

Notes



In citing works in the notes, short titles have generally been used. Works frequently cited have been identified by the following abbreviations:

VIZh - *Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal* [Military history journal].

IVOVSS - *Istoriia velikoi otechestvennoi voiny Sovetskogo Soiuza 1941—1945* [History of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union, 1941—1945].

IVMV - *Istoriia vtoroi mirovoi voiny 1939—1945* [History of the Second World War, 1939—45].

JM 138 - U.S. Army Forces Far East, Military History Section, Japanese Monograph no. 138, *Japanese Preparations for Operations in Manchuria, January 1943—August 1945*.

JM 154 - _____, Japanese Monograph no. 154, *Record of Operations Against Soviet Army on Eastern Front (August 1945)*.

JM 155 - _____, Japanese Monograph no. 155, *Record of Operations Against Soviet Russia - On Northern and Western Fronts of Manchuria and in Northern Korea (August 1945)*.

SVE - *Sovetskaia voennaia entsiklopedia* [Soviet military encyclopedia].

IRP 9520 - U.S. Department of the Army, Office, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Intelligence Research Project no. 9520, *New Soviet Wartime Divisional TO&E*.

PU-1944 - *Polevoi ustav krasnoi armii 1944* [Field regulation of the Red Army 1944].

Introduction

1. Herbert Feis, *The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1966); Charles L. Mee, Jr., *Meeting at Potsdam* (New York: M. Evans, 1975); IVOVSS, 5:530—42. The Allies had urged Soviet participation in the war against Japan since the Teheran conference of 1943.

Chapter 1

1. *IVMV*, 11:187—88. For example, the Soviets dispatched new T-34 tanks eastward to reequip one battalion of each tank brigade and one regiment of each of the two tank divisions in the Far East. They stockpiled additional tanks to outfit a tank army destined for transfer from the western theater of operations. The U.S. shipped Lend Lease equipment (vehicles and tanks) to the Port of Vladivostok.
2. *Ibid.*, 191—92.
3. *IVOVSS*, 5:551; more detail is in *IVMV*, 11:191—97.
4. M. V. Zakharov et al., eds., *Finale* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1972), 71; see also *IVMV*, 11:189.
5. Zakharov, *Finale*, 72—73; see also I. V. Kovalev, *Transport v velikoi otechestvennoi voine (1941—1945gg)* [Transport in the Great Patriotic War, 1941—1945] (Moskva: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1981), 384—402.
6. S. M. Shtemenko, *The Soviet General Staff at War 1941—1945* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1974), 327—28; S. Shtemenko, "Iz istorii razgroma kuantunskoi armii" [From the history of the rout of the Kwantung Army], *VIZh*, pt. 1, April 1967:57—58.
7. *IVMV*, 11:193—94.
8. Shtemenko, *Soviet General Staff*, 341—42; K. A. Meretskov, *Serving the People* (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1971), 337—38; I. M. Chistyakov, *Sluzhim otchizne* [In the service of the fatherland] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1975), 271—73.

Chapter 2

1. Information in this chapter is drawn from U.S. Army, The Armor School, *Organization of a Combat Command for Operations in Manchuria* (Fort Knox, KY, May 1952), 12—77, confidential regraded unclassified 12 April 1974; L. N. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda na dal'nem vostoke* [Victory in the Far East] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1971), 29—38.

Chapter 3

1. *IVMV*, 11:183.
2. JM 138.
3. This figure includes the Seventeenth Area Army of seven infantry divisions and two independent mixed brigades based in Korea and subordinated to the Kwantung Army on 10 August 1945.

4. "Kampaniia sovetskikh vooruzhennikh sil na dal'nem vostoke v 1945g (fakti i tsifry)" [The campaign of the Soviet armed forces in the Far East in 1945: Facts and figures], *VIZh*, August 1945, lists Japanese (and their auxiliary) strength as follows:

Kwantung Army (including Korea)	1,040,000
Manchukuoan Army	170,000
Inner Mongolian Army	44,000
Suyan Army Group	66,000
South Sakhalin forces	20,000
Kuriles forces	80,000
Total	1,420,000

An earlier Japanese source, Saburo Hayashi and Alvin Coox, *Kogun: The Japanese Army in the Pacific War* (Quantico, VA: The Marine Corps Association, 1959), cites Japanese strength as follows:

Manchuria (including North Korea)	780,000
South Korea	260,000
Total	1,040,000

JM 155 lists Japanese Army strength in Manchuria and northern Korea as 713,724 men.

The more recent Soviet source, Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, scales down estimates of Japanese strength. Vnotchenko credits Japan and its partners with fielding slightly more than 1,200,000 men in the Far East (including southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands). Subtracting Manchukuoan and Inner Mongolian forces and Japanese forces in South Korea, southern Sakhalin, and the Kuriles would leave the Kwantung Army a strength of about 700,000 men, a figure that agrees with the Japanese monograph totals. Confusion over figures resulted from the inclusion into Japanese forces after war began of more than 100,000 paramilitary personnel, including reservists, farmer militiamen, and even civilians who threw in their lot with Japanese forces.

The Soviet figure for Japanese armor strength is far higher than the Japanese figure. Even Soviet sources claim that only 369 tanks were captured and that few were destroyed in combat. In addition, most Japanese tanks and aircraft were too antiquated to be of any use in combat.

