

CH/MP

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UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

★  
AIR TARGET MAPS & PHOTOS

★  
CHINA COAST  
NINGPO TO CANTON

FILE  
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- 8 SEP 1945  
MILITARY DIVISION

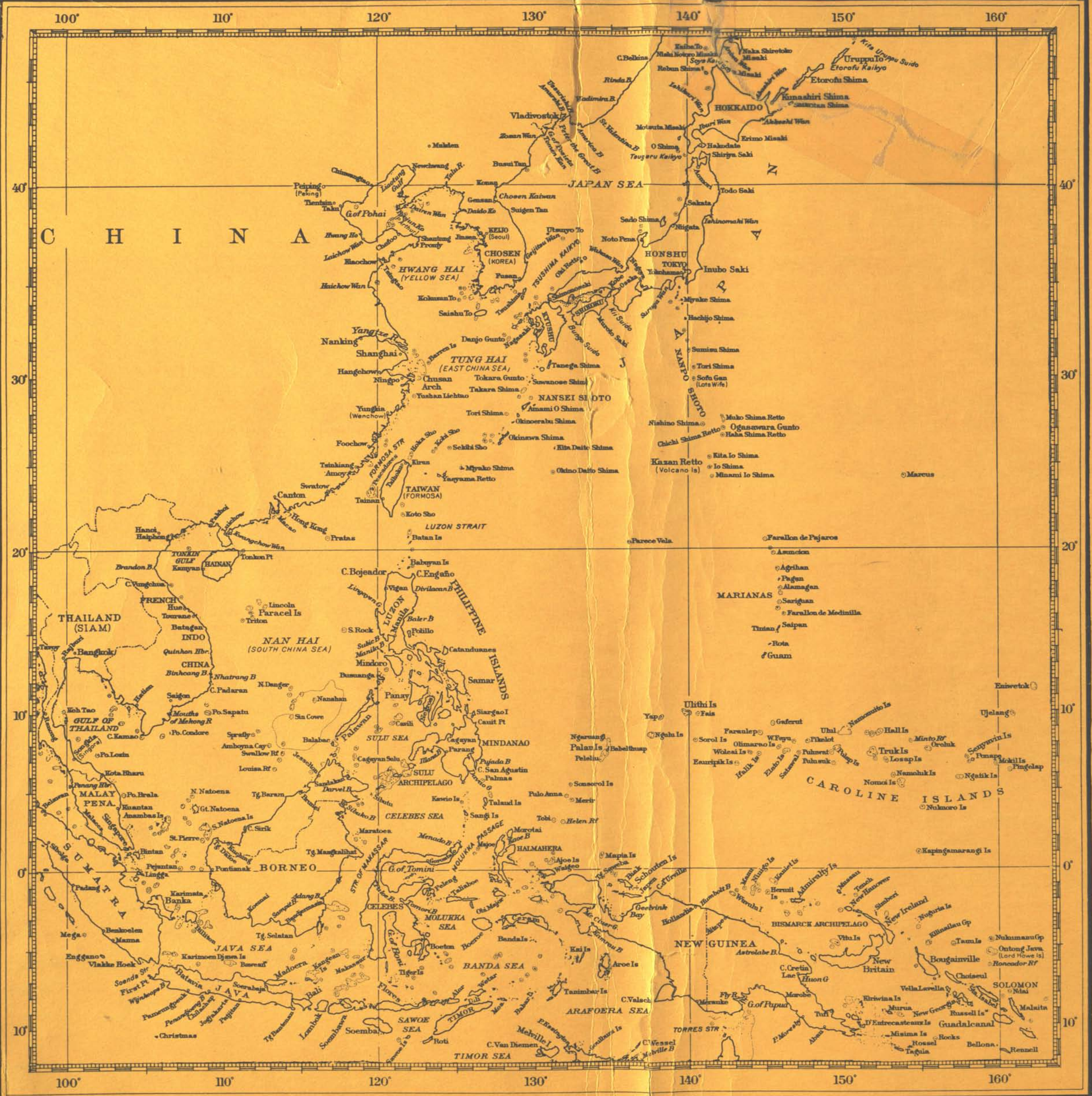
★  
CINCPAC - CINCPOA

A. T. F. NO. 152A-44  
15 OCTOBER 1944

80 SEP 1945

W. J. O'Boyle #





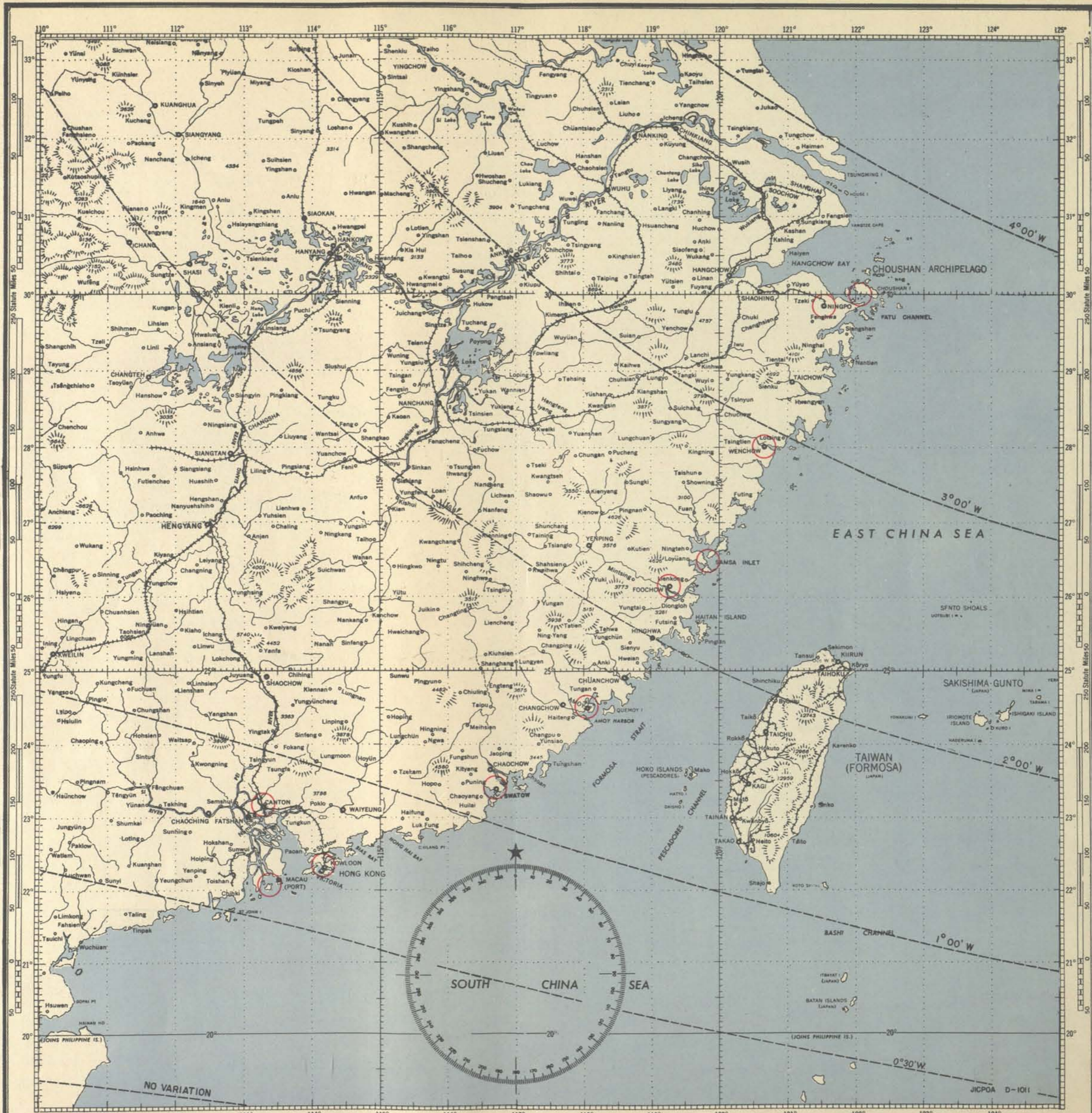


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APPROACH MAP CHINA COAST

MAP No. CHINA I

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPAC A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.



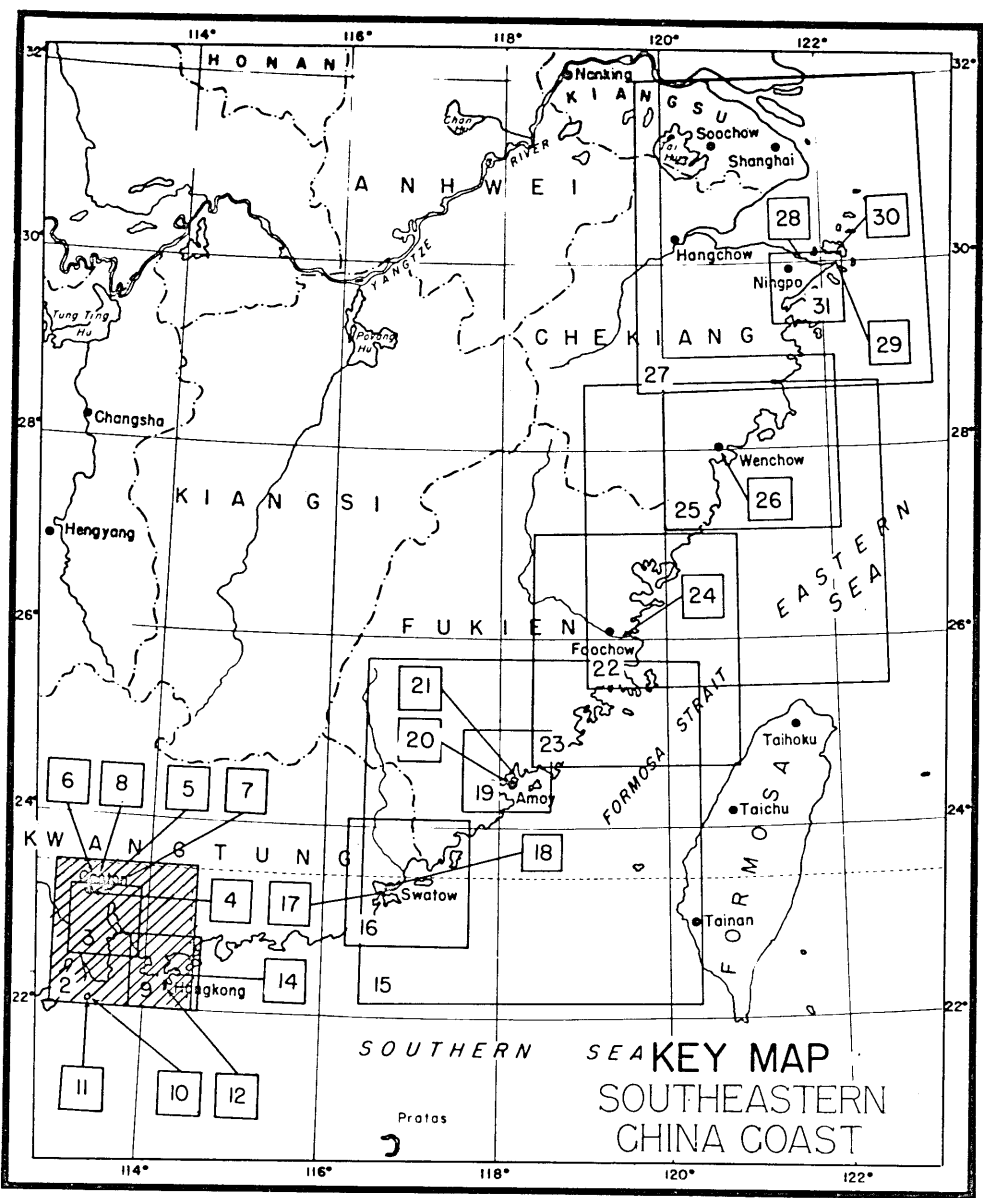
APPROACH MAP CHINA COAST

CHINA I







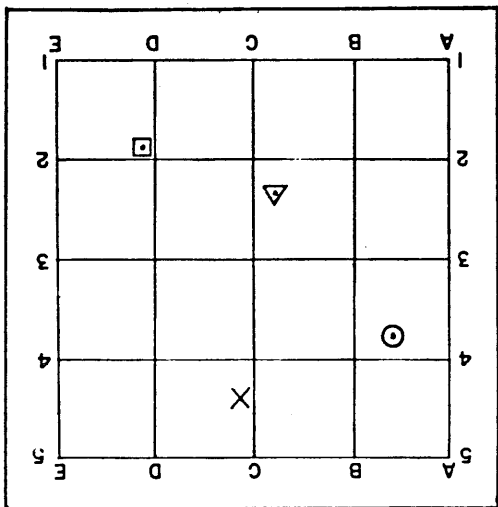


APPROACH MAP CANTON-HONG KONG CHINA 2

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	×
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES

CHINA 2



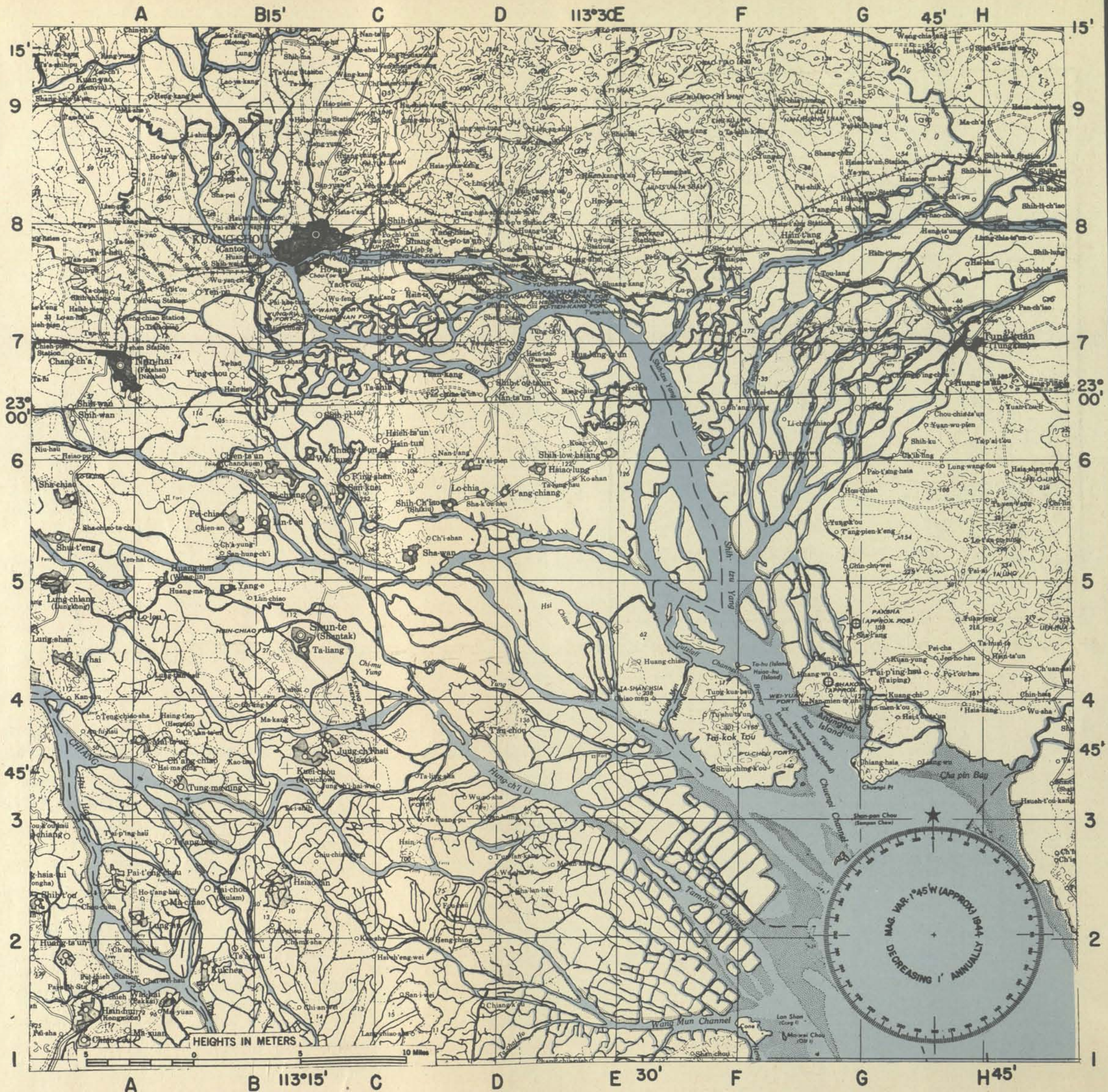
EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 2, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."





APPROACH MAP, CANTON

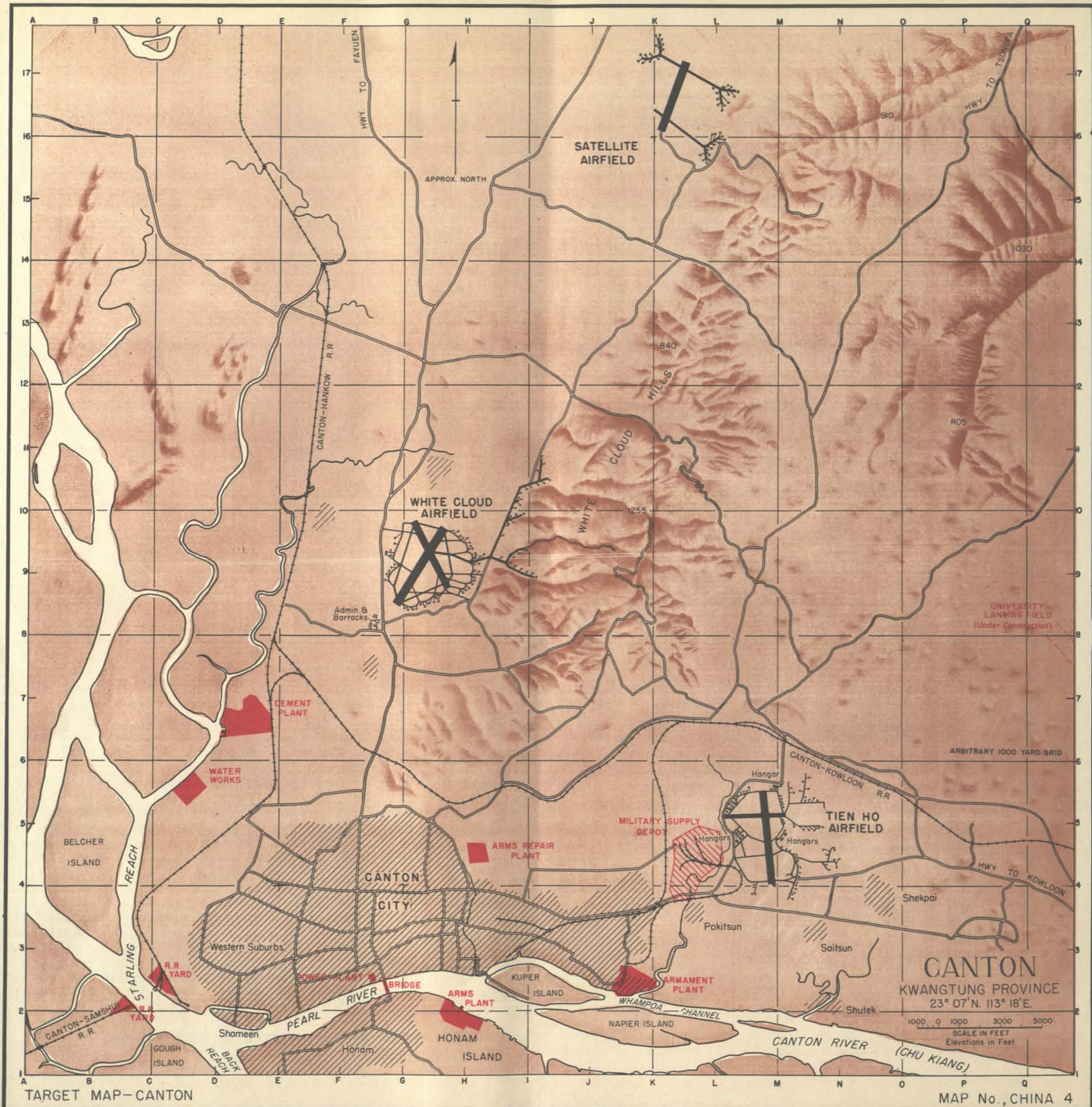
MAP NO., CHINA 3

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.







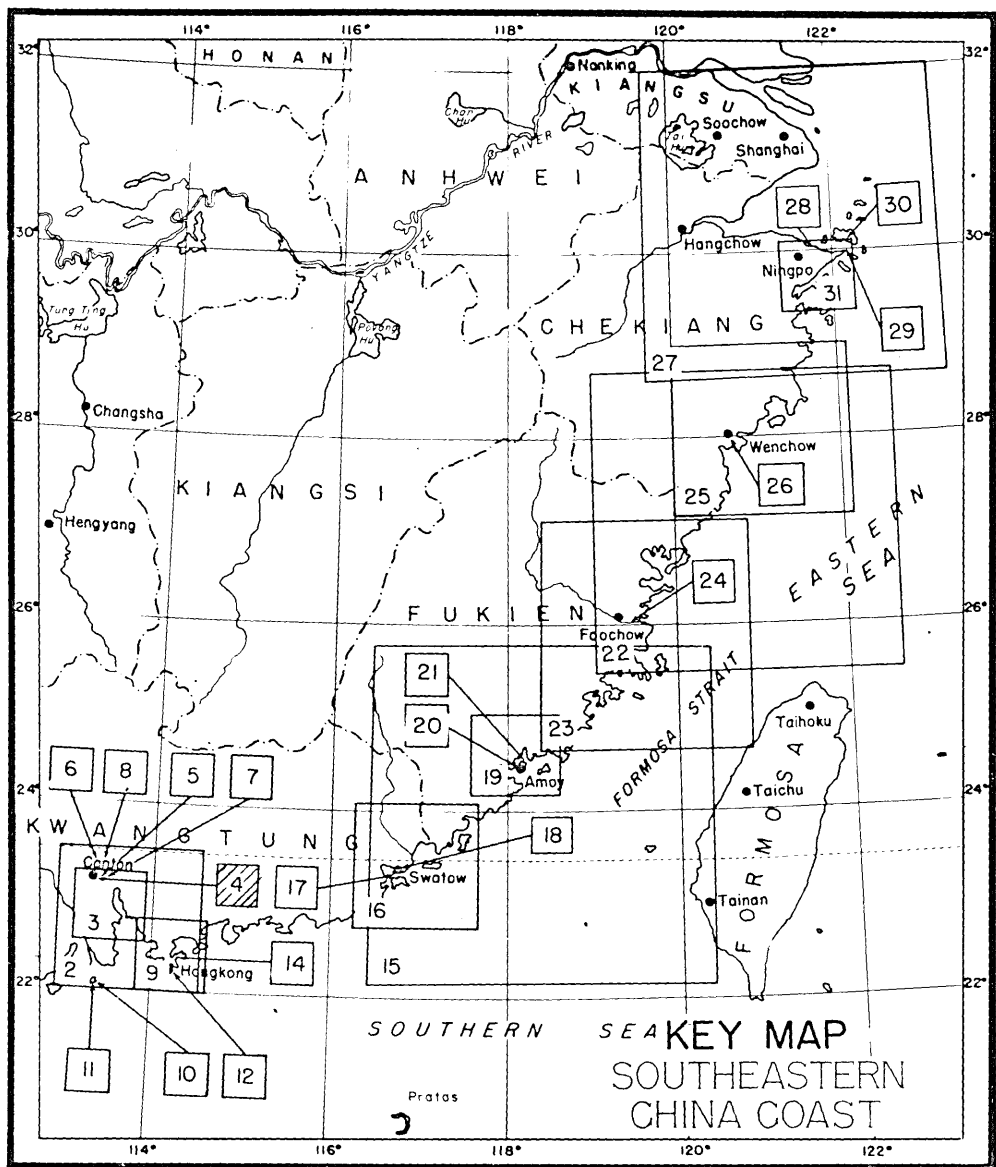


TARGET MAP-CANTON

MAP No., CHINA 4

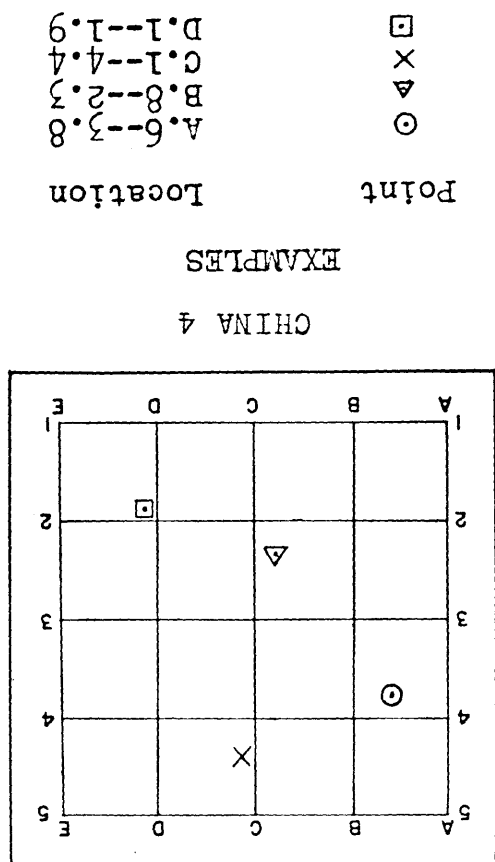
CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPWA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





TARGET MAP CANTON

CHINA 4



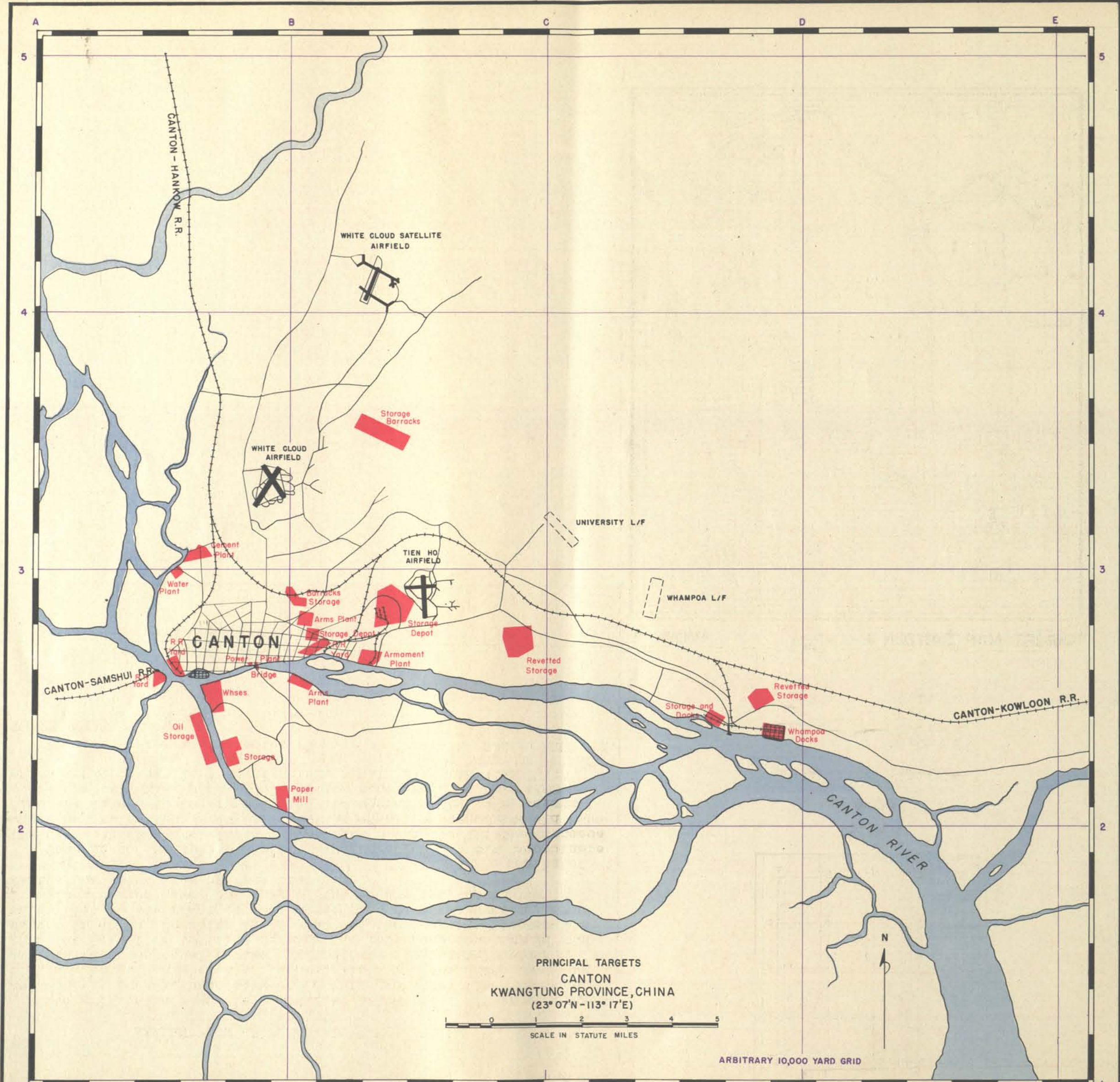
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 4, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

