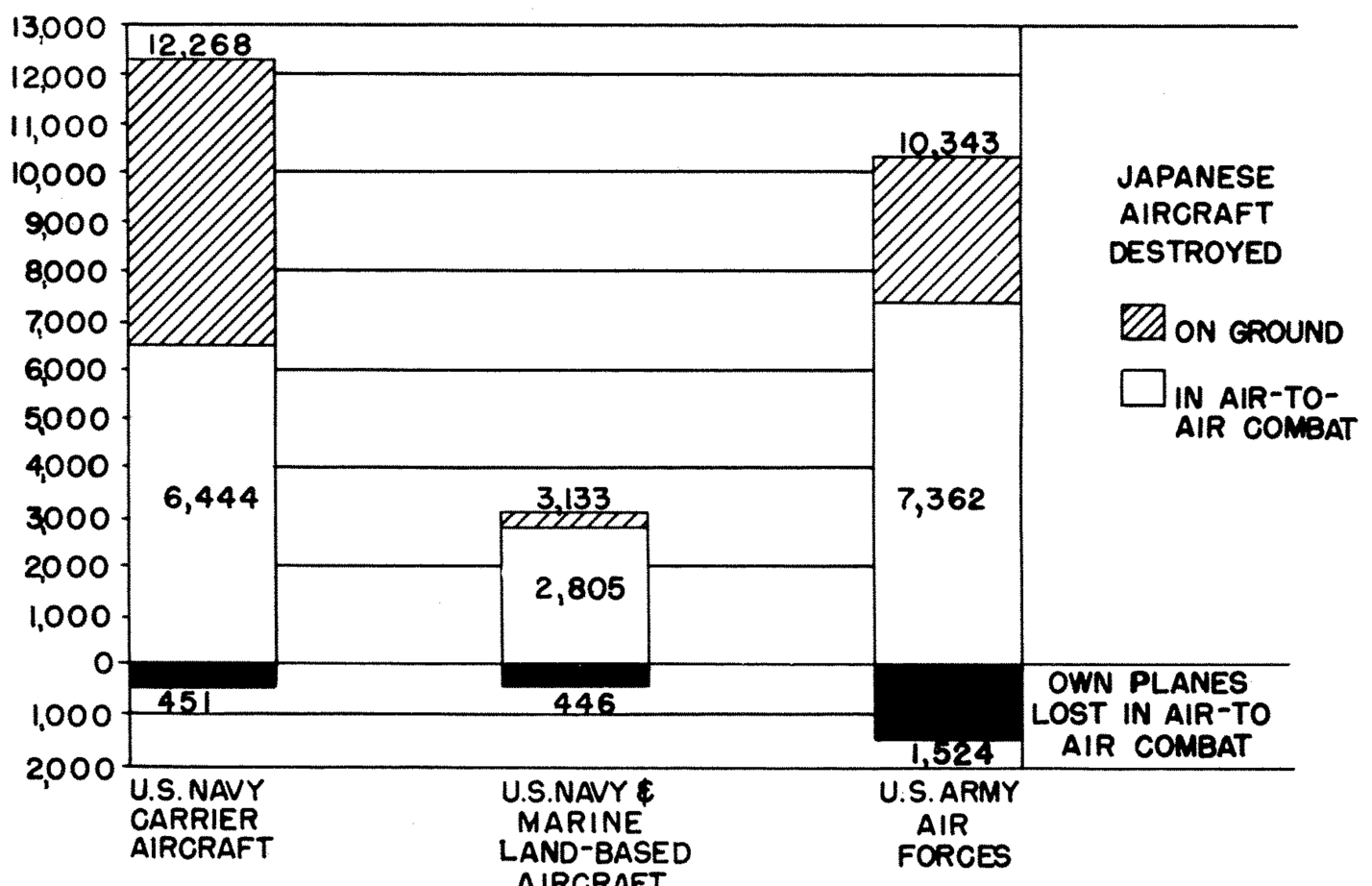


U. S. NAVAL AVIATION in the PACIFIC

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
UNITED STATES NAVY
