

Page
6/26

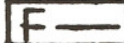
III. APPROACH DEPLOYMENT

A. Order of Approach

1. The order of approach is established in Separate Sketch 4.
2. The standard order of approach is established in Separate Sketch 5. If special orders are issued for the order of approach, the station of each unit (ship) will be indicated by the number on the same sketch.
3. The destroyers which are to be assigned to each squadron will be the same as indicated in Order of Cruising Under Alert (KEIKAI KOKO) - 4
4. When the direct escort is stationed as in the orders of cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKO), the opposition will be known as Escort Disposition Method 1. When the direct escort is concentrated ahead of the unit to which it is attached, the dispositions will be known as Escort Disposition Method 2. In the absence of special orders, Method 2 will be used.
5. The following matters will be stipulated regarding forming for order of approach:
 - a. Type of order of approach
 - b. Guide unit: In the absence of special orders, CruDiv
 - c. Axis of formation (JIKU KOKO) (shown in sketch): In the absence of special orders to the contrary, it will be stipulated whenever the actual or designated course differs from the axis of formation (JIKU KOKO).
 - d. Stations: Only when necessary
 - e. Course and speed: In the absence of special orders, the course and speed of the guide unit

Page
6/27

Four

6. The interchanging from left to right in order of approach is called alternate method (shown in parenthesis) and will be indicated by a series of numeral flags (code).
7.  in the Signal Book means the following:

Take stations in order of approach, guide unit—, station order—, axis of formation (JIKU KOKO)—degrees, course—degrees, speed—knots, X—km, Y—km.

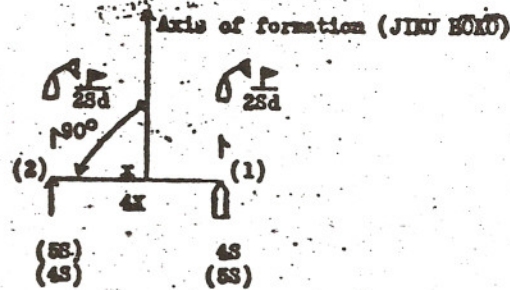
The method of display of visual signals, will be based on the section, "Order of Approach", in the Signal Book. However, axis of formation (JIKU KOKO) and course will be indicated by the course (bearing) signal. Axis of formation (JIKU KOKO) will be shown above the bearing flag; the course, below it.

