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PART VII

Combined Fleet Doctrine, 1943

BOOK ONE: COMBAT

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COMBINED FLEET ULTRASECRET STANDING ORDER 81 (1945)

SEPARATE VOLUME 1

Combined Fleet Doctrine

Book One: Combat

Combined Fleet Headquarters

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INTRODUCTION

1. Combined Fleet Doctrine comprises two books. The contents of each book are as follows:

Book One: Combat

I. Combat

Prescribes the outline for combat.

III. Essentials

Compiles the essentials for execution of combat.

Book Two: Screening

II. Screening

Prescribes matters concerning screening.

Appendix

Compiles matters concerning order of cruising, screening, lookout sectors, etc.

2. Types of surface action compare as follows with former provisions:

Types of day action have not changed, but in the absence of special orders, Method 2 will be used for Day Actions K $\bar{O}$  and OTSU.

Types of action on opposite course have not changed, but in the absence of special orders, Method B will be used.

Types of dusk action have not changed, but in the absence of special orders, Dusk Action K $\bar{O}$  will be used.

Types of night action will vary according to objective; they are reclassified as Night Actions K $\bar{O}$  to BO.

Types of dawn action have not changed.

Types of approach and types of battle deployment are not established.

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- III. Essentials**
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    - ii. Transport in the face of the enemy, and harassing enemy transport
    - iii. Combat for repulsing an enemy attacking from an adjacent area
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- I. Smoke screens
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Page 14/7 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. This doctrine prescribes the outline of combat for the Combined Fleet, plans and stratagems to be used before, during and after major engagements, and principles to be followed by commanding officers.

2. The basic organization of forces of the Combined Fleet is established in the following table.

Each force commander will establish doctrine for the force; he will have his subordinate commanding officers establish doctrine and combat regulations (SEISOKU) on the basis of this doctrine.

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(The Basic Organization of Forces of the Combined Fleet.)

		FORCE		STRENGTH		COMMANDING OFFICER			
Combined Fleet		Main Body		Squadrons and divisions under direct command will be the nucleus		Under direct command			
		Task Force	Basic Organization 1	Task Force	3 Fleet will be the nucleus.	Sometimes submarines or flying boats will be added to the task forces under each of the organizations	CinC 3 Fleet		
			Basic Organization 2	1 Task Force	3 Fleet (CarDiv 2 missing) will be the nucleus		CinC 3 Fleet		
				2 Task Force	2 Fleet and CarDiv 2 will be the nucleus		CinC 2 Fleet		
			Basic Organization 3	Organization KO	Combined Task Force		Carrier groups of 3 Fleet will be the nucleus	CinC	CinC 3 Fleet
					Main Body		Cruiser elements of 2 and 3 Fleets will be the nucleus	3 Fleet	CinC 2 Fleet
				Van-guard					
		Basic Organization OTSU	Combined Task Force	1 Task Force	Same as for 1 Task Force in Basic Organization 1	CinC	CinC 3 Fleet		
				2 Task Force	Same as for 2 Task Force in Basic Organization 2	3 Fleet	CinC 2 Fleet		
		Diversions Attack Force		2 Fleet will be the nucleus, plus all or the major part of the cruisers and destroyers of the Combined Fleet. Sometimes battleships and aircraft carriers for scouting will be added.		CinC Combined Fleet			
		Night Operations Force		Same as for Diversions Attack Force		CinC Combined Fleet			
		Advanced Expeditionary Force (SEIKEN HETAI)		5 Fleet will be the nucleus, plus all or the major part of the submarines of the Combined Fleet. Sometimes cruisers, converted cruisers, aircraft carriers, flying boats, etc, will be added.		CinC Combined Fleet			
		Base Air Forces	Basic Organization 1	Base Air Forces	Each air fleet (base force) (KISHI) will be the nucleus.	Air flotillas operating independently within an area will conform to air fleets.	Respective air fleet commanders in chief		
			Basic Organization KO	Combined Base Air Force	All or the major part of the base air forces will be the nucleus.		The senior air fleet commander in chief		
				Combined Base Air Force	The base air forces of contiguous areas will be brought under a unified command.		Respective senior air fleet commanders in chief		
Northeast Area Force		The Northeast Area Fleet will be the nucleus.		CinC Combined Fleet					
Inner South Sea Force		4 Fleet will be the nucleus.		CinC 4 Fleet					
Southeast Area Force		The Southeast Area Fleet will be the nucleus.		CinC Southeast Area Fleet					
Southwest Area Force		The Southwest Area Fleet will be the nucleus.		CinC Southwest Area Fleet					
Communications Force		1 Combined Communications Unit: will be the nucleus.		CO 1 Combined Communications Unit					
Tracking Force		1 Fleet will be the nucleus; however forces in battle areas will be included.		CinC 1 Fleet or a commanding officer designated by him.					
Attached		Ships and other forces attached.		Under direct command					

CinC Combined Fleet

(TV Basic Organization of Forces of the Combined Fleet.) (Continued)

Notes	<p>1. In the "Division" column, "Combined Task Force" and "Combined Base Air Force" sometimes are referred to simply as "Task Force" and "Base Air Force".</p> <p>2. Although the composition of the Night Operations Force varies, the basic organization will be the maximum organization. Cinc 2 Fleet will prescribe suitable doctrine to be used by the entire Night Operations Force</p> <p>3. In cases of special necessity, terms such as "Commanding Officer, Basic Organization Night Operations Force" will be used in issuing orders and the like.</p> <p>4. When 1 Air Fleet and similar forces are included in the Combined Fleet, they will be called "Mobile Base Air Force".</p>
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3. This doctrine contains provisions based on Regulations for Naval Warfare (NAISEN YOMUREI). In using this doctrine, it is necessary to keep in mind the general principles of these regulations and to recognize fully that only by putting them into practice will best results be achieved.

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## I. Combat

## A. GENERAL OUTLINE

4. The principal object of Combined Fleet action is to destroy the enemy quickly by ascertaining the enemy situation, by concealing our own plans, by dominating the battle through seizure of the initiative, and by concentrating the offensive power of all forces against enemy strong points through close co-operation between units and exploitation of our own strong points.

5. The general trend of battle is decided by the fighting power of air forces; ultimate victory is decided by the combined fighting power of all forces. In Combined Fleet action, in other words, all forces work together to the end, first, of fullest realization of air power and, second, of exploitation of its successes. Then battle objectives are attained by bringing to bear the fighting power of all forces.

Where our air power is numerically inferior, victory is obtained by co-operation between all forces and by heroic combat. The enemy will be kept from utilizing his air power, which will be reduced at every opportunity. Through perseverance and through the combined strength of all our forces, in the end the enemy will be forced to yield.

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6. Interception (YŪGEKI) zones are not established solely for defense. While their impregnability will be maintained, they will be used for either offensive or defensive operations against the enemy. In Combined Fleet operations, enemy fighting power will be crushed by aggressive offensives executed in accordance with this principle.

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7. Since new tactics and improved weapons must catch the enemy unprepared, changes in enemy tactics and weapons must be observed closely during operations. Meticulous planning and superior original ideas must lead to tactics and weapons superior to those of the enemy. The effort to disseminate and employ new weapons and new tactics promptly and widely is as vital to attaining continual success in continual combat as is confidence in victory and superior technical skill. All personnel of the Combined Fleet, from the commanding officers down, while constantly perfecting their technical and tactical skills and daily renewing their faith in victory, will be prepared above all to cope with any situation with respect to the physical environment, our forces, and the enemy; flexibility in combat is important.

When the enemy has superior new weapons, our attention will be concentrated on plans for diminishing their effectiveness or for turning them to use against him. The fighting spirit of the enemy who has vast material strength, will be crushed by counter-attacks.

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## B. OUTLINE OF INTERCEPTION (YŪGEKI) ZONE COMBAT

### 1. General Outline of Interception (YŪGEKI) Zone Combat

8. Interception (YŪGEKI) zone combat will be carried out under the direction of the force commanders in the areas concerned. Force commanders in adjacent areas will maintain close liaison with them; when circumstances require, the former will be responsible for support. Occasionally reinforcements will be dispatched by special orders.

9. Interception (YŪGEKI) zone combat normally will be carried out in co-operation with Army forces. The command relationship between Army and Navy will be that of combined operations, unified command or partially unified command. The outline for Army - Navy co-operation will be established by agreement between force commanders in the various areas and Army Force commanders, except as already established by directives from Imperial General Headquarters and by agreement between Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet and senior commanding officers of Army forces.

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10. In interception (YŪGEKI) zone combat, the principal objects are to keep abreast of the enemy situation and to prevent enemy patrolling, reconnaissance, espionage, etc; to maintain strict security and to conceal our plans; to carry out feints, deceptive communications and stratagems in order to confuse the enemy; to attack and destroy the enemy when the opportunity arises; to give the enemy no chance to make sorties and at the same time to be prepared to shift to the offensive; to keep vital bases secure; and when engaged in sorties, to move forward the interception (YŪGEKI) zone while keeping a firm foothold.



11. The various area force commanders will have supplies transported to advance bases and stored before the fighting has intensified and they will prepare plans for continuous supply. They will carry out necessary supply and reinforcement, preventing enemy interference even after the fighting has intensified. They will reduce enemy strength at the front by interfering with his transport, thus checking his advance. Necessary preparations for continuous supply are outlined in III, B, i, "Preparations for Continuous Supply".

12. In the vicinity of an interception (YŪGEKI) zone, engagements in narrow waters are frequently brought on by the counteroperations subsequent to attempts by either side to effect supply and reinforcement. Since weather, terrain and the enemy situation create special conditions in engagements in narrow waters and since the suitability of troops, armament and tactics affects the ease or difficulty of an operation, appropriate forces and tactics must be selected. This type of fighting will be carried out in accordance with III, B, ii, "Transport in the Face of the Enemy and Harassing Enemy Transport", and I, E, viii, "Engagements in Narrow Waters".

13. In interception (YŪGEKI) zone combat, air combat generally will be extremely violent. Since air combat conditions the general trend of battle, it is of paramount importance to be thorough in equipping bases and in planning replacement of air strength, and to fight tenaciously in the air, choosing suitable methods of combat to avoid battles of attrition. Air combat will be conducted as outlined in I, D.

#### ii. Interception (YŪGEKI) Zone Combat Involving Sorties

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14. In sorties in an interception (YŪGEKI) zone where the enemy is confronted, air strength as well as local surface and land forces will be concentrated. First, ground forces will maneuver and advance with small boats or by land attacks, smashing and maintaining pressure on enemy first-line air forces and surface forces. Strong base points will be seized; bases or groups of bases and connecting supply routes will be prepared, and finally the interception (YŪGEKI) zone will be expanded. Operations will be executed as outlined in I, B, i.

15. Sorties against outlying islands will usually be made after such islands have come into the attacking range of our land-based airplanes through expansion of the interception (YŪGEKI) zone. In certain cases, however, raiding forces will be put ashore by submarine or other means to occupy the islands and destroy enemy forces and installations.

16. When planning sorties, allowance will be made for terrain, the enemy situation, etc, and thorough plans will be prepared in advance. When the enemy counterattacks in force, no opportunity will be lost to engage him in decisive action and overpower him. Original tactics will be employed. If necessary, special orders will be issued concerning matters not covered by I, C.

#### iii. Checking Enemy Raids and Counterattacking in Interception (YŪGEKI) Zone Combat.

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17. A basic principle is to make every effort to counter-attack and crush enemy raids promptly. Operations will be executed as outlined in I, B, i, except as provided in iii.

18. When co-operating with the Army in checking enemy raids and counterattacking, tactics will be determined in advance and preparations will be made for engaging in full-scale combat as soon as the opportunity arises.

19. The best method for countering an enemy attack is to upset his plans by a preliminary thrust; that is, to observe enemy movements carefully, and when it is evident that he is assembling forces for a sortie, to raid and smash them with airplanes, sub-marines, raiding landing forces, etc. Or repeated air attacks may be carried out to force the enemy to abandon his plans.

20. When an attack is expected, interception stations will be established in advance. The enemy will be destroyed by turning his plans to our advantage and by trapping him through original tactics.

21. Where the enemy attacks from an adjacent area the essentials of his tactics will be concentrated on. The enemy will be smashed on the water or at the beach; his attack will be broken. Details of combat procedure will be based on III, S, iii, "Combat For Repulsing an Enemy Attacking from an Adjacent Area".

22. When the enemy comes to make a landing, our full strength will be concentrated at his first move and a counterattack launched to sweep him away. Even if the enemy has succeeded in getting ashore, no opportunity must be lost to counterattack and annihilate him (without bonding or yielding).

