



山口勇

essential prerequisite for advancement and command, and graduated in 1916. After completion, he was appointed to the staff of the Second Battle Squadron. By this time, he was a lieutenant commander and an officer identified as having a promising future.

It was during this time that Takano Isoroku became Yamamoto Isoroku. It was not unusual for adults in Japan to be adopted in order to perpetuate a family name. Both his father and mother had died in 1912 and since Isoroku had several older brothers from his father's first marriage, he would never assume leadership of the Takano clan. The Yamamoto clan needed a male heir, and Isoroku accepted the offer to join the wealthy and influential Yamamoto family. He now had to find a wife to produce sons to perpetuate the family name. He accomplished this by means of an arranged marriage on August 31, 1918. He was 34 years old.

While still a lieutenant commander, Yamamoto was assigned to duty in the United States. He left in May 1919, alone, to take up his new post as a naval representative. He also enrolled at Harvard where he spent a month studying English as a "special student in English" before withdrawing in the spring term of 1920. He then studied hard on his own to learn English and to educate himself about oil, the lifeblood of a modern navy. By all accounts, he also played hard, spending much time playing bridge and games of chance. As part of his self-assigned duty to understand all he could about oil, he arranged a tour of Mexican oilfields at his own expense, apparently made possible by his gambling winnings. Yamamoto returned to Japan in July 1921 and became an instructor at the Navy Staff College. Once back in professional circles, he displayed two primary areas of interest. One was oil, and the other, despite his background as a gunnery officer, was all matters pertaining to aviation.

military arm, and as the Meiji emperor and his countrymen grasped that doctrine, their children became the reservoir of a new militarism.

The education was intellectually stimulating and physically demanding, and even dangerous. In elementary school the teacher at times would extinguish the tiny *kotatsu* that was the only source of heat in the room in order to teach young Isoroku and his classmates to lock out physical discomfort and concentrate on their studies. They wrote calligraphy even as their fingers turned blue with cold.

In middle school Isoroku continued his quasi-military education. Students made long-distance marches in horrible weather, clashed with opposing "armies" of other rifle-bearing teenagers, and slept in open fields. An entire generation of young men, trained in military discipline from their early years, was capable of withstanding incredible hardship to carry out their duties.

A Westernized code of laws was adopted in 1896, and Japan stepped onto the world stage. It reached diplomatic agreement with the United States over control of the Hawaiian Islands and signed a mutual defense alliance with Great Britain against Russia. Czar Nicholas was moving aggressively into Asia, and Japan was uncomfortable with Russian troops and ships being stationed along the China coast and in Korea.

Young Isoroku Takano grew stronger physically as his mind expanded to accommodate new ideas. He ran to and from school, worked hard at gymnastics, and played baseball, a sport imported from America and wholeheartedly adopted by Japan. His conditioning was tested one day when high winds capsized his boat while he was out fishing alone, and he swam through freezing water to the shelter of a cold cave, where he survived for two days before swimming home again.

The Meiji emperor had allowed Christians back into Japan, and a man recalled today only as the Missionary Newall introduced Isoroku to the English language. By first learning to read the Bible, the boy discovered Western literature. Although he was a total product of Japanese training and prized his heritage, he realized there was more to the world than what was between him and the horizon.

In 1901 the country boy from a small town placed second among three hundred students in a competitive examination and won ad-

ACHIEVEMENTS OF YAMAMOTO ARE RECALLED

Chief of Naval Press Section
Eulogizes Distinguished
Services of Hero

BROADCASTS TO NATION

Declares Spirit of Late Fleet-
Admiral Will Live Eternally
in Navy

Eulogizing the outstandingly distinguished services rendered by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and his supreme fighting spirit, Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in a broadcast at 7 p.m. Friday, declared that the Fleet-Admiral's fighting spirit will live eternally in the spirit of the officers and men of the Imperial Navy and will be the propelling force in the surging advance for the destruction of America and Britain.

Rear-Admiral Yano's Broadcast
In his broadcast Rear-Admiral Yano said:
"I wish to recall the heroic spirit and the brilliantly meritorious services rendered by the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who died in action recently at the foremost front in the South Pacific."

"Since graduating from the Naval Academy in 1904, the late Fleet-Admiral, for the long period of nearly forty years, devoted his life to naval duties. During this period, he fought in the Battle of the Japan Sea as a Naval Officer, was wounded seriously, and served with distinction in his first naval action. Later, he took part in the First World War and in several incidents, and served with great merit. Again, as commander of the aviation fighting corps, he noted especially the importance of Naval aviation and directed his talents and energies to its establishment. He also served as a technical member of Japan's delegation to the naval disarmament conference, and went to foreign nations as Japan's representative. He served in these capacities with complete contact with home and expended great efforts to carry through Japan's conceptions."

