

2. Raids against enemy bases

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Opportunities for battle will be created from the knowledge of enemy movements gained by reconnaissance planes. Raids will employ the most suitable tactics for dealing with enemy deception and for forcing back enemy airpower to its bases. All possible use will be made of natural phenomena; tactics will be changed for each attack; and new weapons will be used whenever possible.

The following are examples of tactics:

Example a: Intruder (TSUIJO) attack

(1) Object

The object of such an attack is to follow the enemy airplanes as they return to their base and attack the base just before or after the airplanes land for it is particularly vulnerable at this time.

(2) Standard organization

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CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Reconnaissance unit	Appropriate number of land-based reconnaissance planes	Reconnaissance of enemy base, pursuit (TSUIJO) and observation
Attack units	2 land-based reconnaissance planes	Guiding fighter units
	1 to 2 CHUTAI of fighter planes	Attack on base
	1 CHUTAI of fighter bombers (carrier-based bombers)	

(3) General outline of combat -

(a) When it is known beforehand that the enemy is to attack, combat preparations for the forces shown in the above table will be completed. At the proper time, as indicated by the reports on the enemy raid, all airplanes will take off and, avoiding the enemy airplanes, attack the enemy base at about the time airplanes are landing.

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(b) The reconnaissance unit will follow the enemy to his base without being discovered, report on the enemy situation and guide the attack units.

(c) The attack unit, basing its actions on reports from the reconnaissance unit, will attack the enemy base at about the time airplanes are landing.

Example b: Raid carried out just before the enemy leaves his base

(1) Object

The object of such an attack is to surprise the enemy at his base just before the airplanes take off. It can only be done successfully through the use of reconnaissance planes and a knowledge of the usual enemy methods, progress of the attacking airplanes, etc.

(2) Standard organization

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CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Reconnaissance unit	Appropriate number of land-based reconnaissance planes	Reconnaissance of enemy base
Attack units	2 land-based reconnaissance planes	Guiding fighter units
	1 to 2 CHUTAI of fighter planes	Attack on base
	1 CHUTAI of fighter bombers (carrier-based bombers)	

(3) General outline of combat

(a) The reconnaissance unit will operate ahead of the attack units and reconnoiter the enemy base just prior to the attack.

Page 3/236 (b) The attack units will wait outside the effective range of the radar at the enemy air base and, in accordance with the reconnaissance reports, attack at the most advantageous time.

(c) In the event that enemy airplanes are to be attacked at their base when they are preparing for a night attack, the most advantageous time can be determined from the usual enemy combat methods. The attack itself will be based on methods used for day raids.

Example c: Raid by means of a radar-decoy unit

(1) Object

The object of such an attack is to deceive the enemy by a radar decoy unit and, after the fighter planes have been diverted, to attack his base.

(2) Standard organization

CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Reconnaissance unit	Appropriate number of land-based reconnaissance planes	Reconnaissance of enemy base. Pursuit (TSULJO) and observation
Radar decoy unit	Appropriate number of land-based bombers (carrier-based attack planes)	Dropping special window paper
Air control units	Guide unit	Guiding fighter units
	Air control unit	Control of the air
Attack unit	1 CHUTAI of fighter bombers (carrier-based bombers)	Attack on base

(3) General outline of combat

(a) The reconnaissance unit, in addition to carrying out advance reconnaissance, will issue a detailed report of changes in the enemy situation after window has been dropped by the radar decoy unit.

(b) After dropping window at the greatest possible distance within the range of the enemy radar, the radar decoy unit will avoid the enemy and withdraw.

(c) The air control unit will climb to a position near the ceiling of the radar decoy unit. In accordance with reports from reconnaissance planes on the extent to which the enemy has been deceived, it will take an advantageous position in the air above the ceiling of the window and attack at the appropriate time. Thereafter, it will proceed to the enemy base and destroy any remaining airplanes.

(d) The attack unit will take the enemy fighter planes by surprise and attack in conjunction with the air control unit.

Example d: Night surprise attack against enemy bases

(1) Object

The object will be to attack enemy air bases continuously at night with small numbers of airplanes.

(2) Standard organization

CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Illuminating unit (SHOMZITAI)	Land-based attack planes	2 Illumination
Attack unit		6 Bombing

(3) General outline of combat

(a) The Illuminating unit will maintain close liaison with the attack unit on dark nights and illuminate the target during the attack. Since illumination can be used at night to divert the enemy, it may be used to advantage even on moonlight nights.