In land areas for the defense of which, the Army is chiefly responsible, all matters will be thoroughly covered by special agreements. It is essential that no conflict arise between Army and Navy policies in the event of an enemy attack.

23. When enemy attacks are on a large scale, base air forces and surface forces will be used to strengthen the area force concerned. When it is evident that the enemy is making his main countereffort, the Combined Fleet will concentrate all its base air power and major surface units, plan its operations and engage in decisive action; and by using its entire strength it will wipe out the main striking forces of the enemy. The outline for major engagements will be as prescribed in I, C.

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## C. MAJOR FLEET ENGAGEMENTS

### 1. General Rules

24. When the enemy attacks in force a forward area of an interception (YŪGŒKI) zone, the Combined Fleet will concentrate the necessary forces and intercept and annihilate the enemy. When the enemy enters an area where we have strong bases and strong base air forces, or where conditions are unsuitable for surface movements of the Task Force, action will be centered around the operations of base air forces; otherwise major engagements will be centered around the operations of the Task Force.

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25. In areas where major engagements involving interception operations are planned, an interception disposition will be established in advance for each area and orders will be issued concerning it. Preliminary orders will be issued concerning the following matters, which constitute the essentials of an interception disposition:

- a. Operation policy
- b. Forces participating in the operations and outline of the operations
- c. Division of operations and standards for operational movements of the various forces
- d. Designation of principal area of operations and basic disposition of forces in case there are several areas of operations.
- e. Other essential matters

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#### 11. Major Fleet Engagements Centered Around Operations of Base Air Forces

26. The strength to be concentrated for a major fleet engagement centered around operations of base air forces varies with the general circumstances, the enemy situation in the area, terrain, etc. Usually strength will be determined by special order in each situation. Sometimes, however, preliminary orders dealing with the interception disposition outline will cover it generally.

27. The Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet will be ashore at the main area of operations or aboard his flagship; he will be in over-all command of operations and will prescribe the standard procedure regarding execution of operations by the various forces, and particularly regarding control of operations of air forces, surface forces and submarine forces.

28. The outline for major fleet engagements centered around operations of base air forces is as follows:

a. When it appears that the enemy is coming to attack, the necessary forces will be quickly concentrated and the interception disposition perfected.

b. Airplanes, submarines, picket boats or detached scouting units will discover enemy attack forces promptly. They will ascertain quickly the composition of the enemy forces and continue tracking the main enemy forces.

c. First, enemy convoys or carrier forces will be destroyed by the air force; then all forces will be used to annihilate the enemy convoys and fleet. Priority for attack as regards enemy convoys and carrier forces will be decided in the light of the general operational situation.

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d. Enemy base air forces will be destroyed at their bases. Or else they will be intercepted on their way to a raid or annihilated in the vicinity of our bases.

e. Task Force air forces will operate from land bases or, if condition requires, will operate so as to destroy enemy attack forces from one flank by means of carrier surface movements.

f. The principal aim is to annihilate enemy landing forces in the open sea or in their anchorages. If they come in for a landing, every effort will be made to annihilate them during the first stage of the landing operations in co-operation with the Army. By engaging and destroying enemy fleets whose movements are restricted by their relation to landing forces, the reinforcement and supply of the enemy landing forces will be cut off and ultimately the enemy will be forced to withdraw.

g. Depending on circumstances, the Main Body, Battleship Force, interception forces (when 2 Fleet is operating as the Task Force, there will be no interception force, but the same will apply) and other surface forces will conduct diversionary feinting movements to split up enemy strength, particularly air attack forces. Enemy fleets or convoys will be subjected to pressure and annihilated or driven off by exploiting our air operations or weather and terrain conditions.

h. Except in cases of special necessity, surface forces normally will not move within the range of strong air attacks. When it appears that the enemy fleet is about to attack in full strength and to attempt a landing in a vital area, enemy plans will be thwarted by close-quarters combat methods on the part of surface warships.

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i. Submarine forces will intercept enemy attack forces at strategic points en route or will attack enemy transport convoys or fleets in the vicinity of their anchorages. Sometimes, however, enemy areas of movement will be determined in advance so that sea areas in which our surface forces are expected to operate can be avoided.

j. The outline for air operations, in addition to the above, is prescribed in I, D.

29. Standards for the unified command of and co-operation between the various forces in major fleet engagements centered around the operations of base air forces are as follows:

a. The operations of various forces in the same area normally will be under unified command. Whenever especially expedient, combined operations with related forces will be under the over-all command of the senior commanding officer.

b. Base air forces of area forces in charge of areas, for major engagements, base air forces reinforced from other area forces, and Task Force base air forces normally will be under unified command. However, when circumstances warrant, base air forces of area forces and Task Force base air forces sometimes will carry on combined operations.

c. Base air forces and Task Force base air forces normally will carry out combined operations. However, when circumstances warrant, a unified command will be set up or a part of each of the various forces will be put under the operational command of another officer.

d. Submarine forces of area forces assigned to an area of major engagements and submarine forces which have been borrowed from other area forces or from the Advanced Expeditionary Force (SEMANE BUTAI) to reinforce the area normally will be under unified command.

e. Submarine forces under the command of area force commanders and submarine forces under the command of the Advanced Expeditionary Force Commander (SEMANE BUTAI) normally will divide operational areas and carry on combined operations.

f. The various force commanders who engage in combined operations may place their forces under the operational control of other commanders as necessity dictates, except when otherwise ordered by the senior commanding officer.

g. Related air forces and submarine forces will maintain close liaison during operations, except when otherwise ordered by the senior commanding officer.

h. When the Task Force is moving on the open sea, base air forces and submarine forces will take charge of scouting and protection of flanks and of the routes of advance and withdrawal necessary to the movement of the Task Force. (This will be done in combined operations or at the command of the senior commanding officer.) Therefore, the Task Force Commander, insofar as possible, will report to the commanding officers of related forces the movement schedule of the Task Force.

i. The co-ordination of surface forces with air forces and the co-operation of air forces with surface forces will conform to the demands of related forces, except when otherwise ordered by the senior commanding officer.

j. When Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet, is directing operations from shore, the ships of units under his direct command normally will proceed under the command of the Battleship Force Commander or Diversion Attack Force Commander.

### iii. Major Fleet Engagements Centered Around Operations of the Task Force

30. In case the enemy fleet attempts to invade our islands in force, the Combined Fleet will concentrate the greater part of its major surface units and its base air forces while checking the enemy invasion force. The enemy fleet and invasion force will be annihilated in operations centered around the Task Force.

31. Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet, will proceed to the scene of battle leading the Main Body, assume over-all operational command and prescribe the standards for operational movements of the various forces. When circumstances warrant, Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet, will direct the action from his flagship, maneuvering appropriately. Sometimes he will direct the action ashore. In this case, a part or all of the squadrons and divisions (or ships) under his direct command normally will operate under the command of the Battleship Force Commander or Diversion Attack Force Commander.

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32. The outline for operations to be carried out by the various forces in major fleet engagements centered around the operations of the Task Force is as follows:

a. Airplanes, submarines, picket boats or detached scouting units will discover enemy attacking forces promptly. They will ascertain quickly the entire composition of the enemy force and track the main enemy forces.

b. First, enemy aircraft carriers, and then enemy convoys or fleets, will be destroyed by the main strength of our air forces. Sometimes, however, when circumstances warrant, enemy convoys will be attacked and destroyed first.

c. Enemy fleets and convoys will be annihilated by concentrating all our strength and exploiting the results of air attacks.

d. Enemy landing forces will be doomed by being isolated and cut off from reinforcements.

33. The outline for the operations to be carried out by the various forces in major fleet engagements centered around the operations of the Task Force is as follows:

a. Task Force

(1). While maintaining a strict defensive alert and concealing its whereabouts, it will move to take the enemy task force by surprise from the flank. After the enemy aircraft carriers have been disabled, enemy convoys or fleets will be destroyed. Sometimes, when particularly necessary or advantageous, enemy convoys will be attacked first.

(2). Enemy task forces will be attacked at the discretion of the Task Force Commander, who will choose the most propitious time.

(3). If necessary to facilitate co-operation with Army forces, movement schedules will be reported.

(4). The outline for air combat, in addition to the above, will be as prescribed in I, D.

b. Base air forces

(1). They will patrol and scout extensively in sea areas where the enemy is expected to appear. By closely tracking the enemy they will aid the Task Force to take him by surprise and will protect the flanks and course of the Task Force.

(2). They will attack the enemy when opportunity offers and will first disable the enemy aircraft carriers.

(3). They will attack and annihilate enemy convoys.

(4). Even when dividing responsibility for an area of operations with the Task Force, normally they will use an element of their strength to co-operate with the Task Force.

(5). The outline for air combat in addition to the above will be as prescribed I, D.

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e. Submarine forces of the Advanced Expeditionary Force (SENKEN BOTAI) and area forces

(1). They will participate in operations of the Task Force, be responsible for reconnaissance, observation, tracking, patrol, etc, and will attack the enemy when the opportunity arises.

(2). On receipt of special orders, they will be responsible for clearing the course of the Task Force, protecting its flanks and rear, investigating weather conditions, rescuing crashed planes, etc.

(3). Sometimes operational areas will be demarcated in order to prevent confusion between surface forces and submarine forces.

4. Main Body

Same as outlined for movements of the Battleship Force, except when taking advantage of an opportunity to direct the action for annihilating the enemy.

Battleship Force and Diversion Attack Force

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They will make expedient movements in conjunction with the Task Force and carry out diversionary feinting movements. Standards for diversionary feinting movements are as follows:

(1). Diversionary feinting movements will usually be made in sea areas on the periphery of the enemy scouting range or outside the attack range of enemy carrier-borne planes.

(2). Within the range of visibility of enemy patrol planes, by suitably choosing a standard route or an area for deployment it will be made difficult for the enemy to judge the direction in which the Task Force is proceeding.

(3). When beyond the range of visibility of enemy patrol planes, expedient movements will be made and, if necessary deceptive communications will be transmitted.

f. Surface forces will co-operate in the air attacks of the air forces, proceed toward the enemy in full strength, smash the enemy with all-out attacks and pursue him until he is annihilated. The outline for combat by surface forces will be as prescribed in I, E.

34. The outline for major engagements which result from a clash of opposing task forces when an attempted air attack by an enemy task force on a vital point is being thwarted will be based insofar as possible on the provisions of I.

D. AIR COMBAT

I. General Rules

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35. The essentials of air combat are to clarify the enemy situation, to seize the initiative by swift maneuver and concentration and to destroy the enemy by repeated attacks. By co-ordination of land and sea combat the objective of the operations will be quickly attained.

36. Clarifying the enemy situation and the over-all situation, is of fundamental importance not only to the area concerned but also to the execution of the entire Combined Fleet operations. Therefore, air scouting, reconnaissance, tracking or patrolling will be carried out in close relation with other intelligence functions. By means of a thorough plan based on Combined Fleet operation orders and on the plan and execution of operations, for the area concerned, the situation will be clarified to the extent necessary. The enemy situation will be followed closely and quick, accurate reports issued.

37. Even where the principal elements of a force are surface vessels, as in transport operations, antisubmarine operations, etc, success or failure largely depends on the outcome of related air operations. The participation of airplanes will not be limited to simple co-operation or cover. Air combat will be made the most important element in battle. The scope of action of airplanes will be further expanded and thorough execution provided for. Thus air combat will contribute to the over-all execution of operations.

#### ii. Base Air Combat

38. The general outline for interception (YŪGEKI) zone air combat is as follows:

a. A strong group of bases and forward bases will be prepared. At the appropriate time the necessary forces will be deployed.

b. Control of the battle situation will be maintained; at the proper time an all-out air attack will be made and the enemy crushed.

c. Fighter plane units and antiaircraft forces will be used to intercept and destroy the attacking enemy airplanes.

d. Night attacks will be stressed. At the same time night fighters and antiaircraft forces will be kept in readiness and the night attacks of enemy airplanes repulsed.

e. In interception (YŪGEKI) zone attack operations and operations designed to check enemy attacks, patrolling and reconnaissance will be stressed and the enemy situation will be clarified. During combat the base air forces will play the dominant role. Through their co-operation with surface forces and land forces the enemy will be attacked and destroyed.

f. When the Task Force is maneuvering at sea, the base air forces will co-operate with each other and develop their own attacking power, at the same time increasing the strength of the Task Force.

g. Escorting transports, providing cover for engagements in narrow waters and other operations aimed at replenishing strength in interception (YŪGEKI) zones or at improving our situation will be stressed. On such occasions attacking enemy airplanes will be destroyed.

h. When necessary, operations involving attacks on important points, co-operation in land warfare, etc, will be carried out.

i. The maintenance and replenishment of air fighting power will be provided for.



