Japanese Warplanes of the Second World War

Imperial Japanese Army Air Service & Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service, Aichi to Kawanishi

Data current to 27 Oct 2018.



(RAF Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-45 *Toryu* fighter/ground attack aircraft, codenamed "Nick" by the Allies, of the 71st Dokuritsu Hiko Chutai being examined by an RAF Officer. This was one of a number of aircraft abandoned at Kallang Airport, Singapore, Sep 1945.

Air Technical Intelligence on Imperial Japanese Army Air Service and Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service Warplanes of the Second World War

During and after the Second World War British Commonwealth, American and French forces engaged in air technical intelligence (ATI) collection and evaluation of captured Japanese aircraft. Allied ATI units were established at Calcutta in India in 1943 and at Saigon in French Indo-China in 1945. The Calcutta unit collected and examined a number of badly damaged aircraft. A few relatively complete aircraft were acquired, including examples of the Mitsubishi Ki-21-Ia (Army Type 97 Heavy Bomber Model 1A), codename “Sally”, Nakajima Ki-43-1A (Army Type 1 Fighter Model 1A Hayabusa (Peregrine Falcon)), codename “Oscar”, Mitsubishi Ki-46-III (Army Type 100 Command Reconnaissance Plane Model 1), codename “Dinah”, and Kawasaki Ki-48 (Army Type 99 Twin-engine Light Bomber Model 1A), codename “Lily.” After the end of the war, collection continued and flyable examples of the Nakajima Ki-44-1a (Army Type 2 single-seat Fighter Model 1A Shoki), codename “Tojo”, the Mitsubishi J2M3 Interceptor Fighter Raiden (Thunderbolt) Model 11), codename “Jack”, the Mitsubishi G4M3 (Navy Type 1 Attack Bomber Model 11), codename “Betty”, and the Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” were obtained and flown. The Saigon unit obtained a number of flyable aircraft that were on surrendered Japanese airfields in French Indo-China. Many of the aircraft collected ended up as museum pieces.

Data current to 10 April 2017.

1 Canadian Air Group, Canadian Forces Europe

1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, 1st Special Service Force and Canadian Airborne Units before 1968

4 Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group, Canadian Forces Europe

Aircraft preserved in Canada 1: Warplanes in British Columbia

Aircraft preserved in Canada 1: Warplanes in British Columbia, CFB Comox Air Force Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 1: Warplanes in British Columbia, Langley, Canadian Museum of Flight

Aircraft preserved in Canada 1: Warplanes in British Columbia, Sidney, British Columbia Aviation Museum

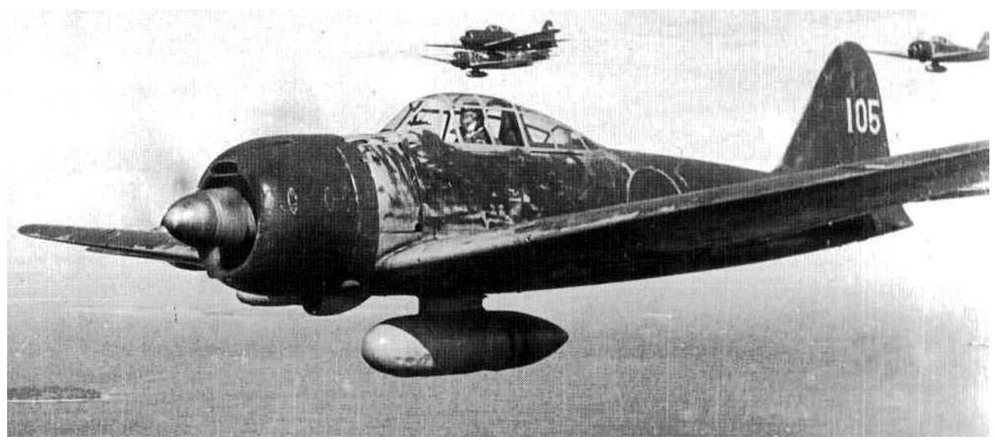
Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta

Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta, Calgary, The Hangar Flight Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta, Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake, Air Force Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta Aviation Museum



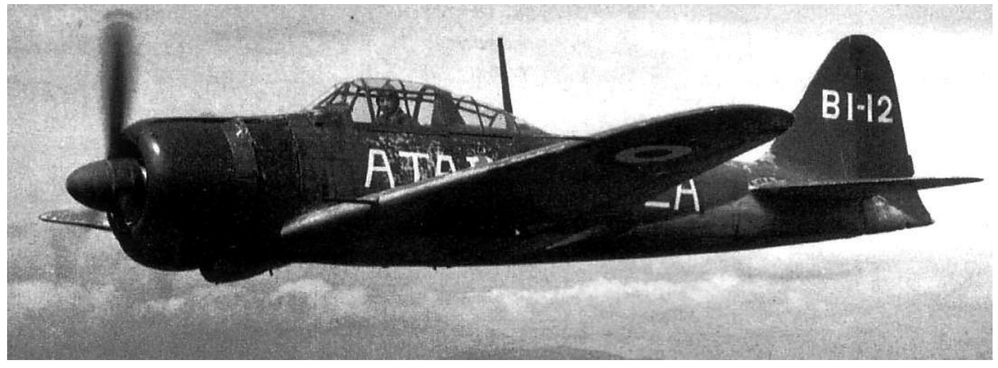


(IJNAF Photos)

Mitsubishi A6M3 Model 22 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded UI-105, flown by Japanese air ace Lieutenant Junior Grade Hiroyoshi Nishizawa from the 251st Kokutai over the Solomon Islands 7 May 1943. The unit's aircraft have been hastily sprayed with dark green camouflage paint on the upper surfaces. Nishizawa is credited with 87 aerial victories (36 shot down, 2 damaged and 49 shared damaged), although he personally claimed to have had 102 aerial victories at the time of his death. He was lost as a passenger on a Nakajima Ki-49 Donryu (Helen) transport aircraft flying from Mabalacat on Pampanga on the morning of 26 Oct 1944 while being flown to ferry replacement Zeros from Clark Field on Luzon. The Ki-49 transport was attacked by two Grumman F6F Hellcats of VF-14 squadron from the fleet carrier USS *Wasp* and was shot down in flames. Nishizawa died as a passenger, probably the victim of Lt. j.g. Harold P. Newell, who was credited with a "Helen" northeast of Mindoro that morning.

Japanese War Prizes in England

Several impressive Japanese aircraft are displayed at the Aerospace Museum at RAF Cosford in the UK. The museum’s collection of Japanese aircraft comprises the only remaining Japanese aircraft transported to the UK after the Second World War. At the end of the war, towards the end of 1945 a number of aircraft made up of Japanese Naval and Japanese Air force planes surrendered at Tebrau, a Japanese wartime airstrip in Malaysia. The planes were flown by Japanese air-crews. The British applied nationality markings and the acronym Allied Technical Air Intelligence Unit - South East Asia (ATAIU-SEA).



(RAF Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded BI-I2, in flight with Allied Technical Air Intelligence Unit - South East Asia (ATAIU-SEA) markings. BI-12 was tested at Tebrau Air Base, Malaya, in

Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta, Nanton, National Bomber Command Air Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 2: Warplanes in Alberta, Wetaskiwin, Reynolds-Alberta Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 3: Warplanes in Saskatchewan

Aircraft preserved in Canada 4: Warplanes in Manitoba

Aircraft preserved in Canada 4: Warplanes in Manitoba, Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg, Air Force Heritage Museum and Air Park

Aircraft preserved in Canada 4: Warplanes in Manitoba, Winnipeg, Royal Aviation Museum of Western Canada

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Borden, Base Borden Military Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Trenton, National Air Force Museum of Canada

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Mount Hope, Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in

1946. Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded BI-05 and another coded BI-06 were tested at Tebrau Air Base, Malaya, in 1946.

Primarily an RAF unit, ATAIU-SEA was formed during 1943 at Maidan, India, operating as a combined RAF/USAAF unit before the USAAF personnel were transferred to the United States. By early 1946 ATAIU-SEA in Singapore had collected 64 Japanese Army and Navy aircraft, most in flyable condition, for shipment to the UK. However, lack of shipping space prevented this operation and only four eventually arrived in England to be put in display in museums. The unit was disbanded at Seletar, Singapore on 15 May 1946. (RAF Photo)



(Mark Harkin Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M3 Model 22 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” cockpit in the RAF Museum, Duxford, England, still carrying its ATAIU-SEA markings.



(Tony Hisgett Photo)

Mitsubishi Ki-46-III Army Type 100 Command Reconnaissance Plane (C/N 5439), 8484M, of the 81st Sentai, 3rd Chutai IJAAF, codenamed "Dinah", at RAF Cosford, England. In 1944-45, during the last days of the war, it was modified as a high altitude interceptor, with two 20-mm cannons in the nose and one 37-mm cannon in an "upwards-and-forwards" firing position. It was stationed at tested at Tebrau Air Base in British Malaya, before its shipment to England in 1946. 5439 is now on display at RAF Cosford, England.

Ontario, Ottawa, Canada Aviation & Space Museum, Avro to Bristol

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Ottawa, Canada Aviation & Space Museum, Canadair to Fairchild

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Ottawa, Canada Aviation & Space Museum, Fairey to Noorduyn

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Ottawa, Canada Aviation & Space Museum, North American to Zenith

Aircraft preserved in Canada 5: Warplanes in Ontario, Ottawa, Canadian War Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 6: Warplanes in Québec

Aircraft preserved in Canada 6: Warplanes in Québec, Gatineau, Vintage Wings of Canada

Aircraft preserved in Canada 7: Warplanes in New Brunswick

Aircraft preserved in Canada 8: Warplanes in Prince Edward Island

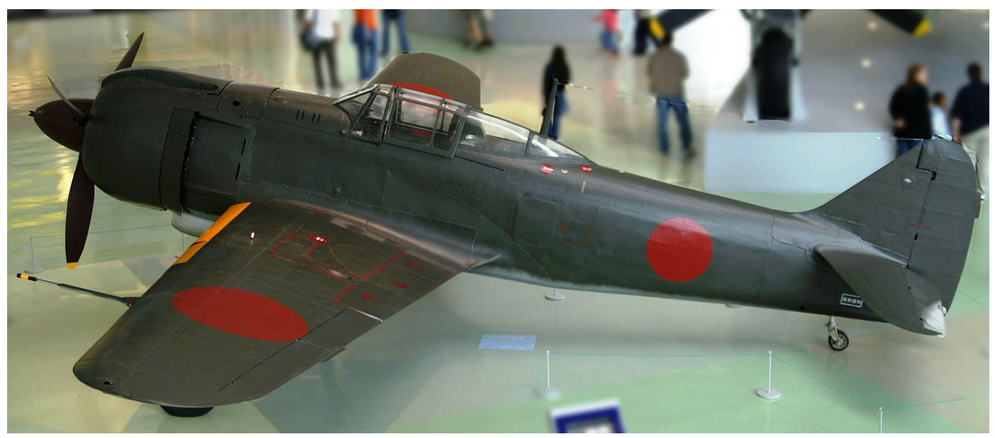
Aircraft preserved in Canada 9: Warplanes in Nova Scotia

Aircraft preserved in Canada 9: Warplanes in Nova Scotia, Greenwood Military Aviation Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 9: Warplanes in Nova Scotia, Halifax,



(Paul Richter Photo)



(Aldo Bidini Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-100, RAF Museum Cosford, England.

Atlantic Canada Aviation Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada 9: Warplanes in Nova Scotia, Shearwater Aviation Museum

Aircraft preserved in Canada, 10: Warplanes in Newfoundland & Labrador

Aircraft preserved in Canada, 11: Northwest Territories; 12: Nunavut; 13: Yukon Territory

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 2: Alberta

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 3: Saskatchewan

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5: Ontario

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Borden

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Kingston

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5:



(Fairlight Photo)



(Megapixie Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-100, RAF Museum Cosford, England.

At the end of the Second World War, 64 Japanese aircraft were selected for shipment to the UK, but due to limited shipping space only 4 made it to the UK. These four aircraft included a Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter) codename “Zeke”, (the cockpit is now in the IWM), a Mitsubishi Ki-46-III (Army Type 100 Command Reconnaissance Plane Model 1), codename “Dinah”, 5439, a Kawasaki Ki-100-1a (Army Type 5 Fighter Model 1A), and a Kyushu K9W1 (Navy Type 2 Primary Trainer Momiji), codename “Cypress” (scrapped after accidental fire damage). The Ki-46 and Ki-100 are today on display at the AMC. The aircraft were sent via ship to No 47 MU, Sealand, for crating and storage, in February 1947. In November 1985 they were transferred to RAF museum reserve collection RAF St Athan, before being moved to RAF Cosford in June 1989. These aircraft were: Kawasaki Ki-100-1b (Army Type 5 Fighter Model

Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Petawawa

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Ottawa, Canadian War Museum

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Ottawa, Canadian War Museum, captured German kit, Second World War

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 6: Québec

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, 5 Canadian Divison Support Base Gagetown

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 8: Prince Edward Island

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland and Labrador, 11: Northwest Territories, 12: Nunavut, and 13: Yukon Territory

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks

1A) (Serial No. 8476M); Yokosuka MXY7 Ohka Model 11 (Tail Number I-13); Mitsubishi Ki-46-III (Army Type 100 Command Reconnaissance Plane Model 1), codename “Dinah” (Serial No. 5439); a Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, and a Mitsubishi A6M3 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” (Manufacture Number 3685), Tail Number Y2-176). (Source: Steve Dodd, Cosford museum member)

Japanese Warplanes with RAF ATAIU-SEA markings



(RAF Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” in flight, RAF, Allied Technical Air Intelligence Unit, South East Asia. 'B1-12' is shown here bing operated by ATAIU-SEA at Tebrau, Malaya in 1946. Once thought to be applied by the British the tail number is now known to be IJN original and identifies IJN Air Group 381. A second Zeke marked 'B1-01' was a former 381 Ku Raiden in ATAIU-SEA ownership at Tebrau, Malaya.



(RAF Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” (Serial No. 1303), RAF, TAIC II, metal finish. This aircraft was captured on Saipan. The legend 'AI 2G . . .' appears beneath the 'Technical Air Intelligence Center' beneath the cockpit. This was the Air Ministry section responsible for German and Japanese air intelligence. This aircraft was scheduled for delivery to ATAIU-SEA in India but it was eventually sent to the USA.



preserved in Canada, 14: MASTER LIST (no Photos)

Armoured Fighting Vehicles and Tanks preserved overseas used by Canadians

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Connecticut

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Louisiana, New Orleans and the National Museum of WWII

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Louisiana, New Orleans, Jackson Barracks Military Museum

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Maine

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Massachusetts

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: New Hampshire

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Rhode Island

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Texas, Austin

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Texas, Camp Mabry, Texas Forces Military Museum

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Texas, Fort Hood, 1st Cavalry Museum

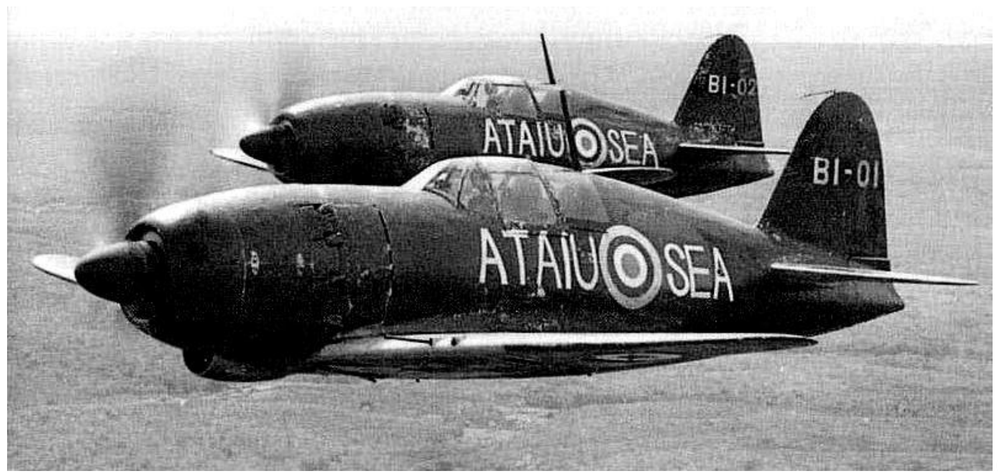
Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved



(RAF Photos)

Mitsubishi G4M2 bomber, F1-11, codenamed "Betty", RAF, Allied Technical Air Intelligence Unit, South East Asia ATAIU-SEA).





(RAF Photos)

Mitsubishi J2M Raidens, codenamed Jack, originally from 381st Kokutai. Captured at Malaya, BI-0I and BI-02 were tested at Tebrau Air Base in British Malaya in 1946. These aircraft were flown and evaluated by Japanese naval aviators under close supervision of RAF officers from Seletar Airfield in December 1945. RAF, Allied Technical Air Intelligence Unit, South East Asia (ATAIU - SEA).

Captured Japanese Warplanes flown by the TAIU-SWPA in Australia

in the USA: Texas, Fort Hood, 3rd Cavalry Museum

Artillery and Armoured Fighting Vehicles preserved in the USA: Vermont

Artillery of Canada, Library and Archives Canada Photos

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Belleville, Chilliwack, Cranbrook, Esquimalt, Fort Langley, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, Ladysmith and Maple Ridge

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, and Work Point Barracks

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Colwood, Fort Rodd Hill National Historic Site of Canada

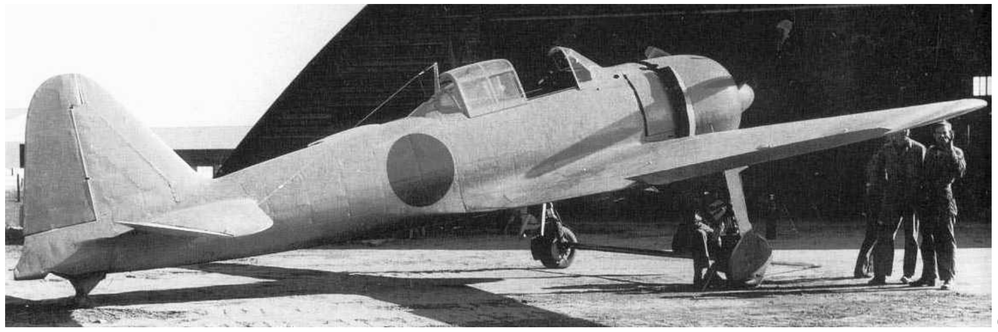
Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Nanaimo, Naramata, North Saanich, North Vancouver, Rogers Pass, Sidney, Trail, Ucluelet, Valemont, Vernon and White Rock

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, New Westminster

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Vancouver

Artillery preserved in Canada 1: British Columbia, Victoria

Artillery preserved in Canada 2: Alberta, Barrhead, Bellevue, Bragg



(RAAF Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M3 Model 32 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”. This aircraft was rebuilt and test flown by the Technical Air Intelligence Unit (TAIU) at Eagle Farm, Brisbane, Australia, using parts of five different aircraft captured at Buna, New Guinea. The completed aircraft was test flown in mock combat against a Supermarine Spitfire Mk. V. It was concluded that the “Zeke” was superior to the Spitfire below 20,000 feet. In late 1943 the “Zeke” was shipped to the United States aboard the escort carrier USS *Copahee*. It went to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where it was flown and evaluated.

Other Japanese aircraft acquired by the TAIU in Australia included two Nakajima Ki-43-1A (Army Type 1 Fighter Model 1A Hayabusa (Peregrine Falcon)), codename “Oscar”, and a Kawasaki Ki-61-II (Army Type 3 Fighter Model 1 Hien (Swallow)), codename “Tony”. The “Oscars” were test flown in Australia in March and April 1944, and the “Tony” was shipped to NAS Anacostia later in 1944.

In June 1944 the US Navy personnel at the TAIU in Australia were transferred to NAS Anacostia and became the cadre for an expanded Technical Air Intelligence Center. Collection of Japanese aircraft continued in 1943, 1944, and 1945, for analysis by the US Navy and the USAAF. TAIUs operated in Southeast Asia, the Philippines, China, and, after the end of hostilities, in Japan. Personnel of the Royal Australian Air Force participated, as they had earlier in the war.



(USAAF Photo)

Mitsubishi G4M2 bomber, codenamed "Betty", found at the end of the war.

Captured Japanese airfields, particularly in the Philippines, were especially fruitful. Many of the aircraft were shipped to the United Stated by escort carriers. Their destinations were usually NAS Anacostia, Wright Field, or Freeman Field, Indiana.



(USAAF Photo)

Creek, Brooks, CFB Cold Lake, Didsbury, Fort Macleod, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, High Prairie, Lougheed and Mannville

Artillery preserved in Canada 2: Alberta, Calgary

Artillery preserved in Canada 2: Alberta, Edmonton

Artillery preserved in Canada 2: Alberta, Lethbridge

Artillery preserved in Canada 2: Alberta, Peace River, Provost, Redcliffe, Red Deer, Sangudo, Sedgewick, Stavely, Taber, Thorhild, Two Hills, Vauxhall, Vermilion and Wainwright

Artillery Preserved in Canada 3: Saskatchewan, Battleford, Estevan, Fort Qu'appelle, Indian Head, Kamsack, Lembourg and Meota

Artillery Preserved in Canada 3: Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw, Ponteix, Saltcoats, Wynard and Yorkton

Artillery Preserved in Canada 3: Saskatchewan, Regina

Artillery Preserved in Canada 3: Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

Artillery preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba, Brandon and Carman

Artillery preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba, Canadian Forces Base

Nakajima Ki-44-1a (Army Type 2 single-seat Fighter Model 1A Shoki), (Serial No. 2068), codenamed “Tojo”, in the Philippines in TAIU-SWPA S11, USAAF markings. It is shown here being tested by TAIU-SWPA at Clark Field in the Philippines in 1945 in natural metal finish with pre-war rudder stripes. The uncoded serial number of this aircraft was 1068 and it was manufactured in July 1944.

Japanese aircraft acquired during those years included examples of the Mitsubishi A6M7 Model 63 Zero-Sen, (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codenamed “Zeke”, Kawasaki Ki-61-II (Army Type 3 Fighter Model 1 Hien (Swallow)), codenamed “Tony”, Nakajima Ki-44-1a (Army Type 2 single-seat Fighter Model 1A Shoki), codename “Tojo”, Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* Model 21 Navy Interceptor Fighter Shaiden KAI, codenamed “George”, Nakajima Ki-84-Ia (Army Type 4 Fighter Model 1A Hayate (Gale)), codenamed “Frank”, Mitsubishi J2M3 (Navy Interceptor Fighter Raiden (Thunderbolt) Model 11), codenamed “Jack”, and Kawasaki Ki-45 (Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter Model A Toryu (Dragon Slayer)), codenamed “Nick” fighters; the Nakajima B5N2 (Navy Type 97 Carrier Attack Bomber Model 1), codenamed “Kate”, Nakajima B6N2 (Navy Carrier Attack Bomber Tenzan (Heavenly Cloud)) Model 11), codenamed “Jill”, Yokosuka D4Y1 (Navy Type 2 Carrier Reconnaissance Plane Model 11 Susei (Comet)), codenamed “Judy”, and Mitsubishi G4M3 (Navy Type 1 Attack Bomber Model 11), codenamed “Betty” bombers; the Douglas DC-3 L2D2/5, codenamed “Tabby” transport, and the Mitsubishi Ki-46-III (Army Type 100 Command Reconnaissance Plane Model 1), codenamed “Dinah” reconnaissance aircraft. Some underwent flight evaluation.