5. JM 155, 266–67, table 1.
6. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 43–45; JM 138, app. 6, i–xvi.
7. JM 155, table 1, 266. The 3d Army at Yenchi, responsible for the southern portion of the area, comprised the 79th Infantry Division with headquarters at Tumen, the 112th Infantry Division at Hunchun, and the 127th Infantry Division farther to the interior of Manchuria at Pataiohotzu. The 3d Army commander was Lt. Gen. Murakami Keisaku. Responsible for the area encompassing Hutou, Tungan, Linkou, Pamientung, and Muleng, the 5th Army at Yehho included the 124th Infantry Division with headquarters at Muleng, the 126th Infantry Division at Pamientung, and the 135th Infantry Division at Tungan. The 5th Army commander was Lt. Gen. Shimizu Noritsune. Units directly subordinate to the First Area Army were the 122d Infantry Division at Lake Chingpo, the 128th Infantry Division at Lotzokou, the 134th Infantry Division at Chiamussu, the 139th Infantry Division at Tunhua, and the 132d Independent Mixed Brigade at Tungning.

8. Ibid., 266—67. Responsible for south central Manchuria and headquartered at Meihokou, 30th Army consisted of the 39th Infantry Division at Hailung, the 107th Infantry Division at Wuchakou, the 117th Infantry Division at Taonan, the 148th Infantry Division and 133d Independent Mixed Brigade at Changchun, and the 9th Tank Brigade at Ssiping-chien. Lt. Gen. Iida Shojiro commanded the 30th Army. The 44th Army at Liaoyuan, responsible for west central Manchuria, comprised the 63d Infantry Division at Tungliao, the 108th Infantry Division at Jehol, the 136th Infantry Division at Penchihu, and the 130th Independent Mixed Brigade and 1st Tank Brigade at Mukden. The 44th Army commander was Lt. Gen. Hongo Yoshio. Under direct control of the Third Area Army were the 138th Infantry Division at Fushun, the 79th Independent Mixed Brigade at Antung, and the 134th Independent Mixed Brigade at Lingliang.
9. Ibid., 267. The 119th Infantry Division and the 80th Independent Mixed Brigade were at Hailar; the 123d Infantry Division was at Sunwu; the 149th Infantry Division, at Tsitsihar; the 131st Independent Mixed Brigade, at Harbin; the 135th Independent Mixed Brigade, at Aihun; and the 136th Independent Mixed Brigade, at Nencheng.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., 166—67. The average strength of divisions that engaged in active combat was 15,361 men (79th, 107th, 112th, 119th, 123d, 124th, 126th, 128th, 134th, and 135th Infantry Divisions). See also Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 46.
12. JM 155, chart 1.
13. Ibid., chart 2.
14. Ibid., 266—67; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 46.
15. JM 138.
16. Ibid., 161, gives Japanese assessment of division readiness (see app. A).
17. Ibid., 90—110, 141—51; cf. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 39—43.

Chapter 4

1. *IVMV*, 195.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid., 196.
4. Three basic Soviet sources cite differing figures. Compare

Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 66 IVOVSS, 551 *IVMV*, 197*

Men	1,577,725	1,577,725	1,747,465
Guns/mortars	26,137	26,137	29,835
Tanks	5,556	5,556	5,250
Aircraft	3,800	3,446	5,171

**IVMV* includes the fleet in its calculations.

5. IVOVSS, 1:444; P. A. Kurochkin, ed., *Obshchevoiskovaia armii v nastuplenii* [The combined arms army in the offense] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1966), 12, gives a higher theoretical figure of four to five rifle corps of fourteen to eighteen rifle divisions.
6. SVE, 5:271.
7. SVE, 1:256; IVOVSS, 6:226; Kurochkin, *Obshchevoiskovaia*, 192, cites a more comprehensive range of 3 to 5 rifle corps of 9 to 14 rifle divisions, 1 to 2 tank/mechanized corps, 1,500 to 2,650 guns and mortars, 48 to 497 multiple rocket launchers, and 330 to 825 tanks and self-propelled guns.
8. A. Dunnin, "Razvitie sukhoputnykh voisk v poslevoennii period" [Development of ground forces in the postwar period], *VIZh*, May 1978:34.
9. SVE, 7:571. The standard rifle corps included one artillery regiment. A guards rifle corps contained an artillery brigade of two artillery regiments.
10. Dunnin, "Razvitie," 34.
11. A. I. Radzievsky, ed., *Taktika v boevykh primerakh (diviziia)* [Tactics by combat example: division] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1976), scheme 1; Kurochkin, *Obshchevoiskovaia*, 204.
12. Dunnin, "Razvitie," 34; SVE, 7:568; IRP 9520, 1-6, with charts.
13. SVE, 7:660-61; M. V. Zakharov et al., eds., *50 let vooruzhennykh sil SSSP* [50 years of the Soviet armed forces] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1968), 334-35, 391; I. Anan'ev, "Sozdanie tankovykh armii i sovershenstvovanie ikh organizatsionnoi strukturny" [The creation of tank armies and the perfecting of their organizational structure], *VIZh*, October 1972:38-47.
14. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 87; Zakharov, *Finale*, 83. A detailed order of battle appears in M. V. Zakharov, ed., *Final: istoriko-memuarny ocherk o razgrome imperialisticheskoi iapony v 1945 godu* [Finale: A historical memoir survey about the rout of imperialistic Japan in 1945] (Moskva: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1969), 398-99.
15. Dunnin, "Razvitie," 34-35; IRP 9520, 1-6.
16. Radzievsky, *Taktika (diviziia)*, scheme 3; Kurochkin, *Obshchevoiskovaia*, 208.
17. Radzievsky, *Taktika (diviziia)*, scheme 2.
18. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 75; Zakharov, *Final: istoriko*, 402.
19. Kurochkin, *Obshchevoiskovaia*, 206.
20. IRP 9520, 2.
21. SVE, 7:674; N. Popov, "Razvitie samokhodnoi artillerii" [The development of self-propelled artillery], *VIZh*, January 1977:27-31.

