NAMEPLATES INDICATE JAP SUICIDE ROCKET AIRCRAFT ARE MANUFACTURED BY FUJI AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND CHIGASAKI PLANT OF NIPPON AIRCRAFT COMPANY LIMITED NEAR HIRATSUKA (FORMERLY JAPAN INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT COMPANY).
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<th>Message Details</th>
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**INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY:**

B3. 2 MORE JAP ANCHORAGES ALONG COAST ARE AT WUCHU ISLAND 26-05 AND 119-13 AND OFF HSIAOCHENG 26-15 AND 120-00. SWATOW HAS 12 NET SEARCHLIGHTS FOR AA DEFENSE. B1. CONTE VERDE NOW RIGHTED AND UNDER RAPID REPAIR TO ZHANGPOO RIVER SHANGHAI SHOULD BE EXCELLENT TARGETS FOR AIR ACTION. ENTIRE SHANGHAI AREA HAS 400,000 JAP TROOPS. LAST UNRATED. CHINESE HAVE CAPTURED RUSSIAN EQUIPMENT USED BY COMMUNISTS IN AREA NORTH OF HANGCHOW AND USN PERSONNEL TRYING GET SAMPLES. WATER MINES LAID RECENTLY ALONG SHORE OF QUEMOY ISLAND THE DETAILED LOCATIONS NOT KNOWN. OUR COASTWATCHERS BELIEVE JAP SHIPPING MOVES AT NIGHT SEAWARD OF DAYLITE ROUTES.
NAVAL MESSAGE
COMNAVGROUP CHINA SENDS TO COMINCH CINCPOA (60TH) COMGEN CHINA ALUSLO 28TH COMCOM COMNAVU 14TH AF
INTelligence.
FRENCH MISSION SAYS JAP GENERAL STAFF ORDERED SUSPENSION IN FEBRUARY OF TANK TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN CANTON AND ALL INDOCHINA PORTS EXCEPT HAI PHONG, SURRENDER OF SMALL GROUPS OF JAPS TO CHINESE REGULARS IN MIDDLE YANG TZE BECOMING VERY COMMON. NEXT BAKER 3. 3 JAP SEAPLANES TAKE OFF EACH MORNING FROM BASE ON SHERP PEAK ISLAND 26-08 AND 119-40 AND LAND AT NIGHT. JAP CONSUL AT SWATOW SAYS 11 FREIGHTERS WITH MILITARY SUPPLIES FROM KOBE OVERDUE SINCE 12 MARCH AND PRESUMED LOST. LAST UNRATED FROM AGAS. TI CHAI (36-92 AND 122-87) AIRFIELD AREA CONTAINS SEVERAL FACTORIES QUARTERED BY SEVERAL HUNDRED PICKED TROOPS. AA ON HILLS. LABORERS KILLED AFTER COMPLETION OF FIELD.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11095, Sec. 3(7) and 6(D) or (a)
COD Initialed, May 4, 1972

By SLR Date FEB 19 1974

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREGS.)
FRENCH MISSION SAYS JAPs INSTALLED NEW LOOKOUT POST WITH RADIO STATION AND RADAR MANNED BY 30 MEN ON POULO CONDORE ISLAND 06-45 AND 106-35. B2. REMAINDER IS UNRATED FROM AGAS SOURCE. 30,000 TROOPS IN CHOUSHAN ARCHIPELAGO WITH 5,000 OR 6,000 ON CHOUSHAN ISLAND. BOTH RAFFLES AND HENHOUSE HAVE SEAPLANE BASES WITH UNDERGROUND HANGARS.

GANG CHI SHAN 28-37 AND 121-37 HAS AIRFIELD. CHOUSHAN ISLAND BEING MINED FROM 29-59 AND 122-03 TO 29-59 AND 122-06 AND NO SHIPPING ALLOWED IN OR NEAR THIS AREA.

LIENYUNKANG GETTING LARGEST SIZE COASTAL GUNS.
(COMNAVGRP CHINA SENDS INTELLIGENCE TO COMINCH CINCPOA COMSMOWESPC COMGEN CHINA ALUSLO 20 BOMCOM COMNAVU 14TH AF)

JAP SWATOW NAVIGATION OFFICE HAS ORDERED SOUNDINGS TAKEN AND COASTAL SURVEY MADE SWATOW TO RLTSU. ISLAND. HAINAN ISLAND GOT 2 DIVISIONS REENFORCEMENTS EARLY MARCH. B2. REST IS UNRATED. LARGE AIRFIELD UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT LOCHING 28-08 AND 120-57. NEXT IS A1. NAVY PILOT SHOT DOWN NEAR AMOY REPORTS INTENSIVE AA FIRE FROM HOSHAN FIELD ON AMOY AND FROM TAI TAN 24-24 AND 118-10 AND ADJACENT ISLANDS. LAST FROM BRITISH RATED B3. EASTERN ENTRANCE TO HONGKONG HARBOR VIA LYEMUN PASS CYERMI TO ALL SHIPPPING EARLY MARCH. ALL VESSELS NOW USE WESTERN ENTRANCE.

*AS RECEIVED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 2(E) and 1(D) or (E)
GPO letter, May 1, 1972

F. L. R. Data, FEB 1, 1974

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/94
NAVAL MESSAGE

FROM: COMNAVGROUP CHINA
RELEASED BY: 
DATE: 25 MARCH 1945
TOR CODE ROOM: 1342
DECODED BY: GREENE
TYPED BY: DIBEL / KRENE
ROUTED BY: 

TO: COMINCH CINCPOA COMSOWESPAC

INFORMATION FOR ACTION

PRECEDENCE
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IF OPERATIONAL CHECK BELOW

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY:
Fearing Russian activity JAP high command ordered Kwantung army to blockade Manchurian and outer Mongolian borders and move heavy industries near border south to Korea. Civilian evacuation of Shanghai reaches one million. EHSU field at HXOCHOW usable in dry weather but has no runway yet. B2.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4 NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/1974

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4 NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/3/1974
**INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.**

JAP MERCHANT SHIPPING ALONG CHINA COAST NOW MAINLY SOUTH TO NORTH IN SMALL SHIPS CONVERTED FROM SAILING BOATS WHICH RUN IN GROUPS OF 5 OR 6 TO SHANGHAI THERE CARGOES ARE TRANSFERRED TO LARGER VESSELS FOR TRIP TO JAPAN VIA NORTH CHINA AND KOREA COASTS. LIEN YUN KANG (LAOYAO) 34-45 AND 119-20 GETTING MANY TROOPS AND ESTIMATE OF NUMBER THERE NOW IS 45,000. ABOVE IS 82 NEXT 83. SHATOW HAS 55 PLANES. 30 COASTAL GUNS MOUNTED NEAR HAIFENG 22-58 AND 115-20. WATER OFF CHINAI 35-47 AND 128-41 ARE MINED AND MANY AA GUNS HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED THERE. SUBS AND SURFACE CRAFT PATROL THOSE WATERS. URUSAN 35-34 AND 129-22 BEING MADE INTO IMPORTANT NAVAL BASE AND SECRET AIRFIELD HAS BEEN BUILT THERE.
From: U. S. Delegation Allied Control Commission for Bulgaria
To: Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy
No: 1379 24 March 1945
Ref number 1379 action to AGWAR for JCS, from ACC Bulgaria US Delegation.

Just back from Japan, Bulgarian Military Attaché and one diplomat state: Air raids took Japs completely by surprise; no shelters ready for population; Japs now digging like mad; naval blockade completely effective. Nothing gets past it. Food shortage bad, even rice supply inadequate. Population uneasy and dissatisfied. Civilian disorder entirely possible but not certain. Army morale remains perfect.

Pouch reports follow. Bulgars left Japan in January and via Russia came home.

End

Note: This message received by AGWAR as retransmission from Allied Force Headquarters under DTG 240950CB.

ACTION: OPD
INFO: JC/S
Adm Leahy
CGAF
G-2
CM-IN-25422 (24 Mar 45) DTG: 24/NFT pa

DECLASSIFIED
60th Anniv, 1-4-74
By RIF, NRL, Date MAY 1 7 1974

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECCLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/74
Japan. The recent large-scale air raids on Japanese industrial centers, rather than causing the people to unite more firmly behind their government, appear to have increased their dissatisfaction with its handling of affairs. Both government and people seem to have been surprised by the scope of the attacks and unable to cope adequately with the situation. In a statement before the Diet on 18 March Premier Koiso acknowledged "reports" that "the people are caught in a feeling of restlessness and anxiety in regard to what they should do to meet the war situation."