Page
6/27

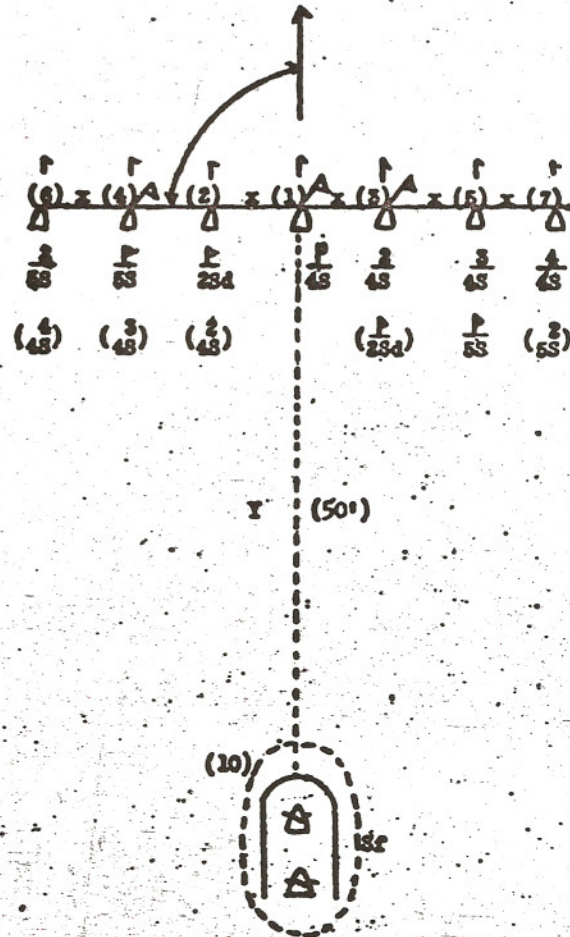
6/28
6/29 Separate Sketch 4

276/245/etg

ORDER OF APPROACH - 21



ORDER OF APPROACH - 22



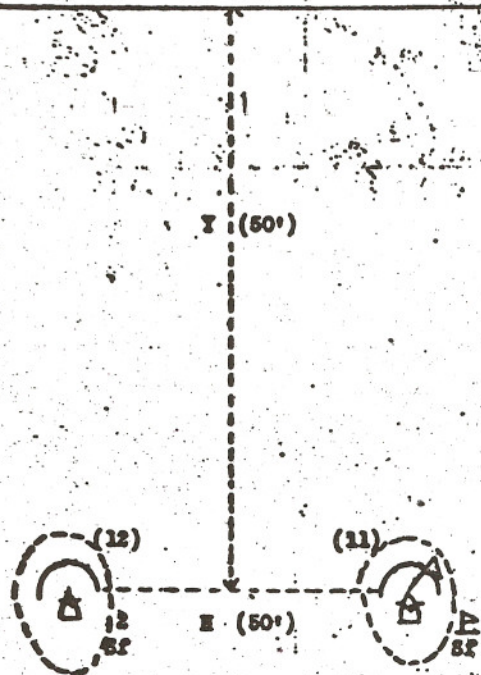
(TM Exact tracing from the original document.)

6/30
6/31 Separate Sketch 1 (Continued)

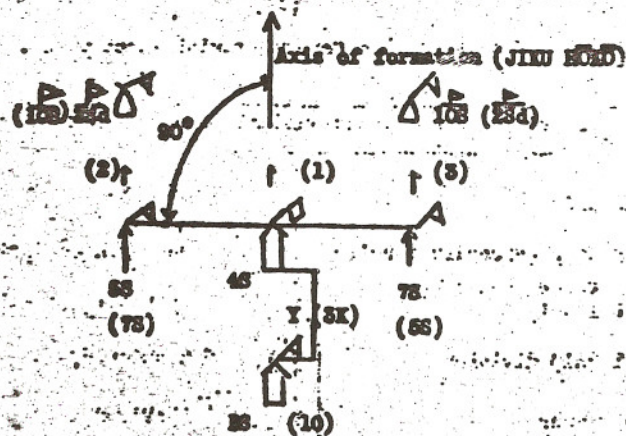
278/245/etc

ORDER OF APPROACH - 23

Conform with Order of Approach - 23



ORDER OF APPROACH - 24



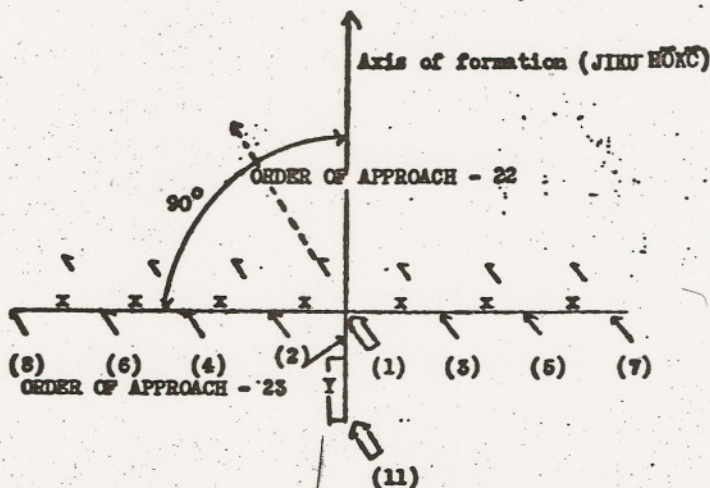
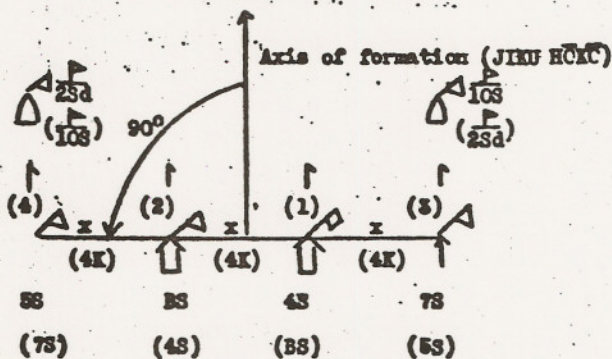
(10) Exact tracing from the original document.)