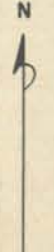




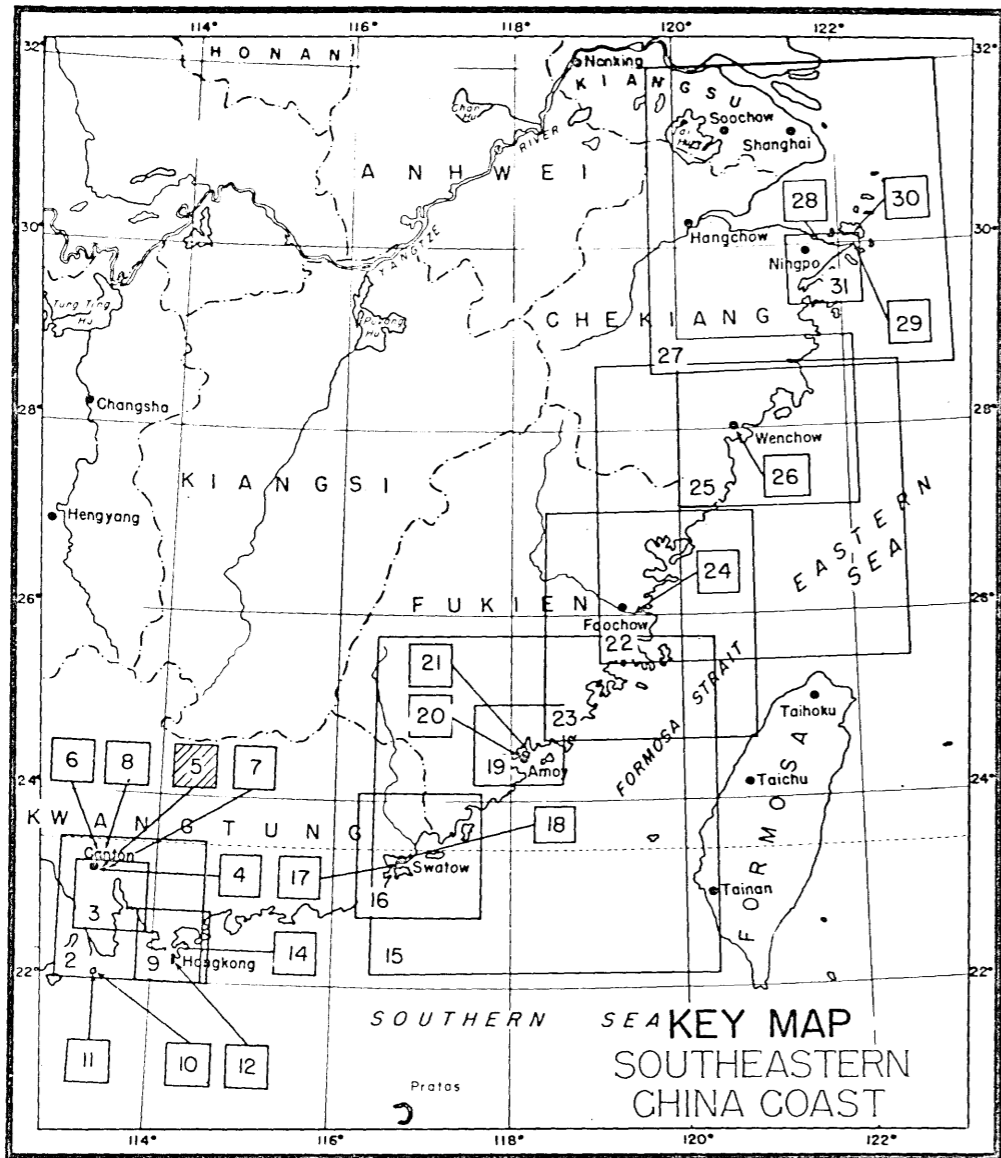
PRINCIPAL TARGETS  
CANTON  
KWANGTUNG PROVINCE, CHINA  
(23° 07'N - 113° 17'E)



ARBITRARY 10,000 YARD GRID





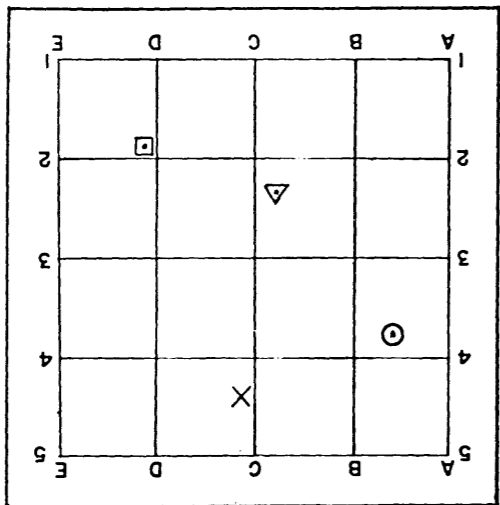


TARGET MAP CANTON-WHAMPOA

CHINA 5

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	×
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 5

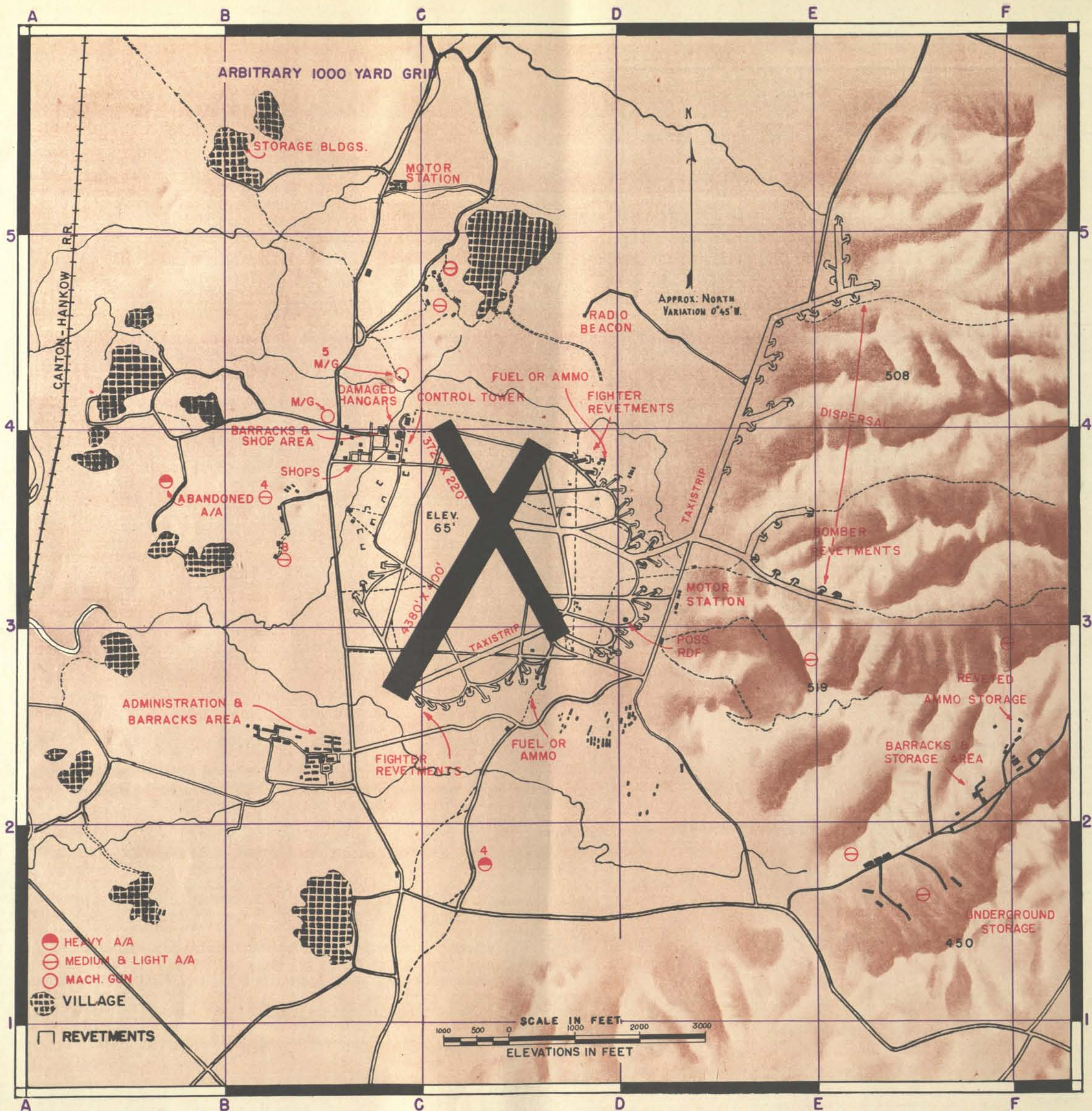


Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST. Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 5, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

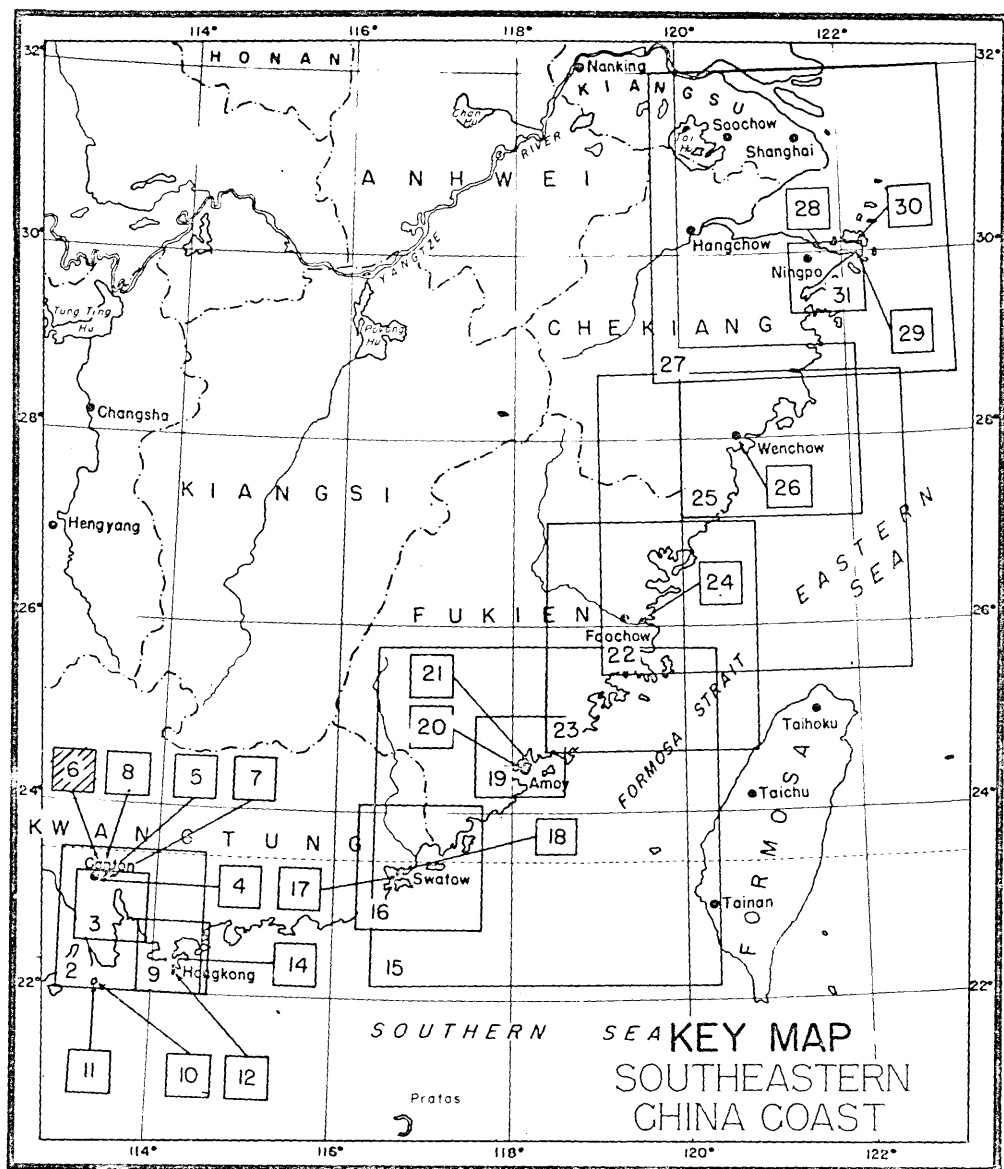




TARGET MAP, WHITE CLOUD AIRBASE

MAP No., CHINA 6





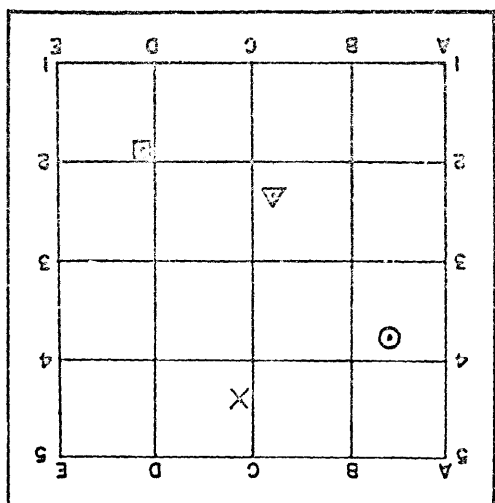
TARGET MAP WHITE CLOUD AIRBASE CHINA 6

D.1--1.9	□
C.1--4.4	X
B.8--2.3	△
A.6--3.8	○

Location Point

EXAMPLES

CHINA 6



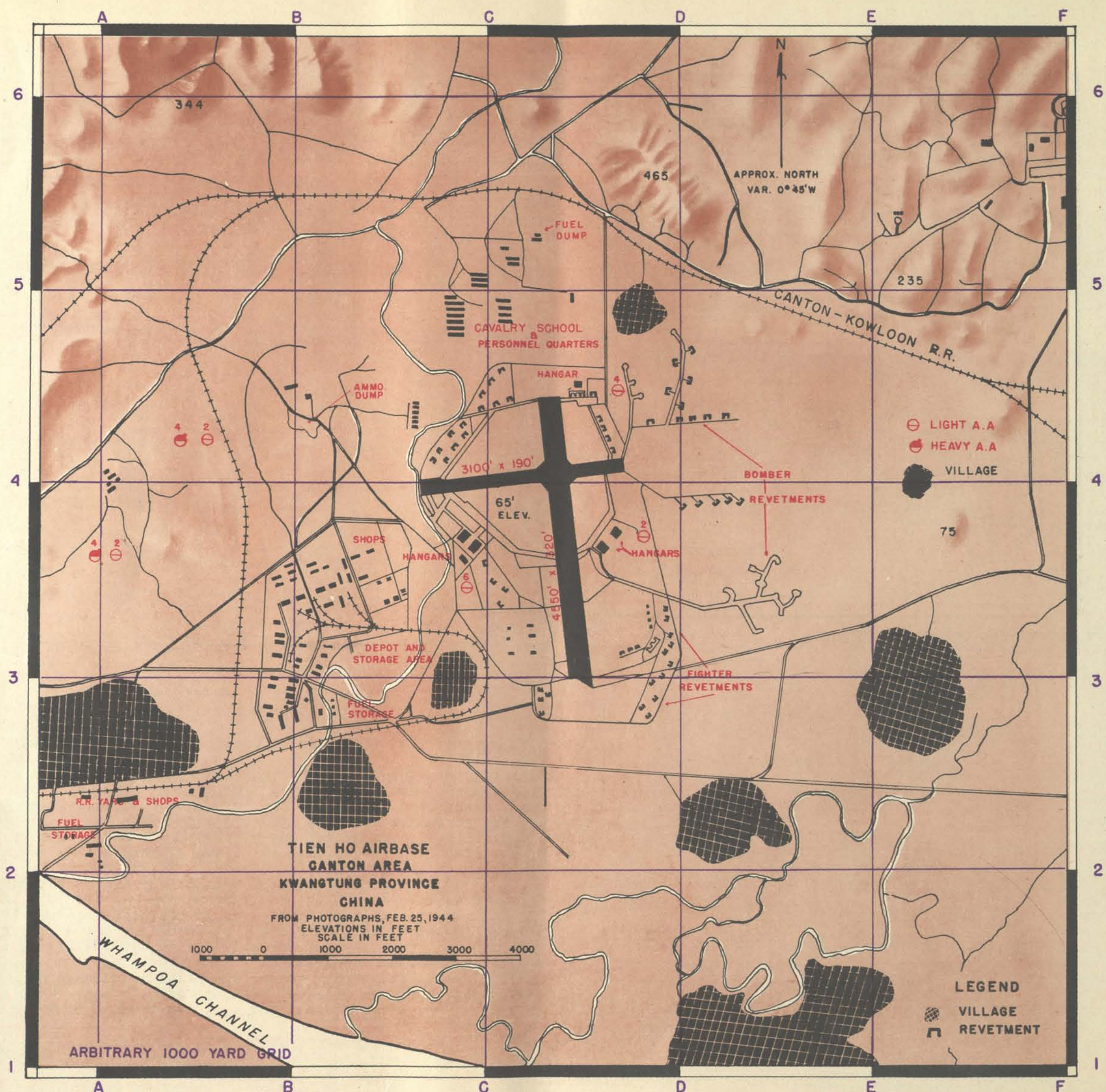
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Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 6, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



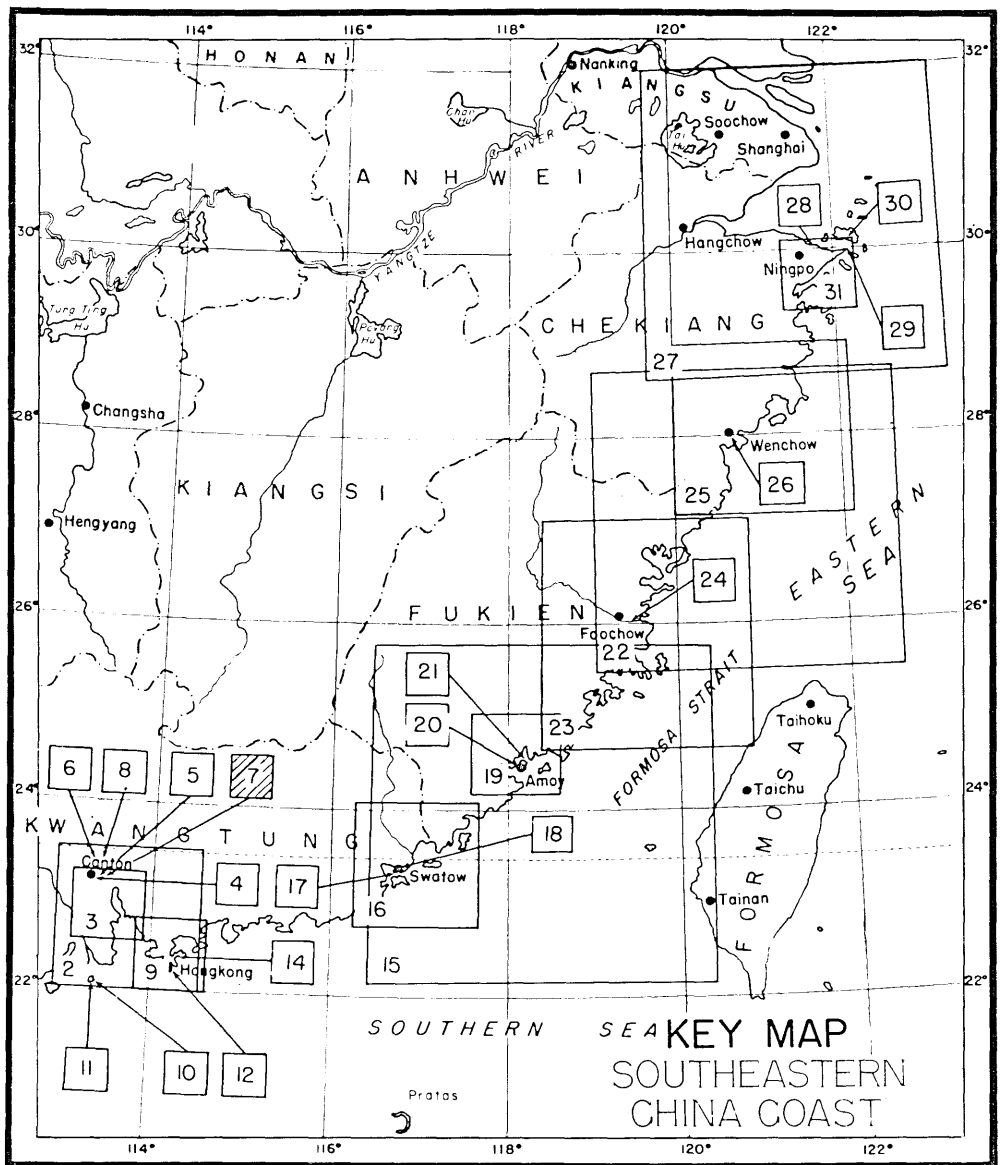


TARGET MAP TIEN HO AIRBASE

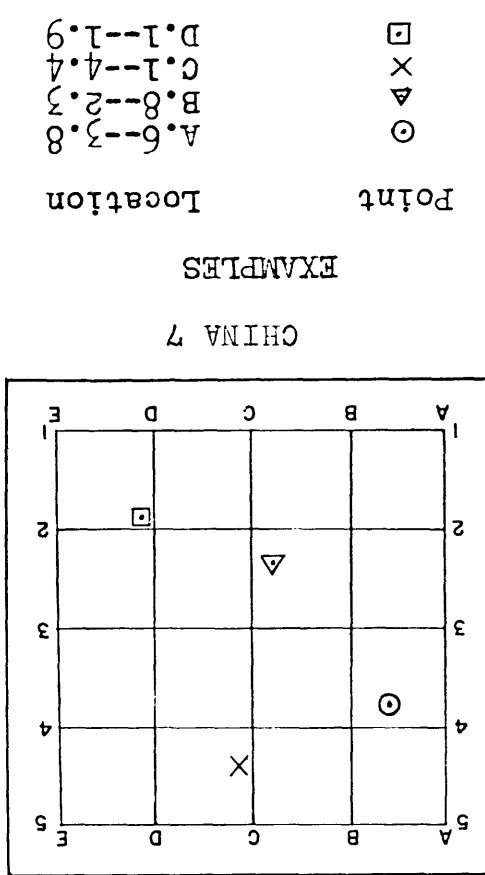
MAP No., CHINA 7

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPAC A.I.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





TARGET MAP TIEN HO AIRBASE CHINA 7



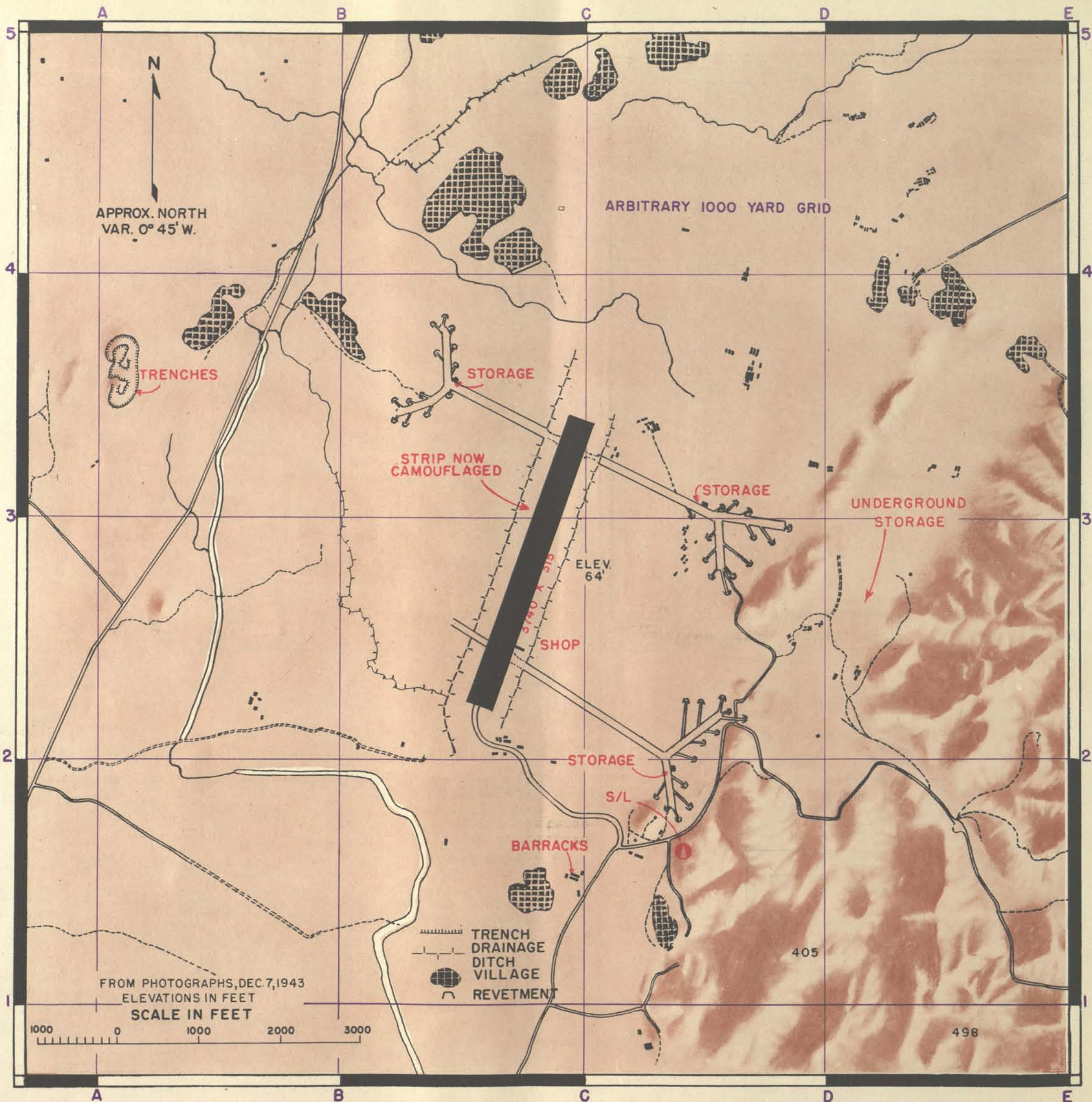
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

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Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 7, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

