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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS



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INTERROGATIONS
NUMBER 22

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C-C TRANS & INT #22

NOTICE OF SPECIAL TRANSLATIONS

The CINCPAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATIONS and SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORTS listed below have been published recently and sent to a wide list of activities believed to be interested. A few extra copies are available on request to the Officer-in-Charge, JICPOA.

CINCPAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATION #51, 10 March 1945.
JAPANESE LAND-BASED COMMUNICATIONS UNITS.

All the orders dealing with land-based communications units in the most complete copy available of the Japanese Navy Administrative Orders Manual (NAIREI TEIYO). An order of battle data summary for communications units is included.

CINCPAC-CINCPOA PRELIMINARY POW SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT #115,
15 March 1945.
MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE

Survey of advanced Japanese research in incidence and prevention of diseases of military importance in Japan and the occupied areas.

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Item #B-3076-A.....pages 1 - 3

Japanese Naval Forces on IWO JIMA, Annex to E-2 Air
Attack Force OpOrd #1, undated. Captured on IWO JIMA.

Reproduction of the original chart form of a document
which was published in tabular form in TRANSLATIONS &
INTERROGATIONS #21.

Item #14,922.....pages 5 - 13

Organization and Duties of Headquarters, Army Air Forces,
Army Orders, dated 19/2. Captured on SAIPAN.

Orders specifying revisions of organization and duties of
the Japanese Air Army Hq, the Air Div Hq, the Air Brigade
Hq, the Ind Air Brigade Hq, and the Army Direct Cooperation
Air Units.

Item #B-4547.....pages 15 - 28

Data on Japanese Naval Aircraft, NAMPO SHOTO Naval Air
Group, dated December 1944. Captured on IWO JIMA.

New specifications and performance figures for Japanese
naval aircraft.

Item #B-3085-C.....pages 29 - 33

Changes in the Japanese Naval Air Organization, Japanese
Naval Administrative Orders, dated August 1944. Captured
on IWO JIMA.

Orders specifying changes in nomenclature and organization
of the Naval Air Groups, Training Air Groups, Air Bases,
and Air Depots.

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Item #B-5601.....pages 35 - 37

Data on Japanese Naval Air Units, taken from a notebook, owner and date unknown. Recovered off MINAMI IWO JIMA.

Lists Japanese air personnel, the units to which they are presumably attached, and the types of planes they are flying.

Item #B-3113.....pages 39 - 44

Battle Plan for Medium Mortar Co, carbon copy, dated 10 September 1944. Captured on IWO JIMA.

Gives an unusually complete picture of the precise role which medium mortars were to play in each stage of the defense of IWO JIMA.

Item #14,906.....pages 45 - 58

Japanese Army Air Training Program, Japanese Army Orders, dated 1941 - 1943. Captured on SAIPAN.

List of Army Air Schools and Branch Schools and orders shortening the training periods in these schools.

Item #14,911.....pages 59 - 69

Army Air Training Schools, Imperial Decrees, dated 27 March 1943. Captured on SAIPAN.

Decrees prescribing personnel and training policy for the MITO Army Air School, the GIFU Army Air Maintenance School, and the Army Air Preparatory Schools.

Item #12,019.....page 71

Data on the Type 3 Ground Mine, taken from the notebook of PO 2/c WADA. Place of capture unknown.

Reveals existence of two models of the Type 3 ground mine: a magnetic mine (Model 1) and an acoustic mine (Model 2).

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Item #15,220.....pages 73 - 89

Japanese Army Air Transport System, Japanese Army Orders for 1942 - 1944. Captured on SAIPAN.

Outlines the functions of the system and the air routes followed. FUKUOKA is shown as the most important Army air transportation center.

Item #13,851.....pages 91 - 106

Data on Japanese Aerial Ordnance, extracted from a personal notebook, undated. Captured on PELELIU.

Lecture notes on machine guns, automatic cannon, bombs, rocket bombs, and explosives. List of major air ordnance manufacturers, their subsidiary plants and their products.

Item #B-3553.....pages 107 - 110

List of Planes Using MOTOYAMA Airfield #1, between 1 January and 14 February 1945. Captured on IWO JIMA.

Indicates that planes from the KISARAZU Naval Air Group were being used to bomb SAIPAN.

TRANSLATION SUMMARIES

Summaries of CINCPAC-CINCPAC Items that do not warrant publication in full.

CURTAILMENT OF PRACTICE AMMUNITION.....page 111

KWANTUNG Army Staff Dept Arty Training Directive, dated August 1943, dealing with curtailment of practice ammunition because of failure of operational ammunition stores and special supplies to meet the annual allotment of the KWANTUNG Army.

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TRANSLATION SUMMARIES

EXPERIMENTAL FRANGIBLE SMOKE GRENADE.....page 111

Additional details of construction and use of the experimental frangible smoke grenade which is designed for anti-tank warfare.

INTERROGATIONS

PRELIMINARY POW INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 116.....pages 113 - 132

Report describing the organization, training, and work of Japanese Youth Patriotic Volunteer Units (SHŌNEN GIYŪTAI).

ERRATA

CINCPAC-CINCPMA Item #B-3832, published in CINCPAC-CINCPMA TRANSLATIONS & INTERROGATIONS #21, 12 March 1945, page 113, should be corrected as follows:

- 1) On page 115, between sections dealing with "(Type 2) Mark 2 Model 2" and "(Type 3) Mark 1 Model 3" insert this heading: "Part 2. Shipboard Equipment. (Note. Surface search ranges based on tests of cruisers ranging against cruisers.)".
- 2) On page 116, under "Use", "Air Search Surface Fire-control" should read "Air Search and Surface Fire-control."

Under "Method of Ranging Presentation (Accuracy)", change "Mark 214" to "Mark 215".

Under "Output" change "5 km" to "5 kw" and change "35 km" to "35 kw".

- 3) On page 117, between sections dealing with "(Type 3) Mark 2 Model 3" and "Mark 4 Model 1 (S3)" insert this heading: "Part 3. Land Based; AA Target Locator Equipment".
- 4) On page 118, for the "Mark 4 Model 3 Modif 1 (L2)", under "Method of Ranging Presentation (Accuracy)" change "(150 cm)" to read "(150 m)"; and under "Initial Pulse Width" change " $3 \mu x$ " to read " $3 \mu s$ ".

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3076-A

JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES ON IWO JIMA,
Annex to E-2 Air Attack Force OpOrd #1,
undated, captured on IWO JIMA.

EDITOR'S NOTE

A tabular translation of this document was published in CINCPAC-CINCPAC TRANSLATIONS & INTERROGATIONS #21, page 17. The original chart form is reproduced here as throwing more light on the organization and subordination of naval units for the defense of IWO JIMA.

This document shows the naval garrison on IWO JIMA, totalling 7,015, to have been organized, equipped and deployed as light infantry forces with assigned battle stations, in addition to carrying on their regular duties as air-ground crews, CD and AA gunners, and construction and maintenance personnel.

The tables of equipment given here indicate an ample supply of ordnance for these auxiliary land troops. 400 "No. 6 Rocket Launching Equipment" are assigned to the TAMA YAMA Sector, and are manned by an air ordnance repair unit. It is believed that these are the trough type projectors used for projecting 63 kg and 250 kg bombs fitted with rocket motors.

Admiral ICHIMARU Toshinosuke, one of the foremost air group commanders in the Japanese Navy, held overall command of the entire naval garrison, which was divided into two main forces: the Naval Land Force and the AA Defense Force. The former was organized into four sector groups plus four coast defense batteries under the direct control of the guard unit commander. The AA Defense Force was divided into seven sector units with a battery group in each unit.

Annex to E-2 Air Attack Force FORM 20-1 - DISPOSITION OF NAVAL FORCES IN LAND COMBAT ON 10 JIMA

NAME OF UNIT (Commander)				STRENGTH				LAND WEAPONS																											
				Name of Unit (CO)	No.	T	Rifles	12 mm LMG	7.7 mm 12 mm 15 mm Heavy Grenade Dischargers	Light Mortars	Hand Grenades	Type 100 Flam Throwers	Conical Hand Mines	Frangible Innocent Grenade	AP Mines	Anti- Tank Land Mines	Temporarily Designated Small Type Land Mines	40 Kg Smoke Pots	1 Kg Smoke Candles	Smoke Candles Small Type	Smoke Candles Sp.Small Type	Wheel Bombs (BAKURIN)	Shot- guns	Stick Mines	Sound Locator Equipment	Rocket Launching Equipment	Blasting Powder for Land Use	Individual Camouflage Mats	Type 100 Grenade Discharger	Dyn- amite	Flame Thrower	Bamboo Lances			
NAVAL LAND FORCE (CO-1st Tachibana, Staff Off, NAMPO Air Grp HQ) TANAKA YAMA (王ヶ山) Sector Naval Land Force (CO-1st Comdr MIZUTANI) Total Approx - 2,430 men	Elements of Naval Land Forces in NAMPO Air Grp T/O	200	500	175	2	5	5	15		683	4 (small)	112		50	4	20		10			48	5			110	80	11			75					
	Elements of Const Bn	350		139	1	5	6	7		954		50		91	2						67				45	100	3			181					
	Main force of NAMPO Air Grp (CO-1st Comdr MIZUTANI)	1700	2380	1080	5	22	30	44	12	5399	18 (small)	555	50	40	412	13	42	10	20		37	374	15		320	780	39	2213	4	564					
	Element of Const Bn (CO-1st(Tech) IGARI)	350		139	1	5	6	7		933		50		80	3						67			45	90	3			113						
	Air Equipment Repair Unit (CO-1st YAMADA)	200		88	3		3		682		22		56								49		400 No 6	90	65	2	378		75						
	Gun Installing Unit (CO-1st(Tech) Lt HANSHIMORI)	130		30	2		2		524		8										11			60	20	2	247		49						
	Naval Land Force in Const Unit T/O (CO-1st KIKUCHI)	350	700	289	5	10		30		1779	12 (small)	353	47	40	30	138	10	35	10	10	25	5	141	10	240	310	30	1662		132					
	Elements of Const Bn (CO-1st(Tech) HOSAKI)	350		139	1	5	6	7		954		51		80	3						67			45	100	2			132						
	Western Sector Naval Land Force (CO-1st FUJIMURA)	Elements of Const Bn (CO-1st FUJIMURA)	350	350	140	1	5	6	6		954		100		100	4	20	10				67			45	100	12			132					

NAME OF UNIT (Commander)	STRENGTH		MAIN ARMAMENT	No.	LAND WEAPONS								NOTES
	Name of Unit (CO)	No.			Rifles	MMG	13 mm MG	Hand Grenades	Conical Hand Mines	40 Kg Smoke Pots	Stick Mines	Bamboo Lances	
Direct Fire Battery Forces (CO-1st Comdr TAJIMA)	N Sector Direct Fire Battery Grp (CO-Ens GOTO)	about 80 men	15 cm Guns 12 cm Short Naval Guns S/L	2 4 1	40	4	4	349	20	1	10	27	
	S Sector Direct Fire Battery Grp (CO-1st(jg)SUGAWARA)	about 180 men	12 cm Guns 12 cm Short Naval Guns 8 cm DP Gun Light Trench Mortars S/L	6 2 1 6 2	75	7	4	462	30	1	10	56	
	OSAKA YAMA Sector Direct Fire Battery Grp (CO-Ens SAKAYORI (王ヶ山))	about 130 men	15 cm Guns 12 cm Guns Light Trench Mortars S/L	2 3 6 1	65	5	9	434	20	1	10	38	
	SHIRIMACHI YAMA Sector Direct Fire Battery Grp (CO-1st (jg) FUJIMURA)	about 250 men	14 cm Guns 12 cm Short Naval Guns 8 cm DP Gun Light Trench Mortars S/L	4 6 4 6 2	115	7	20	612	30	5	10	56	4

NAME OF UNIT (Commanding Officer)	STRENGTH			MAIN ARMAMENT	No.	LAND WEAPONS										NOTES
	Name of Unit (CO)	No.	T			Rifles	LMG	MMG	Hand Grenades	Conical Hand Mines	13 mm MG	40 Kg Smoke Pots	Stick Mines	Bamboo Lances		
AA Defense Force (CO-1st Comdr MITSUUCHI)	N Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-1st TIR- BASII)	350 men		12 cm DP Guns 25 mm Automatic Cannon Fire-control Radar Early Warning Radar	6 39 1 1										13 mm Dual Mount MG in 9 mounts and 13 mm Single Mount MG in 50 mounts are located near the Direct Fire Batteries for direct AA cover.	
	TENJAN (王ヶ山) Specially Estab- lished Lookouts	50 men	410 men			130	2	5	864	60	2	5	10	85		
	Elements of Torpedo Maintenance Section	40 men														
	TANAKA YAMA Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-Ens TOIDA)	245 men		7.5 cm DP Guns 25 mm Automatic Cannon Early Warning Radar	6 27 1											
	NIDAI IMA (王ヶ山) Specially Established Lookout	50 men	325 men			140	2	2	1268	55	2	2	10	119		
	Elements of Torpedo Maintenance Section	30 men														
	S Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-1st(jg)NATA)	380 men	380 men	12 cm DP Guns 25 mm Auto Cannon 20 mm Auto Cannon	3 43 4	145	1	4	1525	59	2	3	10	148		
	MOTOYAMA Sector For AA Defense Unit (CO-1st(jg)DOI)	300 men	380 men	12 cm DP Guns 25 mm Auto Cannon 13 mm MG	5 30 20	108	2	2	980	36	2	2	10	105		
	Elements of Torpedo Maintenance Section	30 men														
	OSAKA YAMA Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-Ens OTSUKA)	180 men	230 men	10 cm DP Guns 25 mm Auto Cannon AA S/L	6 18 4	80	1	2	700	26	4	1	10	75		
	No 2 S/L Unit	50 men														
E Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-1st(jg)ITO)	300 men	300 men	12 cm DP Guns 25 cm Auto Cannon	10 12	90	2	3	597	36	4	2	10	102			
SURIMACHI YAMA Sector AA Defense Unit (CO-1st(jg)HIRU- NUMA S/L Unit)	350 men	370 men	12 cm DP Guns 25 mm Auto Cannon AA S/L 13 mm MG	6 44 2 8	145	2	3	1434	70	4	3	10	132			
No 1 S/L Unit	40 men															

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,922

ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AIR FORCES
Army Orders dated 1942, captured on SAIPAN.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

This document is comprised of a series of Japanese Army orders for 1942 which specify revisions of organization and duties of the Japanese Air Army Hq, the Air Division Hq, the Air Brigade Hq, the Independent Air Brigade Hq, and the Army Direct Cooperation Air Units. These orders are supplementary to orders of earlier date published by ATIS in ENEMY PUBLICATIONS #158 (24 July 1944).

The Japanese Army Air Force includes five Air Armies (KOKUGUN), which are primarily administrative commands assigned to specific areas. The Air Divisions (KOKUSHIDAN) are subordinate to the Air Armies and are the largest tactical units; twelve Air Divisions have been identified to date. The Air Brigades (HIKODAN) are flexible tactical organizations; they consist of a headquarters, a recon squadron, and usually three Air Regiments (HIKOSENTAI). An Air Brigade may be detached to operate independently; at such times it is known as an Independent Air Brigade (DOKURITSU HIKODAN). The Direct Cooperation Air Units (CHOKKYO HIKOTAI) are equipped with recon planes and were originally intended to work directly with ground forces.

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HUNREIRIKU (Army Regulation) #8 (1942)

16 May 1942

AIR ARMY HEADQUARTERS ORDER

The Air Army Headquarters Order is /hereby/ enacted, and its execution ordered.

Air Army Headquarters Order

ARTICLE 1. The Air Army Commanders will be Generals or Lieutenant Generals appointed by the Emperor. They will be directly responsible to the Emperor, will be in command of all subordinate Army units (TN: BUTAI), and will have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to military affairs.

ARTICLE 2. The Air Army Commanders will administer mobilization plans for all units under their command, will supervise the duties of the officers in charge of mobilization under their command, and will give the necessary directions.

ARTICLE 3. The Air Army Commanders will supervise the training of the Air Divisions and the specially established units (TN: BUTAI) under their command, and will be responsible for the training of other troops (TN: GUNTAI) under their command.

ARTICLE 4. In case of an epidemic or other emergency where immediate action is required in the movement of his troops by an Air Army Commander, after completing the movement, he will report immediately to the Minister of War and to the Chief of the General Staff, as well as to the officers in charge who are concerned.

ARTICLE 5. The Air Army Commanders will be in charge of matters dealing with military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendants, and hygiene of the various units under their command.

ARTICLE 6. The Air Army Commanders will receive supervision from the Minister of War with respect to military administration and personnel, from the Chief of the General Staff with respect to mobilization and operations plans, and from the Inspector General of Air with respect to training.

ARTICLE 7. The Air Army Commanders will report the general military situation and their suggestions, along with a report of the status of the Air Divisions under their command to the Emperor annually, generally at the end of the training period. They will also make this report to the Minister of War, the Chief of the General Staff, and the Inspector General of Air.

ARTICLE 8. The Air Army Headquarters will include the Air Sections (TN: HIKO HAN) and all the following Departments:

1. Staff Department (Operations)
2. Adjutant's Department (Administrative)
3. Ordnance Department
4. Intendants Department
5. Medical Department
6. Judicial Department

The Staff Department and the Adjutant's Department make up the Staff.

It can include Headquarters attachés in addition to those in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 9. The Chief of Staff will aid the Air Army Commander, and will be responsible for the administration of affairs within the Air Army Headquarters.

ARTICLE 10. All staff officers will receive their orders from the Chief of Staff, and will supervise all matters under their charge.

ARTICLE 11. The Air Section Chiefs (TN: HIKO HANCHŌ) will receive their orders from the Chief of Staff, and will be in charge of matters of command and mission of airplanes.

ARTICLE 12. The officers attached to Headquarters will receive their orders from the Air Army Commander, and will supervise matters dealing with military affairs, such as the supervision and guidance of officers and men who are on detached duty in schools other than those under Army jurisdiction for guidance or instruction in piloting planes.

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ARTICLE 13. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and junior civil officials (TN: HANNIN BUNKAN) will receive their orders from their superior officers, and will . attend to business or technical matters.

ARTICLE 14. The duties of all officers of the Ordnance, Intendance, Medical, and Judicial Departments will be established specially.

ARTICLE 15. Matters to be reported to the Air Army Commander by the various Department Chiefs and officers attached to Headquarters will be presented first to the Chief of Staff for approval.

Supplementary Notes:

This order will take effect from 1 June 1942.

This cancels the Air Force Headquarters Order (TN: KOKU HEIDAN SHIREIBU REI).

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGS, SPEC VOL, PART II, pp. 159-2 - 159 - 3).

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,922

GUNREIRIKU (Army Regulation) #5 (1942)

14 April 1942

AIR DIVISION HEADQUARTERS ORDER

REVISIONS and AMENDMENTS

GUNREIRIKU #9, 1942

The Air Division Headquarters Order is hereby enacted, and its execution ordered.

Air Division Headquarters Order

ARTICLE 1. The Air Division Commanders will be Lieutenant Generals appointed by the Emperor, will be under the command of Air Army Commanders, and will be in command of subordinate units (TN: BUTAI).

ARTICLE 2. The Air Division Commanders will administer mobilization plans for all units under their command.

ARTICLE 3. The Air Division Commanders will be responsible for the training of troops (TN: GUNTAI) under their command.

ARTICLE 4. In case of an epidemic or other emergency where immediate action is required in the movement of his troops by an Air Division Commander, after completing the movement, he will report immediately to the Air Army Commander and the officers in charge who are concerned.

ARTICLE 5. The Air Division Commanders will supervise matters dealing with military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendants, and hygiene of the various units under their command.

ARTICLE 6. The Air Division Commanders will receive supervision from the Minister of War with respect to military administration and personnel, from the Chief of the General Staff with respect to mobilization plans, and from the Inspector General of Air with respect to training.

ARTICLE 7. The Air Division Commanders will report the status of the Air Divisions to the Air Army Commanders annually, generally at the end of the training period.

ARTICLE 8. The Air Division Headquarters will include the Air Sections (TN: HIKO HAN) and all the following Departments:

1. Staff Department (Operations)
2. Adjutant's Department (Administrative)
3. Ordnance Department
4. Intendants Department
5. Medical Department

The Staff Department and the Adjutant's Department make up the Staff.

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ARTICLE 9. The Chief of Staff will aid the Air Division Commander, and will be responsible for the administration of affairs within the Air Division Headquarters.

ARTICLE 10. All staff officers will receive their orders from the Chief of Staff, and will supervise all matters under their charge.

ARTICLE 11. The Air Section Chiefs (TN: HIKŌ HANCHŌ) will receive their orders from the Chief of Staff, and will be in charge of matters of command and liaison of airplanes.

ARTICLE 12. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and junior civil officials (TN: HAMMIN BUNKAN) will receive their orders from their superior officers, and will attend to business or technical matters.

ARTICLE 13. The duties of all officers of the Ordnance, Intendance, and Medical Departments will be established specially.

ARTICLE 14. Matters to be reported to the Air Division Commander by the various Department Chiefs will be presented first to the Chief of Staff for approval.

Supplementary Note:

This cancels the Air Group Headquarters Order (TN: HIKOSHŪDAN SHIREIBU REI).

(GUNREIKU #9, 1942): This order will take effect from 1 June 1942.

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGS, SPEC VOL, PART II, pp. 159-3, 160).

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,922

GUNREIRIKU OTSU (Army Regulation "B") #24

17 July 1940

AIR BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS ORDER

REVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS

GUNREIRIKU OTSU #13 (1942)

The Air Brigade Headquarters Order is /heroby/ enacted and its execution ordered.

Air Brigade Headquarters Order

ARTICLE 1. The Air Brigade Commanders will be under the command of Air Army Commanders or Air Division Commanders, and will be in command of subordinate units (TN: BUTAI).

ARTICLE 2. The Air Brigade Commanders (with the exception of Air Training Brigade Commanders) will plan the training of the Brigades under their command, and will supervise military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendance, hygiene, and mobilization plans.

ARTICLE 3. The Air Training Brigade Commanders will plan the training progress of all units under their command, and will supervise military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendance, hygiene, and mobilization plans.

ARTICLE 4. The staff officers, staff personnel, adjutants, and attachés will receive their orders from the Air Brigade Commanders, and will receive their orders from the Air Brigade Commanders, and will supervise all matters under their charge.

