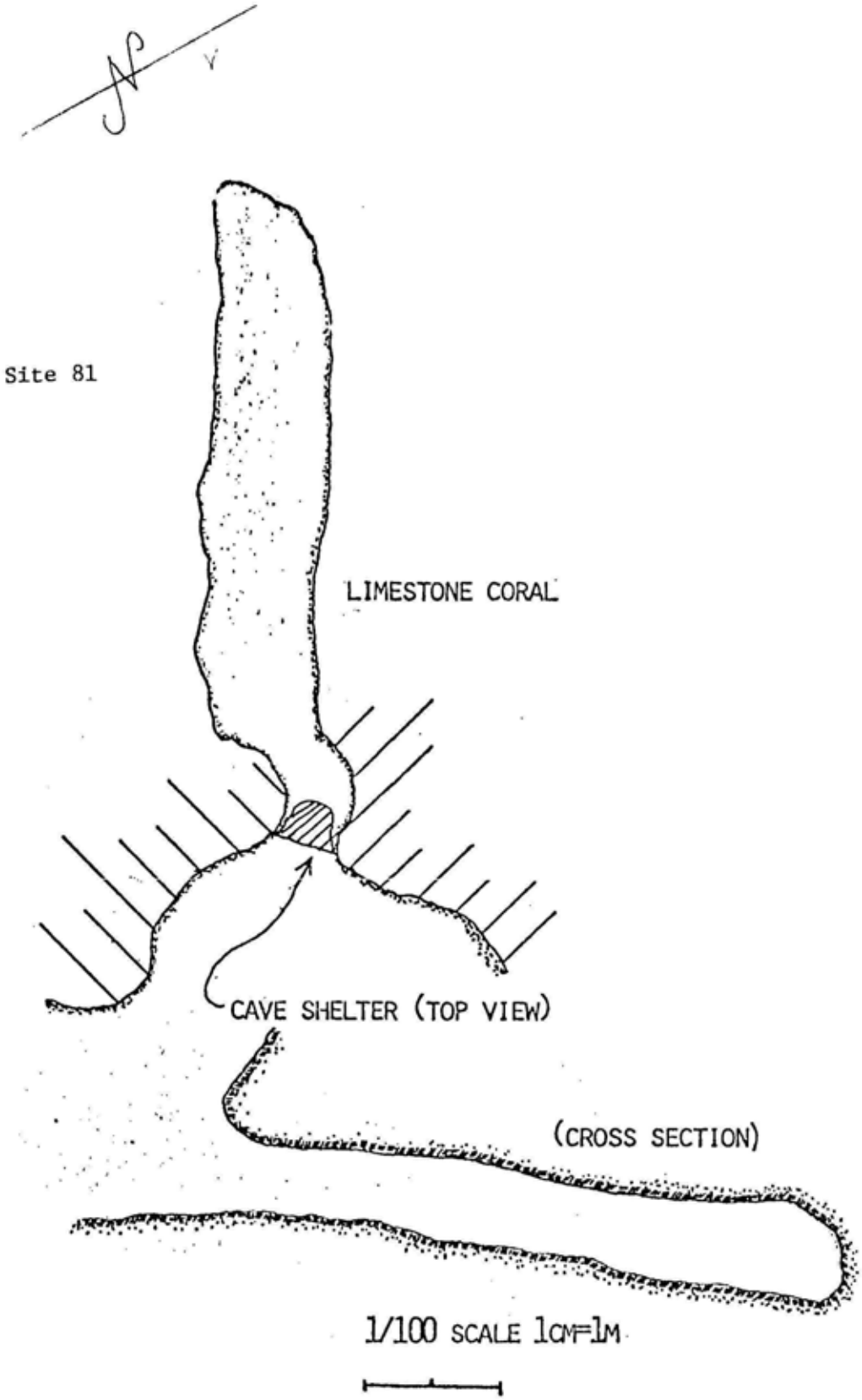
No. 80. Japanese gun emplacement, Bangi Island, Agat

Archaeology Lab. A.S. Chong

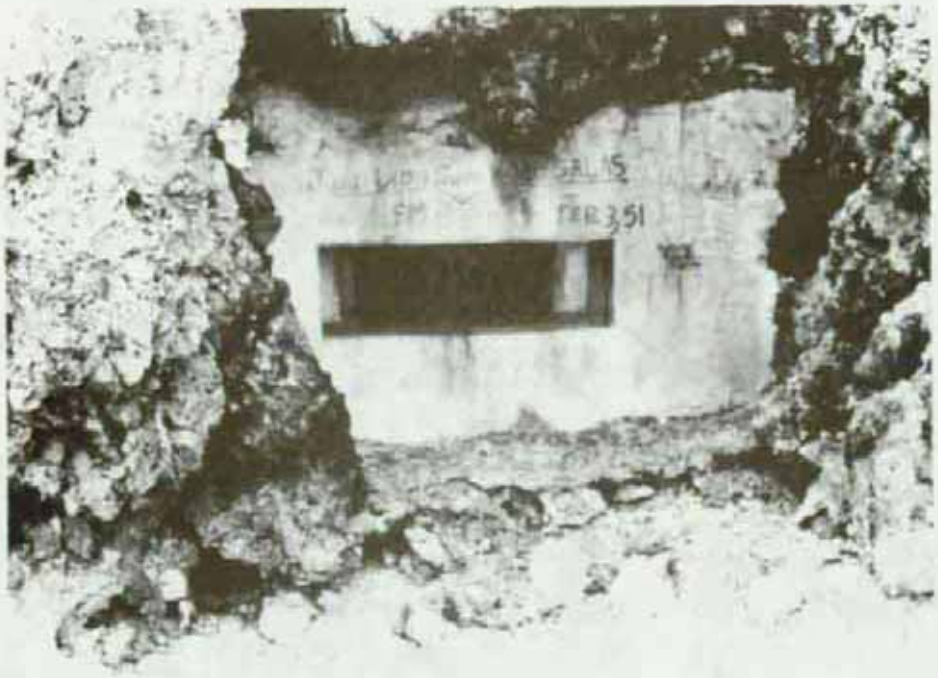


No. 81. Japanese cave, Bangi Island, 1984

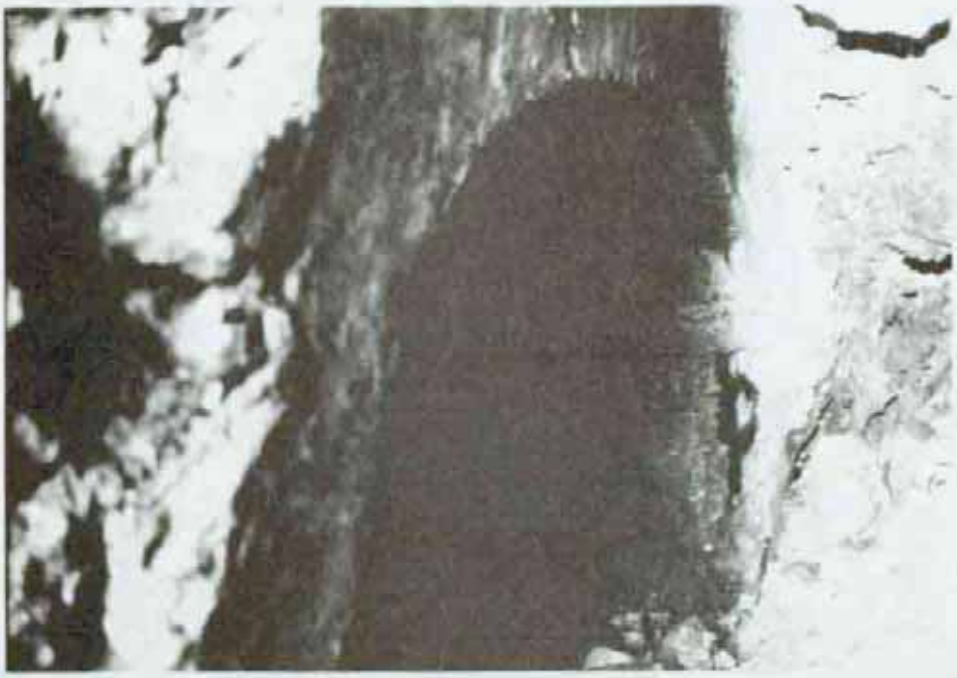
No. 82. Japanese cave, Bangi Island, 1984



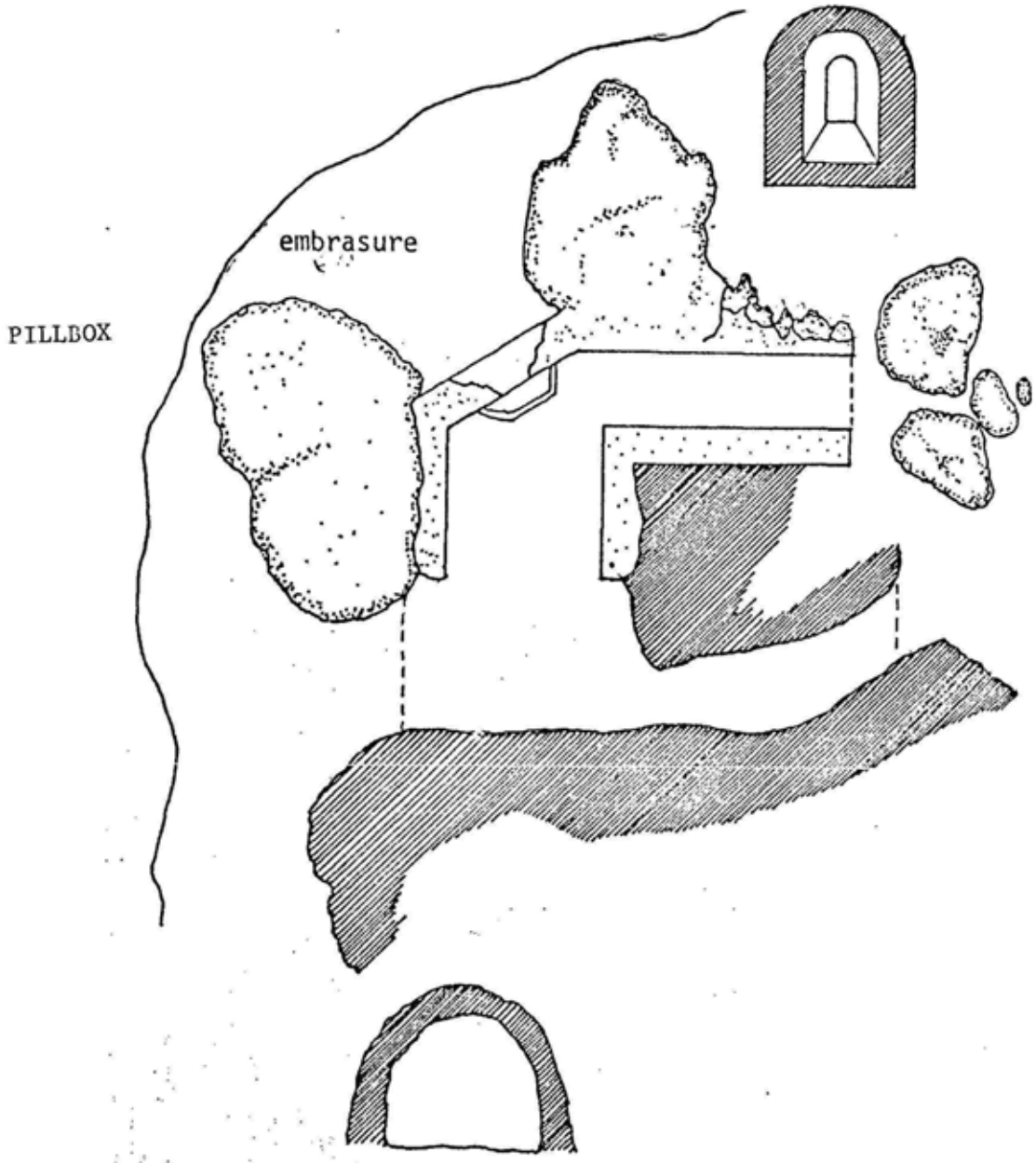
No. 81. Japanese Cave, Bangi Island, Agat



No. 83. Japanese pillbox, Bangi Island, 1984



No. 83. Japanese pillbox tunnels, Bangi Island, 1984



No. 83. Japanese pillbox, Bangi Island, Agat

II. Mount Alifan Unit (158 acres)

Compared to the Chorrito Cliff-Bundschu Ridge area, Mount Alifan is a gentle giant rising 871 feet above the Agat beaches. Less convuluted than the northern ridges but nonetheless steep in its upper reaches, the grass-covered and strongly defended mountain presented a challenge to the 4th U.S. Marines. A hike over the lower slopes through sometimes head-high grasses today is still a chore in Guam's tropical heat and humidity. The mountain contains more remains of the 1944 fighting than any other unit. For the most part, however, these remains are not reinforced concrete, but craters, foxholes, emplacements, caves, and rifle-pits in Alifan's red earth. Only two small features are constructed of concrete. Moreover, following capture of the mountain, American demolition teams sealed many caves on the forward slopes. The slopes contain many artifacts from the battle, including shell and bomb fragments and bullets. Any interpretive trail on the mountain will have to be routed to avoide damaging the fragile earthen remains and to discourage souvenir hunters.

Nos. 16, 18, 19, 19a, and 19b. These features are on a ridge running between Agat Junior High School and Togcha River. No. 16 is a concrete base with a steel frame set in it. It is possibly the remains of a radio tower. Many artillery shell fragments were found in this area. Nos. 18 and 19 are two Japanese gun positions. Shelter caves are present at both sites. As elsewhere on Guam, the caves appear to have been partly closed by American demolition teams. These two sites most likely mark the location of a Japanese battery of two 150mm (6-inch) guns emplaced in this area. Nos. 19a and 19b are lightly east of No. 19, one on either side of Togcha River. No. 19a was a Japanese ammunition dump that exploded. Numerous shell casings were found here, particularly in the 8-foot depression caused by the explosion. Japanese and American hand grenades were also found. No. 19b is a large bomb crater. Nearby is a small shelter cave.

Nos. 15, 21a and 21b, and 22. These features are on the lower slopes of Mount Alifan between Togcha River and the community of Santa Rita.

Marines advancing up the slopes of Mt. Alifan, July 21, 1944

Demolition teams blowing up Japanese dugouts, Mt. Alifan
July 22, 1944

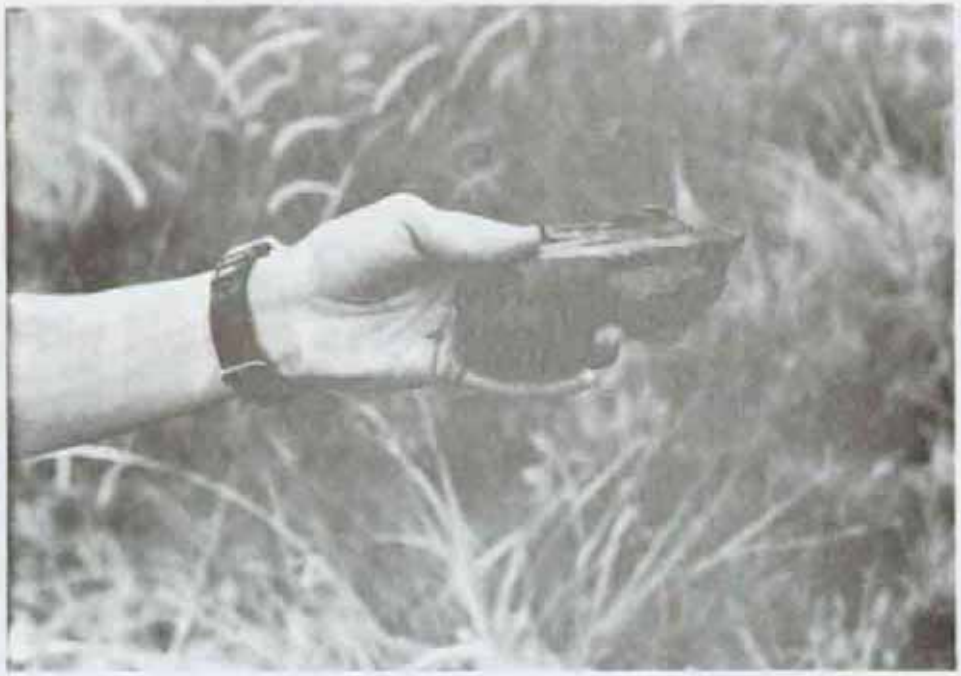
No. 15 is a foxhole or a gun emplacement. It measures 4 by 8 feet. Remains of a possible radio tower are nearby. Shrapnel was found in this area. No. 21a consists of two depressions in the earth that appear to be foxholes. Nearby is a small, partly-sealed shelter cave. No. 21b, near 21a, is a depression on a ridge that possibly was an infantry position. No. 22 is also a depression on the edge of a ridge similar to No. 21b.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 43, 44, and 45. These several features are on the ridges between Togcha River and Torres School. No. 11 consists of two large bomb craters 800 feet west of Torres School. Each crater has a diameter of 33 feet. The area contains shrapnel, shell casings, and small arms ordnance. Vegetation has grown over both craters. No. 12 is a 6-inch naval shell that has been exploded. This fragile slope is covered with shrapnel. No. 13 is another bomb crater, wheras No. 14 is a shell crater. Erosion has occurred in this area because of foot travel. No. 43 is a profusion of shell casings and shrapnel. No. 44 consists of shell casings and shrapnel, and a hand grenade was found here. No. 45 is a foxhole north of Torres School.

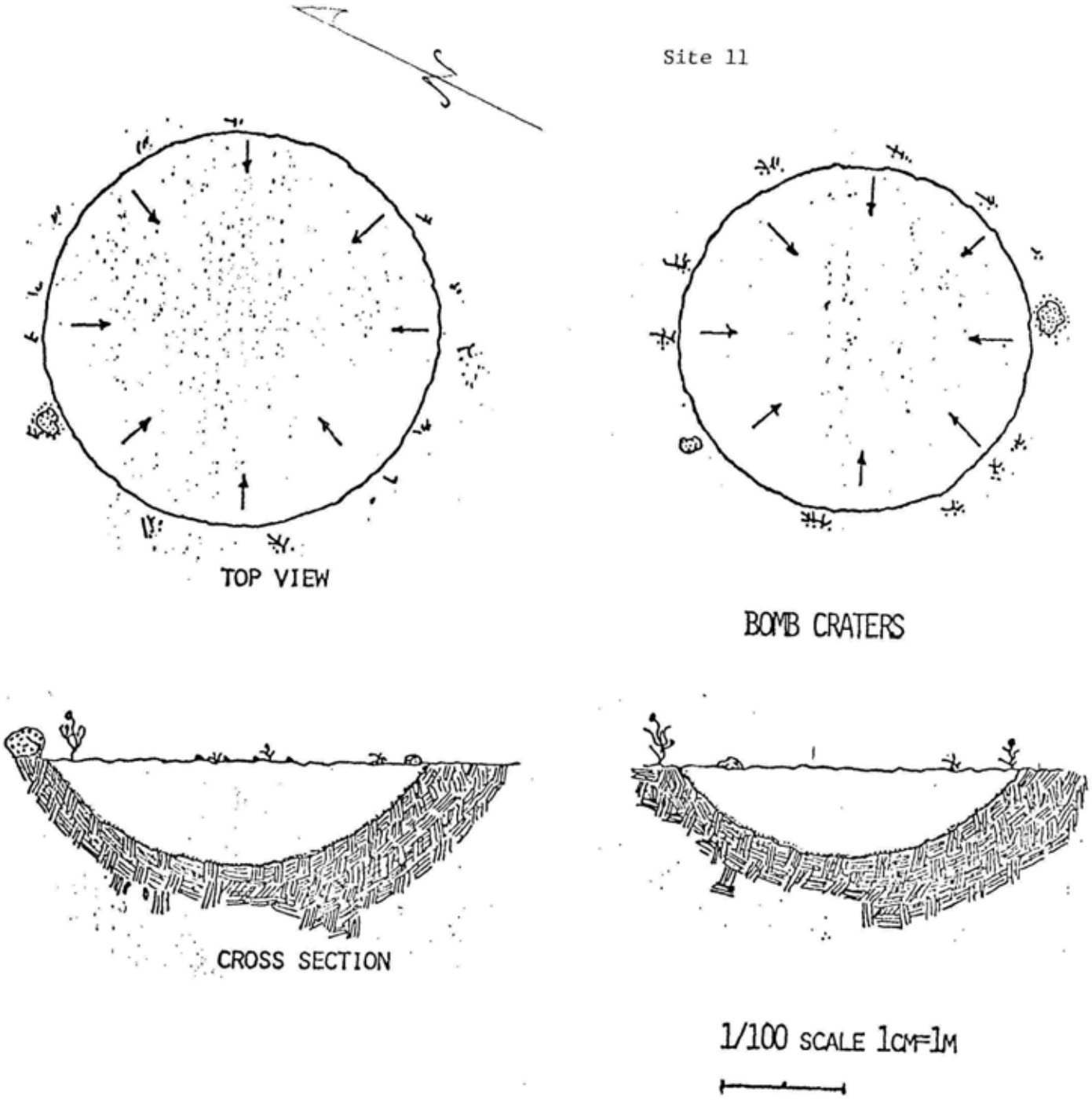
Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 49, 50, and 51. This area encompasses the lower slopes of Mount Alifan between the inland boundary of "new" Agat and the headwaters of Togcha River. Although subject to erosion, this area possesses a potential for the development of an interpretive trail. No. 34 is an infantry trench 5 feet deep. No. 35 consists of gun emplacements reinforced with iron I-beams. A Japanese 75mm round was found here. No. 37 is a series of foxholes along a ridge. No. 38 consists of trenches and a foxhole on a ridge. Also, a shelter cave was cut into the hillside. No. 39 furthers the concept of how heavily defended this area was. It, too, is composed of foxholes and trenches suited for the emplacement of automatic weapons. No. 46 is more gun emplacements and trenches. No. 47 has trenches, shelter caves, gun emplacements, and a foxhole. No. 49 contains a rarity on Mount Alifan--reinforced concrete. It consists of three emplacements for automatic weapons which are connected by a trench system (filled with sword grass). One emplacement is earthen, while the other two are small

reinforced-concrete structures with one embrasure each. A third concrete structure served as a fire control center. The interiors of the cramped concrete structures are stifling hot. No. 50 is a large cave cut into the side of a clay hill. It has two entrances. Finally, No. 51 is a bomb crater.