39. The preparation of a group of bases or a base will be in accordance with the outline for the establishment of an interception (TOGEI) zone. Antiaircraft trenches, shelters, storage points for military stores, etc, at forward bases will be especially strengthened in areas where fierce, all-out air combat is expected. In addition to protecting personnel against enemy attack, a plan for the emergency repair of runways will be prepared and every effort made to maintain the capability of the bases.

40. The essence of deployment is that it be swiftly and secretly carried out in accordance with the plan of operations.

a. Therefore, each air force commander will establish beforehand an allocation which will permit the swift concentration of the strength necessary for anticipated operations.

b. Especially in deploying before an all-out air engagement our plans must be concealed. Detailed knowledge of the enemy situation, and weather and terrain conditions will be obtained. A plan for the interception of and defense against enemy attacks made during or directly after deployment will be kept in mind and will be put into effect at the opportune time.

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41. In all-out air combat the enemy situation will be clarified, battle opportunities skilfully seized, our strength concentrated and surprise attacks planned. A suitable combat method will be used and at the appropriate time the enemy destroyed. Weather and terrain conditions will be constructively utilized. New weapons and methods of combat will be devised. The tactics used by the enemy will be turned against him. In all-out air combat the destruction of enemy flying personnel will be stressed.

42. The outline for the interception of attacking enemy airplanes and matters to be given attention are as follows:

a. Preparations for and carrying out of lookouts, radar search and antiaircraft patrols will be made suitable. Fighter planes will intercept enemy airplanes at the proper time and will destroy them. Allocations will be established so that interception operations may be skilfully carried out. As the occasion demands, patrol planes will be used to observe enemy bases, enemy planes will be tracked or submarines will be used to observe enemy bases.

b. Antiaircraft forces will be rendered through their power enemy planes will be shot down. When our air forces are inferior to those of the enemy, since the prime idea is to destroy enemy airplanes, powerful antiaircraft forces will be prepared and plans of attack devised which take advantage of the customary tactics of enemy airplanes. Strength will be replenished and operations carried out with every means possible.

c. Enemy airplanes will be lured on by transport convoys and decoy convoys and then destroyed.

d. Efforts will be made to capture the personnel of enemy airplanes which have been shot down.

43. Since the success or failure of an offensive operation depends primarily on the outcome of the air combat, an especially thorough reconnaissance of the enemy situation will be carried out during the operations. While preparations for attack are being made, our plans will be carefully concealed. At a suitable time deployment will be made and the enemy air and surface forces rendered ineffective.

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As the invasion army advances, key points will be occupied. Bases will be hurriedly established and air forces and antiaircraft forces brought up.

44. In operations designed to repulse enemy attacks, the enemy situation always will be clarified and concentrations at advanced enemy bases attacked and destroyed at the appropriate time. When the enemy attacks, he will be engaged immediately on the open sea and his ships destroyed. When the enemy has anchored or is landing, his vessels and debarkation points will be attacked vigorously. The reinforcement convoys will be destroyed and the establishment of enemy air bases prevented. In this way, through co-ordination of sea and land combat, the enemy will be repulsed.

When an enemy attack is made by special landing craft from an opposing area, there will be close co-operation with the vessels used to check them. Rigorous scouting will be carried out and the enemy persistently attacked. Preparations will be made against night attacks by the enemy and for our own night attacks. The necessary seaplane units, etc, will be assigned.

The enemy air offensive will be repulsed as outlined in 41 and 42. Operations conducted when the enemy uses large convoys, a task force etc, will be as in I, C.

45. Attacks on key points will generally consist of attacks on enemy concentrations and on important points on the enemy line of supply leading into the forward area. Depending on the circumstances, other militarily strategic points or governmental, economic, industrial, raw material centers, etc, will be attacked. Both material and spiritual blows will be delivered against the enemy.

46. In all-out air combat a suitable plan is necessary for the replenishment and maintenance of air strength. In this regard consideration will be given to the following points:

a. Personnel and materiel must be quickly replenished. Damage other than that incurred in combat must be prevented whenever possible.

b. A system for relieving front-line forces or flying personnel will be established. Periods of strenuous duty will not be extended excessively.

c. In the interval between active operations the necessary reconnaissance plane units and fighter plane units will be assigned to bases in forward areas. The greater part of the forces will be transferred to rear area bases and their fighting power replenished and raised by training, equipping, rest and rehabilitation.

d. Relief of the ground staff will be properly considered.

### iii. Task Force Air Combat

47. The Task Force is usually divided into a main unit and a vanguard. The main unit is generally composed of a carrier group and its screening forces. It may be further subdivided. The vanguard generally consists of battleships, cruisers and destroyers. Occasionally aircraft carriers may be added. When submarines or flying boats are part of the Task Force, normally the Task Force Commander commands them directly.

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48. In the approach the Task Force will scout ahead and on the flanks in co-operation with the base air forces and submarine forces. A strict defensive alert will be maintained through scouting by the vanguard and, if conditions warrant by the main unit. The force will advance in the direction of the enemy, continually concealing its movements. In the approach the following points are to be especially noted:

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a. Proceeding directly in the direction of the enemy will be avoided. Dispositions in depth or on a wide front will be used and a concentrated attack by the enemy avoided. The attack will be concentrated against one flank of the enemy or will be one of envelopment.

b. The vanguard will proceed in the direction of the enemy and will scout. Depending on circumstances, an element will be dispatched as a detached scouting unit or assigned the mission of destroying enemy patrol plane bases, etc.

c. When information on the enemy situation has been obtained, a strong tracking unit will be dispatched. Scouting will be conducted over other areas and a complete picture of the enemy gained.

d. Submarines or flying boats will scout and patrol or cover the flanks and clear the path of approach.

e. When contact with the enemy is anticipated, an order of approach will usually be taken. The order of approach of the Task Force will be proscribed by the Task Force Commander.

49. The outline for deployment of the Task Force is as follows:

a. When contact with the enemy is imminent, the Task Force will complete its attack dispositions. When the enemy situation has been ascertained, the air attack will be begun immediately.

b. The main unit will take position at a suitable interval from the enemy. If circumstances require, the enemy attack will be avoided by maneuvering in a lateral direction. At the same time the carriers will disperse suitably.

c. In its maneuvers the vanguard will act jointly with the main unit. When the air attack begins, at the order of its commanding officer the Task Force will advance in the direction of the enemy and begin the surface engagement.

50. The general outline for Task Force air combat is as follows:

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a. When engaging an enemy task force, the enemy aircraft carriers present will first be disabled and then destroyed. When an element of the enemy aircraft carriers has been discovered, scouting will be conducted over a wider area and preparations made for the appearance of other aircraft carriers.

b. Air combat will be at the discretion of the Task Force Commander. Depending on battle opportunities, dawn, day, dusk or night air combat will be used.

e. In dawn air combat the enemy will be approached at high speed during the night; before dawn scout planes will be sent out. The enemy will be attacked at dawn and then destroyed by day air combat.

When dawn scouting yields no information of the enemy, the main unit and vanguard will reverse course and combine. Preparations for the next action will then be made. Depending on circumstances, a second scouting may be undertaken and day air combat begun.

When dawn air combat is carried on in continuation of night action, airplanes or ships will track the enemy aircraft carriers during the night. At dawn these carriers will be attacked and sunk. At the same time action will be taken to prevent the other enemy forces from escaping.

d. In day air combat airplanes will be used for scouting. In particular, the complete disposition of the enemy aircraft carriers will be ascertained. First the enemy aircraft carriers will be eliminated. Then all forces will attack and destroy the enemy.

e. Dusk air combat is used either where it is a continuation of day air combat or where it is advantageous because of the time at which the enemy was discovered or because of other conditions. Until sundown, airplanes will be used to track the enemy and attack units will engage him. The vanguard will endeavor to proceed in the direction of the enemy before dark and resolutely begin a night engagement in continuation of the air attack. The force will maneuver so as to avoid the night operations sea areas. Preparations will be made for night air combat or for a dawn engagement to take place on the following morning.

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f. Night air combat is carried on in continuation of day or dusk air combat or in an initial attack. Enemy aircraft carriers or other ships will be attacked utilizing meteorological conditions or artificial illumination. Night air combat may also comprise tracking the enemy in preparation for dawn combat or co-operation in night actions of surface forces.

Since the chances of success in a night raid are good and since it is difficult for the enemy to concentrate great strength for attack or to use antiaircraft fire, aggressive night attacks will be attempted whenever the situation is suitable. Normally the vanguard will carry out a night action in co-operation with the air attack. If necessary, the targets and times of the air attack and of the night surface action will be delimited. A conspicuous means of identifying friendly forces will be employed.

g. As far as possible, the main unit will bring down the enemy tracking planes and will avoid the enemy attack units. It will maneuver so as to facilitate repeated attacks by the attack units.

h. When all the enemy aircraft carriers have been destroyed, the whole force will immediately switch to pursuit. Each air flotilla (KOKU SENJITAI) and aircraft carrier repeatedly will dispatch its available attack units and endeavor to destroy the enemy. At this time the key to victory lies in attacking repeatedly regard less of cost.

i. On each occasion of battle, combat methods will be innovated for the approach and deployment of the Task Force and for the attacks of the air attack units. Original tactics will be used and the enemy surprised.

j. Air combat directed against an attacking enemy fleet, in addition to the above, will be as outlined in I, C, iii.

k. When land bases are used for air combat, action will be as outlined in I, D, ii.

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51. A Task Force attack on enemy air bases normally is limited to times when strategical raids can be anticipated and to other special occasions. With the co-operation of the base air forces and submarine forces, the movements of the Task Force will be concealed and thorough scouting carried out. When the enemy fleet appears, it will be attacked immediately with all available forces.

## E. SURFACE ACTIONS

### 1. Approach

52. In combat during an approach by surface units a strict defensive alert generally will be maintained against enemy airplanes and submarines. Every effort will be made to conceal our intentions. At the same time close liaison will be maintained with friendly forces and a suitable advance made in the direction of the enemy.

53. Surface forces will maneuver in co-ordination with the Task Force. A Task Force air attack will be begun in co-ordination with the vanguard of the Task Force. Forces responsible for diversionary feinting movements will carry them out intermittently as the occasion demands. They also may evade the enemy tracking planes and deliver an attack.

54. The order of approach for surface forces will be established by each force. The relative position of the forces will be ordered when necessary by the senior commanding officer present in the combat area.

55. The order of approach of the Main Body or of the Main Body and Battleship Force will be the same as the order of cruising under alert (KEIKAI KŌDŌ).

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### ii. Deployment

56. When the Task Force has ascertained the enemy situation, it will quickly begin the attack. The vanguard will proceed in the direction of the enemy. (In the case of the Combined Task Force, the vanguard will have as its nucleus 2 Fleet and 3 Fleet, less the carrier force. The same applies below.)

Surface forces co-operating with the Task Force will maneuver in accordance with the situation or will follow the lead of the vanguard of the Task Force.

57. When each unit has drawn near the enemy, it will deploy suitably. The order at the time of deployment generally will accord with the relative positions of friendly forces at the time. When the Main Body and the Battleship Force draw near the enemy at the same time as the vanguard of the Task Force, normally the vanguard of the Task Force will maneuver so as to become either the leading unit or the rear unit in relation to the Main Body and Battleship Force. If the situation requires, the senior commanding officer present in the combat area will take command of all forces.

58. The outline for deployment of the Main Body and the units acting with it is as follows; the outline for deployment when there is no Main Body conforms to this:

a. At a suitable time preliminary orders for deployment will be given. About 15 minutes before gun action begins (when the distance between our forces and the enemy is about 50 km), final orders for completion of deployment will be given.

b. The order of battle, the guide unit (unless otherwise ordered, BatDiv 1) and the direction of deployment will be ordered. If necessary, the direction of attack of the Main Body will be designated.

c. Before deployment the Battleship Force, as in the case of the Main Body, will form one line in the direction of deployment. A line abreast formation will be used for the approach.

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d. When changing the direction of deployment, the guide unit (unless otherwise ordered, BatDiv 1) and the new direction of deployment will be indicated. If necessary, the direction of attack of the guide unit will be indicated.

e. The order of battle will be a column formation based on the relative positions at the time.

f. The interval between each unit in order of battle will be standardized at 4 km. The commanding officer of each unit may modify this in accordance with the situation.

### iii. Day Actions

59. The enemy will be quickly engaged and destroyed by co-operating with air attack units and by exploiting the success of their attacks.