ARTICLE 4. (2). The Air Section Chiefs (TN: HIKŌ HANCHŌ) will receive their orders from the Air Brigade Commanders, and will be in charge of matters of command and liaison of airplanes.

ARTICLE 5. Non-commissioned officers will receive their orders from the superior officers, and will attend to their duties.

Supplementary Note:

This Order will take effect from 1 August 1940.

Supplementary Note: (GUNREIRIKU OTSU #13 (1942))

This Order will take effect from 1 June 1942.

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGS, SPEC VOL, Part II, pp. 12-13.)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,922

GUNREIRIKU OISU (Army Regulation "B") #12

16 May 1942

INDEPENDENT AIR BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS ORDER

The Independent Air Brigade Headquarters Order is /hereby/ enacted and its execution ordered.

Independent Air Brigade Headquarters Order

ARTICLE 1. The Independent Air Brigade Commanders will be under the command of Air Army Commanders, and will be in command of subordinate units.

ARTICLE 2. The Independent Air Brigade Commanders (with the exception of Independent Air Training Brigade Commanders) will be entrusted with the responsibilities connected with the training of subordinate units, and will supervise matters concerning military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendance, hygiene, and mobilization plans.

ARTICLE 3. The Independent Air Training Brigade Commanders will plan the training progress of all units under their command, and will supervise matters concerning military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendance, hygiene, and mobilization plans.

ARTICLE 4. The staff officers, staff personnel, adjutants, and attachés will receive their orders from the Independent Air Brigade Commanders, and will supervise all matters under their charge.

ARTICLE 5. The Air Section Chiefs (TN: HIKŌ HANCHŌ) will receive their orders from the Independent Air Brigade Commanders, and will be in charge of matters of command and liaison of airplanes.

ARTICLE 6. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and junior civil officials (TN: HANNIN BUNKAN) will receive their orders from the superior officers, and will attend to business or technical matters.

Supplementary Note:

This order will take effect from 1 June 1942.

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGS, SPEC VOL, Part II, p. 13 (2).)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,922

GUNREIRIKU OTSU (Army Regulation "F") #8 (1942)

14 April 1942

DUTIES OF THE ARMY DIRECT COOPERATION AIR UNITS

This item relating to the duties of the Army Direct Cooperation Air Units is hereby enacted and its execution ordered.

ARTICLE 1. The duties of the Army Direct Cooperation Air Units, in addition to those under this Order, will be based on the various relevant provisions of the Army Administration Manual (TN: GUNTAI NAIMU SHO) and the Army Training Regulations (TN: GUNTAI KYOIKUREI).

ARTICLE 2. The Army Direct Cooperation Air Unit Commanders will be under the command of the 1st Air Army Commander.

ARTICLE 3. The Army Direct Cooperation Air Units will be under the command of Army Commanders, as in the annexed table, and will serve with their airplanes mainly in joint missions with the various units (TN: BUTAI) under the Army Commanders.

In addition to the above paragraph, the Army Direct Cooperation Air Units will have charge of the training of air candidates, according to specially established rules.

ARTICLE 4. With regard to military discipline, morals, duties, ordnance, intendance, and hygiene, the Army Direct Cooperation Air Unit Commanders will receive the necessary assistance from the commanders of air units (TN: KOKU BUTAI) in the same barracks.

ARTICLE 5. The Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff will discuss and decide necessary items relating to this Order.

Supplementary Note:

This Order will take effect from 15 April 1942.

Despite the provisions of Article 2, the Army Direct Cooperation Air Unit Commanders will be under the command of the 51st Air Training Division Commander until the establishment of the 1st Air Army Headquarters.

Annexed Table:

DIVISION OF COMMAND OF THE ARMY DIRECT COOPERATION AIR UNITS

NAME OF UNIT	ARMY COMMANDER IN CHARGE
Eastern District Army, Direct Cooperation Air Unit	Eastern District Army Commander

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Annexed Table: (Cont)

DIVISION OF COMMAND OF THE ARMY DIRECT COOPERATION AIR UNITS	
NAME OF UNIT	ARMY COMMANDER IN CHARGE
Central District Army, Direct Cooperation Air Unit	Central District Army Commander
Western District Army, Direct Cooperation Air Unit	Western District Army Commander
Northern District Army, Direct Cooperation Air Unit	Northern District Army Commander

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGS, SPEC VOL, Part II, pp. 13-13 (2).)

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

DATA ON JAPANESE NAVAL AIRCRAFT
NAMPO SHOTO Naval Air Group,
dated December 1944, captured on IWO JIMA.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document, a mimeographed pamphlet issued by the NAMPO SHOTO Naval Air Group in December 1944, presents additional data on most new types of Japanese naval aircraft. In the main the specifications and performance figures given here agree with those received from other sources. However, the following items should be noted:

1. The data given for Ki 84 (FRANK) do not agree with those obtained from actual field examinations of this aircraft and should be regarded as inaccurate.
2. This document contains the first available evidence of ZEKE 53. It shows it as equipped with a SAKAE 31 Engine. ZEKES bearing the ZEKE 52 nameplate which have been examined in the field have been equipped with both SAKAE 21 and 31 Engines. As a result Allied sources have listed two versions of the ZEKE 52. Since the first ZEKE 52 had the SAKAE 21 Engine, correct Japanese nomenclature would have required that the ZEKE equipped with the SAKAE 31 be given a new model number. Presumably this is ZEKE 53.
3. DINAH is shown here as having a Ha 113 Engine, which has a two stage, two speed supercharger. (Cf. ATIS CURRENT TRANSLATIONS #144, 29 January 1945, Document #600247.) So far as is known, SAM, equipped with the HOMARE 41, is the only other Japanese plane with such an engine. It is believed that the DINAH listed here is a more advanced model than DINAH III.
4. The internal fuel capacity listed for IRVING is considerably lower than that supplied by other evidence; it is regarded as inaccurate.
5. The water methanol capacity of EMILY is in excess of that shown by other documentary evidence; however, the figure given here is reasonable and may be correct.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

Military - Very Secret (GUNGOKUHI)
Copy #99 of 100

December 1944

NAMPO SHOTO NAVAL AIR GROUP

PRESENT OPERATIONAL SEAPLANES AND LANDPLANES
GENERAL SUPPLY TABLES

Note: Return to Maintenance Department Office when not in use, or
upon departure from the unit.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

PLANE TYPE	ENGINE	PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS			WEIGHT (KILOGRAMS)		
		Span (Meters)	Overall Length (Meters)	Overall Height (Meters)	Net Weight	Gross Weight	Over-load
Type Zero Fighter (TN: ZEKE)	Model 52	SAKAE Model 21	11.000	9.060	3.570	1,875	2,686 2,952
Type Zero Fighter	Model 53	SAKAE Model 31	11.000	9.120	3.570	2,150	3,145 3,267
RAIDEN (TN: JACK)	Model 2	KASEI Model 23	10.800	9.900	3.800	2,390	3,340 3,867
SHIDEN (TN: GEORGE)		HOMARE Model 21	12.000	8.855	4.058	2,710	3,750 3,936
SHIDEN, Modified		HOMARE Model 21	12.000	9.346	3.946	2,538	3,800 4,000
TENRAI		HOMARE Model 21	14.000	11.460	3.550	5,410	7,300 8,050
GEKKO (TN: IRVING)		SAKAE Model 21	17.000	12.300	3.955	4,910	6,950 7,500
TOKAI		AMARAZE Model 21	16.000	12.000	3.400	2,815	4,500 5,047
SAIUN (TN: MYRT)		HOMARE Model 12	12.500	11.150	3.960	2,875	4,500 5,250
SUISEI (TN: JUDY)	Model 12	ATSUTA Model 32	11.500	10.220	3.172	2,440	3,650 4,300
SUISEI	Model 33	KINSEI Model 62	11.500	10.420	3.675	2,417	3,750
TENZAN (TN: JILL)	Model 12	KASEI Model 25	14.900	10.500	3.770	3,180	5,200 5,650
RYUSEI (TN: GRACE)	Model 1	HOMARE Model 12	14.400	11.450	4.100	3,200	4,795 5,460

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

PLANE TYPE	FUEL CAPACITY (Liters)			AUXILIARY TANKS --- MODEL & NUMBER	FUEL TYPE	WATER METHANOL (Liters)	FUEL CONSUMP- TION ---- CRUISING (Liters)	OIL CAPACITY (Liters)
	Wing & Fuselage	Aux- iliary	Total					
Type Zero Fighter Model 52	570	330	900	One uniform feed type (Model 3)	A91G	----	105	52
Type Zero Fighter Model 53	530	300	830	Same as above	"	60	---	52
DAIDEN Model 2	590	250	840	Same as above	"	120	165	60
SHIDEN	725	415	1140	One uniform feed type (Model 4)	"	140	180	65
SHIDEN, Modified	716	400	1116	Same as above	"	140	---	60
TENDAI	1620	600	2220	Two uniform feed type (Model 3) For use under wings	"	240	---	87
GEKKO	1040	660	1700	Same as above	"	---	300	60
TOKAI	1430	1200	2630	Two uniform feed type (Model 6)	A87G	---	140	60
SAIUN	1350	730	2080	One uniform feed type (Model 7)	A91G	150	160	70
SUISEI Model 12	780 260	660	1440 260	Two uniform feed type (Model 3) For use under wings	A87G A91G	---	200	65
SUISEI Model 33	1070	660	1730	Same as above	A91G	120	190	65
TENZAN Model 12	1610	---	1610	-----	A87G	90	180	78
RYUSEI Model 1	1450	---	1450	-----	A91G	217	---	65

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item#B-4547

PLANE TYPE	TORPEDOES	BOEBS			
		No. 80	No. 50	No. 25	No. 6
Type Zero Fighter - Model 52	---	---	---	HEI Model 1	2
Type Zero Fighter - Model 53	---	---	---	HEI Model 1	2
RAIDEN - Model 2	---	---	---	---	2
SHIDEN	---	---	---	---	2
SHIDEN, Modified	---	---	---	---	2
TENRAI	---	---	---	---	2
GEKKO	---	---	---	2	2
TOKAI	---	---	---	2	---
SAIUN	---	---	---	---	---
SUISEI, Model 12	---	---	1	3	2
SUISEI, Model 33	---	---	1	3	2
TENZAN, Model 12	1	1	1	2	6
RYUSEI	1	1	1	2	6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

PLANE TYPE	WG & AMMO				
	30 mm	20 mm Mk 1	20 mm Mk 2	13 mm	7.7 mm
Type Zero Fighter Model 52	---	---	2 guns 270 rds	1 gun 230 rds	1 gun 680 rds
Type Zero Fighter Model 53	---	---	2 guns 270 rds	1 gun 230 rds	---
RAIDEN - Model 2	---	2 guns 430 rds	2 guns 490 rds	---	---
SHIDEN	---	11 guns 400 rds	---	---	2 guns 800 rds
SHIDEN, Modified	---	---	4 guns 800 rds	2 guns 350 rds	---
TENRAI	2 guns 200 rds	2 guns 200 rds	---	---	---
GENKO	---	---	4 guns 330 rds	---	---
TOKAI	---	---	---	---	1 gun 500 rds
SAIUN	---	---	---	---	---
SUISEI, Model 12	---	---	---	---	---
SUISEI, Model 33	---	---	---	---	---
TENZAN, Model 12	---	---	---	---	---
RYUSEI	---	---	---	---	---

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

PLANE TYPE	ROUNDS LOADED			AIR CYL- IN- DER	OXYGEN CYLINDER	CARBON DIOXIDE CYLINDER		NOTE
	20 mm	13 mm	7.7 mm					
Type Zero Fighter Model 52	270	230	680	1	Model 1 3 cyl	Model 4, Modified	2 cyl	----
Type Zero Fighter Model 53	270	230	---	1	Model 1 3 cyl	"	2 cyl	----
RAISEN, Model 2	4 Guns 800	---	---	1	Model 1 2 cyl	"	3 cyl	----
SHIDEN	---	---	2 Guns 800	---	Model 1 4 cyl	"	3 cyl	----
SHIDEN, Modified	4 Guns 800	350	---	---	Model 1 4 cyl	"	3 cyl	----
TENZAI	200	---	---	---	Model 1 4 cyl	"	3 cyl	----
GEKKO	---	---	---	1	Model 1 1 cyl	"	4 cyl	----
TOKAI	---	---	500	---	Model 1 5 cyl	"	4 cyl	----
SAIUN	---	---	---	---	Model 1 9 cyl	"	2 cyl	----
SUISEI, Model 12	---	---	700	---	Model 1 6 cyl	"	2 cyl	----
SUISEI, Model 33	---	---	700	---	Model 1 6 cyl	---		----
TENZAN, Model 12	---	---	---	---	Model 1 3 cyl	Model 4, Modified	2 cyl	----
RYUSEI, Model 1	---	---	300	---	-----	-----		----

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #3-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	ENGINE	PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS (Meters)			WEIGHT (Kilograms)		
		Span	Overall Length	Overall Height	Net Weight	Gross Weight	Overload
GTNGA Model 11 (TN: FRANCES)	HOMARE Model 11 or 12	20.000	15.000	5.300	6.650	7.950	13.000
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24 (TN: BETTY)	KASEI Model 25	25.000	20.000	4.800	7.000	9.500	12.500
SEIRAN	ATSUTA Model 32 (AELP)	(12.200) 12.263	10.640	(3.250) 4.580	3.310	4.031	4.443
ZUIUN	KINSEI Model 54	12.800	10.840	4.710	2.690	3.800	Recco 4.100 Bomb 4.200
Type Zero Scaplane (TN: JAKE)	KINSEI Model 43	14.510	11.270	4.780	2.642	3.650	4.000
Type Zero Observation Plane (TN: PETE)	ZUISEI Model 13	11.000	9.500	4.000	1.964	2.550	2.755 2.855
Type 2 Flying Boat (TN: EMILY)	KASEI Model 22	30.000	28.130	9.150	15.502	24.520	31.000
Type 100 Hq Recco Plane (TN: DINAH)	HA 113	14.700	11.000	3.300	3.450	5.012	5.050
KI 67 (TN: PEGGY)	KI 67	22.500	18.700	5.605	9.275	11.540	14.067
KI 84 (TN: FRANK)	KI 84	13.500	11.570	4.300	4.387	6.160	6.964

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	FUEL CAPACITY (Liters)			AUXILIARY TANK MODEL & NUMBER
	Wing & Fuselage	Auxiliary Tank	Total	
GINGA, Model 11	When using bullet-proof tank 3.450	2.120	5.570	Uniform feed type (統一) Model 6 2 for use under the wing
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24	6.500		6.500	
SEIRAN	939		939	
ZUIUN	1.200		1.200	
Type Zero Seaplane Fighter	1.470		1.470	
Type Zero Observation Plane	628		628	
Type 2 Flying Boat	17.040		17.040	
Type 100 Hq Recce Plane	1.887	200 in fuselage 400	2.487	1
KI 67	3.886	2 tanks 600 or 2 tanks 400	5.086	2
KI 84	695	2 tanks 200	1.095	2

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	FUEL TYPE	WATER METHANOL (Liters)	FUEL CONSUMPTION CRUISING (Liters)	OIL CAPACITY (Liters)
GINGA, Model 11	A91G	236	380	400
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24	A87G	220	450	300
SEIRAN	A91G		170	35
ZUIUN	A91G		160	50
Type Zero Seaplane Fighter	A87G		130	125
Type Zero Observation Plane	A87G		120	35
Type 2 Flying Boat	A87G	1,500	800	1,000
Type 100 Hq Recon Plane	A91G	2 tanks 70	330	2 tanks 330
KI 67	A91G		420	2 tanks 55
KI 84	A91G	130	170	1 tank } 50 1 tank } 60

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	TORPEDOES	BOMBS			
		No. 80	No. 50	No. 25	No. 6
GINGA, Model 11	1	1	2	2	-
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24	1	1	-	4	12
SEIRAN	1	1	1	2	6
ZUIUN	-	-	-	1	3
Type Zero Seaplane Fighter	-	-	-	1	4
Type Zero Observation Plane	-	-	-	-	2
Type 2 Flying Boat	2	-	-	8	16
Type 100 Hq Rococo Plane	-	-	-	-	Carried only for defense against fighters (TN: Writing almost illegible)
KI 67	1	1	1	2-3	-
KI 84	-	-	-	2	2

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-45/47

TYPE OF PLANE	MG & AMMO				
	30 mm	20 mm Mk 1	20 mm Mk 2	13 mm	7.7 mm
GINGA, Model 11	---	2 guns 240	---	---	---
Type 1 Land Attack Plane Model 24	---	3 guns 540	---	---	4 guns 1750
SEIRAN	---	---	---	1 gun	---
ZUIUN	---	---	2 guns 400	1 gun 300	---
Type Zero Seaplane Fighter	---	---	---	---	1 gun 582
Type Zero Observation Plane	---	---	---	---	3 guns 1382
Type 2 Flying Boat	---	5 guns 1455	---	---	4 guns 2328
Type 100 Hq Recon Plane	(HO 204) 1 - 37 mm 30	2 - 20 mm 10 330			
KI 67	---	1 gun	---	4 guns	---
KI 84	---	---	2 guns	2 guns	---

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	ROUNDS LOADED		
	20 mm	13 mm	7.7 mm
GINGA, Model 11	---	---	---
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24	---	---	---
SEIRAN	---	---	---
ZUIUN	2 guns 400	---	---
Type Zero Recon Scaplane	---	---	---
Type Zero Observation Plane	---	---	2 guns 800
Type 2 Flying Boat	---	---	---
Type 100 Hq Recon Plane	---	---	---
KI 67	1 gun 400	1 gun 400	---
KI 84	2 guns 150	2 guns 300	---

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-4547

TYPE OF PLANE	AIR CYLINDER	OXYGEN CYLINDER	CARBON DIOXIDE CYLINDER	NOTES
GINGA, Model 11	---	Model 2: 1 cyl	Model 4, Modified: 9 cylv	
Type 1 Land Attack Plane, Model 24	---	Model 2: 2 cylv	Model 4, Modified: } Model 3, } 9 cylv Modified: } Model 10: 1 cyl	
SEIRAN	---	Model 1: 2 cylv	Model 4, Modified: 2 cylv	
ZUIUN	---	Model 1, 4 cylv	Model 4, Modified: 1 cyl	
Type Zero Recco Seaplane	---	Model 1, 3 cylv	Model 4, Modified: 1 cyl	
Type Zero Observation Plane	---	Model 1, 2 cylv	Model 4, Modified: 1 cyl	
Type 2 Flying Boat	---	Model 1, 32 cylv	Model 4, Modified: } Model 3, } 24 cylv Modified: } Model 10: 12 cylv	
Type 100 Hq Recco Plane	---	3.3 liters 12 cylv	-----	
KI 67	8 for portable use	3.3 liters 24 cylv	7 liters: 3 cylv 3.3 liters: 4 cylv	
KI 84	---	3.3 liters 2 cylv	-----	

(End)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3085-C

CHANGES IN THE JAPANESE NAVAL AIR ORGANIZATION
Japanese Naval Administrative Orders, dated August 1944.
Captured on IWO JIMA

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document comprises a series of Japanese Naval Administrative Orders for August 1944 which specify changes in nomenclature and organization of the Naval Air Groups, Training Air Groups, Air Bases, and Air Depots. This information amends that published in CINCPAC-CINCPOA BULLETIN #16-45 "Japanese Naval Air Organization", and in CINCPAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATIONS #20 and #27: "Data on Japanese Naval Air Groups" and "Data on Naval Air Depots", dated 23 December 1944 and 9 January 1945, respectively.

Confidential (HI)
Naval Gazette #4760

Naval Secretariat
5 August 1944 (Saturday)

AdminOrd #908 (1944)

31 July 1944

Administrative Order #11 for 1943 on jurisdiction over
Air Bases is revised as follows:

Navy Minister

Change	ATSUKI Air Base	1081st Naval Air Group
To	ATSUKI Air Base	302nd Naval Air Group
Delete	MTSUSHIMI Air Base	

(Cf. Administrative Orders Manual, Annexed Volume, p 41 of 30)

(TM: AdminOrd #11 (1943) was published in CINCPAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATION #20, page 69). In that order ATSUKI Air Base is shown to be under the jurisdiction of SAGAMI Naval Air Group. Consequently it is thought that there is an intervening order which has not been recovered.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-2085-C

Naval Gazette #4760

AdminOrd #915 (1944)

1 August 1944

The administrative assignments, names, and present locations of original bases of the Naval Air Groups are revised as follows:

Navy Minister

Delete the paragraph on the 952 Naval Air Group in the section on the SASEPC Naval District.

(Cf. Administrative Orders Manual, Vol.I, p. 39 of 30)

(TN: This order amends AdminOrd #1978 (1942) which was published in CINCPCAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATION #20, page 45.)

* * * *

Confidential (HI)
Naval Gazette #4765

Naval Secretariat
10 August 1944 (Thursday)

AdminOrd #924-2 (1944)

1 August 1944

Administrative Order #2123 for 1943 is revised as follows:

Navy Minister

Delete	OSAKI Replacement Shop, 2nd Naval Air Depot	OSADA-CHO, YODOKAWA-KU, OSAKA SHI
After	TSUIKI Replacement Shop, 11th Naval Air Depot	TSUIKI, CHIKUJŌ-GUN FUKUOKI KEN
Add	OSAKI Replacement Shop, 11th Naval Air Depot	OSADA-CHO, YODOKAWA-KU OSAKA SHI

Reference: Designation and location of Air Equipment Supply Centers, Administrative Orders Manual, Vol.I, p. 24-1 of 30.

(TN: AdminOrd #2123 (1943) was published in CINCPCAC-CINCPOA SPECIAL TRANSLATION #27, page 41.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3085-C

Confidential (HI)
Naval Gazette #4761

Naval Secretariat
6 August 1944 (Sunday)

AdminOrd #926 (1944)

1 August 1944

Administrative Order #1123 for 1941 on locations, designations, and assigned duties for Branch Workshops of Naval Air Depots is revised as follows:

Navy Minister

Change	ITANO-GUN, TOKUSHIMA KEN	11th Naval Air Depot, TOKUSHIMA Branch Workshop
To	ITANO-GUN, TOKUSHIMA KEN	11th Naval Air Depot, TOKUSHIMA Branch Workshop
	SHIMAJIRI-GUN, OKINAWA KEN	31st Naval Air Depot OKINAWA Branch Workshop

(Cf. Administrative Orders Manual, Vol.I, p. 24 of 30)

(TN: AdminOrd #1123 (1941) was published on page 39 of CINCPAC-CINCPON SPECIAL TRANSLATION #27. That order is either incomplete or was further revised between 30 March and 1 August 1944. (The TN appearing on page 39 should be disregarded since the order relates to Branch Workshops rather than to Branch Depots and the change there referred to has not been made.))

