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For the Officers of the United States Navy

THE O.N.I. WEEKLY

CONFIDENTIAL



SEPTEMBER 5, 1945



THIRD FLEET

KAMIKAZE



Above, Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. Below, Pearl Harbor on the night of August 13, 1945, a few minutes after the radio report of the Japanese acceptance of Allied terms.



FRONT COVER.—The enemy's last desperate attempt to avoid total defeat—a night suicide attack on a U. S. carrier.

THE O. N. I. WEEKLY

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NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Hewlett Thebaud

HEWLETT THEBAUD,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Director of Naval Intelligence.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN

Aboard the *Missouri*

Japan formally capitulated to the Allies on the morning of September 2d in a brief but solemn ceremony aboard the United States battleship *Missouri*, flying the flags of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Twelve signatures, requiring only a few minutes to inscribe on the articles of surrender, brought an end to the Pacific war which had entered its eighth year in China and for all the other Allied powers except the Soviet Union was approaching its fourth anniversary.

On behalf of Emperor Hirohito, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signed first for Japan. The next to affix his signature to the surrender document, a paper about 12 by 18 inches, was Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, signing for the Imperial General Staff. Both Japanese emissaries, as well as the Allied representatives, signed two documents—one for the Allies and a duplicate to be retained by Japan.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, limping on a wooden leg (souvenir of an attempted assassination in Shanghai years ago), is reported to have appeared very nervous and anxious as he signed his name to the surrender document. Gen. Umezu, on the other hand, sat down resolutely and scrawled his name without delay. A Japanese colonel present was seen to wipe tears from his eyes as the general signed. All members of the 11-man Japanese delegation looked tense and worn.

As Supreme Commander for all the Allied Powers, Gen. MacArthur signed next, attended by Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, defender of Bataan and Corregidor, and Lt. Gen. Arthur E. Percival, British commander at Singapore at the time of the Japanese conquest. Both generals, recently released from a prison camp near Mukden, Manchuria, had been especially invited by Gen. MacArthur to witness the surrender of Japan.

Gen. MacArthur then called upon the other signatories in the following order:

For the United States—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

For China—Gen. Hsu Yung-Chang.

For the United Kingdom—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

For the Soviet Union—Lt. Gen. Kuzma Derevyanko.

For Australia—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey.

For Canada—Col. Lawrence Moore-Cosgrove.

For France—Gen. Jacques LeClerc.

For The Netherlands—Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich.

For New Zealand—Air Marshal L. M. Isitt.

The complete text of the surrender articles signed by the Japanese and Allied representatives follows:

"(1) We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

"(2) We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

"(3) We hereby command all Japanese forces, wherever situated, and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

"(4) We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control, wherever situated, to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

"(5) We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives, deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority, and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their

noncombat duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

"(6) We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

"(7) We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

"(8) The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the State shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender."

The surrender formalities, which took place at about 0900, required barely 20 minutes to conclude. More than 100 high-ranking military and naval officers looked on. Among those listed as present were: Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of the Pacific Strategic Air Force; Gen. George C. Kenney, head of the Tactical Air Force and the Far East Air Force; Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding the Sixth Army; Gen. Courtney C. Hodges, recently-arrived commander of the First Army; Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army, which is to occupy Tokyo and other strategic areas on Honshu Island; Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of U. S. Army forces in the Pacific Ocean Area; Lt. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, Gen. Spaatz' chief of staff; Lt. Gens. Ennis C. Whitehead, James Doolittle and Nathan F. Twining, heads of the Fifth, Eighth and Twentieth Air Forces, respectively, and Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the U. S. Third Fleet; Vice Admiral C. A. Lockwood, commander submarines, Pacific; Vice Admiral Richmond K. Turner, head of Pacific Amphibious Forces; and Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commanding general of Pacific Fleet Marine Force, as well as members of their staffs and commanding officers of various U. S. Army, Navy and Marine units participating in the occupation of Japan.

As the surrender document was being signed squadrons of Army and naval aircraft flew overhead in vigilant patrol, ready to attack at any sign of Japanese treachery. On both sides of Tokyo Bay and up to the Tama River, at the southern edge of Tokyo, soldiers of the U. S. 11th Airborne Division and American and British Marines and sailors were in firm control of all strategic points. Tokyo itself remained out of bounds for our troops until Gen. MacArthur shifts his headquarters from Yokohama to the U. S. Embassy in the Japanese capital. It was announced on the 5th that the occupation of Tokyo will begin on the 8th. Elements of the U. S. First Cavalry Division, first to enter Manila, will enter Tokyo in preparation for Gen. MacArthur's entry, which may take place the same day.

Imperial Proclamation

Immediately after the signing of the surrender articles, Gen. MacArthur ordered that the following proclamation by Emperor Hirohito be issued:

"Accepting the terms set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China on July 26, 1945, at Potsdam and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have commanded the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to sign on my behalf the instrument of surrender presented by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and to issue general orders to the military and naval forces in accordance with the direction of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers.

"I command all my people forthwith to cease hostilities, to lay down their arms and faithfully to carry out all the provisions of the instrument of surrender and the general orders issued by the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters hereunder."

General Order Number One

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Japanese received copies of General Order Number One with instructions for disarming Japan. The General Order, to be issued through the Japanese Government, called upon the various field commanders to surrender to designated Allied theatre commanders and required that all Japanese except the police force in Japan proper be disarmed and that the Allied powers be furnished lists of all military equipment, ships, etc. Other

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sections of the General Order provided for execution of the terms of the surrender articles. Particular stress was laid on the fact that all military and naval installations are to be kept intact, as well as all industrial establishments engaged in war work.

The text of the General Order follows:

(1) The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of all Japanese armed forces by the Emperor, hereby orders all of its commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to commanders acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Immediate contact will be made with the indicated commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

(For Sec. 1, (a)-(e), inclusive, see Surrender of Japanese Field Commands.)

(f) The . . . commanders [indicated in Sec. 1, (a)-(e)] are the only representatives of the Allied Powers empowered to accept surrender and all surrenders of Japanese forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control, wherever they may be situated, and to deliver intact and in safe and good condition all weapons and equipment at such time and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied commanders indicated above.

Pending further instructions, the Japanese police force in the main islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision.

The police force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of law and order. The strength and arms of such a police force will be prescribed.

(2) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Su-

preme Commander for the Allied Powers [within time limit to be designated] complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control as follows:

(a) Lists of all land, air and anti-aircraft units showing locations and strengths in officers and men.

(b) Lists of all aircraft, military, naval and civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

(c) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled naval vessels, surface and submarine and auxiliary naval craft in or out of commission and under construction, giving their position, condition and movement.

(d) Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled merchant ships of over 100 gross tons in or out of commission and under construction, including merchant ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations now in Japanese hands, giving position, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(3) Japanese armed forces and civil aviation authorities will insure that all Japanese military and naval and civil aircraft will remain on the ground, the water or aboard ship until further notification on the disposition to be made of them.

(4) Japanese or Japanese-controlled naval or merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Vessels at sea will remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

(5) Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will insure that:

(A) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movements by land, sea and air wherever located be removed according to instructions of the

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(B) All aids to navigation be re-established at once.

(C) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of (A) above.

(6) Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will hold intact and in good condition pending further instructions from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers the following:

(A) All arms, ammunitions, explosives, military equipment stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material [except as specifically prescribed in Section 4 of this order].

(B) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

(C) All military installations and establishments including airfields, seaplane bases, anti-aircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(D) All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, patents, plans, drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used or intended for use by any military or part-military organization in connection with its operations.

(7) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers [within time limits to be designated] complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs A, B and D of Section 6 above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

(8) The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

(9) With respect to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities:

(A) The safety and well-being of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees will be scrupulously preserved to include the administrative and supply service essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing and medical care until such responsibility is

undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(B) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms and ammunition will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer designated [as] representative of the prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(C) As directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers prisoners of war and civilian internees will be transported to places of safety where they can be accepted by Allied authorities.

(D) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers [within time limit to be designated] complete lists of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees indicating their location.

(10) All Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.

(11) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese officials shall be prepared on instructions from Allied occupation commanders to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese civilian population.

(12) This and all subsequent instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces of other Allied military authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil officials and private persons.

Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied Powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied military authorities and the Japanese Government.

Occupation of Japan

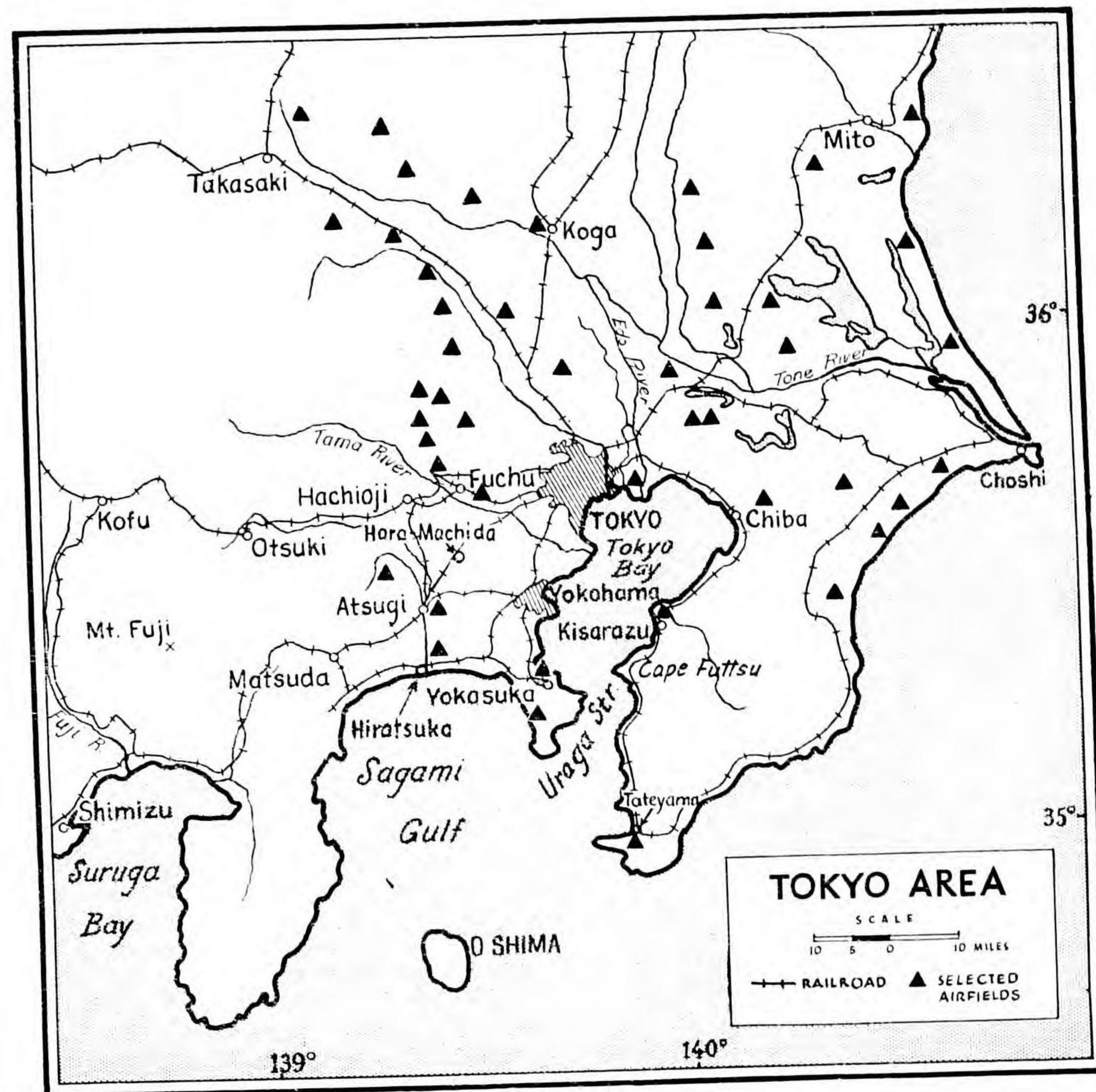
The ceremony of formal surrender came as the climax to a week of intense activity as the first steps in the occupation program went into effect. Inaugurated on August 27th and 28th by the movement of the Allied Fleet into Sagami and Tokyo Bays and the landing of technicians by air at Atsugi airfield, 23 miles southwest of Tokyo, occupation went forward rapidly. By the end of the week Allied troops had taken over most of the strategic areas along the shores of Tokyo

Bay, with the exception of Tokyo itself, scheduled to be occupied on the 8th.

Honshu.—Between August 30th, when the first major landings began, and the evening of September 2d more than 25,000 Allied troops had landed by sea and by air on Honshu Island, according to an announcement by Eighth Army headquarters at Yokohama. The total is expected to rise rapidly as the seaborne movement accelerates. The aerial movement into Atsugi airfield was considerably hampered after the first day, which was bright and clear, by unfavorable weather, thus slowing up the completion of the transfer of the Eleventh Airborne Division from Okinawa. U. S. and British Marines and naval landing parties had taken possession of the major naval installations in the area, including Yokosuka and Tateyama, while Army troops had established themselves at Yokohama and Atsugi and had taken up

positions along the southern banks of the Tama River, the southern boundary of Tokyo.

Major occupation forces began landing early in the morning of August 30th, with Marines and Army airborne troops hitting Japanese soil almost simultaneously about 0600. The first Marine unit to land was the Second Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of the Sixth Division, which went ashore at Futtsu Cape, on the eastern shore of Tokyo Bay opposite Yokosuka, to secure control of heavy coastal guns in the area. The operations of this force were under the direction of Brig. Gen. William Clements of the reactivated Fourth Marines. It was a fitting gesture that this Marine outfit should have been the first ashore on Japan, in recognition of the record of the old Fourth, which fought at Bataan and Corregidor in 1942 until every man had been killed, wounded or captured.



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The main seaborne landing on the 30th took place at Yokosuka, site of one of Japan's main naval bases. The landings, according to press accounts, were made by about 9,000 U. S. Marines and some 1,200 picked naval landing personnel, plus 450 British Marines and sailors. At 0935 the Marines and naval forces moved into Yokosuka Naval Base and three forts offshore guarding the approaches to the base. Less than half an hour later the cruiser *San Diego*, flagship of Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger, commander of the advance naval task force that had anchored off Yokosuka on the 28th, docked at the Japanese base. At 1112 surrender of Yokosuka was accepted by Rear Admiral Robert B. Carney, Admiral Halsey's chief of staff.

The city of Yokosuka was found to be virtually deserted, except for black-uniformed Japanese police, as our forces spread out to consolidate their positions and to make contact with troops of the 11th Airborne Division, which had started landing at Atsugi airfield, a short distance to the northwest, at about the same hour that the first Marine contingent had gone ashore at Cape Futtsu. Coming in from Okinawa in C-47 and C-54 transport planes at the rate of about 20 planes an hour, units of the 11th Airborne had established a perimeter at Atsugi and then had gone on to take over control of Yokohama in preparation for the arrival of Gen. MacArthur, who reached the airfield in his plane "Bataan" at 1400 that afternoon. The commander of the 11th Airborne, Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, is reported to have been the first of his division to set foot on Japanese soil.

Gen. MacArthur, who was accompanied by his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, and other aides, was driven immediately to the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama, 15 miles away, which had been selected as quarters for him and other high-ranking officers attending the formal surrender ceremonies. Gen. MacArthur had left Manila on the morning of the 29th and at 1350 arrived at Okinawa, where he spent the night before proceeding on to Atsugi.

All the landings on the 30th were made without incident, except for a few bursts of anti-aircraft fire at one of our planes en route to Atsugi. Every precaution was taken, however, against possible Japanese treachery. Squadrons of Army and Navy fighter planes, which had been patrolling the Empire for days, covered the incoming transports, while heavy guns of the

Fleet, at anchor in Sagami and Tokyo Bays, were trained on the shore. Both airborne and seaborne landings were made in full battle array.

Allied control of the occupation area spread smoothly and swiftly. Troops of the 11th Airborne took up their stand on the south banks of the Tama River but observed the temporary line of demarcation until time for Gen. MacArthur's entry into Tokyo. Japanese soldiers mounted guard along the northern bank of the river. Japanese Imperial Headquarters had requested that Tokyo be declared "out of bounds" for Allied forces until after the surrender articles had been signed in order to prevent possible clashes or other incidents. Meanwhile, Marine units went ashore in a driving rain on the 1st to secure the naval base at Tateyama, at the eastern entrance of Sagami Bay, to prepare for the arrival of Eighth Army troops on the next day. The naval anchorage and airfield at Kisarazu, on the east side of Tokyo Bay, was scheduled to be occupied by airborne troops but bad weather apparently disrupted the plans. Seaborne landings continued without hitch, however, and on the 2d the First Cavalry Division, attached to the 11th Corps of Gen. Eichelberger's Eighth Army, began landing at Yokohama.

Thirty minutes after the signing of the surrender document on the *Missouri*, a 42-ship convoy steamed into Tokyo Bay and began disembarking troops. By nightfall approximately 13,000 troops of the First Cavalry Division had been put ashore, mainly at Yokohama. Until the formal surrender on the 2d, international law provided that only enough troops should enter the country as could provide a guard for the Supreme Commander for the Allies. The 11th Airborne and the British and U. S. Marines and sailors performed that function. But with the signing all restrictions are removed, and troops are expected to swarm ashore daily until an occupation army of 500,000 or more is landed. Gen. MacArthur is reported to have more than 20 Army divisions and several Marine divisions which may be available for occupation duty.

By evening of the 3d, Allied troops had occupied approximately 720 square miles of territory in the initial occupation zone and were preparing to move into other sectors. Stopped at the Tama River since the early days of the occupation, our troops, by agreement with the Japanese Government, crossed to the north bank

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on the 3d and took over four more airfields—Chofu, two miles west of Tokyo; Tachikawa, nine miles west of the city; Showa, a mile and a half north of Tachikawa, and a fourth field, as yet unidentified. The First Cavalry Division set up headquarters in Hara-Machida, a road junction midway between Tokyo and Atsugi, commanding three entrances into the capital. The Japanese reported that American troops had entered Chiba, across the bay east of Tokyo and were negotiating with Hiratsuka officials for the occupation of that industrial city at the head of Sagami Bay, 34 miles southwest of Tokyo.

In an order to his troops, Gen. MacArthur warned them not to molest Japanese soldiers, saying that they would be disarmed by their own police. Under occupation rules, only police among the Japanese may possess or bear arms. U. S. naval authorities issued instructions to occupation forces under their command to show "a firm hand," declaring "the Japanese will not be allowed to forget they are defeated and are paying the penalty for their aggression and treachery."

Occupation of Kyushu Begins.—Gen. Walter M. Krueger's U. S. Sixth Army began landings in southern Kyushu on the 4th. On the preceding day, according to press reports, technicians and engineers had been flown from Atsugi to Kanoya airfield, near the eastern shore of Kagoshima Bay, to prepare for the arrival on the 4th of airborne troops. The seaborne invaders of Kyushu, covered by Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet, were put ashore in the Takasu port area, on Kagoshima Bay four miles west of Kanoya.

Japanese Forces in Occupied Areas

With the surrender of the Imperial Japanese armed forces, the Allies are faced with the most difficult task of collection and transportation of personnel which they have yet met. Although the number of Japanese to be removed from the occupied areas is fewer than the total of displaced persons to be returned to their homes in Europe, the tremendous distances in the Pacific and the need for water-borne transportation will greatly complicate the problem.

The total number of Japanese in the Japanese army, navy and air forces, as of the 1st of August, is estimated at more than 5,725,000 men. In some areas there are additional thousands of labor forces, not regular members of the armed forces.

Whether the Allies will assume the job of removing all of those in the occupied areas or will compel the Japanese themselves to undertake at least a part of it, has not yet been announced. It is possible that some enemy forces will be detained for reconstruction work.

In the home islands of Japan and in the adjacent small islands there were approximately 2,315,000 men on August 1st, disposed as follows:

Honshu	1,500,000
Shikoku	150,000
Kyushu	550,000
Hokkaido	115,000

These troops presumably will not have to be moved by the Allies, although they will be disarmed and returned to their homes.

In areas formerly Japanese but which are now to be taken from Japan were an estimated 905,000 men, disposed as follows:

Kuriles	70,000
Karafuto	30,000
Formosa	260,000
Ryukyus	100,000
Bonins	20,000
Mandates	100,000
Korea	325,000

(The garrison on Marcus, included in the Bonins total, is reported by the Japanese to be 2,455, who also report an additional 20,500 in the Bonins proper.)