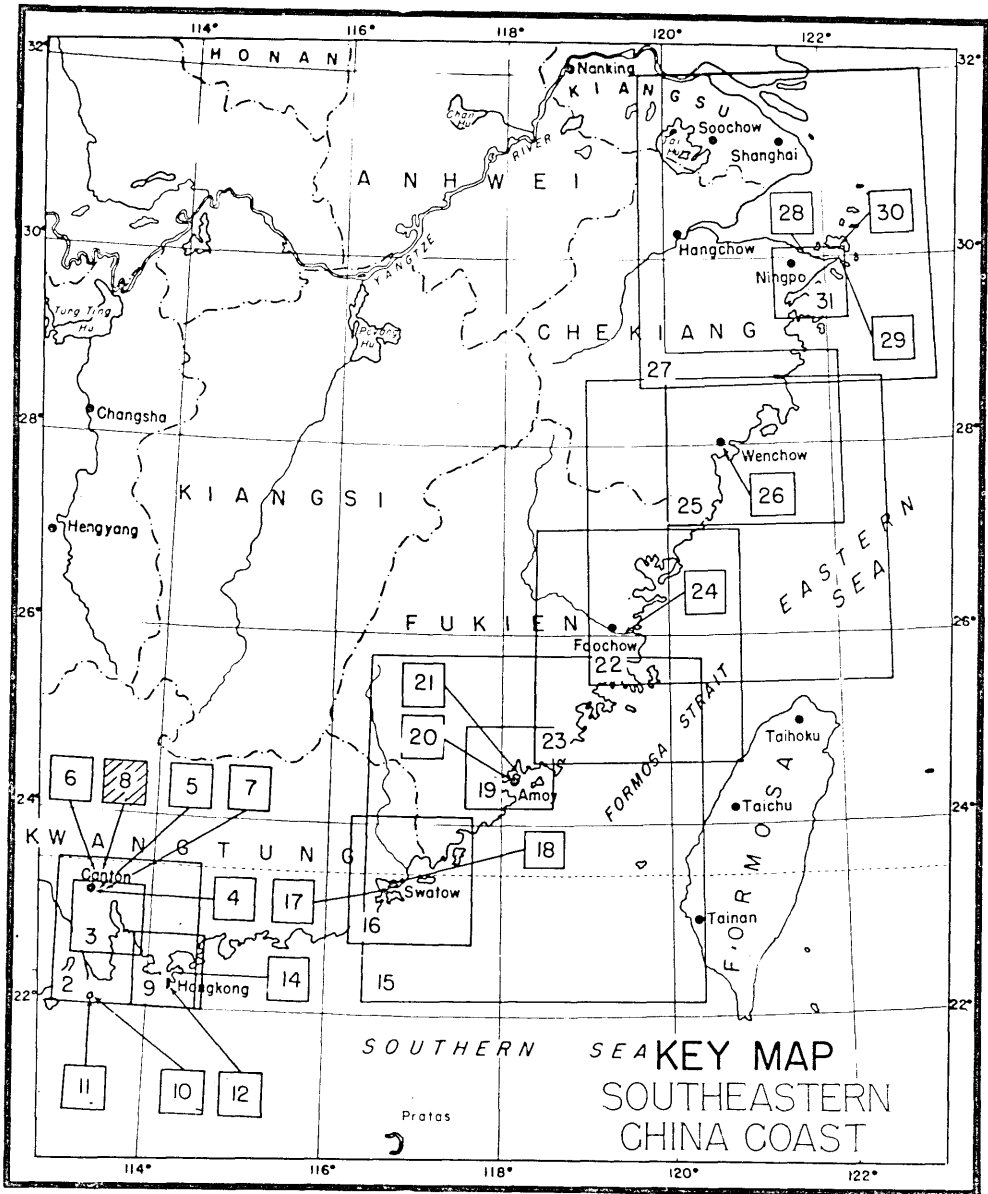




TARGET MAP, WHITE CLOUD SATELLITE AIRFIELD

MAP No., CHINA 8



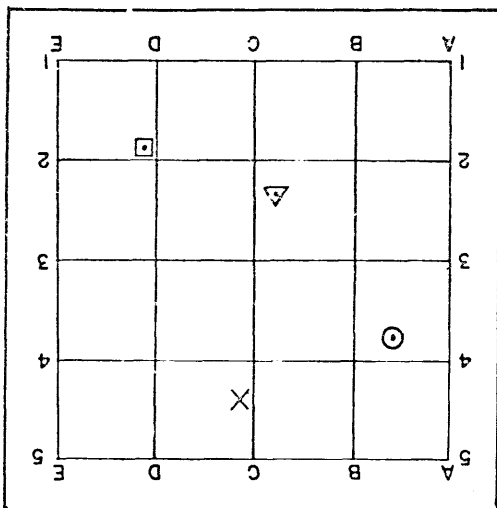


TARGET MAP WHITE CLOUD SATELLITE AIRFIELD CHINA 8

D.1--1.9	□
C.1--4.4	×
B.8--2.3	△
A.6--3.8	○
Location	Point

EXAMPLES

CHINA 8



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

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Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 8, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

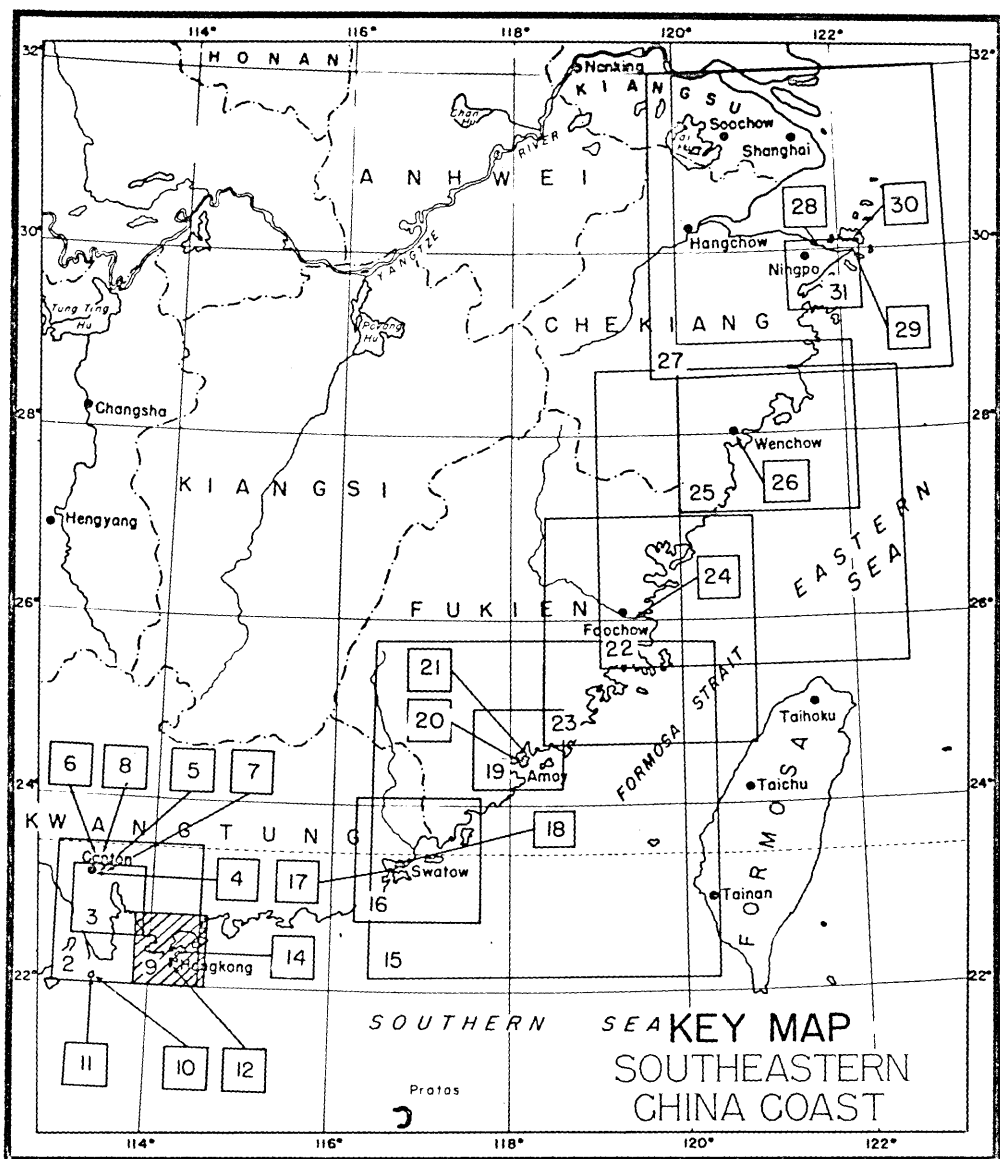
EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM





APPROACH MAP - HONG KONG MAP No. CHINA 9



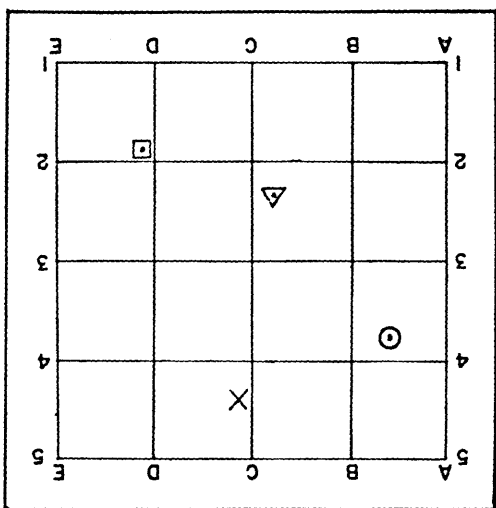


APPROACH MAP HONG KONG

CHINA 9

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 9

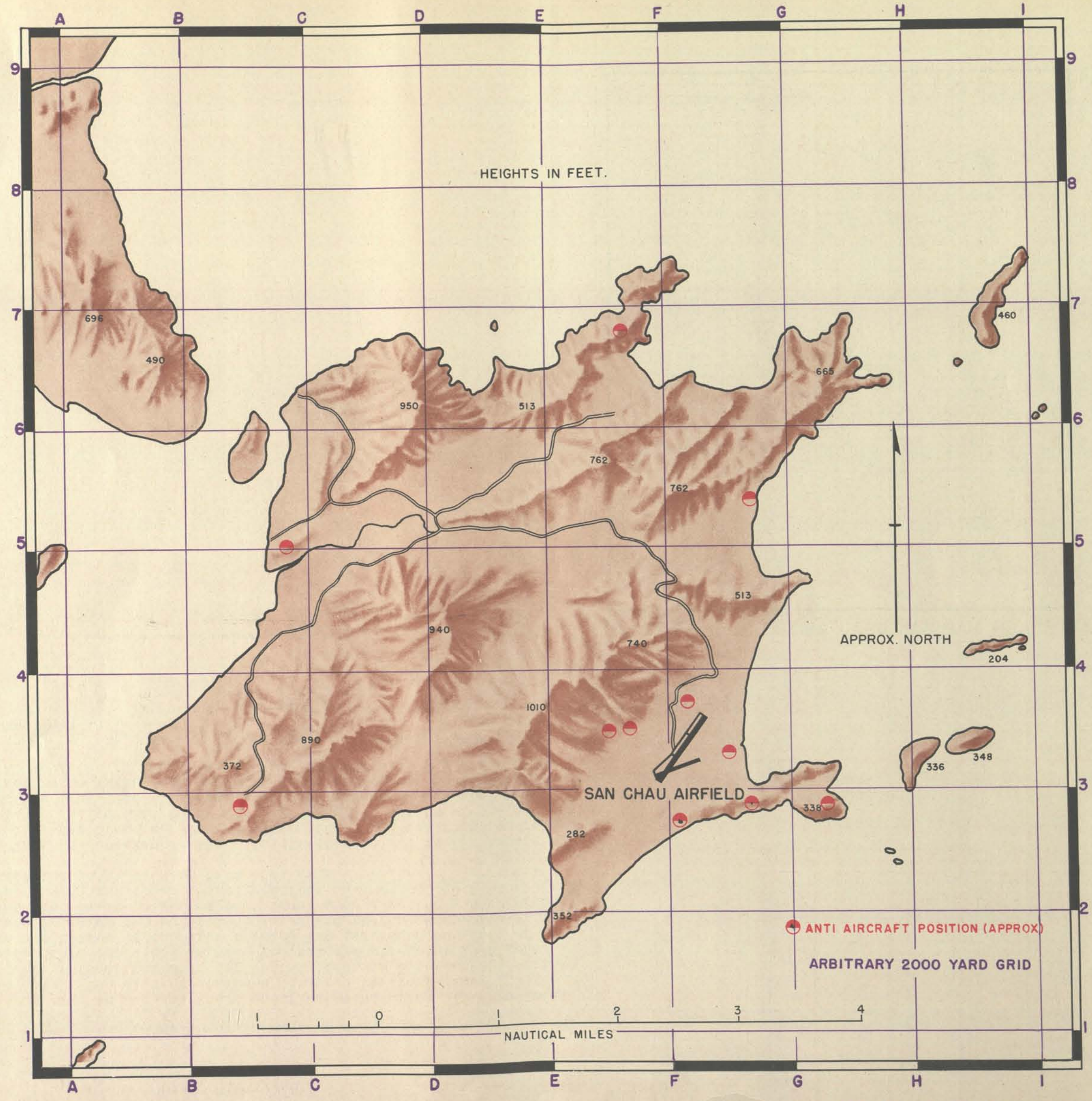


Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST. Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 9, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

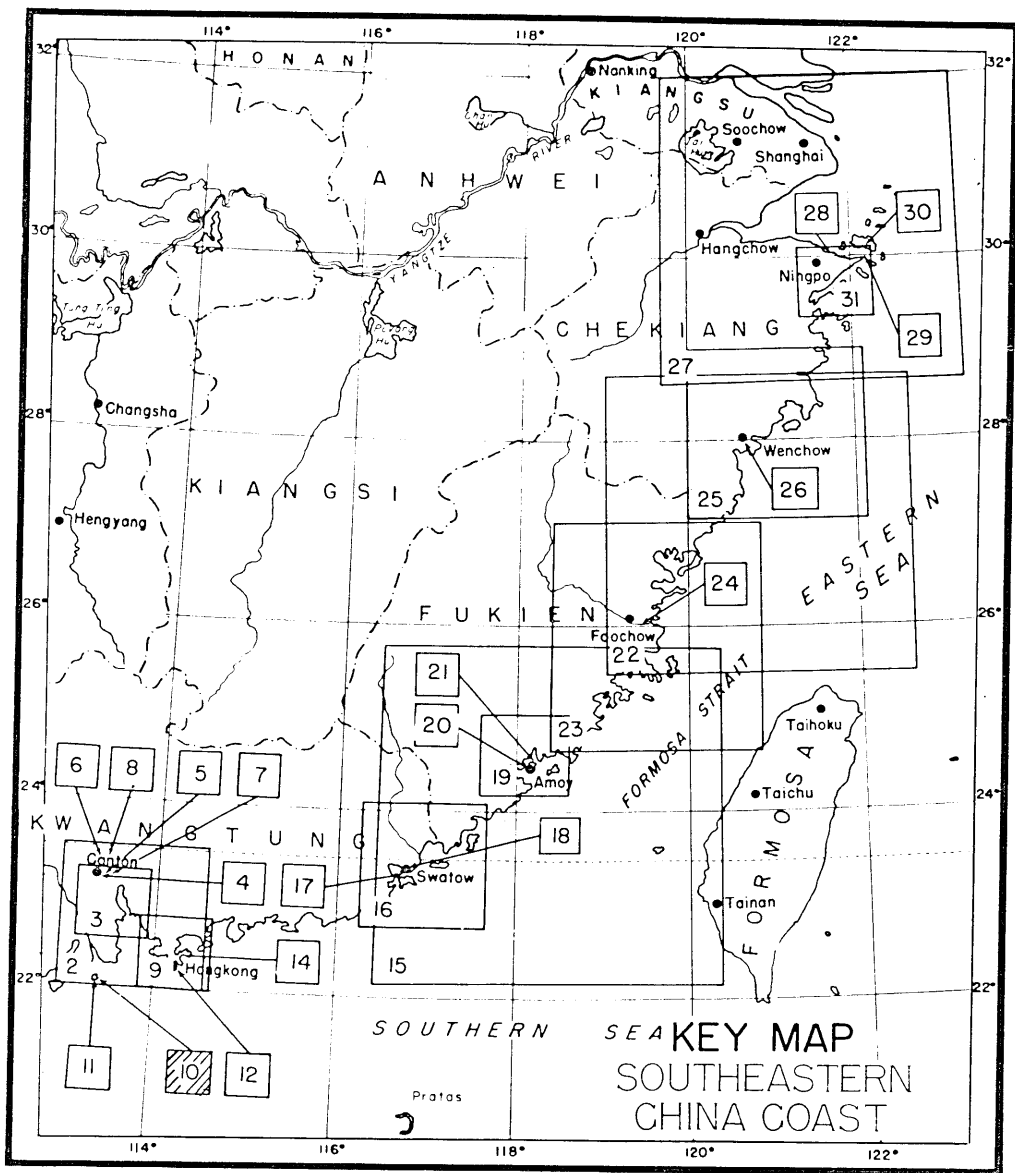




APPROACH MAP, SAN CHAU AIRFIELD

MAP No., CHINA 10

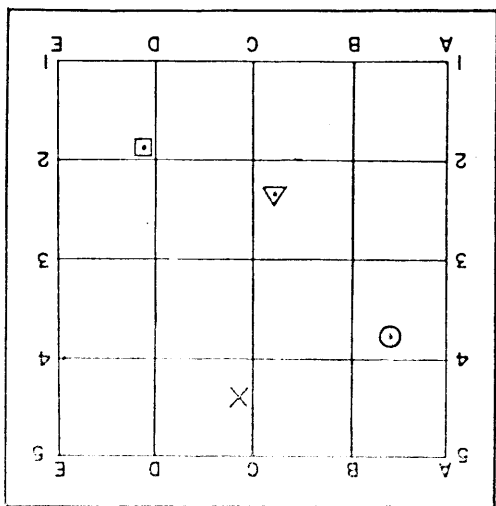




APPROACH MAP SAN CHAU AIRFIELD CHINA 10

D.1--1.9	□
C.1--4.4	X
B.8--2.3	△
A.6--3.8	○
Location	Point

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 10



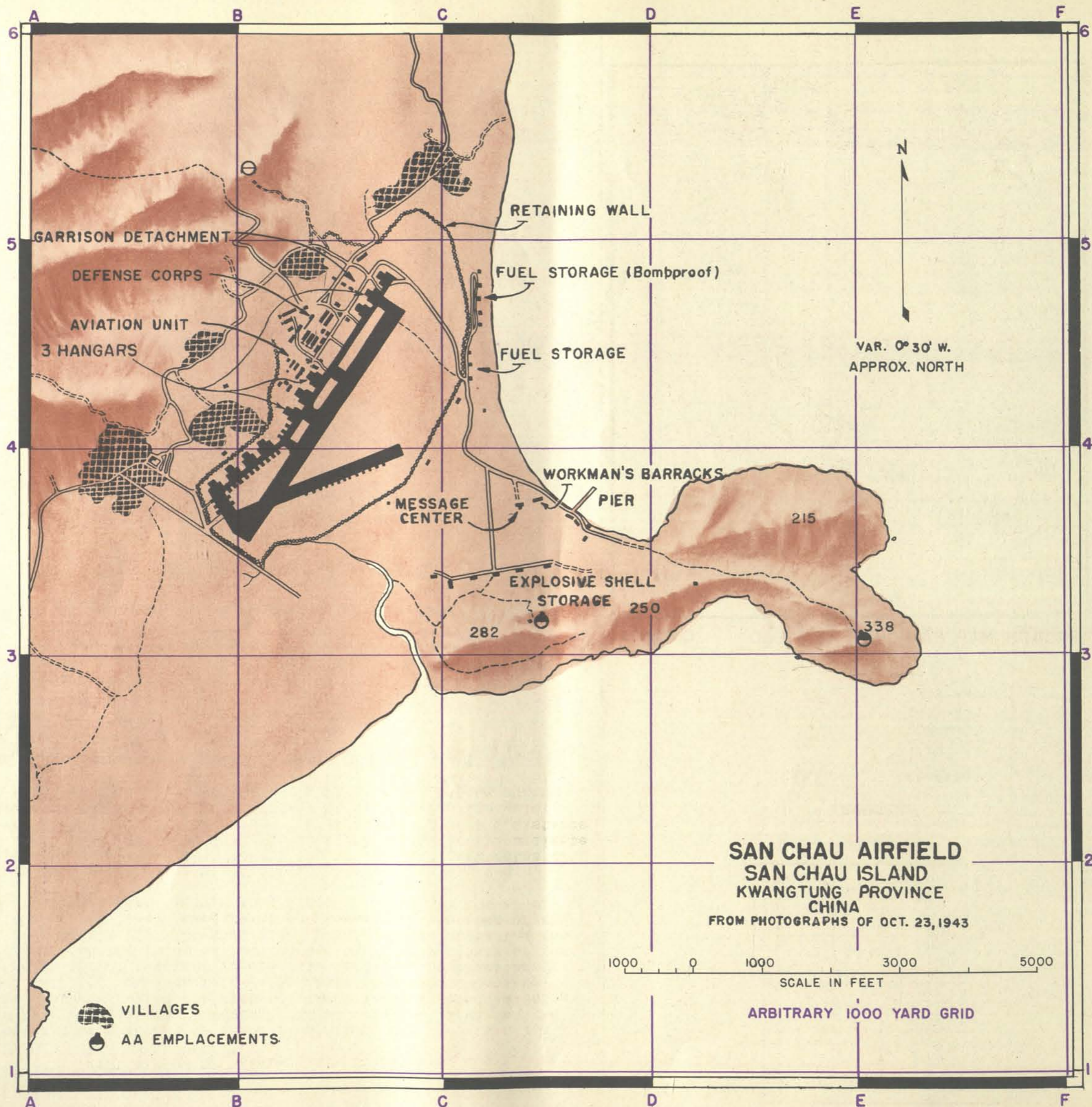
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

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Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 10, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

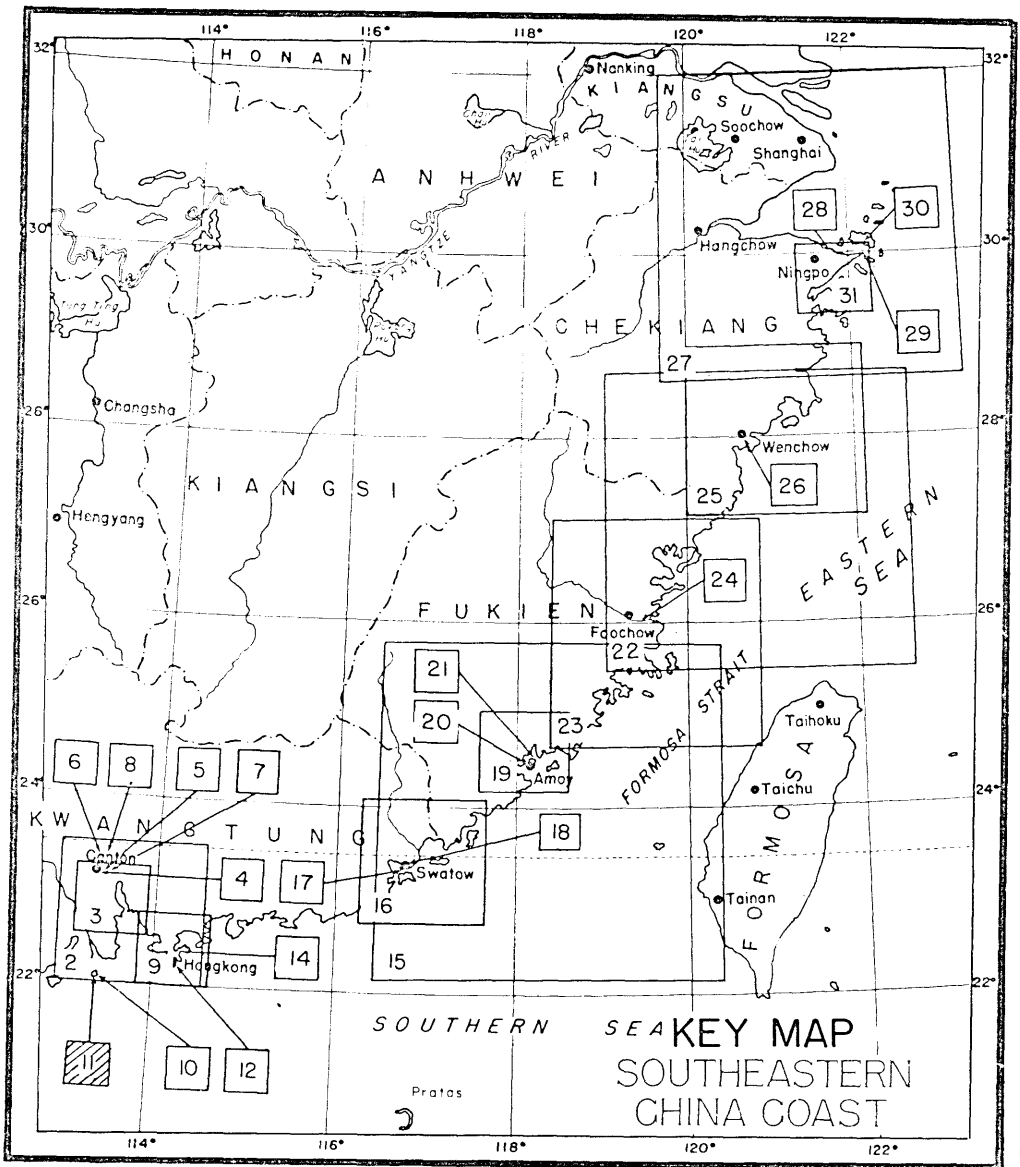




TARGET MAP SAN CHAU AIRFIELD

MAP No., CHINA 11



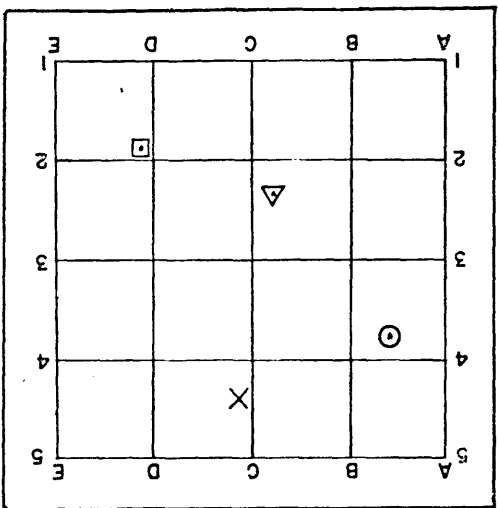


TARGET MAP SAN CHAU AIRFIELD CHINA II

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES

CHINA II



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

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EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



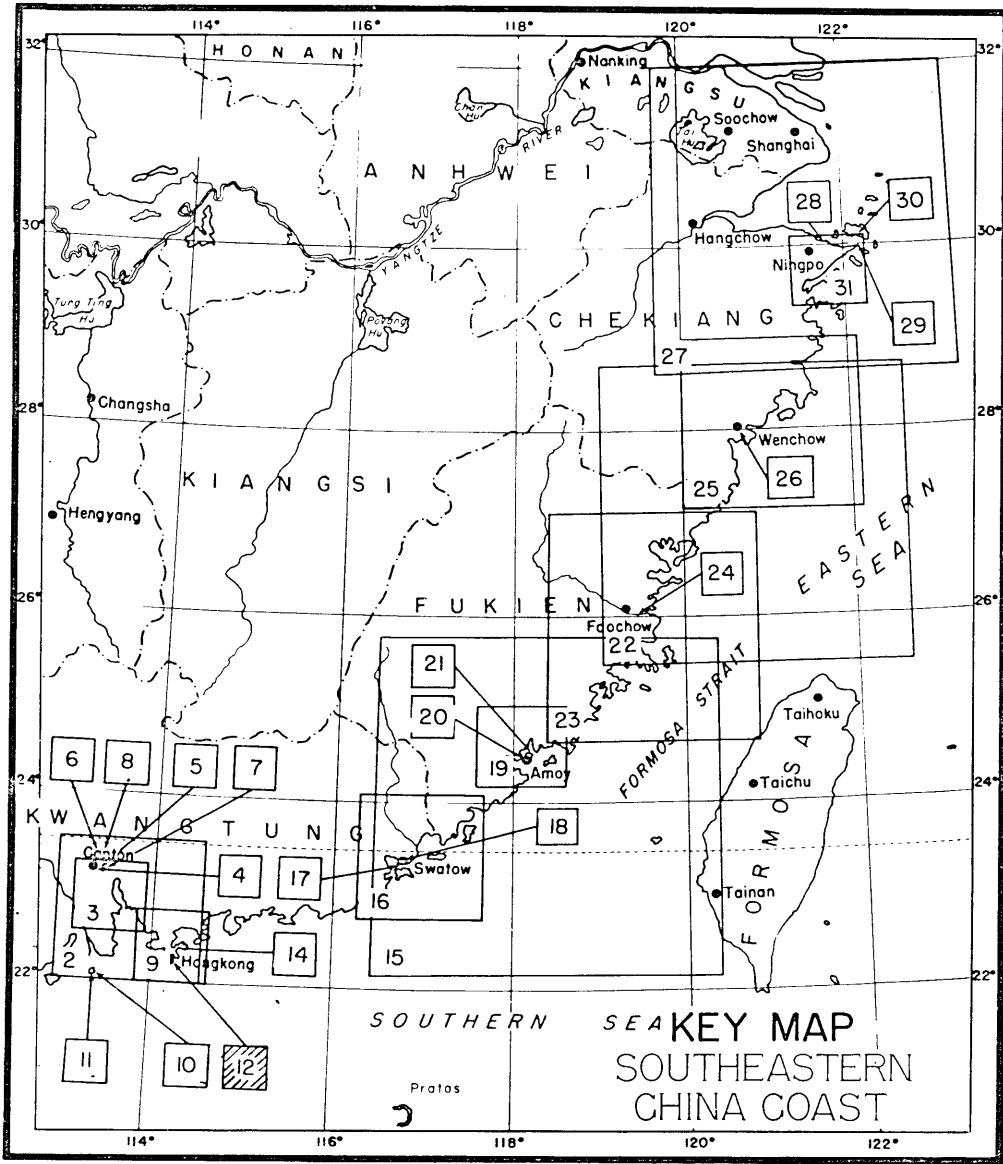


CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPQA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.