Established Naval Aviation
"After his return to Japan, he took the important post of Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters and established the Imperial Naval Aviation of today. Following this, he served as Vice-Navy Minister, and going through tremendously complex international situations, drove through these crises."

"In 1930, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet by His Majesty the Emperor, and took part in the China Affair. Evincing the unparalleled effectiveness of perfect cooperation between Army and Navy, he overcame the Chongking regime with material and moral power and forced that regime to cover in the interior. At the same time, preparing for today, he devoted himself into the setting up of plans for absolute victory and for the training and strengthening of real power, thus approaching the War of Greater East Asia."

Crushed Enemy
"Immediately upon being granted the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Navy destroyed the American and British fleets' main strength in the Pacific and overturned the ratio of naval power. Since that time the Imperial Navy, raging like the wind and swift as lightning, crushed the stubborn enemy everywhere and destroyed the encirclement which the enemy before the war had boasted of. Further, the Navy carried out tremendous operations in the Indian Ocean, the South Pacific, and the East Pacific and a part went out far to the American west coast, Australia and South Africa and attained brilliant war results."

"Thus the Imperial Navy in something more than a year since the beginning of the war built strongholds of absolute victory around it and established an absolutely superior strategic position so that now glorious victory has been promised for certain in the path before us."

"Such historically unparalleled war results are of course, due to the August Virtues but at the same time they are a result of the Combined Fleet's grand and thorough operations and to the fact that it was able to manifest its true power under perfect leadership. The meritorious services of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, (Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Audience Granted To Future Heroes of the Air

Lieutenant-General Sugawara Leads Graduating Class
Of 56th Term of Army Aviation Academy to
Portico of Imperial Palace for Honor

His Majesty the Emperor graciously gave audience in a group of graduates of the 56th term of the Army Aviation Academy at the Imperial Palace portico at 9:30 a.m. on Friday. The graduates were privileged to see the Shintempu Museum in the Imperial Palace. The privileged students stood in rows in front of the Palace portico, when His Imperial Majesty, clad in military uniform with the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, appeared on the top of the staircase at the portico. His Imperial Majesty was accompanied by Chief Aide-de-Camp General Sigeru Hasunuma and other aides-de-camp.

The August Sovereign was pleased to grant a salute to all those in attendance who are destined to become the mainstay of the Army aviation in the future. Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, also were specially honored with the Imperial audience the same day. It was the first time that His Imperial Majesty graciously gave audience to a group of these students at the Palace portico. Lieutenant-General Michio Sugawara, president of the Army Aviation Academy, led these students on the honorable occasion.

Yasuda Expresses Awe
Boundless awe at the Imperial attention paid to Army Aviation by His Majesty the Emperor was voiced by Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, on Friday in the following verbal statement:
"His Majesty the Emperor today graciously received in audience a group of cadets who will shortly graduate from the Army Aviation Academy. We cannot but be filled

Today's Press Comments

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading newspapers are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's Glorious Death
ASAHI—This nation received the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. May 21 that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been killed in action in a plane while directing general operations on the foremost southern front in April. Every Japanese has been stirred to the depth of his soul by the heroic death of the admiral, a death most befitting one who had put so much of his being into the naval air arm. Coming in contact with the sublime and valiant spirit of the great naval fighter, the nation cannot help but feel a deep pain. His Majesty the Emperor has graciously decorated him with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, appointed him to the Board of Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet, conferred on him by special Imperial favor the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank and made known His Imperial Majesty's wish that the late Fleet-Admiral should be honored with a State funeral. No higher honors could be conceived for any fighting man and the Imperial grace in conferring them on the late Fleet-Admiral impresses us most deeply.

On the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain being received, the late Fleet-Admiral shouldered the fate of the nation on his person and led the bravest and most efficient navy in the world against the enemy in response to the Imperial confidence in his loyalty and competence. At the very outset of war he astonished the world by the incredible success at Pearl Harbor and off Midway, smashing at lightning speed the main strength of the United States Pacific Fleet and of the British Far Eastern Fleet and developing naval campaigns over the vast Pacific and Indian Oceans on heroic scales. Crushing the enemy at every turn he achieved naval and air successes unprecedented in world history. Thus in only a little over one year the Empire has established a position of certain victory and absolute inviolability.