In addition to these formerly-Japanese territories, the Japanese have lost their interests in the remainder of continental Asia, including the puppet state of Manchukuo (Manchuria), in which there was a total of 1,945,000 men, disposed as follows:

Manchuria	650,000
China	1,000,000
Indo-China	100,000
Thailand	55,000
Burma	60,000
Malaya	80,000

Still in the Philippines are an estimated 50,000 men (an estimated 40,000 were surrendered this week), and another 25,000 remain in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, west of Malaya.

In the remaining Japanese-captured areas—the Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea, the Bismarcks and the Solomons—there was a total of 385,000 men, disposed as follows:

Sumatra	75,000
Java	50,000
Borneo	35,000
Celebes, Halmahera	50,000

Lesser Sundas, Banda	
Sea	55,000
Dutch New Guinea	25,000
East New Guinea	15,000
Bismarcks, Solomons	80,000

(Japanese forces so far surrendered in the Halmahera area include 32,000 soldiers, 5,000 naval personnel and 4,000 civilians. In Eastern New Guinea only 14,000 Japanese are reported alive, 5,000 of them ill and 1,000 of them litter cases.)

The breakdown of garrison forces in the Mandates—an area of particular American interest—shows few Japanese concentrations of any size. In the Marshall Islands area, including Wake, Ocean and Nauru, there were 16,000 military effectives and 5,000 labor troops, disposed as follows:

Wake	3,000
Wotje	1,200
Maloelap	1,300
Mili	2,400
Jaluit	900
Ocean	400
Nauru	2,700
Kusaie	4,200

In the Carolines (Kusaie being carried in the Marshalls) were 44,000 military personnel and more than 7,000 labor troops. The military forces early in the war were divided as follows:

Woleai	5,500
Puluwat	3,500
Truk	24,200
Nomoi	2,400
Ponape	8,000
Greenwich	400

(The Japanese have reported a garrison of 38,000 military forces and 10,000 labor troops on Truk, indicating that garrisons from outlying islands have been moved to that point.)

In the Palau group are 32,000 military personnel and 11,000 labor personnel. The military forces are divided, with 25,000 in the northern Palau islands and 7,000 on Yap. In the Marianas the two remaining enemy-held islands are expected to yield 2,800 on Pagan and 1,500 on Rota for a total of 4,300 military personnel. These two islands have an additional 1,000 labor troops. Marcus is believed to have a garrison of 3,200 military personnel and 500 labor troops.

Puppet troops in continental countries conquered by the Japanese will also require some measure of attention from Allied forces. Of these the Chinese, with 950,000, are most numerous. The Chinese Government has indicated that many of these will receive amnesty, how-

ever, and their switch to Chinese allegiance has, in most instances, already taken place. In Manchuria the Japanese had a force of 250,000 puppet troops, which have already been disarmed by the Russians. Some of these troops turned on the Japanese and fought with the Russians. Thailand also has 150,000 troops which were nominally in the service of the Japanese, but Thailand, never a particularly willing collaborator, has already been recognized as an enemy-occupied country rather than a nation allied to Japan.

Surrender of Japanese Field Commands

Territories formerly under Japanese control were divided into five surrender regions this week in order to expedite the capitulation of the Japanese garrisons in those areas.

All enemy forces in China, Formosa and northern Indo-China were told to surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, supreme commander in the China Theatre.

Japanese within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China (south of 16 degrees north latitude), Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sundas (including Bali, Lombok and Timor), Boeroe, Ceram, Ambon, Kai, Aroe, Tanimbar (and islands in the Arafura Sea), Celebes, Halmaheras and Dutch New Guinea were ordered to surrender to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command.

Japanese forces in Borneo, British New Guinea, the Bismarcks and the Solomons were instructed to surrender to the Commander in Chief, Australian Military Forces.

Admiral Nimitz was to take the surrender of troops in the Ryukyus, Bonins and mandated Islands.

General MacArthur's command was to effect the surrender of enemy forces in the Philippines and southern Korea (south of 38 degrees north latitude), in addition to Japan.

By the end of the week Russian forces had already completed the occupation of their assigned areas in Manchuria, northern Korea, Karafuto and the Kuriles.

Some adjustment of these areas was reported under consideration. Surrender of Ocean and Nauru Islands was believed assigned to the Australian jurisdiction. The Australians were reported to be interested in adding Timor to their juris-

diction, since they have a continuing interest in the administration and defense of that strategically located island.

Russian Operations Concluded.—Soviet forces completed the occupation of their assigned area with the capture of Kunashiri and Shikotan in the southern group of the Kuriles on the 1st. Russian Pacific Fleet units reached Port Arthur on the 29th and established control of the 24-mile wide Soya Strait between Karafuto and Hokkaido. Japanese reports indicate that the Russians had reached Keijo in Korea, on the demarcation line between the areas controlled by the Russians and to be controlled by the United States. During the period from August 9th through September 1st the Russians reported the capture of 583,000 prisoners on all fronts. One hundred and eleven generals were included.

Soviet seizure of the 1,350-mile Kurile chain marked the second Russian occupation of that area. Early in the 18th century the islands, once the world's richest seal and sea otter hunting grounds, were gradually brought under Russian control by trappers and fishermen working south from Kamchatka. In 1875 an agreement was reached whereby the Japanese withdrew from Sakhalin in return for Russian withdrawal from the Kuriles. The Japanese regained the lower part of Sakhalin in the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) and secured economic concessions in the northern part after the first World War.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek established a branch headquarters in Manchuria this week under Gen. Hsiung Shihui, who will be the senior Chinese official in the recovered territory. A Chinese commissioner for foreign affairs also will be appointed in Manchuria. Nine provincial administrative organizations will be set up in place of the former three provinces in Manchuria.

Negotiations in China.—It was announced on the 2d that the formal surrender of Japanese forces in China, scheduled to take place in Nanking, had been postponed until the 6th. The delay was apparently the result of the desire of the Chinese Government to consolidate its hold on Nanking and its environs before the ceremonies were held.

Lieut. Gen. Ling Hsing, deputy to Gen. Ho Ying-chin, field commander of the Chinese armies and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's representative for the surrender, has been in Nanking for several days arranging the details of the ceremonies. General Ho was expected to

arrive in the city on the 4th, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Robert McClure who will represent Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

General Ho has been flying to war zone headquarters in many parts of China in the last few days, giving instructions to Central Government commanders regarding surrender procedures. Disarming of Japanese troops in China was expected to take "about a month," according to one Chinese estimate. Japanese authorities have estimated that two months will be required.

An Allied mission which included American officers flew to Hanoi early in the week to initiate surrender negotiations with Japanese forces in northern Indo-China. Upon completion of preliminary negotiations it was planned to send Chinese troops into the colony to disarm the enemy forces and set up military government. Chinese troops crossed the border on the 27th in the Lang Son area. Chinese General Lu Han was designated as the Allied representative to receive the surrender.

American troops will land on the island of Formosa, according to an unconfirmed Japanese radio report. The Chinese, meanwhile, made plans to assume jurisdiction over the island and appointed a governor for the "Province of Formosa." The Governor will be directly responsible to the Executive Yuan (cabinet). Chinese occupation of the island will be undertaken before the Chinese reoccupation of Manchuria, it was said.

In some parts of China the Japanese were reported refusing to comply with their preliminary surrender instructions. Chinese peace emissaries were reported killed by Japanese forces at Shunghsien on the 18th. Enemy garrisons at Changsha and Paeking were said to have refused to surrender and threatened the use of poison gas in defense of their positions. The garrison at Fort Bayard on the Luichow Peninsula threatened to destroy the town and fight to the end, it was reported.

Negotiations in Southeast Asia.—Pursuant to the preliminary surrender agreement signed in Rangoon on the 27th, plans for the Allied reoccupation of strategic points in the southern areas and for the formal surrender ceremony progressed smoothly. An Allied Control Commission was flown to Saigon, seat of the Japanese Southern Area Army headquarters, to work out the details of the formal surrender which was to take place at Singapore on or before the 12th.

Japanese delegates at Rangoon showed no appreciation of the fact of defeat. Their leader said preservation of the Bushido spirit was more important to Japan than the winning or losing of a war.

Early in the week the Japanese began withdrawing their forces from areas specified in the preliminary terms. These included Tavoy, Penang, Sabang and Singapore. The Japanese commander at Sabang, the island port off the northwest tip of Sumatra, met Commodore A. L. Poland aboard the cruiser *London* on the 31st, and reported that the port was being cleared of all but a small party of Japanese. Royal Marines landed following the enemy withdrawal.

The Japanese commander of Penang signed surrender documents on the 2d aboard the battleship *Nelson*, after four days of negotiations. Vice Admiral H. T. C. Walker signed for the British and Admiral Uzuni for the Japanese. Landings by Royal Marines again followed the Japanese withdrawal. Landings at Tavoy, Burma, have been delayed. The Japanese reported that the port was mined and trenched to such an extent that 20,000 men working daily would be needed to repair the area and that all Japanese forces had been withdrawn from the region.

The Japanese were notified to make Singapore Government House ready for occupancy on the 5th and the occupation of the island was carried out on schedule. Minesweeping flotillas of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Navy began their sweep of the Malacca Strait at dawn on the 2d.

Admiral Sir Arthur Power, Commander in Chief of the East Indies Station, arrived at Singapore aboard the cruiser *Cleopatra* at 1140 on the 3d. An additional force, including the cruiser *Sussex*, arrived on the 4th. Rear Admiral C. S. Holland, naval force commander of the occupying force, and the Army Force commander were aboard the *Sussex*. Landings by Royal Marines and other forces were begun on the 5th and proceeded without incident.

British forces were scheduled to take over five sections of the island in the opening phase of the occupation—the business center and the railway area in the city south of the Singapore River, Kallang airfield, Fort Changi, the Selatar naval base, the Johore waterway and the causeway sector. Japanese residents were ordered to evacuate these areas and

to concentrate in the Julong area near Singapore city.

In Burma the Japanese commander at Moulmein was reported to be sending a representative on the 29th to discuss the surrender of the bulk of the 60,000 to 70,000 troops in the country. Negotiations with the local commanders of the 3,000 to 4,000 Japanese in the Shwegyin area produced no results, and arrangements were made for Japanese officers attached to the staff of Gen. Takazo Numata, chief of staff of the Southern Area Army, to visit the area and instruct the isolated groups to surrender.

Gen. Sir William Slim has been appointed commander of Allied land forces in Southeast Asia, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese. General Slim will be succeeded in the command of the 14th Army by Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey.

Reoccupation of the Netherlands East Indies will be delayed for several weeks, according to Dutch reports.

Japanese troops will be kept in surrender camps, not prisoner-of-war camps in compliance with Geneva convention terms, it was announced at Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters on the 1st. The convention states that those surrendering after the cease-fire order are "surrender personnel" and not prisoners of war.

South Pacific.—Formal surrender of all Japanese forces in Borneo, British New Guinea and the Solomons-Bismarcks area was to be received by the Australians aboard the British carrier *Glorious* outside Rabaul harbor this week.

Australian press dispatches said that the capitulation would be signed on the 5th despite Japanese attempts to delay it until the 15th. The Australian Fourth and Thirteenth Brigades were tentatively scheduled to land at Rabaul on the 10th. Surrender instructions were delivered to the Japanese on the 4th by Brig. Gen. E. L. Sheehan aboard the destroyer *Vendetta*. Lieutenant General V. A. H. Sturdee, commander of the Australian First Army, was to receive the surrender, to be signed for Japan by Lieutenant General Hitoshi Inamura, commanding the enemy forces in New Guinea and the Solomons. Presumably, Inamura would also attempt to surrender the Borneo forces, reported to be under command of General Masataka Yamawaki.

Surrender of the Japanese troops on Borneo was indicated for the first time on the 4th when, according to an Australian army announcement, an intelli-

gence officer met Rear Admiral Memiya, senior enemy officer in the Balikpapan area, and was informed by him that his commander, Vice Admiral Kamado, would issue surrender orders to the Borneo forces.

Borneo had been an unknown quantity in the surrender preparations. Cut off from higher command, the enemy forces there ostensibly had not been convinced that their nation has capitulated. They refused to lay down arms and as late as the 30th were still carrying on hostilities.

A patrol sent out on that date attempted to inform one group that their government had surrendered. The Japanese sent back word that they did not believe it and attempted to ambush the group which brought the news. In the ensuing hostilities Allied troops escaped without loss but the Japanese suffered three casualties.

Japan said last week that Borneo had not been reached by a Tokyo representative and that its forces might continue fighting until convinced that the home government had surrendered. This largest of the East Indian islands was specifically included in the territory in which Japanese commanders were ordered by the Allied supreme commander to negotiate with the Australians. Australian troops, augmented by a few Dutch, comprise the ground strength there.

Australian troops reportedly sailed for Timor on the 6th to accept the surrender of the garrison there.

Surrender of Individual Garrisons

Occupation of Hong Kong.—A strong force of the British Pacific Fleet arrived off Hong Kong on the 29th. The force, commanded by Rear Admiral C. H. J. Harcourt, was reported to include the CV *Indomitable*, the CVL *Venerable*, the BB *Anson*, the cruisers *Swiftsure* and *Euryalus*, the converted Canadian cruiser *Prince Robert*, 12 DD's, 8 SS's, a number of minesweepers, a submarine depot ship and a hospital ship. It reached the area from the South Pacific by way of Subic Bay, where a fueling stop was made.

On reaching Hong Kong carrier planes were dispatched to drop notes to the Japanese asking the local commander to get in touch with the British force. A warning was given that the Japanese commander would be held personally responsible for the safety of all Allied airmen who land at Hong Kong as well as for the safety of all Allied personnel in the area. Plans were laid for a preliminary surrender meeting on the *Swiftsure* on

the 1st with the formal surrender to follow the Tokyo surrender formalities. The Japanese commander could not be found, however, and the formal ceremony was delayed.

Meanwhile, on the 31st it was announced that carrier planes had attacked three Japanese suicide boats trying to escape from Picnic Bay. One was reported sunk, another beached and the third was forced to return to port, it was said.

On the 30th a task force entered Hong Kong harbor and landings were carried out in the dock area during the next few days. Operating under a constant air patrol, the British Royal Marines and sailors landing force ejected all Japanese from the naval dockyards area in the first step toward assuming control of the colony. First landings were made in small boats from the *Swiftsure* and *Euryalus*. Entrance into the harbor was delayed 30 hours while minesweeping operations were carried out, the Japanese having failed to send out a pilot. By the 4th Victoria Island and the Kowloon dock area had been secured.

Following the landing there was some sniping from windows of buildings and one marine was wounded. Some 250 Japanese were taken prisoner in the dockyard, and hundreds more were brought in during the afternoon. Rioting broke out in some sections of the city as Chinese attacked Japanese soldiers and sympathizers.

Philippine Islands.—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita formally and unconditionally surrendered the remnants of his once powerful and formidable forces in the Philippines to Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright at Baguio, summer capital of the Commonwealth. The surrender ceremony on the 3d was attended by Lt. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer, commander of U. S. Army forces in the Southwest Pacific, and Lt. Gen. Arthur E. Percival, who had surrendered Singapore to Gen. Yamashita in February 1942. Although scheduled to take place at 0930, the ceremony was postponed several hours by a delay in the arrival of the three Allied generals from Japan, where they had witnessed the formal capitulation of the Japanese Empire aboard the battleship *Missouri* the previous day.

The ceremonies at Baguio had been agreed upon through earlier negotiations with Gen. Yamashita, who had declared himself ready to give up his forces immediately after the surrender document was signed at Tokyo Bay. The Japanese

commander in the Philippines arrived at Baguio on the night of the 2d by air, accompanied by 11 of his men, including four general officers and two high ranking naval officers—a vice admiral and a rear admiral, who had been with Gen. Yamashita in his hideout in the mountains near Kiangang, Luzon. The group of Japanese officers was met on a mountain trail about 3 miles from Kiangang by a small unit from the U. S. 32d Division. The Japanese were escorted to Kiangang, from which they were flown in a U. S. plane to Baguio. In surrendering to Gen. Wainwright, Gen. Yamashita agreed to hand over all Allied prisoners of war still detained in the Philippines and to surrender all Japanese forces (estimated to number about 40,000) under his command.

Immediately following the surrender ceremony the Japanese commander in chief in the Philippines, and all the officers who had accompanied him to Baguio, were taken off as prisoners of war. They were taken to the New Bilibid prison, south of Manila, to join other high-ranking Japanese officers who had previously surrendered to U. S. troops.

Seven enemy commanders gave themselves up before the formal surrender document was signed at Baguio on the 3d. It was reported, however, that they surrendered only themselves and not their troops. All had held commands in the various Visayan Islands, south of Luzon, except a Vice Admiral Furuse, who had directed the defense of Manila and had commanded Japanese naval forces in the Infanta area, on Luzon's east coast, where he surrendered. The other Japanese officers in this group and now in the Bilibid prison, according to press reports, are: Lt. Gen. Tadasu Kataoka, commander of the First Army; Lt. Gen. Shinpei Fukuri, the 102d Division of the 35th Army; Maj. Gens. Masuo Yoshiki and Isamu Hirai, senior medical and finance officers, respectively, of the 35th Army; Maj. Gen. Takeo Manjome, commander of the Matsu Corps of the 14th Army; and Rear Admiral Kaku Harada, head of the naval base at Cebu.

Surrender of Halmahera.—A Japanese garrison of 41,000 in the Halmahera and Morotai Islands area formally surrendered to United States forces at 1030 on the 27th. The surrender took place on Morotai after a PT boat rendezvous off the coast. Maj. Gen. Harry W. Johnson, commanding general of the 93d Division, received the surrender of 32,000 army troops, 5,000 naval personnel and

4,000 civilians from Lt. Gen. Ishii. Capt. Fufita represented the Japanese Navy at the ceremony. The 93d Division's enlisted personnel are Negroes, as are many of the unit officers.

British New Guinea.—General Hatazo Adachi, commander of the Japanese Eighteenth Army, appealed to Australian Sixth Division headquarters by radio on the 31st for food to enable his starving troops in the interior of New Guinea to undertake the surrender march to the coast. The enemy army has received no supplies since April, 1944, and has dwindled to 14,000 men, of whom 5,000 are suffering from beri-beri and malaria and 1,000 are unable to walk, according to the press account of Adachi's message. Adachi estimated that two to three months will be required to gather the Japanese troops scattered through the inland mountain ranges. Forces in the coastal area of New Guinea undertook preliminary surrender negotiations two weeks ago and preparations were thought to be complete for Allied occupation immediately after signing of the surrender at Rabaul.

Solomons-Bismarcks.—Disarming* of Japanese forces on Bougainville has been completed, according to information in a message sent from the chiefs of staff of the Japanese Eighth Fleet and Seventeenth Army to the chief of staff of the Second Australian Corps. The missive said that Lt. Gen. Kanda would comply with instructions of superior officers in Tokyo and Rabaul and surrender his forces. Land mines and booby traps were reported to have been removed east of the Mivo river. Japanese minefields around the Shortland islands have been mapped for the guidance of the Australian occupying forces, according to the report, but have not been removed because of shortage of equipment.

Carolines.—The once-mighty Japanese naval base of Truk, strongest of the bypassed Pacific garrisons, was surrendered on the 2d. Vice Admiral George B. Murray, commander in the Marianas, accepted the capitulation of Japanese Navy, Army and civil officials aboard the heavy cruiser *Portland*. The ceremony was without incident, according to the headquarters announcement, and Japanese representatives were not named. Preliminary arrangements had been made with Rear Admiral Michio Sumikawa, chief of staff of the enemy Fourth Fleet, aboard the destroyer *Stack*.

The Japanese emissaries came out to the destroyer in a launch flying a white flag and, in a conference which lasted several hours, furnished detailed information on the disposition of their forces, military government, medical facilities and health conditions, hydrography and shipping facilities. They indicated that Japanese combined Army and Navy strength in the islands comprising the Truk group is about 38,000 and that there are about 10,000 civilians there. No Allied war prisoners are on the islands, they said.

Enemy-held islands in the Palaus were formally surrendered at 1245 on the 2d (0045 EWT) to Marine Brigadier General F. P. Rogers, commander at Peleliu. Lt. Gen. Sadae Inone signed the surrender papers aboard the destroyer escort *Amick*. An estimated 40,000 military, naval and civilian personnel were involved. United States forces are expected to occupy Malakal in about ten days and await evacuation of the Japanese before occupying other principal islands, including Babelthaus and Koror.