6/32
6/32

Separate Sketch 4 (Continued)

278/25/etg

ORDER OF APPROACH - 25



(TW Exact tracing from the original document.)

(TW Translation of conventional signs and abbreviations.)

	Guide ship	P	Force commander
	Guide ship (aircraft carrier)	P^	Squadron or division commander
	Naval force including capital ships	4	No 4 ship of CruDiv Four
BS	Battleship division	23d	Commander, DesRon
43	CruDiv Four	103	DesDiv Ten
23d	DesRon Two	8f	Carrier division
K	Kilometers		

Page
6/36

B. Order of Battle

ORDER OF BATTLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Station Order	DesRon CruDiv CruDiv	CruDiv DesRon CruDiv	DesRon CruDiv DesRon CruDiv BatDiv BatDiv CruDiv	DesRon CruDiv CruDiv BatDiv DesRon CruDiv	CruDiv DesRon CruDiv DesRon BatDiv CruDiv	CruDiv DesRon DesRon CruDiv BatDiv CruDiv	In general, present station order

Notes:

a. The station of the individual cruiser division and destroyer squadron in each order of battle depends on the station order at the time.

b. The standard interval between units will be 4 km. This will be shortened as much as possible.

c. The aircraft carriers will maneuver skilfully in a position suitably distant from the enemy.

Page
6/36

IV. DAY ENGAGEMENTS

Combined Fleet Doctrine, I, B, "Surface Engagements", will be followed. When the diversion attack force operates independently however, the battle doctrine will be as follows:

A. Combat Policy

1. Even though operation in close co-operation with local forces and especially with air forces is to be regarded as basic, under certain circumstances the enemy surface forces may be sought out independently and brought to a decisive engagement.

2. Generally a trial of strength with a powerful enemy battleship division be avoided during the day and the enemy crushed at night. However, if conditions permit, powerful torpedo strength will be employed in the day and a decisive engagement will be accomplished with one stroke.

3. It will be a fundamental rule not to seek out and engage an enemy air force except when an exceptionally good opportunity presents.

4. Against enemy invasion forces, the general rule move outside the radius of powerful air attack, wait until the enemy comes to attack the strategic points, then make a quick strike and annihilate the enemy at one blow in a close quarters battle.

B. Types of Day Engagements and Outline of Combat

Type A: The entire force will unite and approach the enemy swiftly and annihilate him.

Type B: While the enemy is being decoyed, he will be fired on from a distance. Then normally, when the torpedoes have had time to reach their targets, the shift to the attack will be made.

Type C: A long-range bombardment will be carried out at dusk prior to the shift to the night attack.

Type D: A test of strength will be avoided and the enemy decoyed by a friendly force which does not commit itself; then a decisive attack will be made.

Note: Method 1 will be an attack on same course. Method 2 will be an attack on opposite course. Normally, however, no special orders will be issued for Method 1.

Page
6/39

V. NIGHT ENGAGEMENTS

Night engagements will be based on Night Operations Doctrine set forth in 2 Fleet Ultrasecret Standing Order 1 (1944), Separate Volume.

VI. AIR COMBAT

Air operations will be based on Regulations for Diversion Attack Force Air Combat set forth in 2 Fleet Ultrasecret Standing Order 21 (1945), Separate Volume.

Page
6/40

VII. COMMUNICATIONS

A. General Rules

1. All units and ships irrespective of their whereabouts will keep the volume of communications at a minimum. They will endeavour to keep secret their movements, whereabouts and plans and will seek to make their communications speedy and accurate.

2. Efforts will be made to obtain general communications efficiency by choosing a method (wireless, wire, visual, written, etc) suitable to the time, addresses and contents of the message and its priority.

3. In wireless communications, every effort will be made to safeguard communications by suitable use of wave length, strength of transmission and code. (This will be done in co-operation with land communications facilities.