Such war results could only have been achieved under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. At the same time, perfect coordination of the Army and Navy, carefully and skillfully planned strategy widened, however, by imagination

CHINESE ENVOY, EMBASSY STAFF GIVEN AUDIENCE

Tsai Pei Presents Credentials
At Imperial Palace; Shigemitsu Present

ISSUES STATEMENT

New Ambassador Expresses
Firm Determination to Do
His Utmost

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday morning granted an audience in the Phoenix Hall to Ambassador Tsai Pei, newly appointed Chinese envoy to Tokyo, who presented his credentials and his predecessor's letter of recall to His Imperial Majesty in the presence of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, it was learned.

Following the Imperial audience, Ambassador Tsai was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress in the Paulowna Hall, it was learned.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased also to grant an audience to 12 staff members of the Chinese Embassy who accompanied Ambassador Tsai Pei to the Imperial Palace. It was also learned.

Ambassador Tsai Pei in a statement issued following his retirement from the Imperial Palace respectfully expressed his determination to do his utmost as Ambassador of the National Government of China.

He stated he will perform his duty as Ambassador in line with the spirit of sharing the common fate with Japan, an ally of a new China in the War of Greater East Asia.

NANKING BOLSTERS PACIFICATION WORK

Administrative Improvement Plan Approved

DOMEI
NANKING, May 20.—The National Government of China, at its 5th session of the Supreme National Defense Council today, approved a reorganization plan aimed at further strengthening its pacification operations and its maintenance of complete order in the peace zones through an improved administrative system.

According to this reorganization plan, the Executive Yuan under President Wang Ching-wei, will exercise general control over pacification operations and an officer will be established within the Yuan to handle such affairs. In the districts, provincial governors and mayors henceforth, will be in charge of the pacification movements.

With favorable results achieved, the pacification movement which was started by the National Government in July 1941 in the Soochow district has steadily expanded its sphere of activity to other areas including Soongshan, northern districts of Kiangsu Province and Anhwei Province.

MORE WATER FOR CELEBES

Macassar Enlarges Facilities to Aid in Development

DOMEI
MACASSAR, May 21.—Plans for the enlargement of city water supply facilities are being laid by the authorities here in order to meet the needs of the ever increasing population as well as to aid in the development of economic construction works.

Although there were 13 water-works constructed at the time of the Dutch Administration at Watampone, Singkang and other districts, they are far from satisfactory in assuring an ample supply of water to the local inhabitants leading the authorities, therefore, to work out plans for the extension of the existing water supply facilities.

Squire Shifted to Kabul
Giles Frederick Squire has been appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the British Legation in Kabul, Afghanistan, to succeed Francis Wiley, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Thursday, in relaying a wire from London. Minister Squire was formerly the secretary-general at the British Legation in Tehran.

ADM. YAMAMOTO DIES IN ACTION; STATE FUNERAL GRANTED HERO; MINEICHI KOGA NAMED SUCCESSOR

New Commander-in-
Chief Has High Re-
putation

SERVED AT FRONT
Contributed Much Toward
Success of Operations in
Current War

The appointment personally by His Majesty the Emperor of Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in succession to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died gallantly in action in April, was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday afternoon.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who already is at his new post, is recognized as one of the ablest of the officers of the Imperial Navy. As Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters between September, 1941, and May, 1942, he contributed much toward the successful operations of the Imperial Forces on the Continent in the War of Greater East Asia.

Toyoda Named Successor
Admiral Soemu Toyoda was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station on Friday as successor to Admiral Koga. It was announced by the Navy Ministry at 4 p.m. on Friday.

Admiral Koga is 58 years old. He holds from Saga Prefecture. Following his graduation from the Naval Academy he was appointed second-lieutenant in 1907. In 1917 he was promoted to lieutenant-commander. In the same year he was graduated from the Naval Staff College. He was stationed in France in 1920 and was promoted to commander in 1922. In March, 1923, he was given a post of instructor of the Naval Staff College. In 1926 he was raised to a captain and was appointed naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Paris. He was given a post of adjutant in the Navy Ministry in May, 1930, but in December of the same year he was appointed commander of the warship Aoba. In December of the following year he was appointed commander of the warship Ise. He was promoted to rear-admiral in December of 1933. In October, 1934, he was given a post of departmental chief in the Naval General Staff Office. He was promoted to vice-admiral in December, 1941, and was appointed Commander of the Training Squadron.