60. When the enemy is routed, the forces nearest him will pursue and prevent withdrawal. The whole force will then close in and destroy the enemy. An element will eliminate the enemy remaining in the combat area.

61. When the enemy closes up and withdraws, repeated air attacks will be used to reduce his speed and thus make it possible to engage and destroy him before he comes within range of his own air power.

62. Surface forces will proceed in accordance with the reports on the enemy situation made by the air forces. When the enemy is discovered, an accurate report of the enemy situation will be made to the air forces. The air attack will be aided and air and surface forces will co-operate in the destruction of the enemy.

65. Day actions by surface forces normally are actions on same course with concentration on the van. At a suitable time the deployment will be completed. The surface forces will proceed into the path of the enemy main force and take up a position which will permit them to overwhelm the enemy van. All forces will co-operate in cornering the enemy main force. Then the whole force will concentrate and destroy the enemy.

If the enemy deploys for an action on opposite course or reverses course during the fight, an action in opposite course normally is carried out.

64. The types of day action are established as follows:

TYPES	OUTLINE OF COMBAT		
Day Action KÜ	After the battleship division has begun the fight, at the first opening the entire force will carry out a strike.	Method 1	The leading unit will move out. Later it will return. At that time the deployment will be made.
Day Action OTSU	When visibility is very good, for a while the battleship division will fire at long-range with the angle of elevation of the main batteries at about maximum. The auxiliary forces will maneuver out of effective range of the enemy main batteries. Guns of large caliber and torpedo attacks by cruiser divisions will be used to create an opening. Then the entire force will make its strike.	Method 2	The whole force will deploy as a unit. Unless otherwise ordered, this method will be used.
Day Action BHI	Local superiority will be obtained by drawing up the entire force in a compact formation. One flank of the enemy main force then will be attacked.		

65. Types of action on opposite course are established as follows:

TYPES	OUTLINE OF COMBAT
Action on Opposite Course Method A	Using the greater part of the auxiliary vessels, an advance will be made into the path of the enemy main force. Then an attack will be delivered.
Action on Opposite Course Method B	The dispositions of the time will be used and an engagement while circling an opposite course carried out. Unless otherwise ordered, this method will be used.

66. The fundamental outline for the conduct of a day action by surface forces is as follows. However, each force commander, in accordance with the situation, will maneuver so as to conform to the plans of the senior commanding officer present in the combat area.

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a. In Method 1, Day Actions KÜ and OTSU, the leading unit (vanguard of the Task Force) will proceed in the direction of the enemy and endeavor to obtain information of his situation. At the order for deployment the fast battleship division will take station about 8 km obliquely to the rear of the Main Body. It will maneuver so that it can begin the gun action against the enemy main force at the same time as the Battleship Force and the Main Body. Other leading units will endeavor to deliver effective torpedo attacks against the enemy main force at the same time as the Main Body begins its gun action. They will also maneuver so as to take up stations in the order of battle. On such occasions the commanding officers of the leading units will report the time of firing and the anticipated time of impact of the torpedoes.

In Method 2, Day Actions KÜ and OTSU, action is the same as for Method 1 except that the leading unit does not move out very far.



b. The Main Body will concentrate fire on the van of the enemy main force. The whole force will be warned an hour before the gun action of the Main Body is expected to begin. The beginning of the gun action as well as the targets of attack will be communicated to the whole force.

During the gun action normally efforts will be made to divide the enemy by means of smoke screens. An attack will follow.

When an element of the enemy moves out from the main force and an interval of time remains before the gun action against the enemy main force is to begin, it will be fired on.

c. The leading and last units will attack the enemy under the direction of their respective commanding officers. They will also deliver torpedo attacks against the enemy main force.

d. Preparations for a strike normally will be ordered about 15 minutes before the shift to it. However, in some situations a strike may be ordered immediately.

e. When the shift to the strike is made, the whole force will close in, attacking fiercely. Cruiser divisions will try to open up the way for the destroyer squadrons and repeatedly deliver torpedo attacks. The destroyer squadrons will attack the enemy main force and by co-operation prepare to meet any enemy reversal of course or large-scale evasive action.

f. Lookout and radar search directed against attacking enemy airplanes will be maintained strictly during the action. Enemy airplanes will be quickly discovered and reported to the entire force. Antiaircraft fire, evasive maneuvers and swift, suitable emergency measures will be used and the enemy airplanes attacked. Damage will be localized and the action continued.

g. The submarines present will attack the enemy.

h. When the enemy flees in disorder, he will be pursued and destroyed.

#### iv. Dusk Actions

67. Types of dusk action for surface forces are established as follows:

TYPES	OUTLINE OF COMBAT
Dusk Action KO	This type is based on Day Action KO - A single decisive action will be fought. Unless otherwise ordered, this method will be used.
Dusk Action JTSU	Fightfall will be awaited with the object of fighting a night action. Then an all-out action will be joined.

68. The conduct of a dusk action, in addition to conforming to the outline for day action, will be as follows:

a. As far as possible, deployment will be made and stations taken so that the enemy is silhouetted against the setting sun. The action will be conducted utilizing meteorological conditions. On the other hand, after sunset enemy observation will be interfered with by using a smoke screen as a background.

b. In Dusk Action OTSU, each unit will act as a strongly knit body so that it will not be destroyed piecemeal.

v. Night Actions

69. If darkness has fallen by the time the surface forces attack to exploit the success of the air combat, they will engage and destroy the enemy by night action.

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70. Night action is based on the close co-operation, under suitable control of every force and the utilization of the advantages of each. The enemy present will be attacked resolutely and destroyed with one blow.

71. At a time when a night action is being conducted, the necessary matters concerning the type of night action, the forces participating (when necessary), the outline of allocation for the night action, and movements of each force after the action will be ordered beforehand.

72. Types of night action are established as follows:

TYPES	OUTLINE OF COMBAT
Night Action EO	The entire force acting as a unit will carry out a night action against a single target.
Night Action OTSU	When the enemy is divided, the entire strength will be used to attack and destroy the nearest and most powerful enemy forces. Then the rest of the enemy will be dealt with.
Night Action HEI	When the enemy is divided, our forces also will divide and carry out night action.
Night Action YHI	The routed enemy will be pursued. He will be engaged and destroyed as in the outline for day pursuit action. One element will be designated to destroy damaged enemy ships.
Night Action BO	Enemy delaying (screening) forces will be secretly by-passed and night action carried out against the enemy main body.

73. Night action normally will be carried out in accordance with the following outline:

a. If our surface forces have not met those of the enemy by dusk, an attempt will be made to engage in a night action. In such circumstances, efforts will be made to track and attack with airplanes. The Night Operations Force will proceed quickly.

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b. The Night Operations Force will be guided by tracking planes and will be supported by the battleship division. All units will co-operate on their own initiative and maintain local superiority. The enemy screening forces will be smashed and an advance made. The principal target of attack will be engaged. The principal target will be closed in on by using either an attack on one flank or an envelopment.

c. Normally an advance will be made after the powerful enemy delaying forces have been destroyed. As far as possible, destroyer squadrons will avoid being involved in this action; if the circumstances require, the entire force secretly will outflank the enemy delaying force and then by-pass it.

d. The fast battleship division will participate actively in night action. It will be normally responsible for the cover and advance of the Night Operations Force.

e. Aircraft carriers will not enter the area of night action. They will co-operate with the Night Operations Force by supplying scouting and tracking planes. They will also carry out night air attacks.

f. Submarines will not participate in night actions other than to co-operate in scouting. This limitation, however, does not apply where a good opportunity presents for attacking the enemy without interfering with the Night Operations Force,

g. The targets of attack normally will be enemy aircraft carriers, battleships and large cruisers, in that order. In interception operations directed against an enemy accompanied by an invasion force, however, the enemy transport convoy will be the principal target.

h. When necessary, in addition to carrying out O\*\* type fire, an attack at close quarters will be made as far as possible.

i. Enemy airplanes attacking at night will be evaded by suitable maneuvers and the action continued.

j. Night action in narrow waters will be in accordance with I, viii as well as v.

vi. Dawn Actions

74. Dawn actions by surface forces will utilize meteorological conditions or take advantage of a dispersed enemy in order to destroy him.

75. Types of dawn action are established as follows:

TYPES	OUTLINE OF COMBAT
Dawn Action KÜ	The enemy fleet will be engaged and attacked all through the night by the air and submarine forces. The surface forces will concentrate and approach the enemy. A dawn action will be carried out in accordance with Day Action HRI.
Dawn Action OTSU	1. The night action of the surface forces having been broken off, fighting will be rejoined in accordance with the outline for Dawn Action KÜ. 2. Night action will be ended about four hours before dawn. The concentration will be based on the position of the Main Body (the force under the command of the senior commanding officer present in the combat area) as indicated by distance and bearing from the enemy main force. The order of stations for each force will be ordered.
Dawn Action HRI	The Night Operations Force will attack repeatedly the enemy during the night. The Main Body and Battleship Force will participate in this and carry out a dawn action.

Note: The symbol \*\* after a conventional sign or abbreviation indicates that this is an exact reproduction of that appearing in the original document.

76. Dawn action normally is carried out in accordance with the following outline:

a. In Dawn Actions KÜ and OTSU deployment will be made and stations taken in such a way that the enemy is kept to the east. The gun action of battleship divisions will begin about 30 minutes before sunrise.

b. In Dawn Action HEI the Main Body and the Battleship Force normally will approach from the direction and position of the main force of the Night Operations Force and attack. When separated from the Main Body, the Night Operations Force will avoid being destroyed piecemeal and also avoid creating confusion among friendly forces. It will concentrate before dawn and while attacking whatever enemy is present, it will maneuver so as to rendezvous with the Main Body. When near the Main Body the Night Operations Force will maintain liaison with it and enter the dawn action.

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#### vii. Immediate Actions

77. When, as a result of the weather, visibility, etc, the enemy surface force is encountered suddenly, immediate action will be taken and the enemy will be annihilated.

78. The initiative will be seized in an immediate action by making effective use of lookouts, radar ranging equipment, sound locators, etc, and by being fully prepared. Local superiority will be maintained through close liaison between the Jarius forces. The enemy will be engaged and destroyed.

79. The vanguard of the Task Force or other force engaged in immediate action will attack and destroy the enemy aircraft carriers. If possible, the enemy aircraft carriers will be closed in on from windward. They will be kept from launching their airplanes and destroyed.

80. When the enemy, particularly aircraft carriers or an invasion convoy, has been encountered suddenly, his situation will be ascertained quickly and reported. The attack by the air forces will be facilitated.

#### viii. Engagements in Narrow Waters

81. In an engagement in narrow waters, the enemy situation will be investigated thoroughly and full advantage taken of terrain and weather. Our plans will be concealed. The enemy will be approached in concert with diversionary feinting movements. When the enemy is met, the initiative will be seized and a surprise attack made. During the movements close liaison will be maintained throughout the entire force. Our forces will make the most of their special capabilities and destroy the enemy.

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82. Not only in an engagement in narrow waters greatly hampered by the terrain, but very often both sides will plan to move under cover of night and launch an improvised surprise attack. It is essential, therefore, to have undergone definite and detailed study and practice. In a complex and difficult place of battle it is all the more important to maintain close liaison between the various air, sea and land forces; to develop approach and withdrawal tactics adaptable to the enemy situation; to perfect identification of friendly forces, measures for meeting the attacks of enemy craft, etc; and to carry out the engagement from start to finish under a well-organized, unified command.

83. Without the types of forces, strength and tactics suitable to the terrain, enemy situation, etc, engagements in narrow waters will not go as intended. Where small boats are used principally, the scope for ingenuity is vast; for example, in overcoming the enemy with improvised weapons or in achieving success in an unforeseen situation by adopting emergency measures. Therefore, the appropriate types and strength of forces must be selected. Tactics will be devised to make full use of the particular capabilities of the force.

At the same time attention must be given to the tactics of the enemy and to the particular capabilities of his forces. His shifting movements must be comprehended; his inventiveness must always be surpassed. Care must be taken that our forces are never taken by surprise because of neglect or a failure of policy.

84. Because the chances of a sudden encounter with the enemy are great in narrow waters, especially at night, the forces must be constantly prepared for immediate action and move under the strictest alert.

85. Studies and plans will be made concerning the method of using submarines in an engagement in narrow waters so that they can manifest their particular capabilities in accordance with the terrain, enemy situation, etc. They will operate according to a disposition which enables them to adapt themselves to the changing situation.