* * * *

Naval Gazette #4765

AdminOrd #926-2 (1944)

1 August 1944

The administrative assignments, names, and present locations or original bases of the Naval Air Groups are revised as follows:

Navy Minister

After the paragraph on the M. GOYA Naval Air Group in the section on the YOKOSUKA Naval District make the following addition, and delete the paragraph on the 902 Naval Air Group:

MTSUSHIMA Naval Air Group MONO-GUN, MIYAGI KEN

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3085-C

332nd Naval Air Group IWAKUNI Air Base
(IWAKUNI SHI, YAMAGUCHI KEN)

352nd Naval Air Group OMURA Air Base
(HIGASHI-SONOCHI-GUN,
NAGASAKI KEN)

955th Naval Air Group SASEBO Air Base
 (SASEBO Naval Base)

(TN: This order amends AdminOrd #1978 (1942)
See CINCPAC-CINCPOM SPECIAL TRANSLATION #20, page 45.)

* * *

1 August 1944

Navy Minister

(TN: This order amends AdminOrd #287 (1944).
See CINCPAC-CINCPON SPECIAL TRANSLATION #20, page 31.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3085-C

Naval Gazette #4765

AdminOrd #926-4 (1944)

1 August 1944

The assigned duties of Naval Air Training Groups in AdminOrd #2055, 1943, are revised as follows:

Navy Minister

Change MIYAZAKI Naval Air Group to MATSUSHIMA Naval Air Group.

(Cf. Administrative Orders Manual, Vol.I, p. 43 of 30)

(TN: AdminOrd #2055 (1943) was published in CINCPAC-CINCPOM SPECIAL TRANSLATION #20, page 61.)

* * * *

Naval Gazette #4765

AdminOrd #934 (1944)

8 August 1944

Administrative Order #2123 for 1943 is revised as follows, and this order becomes effective on and after 1 August.

Navy Minister

After the column:

KOIZUMI Replacement Shop
1st Naval Air Depot

OKINAWA-MURA, OKA-GUN
GUMMA KEN

Add

MATSUSHIMA Replacement Shop
1st Naval Air Depot

YAMOTO MACHI,
MONO-GUN,
MIYAGI KEN

Reference: Designation and location of Air Equipment Supply Centers, Administrative Orders Manual, Vol.I, p. 24-1 of 30

(TN: AdminOrd #2123 (1943) was published in CINCPAC-CINCPOM SPECIAL TRANSLATION #27, page 41.)

(End)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-5601

DATA ON JAPANESE NAVAL AIR UNITS,
taken from a notebook, owner and date unknown.
Recovered off MINAMI IWO JIMA.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document comprises a list of Japanese air personnel, the units to which they are presumably attached, and the types of planes they are flying. The original document, a notebook, was recovered from a crashed plane, believed to be a JUDY, which carried out a suicide attack on LST 477, southeast of MINAMI IWO JIMA, 21 February 1945.

This information serves to confirm the existence of a number of KOKUTAI and HIKOJIMAI and to furnish evidence of the type of plane with which they are equipped.

Attack Plane	Attached	
NAKANISHI	HYAKURIGANARA Air Group	
HIRANO Osamu		
IZUMI	Car Div 1	
SASAKI	(SHANGHAI) 256th Air Group	
MOTOKI	TAINAN	
HIRANO Makoto		
NONAKA	USA Air Group	
HAYASHI Koichi	256th Attack Flying Unit (TATEYAMA)	
OYAMA		
ASANO		
TOKOO		
SHIMBO		
HARADA		
(TN: This line crossed out)		
ICHIKAWA	Carrier Bomber	5th Attack Flying Unit
SAIDA Tadashi	Carrier Attack Plane	931st Air Group
NAKAMURA	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	702nd Attack Flying Unit
TAKAI	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	901st Air Group
HATAI	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	702nd Attack Flying Unit
ISHIKAWA	3 Place Recce Seaplane	453rd Air Group (IBUSUKI)
MIZUTANI	2 Place Recce Seaplane	453rd Air Group (IBUSUKI)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-5601

HASEGAWA	Land Bomber	406th Attack Flying Unit
IRIE	3 Place Recce Seaplane	453rd Air Group
HIRADA	Carrier Attack Plane	953rd Air Group (TOKO)
FUJITA	Carrier Bomber	103rd Attack Flying Unit
HIRANO	2 Place Recce Seaplane	453
KIMURA	Carrier Bomber	Car Div 1 (601st Air Grp)
HATA	Carrier Attack Plane	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
YAMASHITA Shigeru	Carrier Attack Plane	256th Attack Flying Unit
SAIDA Gen	Recce Plane	302nd Air Group
YAMASHITA Hiroshi	Carrier Bomber	3rd Attack Flying Unit
ABE	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	708th Attack Flying Unit
OKAMOTO	Carrier Bomber	USA Air Group
TERAMOTO	Carrier Bomber	Car Div 1
USHIO	Carrier Bomber	Car Div 4 634th Air Group
MOMOSE (モモシ)	Carrier Bomber	3rd Attack Flying Unit
NAMBA	Carrier Bomber	Car Div 4 634th Air Group
YAMAZAKI Tadashi	Land Bomber	405th Attack Flying Unit
KAYA	Carrier Bomber	3rd Attack Flying Unit
HAYASHI	Carrier Attack Plane	OKINAWA
MATSUMOTO	2 Place Recce Seaplane	TATEYAMA
HATANAKA	Recce Plane	11th Recce Flying Unit
YOSHIMINE	2 Place Recce Seaplane	SAGKI
KAWAGUCHI	Carrier Attack Plane	Car Div 1 601st Air Group
KANERO	3 Place Recce Seaplane	YOKOSUKA Air Group
IIZUKA	Carrier Bomber	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
SHINODA	Carrier Attack Plane	256th Air Group SHANGHAI
MARU	Carrier Bomber	Car Div 4 634th Air Group
KOBAYASHI Hiroshi	Land Bomber	405th Attack Flying Unit
IJIRI	3 Place Recce Seaplane	SaSaEO Air Group
HIGASHIURA	3 Place Recce Seaplane	OMINATO
KOBAYASHI Kiyoshi	Carrier Attack Plane	256th Air Group
TAKO	KASUMIGAHARA Air Group	
NARITA	Carrier Bomber	USA
INAKA	Carrier Attack Plane	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
TSUCHIYA	Recce Plane	4th Recce Flying Unit
SUZUKI	Night Fighter	302
IIZAWA	3 Place Recce Seaplane	SAGKI
SHIBATA	Carrier Attack Plane	302
TAKASHIMA	Carrier Attack Plane	954
FUSEGAWA	Recce Plane	11th Recce Flying Unit
IIZIMA	2 Place Recce Seaplane	KUSHIMOTO
TOMIO	2 Place Recce Seaplane	953 (TOKO)
MIZUNO	Recce Plane	3rd Recce Flying Unit
SARAI	Night Fighter	351st Fighter Flying Unit
ARAKI	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	708th Attack Flying Unit
SOGO	Flying Boat	801st Air Group
SAKURANIWA	Carrier Attack Plane	Car Div 1 601
KATAOKA	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	702nd Attack Flying Unit
HIROSE	Recce Plane	3rd Recce Flying Unit
MURAMATSU	(Medium) Land Attack Plane	708th Attack Flying Unit

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-5601

SAEKI	3 Place Recce Seaplane	KUSHIMOTO
KAZAMA	Carrier Bomber	102nd Attack Flying Unit
ALZAWA	Night Fighter	804th Fighter Flying Unit
ITO Osamu (入)	Land Bomber	406th Attack Flying Unit
MASAKI	Night Fighter	851st Fighter Flying Unit
HOMMA	Carrier Bomber	5th Fighter Flying Unit
HORIUCHI	2 Place Recce Seaplane	SAEKI
YAO	3 Place Recce Seaplane	SAEKI
IKENOUE	Flying Boat	SAEKI
KOSEKI	Carrier Bomber	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
SHIBUYA	(Medium) Land Attack plane	703rd Attack Flying Unit
ATAJINA	Flying Boat	SAEKI
SUZUKI Tamotsu	Recce plane	4th Recce Flying Unit
YAMAZAKI	(Medium) Land Attack plane	703rd Attack Flying Unit (KISARAZU)
		Car Div 1 601st Air Group
NAKAOKA	Carrier Bomber	901st Air Group (TOKO)
OKUYAMA	Flying Boat	TATEYAMA
SENDA	Carrier Attack plane	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
KADOMATSU	Carrier Bomber	YOKOSUKA Air Group
NAKAYAMA	2 Place Recce Seaplane	102nd Attack Flying Unit
MATSUURA	Carrier Bomber	3rd Recce Flying Unit (141st Air Group)
KATO Takashi	Recce Plane	931st Air Group
		953rd Air Group
WADA	Carrier Attack plane	252nd Attack Flying Unit
TAKEMORI	3 Place Recce Seaplane	901st Air Group
MURAKAMI	Carrier Attack plane	801st Air Group
ISHIHARA	(Medium) Land Attack plane	4th Recce Flying Unit
DOI	Flying Boat	901st Air Group
AGUCHI	Recce plane	Car Div 1 (601st Air Grp)
KATO Hisashi	Flying Boat	703rd Attack Flying Unit
KIYOKI	Carrier Attack plane	HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
OSHISHIRO	(Medium) Land Attack plane	
OTSUKI	Carrier Attack plane	5th Attack Flying Unit
(TN: Crossed out)		103rd Attack Flying Unit (502nd Air Group)
NISHIOKA	Carrier Bomber	YOKOSUKA Air Group
SAKATA	Carrier Bomber	804th Fighter Flying Unit
		252nd Attack Flying Unit
HORIE	Recce plane	Attached KURE Air Group
SHIMBO	Night Fighter	KONOIKE Training
TAKAHARA	Carrier Attack plane	Attached HYAKURIGAHARA Air Group
HAYASHI Tota		MATSUYAMA Base
TANAKA Yoichi		CHITOSE
MAEBASHI		
SASAKI Tetsuo		
SAWAMOTO Yoshio		
KASUYA Hitoshi		
YOSHITOMI		
MURATA		
HOSOKAWA		
IZUMO		

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3113

BATTLE PLAN FOR MEDIUM MORTAR CO.,
carbon copy, dated 10 September 1944.
Captured on IWO JIMA.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document is a battle plan for a medium mortar unit attached to the SURIBACHI YAMA Sector Unit. The first such document for a mortar unit to be recovered in this area, the plan gives an unusually complete picture of the precise role which medium mortars were to play in each stage of the defense of IWO JIMA.

The plan calls for employing the medium mortar company as part of the sector artillery group, under the direction of the artillery commander, and using it to fill in the blind angles of the other artillery batteries. When the enemy secured a foothold in the area, however, the company passed to control of the sector commander for use in covering his infantry counter-attacks.

Military-Top Secret (GUNJI KIMITSU)

10 September 1944
1st Co, 2nd Med Mortar Bn

Battle (Firing) Plan for 1st Med Mortar Co,
Attached to SURIBACHI YAMA Sector Unit

I. Policy

The 1st Med Mortar Co will be under the command of the commander of the SURIBACHI YAMA Artillery Group up to (but not including) the time of the enemy's assault preparations, and will do its utmost, in cooperation with the south, central, and west SURIBACHI YAMA Artillery Groups to annihilate the enemy at the water's edge. If the enemy should succeed in landing, the company will cooperate with the artillery groups in preventing him from securing his foothold, keeping up a continuous fire to fill in the blind angles of the various artillery groups. If the enemy should gain a foothold near the SURIBACHI YAMA Sector main resistance line, the company will come under the command of the SURIBACHI YAMA sector unit commander, and will cover his attacks and counter-attacks.

The company will cooperate closely with any naval gunfire employed in the combat near SURIBACHI YAMA.

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item B-2113

Brig Arty Comdr
(Start of Combat)

SURIBACHI YAMA Sector Unit Comdr
(End of Combat)

SURIBACHI YAMA Arty Grp Comdr Navy CHIDORI Arty
Grp Comdr

1st Co, 2nd Ind Med Mortar Bn

1. When enemy hits the beach.

a. Duties and objectives

Destruction of boats and amphibious tanks, and annihilation of the enemy at the water's edge.

b. Essentials of direction of fire power

If the enemy lands on the south coast (the shore east of OGINAWA well as far as the foot of SURIBACHI YAMA), all fire power will be directed against the landing points on the south coast.

If the enemy lands on both coasts at the same time, the company will direct its main fire power against the south shore. If the enemy lands at the flank or rear of SURIPACHI YAMA, fire power will be directed against him there.

In the event the enemy should land from three directions at once, all fire power will be directed against the landing at the flank and rear of SURIBACHI YAMA.

c..Intensity of fire and ammunition

Maximum rate of fire; 2 minutes or less; endcover to conceal positions. Base number of Ammo (TM: certain number of all types carried?) 60 rounds.

2. Interval from enemy's hitting beach until (but not including) time of his preparations for assault.

a. Duties and objectives

Neutralization and destruction of enemy artillery which may appear in vicinity of CHIDORI Airfield.

b. Essentials of direction of fire power.

Employ all fire power to extinguish blind angles of other

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item B-3113

artillery groups near CHIDORI Airfield (south of HAKONE YAMA, SW of datum points 55, 7, and 6, south of UGUISU BURAKU). Conduct test firing against important points at convenience. Lose no opportunity to direct all fire power against enemy boats landing on the south shore.

c. Intensity of fire and ammunition

Maximum rate of fire for three minutes or less; endeavor to conceal positions as much as possible.
HE, 40 rounds per gun.

3. Time of enemy's assault preparations.

a. Duties

Continuous disruption of enemy's assault preparations.

b. Objectives

Chiefly, neutralization or destruction of enemy artillery (especially mortars), tanks, and heavy weapons.

c. Essentials of direction of fire power.

Direct concentrations of fire against enemy artillery, mortars, and tanks grouped near HAKONE YAMA, datum points 55, 7, and 6, and UGUISU BURAKU, and south of those points. Subsequently, as intelligence of the enemy is obtained, direct the entire fire power against the area west of and including the road and the strong points, seeking out heavy weapons to fire against.

d. Intensity of fire power, ammunition, and preparations.

Use all ammunition except for a small amount of reserve ammunition.

4. Time of counter-attack

Conduct covering fire for the counter-attack near our positions. After suitably covering the jump-off of our troops, extend the range at the proper time and fire on targets which will cause the most danger to our troops, especially neutralizing or destroying mortar artillery and beachhead fortifications. Otherwise, generally, the same as for the time of assault preparations.

5. A separate plan is given for combat within the positions and changes of position.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item B-3413

IV. Matters relating to registration firing and firing.

1. Registration firing sectors are as shown in Annexed Sketch No. 1.
2. Preparation for firing for effect.

Preparation for firing for effect, in the broad sense will not be carried out, but the company will carry out precision preparation for firing for effect, using the brigade artillery group's datum points in the SURIBACHI YAMA Sector Artillery Group's registration firing sector.

If it cannot be avoided, the necessary corrections may be made after opening fire, or necessary test firing may be carried out immediately before firing for effect.

3. Target Designation

Use datum points on brigade artillery group's target indication map, or names of various groups' firing sectors.

4. Opening fire

At order of SURIBACHI YAMA Artillery Group Commander, when enemy reaches the beach.

5. Communications Liaison

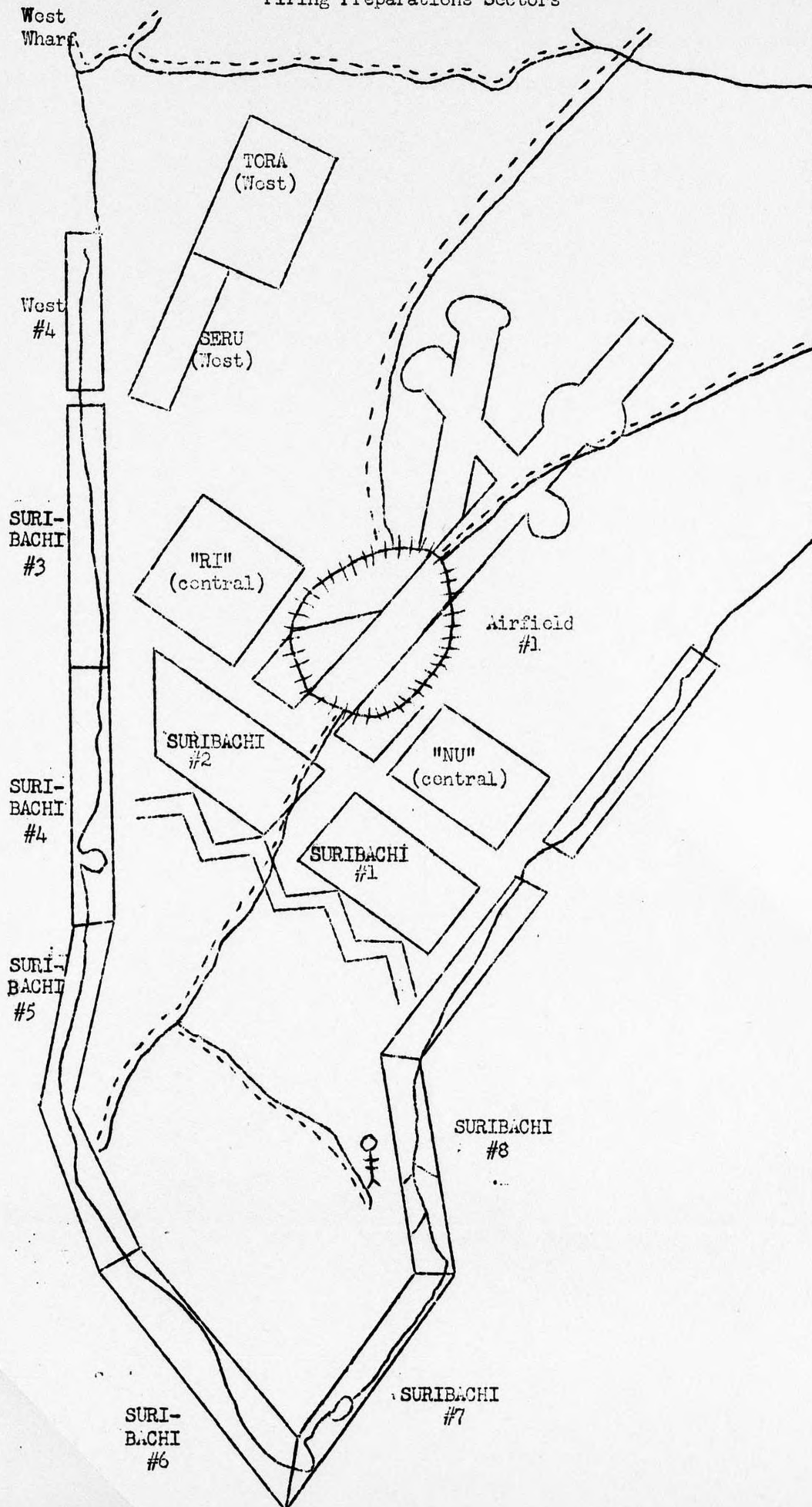
Communications liaison facilities will be as shown in Annexed Sketch No. 2.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3113

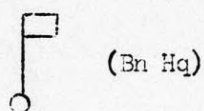
Annexed Sketch #1

Firing Preparations Sectors



Annexed Sketch #2

SKETCH OF COMMUNICATIONS LIAISON

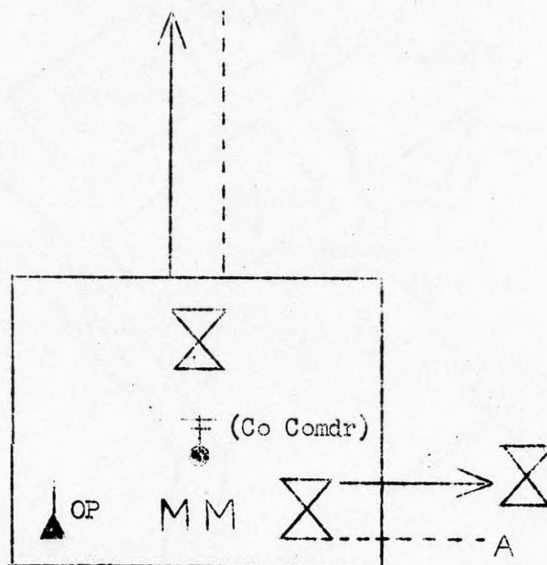


Notes:

—— Telephone (Arrow indicates responsibility)



----- Runner (One man or more)



(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

JAPANESE ARMY AIR TRAINING PROGRAM,
Japanese Army Orders, dated 1941-1943.
Captured on SAIPAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The six Japanese Army orders (RIKUMITSU) of which this document is comprised deal with the Japanese Army air training program. RIKUMITSU #992 (1943) and #1268 (1944) furnish the most complete list yet available of Army Air Schools and Branch Schools. RIKUMITSU #3820 (1941), #1432 (1942), and #7162 (1943) order the shortening of training periods in Army Air Schools. Although the latest of these orders is dated 30 October 1943, they provide basic information regarding the length and numbering of terms in the Army air training program.

Orders establishing Army Air Training Schools were published by ATIS in ENEMY PUBLICATIONS #158 (24 July 1944). CINCPAC-CINCPAC Item #14,911, printed on page 59 of this issue, presents three Imperial Decrees prescribing personnel and training policy for certain Army Air Schools.

RIKUMITSU (Army Secret General Order) #3820

10 December 1941

From: Minister of War, TŌJŌ Hideki
To: All Army Units

Subject: SHORTENING OF THE INSTRUCTION PERIOD IN BARRACKS FOR AIR
PREP TRAINEES, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CANDIDATES, AND
CADETS OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS.

