

It was not until 3 October when ComPhibGroup 11, Rear Admiral RODGERS, determined the weather conditions had resumed a state of normality which permitted the movement of the Central Occupation Group to Hiro Wan, Japan, port of entry for Kyushu, Hiroshima, and Hiro - all of atomic bomb "fame". On 5 October 1945, the landing and unloading of cargo and supplies was made on the Island of Shikoku. At 0800, the convoy entered Bungo Bay and proceeded on various courses and speeds through the Inland Sea to Iyodo Bay, Inland Sea, Japan. At 0600, 6 October a Japanese pilot and an interpreter boarded several vessels of the occupation group, including the CALVERT, Flagship, and the convoy moved toward Hiro Wan escorted by a gunfire support group composed of cruisers and destroyers. At 0835, 6 October in berth #19, all boats were in the water and the long awaited consummation of the landing of occupation troops had been realized. The entire occupation plan was effectuated without incident and with the full cooperation of the Japanese people.

This vessel remained anchored in Hiro Wan until 21 October at which time the CALVERT departed for Mitshuhama, Shikoku, Japan, with Rear Admiral RODGERS, USCGC 54.11 embarked to participate in the occupation of Shikoku by elements of the 1st Army Corps. On 27 October this vessel returned to Hiro Wan for a period of 10 days and then departed for Yokohama. On 6 November, while at Yokohama, Admiral RODGERS shifted his flag to the USS MT. OLYMPUS (AGC8), and the staff of the Third Amphibious Force, Commodore P.P. POWELL, USN, Chief of Staff, in administrative command, embarked this vessel, together with elements of the 6th Marine Division and various army units, for transportation to Pearl Harbor. The CALVERT departed Yokohama, 7 November 1945 and upon arrival at Pearl Harbor on 16 November reported to the Commander Task Group 16.12 for duty in the "Magic Carpet" operation.