TARGET MAP - HONG KONG - KOWLOON

MAP No., CHINA 12

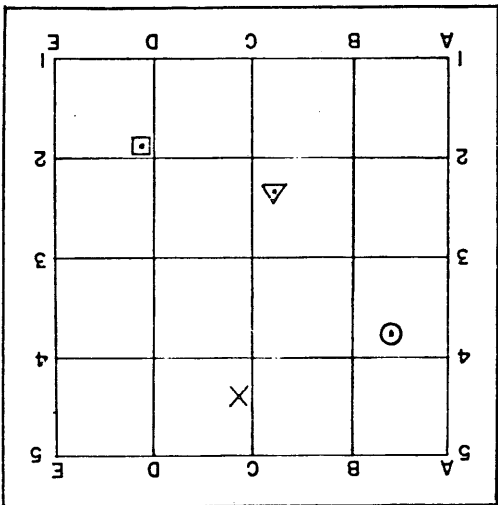




TARGET MAP HONG KONG - KOWLOON CHINA 12

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 12



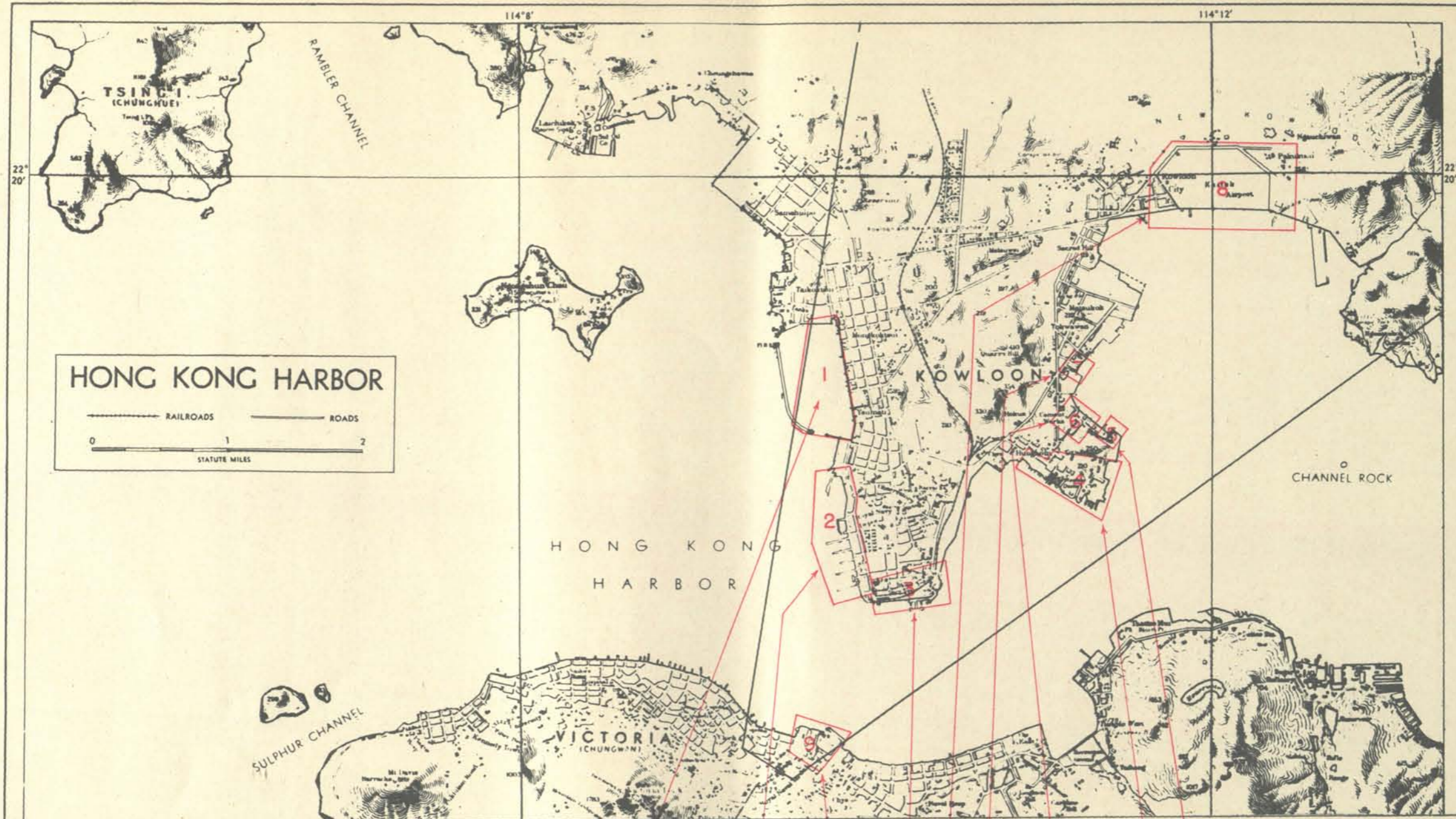
EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

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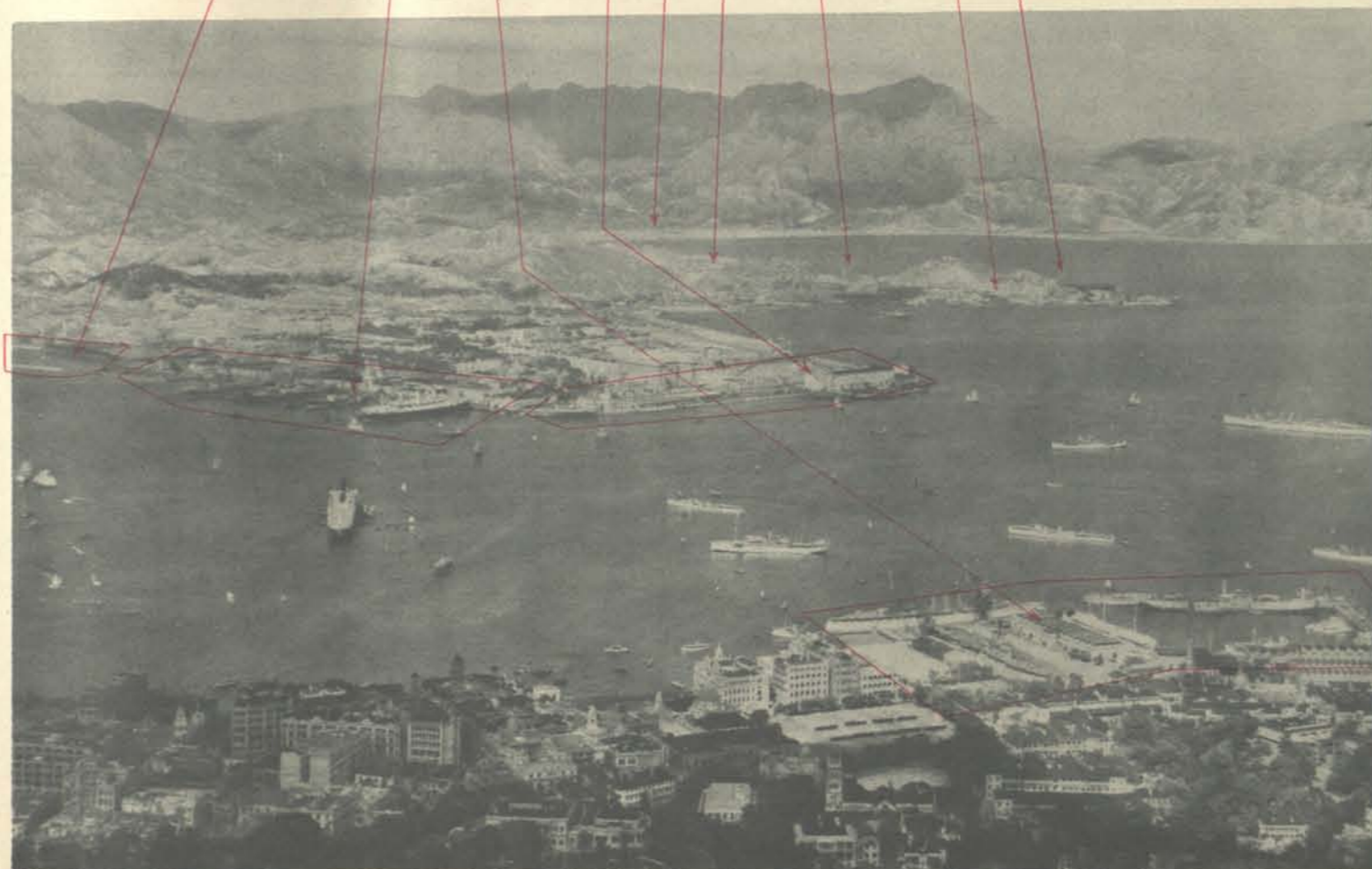
Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 12, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."





KEY

1. Typhoon Refuge Harbor
2. Kowloon Wharves
3. RR Terminal
4. Kowloon Dockyard
5. China Electric Co. Power Plant
6. Cement Works
7. Bailey's Shipyard
8. Kai Tak Airdrome
9. Royal Naval Dockyard

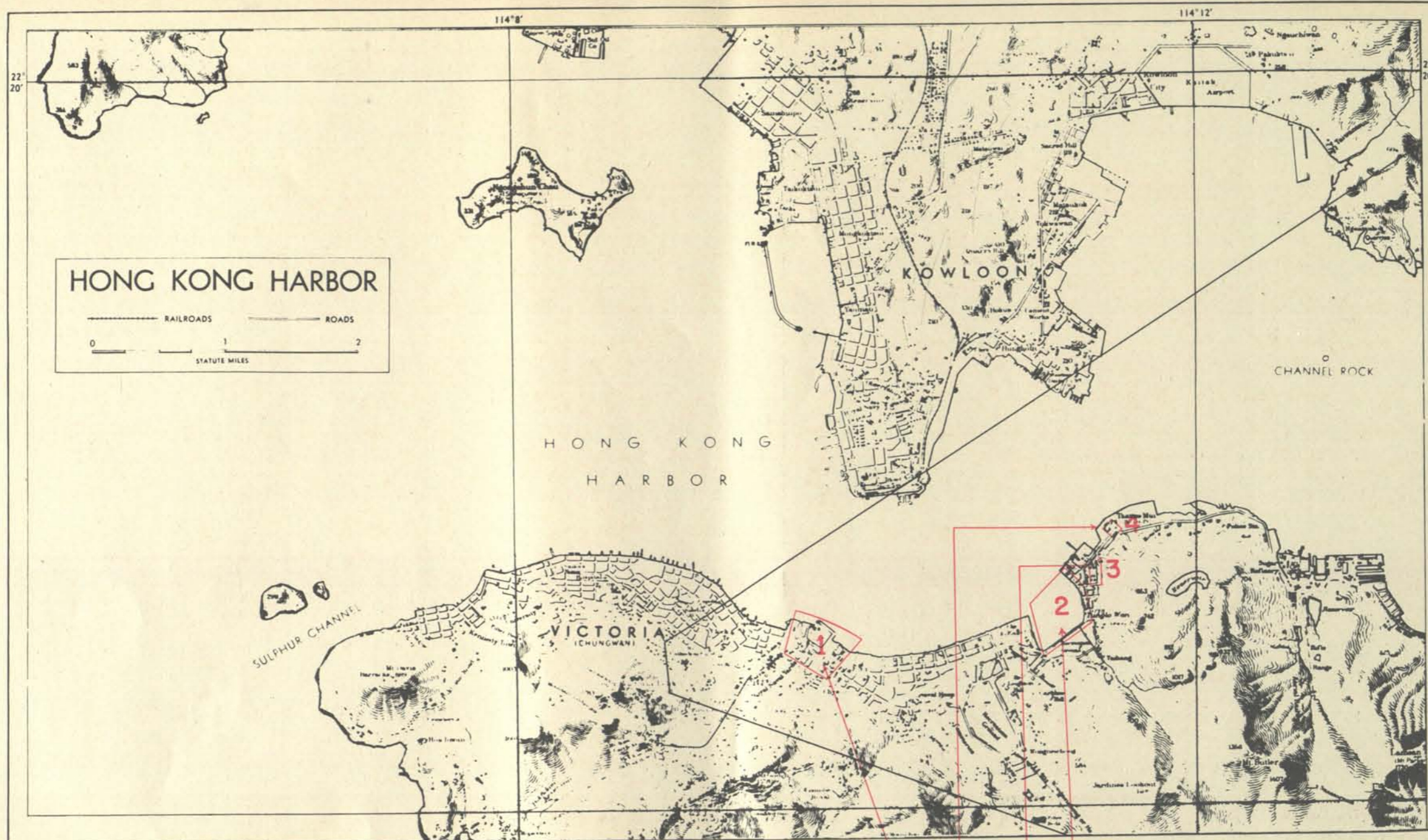




LOW OBLIQUE, S.W.  
APPROACH TO KOWLOON

CHINA 13A.





KEY

1. Royal Navy Yard
2. Causeway Bay
3. Oil Storage
4. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S Power Plant

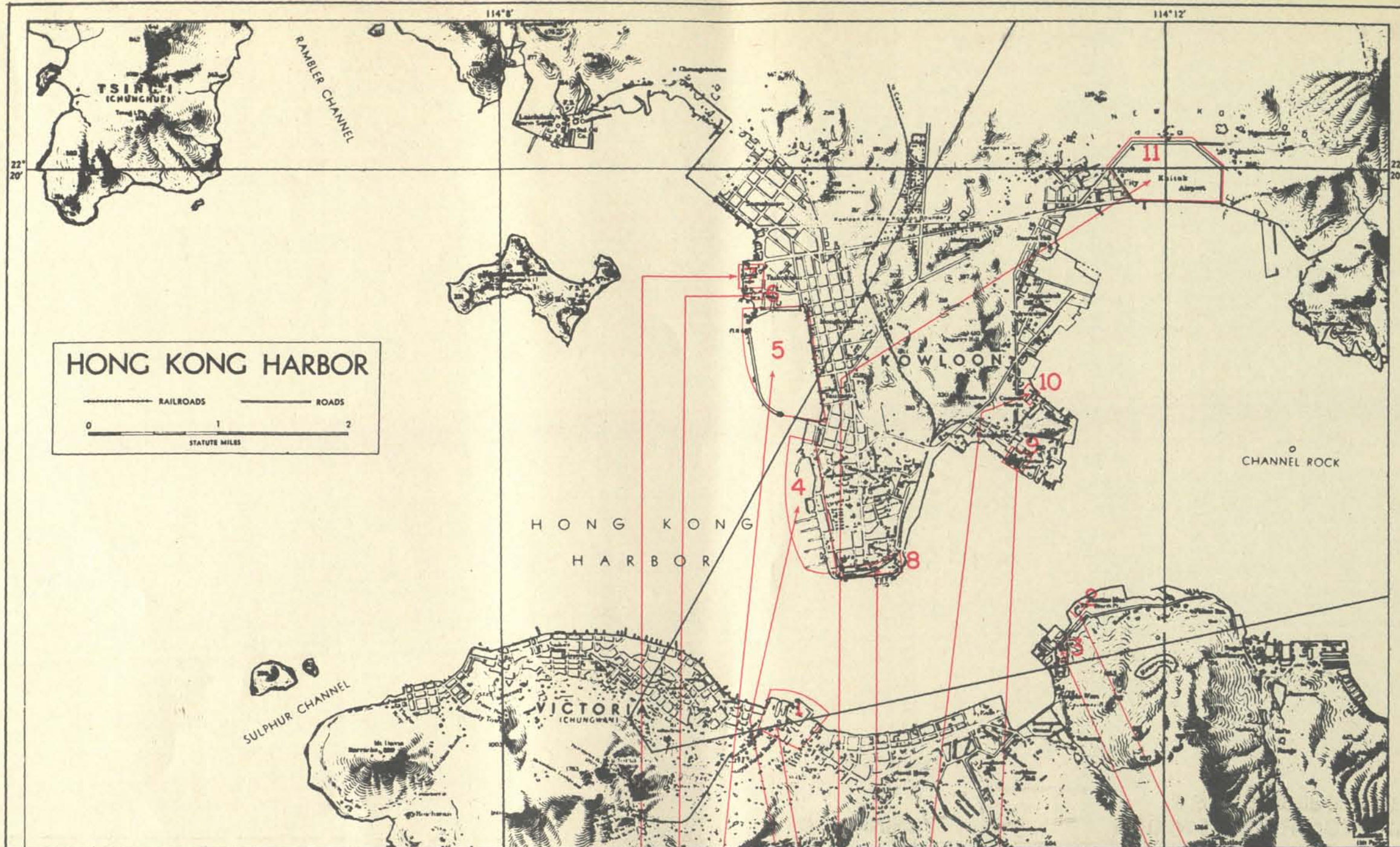




LOW OBLIQUE, WEST  
APPROACH TO VICTORIA

CHINA 13B.





KEY

1. Royal Navy Yard
2. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S Power Plant
3. Oil Storage
4. Kowloon Wharves
5. Typhoon Refuge Harbor
6. Oil Storage
7. Cosmopolitan Dockyard
8. Railroad Yards
9. Kowloon Dockyard
10. GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
11. Kai Tak Airbase

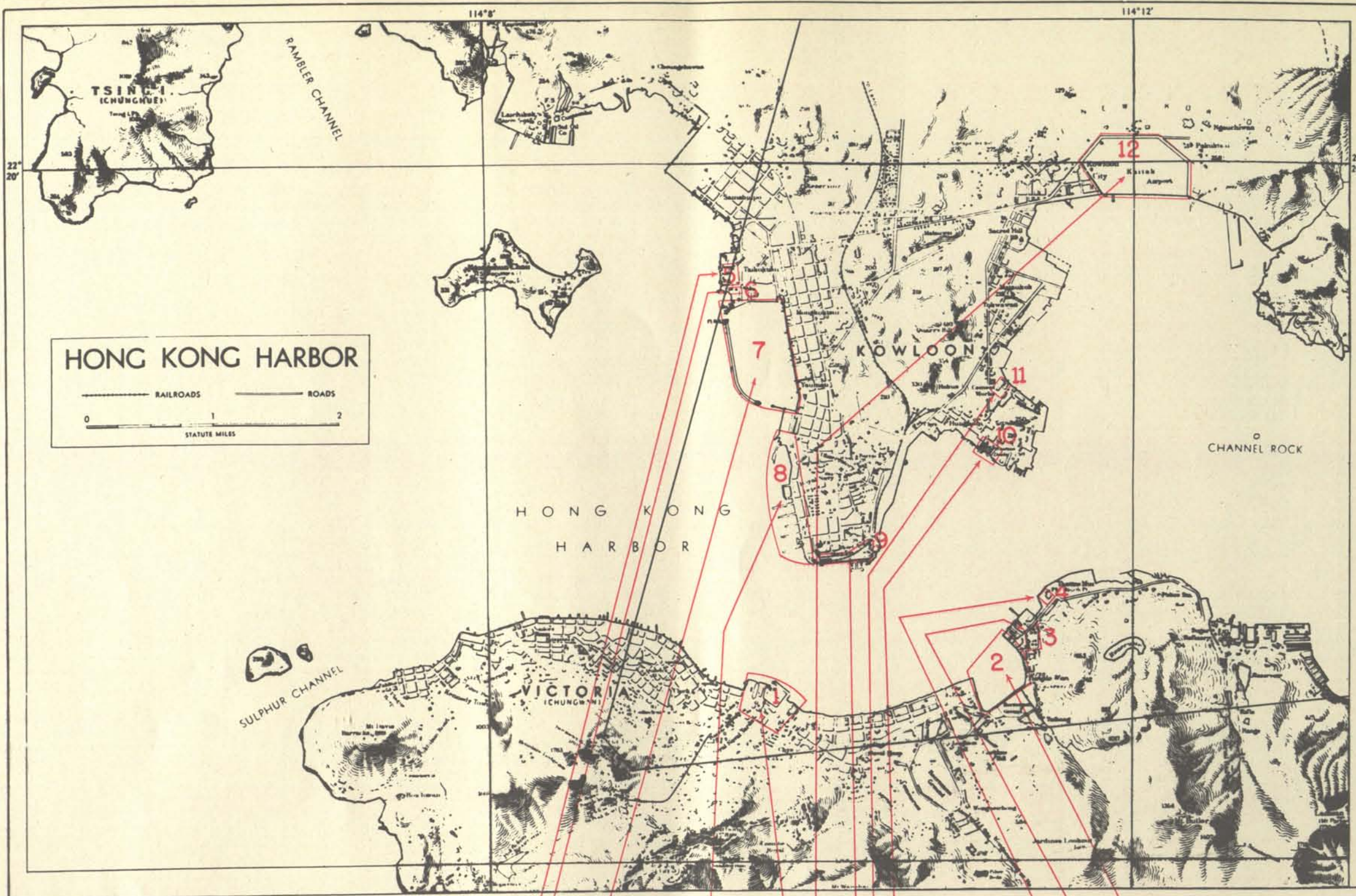




LOW OBLIQUE, W.S.W.  
APPROACH TO KOWLOON

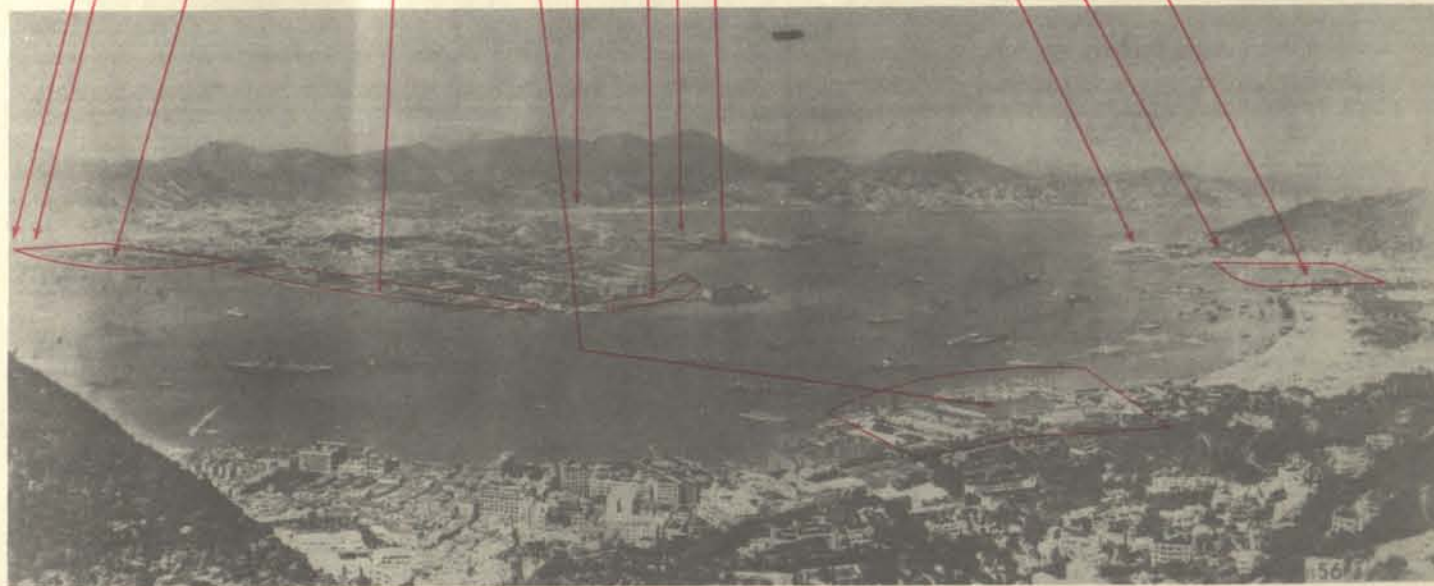
CHINA 13C.





KEY

1. Royal Navy Yard
2. Causeway Bay
3. Oil Storage
4. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY'S Power Plant
5. Cosmopolitan Dockyard
6. Oil Storage
7. Typhoon Refuge Harbor
8. Kowloon Wharves
9. Railroad Yard
10. Kowloon Dockyard
11. Green Island Cement Company
12. Kai Tak Airbase

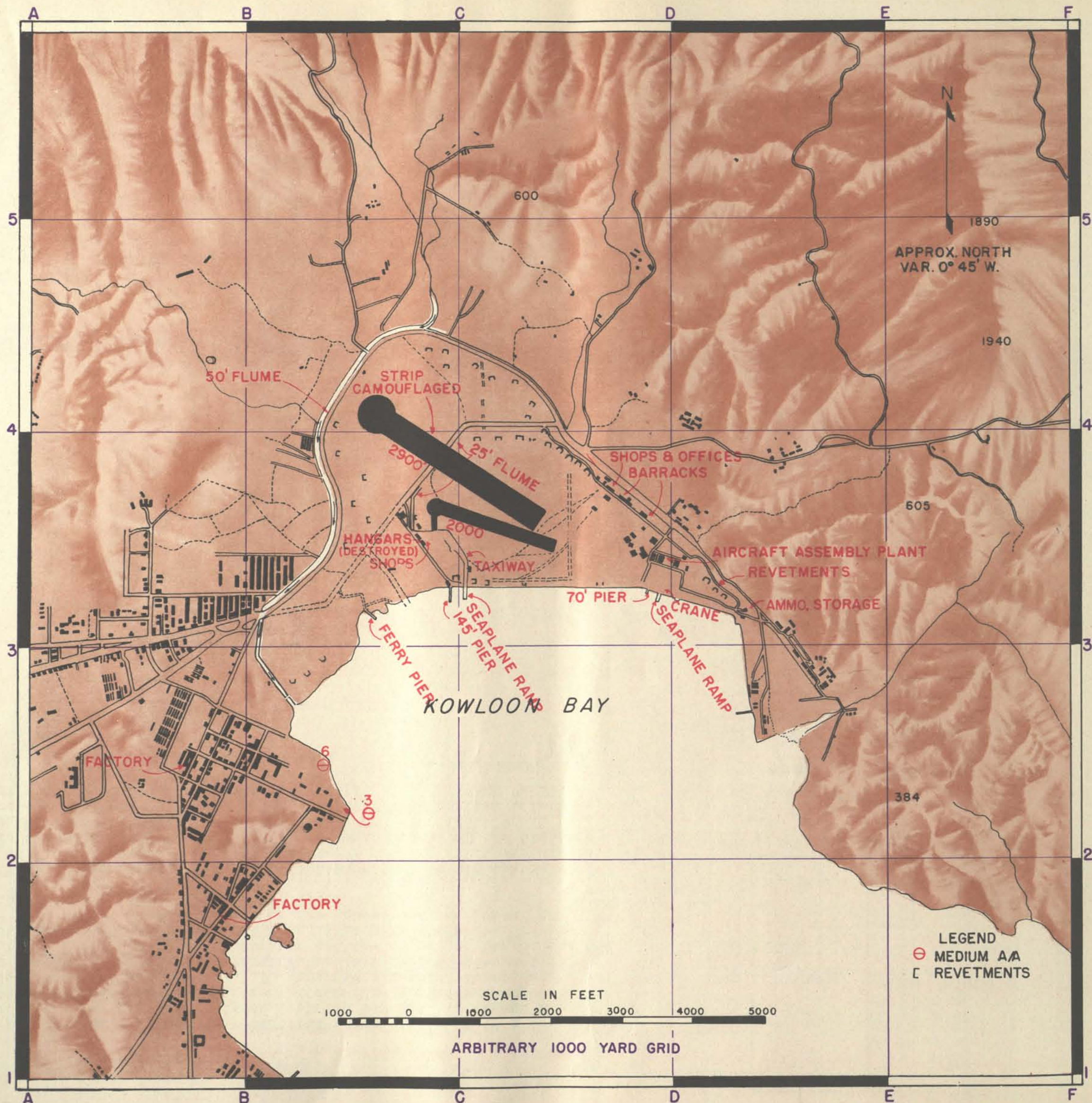




LOW OBLIQUE, S.W.  
APPROACH TO KOWLOON

CHINA 13D.