1947

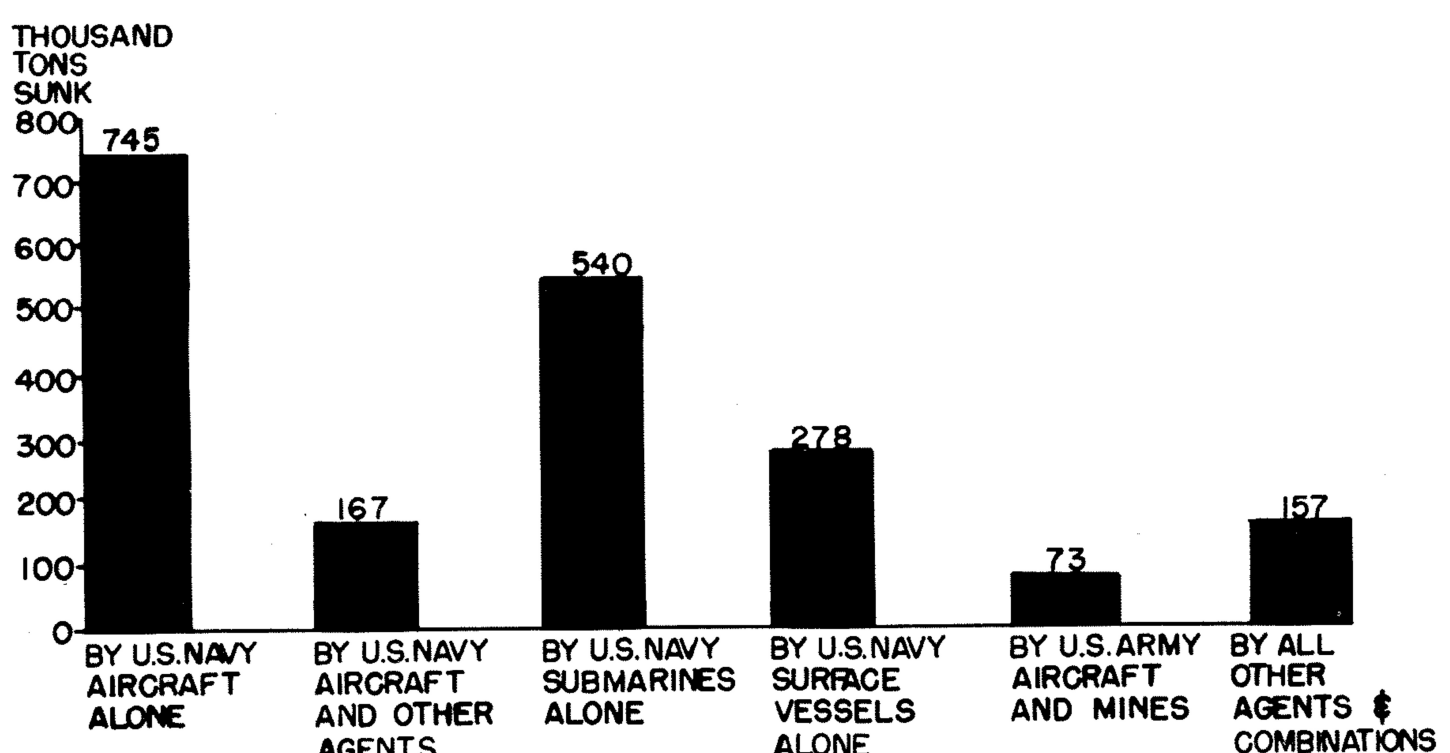
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COMPARATIVE U. S. & JAPANESE AIRCRAFT LOSSES