4. When using visual signals, a method suited to the enemy situation, to weather, the contents of the message, etc, will be selected. Visual signals normally will not be employed at night except in cases of special urgency. When they are employed, the principal means will be blinker or directional signal lamp. Special care will be taken to regulate the strength of the light.

Page
6/41

5. Enemy communications will be intercepted actively along the following lines:

Efforts will be made to exploit enemy communications. When important intelligence has been obtained, it will be reported immediately to the proper authorities.

Fleet headquarters - all information

Various division headquarters and warships - information necessary for self-defense.

6. A combination of jamming and fabricated transmissions normally will be used to interfere with enemy communications. Interference will be used when it is of special use to the situation.

Page
6/42

7. Constant training will be carried on to improve the planning and execution of emergency communications. Suitable plans will be made in detail. Special attention will be paid to alternative communication methods and to the disposition or storage of, emergency communications equipment.

B. Communications While Cruising Under Alert (KEIKAI KOKO) and During Approach

1. While cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKO) and during approach, radio silence will be strictly observed and signals will be sent principally by visual means.

For this purpose signal relay ships sometimes will be designated, dispatch boats assigned or airplanes used to drop written messages.

2. When sending a wireless message while cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKO), boats sometimes will be specially dispatched so that transmission can be made from a distant point.

Page
6/43

C. Communications During Battle

1. During battle all communications facilities will be used practically. A choice must be made between visual and wireless communications. Unnecessary transmissions will not be allowed to interfere with important messages or to be of use to the enemy.

2. In night battles special attention will be given to the following:

a. Immediate transmission will be the first essential. Plans will be made to use all communications facilities practically for this purpose. Traffic will be kept at a minimum and good use will be made of telephone, visual signals and prearranged signals (searchlights, pyrotechnics, etc). Uses which might enable the enemy to discover our plans or his relative position to our forces will be avoided.

Page
6/44

3. Forces or airplanes which have made contact with the enemy will employ a long wave length to aid radio direction finding by forces outside their field of vision.

4. Commanding officers and all other officers will understand thoroughly the communications methods and phraseology, code and cipher used in night battles.

5. If the battle has become confused, identification signals may have to be used.

Page
6/45

D. Communications While at Anchor Under Alert (KEIKAI THIRAKU)

1. Communications while at anchor under alert (KEIKAI THIRAKU) will be carried on by wire, visual signals, and fixed land communications facilities. It will be a fundamental rule not to use long-range wave lengths.

2. As far as the enemy situation and the degree of security permit, every effort will be made to carry out communications training. Long-range waves will sometimes be used to disguise our strength or plans.

(Editor's Note: E and F, below, added to Diversion Attack Force Doctrine by 2 Fleet Ultrasecret Standing Order 22, issued 25 May 44 by KURIHA, Takeo, Commander in Chief, 2 Fleet.)

Page
6/200

E. Signal Communications System

The signal communications system in orders of cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKU) and in orders of approach is established as follows:

1. In the absence of special orders, the relay ships will take an intermediate position and act as a signal center.
2. When the sections of CruDiv Four have separated, No 2 ship will be responsible for signals to the rear forces.
3. The ship responsible for signals to the direct escort will be the central ship of the escorted unit or a ship designated by the commanding officer concerned.
4. All units (ships) will put the proper ship in charge of relay as promptly as possible.

Page
6/201

5. Order of cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKU) (Numbers in circles represent numbers of order of cruising under alert (KEIKAI KOKU).)