Surrender of Yap was expected to take place on the 5th. Capt. J. L. Wyatt, Naval commander of Ulithi, was to accept the surrender of the senior enemy officer, Col. Eto.

The Japanese have received permission to send a hospital ship to Woleai to evacuate 1,200 patients.

Marshalls.—United States colors were hoisted over Mili atoll at 1300 on the 28th (2200 August 27th, EWT). The garrison surrendered last week before the Tokyo surrender was signed, the first Japanese garrison in the Pacific formally to capitulate to the United States.

Marianas.—Remnants of Japanese garrisons in the northern Marianas surrendered on the 2d. Marine Col. H. N. Stent accepted the capitulation of Rota aboard the destroyer escort *Heylinger* at 2100 on that date. The enemy commander said the 4,000-man garrison had been forced to eat rats.

The surrender of Pagan was accepted by Commo. V. F. Grant at 1313 the same day.

Lt. Col. Hideyuki Takeda, with three officers and 64 enlisted men, surrendered on Guam on the 4th after receiving Allied leaflets which told of the Emperor's order.

Aguijan Island, five miles southwest of Tinian, was surrendered on the 4th by the senior officer present, who was found

to be an army second lieutenant. Rear Admiral M. R. Greer accepted the capitulation.

Marcus.—The surrender of Marcus was accepted by Rear Admiral F. E. M. Whiting aboard the United States destroyer *Bagley* on August 31st. Japanese Rear Admiral M. Matsubara rose from a sick bed to hand over his garrison. Three Japanese ceremonial swords were presented to Admiral Whiting. No announcement has been made as to the date when Americans will occupy the island.

The Japanese admiral said that his force included 2,455 navy personnel, the majority emaciated and suffering from dysentery. Three hundred others had been permitted to depart two days before on a Japanese transport which brought food and supplies.

Bonins.—Surrender of the Bonins was signed on the 3d aboard a United States destroyer off Chichi, a press release from Guam stated. Commo. John H. McGruder, deputy commander of the Marianas, represented the United States, accepting the surrender of Lt. Gen. Y. Tachibana, enemy commander of the Bonins. Tachibana protested against being compelled to surrender to an officer of lesser rank than his own, a news story said, but was told that Americans of equal rank had other things to do.

The Japanese reported that there were no prisoners in the Bonins and that the civilian population had been largely evacuated, but that there were 12,000 army and 8,500 navy personnel in the garrisons.

The surrender was hailed in the press as a 92-year-old sequel to the Perry expedition, which visited Chichi and purchased land for a naval coaling station, a claim which was never pressed by the United States.

Wake.—The Wake Island garrison formally surrendered on the morning of the 4th. Marine Brig. Gen. Lawson Sanders received the capitulation of the enemy forces from Rear Admiral Shigematsu Sakaibara aboard the destroyer *Levy*. Early in the afternoon the United States flag was raised again over the island, and the Japanese admiral and his staff saluted the Stars and Stripes.

Shigematsu said that Wake had cost the Japanese 3,000 lives—1,000 killed in the Japanese invasion and subsequent American air raids and naval bombardment and 2,000 victims of disease and malnutrition.

Release of Allied Prisoners

The number of Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees released from Japanese camps throughout the formerly enemy-occupied areas of the Pacific and Asia continued to mount this week, but there were indications that many have failed to survive the hardships imposed on them by the Japanese. It is planned to have all prisoners freed and most of them evacuated by October 10th. Seventy prisoner of war "processing teams" have been assigned to this mission.

On the 4th General MacArthur instructed the Japanese to turn over all existing prisoner of war camps to the highest ranking Allied officer held in each. These officers were given the authority to demand necessary food and medical care for the camps.

Home Islands.—The Japanese reported to General MacArthur on the 28th that plans have been prepared for evacuation of Allied prisoners of war from Hakodate, Aomori, Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Wakanoura and Nagasaki. On the 30th embarkation of prisoners of war in the Tokyo area was started. When the rescue ships approached the docks below Tokyo many prisoners who had already been released ran out to piers and pilings, and some who could not wait for the boats to arrive, jumped into the water to swim out to meet them. A total of 1,494 men was taken aboard hospital ships during the first two days of the operation, and by the 4th, 2,000 had been liberated. Nearly all were suffering from tuberculosis, dysentery, beri beri or other diseases and from malnutrition. Medical officers said that 80 percent of the 2,000 men were in a "serious condition."

Arrangements were made to evacuate prisoners from other parts of Japan as soon as the first group had been removed from the Tokyo Bay camps. A party of 462 was brought by train from the Ashio prison camp 80 miles north of Tokyo on the 4th. A naval task force anchored off Hamamatsu, 159 miles southwest of Tokyo, and prepared to release 1,000 prisoners held in camps near that city and in the Nagoya area. Comdr. Harold Stassen, of Admiral Halsey's staff, flew to the west coast port of Niigata, 160 miles northwest of Tokyo, to arrange for the release of 3,000 prisoners there. Most of the prisoners in this area were reported in good condition. At Kobe, 127 civilian workers from Guam were reported released and awaiting rescue.

Manchuria.—Fifty-eight more Allied prisoners of war, including six American brigadier generals arrived on the 31st at Sian en route to Kunming from Mukden. Forty-three Americans were in the group; most were in fair physical shape.

United States naval forces put in at Dairen on the 3d to take aboard 123 prisoners reported to be in that area, but the men had apparently been transferred to Mukden.

Formosa.—A report from Taihoku, location of one of the camps on Formosa, stated that there were 60 American officers and 29 enlisted men there. Carrier planes of the Seventh Fleet have been ordered to drop relief supplies at camps in Formosa.

Hong Kong Area.—The British naval force which moved into the Hong Kong area this week came prepared to provide care for Allied nationals held there by the Japanese. Admiral Harcourt visited prisoner of war and internment camps on the 31st and found widespread evidence of malnutrition, though the prisoners were all in good spirits. Medical supplies were taken to the camps by special recovery teams and it was planned to start transferring patients to the hospital ship *Oxfordshire* on the 1st.

There are believed to be some 4,000 prisoners in the Kowloon area and about 2,000 civilian internees at Stanley Camp on Hong Kong Island. Many of the prisoners are Canadians.

Hainan.—A rescue team dropped near Samah Bay in southern Hainan reported that about 400 men had been found in a camp at that location. The men, mostly British and Dutch, were reported near death as a result of malnutrition and disease. Medical supplies, food and clothing were to be dropped at the camp on the 31st.

Indo-China Area.—An air-ground aid service in Hanoi reported finding 4,461 French and two American prisoners.

Thailand Area.—American officials announced that 296 American prisoners had been removed from Thailand to Calcutta by September 2d. Ninety-two of this number came from Petburi and 166 from Bangkok. (Of those removed, 92 were *Houston* survivors.) Some of the prisoners were reported to have arrived at Rangoon in Japanese bombers piloted by Americans.

Houston Survivors Liberated.—It was announced on the 1st that 92 officers and

men of the cruiser *Houston*, which disappeared on February 28th, 1942, while attempting to run the Japanese-held Soenda Strait, had been liberated and were in Calcutta, India. Two additional members of the crew, an officer and an enlisted man, have been liberated in Thailand. All of the rescued men had been previously listed as prisoners of war.

Of the complement of 982 aboard the *Houston*, 94 are now listed as liberated survivors, 108 as identified dead, 179 as prisoners of war, 594 in missing status and 7 whose status is in doubt.

Singapore Area.—A New Delhi radio report on the 1st declared that Allied parachutists had released more than 25,000 prisoners of war and civilian internees from five of the 23 Japanese prison camps in the Singapore area. A total of 6,500 Britons and more than 5,000 Australians were said to be included in the group.

A Singapore broadcast quoting Lt. Gen. S. G. Dalligan, commander of Australian forces at Singapore at the time of the surrender of the base to Japan, informed Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters that 5,515 Australian prisoners of war were in Singapore, 1,200 of them hospital cases. Another Singapore broadcast reported that 15 American officers, 44 enlisted men and 44 merchant marine officers and 7 men were held at the Singapore naval base.

The Singapore radio also said that a British relief team of two doctors, two orderlies and two administrative officers had been dropped by parachute into a Singapore prison camp, where they were offered every assistance.

Java.—A Japanese message from Batavia reported 6,107 Allied prisoners in camps in Java—3,297 at Djakarta and 2,810 at Bandoeng. Nearly all of them were identified as Dutch, British and Australian nationals, though 94 Americans were said to be in the group.

Borneo.—A Japanese message sent on the 29th to Lord Mountbatten provided additional information concerning Allied prisoners in Borneo. The message stated that in June there were 1,000 prisoners in the Sandakan camp, about 50 in the Ronan camp and approximately 400 in the Miri, Lutong and Seria camps. Permission was requested to concentrate them in north Borneo at Sandakan and Kuching.

General.—On the 4th Southeast Asia Headquarters announced that 2,792 of a

total of 115,354 Allied prisoners held by the Japanese in the SEAC had been liberated.

Japanese Mistreatment of Prisoners

Evidence from Japan this week indicated that the prison camps at Omori, Shinagawa, Kawasaki, Mitsui, Ofuna, Bangkok, Sandakan and many other places would take their places alongside such notorious Nazi "death camps" as Buchenwald and Belsen when the full record of war crimes has been compiled. Torture to obtain military information, beatings to enforce "discipline" and other atrocities were practiced in most Japanese prison camps. Filth, disease and starvation were prevalent in all of them.

Aviators and submarine crew members evidently were the special objects of barbaric attentions. Army and Navy fliers who were shot down over Japan said they had been clubbed by civilian mobs when they parachuted to the ground, led blindfolded through dangerous mobs of Japanese civilians, and then subjected to systematic mental and physical torture at the hands of the military prison guards.

Allied officers were busy during the week interviewing released prisoners to obtain evidence for war criminal trials.

The Ofuna camp was apparently a combined prison camp and intelligence center, the existence of which was not revealed to the Swiss Government until the Japanese decided to surrender. In it were kept the prisoners from whom the Japanese evidently hoped to secure military information through continuous harsh treatment. The prisoners were starved and overworked and received inadequate medical treatment, although many suffered from beriberi, dysentery and other ailments.

Among the 300 prisoners found at Ofuna were prisoners from Wake, the Aleutians, the Marianas, China, from American carriers, B-29's and from ships lost in the Java Sea campaign. At this camp one prisoner was beaten to death, seven died of starvation and others, who were moved from the camp, may have died as a result of the treatment received there. Some of the prisoners had been at the camp for more than three years without being allowed to send or receive mail.

Last winter, the prisoners said, they were led barefoot, attired only in shorts, into deep snow and forced to assume squatting positions with arms extended over their heads. A guard with a

bamboo rod walked behind them whacking elbow joints of arms that sagged. Another patrolled simultaneously in front of the prisoners clubbing knees that bent too far.

Prisoners from a camp in Kawasaki declared they had been held there, a short distance from the Nippon Steel Works, while air raids were going on. Eight American and 15 British prisoners were killed during recent raids on military targets near the camp.

Taken collectively, the accounts of the released prisoners told a story of systematic Japanese torture to exact military information and of primitive savagery in ordinary dealings with the prisoners. Many of the prisoners lost as much as 50 pounds from malnutrition. Beatings were administered with baseball bats, rifle butts, bamboo rods and belts. Men who fell during the beatings were kicked in the stomach and ribs. Bamboo poles were used to twist skin and flesh off fingers and faces. Some men were given solitary confinement for as long as six months. Many of the prisoners died as a result of this treatment; others went insane. Several suicide attempts were made. Red Cross packages were nearly all stolen by the Japanese. At one camp a first-year medical student acted as doctor and most of the injured prisoners who were forced to submit to his operations died.

Boyington's Experience.—The story told by Major Gregory Boyington, Marine flyer and Congressional Medal of Honor winner, was typical of the experiences of a number of Allied prisoners. Maj. Boyington was shot down near Rabaul in January 1944. After dropping from his disabled Corsair when 100 feet above the water, with wounds in his head, neck, arms and an ear, and with a broken ankle, Maj. Boyington was strafed by four Zekes until they ran out of ammunition. Later he was taken aboard a Japanese submarine and transported to Rabaul. There he went 10 days without any medical treatment, was forced to walk miles on his broken ankle and was interrogated every day during the two months he was kept on the island. The medical treatment he eventually did receive consisted only of hot water bandages.

Taken to Japan on March 7, 1944, Boyington was kept in a secret navy camp in the village of Una. There Boyington and other prisoners were beaten with baseball bats, as many as two and three hundred times, and slugged repeatedly as the Jap-

anese sought to obtain military information from the prisoners. One prisoner was beaten into insensibility for reading a newspaper found in a garbage can.

On April 5th of this year Boyington was transferred to Omori on Tokyo Bay. There the prisoners were nearly starved and were forced to comply with such orders as bowing to the Emperor daily and bowing to the guards while requesting permission to go to the toilet.

Carrier Pilot Shot.—A carrier pilot, Ensign Fred Turnbull, shot down over Formosa, related this story of his treatment after capture:

"My captors tied my hands behind me, made me lie down and covered me with my parachute. Twenty minutes later I heard two shots. I didn't feel the first one in the left upper arm because my left shoulder already was full of shrapnel and was hurting too much. The second bullet went through the right side of my chest. I tried to die and made my peace with my God.

"Twenty minutes later, they made me sit up. A Jap rolled my collar down and tested his sword on the back of my neck. He made a practice swing. A first aid man arrived, a Formosan, who thought I didn't move fast enough so he struck me in the back with a bayonet. At a hospital close to an airfield, shrapnel and bullets were removed without an anesthetic but they did give me glucose and blood plasma.

"The next day American flyers strafing an airfield put 31 holes in the hospital room, including four in the bed I had been using, and killed two Japanese. The Japanese told me if it happened again, they'd kill me."

Liberator Pilot Tortured.—Six surviving members of a crew of 11 aboard a Liberator down over Formosa in January were forced to walk through crowds who spat on them, threw stones at them and clubbed them, according to the story of the naval pilot of the plane, Ensign John R. Bertrang. "They stripped us and beat us with a big wet rope until the blood oozed. They said they'd hang me. They handcuffed my hands behind my back, stood me on a chair, tied a ceiling rope to the handcuffs and kicked me off. There was a terrific pain as if my arms had been torn out of their sockets. I passed out. I couldn't move my arms for months. I still haven't the use of one arm. Every day they'd give that same wet rope treatment. They made us stand naked in cold weather. I froze my feet walking on icy floors.

"Then we came to this camp [Ofuna]. The guards beat hell out of me for not knowing the rules. I had a hand infection. A Japanese doctor lanced it and cut a muscle, partly paralyzing the hand. We were starved all the time, but February and March were the worst months. That was when we got our worst beatings, with baseball bats."

"Medical Experiments".—Two American doctors, one captured on Guam and the other on Bataan, told of "medical experiments" conducted on Allied prisoners by sadistic and incompetent Japanese medical officers. Most of the experiments were carried on at Shinagawa Hospital at Yokohama, described as a "hellhole" by a naval spokesman. Among the "treatments" administered there by the Japanese were: (1) The "Mochasa treatment," which involved placing a burning ball of grass on a wound; (2) pouring an incense-like powder into open wounds and setting it afire, leaving the victims disfigured and causing infections; and (3) various experimental injections of such substances as nicotinic acid in the spine, and acid and bile—an experimental "cure" for tuberculosis.

Report from Borneo.—An Australian gunner captured at Singapore, who later escaped from a Japanese prison camp at Sandakan in northeastern Borneo, said that more than 600 Australian prisoners of war had been buried there between November 1944 and May 1945. Several prisoners were shot for trying to escape, he said, one for possession of a wireless set. Most of the deaths were due to neglect, however; he estimated that 600 men died of malaria, beri beri or dysentery.

Brutality in Thailand.—A British major described the history of his group of prisoners following the fall of Singapore. The prisoners were moved in October 1944 in freight cars to Thailand, where they were set to work building the Bangkok-Moulmein railway. Working 18 hours a day in the steaming jungles without adequate food or medical care, the men dropped like flies. Of 1,844 men in one Australian group, all but 34 were dead or in a hospital by the time they reached a point 130 miles west of Bangkok.

Survivors of Allied Ship Sinkings

USS Tang.—Release of prisoners in the Tokyo area revealed that nine men survived the sinking by the Japanese of the American submarine *Tang*, lost on Octo-

ber 24, 1944. Commander Richard H. O'Kane, captain of the vessel and one of the survivors, described the results of her last patrol and the manner of her sinking.

Operating in Formosa Strait, the *Tang* accounted for more than 100,000 tons of enemy shipping in sinking thirteen ships, including one destroyer, between October 10th and 24th. On the 24th a large enemy convoy was sighted and attacked. Five or six ships had been sunk when a transport, protected by two escort vessels, was sighted. One of the last two remaining torpedoes was fired and a hit was scored. Almost simultaneously with the discharge of the last torpedo the submarine's stern was blown off in a terrific blast—"apparently by an enemy mine," according to Commander O'Kane.

The *Tang* sank by the stern, dropping at a 45-degree angle in thirty to forty-five seconds—so rapidly that it was impossible to close the main hatch. Four of the nine men on the bridge, including Commander O'Kane, survived the night in the water and were picked up by a Japanese destroyer at 1000 on the 25th. An additional nine of 30 men trapped in the forward torpedo room were able to get out through an escape trunk, using mechanical lungs, the ship resting on the bottom at 30 fathoms. Only five of the nine stayed afloat during the night; they were picked up around 1015 on the 25th.

Survivors of the *Tang* were held and questioned incessantly under constant threat of death. Commander O'Kane said, in describing the Japanese camp where the prisoners had been taken. "It was worse than anything we had seen before."

Java Sea Survivors Located.—Also freed from the notorious Ofuna prison camp near Tokyo was one of the 54 survivors of the USS *Perch*, lost in the Java Sea in April 1943. The submarine plunged into 30 feet of mud 200 feet under the water when attacked by three Japanese destroyers. The boat surfaced but depth charges caused such heavy damage that the submarine was unable to dive again, and the captain, Lt. Comdr. David A. Hurt, was forced to scuttle her. The Japanese rescued all five officers and 49 men and took them to Borneo.

Prisoners at the Ofuna camp said that 154 survivors of the destroyer *Pope*, sunk in the Java Sea on March 1943, had been taken to Macassar, in the Celebes, to work on roads and docks. The *Pope*, together with the British destroyer *Encounter*, was escorting the British heavy cruiser

Exeter from Soerabaja to Soenda Strait during the withdrawal from the Java Sea. At 1200 on March 1st three enemy cruisers were reported approaching the force, and this was the last word received from the Allied ships. The *Pope* was commanded by Lt. Comdr. Welford C. Blinn.

HMS *Stratagem*.—A survivor of the British submarine *Stratagem*, lost in the Malacca Strait on November 22d, 1944, told another story of Japanese brutality. He was one of eight of the 56-man crew of the submarine who escaped after enemy depth charges split the boat open while it was resting on the bottom. Upon being picked up, the survivors were made to row and were hit repeatedly with weapons that looked like pick handles. This survivor recounted the brutality of an unidentified keeper of the Ofuna Internment Camp near Yokohama, nicknamed "Kango Cho," who organized beatings for the prisoners and beat one man until he died.

USS *Grenadier*.—A survivor of the USS *Grenadier*, a submarine of the Navy Department reported overdue and presumed lost on September 14, 1943, was

among the newly-released naval personnel who were invited to watch the surrender ceremonies aboard the *Missouri*. Another survivor of the *Grenadier* disclosed that the submarine was sunk off Penang. It has not yet been reported whether or not there were other survivors of the sinking.

The *President Harrison*.—A British gunner, freed in Japan, told the story of the sinking of Japanese prison ships by an American submarine. Taken prisoner on the fall of Singapore, he survived hardships in a series of prison camps and then was shipped north with 2,200 others for northern prison camps. He was put aboard a ship he identified as the American liner *President Harrison*, seized by the Japanese at Shanghai at the start of the war, which sailed in company with the *Rakyo Maru* and other ships. The two ships were sunk by an American submarine on the night of September 12, 1944, and only 500 of the prisoners survived the sinking. The *Harrison* went down in 20 minutes, the survivor said.

(Several hundred of the men were rescued by the submarine which sank the ships and by two other submarines which were called to the scene by the first boat.)