After the conclusion of the Pacific War, most surviving Japanese aircraft were destroyed where they lay, usually by burning. Those machines in more isolated areas were simply left to rot, often stripped of useful components by the indigenous population. Some examples were shipped to Allied nations (primarily Australia, England and the United States) for technical study, but by the 1950s most of these had been sold for scrap. With the rise of interest in aviation history during the 1970s, the surviving examples of Japanese Navy Air Force (JNAF) and Japanese Army Air Force (JAAF) aircraft were often repaired, restored, and placed on public display. A few additional examples were recovered from former war zones and, in a few cases, renovated to high standards. There are doubtless many more still corroding in jungle areas or under the sea which may one day be recovered and restored.[1]

“The Japanese Army and Navy forces as organizations were progressively demobilized and disbanded as soon as practical after their surrender in August 1945. This short three-part article outlines the corresponding fate of their aircraft, a story beginning with the formation of Technical Air Intelligence Units (TAIUs) during 1943.”

“As in Europe, the Allies in the Pacific theatre were also keen to learn as much as possible about their opponents’ equipment. With Americans having the major involvement there, it was appropriate that they predominated in all such evaluation, particularly in respect of captured aircraft. It was agreed in this regard that the US Navy would lead a technical air intelligence joint organization which included USAAF, RAF and RN representatives.”

“Thereafter, the first TAIU was set up as a joint USAAF/USN/RAAF organization in Australia in early 1943. This particular unit absorbed a small team from the Directorate of Intelligence, HQ Allied Forces, who were developing the Code Name system for Japanese aircraft they had started in 1942. A second, known as the Allied TAIU for South East Asia (ATAIU-SEA), followed in Calcutta in late 1943 as a joint RAF/USAAF Allied unit. Then, in mid 1944, the USN personnel from the TAIU in Australia were withdrawn to NAS Anacostia, near Washington DC, to become the TAIC (Technical Air Intelligence Centre), whose purpose was to centralise and co-ordinate work of test centres in the United States with work of TAIUs in the field.”

“The operation in Australia was reformed to function thereafter as TAIU for the South West Pacific Area (TAIU-SWPA) and eventually moved to the Philippines in early 1945. Two other operations were also set up, TAIU for the Pacific Ocean Area (TAIU-POA) as a USN unit to trawl the various Pacific Islands for aircraft and TAIU for China (TAIU-CHINA) under control of Chiang Kai Shek’s Nationalists.”

“Aircraft test flown by the TAIUs before cessation of hostilities in August 1945:

TAIU (Australia) - approximately 5; TAIU-SWPA (Philippines) - over 20; ATAIU-SEA – None; TAIU- POA - None, but 14 sent to TAIC; TAIU-CHINA – 1; and, TAIC - at least 11.”

“When war ended the Allies felt it necessary to assess the state of technological development still remaining intact in Japan. Although work of other TAIUs ended speedily, that of ATAIU-SEA and TAIU-SWPA continued to gather selected material for further evaluation; in order to do this the former moved to Singapore, with a flying unit at Tebrau in Malaya, and the latter to Japan itself.”



Shilo, Royal Canadian Artillery Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba, Churchill, Prince of Wales Fort, National Historic Site of Canada

Artillery preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba, Darlingford, Douglas, Neepawa, Pilot Mound, Selkirk, Seven Sisters, Shilo, Upper Fort Garry and York Factory

Artillery preserved in Canada 4: Manitoba, Winnipeg

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Acton, Alexandria, Amherstburg, Arden, Arnprior and Arthur

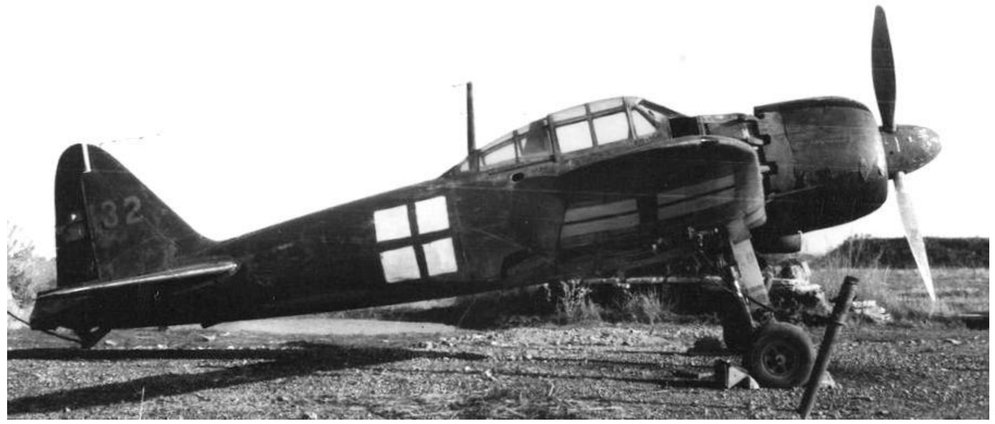
Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Barrie, Bath, Beamsville, Belfountain, Belle River, Belleville, Blenheim, Bracebridge, Brantford, Brockville, Burlington and Burks Falls

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Caledonia, Cambridge Galt, Cardinal, Carleton Place, Cayuga, Chapleau, Chatham, Cobalt, Cobourg and Coe Hill

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Borden

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Canadian Forces Base Petawawa

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario,



(USAAF Photos)

Mitsubishi A6M5 Model 52 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, painted in green cross surrender markings.

“There were two periods of so-called green cross flights by Japanese aircraft after capitulation. The first lasted from about 19th August to 12th September 1945, covering flights of surrender delegations and flights of surrendering aircraft to assembly points. The second period lasted from 15th September to 10th October 1945, covering general communications and taking surrender details to outlying forces. The longest survivors of these operations were probably those few that found their way into the Gremlin Task Force (see Part 3); the rest were destroyed.”

“By early 1946 ATAIU-SEA in Singapore had gathered some 64 Army and Navy aircraft, most in flyable condition, for shipment to the UK for further evaluation. An unknown number of these aircraft were actually test flown at Tebrau. Lack of shipping space prevented this shipment and only four eventually arrived in England for Museum purposes. In any event, funds for testing captured war material were by then severely restricted and most such work already stopped.”

“By the end of 1945 TAIU-SWPA teams had scoured the Japanese mainland and other territories to gather together in Yokohama Naval Base four examples of every Japanese aircraft type never previously tested by the Allies; one of each was to be for the USAAF, USN, RAF and Museum purposes.”

“In the event, those for the RAF have not been accounted for and of the remainder some 115 arrived in America during December 1945, 73 to Army bases and 42 to Naval bases. Once again funds and interest for further testing were drying up rapidly and only six of the aircraft were actually flown there, four by the Army and two by the Navy. Out of the 115 total, plus 11 TAIC aircraft already there, 46 are in US Museums, about two thirds of the remainder were scrapped and the rest are probably still corroding away somewhere out of sight.”[1]

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[1] Data from an article by Peter Starkings, originally published in JAS Jottings, 1/3, 1995.

USN and USAAF Air Technical Intelligence Units in the Pacific Theatre

The US Navy was also engaged in ATI in the Pacific Theatre[1]. A joint ATI group with members from the US Navy, US Army Air Forces, Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF), and Royal Navy was formed in Australia in 1942. Later, some US Navy personnel of the group were withdrawn to the United States where they formed a Technical Air Intelligence Unit (TAIU) at Naval Air Station Anacostia, near Washington, DC. The Anacostia TAIU was supported by other Navy air stations such as those at North Island, San Diego, California, and Patuxent River, Maryland.

Colborne, Collingwood, Cookstown and Cornwall

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Dundas, Dunnville, Durham, Eganville, Elliot Lake, Emo, Espanola, Essex, Finch, Flesherton, and Fordwich

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Fort Erie

Artillery Preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Fort George

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Gananoque, Georgetown, Georgina, Goderich, Goodenham, Gorrie, Grand Bend and Guelph

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Haileybury, Haliburton, Hamilton, Hannover, Harold, Hariston, Hawkesbury, Holstein and Huntsville

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Ingersoll, Innisfil and Iroquois

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kars, Swords and Ploughshares Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kenora, Keswick, Kettleby, Kincardine, Kingsville, and Kitchener

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kingston

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario,



(USAAF Photo)

Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke” coded V-173, shown where it crash-landed on a beach en route from Taiwan to Saigon in 26 November 1941. This aircraft was removed by the Chinese forces and hidden until it could be assessed by Allied Intelligence, becoming USAAF EB-2, later EB-200.





Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, captured, restored and parked on an airfield in China. On 26 November 1941, this A6M2, (Serial No. 3372), coded V-173 of the Tainan Naval Air Corps force landed near Teitsan airfield. It was made airworthy at Kinming by American engineers and flown in Chinese markings with the number P-5016. Coded EB-2, this aircraft eventually made its way to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in July 1943, and was renumbered EB-200. (USAAF Photos)

Kingston, Canadian Forces Base Kingston

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kingston, Fort Frontenac

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kingston, Fort Henry

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kingston, RMC, Fort Frederick

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Kingston, Royal Military College grounds

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Lakeview, Lincoln, Lisle, London, Longlac, L'Orignal, Lucan, Lucknow and Lunenburg

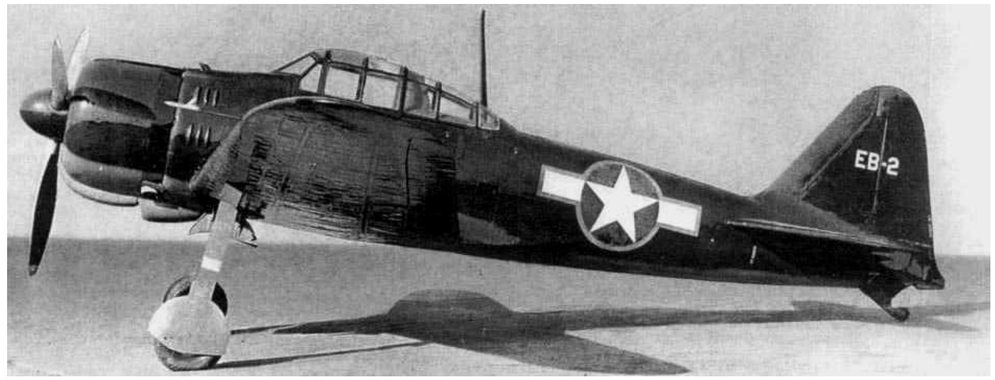
Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Madoc, Manitoulin Island, Mannotick, Massey, Meaford, Merrickville, Midland, Milton, Mississauga, Moose factory, Morrisburg, Mount, Mount Forest and Mountain Grove

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, New Liskeard, New Lowell, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Niagara Falls and Norfolk

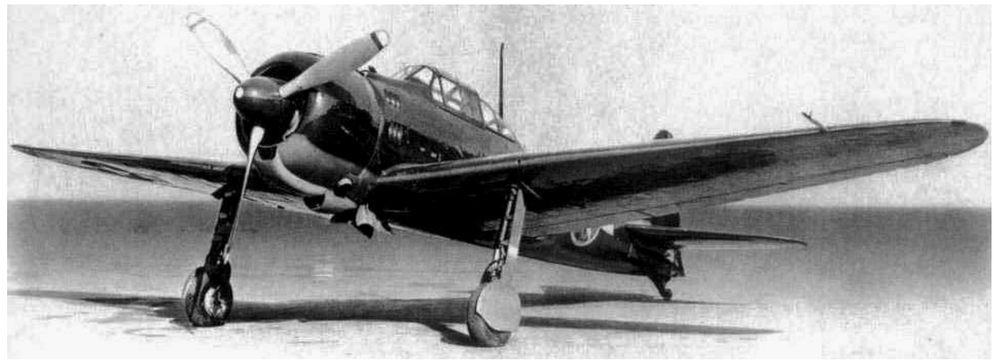
Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Oakland, Omemee, Orangeville, Orillia, Oshawa and Oshweken

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Ottawa

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario,









Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, captured, restored and parked on an airfield in China. On 26 November 1941, this A6M2, (Serial No. 3372), coded V-173 of the Tainan Naval Air Corps force landed near Teitsan airfield. It was made airworthy at Kinming by American engineers and flown in Chinese markings with the number P-5016. Coded EB-2, this aircraft eventually made its way to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, in July 1943, and was renumbered EB-200. (USAAF Photos)

Ottawa, The Canadian War Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Owen Sound, Pelham, Pembroke, Penetanguishene, Perth, Petawawa, Peterborough, Petrolia and Picton

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Port Colborne, Port Dover, Port Hope and Priceville

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Rainy River, Richards Landing, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Shelburne, Shirley's Bay, Simcoe, Smith Falls, Southampton, St. Catherines and St. Thomas

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Stoney Creek, Stratford, Strathroy and Stratton

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Tavistock, Thunder Bay, Tilsonburg, Toledo, Trenton, Uxbridge, Verner and Victoria Harbour

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Toronto

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Wallaceburg, Wasaga Beach, Waterdown, Waterford, Waterloo, Watson's Corners, Welland, Whitby, Whitney, Wilberforce, Williamstown, Windsor and Wingham

Artillery preserved in Canada 5: Ontario, Woodbridge and Woodstock





Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”. (IJNAF Photos)





Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Amos, Arundel, Baie du Febvre, Baie St Paul, Beloeil, Brossard, Bryson, Buckingham and Bury

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Base de soutien de la 2e Division du Canada Valcartier

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Cap-aux-Meules, Cap-des-Rosiers, Causapscal, Coteau-du-Lac, Chambly, Chander, Chateauguay, Cloridorme and Cowansvill

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Deux Montagnes, Eccles Hill, Farnham, Gatineau, Granby, Grosse-île, Île aux Noix, Joliette and Jonquiere

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Gaspé, Fort Peninsula, Forillon National Park

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Kahnawake, Kingsey, Labell, Lac Megantic, Lachute, Laval, Lennoxville, L’Islet-sur-Mer and Longueil

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Knowlton, Brome County Historical Society Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Maple Grove, Montmagny, Mont Saint Hilaire, New Carlisle, New Richmond, Nicolet, Normandin, Pointe-au-





Mitsubishi A6M2 “Zeke” (Serial No. 4593), Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter Model 21, coded DI-108, as discovered at its crash site on Akutan Island, Alaska by USAAF forces. On 3 June 1942, Flight Petty Officer Tadayoshi Koga left the flight deck of the IJN Carrier *Ryujo* in his Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 21 fighter as part of a task force assigned to attack Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands. His A6M2, which had been built in February, was on its first operational mission. On his way back to the *Ryujo*, Koga found that two bullets had punctured his fuel supply and he informed his flight commander that he intended to land on Akutan Island, designated as an emergency landing field. Koga did not make the landing field and instead made a forced landing in a marsh. The aircraft flipped over, breaking the pilot’s neck and killing him. Five weeks later, a US Navy Consolidated PBY Catalina, making a routine patrol, discovered the Japanese fighter upside down in the marsh. (USAAF Photos)





Père, Pointe-à-la-Croix, Pointe-à-la-Frégate, Quyon, Rimouski and Rivière du Loup

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Montréal and Fort de l'Île Sainte-Hélène

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Montréal, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Québec City Fortifications

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Québec City, la Citadel

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Saguenay, Saint Claude, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix, Sayabec, Sept-Iles, Shawville, Shawinigan, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Sorel-Tracy, Saint-Agathe-des-Monts and Saint-Félicien

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Saint Hubert, Saint-Hyacinthe, Saint-Jérôme, Sainte-Thérèse and Sutton

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean

Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Témiscaming, Terrebonne, Trois-Rivières, DRDC Valcartier, Victoriaville, Warwick, Waterloo and Windsor







Artillery preserved in Canada 6: Québec, Lévis

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, 5 CDSB Gagetown, Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery School (RCAS)

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, 5 CDSB Gagetown, the 4th Artillery Regiment (General Support)

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, 5 CDSB Gagetown, the Infantry School

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, 5 CDSB Gagetown, the New Brunswick Military History Museum

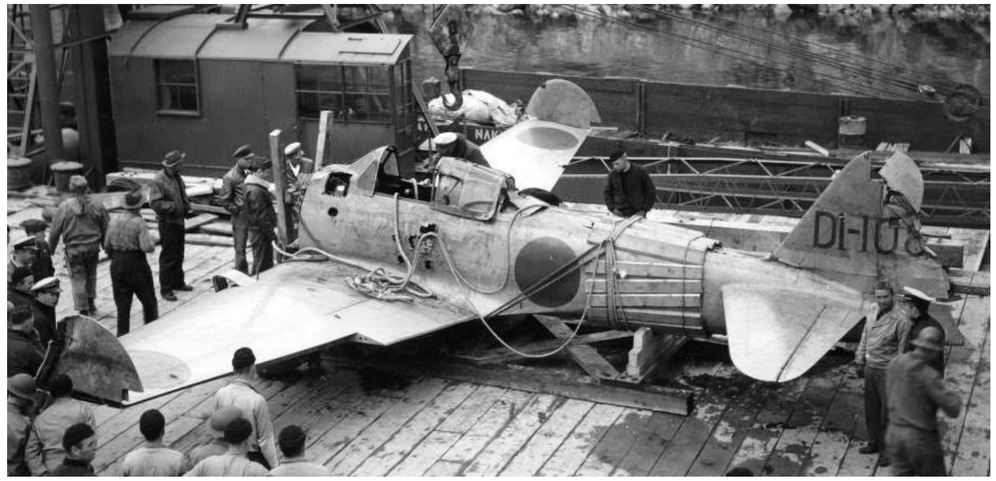
Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, Allison, Bathurst, Campbellton, Cap Pelé, Caraquet, Centreville and Chipman

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, Aulac, Fort Beausejour

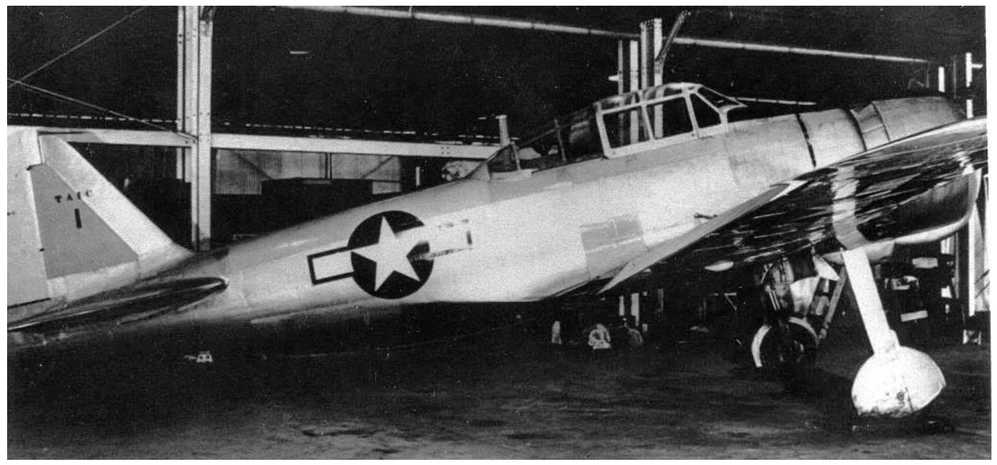
Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, Fredericton, Grand Anse, Grand Falls, Hopewell Cape, Kedgwick, Minto, Miramichi, Moncton and New Maryland

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, North Head, Oromocto, Perth-Andover, Rogersville and Rothesay

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, Saint John



Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 22 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded DI-108, being recovered from its crash site on Akutan Island, Alaska by USAAF forces. This aircraft was designated TAIC 1. (USAAF Photos)





Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 22 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded DI-108, (Serial No. 4593), Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter Model 21, coded DI-108, designated TAIC 1. North Island NAS, fall 1944, after the plane was flown back to California from Anacostia NAS, and used as a training tool by the ComFAirWest training operation flying against squadrons headed west. It was damaged at NAS North Island on 10 Feb 1945. (USAAF Photos)

This single-seat fighter was probably one of the greatest prizes of the Pacific war. Hardly damaged, it was recovered by US Navy personnel and shipped to Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, California, where it was repaired and exhaustively tested. It was first flown at North Island in September 1942. Over the next several months it made mock combat flights against US Navy Grumman F-4F Wildcat and Vought F4U Corsair aircraft and USAAF Lockheed P-38 Lightning, Bell P-39 Airacobra, Curtiss P-40 Warhawk, and North American P-51 Mustang aircraft. The pilots of the USAAF aircraft were from the Proving Ground at Eglin Field, Florida. Information gathered during testing of the A6M2 prompted the American aircraft manufacturer Grumman, to lighten the Grumman F4F Wildcat and to install a larger engine on the Grumman F6F Hellcat.[3]

Artillery preserved in Canada 7: New Brunswick, St. Andrews by-the-sea, St. George, St. Stephen, Sussex and Woodstock

Artillery Preserved in Canada 8: Prince Edward Island, Artillery preserved in the province of Prince Edward Island, Kensington, Lennox Island, Miscouche, Montague, Mount Stewart, Souris and Tignish

Artillery Preserved in Canada 8: Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown

Artillery Preserved in Canada 8: Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Victoria Park, Prince Edward Battery

Artillery Preserved in Canada 8: Prince Edward Island, Summerside

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Annapolis Royal

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Arcadia, Arichat, Bear River, Black River, Bridgewater, Chester, Cheticamp and Clark's Harbour

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Digby

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Fort Lawrence, Fort Point Lighthouse Park, Green Island, Dartmouth and LaHave

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax









Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, Fort George, the Citadel

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, Maritime Museum of the Atlantic

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, Naval Museum

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, Point Pleasant Park

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, Royal Artillery Park

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, The Army Museum

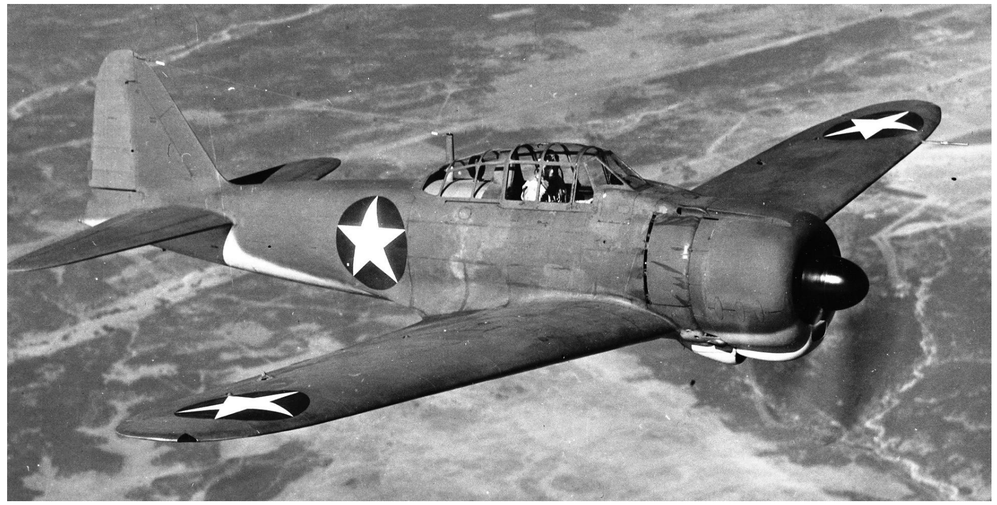
Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Halifax, York Redoubt