22. Dunnin, "Razvitie," 34; U.S. Army, Office, Chief of Army Field Forces, *Handbook of Foreign Military Forces, vol. 2, USSR, pt. 1: The Soviet Army* (FATM-11-1-0), regraded unclassified (Fort Monroe, VA, 1952), 74, 86, 90.

Chapter 5

1. Mikhail Tukhachevsky was a leading Soviet military leader and theoretician from 1918 to 1938: commander of the Soviet Western Front in the Russo-Polish War of 1920–21; chief of staff of the Red Army from 1925 through 1928; an assistant in the People's Commissariat of Defense after 1934; and commander of the Pre-Volga Military District in 1937. He contributed to the modernization of Soviet armament and Army force structure in the 1920s and 1930s and was instrumental in the creation of aviation, mechanized, and airborne forces. As a theoretician, he was a driving force behind Soviet development of the theory of deep operations. Accused of treason and shot during the military purges of 1937–38, Tukhachevsky (rather, his reputation) was "rehabilitated" in the 1960s. For a frank treatment of the affair, see Lev Nikulin, *Tukhachevsky: Biograficheskii ocherk* [Tukhachevsky: A biographical essay] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1964), 189–97.
2. This analysis of Soviet tactics is derived from PU 1944; *Nastavlenie po proryvu pozitsionnoi oborony* (proekt) [Instructions on the penetration of a positional defense (draft)] (Moskva: Voenizdat, 1944), translated by Directorate of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada.
3. PU 1944, introduction and paragraph 1.
4. I. E. Krupchenko, "Nekotorye osobennosti sovetskogo voennogo iskusstva" [Some characteristics of Soviet military art], *VIZh*, August 1975:22. Notable exceptions were the Stalingrad offensive, the Korsun-Shevchenkovskii operation, and the Iassy-Kishenev operation. In the first instance, 5th Tank Army in first echelon was a composite unit containing rifle divisions. In the other two operations, both tank armies had heavy rifle division reinforcements.

Chapter 6

1. Zakharov, *Finale*, 64.
2. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 69; cf. Zakharov, *Finale*, 88–89; Shtemenko, *Soviet General Staff*, 348–49. The most definitive account is in A. Vasilevsky, "Pobeda na dal'nem vostoke" [Victory in the Far East], pt. 1, *VIZh*, August 1970:8–10.
3. Shtemenko, *Iz istorii razgroma*, 65–66; Shtemenko, *Soviet General Staff*, 338–49; Zakharov, *Finale*, 83–85. According to Shtemenko, the original attack date was between 20 and 25 August.
4. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 69–70, 85–90; *IVMV*, 11:201–2; Zakharov, *Finale*, 82–89.
5. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 70–71; *IVMV*, 11:202–3; Zakharov, *Finale*, 89–92.
6. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 71–72; *IVMV*, 11:203–4; Zakharov, *Finale*, 93–94.

Chapter 7

1. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 174.
2. I. A. Pliyev, *Konets kuantunskoi armii* [The end of the Kwantung Army] (Ordzhonikidze: Izdatel'stvo "IR" Ordzhonikidze, 1969), 54.
3. Zakharov, *Finale*, 86.
4. I. E. Krupchenko, ed., *Sovetskije tankovie voiska 1941—45* [Soviet tank forces, 1941—45] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1973), 312—13; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 175—76.
5. I. I. Lyudnikov, *Cherez bol'shoi khingan* [Across the Grand Khingan] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1967), 50—53.
6. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 177.
7. JM 155, 83, 86, 104.
8. A. A. Luchinsky, "Zabaikal'tsy na sopkakh Man'chzhurii" [Trans-Baikal troops in the hills of Manchuria], *VIZh*, August 1971:70—71; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 177—78.
9. Luchinsky, "Zabaikal'tsy," 70.
10. JM 155, 185.
11. JM 154, 10—18.
12. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 184—87; transportation and maintenance problems during the 6th Guards Tank Army's passage through the Grand Khingan Mountains are covered in N. Kireev and A. Syropyatov, "Tekhnicheskoe obespechenie 6-i gvardeiskoi tankovoi armii v Khingano-Mukdenskoi operatsii" [Technical maintenance of the 6th Guards Tank Army in the Khingan-Mukden operation], *VIZh*, March 1977:36—40. The most thorough accounts of the 6th Guards Tank Army's exploits are in I. E. Krupchenko, "6-ia gvardeiskaia tankovaia armia v Khingano-Mukdenskoi operatsii" [The 6th Guards Tank Army in the Khingan-Mukden operation], *VIZh*, December 1962, and G. T. Zavizion and P. A. Kornyushin, *I na Tikhim Okeane . . .* [And to the Pacific Ocean] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1967).
13. JM 155, (pt. A) map 1, (pt. F) map 2, 102—9.
14. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 59; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 176—77, 188.
15. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 74.
16. Luchinsky, "Zabaikal'tsy," 70—72; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 190; *IVMV*, 11:224; I. V. Shikin and B. G. Sapozhnikov, *Podvig na dal'nem-vostochnykh rubezhakh* [Victory on the far eastern borders] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1975), 128—31.
17. Pliyev, *Konets*, 91—100; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 192—94.

18. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 194—95.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid. Aviation support of 6th Guards Tank Army is covered in I. Sykholin, “Osobennosti vzaimodeistviia 6-i gвардейской танковой армии с авиацией в Маньчжурской операции” [Characteristics of the cooperation of the 6th Guards Tank Army with aviation in the Manchurian operation], *VIZh*, April 1972:85—91.
21. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 63; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 196—97.
22. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 63; JM 155, 108.
23. Luchinsky, “Zabaikal’tsy,” 72; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 197—98.
24. Shtemenko, “Iz istorii razgroma,” 56—60; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 242—44, 277—78; Zakharov, *Finale*, 145—46, 153; *IVMV*, 11:247—53; cf. JM 154, 18—25.
25. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 279.
26. Ibid., 245—46.
27. Ibid.; I. A. Pliyev, *Cherez Gobi i Khingan* [Across the Gobi and Khingan] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel’stvo, 1965), 106—15.
28. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 280—81.
29. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 101.
30. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 218; Luchinsky, “Zabaikal’tsy.”
31. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 281.

Chapter 8

1. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 200—203, 207—11. For a detailed view of the first two days of attack, see N. I. Krylov, N. I. Alekseev, and I. G. Dragan, *Navstrechu pobede: boevoi put 5-i armii, oktiabr 1941g-august 1945g* [Towards victory: The combat path of 5th Army, October 1941—August 1945] (Moskva: Izdatel’stvo “Nauka,” 1970), 433—45; and P. Tsygankov, “Nekotorye osobennosti boevykh deistviia 5-i armii v Kharbino-Girinskoi operatsii” [Some characteristics of the combat action of 5th Army in the Harbin-Kirin operation], *VIZh*, August 1975:83—89.
2. D. Khrenov, “Wartime Operations: Engineer Operations in the Far East,” *USSR Report: Military Affairs no. 1545* (20 November 1980):81—97, JPRS 76847, translated by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service from the Russian article in *Znamya* [Banner], August 1980.
3. JM 154, 184—85, 233—34.

4. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 222.
5. Ibid., 220; Krylov et al., *Navstrechu*, 442—43.
6. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 220—21. Japanese sources are contradictory. The 124th Infantry Division account credits the Sasaki Detachment with limited success. JM 154, 236. The 5th Army account claims that Soviet tank units “easily broke through” the Sasaki Detachment, but were held up by the Kobayashi Detachment on the afternoon of 12 August. JM 154, 197. Soviet accounts support the 124th Infantry Division version, although they also mention continued Japanese resistance during the remainder of the twelfth.
7. JM 154, 238—44.
8. Japanese forces delaying 5th Army included the Kobayashi Detachment, composed of officer candidates from two Kwantung Army schools.
9. JM 154, (pt. F) map 3, 250—53, 287.
10. A. Beloborodov, “Na sopkakh Man’chzhurii” [In the hills of Manchuria], pt. 1, *VIZh*, December 1980:34—35.
11. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 205—7, supplements 5, 6.
12. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 216—17. Japanese accounts in JM 154, 154, 186, 256—59, say that the attack commenced at 1600 on 10 August and that the town fell at noon on 11 August. Beloborodov, “Na sopkakh Man’chzhurii,” pt. 2, *VIZh*, January 1981:45, states that the 257th Tank Brigade had secured the bridge and railyards at Pamientung by evening but that the town itself was cleared of Japanese on the eleventh. The Soviets estimated 400 Japanese dead, the Japanese estimated 500.
13. JM 154, 187—90, 199—201, 260—62, 289—92.
14. Beloborodov, “Na sopkakh Man’chzhurii,” pt. 2, 45—46; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 218.
15. Beloborodov, “Na sopkakh Man’chzhurii,” pt. 2, 46—47; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 218—19; JM 154, 207—8, 292—94.
16. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 218—19; JM 154, 200—201, 297—98; V. Ezhakov, “Boevoe primenie tankov v gorno-taezhnoi mestnosti po optyu 1-go Dal’nevostochnogo fronta” [Combat use of tanks in mountainous-taiga regions based on the experience of the 1st Far Eastern Front], *VIZh*, January 1974:80.
17. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 253—60; Beloborodov, “Na sopkakh Man’chzhurii,” pt. 2, 47—51; Krylov et al., *Navstrechu*, 445—47; V. Timofeev, “300-ia Strelkovaia diviziia v boyakh na Mudan’tsyanskom napravlenii” [The 300th Rifle Division in battles on the Mutanchiang direction], *VIZh*, August 1978:53—55; JM 154, 202—8, 263—73, 292—97.
18. JM 154, 212, 272.
19. Airlanded forces came from 20th Motorized Assault Engineer-Sapper Brigade. See D. S. Sykhorukov, ed., *Sovetskie vozdushno-desantnye* [Soviet air landing forces] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel’stvo, 1980), 253—54; Khrenov, “Wartime Operations,” 94—96.