PACIFIC

Japanese Domestic Developments

Reaction to Occupation.—Although the occupation proceeded warily, with our forces prepared for possible trouble with fanatical commanders who might order suicide attacks in defiance of the Emperor's orders, there have been no reports of resistance or other disturbance. The attitude of the Japanese officers has been militarily correct at all times, according to reports. They appear to have accepted the fact of defeat, but whether they realize its full implications is a question. For the most part they have been pleasant and cooperative, yet it was noted that they seemed to feel no remorse or humility—a good proportion of them appeared to think that now the game of war was over by-gones should be by-gones.

The outward acceptance of their fate was illustrated by the behavior of many individual officers. Those who boarded ships to turn over secret maps of the Tokyo Bay area were self-possessed,

spoke with apparent frankness of the destruction and privation in Japan and showed concern only over the return of their personal weapons after the conferences. At Atsugi the first American technicians were greeted with polite salutes and handshakes, then conducted to a barracks formerly occupied by Kamikaze fliers and given an excellent dinner. Pursuant to Gen. MacArthur's instructions, Japanese trucks, busses and cars were ready to convey the airborne troops to Yokohama and other designated points. Japanese soldiers and police lined the roads to make sure civilians behaved themselves.

Although there have been no reports of altercations between Japanese civilians and Allied troops, there was no mistaking the generally hostile attitude of the people. In Yokohama, whose industrial districts had been leveled by bombs, civilians stared impassively at the American troops, then went about their business. American press corre-

spondents in Tokyo reported bitterness and hostility there.

Most observers attribute the lack of incidents mainly to the weight of the Emperor's rescript, though Japanese officials and leading newspapers had been preparing the people for submission ever since the Emperor announced his intention of accepting the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum. The president of the Domei news agency, Inosuke Furuno, said on the 1st that he felt the "danger period" of the occupation had passed and that there was little prospect of incidents marring the Allied expansion in Japan.

Reforms.—The Japanese people will vote in a general election between January 12th and 31st, 1946, to satisfy the terms of the Potsdam declaration calling for a freely-elected democratic Government in Japan, it was learned this week. It is reported, however, that final decision on any Japanese elections will rest with Allied authority. A census is scheduled for November 1st to allocate the number of representatives to the Diet from each electoral district. For the first time since the military seized power in Japan, the people will be allowed to choose representatives not approved by the totalitarian Greater Japan Political Association (Dai Nippon Seijikai).

The Government of Prince Naruhiko Higashi-Kuni is expected to resign soon in the first move toward a switch from absolute rule. The Japanese Premier recently said that he would request the Emperor to dissolve the present Diet, which was called for an extraordinary session on the 4th and 5th. (Emperor Hirohito is reported to have attended the opening session of the Diet, the first time in history that a Japanese ruler has ever attended a session of the legislative body.) The House of Representatives in the present Diet consists of 377 members of the Dai Nippon, 21 members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and 26 independents, with 42 seats vacant. The House of Peers would not be affected by the proposed elections, since it consists of members of the nobility and other "men of distinction," mainly men of great wealth.

Premier Higashi-Kuni has promised to the Japanese people greater freedom of speech and political activity, with a bigger voice in the Government for commoners. Of particular interest was his promise to abolish the Kempei (the political section of the police), which

corresponded to the dread German Gestapo. Many of the restrictions will apparently be removed immediately, for on August 28th the Board of Information announced that the wartime emergency control laws affecting freedom of speech, press and assembly will in effect be canceled. In making the announcement the Board said that hereafter supervision of "speech, press, assembly and organization will conform to the spirit of the Peace Preservation Police Law." More concrete and liberal reforms along these lines will have to be instituted, however, for the law to which the Board referred has long been utilized by the police to thwart the development of genuinely democratic or other liberal movements. The Government warned that it will suppress any assembly or organization whose activities "are likely to compromise the national policy, and control will be maintained over such activities as may threaten to disturb national unity in view of the complicated post-war situation."

Influential newspapers and officials have been giving vigorous support to the reform suggestions brought forth by the Government. A *Nippon Times* editorial said that "all the evils of the old administrative system must be thoroughly rooted out," and noted that recent ministerial and administrative changes are only the beginning of Japan's governmental reforms. Lt. Gen. Kanji Ishihara, adviser to the East Asia Federation, wrote in the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* that laws limiting speech and association must be rescinded. He admitted that "republican, social and other parties" will arise but he urged that the Government and the police trust the people and realize that these parties do not constitute a threat to the "national structure."

Emperor's Position Enhanced.—Virtually all observers believe that the rule in Japan by the military clique has come to an end. At the present time the Emperor is the dominant figure and it seems clear that his attitude will have considerable bearing on the question of Japan's future course. Regarded by the Japanese as semi-divine, the Emperor's influence was considered by Allied authorities to be of sufficient weight to warrant keeping him on the throne during the period of occupation. With the destruction of the warlike military clique's power, the Emperor has, during the period of negotiation, at least, practically assumed his theoretical executive powers.

Reports indicate that Emperor Hirohito entered into negotiations with the Allies on his own authority, against the violent opposition of the military. There was, however, no large-scale movement against accepting the surrender, because of the peculiar prestige of the Emperor's position. Some of the "die-hard" militarists are reported to have threatened the Emperor with insubordination and violence, and over some areas pamphlets were dropped to the people urging them to resist the surrender decision. The reaction generally was one of horrified surprise and indignation that such a suggestion should have been made. Many Japanese in high position have expressed surprise that the occupation of their homeland took place without incident, but nearly all agree that it is due almost exclusively to the feeling of veneration the people hold for the Emperor and their blind obedience to his commands.

The Japanese people look to the Emperor to guide them during the difficult days ahead. And most of the people have implicit faith that he will give them the necessary leadership and counsel. Throughout the stunning days of defeat the Japanese have clung to the Emperor as the symbol of continuity in their political and social systems. As one Japanese expressed it: "The people would be lost if they did not have the Emperor to tell them what to do. Only the Emperor's authority maintained order when the decision to quit came." During the three weeks since he asked for an end to hostilities, Emperor Hirohito has acted with firmness and decision. Through him and the existing structure of government the Allies will administer Japan for the time being. To many Allied leaders it seems a fortunate arrangement and few anticipate extensive trouble, as long as the Japanese continue their devotion to the Emperor and he in turn remains as sincerely cooperative as he has apparently been to the present. The only symbol of their past remaining, Emperor Hirohito promises to retain and strengthen the leadership of the Japanese people which he has assumed during the period of national tragedy.

War Criminals.—Few Japanese leaders or spokesmen will discuss the question of war criminals. Most of them hedge, although many agree that it is one of the major problems facing the Japanese nation. Many maintain that its solution depends on the Allies alone. Asked what would happen if the Japanese Govern-

ment were asked to deliver former Premier Tojo for trial, one Japanese official expressed the belief that the Japanese would not object, if they can be convinced that a man designated as a war criminal should be brought to justice.

Allied authorities have already begun to draw up lists of war criminals, based largely at first on reports of released prisoners of war. There has been no indication that any particular political or military leaders have yet been singled out for trial, though some agitation for the trial and execution of certain field commanders who are felt to be guilty of especially great brutality has been evidenced locally, as in the case of Gen. Yamashita in the Philippines.

Japanese Ask for Understanding.—Declaring that Japan was ready to pay the full price of defeat, Toshikazu Kase, an American-educated spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, warned that the Japanese people would "react" if treated too harshly. He asked for eventual friendship from the United States when Japan had complied with what he termed the "stringent" provisions of the Potsdam unconditional surrender ultimatum. "We expect to be treated firmly because we know we are the vanquished," Kase said. "But we hope you will continue to be fair. We hope you won't be harsh with us. If you are fair to us, our future friendship will be assured."

An editorial in *The Nippon Times*, English-language daily that heretofore frequently voiced Government views for foreign consumption, said that American suspicions regarding Japanese motives were unfounded. It said that American news commentators were spreading two views—(1) that the Japanese were procrastinating with "surly intransigence" and (2) that the Japanese were cooperating too readily in a pretense of docility.

"It is true that there may have been some circumstances that provided understandable grounds for suspicion," the editorial continued. "It must have seemed that the final decision of the Japanese Government to accept the Potsdam Declaration was arrived at with unwarranted slowness after the first overtures in that direction had been made . . . there may be some delay even yet in the cessation of hostilities on the part of some isolated Japanese outposts in certain remote and inaccessible areas.

"But it should be realized that the complexities of the Japanese political machine even normally causes the Japa-

nese Government to move with a slowness that may appear strange to the efficient Americans . . . Japan has been harder hit by the war than most Americans seem to realize and Japanese transportation and communications facilities have been disrupted to an extent that makes it physically impossible to carry out the orders with the speed that the Americans expect.

"If anything, the Japanese are apt to give the impression that they are too anxious to please and cater to the wishes of the victor. . . . Spurred on by the sting of defeat Japan is being sincerely moved to profit from the lessons of defeat by advancing unhesitatingly along the new path of enlightened cooperation. . . .

"It is to be hoped that when the American correspondents secure the opportunity to study the new Japan at first hand they will see fit to discard their attitude of suspicion, which is so detrimental to the establishment of a new mutual understanding and friendship."

Japan Examines Causes For Defeat.—The popular impression in Japan now, according to press reports, is that the United States won the war because of superior scientific research and military administration and that Japan lost the war because of bureaucratic inefficiency and inferior tools of war. In most cases the Japanese ascribe their defeat to the frightful potentialities of the atomic bomb. This argument was challenged this week by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who cited what he called Russian proof that the Japanese knew they were beaten before the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov informed the Americans and British at the Berlin conferences, Mr. Byrnes said, that the Japanese had asked to send a delegation to Moscow to seek Russian mediation for the end of the war.

A great many Japanese ascribe much of the blame for Japan's defeat on the blunders of former Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, the Army extremist who headed Japan's Government from October 1941 until July 18, 1944. Others see their country's defeat resulting from the Japanese inability to get along with the peoples of the lands they conquered. Gen. Kanji Ishihara in a Tokyo newspaper urged that the people make a thorough study as to why they lost the war. "This should be done in every

field—military, diplomacy, science, government, economics and morality—and the findings should be inculcated into every individual," the general said. He blamed bureaucracy for the formation of cliques, which contributed to Japan's defeat, but here he assigned part of the responsibility to the people themselves.

In examining the causes for defeat many of the most influential editorialists urged upon the Japanese serious consideration of the mistakes that had brought them to their present condition and urged them to "decide upon a new course for national reconstruction if [Japan] is to recover her position in the family of nations. In selecting her new course, the way in which the Japanese people take their present defeat will be of supreme importance." The Japanese were warned not to follow the example of Germany after the first World War and start planning for revenge. "Spurred by the grim spirit of vengeance, the Nazi party defeated national reconstruction, which had been well in progress, and led the German nation to the present total disruption."

Propaganda Broadcasts Ended.—American occupation forces on the 30th took over radio Tokyo, thus cutting off the flood of propaganda sent out by Japan all during the war and long before. Control of the powerful Tokyo radio station by the Allies means that nothing will be allowed to be broadcast without the approval of occupation authorities.

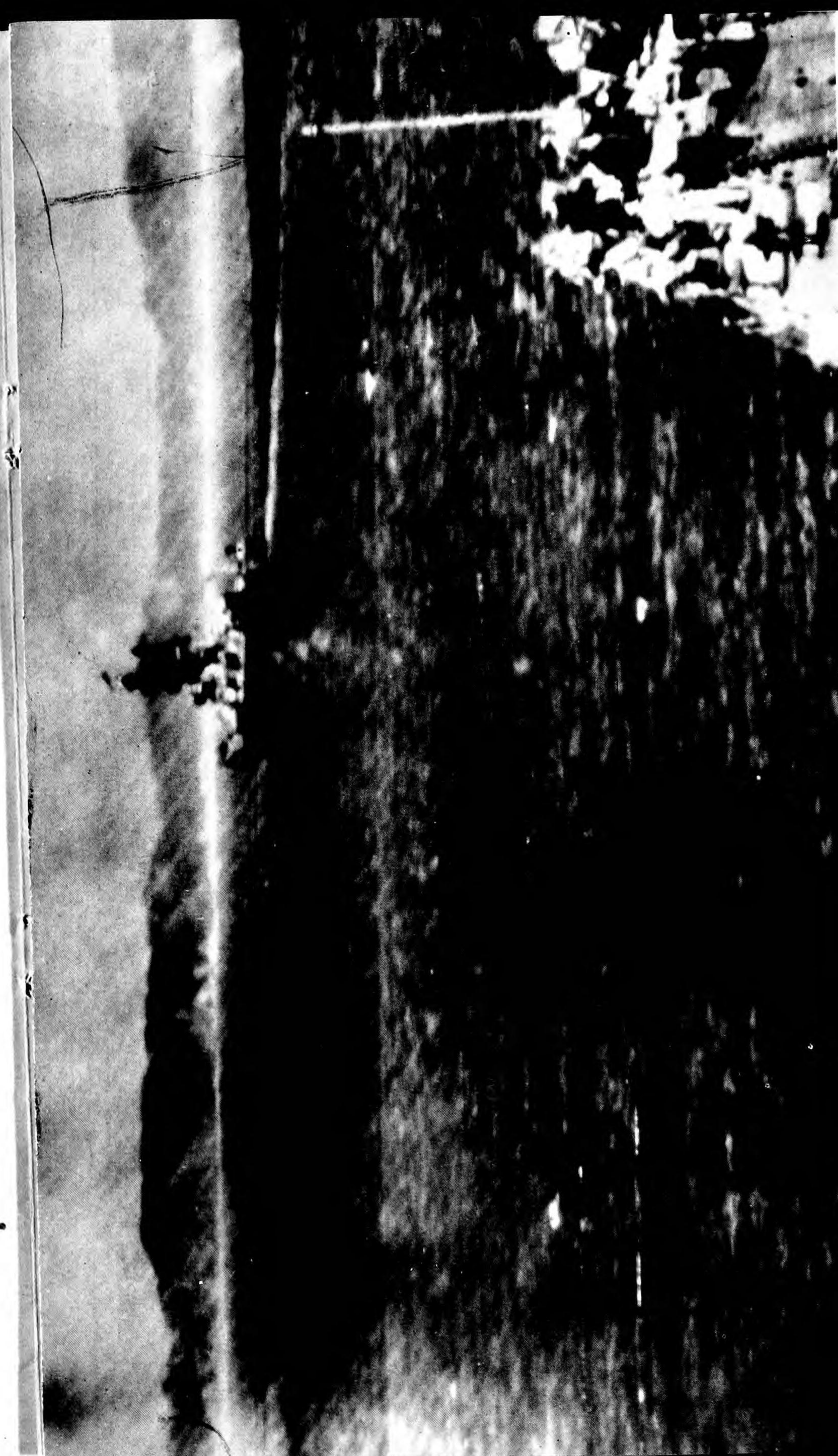
U. S. Submarine Operations

The exploit of the old submarine *Squalus*, now named the *Sailfish*, in sinking the 20,000-ton aircraft carrier *Chuyo* was revealed this week.

The *Squalus* was sunk off Portsmouth, N. H., in a trial dive on May 23, 1939, with the loss of 26 men. The other 33 were rescued with an underwater rescue chamber in the first operation of its kind in history. After three months of difficult salvage operations, the *Squalus* was refloated, refitted and renamed.

The submarine was battling a typhoon on December 4, 1943 when she detected enemy ships on the radar screen. The submarine submerged just in time to avoid a Japanese destroyer and waited for the carrier to come within range. Two torpedoes were fired and two hits were heard; then the *Sailfish* was subjected to a half-hour depth charge attack.

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The Missouri, on which the Japanese surrender terms were formally signed, entering Sagami Bay on August 27th. The Iowa is in the foreground.



Bombardment of Kamaishi, Honshu, on July 14th. The Japan Imperial Iron Works are a mass of flame as 16-inch shells strike the target. (Confidential)

The submarine escaped and later surfaced again to look for the crippled ship. The carrier was spotted, circling evasively. In improving morning visibility, the *Sailfish* fired two more torpedoes and approached, through heavy fire, to within a mile of the stricken ship to fire two more. Hits were heard, followed by the sound of the ship breaking up. The carrier disappeared nine minutes later.

U. S. submarines in the last three months of the war, in addition to sinkings previously announced, sank 21 Japanese warships and 48 merchant vessels. The naval vessels included one landing transport, two submarines, one mine layer, two minesweepers, two large subchasers, eight special subchasers, four coastal defense patrol frigates and one torpedo boat.

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ASIA

China

The Kuomintang-Communist Conference.—The conference between the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communists got under way on the 29th after a day devoted to social amenities. Government representatives in the group were the Generalissimo; Gen. Chang Chun, Governor of Szechwan Province and leader of the "political science" group within the Kuomintang; Gen. Chang Chih-chung, head of the political board of the Military Council and leader of the Youth Corps; Shao Li-tze, Kuomintang liberal and one-time ambassador to Moscow; and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh. The Communist group included Mao Tze-tung, political leader of the party, and his two right-hand men, Chou En-lai and Wang Jo-fei, both members of the central executive committee of the Communist Party.

Mao and Chiang met this week for the first time in 20 years. Both were disciples of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese revolution until the split between the liberal and the radical wings of the revolutionary party. At the dinner given for Mao by the Generalissimo on the 28th, Chiang was reported to have said, "We can now go back to the days of 1924."

By the end of the week it was reported that a temporary agreement had been reached pursuant to which an all-party government would be formed and the calling of the Kuomintang-dominated National Assembly would be postponed for a year. Mao was said to have refused to place Communist troops under the control of the Chungking Government, however.

In a speech delivered in Chungking on the 3d, Generalissimo Chiang promised China constitutional democracy with equal status for all parties. He insisted,

however, that private armies or armies of political parties could not be tolerated within China's borders. "The most important condition for national unity is the nationalization of all armed forces," he declared, and added, "Disreputable practices like the employment of armed forces in political controversy and seizure of territory in defiance of Government orders are relics of the days of the war lords. . . . They could not be tolerated in national rebuilding." Unity of military command and integrity of political authority were required for national unity and survival, he said. He pointed out that the Kuomintang party branches in the army had been abolished and promised all armed forces the same treatment without discrimination when they became consolidated with the National forces.

The Generalissimo also discussed the problem of China's political reconstruction, promising to follow the Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—nationalism, people's rights and people's livelihood—and proposed (1) equitable distribution of wealth through equalization of land ownership, (2) the development of state capital and the control of private capital, (3) a tax moratorium, (4) the eventual ending of press censorship, and (5) greater freedom of assembly and political organization."

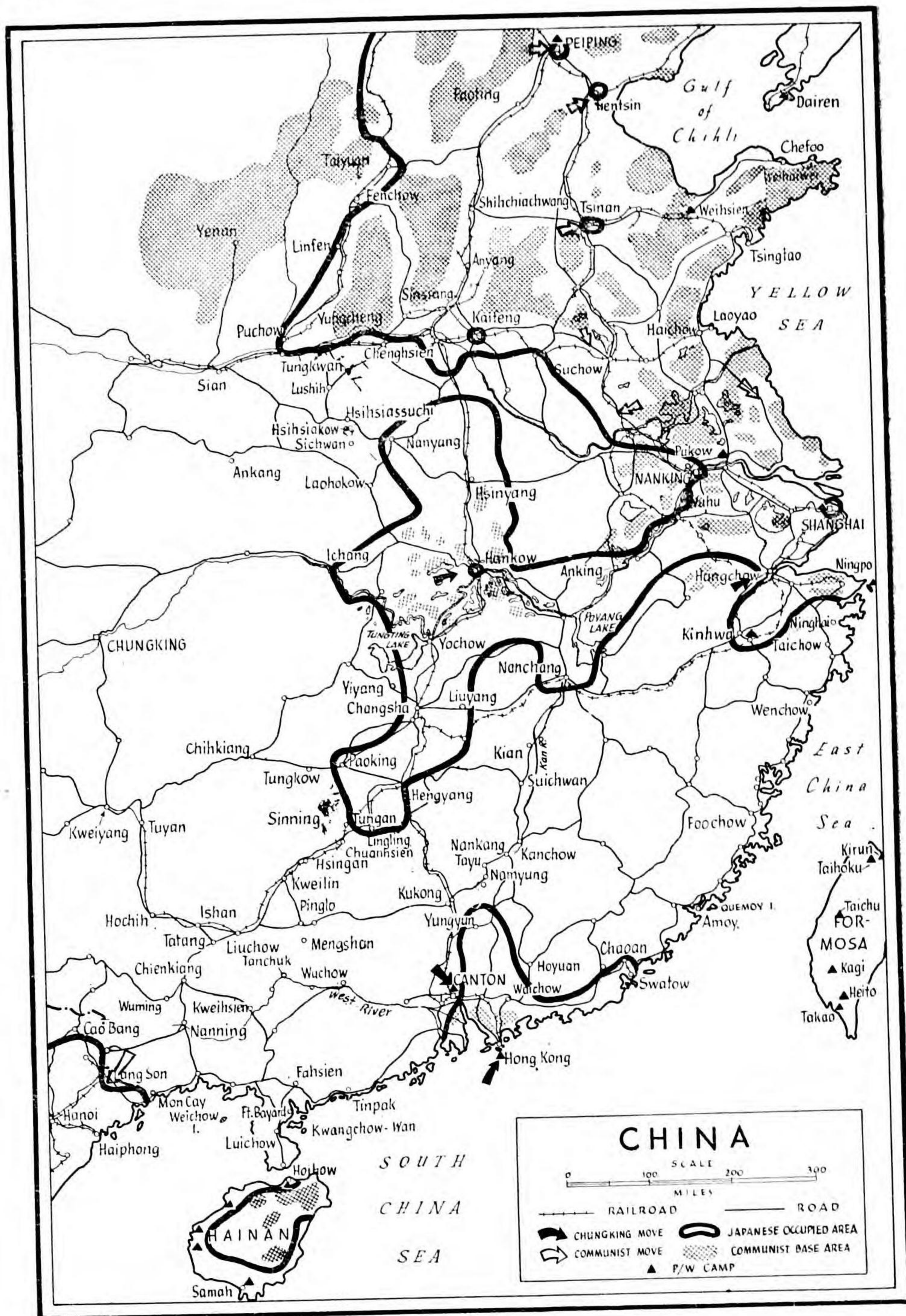
While the prospects of peaceful settlement of the Kuomintang-Communist dispute were improved as a result of the work of the conference, it is not believed that a permanent settlement will be reached immediately. Communist participation in the meetings was secured only through the application of foreign pressure: the expressed indifference of the Soviet Union toward the Yen-an group and the pressure exerted by the

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DUKW crossing Bailey Bridge at Asato Gawa, Okinawa. Below, Naha University, parts of which were not too badly damaged to prevent use as Marine barracks. (Both confidential)





United States. In addition, the Communist military prospects were not bright because of their failure to secure Japanese arms.