Mt. Alifan. .30 caliber bullets and a shell fragment near feature No. 44, 1984

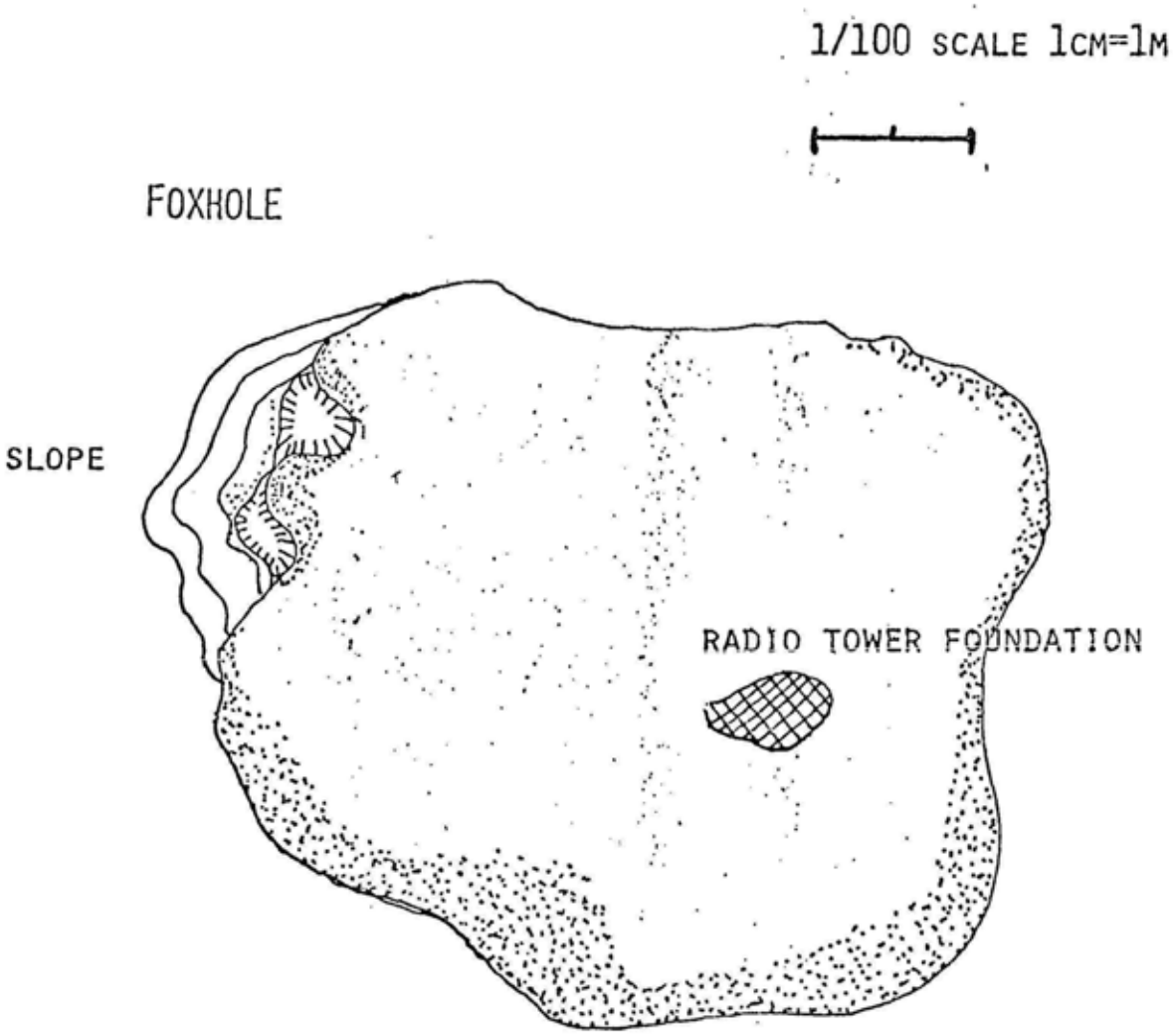


Site 11

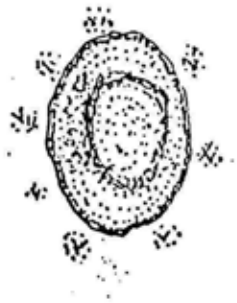


No. 11. Bomb crater, Mt. Alifan

Site 15

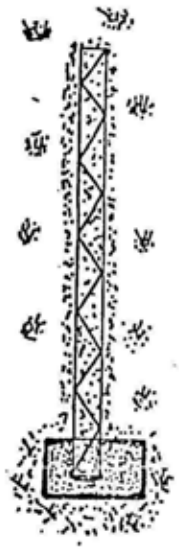


No. 15. Foxhole, Mt. Alifan



CONCRETE SLAB

Site 16

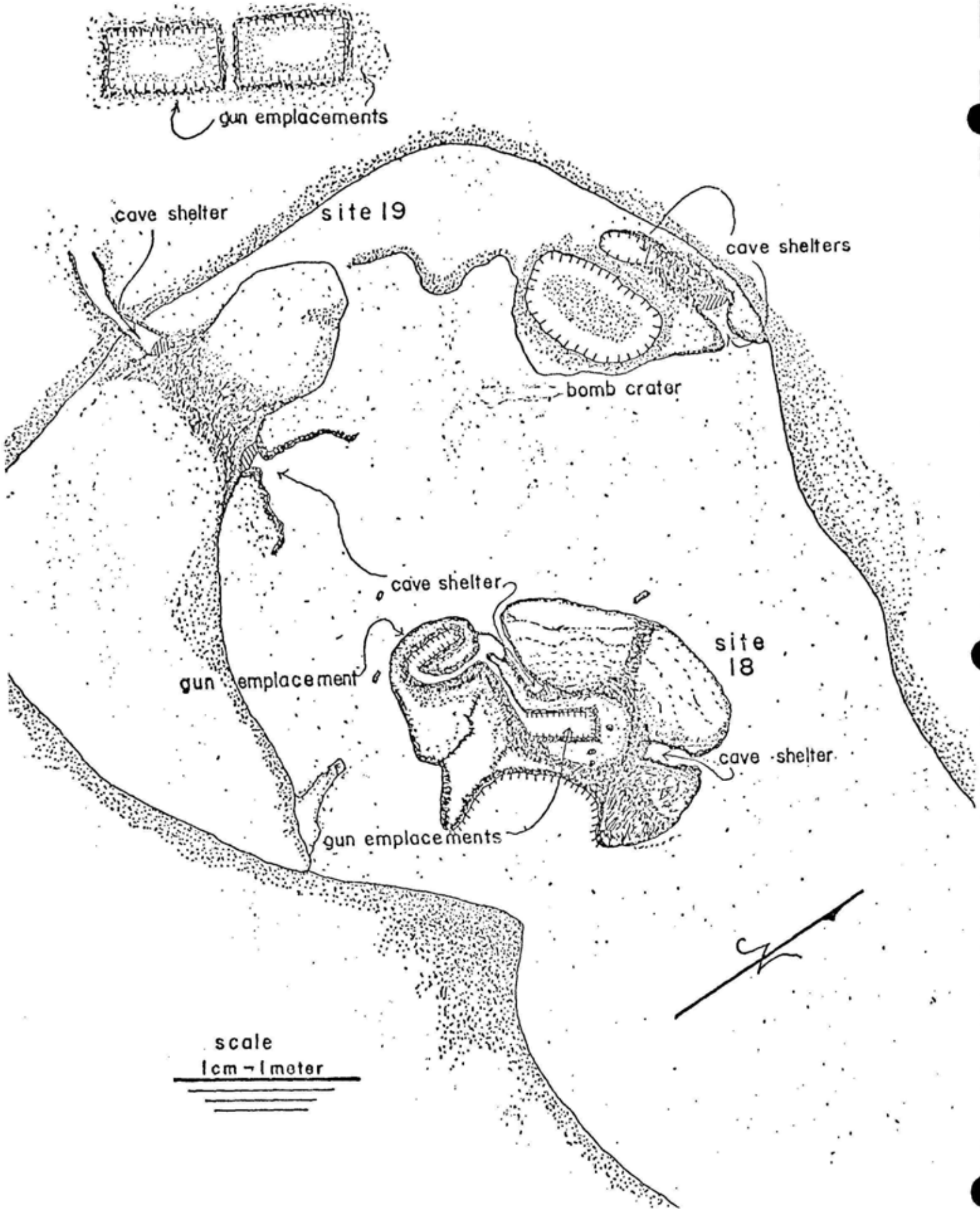


RADIO TOWER(TOP VIEW)

RADIO TOWER(SIDE VIEW)

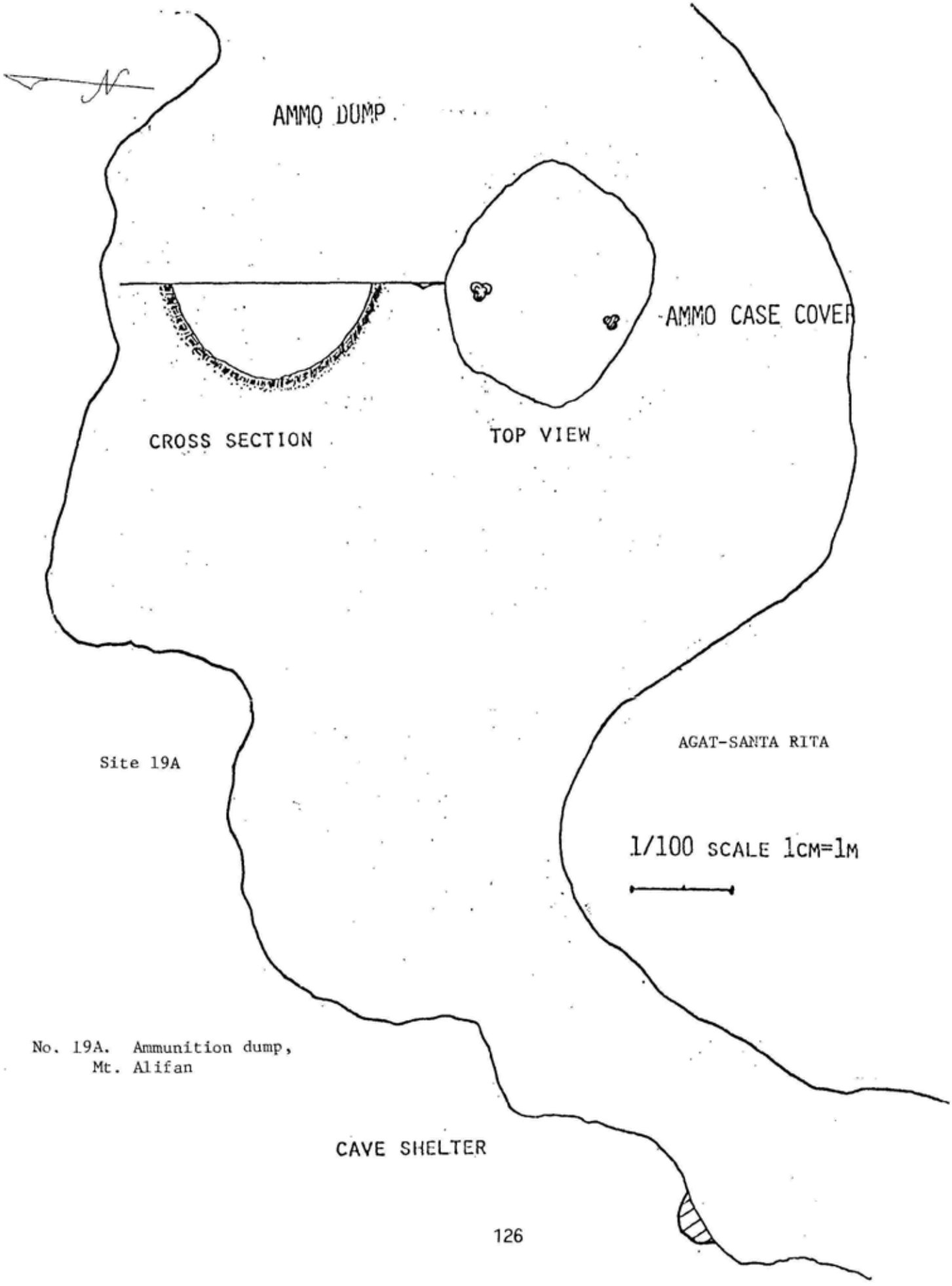
1/100 SCALE 1CM=1M

No. 16. Radio tower, Mt. Alifan

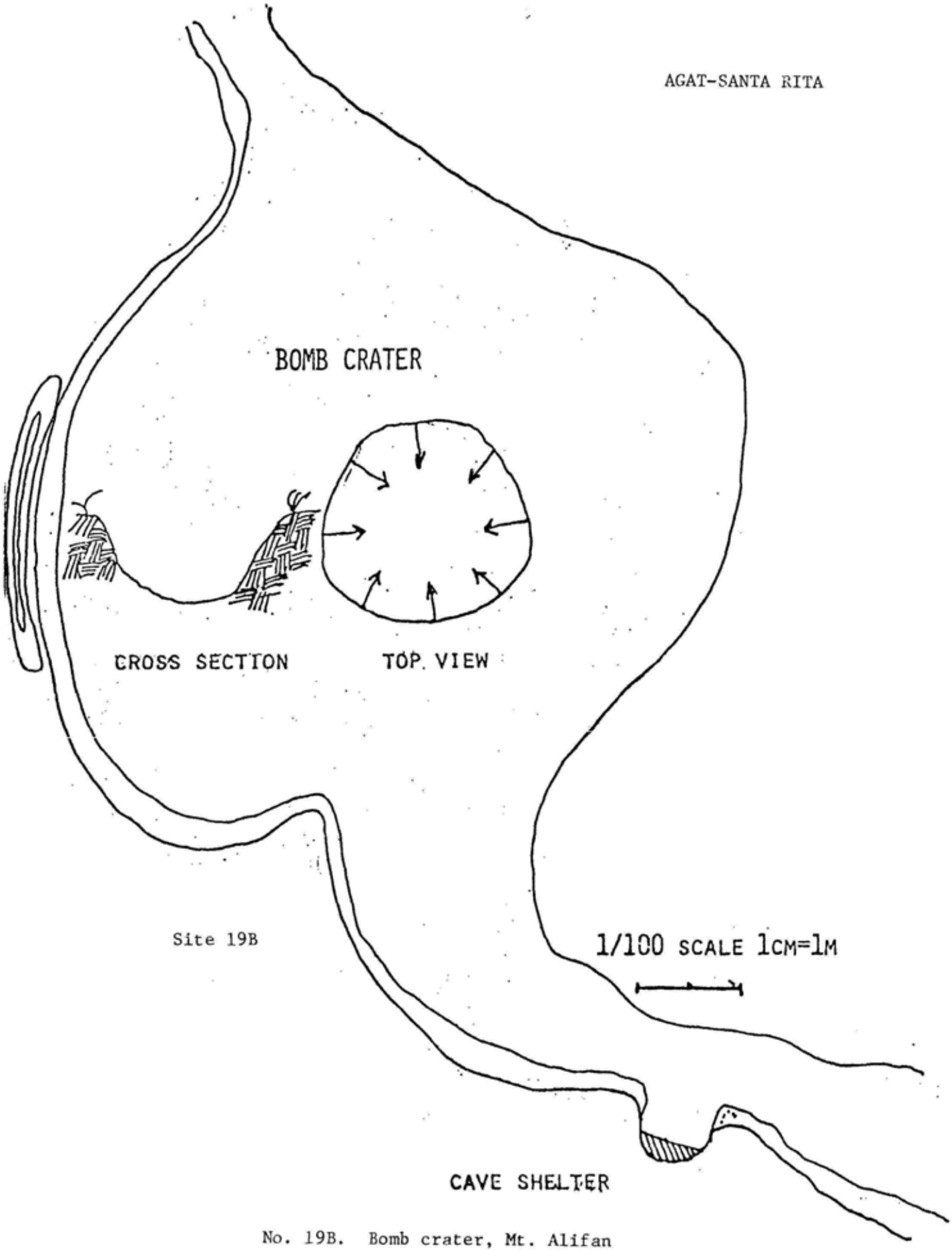


Nos. 18 and 19. Gun emplacements and caves, Mt. Alifan

Japanese 150 mm gun, Mt. Alifan, August 1944
(Mt. Alifan features Nos. 18 and 19)