20. JM 154, 274—76, 281, 287.
21. S. Pechenenko, “Armeiskaia nastupatel’naia operatsiia v usloviakh dal’nevostochnogo teatra voennykh deistvii” [An army offensive operation in the conditions of the Far Eastern Theater of Military Operations], *VIZh*, August 1978:44—45; S. Pechenenko, “363-ia strelkovaia diviziia v boyakh na Mishan’skom napravlenii” [The 363d Rifle Division in battles on the Mishan direction], *VIZh*, July 1975:38—40; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 203—4.
22. Pechenenko, “Armeiskaia,” 45; Pechenenko, “363-ia strelkovaia diviziia,” 42—44.
23. Ibid., 47.
24. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 285—86.
25. Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 278; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 94—95.
26. JM 154, 85—86, 118—21, 140—43.
27. Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 280—82; Khrenov, “Wartime Operations,” 92—93.
28. Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 286—91.
29. JM 154, 334—38.
30. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 222.
31. Ibid., 225; Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 295.
32. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 261—62; Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 295—96; JM 154, 317—22.
33. M. Sidorov, “Boevoe primenenie artillerii” [The combat use of artillery], *VIZh*, September 1975:20.
34. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 262, 263; JM 154, 320—22, 325—28, claims that the 128th Infantry Division stood firm throughout 16 August at Taipingling until surrender was negotiated.
35. Zakharov, *Finale*, 159; Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 300; JM 154, 94—95, 145—46.
36. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 223, 263; JM 154, 97, 146.
37. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 261—62; JM 154, 98—100, 125—33.
38. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 264; JM 154, 131—32.
39. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 279—80.
40. Sykhorukov, *Sovetskie*, 253—54; G. Shelakhov, “S vozдушnym desantam v Kharbin” [With the airlanding at Harbin], *VIZh*, August 1970:67—71.

41. M. Sidorov, "Boevoe," 19; K. P. Kazakhov, *Vsegda s pekhotoi, vsegda s tankami* [Always with the infantry, always with the tanks] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1973), translated by Leo Kanner Associates for the U.S. Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, 5 February 1975, 396-97; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 286.

Chapter 9

1. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 96-98; *IVMV*, 203-4; V. N. Bagrov and N. F. Sungorkin, *Krasnoznamennaia amurskaia flotilla* [The Red Banner Amur Flotilla] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1976), 145-53.
2. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 209.
3. JM 154, 61.
4. *IVMV*, 234-36.
5. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 231-32.
6. Ibid., 233-34. The garrison consisted of two marine battalions of the Sungarian Naval Flotilla, the 23d Security Battalion, and Manchurian units.
7. Shikin and Sapozhnikov, *Podvig*, 137-38; Zakharov, *Finale*, 143-44.
8. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 235.
9. Ibid., 266-67. Initially, the Soviets took 3,900 prisoners at Sansing.
10. Ibid., 236; JM 155, 176-77.
11. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 232, 267; *IVMV*, 236.
12. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 236-38; *IVMV*, 235, contains river crossing data.
13. JM 155, 199-205, 219-20.
14. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 238.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid.; Krupchenko, *Sovetskies*, 319; JM 155, 205-9, 221-22.
17. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 238-39; JM 155, 210-12, 222-23; Krupchenko, *Sovetskies*, 319.
18. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 268.

Chapter 10

1. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 360—64.
2. Ibid., 344—58; Khrenov, “Wartime Operations,” 81—97.
3. Sykhomlin, “Osobennosti,” 87—91.
4. Zakharov, “Nekotorye voprosy voennogo iskusstva v sovetsko-iaponskoi voine 1945-goda” [Some questions of military art in the Soviet-Japanese War of 1945], *VIZh*, September 1969:17.
5. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 237.
6. Shtemenko, *Soviet General Staff*, 343.
7. JM 154, 155.
8. Bōeichō Bōei Kenshūjō Senchishitsu [Japan Self Defense Forces, National Defense College Military History Department], *Senshi sōsho: Kantogun* (2) [Military History Series: The Kwantung Army, vol. 2] (Tokyo: Asagumio Shinbunsha, 1974), 440.
9. JM 154, 3, 179—80.
10. At Khalkhin-Gol in August 1939, future Marshal Zhukov and a force of more than 50,000 men thoroughly outmaneuvered and destroyed two Japanese divisions in a remote area of Eastern Mongolia. Here also, Japanese commanders underestimated Soviet capabilities. Later the French and Americans would also make a similar error and fall victim to the curse of an enemy operating over “inhibiting terrain” in the Ardennes in 1940 and 1944 respectively.
11. Khrenov, “Wartime Operations,” 90; K. A. Meretskov, “Dorogami srazhenii” [By the roads of battle], *Voprosy istorii* [Questions of history], February 1965:107. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 107, and Zakharov, *Finale*, 96, claim that no artillery preparation was planned.
12. Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 288.
13. A. A. Strokov, ed., *Istoriia voennogo iskusstva* [The history of military art] (Moskva: Voennoe Izdatel’stvo, 1966), 516; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 101, 108, 125.
14. Khrenov, “Wartime Operations,” 91—92; Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 131—33. See Chistyakov, *Sluzhim*, 280—81, for 25th Army use of border guards in assault detachments. Border guards operations are surveyed in V. Platonov and A. Bulatov, “Pogranichnie voiska perek-hodiat v nastuplenie” [Border troops go over to the offensive], *VIZh*, October 1965:11—16.
15. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 214; Pechenenko, “Armeiskaia,” 47.
16. Vnotchenko, *Pobeda*, 338—44.
17. Ibid., 386.