The paramount issue appears to be whether the Communists will agree to incorporate their armies into the Chinese national armies while the Kuomin-

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tang is still in control. They have always insisted that the political problem be settled first. The Kuomintang has contended that Chungking control of all of the armed forces is a condition precedent to the formation of any coalition regime. The present discussions will probably result in a compromise whereby part of the Communist forces—probably those in Central China—will be dissolved, and limited participation in the Government will be afforded to the Communists and other parties. Surrender of governmental control cannot be expected of the Kuomintang, however, until any possibility of coup-d'etat by the Communists has been eliminated.

American Forces in China.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States Commander in China, clarified the position of the United States forces in China with respect to the possibility of civil strife between Central Government and Communist forces. "The United States Government is still supporting the Central Government of China and I am still authorized to redispense Chinese forces with a view to facilitating rehabilitation and redevelopment and the deportation of Japanese and also with a view to the preservation of order in connection therewith," he said. He added that his headquarters was attempting to hasten the movement of large numbers of Central Government troops into Nanking.

Little trouble with the Communists was expected in Shanghai, he said, since they were insufficiently strong in numbers, equipment and training. American troops and equipment would not be employed in any clash between the Chinese regulars and the Communists, he said, and "should a clash become imminent, the Americans would be evacuated." Action would be taken only "to protect American lives," the General declared.

American minesweepers were reported at work sweeping the Yangtze and the Whangpoo Rivers. Shanghai is expected to be open to shipping early in October, according to General Wedemeyer. Evacuation of American forces from China will be completed by spring, he predicted, if sufficient shipping is made available.

Chungking Reoccupation Activity.—The fly-in of Chinese troops to strategic Chinese cities was begun on the 2d and reached large proportions on the 5th. Units of the Sixth Army were reported to have landed at Shanghai and Nanking, and it was expected that 3,000 troops a

day would be transported into the two cities. Earlier in the week Chungking forces entered both Hankow and Hengyang, and First Army units occupied Canton on the 31st. The Japanese garrison in Canton withdrew to Whampao to the east. Chungking units also broadened their breach of the Canton-Hankow corridor, taking Kukong. In the West River area, west of Canton, the surrender of an entire puppet army was accepted.

Small advances were made toward Nanchang and Hangchow during the week, but Japanese garrisons continued to occupy the cities. The river port of Ichang was occupied west of Hankow. North of Hankow, Chungking troops continued their reoccupation of western Honan Province and occupied the important city of Hsuehchow on the Hankow-Chenghsien railroad. Control of Kaifeng was taken over by pro-Chungking puppet troops. The Chungking-appointed governor of Shantung Province entered Tsinan probably aided by former puppet troops.

Communist Military Activity.—Chinese Communist forces continued their attacks on Japanese and Chungking forces this week in their attempt to secure control of strategic sections of China despite the fact that negotiations were underway between Kuomintang and Communist leaders. By the end of the week the Communists had improved their positions in several sectors but had failed to capture any of the large cities. In the far north wide contact was established with units of the Mongolian People's Republic Army. The Communists reported the occupation of Kalgan, northwest of Peiping, but Mongol forces were believed to have captured the city first. Continued fighting was reported near Peiping and Tientsin. Weihsieh was reported surrounded by 20,000 Communist troops.

In central China, Kaifeng was reported hard pressed by the Communists with pro-Chungking puppets holding out in the city. A Communist drive was launched east of Nanking along the Nanking-Shanghai railroad and Communists closed in on Shanghai where commercial activity was reported at a standstill.

Korea

The Korean Provisional Government on the 3d announced its intention of entering Korea to participate in the expulsion of Japanese troops. It urged that a free election among the Korean people should be held with assistance of

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the Allied nations. The Provisional Government is presently established in Chungking.

French Indo-China

A general revolutionary movement was underway throughout Indo-China this week. The desire of the many races in the area for independence from the French was increased during the period of Japanese occupation of the colony by the Japanese policy of permitting the individual states and principalities to set up independent governments. Principalities in Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia declared their independence while still subject to Japanese control. The protectorate of Annam became the Empire of Viet Nam.

Following the Japanese surrender, the government of Viet Nam declared that the country refused to be subjugated again by France. The people were urged to fight for independence and wipe out French influence. An attempt was made to form a federation with the other states in the colony. On the 22d the revolutionary party was invited by Emperor Bao Dai to form a new cabinet; the new government, upon its formation, declared for a republic and requested the Emperor to abdicate. A Japanese broadcast declared that the leader of the revolutionary party, Yuan Aikuo, was a well-known international Communist and the man who instigated bloody uprisings against the French in 1930.

It was reported on the 28th that a new republic, South Viet Nam, had been formed in Cochin China and that it had declared its independence of France. The attitudes of the independent governments in Laos and Cambodia were believed to be similar. Reports from Indo-China declared that the Indo-Chinese will fight even with inadequate equipment if French occupation of the colony is attempted. Martial law was declared and a call to the colors was issued. In Tonkin revolutionists were reported in control of Hanoi.

The French attitude toward the independence movement in Indo-China, as expressed in various public statements, was both uncompromising and unrealistic. A Paris broadcast declared on the 29th that "... it is admitted that Annamite agitators are indulging in seditious propaganda with Japanese support. But well-informed circles are convinced that this agitation is purely superficial and will disappear with the departure of

the Japanese from Indo-China." The broadcast declared that the proposed new French federal constitution (which will give a qualified dominion status to Thailand) "will satisfy in a liberal manner all Indo-Chinese ambitions."

Maj. Gen. Jacques Philippe LeClerc, French surrender delegate in Tokyo, told correspondents that an agreement had been reached assuring France of eventual evacuation of French Indo-China by British and Chinese occupation troops. In Paris plans were announced to embark troops for Indo-China early in September. Following their arrival, Chinese and British forces would withdraw, it was said.

French Indo-China before the war comprised four protectorates—Tonkin, Annam, Laos and Cambodia; one colony, Cochin China; and the leased territory of Kwangchow on the Luichow Peninsula.

Thailand

The Government of Thailand took steps this week to consolidate its position as an independent, pro-Allied power. A new Cabinet was installed with an announced policy of strengthening the bonds between Thailand and the Allied nations. A military mission headed by Lt. Gen. Akdi Sena Narong, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Thai Army, arrived in Kandy, Ceylon, on the 2d to hold discussions with Southeast Asia Command chiefs of staff. The discussions were to include consideration of the location of units of the Thai Army, plans for the evacuation of prisoners of war and details of the surrender of the Japanese in Thailand.

Adjustment of Thailand's boundaries was a matter of first concern for the Government of that country, following the Japanese surrender. In its peace proclamation, made on the 16th, Thailand announced its willingness to return the two Shan states of Burma and the four Malay States given to Thailand by Japan in 1943. No similar offer was made, however, with respect to the former Indo-Chinese territories secured, with the help of Japanese mediation, in a border war with Indo-China. Thailand, it has been indicated, desires to have the future status of these territories determined through United Nations procedures, since she has an historic claim to them.

France, however, according to statements by General Charles DeGaulle

and others, does not recognize this border dispute as a matter for international mediation. France, it was made clear,

will refuse to have any dealings—other than military—with the Thai until the territories are returned.



EUROPE

Redeployment

A steady flow of transports continued to arrive in this country from Europe this week. On the 30th the former German passenger ship *Milwaukee* (16,754 tons) arrived at New York, with 611 service personnel aboard. She was seized by the British at Kiel and recently had been turned over to this country for use in redeployment; on this trip her crew was Danish, headed by two U. S. merchant marine officers. Also arriving on the 30th was the Army hospital ship *Aleda E. Lutz*, with 735 patients, including Pfc. Michael McInerney, believed to be the last American battle casualty to be brought home from the European theatre.

On the 31st the *Queen Elizabeth* arrived in New York harbor with 14,860 passengers. It was her fourth trans-Atlantic trip since VE-Day, and she brought to more than one million the number of troops which have arrived in New York from Europe and the Pacific, aboard 401 ships.

Press dispatches from Italy revealed that 80,000 soldiers of the Army Air Forces had been redeployed during August, leaving 42,000 in the Mediterranean theatre. All AAF men with 85 discharge points are expected to be shipped home by October 1st. It was also announced that the body of the 91st Infantry Division left Naples on the 1st aboard the transport *Mount Vernon*.

War Criminals

A list of 24 political, diplomatic, military, financial and ideological leaders of Nazi Germany indicted as war criminals was released on August 29th by the prosecution committee, representing the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France. Their trial is now scheduled to take place at Nürnberg, Germany, in November before an international military tribunal. Each defendant has the right to counsel, and it is expected that defense preparations

may take a month after the indictments are returned about October 1st. The present plan is to try the 24 Nazis as a group, as the same indictments cover them all. It is expected that the trial will last a month or longer.

The indictment under which this group of major war criminals is to be tried was not specified, but the tribunal is authorized to try and sentence persons for crimes against the peace, such as waging aggressive war and breach of international treaties; crimes against humanity, such as murder, deportation, extermination and enslavement of human beings; and war crimes, such as ill-treatment of prisoners, plunder of property, and wanton destruction and devastation not justified by military necessity. No further additions to the list of defendants is expected for the first trial, but investigations are proceeding on the cases of other war criminals not included in this list.

The Nürnberg trials will decide the fate of the following:

- Reichsmarshal Hermann W. Göring, former commander of the German Air Force, an intimate associate of Hitler since the Munich putsch, a General in the SS and the Storm Troops and former successor-designate to Hitler.
- Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy in all Nazi party affairs until his flight to England shortly before the German invasion of Russia in June 1941.
- Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister and a member of the secret Cabinet Council.
- Robert Ley, chief of the German Labor Front and founder of the "Strength through Joy" movement.
- Alfred Rosenberg, official party "philosopher," responsible for the cruder forms of anti-Semitism, former commissioner for occupied Russian territory.
- Hans Frank, Governor General of Poland throughout the war, responsible for the mass extermination practiced on Poles.
- Ernest Kaltenbrunner, chief of the Reich security and criminal police and an SS General.

Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of the Interior, Reich Protector of the Czechoslovak territories of Bohemia and Moravia.

Julius Streicher, Gauleiter of Franconia from 1933 to 1936, violent anti-Semitic writer.

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, former commander of the Armed Forces High Command, who signed the unconditional surrender document at Berlin.

Walther Funk, former Minister of Economics and president of the Reichsbank.

Hjalmar Schacht, former Minister without Portfolio and president of the Reichsbank.

Gustav Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, president of the Krupp munitions plant.

Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz, Commander in Chief of the German Navy who was reportedly selected by Hitler to rule Germany shortly before the Führer's death in Berlin.

Baldur von Schirach, Hitler Youth leader, Gauleiter of Vienna and early follower of Hitler.

Fritz Sauckel, Reich Defense Commissioner and manpower chief during the last three years of war.

Albert Speer, former Minister of Production, chief of Todt construction organization and key figure in Nazi armament program since 1933.

Martin Bormann, Hitler's secretary and head of the Nazi party's Chancellery.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to United States during First World War, diplomatic trouble-shooter for Hitler, Ambassador to Austria at the time of the *Anschluss* and thereafter Ambassador to Turkey.

Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, former Chief of General Staff, who signed unconditional surrender document at Reims.

Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister until succeeded by Ribbentrop in 1939 and former President of the secret Cabinet Council.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich Commissioner for the Netherlands during German occupation and one of the organizers of the Austrian *Anschluss*.

Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander in Chief of the Navy from 1928 until succeeded by Dönitz in 1943.

Hans Fritzsche, in charge of radio propaganda for Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

Of these 24 defendants, there is uncertainty about the whereabouts of only

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one, Martin Bormann. The fact that he has been included on the first list of war criminals indicates that he is probably alive, and possibly in Allied hands. Press reports from Nürnberg state that Bormann is to be tried in that city, in person or in absentia. According to press accounts from London, Rudolf Hess is soon to be flown to Nürnberg to stand trial. Hans Frank is expected to stand trial in Poland upon conclusion of the Nürnberg trials.

Otto Dietrich, former German press chief and one of Hitler's chief spokesmen, gave himself up to British authorities in the Hamburg area on the 30th. The sentry to whom he first spoke is said to have replied, "I have never heard of you. Get out." Dietrich is perhaps best known for his statement in December 1941 that the Russian armies had been "annihilated" and that the campaign in the East had been decided, as "for all military purposes the Soviet Union is done with."

British authorities in Schleswig-Holstein interned Field Marshals Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch and Fritz Erich von Manstein on August 30th. Von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army from 1938 until succeeded by Hitler in 1941, was taken into custody at his estate near Lübeck, where he had been living. Von Manstein was taken by ambulance from a near-by hospital where he had been under treatment for heart disease.

Baron Ernest von Weizsaecker, former German Ambassador to the Holy See, is expected to waive his diplomatic immunity and leave Rome, together with the staff of the German Embassy there, proceeding to Frankfurt on the Main in the near future, it was announced this week. It is expected that the former envoy and his aides will then be available for questioning by Allied authorities, and their testimony may be utilized in the forthcoming war crimes trials. Baron von Weizsaecker was Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs under von Ribbentrop. Since Germany's surrender he has been considered a guest of the Vatican.

Reparations

The United States policy on reparations from Germany was outlined in Washington this week by Edwin W. Pauley, head of the American delegation to the Allied Commission on Reparations. Ambassador Pauley, who has just returned from Moscow, said that the

Allies have no intention of reducing Germany to a mere "pastoral, agricultural nation," but that the German people nevertheless would have to subsist on a living standard measurably below that of the war years.

As a result of the Moscow conference on reparations, Mr. Pauley said, three essentials have been established which can be considered "major American aims." First, in the interest of world security, that part of German industry which would enable her again to make war must be removed in the form of reparations.

Secondly, there must be an agreement, both among the three great powers and also with their allies, as to a fair division of removable industrial equipment and other German assets, so as to compensate as far as possible for losses suffered, on the basis of damage sustained and contribution to victory over the aggressor.

Thirdly, there must be a fair and proper burden of reparation which the German people can pay without the necessity of having our own or any other country become, as after the last war, a permanent contributor to the support of the German nation.

Mr. Pauley reported that Russia's demands were being satisfied by the allocation of about 50 per cent of the aggregate reparations to be taken from Germany. He observed that the Soviets had made "substantial removals" from what is now the American zone of occupation and that these removals were now being catalogued. In cases where American-owned equipment was taken by the Russians, he added, it is planned to provide compensation in marks with the understanding that as soon as foreign exchange is available, they may be converted.

Changes on Control Council

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on August 30th relinquished the post of chairman of the Allied Control Council, which he had held for a month. It is expected that he will be succeeded as chairman by the British representative, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who was absent at the final August meeting of the ACC because of injuries which he recently suffered in a plane crash. It was announced on the 30th that the ACC has assumed responsibility for the administration of all Germany, rather than just the Berlin area as heretofore. All military laws which have

been laid down by the zone commanders are to remain in force.

It has also been announced that Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks, American member of the Kommandatur which governs Berlin, has been replaced by Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin, commander of the 82d Airborne Division. Maj. Gen. Lewis O. Lyne has retired as the British member of the Kommandatur, resuming command of the British 7th Armored Division. He will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. E. P. Nares.

Report by Gen. Eisenhower

At a press conference in Berlin on the 30th, following a visit to Russia, Gen. Eisenhower disclosed that the U. S. Army before the end of the winter intended to cut down its forces in Europe to the approximately 300,000 men needed for the occupation of Germany, in addition to 70,000 troops needed in such services as supplies and communications. Soldiers are being sent home at a rate faster than had been thought possible, he declared, and the work of repatriating the displaced persons from Germany is progressing very well. He asserted that the United States was already taking concrete measures to make sure that the period of occupation will be kept to a minimum, consistent with a thorough wiping out of aggressive and Nazi tendencies.

The General was enthusiastic about the relations among the four powers in their joint administration of Germany. He said that the ACC had not yet started to implement the Potsdam Declaration, but would work to this end with all possible speed. The two major problems before the ACC in its function as a national government, he declared, were to convince the Germans that they are beaten and to put them into a frame of mind where they will never again want to indulge in aggression. In addition, he said, the Allies are anxious to encourage democratic processes so that the Germans may choose their own local officials.

Gen. Eisenhower pointed out that the problem of food would be so acute in Germany this winter that the importation of supplies from the United States would be "inescapable." Grain is expected to be the largest import into Germany, but some canned goods, including meat, may be brought in also. He said that our policy in Germany, while strict, did not extend to wiping out the whole nation by starvation or failure to ar-

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range minimum subsistence requirements, but that imports would be used only to keep Germans at a bare subsistence level, which he understood to be about 2,000 calories daily. He added, however, that the exact amount remained to be coordinated with the three other occupying powers; uniformity of distribution will be essential to forestall mass migrations from one zone of occupation to another. The problems of fuel and shelter are also expected to be serious, he said.

Great Britain

Great Britain's commitments as a world power, her duties in the maintenance of peace and her policy of establishing democratic governments in Europe preclude any extensive demobilization of her armed forces at this time, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee declared in a victory proclamation on the 3d. Speaking on the sixth anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, the Prime Minister emphasized the heavy responsibility entailed by victory and the necessity of building "a world order in which all nations may dwell in security." The memory of Japan's aggression in Manchuria, which destroyed the authority of the League of Nations, should remind us, he said, that "peace is indivisible and that it can only be preserved by the resolute maintenance of the rule of law all over the world. . . ."

Extremely unsettled conditions in Europe, which will probably be at their worst this winter, necessitate the maintenance of large British occupation forces in Germany, Mr. Attlee said. Likewise British commitments in southeast Europe, in the Mediterranean and in the Middle East make it necessary for Great Britain to assist in the establishment of conditions which will allow reconstruction without violence.

In the Far East, he continued, the British must see to the establishment of order in Burma and to the restoration of a peaceful administration of those parts of the British Commonwealth overrun by the Japanese. The occupation of Japan and the upkeep of garrisons guarding British sea and air communications also make it necessary to maintain adequate air, sea and ground forces. One of the prime difficulties facing the Allies and associated nations after the last war, he pointed out, was our inability to provide the necessary forces to prevent "violent action by sectional in-

terests pending the completion of the negotiations for world peace." This time we must continue to fight for democracy by insuring that the conditions for its exercise exist.

Turning next to the problem of demobilization, the Prime Minister said that some previous estimates about releases had been too optimistic and that, despite their "desperate" shortage of manpower, the British must follow an over-all scheme of gradual demobilization as heretofore. He revealed, however, that the rate of demobilization was almost twice that of a month ago and that an average of 45,000 men and women would be discharged each week for the remainder of the year.