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Liverpool, Louisbourg, New Victoria, Parrsboro, Peggy's Cove, Pictou, Port la Tour, River John and Riverport

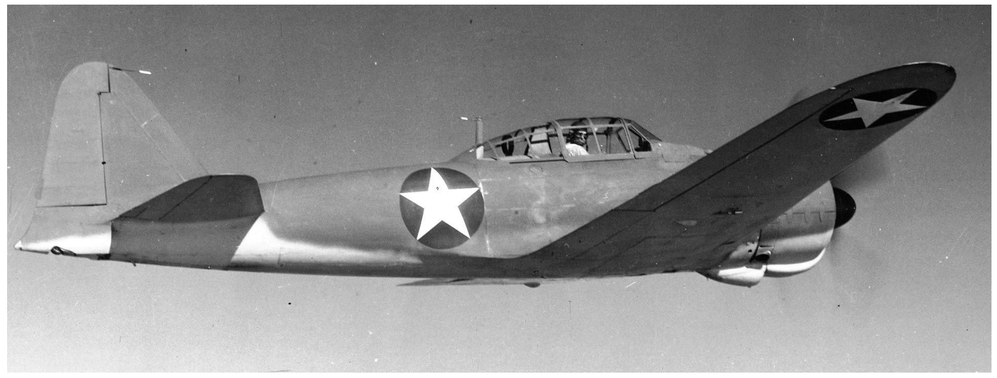
Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Lunenburg

Artillery preserved in Canada 9: Nova Scotia, Sambro Island, Shelburne, Sydney, Trenton, Truro, Wallace, Whycocomagh, Windsor, Wolfville and Yarmouth

Artillery preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland & Labrador, Argentia, Bay Bulls, Bay Roberts, Bell Island, Bonavista, Botwood and Burgeo







Artillery preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland & Labrador, Cape Spear, Carbonear, Catalina, Centreville-Wareham-Trinity, Clarenville, Corner Brook, Cupids, Ferryland, Grand Falls-Windsor and Greenspond

Artillery preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland & Labrador, Happy Valley, Harbour Buffet, Harbour Grace, Hearts Content, Hearts Delight, La Poile, Mount Pearl, Spaniard's Bay, St. Georges, Stephenville Crossing, Tilting, Trepassey and Trinity

Artillery preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland & Labrador, Placentia

Artillery preserved in Canada, 10: Newfoundland & Labrador, St. John's

Artillery preserved in Canada, 11: Yukon Territory, 12: Northwest Territories & 13: Nunavut

Artillery preserved in Canada, 14: MASTER LIST (no Photos)

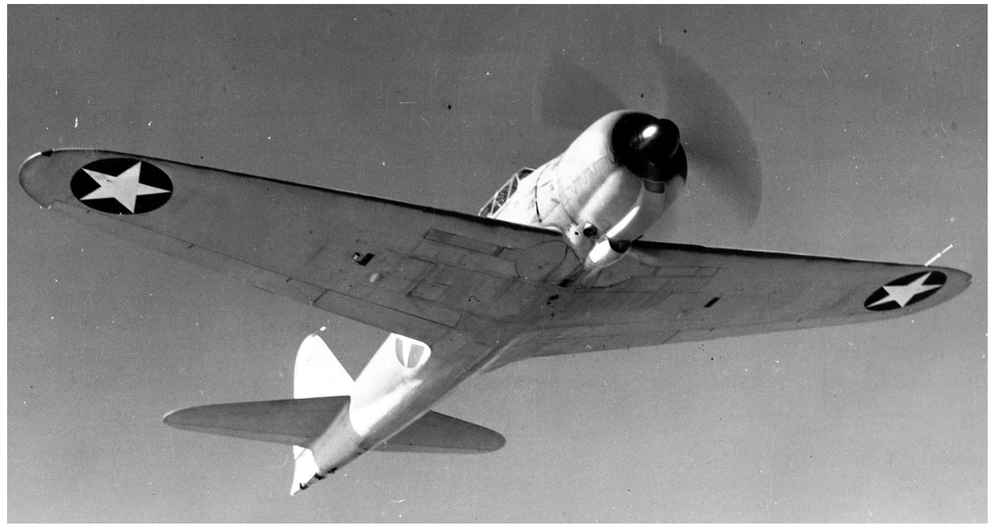
Artillery preserved in Canada, French Guns

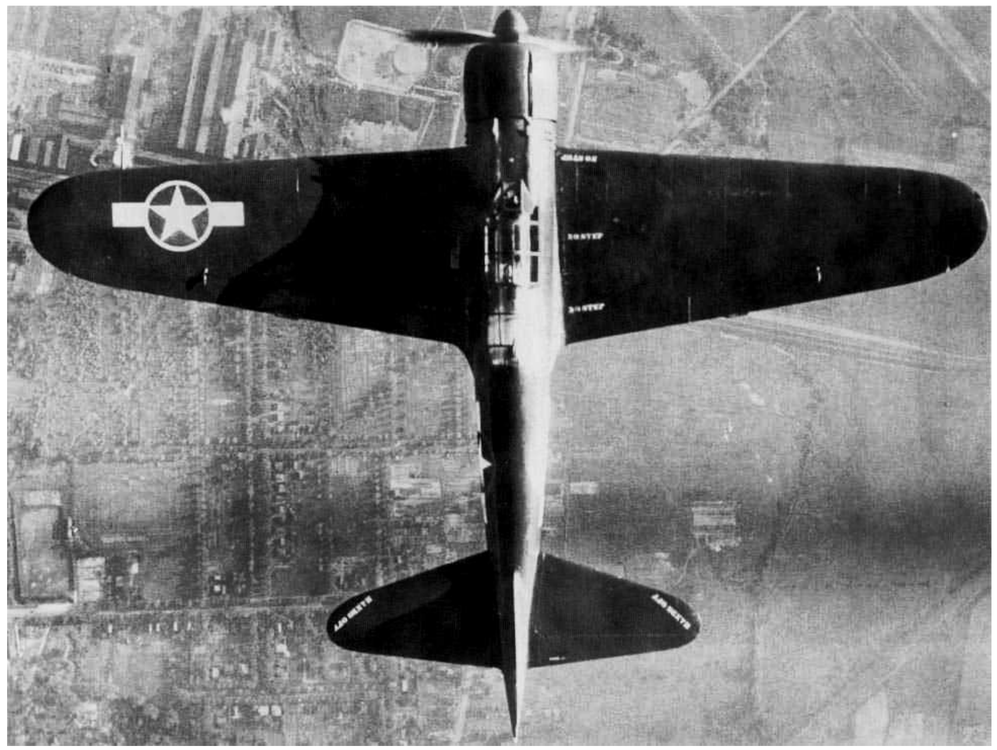
Artillery preserved in Canada, German First World War Trophies

Artillery preserved in Canada, German Second World War Trophies

Artillery preserved in Ireland

Artillery preserved in Mexico





Artillery preserved in Portugal

Axis Warplane Survivors, German Aircraft (Part I), Arado to Focke-Wulf

Axis Warplane Survivors, German Aircraft (Part II), Focke-Wulf to Junkers

Axis Warplane Survivors, German Aircraft (Part III), Junkers to Messerschmitt

Axis Warplane Survivors, German Aircraft (Part IV), Messerschmitt to Siebel

Canadian Aerospace Artists Association, Harold A. Skaarup Artwork

Canadian Airborne Regiment, 12-plane mass drop on an exercise over CFB Borden, 1988

Canadian Forces Parachute Team, The Sky Hawks, 1977-1979

Canadian Intelligence Corps (C Int C)

Canadian MiG Flights

Canadian Military Motorcycles

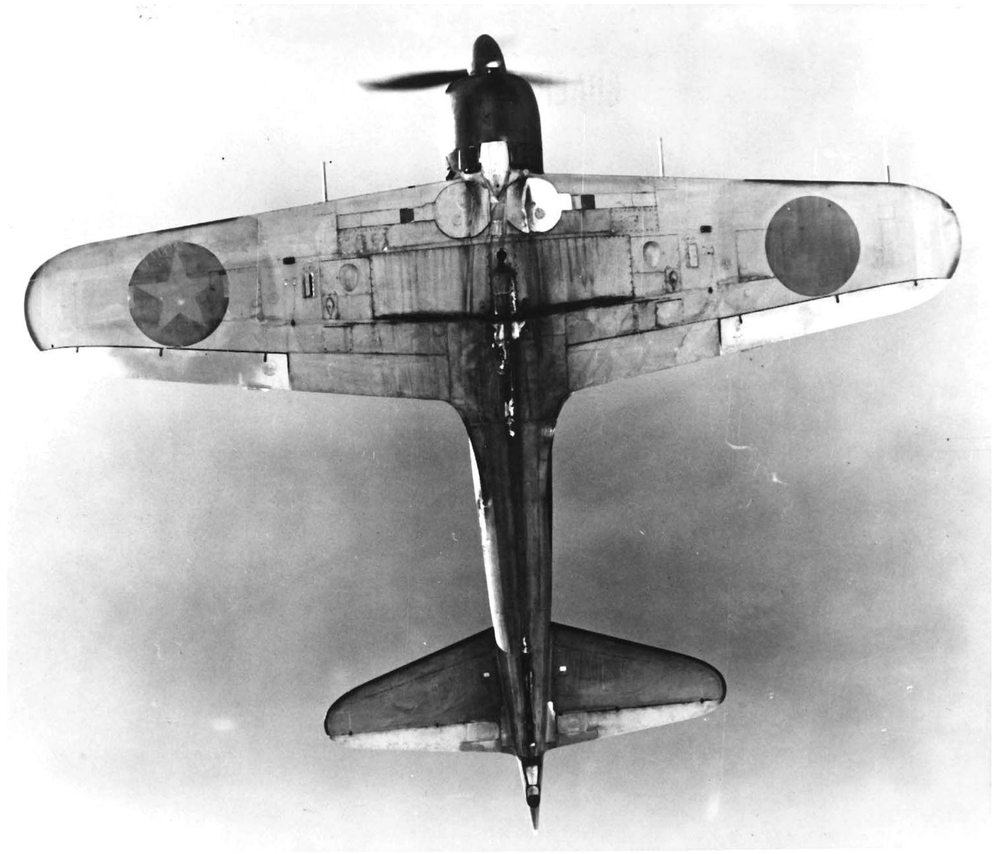
Canadian Provost Corps (C Pro C)

Canadian War Trophies

Canadian Warplanes (Books and Illustrations)

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era Fighters, Bombers and Patrol Aircraft

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Armstrong Whitworth Atlas and Siskin fighters





Mitsubishi A6M2 Model 22 Zero-Sen (Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter), codename “Zeke”, coded DI-108, (Serial No. 4593), Navy Type 0 Carrier Fighter Model 21, coded DI-108. Koga's A6M2 Zero-Sen went to Anacostia, where it was restored and flown by the USN. Koga’s crashed aircraft, while resurrected temporarily, did not in fact survive the war. Following its tests by the Navy in San Diego, the Zero was transferred from Naval Air Station North Island to Anacostia Naval Air Station in 1943 (becoming TAIC 1). In 1944, it was recalled to North Island for use as a training plane for rookie pilots being sent to the Pacific. As a training aircraft, the *Akutan Zero* was destroyed during an accident in February 1945 at North Island. While the Zero was taxiing for a takeoff, a Curtiss SB2C Helldiver lost control and rammed into it. The Helldiver’s propeller sliced the Zero into pieces. Only small bits (instruments) still exist in museums in Washington and Alaska. (USN Photos)

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[1] Data from an article by Peter Starkings, originally published in JAS Jottings, 1/3, 1995.

[2] Phil Butler, *War Prizes*, p. 165.

[3] Internet: http://www.aviation-history.com/mitsubishi/zero.html.

Japanese Warplanes of the Second World War examined by the USAAF and US Navy

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Boeing Aircraft of Canada (Blackburn) Shark

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Bristol F.2B Fighter

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Canadian Car & Foundry (Grumman) Goblin

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Canadian Vickers (Supermarine) Stranraer

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Fairey Swordfish

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Felixstow F.3 Flying Boats

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Fokker D.VII War Prizes

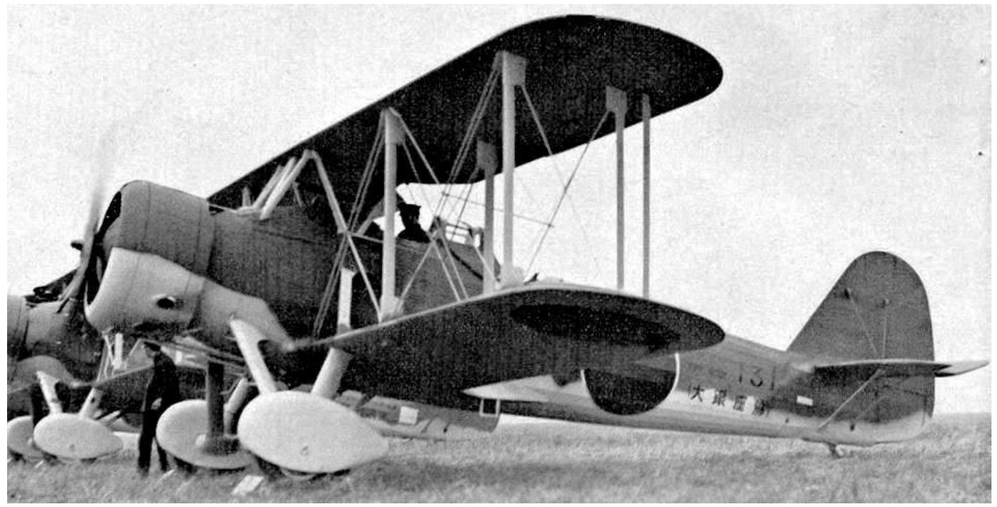
Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Hawker Tomtit, Hawker Fury, Hawker Hart, Hawker Audax and Hawker Hind

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Nieuport Bebe, Nieuport 12 and Nieuport 17 fighters

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Royal Aircraft Factory B.E.2c, F.E.2b, R.E.8 and S.E.5a fighters

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Sopwith fightersSopwith Camel, Dolphin, 1-1/2 Strutter, Pup, Snipe and Triplane

Canadian Warplanes 1: The Biplane Era, Westland Wapiti







Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era Trainers, Transports and Utility Aircraft

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Aerial Experimental Association (AEA) Silver Dart, June Bug and Baddeck

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Avro biplanes

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Canadian Vickers floatplanes and seaplanes

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Curtiss biplanes

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, de Havilland biplanes

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Fairchild Trainers, Transports and Utility Aircraft

Canadian Warplanes 2: The Biplane Era, Fleet Fawn and Fleet Finch trainers

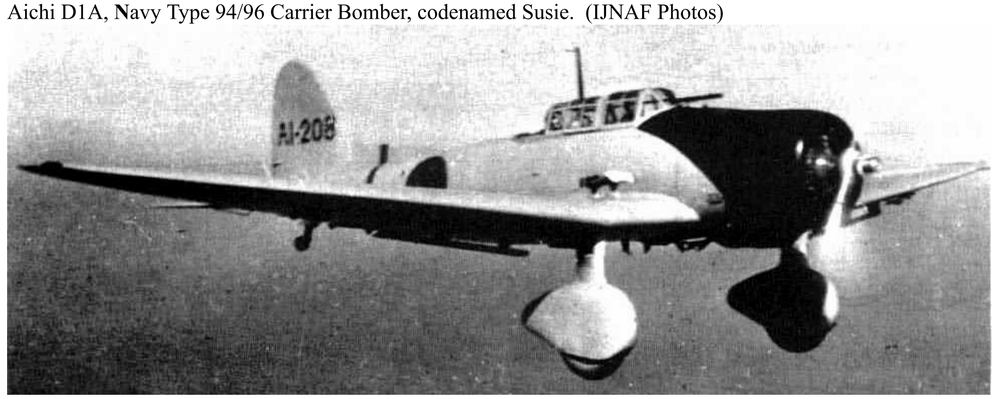
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War Fighters, Bombers and Patrol Aircraft

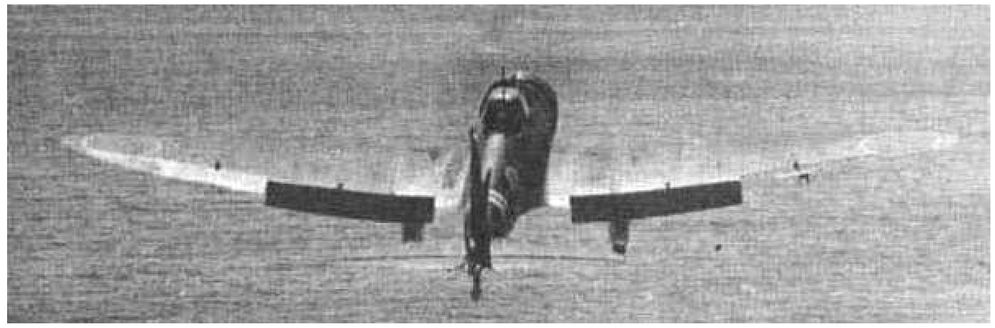
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, Avro Anson trainers

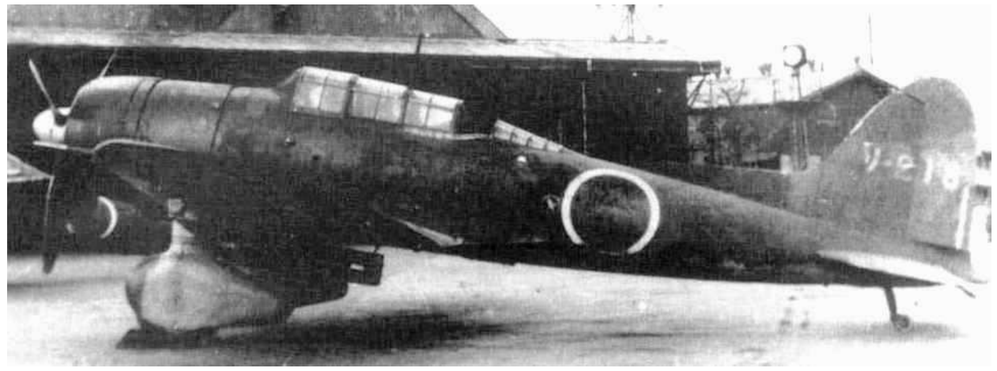
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, Avro Lancaster

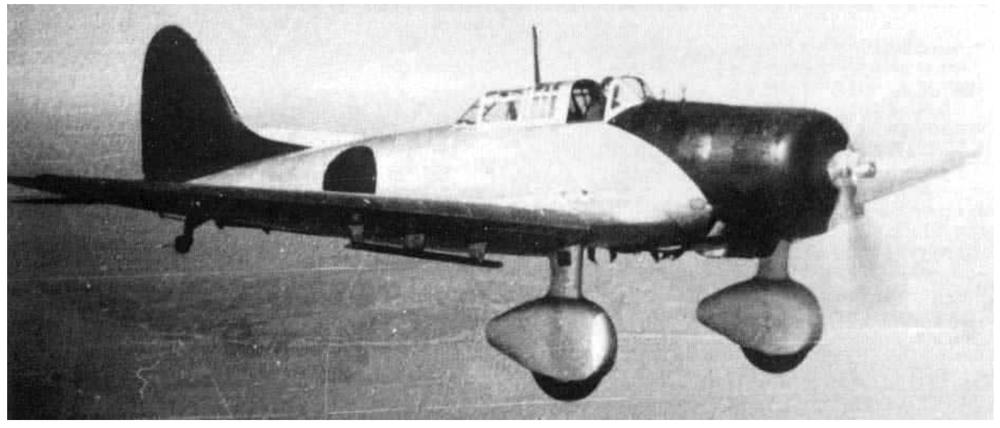
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-war, Beechcraft CT-128 Expeditor

Aichi D1A, Navy Type 94/96 Carrier Bomber, codenamed Susie. (IJNAF Photos)









Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, Boeing Canada PB2B-1 Catalina and Canadian Vickers PBV-1A Canso A

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-war, Consolidated B-24 Liberator

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, Hawker Hurricane

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, North American B-25 Mitchell

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, North American Harvard

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, North American P-51 Mustang

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, and post-War, Supermarine Spitfire

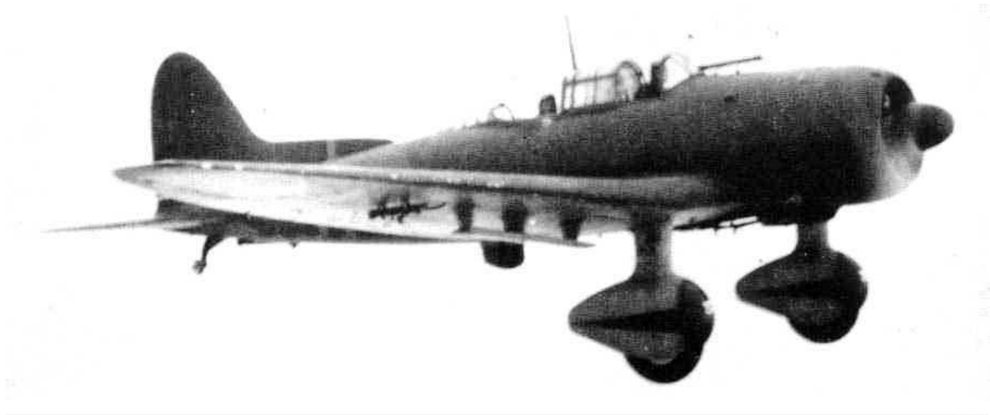
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Bristol (Fairchild) Bolingbroke

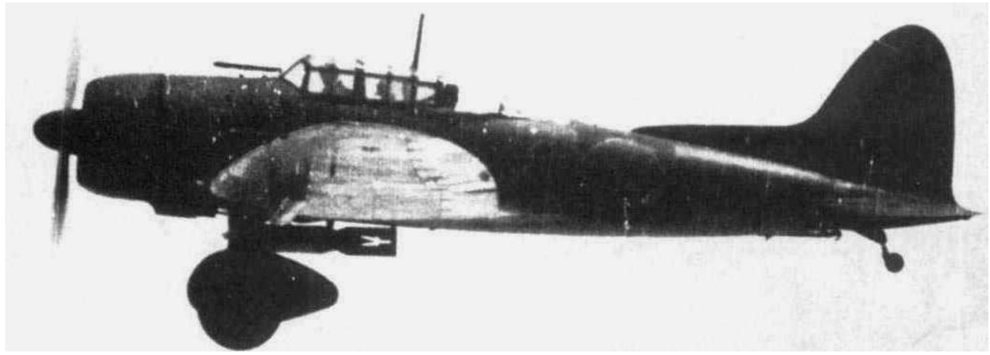
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Bristol Beaufort and Bristol Beaufighter