18. The 125th Tank Brigade redeployed within the army area. The 1st Far Eastern Front transferred the 209th Tank Brigade to 25th Army control. See Krupchenko, *Sovetskie*, 321; Pechenenko, "Armeiskaia," 47.
19. Lyudnikov, *Cherez*, 80—82.

Chapter 11

1. The marked difference between Soviet and Japanese sources regarding combat losses in the campaign is understandable, considering the fragmented nature of the fighting, the variety of participants, and Japan's loss of all of the records of the Kwantung Army.

Estimates	Japanese losses			Soviet losses		
	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Killed	Wounded	Total
Soviet	84,000		594,000	8,000	24,000	32,000
Japanese	21,000*			-----	-----	10,000

*1st Demobilization Bureau figures. Unit battle accounts show heavier casualties. This figure ignores the large number of missing Japanese soldiers and does not include Manchukuoan and Inner Mongolian casualties, mobilized Japanese reservists, or Japanese civilians caught up in the fighting.

The Soviet estimates fall short of the total strength Japan claimed in Manchuria and Northern Korea (713,000). Soviet figures include Manchukuoan casualties, which accounted for a significant portion of the losses in some regions (Tuchuan, Chiamussu, Solun). They also include an indeterminate number of Japanese reservists and civilians who joined the garrisons of fortified regions to fight alongside Japanese soldiers, as well as missing Japanese who continued resistance long after Japan's formal surrender.

Japanese official accounts are limited to regular soldiers and cannot include large numbers of Japanese missing or casualties among Manchukuoan and Inner Mongolian auxiliaries. Even at that, those who wrote battle accounts of individual Japanese divisions tended to describe higher casualties. In light of this, the Soviet figures are probably valid and may even be conservative.

Soviet casualties are also disputed. The Japanese estimate is low, as Soviet figures show.