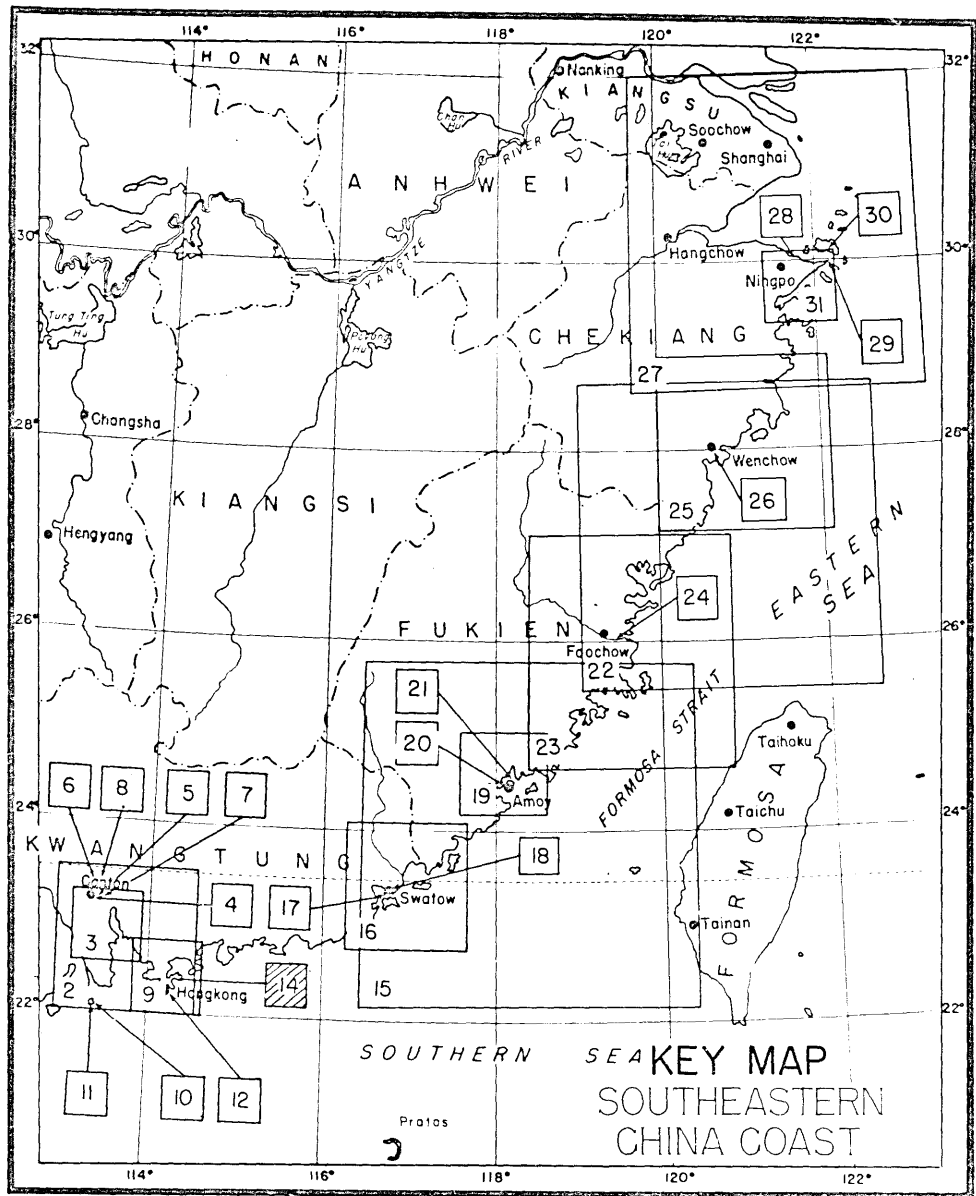




TARGET MAP KAI TAK AIRBASE

MAP No. CHINA 14





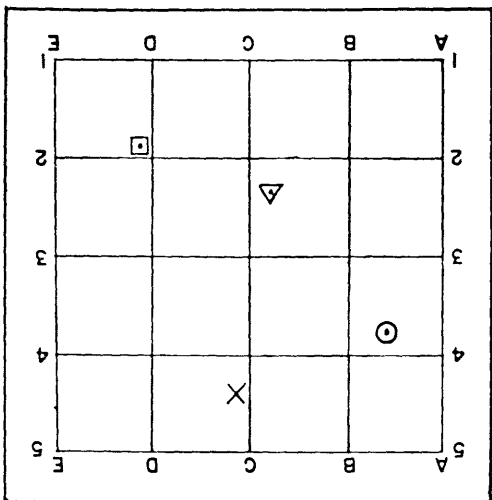
TARGET MAP KAI TAK AIRBASE

CHINA 14

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	×
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES

CHINA 14



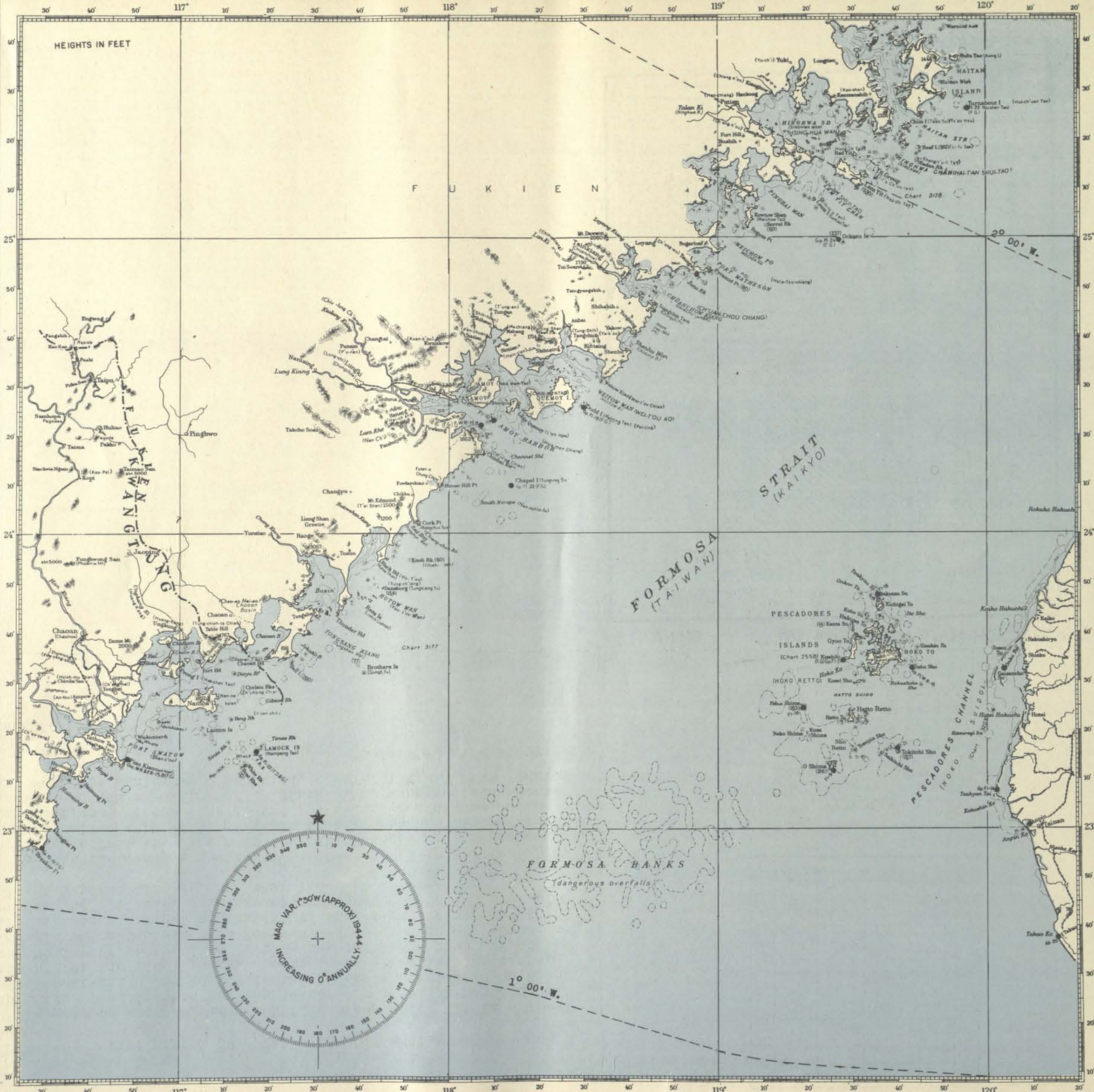
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 14, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



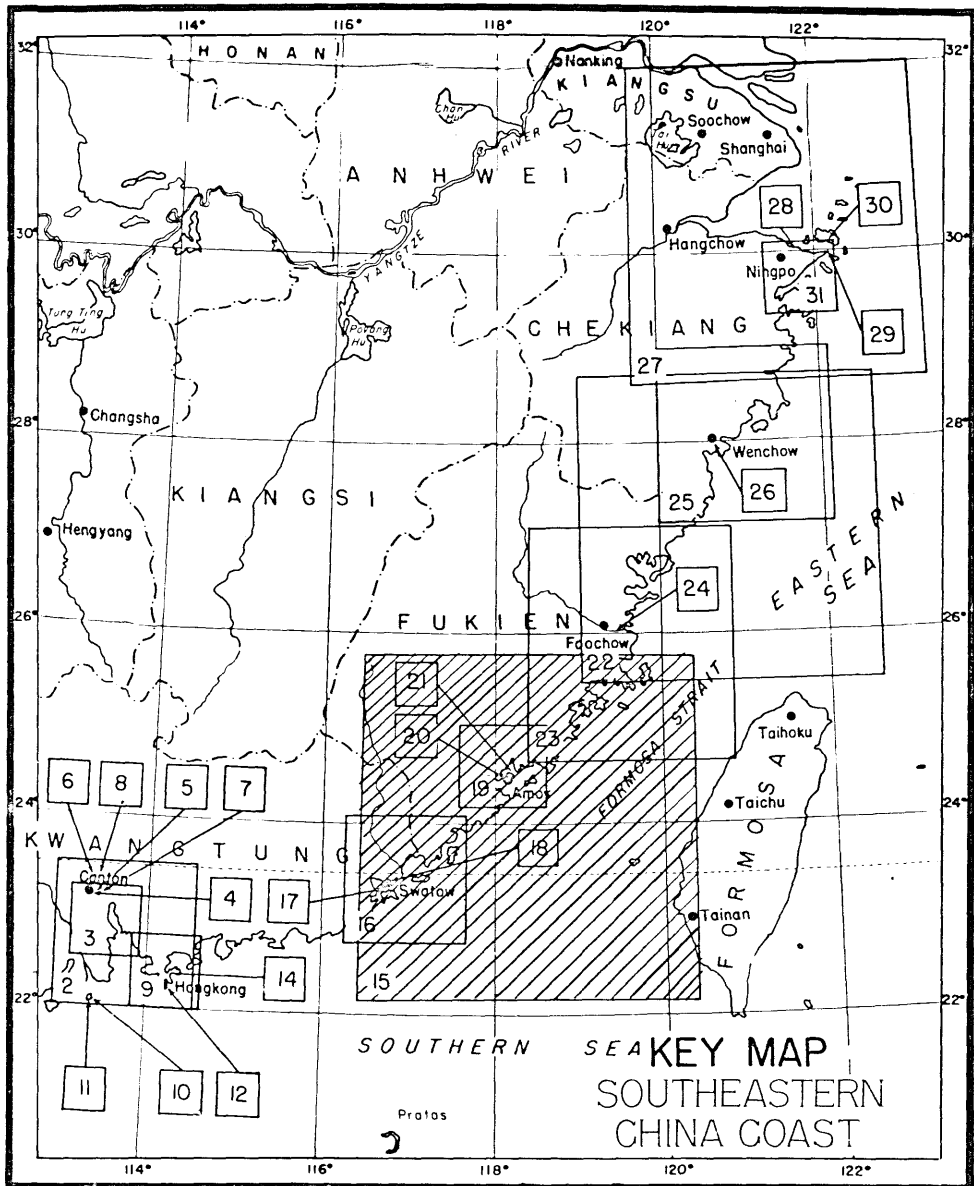


APPROACH MAP, AMOY-SWATOW

MAP No., CHINA 15

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





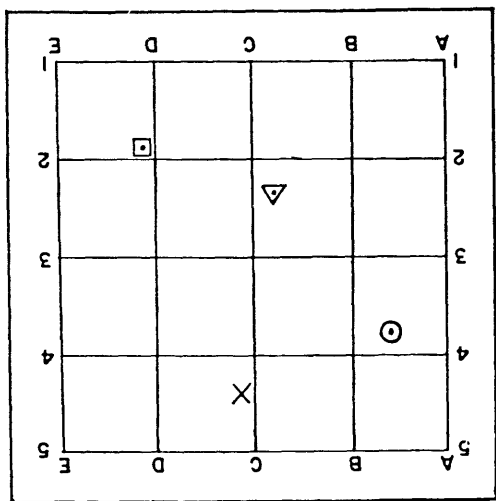
APPROACH MAP AMOY-SWATOW

CHINA 15

D.1--1.9	□	Point
C.1--4.4	X	
B.8--2.3	△	
A.6--3.8	○	
Location		

EXAMPLES

CHINA 15



EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example, the point (indicated) ○ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST. Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 15, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."



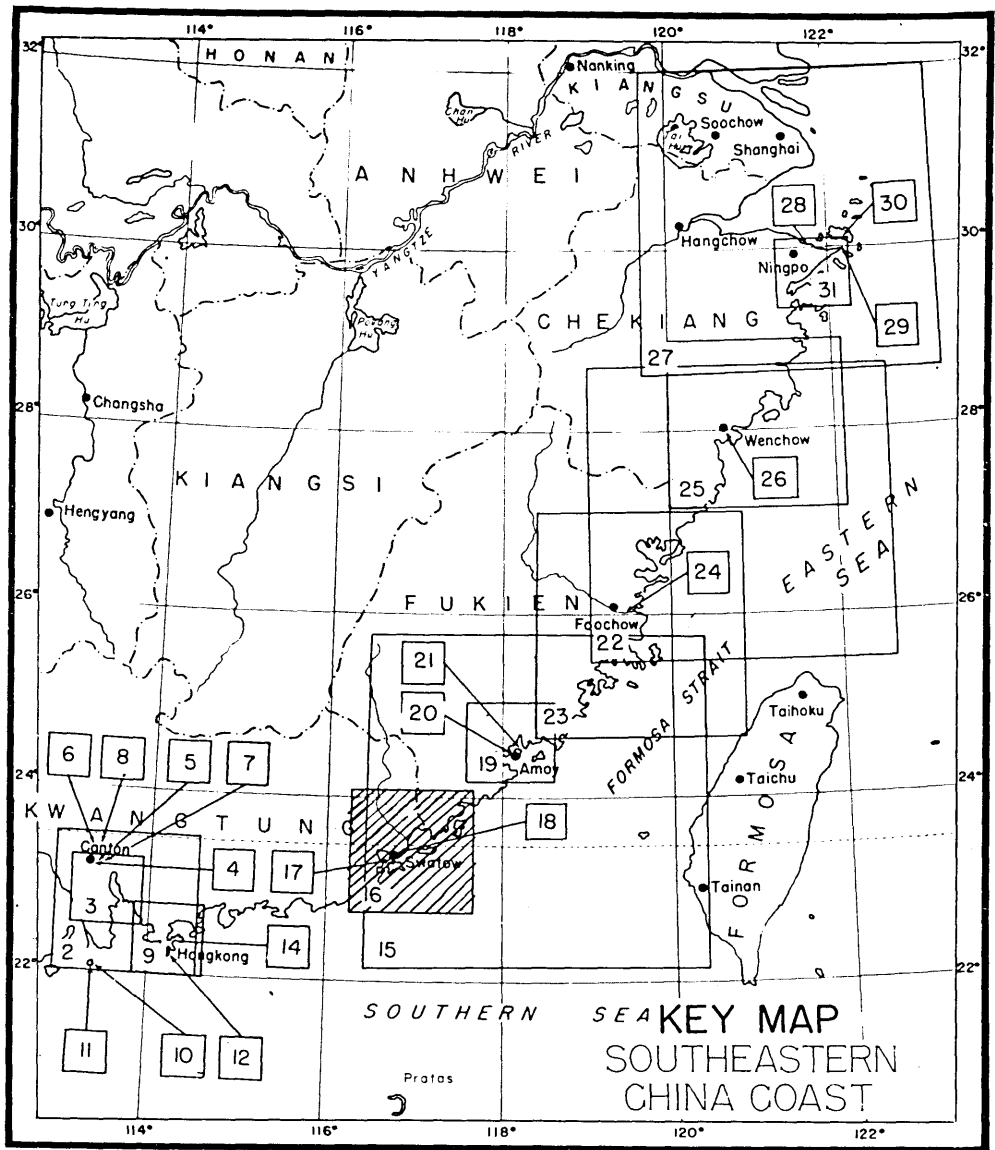


APPROACH MAP - SWATOW

MAP No. CHINA 16

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPAA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





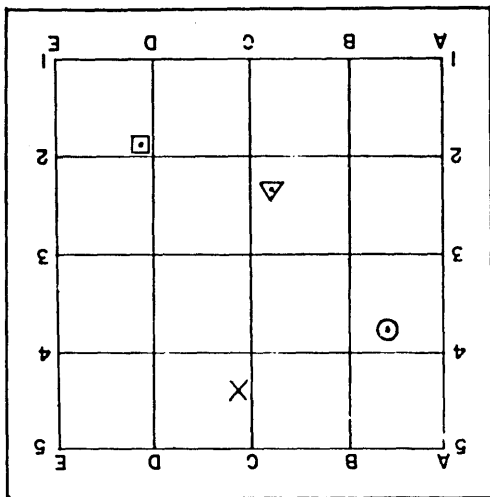
APPROACH MAP SWATOW

CHINA 16

D.1--1.9	□	Point
C.1--4.4	X	
B.8--2.3	△	
A.6--3.8	○	
Location		

EXAMPLES

CHINA 16



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ○ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

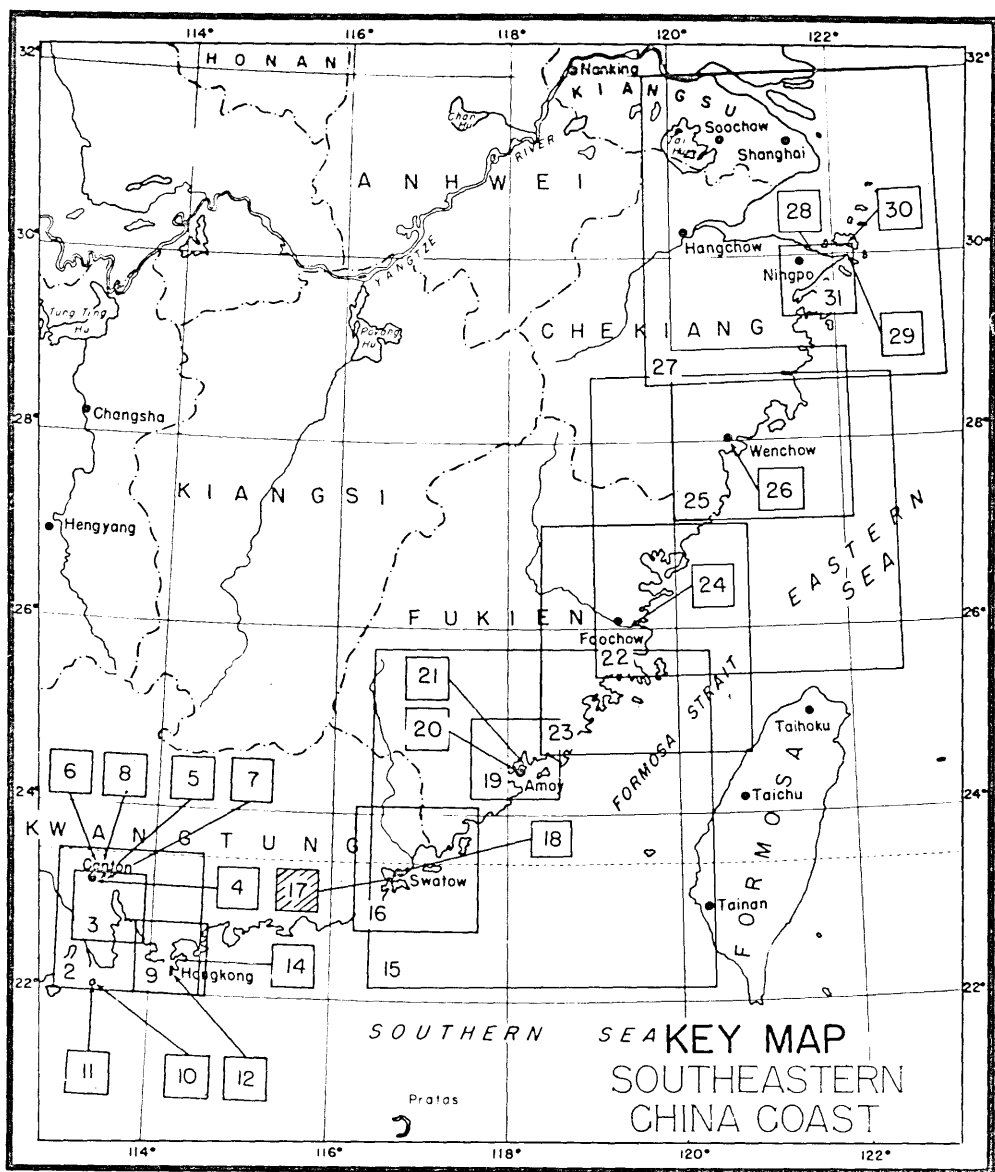
Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 16, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM







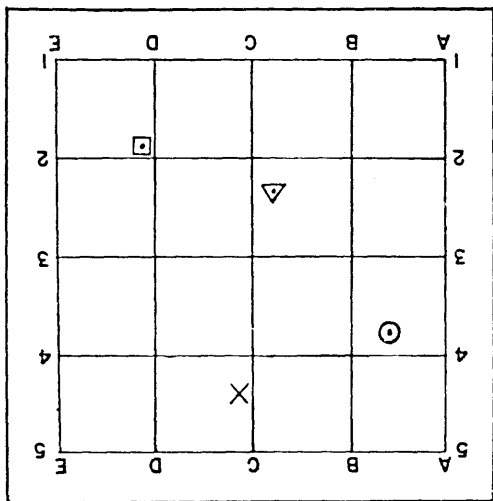


TARGET MAP SWATOW

CHINA 17

Location	Point
A. 6--3.8	⊙
B. 8--2.3	△
C. 1--4.4	×
D. 1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 17



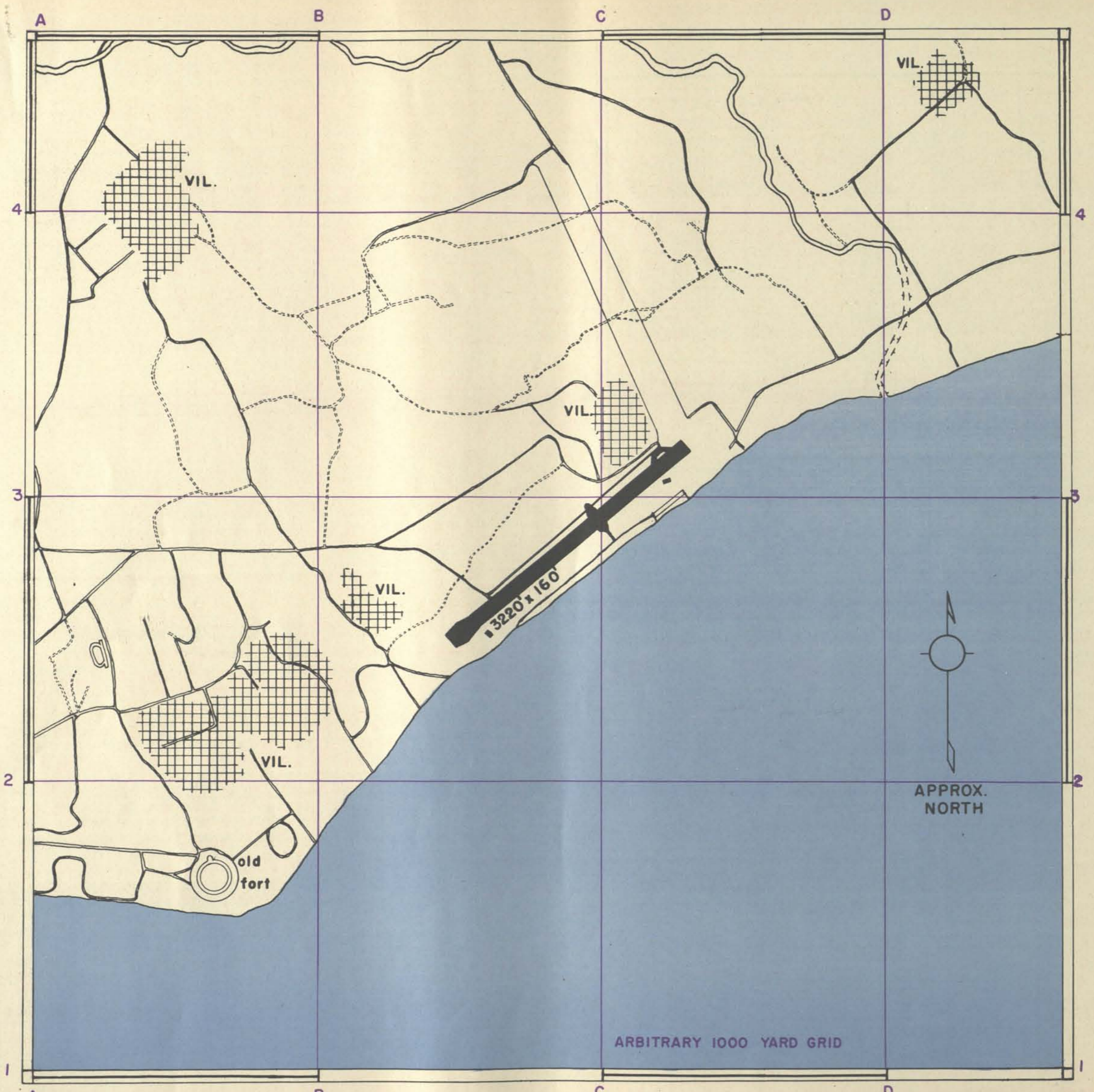
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 17, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

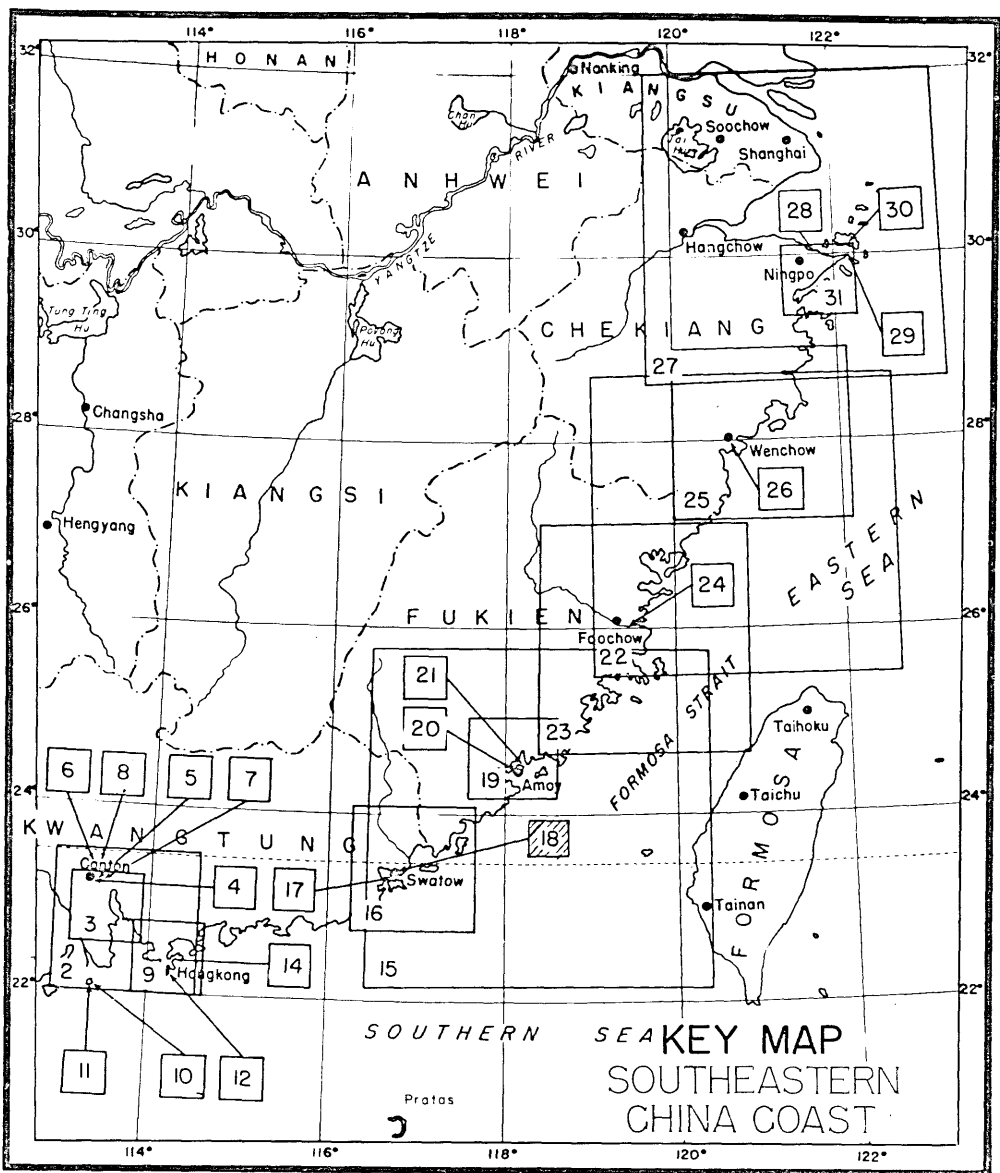




TARGET MAP, SWATOW (KILOK) AIRFIELD

MAP No. CHINA 18



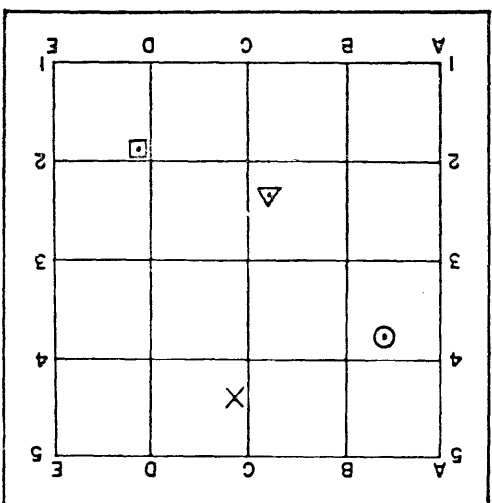


TARGET MAP SWATOW (KILOK) AIRFIELD CHINA 18

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES

CHINA 18



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 18, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