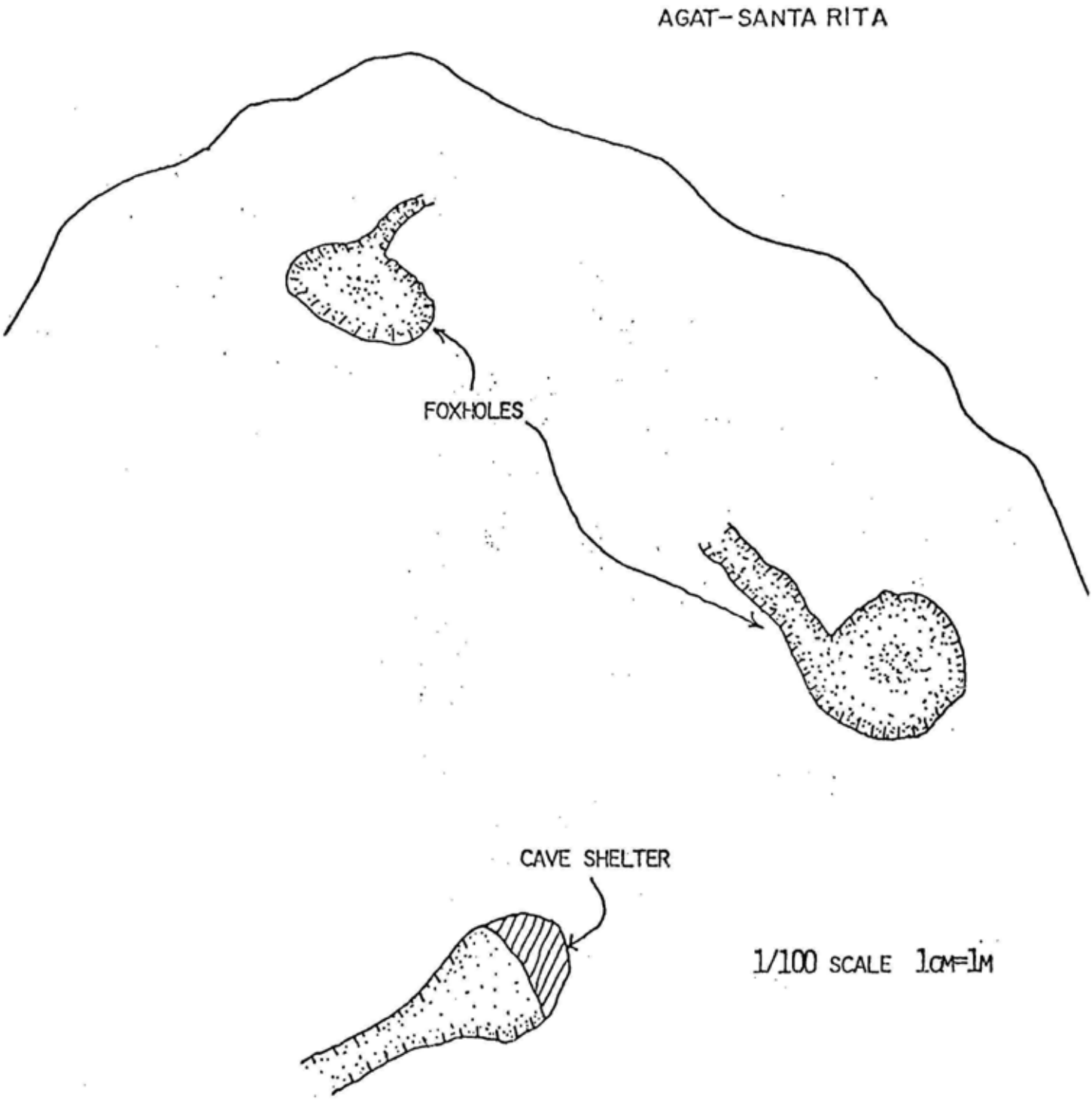


No. 19A. Ammunition dump,
Mt. Alifan



No. 19B. Bomb crater, Mt. Alifan

Site 21A

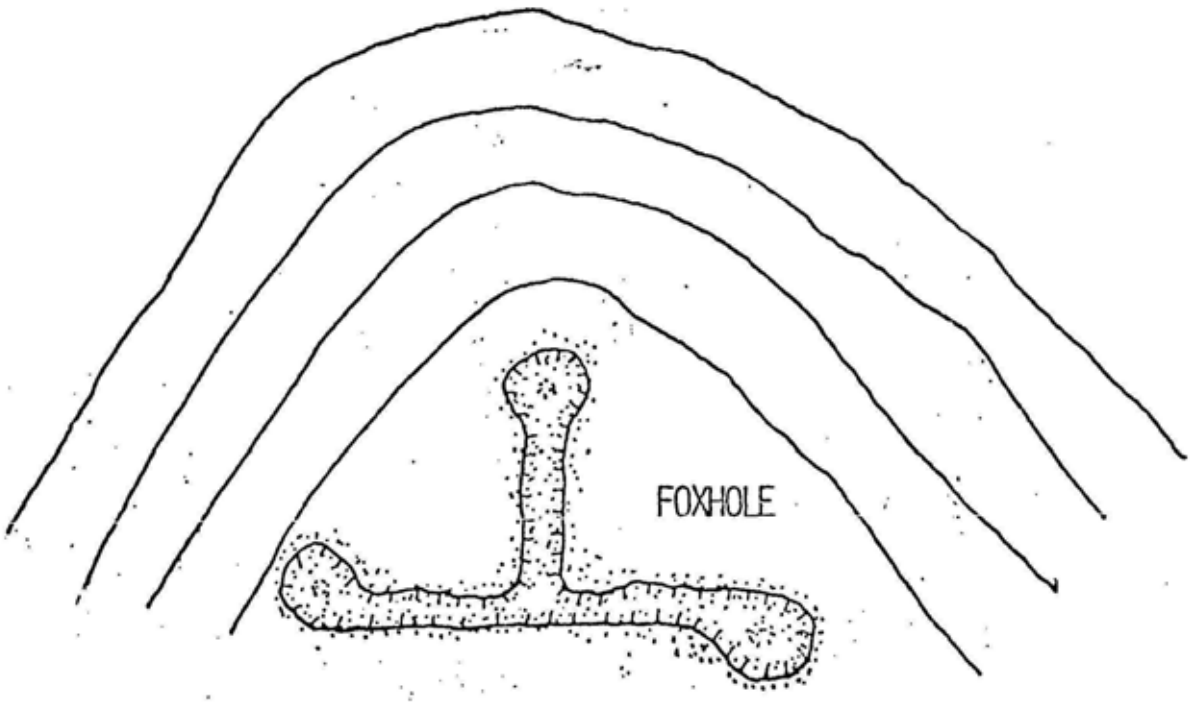


No. 21A. Foxholes and cave, Mt. Alifan

AGAT-SANTA RITA

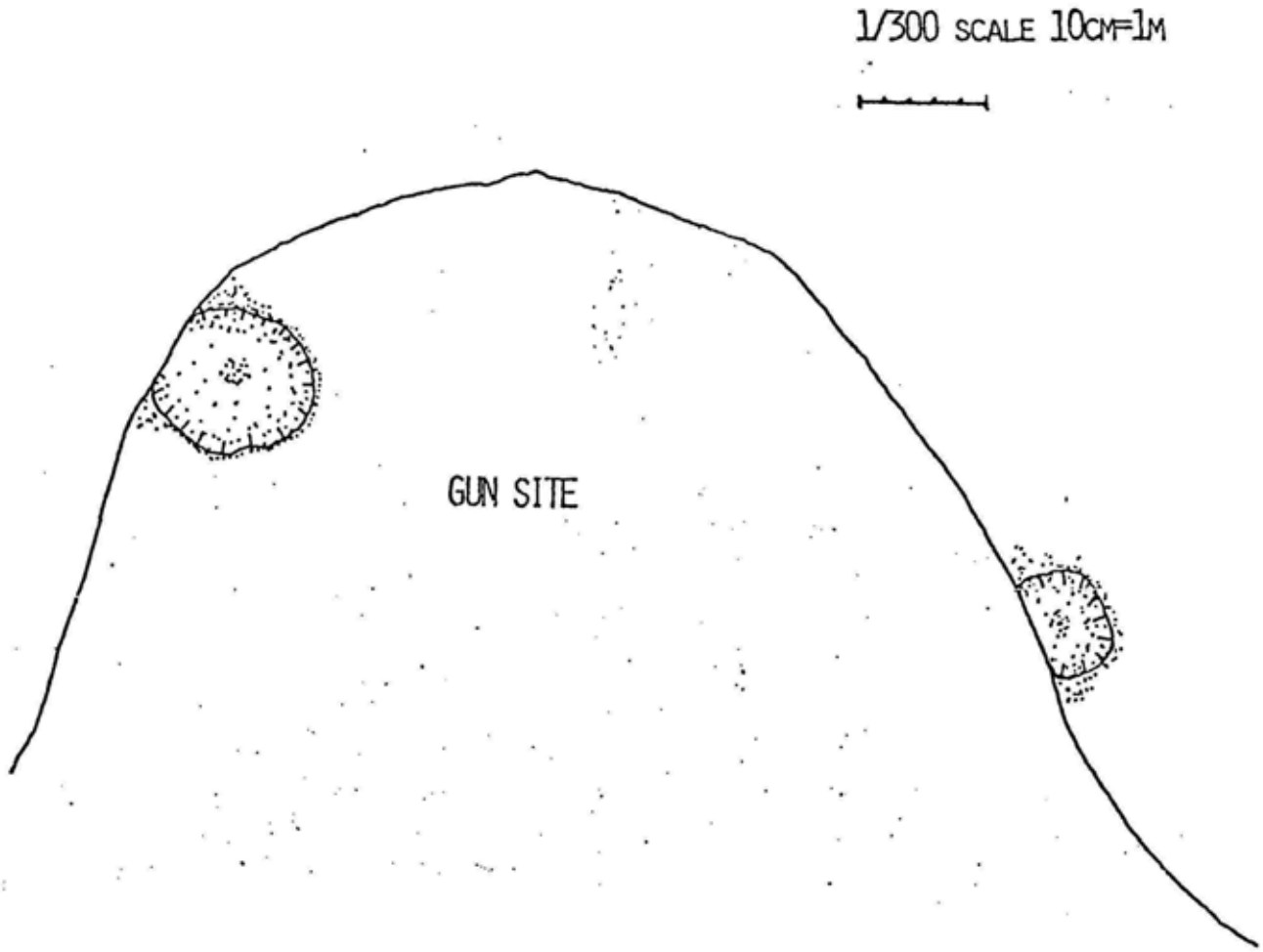
Site 21B

1/100 SCALE 1CM=1M

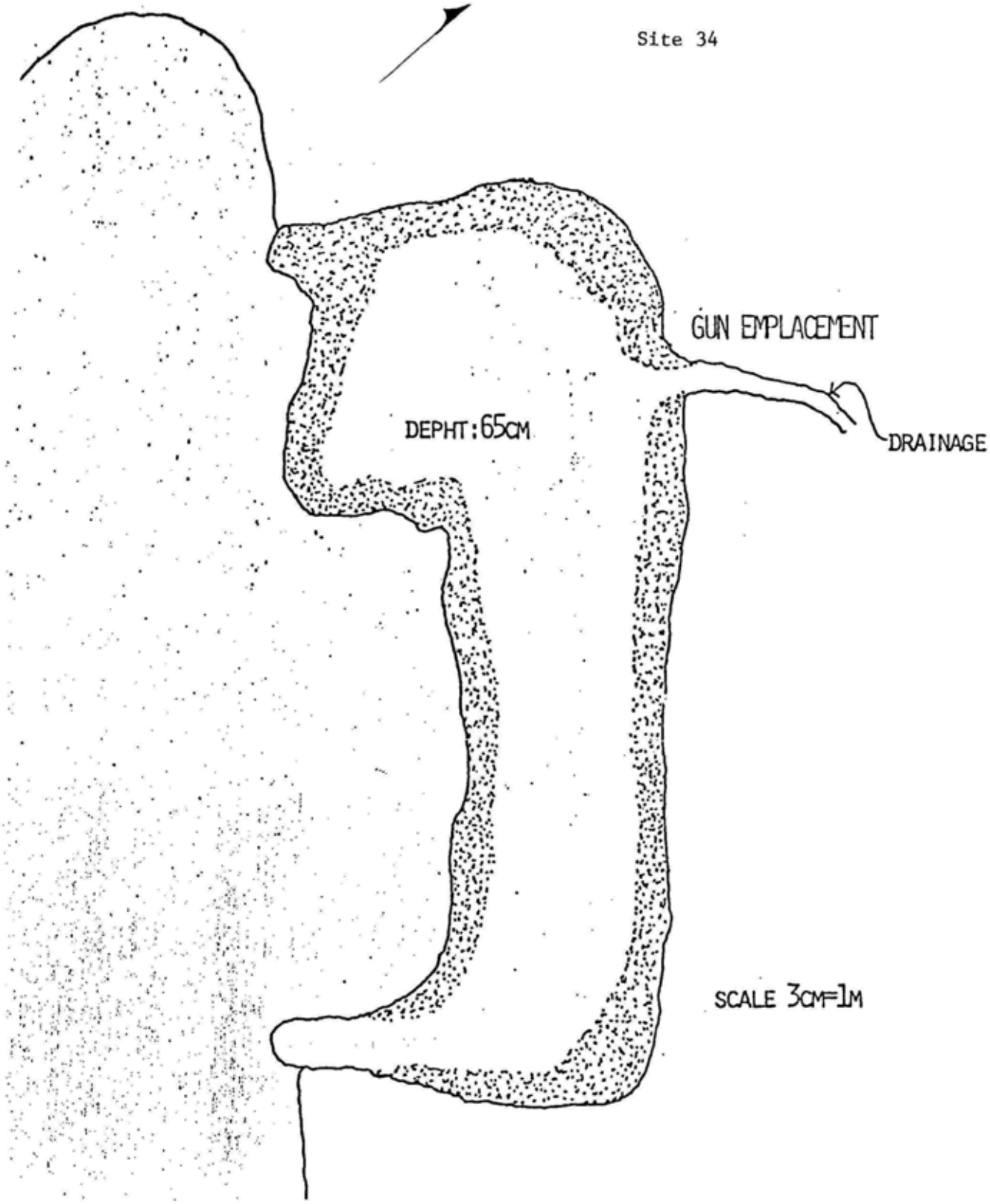


No. 21B. Foxholes, Mt. Alifan

Site 22



No. 22, Infantry position, Mt. Alifan

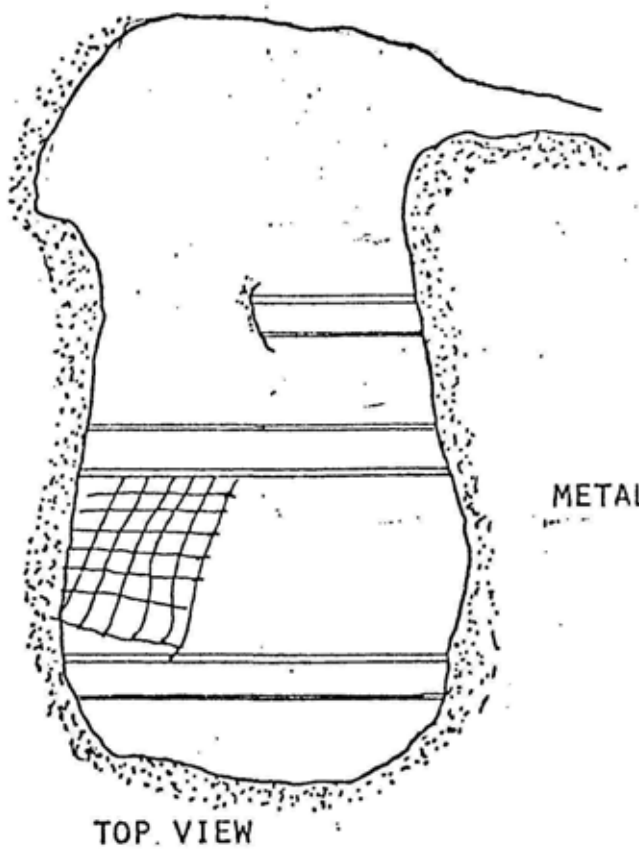


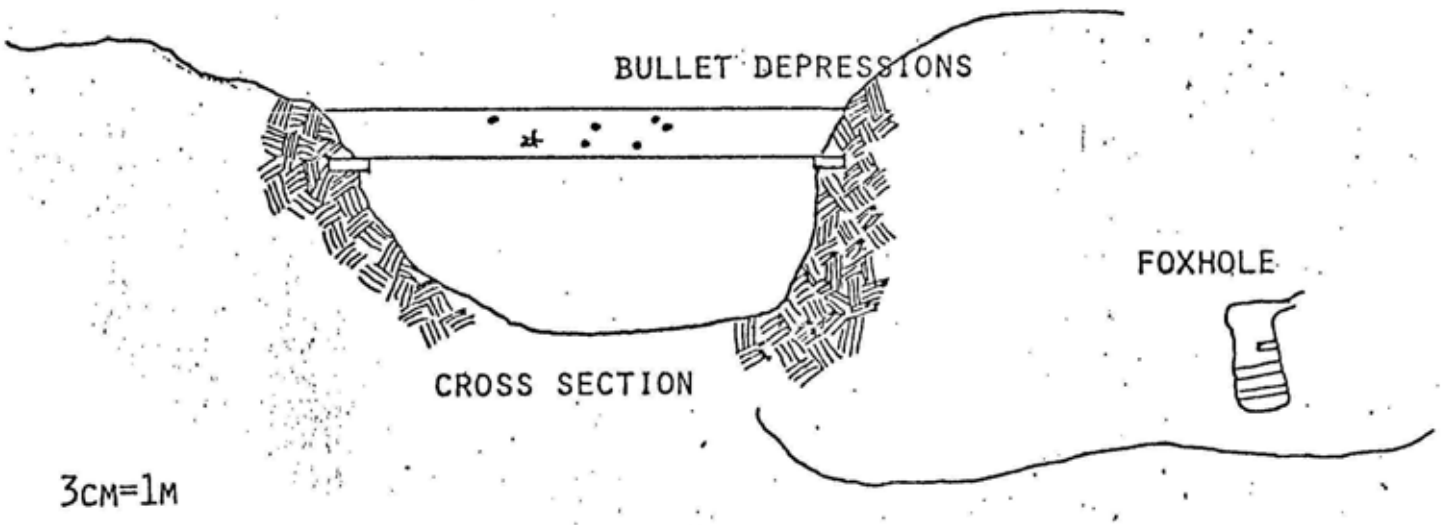