Japanese leaders are again finding it expedient to stress the "unity" between the military high command and the civilian government, implying that both share in the responsibility for Japan's successive military reverses. The latest move in this direction came on 16 March, when Premier Koiso received an imperial command to participate in deliberations on the general conduct of the war at the Imperial Headquarters.
The Government continues to push the movement to form a single new national party. Dissenters, not satisfied with existing plans, are currently organizing themselves into "Diet negotiating groups"; this may indicate a trend toward the revival of political parties comparable to those which existed before 1940.

In an effort to utilize the manpower of Korea and Formosa more effectively and to neutralize the widespread anti-Japanese sentiment there, the Japanese are making political concessions to the peoples of those areas. Cabinet-approved measures currently under consideration in the Diet would grant Korea and Formosa direct representation in the Japanese legislature for the first time. However, the suffrage restrictions are such that a large percentage of those permitted to vote in those areas would be Japanese. It is doubtful that such belated attempts will win much support from the long-oppressed Koreans and Formosans, who constitute about one third of the manpower of the Japanese Empire.

Occupied China. Plans were announced early in February for the emergency evacuation of 1,000,000 Chinese from Shanghai, and as these plans have failed to materialize the Chinese residents are now reported
to be urging that Shanghai be proclaimed an open city. Japanese residents in the occupied areas are growing restless and are now being evacuated from parts of Central and South China. Meanwhile the Japanese continue to strengthen their military installations along the coast and are making efforts to buttress their administration of Occupied China. Japan's new economic policy is designed to make the continental areas more self-sufficient and to increase their contribution to Japan's war effort. Steps thus far taken to implement the policy look like a belated effort to unify Japanese administrative agencies in China. One of these steps is the establishment of a "supreme guiding organ" in China, consisting of the Commander of the China Expeditionary Army, the Commander of the Japanese fleet in China waters, and the Japanese Ambassador in Nanking. There is also an apparent effort to make increased use of puppet troops in rear areas. Since last November seven new provincial governors have been appointed in Occupied China; six of the new governors are military men and most of them hold office concurrently as pacification commissioners.

Indo-China. Tension between the French and Japanese in Indo-China came to a head on 9 March when the Japanese
undertook to disarm French forces in Indo-China and seized the civil administration. The Japanese Commander-in-Chief has proclaimed himself Governor General and has placed Japanese diplomatic officials in the principal positions in the Indo-China Government. In order to reinforce the propaganda line of "Asia for the Asians," the kingdoms of Annam and Cambodia have been encouraged to proclaim their independence and to dissolve their ties with France; the Japanese have not yet given them formal diplomatic recognition, however. At the present time, French forces are carrying on resistance in northern and northwestern Tonking and retreating slowly toward China. They had anticipated some such move and made preparations for retreat and guerrilla warfare. However, because the Japanese launched surprise operations after a two-hour ultimatum, success was achieved in all principal cities, and order has been restored in most of central and southern Indo-China. An F.F.I. underground army composed largely of French civilians has been organized to keep resistance alive in conquered areas. While some of the natives are cooperating with the Japanese, it is not yet known how those native groups who oppose both French and Japanese domination are reacting to the new situation.
The French Provisional Government intends to recover Indo-China and hopes to be able to participate in military operations against the Japanese. The U.S. 14th Air Force is giving aerial assistance to the resisting element of the French Indo-China Army, but no definition of American policy regarding French claims on Indo-China has yet been announced.

Thailand. There has been no change in the outward policy of cooperation with the Japanese. Last week Thai leaders agreed to Japanese demands in regard to the treatment of French nationals in Thailand, and promised to disarm any French troops who might cross the border. The Government is still preoccupied with efforts to combat inflation and bolster a deteriorating economy.

Burma. The puppet Government is still cooperating fully with the Japanese. It is now involved in centralizing administrative control and tightening the counterespionage organization in order to combat increasing anti-Japanese activities among native groups.

Free China. A new turn has been given to the dispute between the Kuomintang and the Communists. The Communists are now challenging the right of the Chungking Government to represent all of China in foreign affairs.
On 17 February a Communist Party newspaper published in
Yenan (the Communist "capital" in Shensi Province) stated
that the Kuomintang should appoint only one third of the
Chinese delegation to the forthcoming San Francisco Con-
ference, while the other two thirds should be representa-
tives of the Chinese Communist Party and minority parties,
and "noted non-party figures." The Communist newspaper
expressed the hope that this "important point" would be
considered by the United States, Russia and Britain. In
addition, the Communists approached American officials
with the suggestion that the Communists be represented
at San Francisco. On 16 March the Yenan radio announced
that a meeting of Communist representatives in Shantung
Province had declared that, if Chungking sent exclusively
Kuomintang representatives to San Francisco, the people
of the Communist areas would deny Chungking's "authority
to represent the whole country." This raises the possi-
bility that the Communists may refuse to recognize the
validity of international agreements negotiated, on
behalf of China, exclusively by the Kuomintang.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

P. E. PEABODY
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Military Intelligence Service

Rep: 21 March 1945
Auth: Maj. Alfred McCormack
No. of Copies — 20
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L.O. White House
MIS
From: CG, US Army Forces China Theater, Chungking, China
To: War Department
Nr: 23803 21 March 1945
To MILID 23803 from Dusenbury

Situation estimate 11 to 20 March. Withdrawal Japs from recently acquired positions Kiangsi plus continued large movement troops South China indicates possible resumption Jap offensive activities soon.

End

ACTION: O-2
INFO: CG AAF
OPD
COL PARK

CM-IN-21924 (21 Mar 45) DTG 210340Z mcas

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(C) and 5(D) or 5
OSD letter, May 1, 1972
By SLR Date FEB 12 1974

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN
CACTOS 17025

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room W, and destroy in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVRECS.)

Naval Message

Naval Message

From: COMNAVGROUP CHINA
To: COMINCH CINCPOA

CISOWESPAK

COMGEN CHINA ALUSLO 20 BOMCOM

COMMNAVUNIT 14TH AF

Date: 18 MARCH 1945

Code: 1841

From: COMNAVGROUP CHINA

To: COMINCH CINCPOA

CISOWESPAK

COMGEN CHINA ALUSLO 20 BOMCOM

COMMNAVUNIT 14TH AF

Date: 18 MARCH 1945

Code: 1841

Decoded By: MONROE

Taped By: KARABINUS

Routed By: SLR

Declassified E. O. 11652, Sec. (F) and (H) or (M)

COG Action: May 4, 1972

By SLR

Date: FEB 22 1974

C Copy to 200

6 SMALL JAP MINE LAYERS 20 TECHNICIANS AND LARGE SUPPLY MINE ORDNANCE GEAR RECENTLY ARRIVED SWATOW FROM FORMOSA. MURORAN ON HOKKAIDO HAS SEVERAL AMMO FACTORIES IDENTIFIED BY CLUSTER OF TALL CHIMNEYS AND IN NORTHEASTERN PART OF CITY 2,000 US AND BRITISH POW RECENTLY EVACUATED FROM TOKYO WORK IN COAL MINES. CHAVENTIEN AIRFIELD 36-51 AND 118-04 HAS 24 PLANES. JAPS ARE TRANSFERING 5 DIVISIONS FROM NORTH SECTION OF PEILING-HANKOW RAILROAD TO SHANTUNG AND NORTH KIANGSU COAST AND LUNGHAI RAILWAY. Fearing war with PORTUGAL JAPS HAVE PREPARED FOR OCCUPATION OF MACAO. KWANTUNG ARMY ORDERED BY HIGH COMMAND TO RECRUIT 300,000 MEN FROM MANCHURIA AND JEHOL. ALL B2
**NAVAL MESSAGE**

**NAVY DEPARTMENT**

**FROM**: COMNAVGROUP CHINA

**RELEASED BY**: COMNAVUNIV 14TH AF

**DATE**: 17 MARCH 1945

**TOR CODE ROOM**: 0304

**DECODED BY**: SCHMICK

**TYPE**: SCHMICK/MORRICE

**ROUTED BY**: [Redacted]

**PRIORITY**

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**ASSESSMENT**

**SECRET**

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**INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY**

**ALL CHINESE REPORTS**

TOTAL OF 25 WARSHIPS OF NEWLY ORGANIZED NATIONAL FLEET AND PART OF COMBINED FLEET LEFT JAPAN FOR BONINS 12TH. 5TH BATTLE FLEET OF COMBINED FLEET CONSISTING OF 3 CRUISERS, 8 DESTROYERS AND 6 GUNBOATS ARRIVED CHINA FIRST WEEK IN MARCH NOW STATIONED AT FOOCHOW WENCHOW CHINHAI WOSHUNG AND CHOWSHAN ISLAND. YAMADA ORDERED 50,000 NEW TROOPS OF PUPPET MANCHURIAN ARMY AND EQUAL NUMBER OF JAP RETIRED SOLDIERS TO MALAY THAILAND AND INDO CHINA. THEY ARE GATHERING AT MUKDEN AND WILL START SOUTH LATE IN MARCH. YAMADAS KEANTUNG ARMY IS GETTING 12 DIVISIONS FROM KOREA. OKUMURA ORDERED JAPS IN CHOWSHAN ISLANDS TO COMMANDER 10,000 CIVILIAN JUNKS BY END MAY. MINES HAVE BEEN Laid ALONG KINCSU COAST. EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN. TINGHAI AIRFIELD 31-00 NORTH 122-00 EAST HAS 30 FIGHTERS. JAP ARMY HQRT IN CHINA RECEIVED SECRET ORDERS TO KEEP CLOSE WATCH OVER ALL KOREANS, MANCHURIANS AND FORMOSANS IN THE AREA. ALL THIS RECEIVED FROM ALL. 