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Curtiss P-40 Kittyhawk

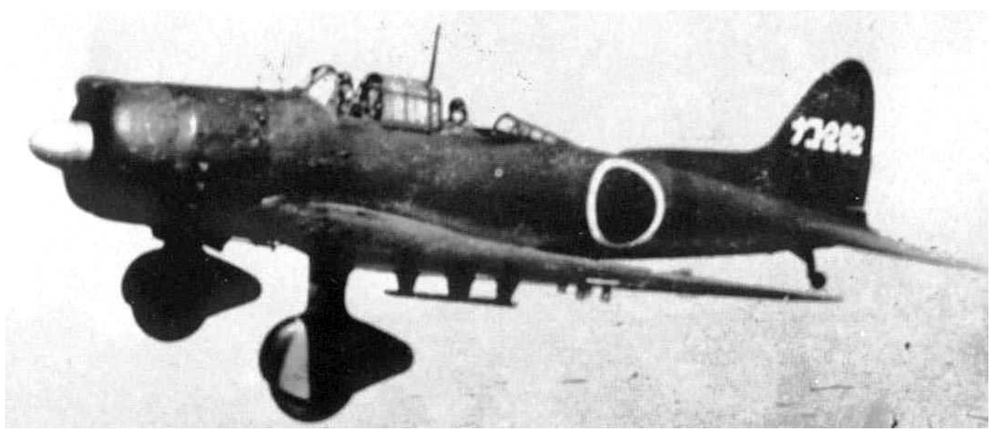
Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, de Havilland DH.98 Mosquito

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War,









Douglas Boston

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Douglas Digby

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Handley Page Halifax

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Handley Page Hampden

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Hawker Tempest and Hawker Typhoon

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Lockheed Hudson, Lodestar, Vega and Ventura

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Martin Baltimore and Martin Maryland bombers

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Short Stirling

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Vickers Wellington

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Westland Lysander

Canadian Warplanes 3: The Second World War, Westland Whirlwind

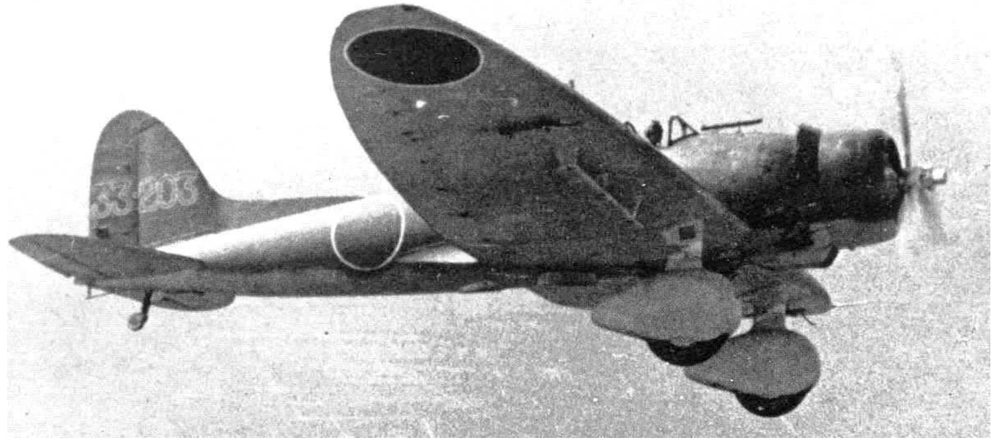
Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War Trainers, Transports and Utility Aircraft

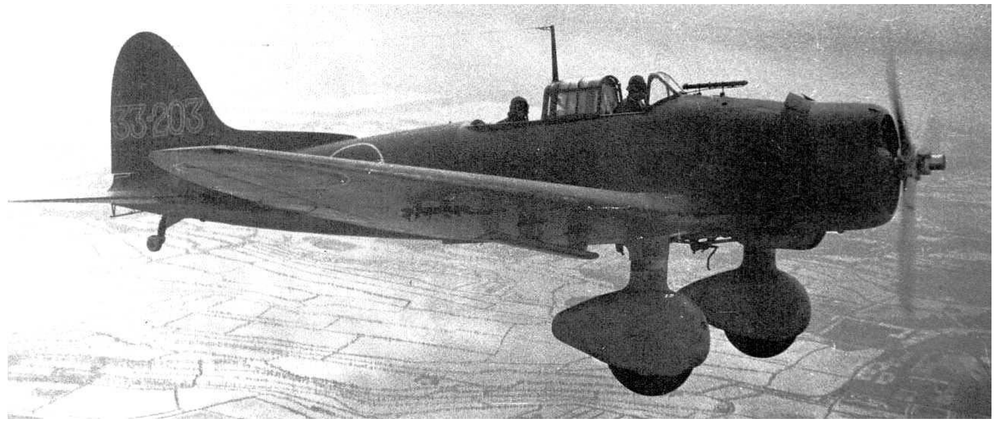
Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Airspeed and WACO Gliders

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Airspeed Oxford









Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, and post-War, Douglas Dakota

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, and post-War, Noordyn Norseman

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Brewster SB2A Bermuda

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Canadian Vickers (Northrop) Delta

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Cessna Crane

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Fairchild Cornell

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Fairey Battle

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Fleet Fort

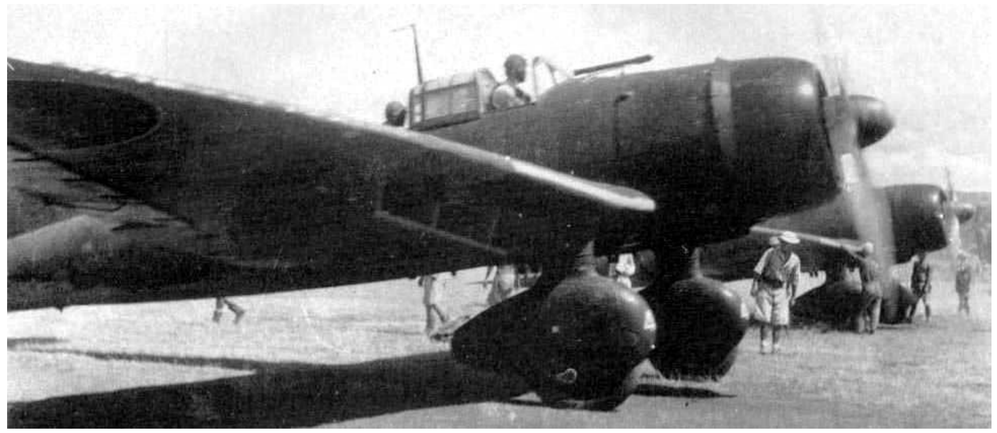
Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Grumman Goose

Canadian Warplanes 4: The Second World War, Northrop Nomad

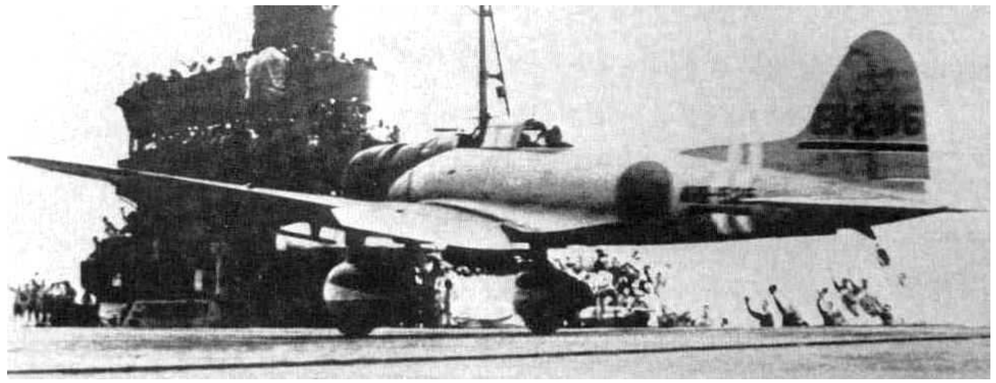
Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Auster AOP.6

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Bristol 170 Freighter







Aichi D3A1 dive-bomber. (IJNAF Photos)



(Author Photo).

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Canadair CC-106 Yukon

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Canadair CL-2 North Star and Canadair C-5 North Star transports

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Canadair CP-107 Argus

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Cessna L-19 Bird Dog and Cessna L-182 Skylane

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Consolidated RY-3 Privateer

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, de Havilland Canada (Grumman) CP-121 Tracker

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, de Havilland CC-108 Caribou, CC-115 Buffalo, CC-138 Twin Otter, CC132 Dash-7, CC-142 and CT-142 Dash-8

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, de Havilland CC-123 Otter

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Fairchild C-119 Flying Boxcar

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Fairey Firefly

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, General Motors (Grumman) TBM-3E Avenger

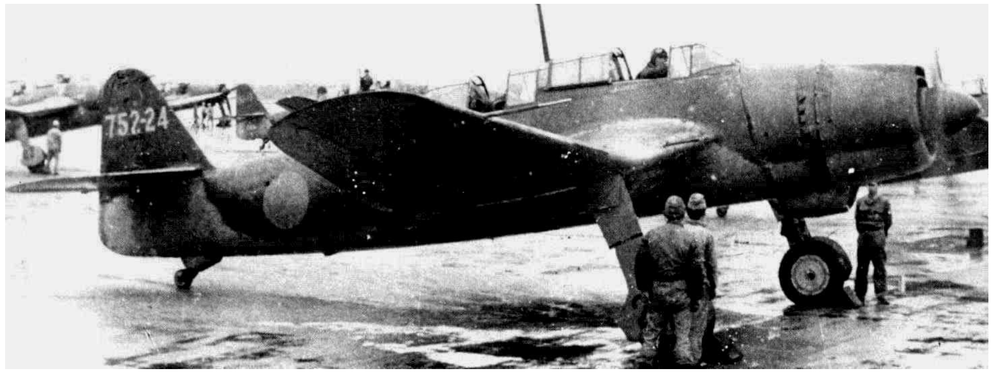
Aichi D3A2, codenamed "Val" on display in wrecked "as found" condition on display inside the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas.



(Alan Wilson Photo)

Aichi D3A2 Model 22_Val, (3179), Reg. No. N3131G. A currently under restoration at the Planes of Fame Museum in Chino, California.





Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Hawker Sea Fury

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Lockheed CC-130 Hercules

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Lockheed CP-122 Neptune

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, NRC Tailless Glider

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post War Piston Era, Supermarine Seafire

Canadian Warplanes 5: The Post-War Piston Era, Grumman CSR-110 Albatross

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Airbus CC-150 Polaris

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Avro C102 Jetliner

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Avro CF-100 Canuck

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Avro CF-105 Arrow

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Boeing CC-137 Husky

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Boeing CC-177 Globemaster III

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Bombardier CC-144 Challenger

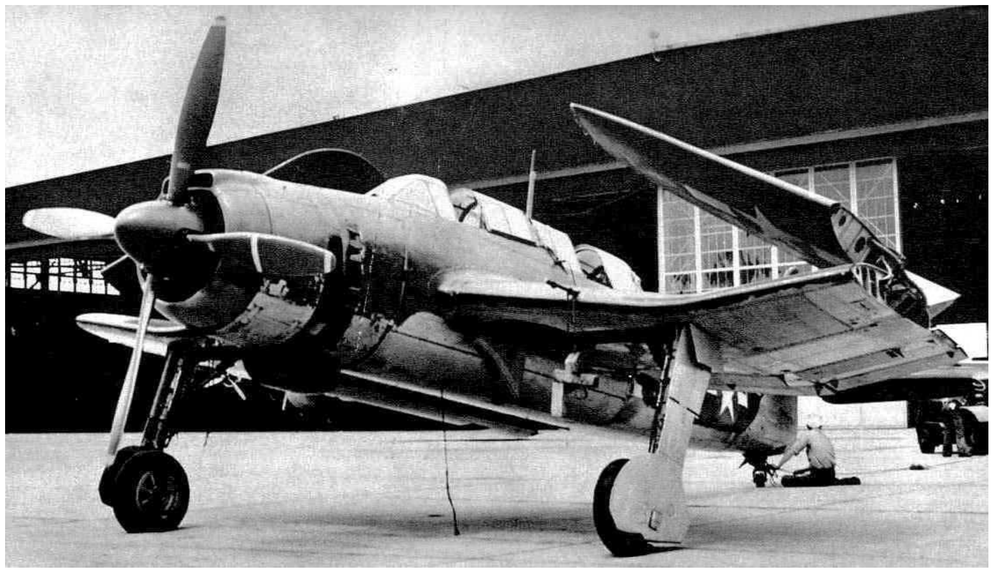
Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, British Aerospace (HS) CT-155 Hawk

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CF-104 Starfighter

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CF-116



Aichi B7A2 *Ryusei*, codenamed "Grace". (IJNAF Photos)





Aichi B7A2 *Ryusei*, codenamed "Grace", (Serial No. 816) captured by the US and test flown in 1946 by the US air intelligence unit ATAIU-SEA. Shipped to the USA it is shown here in USN markings, No. 52, USAAF FE-1204, currently in storage in the Paul E. Garber facility, Suitland, Maryland. Aichi B7A2, USAAF FE-1206 was scrapped at Middletown, Pennsylvania. (USAAF Photos)

Freedom Fighter

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CL-13 Sabre

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CL-52 Stratojet (Boeing B-47B)

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CT-114 Tutor

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Canadair CT-133A Silver Star

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Dassault CC-117 Falcon 20C

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, de Havilland DH.100 Vampire

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, de Havilland DH.106 Comet

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, Gloster Meteor

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, McDonnell CF-101 Voodoo

Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, McDonnell Douglas CF-188 Hornet

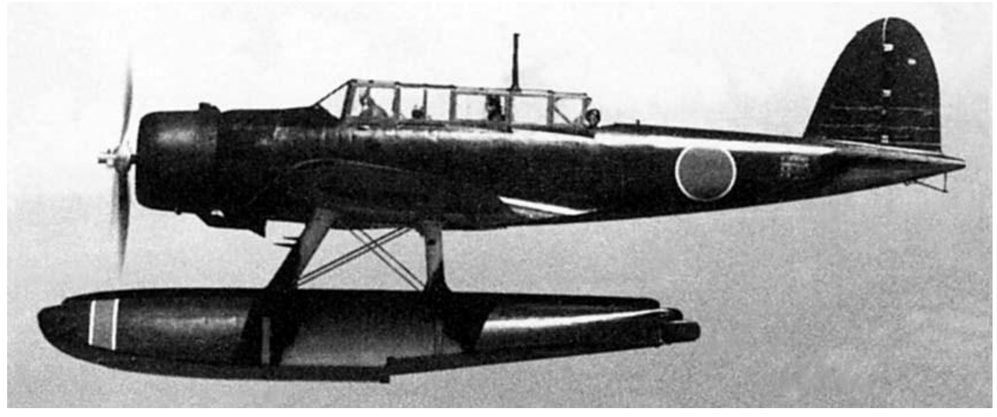
Canadian Warplanes 6, Jets, McDonnell F2H-3 Banshee

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, AgustaWestland CH-149 Cormorant

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell CH-118 Iroquois

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell CH-135 Twin Huey







Aichi E13A Navy Reconnaissance Seaplane, codenamed "Jake". In service with the Imperial Japanese Navy from 1941 to 1945. Numerically the most important floatplane of the IJN, it could carry a crew of three and a bombload of 250 kg (550 lb). Eight examples were operated by the French Naval Air Force during the First Indochina War from 1945-1947, while others may have been operated by the Royal Thai Navy. One example was captured by New Zealand forces and flown by the RNZAF personnel in theatre, but it after one of the aircraft's floats leaked, it sank and was not repaired. (IJNAAF Photos 1 & 2, IWM Photo 3)

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell CH-136 Kiowa

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell CH-139 Jet Ranger

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell CH-146 Griffon

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Bell H-13B Sioux and Bell HTL-6 Sioux

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Boeing Vertol CH-113 Voyageur and CH-113A Labrador

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Boeing Vertol CH-147 Chinook

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Canadair CL-84 Dynavert

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Hiller CH-112 Nomad

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Piasecki HUP-3 Retriever

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Sikorsky CH-124 Sea King

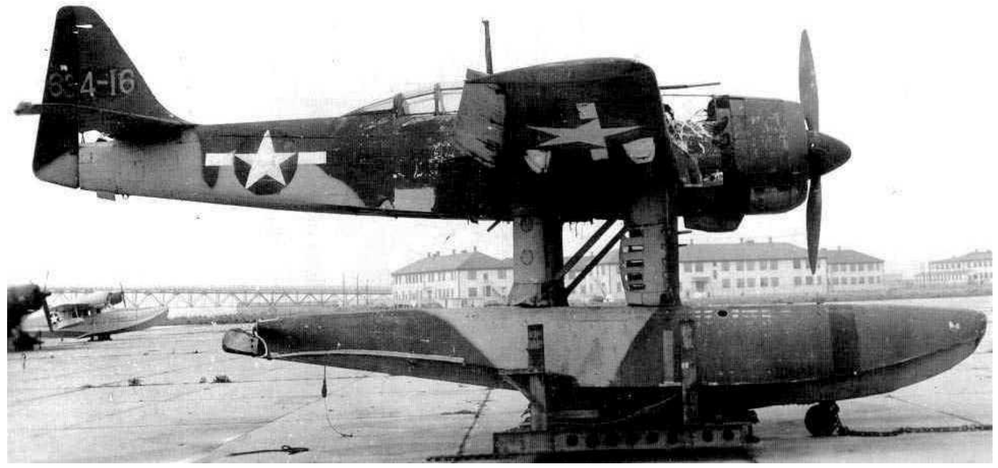
Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Sikorsky CH-126 Choctaw

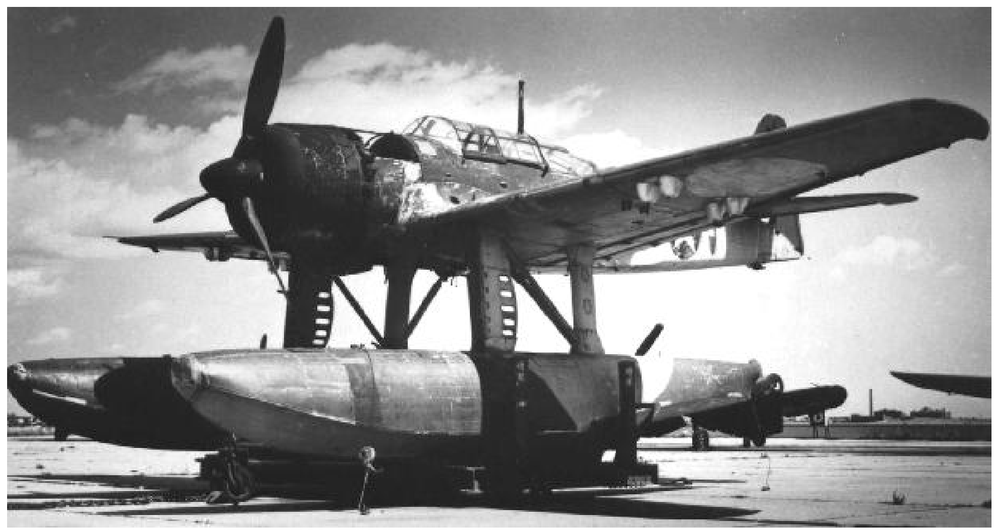
Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Sikorsky CH-148 Cyclone

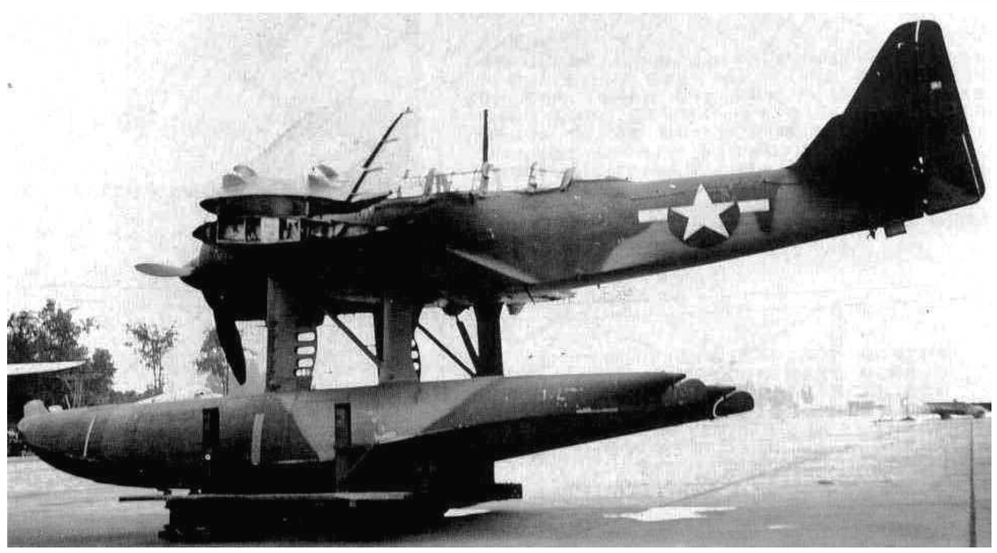
Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Sikorsky H-19 and HO4S-3 Sea Horse

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Sikorsky H-5 Dragonfly

Canadian Warplanes 7: Helicopters, Vertol Canada







CH-125 and CH-127 Workhorse

Canadian Warplanes 8: Boeing CIM 10B Bomarc surface-to-air missile

Castles and Fortresses

Congreve Rockets - Canadian Connections

Dream Sayer: New Visions (pending)

Dream Seeker: Old Wisdoms Revisited

Dream Seer: Old Wisdoms

Estabrooks, Frederick W. Canadian Provost Corps

Estabrooks, Walter R. Whiz Bangs and Woolly Bears

German Aggregat A-4 Vergeltungswaffe-2 (V-2) Rockets, preserved

German Warplanes flown by the Luftstreitkräfte 1914-1918, preserved

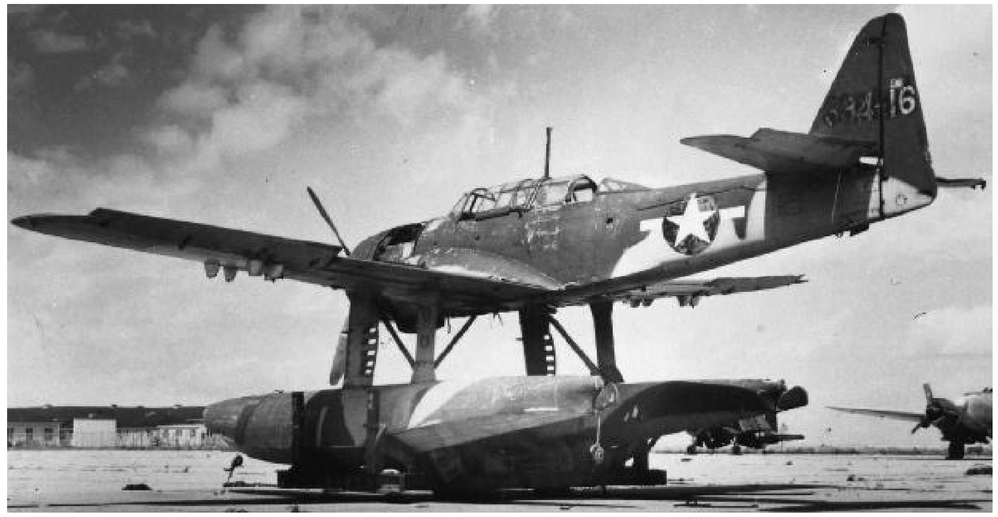
German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Arado to Dornier