86. Night engagements in narrow waters will be carried out in accordance with A, v, in addition to the following outline:

a. The enemy situation over the entire area will be ascertained through communications intelligence (TSUSHIHO CHUJIN) as well as base air forces and submarine forces. The enemy will be smashed by air attacks and if he continues to approach, he will be tracked by airplanes of the Base air forces and Night Operations Force.

b. In the approach our plans will be kept as secret as possible by taking advantage of terrain and weather, by strict control of radio transmission and by selection of deceptive routes. If necessary, diversionary feinting movements will be carried out. Every effort will be made to elude enemy tracking planes and fighter planes will be used to shoot them down.

c. The allocation of forces and the line of command will be clear and certain. The disposition for encounter with the enemy and the approach formation will be suitable. Confused fighting and firing at friendly forces will be prevented. To the fullest extent possible a definite schedule of movements will be arranged and also plans for meeting any changes therein. Especially close liaison with airplanes will be maintained.

d. The forces will be on the alert against improvised enemy plans. A sudden encounter with the enemy will be prevented by strict lookout and radar search. When the enemy is met, the initiative will be seized and offensive power concentrated. The enemy will be destroyed with a single blow.

Precautions will be taken against the following situations:

Backlog proceeding in a direction where the change in visibility is to our disadvantage and where the enemy is using radar.

Loss of an opportunity for launching torpedoes by veering off to avoid enemy radar-directed fire.

Being caught while dodging enemy airplanes and being drawn into a surface engagement with our forces scattered.

c. Night combat in narrow waters normally will be carried out by light forces and air forces. Unless circumstances absolutely require, battleship forces will not participate. Submarines will be charged with attacking the enemy at specially prescribed points.

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### III. Essentials

#### A. COMMUNICATIONS

##### 1. General Rules

a. Each unit or ship, whether cruising or at anchor, will strive to maintain secrecy of movement, location and plans by keeping the volume of communications at a minimum and by adopting suitable communication methods. Messages will be transmitted speedily and accurately. In some situations it is advantageous to send out deceptive messages.

b. In wireless communications suitable use will be made of code and of controls over transmission frequencies. Every precaution will be taken for the safeguarding of communications.

c. In visual communications the appropriate method will be selected in the light of the enemy situation, weather and terrain, contents of messages, etc. When necessary, messages will be encoded, night signalling suspended and similar measures taken.

d. Enemy communications will be actively intercepted in accordance with the following division. The combined communications units and other specially designated communications units will communicate intelligence and other data to the proper authorities. All other units or ships will also report promptly to the proper authorities important information which they have obtained on the enemy situation.

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##### (1). Combined communications units

General enemy situation

They will decide their areas of responsibility as occasion demands.

##### (2). Communications units specially equipped and staffed.

They will be responsible for the interception of enemy communications at specially designated places.

##### (3). Other communications units

For the most part, as directed by the respective force commanders, they will intercept the enemy communications important to their units from an operational standpoint.

## (4). Other units or ships

Each unit or ship will intercept the enemy communications important to it from an operational standpoint. Units or ships maneuvering near enemy territory, however, will intercept local communications and consider over-all strategy.

e. Interference with enemy communications normally will be a combination of jamming, fabricated messages and fabricated communication exchanges. Each force commander, when he considers conditions favorable, will have such practices carried out by the forces under his command or will request that they be carried out by the communications unit stationed in the vicinity.

f. The basic rule is that the deceptive communications will be ordered specially. However, each force commander, whenever he considers conditions favorable, will carry them out after thorough preparations.

g. In many situations it is advantageous to carry out the deceptive communications by shifting an element of the force.

## ii. Ship Communications

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a. While cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKO) radio transmission will be controlled strictly and normally visual communications will be used. Therefore, consideration will be given to such measures as assigning ships to relay signals, sending out dispatch boats and airplane delivery of messages.

b. When a message is to be sent by a force cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKO), it is especially advantageous to dispatch a boat or an airplane and to have the message radiated from an isolated point.

c. At night or when visibility is poor, blinker signalling will not be used where the danger exists that the enemy is within the limit of visibility, except in cases of special urgency. Normally, wireless communication will be by means of short-range radio waves.

d. During combat a suitable division will be made between visual signalling and wireless communications; all communication facilities will be used. It is essential, however, not to transmit more than necessary, not to delay vital communications and not to send information of use to the enemy.

e. In the confusion of battle, whenever necessary, recognition signal lights will be used.

f. For communications at anchor under alert (KEIKAI TEIHAKU) visual signals and telegraph and fixed communication installations on land will be used extensively; transmission over long-range frequencies will be avoided. The control of short-range frequencies and the extent to which visual signals will be used will be determined by the senior commanding officer present in accordance with the enemy situation, conditions at the anchorage, the degree of the alert, etc.

## iii. Communications of Communications Units

a. Communications units, irrespective of organization and assignment, will strive for speedy and accurate delivery of the communications of all forces. In particular, they will co-operate to minimize radio transmission by ships.

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b. Intercepting and interfering with enemy communications constitute one of the principal duties of a communications unit. Therefore, even communications units which do not have special apparatus or specially assigned personnel will be prepared to carry out interception and interference at any time.

#### iv. Communications of Air Forces

a. Airplanes in particular must strive to minimize radio transmission and to keep secret their movements and plans.

b. The communications of air bases often inadvertently reveal plans through the volume of communications, changes in addresses, and the sending and receiving of weather reports. Therefore, every effort will be made to preserve the secrecy of plans by using the communications facilities of other forces, by continuous broadcasting of weather reports, etc. This applies especially to bases where air forces are not regularly stationed.

c. Because many elements depend on radio transmission, in the training of HIKOKITAI attention will be paid to frequencies to be used, essentials of communications, etc. Moreover, it is often advisable to disguise plans and movements by deceptive communications.

### B. INTERCEPTION (YŪGEM) ZONE COMBAT

#### 1. Preparations for Continuous Supply

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a. Transport routes on land and sea will be well organized. Along sea transport routes in areas where there is much interference by the enemy, a series of bases well equipped with boat shelters and anti-aircraft installations will be set up at intervals which can be covered in one night. Advantage will be taken of natural features.

b. Transport vessels with a capacity appropriate to the enemy situation, terrain, etc, will be provided. Consideration will be given to their replacement. Ideally, these transport vessels will not be unduly large; they will be light and maneuverable, will have ample cargo capacity, will be equipped with special loading facilities and will possess adequate defensive power.

It is inadvisable to use vessels of low speed and insufficient cargo capacity for purposes of transport in the forward areas. Destroyers will be assigned to transport duty only when absolutely necessary; the abuse of this practice is to be avoided.

c. Sufficiently powerful forces of airplanes, torpedo boats, armed barges, etc, will be provided for the protection of transport vessels from enemy interference and also for harassing enemy transport. Plans will be made to improve these forces so that they always surpass the opposing force in power and armament.

d. A plan will be prepared for emergency transport by airplanes.

e. Preparations will be made to use submarines for transport. In transport submarines have the advantage of greater cargo capacity than airplanes and ability to avoid detection by the enemy. However, since combat submarines assigned to transport duty cannot fulfill their prime function, preparations must be made to use the special-type transport submarines.



## ii. Transport in the Face of the Enemy and Harassing Enemy Transport.

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a. For transport operations in areas where interference from enemy airplanes and warships is anticipated, a transport operations force consisting of airplanes, warships and transport vessels will be organized. Whenever possible, it will operate under unified command. The transport operations force will be divided in advance into a combat force (screening unit) and a transport force. When the enemy appears, the combat force will operate mainly with a view toward annihilating the enemy, while the transport force will closely watch the situation from both flanks and, taking the enemy unaware, will complete its mission.

The special-type transport vessels will strive to carry out their movements in secrecy, taking full advantage of weather and terrain. When adequate cover is given by airplanes and warships, seldom is there any interference by the enemy, and usually the transport mission can be successfully completed.

b. In connection with transport plans, the general points to be considered are as follows:

### (1). Preparations

(a). Detailed preliminary arrangements will be made with the various headquarters or forces concerned. In particular, there will be the greatest possible co-operation between air and surface forces, between the transport force and the force in charge of debarkation and between the transport force and the surface combat force.

(b). The procedure for loading and debarkation will be determined beforehand.

(c). The route, schedule of movements, withdrawal procedure, screening procedure during debarkation, and allocation of rescue duties will be determined beforehand.

### (2). Route

(a). A route will be selected which will minimize the chances of discovery by enemy airplanes and which will facilitate cover by direct escort planes.

(b). A number of routes will be prepared in order to enable immediate response to the enemy situation, and repeated use of the same route will be avoided as much as possible.

(c). Though coastal routes are often advisable, in unoccupied territories consideration must be given to enemy espionage systems.

### (3). Schedule of movements

When entering a zone of intensive air activity, debarkation normally will be timed to take place at night and by dawn the vessels will withdraw beyond the attacking range of enemy fighter planes.

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### (4). Screening during debarkation

(a). The screening unit will be responsible for patrol sectors extending about 5 km beyond the transport vessels.

If circumstances warrant they will prepare to meet enemy attacks by guarding both within and without the area.

(b). It is often advantageous for transport vessels to change berths during debarkation.

### (6). Debarkation

(a). Though normally boats will be provided on the spot, large and small landing barges and collapsible boats will be carried by the transports whenever necessary.

(b). An officer will be sent ashore to assume command. He will supervise the debarkation personnel and will organize and assist in the operations.

(c). A series of debarkation points will be set up and lights will be shown from them and from the ships to guide the movements of the boats.

e. When the enemy interferes, whether to go through with the transport mission or to withdraw will be determined by strict adherence to the transport plans. Playing into the hands of the enemy and retreating hastily without closely observing the actual battle situation are to be avoided. All that is needed are measures appropriate to the over-all situation. Since the mission can be successful only through extremely close co-operation between the commander of the entire operation and the commanders of both the combat force and the transport force, detailed plans and studies will be made beforehand and carried out to the letter.

d. Enemy transport ships in forward areas will be attacked and destroyed by airplanes and submarines at their rendezvous or on the open sea. When the enemy advances further, our airplanes, submarines and surface ships will attack and destroy him on the open sea or at his advanced anchorages. When the enemy is carrying out continuous supply by special-type transport vessels, harassing forces will sweep them from the seas and destroy them.

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### iii. Combat for Repulsing an Enemy Attacking from an Adjacent Area

a. The enemy frequently prepares his landing force at a strategic point about one night of cruising from the point at which he intends to land, planning to proceed secretly with special-type vessels used in landing operations. A force will be prepared to oppose the landing and reconnaissance and observation will be intensified. If the enemy attempts to make a raid, taking full advantage of weather and terrain, his advance will be cut off and every effort made to annihilate him on the open sea and at the anchorage. Since the enemy often seeks to take advantage of weather which is difficult for air reconnaissance, when apparently the enemy is about to attack, observation and reconnaissance by means of patrol boats, submarines, etc, must be carried out.

b. When a combined surface and air attack is likely, with Army co-operation, roads, bridges, etc, will be destroyed in advance. When the attack comes, the enemy will be fought in the air, on the sea, and on land; his advance will be halted.

c. In areas where attack by enemy paratroops is anticipated, defenses will be prepared at airfields and at other places suitable for descent. When the paratroops are sighted, they will be annihilated in midair or at the moment they reach the ground.

d. Since the enemy normally makes every effort to secure a beachhead by selecting an undefended point, preparations will be made for mobile warfare on both land and sea. It is vitally important that our forces counterattack and destroy the enemy before he gains a firm foothold. In this type of warfare, agreement with the army will be especially close, and preparations for mobile warfare exceedingly detailed. When an enemy attack appears likely, to the fullest extent possible positions will be taken up at the points where a landing can be expected.

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e. When the enemy attacks an outlying island, after thorough reconnaissance he attempts to land at a weakly defended point. Therefore, all outlying island defenses must be made secure so that even in areas facing reefs no weak points remain.

f. When the enemy anchorage has been penetrated, every effort will be made to attack and destroy the transport vessels before the landing boats have been launched. If the enemy moves forward, he will be destroyed at the beach.

The following elements will be provided for combat at the anchorage or beach: Airplanes, submarines, torpedo boats, armed barges, underwater defense equipment, coastal batteries, special tanks, close combat weapons, beach defense weapons, antiaircraft weapons, land forces, mobile surface forces, etc.

g. Inasmuch as the enemy often enters an anchorage at day-break and seeks to land during the day under cover of airplanes, air strength will be concentrated to halt the landing and join an all-out air combat.

h. By planning and with the aid of excellent materiel the enemy is capable of landing powerful forces, weapons, etc, within a short time. Within a period of from several hours to several days he is capable of setting up antiaircraft emplacements, heavy gun emplacements, etc, and can even construct a rough airfield in 10 days. On the other hand, weak points exist in his operational movements which make impossible the full use of his fighting power. Therefore, without necessarily having any regard for strength and equipment, our forces must launch a bold and resolute counterattack against the landing force, making use of our maneuverability on land and sea. It is essential that our forces take advantage of the fact that the enemy is not well organized in order to destroy him.