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MAKE ORIGINAL ONLY. DELIVER TO CODE ROOM WATCH OFFICER IN PERSON. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVREDS.)

**SECRET**

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**DECLASSIFIED**

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44
FORMOSAN COASTAL AREAS AND WESTERN COASTAL WATERS MINED. ABOVE C3 NEXT 02. CAOBAUG FALLS TO JAPS AND REMAINING FRENCH FORCES FLEE TO BORDER.

DELIIVERED TO 23G

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 2(B) and 5(D) or (E)
OED Letter, May 1, 1972
By SLR Date FEB 12 1974

Originator D/T Group NCR Page Of Pages

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/94
Japanese Army—Organization
Equipment and Tactics
Bulletin No. 10
Prepared by Military Intelligence Service

A. ORGANIZATION.

1. 3rd Rocket Gun Bn (Funshinbo).

According to recently received cable information, the 3rd Rocket Gun Bn (Funshinbo) was identified in MANILA. The battalion was equipped with 36 rocket guns of unknown caliber.

Comment: This is believed to be the first appearance of this type of battalion in the Japanese Army. The weapon may be the new Model 4 (1944) Rocket Launcher just captured on LUZON (See WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT).

2. Organization of 3rd Depot Div Hq.

Nagoya Division Administrative Mobilization Order #7, dated 14 April 1944, containing regulations for the emergency mobilization of the 3rd Depot Div Hq, gives the T/O strength of the Hq as 69 officers and 110 warrant officers, NCOs, and junior civilian officials. The HQ is composed of a staff section, military service department, ordnance department, intendence section, medical section, veterinary section, and judicial department.

Comment: Detailed information about depot divisions is limited. The organization given above is similar to the organization of division HQ of the 52nd Depot Div, and is believed to represent the standard organization of depot division Hq. The total strength of a depot division Hq, including enlisted personnel, is estimated as being 250 officers and men.

3. 49th Div.

A FW captured recently said that the 49th Div does not have an infantry group, and that an infantry battalion of the 49th Div consisted of 3 rifle companies and a machine gun company.

Comment: FW confirms a previous indication that the 49th Div does not have an infantry group Hq. Previous information
indicates that the infantry battalions of this division had 4 rifle companies, a machine gun company, and a battalion gun platoon. Information given by the PH may indicate a reorganization of the infantry battalions of this division.

The absence of the infantry group hq in this division is consistent with recent reorganizations of other infantry divisions.

4. Infantry Regiments of 11th Div.

An undated officers' roster gives the organization of each of the three infantry regiments of the 11th Div as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Regt Hq</th>
<th>3 Inf Bns</th>
<th>Bn Hq</th>
<th>4 Coe</th>
<th>HMG Co</th>
<th>Bn gun plat</th>
<th>Inf gun unit (hqs)</th>
<th>Regt gun unit</th>
<th>Anti-tank unit</th>
<th>Sig Co</th>
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Comment: The organization given above agrees with the T/O organization of the 11th Div as obtained from the Japanese Army Mobilization Plans, 1941 and 1944, and it is a further indication that divisions stationed in MANCHURIA are organized according to their established T/Os. The strength of each of the infantry regiments, based on the Japanese Army Mobilization Plans, is approximately 5,000, and the total strength of the division is 28,190.

B. MANPOWER.

1. Use of Japanese civilians in local defense.

According to one of its members captured in the PHILIPPINES, the 2nd Provisional Inf Bn was one of three such units hastily organized in the PHILIPPINES by conscripting male civilians (presumably Japanese residents) and combining them with the remnants of various miscellaneous units. The unit, organized by the Manila Defense Unit Hq, contained many older men, received very little training, and performed mainly guard duty.

Comment: This is the first clear example of the actual use of the Japanese equivalent of the German Volkssturm, but various reports of plans to use Japanese civilians for local defense in other areas serve as an indication of what to expect in the future. On SAIPAN, (the only Japanese-held area invaded before the PHILIPPINES to contain a sizable number of Japanese civilians) plans to employ civilians in local defense aborted and general confusion resulted. In overseas areas where enough Japanese reside the local defense hq appear to be registering all Japanese males of military age and in some instances to be giving them some military training. In the PALAUS, for example, nearly 4,000 reservists
were summoned in August 1944 when invasion seemed imminent, and some of them were sent to AMGAUR for speedy one-month training. Along the coast of CHINA—in the AMOY, CANTON, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI areas—reports indicate similar plans to employ Japanese civilians in local defense. On FORMOBA, the mobilization of 150,000 reservists for local defense was to be completed by the end of December 1944. In JAPAN proper, broadcasts have emphasized (since early in 1944) the training of civilians for coastal and other local defense. The bulwark of this Volksturm in JAPAN proper is the Second National Army, which in peacetime consists of a large group of untrained males of military age. With the small amount of training now being given this group and with the formal registering on its rolls of all 17 and 18 year olds since November 1944, the use of civilians in the defense of the Japanese homeland begins to assume increasing military importance.

2. Conscription of Koreans into regular Japanese Army units.

According to information based on interrogation of five Korean prisoners of war at YEAMAN (NORTH CHINA) in January 1945, the following statements appear to be true:

A. The conscription age of Koreans, at least in 1944, was 20-21—that is, all Korean males born between 2 Dec 23 and 1 Dec 24 were eligible for conscription in 1944 and required to register. Sufficient information is not available to state whether 20 is merely the minimum conscription age or the 20-21 age group is the only group subject to conscription in 1944.

b. The first conscription of Koreans was in September 1944.

c. Koreans outside KOREA are inducted along with Japanese.

d. Voluntary recruitment of Korean college students for officer and NOO training began in January 1944.

e. Koreans are trained with the Japanese in infantry, transport, and engineer units but not in heavy weapons units.

f. Koreans are mixed with the Japanese, and there are no all-Korean units. They are not segregated, and the type of training given them is the same as that given Japanese troops.

Comment: This report contains the first specific information on the conscription of Koreans since the enactment in August 1943 of the special law for this purpose. Koreans have been permitted to volunteer for the Regular Army since 1938. The first conscription of 20-year-olds...
was originally announced for December 1944, but it is not surprising that at least part of the class was inducted 3 months earlier than planned. The unusual concern of the Japanese Army to appear to show no discrimination against the Koreans, and yet at the same time to treat them with extreme caution, is indicated here and confirmed in many other sources.

C. WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT.

1. 20 cm and 24 cm Army Rocket Projectile.

A. The existence of a Japanese Army Type 20 cm rocket projectile and rocket launcher has been reported from Luzon. The projectile is stated to resemble the 20 cm Naval rocket but to have a shorter explosive head and a shorter propulsion unit. The launcher for this projectile resembles a mortar barrel in construction and is designated the Army Model 4 (1944) Launcher.

B. A report of the Conference of Japanese Chiefs of Ordnance in May 1944 mentions 20 cm and 24 cm rockets in a "list of important ordnance which is gradually being procured and issued in quantity." A range of 2750 yards is quoted for the larger projectile and 2000 yards for the 20 cm rocket.

Comment: It may well be that the Army Type projectile referred to in a. above is the 20 cm rocket mentioned in b. If this Army projectile is a success, then it may very likely be followed by the 24 cm rocket, which is presumably still in the initial stages of development.

The 20 cm Naval projectile referred to in a. above is believed to be an adaptation of a 20 cm Naval shell and merely a temporary expedient intended for use while the Army projectile is being developed.

2. Recovery of 68 mm Rocket Projectile.

Specimens of a 68 mm rocket projectile have been recovered in the locality of Manila. It would appear that this is an armor-piercing rocket since there is no explosive head, though what is described as a "Windshield" is provided. Although no fins have been recovered, it is believed that the rocket is fin-stabilized. Three guide rails mounted on a tripod constitute the launcher for this projectile.