German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Fieseler to Focke Achgelis

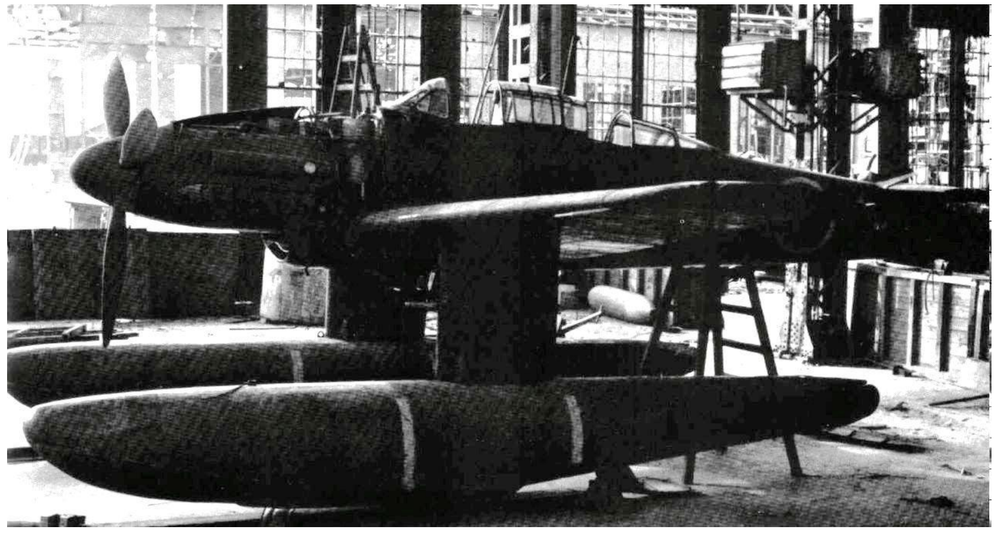
German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Focke-Wulf

German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Gotha to Junkers

German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Klemm to Siebel



Aichi E16A *Zuiun* (Auspicious Cloud), two-seat Naval reconnaissance floatplane operated by the Imperial Japanese Navy, Allied reporting name "Paul", shown here in USN markings. There do not appear to be TAIC or FE numbers alloctated for this aircraft. (USN Photos)



Aichi M6A1 *Seiran* (Clear Sky Storm or Mist on a Fair Day) Japan,ca 1944. (IJNAAF Photo)



Aichi M6A1 *Seiran* (Clear Sky Storm or Mist on a Fair Day) being examined by USN sailors at Nagoya, Japan, Sep 1945. (USN Photo)

German Warplanes flown by the Luftwaffe 1939-1945, Messerschmitt

Ironsides, Canadian Armoured Fighting Vehicle Museums and Monuments

Italian Warplanes of the Second World War (Regia Aeronautica), Aeronautica to Douglas

Italian Warplanes of the Second World War (Regia Aeronautica), Fiat to Macchi

Italian Warplanes of the Second World War (Regia Aeronautica), Messerschmitt to Savoia-Marchetti

Japanese Warplanes of the Second World War, Aichi to Kawanishi

Japanese Warplanes of the Second World War, Mitsubishi

Japanese Warplanes of the Second World War, Nakajima to Yokosuka

Japanese Weapons and Artifacts of the Second World War preserved in Canada

Kite Balloons over Canadians during the First World War

Labyrinth and Rock Wall, Fredericton

Mobile Support Equipment, RCAF

New Brunswick - the picture province

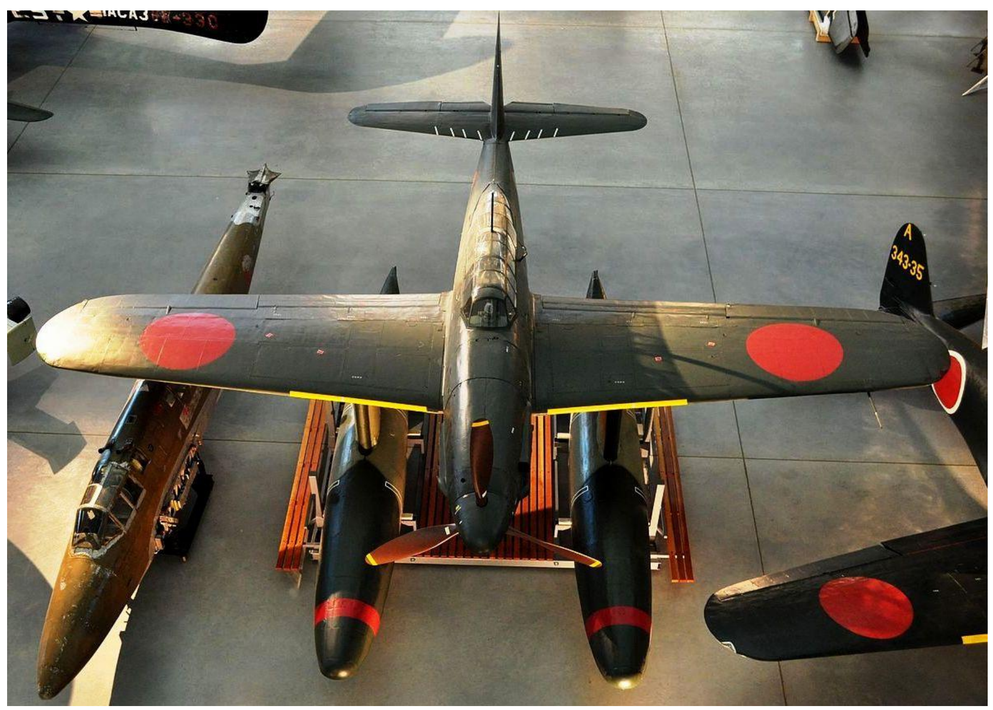
New Brunswick Military History Museums

New Brunswick Military Units, The 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's)





Aichi M6A1 *Seiran* (Clear Sky Storm or Mist on a Fair Day) on display in the Paul E. Garber facility, Suitland, Maryland before being moved to the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center. (Author Photos)



New Brunswick Military Units, The Carleton and York Regiment

New Brunswick Military Units, The New Brunswick Rangers

New Brunswick Military Units, The North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment

New Brunswick Military Units, The Royal New Brunswick Regiment

New Brunswick Military Units, The Royal Rifles of Canada (New Brunswick elements)

Nursing Sisters, Canada

Out of Darkness - Light, A History of Canadian Military Intelligence, Volume 1, Pre-Confederation to 1982

Out of Darkness - Light, A History of Canadian Military Intelligence, Volume 2, 1983 to 1997

Out of Darkness - Light, A History of Canadian Military Intelligence, Volume 3, 1998 to 2005

Out of Darkness - Light, A History of Canadian Military Intelligence, Volume 4, 2006-present (pending)

RAF, No. 125 (Newfoundland) Squadron

RCAF War Prize Flights, German and Japanese Warbird Survivors

Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, "Ironside"

Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical

Aichi M6A1 *Seiran* (Clear Sky Storm or Mist on a Fair Day) on display in the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center. (Eric Salard Photo)

The Aichi M6A *Seiran* (Clear Sky Storm or Mist on a Fair Day) was a submarine-launched attack floatplane. It was intended to operate from I-400 class submarines whose original mission was to conduct aerial attacks against the United States. A single M6A1 has been preserved and resides in the Udvar-Hazy Center of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum. It is located in the Washington, DC suburb of Chantilly, Virginia near Dulles International Airport. The *Seiran* was surrendered to an American occupation contingent by Lt Kazuo Akatsuka of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who ferried it from Fukuyama to Yokosuka. The US Navy donated it to the Smithsonian Institution in November 1962. Restoration work on the *Seiran* began in June 1989 and was completed in February 2000. There does not appear to be an FE or T2 number for this aircraft.





Aichi M6A1-K Nanzan. (USN Photos)



Engineers (RCEME), "Bluebell"

Royal Canadian Engineers (RCE)

Royal Canadian Navy (RCN), Warships

Shelldrake, Canadian Artillery Museums and Gun Monuments

Siegecraft - No Fortress Impregnable

Sieges (Part 1)

Sieges (Part 2)

Sieges (Part 3)

Sieges (Part 4)

Sieges (Part 5)

Sieges (Part 6)

Sieges (Part 7) Appendixes and Footnotes

Skaarup, Aage C. Warrant Officer, RCAF & CF

Skaarup, Harold J. G753, Corporal, 5th Armoured Regiment, 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars

Skaarup, Sergeant (Unteroffizier) Frederick C. Westfälische Feldartillerie-Regiment Nr. 22 and Reserve Feldartillerie-Regiment Nr. 45

Small Arms in the Fredericton Region Museum, Handguns

Small Arms in the Fredericton Region Museum, Machine Guns

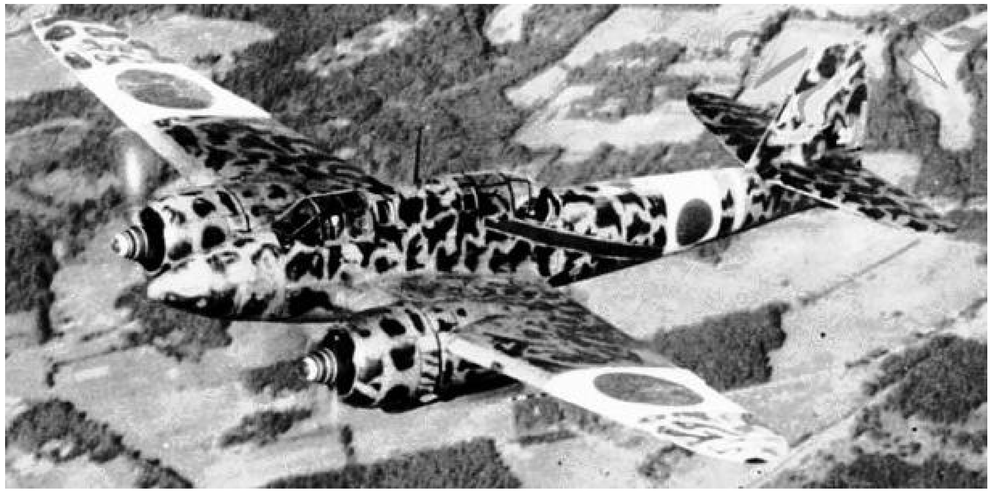
Small Arms in the Fredericton Region Museum, Rifles and Shotguns

Small Arms in the New Brunswick Military History





Kawasaki Ki-10 Army Type 95 Fighter), codenamed Perry. The Ki-10 was the last biplane fighter used by the IJAAF, serving from 1935 to 1940. (IJAAF Photos)



Museum, 5 CDSB Gagetown, Handguns

Small Arms in the New Brunswick Military History Museum, Rifles, Machine Guns, Mortars and Rocket Launchers

Steam Locomotives and Trains of Canada

Ticonderoga Soldier - Elijah Estabrooks, 1758-1760, A Massachusetts Provincial Soldier in the French and Indian War

Visitors: Questions and Answers

Warplane Survivors USA: Alabama

Warplane Survivors USA: Alaska

Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona Warplanes

Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum

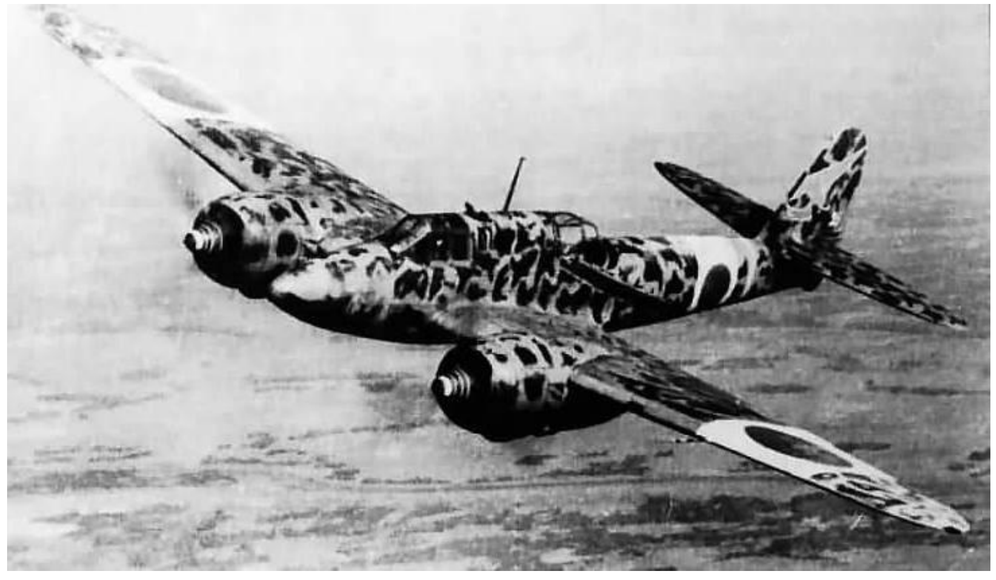
Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Bell Helicopters and Aircraft

Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Boeing Aircraft

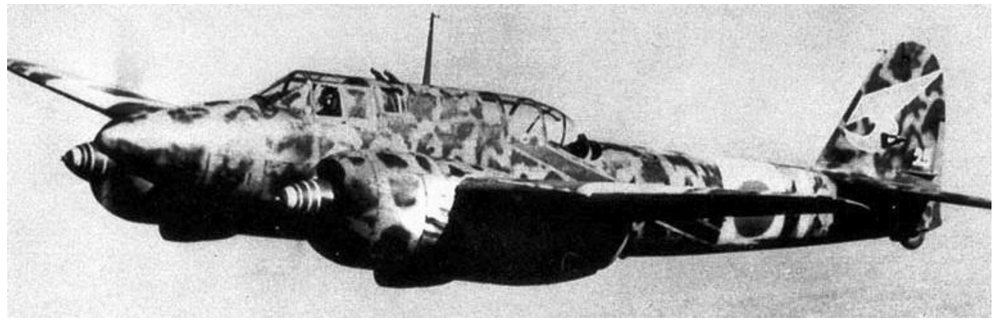
Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Convair Aircraft

Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Douglas Aircraft

Warplane Survivors USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Fairchild Aircraft









Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter (code name Nick) in IJAAF service. (IJAAF Photos)

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Grumman Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Hiller, Hughes, Kaman and Piasecki Helicopters

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Lockheed Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, McDonnell Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Mikoyan-Gurevich Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, North American Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Northrop Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Republic Aircraft

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arizona, Tucson, Pima Air & Space Museum, Sikorsky Helicopters

Warplane Survivors
USA: Arkansas

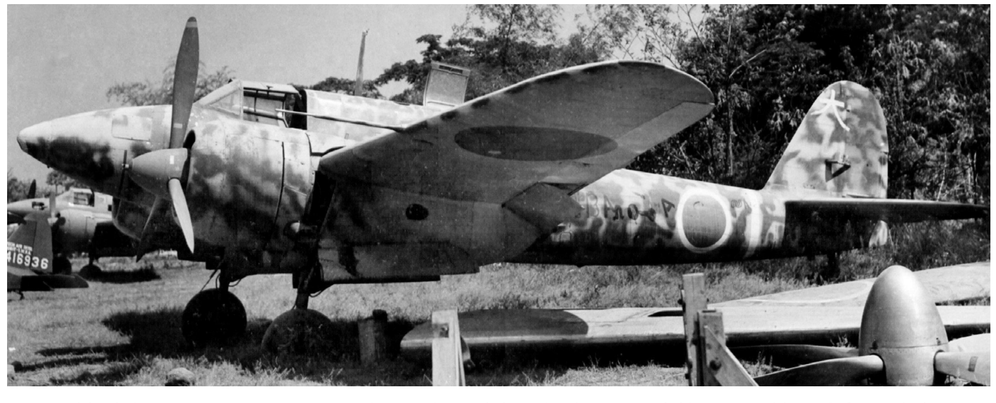
Warplane Survivors
USA: California Warplanes

Warplane Survivors
USA: California, Alameda, USS Hornet Museum

Warplane Survivors
USA: California, Atwater,



Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter (code name Nick) captured at Cape Glouster, New Britain in 1944. (USAAF Photo)



Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter (code name Nick) captured by US forces being prepared for flight testing at Clark Field in the Philippines. This aircraft is possibly (Serial No. 3303), TAIC-SWPA S14, designated USAAF FE-325 and later T2-325, which was scrapped at Freeman Field in 1946. (USAAF Photo)







Castle Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, China Lake, US Naval Museum of Armament & Technology

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Chino, Planes of Fame Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Chino, Yanks Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Fairfield, Jimmy Doolittle Air & Space Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Lancaster, Milestones of Flight Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, McClellan, Aerospace Museum of California

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Oakland Aviation Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Palm Springs Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Palmdale, Joe Davies Heritage Airpark

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Paso Robles, Estrella Warbird Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Riverside, March Field Air Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: California, Rosamond, Edwards AFB, Air Force Flight Test Museum





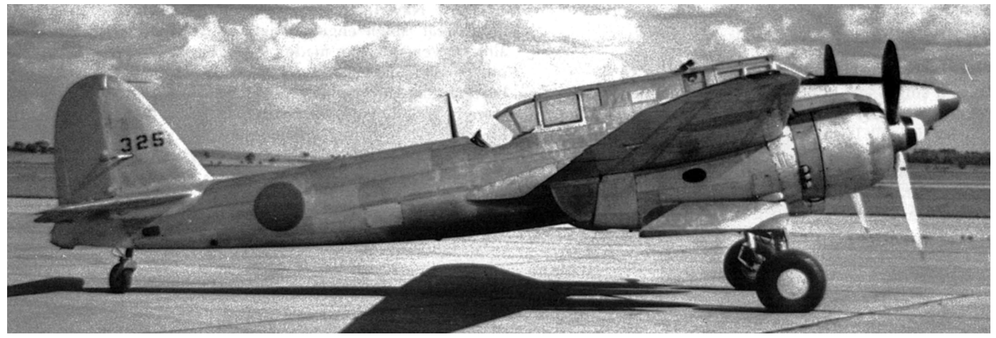




- Warplane Survivors USA: California, San Diego Air & Space Museum
- Warplane Survivors USA: California, San Diego, Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum
- Warplane Survivors USA: California, San Diego, USS Midway
- Warplane Survivors USA: California, Santa Rosa, Pacific Coast Air Museum
- Warplane Survivors USA: California, Torrance, Western Museum of Flight
- Warplane Survivors USA: Colorado
- Warplane Survivors USA: Connecticut
- Warplane Survivors USA: Delaware
- Warplane Survivors USA: Florida Warplanes
- Warplane Survivors USA: Florida, NAS Pensacola, National Museum of Naval Aviation
- Warplane Survivors USA: Florida, Polk City, Fantasy of Flight, Kermit Weeks Collection
- Warplane Survivors USA: Florida, Titusville, Valiant Air Command Warbird Museum
- Warplane Survivors USA: Georgia
- Warplane Survivors USA: Georgia, Warner Robins, Robins AFB, Museum of Aviation
- Warplane Survivors USA: Hawaii



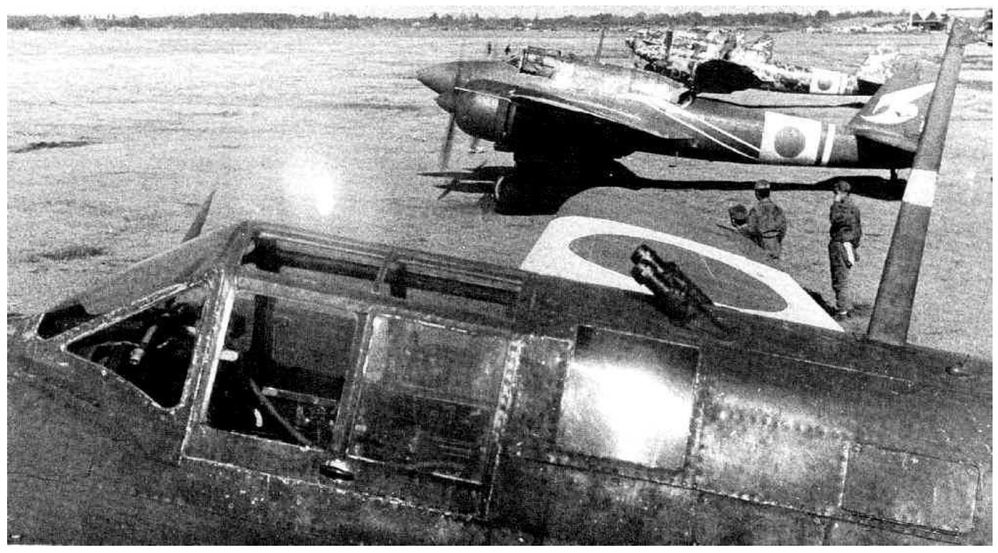
Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter (Serial No. 3303), codenamed "Nick",TAIC-SWPA S14. This aircraft was captured at Fujigaya and later shipped to the USA. It was designated USAAF FE-325 and later T2-325. This aircraft was test flown at Freeman Field, Ohio until it was scrapped in 1946. (USAAF Photo)



Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* Army Type 2 Two-Seat Fighter (Serial No. 3303), codenamed "Nick", USAAF FE-325 and later T2-325. This aircraft was test flown at Freeman Field, Ohio until it was scrapped in 1946. (USAAF Photo)



Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* (Serial No. 4268), codenamed Nick, shipped to the USA and shown here at Middletown Air Depot in 1946. Designated USAAF FE-701, the fuselage of this aircraft is now on display in the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Centre, Chantilly, Virginia. (USAAF Photo)



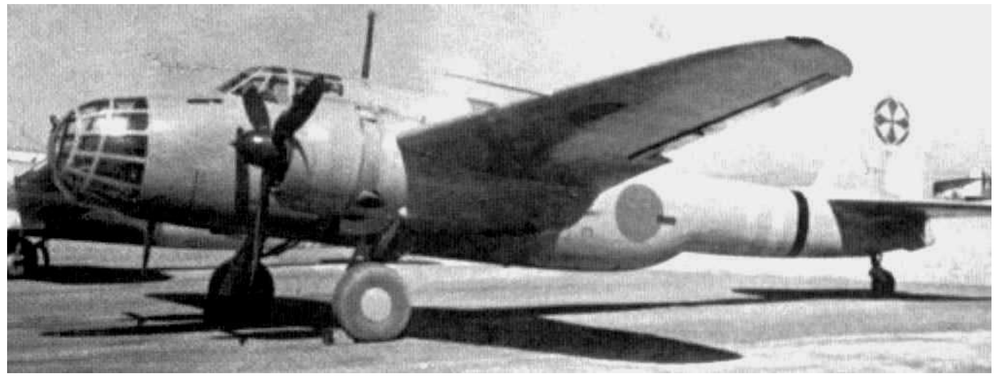
(IJAAF Photo)

Warplane Survivors USA: Idaho
Warplane Survivors USA: Illinois
Warplane Survivors USA: Indiana
Warplane Survivors USA: Iowa
Warplane Survivors USA: Kansas
Warplane Survivors USA: Kentucky
Warplane Survivors USA: Louisiana
Warplane Survivors USA: Maine
Warplane Survivors USA: Maryland
Warplane Survivors USA: Massachusetts
Warplane Survivors USA: Michigan
Warplane Survivors USA: Minnesota
Warplane Survivors USA: Mississippi
Warplane Survivors USA: Missouri
Warplane Survivors USA: Montana
Warplane Survivors USA: Nebraska
Warplane Survivors USA: Nebraska, Ashland, Strategic Air and Space Museum
Warplane Survivors USA: Nevada
Warplane Survivors USA: New England Warplanes
Warplane Survivors USA: New Hampshire
Warplane Survivors USA: New Jersey



(Steven Duhig Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-45 KAIc *Toryu* (Serial No. 4268), USAAF FE-701, fuselage on display in the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Centre, Chantilly, Virginia. This is the only surviving Ki-45 KAIc. It was one of about 145 Japanese aircraft brought to the United States aboard the carrier USS *Barnes* for evaluation after the end of the Second World War. It underwent overhaul at Middletown Air Depot, Pennsylvania, and was test-flown at Wright Field, Ohio, and Naval Air Station Anacostia in Washington, D.C. The United States Army Air Forces donated the *Toryu* to the Smithsonian Institution in June 1946. Only the fuselage is currently on display at the Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center, alongside the Nakajima J1N and Aichi M6A.