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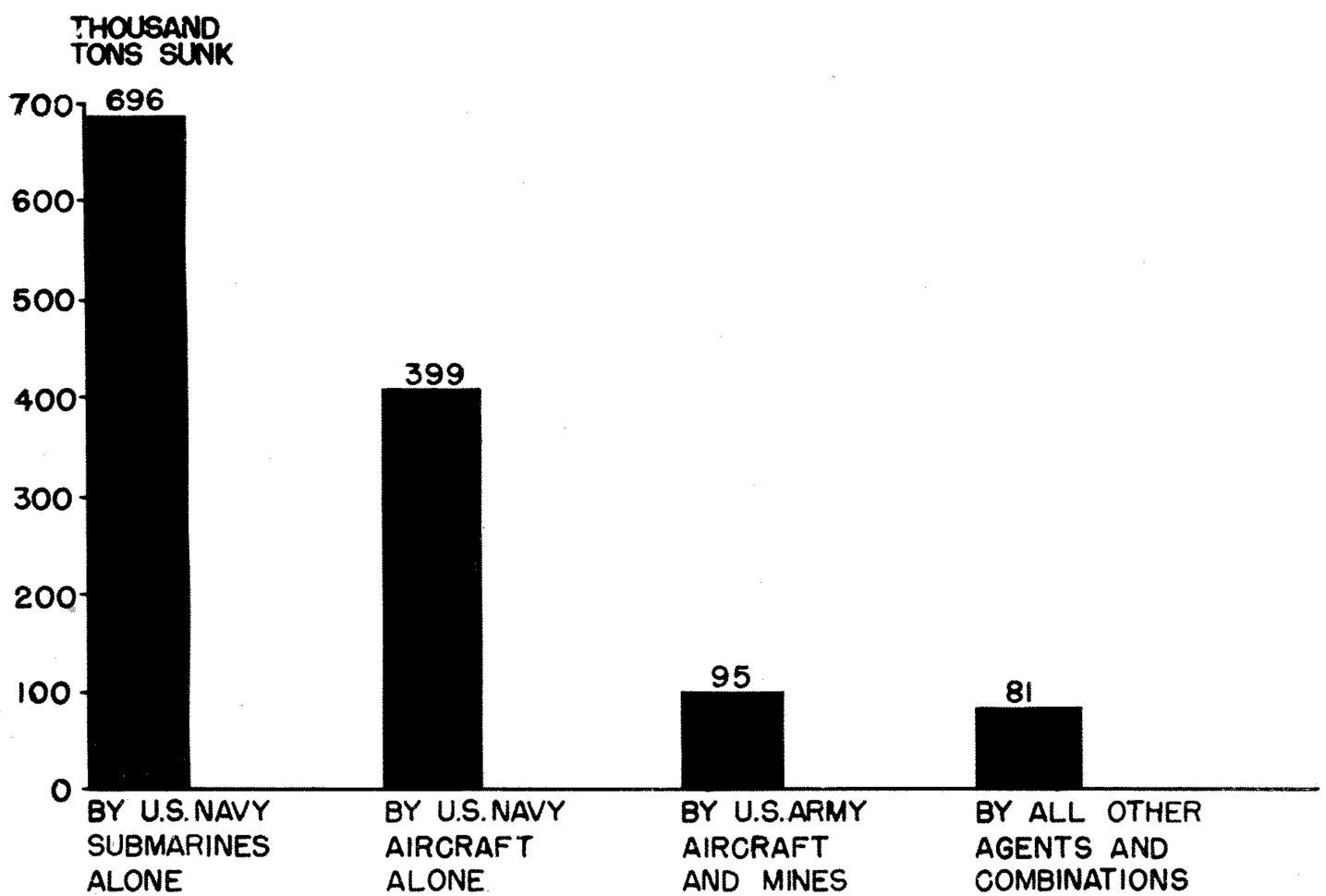
JAPANESE WARSHIP TONNAGE SUNK, WORLD WAR II



Warship Tonnage Sunk.—The predominance of United States naval forces, particularly aircraft, in the destruction of the Japanese Fleet is clearly illustrated above. United States Navy units alone accounted for 85 percent of all sinkings and participated with other forces in an additional 5 percent. Naval aircraft alone accounted for 38 percent and participated in an additional 8 percent.