Comment: The absence of an explosive head would appear to indicate that this is a flat trajectory projectile for use against armor or, alternatively, a practice rocket. The exact object of the "Windshield" mentioned is obscure. It may possibly represent some new ballistic feature in the design of the explosive head, perhaps in the form of a flange around the circumference of the rear end of the head.

A captured ammunition chart describes the Model 90 (1930) tear gas projectile which can be fired from either the Model 26 (1893) 9 mm revolver or the Model 14 (1925) 8 mm pistol. The projectile weighs 5.5 ounces and contains 2.1 ounces of tear gas agent. It has a total length of 4.7 inches and is 1.5 inches in diameter. Special blank cartridges are made for both 8 mm and 9 mm calibers, and an adapter is used for the projectile when it is fired from the 8 mm pistol.

**Comment:** Apparently the projectile is similar to a rifle grenade and is launched from the end of the barrel.

D. UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA.

Nothing to report.

E. FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENSES.

Nothing to report.

F. TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

Japanese Defense against Amphibious Operations.

The Japanese former 16th Inf Div (destroyed in CENTRAL PHILIPPINES) published a report which gives additional evidence that Japanese tactics concerning defense against amphibious operations have undergone considerable change since the campaign at TARAWA atoll. They admit that the Allied landing at TINIAN was a total surprise to the defending garrison since we chose as a beach an area where the shore was precipitous and rocky. This coupled with the fact that Allied naval units anchored off shore and delivered almost point blank fire resulted in a still further demoralization of the Japanese coastal defense system on the island.

In order to defend against what the Japanese termed, "the over-whelming material superiority of the enemy", the garrisons of the coast defense positions along the water's edge should capture and inflect damage on the enemy's weak points at the time of the landing. However, it will often be too dangerous to remain constantly on these positions during the preliminary naval bombardment. It is therefore paramount that deep zones of resistance and key points for purposes of counterattack be prepared. The tendency to have a thin line of positions instead of strong points, organized in depth, must be guarded against. Fortifications, especially heavy artillery emplacements, must be covered, equipment must be kept mobile, and communications must be such as will function properly despite heavy bombing and bombardment.
Comment: The devastating effects of Allied pre-landing aerial and naval bombardment usually has resulted in the neutralization or destruction of many of the Japanese defense positions which were situated at or along the water's edge. This report, captured on LEXTE, is the first Japanese document received which definitely prescribes that coastal defense systems should be organized in depth. The doctrine of perimeter defense, of which TARANA is the classic example, has to all intents and purposes, been abandoned. This revision of island defense tactics is best exemplified by the defensive system at IWO JIMA (Bulletin 9).

G. LOGISTICS AND ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing to report.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

P. E. Peabody

P. E. PEABODY
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief, Military Intelligence Service

Rep: 14 March 1945
Auth: Col. Alfred McCormack
Extract from MAGIC made on 13 March 1944

Estimated strength and disposition of Japanese forces in the Ryukus.

Totals for Group as a whole

Strength - 123,000 includes 5,000 JAF ground personnel and 17,000 Jap Navy ground personnel.

3 Divisions = 24th - 25th - 62nd.
5 IMBs = 44 - 45 - 59 - 60 - 64.

Breakdown by sections

At Okinawa - 24th and 62nd divs. - 44th IMB. (also 15th IJMR). Total 60,000.
Below line drawn between Miyako and Okinawa.

28th div(-) - 45, 59, 60 IMBs. Total 37,000.
At Kita Okinawa, Okino Okinawa and Minami Okinawa - 36th regt of 26th div. Total 8,000.
At Tokiwa and Amami - 64 IMB. (also 21 IJMR) - Total 11,000.
At Tanega and Yaku group - Total 5,000. No identifications given.

To be posted on current wall map.

Join to be merged for his work charts.

Declassified
By Authority of

MNDJ/0056
By Date OCT 7 1975

For

320 Japan
| O: 11635, Sec. 3(II) and 4(II) or (X) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| EOD Inter., May 1, 1973 |

Page 1 of 2

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**SECRET**

NIGHTLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY FOLLOWS: TEMPO OF DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION NORTH OF HANCHOW BAY AREA GREATLY INCREASED SINCE 1 FEB. HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF GUN EMPLACEMENTS ARE AT CHAPU HAIYEN AND KINSHANHEI. SHANGHAI AREA COASTAL LINE HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AND DEFENSES BEING BUILT FROM FUNHAN 31-49 AND 120-45 TO LIUHO PAOSHAN KAOCHEI CHUAISHA NANCHUHFENGSHIJL CHOLING WHERE IT JOINS ALREADY ESTABLISHED HANCHOW BAY LINE TO HANGSHOU. CHIAMSUNG 36-46 AND 123-45 SELECTED ALONG WITH HAINING AS REAR SUPPLY BASE FOR CHAPU AREA. SJATOW JAP 5355 MORE 26 FEB. ANY PRESENT STRENGTH ABOUT 2020. JAPS HAVE STOPPED WORK IN

**DECLASSIFIED**

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/13/44
TCHHSHAI NINES 35-11 AND 114-54 DUE TO SHIPPI NG
POSSSESSION YANGTZE FROM AIR ATTACKS. ABOVE IS B2.
NEXT IS B3. ENTIRE AREA MINED BETWEEN LITTLE
QUEEN AND TAI TAN ISLAND 24-24 AND 118-19.
NANKING GOT 1/2 MORE FIGHTER PLANES RECENTLY.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 2(D) and 5(D) or (C)
OISD letter, May 1, 1973
By SLR Date FEB 1 2 1974
BI-WEEKLY POLITICAL ANALYSIS ON THE FAR EAST

Prepared by Military Intelligence Service

Japan. As it becomes increasingly clear to many
Japanese, and especially the ruling groups, that Japan
will be invaded, political unrest is mounting. Old
clivages between the nationalist extremists and the
more moderate elements are coming to the surface, in
a struggle between those anxious to tighten controls
in the hands of the military for a last-ditch defense
and those who fear that this would mean destruction of
the present social and economic order, if not national
suicide. Moderates, including some industrialists,
aristocrats, intellectuals, and perhaps some Naval
officers, appear increasingly anxious for a negotiated
peace, but there is no evidence that they are ready to
accept anything resembling unconditional surrender. The
Koiso Cabinet, attempting to steer a middle course,
has tried to quiet dissatisfaction by minor Cabinet re-
shuffles and by acceding to demands for a new national
political party to replace the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, Japan's totalitarian political organization. These shake-ups have not resolved any of the fundamental conflicts between Japanese ruling groups, but they may serve to lessen temporarily the pressure upon the Koiso Cabinet, whose position has been rendered precarious by Allied advances in the Pacific. The possibility that Russia may join Japan's enemies is causing increasing concern.

Occupied China. Despite recent military victories, Japan's political position in China is becoming weaker. This trend has been caused both by the effect on the Chinese of American victories in the Pacific and by serious economic difficulties which have been enhanced by attacks on key transportation arteries by Chinese guerrillas and American air power. Japanese living in China are now reported to be growing restless over the course of the war and the increasingly difficult living conditions. If the current trend is continued it will have important political repercussions in both Nanking and Peking government circles and possibly in Japan as well. Chinese puppet leaders are believed to feel that the Japanese must maintain a certain degree of public order.
and economic stability to warrant continued support. The recent reorganization of the puppet government of North China, occasioned by the resignation of Wang Kehmin and the appointment of Wang Yin-t'ai as chairman, indicates no change in the Japanese or Chinese policies. However, the reorganization of the government of Mang-chiang (puppet state in Inner Mongolia), announced on 27 February, appears designed further to centralize the government and to strengthen Japanese control.

**Indo-China.** Because of the increasingly uncooperative attitude of the French administration and its open allegiance to the French Provisional Government, relations with the Japanese have become tense. The French in Chungking hope that the Japanese will not force the issue at this time and that the French troops in Indo-China can be kept intact as an armed force until the time comes when they can be used effectively against the Japanese. However, reinforcement of the Japanese garrison in northern Indo-China, where the principal French force is concentrated, is now in process. Communications in the colony are extremely bad because of bomb damage to the main north-south rail line, and land communication with South China is believed to be hazardous because of Chinese guerrilla activity.
Thailand. The Thai government still proclaims its full intention to cooperate with the Japanese to the end, but the government is believed to be strongly pro-Alled in sympathy and anxious to desert the Japanese at the earliest opportunity. Developments in Burma and the Pacific have convinced the intelligentsia of the certainty of Allied victory, and some government officials are in contact with Allied agents.