Warplane Survivors USA: New Mexico

Warplane Survivors USA: New York

Warplane Survivors USA: New York, USS Intrepid Sea, Air & Space Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: North Carolina

Warplane Survivors USA: North Dakota

Warplane Survivors USA: Ohio

Warplane Survivors USA: Ohio, Dayton, National Museum of the USAF

Warplane Survivors USA: Oklahoma

Warplane Survivors USA: Oregon

Warplane Survivors USA: Oregon, McMinnville, Evergreen Aviation & Space Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Pennsylvania

Warplane Survivors USA: Puerto Rico

Warplane Survivors USA: Rhode Island

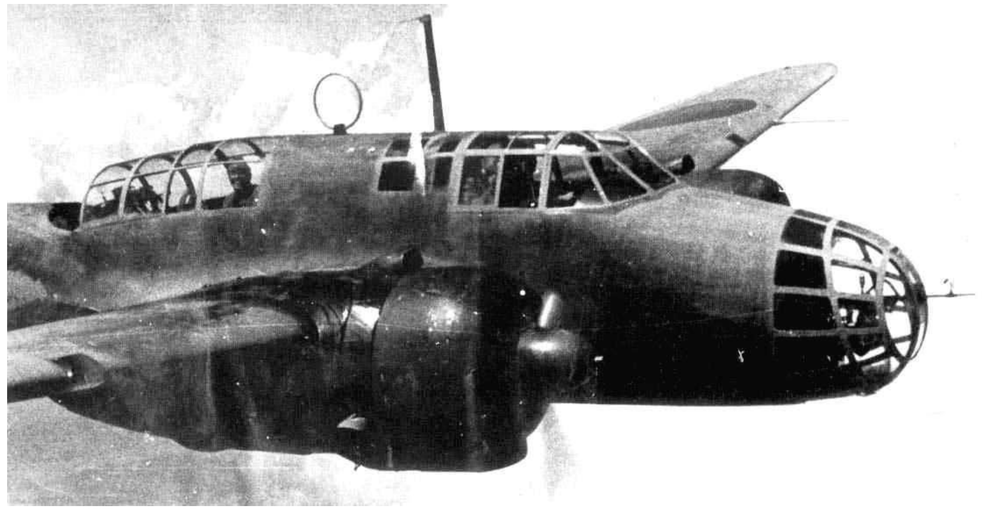
Warplane Survivors USA: South Carolina

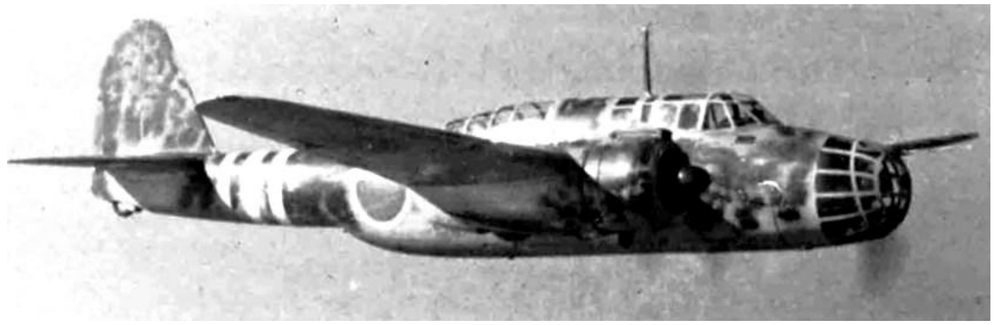
Warplane Survivors USA: South Dakota

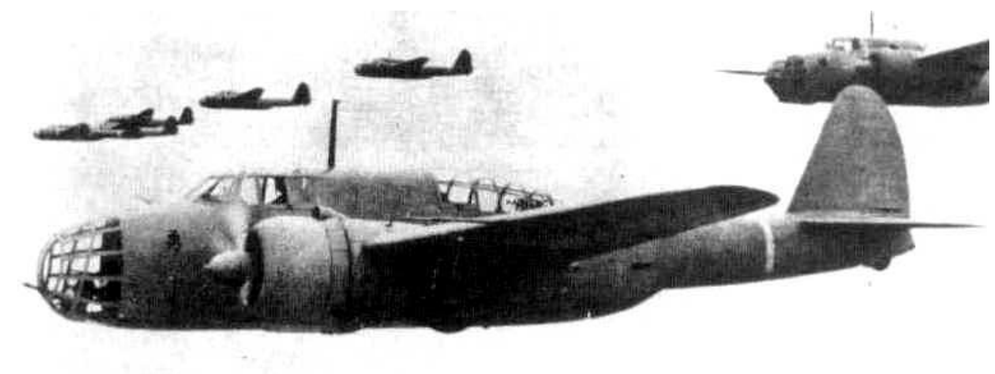
Warplane Survivors USA: Tennessee

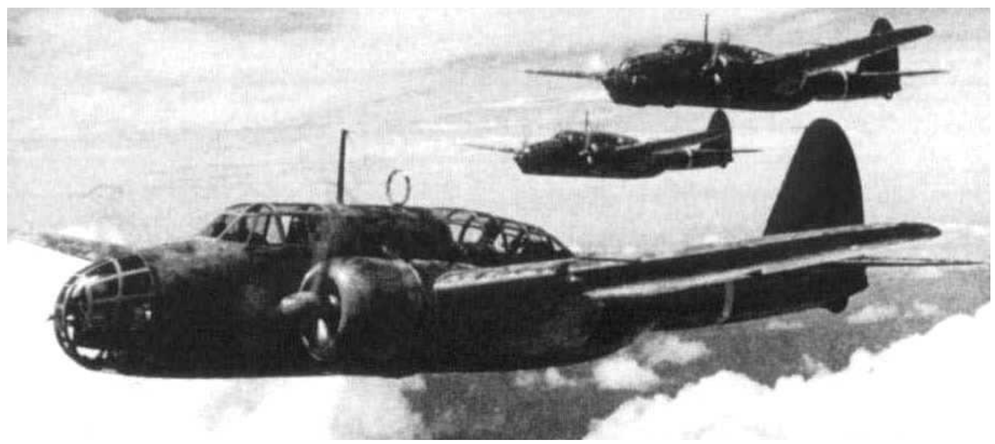
Warplane Survivors USA: Texas

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Abilene, Dyess AFB, Texas Museum of Military History









Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Abilene, Dyess AFB, Texas, San Antonio, USAF History & Traditions Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Addison, Cavanaugh Flight Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Austin, Camp Mabry, Texas Military Forces Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Corpus Christi, USS Lexington

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Dallas, Frontiers of Flight Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Fort Hood

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Galveston, Lone Star Flight Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, Midland, American Airpower Heritage Flying Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Texas, San Marcos, Centex Wing, Commemorative Air Force

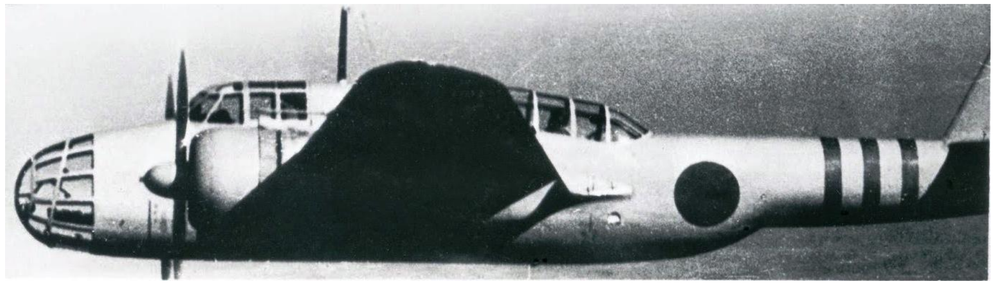
Warplane Survivors USA: Utah

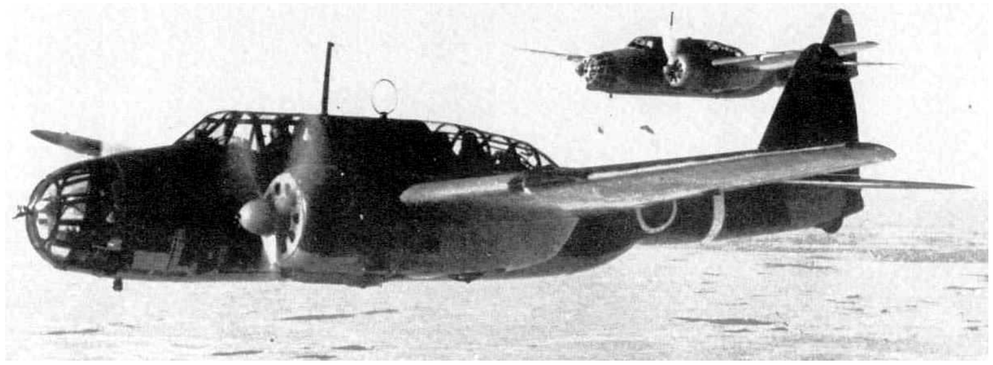
Warplane Survivors USA: Vermont

Warplane Survivors USA: Virginia

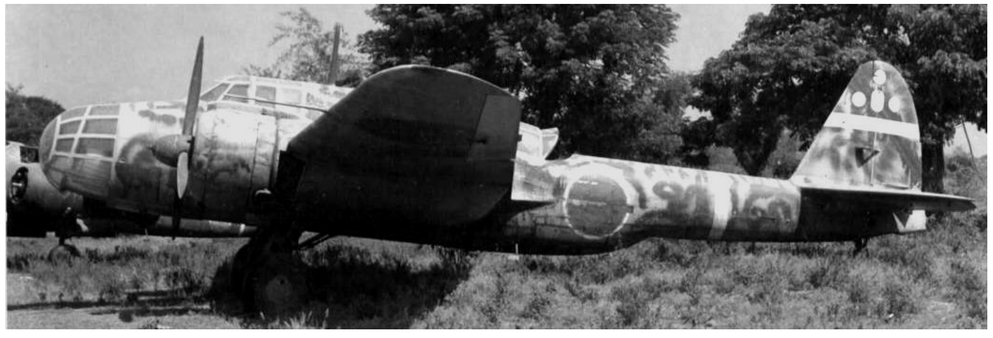
Warplane Survivors USA: Virginia, Chantilly, Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center

Warplane Survivors USA: Virginia, Virginia Beach, Military Aviation Museum









Warplane Survivors USA: Washington

Warplane Survivors USA: Washington, District of Columbia

Warplane Survivors USA: Washington, Everett, Paul Allen's Flying Heritage & Combat Armor Museum

Warplane Survivors USA: Washington, Seattle, Museum of Flight

Warplane Survivors USA: West Virginia

Warplane Survivors USA: Wisconsin

Warplane Survivors USA: Wyoming

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Albania, Monaco and Montenegro

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Argentina

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Australia

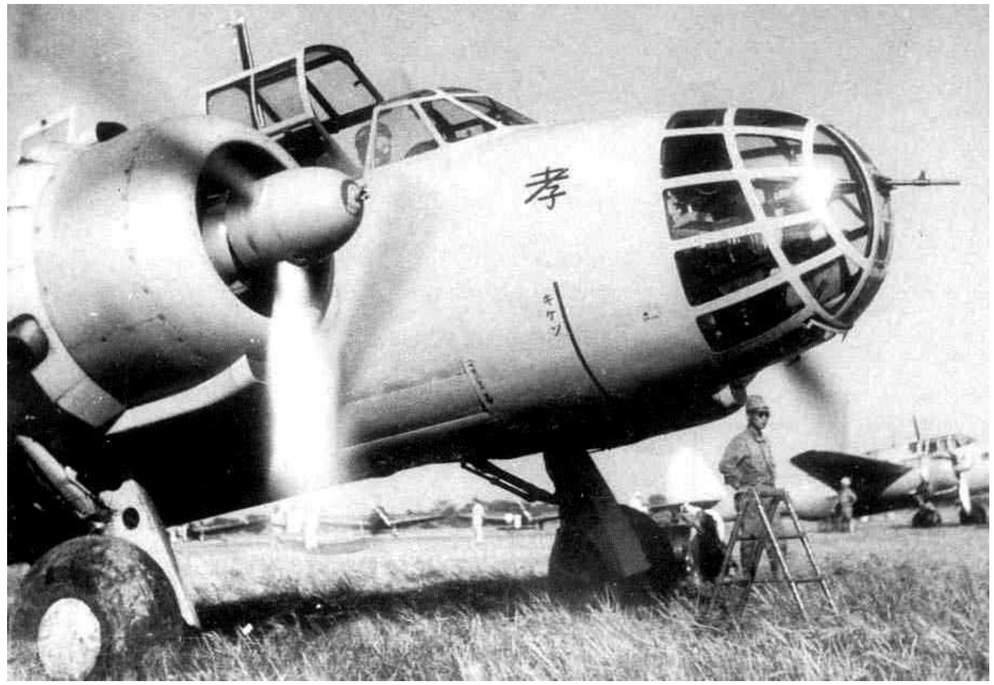
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Austria

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Belarus, Bohemia and Moravia, Macedonia, and Ljubljana

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Belgium

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Bolivia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Brazil



Kawasaki Ki-48 Army Type 99 Twin-engined Light Bomber, codenamed "Lily", IJAAF. (IJAAF Photos)



Kawasaki Ki-48 Army Type 99 Twin-engined Light Bomber, codename "Lily" captured by US forces. This is possibly one of two Ki-48 shipped to the USA. USAAF FE-1202 scrapped at Middletown or FE-1205, which was scrapped at Park Ridge, ca. 1950. (USAAF Photo)



(ROCAF Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-48, captured and placed in service with the Republic of China Air Force, Taiwan.

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Bulgaria

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Canada

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Canada (German Luftwaffe)

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Chile

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in China

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Colombia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Croatia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Cuba

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Denmark

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Finland

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in France

Warplanes of the Second World War Preserved in Germany

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Greece

Warplanes of the Second World War



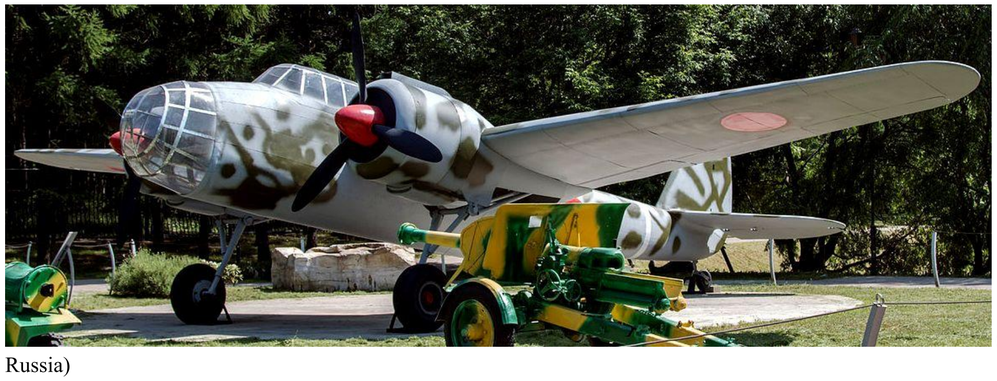
(Calflieer001 Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-48 in Chinese Liberation Army Air Force colours on display in the China Aviation Museum in Datangshan, China. Some of the parts of the airplane are reproduced.

Kawasaki Ki-48, reported to be on display in the Indonesian Air Force Museum.







(Mike1979 Russia)

Kawasaki Ki-48-II replica on display in the Great Patriotic War Museum, Moscow, Russia.

preserved in Guatemala

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Honduras

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Hungary

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in India

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Indonesia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Iraq

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Israel

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Italy

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Japan

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Malta

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Manchukuo (Manchuria), and Mengjiang (Inner Mongolia)

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Mexico

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Myanmar (Burma)

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in New Zealand

Warplanes of the Second World War









preserved in Norway

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Poland

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Portugal

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Romania

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Russia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in San Marino

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Saudi Arabia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Serbia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Slovakia

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in South Africa

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Spain

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Sweden

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Switzerland

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Thailand

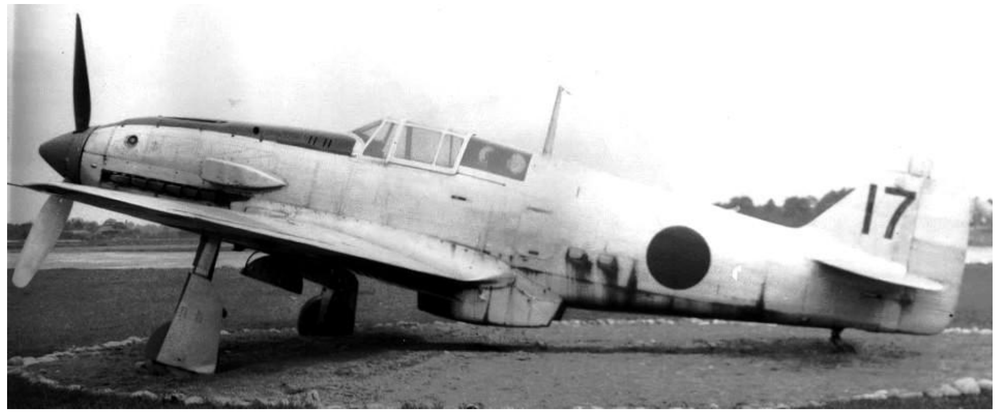
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the Czech Republic

Warplanes of the Second World War









preserved in the Dominican Republic

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the Netherlands

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the Philippines

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the Republic of Korea

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the Ukraine

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Avro Lancaster

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Airspeed Horsa, GAL Hamilcar, GAL Hotspur, Slingsby and WACO Hadrian gliders

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Avro Anson

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress and Boeing B-29 Super Fortress

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United





Kawasaki Ki-61 *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighters. (IJAAF Photos)



Kawasaki Ki-61 *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighter captured with flight test markings. (USAAF Photo)

Kingdom, Boulton Paul Defiant

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Bristol Beaufort and Bristol Beaufighter

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Bristol Bulldog and Gloster Gladiator

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Consolidated PBY-5 Catalina and Consolidated B-24 Liberator

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Curtiss P-40 Kittyhawk

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, de Havilland biplanes

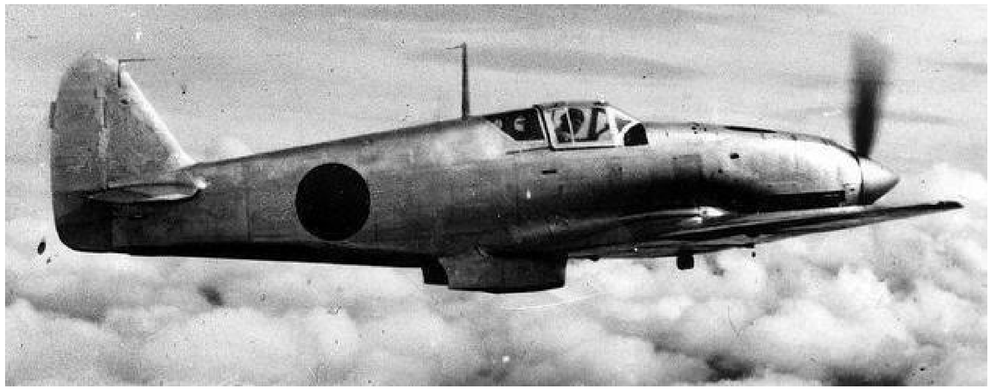
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, de Havilland DH.98 Mosquito

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Douglas Skyraider

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Fairey Albacore, Fairey Fulmar, Fairey Barracuda and Fairey Battle



Kawasaki Ki-61-1-Tei *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighter, captured and flown by USMC VMF 322 at Okinawa in May 1945. This aircraft is painted in a very colourful finish of dark blue and white with the USMC emblem in red on the vertical fin. The rudder and fin are painted in red. (USMC Photo)







Kawasaki Ki-61-1a Ko *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighter (Serial No. 263), codenamed Tony. This aircraft was originally *seizou bangou* 263 captured at Cape Gloucester and test flown as 'XJ 003'at Eagle Farm, Brisbane, Australia and designated TAIC 9, before being shipped to the USA. Although *seizou bangou (*?) is often referred to as a 'serial number' the term means, literally, '*manufacturer production series number'* and as stencilled on the airframe was coded by one of three known methods to provide a level of deception about how many aircraft had been produced. This aircraft was shipped to the TAIU at Anacostia in the USA. Of the three Ki-61s brought to the USA in 1945, USAAF FE-313 and FE-316 were scrapped at park Ridge ca. 1950, and TAIC 9 crashed at Yanceyville, North Carolina on 2 July 1945. (USAAF Photos)

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Fairey Firefly

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Fairey Swordfish

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, German War Prizes

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Gloster F.9/40, F.1, F.2 and F.3 Meteor

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Goodyear Corsair and Vought Corsair