(b) The attack unit will attack the base continuously throughout the night. All types of bombs will be used in order to obtain maximum results.

(c) The Illuminating unit and the attack unit will attempt to evade the enemy radar by dropping large amounts of window.

Example e: Night attack by fighter planes

(1) Object

The object of such attacks is to carry out surprise bombing or strafing attacks against enemy bases.

CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Guide unit	2 land-based attack planes	Guiding, radar deception and illumination
Strafing unit	1 SHUTAI of fighter planes	Strafing (bombing)

(3) General outline of combat

Page 3/242 (a) Raids with a small number of airplanes will be made on moonlight nights or at dawn and dusk and, if the situation permits, bombing attacks will be made with fighter bombers.

(b) The guide airplanes will co-operate with the strafing unit to divert the enemy by using searchlights and dropping window.

3. Intercepting the enemy at a friendly base

Page 3/243 In order to overcome the disadvantages imposed on fighter plane units when the enemy raids a friendly base - that is, getting fighter planes air-borne on equal terms with the enemy airplanes - full use must be made of radar and other lookout methods. Defense of a base against air attack consists chiefly of ground installations, guns, etc. These must be employed in the most effective manner. In addition, every effort must be made to take advantage of the usual tactics of the enemy. This can be done only through close liaison with reconnaissance units. An example of tactics is given below.

Example a: Interception

(1) Object

Page 3/244 This type of attack is based on taking advantage of the usual enemy tactics. Its success lies in knowing the time of the enemy attack, the route, tactics, etc, beforehand. Thus, the airplanes from the base may take positions ahead of time at high altitudes along the anticipated enemy course and destroy his airplanes before they arrive at their destination.

(2) Standard organization

CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Reconnaissance unit	2 land-based reconnaissance planes	Observation of enemy bases and air patrol
Guide unit	2 land-based reconnaissance planes	Guiding the interception unit by maintaining close liaison with ground radar search and reconnaissance units
Interception unit	Approximately 1 CHUTAI of fighter planes	Attack

(5) General outline of combat

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(a) The reconnaissance unit will reconnoiter the enemy base and follow enemy airplanes, or, in accordance with the situation, will patrol a strategic area along the anticipated enemy course. If it contacts enemy airplanes, it will report this and track them. Airplanes equipped with radar in the reconnaissance unit must be used to fullest advantage.

(b) When the guide unit receives a report from the reconnaissance unit or from ground based radar that the enemy has been discovered, it will guide the interception unit.

(c) The interception unit will wait near its maximum altitude and follow the directions of the guide airplane to ambush the oncoming enemy. One quick attack will be made and then the unit will withdraw.

Page
3/246Example b: Interception after withdrawal

(1) Object

The object is to attack after the situation becomes favorable. When the enemy attacks, the main force will withdraw. Then the actual attack will be carried out when the enemy is attacking our base or while he is en route back to his base.

(2) Standard organization

CLASSIFICATION	STRENGTH	DUTIES
Reconnaissance unit	Appropriate number of land-based reconnaissance planes or fighter planes	Observation of enemy situation, guide the interception unit
Interception unit	All available fighter planes	Attack

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(3) General outline of combat

(a) The reconnaissance unit will maintain close liaison with ground-based radar and report the distribution of enemy strength to the interceptor unit observing the enemy situation. At the proper time it will guide the interception unit.

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(b) The interception unit will withdraw and assemble at the designated position. After preparations it will strike at the enemy, basing its activities on guidance from the ground; or, acting on guidance from the reconnaissance unit, it will proceed ahead of the enemy and attack while he is returning to his base.

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III. STANDARD BASE ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

A. General Regulations

1. These regulations will govern the assignments for Combined Fleet base air forces and communications, airfield administration, billeting and rations, airfield operation, supply, defense of outlying bases, etc.

2. Each air attack force commander will designate the force to be in charge of each base in the area he commands. He will charge the commanding officer with the responsibility.

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3. Close liaison must be maintained between forces in charge of bases in order to ensure the fullest co-operation and maximum strength.

4. These regulations will be put into effect at each air base in accordance with the particular situation, and double assurance will be made that affairs are being handled properly.

B. Communications

1. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will be responsible for installing and maintaining communications equipment at that base.

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2. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will be in charge of all communications related to operations from the base, HIKOKITAI which land at or take off from the base and airplane communications (except communications within HIKOKITAI). When necessary HIKOKITAI will co-operate in carrying out the communications of the force in charge of the base if requested to do so by that force commander.

3. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will arrange rapid and certain handling of communications relating to forces or personnel staying or in transit at the base.

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C. Airfield Administration

1. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will establish administrative flying regulations at the base and will inform the related departments of them.

2. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will be responsible for airfield administration (flight control, handling of airplanes on the field, control stations, hangars, etc.). When HIKOKITAI have been stationed at his base, the commanding officer of the force in charge of the base will place the responsibility for flight control in the hands of the senior commanding officer or an authorized person (pilot, unit commander or BUNTAI commander) who will confer with the HIKOKITAI commanders.

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3. Flight training at air bases will be controlled by the senior commanding officer.

D. Billeting and Rations

1. Billeting and rations (excluding payment of money for forces at the base) will be the responsibility of the force in charge of the base. The necessary bedding, cooking equipment, medical supplies, food, canteen articles, etc, will be prepared beforehand.

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2. When food supplies or billeting facilities are insufficient for an anticipated number of assigned forces, the commanding officer of the force in charge of the base will prepare for them beforehand by making arrangements with other forces (departments) in the vicinity or with local civilian establishments.

3. Billeting and rations will be uniform for attached Army and Navy forces. The commanding officer will see to it that this is enforced by all subordinates.

E. Operation of Base

Page 3/255 1. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will be responsible for the outfitting and maintenance of weapons and installations at the base.

2. The force in charge of a base will perform the following duties:

- a. Preparations for flying and for attacks
- b. Work connected with landings and take-offs
- c. Liaison with HIKUKITAI and protective measures by means of radar, lookouts, etc
- d. Work connected with minimising damage.
- e. Handling defective or damaged equipment and material
- f. Preparations for stormy weather
- g. Other necessary duties

Page 3/256 3. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will direct and control the forces stationed there and ensure their co-operation in the foregoing duties. In times of necessity he will require the co-operation of personnel primarily concerned with repair, installations, defense, etc.

4. The force in charge of a base will take special care to ensure that all air personnel, whether assigned there or not, whether Army or Navy, share equally the responsibility for these duties.

Page 3/257 5. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will control the expenditure, acquisition and supply of ordnance and fuel required by HIKUKITAI commanders.

Page 3/258 6. A force in charge of a base which has the facilities for repair and replacement will be charged with the rapid repair of damage to material; the commanding officer of the force in charge of the base will control their assembly. Even when an emergency repair squad is sent out from the air arsenal, the commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will control the work.

F. Supply

1. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will maintain close liaison with related departments in regard to the supply and maintenance of necessary materials.

2. When operations necessitate moving fuel, ammunition, etc, to distant places by air, every available means of transport will be mobilized both within and without the force.

Page 3/259 3. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base of course will control supply. In addition, when an operation is to stretch over a long period, he will be most careful to preserve the proper balance between materials available and materials consumed. He will take particular care at an early stage to see that necessary materials and replacements are received by related departments at the appointed times.

4. When particularly urgent transport of essential reserve material is required, the commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will get in touch with related departments at once.

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G. Base Defense

1. In order to facilitate operations and in the event of an enemy raid, to localise damage or effect rapid repairs, the commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will make arrangements for the following beforehand:

- a. Strict enforcement of airfield maintenance and repair
- b. Construction of air raid shelters, airplane revetments and fuel and ammunition dumps; expediting of localisation of damage and construction of installations
- c. Preparation of every facility for protection against fire and gas
- d. Preparation of every facility for filling bomb craters
- e. Preparation of every facility for transporting wounded
- f. Preparations for land warfare

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2. If necessary, the commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will determine the arrangement of airplane revetments, air raid shelters, etc, for the forces assigned there after conferring with the senior HIKOKITAI commander. The commanding officer will take strict measures to complete plans for localising damage to materiel, personnel losses, etc.

3. The force in charge of a base will be responsible for the protection of the base.

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4. The commanding officer of the force in charge of a base will mobilise all available materiel and personnel in times of emergency. He will make the necessary arrangements with the various departments beforehand.