To meet continuing demands and to release those who have been serving, men between the ages of 18 and 30 are to be called up, as are those recently released from munitions industries. Mr. Attlee also disclosed that there was ample room for absorbing the maximum number that can be released from the armed forces, as peace-time industries require 5,000,000 workers to bring their production to the pre-1939 level.

The use of slabs of asphalt and gravel road-building materials to protect British merchant ships and landing craft was disclosed recently by a British scientist writing for a shipping publication. Special plates of the so-called "plastic armor" were also built into flame-throwers and bulldozers during the initial phases of the Normandy invasion. Bolted in slabs to the walls of cabins, machine gun posts, wheelhouses, radio rooms and deck-houses of merchant ships, the mixture of asphalt and heavy gravel served to break or turn aside bullets and bomb or shell fragments. The asphalt was said to do little besides holding the gravel in position, but the resulting mixture was described as giving protection equal or superior to light steel, and at considerably less cost. The development was said to have resulted from observation during the Dunkerque evacuation that the bituminous flooring of some little ships stopped bullets from attacking aircraft.

The British Ninth Army, which served in Syria and Lebanon and had its headquarters 20 miles from the Lebanese capital of Beyrouth, has been disbanded, it was disclosed in London on the 1st. Never in combat, the Ninth concentrated on training, the maintenance of supply routes and internal security.

Russia

Japan's acceptance of the terms of unconditional surrender was announced to the Russian people in a victory proclamation broadcast by Generalissimo Joseph Stalin on the 2d. As a result of the contributions of the United Nations, both Germany and Japan have been eliminated as "hotbeds of world fascism and world aggression," the Soviet Premier said, and it is now possible to say that "conditions necessary for the peace of the world have already been won."

Premier Stalin made it clear that southern Sakhalin and the Kurile islands would revert to Russian control as a result of Japan's defeat, and that they would serve henceforth as a means of obtaining direct communication with the Pacific Ocean and "as a base for the defense of the country against Japanese aggression." He said that Japan had begun her policy of aggression against Russia as far back as 1904 (the Russo-Japanese War) and that only now had the "dark stain" of that conflict, which forced Russia to cede southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles, been wiped out. The treacherous Japanese attack on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur in February 1904, when three first-class Russian warships were disabled, was compared to their methods at Pearl Harbor.

Other instances of Japan's "predatory" actions specified by Premier Stalin included her occupation of Russia's Far Eastern provinces for four years after the establishment of the Soviet system in 1918, when it was possible for Japan to take advantage of the then anti-Russian attitude of Great Britain, France and the United States. In 1938 Japan was said to have attempted to encircle the Soviet port of Vladivostok [the battle of Changkufeng Hill], and in 1939 an attempt was made to cut the Siberian trunk railway line by an attack in the Khalka river area, along the outer-Mongolia-Manchuria border. In all these attacks the Japanese were "disgracefully" beaten, the Soviet Premier said, but only now have they been finally routed.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed on the 4th that the United States had tacitly agreed to Soviet occupation of southern Sakhalin and the Kurile islands at the Crimea Conference last February. He said the question had been discussed at that time and that no great difficulty was expected in reaching a settlement.

Finland

The United States resumed diplomatic relations with Finland as of midnight on August 31st. Pending appointment of a minister, Benjamin M. Hulley, First Secretary of the American Legation in Helsinki, will be chargé d'affaires. Although this country broke off relations with Finland on June 30, 1944 because of the military assistance being furnished by Finland to Germany, this country—unlike the Soviet Union and Great Britain—never declared war. The Finnish Government was recognized by the Soviets on August 6th. The British have recently resumed quasi-diplomatic relations with Finland, appointing a representative in Helsinki with the personal rank of minister.

Spain

The aims of the recently formed Spanish Republican Government-in-exile were outlined in Mexico City on the 29th by the new Premier, José Giral Pereira. Señor Giral was formerly premier, and under the monarchy had been a noted chemist and rector of the University of Madrid. He said that his Cabinet's purpose was to obtain the complete political and diplomatic isolation of the Franco regime, which he feels would encourage "the strong resistance movement inside Spain" and hasten the fall of Franco. Plans are being prepared, Señor Giral added, to move his Government to an unspecified place "near to Spain," from which the resistance movement might be more easily directed.

The Communist party and dissident groups under Juan Negrin, last Prime Minister under the Republican Government in Spain, have announced that they cannot participate in the Giral Cabinet nor share in its responsibilities, because of differences of opinion, but they have declared that they would not oppose the new Government-in-exile.

There seemed a good possibility that the new Government-in-exile might provide an additional pressure on the Franco Government, apart from that furnished in the Potsdam Declaration and by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and President Truman. On the 28th Mexico recognized the Giral Government and expressed its satisfaction over the "cordial relations that have always united, through a long, historic friendship, Mexico and Spain."

THE AMERICAS
UNITED STATES

Navy

The following reports of Navy construction, excluding small landing craft and district craft, were received during the week:

Type of Vessel	Keel layings	Launchings	Deliveries or Com-missionings
COMBATANT: Submarines.....		Sarda.....	Cochino.
PATROL CRAFT: Motor torpedo boats.....		1.....	4.
AUXILIARY VESSELS: Barrack ship (non self-propelled).....		1.....	Patute.
Ocean tug, fleet.....	Support.....	Recovery.....	
Salvage vessels.....			
AUXILIARY (CONVERSIONS): Attack transport.....			Bronr.
Cargo ship.....			Lebanon.
Transport.....			Europa.
LARGE LANDING CRAFT: Landing ships, medium.....		4.....	

Demobilization.—The Navy plans to release 70,000 officers and 700,000 enlisted men by December 31st and a total of about 3,000,000 men by August 31, 1946. Rear Admiral Louis E. Denfield, who will become Chief of Naval Personnel on the 15th, this week disclosed plans for a demobilization program which will start with comparatively small numbers of releases and build up to a maximum after the first of next year.

Military requirements and transportation difficulties will force the program to start slowly, but from next January through August, the schedule will permit the release of 25,000 officers and 250,000 men each month.

The total of 770,000 to be released by the end of this year is more than twice the number eligible under the present point score.

About 8,500 Navy V-12 students taking medical, dental and theological training will start returning to inactive duty November 1st. The remaining 25,500 students in the program will graduate or continue their work. Final disposition of all students in the program will be made by June 1946.

Medical, dental and theological students will be placed on inactive duty as enlisted men and subsequently receive probationary reserve commissions, remaining on inactive duty. Naval ROTC students will remain on active duty until June 1946, unless they receive commissions or are discharged earlier. Engi-

neering students and naval aviation preparatory students will continue their instruction.

Volunteers—President Truman this week lifted the ban on voluntary enlistment of draft-age men and the Navy immediately plunged into a recruiting campaign which it had planned to furnish additional personnel for the regular Navy and speed up demobilization of men with long service. Accent is placed on men from 17 to 30 for the regular Navy but enlistments are also accepted for the reserves. In August, 6,300 17-year-olds were recruited for the regular Navy and 10,000 for the reserves.

Army

Reduction of discharge scores to 80 points for enlisted men and 41 points for women reservists was announced by the War Department on the 2d immediately after the signing of the Japanese surrender terms. Also announced was the policy that all men 35 years old or over who have served two years will be eligible for discharge upon individual application. Points will be recomputed to provide credit for service since May 12th, which will have the effect of adding four or more points to each score.

No enlisted men will be sent overseas who have as many as 45 points, or who are 34 years old and have had one year of honorable service, or who are 37, regardless of length of service.

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\$280,000,000,000

The cost of World War II was placed at \$280,000,000,000 by President Truman this week, as he suggested that the United States not attempt to collect full dollar value of \$42,000,000,000 in lend-lease. In a report to Congress on lend-lease operations, the President indicated that this phase of the war was one in which nations contributed according to their ability and that for the United States to attempt to collect the money owing to us in dollar value would be to endanger the political stability of the Allied nations and help to breed another war.

Total Federal expenditures for the present fiscal year are estimated at \$66,400,000,000 by Harold D. Smith, head of the Bureau of the Budget. War expenditures, cut by the Japanese capitulation, are expected to be \$40,000,000,000 under those of 1945, while expenditures for other purposes are expected to increase \$6,300,000,000.

Anglo-American Supplies

The United States, Britain and Canada announced simultaneously on the 29th that they would continue operations of the Combined Production and Resources, Raw Materials and Food Boards to handle critical supply problems of immediate importance. These boards will operate for the present on their existing basis to insure no breakdown in supplies. Work of the boards will be reviewed to determine what long-range functions shall be continued.

Information Services

A major reorganization of Government foreign information services under which the information functions of the Office of War Information and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs will be placed under the State Department has been approved by Secretary of State James Byrnes and has been sent to President Truman for his approval. The program foreshadows establishment of the foreign information sections of the present bureaus under the State Department, headed by an assistant secretary of state.

Honolulu to Washington

A stripped-down B-29 carrying film and records from Tokyo set a new non-stop flight record from Honolulu to Washington on the 1st, landing in the nation's capital 17 hours and 21 minutes out of Hawaii. The *Lady Marge*, commanded by Lt. Col. Charles J. Miller, averaged about 285 miles an hour during its flight, cutting nearly three hours off the previous record of 20 hours and 15 minutes established by another B-29 in June.

The plane was stripped of its armor plating, special equipment and guns for the trip. At Guam, it took aboard the records which had been flown from Tokyo in another aircraft and set out on its 3,780-mile first hop. It stopped at John Rogers Field at Honolulu only long enough to refuel and then took off again on the 4,640-mile non-stop flight to National Airport, Washington, D. C. Most of the flight was made at about 20,000 feet. It reached the capital eight hours and 21 minutes after crossing the west coast. The only bad weather encountered during the trip was a thunderstorm over Indiana.

American Casualties

	Total	Change
ARMY (As of August 28th) ¹		
Killed.....	199,656	-----
Wounded.....	² 571,179	-----
Missing.....	33,543	-----
Prisoners.....	³ 119,103	-----
Total.....	923,481	-----
NAVY (As of September 4th)		
Killed.....	53,563	+110
Wounded.....	79,634	-333
Missing.....	10,726	+14
Prisoners.....	3,629	0
Total.....	147,552	-209
ARMY-NAVY Total.....	1,071,033	-209

¹ No Army casualty totals have been released since last week.
² Includes 357,414 returned to duty.
³ Includes 96,521 exchanged or returned to military control.



CANADA

Canada's Pacific army and air forces (comprising 53,000 men) will be disbanded at once, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced on the 29th.

Canada will not participate in the occupation of Japan except with one or two naval units which may operate in Far East waters, he announced.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

POST-MORTEM ON THE JAPANESE FLEET

The Japanese delegation headed by Lt. Gen. Torashiro Kawabe brought to Manila on August 19th certain military, naval and technical data which were turned over to U. S. officers present at the surrender conferences. Included in the information furnished by the Japanese envoys was a statement of the disposition of the remnants of the once-powerful Japanese Imperial Fleet. Gen. Kawabe's mission disclosed that, as of August 1, 1945, the Japanese Navy had been reduced to 1 battleship and 4 aircraft carriers, all damaged except one carrier and all unmanned; 4 cruisers, 3 of them damaged and all unmanned; 38 destroyers, at least 12 of which were without crews; and 51 submarines. (Six of the destroyers were reported to be damaged but there was no report on the condition of the remaining destroyers or the submarines.)

Yokosuka	<i>Nagato</i> (BB)	1 DD	Unmanned, damaged.
		1 DD	Unmanned, heavily damaged.
		1 DD	Unmanned, no report on condition.
		1 DD	Manned, no report.
		4 SS's	No report.
Kure	<i>Katsuragi</i> (CV)	Unmanned, moderate damage.	
	<i>Hosho</i> (CV)	Unmanned, slightly damaged.	
	<i>Ryuko</i> (CVL)	Unmanned, slightly damaged.	
	<i>Kitagami</i> (CL)	Unmanned, moderate damage.	
		Manned, damaged.	
		4 DD's	Manned, no report.
		4 DD's	Unmanned, no report.
		3 DD's	No report.
		22 SS's (including those in Inland Sea area).	Unmanned, undamaged.
Maizuru	<i>Sakawa</i> (CL)	Unmanned, no report.	
		6 DD's	Manned, no report.
		1 DD	No report.
		8 SS's	Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Sasebo	<i>Hayataka</i> (CV)	(Sunk on August 14th.)	
		1 SS	Manned, no report.
Inland Sea		9 DD's	Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Ominato		1 DD	Manned, no report.
Niigata		1 DD	Manned, no report.
Kayama		1 DD	Manned, no report.
Osaka		1 DD	Manned, no report.
Moji		1 DD	No report.
Saeki		2 SS's	No report.
Kobe		2 SS's	Manned, no report.
Tsingtao		2 DD's	Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Singapore	<i>Myoko</i> (CA)	Unmanned, heavily damaged.	
	<i>Takao</i> (CA)	Questionable, no report.	
		1 DD	No report.
		2 SS's	No report.
Soerabaja		1 SS	No report.
Batavia		1 SS	No report.
At Sea		8 SS's	No report.

The Imperial Navy's maximum battleship strength during the war totaled 12 vessels, two of them 45,000-tonners commissioned after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The total number of aircraft carriers in the Imperial Fleet during the war was 27, all but nine of them put into commission after the start of hostilities. There was a total of 18 heavy cruisers in the enemy Fleet, all in commission before December 7, 1941; 22 light cruisers, five of which were added during the period of hostilities; slightly more than 200 destroyers, some 75 of which were wartime commissionings; and about 210 submarines, nearly two-thirds of them commissioned during the war.

A summary of the disposition and condition of the remnants of the Japanese battle fleet as reported by Gen. Kawabe's delegation follows:

Unmanned, damaged.
Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Unmanned, no report on condition.
Manned, no report.
No report.
Unmanned, moderate damage.
Unmanned, slightly damaged.
Unmanned, slightly damaged.
Unmanned, moderate damage.
Manned, damaged.
Manned, no report.
Unmanned, no report.
No report.

Unmanned, undamaged.
Unmanned, no report.
Manned, no report.
No report.
Unmanned, heavily damaged.
(Sunk on August 14th.)
Manned, no report.
Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Manned, no report.
Manned, no report.
Manned, no report.
Manned, no report.
No report.
No report.
Manned, no report.
Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Unmanned, heavily damaged.
Questionable, no report.
No report.
No report.
No report.
No report.
No report.

The location and condition of the enemy's remaining auxiliary vessels and escort units were also given to our naval representative at Manila, Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, but these are not included in this article, which deals with the destruction of the combat vessels of the Imperial Japanese Navy, excluding submarines.¹ The Japanese naval losses through June 1, 1945 which are described here are based on official assessments arrived at by a joint Army-Navy committee. In some cases, particularly in those most recently reported, it has been necessary to draw tentative conclusions. Final confirmation of sinkings in some instances will necessarily have to await examination and analysis of Japanese naval records. Only three enemy ships listed in the following account as sunk were reported by the Kawabe mission as still surviving. These were the destroyers *Namikaze* and *Shiokaze*, both thought sunk by U. S. submarines, and one submarine, the *I-369*.

Accounts of sinkings since June 1, 1945 are based mainly on preliminary intelligence reports and consequently are fragmentary and incomplete. In these cases and some of the earlier ones the information contained here must be considered tentative and subject to change or revision as new evidence is gained by examination and analysis of material that will be available with occupation of Japan.

Battleships

The only Japanese battleship afloat at the end of the war, according to the report of the Kawabe mission, was the 34,000-ton *Nagato*, which was damaged

by U. S. Third Fleet carrier aircraft on July 18th. Although afloat at Yokosuka, the *Nagato* was said to have considerable damage topside and had only a skeleton crew aboard.

Japan started the war in 1941 with 10 first-line battleships. Eight of these had been commissioned between 1913 and 1918. The other two, the *Nagato* and the *Mutsu*, were commissioned late in 1920 and 1921, respectively. The *Hyuga* and the *Ise*, commissioned late in World War I, were converted in 1943-44 to XCV-BB's with flight decks aft. About a week after the attack on Pearl Harbor the 45,000-ton *Yamato* was added to the Fleet, and in August of the following year her sister ship, the *Musashi*, was commissioned. (The Japanese also had two old battleships, the *Fuji* and the *Shikishima*, which were used for training purposes and never figured in Fleet combat operations. The fate of these two vessels is not yet known.)

Nearly a year passed after the attack on Pearl Harbor before the Japanese Navy lost its first battleship. Then, during the bitter battle for Guadalcanal late in 1942, the *Hiyei* and the *Kirishima* were sunk by the U. S. Fleet off Savo Island. The *Hiyei* was destroyed on November 13th by our torpedo bombers after the enemy battleship had been seriously damaged the preceding night in battle with a force of U. S. cruisers and destroyers. The *Kirishima*, sister ship of the *Hiyei*, was sunk two days later in action off Savo Island by the U. S. battleship *Washington*.

For the better part of the next two years the Japanese carefully husbanded their battleship strength. Not once during the Allied advances through the southwest and central Pacific did major enemy Fleet units challenge our progress until the beginning of the Marianas campaign in June 1944. In an effort to break up our landings on Saipan the Japanese sent into action in the Philippines Sea a strong naval force which is reported to have included four battleships. Our carrier aircraft turned back the enemy striking force with heavy losses on June 20th. No Japanese battleships were sunk by our planes but one *Kongo* class ship was damaged. The enemy, however, had lost the battleship *Mutsu* during the lull between November 1942 and June 1944. She was destroyed by accident in Japanese home waters in the summer of 1943.

With the U. S. invasion of the Philippines in October 1944, the Japanese battle fleet went into action. Into the three-

¹ The total of 51 remaining submarines, as of August 1, 1945, which was reported by the Kawabe mission, was reduced to 50 when a Japanese submarine was sunk off Sasebo on August 14th by Far East Air Force planes.

The Kawabe mission reported that 8 of their submarines were at sea. Later, Imperial Headquarters informed Gen. MacArthur that it had been impossible to establish contact with 4 of these and that they may have been sunk. As our Fleet entered Sagami Bay on the 28th, however, two enemy submarines flying the black surrender flag were captured. They were the *I-14* and the *I-400*, two of those that had been reported by Japanese headquarters as being at sea on August 1st. A third submarine, whose identity was not disclosed, is reported to have surrendered to a U. S. submarine at sea and is being escorted to Tokyo Bay.

Thus the enemy apparently had 46 to 50 submarines at the time of the surrender. In addition, it is reported that the Japanese had 6 German U-boats.

phase Battle for Leyte Gulf the enemy sent all nine of his remaining first-line battleships. The *Musashi*, part of the San Bernardino Strait force, was hit on October 24th in the Sibuyan Sea, west of Leyte, by carrier aircraft of the U. S. Third Fleet. She sank later in the day somewhere south of Mindoro Island while trying to reach Coron Bay. That night surface vessels of the U. S. Seventh Fleet sank the battleships *Fuso* and *Yamashiro* in Surigao Strait as they attempted to lead the southernmost of the three enemy naval forces through the strait into Leyte Gulf. Meanwhile, carrier planes inflicted varying degrees of damage on the other Japanese battleships before the enemy Fleet was turned back, decisively beaten. The *Kongo*, which had participated in the San Bernardino Strait phase of the battle, was sunk on November 21st in the northern part of Formosa Strait by the U. S. submarine *Sealion* (II), which also scored hits on a second battleship. It is thought that the *Kongo* had been badly damaged in the Philippines naval engagement and was on her way to Japan for repairs at the time she was attacked and sunk by the *Sealion*.

By early 1945 all five of Japan's surviving battleships were in home waters, most of them apparently undergoing repairs. The capture of Iwo Island in March had brought no reaction from the enemy Fleet but our landings on Okinawa on April 1st stung the Naval Command into sending out the *Yamato*, with accompanying cruisers and destroyers. It is not known what this force hoped to accomplish, for it was cut to pieces by Fifth Fleet carrier planes before it had a chance to show its intentions. Caught off southwestern Kyushu on April 7th, the *Yamato*, along with a light cruiser and four destroyers, was sent to the bottom. It is interesting to note that the Japanese Navy's two newest and most powerful battleships—the *Musashi* and the *Yamato*—were both sunk by carrier aircraft.