On General Staff
Admiral Koga was given the important post of Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff in December, 1937, the year when the China Affair broke out. In October, 1939, he was transferred to a certain important position on the sea and in September, 1941, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Fleet in China waters. It was in May, 1942, that he was promoted to a full admiral and in November of the same year he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

Our Arms Astonish World
"That our arms since they astonished the world by their feats at Pearl Harbor and off Midway have smashed the desperate enemy forces everywhere and achieved splendid results in the course of operations over the Pacific and Indian Oceans on heroic scales, thereby establishing a position of inviolability and certain victory for Japan in the space of a year and a half, are first of all due to the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor but at the same time they must be ascribed also to the skilled and thorough planning and execution of the Combined Fleet in close coordination with the Army forces and perfect command maintained over all the units of the fleet. In this sense the many achievements of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will be immortalized in the annals of naval history."

"Ever since the outbreak of war the late Fleet-Admiral has personally directed operations in the midst of the fiercest fighting, thus uplifting the morale of the officers and men under him. His end is a logical consequence of his inspiring practice of going into the thick of fighting. He was killed during a stirring air combat with the enemy on the foremost line. Every member of the combined fleet on hearing the report of his heroic death was moved to every fiber of his being and vowed that the enemy shall pay dearly for the death of his great commander."

Denmark Intimates Intention to Return Its Rights to Nanking

Through its representative in China, the Danish Government has under date of May 9 intimated to the National Government of China its readiness to return its administrative rights over the international settlements at Amoy and Kulsung. Domei reports from Nanking. The kindly proposals of the Danish Government have formally been accepted by the National Government in a statement which has been issued by Foreign Minister Chu Ming under date of May 20.

Meets Heroic Death



Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

Navy's Morale Heightened By Heroism of Yamamoto

Navy Minister Shimada Lauds Many Achievements
Of Late Fleet-Admiral—Hero's Deeds Will Be
Immortalized in Annals of Naval History

On the Imperial Headquarters announcement that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been killed in action, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of the Navy, issued a statement to the press at 5 p.m. Friday as follows:

"As stated in the Imperial Headquarters communique, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was killed in action on the foremost southern front the other day."

"His Majesty the Emperor on receiving word that Admiral Yamamoto was in a dangerous condition graciously appointed him to the Supreme War Council of Marshals and Fleet-Admirals and by special Imperial favor conferred on him the rank of Admiral of the Fleet and decorated him with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and First Class Order of the Golden Kite."

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"We are deeply pained over the death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, during his long service, was pleased to grant the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, to admit him into the Supreme Council of Field-M Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, specially granting him the title of fleet-admiral to raise his court rank to the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank, and to give him the special honors of State funeral for his death."

The ashes of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will reach Tokyo Station on Sunday.

The ashes, carried by Vice-Admiral Teikichi Hori and Commander Shigeru Sato, and attended by Senior Adjutant of the Navy Ministry Yanagisawa, Navy Vice-Minister Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff Vice-Admiral Seichi Ito, and the bereaved family, will be taken to the Saitokusha. There the ashes will be placed on the altar and between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Chief of the Naval General Staff Admiral Osami Nagano and other Navy men will burn incense.

Born in Nagasaki City, Niigata Prefecture, on April 4, 1884, as the sixth son of Teikichi Takano, the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto was graduated from the Naval Academy in November 1904.

Meets Gallant Death
In Plane During
Engagement

ANNOUNCED FRIDAY

Title of Fleet-Admiral Also
Conferred on Brilliant
Naval Officer

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died a gallant death in a plane during an engagement with the enemy while personally directing the general strategic operations on the front line in April, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Friday.

In recognition of his brilliant services in the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor has been gracious enough to honor the late Admiral with the title of Fleet-Admiral and with a State funeral, it was announced by the Board of Information at 5 p.m. on Friday. The announcement added that the late Admiral was also awarded high decorations by the Throne in the shape of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite.

The appointment by His Imperial Majesty of Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet was announced in the same communique of the Imperial Headquarters, which follows:

"Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, met a gallant death in a plane during an engagement with the enemy while directing the general strategic operations on the front line in April this year."

"Admiral Mineichi Koga has been personally appointed as his successor by His Majesty the Emperor and is now assuming the command of the Combined Fleet."

Kaplots Appreciated

The Board of Information's announcement follows:
"It is with awe and trepidation to report that His Majesty the Emperor, in appreciation of the outstanding exploits of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, during his long service, was pleased to grant the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite, to admit him into the Supreme Council of Field-M Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, specially granting him the title of fleet-admiral to raise his court rank to the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank, and to give him the special honors of State funeral for his death."

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Participating in the Naval Battle (Continued on Page 2)

Odate Coming Here

DOMEI
SHONAN, May 21.—Shigeco Odate, Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, left here this morning for Tokyo to consult with the home Government, it was learned.

Moresby Bombed Again

The Imperial Air Forces bombed Port Moresby on Thursday night. It was officially disclosed by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on the following day, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires, in relaying a wire from Melbourne.