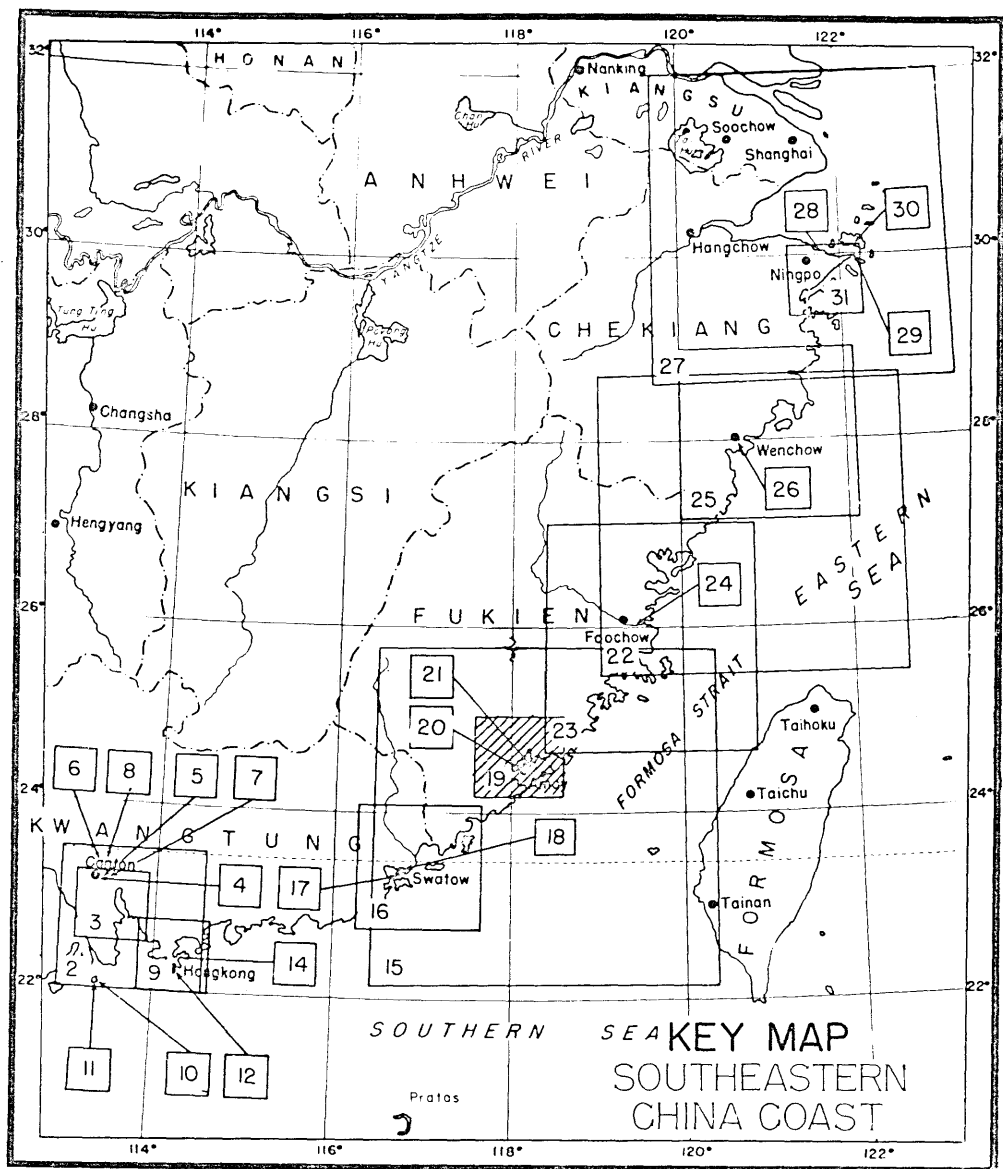




APPROACH MAP, AMOY

MAP No, CHINA 19





APPROACH MAP AMOY

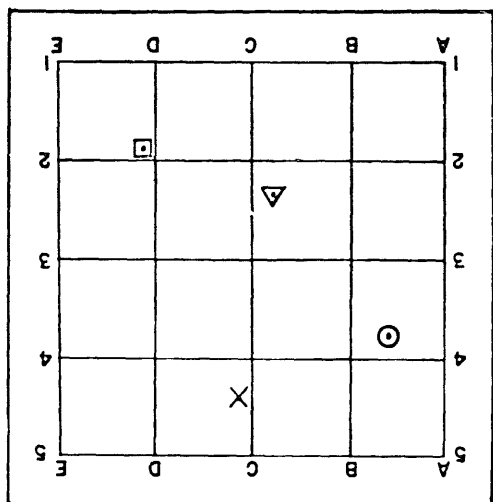
CHINA 19

A.6--3.8	○	Point
B.8--2.3	△	Point
C.1--4.4	X	Point
D.1--1.9	□	Point

Location

EXAMPLES

CHINA 19



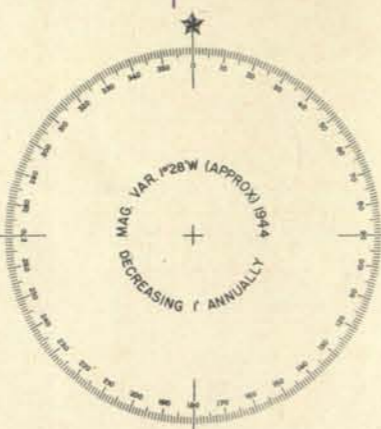
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ○ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 19, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

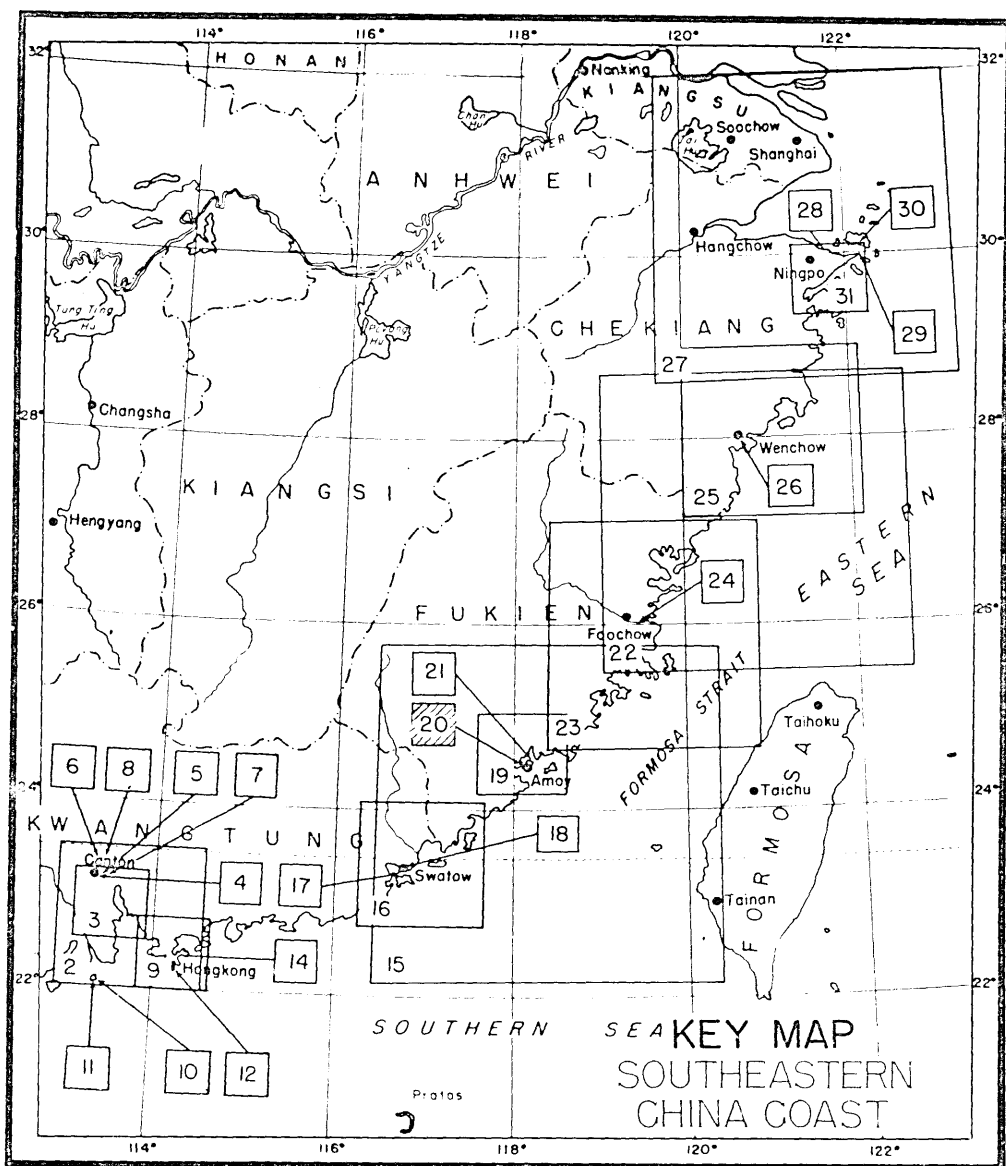




- A/A Light and Heavy
- Probable Gun Emplacements

Heights in Feet.





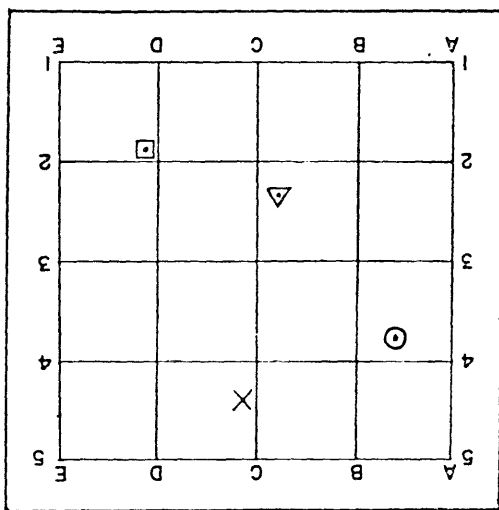
TARGET MAP AMOY

CHINA 20

□	D.1--1.9
X	C.1--4.4
△	B.8--2.3
⊙	A.6--3.8

Point Location

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 20



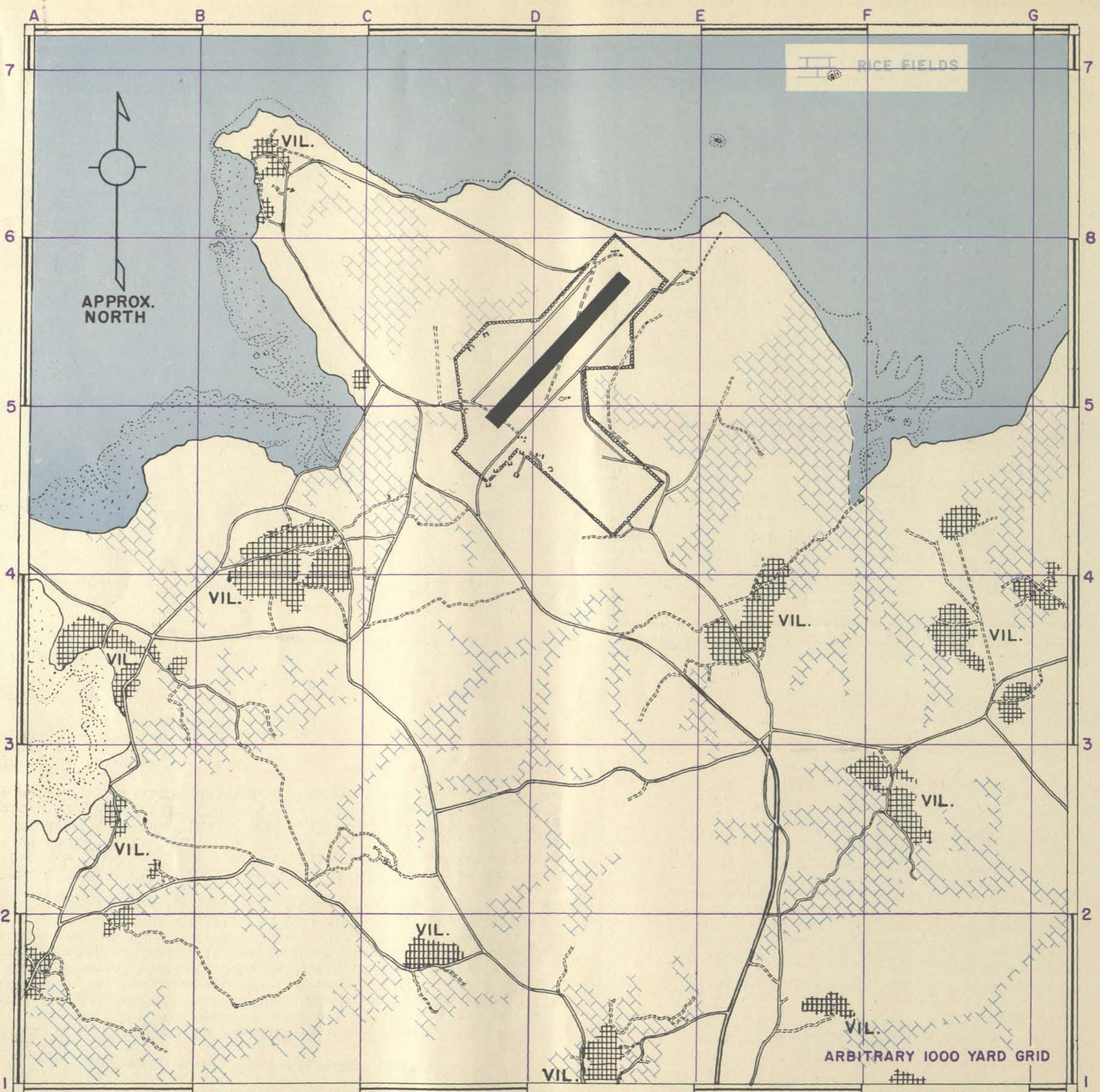
Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 20, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

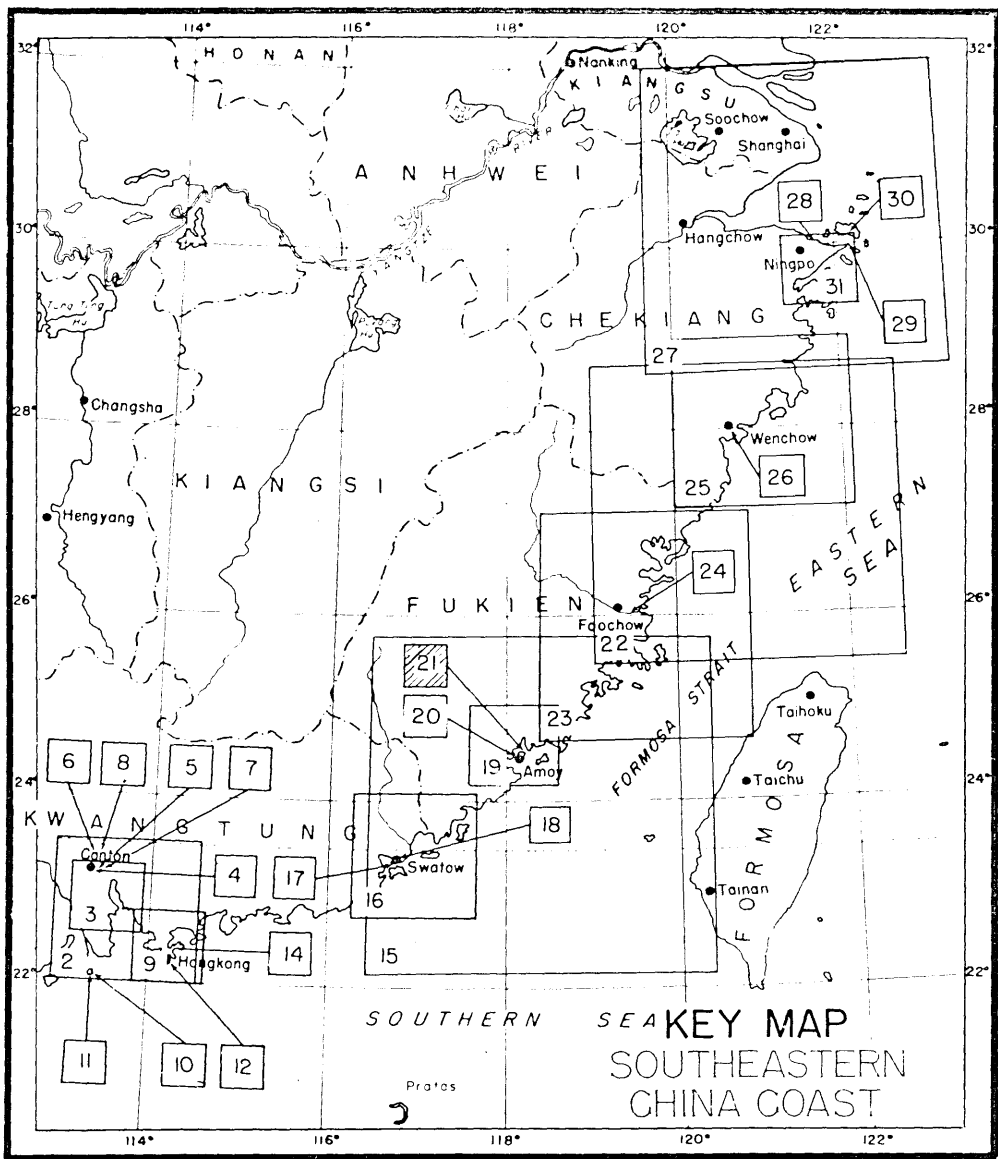




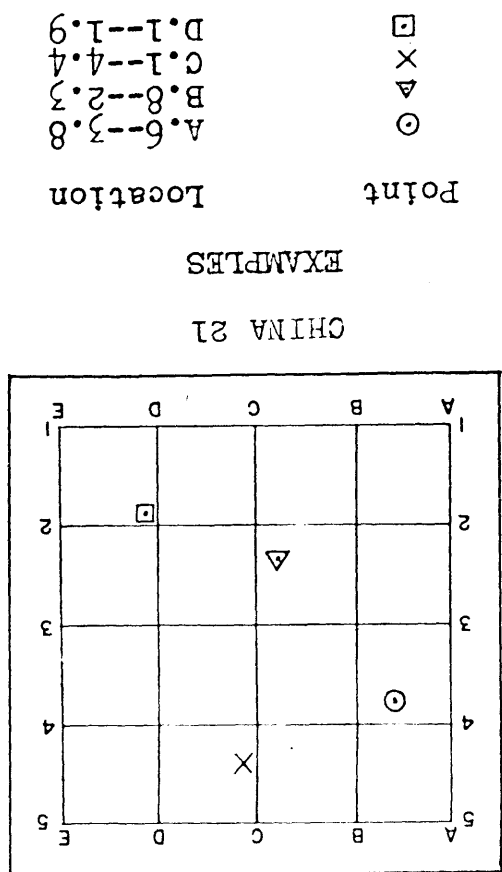
TARGET MAP, AMOY (KOKIA) AIRFIELD

MAP No., CHINA 21





TARGET MAP AMOY(KOKIA) AIRFIELD CHINA 21



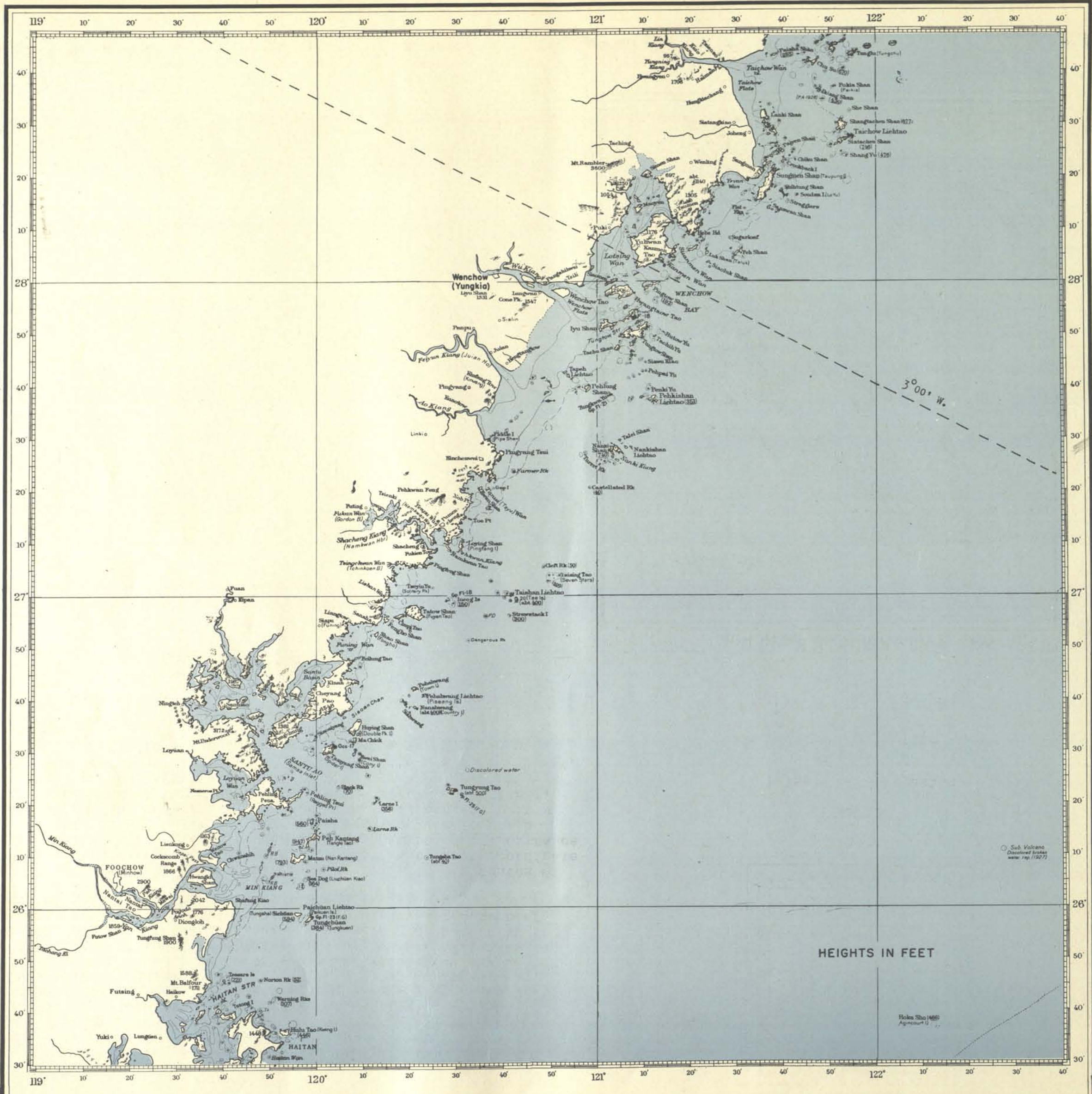
EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 21, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."



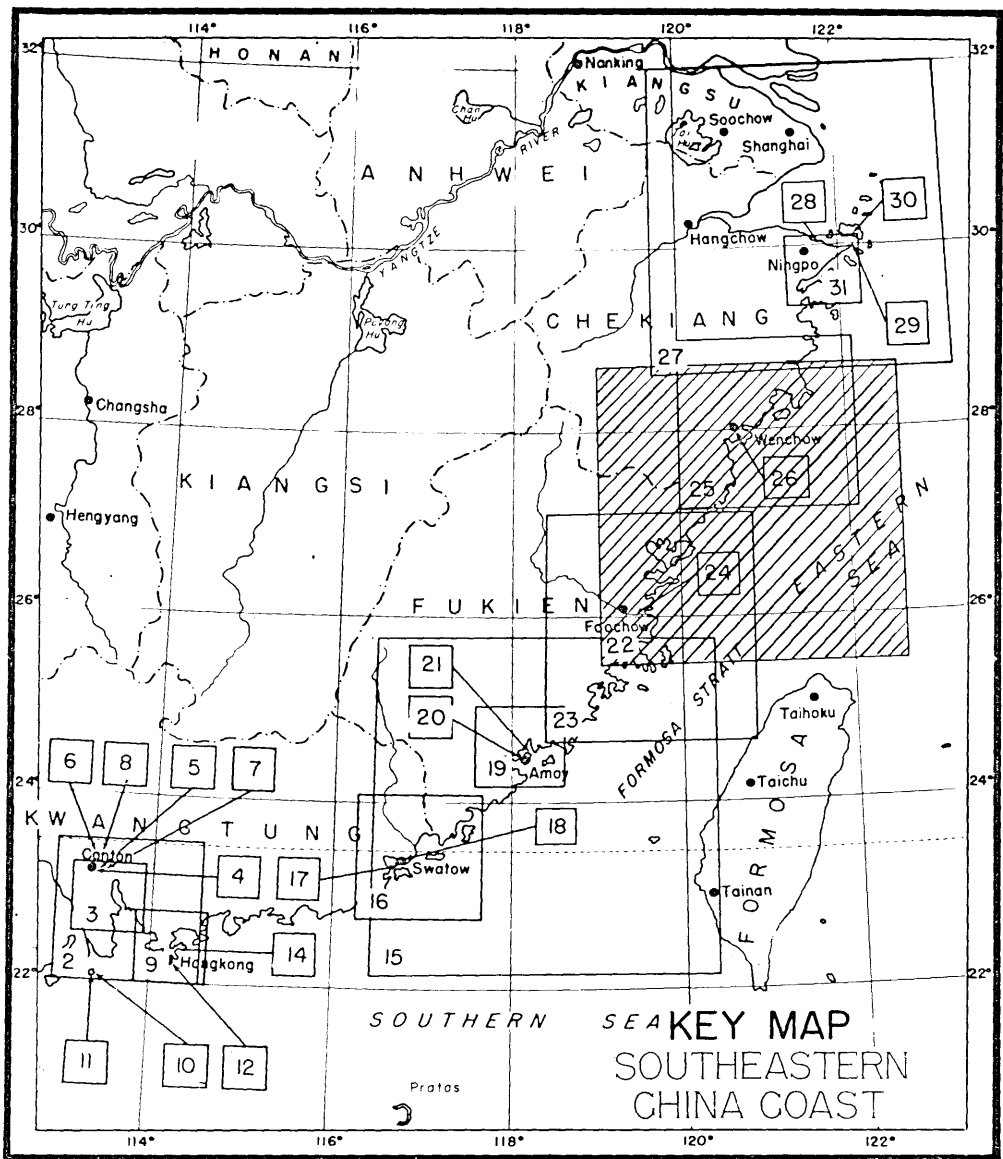


APPROACH MAP, FOCHOW-WENCHOW

MAP No., CHINA 22

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.