The *coup de grace* was administered to the mortally injured Japanese battleship force by the Third Fleet in July. On the 18th carrier planes attacked the Yokosuka Naval Base and damaged the *Nagato*. Photographs taken later showed her stack missing and the mainmast blown off at the base. The following week Third Fleet carrier planes struck twice at Japanese naval vessels in the Kure area. On the 24th they sank the *Hyuga* and damaged the *Ise* and the

Haruna, and on the 28th finished off the two battleships damaged earlier. The *Ise* was badly battered and sent to the bottom in shallow water, and the *Haruna*, also bombed by Far East Air Force Liberators, was seen with her bow smashed, beached, burning, and holed and flooded aft. After July 28th there were no Japanese battleships afloat except the damaged *Nagato*—all except one of the 12 which Japan had had during the war were sunk or damaged beyond effective repair.

Aircraft Carriers

During the war Japan's Imperial Fleet had a total of 27 aircraft carriers—12 CV's, 10 CVL's and 5 CVE's. When the Japanese envoys to Manila gave their data on the condition of the Japanese Navy as of August 1, 1945, there were only two CV's and two CVL's left, all but one of them in damaged condition.

Japan at the beginning of the war in 1941 had a total of nine aircraft carriers—four CV's and five CVL's. Two of the CV's, the 26,900-ton *Akagi* and *Kaga*, had been commissioned in 1927 and 1928, respectively. The other two CV's, the 29,800-ton *Shokaku* and *Zui-kaku*, were commissioned barely four months before the attack on Pearl Harbor. The CVL's in commission at the time were the *Hiryu* (1938—10,000 tons), the *Hosho* (1922—7,500 tons), the *Ryujo* (1933—7,100 tons), the *Soryu* (1937—10,000 tons) and the *Zuiho* (1940—15,000 tons). A sixth CVL, the *Shoho*, was commissioned about two weeks after the raid on Pearl Harbor.

In 1942 the Japanese added to the Fleet the CV's *Hitaka* and *Hayataka*, each of 28,000 tons. Also added were the 20,000-ton CVE's *Chuyo*, *Otaka* and *Unyo*, and the 15,000-ton CVL *Ryuhō*. The following year no CV's were commissioned but the 12,000-ton CVL's *Chitose* and *Chiyoda* and the CVE's *Jinyo* (21,000 tons) and *Kaiyo* (17,000 tons) joined the Fleet. Four CV's were commissioned in 1944—the 25,000-ton *Amagi*, *Shinano* and *Unryu* and the 30,000-ton *Taiho*. The 25,000-ton CV's *Kasagi* and *Katsuragi*, and the 13,000-ton CVL *Ibuki*, scheduled for commissioning early in 1945, never saw action and were still fitting out at the end of the war.

The first Japanese carrier lost in the Pacific was the *Shoho*, sunk on May 7, 1942 in the Battle of the Coral Sea by scout and torpedo bombers of the U. S. carriers *Lexington* and *Yorktown*. Less than a month later the CV's *Akagi* and

Kaga and the CVL's *Soryu* and *Hiryu* were sunk in the Battle of Midway. All were sunk by aircraft but the submarine *Nautilus* assisted in finishing off the *Soryu*. A sixth enemy carrier, the CVL *Ryujo*, was sent to the bottom on August 24, 1942 by scout and torpedo bombers of the USS *Saratoga*. The action occurred early in the Guadalcanal campaign, when a strong Japanese striking force was intercepted and turned back north of Malaita Island.

With the loss of the *Ryujo*, Japan's prewar carrier strength was reduced to two CV's and two CVL's. During 1942, however, as mentioned above, two CV's, a CVL and three 20,000-ton CVE's had been put in commission, so that the Imperial Fleet began the year 1943 with at least 10 available carriers. None of these was lost until almost the end of the year, which saw the Allies begin their push across the Pacific through the Aleutians and the Gilberts and up from the southwest through the northern Solomons and New Guinea. Two more CVL's and two CVE's were commissioned late in 1943, making a total of 14 by January 1944.

The Allies early in 1944 continued their push across the Pacific and along the coast of New Guinea without serious interference from the Japanese Navy. Not until our invasion of Saipan in June did the Imperial Fleet respond to the fast-growing threat to Japan's hold on the central Pacific. Our troops had barely established themselves ashore on Saipan when intelligence was received that a strong enemy task force, including possibly six carriers, had been sighted between the Philippines and the Marianas. On the 19th the enemy launched a long-range attack on our Fleet by carrier planes which resulted in the famous "Marianas turkey shoot," during which more than 350 Japanese planes were shot down. The following day our planes attacked the retiring enemy Fleet and sank the 28,000-ton *Hitaka*. The day before, U. S. submarines patrolling the area north of Yap Island, torpedoed and sank two other large enemy carriers. The USS *Albacore* has been credited with sinking the *Taiho*, which had been commissioned early in the year, and the USS *Cavalla* with sinking the *Shokaku*, one of Japan's two remaining pre-war CV's.

Two additional CV's were commissioned in 1944—the *Unryu* in August and the *Shinano* in September—but neither is known to have been in action with the Fleet. Both were sunk by U. S. subma-

rines in Japan's home waters—the *Shinano* on November 29th by the USS *Archerfish* off southeastern Honshu, and the *Unryu* on December 19th by the USS *Redfish* in the East China Sea. Thus three of the four CV's which had been commissioned in 1944—the *Taiho*, the *Unryu* and the *Shinano*—were sunk before the end of the year, all by U. S. submarines.

Meanwhile all of Japan's CVE's except the *Kaiyo* had also been sunk by U. S. submarines. The *Chuyo* fell victim to the USS *Sailfish* about 300 miles southeast of Honshu on December 4, 1943; the *Otaka* was torpedoed and sunk by the USS *Rasher* off northwest Luzon on August 18, 1944, the *Unyo* by the USS *Barb* in the South China Sea on September 16th, and the *Jinyo* by the USS *Spadefish* in the southern part of the Yellow Sea on November 17th.

At the time of the invasion of the Philippines in October 1944, Japan is thought to have had 2 CV's, 5 CVL's and 2 CVE's with the Fleet. The Battle for Leyte Gulf cost the Japanese Fleet four of these carriers, all sunk on the 25th by carrier aircraft of the U. S. Third Fleet off northeastern Luzon. The *Zuikaku*, last of the pre-war CV's, and the *Zuiho*, one of the two remaining pre-war CVL's, were sent to the bottom in this engagement, along with the newer CVL's *Chitose* and *Chiyoda*. U. S. surface vessels were credited with helping sink the *Chiyoda*, the only instance in the war in which surface craft participated in the destruction of a Japanese aircraft carrier.

Four CV's, three CVL's and one CVE remained to the Japanese Imperial Fleet at the beginning of 1945. Only one of the CV's—the *Hayataka*—is known to have seen service with the Fleet. The *Amagi*, commissioned in December 1944, and the *Katsuragi*, commissioned the next month, may have been serviceable, though it is believed that they, along with the *Kasagi*, scheduled for commissioning in May, were still fitting out when the Japanese Fleet was finished off in July by carrier aircraft of the U. S. Third Fleet. Of the remaining CVL's—the *Hosho*, the *Ryuhō* and the *Ibuki*—one, the *Ibuki*, although scheduled for commissioning in May, had probably not been completed, or if so was still fitting out. The only CVE left was the 17,000-ton *Kaiyo*. All of the Japanese carriers were in home waters, some for repairs, others to complete fitting out.

When carrier planes of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet struck at the Japanese Fleet in the Inland Sea on July 24th and 28th they virtually destroyed the *Amagi*,

which was seen gutted following the attack, and inflicted moderate damage on the *Katsuragi* and slight damage on the *Hosho*. The *Ryuho* apparently was not damaged. The *Hayataka*, the *Kasagi* and the *Ibuki* were laid up at Sasebo at the time but Far East Air Force bombers and fighters claimed hits on one or more of them in subsequent attacks. The *Kaiyo* was slightly damaged by our carrier planes on the 24th but was hit later by FEAF bombers and was last reported lying on her side in Beppu Bay.

Until our landing forces have an opportunity to examine the condition of the several carriers the extent of damage to them will remain unknown, but the Japanese delegation to Manila on August 19th reported that the only carriers left were the *Ryuho*, the *Hosho* (slightly damaged) and the *Katsuragi* (moderately damaged), all at Kure, and the *Hayataka* (heavily damaged), at Sasebo. No report has been received as to the condition of the CV's *Aso* and *Ikoma*, building in the Kure area, or the four CVE's building or fitting out. One Kobe-type CVE under construction is thought to have been sunk in Shido Bay and another was damaged at Kobe on July 30th by our aircraft.

Heavy Cruisers

The Japanese envoys to Manila reported to Allied naval officers that of Japan's total heavy cruiser strength only two vessels remained as of August 1st. Both ships, the *Myoko* and the *Takao*, were at Singapore in a heavily damaged condition. The Japanese Imperial Fleet began the war with 18 heavy cruisers and no additional ones were added to the Fleet during the period of hostilities. The *Ibuki*, the only heavy cruiser hull laid down by the Japanese during the war, was converted to a CVL.

Three of Japan's CA's were sunk by U. S. submarines, eight by U. S. carrier aircraft, one by U. S. surface vessels, two by U. S. planes and surface vessels together, one by British carrier planes and destroyers, and one by a British submarine.

The first enemy CA sunk was the 14,000-ton *Mikuma*, sent to the bottom during the Battle of Midway on June 6, 1942 by scout bombers of either the USS *Hornet* or the USS *Enterprise*. On August 10th the U. S. submarine S-44 sank the old 9,000-ton CA *Kako* north of New Ireland. Two other old Japanese CA's were lost in the various naval engagements in the Solomon Islands late in

1942, in the Guadalcanal campaign. The *Furutaka* was sunk off Savo Island by U. S. cruisers and destroyers on October 11th, and the *Kinugasa* was destroyed off Rendova Island on November 14th by scout and torpedo bombers from the USS *Enterprise* and Marine aircraft.

Not until October 1944 did the Japanese Navy lose another CA, though a number of them were damaged at Rabaul by carrier and land-based aircraft during the Bougainville campaign. The attempt by the Japanese Navy to interrupt our landings on Leyte Island, in the Philippines, cost the enemy more than half his remaining heavy cruisers. Eight were sunk in the Philippines area before the end of the year—six of them in the Battle for Leyte Gulf in October, and two, which had been damaged in the battle itself, off the west coast of Luzon in November. The CA's *Atago* and *Maya* were torpedoed and sunk on October 23d off Palawan Passage, leading into the Sibuyan Sea in the central Philippines, by the U. S. submarines *Darter* and *Dace*, which had been trailing one of the three Japanese striking forces converging on Leyte Gulf. The *Chokai* was sunk the following day in the Sibuyan Sea by carrier planes, which also sank the *Suzuya* on the 25th in the area east of Samar Island after she had sortied through San Bernardino Strait with the main Japanese battleship force. The *Mogami*, which may have been damaged in the Surigao Strait action early in the morning of the 25th, was sunk later in the day by our aircraft as she attempted to escape from the area. The *Chikuma*, one of Japan's newest and most modern CA's, was sunk the same day off Samar Island, in a combined attack by carrier planes and surface vessels. On November 5th carrier planes caught the *Nachi* in Manila Bay and sent her to the bottom, and on the 25th a similar fate befell the *Kumano* in Dasol Bay, on the west coast of Luzon just west of Lingayen Gulf. Both the *Myoko* and the *Takao* were heavily damaged in the naval action in the Philippines in October but managed to retire to Singapore, where they have remained to become the sole survivors of the Japanese Fleet's heavy cruisers.

Virtually all of Japan's heavy cruisers that could make the voyage were withdrawn to Empire waters after the disastrous losses in the Philippine Islands late in 1944. The *Haguro* and *Ashigara*, however, remained in the Singapore area and were sunk by units of the British East Indies Fleet. The *Haguro* was sent to the

bottom on May 16, 1945, in a combined attack by British carrier planes and destroyers off Penang, Malaya; the *Ashigara* fell victim on June 8th to the British submarine *Trenchant*, near Singapore.

The attack on Japanese Fleet units in the Inland Sea by Third Fleet carrier planes late in July 1945 finished off the last of the enemy's heavy cruisers. The *Tone* was heavily damaged on the 24th and was seen beached when our planes returned on the 28th. The *Aoba* received moderate damage in the first attack but was seen listing and burning with her stern resting on the bottom after the attack on the 28th.

Light Cruisers

Twenty-two light cruisers were in the Japanese Imperial Fleet during the war. At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor there were 17 CL's in the Fleet; one was added in 1942 and two each in 1943 and 1944. When the Kawabe mission reported to the Allied authorities in Manila on August 19th they disclosed that only two Japanese CL's remained of the total number available during the war. One of these was the old 5,200-ton *Kitagami* (1921), at Kure moderately damaged; the other was the brand-new 6,000-ton *Sakawa* (Dec. 1944), at Maizuru and undamaged.

The heaviest toll of Japan's light cruisers was taken by Allied submarines, which accounted for 10, exactly half the number lost by the Japanese in the war. Nine of these were sunk by U. S. submarines, the tenth by a British boat. Six more CL's were destroyed by Allied carrier aircraft, one by land-based planes, two by U. S. cruisers and destroyers and one by the combined action of surface craft and an Army Liberator.

Campaigns in the Solomon Islands in 1942 and 1943 cost the Japanese Navy three CL's. The *Yura* was sunk off Santa

Isabel Island on October 25, 1942, by land-based aircraft during the fighting for Guadalcanal. In the New Georgia campaign the following summer the *Jintsu* was sent to the bottom on July 13th off northern Kolombangara Island by U. S. cruisers and destroyers in a surface action. On November 2, 1943, at the time of the U. S. landings on Bougainville Island, a Japanese task force sent to disrupt the landings was turned back by U. S. cruisers and destroyers, which sank the CL *Sendai* and at least one destroyer.

Japan's unsuccessful effort to defend the Philippines late in 1944 cost her five CL's, four of them sunk in the Battle for Leyte Gulf, and the fifth, probably damaged in the battle, destroyed later in Manila Bay. The U. S. submarine *Jallao* sent the CL *Tama* to the bottom off northeast Luzon on October 25th during one phase of the Battle for Leyte Gulf. The *Kinu* and the *Noshiro*, part of the Japanese San Bernardino Strait force, were sunk by U. S. carrier planes on the 26th. Both ships may have been damaged in the previous day's battle and were overtaken by our planes as they tried to flee to shelter. The *Kinu* went down southwest of Masbate Island and the *Noshiro* sank off northwest Panay, both in the southern reaches of the Sibuyan Sea. Farther to the south, off southwestern Negros Island, surface vessels of the U. S. Seventh Fleet and Army Liberators sank the *Abukuma*, which apparently escaped from the earlier night action in Surigao Strait. Third Fleet carrier planes attacking Manila Bay on November 13th destroyed the CL *Kiso*, also apparently a refugee from the Battle for Leyte Gulf.

Our submarines, in widely scattered actions from Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies to Truk, in the central Pacific, sent the following Japanese CL's to the bottom:

Date	Vessel	Location	Submarine
Dec. 18, 1942	<i>Tenryu</i>	Off New Guinea	USS <i>Albacore</i>
Jan. 11, 1944	<i>Kuma</i>	Off Penang, Malaya	HMS <i>Tally Ho</i>
Feb. 16, 1944	<i>Agano</i>	North of Truk	USS <i>Skate</i>
Mar. 13, 1944	<i>Tatsuta</i>	Southern Izu Islands	USS <i>Sandlance</i>
Apr. 27, 1944	<i>Yubari</i>	Off Sonorol, Carolines	USS <i>Bluegill</i>
July 19, 1944	<i>Oi</i>	South China Sea	USS <i>Flasher</i>
Aug. 7, 1944	<i>Nagara</i>	West of Kyushu	USS <i>Croaker</i>
Aug. 18, 1944	<i>Natori</i>	East of Samar, P. I.	USS <i>Hardhead</i>
Oct. 25, 1944	<i>Tama</i>	Northeast of Luzon	USS <i>Jallao</i> ¹
Apr. 7, 1945	<i>Isuzu</i>	North of Soembawa, N.E.I.	USS <i>Charr</i> USS <i>Gabilan</i>

¹ Included in the total losses in the Philippine Islands, previously mentioned.

Allied carrier planes sank three Japanese CL's in addition to those sent to the bottom during the Battle for Leyte Gulf. On February 16, 1944, in our first raid on the Japanese naval base at Truk, torpedo planes from the USS *Bunker Hill* and bombers from the USS *Cowpens* sank the CL *Naka* southwest of the atoll as she tried to regain the safety of the lagoon at Truk. The *Yahagi*, one of Japan's newest CL's, was sunk on April 7, 1945 southwest of Kyushu by Fifth Fleet carrier planes, in the same action in which the Japanese lost the battleship *Yamato* and four destroyers. Only three CL's remained to the Japanese Navy after April 7th—the *Oyodo*, the *Sakawa* and the *Kitagami*. The *Oyodo*, at one time flagship for the combined Japanese Fleets, was destroyed at Kure in July by our carrier aircraft and the *Kitagami* was damaged. The *Oyodo* was hit during the attack on the 24th and after the raid of the 28th was seen lying on her side, a total loss. Only the *Kitagami*, moderately damaged, according to the Japanese envoys, and the *Sakawa*, unscathed at Mai-zuru, were left when the Emperor agreed to accept the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum.

Destroyers

A total of slightly more than 200 destroyers was in the Japanese Fleet during the course of the war. In this total are included more than 100 first-line combat vessels with the Fleet at the beginning of hostilities and approximately 25 "old" destroyers, some of which were probably subsequently scrapped or converted to AFD's, DM's or other similar types. Approximately 75 new destroyers were added to the Fleet during the war. Included in this figure are 24 which were scheduled for commissioning in 1945; it is not known how many of these actually joined the Fleet. Some confusion has resulted from the Japanese practice, similar to our own, of giving to new ships the same names as those of older vessels that were decommissioned or lost. There was, for example, an old destroyer *Sumire*, commissioned in 1923, and a new one with the same name, commissioned late in 1944. A *Sumire* was one of the 38 destroyers that the Japanese envoys

to Manila reported still remaining to the Fleet as of August 1st, but it is not now known which of the two *Sumire's* survived. In all probability it was the new one. The same situation applies to several other names on the list of surviving destroyers submitted by the Kawabe delegation.

The fate of all the destroyers in the Japanese Navy is not yet known and will not be until Allied intelligence officers have had a chance to examine Japanese naval records. A total of 123 is estimated to have been sunk during the war up to June 1, 1945. At least 15-20 more were sunk, possibly sunk, or heavily damaged in the July and August carrier plane strikes at Japanese Fleet units in the Inland Sea and at the various other naval bases in the home islands. The total losses in these attacks may reach a much higher figure but definite information on the names of the destroyers sunk during the July-August strikes cannot be had until later. Therefore the discussion of Japanese destroyer losses includes only those considered sunk before June 1, 1945.

Allied submarines took the highest toll of Japanese destroyers. They are credited with sinking 42 and assisting carrier aircraft in the destruction of an additional one. Twenty-six enemy destroyers were sent to the bottom by carrier aircraft, which also helped surface forces sink one. Land-based Army, Navy and Marine planes sank 16 Japanese destroyers and finished off two others damaged by mines. Mines alone sank one enemy DD and may have accounted for two others. Allied cruisers and destroyers in action with Japanese task forces are credited with sinking 25 enemy destroyers. PT boats sank three others, one of them with the assistance of Army bombers. Shore batteries at Wake Island sank the DD's *Hayate* and *Kisaragi*, the first enemy surface combat ships to be sunk after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In the case of three enemy destroyers it is uncertain what caused the sinking; they are listed as "presumed sunk—cause uncertain."