No. 34. Infantry trench, Mt. Alifan

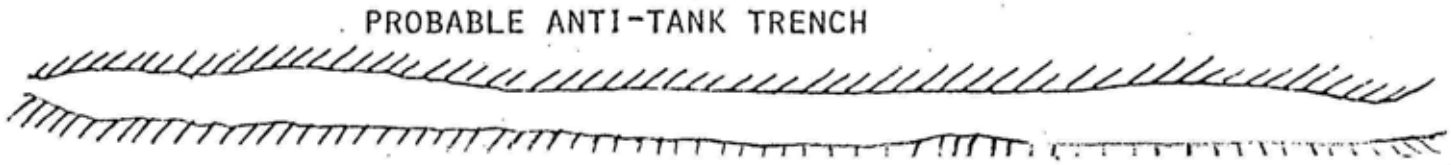
AGAT-SANTA RITA

Site 35

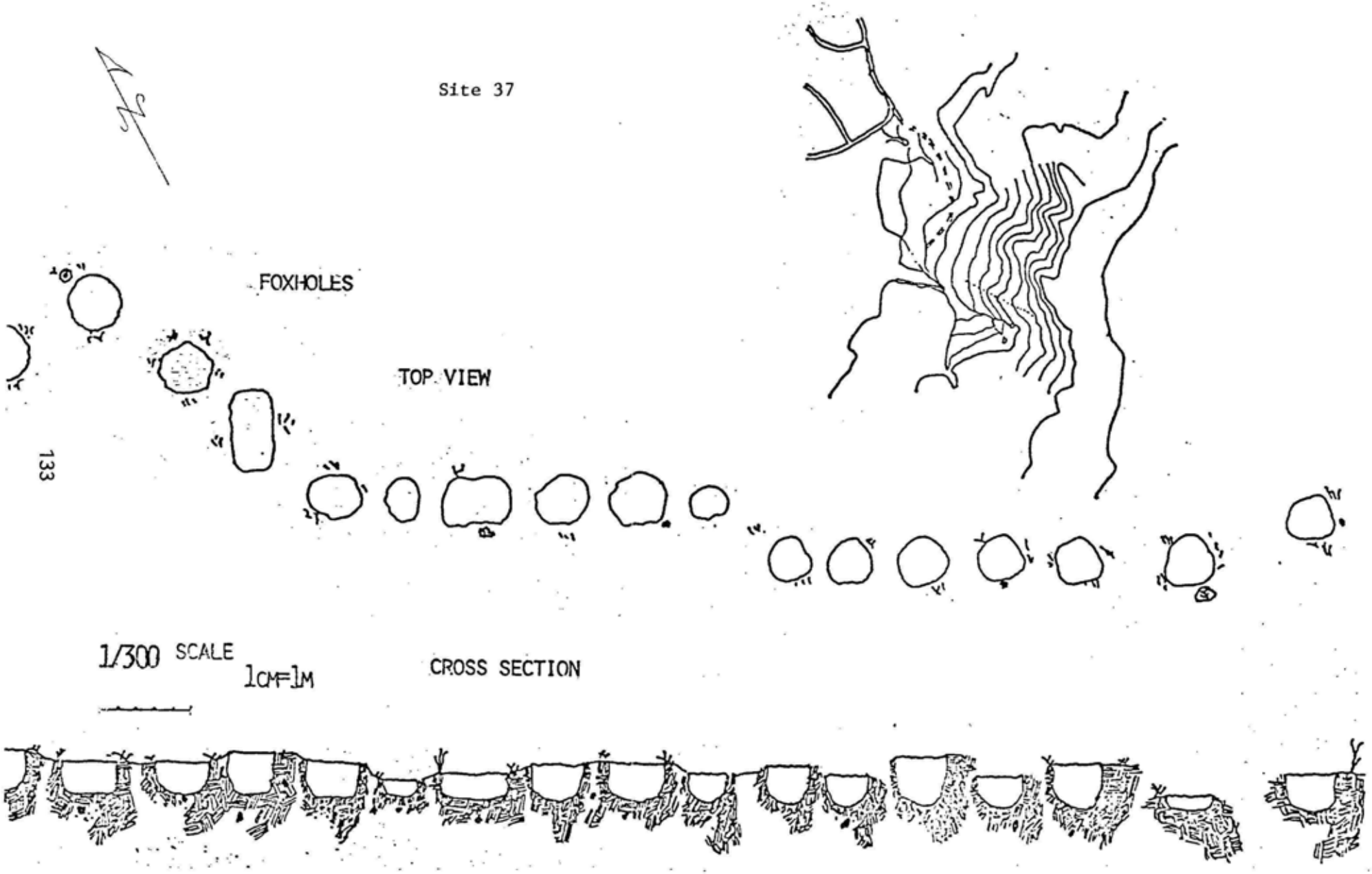
FOXHOLE







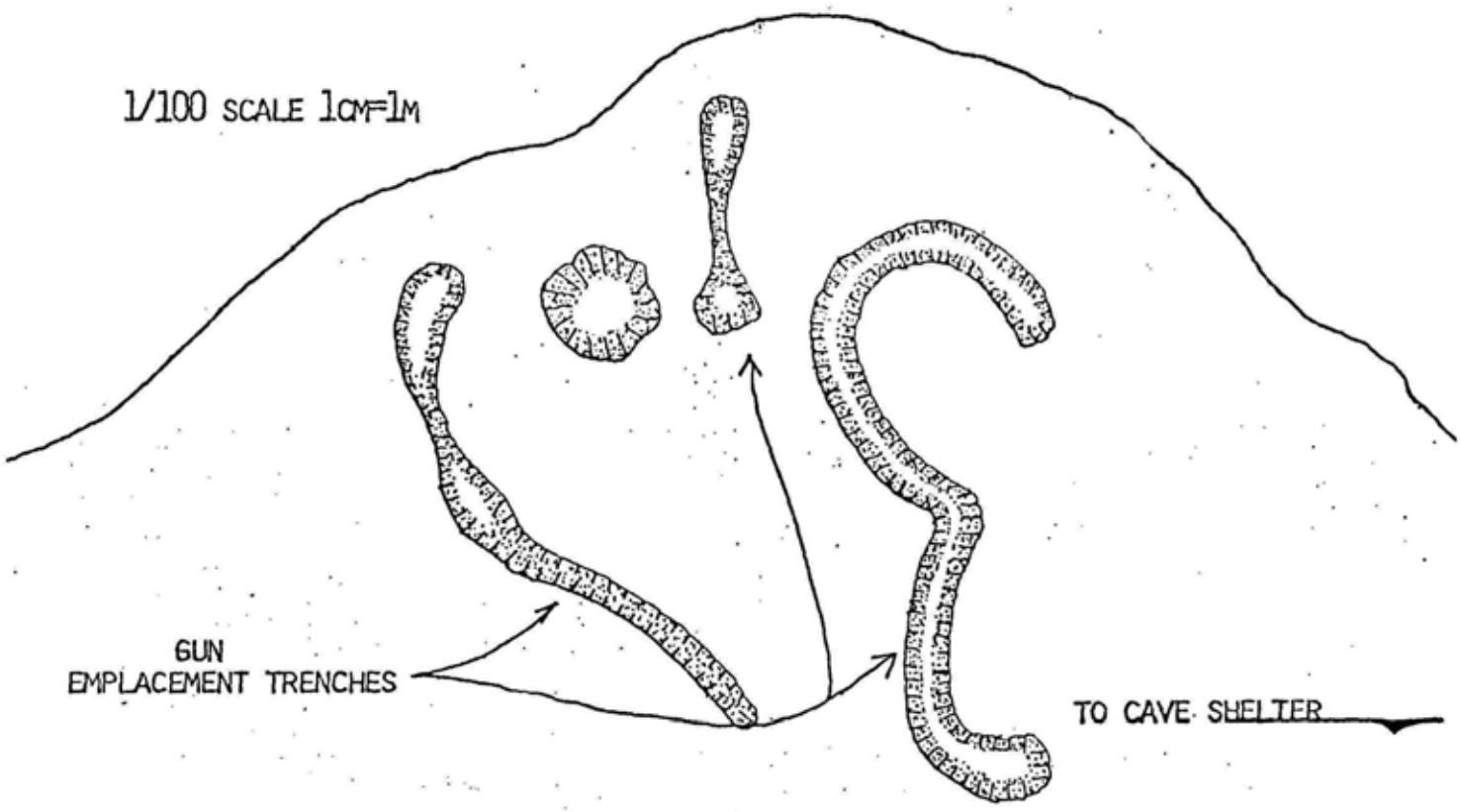
No. 35. Gun emplacements, Mt. Alifan



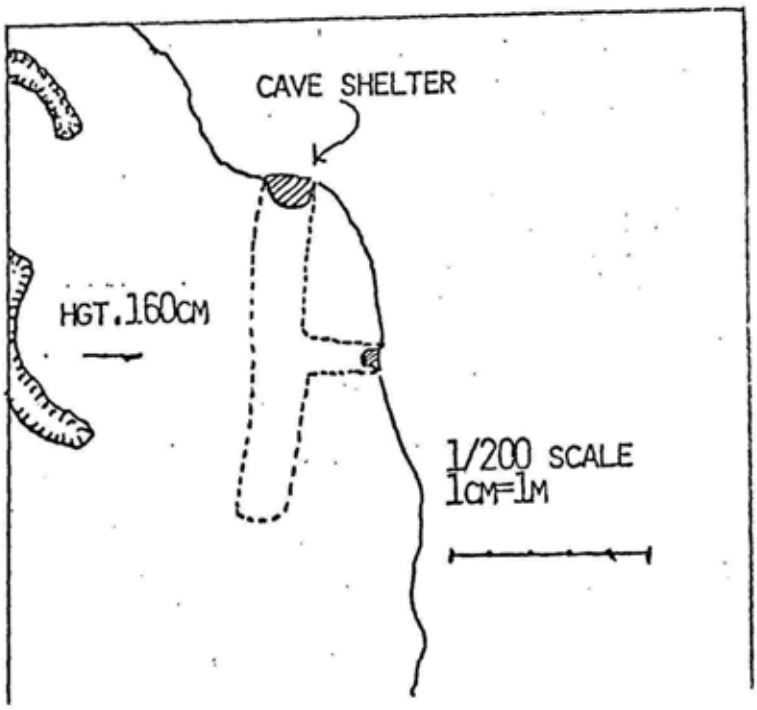
Archaeology Lab, A.S. Chong

No. 37. Foxholes, Mt. Alifan

No. 38. Trenches and foxhole, Mt. Alifan

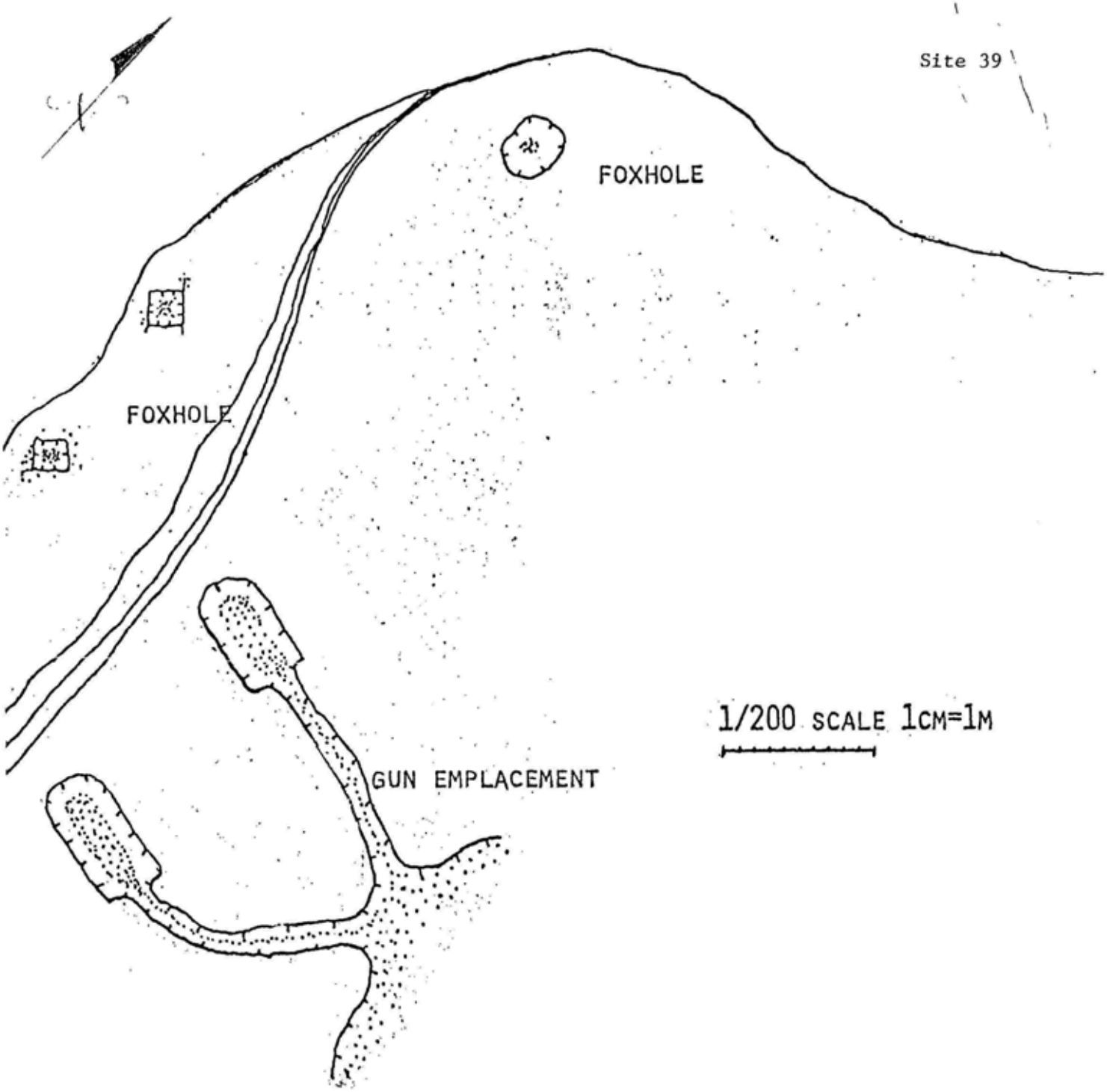


Site 38



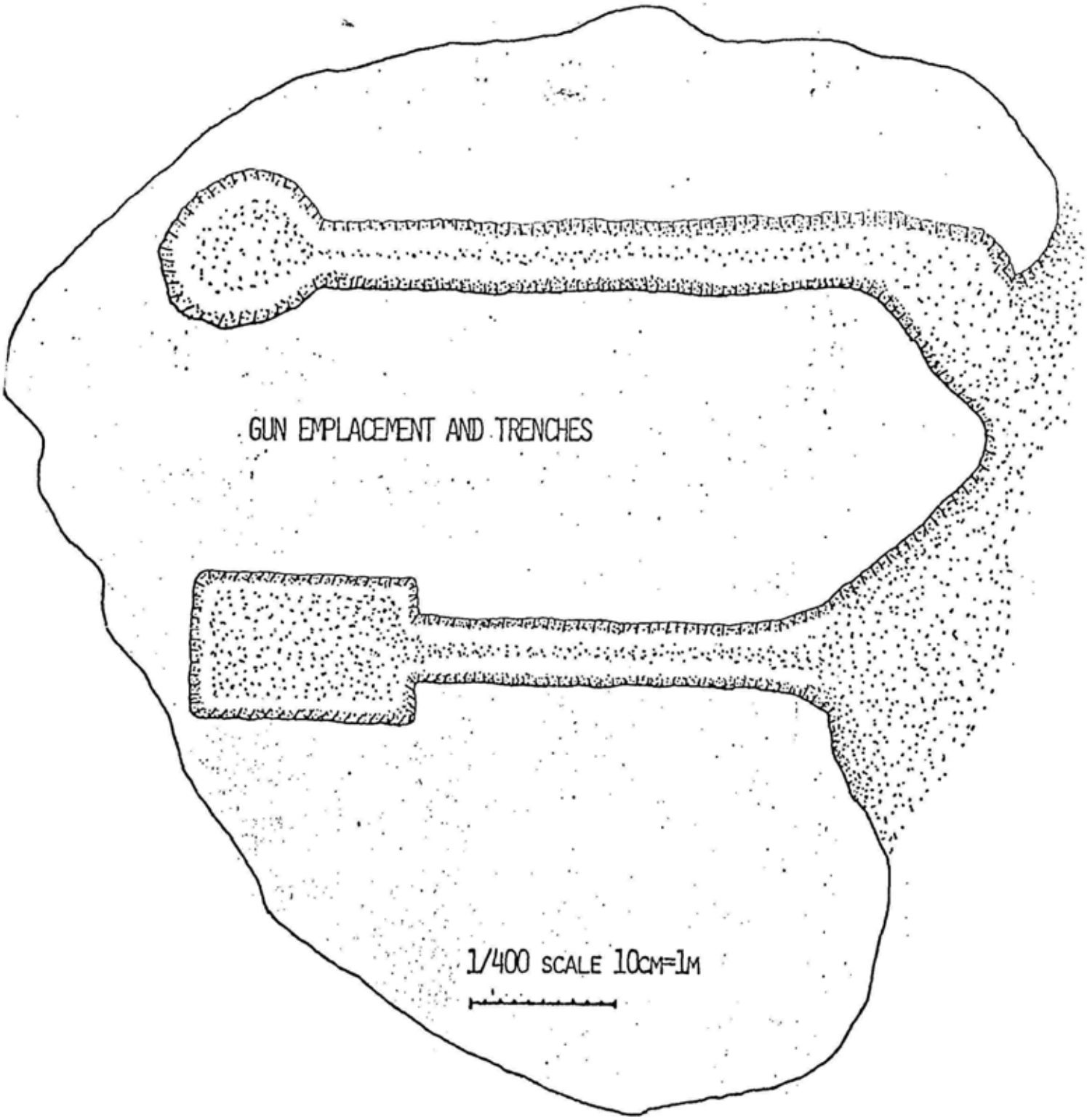
No. 39. Machine gun emplacement, Mt. Alifan, 1984