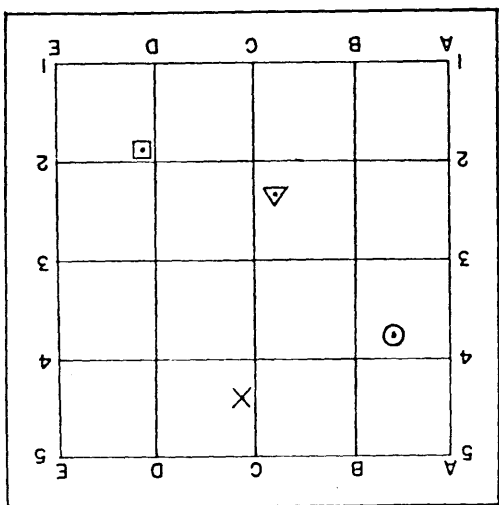




APPROACH MAP FOCHOW-WENCHOW CHINA 22

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	×
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 22



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 22, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



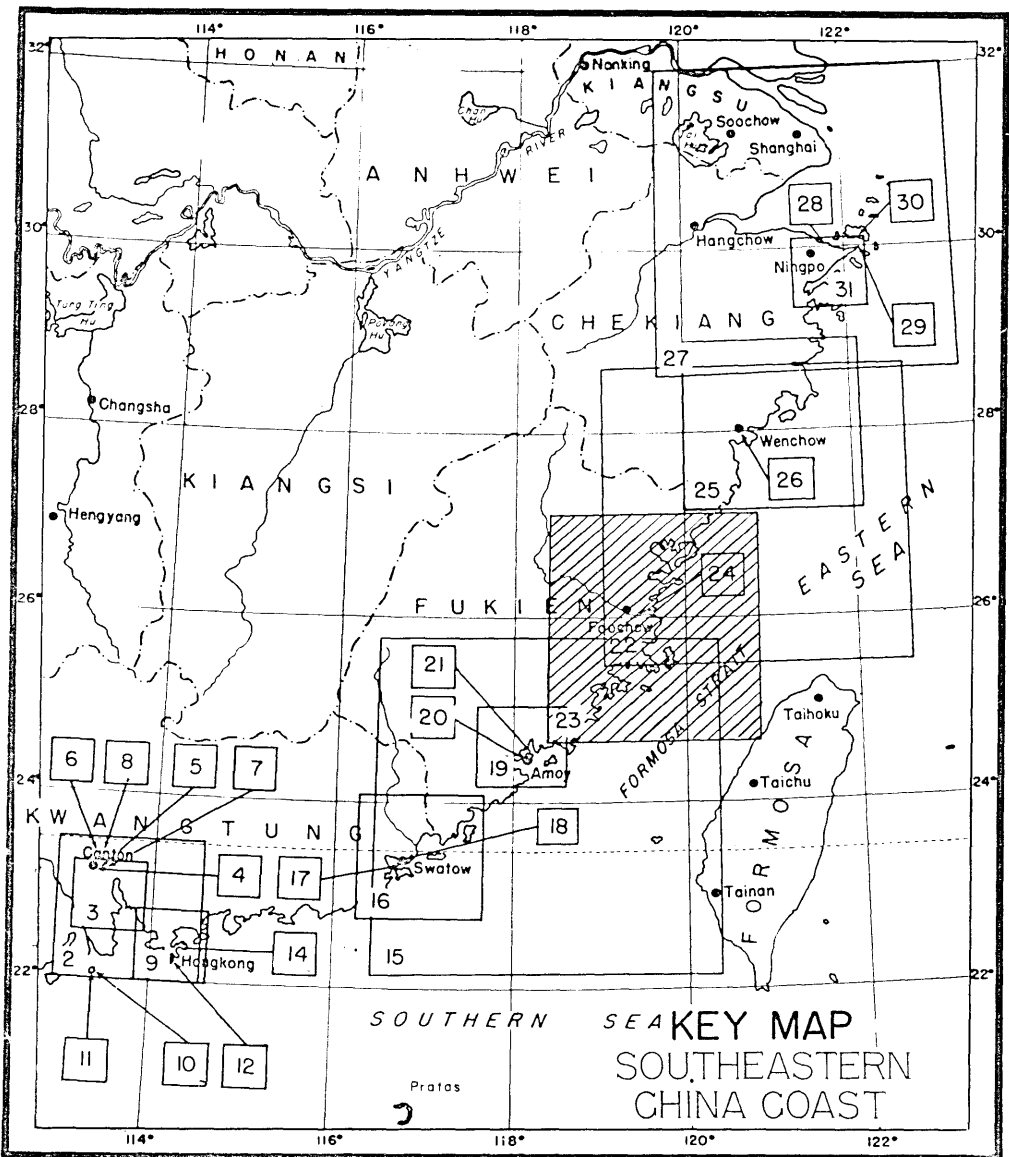


APPROACH MAP, FOOCHOW

MAP No., CHINA 23

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.



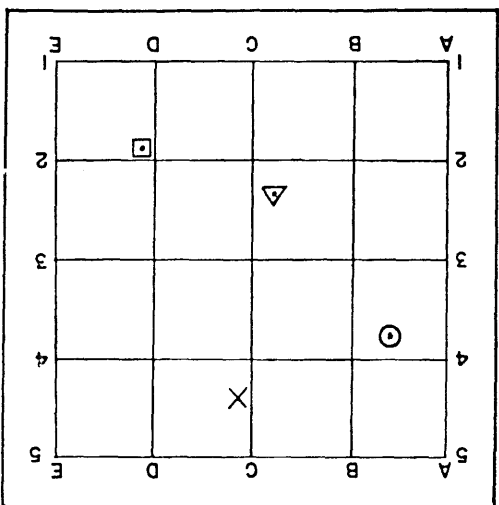


APPROACH MAP FOOGHOW

CHINA 23

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 23



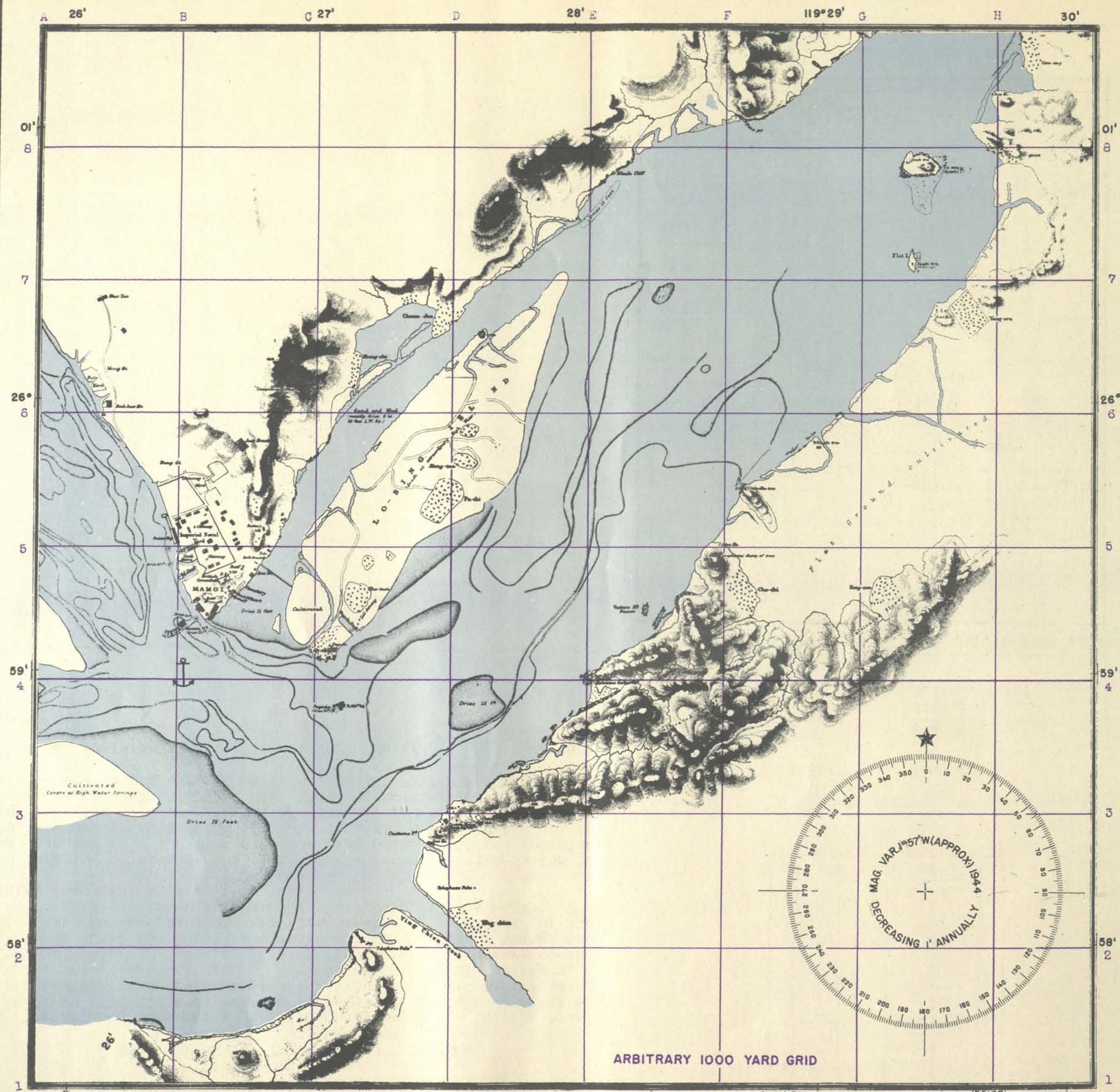
EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 23, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

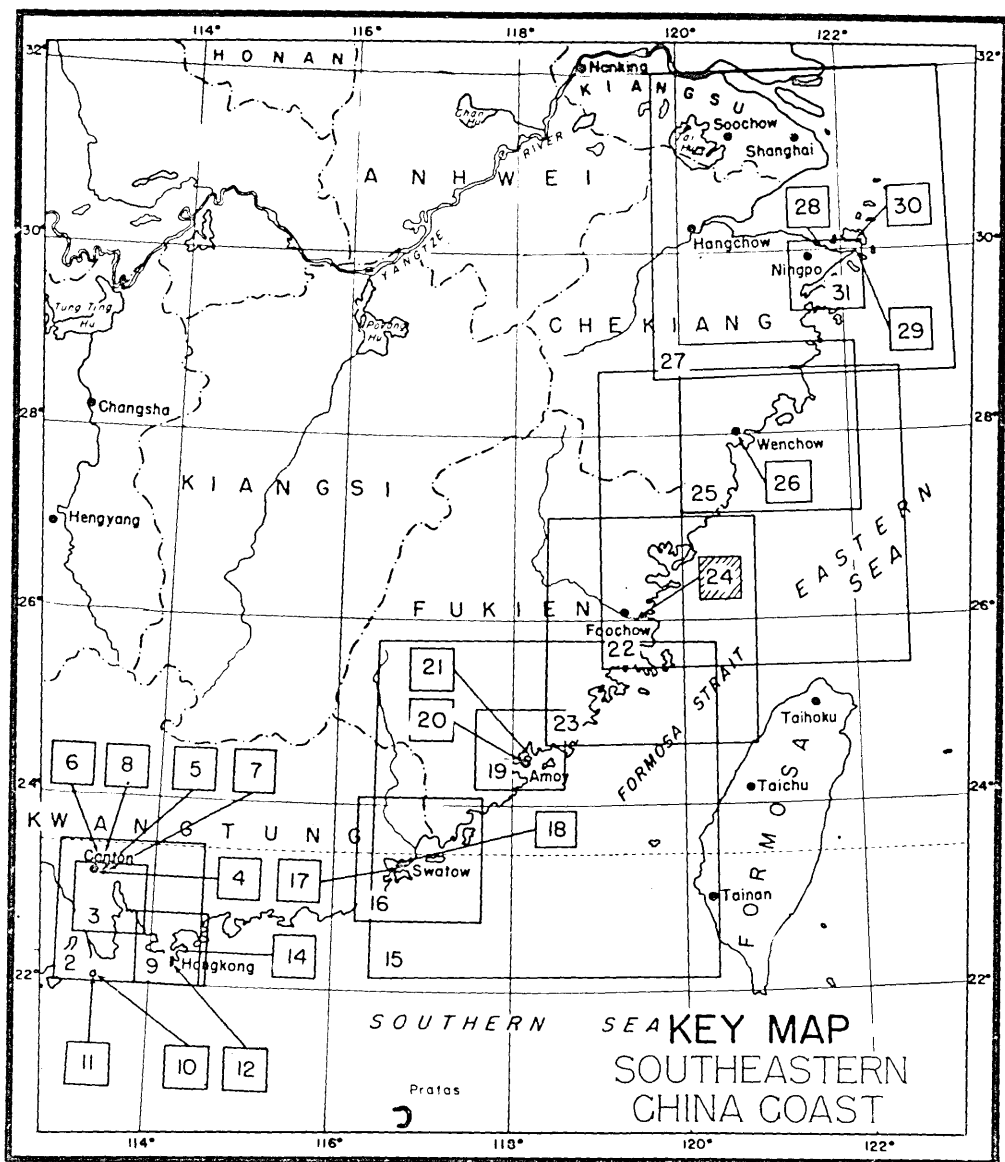




TARGET MAP MAMOI (PAGODA ANCHORAGE)

MAP NO. CHINA 24

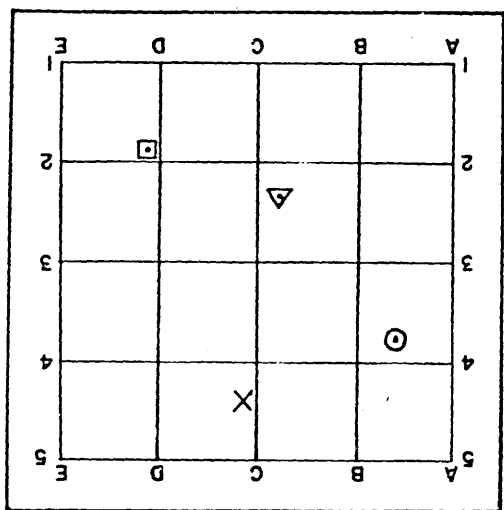




TARGET MAP MAMO (PAGODA ANCHORAGE) CHINA 24

Point	Location
⊙	A.6--3.8
△	B.8--2.3
X	C.1--4.4
□	D.1--1.9

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 24



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 24, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

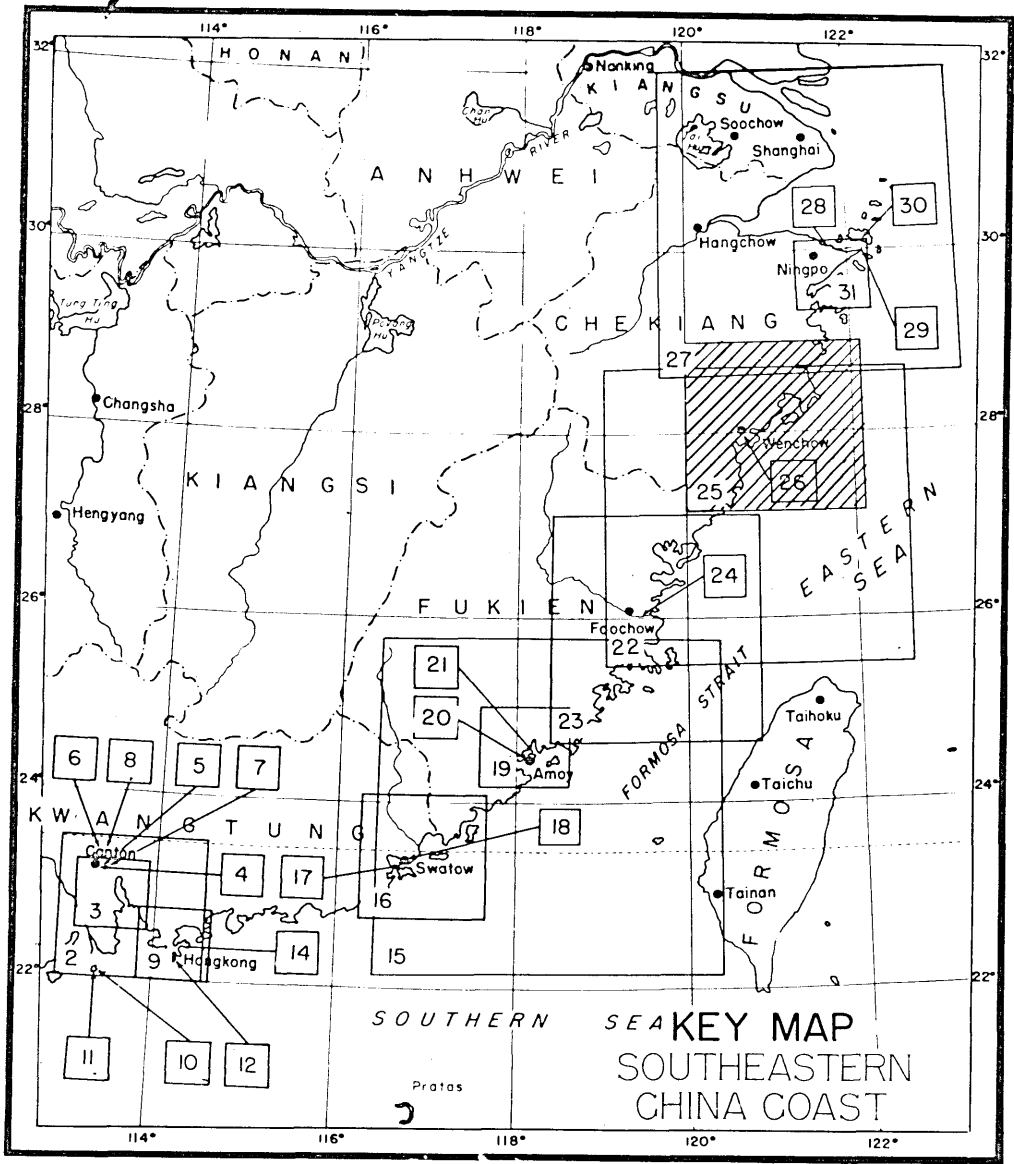




HEIGHTS IN FEET

- LEGEND
- + AIRFIELDS
  - ⚓ SEAPLANE ANCHORAGE
  - ▲ RADIO



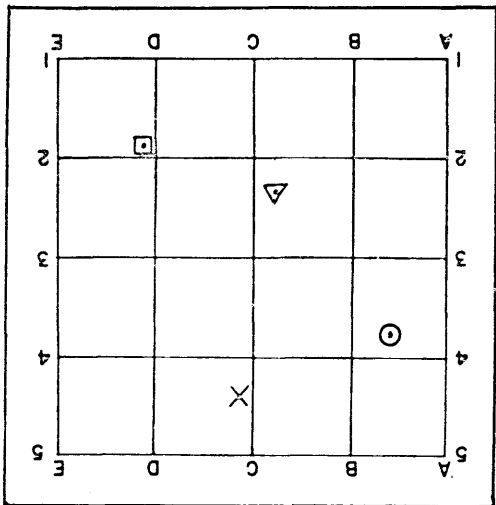


APPROACH MAP WENCHOW

CHINA 25

Location	Point
A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	×
D.1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 25



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 25, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



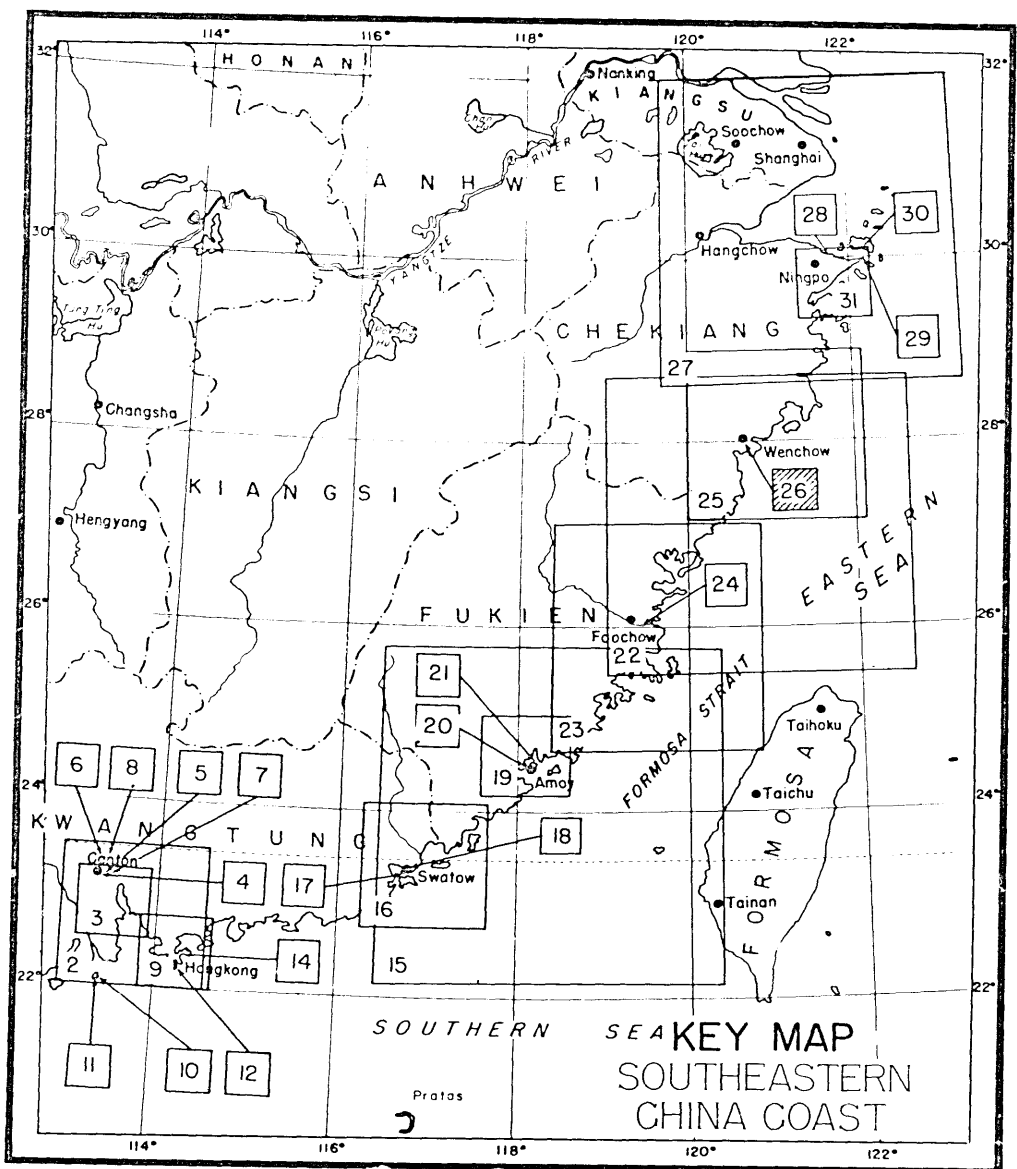


TARGET MAP, WENCHOW

MAP NO., CHINA 26

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPAC A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





TARGET MAP WENCHOW

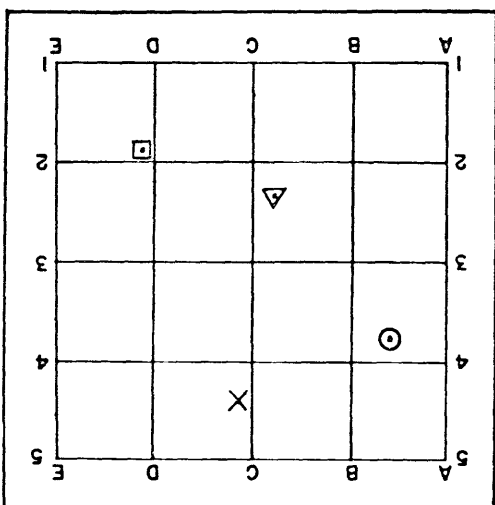
CHINA 26

A.6--3.8	⊙
B.8--2.3	△
C.1--4.4	X
D.1--1.9	□

Location Point

EXAMPLES

CHINA 26



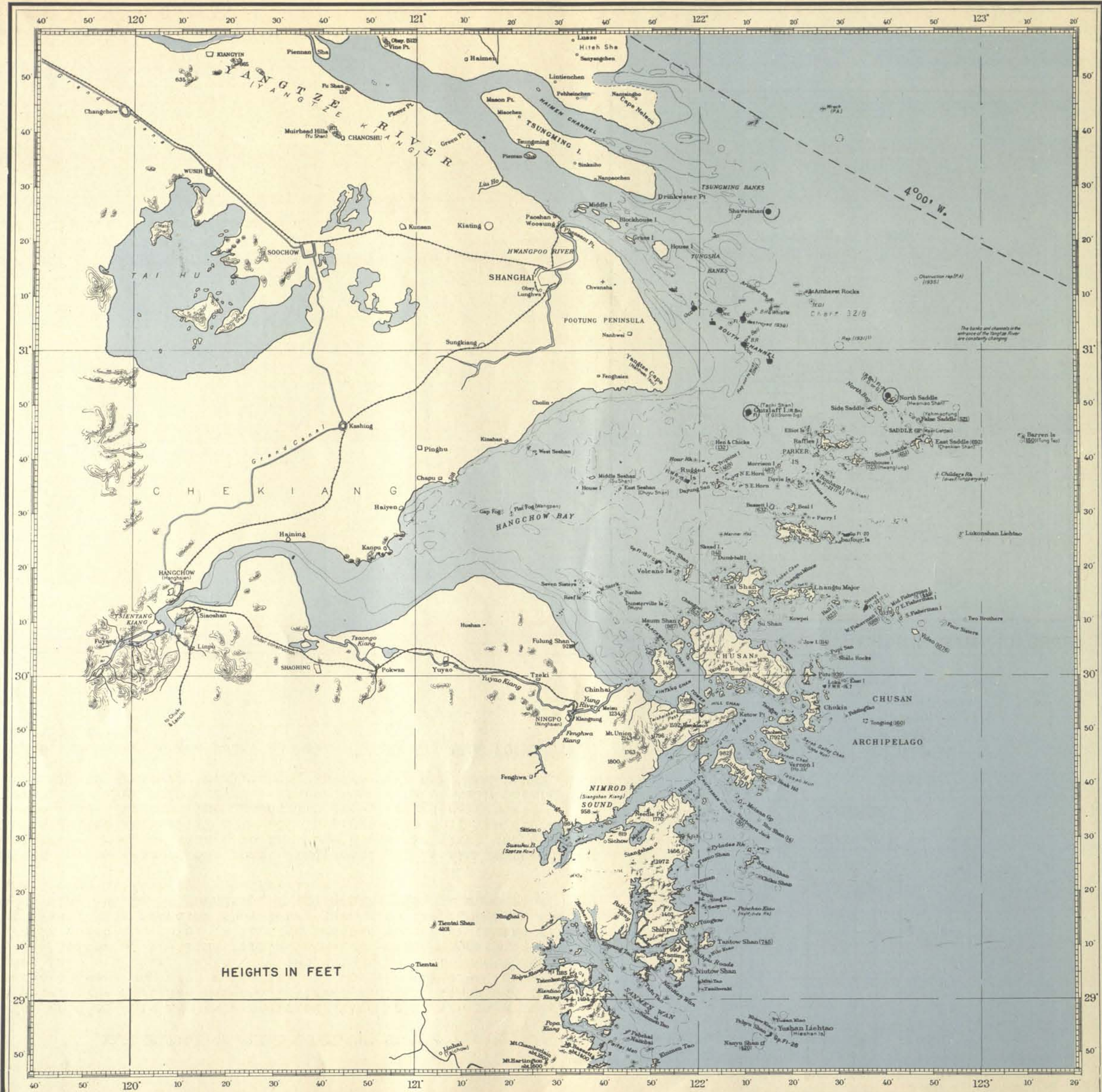
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 26, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



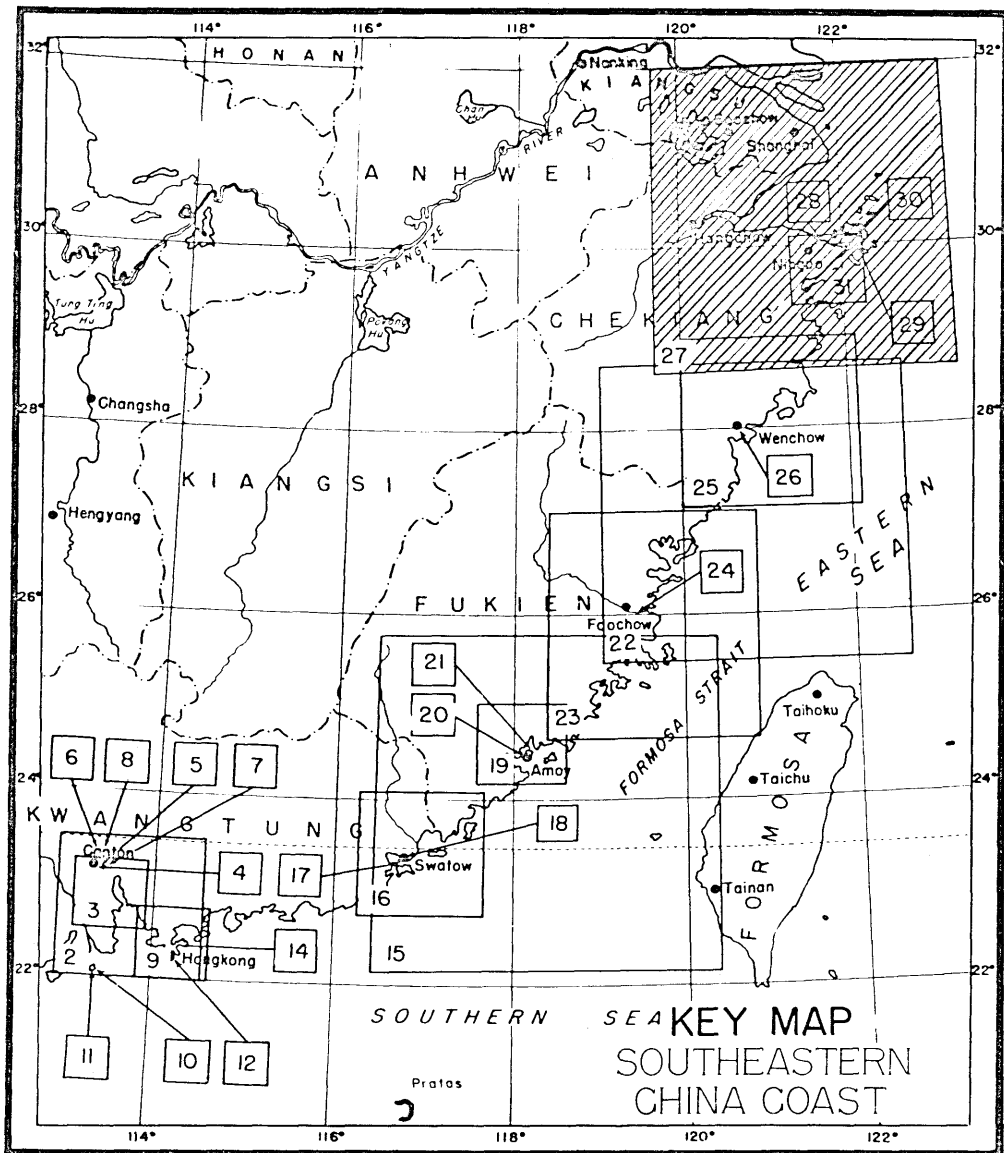


APPROACH MAP, NINGPO

MAP No., CHINA 27

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPAC A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.