STANDARD BASIC DISPOSITION OF COMBINED FLEET BASE AIR FORCES

DISPOSITION OF BASES				DEPLOYED FORCES	REMARKS
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES		COMMANDING OFFICER	ASSIGNED BASE		
2 Base Air Force	See Air Attack Force	203 KU (=1) 802 KU 863 KU 701 KU	CinC 12 Air Fleet (CHITOSE No 1) Com AirFleet 51 (BIRCH No 1)	CHITOSE { No 1 No 2 } BIRCH (=3) { No 1 No 2 } HYOZU (=3) (No 1) ((KEINE BETSU)) (=4) KISAWA (=6) SHIMOSHU (=6) (No 1) PARAMUSHIRU { No 1 No 2 No 3 } MATSURA (=7) TENMEI (=8)	Main strength of See 303 See 304 See 102 See 103 See 262 See 702
7 Base Air Force	See 1 Air Attack Force	131 KU 252 KU 752 KU 801 KU Kwantung KU	CinC 3 Air Fleet (KISARAZU) Under direct control of CinC 3 Air Fleet	KISARAZU KATORI (=9) (TATEYAMA)(=10) MOBARA (=11) YOKOHAMA (KASUMI-GA-URA)(=12) (MATSU SHIMA) ((NII JIMA))(=13) H. CHIJO JIMA (=14) YAIJU (=15) MEIJI (=16) SUZUKI (=17) (No 2)	Main strength of See 11, See 851, See 302, See 315, See 316, See 317, See 5, See 266, See 705 Nine torpedo bombers 10 flying boats
1	See 2 Air Attack Force	NAMBU SHOTO KU	Com AirFleet 27 (IWO JIMA)	IWO JIMA MARCUS Island CHICHI JIMA	18 KU land planes Three HEI land planes Six reconnaissance planes 12 land attack planes
6 Base Air Force	See 1 Air Attack Force	141 KU 221 KU 341 KU 762 KU 1022 KU Kyushu KU	CinC 2 Air Fleet (KINOYA, TAKAO and SHINGIRO) Under direct control of CinC 2 Air Fleet	KINOYA KASA-NO-HARA (=18) KAGOSHIMA (=19) KUSHIRA (=20) (MOKUBU (=21) No 1) MIYAZAKI (=22) TATE-GA-SHIMA (=23) ((MIYAKONOJO)) (=24)	Main strength of See 3, See 4, See 804, See 308, See 312, See 313, See 407, See 401, See 403, See 3, See 405, See 406, See 708, 98 See, 7 See 18 torpedo bombers

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

- (*) 空 (1) 三 沢 (2) 美 幌 (3) 標 津 (4) 計 根 別 (5) 占 守 (6) 松 輪 (7) 天 寧 (8) 香 取 (9) 館 山 (10) 茂 原 (11) 霞 ヶ 浦 (12) 新 島 (13) 八 丈 島 (14) 焼 津 (15) 明 治 (16) 鈴 鹿 (17) 笠 原 (18) 鹿 兒 島 (19) 串 良 (20) 国 分 (21) 宮 崎 (22) 種子 島 (23) 都 城

Appendix 1

STANDARD BASIS DISPOSITION OF COMBINED FLEET BASE AIR FORCES (Continued)

DISPOSITION OF BASES			DEPLOYED FORCES	REMARKS		
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES		COMBANDING OFFICER			ASSIGNED BASE	
6 Base Air Force	See 2 Air Attack Force	Formosa KU	Cinc 2 Air Fleet (KINOK, TAKAO and SHINCHIKU) Com AirFleet 25 (OKINAWA KITA) Com AirFleet 21 (SHINCHIKU)	((OKINAWA KITA))	10 reconnaissance planes 15 land attack planes	
	See 3 Air Attack Force			URUKU (*1) KINAMI DAITO SHIM. (*2) MIYAKO (*3) ISHIGAKI (*4) KIMI SHIM. (*5) SHINCHIKU T. ICHU (*6) (T. IROKU) (*7) (TAKEN) (TAKIO) (KOB) (*8) ((GIR. M (*9) No 1)) ((KAREN KO (*10) No 1)) ((T. ITO)) (*11) ((KOSHUN)) (*12)	50 KU land planes 50 OTSU land planes Six HEI land planes 12 land attack planes	
5 Base Air Force	See 1 Air Attack Force	155 KU 201 KU 781 KU 1021 KU Philippines KU Expeditionary Unit	Cinc 1 Air Fleet (DAVAO and MANILA) Under direct control of Cinc 1 Air Fleet	DAVAO { No 1 No 2 }	Main strength of Tee 102, See 901, 15 Tee, See 305, See 306, See 301, See 311, Koo 105, Koo 251, Koo 401, Koo 704	20 torpedo bombers
	See 2 Air Attack Force	Philippines KU (One element missing)		DIGOS ((L.S.WG)) ZAMBONGA BARRANGI CEBU JOLO TAMITANI TACLOBAN ORMOC ((DALLON)) ((M.L.BANG)) ((MINTAL)) ((CAGAYAN)) NICHOLS No 1 (NICHOLS No 2) BATANGAS LIGASPI BULAN ((LIPA No 1))		

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(*1) etc.