Due to circumstances, the instruction period in barracks for the Air Prep Trainees, Non-commissioned Officer Candidates and Cadets of the various Army Air Schools, will be shortened as in the annexed table:

Classification Table Concerning the Instruction Period in Barracks for the Air Prep Trainees, Non-commissioned Officer Candidates, and Cadets of the Various Army Air Schools.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
KUMIGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (8th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period at the end of March 1942.
	Air Prep Trainees (9th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period at the end of August 1942.
	Cadets (10th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of March 1942.
	Cadets (11th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 3 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of September 1942.
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (8th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training at the end of March 1942.
	Air Prep Trainees (9th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training at the end of August 1942.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL (continued)	Cadets (10th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of March 1942.
	Cadets (11th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 3 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of September 1942.
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prop Trainees (8th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training at the end of March 1942.
	Air Prop Trainees (9th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training at the end of August 1942.
	Cadets (10th term-pilots)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of March 1942.
	Cadets (11th term-pilots)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 3 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of September 1942.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
ARMY AIR SIGNAL SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (3rd term-Signal-men)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period at the end of March 1942.
	Gadets (5th term-Signal-men)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of March 1942.
	Gadets (6th term-Signal-men)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of September 1942.
MITO ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Non-commissioned Candidates (Ordnance men)	Feb 1942	Shorten the course about 6 mos.
ARMY AIR MAINTENANCE SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (9th term-technicians)	May 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period at the end of September 1942.
	Gadets (10th term-technicians)	Jan 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of March 1942.
	Gadets (11th term-technicians)	Jun 1942	Shorten the course about 3 mos for those who were to graduate at the end of September 1942.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

RIKUMITSU (Army Secret General Order) #1432

26 May 1942

From: Minister of War, TŌJŌ Hideki
To: All Army Units

Subject: SHORTENING OF THE INSTRUCTION PERIOD IN BARRACKS FOR STUDENTS, CADETS, AIR PREPARATORY SCHOOL TRAINEES, AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CANDIDATES OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS.

Due to circumstances, the instruction period in barracks for the Students, Cadets, Air Preparatory School Trainees, and Non-commissioned Officer Candidates of the various Army Air Schools, will be shortened as in the annexed chart:

Classification Table Concerning the Instruction Period for Students, Cadets, Air Preparatory School Trainees, and Non-commissioned Officer Candidates of the various Army Air Schools.

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
ARMY AIR OFFICERS' SCHOOL	Cadets (56th term)	May 1943	Shortened about 8 mos
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (10th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to finish their barracks training period in January 1943.
	Air Prep Trainees (11th term-pilots)	Apr 1943	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to finish their barracks training period in June 1943.
	Cadets (12th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in March 1943.
	Cadets (13th term-pilots)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in September 1943.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (10th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period in January 1943.
	Air Prep Trainees (11th term-pilots)	Apr 1943	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period in June 1943.
	Cadets (12th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in March 1943.
	Cadets (13th term-pilots)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in September 1943.
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (10th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who will complete their barracks training period in January 1943.
	Air Prep Trainees (11th term-pilots)	Apr 1943	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period in June 1943.
	Cadets (12th term-pilots)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in March 1943.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
UTSUNOMIYA AIR AIR SCHOOL (continued)	Cadets (13th term-pilots)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in September 1943.
PAI-CHENG-TZU ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Navigation Students	Sep 1942 & Feb 1943	Shorten the course about 1 mo.
ARMY AIR SIGNAL SCHOOL	OTSU (B) Class Students (advanced)	Mar 1943	Shorten about 2 mos.
	OTSU (B) Class Students (ordinary)	May 1942 & Mar 1943	Shorten about 6 mos.
	HEI (C) Class Students	Sep 1942 & May 1943	Shorten about 2 mos.
	Cadets (7th term-signalmen)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in March 1943.
	Cadets (8th term-signalmen)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in September 1943.
	Non-commissioned Officer Candidates	Jun 1942 & Dec 1942 & Jun 1943	Shorten the course about 2 mos.
MITO ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Non-commissioned Officer Candidates (ordnance men)	Jul 1942 & Feb 1943	Shorten about 6 mos.
ARMY AIR TECHNICAL SCHOOL	OTSU (B) Class Students (ordinary)	Dec 1942 & Apr 1943	Shorten about 2 mos.
	HEI (C) Class Students	Nov 1942 & Apr 1943	Shorten about 6 mos.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,960

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>	<u>GENERAL REMARKS</u>
ARMY AIR MAIN- TENANCE SCHOOL	Air Prop Trainees (10th term-techni- cians)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 2 mos for those who were to complete their barracks training period in January 1943.
	Air Prop Trainees (11th term-techni- cians)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 1 month for those who were to complete their barracks training period in June 1943.
	Cadets (12th term-techni- cians)	Nov 1942	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in March 1943.
	Cadets (13th term-techni- cians)	May 1943	Shorten the course about 4 mos for those who were to graduate in September 1943.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #7162

30 October 1943

From: Minister of War
To: All Army Units

Subject: SHORTENING OF THE PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION IN BARRACKS FOR STUDENTS, CADETS, AND AIR PREPARATORY SCHOOL TRAINEES OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS.

Due to circumstances, the instruction period in barracks for the Students, Cadets, and Air Preparatory School Trainees of the various Army Air Schools, will be shortened as in the annexed table:

Classification Table Concerning the Instruction Period for Students, Cadets, and Air Preparatory School Trainees of the various Army Air Schools.

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SHORTENED PERIOD</u>
ARMY AIR OFFICERS' SCHOOL	Students (24th term)	About 6 mos
	Students (Special Volunteers-4th term)	About 6 mos
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (13th term-pilots)	About 2 mos
	Cadets (14th term-pilots)	About 4 mos
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (13th term-pilots)	About 2 mos
	Cadets (14th term-pilots)	About 4 mos
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL	Cadets (14th term-pilots)	About 4 mos
TOKOROZAWA ARMY AIR MAINTENANCE SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (13th term-technicians)	About 2 mos
	Cadets (14th term-technicians)	About 4 mos
	Air Prep Trainees (14th term-technicians)	About 2 mos

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #17,906

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SHORTENED PERIOD</u>
GIFU ARMY AIR MAINTENANCE SCHOOL***	Cadets (14th term-technicians)	About 4 mos
ARMY AIR SIGNAL SCHOOL	Air Prep Trainees (8th term-signal spec)	About 2 mos
	Cadets (9th term-signal spec)	About 4 mos
	Air Prep Trainees (9th term-signal spec)	About 2 mos

*** (TN: indicates that they will become rear echelon (KOHŌ 後方) maintenance personnel.)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

RIKUMITSU (Army Secret General Order) #992

1 April 1943

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF BRANCH SCHOOLS OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS

The names and locations of the BRANCH SCHOOLS of the various ARMY AIR SCHOOLS are established as follows:

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, NITTA BRANCH	IKUSHIMA-MURA, NITTA-GUN, GUMMA KEN
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, TATEBAYASHI BRANCH	TATARA-MURA, ŌTA-GUN, GUMMA KEN
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, OKEGAWA BRANCH	KAWATAYA-MURA, KITA-ADACHI-GUN, SAITAMA KEN
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KOFU BRANCH	TAIHAHATA-MURA, NAKAKOMA-GUN, YAMANISHI KEN
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, UEDA BRANCH	UEDA SHI, NAGANO KEN
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, NASU BRANCH	KUROISO MACHI, NASU-GUN, TOCHIGI KEN
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, SHIMODATE BRANCH	KUROKO-MURA, MAKABE-GUN, IBARAKI KEN
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KANEMARUHARA BRANCH	KINEDA-MURA, NASU-GUN, TOCHIGI KEN
UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, INAKI BRANCH	KUMAMACHI-MURA, FUTABA-GUN, FUKUSHIMA KEN
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KUMINOSHO BRANCH	SUGIKAWA-MURA, SHIMOMESHIKI-GUN, KIYOKAWA KEN
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, CHIRAN BRANCH	CHIRAN MACHI, KAWANABE-GUN, KAGOSHIMA KEN
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, TAEGU (TAIKYU) BRANCH	HAELIN-MYŎN (KAIGAN-KEN), TALSŎN-GUN (TATSUJO-GUN), KYŎNGSANG-PUK TO (KEISHŎ-HOKU DO), CHŎSEN
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KUNSAN (GUNZAN) BRANCH	OKKU-MYŎN (YOKUKŎ-KEN), OKKU-GUN (YOKUKŎ-GUN), CHŎLLA-PUK TO (ZENTA- HOKU DO), CHŎSEN

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>LOCATIONS</u>
HOKODA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, HATA NO MACHI BRANCH	CEL-MURA, SOMA-GUN, FUKUSHIMA KEN
AKENO ARMY AIR SCHOOL, TENRYU BRANCH	SOGEURA-MURA, IWATA-GUN, SHIZUOKA KEN
AKENO ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KITA-ISE BRANCH	KAWASAKI-MURA, SUZUKI-GUN, MIE KEN
SHIMOSHIZU ARMY AIR SCHOOL, CHOSHI BRANCH	CHOSHI SHI, CHIBA KEN
SHIMOSHIZU ARMY AIR SCHOOL, YACHIMATA BRANCH	YACHIMATA MACHI, IJIMA-GUN, CHIBA KEN

Supplementary Note:

RIKUMITSU #2190 (1940) is hereby cancelled.

(TN: This order was taken from ARMY REGULATIONS, SPECIAL VOLUME, PART II,
p. 29, dated June 1943.)

* * * * *

RIKUMITSU (Army Secret General Order) #3761

18 October 1943

From: Minister of War
To: All Army Units

Subject: NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE LIST OF NAMES AND LOCATIONS
OF THE BRANCH SCHOOLS OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS.

RIKUMITSU #992 (1943) is amended as follows:

Add the following two lines after the line reading TACHIARAI
ARMY AIR SCHOOL, GUNZAN BRANCH:

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, KIKUCHI BRANCH	MINABUSA-MURA, KIKUCHI-GUN, KUMAMOTO KEN
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, HETABARU BRANCH	HITAHAWA-MURA, KINZAKI-GUN, SAGA KEN

Add the following line after the line reading SHIMOSHIZU
ARMY AIR SCHOOL, YACHIMATA BRANCH:

SENDAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, MITO BRANCH	MIENATARI-MURA, MIYAKI-GUN, IBARAKI KEN
--	--

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

RIKUMITSU (Army Secret General Order) #1268

29 March 1944

From: Minister of War
To: All Army Units

Subject: NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE LIST OF NAMES AND LOCATIONS
OF THE BRANCH SCHOOLS OF THE VARIOUS ARMY AIR SCHOOLS.

RIKUMITSU #992 (1943) is amended as follows:

Add the following three lines after the line reading
KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL, UEDA BRANCH:

KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
SAGAMI BRANCH

NAKATSU-MURA, AIKŌ-GUN,
KANAGAWA KEN

KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KODAMA BRANCH

TANSHŌ-MURA, KODAMA-GUN,
SAITAMA KEN

KUMAGAYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
YAKUBI BRANCH

YAKUBI MACHI, NISHISHIRAKAWA-
GUN, FUKUSHIMA KEN

Add the following line after the line reading UTSUNOMIYA
ARMY AIR SCHOOL, IWAKI BRANCH:

UTSUNOMIYA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KOGA BRANCH

OKAGŌ-MURA, SASHIMA-GUN,
IBARAKI KEN

Add the following ten lines after the line reading
TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL, METABARU BRANCH:

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KINOWAKI (KIWAKI) BRANCH

KIWAKI-MURA, HIGASHIMOROGATA-
GUN, MIYAZAKI KEN

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
TAEJŌN (TALDEN) BRANCH

YUCH'ŌN-MYŌN (RYŪSEN-MEN),
TLEDŌK-KUN (TATOKU-GUN),
CH'UNGCH'ŌNG-NAM DO (CHUSEI-
NAM DO), CHOSEN

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KYŌNGSŌNG (KELJŌ) BRANCH

YŌŬIDO-JŌNG (JOITO), KYŌNGSŌNG
(KELJŌ FU), CHOSEN

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KUMMOTO BRANCH

KENGUN MACHI, KUMMOTO SHI,
KUMMOTO KEN

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KUROISHI BRANCH

GŌSHI-MURA, KIKUCHI-GUN,
KUMMOTO KEN

TACHIARAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
HIYAKONOJO BRANCH

YOKOICHI-ŌAZA, HIYAKONOJŌ SHI,
MIYAZAKI KEN

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G-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,906

TACHIBARA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
OKAYAMA BRANCH

OKAYAMA SHI, OKAYAMA KEN

TACHIBARA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
KYOTO BRANCH

MIMAKI-MURA, HUSE-GUN,
KYOTO FU

TACHIBARA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
CHIKUGO BRANCH

OKAYAMA-MURA, YAME-GUN,
FUKUOKA KEN

TACHIBARA ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
TAMANA BRANCH

OHAMA-MURA, TAMANA-GUN,
KUMAMOTO KEN

Add the following line after the line reading SHIMOSHIZU
ARMY AIR SCHOOL, YACHIMATA BRANCH:

SHIMOSHIZU ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
HIROSHIMA BRANCH

YOSHIJIMA, HIROSHIMA SHI,
HIROSHIMA KEN

Add the following two lines after the line reading SENDAI
ARMY AIR SCHOOL, MITO BRANCH:

SENDAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
YOKOSHIBA BRANCH

YOKOSHIBA MACHI, SAMBU-GUN,
CHIBA KEN

SENDAI ARMY AIR SCHOOL,
SENDAI BRANCH

KASUMINOME (TN: ³⁷³33 / 5 ;
appears in Beattie as simply
KASUMI: 33 5)

SENDAI SHI, MIYAGI KEN

(End)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

ARMY AIR TRAINING SCHOOLS,
Imperial Decrees, dated 27 March 1943.
Captured on SAIPAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document is comprised of three Imperial Decrees (CHOKUREI) of 27 March 1943 prescribing personnel and training policy for the MITO Army Air School, the GIFU Army Air Maintenance School, and the Army Air Preparatory Schools. These orders are supplementary to earlier orders establishing these training schools which were published by ATIS in ENEMY PUBLICATIONS #158 (24 July 1944). Japanese Army orders listing Army Air Schools and Branch Schools and specifying the shortening of training periods are published on page 45 of this issue.

The following translations of Japanese training terms have been employed throughout:

GAKUSEI	Officer trainee
SEIRO	Cadet
KAMBU KŌHOSEI	Reserve officer candidate
SŌJŪ KŌHOSEI	Pilot officer candidate
SHŌNEN HIKŌHEI	Air preparatory trainee
JIDŌSHA GAKUSEI	Motor transport officer trainee

MITO ARMY AIR SCHOOL ORDER
(CHOKUREI #222, 27 March 1943)

The MITO Army Air School Order and Amendments are hereby approved and promulgated.

MITO ARMY AIR SCHOOL ORDER

ARTICLE 1. The MITO Army Air School will train cadets who are to become First Reserve Officers (Air).

In addition, the MITO Army Air School will train officer trainees in A/A firing and in motor transport, and will carry out the examination research, and testing of vehicles.

ARTICLE 2. The cadets are to be "A" reserve officer candidates, and pilot officer candidates who have been detached from the various units. The pilot candidates will receive the training necessary for First Reserve Officers (Air). The pilot officer candidates will be enrolled once a year, the reserve officer candidates twice per year, and the instruction period will be 6 months to 1 year.

ARTICLE 3. The Officer Trainees are to be divided into the following 2 groups who will be enrolled twice a year. Their instruction period will be about 6 months.

a. A/A officer trainees will be company officers (Air) who will receive instruction in the field of A/A firing.

b. Motor transport officer trainees will be company officers (Air) who will be instructed in matters dealing with vehicles.

ARTICLE 4. In times of an emergency the Minister of War has the power to assemble officers and men to receive necessary training.

ARTICLE 5. The training program of the cadets will be determined by the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 6. The training of cadets will be carried out according to school regulations. These will be based on the training program mentioned above, and will be laid down by the commandant of the school, on approval of the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 7. A training dep't will be established in the MITO Army Air School for purposes of supervising the training of officer trainees.

ARTICLE 8. A cadet unit will be established in the MITO Army Air School to carry out the cadet training.

ARTICLE 9. When necessary the Minister of War has the power to establish a branch school within the MITO Army Air School.

ARTICLE 10. A Materials Depot will be established within the MITO Army Air School for equipment overhaul and practical training of cadets and Officer Trainees.

ARTICLE 11. The MITO Army Air School will have the following staff:

Commandant

Assistant Commandant

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

Adjutant

School Attachés

Instructors

Comdr of the cadet unit

Co Comdrs of the cadet unit

Cadet unit officers

Chief of Materials Depot

Materials Depot officers

WO'S, NCO'S and junior civil officials

In event that a branch training school is established, the Branch School Comdr will be one of the officers listed in the above paragraph.

ARTICLE 12. The Commandant will be under the Inspector-General of Air, and will be in charge of school affairs.

ARTICLE 13. The Asst Commandant will assist the Commandant, manage the affairs of the school, and plan for the standardization of examinations, research, and testing.

ARTICLE 14. The Adjutant will be under the Commandant, and will attend to general affairs.

ARTICLE 15. School Attachés will receive their orders from the Commandant, and will carry out matters in their charge.

ARTICLE 16. The instructors will receive their orders from the Commandant, and will take charge of instruction.

ARTICLE 17. The Cadet Unit Comdr will govern the cadet unit; he will receive his orders from the Commandant and he will supervise training.

ARTICLE 18. The Co Comdrs of the Cadet Unit will receive their orders from the Cadet Unit Comdr, and will be in charge of training.

ARTICLE 19. The Cadet Unit officers will receive their orders from their superior officers, and will attend to duties in their charge.

ARTICLE 20. The Chief of Materials Depot will receive his orders from the Commandant and will attend to the affairs of the depot.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

ARTICLE 21. The Materials Depot Officers will receive their orders from the Chief of Materials Depot, and will take part in the duties of the depot.

ARTICLE 22. WO's, NCO's, and junior civil officials will be under the command of their superior officers, and they will aid in the training and will be engaged in technical and general affairs.

ARTICLE 23. The Minister of War will announce the day and period of assembly, and the matriculation date for officer trainees and persons called up under article 4.

ARTICLE 24. Upon announcement mentioned in the foregoing article, the officer having jurisdiction (in the case of an institution under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Army Air Hq, the Chief of Army Air Hq) will select the persons qualified for the school and notify or report their ranks, names, and assigned units to the Minister of War, and the Inspector-General of Air, before the assembly date.

ARTICLE 25. The Officer Trainees will live outside the school while cadets will live on school premises.

Officer Trainees and cadets may be loaned or supplied equipment, clothing, books, tools, and expendable goods necessary for training.

ARTICLE 26. Matters concerning requests and other affairs of Officer Trainees and cadets will be under the supervision of the Commandant.

ARTICLE 27. The Commandant shall consider the cases of officer trainees who, because of sickness, or other reasons are unable to complete the training course; then with the approval of the Inspector-General of Air, he shall release these said persons.

ARTICLE 28. Cadets can not be released at their own request.

ARTICLE 29. Cadets falling under any of the following categories will be expelled from school, after the Commandant considers the reasons and then receives the approval of the Inspector-General of Air:

1. Those lacking in military discipline and violating rules.
2. Those with improper conduct who show no intention of reforming.
3. Those with poor scholastic records who have no intention of graduating.
4. Those who have accidents or are sick and unable to complete the course.

CHOKUREI (Imperial Decree) #224

27 March 1943

GIFU Army Air Maintenance School Order

The GIFU Army Air Maintenance School Order is /hereby/
approved and promulgated.

GIFU Army Air Maintenance School Order

ARTICLE 1. The GIFU Army Air Maintenance School will train Cadets who are to become either Army Air Prep Trainees or equipment maintenance Army Air Prep Trainees.

ARTICLE 2. The Cadets shall be made up of those who volunteer to be Army Air Prep Trainees and pass the examinations for admission, and graduates of the Army Air Preparatory School. They will receive training necessary for Army Air Prep Trainees engaged in air equipment maintenance. Enrollment will usually be twice per year, and the training period will be about one year.

ARTICLE 3. The Minister of War will determine the dates of enrollment and matters concerning the acceptance of Cadets through enlistment.

ARTICLE 4. The Minister of War has the power to assemble officers and men to receive necessary training in cases of emergency.

ARTICLE 5. The Inspector-General of Air will determine the training program of the Cadets.

ARTICLE 6. The Cadets' training will be carried out according to school regulations. These will be based on the training program mentioned in the preceding Article, and will be laid down by the Commandant of the school (KOCHO) after receiving the approval of the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 7. In order to train Army Air Preparatory Trainees, Cadets, and those assembled under the provisions of Article 4, a training unit will be established at the GIFU Army Air Maintenance School.

ARTICLE 8. The GIFU Army Air Maintenance School will have the following staff:

Commandant

Assistant Commandant

Adjutant

School officers

Commander of the Training Unit

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

5. Others recognized as unfit to be First Reserve Officers.

Expelled cadets will return to their respective units.

ARTICLE 30. Any officer trainee or cadet who is unable to complete training within the established period of time due to accident, illness or other causes, but who still shows some prospects, may become an officer trainee or cadet of the next session, or may be kept in school for the required period of time (TN: to make up for lost work), provided the Commandant obtains the approval of the Inspector-General of Air after consideration of the cases.

ARTICLE 31. At the end of the training period, the Officer Trainees will be returned to their respective units after the Commandant studies their scholastic training records, and receives the approval of the Inspector-General of Air for approval.

In the above instances, the Inspector-General of Air will submit the scholastic training record of each officer trainee to the Minister of War. Then the Commandant will forward them to their Unit Commander to whom he is attached via the commandants having jurisdiction.

Upon completion of the course, those Officer Trainees who had to stay in school will be treated according to the provisions in the foregoing two paragraphs.

ARTICLE 22. When the cadets complete the training period, the Commandant will study their scholastic records and submit them to the Inspector-General of Air and after obtaining his approval, he will issue a certificate of graduation and will return the cadets to their units.

ARTICLE 23. The Commandant has the power to assign officer personnel to duties as school officers in conjunction with school work, if convenient.

ARTICLE 34. When necessary for the training of Officer Trainees and Cadets, the Commandant has the power to consult with the Inspector-General of Military Training, Army Commanders, Air Army Commanders, Division Commanders, or Air Division Commanders and use their schools and forces.