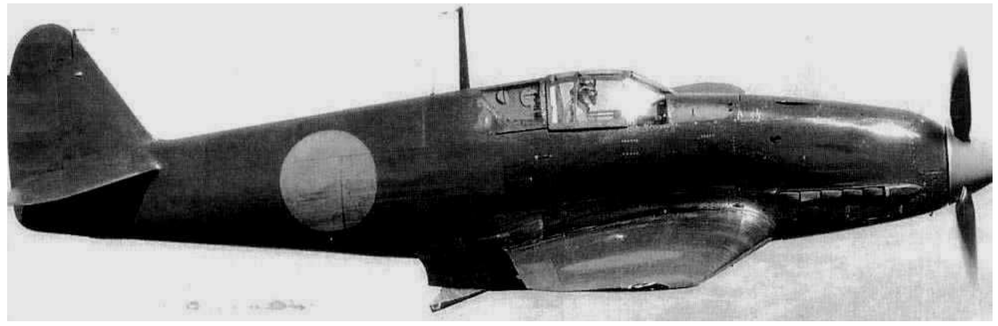
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Grumman Martlet, Grumman Hellcat, Grumman Bearcat and Grumman Avenger

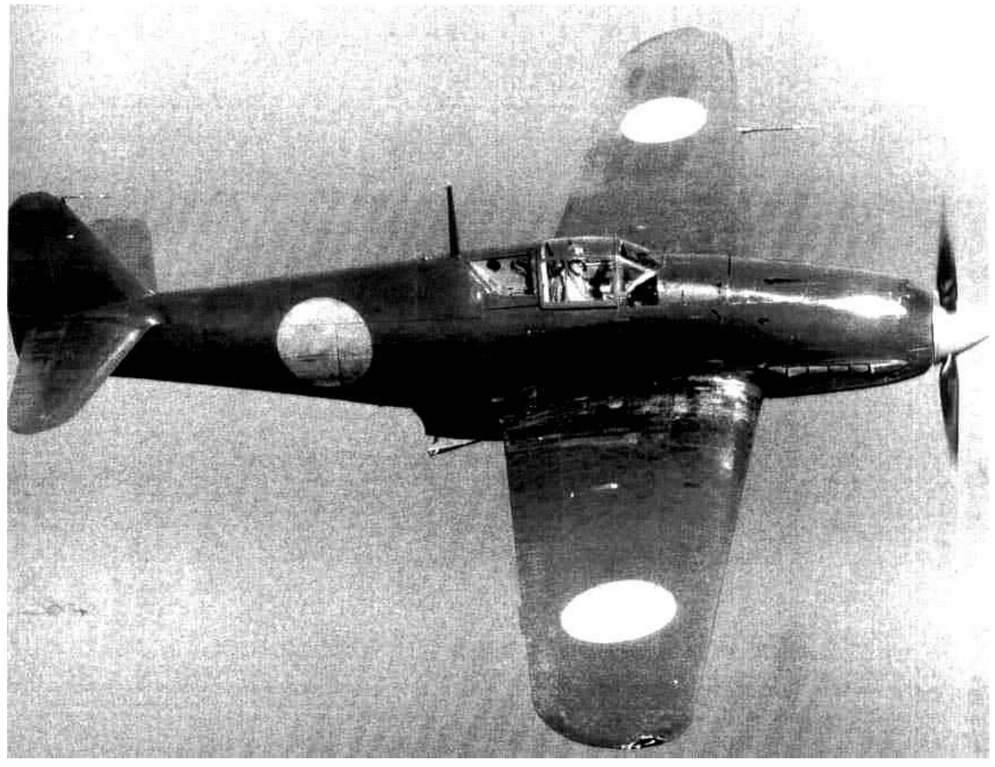
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Handley Page Hampden and Handley Page Halifax

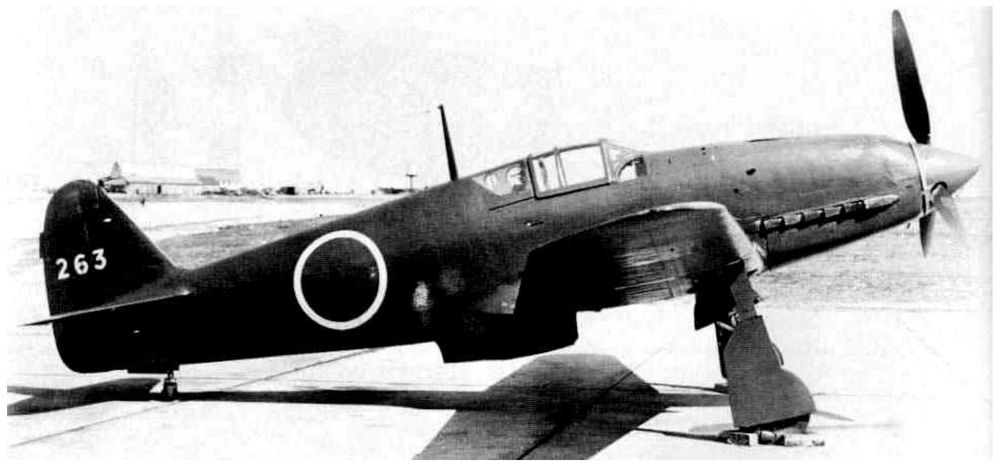
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Hawker Demon, Hawker Fury, Hawker Hart, Hawker Hind, Hawker Nimrod and Hawker Tomtit

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United









Kingdom, Hawker Hurricane

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Hawker Typhoon, Hawker Tempest, Hawker Fury and Hawker Sea Fury

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Italian War Prizes

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Japanese War Prizes

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Miles Hawk Major, Miles Magister, Miles Martinet, Miles Messenger

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, North American B-25 Mitchell

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, North American Harvard and Texan trainers

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, North American P-51 Mustang

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United



Kawasaki Ki-61-1a *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighter (Serial No. 263) assigned USAAF code number XJ003 and TAIC 9, test flown in the USA post war. (USAAF Photos)



Kingdom, Republic P-47 Thunderbolt

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Short Sunderland

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Supermarine Seafire

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Supermarine Spitfire Mk. Ia to Mk. IXe

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Supermarine Spitfire Mk. XI to Mk. 46

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Supermarine Spitfire Tr. 9

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Supermarine Stranraer, Supermarine Walrus and Seagull

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Taylorcraft Auster

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United Kingdom, Vickers Wellington

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United





Kawasaki Ki-61-1a *Hien* Army Type 3 Fighter (Serial No. 2210), This aircraft was the last remaining Tony in Japan and was put on display at Yakota Air Base, which is still a functioning USAF base today. It was initially set up on the base in Japanese markings after being captured at Yakota at the end of the war. Sometime in 1947, it was deemed offensive to American personnel and repainted in bogus USAF markings (with the new red bar used in USAF flashes after 1 January 1947). Apparently it was easier to mark them as American at that time than to dispose of them. In 1953, the Tony was returned to the Japanese people through civilian representatives of the Japan Aeronautic Association (Nippon Kohkuh Kyohkai). They moved it to Hibiya Park in Tokyo near the Imperial Palace for display. (USAAF Photos)



Kingdom, Westland Lysander

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Douglas SBD Dauntless and A-24 Banshee

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Bell P-39 Airacobra and Bell P-63 Kingcobra

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress

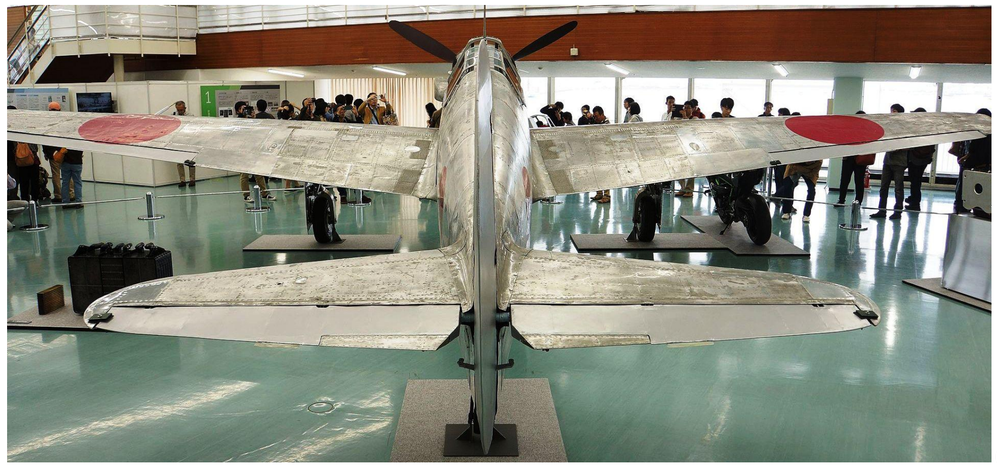
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Consolidated B-24 Liberator

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Consolidated PBY Catalina

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Curtiss P-40 Warhawk, Tomahawk and Kittyhawk

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Douglas A-26 Invader

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Focke-Wulf Fw 190



(Hunini Photos)



(TRJN Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-61 Hien (Tony), Kobi Port terminal, Japan.



(Goshimini Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-61-II-Kai (Serial No. 5017) is on static display at the Tokko Heiwa Kaikan Museum in Chiran Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan.

Kawasaki Ki-61-II-Kai (Serial No. unknown). owned by Kermit Week's Fantasy of Flight museum at Polk, Florida. It is currently stored and in need of restoration.

Kawasaki Ki-61-I-Otsu (Serial No. 640), being restored to flying condition and will become part of the Military Aviation Museum collection in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Grumman TBF Avenger and TBM Avenger

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Lockheed P-38 Lightning

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Messerschmitt Bf 109

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Mitsubishi A6M Zero

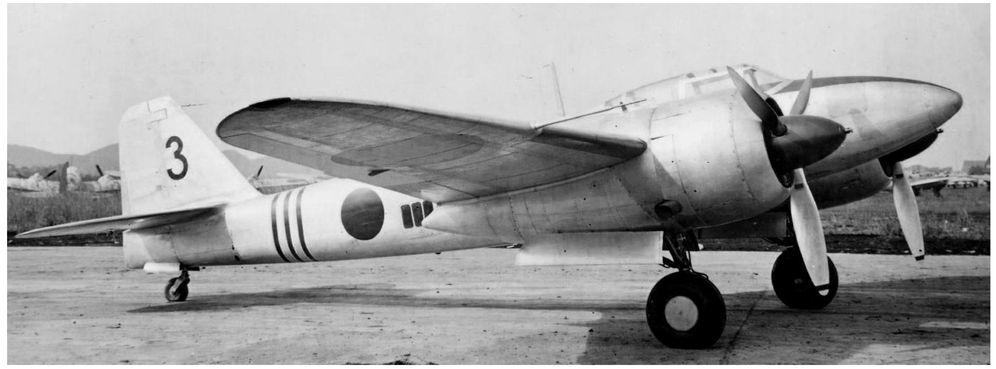
Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, North American B-25 Mitchell

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, North American P-51B and P-51C Mustangs

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, North American P-51D Mustang

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, North American P-51H, P-51K, F-6K, and Cavalier Mustangs

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United



Kawaskai Ki-96 Experimental Twin-engine single-seat fighter. (IJAAF Photo)









States of America, Republic P-47 Thunderbolt

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Supermarine Spitfire

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the United States of America, Vought F4U Corsair and Goodyear FG-1D Corsair

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in the USA, Fighters, Bombers and Patrol Aircraft

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Turkey

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Uruguay

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Venezuela

Warplanes of the Second World War preserved in Zimbabwe

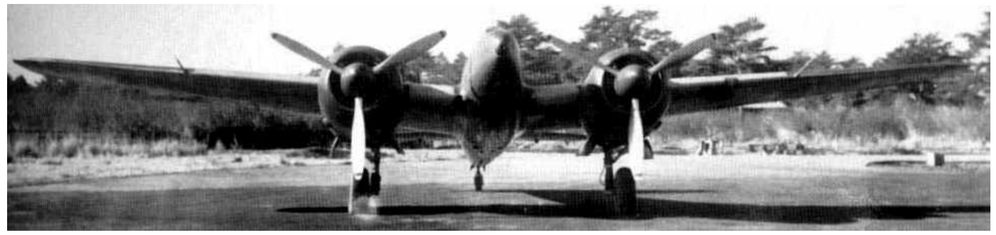
Warplanes preserved in Afghanistan, Kabul Aviation Museum

Author

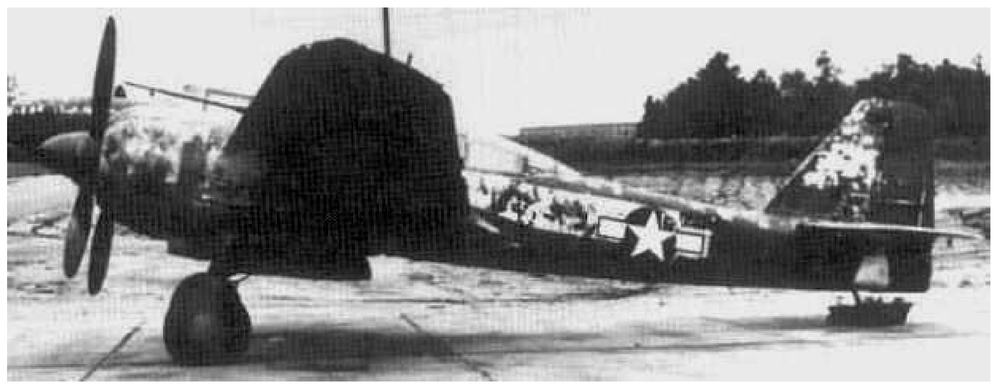
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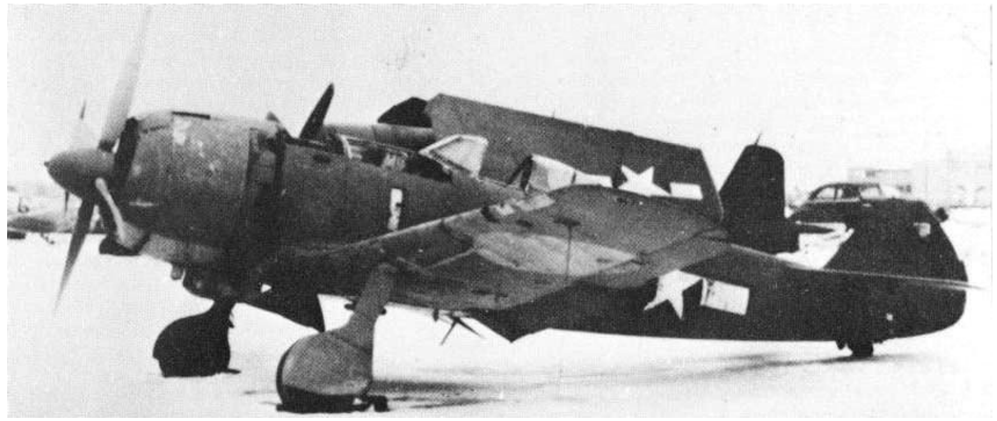
Kawasaki Ki-102b "Randy". This aircraft has the number 106, which may refer to the loading number for the aircraft carrier that brought it, as one of three Ki-102b which were shipped to the USA. Ki-102b USAAF FE-308 was scrapped at park Ridge ca. 1950; Ki-102B FE-309 was scrapped at Middletown in 1946, and Ki-102b FE-310 was scrapped at Newark in 1946. (USAAF Photos)





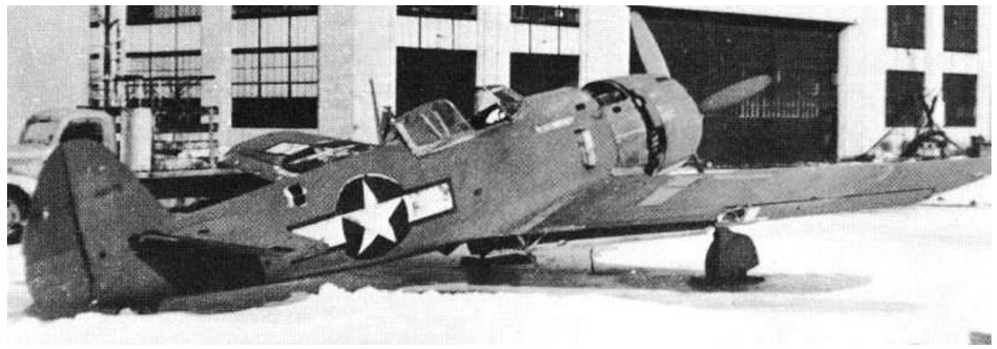


Nakajima Ki-106, No. 302, a wooden airframe version of the Ki-84. (IJAAF Photos)



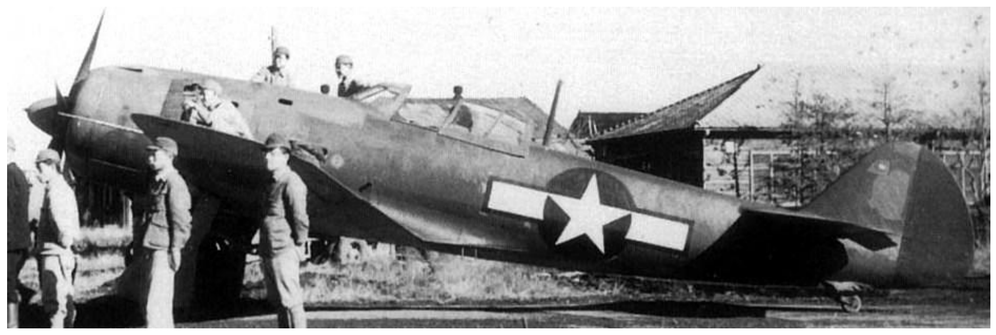






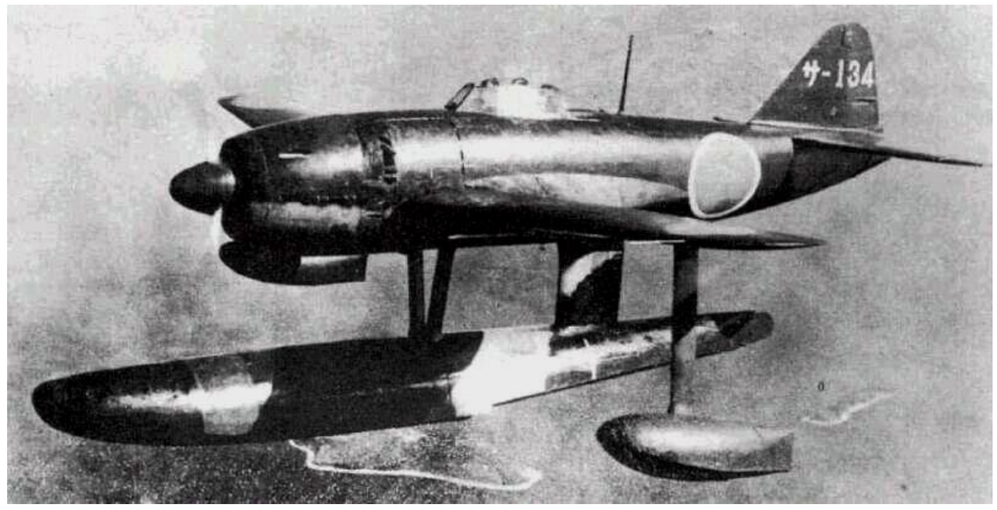








Nakajima Ki-106, No. 301, a wooden airframe version of the Ki-84, shipped to the USA where it was designated USAAF FE-301, later T2-301. This aircraft was an new production prototype produced by Tachikawa in 1945. (USAAF Photos)

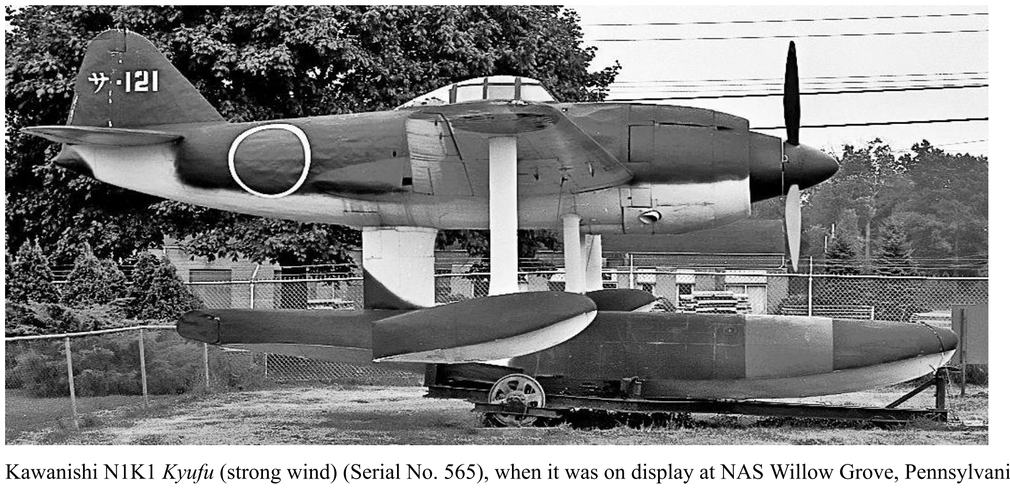




Kawanishi N1K1 *Kyufu* (strong wind) floatplane, IJNAF. (IJNAF Photos)



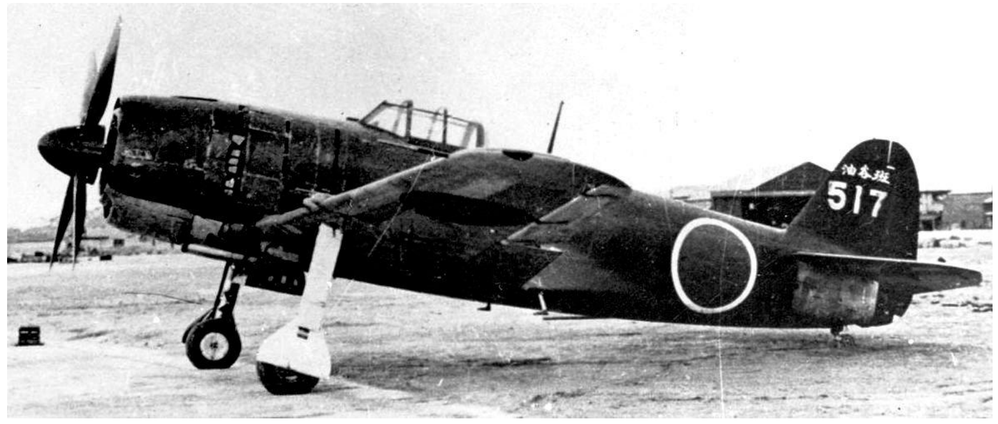
Kawanishi N1K1 *Kyufu* (strong wind) (Serial No. unknown). One shipped to the USA after the war was designated USAAF FE-324. It was scrapped at Park Ridge, ca. 1950. (USN Photo)



Kawanishi N1K1 *Kyufu* (strong wind) (Serial No. 565), when it was on display at NAS Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. This aircraft is now with the National Museum of Naval Aviation, Pensacola, Florida. (USN Photo)



Kawanishi N1K *Kyofu* (strong wind), Allied reporting name “Rex”, on display in immaculate condition at the National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas. (Author Photo)



Kawanishi N1K4-J *Shiden Kai,* IJNAF, prototype. (IJNAF Photo)



Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden* (Serial No. 5511), test flown by the TAIU-SWPA, TAIC (S) 7, in USAAF markings. This aircraft crashed at Clark Airfield, Luzon, Philippines, 1945. (USAAF Photo)



Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden* (Violet Lightning), (Serial No. 7102), code-named George, TAIC-SWPA, S9, at Clark Field, Luzon, Philippines, 1945. (USAAF Photo)

Kawanishi N1K1-J Shiden (Serial No. 7287) and (Serial No. 7317) were captured and taken to United States on the carrier USS *Barnes.* The Kawanishi N1K1-J *Shiden* was an Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service land-based version of the N1K1 floatplane. Assigned the Allied codename “George”, the N1K1-J was considered by both its pilots and opponents to be one of the finest land-based fighters flown by the Japanese during the Second World War. The N1K1 possessed a heavy armament and, unusual for a Japanese fighter, could absorb considerable battle damage.