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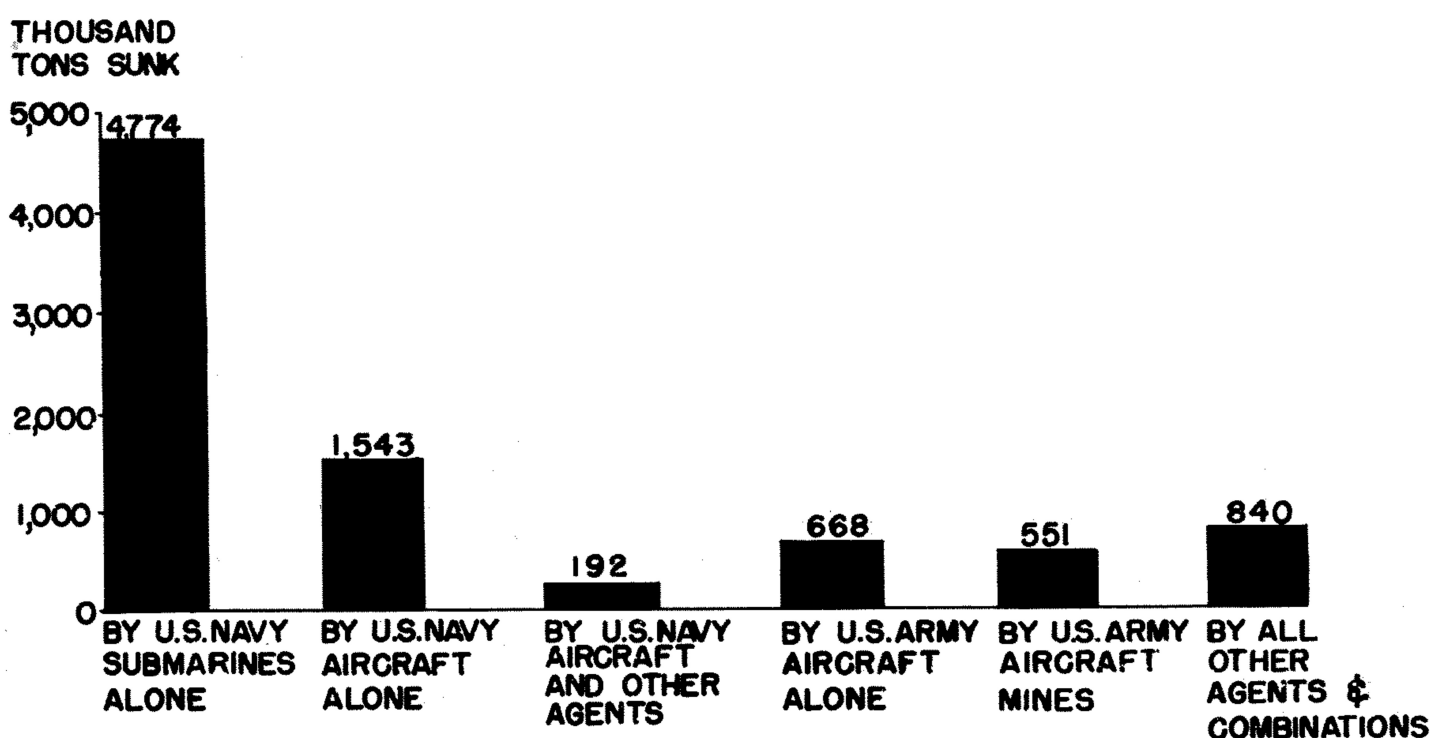
JAPANESE TANKER TONNAGE SUNK, WORLD WAR II



Japanese Tanker Losses.—Only submarines and naval aircraft were persistently able to reach the inner zone shipping lanes where most Japanese tankers were routed. The chart shows the result: 84 percent of tanker sinkings were accomplished by these two forces. The resultant losses deprived the Japanese military machine of most of its fuel, and both operations and training had to be restricted.

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TONNAGE OF JAPANESE MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK, WORLD WAR II (VESSELS OF 500 TONS AND OVER)



Japanese Merchant Vessels Sunk.—Submarines alone accounted for 54 percent of sinkings; naval aircraft alone, 18 percent. Navy units participated in 77 percent of all sinkings and were the sole agents in 76 percent. The principal elements represented in the last bar of the chart are losses to British Empire and Netherlands forces and marine casualties.