2. Meretskov, *Serving the People*, 353; Beloborodov, "Na sopkakh Man'chzhurii," pt. 2, 46, 48, 49.

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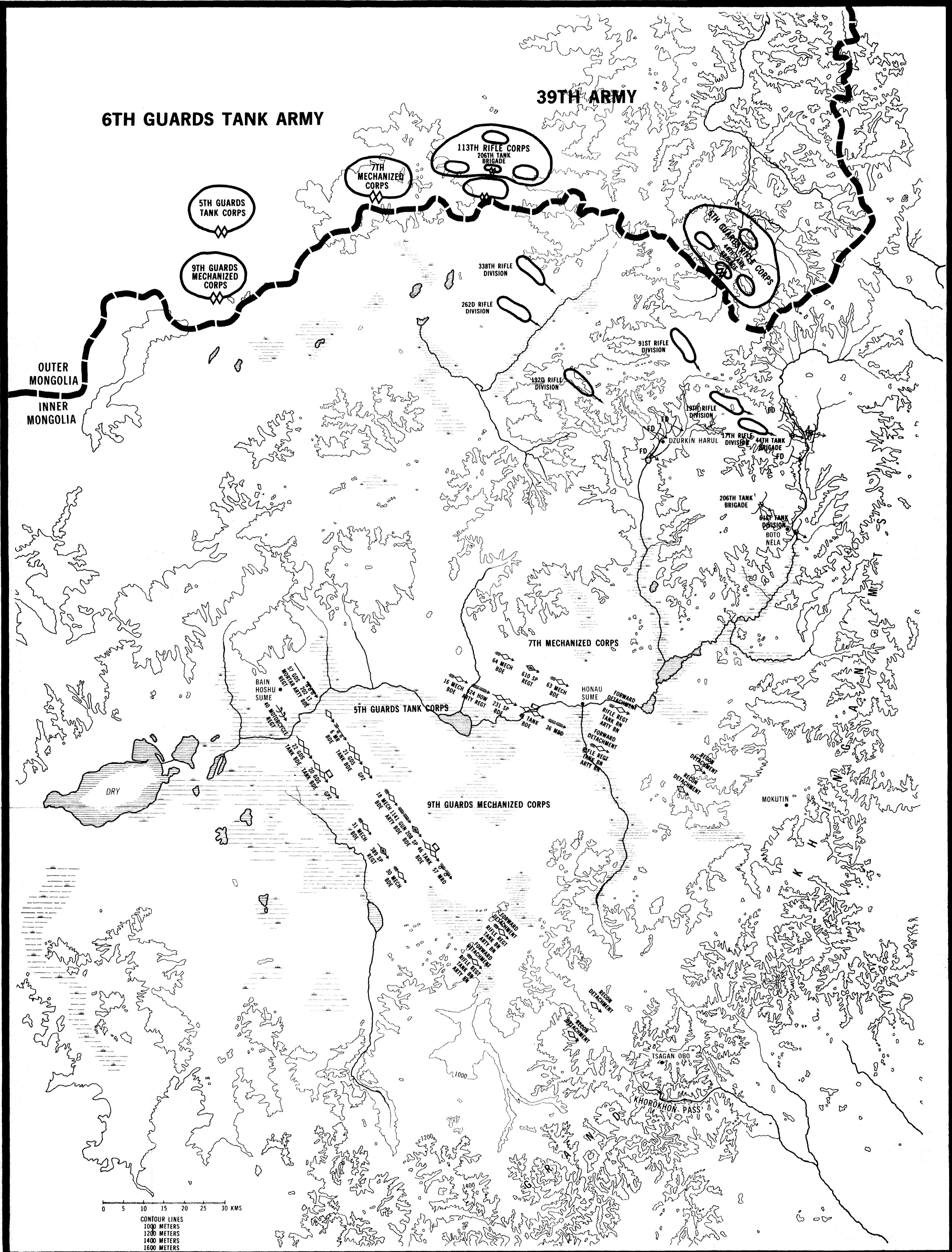
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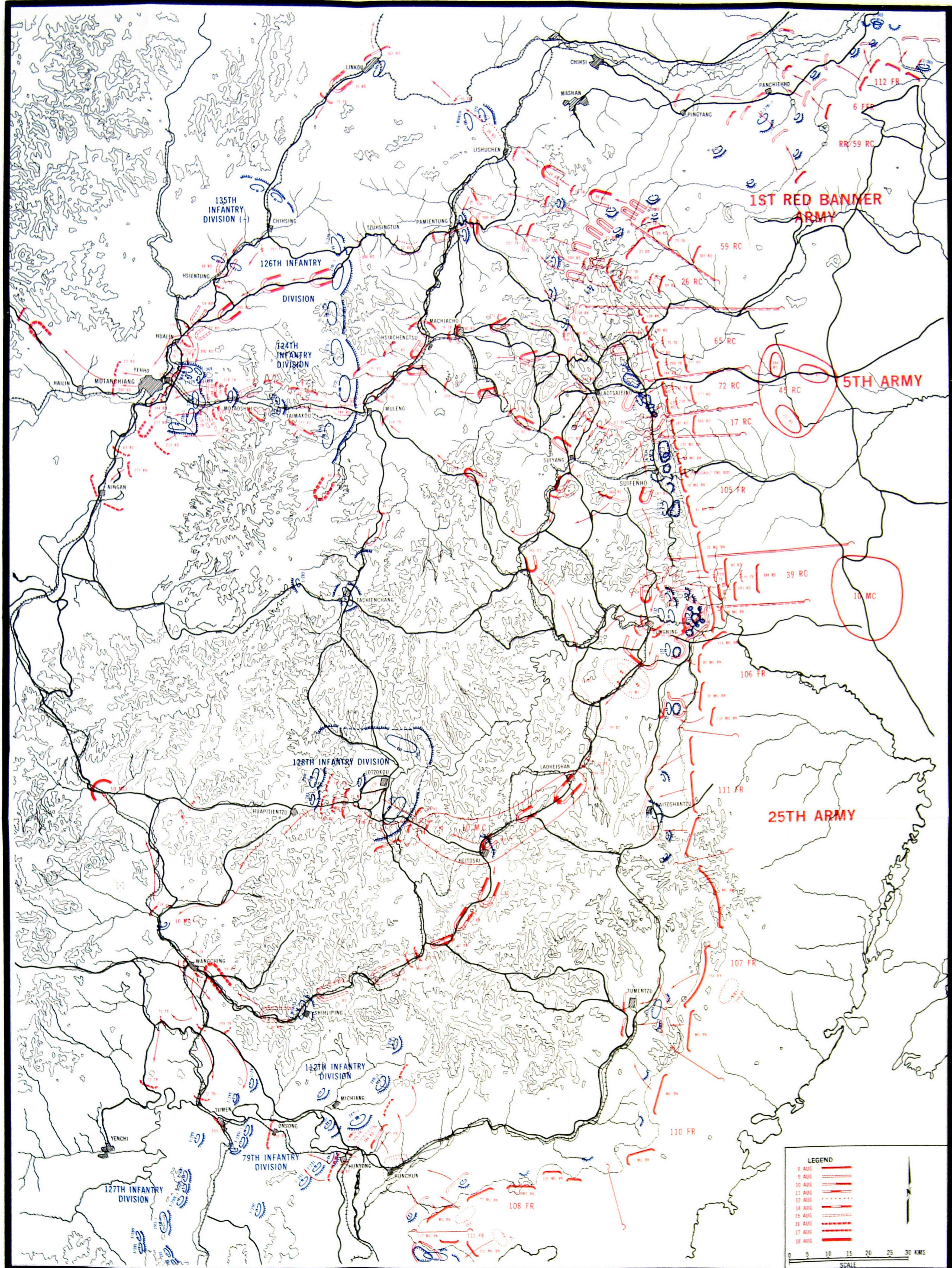
39TH ARMY