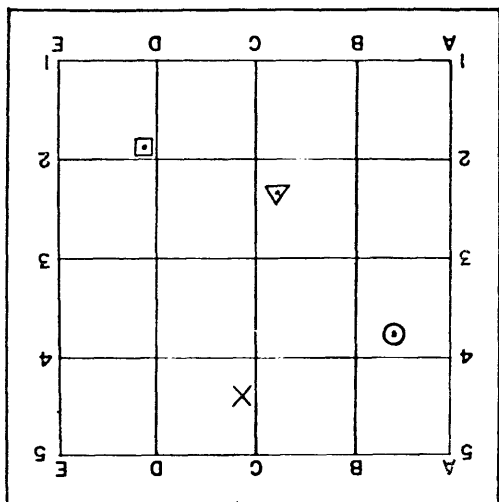
APPROACH MAP NINGPO

CHINA 27

Location	Point
A. 6--3.8	⊙
B. 8--2.3	△
C. 1--4.4	X
D. 1--1.9	□

EXAMPLES

CHINA 27



Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 27, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines, and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

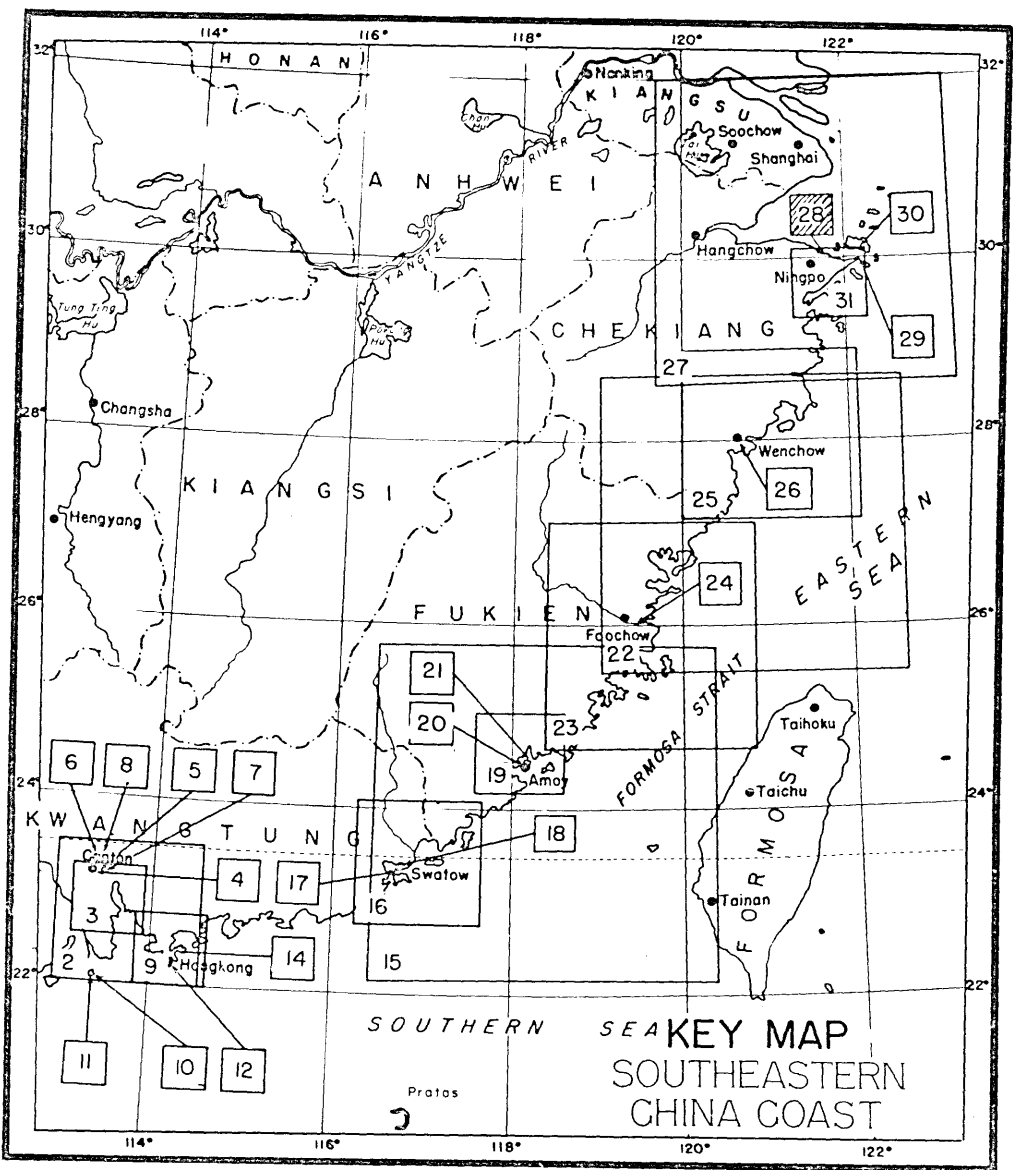




TARGET MAP, CHINHAI

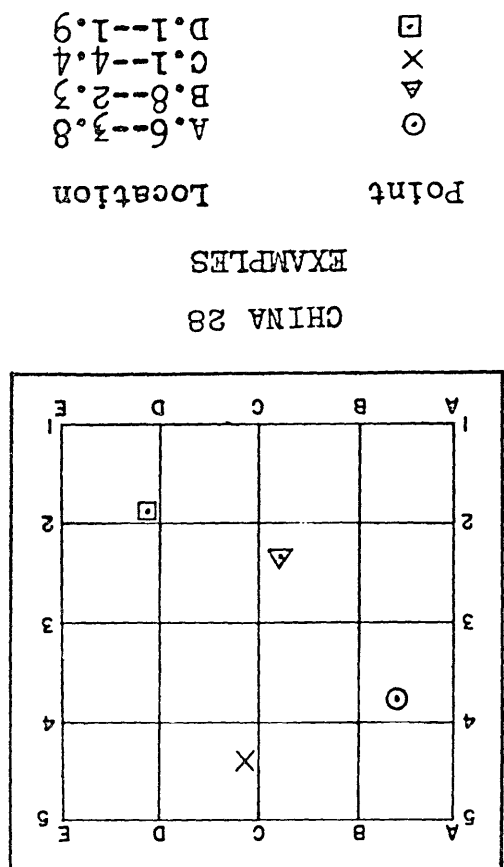
MAP NO., CHINA 28





TARGET MAP CHINHAI

CHINA 28



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Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 28, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM



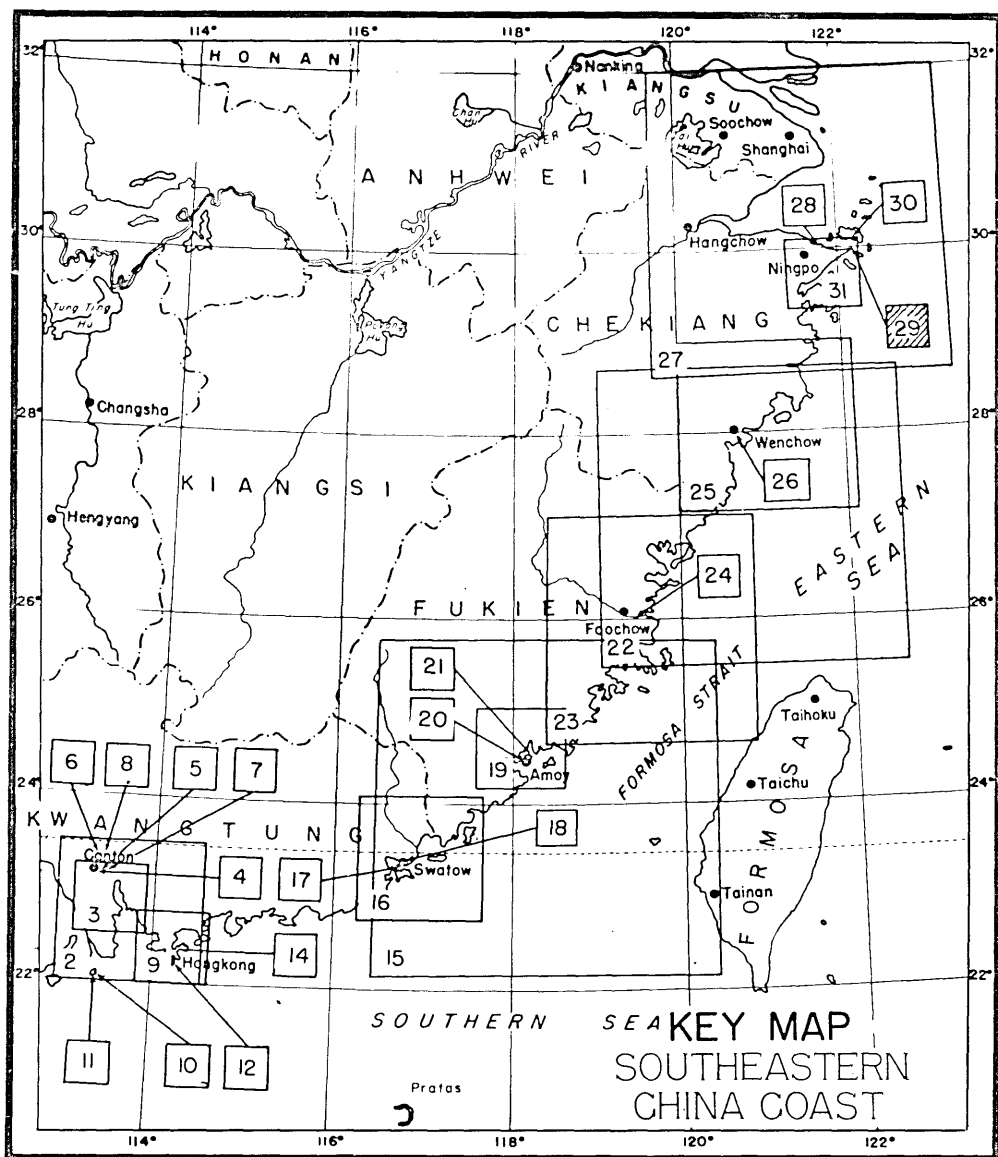


127  
APPROACH MAP—TINGHAI

MAP No., CHINA 29

CHINA COAST, NINGPO TO CANTON. CINCPAC-CINCPQA A.T.F. 152A-44. 15 OCTOBER 1944.



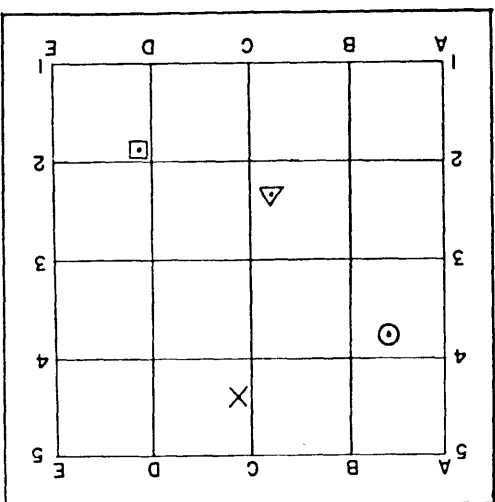


APPROACH MAP TINGHAI

CHINA 29

D.1--1.9	□	Point
C.1--4.4	X	
B.8--2.3	△	
A.6--3.8	○	
Location		

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 29



Thus, to refer to the point ○ say: "CHINA 29, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ○ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

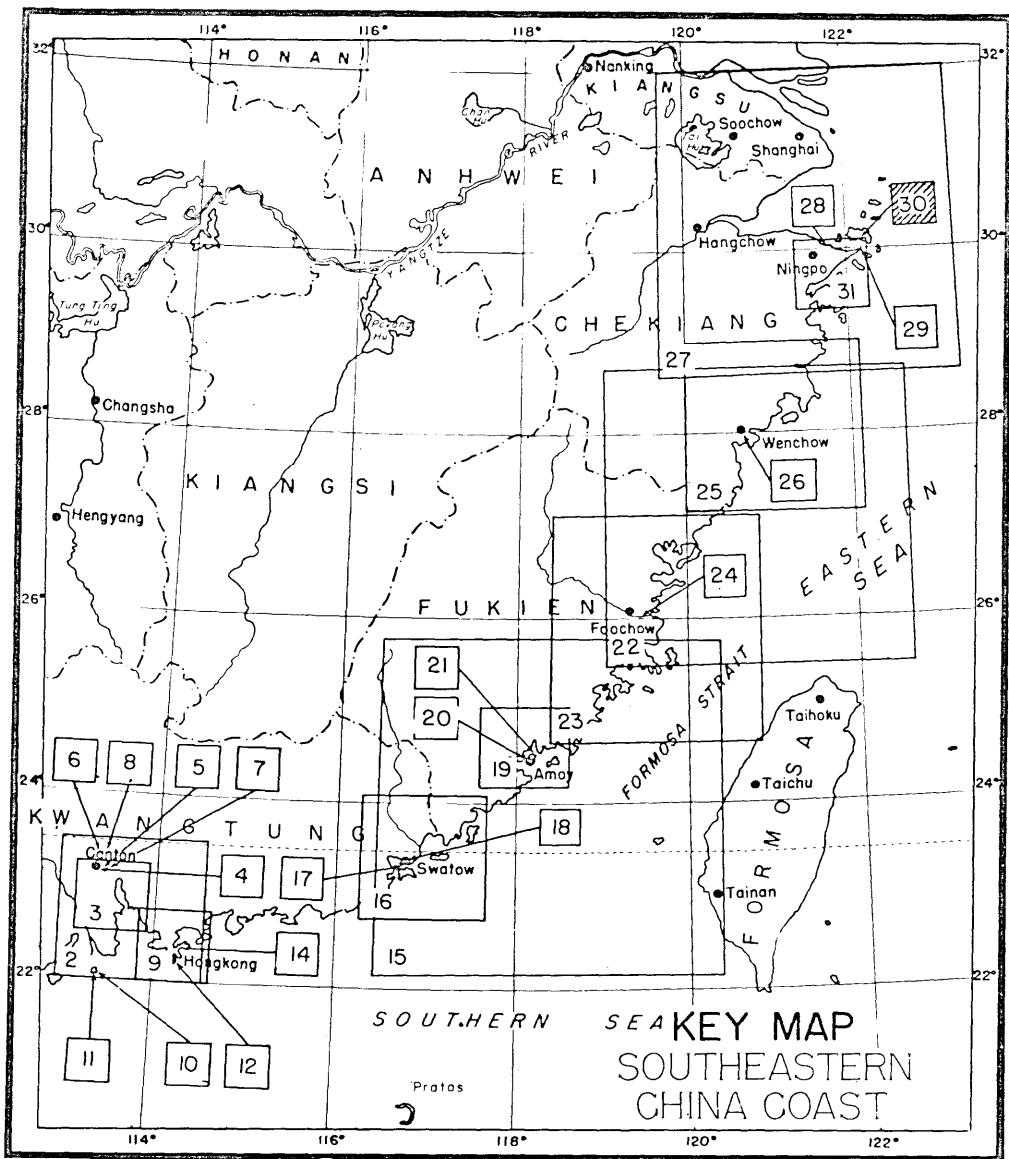
The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM







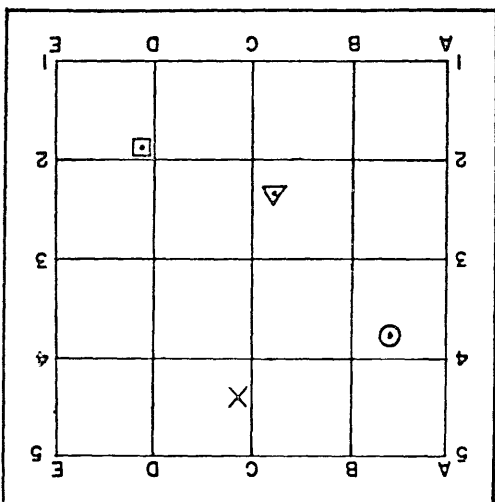


TARGET MAP TINGHAI

CHINA 30

D.1--1.9	□	Point
C.1--4.4	X	
B.8--2.3	△	
A.6--3.8	⊙	
Location		

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 30



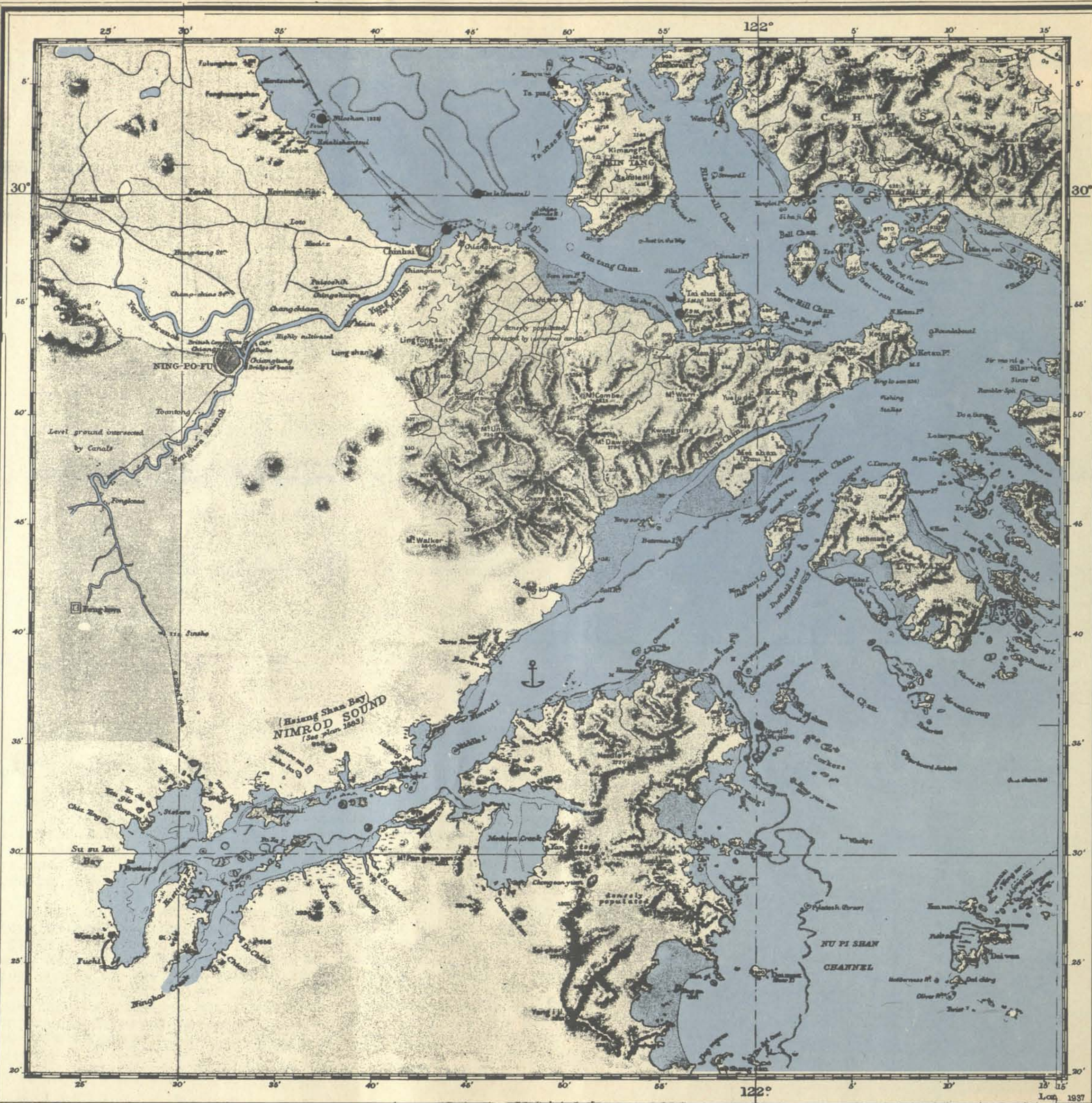
Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 30, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

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EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

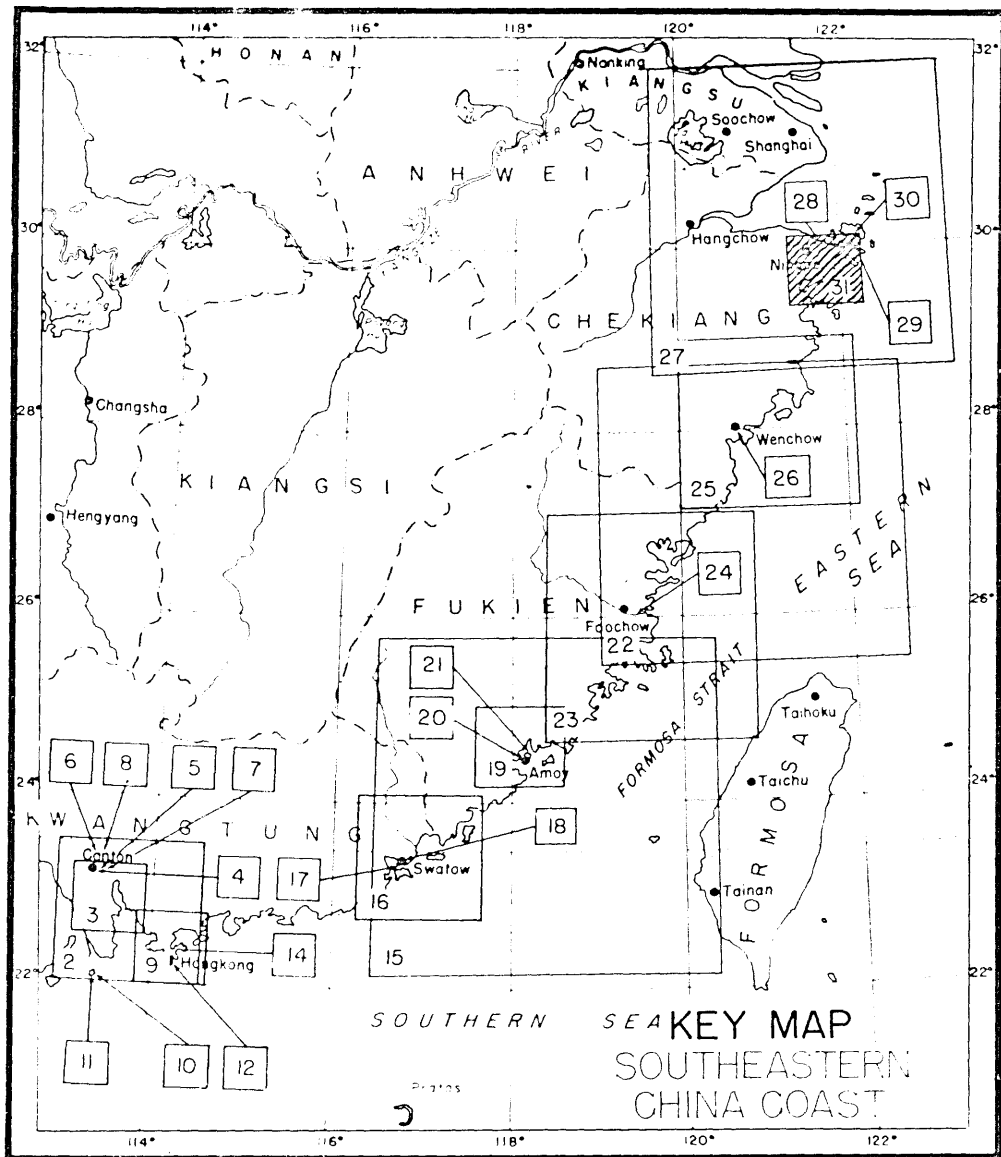




APPROACH MAP, NIMROD SOUND

MAP No., CHINA 31



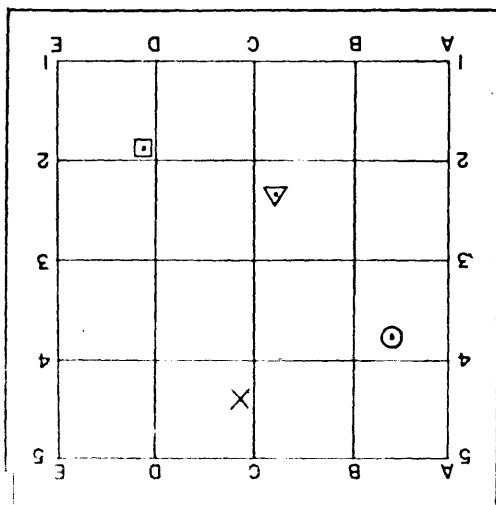


APPROACH MAP NIMROD SOUND

CHINA 31

Point	Location
⊙	A.6--3.8
△	B.8--2.3
X	C.1--4.4
□	D.1--1.9

EXAMPLES  
CHINA 31



The grid on this map is a modified Atlas grid. It is a local grid only. The distance between lettered vertical lines and the distance between numbered horizontal lines is considered as being divided into ten equal parts. To indicate pin-point locations, give the letter of the line forming the left-hand boundary of the square in which the point is located and the number of tenths the point lies to the right of that line; then give the number of the line forming the lower boundary of the square and the number of tenths the point lies up from that line.

Thus in the example the point (indicated) ⊙ is six tenths of the distance from the line A to the line B and its first coordinate would be called ABLE POINT SIX. It is eight tenths of the distance from the line 3 to the line 4, and its second coordinate would therefore be THREE POINT EIGHT. Since other maps contain points which would be similarly designated, ALWAYS GIVE MAP NAME FIRST.

Thus, to refer to the point ⊙ say: "CHINA 31, ABLE POINT SIX, THREE POINT EIGHT."

EXPLANATION OF "READ-RIGHT-UP" SYSTEM