Malaya and the East Indies. Unlike the other regions of Southeast Asia, Malaya and the East Indies are treated as colonies under the direct jurisdiction of either Japanese military or naval authorities. The entire area has been divided into four administrative units, the boundaries of which are determined by military rather than political considerations. The local military administrations have encouraged the formation of native "advisory" councils which have no independent function, but meet periodically to announce bombastic resolutions and "programs" in aid of the Japanese war effort. Numerous native associations have also been created to carry out the Army's plans for labor mobilization, food production, espionage, and local defense. The promise
of independence made last September by Premier Kolsi has not been fulfilled, but with the approach of the Allied armies the Japanese have sought to rally public support by increasing native participation in the various puppet organizations as "preparatory steps toward self-government."

Inarticulate and unorganized resentment against the Japanese has arisen because of food shortages, forced labor practices and the general disruption of the economy, but there are few indications of internal developments which might obstruct Japanese military operations. In Malaya, however, small guerrilla bands are operating under the leadership of British and Australian officers. There is no evidence that an invading Allied army would receive active aid from the natives in general, although any prospects of economic relief would be welcomed.

Free China. Recent negotiations between Chungking and Yenan have resulted in a policy split so well-defined as to make an early negotiated settlement between the Kuomintang and the Communists unlikely. On the basis of official announcements concerning the recent negotiations, Chungking appears to have made important concessions to the Communists. As recent events have strengthened the position of the Communists, however, they have increased their demands and shown no disposition to compromise.
No less serious an obstacle to political unity is
Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to recognize the need of a
settlement with the dissident minority groups in
Chungking-controlled China. On 1 March Chiang said that
"Today, but for the Communists and their armed forces, we
are a united nation." Nevertheless, opposition to his
policies exists both among the suppressed liberal groups
within the Kuomintang and among independent groups in-
cluded in the so-called "Democratic League."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

P. E. Peabody
Brigadier General, GSO
Chief, Military Intelligence Service

Rep: 8 March 1945
Auth: Col. Alfred McCormack
No. of Copies--50

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OSW AGF
C/3 AAF
G-1 ASF
G-3 DNI
G-4 L.O. White House
OPD MIS

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/74
NAVY DEPARTMENT

IIP - 3781

OCT 20

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME:

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT:

VOCALIZED BY COM 7TH FLT. NHX GIVE CINCSWA-TARLAC INFO.

FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM JAP ENLISTED POW CAPTURED WHILE
ATTEMPTING ESCAPE CORREGIDOR. GENERAL TERM "SHINTO FORCE"

APPLIED TO ALL UNITS JAP NAVY OPERATING SMALL SUICIDE CRAFT.

3 TYPES SUCH CRAFT IDENTIFIED BY POW AS FOLLOWS: "MARU 2"

A SMALL BOAT VERY LIGHT CONSTRUCTION FITTED TO CARRY DEPTH
CHARGES CREW OF 1 COMMENT THIS TYPE BOAT CAPTURED BY BLUE

FORCES. "MARU 4" SMALL BOAT SIMILAR TO ABOVE EXCEPT EXPLOSIVE
CHARGE OF ABOUT 440 POUNDS CARRIED IN FORWARD PART OF HULL.

PERCUSSION FUZE ARMED BY PILOT WHEN ABOUT 100 YARDS FROM
TARGET. PILOT MAY JUMP OVERBOARD BEFORE STRIKING TARGET.

3RD TYPE CALLED "MARU 6" APPEARS TO BE SIMILAR TO JAP 24 INCH
TORPEDO WITH SMALL CONNING TOWER AND PERISCOPE FITTED. POW

HAD SEEN ONE OF THESE IN MANILA AND BEEN TOLD THAT IT OPER-
ATED AT DEPTH OF 4 METERS AND PERISCOPE COULD BE HOUSED IF

DESIRED. NUMEROUS MARU 2 AND MARU 4 BOATS IN SASEBO LAST
SEPTEMBER BUT FEW MARU 6 BOATS SAID TO BE IN JAPAN AT THAT

TIME. 3 CV UNDER CONSTRUCTION KURE LAST AUGUST. LARGEST
BETWEEN 20-30 THOUSAND TONS AND BRIDGE STRUCTURE COMPLETED

ABOVE FLIGHT DECK. OTHER 2 SMALLER IN SIZE AND NOT AS FAR

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (a))

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/81

By SLR

OCT 20
ALONG. NAMES NOT KNOWN. ALSO AT KURE AT SAME TIME WERE 2 VERY LARGE TRANSPORT TYPE SUBMARINES ESTIMATED TONNAGE 5000 TYPE NAME NOT KNOWN. ABOVE INFORMATION GRADED C3.
NAVAL MESSAGE

DRAFTER
COMMNAVGROUP CHINA

EXTENSION NUMBER

ADDRESSES
COMMNAV GROUP CHINA

PRECEDENCE
1

ROOM

MARCH 1945

RELEASED BY

2045

DATE

2045

FOR CODE ROOM

COINCH CINCPOA

DECODED BY

COMMENCING CHINA COMSUBPAC ALUSLO 29TH BOMCOM 14TH AF

TYPE BY

DIEBEL

ROUTED TO

143

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED THIS DISPATCH WILL BE TRANSMITTED WITH DEFERRED PRECEDENCE AND AS ADMINISTRATIVE.

NCR 9454

ORIGINATOR FILL IN DATE AND TIME:

ORIENTATION

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

COMMNAVGROUP CHINA SENDS INFO TO COINCH CINCPOA COMMENCING CHINA COMSUBPAC ALUSLO 29TH BOMCOM 14TH AF.

JAPS ENLARGING AIRFIELD AT HAI CHOU 34-14 AND 119-12 AND BUILDING MORE DEFENSES ALONG COAST AT PAOTAI SHAN EAST OF HAI CHOU. NEW AIRFIELD 15 MILES SOUTH OF WUHSI 31-35 AND 129-16 IS TO BE COMPLETED END OF MARCH. 3, GUNBOATS AND 7 WOODEN PATROL BOATS AND 9 PLANES PERMANENTLY BASED GLOW SHEN ISLANDS 36-03N 122-02E. 2 KOREAN DIVISIONS BOUND FOR NORTH KURILES AND 3 KOREAN DIVISIONS AND 1 ARMORED CAR BRIGADE NOW ASSEMBLING FUSAN FOR SHIPMENT. REPORTS ARE 82.

CONFIDENTIAL

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(3) and (5) or (6)

By SLR Date FEB 12 1974

SECRET

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

DECLASSIFIED

NLR 101

By RT, NARA, Date 4/18/94

Classified by

Navy Sec'y

NRC 6257

Stamp 037

0-2 Document Printing Office: 1944 10-41653-1
NAVAL MESSAGE

COMNAVGROUP CHINA

RECEIVED BY
6 MARCH 1945

TOR CODE ROOM
SCHNICK

DECODER
GEE/ DJSB

ROUTED BY

INFORMATION
FOR ACTION

PRIORITY
NORMAL
DEFERRED

COMINCH COMNAVU 14TH AF

CINCPAC ALUSLA 29TH BOMCOM

COMGEOPTAC
COMM CHINA
ALUSLO CHUNGKING

INFORMATION
FOR ACTION

PRIORITY
NORMAL
DEFERRED

ALUSLO 29TH BOMCOM

COMGEOPTAC
COMM CHINA

INFORMATION
FOR ACTION

PRIORITY
NORMAL
DEFERRED

ON OUTDOOR DISPUTED PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

CONNAV GROUP CHINA SEND INFO COMINCH CINCPAC COMOGEPTAC COMM CHINA ALUSLA CHUNGKING COMNAVU 14TH AF ALUSLO 29TH BOMCOM.

JAPSH DREDGING RIVER FROM KASHING TO KAMPU ON HANGCHOW BAY FOR MILITARY TRAFFIC. MORE REINFORCMENTS ARRIVED STATENS END FEBRUARY. DECISION REACHED BY JAP WAR MINISTRY TO ATTACK KUNMING AROUND MIDDLE OF MARCH. ON 6 FEBRUARY 60% OF JAP 5TH PARACHUTE BRIGADE LEFT MANCHURIA TO TAKE PART IN THIS ATTACK. REFER NYDIS 1974. CHINESE MODEL REPORT THAT 50% HAVE ARRIVED IN BOMING FROM JAPAN. ALL 63.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec. 9(a) and 5(c) or (d)

OIC letter, May 1, 1972

By SIR

Date

SECRET

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAV REGS)

CHINA "FO

OIC 19-4

9514/0

DECLAS.

E.O. 11296, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

NLR 101

By RC, NARA. Date 9/18/45

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38 gunboats 2 to 3 hundred tons each converted from fishing boats left Sasebo 7 February for duty at Foochow, Amoy and Formosa. They are divided into squadrons 123, 4 and 2. 50,000 men and 33 tanks scheduled for Roon Islands now assembled at Yokohama. They consist of newly formed 25th and 95th divisions, 1st brigade of Kurume and 3rd brigade of Kure divisions and will be commanded by Lt. Gen. Nanamika present central Japan garrison force commander. Japs recently ordered all merchant ships sailing Yangtze and along China coast to be armed with at least 2 AA machine guns. Above items rated B2 next is C3. Enough food stored in mountains of Formosa to last military for 3 years. All intelligence from Chinese sources. Being serviced.