**OUTER
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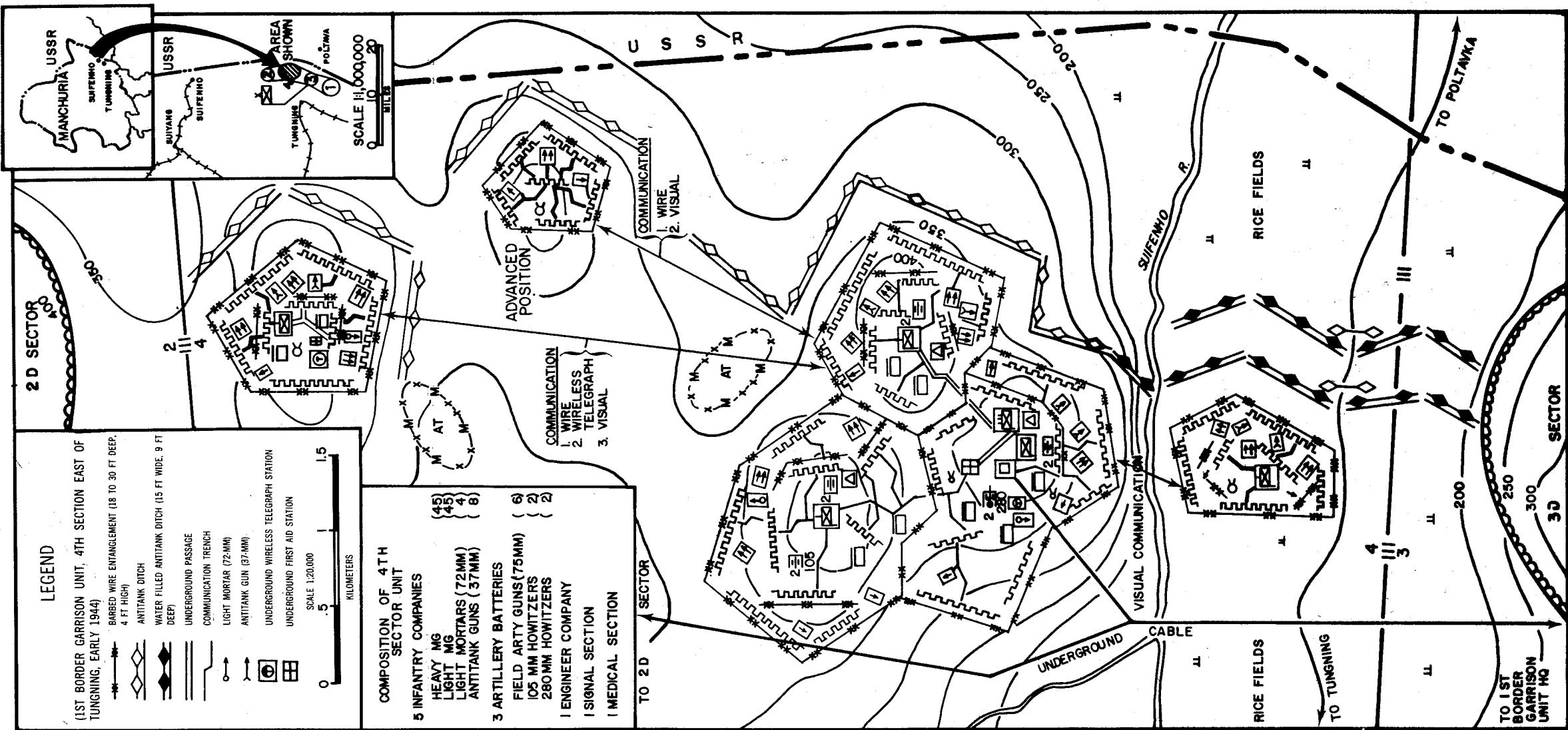
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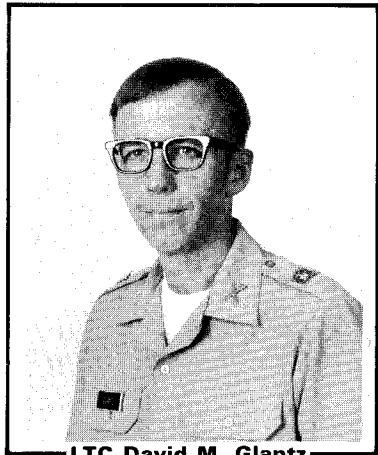
Map 22. Soviet 6th Guards Tank Army Advance, 9 August 1945



Map 33. Soviet 1st Red Banner Army, 5th Army, and 25th Army Operations to Linkov



Map 36. Japanese Tungning Fortifications



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The Combat Studies Institute was established on 18 June 1979 as a separate, department-level activity within the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of accomplishing the following missions:

1. Conduct research on historical topics pertinent to the current doctrinal concerns of the Army and publish and distribute the results of such research in a variety of formats to the Active Army and Reserve components.
2. Prepare and present instruction in military history at CGSC and assist other CGSC departments in integrating applicable military history materials into their resident and nonresident instruction.
3. Serve as the TRADOC proponent for the development and coordination of an integrated, progressive program of military history instruction in the TRADOC service school system.



SYNOPSIS OF LEAVENWORTH PAPER 7

In August 1945, only three months after the rumble of gunfire had subsided in Europe, Soviet armies launched massive attacks on Japanese forces in Manchuria. In a lightning campaign that lasted but ten days, Soviet forces ruptured Japanese defenses on a 4,000-kilometer front, paralyzed Japanese command and control, and plunged through 450 kilometers of forbidding terrain into the heartland of Manchuria. Effective Soviet cover and deception masked the scale of offensive preparations and produced strategic surprise. Imaginative tailoring of units to terrain, flexible combat formations, and bold maneuvers by armor-heavy, task-organized forward detachments and mobile groups produced operational and tactical surprise and, ultimately, rapid and total Soviet victory.

For the Soviet Army, the Manchurian offensive was a true postgraduate combat exercise. The Soviets had to display all the operational and tactical techniques they had learned in four years of bitter fighting in the west. Though the offensive culminated an education, it also emerged as a clear case study of how a nation successfully begins a war in a race against the clock and not only against an enemy, but also against hindering terrain.

Soviet military historians and theorists have recently focused on the Manchurian offensive, a theater case study characterized by deep mobile operations on a broad front designed to preempt and overcome defenses. Because these characteristics appear relevant to current theater operations, the Soviets study the more prominent operational and tactical techniques used in Manchuria in 1945. What is of obvious interest to the Soviet military professional should be of interest to the U.S. officer as well.