Supplementary Notes:

This will go into effect as of 1 April 1943.

When this act becomes effective, persons who are "B" officer trainees or Reserve Officer Candidates in the MITO Army Air School, will become A/A Officer Candidates or Officer Trainees under this order.

When this act becomes effective, the Air Prep Trainees attached to the MITO Army Air School, will become Air Prep Trainees attached to the Army Air Signal School.

* * * * *

Company Commanders of the Training Unit

Training Unit Officers

WO's, NCO's, and junior civil officials

ARTICLE 9. The Commandant will be under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Air, and will supervise school affairs.

ARTICLE 10. The Assistant Commandant will assist the Commandant and manage school affairs. He will also make plans for the coordination of instruction.

ARTICLE 11. The Adjutant will receive his orders from the Commandant, and will be in charge of general affairs.

ARTICLE 12. School officers will receive their orders from the Commandant, and will carry out their assigned duties.

ARTICLE 13. Concerning the duties of the training unit staff, the provisions of Army Regulations (GUNTAI NAIMU) will apply.

ARTICLE 14. The Commander of the Training Unit will be in charge of the Training Unit and will receive his orders from the Commandant.

ARTICLE 15. The Company Commanders of the Training Unit will be under the Training Unit Commander and will be in charge of training.

ARTICLE 16. The Training Unit Attachés will receive their orders from their superior officers, and will carry out their assigned duties.

ARTICLE 17. WO's, NCO's, and junior civil officials will receive their orders from their superior officers, will assist in training, and handle technical or business matters.

ARTICLE 18. Cadets are to live on the school premises.

Air Prep Trainees and Cadets may be loaned or supplied equipment, clothing, books, tools, and consumption goods necessary for their training.

ARTICLE 19. The Cadets are all under the jurisdiction of the Commandant.

ARTICLE 20. Cadets can not leave school at their own request.

ARTICLE 21. When a Cadet comes in one of the following categories, he shall be expelled:

1. Those lacking in military discipline and constantly violating the rules.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Iter #34,911

2. Those with improper conduct who show no intention of reforming.
3. Those with poor scholastic records who have no intention of graduating.
4. Those who cannot continue with the training because of accidents or sickness.
5. Others who are recognized as being unqualified as Army Air Prep School Trainees.

ARTICLE 22. Any Cadet who is unable to complete the prescribed training within the established period of time due to accident, sickness, or other cause, may be retained for the required period of time or may be kept for the ensuing class, if he still shows promise.

ARTICLE 23. When cases arise under the above two articles, the Commandant will consider the facts and will handle the situation by obtaining the approval of the Minister of War via the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 24. When the Cadets complete the training period, the Commandant will study their scholastic records and submit them to the Inspector-General of Air, and after obtaining his approval, he shall issue graduation certificates to those who graduate.

When the Cadets who have been required to remain in the school finish the course, they are to be treated in accordance with the provisions in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 25. The Commandant can grant a maximum of three weeks vacation per year to the students.

ARTICLE 26. The Minister of War will announce the date and period of assembly for the persons to be called up in accordance with Article 4.

ARTICLE 27. Upon the announcement mentioned in the foregoing article, the officer having jurisdiction (in the case of an institution under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Army Air Hq) will select the persons qualified for the school and notify or report their names, ranks, and assigned units to the Minister of War and Inspector-General of Air, before the assembly date.

ARTICLE 28. When convenient to school work, the Commandant has the power to assign officer personnel to duty as attachés.

ARTICLE 29. When necessary for training, the Commandant may consult with the Inspector-General of Military Training, Army Commanders, Air Army Commanders, Division Commanders and Air Division Commanders and use their schools or forces.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

Supplementary Regulations:

This order will go into effect as of 1 Apr 1943.

Graduates of the TŌKYŌ Army Air School will be considered the same as graduates of the Army Air Preparatory School in the application of rules in Article 2.

* * * * *

ARMY AIR PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ORDER
(CHOKUMEI #225, 27 March 1943)

The Army Air Preparatory Schools Order is hereby approved and promulgated.

ARMY AIR PREPARATORY SCHOOLS ORDER

ARTICLE 1. The Army Air Preparatory Schools will train cadets who are to become Officer Candidates in the UTSUNOMIYA and KUMAGAYA Army Air Schools, Army Air Signal School, TOKOROZAWA Army Air Maintenance School, and the GIFU Army Air Maintenance School.

ARTICLE 2. The Army Air Preparatory Schools will be established in TŌKYŌ and GIFU.

The Army Air Preparatory Schools will prefix the names of the place in which they are located.

ARTICLE 3. Cadets will volunteer as Air Preparatory Trainees. Those who pass the entrance examinations will be given the training necessary for entrance into the UTSUNOMIYA and KUMAGAYA Army Air Schools, Army Air Signal School, TOKOROZAWA and GIFU Army Air Maintenance Schools. Enrollment will be twice a year, and the training period will be about 1 year.

ARTICLE 4. The Minister of War will decide on matters dealing with the acceptance of cadets and enrollment dates.

ARTICLE 5. The training schedule of the cadets will be determined by the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 6. (TN: Identical with Article 6 of the MITO Army Air School Order.)

ARTICLE 7. A training unit will be established in the Army Air Preparatory School in order to train cadets.

ARTICLE 8. The Army Air Preparatory School will include the following personnel:

Commandant

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

Adjutant

School officers

Comdr of Training Unit

Co Comdrs of Training Unit

Training Unit Officers

WO's, NCO's and junior civil officials

ARTICLE 9.)

ARTICLE 10.) (TN: same as Articles 12, 14, 15 respectively in MITO Army
Air School Order)

ARTICLE 11.)

ARTICLE 12. The Training Unit Comdr will be in charge of the training unit; he will receive his orders from the Commandant and will supervise training.

ARTICLE 13. The Co Comdrs of the Training Unit will receive their orders from the Comdr of the Training Unit.

ARTICLE 14. Training Unit officers will receive their orders from their superior officers, and will attend to matters in their charge.

ARTICLE 15. (TN: Same as Article 22 in MITO Army Air School Order.)

ARTICLE 16. Cadets will live on the school premises.

Cadets may be loaned or supplied equipment, clothing, books, tools, and expendable goods necessary for training.

ARTICLE 17. Cadets will all be under the supervision of the Commandant.

ARTICLE 18. (TN: Same as Article 28 in MITO Army Air School Order.)

ARTICLE 19. (TN: " " 29 " " " " ")

ARTICLE 20. Those cadets who are unable to complete their training within the established period of time because of sickness or accident may be retained for the ensuing class provided that they still show promise.

ARTICLE 21. When cases arise under the above 2 articles, the Commandant will consider the facts and will handle the situation by obtaining the approval of the Minister of War via the Inspector-General of Air.

ARTICLE 22. (TN: Same as Article 32 in MITO Army Air School Order.)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #14,911

ARTICLE 23. The Inspector-General of Air, through the Commandant, will issue orders concerning matriculation of graduates at the UTSUNOMIYA and KUMAGAYA Army Air Schools, Army Air Signal School, and the TOKOROZAWA and GIFU Army Air Maintenance Schools. This does not apply, however, to those who can not become cadets in these schools because of accident or sickness, or other reasons.

ARTICLE 24. The Commandant has the power to grant a maximum of 3 weeks vacation a year to the cadets.

ARTICLE 25. The Commandant has the power to grant vacations from the day of graduation to the day on which the cadets have to matriculate at the schools cited in Article 23. During this period the graduate's status is under the jurisdiction of the Army Air Preparatory School.

ARTICLE 26. (TN: Same as Article 33 in the MITO Army Air School Order.)

ARTICLE 27. (TN: " " 34 " " " " ")

Supplementary Notes:

This order will go into effect as of 1 April 1943.

This cancels the TOKYO Army Air School Order.

The TOKOROZAWA Army Air Maintenance School, mentioned in this order, will be the Army Air Maintenance School until 31 July 1943.

When this order goes into effect, the students of the TOKYO Army Air School will become students in the TOKYO and OTSU Army Air Preparatory Schools, in accordance with the regulations established by the Minister of War.

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #12,019

DATA ON THE TYPE 3 GROUND MINE,
taken from the notebook of PO 2/c WADA.
Place of capture unknown.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document reveals the existence of two models of the Type 3 ground mine: a magnetic mine (Model 1) and an acoustic mine (Model 2). The data for the acoustic mine confirm that learned from another captured document and published in CINCPAC-CINCPAC WEEKLY INTELLIGENCE, Vol. I, #15, 20 Oct 1944, page 9. To date no mine of this type has been recovered; and insofar as is known the Japanese have not employed them against our shipping.

MINE LESSON (2 May)

1. Magnetic Mine, Model 1 (Dry Cell Battery)

~~There is a dry cell battery in the head end~~ (TN: This line crossed out in original document.)

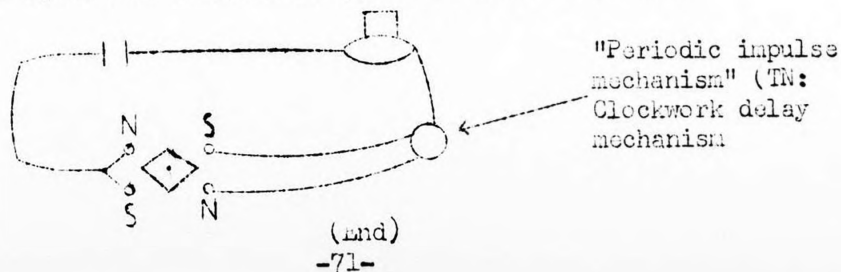
2. Acoustic Mine, Model 2

There is a hydrophone in the head. When installed under water, two magnets make contact (close). For use on launches (TN: 舟 Ra.). They contain dry cells.

Principal characteristics:

Total length	3382 mm
Outer diameter	532 mm
Total weight	1090 mm (TN: kg?)
Explosive charge	890 kg
Depth	35 meters
Laying space interval	170 meters
Periodic impulse mechanism	
(TN: Clockwork delay mechanism?)	microphone
Automatic firing mechanism	

Diagram of operation using both upper and lower contacts:



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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

JAPANESE ARMY AIR TRANSPORT SYSTEM,
Japanese Army Orders for 1942-1944.
Captured on SAIPAN.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document comprises Japanese Army orders (RIKUMITSU) for 1942, 1943 and 1944 concerning the Japanese Army Air Transport system; they outline the functions of the system and the air routes followed.

An analysis of the routes specified in these orders shows FUKUOKA to be the most important Army air transportation center. All traffic bound for Southern CHINA, OKINAWA, FORMOSA, HAINAN, THAILAND, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, BURMA, MALAYA, the PHILIPPINES, and the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES either originated in or passed through FUKUOKA. Although events since 31 March 1944, the date of the most recent order included, have necessitated considerable re-routing, it is believed that FUKUOKA remains a primary center for traffic to FORMOSA and OKINAWA, and, by way of CHINA, to what remains of Greater East Asia.

FUKUOKA has the following fields in close proximity: IMAJIKU, ITAZUKE, SAITOZAKI and GANNCSU. The latter is regarded as the most important field.

RIKUA FU (Army ASIA General Order) #120

12 March 1942

From: Ministry of War Adjutant, KAWABARA Naoichi.
To: All Army Units

Subject: Use of military aircraft in the Army Air Transport Department for air transport.

Passages and the consignment of military goods on military aircraft for air transport in the Army Air Transport Department are ordered to be established as follows:

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

1. Use /of military aircraft/ is limited to military goods which must be urgently transported, and to Army personnel and civilian employees (attached to the Army) who are traveling on urgent official business to MANCHURIA or other theaters of operations, and is restricted to cases where other transportation facilities are not available.
2. When there are applicants for passage in any unit (BUTAI), the commander of the unit, after inquiring of the Commander, Army Air Transport Department (hereafter known as the Commander, Transport Department), or of the nearest Transport Department Branch Office Commander (hereafter known as the Branch Office Commander), or of the nearest Transport Department Sub-branch Office Commander (hereafter known as the Sub-branch Office Commander), concerning the availability of extra space, will submit an application for passage according to annexed form #1, to the Commander, Transport Department (through the nearest Branch Office or Sub-branch Office in the case of a remote unit).
3. When the Commander, Transport Department (or the Branch Office or Sub-branch Office Commander) receives an application for passage, he will submit to the unit (person) each time a certificate of passage, according to annexed form #2.
4. In cases where there is no extra space after /following/ the procedure outlined in paragraph 2, Army officers who have urgent business in theaters of operation may go aboard a plane, providing the plane captain has no objection. In this case, the plane captain will report this to the nearest Branch Office or Sub-branch Office Commander, who /in turn/ will report it to the Commander, Transport Department and the commander of the passenger's unit. The passengers cannot request the plane captain /to make/ any changes in the route.
5. Consignment of military goods will also conform to the foregoing paragraphs.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annexed Form #1

Application for Passage on Military Aircraft

Date

Seal of Unit Commander

Commander, Army Transport Department

Passenger's name, rank and unit

Reason requiring passage

Section desired

Date desired

Weight and number of pieces of luggage carried

Passenger's destination

Annexed Form #2

Certificate of Passage

Passenger's name, rank and unit

Scheduled date of passage

Passage section

Assigned Branch Office of plane (if necessary, type of plane)

Reporting time at take-off field

We hereby certify the above passage.

Date

/signed/

Commander, Army Air Transport Department

Commander, _____ Branch Office, Army
Air Transport Department

Commander, _____ Sub-branch Office,
_____ Branch Office, Army Air Trans-
port Department

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #3828

5 October 1942

From: War Ministry Adjutant, KAWABARA Naotchi.
To: All Army Units

Subject: **Airliner flights by Army personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army.**

Items relating to this subject are ordered to be carried out as follows after 1 October.

RIKUSHIMITSU #3130 of 20 Sept 1941 on airliner flights by Army personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army, along with all revisions and amendments thereto, is hereby automatically cancelled.

1. Flight routes, number of transport flights, and flight service units (TN: TOJO GYOMU TANNIN BUTAI) are as /indicated/ in the annexed table.

2. Limitation of passengers: Limited to those who are in very urgent demand, and to Army personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army who are traveling on the emergency military budget (TN: RINJI GUNJI HI).

3. Boarding applications:

When there are applicants for passage in any unit (TN: BUTAI), the commander of the unit, after inquiring as quickly as possible of the flight service unit (hereafter called the service unit) concerning the availability of seats, will submit to this unit an application for passage, in accordance with the annexed form, not later than four (4) days prior to the flight, even if this may be too late.

When an applicant for passage finds the regular procedure ineffective, he may, by presenting the necessary papers, obtain permission for passage directly from the service unit or by presenting his application to a related unit in the vicinity.

This unit, when necessary, will notify the unit to which the passenger is attached (TN: SHOZOKU BUTAI).

4. In case there are passengers scheduled for a flight and the flight is suspended or the date changed, it should be immediately reported to the service unit.

5. Baggage charges will be paid by the War Ministry.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annex

Application for Airliner Flights by Army Personnel and
Civilian Employees Attached to the Army

Date of Application

Unit Commander
(official)
(seal)

To: Minister of War (Head of Flight Service Unit)

Passenger's name, rank and unit:

Object of trip:

Reason requiring passage:

Space:

Date desired:

Weight of luggage (not to exceed 15 kg):

Passenger's destination:

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annexed Table

Airliners in use by the Army

Line	Flight Route	No. of Transport Flights	Flight Service Unit
FUKUOKA - HSIN-CHING	FUKUOKA - KYŌNGSŌNG (KEIJŌ) - HSIN-CHING	1 round trip per week	At air-liner landing fields, this will be handled by the highest unit present, but in TOKYO and FUKUOKA it will be handled by the Ministry of War, and in BANGKOK by the Office of the Military Attaché resident in THAILAND.
TŌKYŌ - HSIN-CHING	TŌKYŌ - HSIN-CHING	2 round trips per week	
FUKUOKA - PEI-P'ING (PEKING)	FUKUOKA - KYŌNGSŌNG (KEIJŌ) - DAIREN - PEI-P'ING	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - NAN-CHING (NANKING)	FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI - NAN-CHING	2 round trips per week	
TŌKYŌ - SHANG-HAI	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - TAI-HOKU	FUKUOKA - MAH - TAIHOKU	7 round trips per week	
FUKUOKA - KUANG-CHOU (CANTON)	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - SAIGON	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - SAN-YA - SAIGON	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - BANGKOK	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - SAN-YA - SAIGON - BANGKOK	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - SINGAPORE	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - SAN-YA - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	1 round trip per week	
FUKUOKA - DILI	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - SAN-YA - SAIGON - SINGAPORE - BATAVIA - SOERABAJA - DILI	1 round trip per week between FUKUOKA and SOERABAJA; 1 round trip per week between SOERABAJA and DILI	

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annexed Table (continued)

Line	Flight Route	No. of Transport Flights	Flight Service Unit
FUKUOKA - MANILA	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA	2 round trips per week	
MANILA - DILI	MANILA - DAVAO - MENADO - KENDARI - DILI	1 round trip per week	
MANILA - SOERA-BAJA	MANILA - SANDAKAN - BALIKPAPAN - BANDJERMA-SIN - SOERABAJA	1 round trip per week	

Note: Flight routes and the number of flights are subject to change at any time depending on conditions.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #5355 (1942) 28 December 1942

A SUMMARY OF THE DUTIES OF THE SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The duties of the Southern Air Transport Department are established as follows:

Article 1. For the present the standard air routes under the jurisdiction of the Southern Air Transport Department are as /indicated/ on the accompanying diagram.

The Southern Army Commander in Chief can change the details of the air routes /mentioned/ in the previous paragraph if necessary. However, in such cases he will immediately report the changes to the Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff.

Article 2. The Southern Air Transport Department can transport civilian goods with space remaining after the transportation of military goods.

The details of handling such cases will be established specially.

Article 3. The Southern Air Transport Department will have charge of ground service and maintenance service for civilian planes temporarily passing over the air routes under its jurisdiction.

Article 4. The division of duties of the Southern Air Transport Department Headquarters, departments and branch departments, the Air Crew Training Department and the Air Photographic Department, will be based on the paragraphs below:

Article 5. The General Affairs Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Disposition of duties within the Department.
- b. General affairs, personnel and supply.
- c. /Administrative/ organization, equipment and mobilization.
- d. Examinations and statistics.

Article 6. The Transportation Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Transportation.

- b. Duties incidental to transportation.

Article 7. The Signal Security Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Communications duties.
- b. Maintenance and supply of communications equipment.
- c. Security duties.
- d. Plans for the establishment of security.
- e. Personnel connected with communications security.
- f. Flight weather duties.

Article 8. The Equipment Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Supply, custody and storage of such things as equipment (except communications equipment) and fuel.
- b. Plans for repair programs, and supervision of their execution.
- c. Plans for the establishment of repair shops and supervision of them.
- d. Work of the repair shops.

Article 9. (TN: Omitted by translator) Finance Dept (KEIRI BU)

Article 10. (TN: Omitted by translator) Medical Dept (IMU BU)

Article 11. The branch departments will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Shipping on mainline flights and local flights over areas under their jurisdiction.
- b. Ground service and maintenance service of the air routes over which aircraft pass within their jurisdiction.
- c. Hygiene, finance and equipment belonging to the branch departments.
- d. Sub-branch offices.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Article 12. The Air Crew Training Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Instruction and training of crews in piloting and navigation.
- b. Hygiene, finance and equipment belonging to the /Air/ Crew/ Training Department.

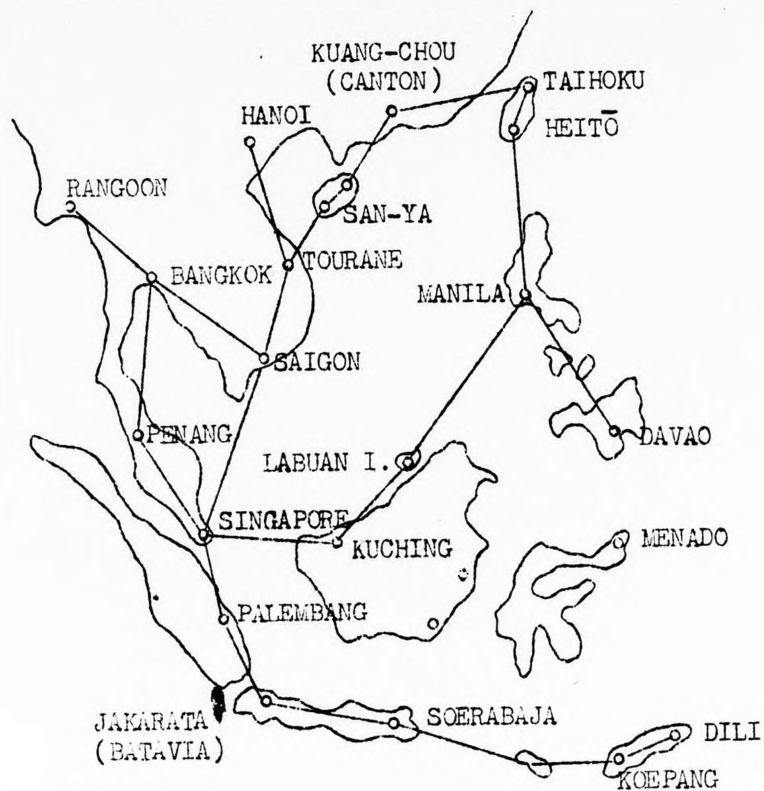
Article 13. The Air Photographic Department will have charge of the following duties:

- a. Aerial photographs and photographing.
- b. Hygiene, finance and equipment belonging to the /Air/ Photographic Department.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Sketch Map of the Standard Main Air Routes to be Established
by the Southern Air Transport Department



- Notes:
1. This map shows the standard main air routes.
 2. The appropriate decisions concerning local lines will be made by /Southern Army/ General Headquarters.

Policy: The Southern Air Transport Department will emphasize the establishment of local lines for areas under Army administration and for liaison between /Southern Army/ General Headquarters and higher headquarters under its command.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #1770

1 April 1943

From: War Ministry Adjutant, SUGENOI Sakaemaro
To: All Army Units

Subject: Revision of items on airliner flights by Army personnel and
civilian employees attached to the Army.