Kawanishi N1K2-J, USAAF markings being run up with the assistance of Japanese workers. (USAAF Photo)

At least three Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* Model 21 aircraft survive in American museums. Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* (Serial No. 5128) is in the National Museum of Naval Aviation in Pensacola, Florida. Kawanishi N1K2-Ja *Shiden Kai* (Serial No. 5312), a fighter-bomber variant equipped with wing mounts to carry bombs, is on display in the Air Power gallery at the National Museum of the United States Air Force, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio. The N1K2-Ja is painted as an aircraft in the Yokosuka Kokutai, an evaluation and test unit. Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* (Serial No. 5341), USAAF FE-305 is on display at the National Air and Space Museum's Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Center.



(Goshimini Photo)




(Valder137 Photos)

Kawanishi N1K2-Ja *Shiden Kai* Model 21 (Serial No. 5312) on display in the National Museum of the USAF.



(Greg Goebel Photo)



(Dick Jenkins Photo)

Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* Model 21 (Serial No. 5128), USAAF FE-306 on display in the National Museum of Naval Aviation, Pensacola, Florida.







(Bouquey Photos)

Kawanishi N1K2-J *Shiden Kai* Model 21, on display in the Shikoku Museum, Japan. This is an authentic N1K2-J *Shiden-Kai* from the 343 squadron. After the aircraft was damaged in battle, its pilot landed on 24 July 1945 in the waters of the Bungo Channel, but he was never found; by the time of the aircraft's recovery from the seabed in the 1970s, he could be identified only as one of six pilots from the 343 squadron who disappeared that day.



Kawanishi H6K Type 97 seaplane, code-named Mavis wearing green cross surrender markings. (USAAF Photo)



Kawasaki Ki-100-1b Type 5 fighter. Four were shipped to the USA, Ki-100-1b designated USAAF FE-312 was scrapped at Park Ridge, ca. 1950, Ki-100-1b (Serial No. 13012), FE-314 was broken up at Patterson AFB in 1959, FE-315 was scrapped, and FE-317 was scrapped at Park Ridge ca. 1950. One was shipped to the UK. (IJAAF Photos)



(Aldo Bidini Photo)

Kawasaki Ki-100-1b Type 5 fighter, RAF Museum Cosford, England.



Kawasaki Ki-108 Experimental High Altitude fighter, codenamed Randy. (IJAAF Photo)







Kugisho P1Y1-C *Ginga,* IJAAF. (IJAAF Photos)





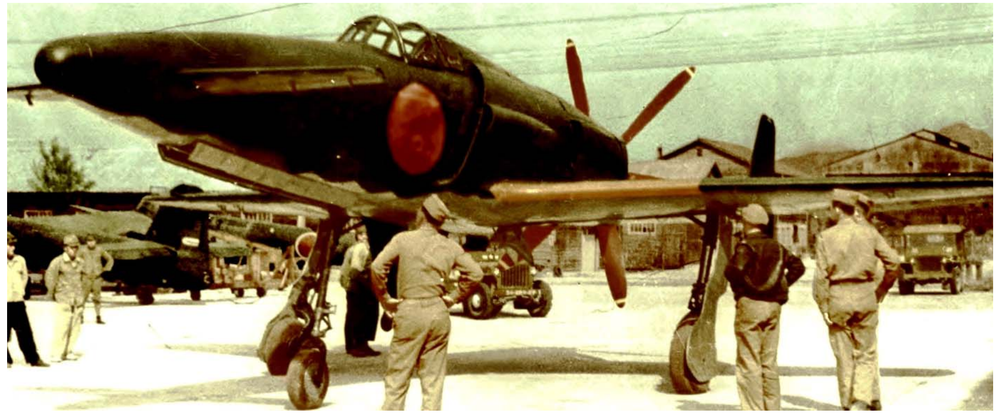
Kugisho P1Y1-C *Ginga* in USAAF markings. Three Kugisho (Yokosuka) P1Y1 were shipped to the USA in 1945, USAAF FE-170 and FE-1701 were scrapped at Newark. Kugisho P1Y1 (Serial No. 8923), FE-1702 is stored with the NASM. (USAAF Photo)









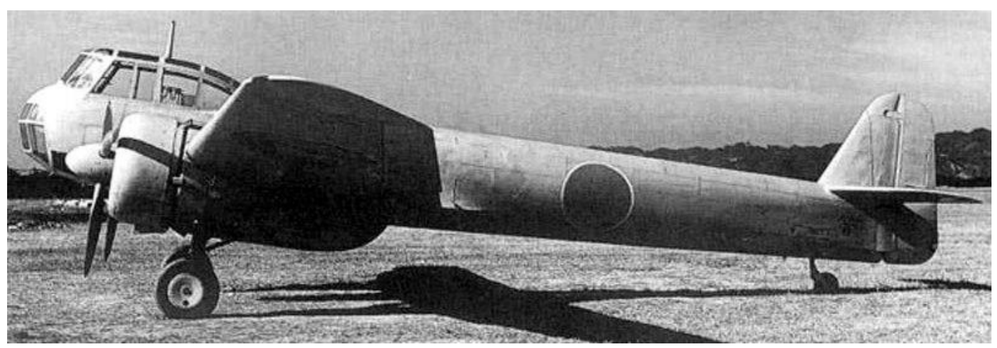


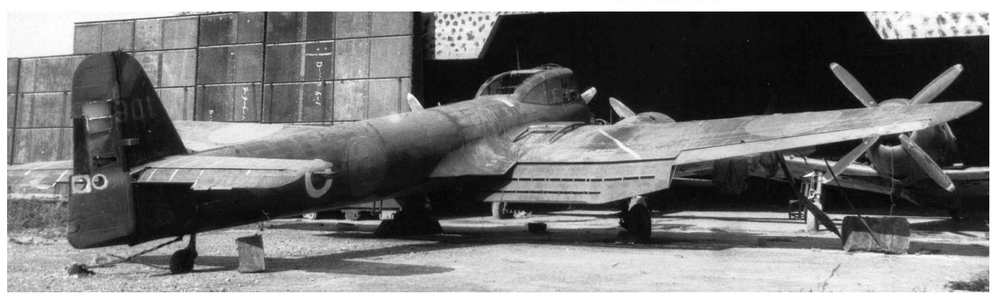




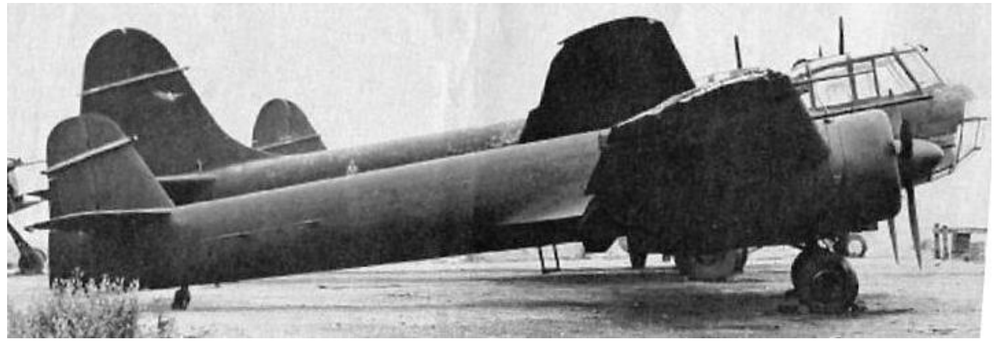


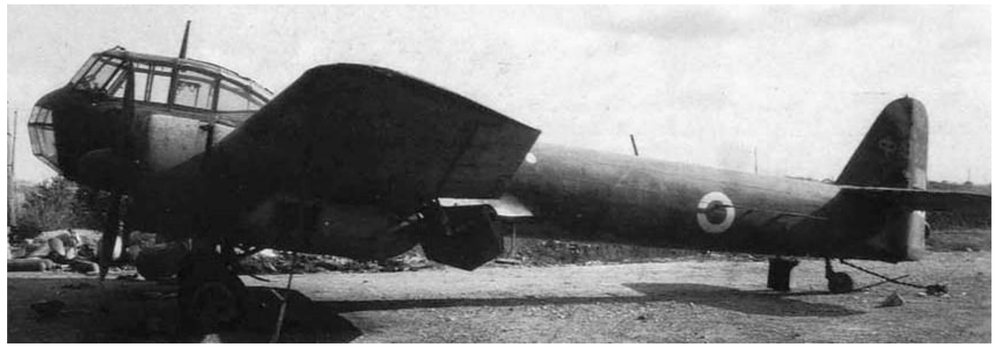
Kyushu J7W1 *Shinden*, found at the factory where it was built in Japan in 1945. One J7W1 *Shinden* was shipped to the USA, USAAF FE-326. This aircraft is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution. (USAAF Photos)



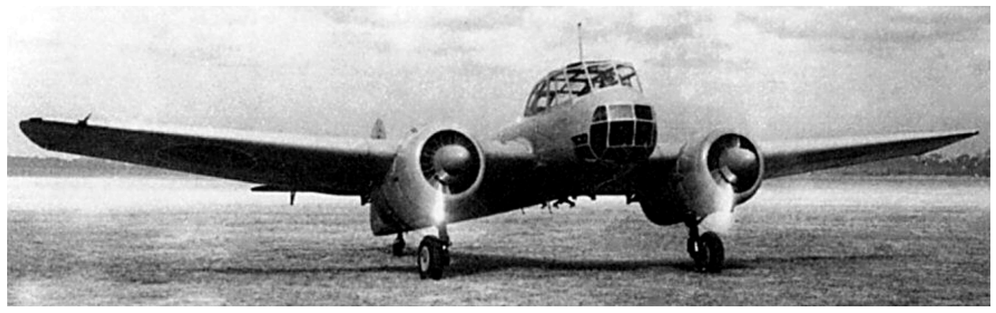


Kyushu Q1W1 patrol bomber, codenamed Lorna. IJAAF. (SDA&SM Photos)





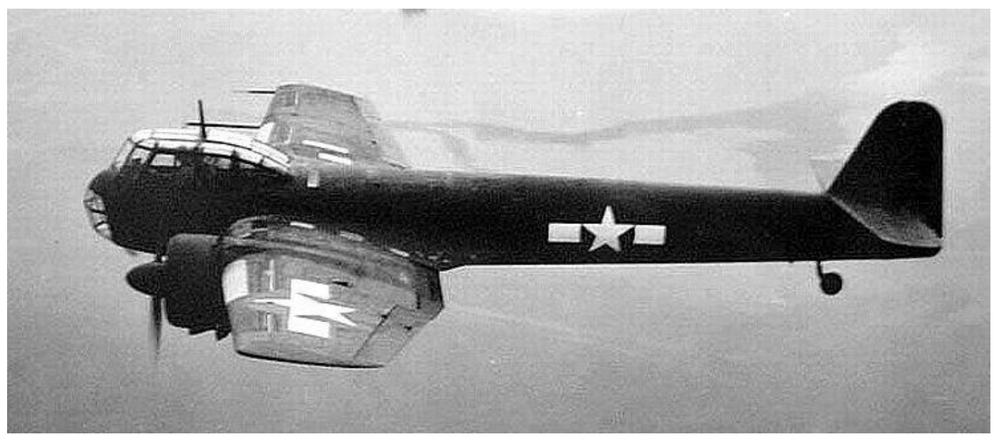

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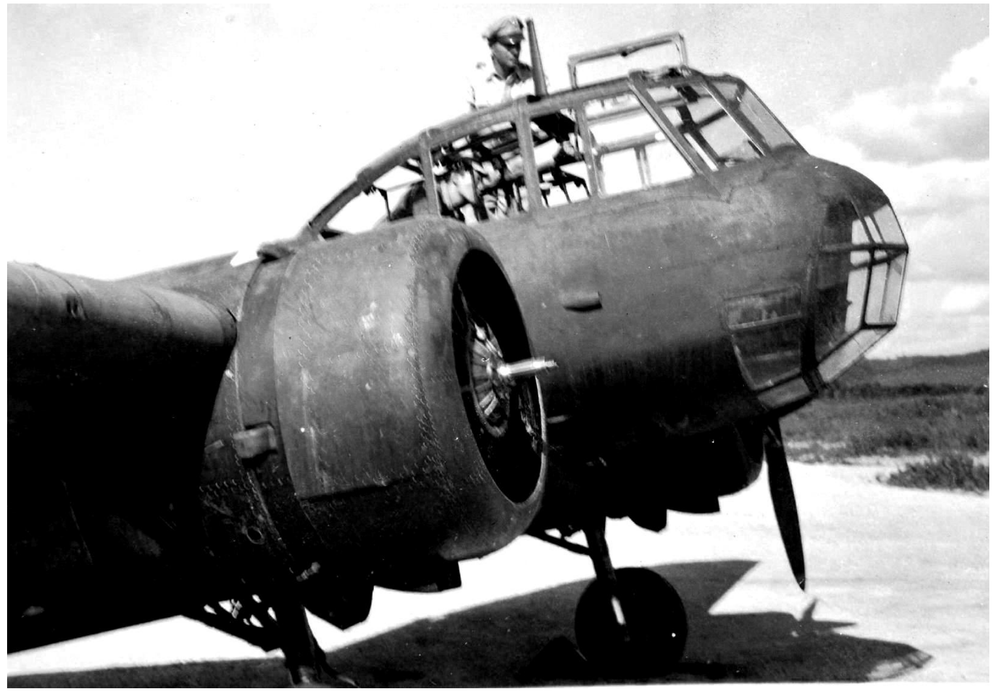




Kyushu Q1W1 patrol bomber, codenamed Lorna. IJAAF. (IJAAF Photos)

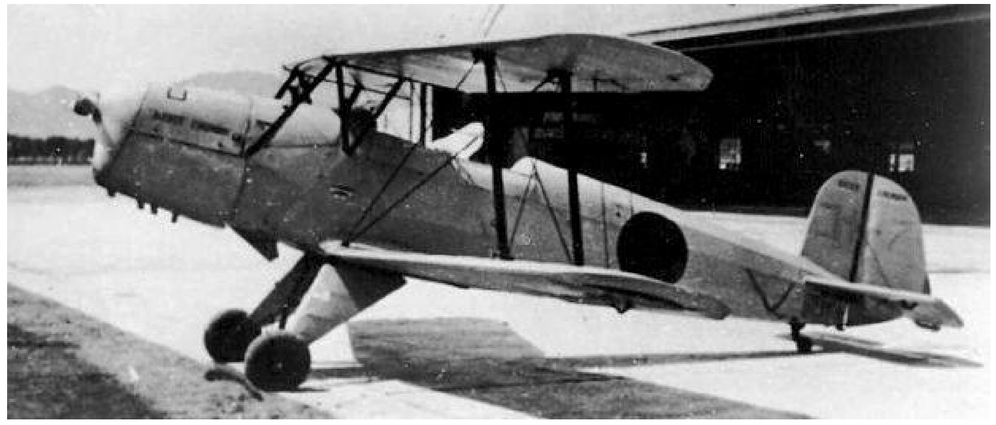






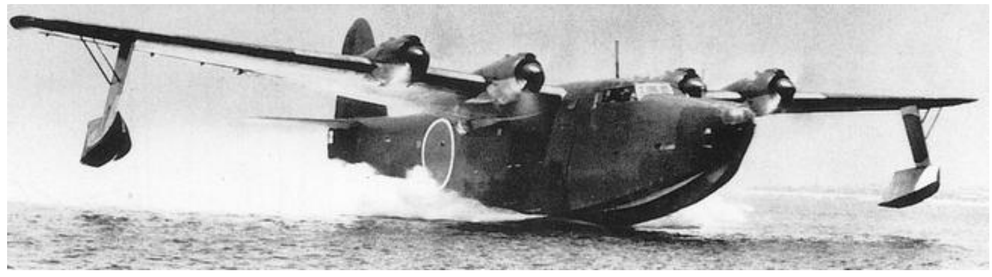


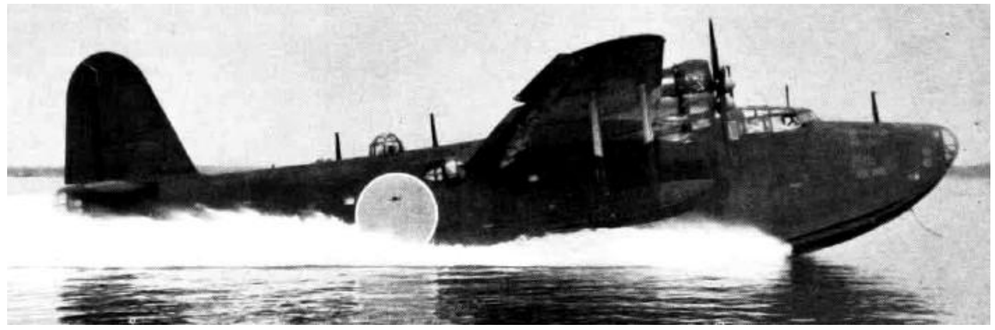
Kyushu Q1W1 patrol bomber, codenamed Lorna in USAAF markings. Four Kyushu Q1W1 were shipped to the USA for flight testing in 1945. Kyushu Q1W1, USAAF FE-4800 was scrapped at Park Ridge ca. 1950, FE-4805 was scrapped at Middletown, FE-4810 and FE-4811 were scrapped at Newark. (USAAF Photos)

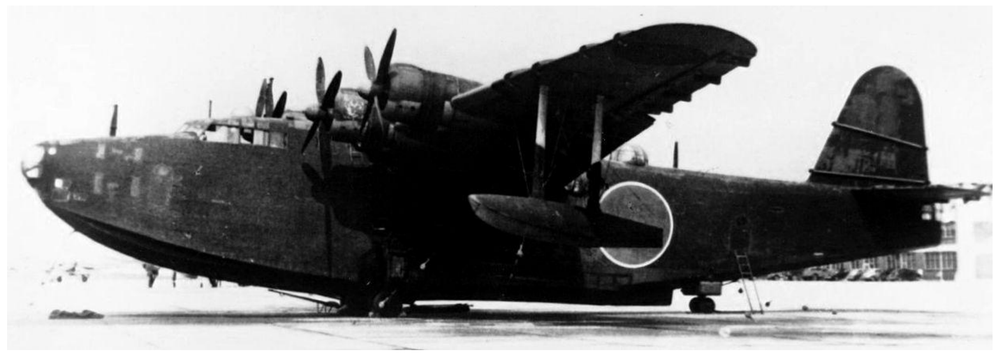


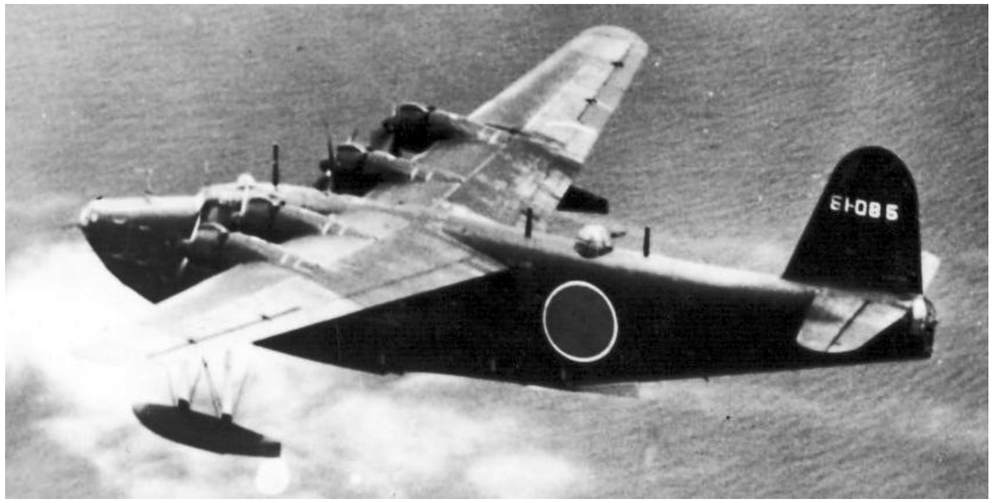
Kokusai Ki-86A (Allied code name "Cypress") in 1945. This plane was a German Bücker Bü 131 Jungmann which was licence-produced in Japan. Approximately 1037 Ki-86s were built for the Imperial Japanese Air Force and 339 Kyushu K9W1 for the Imperial Japanese Navy. (USN Photo)

Kyushu K9W1 Navy Type 2 Primary Trainer Momiji, codenamed “Cypress” built for the Imperial Japanese Navy. One was collected by the RAF and flown at the ATAIU-SEA airfield at Tebrau, Malaya in 1945. It was scrapped after accidental fire damage.









Kawanishi H8K2 Type 2 flying boat. (IJNAF Photos)



Kawanishi H8K2 Type 2 flying boat (Serial No. 426) in Washington State post war. Four H8K2 aircraft survived until the end of the war. One of these, an H8K2 (Serial No. 426), was captured by U.S. forces at the end of the war and was evaluated before being eventually returned to Japan in 1979. It was on display at Tokyo's Museum of Maritime Science until 2004, when it was moved to Kanoya Air Base in Kagoshima. (USN Photo)



(Max Smith Photo)

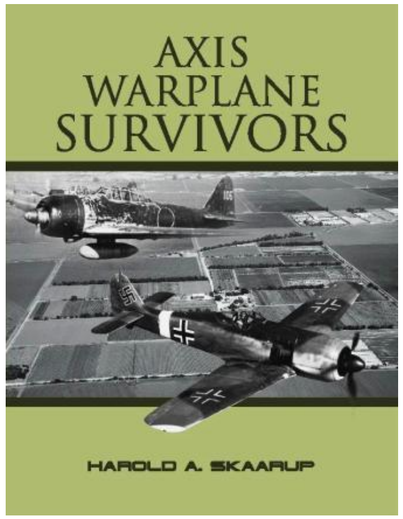




(Miya.m Photos)

Kawanishi H8K2 Type 2 flying boat (Serial No. 426) on display at Kanoya Air Base in Kagoshima.

The submerged remains of an H8K can be found off the west coast of Saipan, where it is a popular scuba diving attraction. Another wrecked H8K lies in Chuuk Lagoon, Chuuk, in Micronesia. This aircraft is located off the south-western end of Dublon Island.



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