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i. When the enemy attacks, his strength and movements will be ascertained promptly. It is essential that the shifting and concentration of our forces be accomplished quickly. Reconnaissance and patrolling will be carried out to this end. Each force must make timely and accurate reports on the situation in its assigned area, thereby enabling the senior commanding officer to make correct decisions.

Occasionally the decisions of the commanding officer have been made difficult by false reports of enemy attacks and by reports misrepresenting the enemy situation through failure to discern diversionary feinting movements or penetrations. In attempting to get at the truth where confusion prevails, the immediate situation will be estimated on the basis of the general situation. Cool-headed decisions will be made with consideration for the sources of information and the channels through which it came. It is important to appraise the reliability of the situation estimate and the sources of the information to intelligence reports.

**C. ADVANCED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (SENKEN BUTAI) OPERATIONS**

Advanced Expeditionary Force (SENKEN BUTAI) operations will conform in detail to the Separate Volume, Essentials of Combined Fleet Advanced Expeditionary Force (SENKEN BUTAI) Operations (Provisional) and to Standard Regulations for Submarine Force Night Operations.

**D. AIR COMBAT**

The Separate Volume, Essentials of Combined Fleet Air Combat, will be applied.

**E. NIGHT ACTION**

Page 14/55 Combined Fleet night operations will conform in detail to Night Operations Force Doctrine, formulated by the Commanding Officer, Basic Organization Night Operations Force.

**F. ANTI-AIRCRAFT ACTION**

a. The Separate Volume, Essentials of Combined Fleet Anti-aircraft Action, will be applied.

b. Combined Fleet Ultra-secret Order 15 (1942), Standard Regulations for Anti-aircraft Action, will remain in force till the Separate Volume is distributed.

**G. ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE**

a. The essentials of anti-submarine warfare comprise strict alert and discovery of all enemy submarines present and then sinking them certainly through persistent and thorough attack. A further factor will be to convince enemy submarine crews through accumulated results that attempts at attack mean certain doom.

b. It is extremely important to know accurately the current enemy submarine situation and where friendly submarines are operating so that attacks may be speedily prosecuted. The schedule of friendly submarine movements will be communicated to the authorities involved; the presence of enemy submarines will be communicated as soon as discovered. Each unit (ship) will concentrate on the reception and arrangement into order of these communications and will constantly keep a clear account of the enemy and friendly submarine situation.

Page 14/54 c. Alert against enemy submarines will be maintained through interception of enemy communications, air patrols, surface ship lookout and extensive use of electric ranging and underwater ranging instruments. At any time, day or night, echo ranging gear and hydrophones are very effective at close range; radar intercept receivers at long range. Radar ranging gear is likewise very effective against surfaced submarines. Radar ranging gear and echo ranging gear

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have the disadvantage of disclosing the location of the user. Often, however, it will be advisable to use them when the presence of enemy submarines is suspected.

d. Antisubmarine patrol and attack will be primarily carried out through co-ordinated action by airplanes and antisubmarine vessels (destroyers, escort ships (KAIBOKAN) and subchasers). Forces combining airplanes and antisubmarine vessels will be organized insofar as possible. Signals relating to co-ordinated attack by airplanes and antisubmarine vessels will be in accordance with Navy Signal Books (KS, OTSU).

e. The outline for search for submarines by antisubmarine vessels will be as follows:

(1). Sweeping methods

(a). Daytime

The principal aim will be to locate and attack submerged submarines, operating underwater ranging instruments and at the same time utilizing airplanes and lookout forces. Search sweeps will be carried out while zigzagging in line abreast formation at an interval of 5 km and at a speed of from 12 to 14 knots. Sweeps with hydrophones likewise will be carried out while zigzagging, but in a line abreast formation and at a speed suitable for picking up submerged submarines by hydrophone. (Interval and speed will be determined by the capability of hydrophones.)

(b). Nighttime

The principal aim will be to attack suddenly while enemy submarines are recharging at the surface. Sweeping will be done in line abreast formation at an interval of from 10 to 12 km and at a speed of from 20 to 25 knots, exploiting the difference in fields of vision (difference in radar detection capabilities). In this case radar intercept may be used advantageously. Underwater ranging instruments will be used to the utmost and zigzagging movements will be carried out when there is moonlight.

(2). Scouting methods

The following scouting methods will be applicable to presumed enemy speeds (2.5 to 3 knots when cruising submerged; 15 knots when cruising on the surface at night).

(a). Scouting arc

(b). Parallel method

(c). Illumination method

(3). Organisation of sweeping units

Two ships normally will form one unit.

Outline for attack by antisubmarine vessels

(1). Essentials

When attacking enemy submarines which are cruising submerged, the principal aim will be to destroy them through the guidance of airplanes and extensive use of underwater ranging instruments. Co-ordinated attacks by two or three ships will be standard. Attacks by single ships will be made only when unavoidable. Surfaced submarines will be sunk with one blow through prompt gunnery action.

(2). Outline for attack while sweeping or while disposed for direct escort

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(a). The ship sighting the enemy will immediately send out a warning and begin the attacking movement at increased speed. First, the initial depth charge attack will be made on the enemy submarine position; then marker buoys with flags attached (lights at night) will be streamed over the presumed location of the submarines. The object of this attack will be to hit the submarines as well as to menace them.

The ship sighting the enemy will next begin to scout by underwater ranging along the presumed enemy course, using the marker buoys as reference. This ship will become the guide ship in the search. It will communicate its course and speed to the ships in company and will designate the station, side and interval which co-operating ships will take up.

(b). Co-operating ships: Nearby ships or ships specially ordered will become co-operating ships. They will take up the stations designated by the guide ship and will begin scouting.

(c). In the absence of special orders the guide ship will take the lead in movements during scouting.

(d). Ship making the second sighting (hydrophonic intercept): A ship which has sighted the enemy while scouting will endeavor to maintain contact and from time to time will communicate the position of the enemy to ships in company. Alert will prevail at this time against enemy counterattacks. The ship making contact will head toward the enemy insofar as possible and slacken its speed when necessary.

(e). Ships in company, beginning with those nearest the enemy, will become attack ships in turn. They will follow the lead of the ship which has made the second sighting and will promptly attack with a depth charge pattern so as to form a dense zone of dispersion directly over the enemy submarine. At this time it may be advantageous to drop several menacing charges when closing in on the submarine to ward off attacks on the intercepting ship as well as in self-defense. When making the second attack, medium speed or below will be necessary in order to allow for a dense field of dispersion.

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(f). When co-operating ships have finished attacking, the ship which has made the second sighting will attack with a depth charge pattern.

(3). Outline for attack by single ships

When single ships are attacking, strict alert will be maintained against enemy counterattacks, and intercept (hydrophonic) and attack will be carried out repeatedly.

(4). Method of attack by ships not equipped with underwater ranging instruments

When a ship equipped with underwater ranging instruments is present, it will guide the attack. When no such guide ship is present, sighting and attacking will be carried out repeatedly.

(5). Two ships sighting (making hydrophonic intercept) the enemy simultaneously

The guide ship for attacking will be determined in the following sequence.

(a). The ship nearer the enemy submarine

(b). In case the distance from the enemy submarine is the same, the ship in the forward station will lead. When both are in relatively the same position, the ship of the senior officer present will lead.

(c). The flagship of a destroyer squadron in direct escort formation will send a prompt warning when enemy submarines are sighted. When necessary, it will drop menacing charges and direct destroyers to attack. Under certain conditions it may be advantageous for the flagship itself to be the guide ship.

**g. Measures to be taken after attack**

After the attack, efforts will be directed equally toward detecting enemy deceptive attempts by air bubbles and oil slicks and toward confirming results of attack through extensive use of underwater ranging instruments even when the enemy is thought definitely to have been sunk. When results are uncertain, a vigilant watch will be kept for at least three days and two nights insofar as duty permits, regardless of whether depth charges are on hand; and an attempt will be made to catch the enemy when he surfaces. The enemy then will be destroyed. In case the long period of vigilance is not feasible on account of duty, a vigilant watch will be kept until friendly anti-submarine forces arrive, except in extreme cases.

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**h. Depth settings for depth charges**

Enemy submarine cruising at periscope depth - 30 m

Enemy submarine cruising at great depth - 60 m to 120 m

Remarks: Enemy submarines usually dive to great depths when anticipating attacks. Results will be slight when the depth setting is short of the enemy depth. Depth settings must be readjusted according to the passage of time since the sighting.

**H. ACTION AGAINST TORPEDO BOATS**

The general outline for combat against enemy torpedo boats will be as follows:

a. Enemy torpedo boat bases will be raided and destroyed by airplanes.

b. When enemy torpedo boats begin to appear frequently, they will be contacted before dusk by airplanes and located and destroyed by airplanes, torpedo boats and armed large military landing craft.

c. When penetrating the area where enemy torpedo boats are active, attempts will be made to slip past enemy airplanes co-operating with torpedo boats. Screening vessels normally will be stationed ahead.

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d. The outline for destroyer action against torpedo boats will be as follows:

(1). The destroyer will keep a strict watch and head for the enemy torpedo boat when it is sighted. Preparations for firing will be made; a turn of from 30° to 40° will be executed at a range of 5 km. The enemy will be destroyed at the stroke through heavy broadside and machine gun fire.

(2). During combat, alert will be kept for enemy torpedo boat fire; enemy torpedoes will be avoided.

(3). The speed to be used after sighting the enemy will be from 20 to 28 knots. It will be advisable to fire without recourse to searchlights or illumination by star shells. Often the forward batteries will not be used in order to avoid being blinded.

(4). Patrol vessels will be on the lookout for enemy torpedo boats when entering advance anchorages. Patrol vessels normally will be assigned to guard against penetration by enemy torpedo boats or an inner line approximately 4 km distant and to repulse attacks on an outer line approximately 6 km distant.

#### I. ESCORT OF SHIPPING

a. Shipping will be escorted primarily by airplanes and escort vessels. When shipping is conveyed by escort forces (vessels) not employing airplanes, efforts will be directed toward securing air cover at the right time through particularly close liaison with co-operating air forces.

b. When commanding officers of vessels not assigned as escort forces have been ordered to escort shipping, liaison will be made with the available naval forces for protection of sea traffic. Specific duties will be defined, the destination made known and the situation of enemy and friendly forces in the area of operations ascertained. The outline for escort then will be determined after consultation with the convoy commander (commanding officers of related units). In case there is no convoy commander, decisions regarding the following will be made and orders given to each ship captain.

- (1). Convoy organization
- (2). Cruising formation and speed
- (3). Routes and anchorages
- (4). Outline for escort
- (5). Measures to be taken when encountering enemy
- (6). Regulations for use of defensive weapons
- (7). Regulations covering communications for movements and identification of friendly forces
- (8). Outline for rescue

Details for escorting Army transport units will be determined on the basis of these decisions in accordance with the Outline for Landing Operations and in agreement with the Army force commander.



## e. Cruising formation for ships

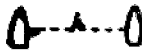
(1). When antisubmarine alert is the principal consideration

Formations in breadth will be more advantageous than those in depth; fan-shaped formations will be better than rectangular. Important shipping will be posted in the center of the formation; the faster ships will be stationed at the flanks.

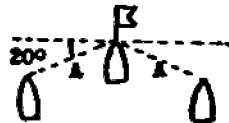
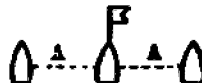
## Example:

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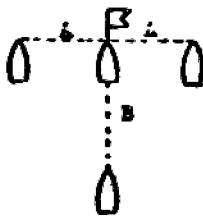
Two ships



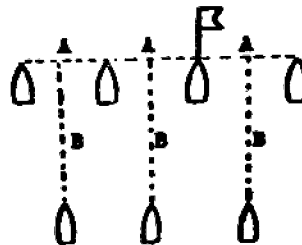
Three ships



Four ships



Seven ships



## Remarks

1. B = ship carrying convoy commander
2. A ---- from 600m to 800m
3. B ---- from 600m to 800m

(IN Exact tracings from the original document.)

## (2). When antiaircraft alert is the principal consideration

Single line ahead will be normal when the number of ships is small; line abreast will be used with an interval of from 3 km to 4 km when the number of ships is large.

