





# AIRCRAFT ACTION REPORT

RESTRICTED  
(Reclassify when filled out)

(OMIT THIS SHEET IF NO ATTACK WAS MADE)

CONFIDENTIAL  
REPORT NO. 2

**XI. ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPS OR GROUND OBJECTIVES (By Own Aircraft Listed in II Only).**

- (a) Target(s) and Location(s) YONTON, KADENA, MACHINATO, NAHA, ITOMAN AIRFIELDS OKINAWA (b) Time Over Target(s) 0430-0600 (Zone) (I)  
(FOR SHIPS INCLUDE ALL IN AREA UNDER ATTACK)
- (c) Clouds Over Target Varied from 500 ft to 200 ft - cover .8  
(BASE IN FEET, TYPE AND TENTHS OF COVER)
- (d) Visibility of Target Partially obscured by clouds (e) Visibility 3 miles  
(CLEAR, HAZY, PARTIALLY OBSCURED BY CLOUDS, ETC.) (MILES)
- (f) Bombing Tactics: Type Rocket Bomb Sight Used None  
Shallow glide about 20° (LEVEL, GLIDE OR DIVE) (TYPE)  
HVAR - fired singly Slant Range 1500 yds  
Bombs Dropped per Run None Spacing None Altitude of Bomb Release None  
(NUMBER) (FEET) (FEET)
- (g) Number of Enemy Aircraft Hit on Ground: Destroyed None Probably Destroyed None Damaged None

(h) AIMING POINT	(i) DIMENSIONS OR TONNAGE	(j) NO. A/C ATTACKING (k) SQUADRON	(l) BOMBS AND AMMUNITION EXPENDED, EACH AIMING POINT	(m) NO. HITS On Aiming Point	(n) DAMAGE (None, slight, serious, destroyed or sunk)
1 Runways NAHA Airfield, OKINAWA	2000 yds by 2000 yds	1-F6F-5N VF-33	2 HVAR MK 149 Strafed		Unobserved
2 Runway MACHINATO Airfield OKINAWA	4500x400ft	1-F6F-5N VF-33	2 HAVAR MK 149 strafed		Unobserved
Runway ITOMAN Airfield, OKINAWA	3000 x 300H	1-F6F-5N VF-37	2 HAVAR MK 149 Strafed		Unobserved
Runways YONTON Airfield, OKINAWA	4500x400H	1-F6F-5N VF-33	3 HAVAR MK 149 strafed		Unobserved
5 Runway KADENA Airfield OKINAWA	4500x400ft	1-F6F-5N	3 HAVAR MK 149 Strafed		Unobserved
6					
7					
8					

(o) RESULTS: (For all hits claimed on ship targets and for land targets of special interest, draw diagram, top or side view or both, as appropriate, showing type and location of hits. For all targets give location and effect of hits, and identify by numbers above. Use additional sheets if necessary).

Two VF(N) of VF-33 were assigned night heckling missions to cover the airfields on OKINAWA SHIMA in order to prevent enemy aircraft from using the fields for pre-dawn and dawn take-off's.

Lt. Leslie W. LEY, USNR, covered the three most southern fields of MACHINATO, NAHA, and ITOMAN, while Ensign John DELANEY covered the northern fields of YONTAN and KADENA. At no time was any activity observed on any of the airfields.

Each pilot made intermittent runs on the fields assigned him, firing rockets singly, one rocket to each run unaccompanied by strafing. Between rocket runs separate strafing runs were made on the various fields assigned.

Due to the low cloud base and the poor visibility, only shallow 20° runs were possible. For the same reasons plus the fact it was dark, no damage or hits could be observed by the two pilots.

(p) Were Photographs Taken? Gun Camera Photographs of Damage, When Taken, Should Be Attached By Staple.

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**XII. TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA.** (Narrative and comment. Describe action fully and comment freely, following applicable items in check list at left. Use additional sheets if necessary.)