Compliance is requested with the following revisions in the
table in RIKUA MITSU #3828 of 5 October 1942:

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annexed Table

Line	Flight Route	Notes
HSIN-CHING	TŌKYŌ - HSIN-CHING	
	FUKUOKA - KYŌNGSŌNG (KEIJŌ) - PENG-T'LEN (MUKDEN) - HSIN-CHING	
PEI-P'ING	FUKUOKA - KYŌNGSŌNG (KEIJŌ) - DAIREN - PEI-P'ING	
NAN-CHING	FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI - NAN-CHING	
SHANG-HAI	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI	
TAIHOKU	FUKUOKA - NAHA - TAIHOKU	
MANILA	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA	
KUANG-CHOU	FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI - TAIHOKU - HONG KONG - KUANG-CHOU	
BANGKOK	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - BANGKOK	
SINGAPORE	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - MENADO - MAKASSAR - SOERABAJA - JAKARTA (BATAVIA) - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	
RABAU	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - MENADO - AMBOINA - BABO - WAKDE - WEWAK - RABAU	Final landing field subject to change according to conditions

Remarks:

1. The flight routes are subject to change at any time, depending on conditions.
2. At airliner landing fields the flight service unit is the highest Army unit (BUTAI) or government office there, but in TOKYŌ and FUKUOKA the War Ministry handles these duties.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #3678

18 June 1943

From: War Ministry Adjutant, SUGENOI Sakaemono
To: All Army Units

Subject: Revision of items on airliner flights by Army personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army.

Compliance is requested with the following revision in the table in RIKUA MITSU #3828 of 5 October 1942:

1. Before HSIN-CHING Route insert the following:

PARAMUSHIRO	TOKYO - SAPPORO - OBIHIRO - PARAMUSHIRO	Flights beyond SAPPORO are irregular
-------------	--	---

2. Revise the RABAU Route in the following manner:

RABAU	TOKYO - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - ALBOINA - BALBO - HOLLANDIA - WEWAK - RABAU	
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RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #6197

25 Sept 1943

From: War Ministry Adjutant
To: All Army Units

Subject: Revision of items on airliner flights by Army personnel and civilian employees attached to the Army.

Compliance is requested with the revisions contained in the annexed table, effective 1 October 1943, in the table in RIKUA MITSU #3828 of 5 October 1942.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

Annexed Table

Line	Flight Route	Notes
OCHIAI	TOKYO - SAPPORO - OCHIAI	
HSIN-CHING	TOKYO HSIN - CHING	
	FUKUOKA - KYONGSŒNG (KEIJŒ) - FENG-T' IEN - HSIN-CHING	
PEI-P'ING	FUKUOKA - KYONGSŒNG (KEIJŒ) - DAIREN - PEI-P'ING	
SHANG-HAI	TOKYO - FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI	
NAN-CHING	FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI - NAN-CHING	
TAIHOKU	FUKUOKA - NAHA - TAIHOKU	
MANILA	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA	
KUANG-CHOU	FUKUOKA - SHANG-HAI - TAIHOKU - HONG KONG - KUANG-CHOU	
BANGKOK	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - BANGKOK	
RANGOON	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - BANGKOK - RANGOON	
SINGAPORE	TOKYO - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - JESSELTON - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - MENADO - MAKASSAR - SOERABAJA - JAKARTA - SINGAPORE	
RABUL	TOKYO - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - AMBOINA - BAGO - HOLLANDIA - WEWAK - RABUL	

Notes

1. The flight routes are subject to change at any time, depending on conditions.
2. At airliner landing fields, the Flight Service Unit is the highest Army unit or government office there, but in TOKYO and FUKUOKA the Ministry of War handles these duties.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA FU (Army ASIA General Order) #1640

20 October 1943

From: Ministry of War Adjutant
To: All Army Units

Subject: Revisions in the items relating to the use of military aircraft in the Army Air Transport Department for air transport.

The items on this matter in RIKUA FU #120, 12 March 1942 are ordered to be revised as follows:

Add the following as No. 2, paragraph 2:

However, in cases where unit commanders above the rank of Company Commander are proceeding to new posts or are being supplied to areas of special emergency due to operational necessities, notwithstanding the previous paragraph, applications for passage should be forwarded directly from the unit commander to the Commander, Transport Department.

Add the following as a proviso to No. 3:

But, in cases under the previous No. 2, paragraph 2, when the officer cannot be given passage, the Chief of the Application Unit (TN: SELKYU BUTAICHO) must be notified to that effect.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #15,220

RIKUA MITSU (Army Secret ASIA General Order) #2581

31 March 1944

From: War Ministry Adjutant
To: All Army Units

Subject: Revision of items on airliner flights by Army personnel
and civilian employees attached to the Army.

Compliance is requested with the revisions contained in
this annexed table, effective 1 April 1944, in the table in RIKUA MITSU
#3828 of 5 October 1942.

Annexed Table

Line	Flight Route	Notes
TOYOHARA	TŌKYŌ - SAPPORO - TOYOHARA	Irregular flights
TAIHOKU	FUKUOKA - MANA - TAIHOKU	
KUANG-CHOU	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - HONG KONG - KUANG-CHOU	
SINGAPORE	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - SINGAPORE	
	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - MENADO - MARASSAR - SOERABAJA - JAKARATA - SINGAPORE	
RANGOON	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - KUANG-CHOU - HAI-K'OU - SAIGON - BANGKOK - RANGOON	
MANILA	FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA	
HOLLANDIA	TŌKYŌ - FUKUOKA - TAIHOKU - MANILA - DAVAO - GALELA - HOLLANDIA	

- Remarks:
1. Flight routes are subject to change at any time, depending on conditions.
 2. The number of transport flights is omitted.
 3. At airliner landing fields, the Flight Service Unit is the highest Army Unit or government office there, but in TŌKYŌ and FUKUOKA the Ministry of War handles these duties.

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

DATA ON JAPANESE AERIAL ORDNANCE,
extracted from a personal notebook, undated.
Captured on PELELIU.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document is a series of lecture notes on aerial ordnance: machine guns, automatic cannon, bombs, rocket bombs, and explosives. The owner and date of the original notebook are unknown; but it is presumed that most of the notes were taken in middle or late 1944.

The notes list a number of major air ordnance manufacturers together with the names of subsidiary plants and their products. Anticipated production schedules and requirements for 1944 are given for Type 2 and Type 3 13 mm MG's.

Descriptive and performance data are given for the armament of such late model planes as LUKE, KEIUN, DENKO, TENRAI, JIMPU, and SAM. This document also provides information on these new bombs: the #50 rocket type Mk 4 and the Mk 19 bombs. A #150 GP bomb is listed as "under design".

CHUO INDUSTRIES Ltd (CHUO KOGYO)

OMORI plant (TOKYO, OMORI KU); Army-Navy (TN: produces for both):

Release gear, /bomb/ release control equipment, synchronizing equipment, mounts for flexible MG, target course lights, illumination equipment, electrical equipment (battery-charging generator, DC generator, transmitter converters).

OJI plant (TOKYO, OJI KU): fuzes

NAMBU plant (TOKYO, KOKUBUNJI MACHI):

IIGURA plant (TOKYO):

ROKUGO plant (TOKYO):

TAJIMA plant (OSAKA):

ITAMI plant (OSAKA):

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

JAPAN Steel Works (NIPPON SEIKO)
(established in 1907 at MURORAN)

YOKOHAMA factory: Navy MG: Type 97 /7.7 mm; Type 96/ 25 mm; experimentally manufactured 13 mm.

The materials are obtained from MUROPAN. Inspection made upon acceptance. (Same as official inspection stamps.)

Materials tests:

1. Tensile test - (AMUSURA (TN: phonetic) Universal testing machine): tensile strength; elongation; reduction in cross-sectional /area/
2. Bending test
3. Hardness tests (Shore, Vickers, Brinell scales of hardness)
4. Impact test (Charpy, Izod)
5. Structural test (Vickers projection microscope)
6. Chemical analysis

Jig gauges are manufactured at the tools plant.

Greater JAPAN Ordnance Co., Ltd (DAI NIPPON HEIKI)

Purchased URAGA Docks /Co./ in 1936 and began production of Qerlikon MG's. Engaged foreign engineers in 1937. Home office is in TOKYO. Vice Adm. HIBINO is president.

TOMIOKA factory:

Type 99/20 mm and Type 2/30 mm automatic cannon, ammunition, training bomb tails.

Machines manufactured: (milling machines, grinders (there are 15-16/ such manufacturing plants/ in the entire country)).

Factory #2 (TOKYO): makes cartridge metal.

Factory #3 (TOYOHASHI)

KOTA (TN: location, KOTA MURA) factory: /manufactures/ MG's and MG power mounts.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

FUKUSHIMA factory (FUKUSHIMA): in process of construction (Sept 1943)

TOMIOKA: 4000 employees. It is a military factory under Naval jurisdiction and was designated under the AA Defense Law (TN: BOKUHŌ) and under the Essential War Industries Law (TN: JUYŌ JIGYŌ HŌ). It manufactures Mk 1 MG, Mk 2 MG, and Type 2/30 mm automatic cannon, the latter in mass production. Gradual production of belt-feeder attachments will start next month.

YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot, Arms
Manufacturing Section, MG Plant.

For Ships:

Type 96/25 mm (triple mount)
Type 96/25 mm (dual mount)
Type 93/13 mm (dual mount)
Type 96/25 mm (dual mount): for submarines
Type 96/25 mm (dual mount) (Model 1, Modif 3): easy /to convert/
for land combat

For Aircraft:

Type 97/7.7 mm
Type 1/7.9 mm Rheinmetall-Borsig flexible MG
Experimental 13 mm Colt type, fixed MG (flexible /version/ used on
medium land attack plane). To go into mass production at
TOYOKAWA.
Experimental 25 mm YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot type, fixed
Experimental 30 mm YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot type) in planning
Experimental 40 mm " " " " ") stage only

SENDAI Navy Yard (Under construction; /to manufacture/ Cerlikon MG)

Iron cartridge cases already under consideration (TN: ?).

7.7 mm, 7.9 mm, 13 mm (TOYOKAWA), 20 mm. (Paper-made /cases/
expand and contract)

Parts materials

/Cartridge/ case: cast steel

Firing pin: only tip is of nickel steel

NIPPON Special Steel Co., Ltd (NIPPON TOKUSHUKŌ): 25 mm completed

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

Air Technical Branch Depot

Manufactures MG equipment of various countries.

English carrier fighters: Multi-gun principle; 7.7 mm x 12
Colt type 7.7 mm; 1200 meters/sec. (German carrier
fighters are powered by liquid-cooled engines)
Hispano 20 mm x 4; 800 meters/sec.

German carrier fighters: Rheinmetall/-Borsig/ type 7.9 mm
Oerlikon type, Mk 1, 20 mm: 60 round
magazine; slight initial velocity--
accurate hitting; magazine type--small
number of shells carried.

Mausser 15 mm: 900-960 meters/sec.;
belt type; 700 rounds/ min.; 45 kg.;
projectile power.



Mausser 20 mm: belt type; 700 rounds/
min.; 750 meters/sec.; 45 kg; wing-
installed; electric percussion cap
type; synchronised

Most recent German carrier fighter is /armed/ as follows:
Oerlikon 30 mm: 540 meters/sec.; 560 rounds/min.; 300 gr.
It intercepts night bombing with sights using radar and
infra red rays.

Japanese Trends

Rheinmetall-Borsig type 7.9 mm ---> Rheinmetall-Borsig type 13 mm Type
99/20 mm, Mk 1, Vo = 600/meters/sec/ --> Type 99/20 mm, Mk 2, Vo = 750
meters/sec. (Accuracy, power, number of cartridges carried is greater.)
(TN: the two arrows above probably indicate that the gun listed after
the arrow is an improvement of the model listed before the arrow.)
There is a safety /device/ in the fuze case /to prevent/ detonation of
even an ordinary cartridge.

Fire control equipment (hydraulic charging, electric firing)
18 experimental 20 mm automatic ← to counter enemy 13 mm

V25 = 900 meters/sec.; 600 rounds/min.; 45 kg.

Type 97/7.7 mm fixed ---> Experimental 13 mm Colt (TN: probably means
that gun listed after the arrow was derived from the model listed before
the arrow).

Rheinmetall/-Borsig/ 13 mm (used principally as a flexible /MG/).

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Large Model Automatic Cannon

Temporarily designated Type 2/30 mm fixed automatic cannon, Model 1
(Oerlikon)

Greater JAPAN Ordnance Co., Ltd (DAI NIPPON HEIKI), TOMIOKA /plant/

Enlarged size of Type 99/20 mm; magazine = 42 rounds (TN: ?
characters indistinct); 730 meters/sec.; 400 rounds/min.;
50.9 kg.; 260 gr.

17 experimental 30 mm fixed automatic cannon, Model 1A

Air Technical Depot; YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot

In planning stage only; belt feed gas operated type; 750
meters/sec.; 350 rounds/min.; 80 kg.; 350 gr.

17 experimental 30 mm fixed automatic cannon, Model 1B

NIPPON Special Steel Co., Ltd (NIPPON TOKUSHUKO)

Belt feed gas operated type; 800 meters/sec.; 450 rounds/min.;
68 kg.; 350 gr.

17 experimental 40 mm fixed automatic cannon, Model 1

YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot; KURE /Naval Air/ Depot

40 mm - 100 mm -- Army (TN: probably means for Army use).

New Aircraft Ordnance Installations

14 experimental KYOKU fighter, Modif. (TN: JACK)

20 mm x 2 (Mk 2, belt type)

7.9 mm x 2

14 experimental KYOKU fighter Modif 2. (TN: JACK)

Mk2

Mk1

20 mm x 4 (Mk 1, 2)

belt type; carries 900 rounds

Mk 1 KYOKU fighter (TN: GEORGE)

7.7 mm x 2 and 20 mm x 4 (Mk 2) or 20 mm x 4 Mk 2 (low-wing monoplane)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

KO fighter (medium armament; cruising range great)

Principal purpose: /to shoot down enemy/ fighters.

Secondary purpose: /to shoot down enemy/ large model planes.

OTSU fighter (heavy armament; cruising range small)

Principal purpose: /to shoot down enemy/ large model planes.

Secondary purpose: - - - - - (TN: blank)

HEI fighter: two-seater night fighter

18 experimental KO fighter (TN: JIMPU): 20 mm Mk 2 x 4

18 experimental OTSU fighter (TN: TENRAI): 30 mm x 1 (Vo = 800 meters/sec.;
450 rounds/min.; 68 kg.; 350 gr.)
20 mm x 2

18 experimental HEI fighter (TN: DENKO): 30 mm x 1
20 mm Mk 2 x 2
20 mm Mk 2 power mount x 2

Production of 20 mm /guns/ is high:

TOMICKA /plant/: monthly production = 400 - 450

TOYOKAWA /plant/: monthly production = 200

(Annual production = 6000). In coming year, annual production will
be 20,000.

17 Experimental KYOKU fighter (TN: LUKE)



Y 40 (TN: KEIUN): 2 liquid-cooled engines; no tail; is capable of up to
400 knots.

Ordnance and Experiments in Progress
at YOKOSUKA Naval Air Group

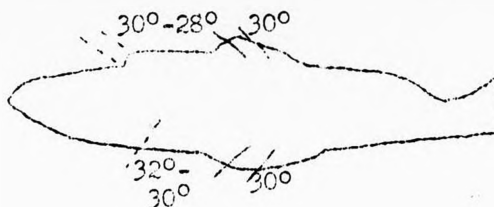
Machine Guns:

1. Oblique firing experiments with ZERO fighter. Note: OFONO
(小泉) BUTAI is organized with 60 night fighters.
2. 30 mm automatic cannon, with Vo = 730 meters (TN: sic) are
installed on ZERO fighters.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

3. 13 mm (experimentally manufactured) fixed /MG's/, with synchronized firing equipment, are installed in ZERO fighters.
4. Armament of 14 experimental KYOKU fighter (~~X~~ land-based plane) RAIDEN: fuselage has 2 x 13 mm /MG's/; synchronization point = 13°. Wing has Mk 2 20 mm x 2. (TN: meaning of symbol preceding land-based plane is not clear).
5. Armament of Type 2 Land Recce plane (TN: IRVING)



6. MG Research Department Problems
Harmonization of flexible and fixed /MG/ sights.
7. Armament of experimentally manufactured GINGA (TN: Frances; this section left blank).
8. Armament of new experimental planes
 - a. 17 experimental carrier fighter (TN: SAM): 20 mm Mk 2 x 1; 20 mm Mk 1 x 1
 - b. KYOKU fighter, MITSUBISHI twin-boom (TN: LUKE): 30 mm x 1; 20 mm x 2

MX

Bombing:

1. Night bombing
 - a. Sight: optical /ring/ type: 18 experimental Mk 1 night bomb sight.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

b. Flare bombs for bombing an air base at night.

2. Bombs:

Tests on yellow phosphoreous incendiary bombs are under way.

3. Release mechanism and control mechanism: percussion cap type; has an electric circuit in reserve.

4. Experimental manufacture of torpedo and bomb dollies (self-propelled vehicles).

Optical Equipment

1. Type 1 bomb sight
2. Type 2 gun-bomb sight
3. Type 3 gun-bomb sight
4. 18 experimental night bomb sight

Radio Equipment

Main efforts directed chiefly toward radar research.

1. Scattering silver paper (TN: window) to jam plane radar.
2. Radar-controlled AA firing.

Air Technical Branch Depot, Bomb Section

Bomb research underway

1. Mk 5 Bomb

#80 Mk 5 is an improvement of Type 99 40 cm AP bomb. It differs in size from Type 2 /bomb/.

#150 is almost the same as #80. The former has an automatic fuze in the bomb case, and when there is an induced explosion of the main charge, (TN: sentence left unfinished in original).

Studies /are being made/ as to whether or not /the #80 bomb/ will explode by itself.

2. Rocket type bomb, Mk 4

An increase of 100 meters/sec. was expected but the increase was 80 meters/sec. It has a trail /angle/ of 23°; since an adjustment is made according to drop time, drift adjustment cannot be made.

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#25 Mk 4: tests completed

#50 Mk 4: under design

3. GP bombs

#50 GP /bomb/, Model 2: with a 50 mm steel plate, the strength of the bomb case is not great, and it explodes by itself.

14 experimental #50 GP /bomb/: 70 mm /steel plate/ is safe and reliable.

#150 GP /bomb/: under design

4. Land bombs

Bomb nose and bomb case are one.

5. Mk 19 bomb

Amount of main charge of rockets which are being tested is 500 gr.

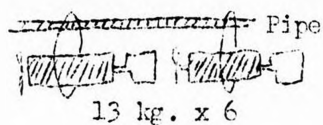
Direct bombing results: /velocity/ 500 meters/sec.

6. Release mechanism

Should be electro-magnetic type

Captured Bombs

American:



anti-personnel

Parachute bomb: incendiary, small power.

Problem of Explosives

Type 98 (TN: explosive?): an impasse in obtaining raw materials has arisen.

E4 (aluminum)

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Anatol group: /supply/ of materials is great; hygroscopic; used in all countries.

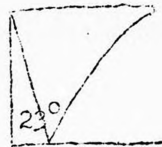
Pyrotechnics Section

1. Flare bombs

Type 1 flare bomb, Model 3: dropped at 8,000 meters

Type Ø flare bomb: studies /will be made on dropping from altitude of/ 6,000-8,000 meters.

Night photography



arms at 2,000 meters

Takes picture at 5,000 meters

2. Type 97 explosive (Anatol group)

TNT, 60; HNDA, 40

Used in aerial torpedoes and torpedoes.

Type 91 explosive: TNA (TN: Tetranitroaniline). Has the same power and stability as TNT. It is used somewhat like the Mk 5 (TN: explosive ?).

Substitutes for the Main Charge

E_a: TNA (TN: tetranitroaniline) 60; ammonium nitrate 40

E_b: MNH (TN: probably MNH) 30; HNDA 30; ammonium nitrate 40.
Ammonium nitrate is hygroscopic.

E_c: TNA 60; Al 40. Has an incendiary quality.

Pentril (TN: TENTORIRU, phonetic): TNT, 50; Pentolite, 50 (TN: TENTORITIO, phonetic)

Type 1 Mk 2-A fuze: 3-4 seconds

Type 1 Mk 2-B fuze: 10 seconds (90 meters).

HIRATSUKA #2 Ammo Depot

Regulations for inspection and storage of explosives and ordnance components.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

Regulations for the handling of explosives and ordnance components.

1. Types of decomposition of explosives.

Thermolysis

Hydrolysis

Self-oxidation and decomposition by means of NO_2 .

2. Methods for testing stability

Heat resistance test: discover the initial stage of decomposition by means of potassium iodide starch paper.

Silver bottle (TN: GINEIN) test: measure the decomposition period by means of the heat of its own decomposition (own burning period).

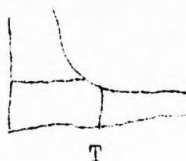
Vacuum /tube/ heat test: to investigate the amount of gas generated.

Materials test

3. Changes in stability due to temperature

$$\text{Log } \theta = \frac{A}{T} - B; \theta = \text{stability}$$

T = heating temperature



Ammo storehouse /temperature should be/ less than 27°C

Atmospheric temperature of South Seas is $30^\circ - 40^\circ$

4. Changes in stability due to vapor

$$\frac{t_1}{t_2} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

Dangerous temperature for vapor tension

5. Propellant for the Mk 4 bomb

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #12,851

Liquid rocket

1. Can be adjusted by means of a valve
2. Duration long
3. Requires an oxygen bottle (TN: actually, a steel oxygen flask)

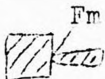
Solid body rocket

1. Has oxygen /but/ does not use a bottle
2. Short duration

G = amount of gas; W_a = gas velocity; du = speed

$$m du = \frac{G}{g} \bar{W}_a dt$$

$$\frac{m}{R} \frac{du}{dt} = - \frac{G}{g} \bar{W}_a$$



nozzle cross section

$$G = \phi (F_m P_i)$$

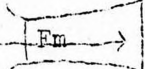
pressure:

$$\bar{W}_a = \phi \sqrt{T_i} \text{ explosive temperature}$$

experimentally:

$$R = K \cdot F_m \cdot P_i$$

K 1.53 in the case of a Mk 4 /bomb/.



outlet

velocity $\bar{W}_m$

In the case of a Mk 4 /bomb/

DC, name of explosive: TØ (OK) (absolute temperature) x $\frac{f}{3135}$ 10970
x $\bar{W}_m$ (meters/sec) of Type 93, Mk 1, /bomb/.
1091

$\log W$ (ejection speed) = $K \log P$ (pressure) - $\frac{1}{2} \log T$ (exploding temperature).