The following table summarizes the activities of Allied submarines in their successful attacks on Japanese destroyers:

Date	Vessel	Position	Submarine
1941—Dec. 24	<i>Sagiri</i>	Off Kuching, Borneo	Dutch SS
1942—Feb. 8	<i>Natsushio</i>	Off Macassar, Celebes	USS S-37
June 25	<i>Yamakaze</i>	Off southern Honshu	USS <i>Nautilus</i>
July 4	<i>Nenohi</i>	Off Agattu, Aleutians	USS <i>Triton</i>
July 5	<i>Arare</i>	Off Kiska, Aleutians	USS <i>Growler</i>
Aug. 12	<i>Oboro</i>	South of Honshu	USS <i>Pompano</i>
1943—Jan. 10	<i>Okikaze</i>	Off Honshu	USS <i>Trigger</i>
Jan. 23	<i>Iwakaze</i>	Steffen Straits, Bismarcks	USS <i>Guardfish</i>
Feb. 20	<i>Oshio</i>	North of Admiralty Islands	USS <i>Albacore</i>
Apr. 9	<i>Isonami</i>	Buton Passage, Celebes	USS <i>Tautog</i>
1944—Jan. 14	<i>Sazanami</i>	Between Palau and Rabaul	USS <i>Albacore</i>
Jan. 26	<i>Suzukaze</i>	Northwest of Ponape	USS <i>Skipjack</i>
Feb. 1	<i>Umikaze</i>	Southeast of Truk	USS <i>Guardfish</i>
Feb. 10	<i>Minakaze</i>	East of Formosa	USS <i>Pogy</i>
Mar. 16	<i>Shirakumo</i>	Southeast of Hokkaido	USS <i>Tautog</i>
Apr. 11	<i>Akigumo</i>	Off Zamboanga, Mindanao	USS <i>Redfin</i>
Apr. 13	<i>Ikazuchi</i>	Off Guam	USS <i>Harder</i>
May 14	<i>Inazuma</i>	Near Tawi Tawi, P. I.	USS <i>Bonefish</i>
May 22	<i>Asanagi</i>	Northwest of Bonin Islands	USS <i>Pollack</i>
June 6	<i>Minatsuki</i>	South of Sibutu Passage, P. I.	USS <i>Harder</i>
June 7	<i>Iyanami</i>	Southeast of Sibutu Passage	USS <i>Harder</i>
June 8	<i>Kazegumo</i>	Off Davao, Mindanao	USS <i>Hake</i>
June 9	<i>Matsukaze</i>	East of Bonin Island	USS <i>Swordfish</i>
June 9	<i>Tanikaze</i>	Sibutu Passage, P. I.	USS <i>Harder</i>
June 9	<i>Urakaze</i>	Sibutu Passage	USS <i>Harder</i>
July 6	<i>Hokaze</i>	Southern Celebes Sea	USS <i>Paddle</i>
July 7	<i>Tamanami</i>	Southwest of Manila	USS <i>Mingo</i>
July 7	<i>Usugumo</i>	Sea of Okhotsk	USS <i>Skate</i>
Aug. 23	<i>Asakaze</i>	Off Cape Bolinao, Luzon	USS <i>Haddo</i>
Aug. 25	<i>Yunagi</i>	Off northwest Luzon	USS <i>Picuda</i>
Aug. 31	<i>Shiranuhi</i>	Southeast of Formosa	USS <i>Growler</i>
Sept. 8	<i>Namikaze</i> ¹	Sea of Okhotsk	USS <i>Seal</i>
Sept. 22	<i>Shikinami</i>	South China Sea	USS <i>Growler</i>
Nov. 3	<i>Akikaze</i>	South China Sea	USS <i>Pintado</i>
Nov. 20	<i>Kishinami</i>	Luzon Strait	USS <i>Atule</i>
Nov. 25	<i>Shimotsuki</i>	West of Borneo	USS <i>Cavalla</i>
Nov. 25	<i>Hatsutsuki</i>	Southwest of Manila	USS <i>Haddo</i>
Dec. 4	<i>Iwanami</i>	South China Sea	USS <i>Flasher</i>
Dec. 11	<i>Shiokaze</i> ¹	West of Kyushu	USS <i>Sea Owl</i>
Dec. 22	<i>Akitsuiki</i>	Off Omaki Saki, Honshu	USS <i>Tilefish</i>
1945—Jan. 24	<i>Shigure</i>	Northwest of Borneo	USS <i>Blackfin</i>
Feb. 20	<i>Nokaze</i>	Off Cape Varella, Indo-China	USS <i>Pargo</i>

¹ Reported to be at Kure on Aug. 1, 1945 by Kawabe Mission to Manila.

In 1942 and 1943, during the Allied advances through the Solomon Islands and along the coast of New Guinea, our surface craft took a heavy toll of Japanese destroyers sent in to convoy reinforcements to the beleaguered enemy garrisons or to attempt to break up our landing operations. A total of 19 Japanese DD's was sunk in these engagements, all of them by Allied cruisers and destroyers except the *Terutsuki*, which was sunk by our PT boats off New Georgia Island on December 12, 1942. Eighteen more fell victims to Allied aircraft, most of them flying from land bases. Another was sunk by a mine and still another by undetermined means. The *Fubuki* and the *Natsugumo*, part of an enemy task force attempting to bring reinforcements to Guadalcanal, were sunk of Savo Island on October 11th of the same year by a force of U. S. cruisers and destroyers. In a later battle off

Savo Island, on November 13-15, three more enemy destroyers—the *Akatsuki*, the *Yudachi* and the *Ayanami*—were sent to the bottom by our surface vessels. On the 30th a sixth Japanese DD, the *Takanami*, was sunk off Savo Island in battle with U. S. cruisers and destroyers.

In the battle for Guadalcanal, land-based planes sank three Japanese DD's. The *Mutsuki* was sunk on August 25th off Santa Isabel Island by Army bombers; the *Asagiri* three days later in the same area by Marine dive bombers; and the *Yayoi* on September 11th off Normanby Island by Army bombers.

Meanwhile, Navy torpedo and scout bombers on October 12th sank the *Murakumo* off southeast New Georgia Island. Action after the first of the year (1943) turned to the northern Solomons and the New Guinea area. On February 1st, however, the *Makigumo* was sunk off Guadalcanal; the cause of her sinking

is uncertain. Army bombers turned loose on enemy convoys trying to reinforce Japanese garrisons on New Guinea had sunk the *Hayashio* in Huon Gulf on November 24th, and on March 3, 1943, they wiped out a large convoy in the same area, sinking four of the escorting destroyers—the *Arashio*, the *Shirayuki*, the *Tokitsukaze* and the *Asashio*.

As the Allies made preparations to move into the central and northern Solomons, the Japanese made vigorous attempts to strengthen their garrisons in the various important islands. After the islands were invaded by our troops, the Japanese continued to send in task forces of light surface craft in an effort to reinforce their hard-pressed garrisons or to disrupt our landings and eventually to evacuate survivors. U. S. surface vessels twice intercepted small Japanese task forces in Kula Gulf, between New Georgia and Kolombangara Islands. On March 6th they sank the enemy DD's *Minegumo* and *Murasame* and on July 6th the *Nitzuki* and the *Nagatsuki*. Early in August another enemy destroyer force was intercepted in Vella Gulf. In a single battle on the 6th our ships sent to the bottom the Japanese destroyers *Kawakaze*, *Arashi* and *Hagikaze*.

Before the beginning of the New Georgia campaign three other enemy destroyers were sunk in Blakett Strait, off the south coast of Kolombangara. On May 8th a convoy ran into a minefield which we had sowed in the strait. The *Kuroshio* was sunk by mines and the *Oyashio* and the *Kagero* were heavily damaged, and sank after being attacked by our aircraft. During the height of the New Georgia campaign our land-based bombers destroyed three enemy DD's in the northern Solomons. The *Hatsuyuki* was sunk off southern Bougainville on July 17th and three days later Army and Navy bombers sank the *Yugure* and the *Kiyonami* in Vella Gulf.

With New Georgia and Vella Lavella successfully occupied by the Allies, naval action moved farther north. Our destroyers on a scouting foray northwest of Vella Lavella on October 6th sank the enemy DD *Yugumo*. Then U. S. Marines invaded the west coast of Bougainville Island on November 1st. Two sharp engagements took place between U. S. and Japanese naval forces during the month. In the first of these, on the 2d, the Japanese lost the *Hatsukaze* just outside Empress Augusta Bay. In the second, just northwest of Buka Island on the 25th, our

ships sank three more enemy DD's—the *Onami*, the *Makinami* and the *Yugiri*.

During the summer and fall, meanwhile, Allied aircraft kept steady watch over enemy convoy routes along the coast of New Guinea and New Britain. On July 28th, Army Mitchells sank two destroyers—the *Ariake* and the *Mikatsuki*—off Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and on October 24th a Catalina sank the *Mochitsuki* in the area east of New Britain.

Carrier planes sank two additional enemy DD's in the Solomons area in 1942 and 1943. Scout bombers from the USS *Yorktown* destroyed the *Kikutsuki* at Tulagi on May 4, 1942, and scout and torpedo bombers from Fleet carriers sank the *Suzunami* in Rabaul Harbor on November 11, 1943, in an attack covering our invasion of Bougainville.

With Allied troops firmly established in Bougainville and Allied planes operating from air strips on the island against Rabaul, Japan's only important naval base in the southwest Pacific, the enemy early in 1944 withdrew virtually all warships from the area. The Japanese Navy left the Army troops in New Britain, New Guinea and other sections of the southwest Pacific to their fate, and not once did an enemy naval force attempt to break up subsequent landings by the Allies in the area. Virtually all the enemy destroyer losses in the first nine months of 1944 were to U. S. submarines. Four, however, were destroyed in the carrier task force attack on Truk in mid-February—the *Tachikaze*, the *Fumitsuki* and the *Oite* at Truk by carrier planes and the *Maikaze* by carrier planes and surface vessels just to the northwest of the atoll. On June 8th, Army Mitchells sank the *Harusame* northwest of Manokwari, New Guinea. The *Shirat-suyu* was sunk by Fifth Fleet carrier planes on June 20th in the Battle of the Philippine Sea, between Guam and the Philippine Islands. A little more than a month later, on July 25th, carrier planes of the USS *San Jacinto*, assisted by the U. S. submarine *Batfish*, destroyed the DD *Samidare* in the Palaus. A U. S. cruiser and destroyer force in a sweep northwest of the Bonin Islands on August 4th sank the *Matsu*.

Twenty-three destroyers were lost by the Japanese in their futile defense of the Philippine Islands in late 1944 and early 1945. (Two others, listed in the table covering losses to Allied submarines, were lost in the Philippines area during the same period.) U. S. carrier planes accounted for 15 of the 23, sur-

face vessels sank seven others, and one was sunk by Army bombers and a torpedo boat.

Third Fleet carrier planes in an attack on the Manila Bay area on September 21st sank the *Yuzuki* and the *Satsuki*, as Admiral Halsey's fleet worked over the Philippines in preparation for the landings a month later at Leyte. In the Battle for Leyte Gulf, carrier planes on October 24th sank the *Wakaba*, off southern Mindoro; on the 26th, the *Uranami*, off southwest Masbate, and the *Hayashimo*, off southeast Mindoro; and on the 27th the *Fujinami*, south of Mindoro. Seventh Fleet ships, in the Surigao Strait action on the 25th, sank the *Michishio*, the *Yamagumo* and the *Asagumo*. The *Nowaki* was originally thought to have been sunk in this action but is now known to have been part of the San Bernardino Strait force. It is now considered to have been sunk as it was trying to return through San Bernardino Strait in a badly damaged condition after the battle east of Samar Island. Our carrier planes on November 11th broke up an enemy attempt to bring reinforcements and supplies into Leyte at Ormoc Bay and sank the *Wakatsuki*, the *Hamanami*, the *Naganami* and the *Shimakaze*. In an engagement with a Japanese escort force on December 3d in Ormoc Bay, DesDiv 120 sank the *Kuwa*, and eight days later PT boats sank the *Uzuki* off Palompon, on the west coast of Leyte.

In Manila Bay, meanwhile, four more Japanese destroyers were sent to the bottom in a single day by Third Fleet carrier planes. On November 13th our planes attacked a concentration of enemy shipping evidently bringing supplies and reinforcements into the Philippines and sank the *Akebono*, the *Akishimo*, the *Hatsuharu* and the *Okinami*, in addition to a large number of cargo vessels and transports. (There is a possibility that the *Akishimo* may have been sunk in Ormoc Bay during one of the earlier reinforcement efforts.)

Off San Jose, Mindoro, which our troops had occupied on December 15th, one of our torpedo boats and Army bombing planes on December 26th sank the DD *Kiyoshimo*, which was part of a naval force sent in to bombard our recently acquired airfields and whatever shipping could be found in the area.

As the Allied invasion armada moved toward Lingayen Gulf early in January 1945, carrier aircraft covering the Fleet on the 5th sank the enemy destroyer

Momi just southwest of Manila Bay. Two days later DesRon 3 sank the *Ainoki* at the entrance to the bay, the last Japanese destroyer to be sunk by our forces in the Philippines. On the last day of the month, however, Army Mitchell bombers sank the *Ume* just southwest of Takao, Formosa.

Not until the opening of the Okinawa campaign in March 1945 did the Japanese Fleet lose another destroyer, except for the *Nokaze*, sunk in February off Cape Varella, Indo-China, by the U. S. submarine *Pargo*. On April 7th, however, a Japanese task force that included the battleship *Yamato* and several cruisers and destroyers was sighted off southwest Kyushu Island. The enemy force was heavily attacked by aircraft of the Fifth Fleet and, in addition to the BB *Yamato* and a light cruiser, the destroyers *Asashimo*, *Hamakaze*, *Isokaze* and *Kasumi* were sunk.

Following the destruction of the task force off Kyushu on April 7th there were no more reported losses of destroyers in the Japanese Navy. There were several isolated incidents earlier in the war in which enemy destroyers were sunk. The causes for these sinkings are either unknown or have not been disclosed for security reasons. The *Shinonome* was sunk off Miri, Borneo, on December 18, 1941; the *Numakaze*, in the East China Sea on December 18, 1943; and the *Amagiri*, in Macassar Strait on April 23, 1944.

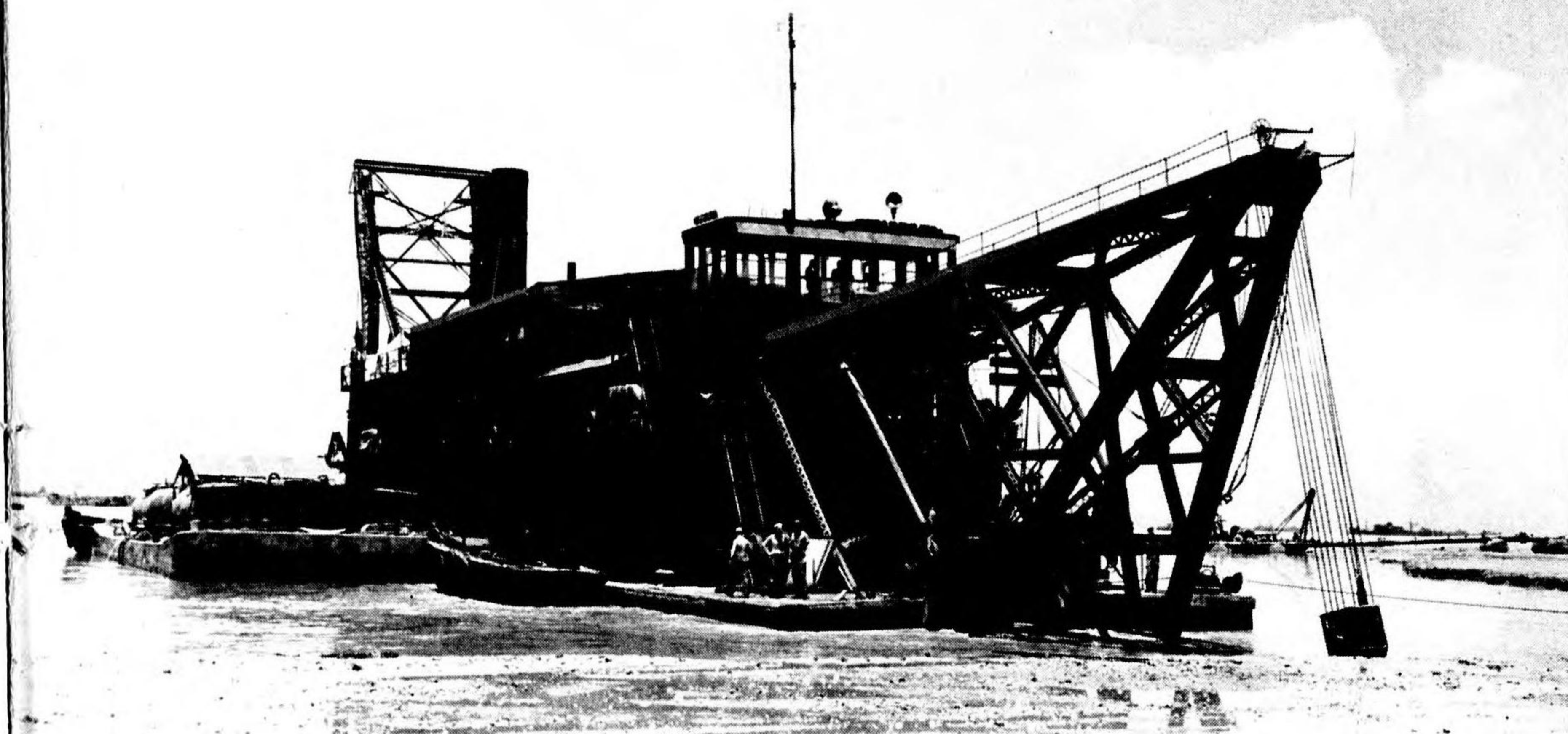
Since it is not known just what destroyers were sunk in the July and August carrier plane attacks on enemy naval vessels in Empire waters, a list of destroyers which are known to have existed but are not included in the tabulation of surviving vessels or on the list of ships known to have been sunk is given below. Those marked with * are the ones that were scheduled for commissioning in 1945.

<i>Amatsukaze</i>	<i>Momo*</i>
<i>Aoi*</i>	<i>Nadakaze</i>
<i>Fuji*</i>	<i>Nashi*</i>
<i>Harutsuki</i>	<i>Sakura*</i>
<i>Hatakaze</i>	<i>Susuki*</i>
<i>Hatsushimo</i>	<i>Suzutsuki</i>
<i>Kamikaze</i>	<i>Tachibana*</i>
<i>Kashiwa*</i>	<i>Uratsuki*</i>
<i>Katsura*</i>	<i>Yamatsuki*</i>
<i>Kiku*</i>	<i>Yakaze</i> (con-
<i>Maki</i>	verted to
<i>Michitsuki*</i>	target)

The following destroyers remaining to the Japanese Fleet were listed by the delegation to Manila:

Vessel	Location	Condition	Vessel	Location	Condition
<i>Asagao</i>	Kure	Manned, no report.	<i>Nara</i>	Kure	Unmanned, no report.
<i>Enoki</i>	Maizuru	Unmanned, no report.	<i>Natsuzuki</i>	Moji	Manned, no report.
<i>Fuyutsuki</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.	<i>Nire</i>	Kure	Unmanned, no report.
<i>Hagi</i>	Kure	Manned, damaged.	<i>Otake</i>	Maizuru	Do.
<i>Hanatsuki</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.	<i>Sawakaze</i>	Yokosuka	Manned, no report.
<i>Harukaze</i>	Kamayama	Do.	<i>Shii</i>	Inland Sea	Do.
<i>Hasu</i>	Tsingtao	Do.	<i>Shiokaze</i> ¹	Kure	Do.
<i>Hatsuume</i>	Maizuru	Unmanned, no report.	<i>Sugi</i>	Kure	Manned, damaged.
<i>Hatsuzakura</i>	Yokosuka	Do.	<i>Sumire</i>	Maizuru	Unmanned, no report.
<i>Hibiki</i>	Niigata	Manned, no report.	<i>Take</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.
<i>Kaba</i>	Kure	Manned, damaged.	<i>Tsubaki</i>	Kure	Unmanned, no report.
<i>Kaede</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.	<i>Tsuta</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.
<i>Kami</i>	Maizuru	Unmanned, no report.	<i>Ushio</i>	Yokosuka	Unmanned, heavily damaged.
<i>Kashi</i>	Kure	Manned, damaged.	<i>Yanagi</i>	Ominato	Do.
<i>Kaya</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.	<i>Yoitsuki</i>	Inland Sea	Manned, no report.
<i>Keyaki</i>	Osaka	Do.	<i>Yukaze</i>	Kure	Do.
<i>Kiri</i>	Inland Sea	Do.	<i>Yukikaze</i>	Maizuru	Do.
<i>Kuri</i>	Tsingtao	Do.	One unit (?)	Singapore	Do.
<i>Kusunoki</i>	Maizuru	Unmanned, no report.			
<i>Namikaze</i> ¹	Kure	Manned, no report.			

¹ Previously considered sunk by U. S. submarines.



Above, a dredge digging an unloading slip in Buckner Bay, Okinawa. Below, repair basin, canal, and channel mouth at Naha. (Both confidential)



BACK COVER.—A portion of the Third Fleet taking part in "Operation Snapshot," ordered by Admiral William F. Halsey, jr., before the world's mightiest naval force was split up.

Confidential