No. 39. Trench, Mt. Alifan, 1984

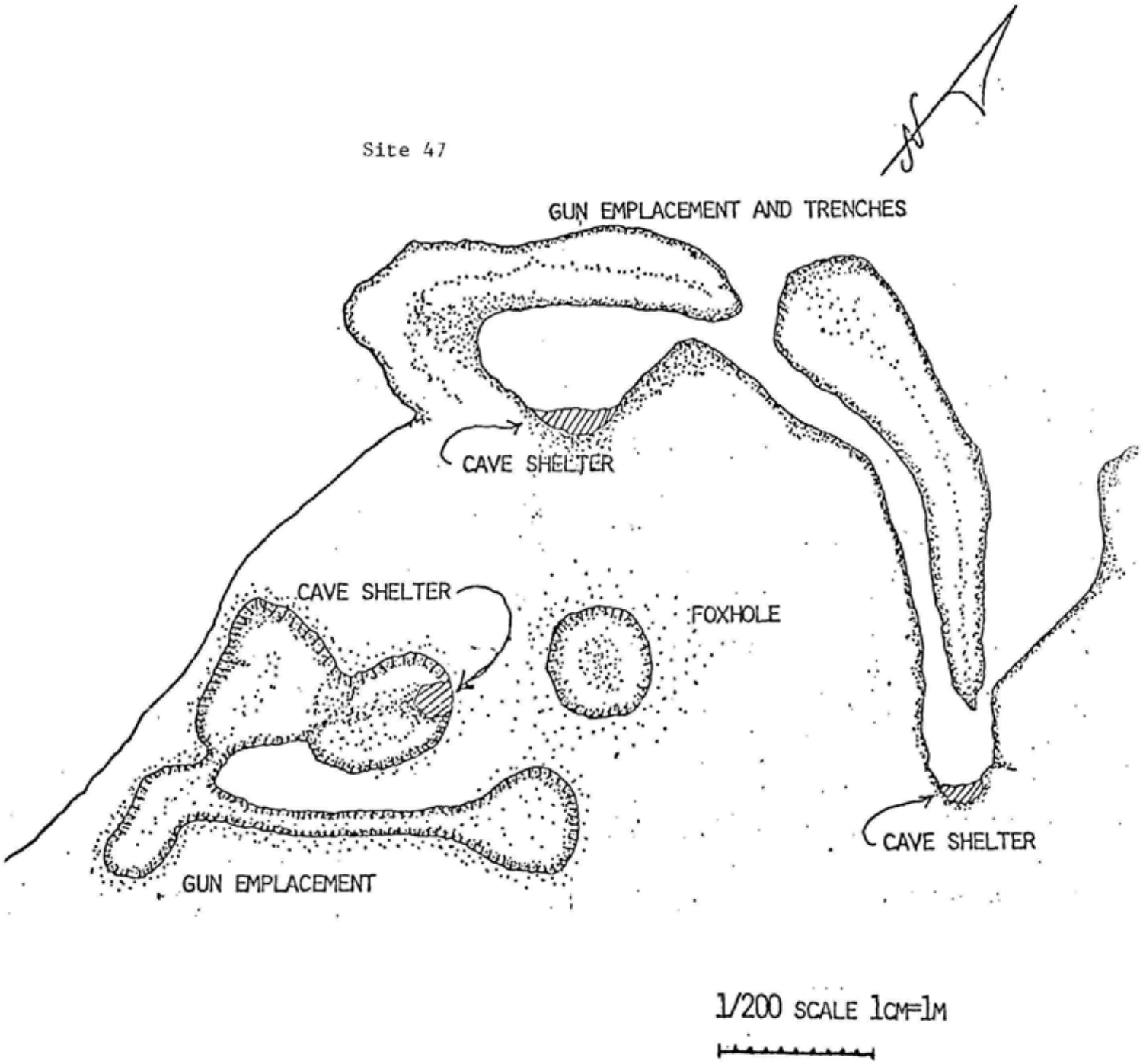


No. 39. Trenches, machine gun emplacements, and foxhole, Mt. Alifan

Site 46

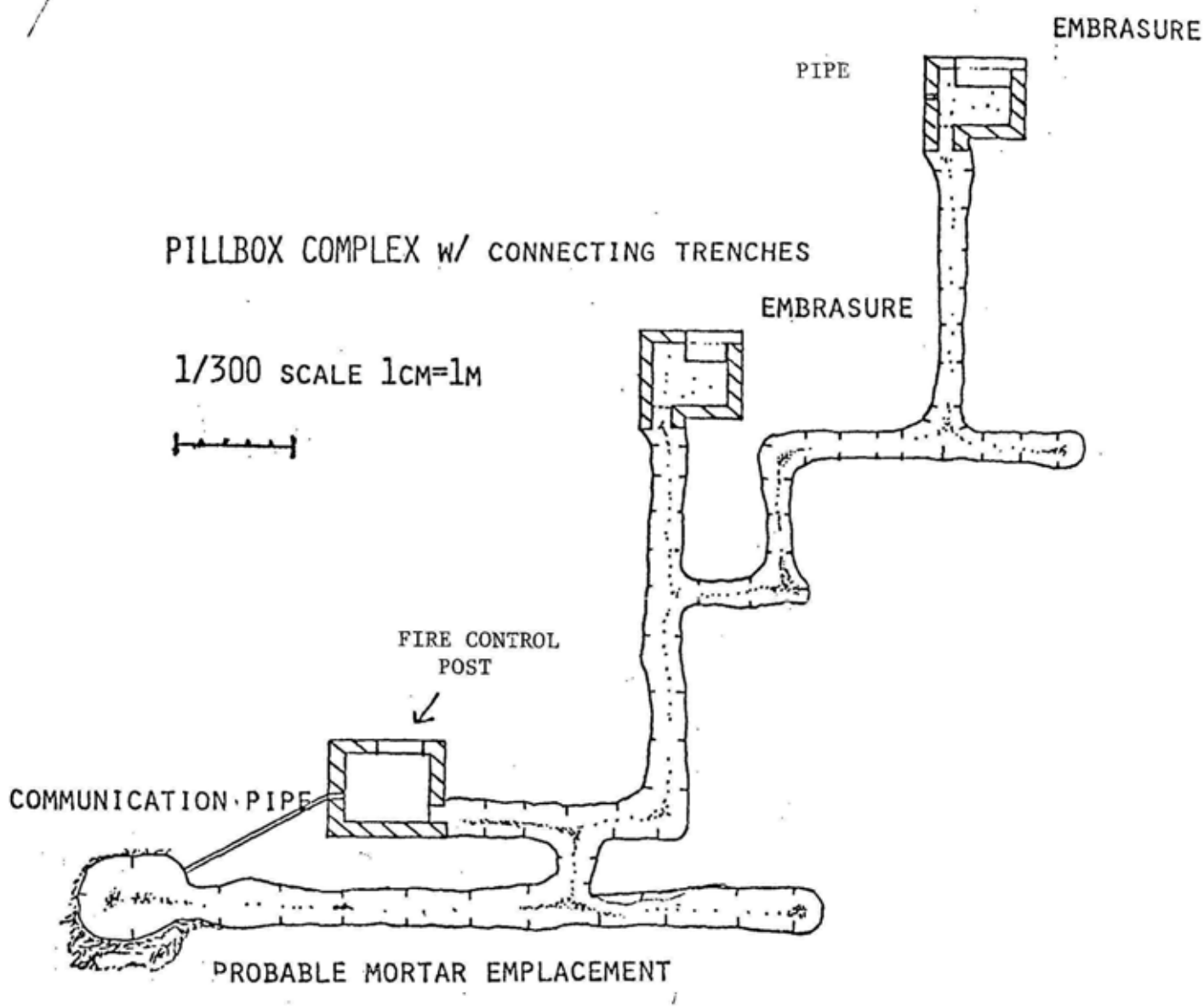


No. 46. Trenches and machine gun emplacements, Mt. Alifan



No. 47. Trenches, caves, foxholes, and gun emplacements, Mt. Alifan

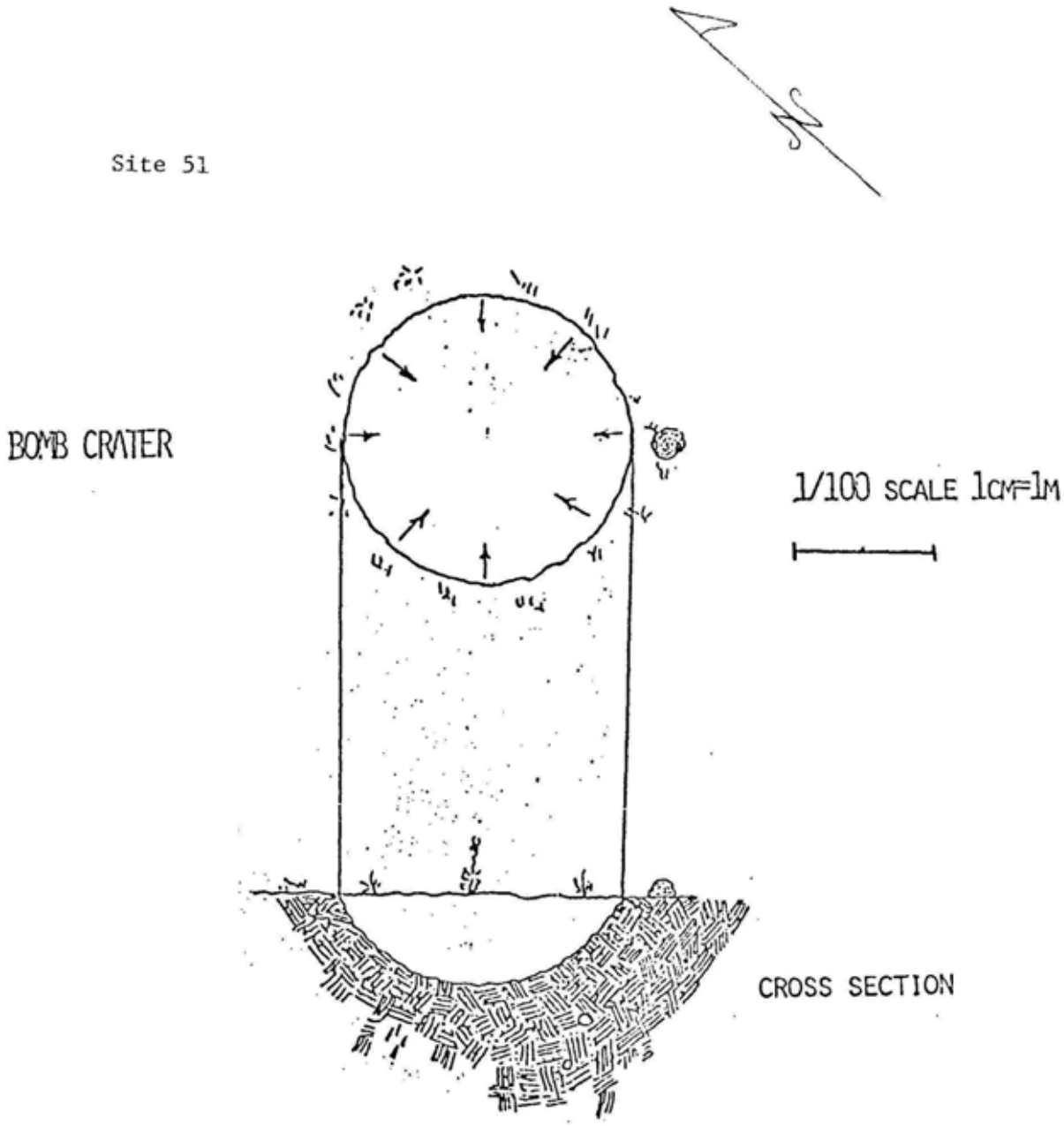
Site 49



No. 49. Pillboxes and connecting trenches, Mt. Alifan

No. 49. Two concrete pillboxes, Mt. Alifan, 1984

Site 51



No. 51. Bomb crater, Mt. Alifan

E. Mt. Chachao - Mt. Tenjo Unit (45 acres)

The Mt. Chachao (1,042 feet) - Mt. Alutom (1,074 feet) - Mt. Tenjo (1,028 feet) complex was the highest terrain in Guam that the American forces captured in 1944. Early in the 20th century, the U.S. Navy established a three-gun battery on Mt. Tenjo which commanded Apra Harbor and Piti Navy Yard. These weapons were removed well before World War II. Nothing remains of the battery commander's station or the underground magazine. A trench on the east side of the peak is probably a portion of a longer trench along the ridge constructed by the navy. The site of the gun emplacements may be identified.

On July 28, 1944, both the 3d Marine Division and the 77th Infantry Division began a drive on the mountain complex. From the southwest, a company of the 307th Infantry Regiment reached the peak of Mount Tenjo at 8:15 a.m., opposed only by occasional sniper fire. It was soon replaced by a battalion of the same regiment which spread out over the slopes of the mountain. From the north, a combat team composed of both marines and soldiers, accompanied by tanks, approached the complex from the Fonte area. A battalion of the 9th U.S. Marines from this unit captured Mt. Chachao, wiping out the company of Japanese that defended it. Seeing the army troops already on Mount Tenjo, the Marines advanced along the ridge on a narrow road toward the mountain, erasing Japanese machine gun nests along the way. The soldiers came to meet them. There, on the ridge, the two divisions met, one week after the initial landings on Guam.

For the first time since W-Day, U.S. forces found themelves in a satisfactory situation. The Final Beachhead Line had been reached. Americans had control of central Guam, and now had excellent observation of the northern part of the island to where the Japanese were retreating. Phase 1 of the liberation of Guam was completed.

No. 71. Japanese foxholes. Six foxholes on the ridge to the peak of Mount Tenjo. Shell casings (cartridges) were found here. This feature is outside the park boundaries.

No. 72. Depression. This was probably a Japanese machine gun position. U.S. .30 caliber bullets and cartridges were found here. It is outside the park boundaries.

No. 73. Japanese foxhole. It measures 2 feet deep and 2-1/2 feet in diameter and is outside the park boundaries.

No. 75. Tracks in clay soil. Each track is 16 inches wide and the outer edges of the tracks are 5 feet apart. The depressions are 8 inches deep and 5 feet 8 inches in length. This feature is outside the park boundaries.

No. 76. Depression on an unnamed peak east of Mount Tenjo and connected to it by a ridge. It has been described "as little fancier" than most foxholes. It, too, is outside the park boundaries. Possibly an observation post.

No. 77. A depression on the top of Mount Tenjo that may have been a Japanese observation post. No. 77 includes the trench and the site of the early naval guns discussed above. It is privately owned but within the park boundaries.

No. 99. Trail. This four-wheel-drive trail branches off the road to Mt. Alutom at Mount Chachao. It is part of the road that, in 1944, ran from near Adelup Point to Mount Tenjo. Battle reports called it "the Mt. Tenjo road." Current maps identify it as a jeep trail. The 2,287-yard trail suffers from erosion in part. Although privately owned, it is within the park boundaries.

PROPOSED BOUNDARY CHANGES

MT. CHACHAO / MT. TENJO UNIT

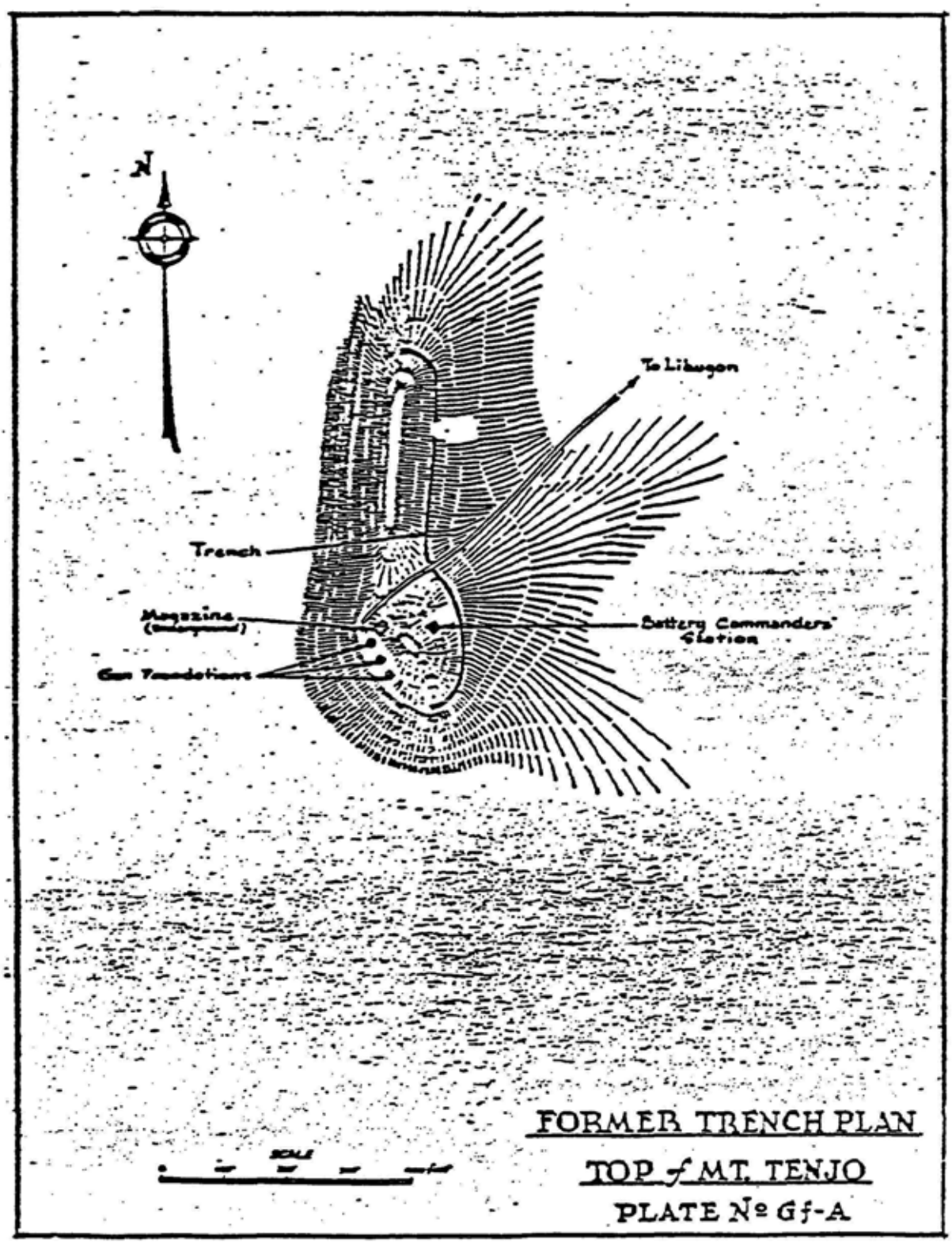
War In The Pacific National Historical Park

474	80,016
SEPT 80	WRO-PP

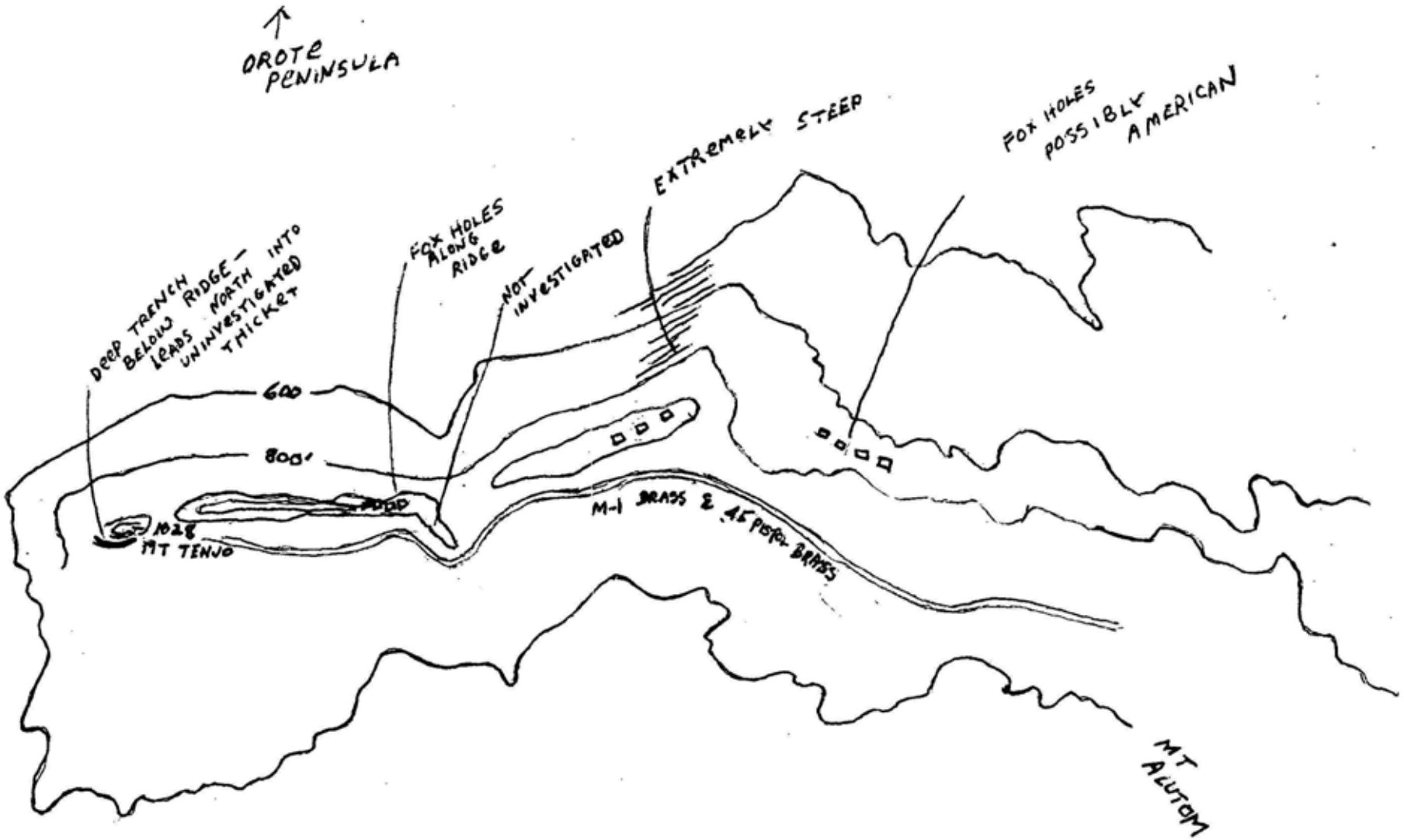
ON MICROFILM

Former U.S. Fortifications on top of Mount Tenjo, Guam

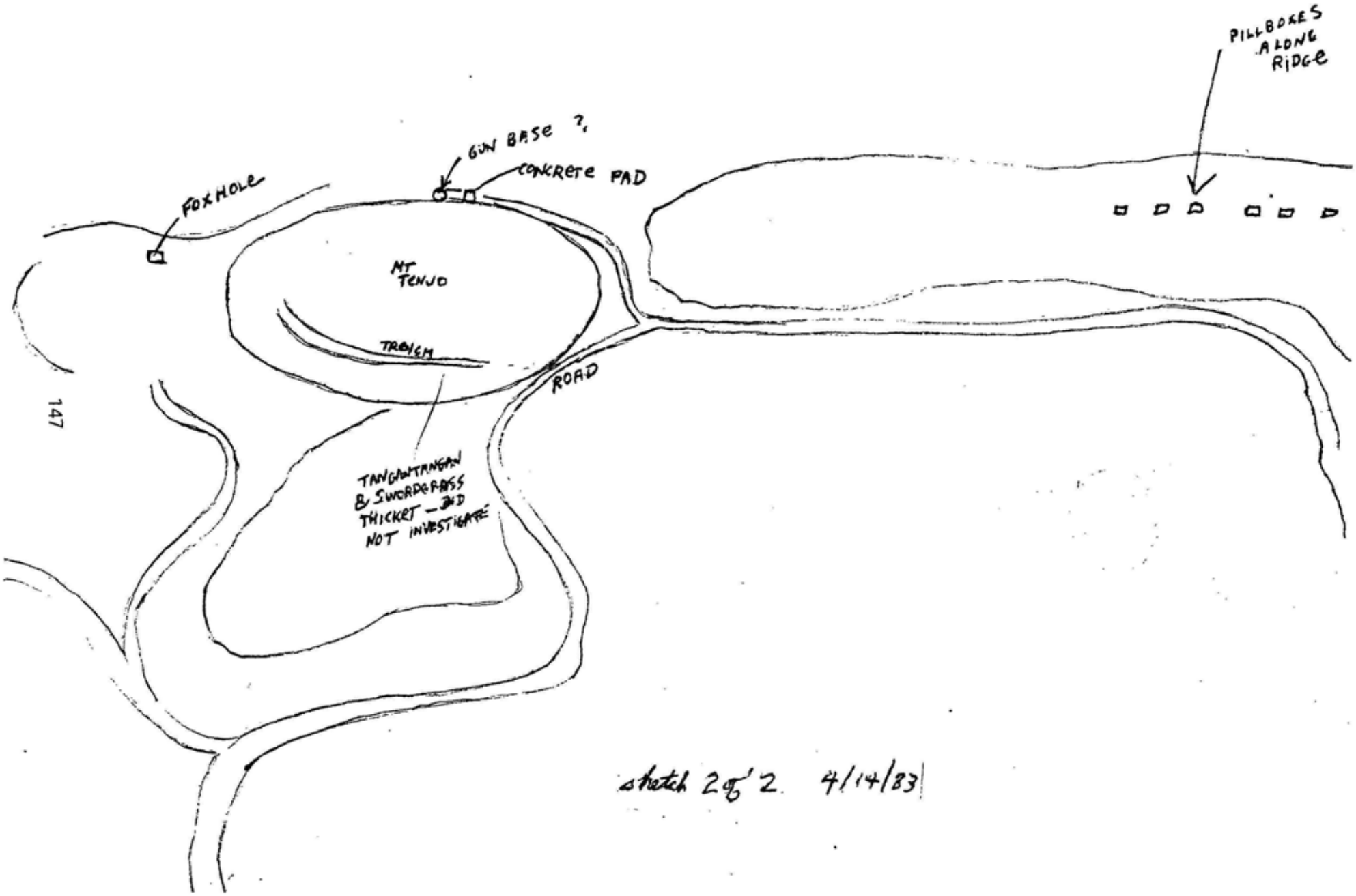
Office of Naval Intelligence Report 99,p.256 (U.S.Air Force Microfilm Reel No. 7(B-1957-A),p.626).



TARGET AREAS 435-436.



Sketch 1 of 2 4/14/83



sketch 2 of 2. 4/14/83

No. 99 Jeep trail leading to Mt. Tenjo, 1984

Mt. Tenjo

Agat landing beaches from Mt. Tenjo, 1984

Apra Harbor from Mt. Tenjo, 1984

F. Other Significant World War II Sites on Guam

1. Camp Manengon

On the eve of the American invasion of Guam, the Japanese military, on July 10, 1944, ordered Guamanians to evacuate the west coast immediately and move to designated areas on the eastern side of the mountains. This was a hurried evacuation, involving the old, young, lame, and sick, and creating great hardship on the people. Many chamorros then believed (some still do) the Japanese were rounding them up to massacre them. Many atrocities had already occurred. More likely, the Japanese were deliberately removing them from the expected scenes of combat, as they did with the inhabitants of some other islands under seige during World War II. In Guam's case, this probably was not solely a humanitarian measure; the Japanese were aware that Guamanians would be sympathetic to the Americans when they landed and could provide valuable information concerning defense plans. Regardless of the motivations, these forced marches over jungle trails and mountains were marked with great hardship, terror, even death. In the end, however, the evacuation saved many people from death on the battlefield. The concentration camps were located at Maimai, Tai, Manengon, Talafofo, Inarajan, and other places. The largest camp was at Manengon where more than 10,000 Guamanians, about half the island's population, were concentrated.

Manengon today is a peaceful, rural valley through which the Ylig River flows. Open areas are bordered by lush jungle. A scattering of residences line the lone, dead-end road that parallels the river. The area is privately owned. It is not possible to imagine the conditions of 1944, when 10,000 people camped on both sides of the river in a sea of mud. Palm leaves were the principal means of shelter from the incessant rains. People farther up the river polluted the water for those below because even the most primitive means of sanitation were unavailable. Japanese guards harassed the people over the slightest infraction of arbitrary rules. Food consisted of what people had succeeded in bringing in and the fruit of jungle trees. Fires were permitted only at night.