Classified

Copy to 23G

E.O. 11655, Sec. 3(D) and 8(D) or 30, ORD letter, May 4, 1972

By NLC, Date: FEB 12 1972

Make original copy. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVRECS.)
Naval Message

FOLLOWING GRADED A1 AND IS FROM CAPTURED FILE JAP NAVY DEPT BULLETINS. ALL DATES 1944. FITTING OUT DETACHMENT OFFICE FOR:

TRANSPORT 5 CLOSED 25 JULY. DITTO OFFICES FOR TRANSPORTS 6 AND 7 OPENED 12 AND 31 JULY RESPECTIVELY. AS OF AUGUST 5TH 1-28.

ADDED SUBDIV 15 AFTER 1-20. AS OF MAR 5 CONSUBDIV 12 CHANGED FLAG TO 1-176. AS OF 27 FEB CONSUBDIV 33 CHANGED FLAG TO RO-
03. AS OF 15 MAR CONSUBDIV 15 CHANGED FLAG YO 1-16 AND ON MAY 1 CONSUBDIV 16 CHANGED FLAG TO 1-155. AS OF 17 JULY CONSIDER-
33 SHIFTED FLAG TO RO-67. AS OF 15 AUG RO-90 DELETED FROM SUBDIV
33. AS OF 15 AUG DELETE SUBCHASDIV 57 FROM SPECIAL SUBCHASDIV

LIST OR 10 FEB CONSUBCHASDIV 32 CHANGED HIEFLAG TO SUBCHAS
34. ADD HAYABUSA 20 AFTER DITTO 27 IN HDT DIV-2 AS OF 6 AUG

MTB DIV 23 OPENED OFFICE II SASEBO 15 MAR THE MTB DIV 27 DID SAGE OR 15 JULY. CON MTB DIV 2 DESIGNATED MTB 13 AS FLAG SHIP
ON 6 JULY. AS OF 17 AUG TAKEOJI (TAKE/BU CH/J/TCH) 1, 2, AND 3, CONCRETE CG/CO VESSELS OF 1200 TON, WERE INCORPORATED INTO

MSC DUTY SHIPS UNIT. ADD CDV 112 AFTER CDV 56 IN LIST OF TYPE
2 COAST DEFENSE VESSELS AS OF 7 AUG. FITTING OUT DETACHMENT

OFFICE FOR CDV JOSHIMA CLOSED 20 JUNE. CONFIDENTIAL ACT

Make original copy. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVVREG)

Naval Information Office 1944 16-42881
**Message**

**From:** COMNAVGROUP CHINA  
**Released By:**  
**Date:** 22 FEB 1945  
**To Code Room:** SCHMICK  
**Decoded By:** SCHMICK/Schwarz  
**Address:** CMINCH/COMSOWESTPAC  
**Information:** CINCPAC/CINCPACO PEARL AND ADVANCED FLEET  
**Priority:**  
**TO:**  
**From:**  
**Action:**

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7 COPIES F-431

**Secret**

By SLR  
**Date:** FEB 12 1944

Make original only. Deliver to Code Room Watch Officer in person. (See Art. 76 (4) NAVRECS.)

**Declassified**

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4  
NLR 101  
By RT, NARA, Date 4/2/94
UNCONFIRMED REPORT FROM FRENCH MILITARY MISSION SAYS
CINC JAP FIRST SOUTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FLEET WILL MOVE
HIS STAFF FROM SINGAPORE TO SAIGON. REFER MYDIS
201325 REPORT OF 118,000 NEW TROOPS IN SHANGHAI CON-
FIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES. NEXT IS B2. JAPS BUILD
PERMANENT DEFENSES AND COASTAL GUN POSITIONS ON
SHARP-PEAK ISLAND 26-08 -- 119-40. LATE JANUARY
1,000 TROOPS ARRIVED CHAPU 30-35 -- 121-08 TO SPEED
DEFENSES THAT AREA. AMOY RECEIVED LARGE AMOUNT
AMMUNITION 8TH.

DECLASSIFIED
E.0. 11692, Sec. 2(E) and 5(D) or (E)
COD letter, May 1, 1972
By SLR Date FEB 12 1974

7 COPIES F341
COMNAVGROUP CHINA GIVES ACTION COMINCH CINCPAC COMSORESPAC ALUSNA CHUNGKING COMNAVUNIT 14TH AF AND ALUSLO 216TH BOMCOM

JAP HIGH COMMAND HAS ORDERED THE WITHDRAWAL TO FORMOSA OF ALL ARMY AND NAVAL AIR FORCES REMAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES. ENEMY COLLECTING FOOD AND STORING IT IN NORTHERN INDO CHINA FOR POSSIBLE USE BY TROOPS RETURNING FROM BURMA AS CHINA REPLACEMENTS. BOTH ITEMS RATED B3.

COPY TO 25-G.

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Secs. 3.3 and 5(D) or (B)
OED level, May 1, 1972
By SLR Date: FEB 12 1974

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date: 4/12/94

1715/5
NAVAL MESSAGE
NAVY DEPARTMENT

FROM: CHINAGROUP CHINA
RELEASED BY: 
DATE: 13 FEB 1945

TO CODEROOM: 9812
DECODER: SCHMICK/MONROE

ROUTED TO: SCHMICK/MONROE

ADDRESS: COMGEN 28TH BOMCOM COMINCH COMCPOA COMSOWESPAC COMGEN CHINA THEATER COMNAVUNIT 14TH AF ALUSNA CHUNGKING

received 121442 NCR 9850

ORIGINATOR: fill in date and time:

ON OUTGOING DISPATCHES PLEASE LEAVE ABOUT ONE INCH CLEAR SPACE BEFORE BEGINNING TEXT

13 FEB 1945

UNRATED REPORT FROM CHINESE NOT YET CONFIRMED SAYS KANCHOW BEING EVACUATED BY JAPS. GENERAL WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH CHINA INDICATED. ALL RAILROADS TO NORTH CHINA REPORTED FROZEN FOR MILITARY USE ONLY. LATEST C3 ESTIMATED JAP TROOPS SHANGHAI AREA FOLLOW. 18,950 HANGHOU, 9,000 KINHWA-LANCHI, 76,900 WUHU AREA, 32,950 NANKING AND 78,800 SHANGHAI.

NEXT IS B2. NO JAP TROOPS HAVE ENTERED INDO CHINA FROM BURMA. 3,290 TROOPS WHO RECENTLY CAME FROM CHINA TO INDO CHINA CHINA WERE IN POOR CONDITION AND WERE USED TO REINFORCE ANNAM COAST. 7- INCH GUNS ON AMOY REPORTED AT 24-28-48 NORTH 118-19-48 EAST AND 24-27-48 NORTH 118-19-48 EAST THIS IS B1. 6- INCH GUN ON KULANGSU IS AT 24-27-46 NORTH 118-43 EAST.

E 0 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

E 0 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

E 0 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

E 0 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/87/94
From: US Military Attache, Buenos Aires, Argentine
To: War Department
Nr: 401 9 February 1945

To MILID Washington, D. C. Mag nr 401.

Former Jap Naval and Military Attaches in discussing
fall of Manila and possible loss of Philippines said 6
February that Japan is preparing to launch in immediate
future greatest all-out naval battle of war to retake
Philippines. Rating GO. If Japan wins she will attack Russia.
If Japan loses the military will be discredited and present
cabinet will be replaced by liberals who will ask Emperor
to seek armistice.

David

ACTION: G-2
INFO: CG AAF
OPD
Adm King

CM-IN-9426 (10 Feb 45) DTG: 091900Z pa

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11508, Sec. 2(c) and 5(b) or (d)
GSR Joint, May 1, 1972
By SLR Date: 3/1/74

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/94
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
OUTGOING MESSAGE

Executive, OPD, WDGS
2904 Gen. Craig
4 February 1945

ARGONAUT (2)

Number WAR 322 44 HEARTH 139

TOPSEC to ARGONAUT for Hull from Craig.

Evaluation by 0-2 of WAR 31857 HEARTH number 128 sent to McFarland by Sweeney is that both reports are outright propaganda and continuing Japanese efforts to create dissension among Alliés. Second paragraph intended as Japanese peace bid. Entire contents probably deliberately planted by Japanese or perhaps OSS has stumbled on a cover plan.

New Subject: COSSEA 200 and CGSSEA 201 which were repeated to you have been repeated to Wedemeyer and Sultan.