- 42 BatDiv One → BatDiv Three
- 43 BatDiv Three → BatDiv One
- 81 CruDiv Five → BatDiv Three
- 86 Commander of cruiser division → BatDiv Three
- No 2 ship of CruDiv Five → BatDiv One
- 91 Sec 2, CruDiv Four → BatDiv One

6. Order of Approach (Numbers in brackets represent numbers of order of approach.)

- 41 No 2 ship of CruDiv Four → BatDiv One
- 42 BatDiv One → BatDiv Three
- 43 BatDiv Three → BatDiv One
- 45 BatDiv One → Commander, DesDiv Ten
- 81 CruDiv Five → BatDiv Three (BatDiv One)
- 82 BatDiv Three (BatDiv One) → Commander DesRon Two
- 86 CruDiv Five → BatDiv Three
- CruDiv Seven → BatDiv One
- 89 BatDiv Three → Commander, DesRon Two
- 90 BatDiv Three → Commander, DesDiv Ten
- 91 BatDiv One → Commander, DesDiv Two
- 92 BatDiv One → Commander, DesDiv Ten
- 93 BatDiv Three → Commander, DesDiv Two
- BatDiv One → Commander, DesDiv Ten

Page
6/202

F. Method of Relay from Separate Position

When circumstances require, either a relay ship will be designated or the flagship will take up a separate position.

PREARRANGED SIGNALS (DAY ONLY)

CODED MESSAGE	MESSAGE
SEN DO-CHURAN (*1)	The ship designated will be ordered to take charge of relaying signals and to take a position where direct communication with the force commander is possible.
KAMBAN (*2)	The flagship will leave the column to take charge of signals. No 2 ship will be ordered to act as leader.
HIKAMBAN (*3)	The flagship will enter the column.

Page
6/46

VIII. COMBAT REGULATIONS

A. Antiaircraft Combat

1. No time will be lost in directing fire at enemy airplanes which enter the zone of fire. They will be subjected to intense neutralization fire and shot down before they reach their objective.

2. A lookout will be maintained as far out as possible.

a. The enemy situation will be kept in mind and sufficient security provided beforehand.

b. A strict watch will be maintained by utilizing electric-ranging equipment. Special care will be taken against enemy airplanes approaching at high altitude, at very low altitude, out of the sun or under cover of clouds.

3. The zone of fire will be 15 km or less. The area outside this zone will be the air combat zone.

Page
6/47

4. The following are the standard maximum ranges for opening antiaircraft fire during the day:

- Large caliber guns - 25 km
- 20-cm guns - 20 km
- 15-cm guns - 15 km
- Dual-purpose guns - 12 km
- 25-mm machine guns - 3.5 km
- 15-mm machine guns - 2.5 km
- Machine guns and rifles of 7.7-mm caliber or less 1 km

5. There will be no interference with friendly fighter planes attacking enemy airplanes within the zone of fire. Unless holding fire is especially beneficial to the air combat situation, however, all ships will fire on enemy airplanes threatening them or important friendly ships.

Page
6/48

6. The danger of firing on friendly forces will not be overestimated in developing antiaircraft fire power. The possible efficacy of fire will be estimated, however, and fire will be held when a risk of direct hits on friendly ships is involved.

(1) etc.

(1) 船中番 (2) 官番

(3) 官番

7. The conduct of antiaircraft combat normally will be the responsibility of the captain of the ship.

8. The priority of antiaircraft targets normally will be as follows:

- a. Airplanes causing the most damage to the ship concerned or to important friendly ships
- b. Airplanes best situated for attack by the ship
- c. Airplanes not under fire from friendly forces

Page
6/48

9. In antiaircraft combat the normal procedure will be to maneuver at long range, avoiding as much as possible any reduction in the effectiveness of fire. When the enemy tries to attack at close quarters, the required evasive movements will be executed, if necessary, without regard to the development of fire power.

Page
6/49

10. At night radar will be used to detect enemy airplanes quickly. Preparations for an engagement will be completed coincident with the keeping of enemy airplanes under observation. When enemy airplanes are difficult to shake off, they will be attacked with or without the aid of illumination.

11. When firing at night with the aid of illumination, it is essential to shoot down the enemy quickly, achieving effective fire in a very short time by the use of as many searchlights and as much fire power as possible.

Page
6/50

B. Surface Gunnery Engagements

1. Surface engagements during the day

a. Surface engagements in the various phases of the combat will be as follows: to destroy part of the enemy forces, the initiative will be assumed by suitable deployment and fire directed at the vanguard of the enemy column. For this purpose:

Page
6/50

(1) Firing will begin at the greatest range estimated to be effective.

(2) Battleship divisions will first attack and destroy the leading unit. Then at the opportune time they will direct their fire against the battleship (strongest) force.