After the battle began, men and older boys at the camp were rounded up and taken away to carry ammunition and dig tunnels for the Japanese. Finally, when the Japanese guards were forced to leave because of American advances, they took 40 more men with them to carry provisions. In northern Guam, the Japanese tied these men's hands behind their backs and shot them. These bodies and other murdered men were discovered by U.S. forces in the final drive north.[13]

Several of the internees recorded their experiences at Manengon. Catalina G. Baza: "We were camped at Manengon, the men were gathered and he [friend] was included to carry some cargo for the Japanese." "When we got to Manengon, we camped there. We could not build a fire again, to cook our food, so the people could eat. Yes, we could build a fire but if the [American] airplane was coming we had to put out the fire."[14] She and some other women crossed the river against orders to get some clean drinking water in the Japanese guards' area. The Japanese took the women into custody but let them go later because it was their first offense.

Jose Baga: "When we came to Manengon, the Japanese ordered us to dig our holes, but I did not dig a hole because I thought to myself, 'My goodness, if I have to dig my own grave. . . .'" He said that the Japanese ordered all dogs killed. Other accounts said the Japanese ate the dogs.

Rosa Baza recorded of Manengon: "The Japanese camped us because it was their intention to kill us all."

---

13. On August 8, 1944, a patrol from the 21st U.S. Marines came across the bodies of 40 Chamorros in northwest Guam. Their hands had been tied behind their backs and they had been decapitated. Snell, 3:205, quoting Maj. Gen. Allen H. Turnage's operational summary for August 8, 1944.

14. All quotations in this section are from Kathleen R.W. Owings, ed., The War Years on Guam, Narratives of the Chamorro Experience (Micronesia Area Research Center, Guam, 1981, 2 vols.).

Rosa Roberta Carter recalled that the Japanese ordered her parents and the eight children to march to Manengon, they traveled at night with the children in a cart pulled by a cow. Her father built a small shack with coconut leaves. The family survived on local fruit. Later, the Japanese rounded up the men and took them away.

Rosario M. Mafnas said that at Manengon each group had to dig a hole, "We were told that it was for hiding, but probably it was to bury us." Carlos K. Martinez remembered that the Japanese had three machine guns on a hillside at Manengon which were to be used to kill the people in the camp. The Guamanians, however, removed the "pins" from the guns.

Jesus Meno: "The Japanese already knew that the Americans were going to land on Guam so they told all the Chamorros through written notices to clear the front area because the Americans were heading to bomb the beach areas." Juan Pangelinan: "I can't say that the Japanese were bad. Well, the only thing is that our communication [was poor?] Of course, some Japanese were mean, some were just mean in the heart, some were just soft-hearted. Everywhere in the nation, some are good, some are mean, some have heart."

Regardless of Japanese intentions, Manengon was a hellhole. Medical supplies were limited or non-existent. Sanitation was unbearable. Inadequate food resulted in malnutrition. And people died.

The first Americans to reach the camp were a patrol of eight men led by Chamorros. By then, the Japanese guards had fled. When the patrol left to return to the Agat area, "the people just followed, one family, two families, three families, and then everybody started following. Well, some didn't follow, some just stayed behind in Manengon, but very few stayed."[15] At Agat, the Americans established a tent city for the refugees. It soon was overflowing and other refugee camps were set up, including one at Manengon.

---

15. Ibid., quoting Juan Pagelinan.

Camp Manengon, 1984

Manengon Valley

Ylig River

II. Tweed's Cave

When the Japanese captured Guam in December 1941, six U.S. Navy men escaped into the jungle. Four were from the Radio Communications Center, Agana: Radiomen First Class Al Tyson and George Ray Tweed, Yeoman First Class A. Yablonsky, and Chief Aerographer L.W. Jones. The other two were crew members of USS Penguin, a patrol craft that the Japanese had sunk on December 8: Chief Machinist Mate L.L. Krump and Machinist Mate First Class C.B. Johnston.

George Tweed had served in the Navy for 16 years. Just a few weeks earlier his wife and son had been evacuated from Guam along with other navy families. When the Japanese landed on December 10, Tweed jumped in his ancient car. He picked up Tyson on the road. The two drove about eleven miles southeast of Agana and hid the car in the jungle. They first hid in the Yona area on Guam's east coast. The other four men hid nearby in the Manengon area on the Ylig River, where later the Japanese concentrated Guamanians. Then, the six men stayed together for several weeks before deciding to divide into parties of two. The Japanese soon became aware of the men and issued orders that they surrender in 30 days or be beheaded. None surrendered.

In February 1942, Tweed and his partner split and Tweed was on his own. Jones, Yabonsky, and Krump were the first to be captured. Around July 1942 they were bayonetted and beheaded by the Japanese. Tyson and Johnston hid in the Oka Point area for six months where Father Jesus Duenas visited them once every four weeks. In October, the Japanese discovered and shot the two men. Tweed, expecting the arrival of the U.S. Navy at any time, was now on his own. It was later estimated that about 50 Guamanians aided the Americans throughout 1942.

During 1942 and early 1943, Tweed kept on the move, always aided by his Chamorro friends. By the end of 1942 he was hiding twelve miles north of Agana. He then moved to the rugged cliffs at Pugua Point where he built a shelter in an isolated crevice atop a huge rock formation. Here he continued to receive assistance from sympathetic

George Tweed's hideout, Pugua Point,
May 1947

Crevice used as hideout by George Tweed,
Pugua Point, May 1947

Guamanians, at great danger to themselves. Eventually, some Chamorros, including Father Duenas, were executed for their suspected loyalty to the American sailor.

On July 10, 1944, Tweed succeeded in attracting the attention of two U.S. destroyers by signaling with homemade flags and a mirror. He was rescued, flown to the United States, and reunited with his family. Some Guamanians thought he should have surrendered long ago to prevent their people from being tortured. In the United States, Tweed was a hero.[16]

The Pugua Point area is federal property and is administered by the U.S. Navy.

III. Father Duenas' Execution Site

On capturing Guam, the Japanese sent all American military, civilians, and Roman Catholic clergy (including the Spanish Bishop Olano) to Japan as prisoners of war. They allowed two Chamorro priests, Fathers Jesus Baza Duenas and Oscar Lujan Calvo, and a Baptist minister, Rev. Joaquin Flores Sablan, to remain on the island. The Catholic Church had been on Guam for nearly four centuries and the removal of the clergy was a serious burden for the people to bear. Father Duenas, opposed to the techniques of the Japanese authorities from the start of the occupation, lived in the southern village of Inarajan and attended as best he could to the religious needs of all southern Guam. Japan sent two Catholic priests, Monsignor Fukahori and Father Petro Komatsu, to Guam to assist in religious matters and, presumably, to act as a bridge between the people and Japanese authorities.

---

16. The accepted site of Tweed's last hideout is Pugua Point. Tony Palomo, An Island in Agony (n.p., 1984), p. 119, places the hideout at Uruno, 1.5 miles to the north.

Suspicious of Father Duenas because of his independent frame of mind, the Japanese considered at one time of exiling him to Rota. Only the intervention of Father Komatsu put an end to this idea. The Japanese priests and Duenas were not on friendly terms, however. On at least one occasion, Father Duenas criticized the Japanese for using the altar to praise Japan. Monsignor Fukahori, in turn, advised Duenas to stick to religious affairs. Eventually, Duenas refused to submit his sermons to Japanese censorship and to make official announcements for the occupiers during his sermons.

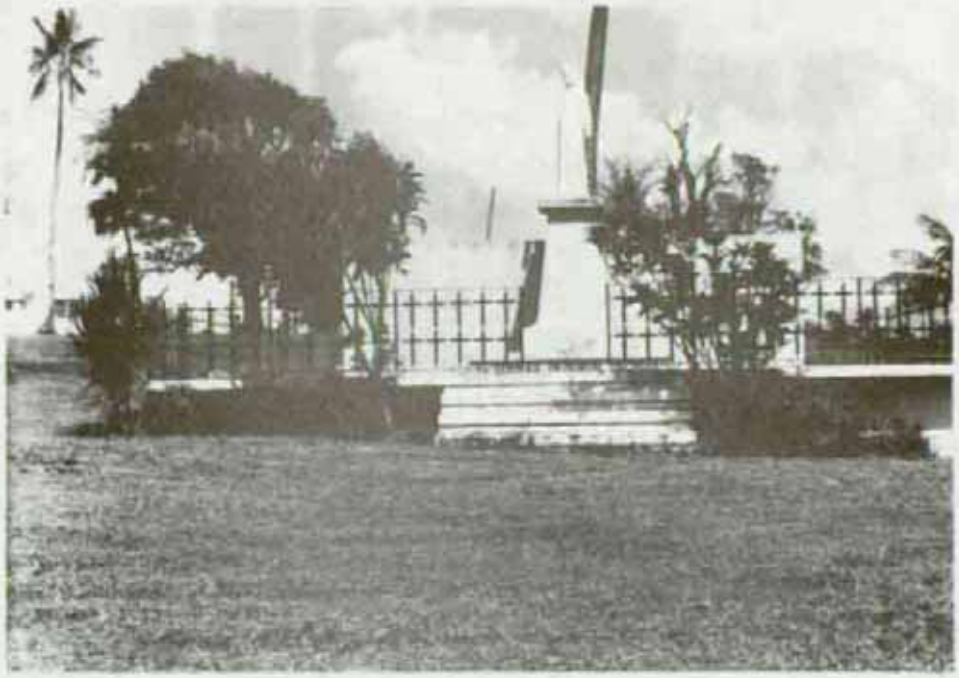
By early July 1944, it was clear to the Japanese that an American invasion of Guam was but a matter of time. On July 8, Japanese officials arrested the 30-year-old Jesuit, Father Duenas, in Inarajan, as well as his attorney-nephew, Eduardo Duenas. The two of them were tied and paraded through the village streets in front of their countrymen, who were ordered to be silent. Torture began almost immediately; water was forced into Duenas' nose and mouth, and both men were beaten. They were accused of being spies for the Americans and for helping navy man, George Tweed, who, ironically, escaped from Guam on July 10. Franciso Naputi was a witness to the event in Inarajan, "That morning . . . there was Father Duenas laid on a bench, being scourged. He was made to open his mouth while half a gallon of water was being poured into his mouth until he finished it. So many people there were crying, and whoever cried was scolded by the Japanese."[17]

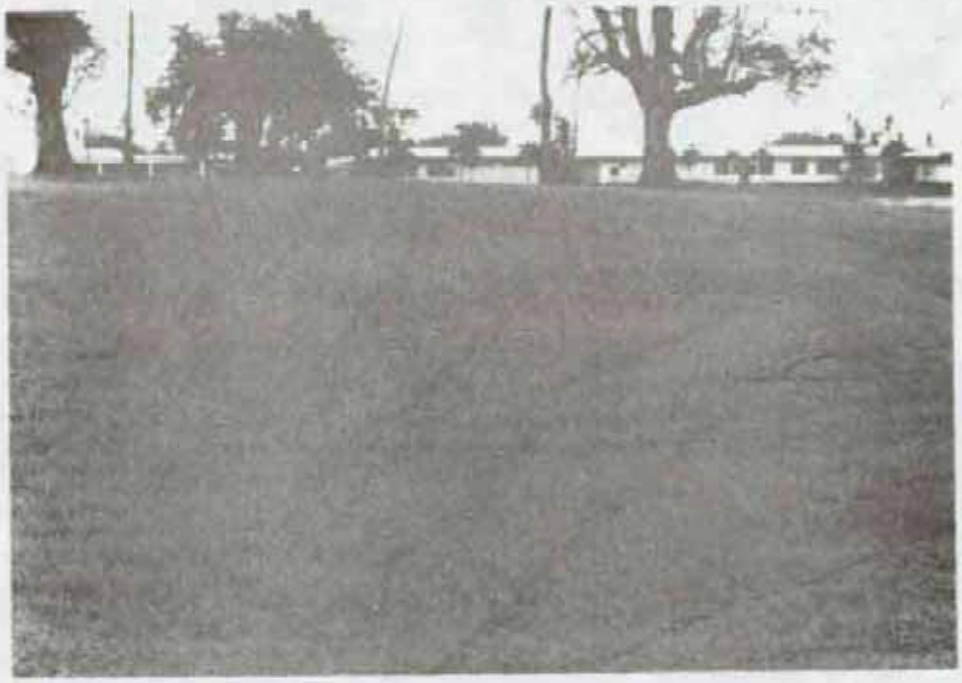
Torture and interrogations continued over the next three days by various Japanese authorities. On the morning of July 12, Father Duenas, Eduardo Duenas, retired navy man Juan N. Panglinan, and an unidentified Chamorro were led to four fresh graves in the village of Tai, southeast of Agana. With their hands tied behind their backs, they were forced to kneel at the graves. One by one, Japanese officers moved forward and beheaded the men. Years later, Vincente Salas San Nicolas recalled that day:

---

17. Ownings, 2:513.

Father Jesus Duenas Memorial, Taf, 1984





Father Duenas Memorial School, from momument, 1984

Father Duenas' burial site, altar, St. Joseph's Church, Inarajan, 1984

> The notice came to us right after lunch that we had to go to Tai to watch the killing of three people by the Japanese, but we didn't get there in time. It had already been done; they'd been buried when we reached the place.
>
> Q. Do you know who the three people were?
>
> I don't really know who the people were because we were not there on time. But all the three were suspected of being spies and feeding Tweed so they were killed.[18]

Following the liberation of Guam, in March 1945, Father Duenas' remains were exhumed and moved to Inarajan. In a simple but impressive ceremony they were reburied beneath the altar in St. Joseph's church where they remain.

The site of the Tai killings is near today's Father Duenas Memorial School on Highway 10, just outside the community of Mangilao. Adjacent to the highway a statue of Father Duenas has been erected on a large grassy lawn with the school buildings in the background. Local people say that the statue is not on the precise spot of the killings but that it is close. There is no interpretation at the site. It is identified in a folder, "Guide to Guam's World War II Sites," which is readily available to visitors to the island.

IV. War Dog Cemetery

The War Dog Cemetery is 2.2 miles southwest of Yigo at Y-paopao Estates on the north side of Highway 1. The small cemetery contains the graves of 24 war dogs who served in combat on Guam. The grassy plot is surrounded by a low iron-pipe fence, and a thicket of tangantangan hides the area from view. The grave markers are concrete, painted white, with an indented dog's profile painted black. Originally each marker identified the dog it represented. Now, however, the markers are blank. A 1947

---

18. Ibid., 2:615-161.

photograph shows that a wooden fence originally surrounded the cemetery and a marker proclaimed it "Dogs of War" cemetery. At that time, the plot was part of a larger, landscaped area. Today, there is no marker on the highway to identify the site. After turning off the highway and driving a short distance in the community of Y-paopao Estates, one sees a metal sign that indicates the land leading to the cemetery. The U.S. Air Force maintains the area.

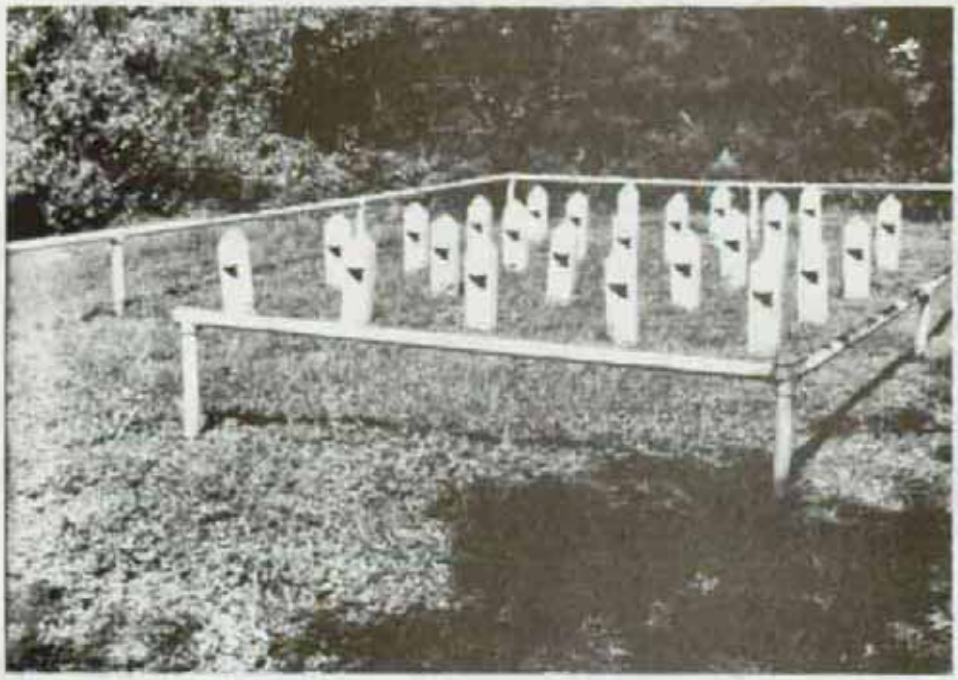
During the Guam campaign, the Third Marine Division employed 60 dogs in the battle. They engaged in three activities: message carrying, patrols, and night security duty. Because of the excellent radio communications, messenger dogs were rarely employed. Patrol dogs, however, were overworked, partaking in 454 patrols. In general, combat personnel were enthusiastic about employing the dogs in patrol and sentry duty, but the experience on Guam provided important lessons for future combat.

Before arriving in the Pacific, the patrol dogs had been trained on a leash. It was then discovered that leashed dogs made considerable noise in the jungle and their alertness was diminished. Retraining for off-leash patrolling had to be instituted. Many of the dogs were Doberman pinschers. As a rule, this breed proved unsuited for combat because it was highly tempermental and nervous. German sheperds, however, proved exceptionally suited to the work. Moreover, if its handler was taken out of action (casualties among handlers were high), the shepherd would readily respond to another handler. Most of the shepherds were less than pure bred, which was thought to contribute to their steadiness. A lone Labrador retriever worked exceptionally well in combat until killed. Contrary to popular thought, females stood up to combat conditions better than males. It was noted, however, that females should be spayed. One unforeseen problem was the tendency of the war dogs to destroy the local canine population.

Of the Third Marine Division's 60 dogs, 9 were killed in action, 3 were missing in action, and 3 were wounded. The cause of death of the other

Marine war dogs moving up to the front,
Orote Peninsula, July 29, 1944

War dog cemetery, near Yigo, 1947



War dog cemetery, 1984

9 dogs buried in the cemetery is not yet known. Most likely they were dogs assigned to the First Provisional Marine Brigade.[19]

V. General Obata's Command Post

Lt. Gen. Hideyoshi Obata established his last command post on Guam at Mataguac Hill (Mount Mataguac in 1944) about a third of a mile north of Yigo. The hill rises 120 feet above the surrounding terrain. The command post's caves as well as a spring are in a depression on the northeast side of the hill. The history features are within the privately owned South Pacific Memorial Park, owned and managed by the South Pacific Memorial Association, composed primarily of Japanese citizens. At the east base of the hill, an imposing concrete memorial tower, in the form of hands in a praying gesture, dominates the scene. Nearby is the small Queen of Peace Chapel and a residence for a custodian. Japanese visitors continue to erect small monuments, shrines, and prayer sticks in the vicinity of the memorial. The park is dedicated to those Americans and Japanese who died in the battle for Yigo.

To the north of the memorial, a flight of concrete steps leads down into a large depression that contains the entrances to four caves where General Obata established his command post and where he and his staff died. A second flight of steps descends to a spring that provided fresh water to the Japanese. The water is collected behind a low concrete wall. Jungle vegetation is thick and lush throughout the depression except where trails are kept clear.

Mataguac Hill is covered with tall sword grass. Erosion has occurred on the slopes of the hill. Several iron stakes for barbed wire are found on the eastern slope; these appear to be American and post-battle.

---

19. Second and Third War Dog Platoons, Third Marine Division, Report of Activities, Guam, September 25, 1944, U.S. Marine Corps Records, Geographical File, Record Group 127, National Archives.

The management of the park provides some written interpretation of the memorial, some of it in fractured English, but there is little information available on General Obata's last stand or on the battle for Yigo and Mount Santa Rosa.