End.

ORIGINATOR: Gen Hull

INFORMATION: JG/3

Gen. Arnold
Gen. Bliss
Adm. Leahy
C. of S

CM-OUT-322 44 (Feb 45)

DECLASSIFIED
JCS memo, 1-4-74
By HDF, NLR, Date MAY 17 1974

D2G: 0420292
ejc

COPY No.

32

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/1/84
Joint Chiefs of Staff
77500
3 February 1945

ARGONAUT

Number WAR 31857 HEARTH No. 128

Concern to ARGONAUT for McFarland from Sweeney.

Cheston reports that O.S.S. source has been informed by connections in Japan that the Japanese Government is confident that Stalin will categorically refuse to abrogate the non-aggression pact with Japan. The Japanese hope for new Soviet-Japanese pacts strengthening the non-aggression pact.

The Japanese Government feels that Japan can continue the Pacific War indefinitely in view of Russia's certain refusal to enter the war. Japan therefore cannot reduce its minimum terms for a peace settlement.

Cheston reports also that on 26 January, Harada Ken, Japanese Ambassador to the Holy See, made the following assertions to the Pope:

The Japanese Government would be willing to interpret the Vatican's wishes to the Kremlin. The Kremlin has assured the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow that Russia will ask the Anglo-Americans to attempt to reach a negotiated peace in the Pacific, provided the Japanese Government accepts the Soviet proposal that the Far East Peace Conference include Russia, China, Great Britain, The United States, France, and Japan.

CM-OUT 31857 (Feb 45)

Top Secret

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DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 4/12/44
The German Communist Party, with the aid of Social-Democrats and military elements, had formed a German Committee of Liberation (The Free Germany Committee) in Russia. As soon as the Russians have penetrated Germany in depth this committee will transfer to German soil and pronounce itself the Provisional German Government. Should this occur by the time of the “Big Three” Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin Conference, the Provisional Government will, with the support of the Kremlin, negotiate an armistice with the “Big Three”. 

End.
JAPs strengthening defenses Luichow Peninsula. Plan move 4,000 troops there from Canton soon. 50 JAP planes now stationed Nan tong Airfield 22, 30, 113, 55 in Pagan all in hangars with many dummies outside. Defense materials constantly arriving and school children are organized into groups to construct defenses. Above is 82.

HAS BEEN SERVICED.

COPY TO 25%
CONNAVGROUP.CHINA SENDS TO CONINCH CINCPOA COMSREPAC ALUSLO 20TH BOMCOM CHINAVUNIT 14TH AF CHINESE THEATER FOR ACTION.

CHINESE REPORT B2 VIA 14TH AIRFORCE 7,350 JAPS G'HILING 26-55 113-27 PUSHING TOWARD LIENHWA 27-79 113-54 ON ROAD TO SUICHEPAH AND KANCHOW. CHINESE RESISTANCE WEAK. EVACUATION OF NONESSENTIALS BEGINNING. CHINESE B2 SAYS HOSHAN (KACKI) AIRFIELD ANDY NOW HAS CENTRAL FIRE CONTROL WITH BATTERIES ARRANGED TO CONCENTRATE FIRE ON PLANES COMING IN PARALLEL WITH EITHER LEG OF RUNWAY. MORE THAN 10 AA GUNS REPORTED THIS FIELD. CHINESE CZ REPORTS NEW AIRFIELD AT KACTING 36-16 122-13 ON TAISHAN ISLAND TO BE COMPLETED END JANUARY. ANAMI KOREKU REPLACES SUGAWRA AS CHIEF JAP ARMY AIR FORCE SAYS B2 CHINESE REPORT. A B3 ITEM. 38,580 NEWLY TRAINED JAPS NOW MOVING SOUTH THROUGH CHINA TO REINFORCE DIVS 6, 31, 34, 43, 131, 173 WITH 5,000 EACH.

SECRET
RECEIVING MANY INDICATIONS THAT JAPS ARE MOVING NORTH TO SOUTH IN CHINA. CANTON AND SZENIU 23-22 112-36 BEING HEAVILY CONCENTRATED WITH TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. LAST IS B2 NEXT IS C3.

TOKYO AUTHORITIES TURN DOWN OKAMURA REQUEST FOR 123% PLANES TO PROTECT HUNAN KWANGSI RAILROAD BECAUSE OF PLANE SHORTAGE.

DELIVERED TO 2 D-G.
From: United States Representation, Allied Control Commission for Rumania  
To: Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy  
No. M 265 15 January 1945  
Ref no M 265 to AGWAR Washington OPD MIS info McManus MT003A from Schuyler Rumania.

Following is paraphrase of 083 cable dispatched to Washington on 13 January subject is conditions in Japan. Source is Rumanian businessman who lived in Japan July 43 to November 44. Reportorial accuracy B-2.

1. At Imperial Hotel, Tokio meals restricted to hotel guests during the entire period of residence there of subsource. Food became scarcer. Fish and meat eliminated with other food items.

2. Between summer 1943 to November 1944 fruit and sweets plentiful in 1943 and for children only in 1944. In 1943 restaurants served rice, vegetables, meat and fish. Most restaurants closed at beginning 1944, few cheap ones remained opened for office and factory workers due to lack of milk, sugar, fresh eggs, meat, bread and vegetables of all kinds. 1944 fish was obtainable, rice obtainable only with ration tickets. In 1944 women were seen carrying few vegetables, sometimes only few leaves of cabbage whereas previously they obtained many vegetables. Vitamins in great quantities used in Japan but doctors of foreign colonies consider them worthless.

CM-IN-13852 (15 Jan 45)
From: United States Representation, Allied Control Commission for Rumania

No. M 265 15 January 1945

3. Foodstuffs decreasing due to lack of manpower. Bad organization and transportation facilities create distribution problem. Heavy shipping losses also account for lack of food imports. 1944 rice harvest was very poor. In some areas it was possible to obtain many foods while in other areas no food was obtainable.

4. Clothing and consumer goods: All clothing in Japan was rationed due to scarcity of raw materials. Great shortage of clothing and remainder of very poor quality. Silk still plentiful in 1944 ration points for clothing reduced from 100 to 40 points for persons over 30, and 50 points for persons under 30. Entire population looked ragged since suit of clothes was about 45 points and shirt 15 points.

5. 1943 items such as umbrellas, suitcases, toothpastes and soap available in fair quantities. 1944 umbrellas rationed one per family per year. Suitcases, soap shaving cream no longer obtainable. Porcelain curios, cheap toys, watches, cameras and cosmetic shops were abundant. Prices were low. No writing paper available 1944. In April 1944 all silver was called in by the government. In September 1944 all platinum and diamonds were collected from dealers and collectors by the government.

6. Economic situation: Carefully controlled by government. Wages fairly low. 120 yen was paid to servants and the factory workers received 180 yen per month. All workers in June 1944 placed on eight hour, seven day work week, factories placed on three shifts per day. Typical prices were one pound of bread for quarters of yen, pair of shoes about 30 yen, suit of clothes about 60 yen and movies
From: United States Representation, Allied Control Commission for Rumania

No. M 266 15 January 1945

about one yen. Rate at Imperial Hotel for room and board for one month paid by subsorce was 1000 yen.

7. Due to strict discipline and control there was practically no black market in Japan. Little fuel in Tokio and practically no coal. In 1943 theaters were open to midnight but 1944 only open three hours per day to save electricity. Gasoline only for officials and legations. NO lavish entertainment given by rich families and all Geisha parties were supressed in 1944.

End

Note: Message received by AGWAR as retransmission by Allied Force Headquarters, Caserta, Italy under DTG 150130A.

ACTION: O-2

INFORMATION: CG AAF
OPD
Col Park
Log

CM-IN-13852 (15 Jan 45) DTG 15/NPT bjm

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Interrogation of captured Jap Torpedoeman reveals following:

Jap battleship Musashi was sunk on 24 October off Mindoro when her magazines exploded as result of damage from air attack. Four Heavy cruisers, Chokai, Chikuma, Susuya, Mogami, were all sunk in the Philippine battle. The destroyers Hayashio, Nowake, and an unidentified destroyer in the Sibuyan Sea, were also sunk during the Philippine battle.

The four battleships, Kongo, Haruna, Yamato, and Nagato, were all damaged during the October engagement, but not extensively. The repairs will be completed by 1 February. The heavy cruisers Myoko and Kumano were crippled by our planes on 24 October and did not continue with the main body of the Jap Fleet (northern force). They both returned to Singapore area. The Myoko, after receiving temporary repairs, started for Empire but was torpedoed en route and returned to Singapore (USS Bergall reports hitting a heavy cruiser in this area on 13 November).

