

104TH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION  
U. S. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE  
CORONADO, SAN DIEGO 55, CALIFORNIA

104thNBC/A16-13  
100:rew  
Ser 012

13 October 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Officer-in-Charge  
To: Chief of Naval Operations  
Via: (1) Commander, Amphibious Forces, U.S. Pacific Fleet

Subj: Action Report; submission of

Ref: (a) CNO rest ltr ser 1197P34 dtd 3 Aug 1950  
(b) ComPhilPac rest ltr ser 4010 dtd 23 Aug 1950

Encls (1) Action Report- Imhox, Korea Operation

1. In accordance with references (a) and (b) enclosure (1) is forwarded herewith.

Arthur T. ROSE

Copy to:  
CNO (2)

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ACTION REPORT - 104th NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION

Inchon, Korea Operations

The mission of Naval Construction Battalion 104 Detachment (NCSBAC) for the assault of Inchon, Korea was derived from Naval Beach Group ONE Operation Order 2-50. Preliminary operations included the assembly of pontoon structures required for the assault and staging of detachment equipment from Yokosuka, Japan aboard the following vessels: LST 845, 1123, 1138 and 611; and in tow of the U.S.S. LIPAN (ATF-85) and U.S.S. ARIKARA (ATF-98). The mission of the detachment as assigned by ComNav-BeachGroup ONE OpOrder 2-50 was as follows:

- (1) Placing and operating the pontoon docks, barges, and warping tugs in the amphibious assault of Inchon, Korea.
- (2) Performing assigned port reconstruction work in Inchon Harbor.

The pontoon piers were placed as planned starting on D00 day. On the afternoon of D00 day the men were placing the piers in the immediate vicinity of enemy mortar fire. The tent camp was built and construction work started on 18 September. The work consisted of:

- (1) Operating the Railroad engines between Inchon and Yongdampo. The men worked under a good deal of sniper fire.
- (2) Repairing the causeway between Wolmi-do and the mainland.
- (3) Acting as shore party on Wolmi-do unloading ships, running the supply dumps, maintaining island security.
- (4) Repairing headquarters building at CHARLIE pier, Inchon.
- (5) Placing and repairing aids to navigation.
- (6) Repairing piers and port facilities.
- (7) Renovating and construction of adequate quarters and facilities for Commander, Naval Beach Group ONE.

Part II

5 September 1950- Pontoon Company Embarked:  
LST 845- causeway platoon (15 men)  
LST 1123- causeway platoon (15 men)  
LST 1138- causeway platoon (15 men)  
LST 611- barge platoon (20 men)  
U.S.S. LIPAN (ATF-85) dock platoon (2 officers,  
33 men)  
warping tug platoon (12 men)  
U.S.S. ARIKARA (ATF-98) dock platoon (2 officers,  
33 men)

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ACTION REPORT - 104th NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION  
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- 6 September 1950 - Construction Company (1 officer, 101 men) embarked on the LST 3090 and departed for the objective. One officer and eleven men remained at Inchon to receive construction gear and equipment enroute.
- 15 September 1950- Officer-in-Charge detachment arrived off Wolmi-do Island, Inchon, Korea in FORT MARION (LSB-22) as part of Advance Attack Force and reconnoitered the LUCY Beach (west side of Wolmi-do). Detachment placed pontoon dock and pontoon causeway pier on LUCY Beach, Wolmi-do, on afternoon of D+3 day and established small bivouac.
- 16 September 1950- Operated pier on LUCY Beach and placed pontoon dock on CHARLIE pier, YELLOW Beach (inside Inchon Harbor).
- 17 September 1950- Continued to operate pier on LUCY Beach and built dock and pier at OPAL Beach (removed dock from CHARLIE pier).
- 18 September 1950- Construction Company came ashore at OPAL Beach and established camp there. Pontoon Company continued unloading over both piers.
- 19-23 Sep 1950- Pontoon Company continued unloading over both piers on a twenty-four hour basis. Construction Company took over all shore party functions on Wolmi-do including ship unloading and security. Anti-sniper patrols (operating with interpreter) killed one sniper in a cave. ESB assigned various salvage and construction jobs to the Detachment which were prosecuted to completion.
- 24, 25 Sep 1950- Same as 19 September. Four steam railroad engine crews dispatched to operate captured Korean trains between Inchon and Yongdoops.

Part V

The performance of men and material was excellent. Despite a minimum of training for a majority of the men and the using of a number of reconditioned old pontoon structures and propulsion engines there were no deficiencies to note.

Casualties - None

This unit accomplished its assigned mission as a result of the intensive training that the cadre of the detachment had received through the years in amphibious type maneuvers in Alaska, Hawaii, and Aliso Canyon, California.

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THE PACIFIC COMMAND  
AND  
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
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13-1  
Ser 01819

16 OCT 1951

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REGISTERED AIRMAIL CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commander in Chief U. S. Pacific Fleet  
To: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: U. S. Naval Construction Battalion Operational Training Units;  
establishment of

Ref: (a) CNO Conf ltr Op-403B/wk ser 0722P40 of 12 September 1951

1. CINCPACFLT concurs in the establishment of a Naval Construction Battalion Operational Training Unit under the Commanding Officer, Construction Battalion Center, Fort Huachuca, for the purpose of effecting training of Construction Battalion units.

2. CINCPACFLT recommends that readiness requirements include the following:

a. Training.

(1) Military:

(a) Train units to move as a military component, hold military formations and be competent to maintain and operate such weapons as are incorporated into the ordnance allowance of their unit.

(2) Fire fighting.

(3) Repair and operation of all equipment peculiar to advance base use, and not common to that used in commercial practice.

(4) Use of materials peculiar to advance base construction, or to the project to which the unit will be assigned.

(5) Leadership training of officers and petty officers.

(6) Loading and unloading techniques.

(7) Survival training.

b. Readiness checks should include the following:

(1) A check of all rated personnel to see that they are qualified in rate and thoroughly familiar with the equipment peculiar to advance base construction.

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(2) A check of all personnel as individuals and as groups in each rate to see that proper qualifications are available in the unit to perform the assigned mission.

(3) A check of the unit to determine that sufficient specialized talent is available, such as motion picture projector operators, legal yeomen, radiological defense, communications, chemical warfare, fire fighting, automotive and equipment parts personnel, etc.

(4) Military and administrative inspections.

(5) Inspection of units on assigned tasks in the use of equipment as a group.

(6) Inspection of equipment to be deployed with unit.

c. An allowance of not less than 5 officers and 40 enlisted men will be required for the training unit.

d. The construction equipment required for the training unit should include one of each type included in construction battalion components. It is considered that this equipment could be a part of the War Reserve since it would be readily available in emergency.

e. Additional facilities required will include rifle range, small armory, class rooms, minimum shop facilities and administrative office space.

3. While realizing the importance of training and readiness, CINCPACFLT desires that cognizant type commanders be empowered with the necessary authority to waive training and readiness requirements in order to maintain essential deployment schedules.

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