## ENGAGEMENT WITH ENEMY

### OWN AIRCRAFT

Disposition  
Altitudes  
Speeds  
Approach Tactics  
Use of Cover, Deception  
Angles of Attack and  
Their Effectiveness  
Distance of Opening Fire  
Defense Tactics and  
Their Effectiveness

### ENEMY AIRCRAFT

Method of Locating, Distance  
Disposition  
Altitudes  
Speeds  
Approach Tactics  
Use of Cover, Deception  
Angles of Attack  
Distance of Opening Fire  
Defensive Tactics

### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Own Weaknesses  
Enemy Weaknesses  
Offensive Tactics, Own  
" " , Enemy  
Defensive Tactics, Own  
" " , Enemy  
Flexible Gunnery, Own  
Escort Tactics  
Fighter Direction  
Use of Radar  
Night Fighting  
Recognition, Aircraft

## ATTACK

### OWN TACTICS

Method of Locating Target  
Approach to Target  
Altitudes, Speeds  
Approach  
Dive  
Pull-Out  
Dive Angle  
Strafing  
Retirement  
Defensive Tactics  
Use of Jamming

### DEFENSE, ENEMY

Evasive Tactics, Ships  
Concealment  
Searchlights  
Night Fighter Tactics  
Use of Jamming

### COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Bombing Tactics  
Torpedo Tactics  
Effectiveness of  
Bombs, Torpedoes  
Selection of Targets  
Fuzing  
Strafing Tactics  
Defensive Tactics  
Use of Radar  
Reconnaissance  
Photography  
Briefing

## OPERATIONAL

Navigation  
Homing  
Rendezvous  
Recognition, Ships  
Communications  
Flight Operations  
Search and Tracking  
Base Operations  
Maintenance

The general target area was located with the aid of Radar gear and the specific field visually, using the Radar to pick up points of the coast line opposite the different airfields. Dive angles had to be shallow due to the cloud cover and low cloud base (about 20°). Approaches varied according to the amount of cloud cover over the specific target, but were usually at low altitudes (below 4000 ft), in order to be able to locate the target.

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**XIII. MATERIAL DATA.** (Comment freely on performance or suitability, following check list at left.  
Use additional sheets if necessary).

## ARMAMENT

Guns, Gunsights  
Turrets  
Ammunition  
Bombs, Torpedoes  
Bomb Sights  
Bomb Releases

## COMMUNICATIONS

Radio, Radar  
Homing Devices  
Visual Signals  
Codes, Ciphers

## RECOGNITION

IFF  
Signals  
Battle Lights  
Procedures

## PROTECTION

Armor; Points and Angles  
of Fire Needing Further  
Protection  
Leak Proofing

## EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Parachutes  
Life Belts, Life Rafts  
Safety Belts  
Emergency Kits  
Rations, First Aid

## NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT

Compasses  
Driftsights  
Octants  
Automatic Pilots  
Charts  
Field Lighting

## INSTRUMENTS

Flight  
Power Plant

## OXYGEN SYSTEM

## CAMOUFLAGE AND DECEPTION DEVICES

## STRUCTURE

Airframe  
Control Surfaces  
Control System  
Dive Flaps  
Landing Gear  
Heating System  
Flight Characteristics  
At Various Loadings

## POWER PLANT

Engines  
Engine Accessories  
Propellers  
Lubricating System  
Starters  
Exhaust Dampers

## HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Auxiliary Plant  
Lights

## FUEL SYSTEM

## FLIGHT CLOTHING

## MAINTENANCE

## BASE FACILITIES

Plane Servicing Equipment  
Personnel Facilities

The use of the search modification one and five mile range scale (elimination of double dot) to AN/APS-6A Radar was found to be valuable in locating general target area, but could not be used to locate specific target.

A full report of above modification has been turned in to ComAirPac.

REPORT PREPARED BY:

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**Oden F. GOSHORN, Lt(jg) USNR.**

SIGNATURE

RANK AND DUTY

APPROVED BY:

**Paul C. ROONEY, Lt-Cdr, USN,**

SIGNATURE

RANK AND DUTY

**4-6-45**

DATE