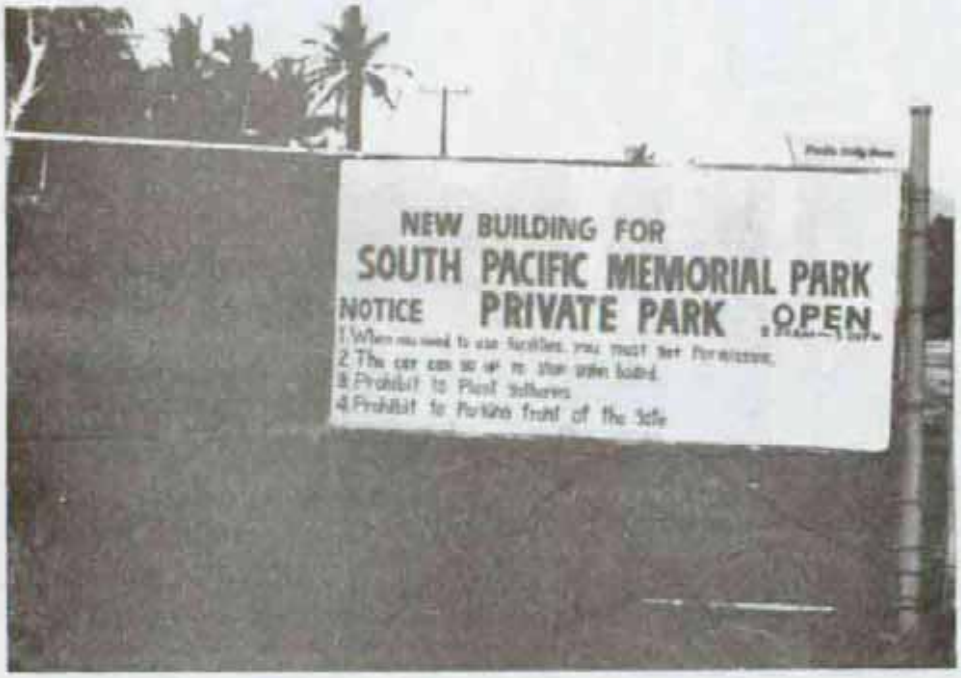
Lt. Gen. Hideyoshi Obata, from his headquarters on Saipan, commanded the Thirty-first Army which defended the Mariana, Bonin, and Palau islands. He was on an inspection trip to Palau when the American invasion of Saipan began. The general hastened to return to his headquarters but was unable to proceed beyond Guam. Despite his seniority, Obata left Guam's defenses in the hands of the island commander, Lt. Gen. Takeshi Takashima. When Takashima was killed on July 28, Obata took command of the surviving Japanese forces on Guam and oversaw the withdrawal to the north. There, he established a final defensive line in the Mount Mataguac-Mount Santa Rosa area. Chamorro men were forced to dig tunnels for Obata's command post under Mount Mataguac. Joaquin Acosta Blas recalled later that the Japanese forced him and other Chamorros to build three tunnels at Mataguac.

On August 10, 1944, patrols from the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division approached Mataguac and drew heavy fire from the Japanese. A full-scale battle ensued. Obata knew the end was near and radioed his last messages to Japan, "I will engage the enemy in the last battle with the remaining strength at Mount Mataguac tomorrow, the 11th."[20] Next morning a battalion of U.S. infantrymen, supported by tanks, assaulted the hill. Then, behind a shower of grenades, they descended into the depression where they sealed the caves with explosives. Sometime that morning, General Obata took his own life. The battle for Guam was over.

Four days later, demolition men reopened the caves and found more than 60 bodies within. The U.S. Army described the caves as having four-foot thick concrete walls; they were large and elaborately constructed; and they contained a large transmitter. It is not known if the caves were resealed or collapsed later.

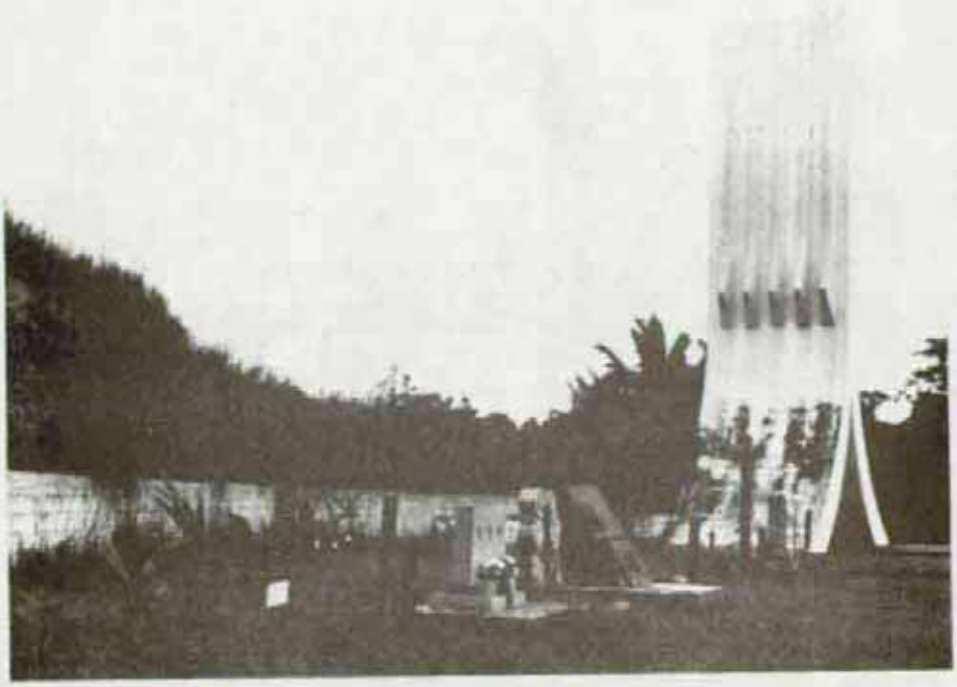
---

20. Shaw, et al., p. 567.

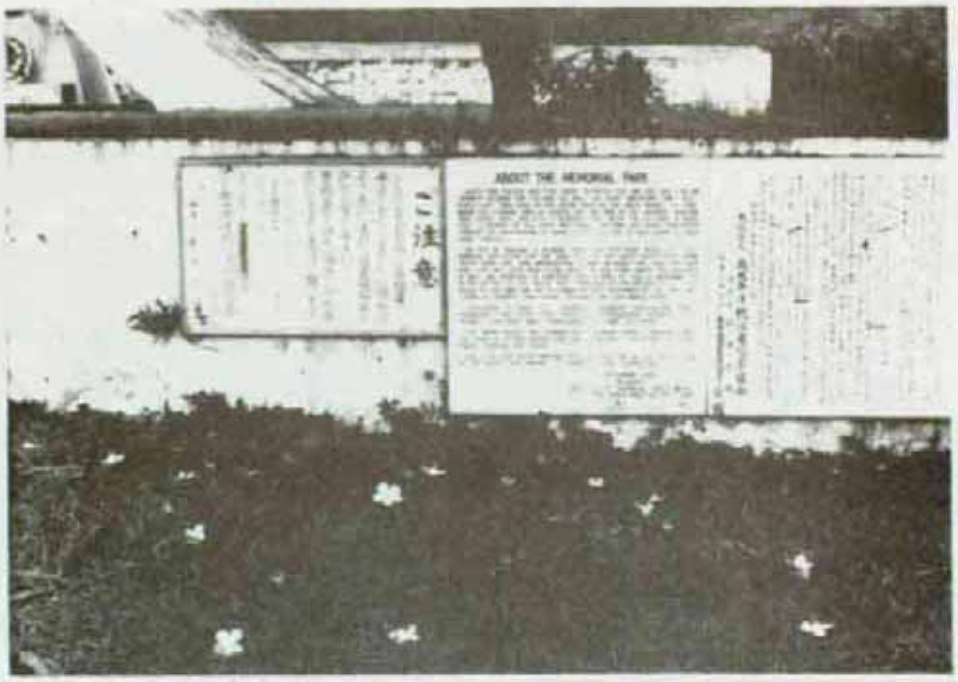


Entrance to South Pacific Memorial Park, Mataguac, 1984

Mataguac Hill in background, Queen of Peace Chapel to left, Memorial Tower to right, 1984



Memorial Tower, Mataguac Hill, 1984



Interpretation at Mataguac Hill, 1984

Command post depression, Mataguac Hill, 1984

Cave in command post area, Mataguac Hill, 1984

VI. Agana Tunnels

These tunnels or caves were dug by the forced labor of Chamorros for the benefit of the Japanese occupants of the capital, Agana. They are at the bottom of the limestone cliff, Kasamata Hill, on which the postwar Government House is situated. Nearby is the concrete bunker the Japanese cut into the cliff to serve as a communications center. It is essentially one large room having some partial partitions of concrete. There are three entrances to the bunker, two of which are adjacent to each other. Japanese characters are inscribed in the concrete above the two. Painted metal gates have been placed at the entrances. One feature at the bunker which is unique to Guam but found elsewhere in the Pacific is a number of oil drums that the Japanese filled with concrete to provide protection to the entrances. The metal drums have eroded away leaving their ghosts on the concrete cylinders. The bunker is essentially the same kind of structure as found on Fonte Plateau. Neither the bunker nor the tunnels have any on-site interpretation.

VII. Hill 40

Hill 40 is a small mound, about 40 feet in elevation, just inland (east) of Bani Point. It is surrounded by a residential development and is extremely difficult of access. It can barely be glimpsed from the highway. It is outside the park boundaries. The only evidence remaining from World War II is a few shell craters amongst its thick vegetation.

On July 21, W-Day, 1944, the 1st Battalion of the 4th U.S. Marines landed on Beach White 2 at Agat, the beach nearest to Bangi Point and Hill 40. When the battalion had advanced 700 yards inland, one company turned right and attacked Hill 40. Japanese machine gun fire met the invaders and marine tanks were called in to subdue the defenders. No Japanese artillery fire was reported as having come from the hill, which was taken well before noon. That night, the Japanese launched a counterattack along the Agat beaches. Company K, 4th U.S. Marines,

Japanese communications center, Agana, 1984

holding Hill 40, was driven from its positions twice, but twice recovered the lost ground. To the Japanese and U.S. Marines who fought there, Hill 40 was etched in their memories.

G. Sites Not Listed in the General Management Plan for Marking

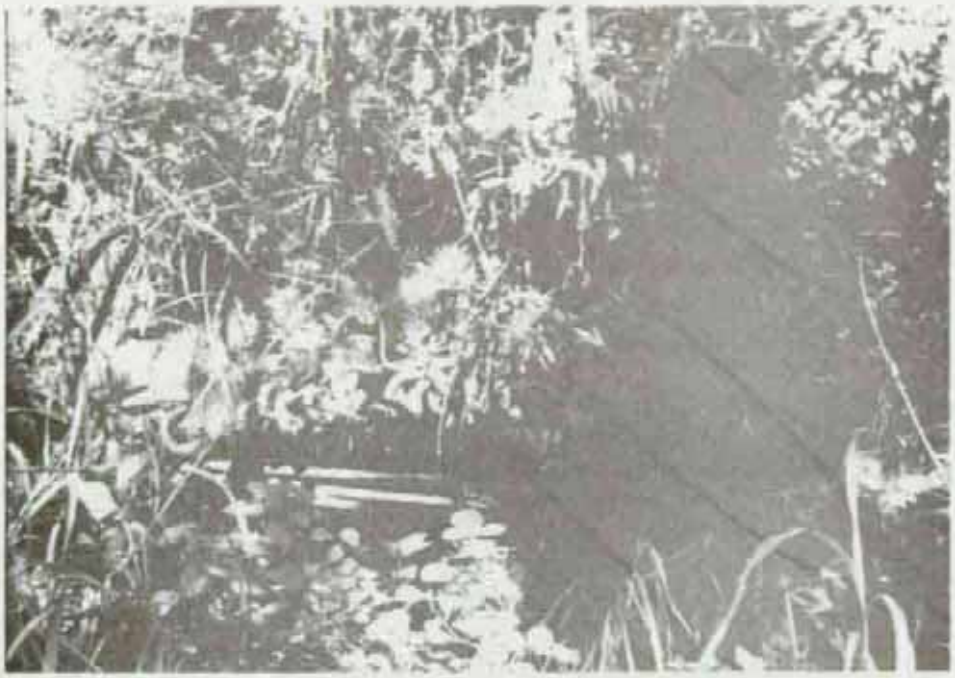
I. Dungcas Beach 20cm Battery

The Japanese constructed this two-gun 20cm, short-barrel battery at Dungcas Beach on the east side of Agana Bay, on the same beach that the Japanese Special Naval Landing Force came ashore on December 10, 1941. Both guns remain in place, their field of fire being over Agana Bay, Adelup Point, and the Asan landing beaches. Behind Gun 1, a long tunnel was cut through the limestone ridge to a protected clearing in the rear. This tunnel remains intact. At Gun 2, a long natural crevice led to the rear.

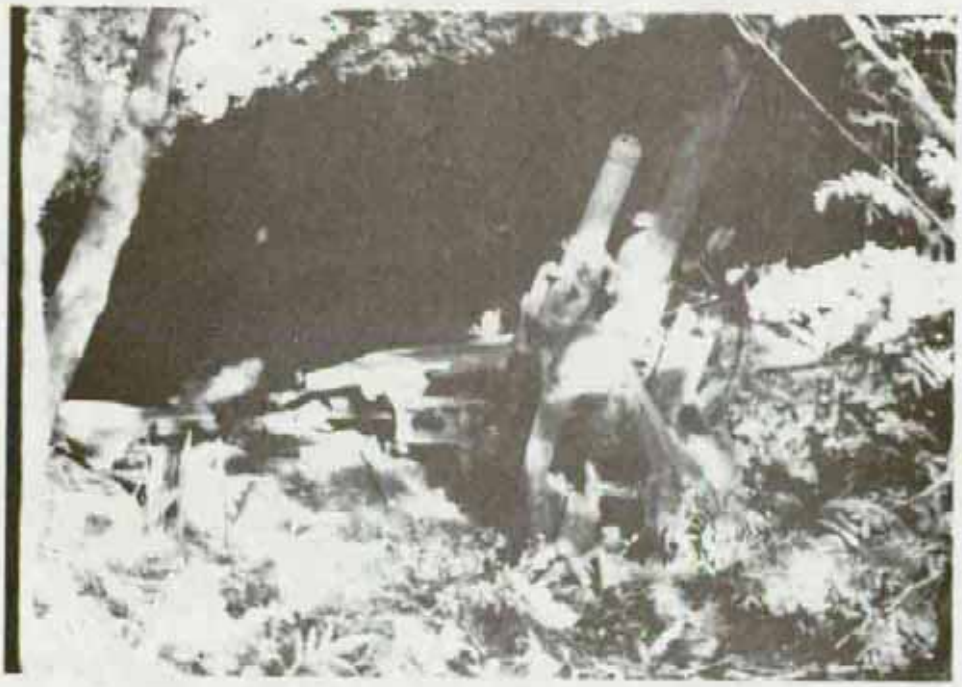
The battery is on private property and no on-site interpretation is provided. (It is listed in the brochure, "Guide to Guam's World War II Sites.") This is the most impressive Japanese battery surviving on Guam. It is recommended that this easily-accessible site be considered as an addition to the list of Other Significant World War II Sites on Guam.

II. Underwater Resources

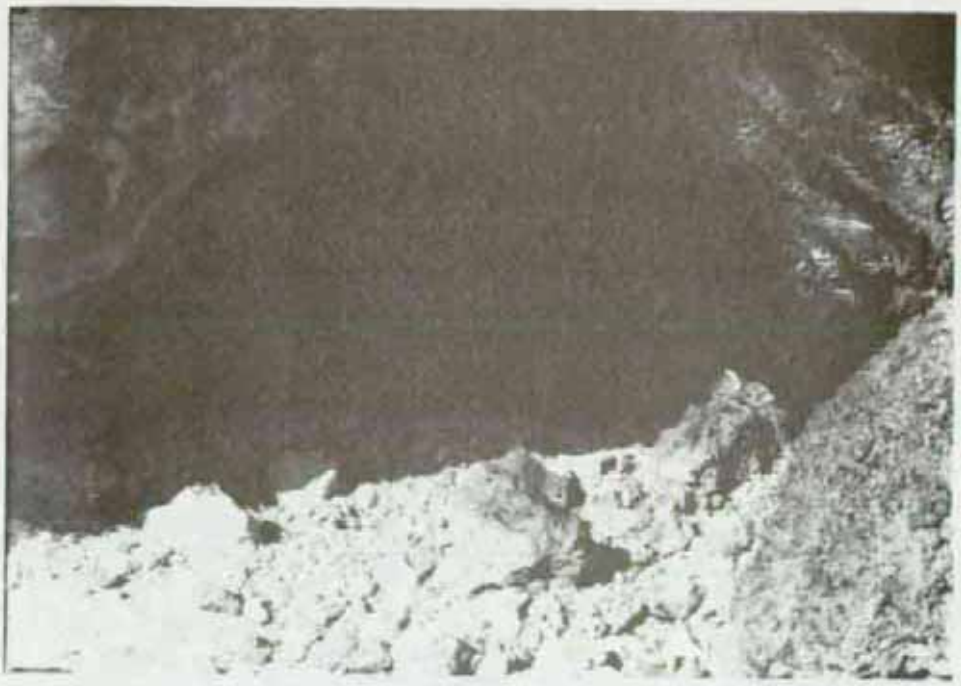
Several historic underwater resources have been identified at Guam, some of which are inside the park boundaries, others outside. Considering the growing interest in recreational diving at Guam as well as other islands in the Pacific, it is recommended that Guam's underwater resources outside the park boundaries be added to the list of Other Significant World War II Sites on Guam.

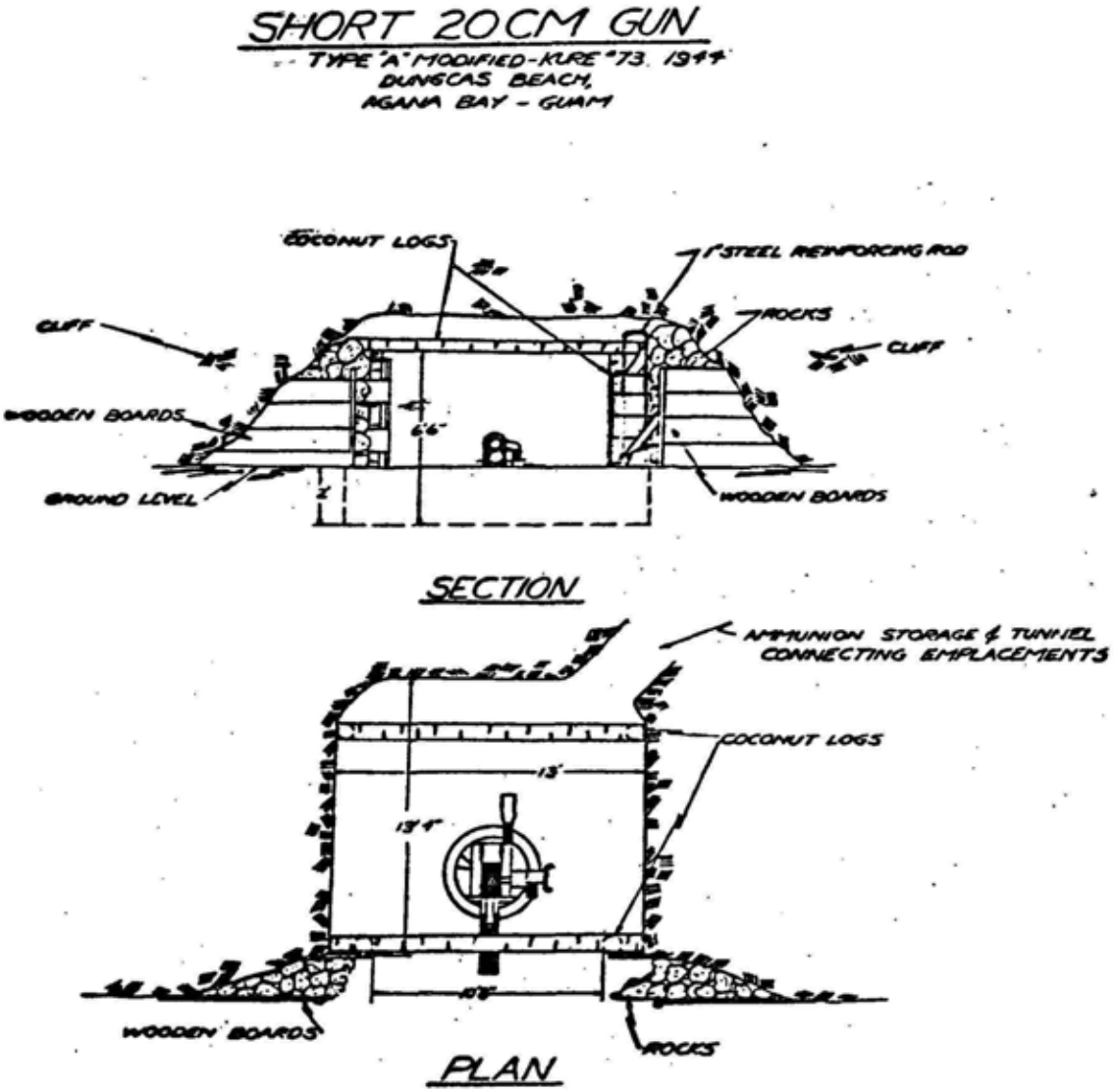


Japanese 20cm gun battery, Dungcas Beach



Japanese 20cm, two-gun battery, Dungcas Beach, 1984





PLAN OF JAPANESE DEFENSES AT DUNGCAS BEACH,
Target Area 620, SHEET 6- AGANA BAY.

From 1944 Booklet: JAPANESE DEFENSES- GUAM (Published by D-2 Section, 3rd Marine Division). 21 pages. p.16
R.G. 127, File C4-1.
USMC REEL 6, p. 1453.