The heavy cruiser Nachi was sunk by US planes off Corregidor early November, and the Isuzu, a light cruiser, was hit by sub torpedo in November is now being repaired in Surabaya.

Destroyer Naganami was sunk off the China coast by sub in November. Six destroyers were sunk by our planes in Manila mid-November, and five destroyers were sunk off Leyte during the same period.
From: US Military Mission, Moscow, Russia
To: War Department
Nr: M 22260 4 January 1945

To President's Protocol Committee. York information Hull and Somervell SPOFF signed Deane TOPSEC M 22260.

Letter from General Semichastnov dated 3 January gives following information reference the substitutions for dehydrated vegetables and canned meat products for MILEPOST program.

Reference my M 22153 December 25. To conserve shipping, Soviets desire dehydrated compressed vegetables insofar as possible. However, dried, unpressed vegetables are acceptable insofar as necessary. Dehydrated tomato soup is acceptable substitute for vegetables. Roughly, the following assortment of dehydrated vegetables is desirable:

- Onions: 1000 tons
- Carrots: 1500
- Beets: 1000 tons
- Potatoes: 2500 tons
- Tomato soups: 1000 tons
- Tomato flakes and powder: 2000 tons

Total: 9000 tons.

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JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHF, NLR, Date: MAY 1 7 1974

CM-IN-3987 (5 Jan 45)

3 as Japan

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E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date: 4/13/44

COPY NO. 14
From: US Military Mission, Moscow, Russia

Nr: M 22260 4 January 1945

Substitution of canned meat and vegetable stew is not acceptable since the Red Army does not use this type of canned goods. It is requested that the entire quantity of canned meat be provided as canned pork and beef. If it is impossible to supply the entire requirement in canned pork and beef, dehydrated meat, smoked meat and smoked sausages are acceptable as a part of the total requirement.

End

FOOTNOTE: 22153 is CM-IN-24791 (26 Dec 44) Gen York

ACTION: Gen York

INFORMATION: JCS/3
Adm Leahy
Gen Arnold
Gen Somervell
Gen Hull
Adm King
C of S

DECLASSIFIED
JCS memo, 1-4-74
By RHP, NLR, Date MAY 1 7 1974

CM-IN-3987 (5 Jan 45) DTG 041735Z aj

THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN 54-1974
1. Jap Shipping at start of War:
   6,397,319 GT (2,760 ships)

2. New Construction:
   1,947,147 GT
   Capture, seizure, acquisition:
   683,850 GT

3. Losses as of 1 January 1945:
   6,605,000 GT (2,680 ships)

4. Average age of Jap ships sunk:
   16 years
MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL PARK:

From data available in the War Room the following summarizes the Japanese shipping situation after three years of war:

At the time of Pearl Harbor Japan had a merchant fleet of approximately 6,000,000 gross tons. 700,000 more tons were added by the capture of enemy ships and the acquisition of ships from her allies. By December 1, 1944, the new construction, at a rate now estimated at 75,000 tons per month, had raised the total assets of the fleet to over 9,000,000 tons.

By September 1, 1944, the Jap merchant marine had suffered "confirmed" losses of 5,732,000 tons, a listing which is considered reliable and, if anything, on the conservative side. It is estimated that losses of 400,000 tons more by December 1, 1944, will be "confirmed", bringing the total losses to over 6,000,000 tons.

The total available shipping is, then, as of December 1, 1944, estimated at just under 3,000,000 tons.

By far the largest age division of ships afloat today are vessels built during the last two years. Japan has lost a high percentage of vessels built between 1931 and 1942. These include the largest, fastest, and in all respects the finest ships in her merchant marine. Requisitioned by the army and navy at the start of the war as transports, oilers, and cargo ships, they normally operated in exposed outer areas where marine casualties have been particularly high. Percentage losses among average vessels have been comparatively low because they have operated for the most part in coastal waters or in the Japan Sea.

In a division based upon gross tonnage afloat, 24% was built in 1943 and 1944; 24% between 1931 and through 1942; 24% between 1919 and through 1930; 23% between 1900 and through 1918; 3% before 1900. The above percentage figures are to the nearest round figure, and the remainder is classed as shipping of unknown age.

These figures leave unanswered the specific question as to the "average age" of Jap ships sunk, and do not include a late check of "ultra" sources. I have left a note for Lt. Myers to see what he can discover along those lines.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

2 January 1944
**SECRET**

(CTF 77 shoots action to ALL TFC'S 7TH FLEET CTF 38 CTF 34 TO COMS OF TF 38 INFO TO COMINCH CINCSPAC COM 7TH FLEET COM 3RD FLEET)

FURTHER INTERROGATION RESULTS BY 29/7556. EVALUATED 92/ WTH

MUCH CONFIRMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES. MAJOR UNITS JAPANESE FLEET COMPRIS 7 CV 1 OR 2 CVE 2 CVL 2 XCV-6B A 88 7 CA 5 CL CV HAYATACA AND AMAGI COMPLETELY OPERATIONAL. KATSURAGI AND 4 UNRYU CLASS CARRIERS COMPLETED AND IN TRAINING.

AVAILABLE FOR BATTLE OPERATIONS PROBABLY FEBRUARY OR MARCH.

AMAGI AND KATSURAGI BUILT ON YAMATO TYPE BATTLESHIP HULLS AND HAVE DISPLACEMENT 45,000 TONS. TOTAL OF 8 UNRYU CLASS CARRIERS BEARING NAMES UNRYU HIRYU YORBU AKAGI KAGA PLUS 1 UNKNOWN (25-60' TONS) WITH PROMINENT BRIDGE ON STARBOARD SIDE FORWARD OF AMIDSHIPS. 2 STACKS ON PORT SIDE RENT DOWARDS AND TO REAR. DECK EXTENDS TO

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**DECLASSIFIED**

E. O. 12356, Sec. 3.3 or Sec. 3.4
NLR 101
By RT, NARA, Date 3/13/44
TIP OF WIRE AND IS HIGH OFF HULL) CONSTRUCTED DURING PAST YEAR.

BUT UNRYU SUNK DECEMBER 19TH AND 1 IDENTIFIED UNIT SUNK NOVEMBER
29TH BY SUBMARINE. ESCORT CARRIER KAIYO AND POSSIBLY OTAKA
OPERATIONAL. CVL RYUHO AND HOSHO OPERATIONAL. XCV-RR USE AND
HYUGA OPERATIONAL AND LAST KNOWN AT ST JACQUES. BATTLESHIPS
YAMATO NAGATO KONGO HASENA HAVE JUST COMPLETED REPAIRS IN
EMPIRE. HEAVY CRUISERS ISUKI (8,000 TONNET) TONE ASHIGARA
COMPLETELY OPERATIONAL. NAGATO COMPLETING MINOR REPAIRS AT
SINGAPORE. TAKAO (WITH BOILERS OUT) DOCKING SINGAPORE FOR
TEMPORARY REPAIRS PRIOR RETURN TO EMPIRE. YOKO HEAVILY
DAMAGED PROBABLY STILL AT BANGKOK WHERE WAS TOWNED AFTER SURMARINE
ATTACK EARLY DECEMBER. ACGA HEAVILY DAMAGED (IN EMPIRE). CV
OYODA YAHAGI OPERATIONAL. SHINANY AND HER SISTER SHIP (PRES-
SUMARILY SAKAMA) RELIEVED OPERATIONAL. ISUKI HEAVILY DAMAGED
AND NOW AT SURABAY REPAIRING. IN ADDITION TO OTHER DESTROYERS
A TOTAL OF 27 KATATE CLASS DESTROYERS (BEARING NAMES OF TREES
FLOWERS AND GRASSES) KNOWN COMPLETED DURING PAST YEAR.

YAHAGI HAS SCHEDULED DEPART EMPIRE DECEMBER 24TH AND ARRIVE
CAMBRAI 30TH OR 31ST. YAMATO NAGATO TONE TO LEAVE EMPIRE ABOUT
SAME TIME OR SHORTLY AFTER ENROUTE SOUTHWARD TO CAMBRAI SAIGON
OR LINGRA ANCHORAGE. COMMON ASSUMPTION ABOARD PRISIONERSSHIP THIS
FORCE BEING BROUGHT DOWN TO GELZ COUNTER ANTICIPATED BLUE LANDINGS
MANILA AREA NEAR FUTURE.
PRISONER HAD HEARD 4 SISTER 18,600 TON HEAVY CRUISERS PLANNED.
NAMED KASAGI AND ALSO PLUS TWO UNIDENTIFIED (PRESUMABLY IKOMA
AND KURADA). KASAGI AND ALSO KNOWN UNDER CONSTRUCTION AS OF
MAY 1944. ESTIMATED NONE NEAR COMPLETION AND Doubted to BE
CONVERTED TO CARRIERS.