## d. Escort ship positions

## (1). When speed is 15 knots or less

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Dispositions will be determined with regard to the use of underwater ranging and radar ranging instruments and to measures which will be taken when encountering the enemy.

## (a). With one escort ship

Station will be taken up at points about 1 km. astern of the convoy; shifts will be made to screen on port and starboard.

## (b). With two escort ships

Stations will be taken up at a distance of about 1 km and at points 20° astern of the convoy beam on both sides of the convoy.

## (c). With three escort ships

Stations will be taken up at a distance of about 1 km with two ships at points 20° astern of the convoy beam on both sides and the third directly astern.

(d). With four escort ships one ship will be posted ahead of the convoy in addition to the stations mentioned in (c).

## (2). When speed is 15 knots and above

Main stations will be established for forward screenings; stations for each ship will be determined as the speed is increased in comparison with (1).

## e. Cruising

Besides conformance to Merchant Ship Unit Movements and Communications Regulations and Transport Ship Unit Movements and Communications Regulations the fleet Outline for Cruising Under Alert (KEIKAI KOKU) will apply. Except when visibility is particularly poor, zigzagging movements normally will be executed both night and day.

## f. Measures to be taken when encountering the enemy

## (1). Against surface vessels

The escort unit will get up full speed at once and attack the enemy while the convoy retires in the direction of safety.

## (2). Against submarine and airplanes

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The Outline for Protection of Sea Traffic during the Greater East Asia War will apply.

## g. Rescue

The Outline for Protection of Sea Traffic during the Greater East Asia War will apply.

## J. GUNNERY ACTION

a. Normally large caliber gunfire against the main enemy force during day action will be opened simultaneously by all the battleship divisions present. Therefore BatDiv One (the battleship division under the senior commanding officer) will announce in advance the time for opening of gunnery action and will communicate when main battery fire is to begin.

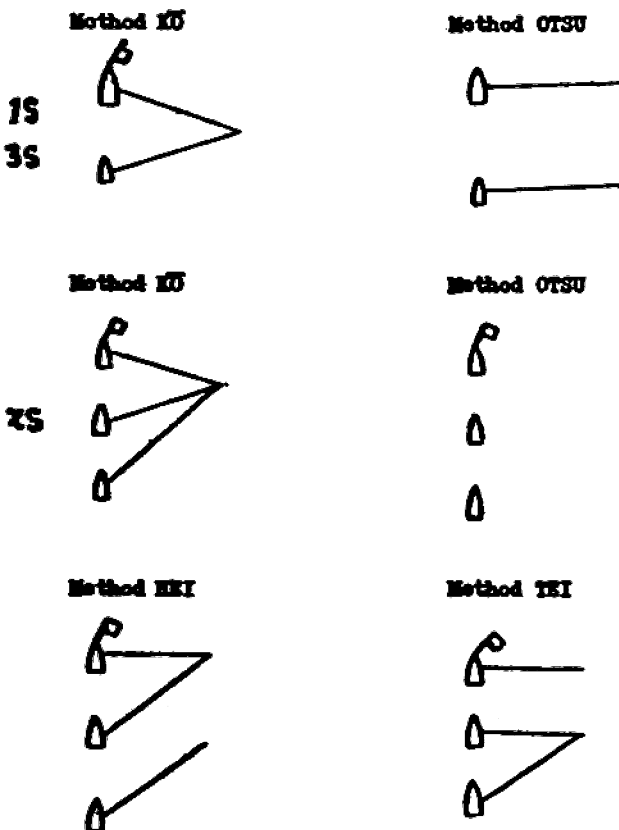
b. Gunnery action will be opened at the longest effective range. When the opportunity occurs, the divisions will close in on the enemy, provided this does not entail an appreciable loss in gun power. When executing Day Action OTSU, gunnery action at approximately the extreme angle of elevation will be carried out till the time for striking.

c. The van of the main enemy force will be the principal point of attack. In the case of Opposite Course Method B the principal point of attack may be in the enemy rear under certain conditions.

d. Methods of directing gunfire will be as follows:

(1). Method of directing gunfire for a single unit

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(IN Exact tracings from the original document.)

(IN Translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)

1S	BatDiv One
2S	BatDiv Two
3S	BatDiv Three

The standard target will be the target toward which the flagship gunfire is directed. When subsequent changes are made in the method of directing gunfire, however, the standard target normally will not be designated except where particularly necessary.

**Notes:**

(a). Methods of directing gunfire will be the same in action on same course and in action on opposite course.

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(b). Each ship, according to its position on the firing line, will have assigned as target the ships nearest the standard target or the ships in the van of the division nearest the standard target (in case of quarter line or line abreast). Under certain conditions targets for the number two ship and following may be specially ordered.

(c). When the number of ships in a division is inadequate, the foregoing will apply, disregarding the firing line at the divisions rear.

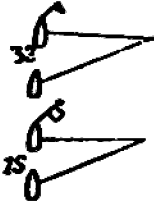
**(2). Methods of directing gunfire for several units**

**(a). BatDiv One and BatDiv Three combined**

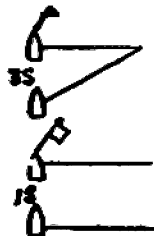
The standard target will be that toward which the gunfire of the flagship of the Combined Fleet is directed. When subsequent changes are made in the method of directing gunfire, however, the standard target normally will not be designated except where particularly necessary.

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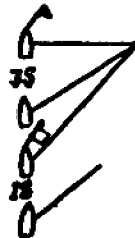
Method 1



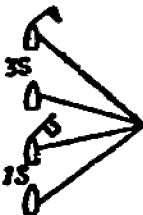
Method 2



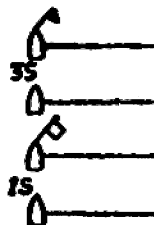
Method 3



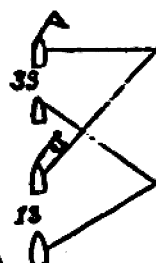
Method 4



Method 5



Method 6

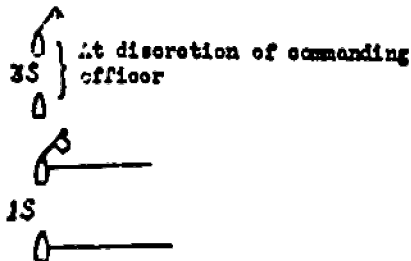
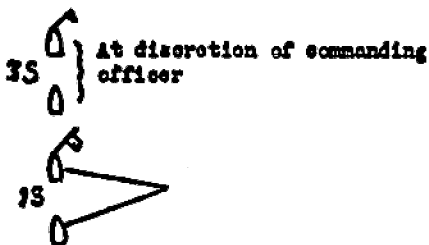


(The exact tracings from the original document.)

(The translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)	
1S	BatDiv One
3S	BatDiv Three

Method 7

Method 8



(TW Exact tracing from the original document.)

(TW Translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)

1S	BatDiv One
3S	BatDiv Three

Notes:

1. The foregoing sketch will be the basis for the outline of target allotment even when the station order of BatDiv One and BatDiv Three differs.

2. Stationing on the firing line will be based on that for single units. Under certain conditions, however, the target for division flagships may be ordered specially, in which case gunnery for those divisions will be allotted with reference to the flagship target.

(b) BatDiv Two

When gunnery action is conducted in the same line with BatDiv One, or with BatDiv One and BatDiv Three, BatDiv Two gunnery will be directed at targets other than those for BatDiv One, or for BatDiv One and BatDiv Three, except by special orders. The method of directing gunfire will be ordered by the Commander in Chief, Combined Fleet.

(c) Direction of gunfire when gunnery action is conducted jointly by BatDiv Two and BatDiv Three will be entirely at the discretion of Commander in Chief, 1 Fleet.

(3) If a change in situation occurs some time after the opening of gunnery action, each fleet commander in chief (division commander) may change the method of directing gunfire.

(4) When executing Day Action OTSU in various stages of combat or at other times, heavily concentrated fire will be conducted against the enemy van (the enemy rear under certain conditions in action on opposite course).

(5) Heavily concentrated fire will be conducted against the enemy van insofar as possible in the various stages of combat even inside the range of the main enemy force.

(6) At the height of combat firing will be distributed along the whole line of the main enemy force insofar as possible.

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e. When battleship divisions successively are entering into gunnery action, the battleship divisions which have already begun action will communicate promptly to friendly units their own targets and the method of directing gunfire. At this time the main enemy force toward which gunnery has not been directed will be enveloped by individual attack smoke screens insofar as possible.

f. When the enemy makes a group withdrawal, battleship divisions will concentrate gunnery either on enemy ships in the extreme rear or on the flagship in general accordance with gunnery action for the various stages of combat. When the enemy during withdrawal impedes gunnery action by laying a smoke screen, the nearest ship will attack and destroy the ship (airplane) laying the screen. When the enemy flees in confusion, each ship will begin speedy pursuit and deliver heavy fire on the nearest enemy vessels. The ships will communicate to each other respective targets of attack.

g. Gunnery action by battleship divisions at dusk when visibility is good will be based on gunnery action for the various stages of combat. When gunnery action against the main enemy force becomes difficult as visibility gradually weakens, targets will be changed quickly to enemy cruisers.

h. Joint gunnery action and gunnery action by battleship divisions either at night or under conditions of poor visibility will be at the discretion of the various fleet commanders in chief (division commanders).

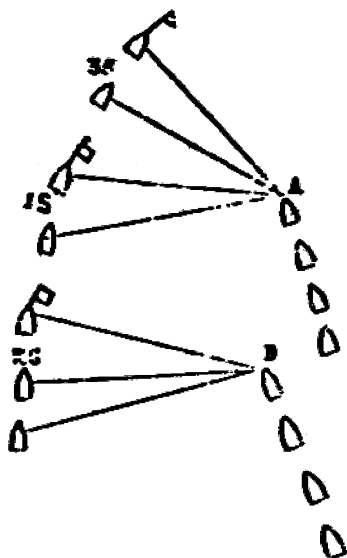
i. Antiaircraft gunnery action involving large caliber guns will be at the discretion of each ship captain.

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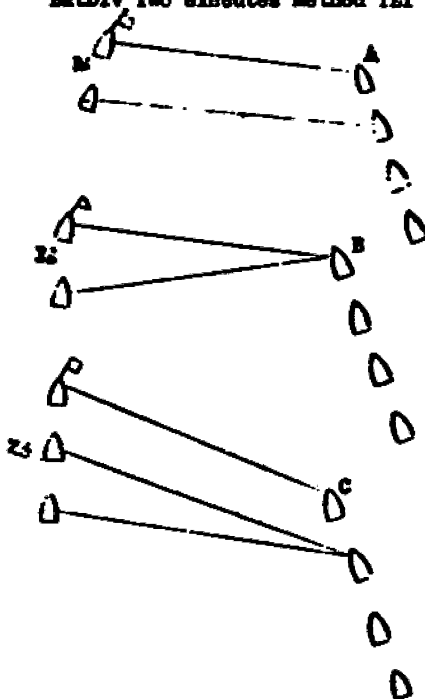
25

EXAMPLE OF METHODS FOR DIRECTING GUNFIRE

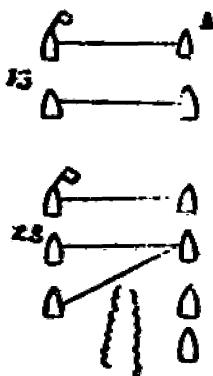
Method 4 for Directing Gunfire  
Standard target is A  
BatDiv Two executes Method K0



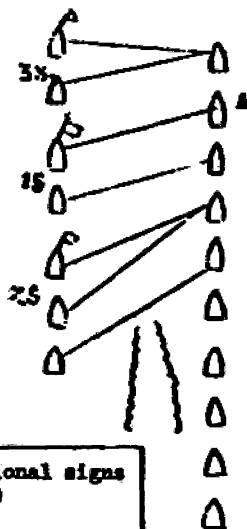
Method 2 for Directing Gunfire  
Standard target is A  
Target for BatDiv Three is B  
BatDiv Two executes Method YEI



BatDiv One executes Method OTSU  
for Directing Gunfire  
Standard target is A  
BatDiv Two executes Method YEI



Method 2 for Directing Gunfire  
Standard target is A  
BatDiv Two executes Method HEI



(TM Translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)

- 1S - BatDiv One
- 2S - BatDiv Two
- 3S - BatDiv Three

(TM Exact tracings from the original document.)

Page  
14/69**K. TORPEDO ACTION**

a. When engaging in long-range torpedo action, torpedo depth adjustments normally will be made for 4 to 5 m in order to increase the error over which the enemy may be damaged.

b. When ordered to prepare to strike during day surface action, destroyer squadrons will take up the following preliminary striking positions.