(3) Cruiser divisions will attack the cruiser divisions leading the enemy formation in such a way that the lines of fire are not intersected.

(4) Destroyer squadrons will attack the small type ships facing them.

Page
6/51

b. Gunnery engagements at the climax of the battle will be as follows:

(1) In general, all units will attack the enemy squadron (division) opposite them.

(2) When closing on the enemy after an attack, each unit will choose the nearest target, close on it and attack it fiercely.

1. Squadrons (divisions) the targets of which have been eliminated through destruction or flight normally will attack enemy squadrons not yet under fire. If necessary, they will concentrate on the targets of adjacent squadrons.

2. Gunnery engagements at night

a. First, the enemy will be detected through effective use of electric-ranging equipment and look-out facilities; then the initiative will be seized and the enemy quickly destroyed.

b. Gunnery engagements in preparation for attack will be as follows:

(1) If the field of vision is extensive and good results can be anticipated, it will be arranged in advance to fire without the aid of illumination. Otherwise illumination normally will be used. In either case, efforts will be made to use electric-ranging equipment to seize the initiative and to develop fire power at the longest range at which good results can be anticipated.

(2) When firing torpedoes secretly, the opening of the gunnery engagement normally will be delayed as long after the firing of the torpedoes is possible without coming under enemy fire.

(3) Priority of targets normally will be as follows:

(a) When the field of vision is extensive, targets will be the same as those selected in a day engagement.

(b) When the field of vision is limited, all units will concentrate their fire so as to achieve local superiority.

c. Gunnery engagements after the shift to the attack will be conducted as follows:

(1) When good results can be anticipated, it will be prearranged to close in and fire either without the aid of illumination or with the aid of star shells. Firing with the aid of searchlight illumination will be carried out whenever practicable.

(2) When in close quarters combat, all units simultaneously will focus their searchlights on as many of the enemy ships as possible. While blinding the enemy all units will attack fiercely at close quarters, employing all available fire power.

(3) All units will attack the nearest and most powerful enemy unit.

C. Torpedo Action

1. Day action

a. Long-range torpedo action at the moment of deployment normally will be controlled torpedo action by cruiser divisions. If the circumstances warrant, torpedo action may be co-ordinated. Destroyer squadrons normally will not participate in torpedo action either before or after deployment.

b. Torpedo action at the climax of the battle normally will be independent. Depending on circumstances, however, the action may be co-ordinated (controlled).

Page
6/52

Page
6/53

Page
6/54

2. Night action

a. O type firing by Cruiser divisions normally will be carried out by means of co-ordinated torpedo action. If the circumstances require, it will be carried out by means of independent torpedo action.

b. O type firing by destroyer squadrons (destroyer divisions) normally will accord with the preceding paragraph.

Page
6/55

3. Torpedo adjustment data

SITUATION ADJUSTMENT DATA	Controlled torpedo action
	Day and night
TORPEDO SPEED SETTING	No 2 Torpedo Speed unless specially ordered.
RANGE SETTING	Full
RANGE FOR No 2 DEPTH	6 km
DEPTH SETTING	Against battleships and large aircraft carriers - 6 m
	Against large cruisers and medium aircraft carriers - 5 m
	Others - 3-4 m

Page
6/55

D. Radar Search

1. Electric-ranging equipment will be used for air and surface watch, spotting, etc. To prevent this equipment from being of use to the enemy, however, the enemy situation and the capabilities of our and enemy instruments will be taken into account, adequate controls will be enforced to avoid unnecessary radar transmission.

2. Watch must be maintained to take advantage of enemy radar. Plans will be drawn up to use constantly instruments capable of detecting whether or not the enemy is using radar, especially when an alert is necessary. Efforts will be made to conceal our plans by suitable stratagems and evasions.

Page
6/57

3. When using electric-ranging equipment, it will be necessary to understand the stratagems employed by the enemy. Proper estimates of the situation will be required.

4. Radar search for ships will be conducted in accordance with Diversion Attack Force Standard Radar Search Regulations set forth in Diversion Attack Force Ultrasecret Operation Order 13.