YAMAMOTO, ISOROKU

Commander in Chief of Jap combined staff.
Killed in airplane crash.
Italy and Germany have conferred their highest decoration on him due to his heroic death.
Italy sends Gross of Savoy
A citation had been conferred on mobile unit attacking Dutch Harbor acknowledged by the Emperor Aug. 9.
Close friend of Capt. Kunio Toibana.
Quote from a letter of his to a friend. Used to bear out the "Yamamoto Spirit" of bravery at the front in a home broadcast by Fumio Goto.

Born 1884 During his career served as N.A. in America in 1925; Delegate to London Naval Conference in 1929. Chief of Naval Avia. Hqs. of 1st Air Force. Vice-Minister of Navy from 1936-1939, when he became Cmdr. in Chief of Combined Fleets. Died early in 1943 in action. Reported to have said in 1941 "I am looking forward to dictating peace terms in the White House."

Killed in airplane crash.
Did not commit suicide as reported.
Admiral Koga's death in action is comparable to Yamamoto's.
Admiral was killed in plane crash.
Member of medium faction which wavers more or less with regard to the war against Great Britain and U.S. This faction is divided into two cliques, those who are in favor of the war and those who waver. Yamamoto is representative of latter clique. Was recently killed in action.
Was not killed outright in plane accident. Was actually seriously wounded while in flight. Was brought back to shore alive and died of wounds after four days.
Burned to death when 50 American fighters shot down the bomber in which he was a passenger over the Solomon's. The first detailed account of Yamamoto's death in April 1943 was told by a Korean born Jap correspondent, Shizuo Suguira who was taken prisoner on northern Luzon.
U.S. intelligence broke a Jap code and death resulted for Adm. Yamamoto, commander in chief of the Jap. Navy. Yamamoto died in a flaming Jap bomber over the Solomons in April 1943, shot down by U.S. airmen who knew in advance the course his aerial convoy was to follow. A long-unrevealed U.S. version

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of the trap was written by J. Norman Lodge of the AP, then a correspondent in the South Pacific. The enemy code was cracked in March or April 1943. We knew the time Yamamoto would leave Truk and what time he would arrive at Buka and leave Buka for Kahili or Ballale. A Jap version of the attack was furnished last July by a Jap correspondent captured in the Philippines, Shizu Sugiuara, of Asahi, who said Yamamoto was shot down over Shortland Is.

NYT 1; 6; 12 Sept 45 - Lt. Col. Thomas G. Lanphier was identified by the War Dept. as the man who shot down the plane carrying Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto in April 1943.