	AREA OF PRELIMINARY STRIKING POSITIONS
Leading Units Destroyer Squadron	Area extending from a point approximately 25 km from and bearing 45° forward of the enemy battleship division beam to a point approximately 20 km directly abeam of the same unit
Rear Units Destroyer Squadron	Area extending from a point approximately 20 km from and bearing 10° forward of the rear unit of the enemy battleship division beam to a point approximately 20 km from and bearing 15° abaft the beam of the same unit

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c. Strikes by several destroyer squadrons in day surface action either will be by simultaneous attack or by successive attack at short intervals. Ordinarily the respective distances between main elements will be set at about 30 km.

**L. MINE WARFARE**

a. Each force commander will take advantage of favorable opportunities and conduct mining operations, communicating this information to the proper authorities.

b. The details to be ordered when conducting mining operations will be as follows:

Objectives of the operation and forces involved in mining operations.

Mine laying data

Measures to be taken when encountering enemy

Measures to be taken when major disagreements arise over practice

Schedule for movements

Detailed matters involving diversionary feinting movements, deception, etc

Detailed matters involving cover

Detailed matters involving communications

c. Locations for laying mines will be determined by the following standards:

Where sea conditions are suitable for using mines

Locations where the enemy can be successfully attacked

Locations where the enemy can be seriously menaced

Locations where mines can be laid without enemy knowledge



d. Mine warfare will be conducted speedily by seizing favorable opportunities to keep plans secret and to take the enemy by surprise.

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#### K. MOVEMENT

a. Battle speeds for BatDiv One are established as follows:

Battle speed 1 - 18 knots  
 Battle speed 2 - 20 knots  
 Battle speed 3 - 22 knots  
 Battle speed 4 - 24 knots  
 Battle speed 5 - 26 knots

b. When a ship of BatDiv One loses speed because of damage or other reason, if its maximum speed is within five knots of the speed of the division, every effort will be made to maintain the formation insofar as battle conditions permit.

c. Speeds for other units will be established by the respective fleet commanders in chief.

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#### L. SMOKE SCREENS

a. A classification of smoke screens is established as follows:

SMOKE SCREEN CLASSIFICATION		NOTES
Class 1 Smoke Screen	Soot smoke screen	A soot smoke screen only will be laid.
Class 2 Smoke Screen	Chemical-soot smoke screen	A soot smoke screen and a heavy chemical smoke screen will be laid simultaneously.
Class 3 Smoke Screen	Heavy chemical smoke screen	A heavy smoke screen will be laid using 8 kg (two smoke pots).
Class 4 Smoke Screen	Light chemical smoke screen	A light smoke screen will be laid using 4 kg (one smoke pot).
Class 5 Smoke Screen	Smoke shell smoke screen	
Re- marks	Smoke screens will be laid at standard speed when the sea is calm and humidity is 75%. The number of times smoke will be discharged and the amounts of air pressure will be regulated using temperature as the criterion and with regard to wind direction, wind velocity, humidity, weather, etc.	

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b. Methods of using smoke screens are established as follows:

TYPE	OBJECT	FORCES LAYING SMOKE SCREENS
Smoke screens for individual attacks	To make enemy attack difficult by enveloping an element of his main force or other forces; then to concentrate offensive power against the remaining elements or other forces	Designated direct escort units, destroyer squadrons, cruiser divisions or airplanes of designated air flotillas.
Smoke screens for sorties	To make sorties and close in on the enemy while concealing the units (ships)	
Smoke screens for providing cover	To keep movements secret and to conceal units (ships) while disengaging	
Smoke screens for providing a background	To hamper (or aid) visual observation by the enemy (or our forces) by laying a smoke screen behind our forces (or the enemy)	
<p>Notes 1. Smoke screens for providing cover are those used to provide cover for aircraft carriers, convoys, etc, against enemy bombers.</p> <p>2. By preparing a suitable haze over areas of maneuver and over anchorages, observation, tracking and bomb sighting of enemy airplanes will be made difficult.</p>		

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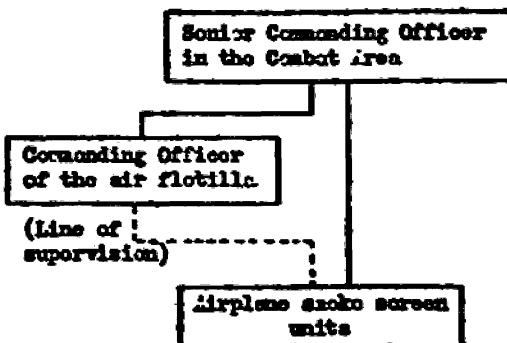
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c. The laying of smoke screens by airplanes, in addition to the following, will be directed by the respective fleet commanders in chief.

(1) Organization of airplane smoke screen units

	AIRPLANE UNIT	TYPE OF AIRPLANE	NUMBER OF AIRPLANES
Airplane Smoke Screen Units	1 Airplane Smoke Screen Unit	Carrier-borne attack planes	3
	2 Airplane Smoke Screen Unit		3

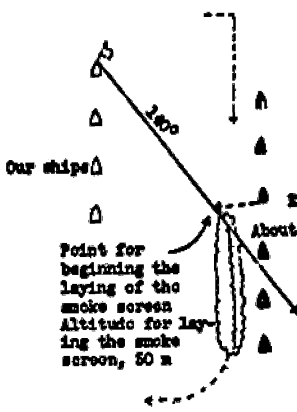
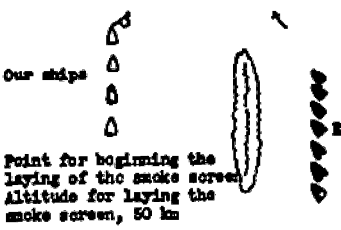
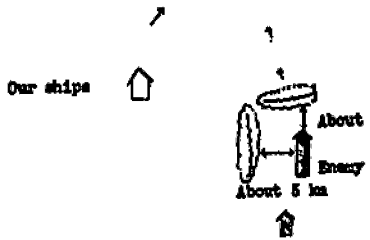
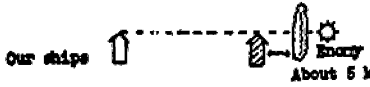
(2) Chain of command



## (2) Preparation, dispatch, rendezvous and commencement of smoke screen laying by airplane smoke screen units.

PREPARATION	DISPATCH	RENDEZVOUS	COMMENCEMENT OF SMOKE SCREEN LAYING
<p>When smoke screen airplanes are to be used, the fleet commander in chief will direct in advance the unit and number of airplanes to be used. The commanding officer of the air flotilla will prepare the smoke screen airplanes in accordance with the above.</p>	<p>The fleet commander in chief normally will order specially the time of arrival of the airplane smoke screen unit over the Main Body (Battleship Force). In the absence of special orders, the commanding officer of the air flotilla will dispatch the airplane smoke screen unit over the Main Body (Battleship Force) not later than 20 minutes before the opening of the intended gun action.</p>	<p>Smoke screen units will rendezvous within the effective range of the antiaircraft machine guns (about 2,000 m) on the disengaged side of the Main Body (Battleship Force) and at an altitude of 300 m or less.</p>	<p>According to orders for the beginning of the laying of the smoke screen.</p>

(4) Methods of laying smoke screens

MESSAGE	MOVEMENTS AND PROCEDURES OF AIRPLANE SMOKE SCREEN UNITS	
<p>Method 1 (The point for beginning the laying of the smoke screen will bear .... degrees on the flag-ship.)</p>	 <p>Example: Method 1</p>	<p>A smoke screen will be laid as shown in the sketch below in order to attack one element of the main enemy force.</p>
<p>Method 2</p>	 <p>Example: Method 2</p>	<p>A smoke screen will be laid as shown in the sketch below in order to envelop the entire main enemy force and to attack enemy auxiliary forces.</p>
<p>Method 3</p>	 <p>Example: Method 3</p>	<p>A smoke screen will be laid as shown in the sketch below in order to envelop the entire main enemy force and to attack enemy auxiliary forces.</p>
<p>Method 4</p>	 <p>Example: Method 4</p>	<p>A smoke screen will be laid as shown in the sketch below in order to cover the background of the main enemy force, thereby facilitating our attack.</p>

(TN Exact tracings from the original document.)

(TN Translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)

△	- flagship
□	- naval force including capital ships

## (5) Communications

MESSAGE	MOVEMENT AND PROCEDURE OF AIRPLANE SMOKE SCREEN UNITS
Prepare to lay smoke screen	Preparing to lay a smoke screen, advance from rendezvous to proper position in the path of the main enemy force, between the opposing main forces.
Begin to lay smoke screen	1. Method 1 Quickly begin moving from rendezvous and begin to lay smoke screen when on the indicated course. 2. Methods 2, 3 and 4 Begin laying smoke screen when directed by the commanding officer of the airplane smoke screen unit.
Stand by to lay smoke screen	Accept orders to lay smoke screen, manoeuvring in suitable formation.
Stop laying smoke screen	Leave the scene of operations and return to carrier.

Page 14/76 O. ELECTRIC RANGING

By electric ranging is meant the employment of electric waves and invisible rays for detection and ranging. Electric ranging equipment includes the nocte-vision, television, radar, and radar intercept sets used in electric ranging.

## 1. General Rules

a. Since devices which radiate electric waves, light rays, etc, and carry on search and ranging by means of the reflected waves are likely to disclose our position, serious consideration must be given to the qualities of enemy devices and our own and their use must be adapted to the enemy situation and to weather and terrain.

b. Devices which utilize enemy-radiated electric waves, invisible rays, etc, to discover the location of the enemy or which determine that the enemy is using such devices will be used to the fullest extent when alert is necessary.

c. In electric ranging it is essential to detect deceptive measures which the enemy may be employing and to get a true picture of the general situation by good judgment and by making allowance for circumstances.

d. In evading, simulating or jamming electric ranging, consideration will be given to the qualities of our own and enemy devices and aggressive use will be made of those which can be expected to be effective.

It is often very effective to use simulated ranging or jamming while conducting diversionary feinting movements.

## 11. Radar Detection and Ranging

a. Detection and ranging by means of radar and radar-intercept sets will be adapted to the enemy situation, weather, visibility, etc. It will be employed according to the following standards.

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ENEMY SITUATION	OUTLINE FOR EXECUTION
When alert against enemy submarine is the chief concern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constant intercept will be carried out.</li> <li>2. When planning on aggressive attack, search radar will be used only when visibility is poor.</li> </ol>
When within patrol range of large-type enemy airplanes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constant intercept will be carried out.</li> <li>2. Search radar will be used only when visibility is poor.</li> </ol>
When there is danger that enemy surface warships may be near but not in sight	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every effort will be made to detect enemy search radar and to determine enemy bearing therefrom.</li> <li>2. Search radar will be used when (TW Portion missing; presumably "when visibility is poor.")</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When within attack range of large-type enemy airplanes</li> <li>2. When there is danger that an enemy aircraft carrier may be in the vicinity</li> </ol>	Constant intercept will be carried out.
When enemy surface warships have been sighted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Radar of ships which are firing will be used chiefly for ranging.</li> <li>2. Radar of ships which are not firing will be used chiefly to search for airplanes and ships.</li> </ol>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When .. (TW Portion missing,) tracking of large enemy airplanes</li> <li>2. When sighted by enemy carrier-borne airplanes</li> <li>3. When within attack range of an enemy aircraft carrier</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All radar will be concentrated on search for airplanes.</li> <li>2. Intercept will be carried out.</li> </ol>
During antiaircraft combat	Same as the above, except that antiaircraft radar will be used for ranging against airplanes.

b. Radar ranging will be carried on by each ship. Radar search normally will be consolidated in forces moving as a group within visual signaling range of each other.

c. Shore-based radar normally will be used for ordinary search. Emphasis will be placed on bearings and times at which the enemy is most likely to appear.

d. Airborne electric ranging devices will be used aggressively according to their capabilities.

e. Search and ranging effected by means of radar and radar intercept devices will be correlated closely with visual ranging using optical instruments. On bearings where lookout is difficult because of distance, darkness, (TM Portion missing.), cloud cover, sun glare, etc, and where blind spots are likely to develop, radar ranging will be used chiefly. Visual ranging will be chiefly used against targets at close range and against airplanes which rush in in great numbers simultaneously from different directions.

Page (TM Top half of page missing. Heading in middle of page reads General  
14/79 ction reports and urgent action reports . Remainder not translatable  
because of missing portions.)

END OF PART VII