Within the Park Boundaries

No. 108. Landing Vehicle, Tracked (LVT). This submerged amphibious tractor lies off Gaan Point in the Agat Unit. It lies in 45 feet of clear water and is in good condition except that its 30 caliber machine gun has been removed. It is the property of the Government of Guam.

No. 109. Landing Vehicle, Tracked. This submerged amphibious tractor lies off the Asan Beach Unit. It, too, is the property of the Government of Guam.

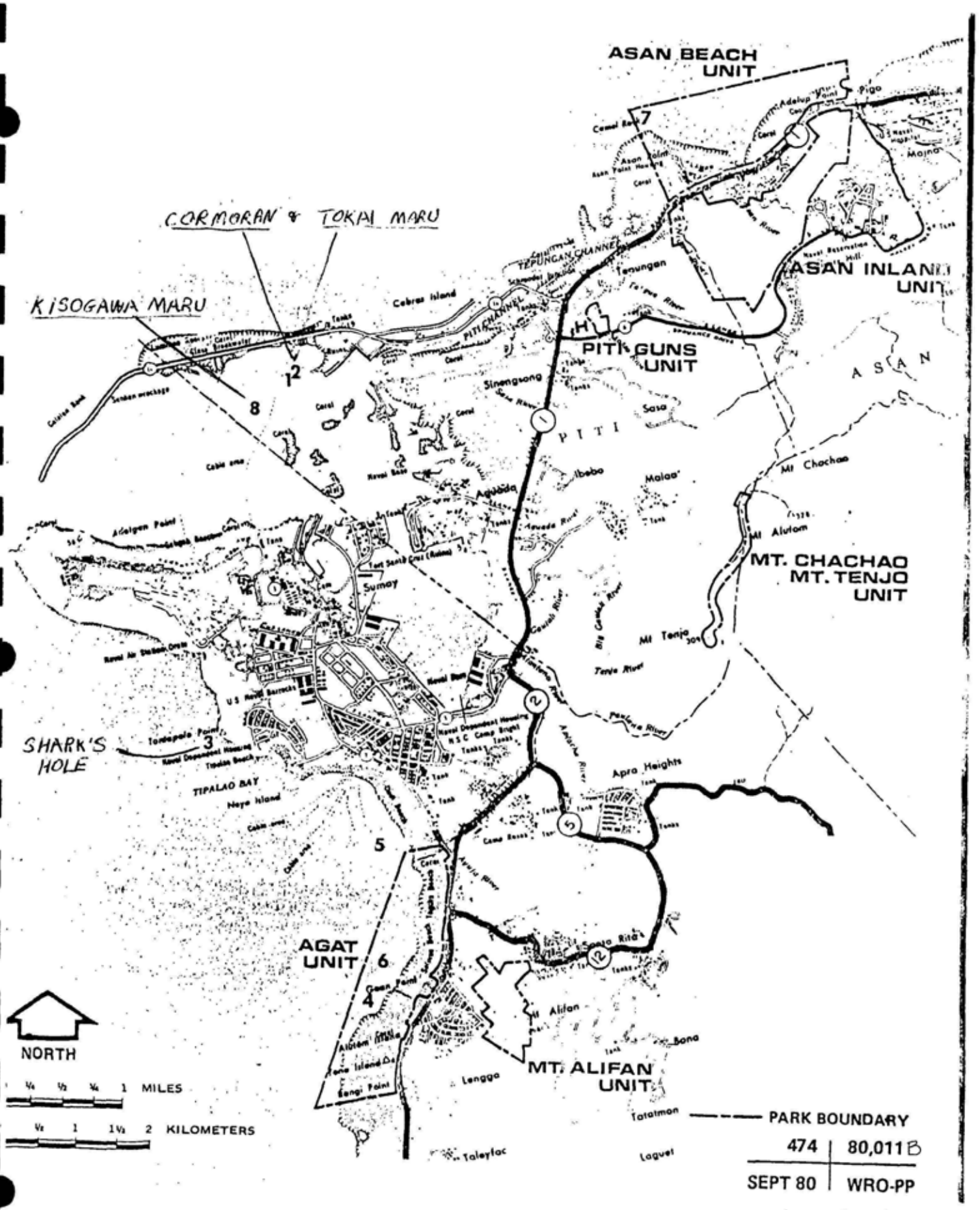
Outside the Park Boundaries

Shark's Hole. The National Park Service's Submerged Cultural Resources Unit reports that this area, off Apuntua Point on the south side of Orote Peninsula, contains an amazing assortment of abandoned World War II equipment, including the remains of several landing vehicles. The water is extraordinarily clear and the debris, ranging at a depth of from 60 to beyond 200 feet, was dumped from the nearby cliffs.

German Auxillary Cruiser Cormoran and Japanese Merchant Ship Tokai Maru

In an amazing coincidence World War I Cormoran and World War II Tokai Maru lie in 120 feet of water immediately next to each other in Apra Harbor. Both vessels are largely intact and lie keel to keel.

During World War I, the German auxillary cruiser Cormoran took refuge and was interned for the duration in Apra Harbor, the United States being a neutral country. When the United States went to war against Germany in April 1917, the captain of the Cormoran had the ship scuttled. (The crew was interned at Asan, at the same site occupied earlier by Filipino insurgents.) Tokai Maru is a Japanese armed transport sunk by U.S. forces in World War II. Both vessels are in relatively good shape, but have been stripped of brass.



Published as: 80011

ON MICROFILM

Kisogawa Maru

Kisogawa Maru is a second Japanese merchant ship lying on the bottom of Apra Harbor. The freighter lies in 160 feet of water, not far from the above two vessels. The National Park Service dive team considers this vessel as possessing the most integrity of the three. A bow gun remains as do some of the portholes. The park staff has some doubts as to the correct identification of this vessel.

H. Conclusion

The National Park Service's Pacific Area Office and War in the Pacific National Historical Park have prepared extensive lists of the area's historic resources arranged by ownership: National Park Service, Government of Guam, and private; and further arranged by priority for stabilization needs within each group. As a supplement to these lists, there follows a general outline of stabilization/preservation issues concerning these historic features, without regard to present ownership.

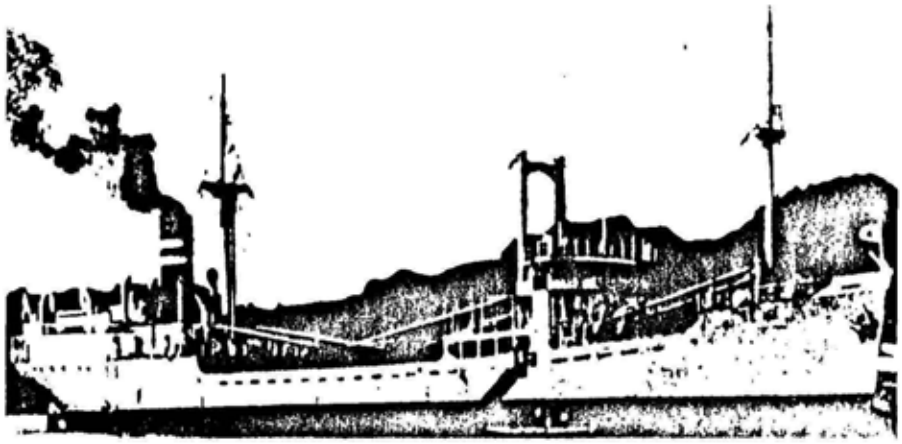
I. Asan Beach Unit

1. Asan Point

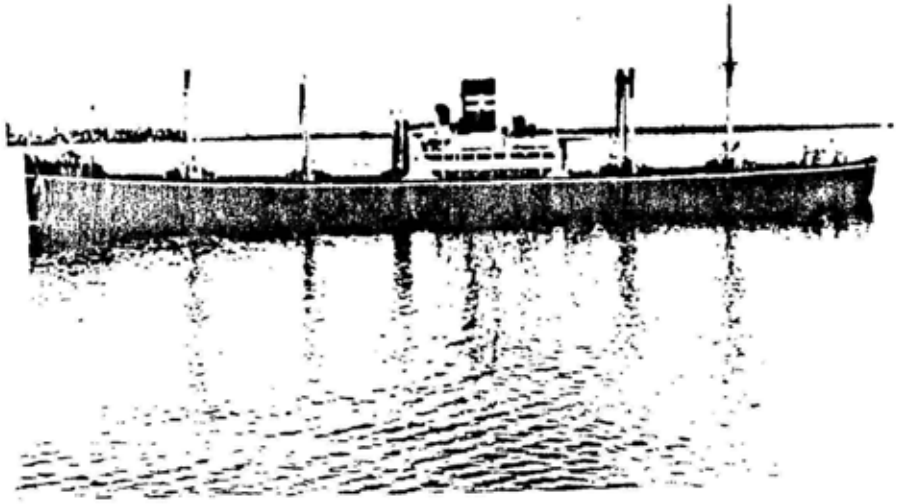
On the west base of Asan Point is a varied collection of Japanese fortifications that constitutes a prime exhibit for interpreting Japanese beach defenses and the first day of the fight to liberate Guam.

No. 61. Pillbox, damaged during the fighting. Battle scars should remain, but an archeological excavation of the entrance could reopen the interior of the pillbox for interpretation.

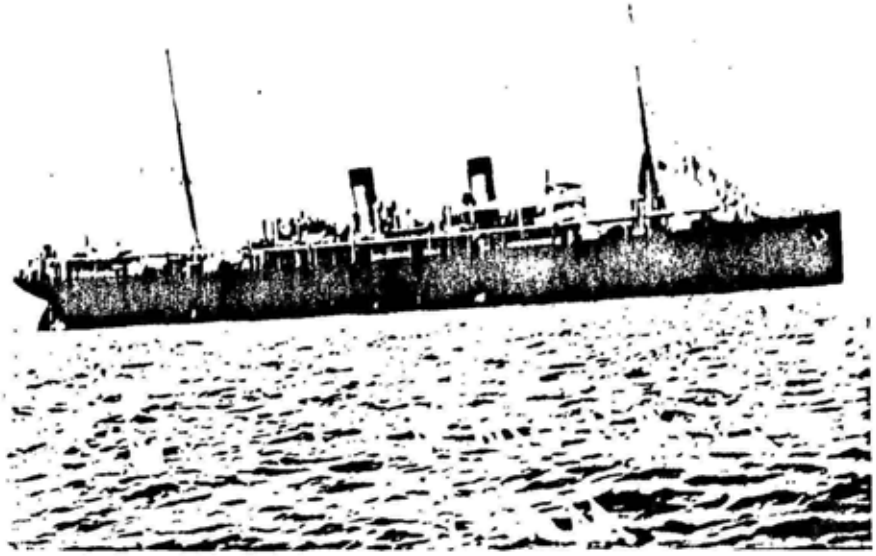
Nos. 62 and 64. Concrete emplacements for 20cm (8-inch), short-barrel coastal guns. (Photographs show that a third emplacement was totally destroyed in the bombardment.) Iron



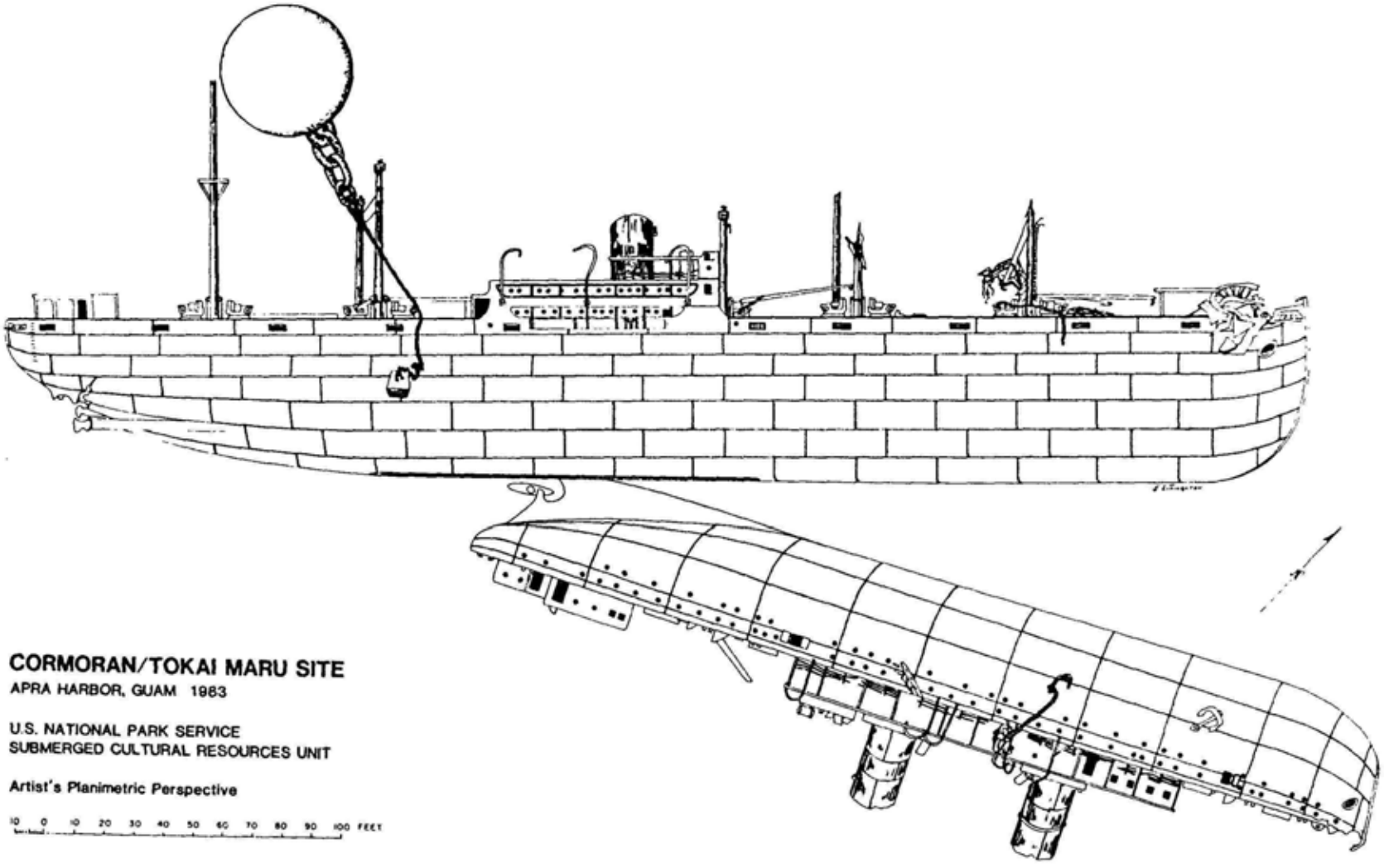
KISOGAWA MARU



TOKAI MARU



CORMORAN



CORMORAN/TOKAI MARU SITE
APRA HARBOR, GUAM 1983

U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES UNIT

Artist's Planimetric Perspective

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

474 | 82000
JLL | 3-84

ON MICROFILM

I-beams and other ironwork have greatly rusted and there has been some spalling of concrete ceilings. Also, rock has fallen into some of the crevices and caves associated with the emplacements. Stabilization of both emplacements would enhance visitor safety and interpretive potentials.

Nos. 63. Concrete and coral wall. Although only partially standing, the wall is a rare example of this type of construction on Guam. Also, its continuing existence gives meaning to the storage crevices it once protected. It is plagued by the rapid regrowth of vegetation on its surfaces. Appropriate stabilization measures would eliminate the need for the constant removal of this vegetation.

On the east face of Asan Point ridge is a Japanese tunnel that appears not to have been damaged by American demolition teams.

No. 106. No particular stabilization needs are apparent. Periodic vegetation removal is required, as it is nearly everywhere on Guam.

2. Adelup Point

In addition to surviving Japanese fortifications, Adelup Point has the Kroll house foundation and concrete steps that provide an excellent overlook for interpreting the Asan beaches, Chorrito Cliff, and the city of Agana.

No. 41. Kroll house. The removal of vegetation from the foundation and its environs is required to disclose the terraces and rockwork. The foundation itself appears to be in good condition. An archeological investigation of the immediate area could be of value. The long flight of concrete stairs leading down to level ground now ends abruptly causing a sharp dropoff. An addition to the bottom of these steps would enhance their usefulness.

II. Agat Unit

The Agat Unit has three areas in which Japanese fortifications survive and which played important roles in defense of the beaches: Gaan Point, Apaca Point, and Bangi Point.

1. Gaan Point. This knob of concrete and rock is the prime interpretive site in the Agat Unit.

Nos. 23 and 24. These gun emplacements and tunnels require only modest stabilization measures. Battle damage to the concrete should not be repaired except where it proves necessary to ensure the continued existence of the structures. Tunnels along the base of the knoll were closed by American demolition teams. Since they once contained a communications center, a limited archeological investigation might be justified.

No. 7. Latrine foundation. It has no known stabilization needs at present.

No. 9. Pillbox. This reinforced-concrete pillbox is overgrown with tree roots and other vegetation that should be removed. Its rear entrance should be excavated and stabilized as necessary. Battle damage should not be repaired, except where necessary to prevent further deterioration of the structure.

2. Apaca Point

No. 1. Pillbox. The tunnel entrance to this pillbox should be cleared of rock obstructions to allow entry, providing visitor safety is not thereby endangered.

No. 2. Pillbox. No apparent stabilization required except the removal of loose rock in the several crevices and stabilization of the limestone cliff where necessary.

No. 5. Pillbox at Rizal Point. This pillbox was demolished during the American bombardment. Its interpretive value lies in its ruinous state. Restoration would cancel this value. Stabilization is not required.

3. Bangi Island

No. 81. Gun emplacement. This unfinished emplacement for a 20cm coastal gun requires such stabilization as will inhibit continuing corrosion of exposed reinforcement bars and erosion of the tops of the concrete walls. Archeological investigation of the immediate area should assist in determining the site of the second 20cm gun of this battery.

No. 83. Pillbox. This structure is exposed to the ocean because of its low elevation. A concrete-lined entrance tunnel on the west side should receive stabilization measures because of its fragile construction and exposure to the elements.

III. Piti Guns Unit

No. 60. Three 140mm (5.6-inch) guns. All three weapons and their carriages should receive preservation treatment, including removal of nonhistoric paint. Gun No. 2 should remain in its dislocated position--at least until it is learned how it got that way. The earthen emplacements of Guns 2 and 3 should be stabilized (accurate restorations are probably impossible). Archeological investigation of the flanks of each position should be attempted to identify any remains of magazines and personnel shelters. Vegetation should be removed to restore the view of Apra Harbor.

IV. Mount Alifan Unit

No. 49. Concrete pillboxes. Three small concrete pillboxes joined by trenches. These structures appear to be in good condition. The trenches are partly covered with sword grass. While such grass needs to be controlled, vegetation assists in retarding erosion on Mount Alifan's earthen slopes.

All other sites on Mount Alifan are earthen in nature. The principal concerns are erosion and vegetation control. Any interpretive trail should avoid the more fragile of these sites as well as areas where concentrations of shrapnel and bullets are found.

V. Fonte Plateau Unit

No. 65. Japanese communications center. This large bunker on the rear side of the Fonte Plateau received modifications by American forces after the battle, such as metal gates at the two arched, concrete entrances and a concrete lining in the interior. While these additions should remain, an interior wooden partition should be removed. The paths leading to the two portals should be improved and stabilized.

Fonte Plateau depression. The dense, lush vegetation in this depression should be sufficiently cleared to allow interpretation of the depression and any personnel tunnels that may have survived combat.

VI. Asan Inland Unit. Like Mount Alifan's, the majority of the Asan Inland Unit's historic features are earthen or rock in nature. Visitation in this rugged area will be light and stabilization requirements are essentially those of erosion and vegetation control.

The more substantial features of the Asan Inland Unit are:

No. 59. Observation post. Stabilization needs for this reinforced-concrete structure, which is missing a roof, are minimal. Vegetation clearing is required.

No. 85. Pillbox. Battle damage on the face of this pillbox should not be repaired. The entrance to this lone pillbox in the Asan Inland Unit should be excavated for the interior to be interpreted.

No. 86. Bridge on Matgue River. The bridge appears to be in good condition. Vegetation debris should be kept clear of the deck and the general area clear of trash. In addition to its pre-war and wartime history, the bridge provides access to tunnels along the Matgue River.

VII. Mount Chachao - Mount Tenjo Unit

No. 99, jeep trail. This portion of the old Mount Tenjo Unit has several potholes and large puddles of mud following rain storms. Four-wheel-drive vehicles go around these hazards, thus ruining surrounding vegetation. The road should not be upgraded, but these low areas should be improved.

No. 77. Site of pre-war gun emplacements and associated structures. An archeological investigation of the peak of Mount Tenjo might result in the positive identification and defining of these features.

VIII. Other Significant Areas Outside Park Boundaries

If at some future time federal funds should be available for the preservation or stabilization of World War II sites on Guam outside the park boundaries, four sites that could benefit from such measures are:

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

NPS D-21 July 1985