1. Concerning the amount of propellant: if 2 and 3 (TN: shape and diameter of outlet) are fixed, the internal diameter will be constant.
2. Shape
3. F_m (diameter of the outlet)

A funnel-shaped opening is attached to mechanically change the heat energy.

$\bar{W}_a$ can equal $3 \bar{W}_m$; actually, 2200 meters/sec.

6. #25 Mk 4 (used vs. carriers)

NVNC 150 mm AP /bomb/

Impact speed, 3200 meters/sec.; altitude, 1,000 meters;
air speed, 120 meters/sec.; propellant, 2 tons required;
operating time, requires 2 seconds; delay, 2 seconds.

Capacity of propellant case

$$\bar{V} = 14.9 \text{ l (TN: liters)}$$

Uses a propellant DC

Internal pressure is 100 kg/cm^2 or less

In order to equalize the propellant force and to cause it to burn for 2 seconds, /the case/ should be made round.

$$\text{Thickness} = 34.3 \text{ mm; } DT = 7\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bar{W} = 1.52 \text{ kg}$$

$$D_m = 39.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_i = 82 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

$$R = 1.620 \text{ kg}$$

Propellant

$$t = 2.13 \text{ seconds -- combustion time}$$

$$\bar{V} = 305 \text{ meters/sec -- impact speed}$$

at the KASHIMA projectile testing ground (bombs):
penetrated 120 mm at 800 meters; dived at 60° /angle/.

6. (TN: sic) #50 Mk 4 /bomb/(used vs. battleships)

NVNC 240 mm AP /bomb/; impact speed requires 320 meters/sec.;
operating time, 1 sec.; delay period, 3 sec.; air speed, 100-
120 meters; propellant necessary, 11.3 tons; amount of pro-
pellant, 50 kg. required; uses 37--176 DT; Dm = 110 mm x
nozzle D (TN: diameter); Pi = 90 kg/cm²; P = 11.5 tons; pro-
pellant force.

13 mm LG Production and Requirements

Type 2 13 mm MG (Rheinmetall/-Borsig/ type, flexible MG)

No. already produced from Nov 1943 to Mar 1944 - 100 guns

No. assigned to various companies /for production/ during 1944,
beginning with Apr:

JAPAN Special Steel Co. (TN: MIKO)	
(UTSUNOMIYA) (TN: location,	
TOCHIGI KEN)	1,500 guns
YOKOSUKA /Naval Air Group/	
Depot	3,000 "
SUZUKA	2,500 "
AICHI	<u>1,000</u> "
	8,000 "

No /of LG's/ required:

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

Type /of plane/	No /of MG's/ per plane	No /of guns/ required
Type 99 carrier bomber (TN: VAL)	1	224
SUISEI carrier bomber (TN: JUDY)	1	1,375
TENZAN carrier attack plane (TN: JILL)	1	810
ZUIUN 2-seater recce seaplane (TN: PAUL)	1	400
17 experimental attack plane (TN: SEIRAN)	1	<u>50</u>
		3,609 (TN: 2859)

Type 3 13 mm MG (Colt type, fixed MG)

No. already produced from Nov 1943 to Mar 1944 - 950 guns

No. assigned to various factories /for production/ during 1944,
beginning with Apr:

TOYOKAWA Navy Yard	3,000 guns
SUZUKA (TN: Navy Yard ?)	<u>1,000</u> "
	4,000 "

No /of MG's/ required:

Type /of plane/	No /of MG's/ per plane	No /of guns/ required
Type 0 carrier fighter (TN: ZEKE)	1	2,286
RAIDEN (TN: JACK)	1	3,605
SHIUN (TN: NORM)	1	300
Seaplane fighter (TN: KYOFU ?)	1	100
17 experimental carrier fighter (TN: SAM)	2 (in wings)	900

Factories manufacturing Type 2 cartridges

SUZUKA, TOYOKAWA, YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #13,851

Factories manufacturing Type 3 cartridges

YOKOSUKA /Naval Air/ Depot, ASAHI Ordnance Mfg Co (TN: ASAMI
HEIKI; location: AICHI KEN), TOYOKAWA Depot.

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3553

LIST OF PLANES USING MOTOYAMA AIRFIELD #1,
between 1 January and 14 February 1945.
Captured on IWO JIMA

EDITOR'S NOTE

This document lists Japanese planes which landed on MOTOYAMA Airfield #1 to refuel or to unload supplies, brought from KISARAZU, during the period 1 January to 14 February 1945. It indicates that planes from the KISARAZU Naval Air Group were being used to bomb SAIPAN.

Date	Air Group	Type of Plane	Number of Planes	Base	Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	Destination	Mission	Notes
1 Jan 45	762nd Air Group	GINOA (FRANCES)	3	KATORI	1655 1703 1705	2355 2234	SAIPAN	Bombing SAIPAN	They were expected to land at 1520 but were delayed by an air raid.
2 Jan 45	"	"	3	"	1520 1525 1730	2150 2025	"	"	One plane was defective and did not participate in the attack.
3 Jan 45	"	" #19 #73	2	"	1646 1653		"	"	Both planes were defective and the attack was abortive.
5 Jan 45	KISARAZU Air Group	"	1	KISA-RAZU	1830		Seas around IWO JIMA	Attack- ing naval vessels	Attack was called off since only one plane was available.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3553

Date	Air Group	Plane Type	Plane No.	Base	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival	Destination	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival	Fuel Taken on	Damaged Parts	Notes
21 Jan	1023rd	Type 1 (BETTY)	11	KISARAZU	0930	1330	KISARAZU	0700		550 l		
"	"	"	12	"	0930	1334	"	0700		1050 l		
"	"	"	15	"	0930	1338	"	0700		1000 l	Landing gear indicator light fuse burned out	
26 Jan	"	"	11	"	0630	1100	"	1200		1300		
"	"	"	12	"	0630	1115	"	1200		500		
29 Jan	"	"	12	"	0750	1121	"	1127		800		
"	"	"	13	"	0750	1117	"	1117		550		
31 Jan	"	"	12	"	0630	1147	"	0955		1700		
"	"	"	13	"	0630	1155	"	0955		800	Replaced spark plugs	
"	1081st	"		ATSUKI	1000	1659	MARCUS I.	0745		3500		
4 Feb	1023rd		13	KISARAZU	0630	1150	KISARAZU	1200		1300		
"	"		19	"	0630	1150	"	1200		700		
"		KI 67 (PEGGY)	4 planes	TACHIKAWA	0130		HAMAMATSU					
6 Feb	1081st		322(?)	ATSUKI	1000	1402	MARCUS I.			1750 l		
"		KI 67	7 pl.	TACHIKAWA								
7 Feb		KI 67	7 pl.	"			HAMAMATSU					
9 Feb	1023rd		13	KISARAZU	0630	1055	KISARAZU	1149				
"	"		19	"	0630	1100	"	1150				
10 Feb	"		12	"	0830	1330	TRUK				Burned during air raid at 1640	Out of commission
10 Feb	752nd		6 pl.	"	0600	1000	KISARAZU	1100			Plane #5 crashed	

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3553

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Date	Air Group	Plane Type	Plane No.	Base	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival	Destination	Time of Departure	Time of Arrival	Fuel Taken	Damaged Parts	Notes
11 Feb	1023rd		13	KISARAZU	0940	1340	TRUK	0630	1200	on	1 plane went to TRUK. #19 did not depart. Engine trouble.	2 planes returned to KISARAZU.
"	"		19	"	0940	1340	KISARAZU			1300 1		
"	"		63	"	0940	1340	"	0930		1350 1		
13 Feb	"		13	MOEN	0515	1320	"	0700		1200	Returned from TRUK. Departed for KISARAZU but turned back.	
14 Feb	"		13	52nd Base			"	0610		2700		

(End)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Item #B-3553

TRANSLATION SUMMARIESCURTAILMENT OF PRACTICE AMMUNITION

A KWANTUNG Army Staff Department Artillery Training Directive, dated August 1943, deals with the curtailment of practice ammunition. It is stated that the curtailment will be a heavy blow to artillery training.

The decision to limit training ammunition was reached after the failure of operational ammunition stores and special supplies to meet the annual allotment of the KWANTUNG Army.

(CINCPAC-CINCPOA Item #12,287)

EXPERIMENTAL FRANGIBLE SMOKE GRENADE

A Japanese document, dated 1942, gives additional details of construction and use of the experimental frangible smoke grenade described in War Department TM-L 30-480 Handbook on Japanese Military Forces, pages 213-214. When the grenade is hurled against a tank, the pottery shell breaks scattering smoke compound over the surface of the tank to which it adheres. The compound reacts with the moisture in the air and produces a thick white smoke. The document includes the following statistical data:

Smoke compound: liquid mixture of titanium tetrachloride and silicon tetrachloride. 154 cc (254 grams)

Weight: body - 380 grams
with metal container - 530 grams

Throwing range: maximum - approximately 30 meters
normal - 20 meters or less

Smoking time: about one minute

(CINCPAC-CINCPOA Item #13,113 A)

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Prelim POW Report #116

PRELIMINARY POW INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 116

EDITOR'S NOTE

This report describes the organization, training, and work of Japanese Youth Patriotic Volunteer Units (SHONEN GIYUTAI). This organization was founded in 1937 and was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Overseas Affairs (later under the Department of Greater East ASIA). Its purpose was dual: to train and use young (14 to 16-year old) Japanese in the agricultural exploitation of MANCHURIA, and to arm, train, and organize these youths as effective auxiliary troops.

POW stated that in 1942 there were nine large training centers in MANCHURIA (plus many smaller centers) training 20,000 personnel, and that between 200,000 and 300,000 trained youths were performing agriculture work, garrison duties, and serving on bandit pacification missions. A large number of these volunteers were pressed into service in the NOMONHAN Incident.

POW was of the opinion that industrial and military demands on Japanese manpower have curtailed the standing strength of the Volunteer Units since 1942. These units do, however, constitute a large pool of selected, armed, and extensively trained potential troops.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERIAL NO.</u>
YAMAZAKI, Kazuo 山崎 一 男	Pfc	Unknown
<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DUTY PERFORMED</u>	<u>DATE AND PLACE OF CAPTURE</u>
2nd Co, Fd Arty Bn, 2nd Regt, 14th Div	Gun Captain	4 November 1944 Off east coast of PELELIU

1. PREAMBLE

POW is 24 years old, single, and lived at 22 4-CHOME, KOMAGABAYASHI-CHO, HAYASHIDA-KU, KOBE. He had eight years of formal schooling.

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Prelim POW Report #116

1. PREAMBLE (cont'd)

POW is intelligent and cooperative. He is somewhat above average in observation, but his memory of dates and figures is approximate at best. He is truthful to the best of his ability and his information may be considered fairly reliable.

2. CHRONOLOGY

1938

- Feb Volunteered for Youth Patriotic Volunteer Units (SHONEN GIYUTAI) -- referred to as GIYUTAI; began training at UCHIHARA Training Center in KIMURA Co, 3rd Bn.
- April Co sent to T'IEH-LI (TETSUREI) Manchurian Greater Training Center for GIYUTAI; POW sent on to Manchurian Special Training Center at HARBIN for training in stock raising.

1939

- April-May POW rejoined KIMURA Co, which was made independent and sent to PEIAN.

1942

- Dec Returned KOBE for Army physical examination.

1943

- 1 Feb Inducted at TSITSIHAR, MANCHURIA; attached to 20th Ed Arty Regt (MANSHU 818) of 14th Div; basic training and training with 75 mm gun.
- Oct 14th Div on maneuvers in TSITSIHAR area.

1944

- End Feb Attached to 2nd Inf Regt; Regt isolated at NEN-CHIANG.
- Mid-March Left DAIREN with other 2nd Inf Regt personnel aboard NOTO MARU. Convoy included ASOSAN MARU, HIKKE (?) MARU, u/i AO of over 8,000 tons (estimated), one DD, two AMs, and presumably another AP-AK.
- ? March Arrived SHIMONOSEKI four-five days out of DAIREN; lay over about two days.
- ? ? Left YOKOHAMA; convoy accompanied by CA which POW had

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Prelim POW Report #116

2. CHRONOLOGY (cont'd)

1944 (cont'd)

heard was a NACHI class vessel. CA accompanied convoy four days, then apparently returned to JAPAN.

Early April About one week out of YOKOHAMA headed for PALAU; convoy reversed course and returned to OGASAWARA GUNTO, possibly CHICHI JIMA, because of reported US task force to the south. Lay over about one week.

? April Left OGASAWARA area en route to PALAU; frequent SS contact reports but no attacks.

Late April Arrived KOROR.

Late April POW sent to PELELIU after four days on KOROR.

18 Sept POW's gun position destroyed.

4 Nov Captured.

3. DETAILS OF CAPTURE

POW and three others, who had been given duplicate copies of a communication in a water-tight container, were ordered by the Regtl CO, Col NAKAGAWA, to carry the communication to KOROR by any possible means. They planned to cover the distance by swimming from island to island and had gone as far as a small island off the east coast of PELELIU (possibly RURID I.) when they were discovered and attacked. The others escaped, POW believed, but he was overpowered and captured, although not before he had had a chance to destroy the communication, the contents of which he did not know.

4. ORGANIZATION

POW was gun captain of the 2nd Sec, 1st Plat, 2nd Co, Fd Arty Bn, 2nd Regt, 14th Div. His Co was known as the TENDO TAI after the name of its CO. The Co had only 4x75 mm Type 38 guns, and POW's Sec, which handled one of these, was made up of 10 men on the gun crew and 15 men for ammo carrying and construction work.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS

Patrol Units (KEIGOTAI)

An organization of civilian Manchurians, possibly including some Japanese. It has police functions. POW had seen men from these outfits

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Prelim POW Report #116

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Patrol Units (KEIGOTAI) (cont'd)

aboard trains and he said that many of these units are stationed along the Manchurian RR net. Uniform and insignia are like those of the Japanese Army, but the color is a reddish-brown. No brassards are worn.

28th Div

POW had heard of this Div in Jan 1944 in connection with KOREA, where he believed it was stationed. He knew no details.

DAIREN Civilian Flight School (DAIREN MINKAN HIKOGAKKO)

Although POW had no information concerning this school, he identified it as a school to which many GIYUTAI personnel went after completing glider training. He believes that graduates of the school went into the Army Air Corps.

Unidentified Unit

In maneuvers during the Autumn of 1943 the 14th Div was joined by an unidentified unit from the region of HAILAR which was equipped with a large number of heavy mortars of not less than 120 mm.

BALKI Training Station

This is an advanced veterinary school located at HSIN-CHING for Army and GIYUTAI personnel. In 1940 with 800 other GIYUTAI personnel, POW was assigned there for three months of further training after he had completed his work at the HARBIN Training Center and after the KIMURA GIYUTAI Co had become independent. The school was in the KANJOSHI Russian section of HSIN-CHING.

YOUTH PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEER UNITS (SHONEN GIYUTAI)

POW entered the Youth Patriotic Volunteer Units in Feb 1938 and served with them in MANCHURIA until he took his Army physical examination in Dec 1942. Although he gave the full name of the organization as SHONEN GIYUTAI, he invariably referred to it as GIYUTAI.

The GIYUTAI were composed of Japanese youths under conscription age, the greater number being between 14 and 16 when they volunteered. The principal function of the organization is the development of MANCHURIA, particularly in agriculture. Production is carried on collectively and under a semi-military organization. The term of service is three years. If the GIYUTAI Co is made independent, however, an extra year of duty may be added. It is expected, although not compulsory, that men who have

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)YOUTH PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEER UNITS (SHONEN GIYUTAI) (cont'd)

served in the GIYUTAI in agricultural work will settle in MANCHURIA at the end of their service. The Japanese government makes land available to such settlers and their families (approximately 24.5 acres per person in a family), offers non-interest-bearing loans repayable in kind, and encourages a system of cooperative farming by such settlers. Although GIYUTAI personnel are civilians, GIYUTAI internal organization is military in form.

Training includes rifle and bayonet drill corresponding in general to that given in Japanese Middle Schools and colleges and training in the use of LMG. Rifles and LMGs are issued GIYUTAI outfits in MANCHURIA. GIYUTAI were called up as reserves in the NOMONHAN Incident and are used in small parties to subjugate bandits. Details on GIYUTAI follow:

Matriculation and Basic Training

Matriculation was voluntary and in POW's case consisted of a physical examination at KOBE, his home town, where he was placed in the B class. Volunteers were classed A, B and C, A and B classifications being accepted if the applicant was 15 or over but under conscription age. POW was 17 in Feb 1938, when he was accepted. A mental examination of primary school level was also administered but POW did not believe that this was of particular importance.

Several weeks after POW took his tests he was notified of the date of departure, at which time 80 KOBE boys left for UCHIHARA at government expense amid typical military send-off celebrations. On arrival there was another physical examination and 10 of the 80 were returned home as physically unqualified. (POW could not state precise physical standards.) The 70 were assigned to the newly-formed KIMURA Co of approximately 400-500 men. Each man was issued a Type 38 rifle with bayonet, and each Sqd of 20 men had one LMG. In 1942, however, these weapons were replaced with Type 99 rifles and Type 99 LMGs.

A vigorous course of training was immediately undertaken at UCHIHARA. It consisted of agricultural and mechanical training as well as military science, fencing, JUDO, bayonet drill, and other strenuous sports. Hiking was done at least four days a week--usually for 12 miles, although there were several forced hikes of 30 miles. They had about four hours per week of rifle and MG training. Each Sqd was also responsible for about 25 acres of rice, grain, potatoes, and other vegetables.

An hour per night was devoted to the study of mathematics, to reading, or to other subjects; all study was on a fairly low level. (POW, however, undertook the study of Chinese on his own and can speak and read

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C-C TRANS & INT #22, Prelim POW Report #116

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Matriculation and Basic Training (cont'd)

it.) Emphasis on scholastic work was admittedly light.

Preliminary training was also provided for those able and desiring to become specialist personnel. Elementary specialist courses included the study of tractor operation, gliders, the medical corps, automobiles, mechanics, teaching, and stock raising. This training continued at the Manchurian Special Training Center for specialist GIYUTAI personnel at HARBIN (see below).

At the end of each two months, tests in physical proficiency were given and units which met certain standards in the review as judged by military officials were immediately posted to MANCHURIA. Units which did not meet specifications usually continued training until they did so. If, at the end of six months, however, specifications were not met, the unit was sent to MANCHURIA anyway.

Administration and Organization (see chart fol. page)

Since its founding in 1937 the GIYUTAI organization has been under the jurisdiction of the Dept of Overseas Affairs (TAKUMU SHO), or that of its successor, the Dept of Greater East Asia (DAI TOA SHO). The GIYUTAI has cooperated closely with the Young People's Schools (SEININ GAKKO), although the latter are under the Dept of Education and POW could not define the exact relationship between the GIYUTAI and the Young People's Schools. GIYUTAI entrants, however, are not required to attend the Young People's Schools, but the latter are compulsory for other youths who do not attend Middle School or College.

UCHIHARA Training Center

GIYUTAI Cos are formed and receive basic training at UCHIHARA. Several drafts of four or more Cos each are sent from here annually to Greater Training Centers in MANCHURIA. Organization at UCHIHARA is similar to that at Greater Training Centers described below. POW estimated that when he was there in 1938 there were about 10 Cos of five Cos each in training at UCHIHARA. Each Co had 400-500 men.

DAI TŌA SHŌ
Dept of Greater East Asia

GIYŪTAI

UCHIHARA KUNRENSHO

UCHIHARA Training Center

JUNKAMBU YOSEISHO
Assistant Staff
Training Center

TOKKA JUNKAMBU YOSEISHO
Special Assistant Staff
Training Center

KAMBU YOSEISHO
Staff Training
Center

TOKKA KAMBU YOSEISHO
Special Staff Training
Center

KAKU KUNREN HOMBŪ
Collective Training Headquarters

MANSHŪ TOKUBETSU KUNRENSHO
Manchurian Special Training
Center (HARBIN)

MANSHŪ DAI KUNRENSHO
Manchurian Greater Training Center

Hq

Assistant and Special Assistant
Staff Training Centers

Staff and Special Staff
Training Centers

Special Training Cos

Tractor Co -----
Glider Co -----
Automobile Co -----
Medical Unit -----
Engine Unit -----
Teachers (SHIHAN) Co -----
Agriculture (CHIKUSAN) Co -----
Manufacture (KAKO) Co -----

Lesser Training
Centers

Special
(TOKKA)
Co

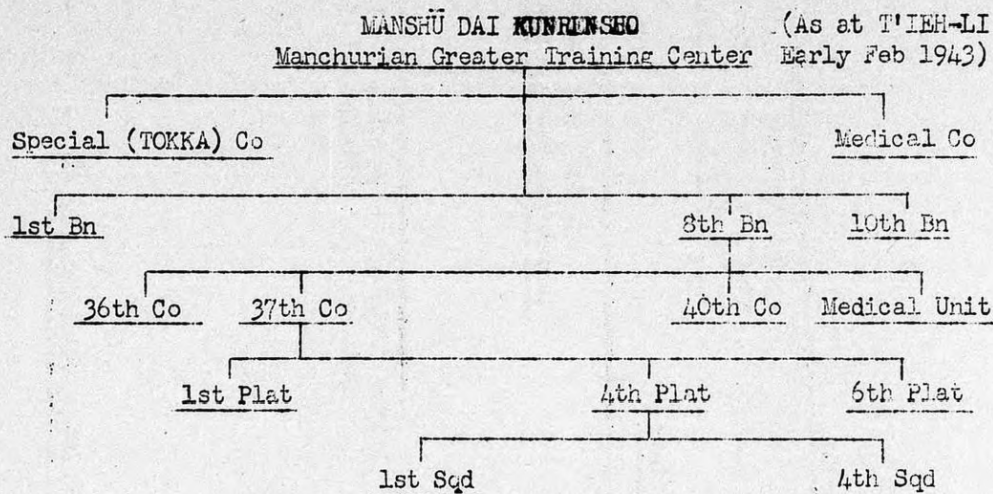
Training
Bns
5x Cos

Med Co

Independent Company

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)Collective Training Hq

GIYUTAI activities were directed from Hq located in an eight-story building on CHUO DAIGAI, HSIN-CHING, not far from the German Embassy. No GIYUTAI work units were located in this area.