(1) 小根 (4) 石垣
(2) 南大東島 (5) 喜界島
(3) 宮古 (6) 台中

(7) 台北
(8) 虎尾
(9) 宜蘭

(10) 花蓮港
(11) 台東
(12) 恒春

(13) 紅毛
(14) 後龍

STANDARD BASIC DISPOSITION OF COMBINED JET B.S. AIR FORCES (Continued)

DISPOSITION OF BASES					DEPLOYED FORCES	REMARKS
DISTRIBUTION OF FORCES		COMMANDING OFFICER	ASSIGNED BASE			
5 Base Air Force	Two 1 Air Attack Force	Western Carolines KU	Com AirFlot 61 (FELILIU and DAVAO)	FELILIU	Eight KU land planes	
		Marianas KU		G. DOBUSE		
				AIR-I		
				Y.P.		
				WOLL-I		
				NOTA		
	P. CAN					
	Two 3 Air Attack Force	Eastern Carolines KU	Com AirFlot 22 (RANUNIMAN-NO 1)	R. HUSHING { No 1 No 2 }	Eight KU land planes	
				FUTO (+1)		
TAKE JIMA						
One Air Attack Force	North of Australia KU	Com AirFlot 23 (AMCH and KEM-DAI)	AMCH		Depending on conditions, forces may be diverted from One Air Attack Force bases to Two 1 Air Attack Force and Two 3 Air Attack Force areas, as directed by the commanding officer, One Air Attack Force.	
	((ASIE))					
	BOELA					
	MEMUDO					
	KEND. RI					
3 Base Air Force	Determined by CO, 3 Base Air Force	Cinc 13 Air Fleet (MAYIL)	Determined by CO, 3 Base Air Force	BILIRIPAN	Main strength of See 302, See 302	
				Determined by CO 3 Base Air Force	Same as above	
Notes	1. In the "Assigned Base" column, parentheses indicate a base under the control of a naval force other than the Combined Fleet and used jointly with the Combined Fleet. Double parentheses indicate a base under Army control and used jointly with the Navy.					
	2. See will be prefixed to air attack forces under 3 Base Air Force.					

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

(+1) etc.-

(1) 楓島

Appendix 2

COULDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BASE AIR FORCE FOR NEW ORLEANS

POWER	DEVELOPMENT	NO 1 OPERATION	NO 2 OPERATION	NO 3 OPERATION	NO 4 OPERATION
5 Base Air Force	Main strength in southern PHILIPPINES Area. One element in central and northern PHILIPPINES Area.	Entire strength	Major element in northern PHILIPPINES and POMONA Area.	Strategic reserve	Strategic reserve
6 Base Air Force	Main strength in KITHIRU Area. One element in CILIMU Area. One element in northern POMONA Area.	Major element in southern POMONA and northern PHILIPPINES Area.	Entire strength	Major element in KITHIRU and southern KITHIRU Area.	One element in KITHIRU Area.
7 Base Air Force	Main strength in KITHIRU Area. One element in NAMPO SHORO Area.	Strategic reserve	A major element in southern KITHIRU Area.	Entire strength	Major element in KITHIRU Area.
2 Base Air Force	Main strength in KITHIRU Area. One element in northern KITHIRU Area.	Strategic reserve	Strategic reserve in KITHIRU Area.	Major element in KITHIRU Area.	Entire strength
3 Base Air Force	Southwest Area	Entire strength of Air Force 28 in CILIMU and southern PHILIPPINES Area.	Strategic reserve in southern PHILIPPINES Area.	Strategic reserve	Strategic reserve
Task Force (where used as base air force)	IRLAND Sea Area	KITHIRU 653 KITHIRU 654 Southern KITHIRU Area	KITHIRU 653 KITHIRU 654 Southern KITHIRU Area	KITHIRU 653 KITHIRU 654 KITHIRU and IRLAND Sea Area	KITHIRU 653 KITHIRU 654 KITHIRU Area
Remarks	In accordance with Combined Fleet Inter-Service Operation Order 85, appended Chart 1 (M. Mission), each base air force will be responsible for providing base facilities for air strength concentrated within the area over which it has control.				