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XII. TACTICAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA.

VBF Narrative - VBF-94, flying low cover and close support for VB and VT, approached target from the east. One division circled to NW with VB and dived N-S from 10,000 feet, releasing bombs at 3500 feet due to low cloud cover. Rockets and .50 cal. were fired between 3000 and 2000 feet. After considerable jinking due to AA fire, retirement and rendezvous were effected to the south. The second division dived from S-N from 12,000 feet, releasing bombs, rockets, and .50 cal. After a jinking retirement, rendezvous was effected 10 miles north and flight returned to base.

VB Narrative - Rendezvous was completed at 1330 and departure was taken for the target. Intense heavy AA fire was encountered over Sukegawa, on crossing the coast, and from there to target evasive action was taken. The attack was made from N to S through an opening in the clouds. Both bombs were dropped on aiming points and all 20 mm ammo was expended on this run. Retirement was made to the southeast and rendezvous effected at 6,000 feet, 12 miles from the target. The group returned to base with stragglers making a running rendezvous ten miles off the coast.

VT Narrative - Crossed east coast of Honshu in vicinity of Kawajine Saki, approximately 36-39 N. Immediately after crossing the coast line, the flight encountered intense and accurate heavy anti-aircraft fire. The fire was continuously pointed type, radar controlled, breaking in the formation above the clouds. Evasive action was taken and window was dispensed. The fire tended then to fall behind. This fire continued until the flight was 25 miles inland. VT, followed by one division of VBF, proceeded to a break in the clouds south of the field, and dived from south to north. Push-over at 150 knots. Used 35-40 degree glides, maximum speeds 280-300 knots, released at 6,000 and recovered at 5,000. During the dive heavy and accurate anti-aircraft from a position on the field burst in and around the planes. This AA burst about 7,000 feet with explosive effect, resembling a belly tank on fire. There was a large ball of orange flame with bellowing black smoke from each burst. No planes were hit, but pilots reported that the bursts were in and around the formation. After pullout and on retirement above the clouds, the heavy AA followed. Rendezvous 10 miles southeast of the target, and the flight retired due east to the coast. No further AA after departure from the rendezvous area.

VF Narrative - Two VF photo planes and 2 VF escorts accompanied the strike planes to Utsonomiya. One photo plane and escort broke off and proceeded to Nasuno, where a photo run was made west to east across the airfield at 6,000 feet. From there the section turned south to Kanemaru and photographed that field SW to NE at 5,000 feet. Reversing this course, the section proceeded to Imachi, where a photo run was made at 3,000 feet across the airfield on a SE course. Meanwhile, the other photo section photographed Utsonomiya at 15,000 feet south to north and again north to south. A coverage was then made of Utsonomiya South at 15,000 feet on a south to north course. (cont'd p. ~~4A~~ 5)

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VF Narrative (cont'd) - Rendezvous with the photo section, pre-arranged to take place just east of Utsonomiya, was not effected. Both sections, therefore, proceeded to a point 10 miles off the coast at Mito and made a running rendezvous with the returning strike planes.

VBF Comments - Pilots felt this to be a successful strike. The method of attack necessitated by low cloud cover was very effective in dispersing the AA fire.

VT Comments & Recommendations - The use of VT fused bombs against a target such as parked aircraft requires such a high pull-out that pin-pointing particular planes on the ground as aiming points is impossible. Apparently, the greater destructive effect of the new fuse compensates for the loss of pin-point accuracy, but at the same time makes observation of results very difficult. Damage assessment is necessarily dependent upon close reconnaissance or complete photographic coverage. The development of a VT fuse requiring less air travel would greatly enhance the value of the new device.

VT Operational - During the rendezvous, the airspace was considerably confused due to the crossing patterns of our own planes and the planes from another task group operating 12 miles to the east. This was further complicated by returning planes from our own group. If consistent with requirements for the defense of heavy fleet units, it would be desirable to allow more airspace for rendezvous and breakup. In this case the two task groups were launching planes, using different winds and placing the two groups on converging courses.

VT Communications - Two planes on this flight were equipped with AN/ARC-18 sets, both required to be set up on a single VHF channel for essential plane-to-plane communication. One set's relay box triggered the other set, giving a great deal of interference on all sets in the air.

VT power plant - Keeping in formation with the SE2C-4E leading requires more manifold pressure and more r.p.m. than all pilots of this squadron have previously used for cruise. Position can be maintained, however, within the limitations set out in the TBM-3E handbook. Long experience flying reconditioned aircraft in training activities and during the squadron training period has had its effect in making pilots hesitant in using military power available in new planes now assigned. Combat experience may prove that the engines can take the additional strain. These high power settings would be impossible on a flight of this duration without the drop-pable tank.

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