Manchurian Greater Training Centers

Nine of these Greater Training Centers are located in MANCHURIA at T'IEH-LI (TETSUREI), SUN-WU (SONGO), NEN-CHIANG (MERCEN), PO-LI (BOTSURI), TUI-TIEN (TOITEN), HSING-AN (KOAN), T'UNG-HUA (TSUKA), and two localities whose names POW could not recall.

The Greater Training Centers were concerned with the training of the rank and file of GIYUTAI personnel, supervision of Lesser Training Centers (SHO KUNRENSHO) and the formation of Ind Cos. POW believes that

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Manchurian Greater Training Centers (cont'd)

although the complete organization called for about 25,000 men under each training center, the number seldom exceeded 20,000 (at least not from 1938 to Dec 1942).

Bns and Cos listed above under a Greater Training Center include numerous Cos which are formally attached to the Greater Training Center but which are actually carrying on agricultural production at Lesser Training Centers, having had about a year of duty at the Greater Training Center. POW was not able to give any estimate of personnel at Lesser Training Centers, but the figures given must be taken to include a large number not actually at the Greater Training Center. Lesser Training Centers are under control of the Greater.

The Greater Training Centers functioned under orders from the Collective Training Center at HSIN-CHING.

Special (TOKKI) Co

This Co of between 300 and 450 was the permanent service unit of the Greater Training Center. Personnel were Special Training Center graduates and had facilities to do heavy repair work on Training Co tractors, autos, etc.

Medical Co

Each Greater Training Center had a large hospital.

Battalions

The 10 Bns under the jurisdiction of a Greater Training Center are numbered consecutively within each center but are usually called by the Bn CO's name. Hq Co included about 100 men plus a Med Sec of about three doctors and 20 men.

Companies

Five Cos of 400-500 men made up a Bn. Cos are numbered consecutively from the 1st Co (in the 1st Bn), although again the Co is usually referred to by the Co CO's name. Hq Sec included about 15 men and four or five medical personnel.

Platoons and Squads

Each Co was divided into six Plats which were again divided into four Sqds of about 20 men each. The Plat was under a graduate

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Platoons and Squads (cont'd)

of the Assistant Staff Training Center, whereas the Sqds were led by a promising man from the group.

About 50 graduates of the Special Training Center were scattered among the various Sqds when the Co took up training at the Greater Training Center. These men did minor repair on Co equipment and aided in the instruction of the others.

Training

Training at the Greater Training Center lasted for about a year. Each Co farmed about 1,225 to 1,960 acres (500-800 CHOU), but POW did not know the ultimate disposition of farm produce. Military drill, rifle and LMG training, athletics, and study continued. At the end of a year many Cos were sent for two years to Lesser Training Centers, remaining formally attached, however, to the Greater Training Center. At Lesser Training Centers the principal duties were agricultural.

Some Cos, such as POW's, became independent. In this case an extra year of duty was added. (For details see below.)

Manchurian Special Training Center

Located at HARBIN. It is a training center for GIYUTAI specialist non-officer personnel. It also provides schools for the further training of Assistant Staff and Staff GIYUTAI officers, both specialist and non-specialist.

While still at UCHIMARI, those non-officer personnel who wished to take specialist training made application to that effect to their CO and on arrival in MANCHURIA proceeded directly to HARBIN under orders from the Greater Training Center, to which their Co was posted. On completion of the training they returned to their original Co. If they were not needed in the original Co, the Greater Training Center could place them in another Co; but if they were needed in a Co not under their particular Greater Training Center, orders from the Collective Training Hq would send them to another Greater Training Center, which in turn would assign them.

On arrival at HARBIN the men were assigned to the various companies according to their wishes and qualifications. Each Co was divided into five classes, the new student entering the fifth class and advancing through the first by examination. Training was for one year (special

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)Manchurian Special Training Center (cont'd)

exceptions are noted below). Data are as of 1938.

Glider Co

This Co was the most popular and POW thought that it consisted of 500 or 600 men, although he did not know what selection factors limited its size. Training proceeded through three standard glider models, the first being hand-launched, the second automobile-launched, and the third plane-towed. (See Section 8.) Many who completed this training went to the DAIREN Civilian Flight School (DAIREN MINKAN HIKO GAKKO).

At the T'IEH-LI Manchurian Greater Training Center there were five gliders which were used by graduates of this training on return to their original Cos. These men also worked on the construction of gliders of their own.

Tractor Co

This company consisted of about 400 men who received training in the maintenance and use of tractors. On completion of the course they were capable of completely rebuilding a tractor. The company had about 250 tractors. The company also had three BT tanks captured from the Russians and a number of old-model Japanese tanks. Tractor men were expected to be qualified tank men. Men did not become specialists in particular phases of maintenance or operation.

Automobile Co

This was a standard Co of about 400 men training in the maintenance and use of various automotive vehicles. They had an undetermined number of cars and trucks of various types, including the small DATSUN car.

Medical Unit

Although this unit was Co size (about 400 men), it was called Sec (HAN) rather than Co (CHUTAI). Its training was carried out at WU-CH'ANG (GOJO), not far from HARBIN, and was similar to standard medical corps training, as far as POW knew; training for personnel organized in Sanitation Secs (EOLKI HAN) was included.

Engine Unit

Admittance to this unit of 400 to 500 men was the most difficult.

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Engine Unit (cont'd)

The entrance examination was comparatively difficult and many applicants had previous experience in the work. Training in this unit was of greater duration than a year but POW did not know specifically how long. Training was given on steam engines, diesel, hot bulb engine, and obsolete unidentified aircraft engines. Those specializing on the steam engine were assigned duty on the Manchurian RRs.

Normal School (SHIHAN GAKKO) Co

Training in this unit of 400 to 500 men was of greater duration than one year. Personnel consisted of students at least 18 years old; after completion of this training, many went to one of the Manchurian universities. These men did not return to their original Cos but became teachers in Manchurian schools.

Livestock Co

Entrance to this unit of 400 to 500 men was relatively difficult. The emphasis was on scientific farming methods and included breeding and experimentation in the development of new strains of livestock. The Co was located at SUN-CHIA (SONJIAN), outside of HARBIN. Horses, cows, pigs, goats, sheep, and rabbits were raised. POW specialized on horses and considered himself a veterinary. He did not know the number of animals involved, but his Sqd of about 20 men was in charge of 2,000 horses; this, he said, was indicative of the scale of operation.

There were also units raising and developing domestic fowl as well as carrier pigeons. One unit was responsible for the apiary.

Instructors for the above activities came largely from the Army Veterinary Corps, although POW did not know the specific unit designations.

Agriculture Co

Emphasis was placed on development of both animal fodder and market crops. This work was directed by plant pathologists and horticulturists at Hq of the Manchurian Special Training Center who had completed the Special Staff Training course and who were graduates of regular agriculture schools.

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Manufacturing (KAKO) Co

This Co of 400-500 men processed agricultural produce into dairy products, meats, canned vegetables, dried vegetables, bakery goods, vitamin pills, etc. It employed civilian experts as technicians and instructors.

Independent Co (DOKURITSU CHUTAI)

(The following information applied to the KIMURA Ind Co in particular but was generally true of all such companies.)

After the Co had been in training at T'IEH-LI for about a year, and the special training personnel were returned, the Co became independent. It was sent to T'UNG-PEI (TSUHOKU), near PEIAN, where it was the only GIYUTAI Co.

Its organization of 400-500 men was not changed when it became independent but by that time it had been made complete with six Plats of four Sqds each. Specialist personnel were dispersed among the various Sqds. Specialist personnel were also in a secondary Sec (HAN), depending on their specialty. These Secs were as follows:

Tractor: Included 10 men who ran the five tractors of the Co.

Glider: Included five men. They worked with the Engineers because they had no gliders.

Automobile: Included seven men. The Co had one passenger car, 10 trucks, and one small car.

Medical: Five men. Serious cases were sent to the PEIAN Manchurian RR Hospital, which was an hour's distance by train.

Engineers: About 10 men. Heavy repair work sent to HARBIN.

Agriculture: Five men, of whom POW was the leader. The other four men acted as foremen on the job. POW was assigned to 1st Sqd, 1st Plat, but worked in Hq.

Manufacture (KAKO): 10 men who directed those assigned to help them in processing agricultural products of the Co.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)Independent Co (DOKURITSU CHUTAI (cont'd)

Hq consisted of the leaders of each of the above seven sections, the six Plat leaders, the paymaster, the training section leader, the Co Sec Ldr, the Co CO, and three orderlies.

Work of Ind Co

This Co's activity was divided into two phases:

Agriculture: Each Plat was responsible for upwards of 1,225 acres (500 CHOBU or more). POW's Ind Co farmed more than 7,350 acres, cultivated and pasture. Other Ind Cos were responsible for the collective farming of like areas.

Military: POW's Co was expected to protect its own farm area from bandits, to perform limited guard and pacification duties, and to function as a reserve for the Army if needed. (For details see below: Military Importance of GIYUTAI.)

Medical

The hospital line of communication for GIYUTAI personnel was by way of the Co First Aid Unit through the fairly complete Greater Training Center Hospitals to the HARBIN GIYUTAI Hospital or the HSIN-CHING GIYUTAI Hospital. Those who needed extended rest cures were sent to the Manchurian Hot Springs Hospitals. These hospitals were located at TAI-CH'IEH-CH'ENG (YUGAKUJO), WU-CH'UAN (GYOKUSEN), SUI-CHUNG (SUICHU), and WU-LIEN-CH'IH (GORENKEI). GIYUTAI hospitals at each of these localities worked in close conjunction with regular Army hospitals. Those who suffered from such diseases as tuberculosis were sent to regular Army hospitals in JAPAN.

There were nurses at all hospitals of the size of the Greater Training Center Hospital. These nurses were civilian-trained, were believed to be recruited through regular army channels, and were assigned to GIYUTAI. They received a period of indoctrination training at WU-CH'ANG.

Officer TrainingAssistant Staff Training

Upon completion of basic training at UCHIHARA an opportunity was given for those who wished to become GIYUTAI assistant staff officers to take training which qualified them for responsibilities as Plat Ldrs. Simple tests were given. If admitted to this program, the individual was detached from his Co and, depending on his choice, was sent either to the Assistant Staff Training Center (JUNKAMBU YOSEISHO) or to the Special Assistant Staff Training Center (TOKKA JUNKAMBU YOSEISHO), both at UCHIHARA. Training in these centers

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Officer Training (cont'd)

Assistant Staff Training (cont'd)

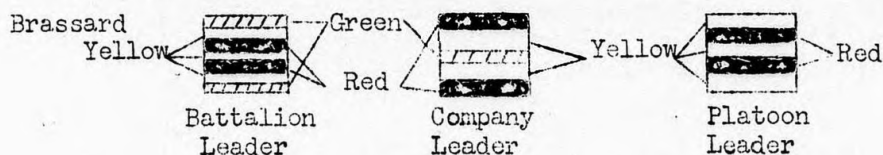
lasted for six months. The former trained men as non-specialist Plat Ldrs; the latter trained men for Plat leadership in various specialties such as have been discussed above. After this training, the men were again posted to their original Co in MANCHURIA at a Greater Training Center; there they were temporarily detached and sent to the Manchurian Special Training Center at HARBIN for six months of further training and duty, specialist or non-specialist as the case might be.

After completion of this training the men were ordinarily returned to their original Co, although by order of Collective Training Hq at HSIN-CHING they might be assigned to Cos which were understaffed.

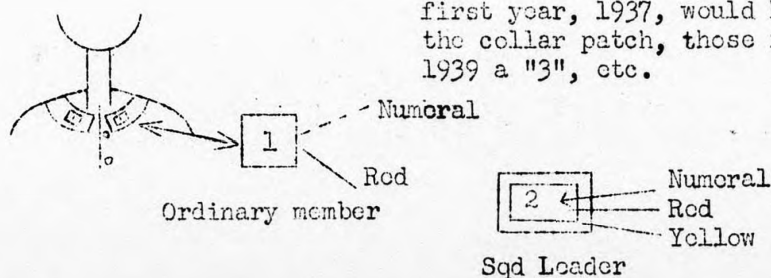
Staff Training

This training paralleled the Assistant Staff training in its six months at UCHIHARA and six at the Manchurian Special Training Center at HARBIN. Requirements for entrance to this training demanded that the individual be over 20 years of age and have a higher school training. Almost all of these men had completed a tour of duty in the regular Army and were 25 or 26 years of age. They started duty as Co commanders. Bn commanders were usually men of 45 or 50 years of age and were not necessarily graduates of this training. (POW knew of a few cases of young Co commanders who were placed in command of Bns.)

Rank and seniority were designated as below. There were no terms designating rank, but merely the title of the man's position.



Those who entered the GIYUTAI in its first year, 1937, would have a "1" in the collar patch, those in 1938 a "2", 1939 a "3", etc.



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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Twice a year a good-conduct chevron, worn on the left arm, might be awarded. After four such awards, a yellow chevron replaced them. Sq Ldrs wear a star above the chevron.

The uniform is khaki in color and similar to that worn by students in JAPAN. The winter uniform is woolen. Uniform tunics button high and have brass buttons.

All GIYUTAI non-officer personnel are paid the equivalent of 10 YEN per month in Manchurian currency.

The government assumes no responsibility for dependents.

Military Importance of GIYUTAI

Weapons

Each man has a Type 99 7.7 mm rifle and bayonet. Each Sqd of 20 men is issued one Type 99 7.7 mm LMG, making four to a Plat and 24 to a Co. POW stated that the GIYUTAI have no other weapons.

Strength

POW estimated GIYUTAI strength in MANCHURIA at 200,000 to 300,000 as of late 1942. He thought, however, that this strength may be decreasing somewhat because of the reduced military conscription age. He estimated also that the need for youths in factories and for civil defense may also be curtailing volunteering for GIYUTAI.

NOMONHAN Incident

GIYUTAI personnel from many Ind Cos and from Training Centers as well were called up, small groups coming from the various Cos. Ten were sent from POW's Ind Co. POW could not estimate the total number of GIYUTAI personnel involved, but he said that it was large.

These men were under GIYUTAI officers. They were responsible for guarding supply and ammo dumps. The Russians broke through with some 200 tanks, involving GIYUTAI personnel in actual combat. POW saw 10 of his friends killed.

POW was much impressed by the fighting ability of the Russians, who had rifles of heavier Cal and greater efficiency than the Japanese had. The Russian soldiers fought savagely, few permitting themselves to become prisoners. POW saw no Mongolian-type Russian soldiers.

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Guerrilla Warfare

POW had engaged in a number of battles against guerrillas and bandits. 1940 was especially active, but by 1942 things had become quiet again. Attacks were most frequent during the winter months when food was scarce and when the men were not busy in their fields. The bandits usually attacked in groups of about 80 and were frequently under the influence of opium. The bandits were engaged in train robbery and opium traffic, were poor fighters, and, when caught, did not act with the bravery which POW had heard was typical of the patriotic guerrilla. All captured bandits were turned over to the civilian government for punishment.

GIYUTAI personnel -- at least those from Ind Cos -- were frequently sent out on pacification (TOBATSU) missions against guerrillas and bandits. They were also subject to call for border defense patrol. On such duties, GIYUTAI personnel were provided in groups of approximately 10 each from several Cos in order to make up a force of about 80. The outfit would be under an Army officer, with several NCOs scattered through the ranks.

POW's Co also provided a regular guard of 20 men at the PEIAN RR Station.

Personalities

KATO, Kanji	Head of GIYUTAI known as Director of Training Hq (KUNREN HOMBUCHO). Also president of an Agriculture School (NOMINGAKKO). This man should not be confused with Admiral KATO, Kanji, who died before the war.
TAKAHASHI,	Head of the T'IEH-LI (TETSUREI) Greater Training Center (TETSUREI DAI KUNREN SHOCHO). About 50; believed to have been an Army Capt previously.
OSUKA,	Assistant head of the T'IEH-LI Greater Training Center.
MASAKI,	Head of 8th GIYUTAI Bn at T'IEH-LI.
KIMURA, Yasuhiko	Head of POW's Ind Co.

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5. IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER UNITS (cont'd)

Mail Address

While POW was at the Greater Training Center his address was: MANSU, PEIANSUO, TETSUREI DAIKUNREMSHO, MASAKI DAITAI, KIMURA CHUTAI, ISSHOTAI, ICHI BUNTAI (MANCHURIA, PEIAN Province, TETSUREI Greater Training Center, MASAKI Bn, KIMURA Co, 1st Plat, 1st Sqd). GIYUTAI units have no code numbers.

8. ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT

Glidern

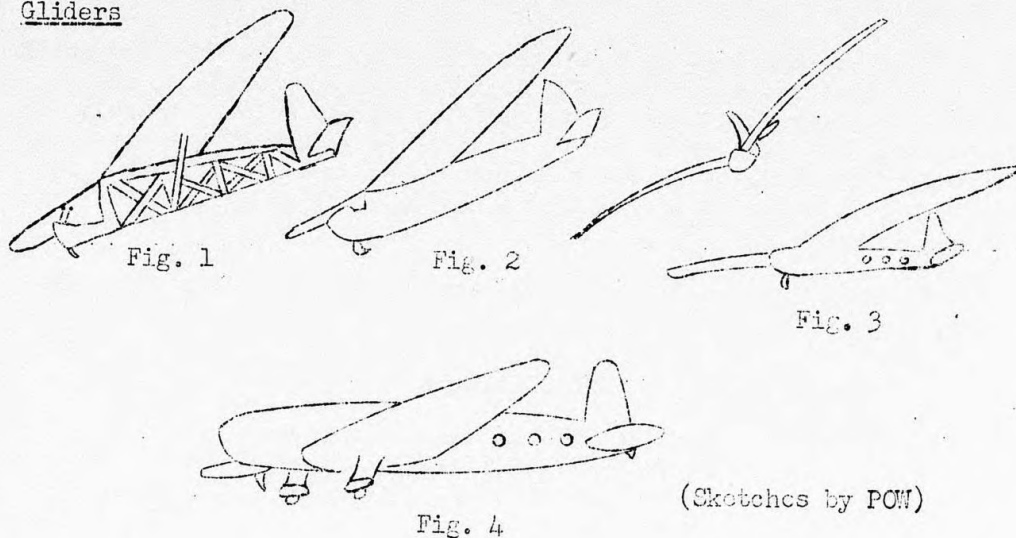


Fig 1 represents the GIYUTAI hand-launched glider of wood and fabric construction. It was single-seat and was estimated by POW as 4 m in length and 8 m in span. It was called TEEN SHIKI (hand-pulled type) and was used as a primary trainer. It ran on skids.

Fig. 2 represents a type, also of wood and fabric construction, which was single-seat and only slightly larger in dimensions than that of Fig. 1. It was called DORYOKU SHIKI (motive-power type) because it was launched by automobile. It ran on skids. It was a secondary trainer.

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8. ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

Gliners (cont'd)

Fig. 3. This gull-winged, duraluminum construction, five or six-passenger-type KONDORU (Condor) glider was estimated to be 15 or 16 m long and over 30 m span. It was a German model, one having been brought from that country, and three having been made in MANCHURIA. It ran on skids and was towed by a single-engined plane. It was the final trainer.

Fig. 4. This type was very large and was called "large type" (OGATA). It was of duraluminum construction, had landing gear, and probably accommodated 15 or 16 passengers. POW saw two of this type on the ground at SUN-CHIA (SONJAN), near HARBIN, but he never saw them fly.

12. ENEMY SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRIES

NIPPON DUNLOP Rubber Company

POW identified the company's office building as being across the street to the SE of the area indicated as NIPPON DUNLOP Rubber Co., Target 14, Air Objective Folder 90.25, OSAKA Area.

POW's adopted father was employed by this company as a chemist and technician and had worked in MALAYA and at HONG-KONG. In recent years he had been assigned to the large plant in KOBE, where he did research work. POW had heard his father say that JAPAN's synthetic rubber program was small because there was a sufficiency of natural rubber but that experiments were being carried out in the manufacture of a synthetic rubber from fish oil. POW understood that the primary use of synthetic rubber by the Japanese was for certain types of uses in A/C manufacture.

13. MORALE AND PROPAGANDA

POW believes that the Allies will win the war against JAPAN but he visualized a series of periods of open warfare and dormant periods of preparation. This, POW stated, would be caused by die-hards who would lie low when Allied occupation was strict but who would come to the fore at every opportunity. POW believes that the end will not come until the last Japanese has been exterminated.

15. WASTAGE AND CASUALTIES

POW had heard that the BUENOS AIRES MARU was sunk by SS action off the PHILIPPINES prior to his arrival at PALAU in April 1944.

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20. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE

Allied POWs

POW had heard of Allied POWs located at MUKDEN, TAI-CH'IEH-CH'ENG (YAGAKUJO), TOKYO, ZENTSUJI, KOBE, OSAKA, and KYOTO. In Feb 1942 he saw Occidental POWs at the RR yards at MUKDEN, where they were loading and unloading trains. He had heard that they were quartered at the golf links. In MANCHURIA he saw less than 100 British or Americans who were convalescing at an old hotel which was being used as a hospital in TAI-CH'IEH-CH'ENG. US fliers shot down over PALAU, POW had heard, were sent by SS or AH to JAPAN.

NOMONHAN POW Exchange

POW had heard of an exchange of POWs with the Russians after the NOMONHAN engagement. He did not know the number of Japanese involved but he knew that there were more than 1,000 Russians in the exchange. (He saw a few.) POW knew nobody who had seen the exchanged Japanese POWs, but it was said that they were all court-martialed, discharged from the service, and sent to CHINA to do menial labor. POW said that it was possible to make this POW exchange because of the fact that the engagement did not have the status of a war. Consequently the offense of becoming a POW was not regarded as entirely unpardonable.

Exchange Students

In Feb 1938 a group of youths belonging to the German youth movement were in training with the GIYUTAI at UCHIHARA. The group consisted of approximately 25 from GERMANY and 10 each from NORWAY, DENMARK, ITALY, FINLAND, and two countries which POW could not recall. All were between the ages of 17 and 20.