

ARMAMENT OF THE USS MISSOURI (BB-63)

Nine 16"/50 caliber guns in three triple gun turrets.

Twenty 5"/38 caliber guns in ten twin mounts.

Eighty 40MM guns in twenty quadruple mounts.

A 16" projectile and propelling charge weigh approximately one and one-half tons.

A 5" projectile and propelling charge weigh approximately seventy pounds.

A 40MM projectile and propelling charge weigh approximately four pounds.

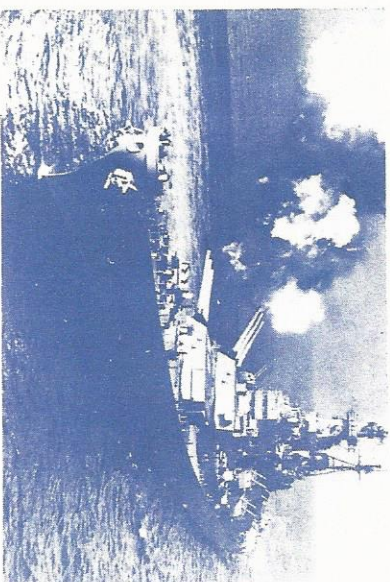
The various "igloos" and locked doors you see about the ship are designed to keep the relative humidity of the interior of the ship between 25 and 35 percent. This is accomplished by eight dehumidification machines circulating and drying the air through eight sealed zones. There are 32 humidity indicators spotted throughout the ship to constantly measure the relative humidity of the air; they automatically start and stop the machines to maintain a constant relative humidity. By keeping the humidity between 25-35 percent the deterioration and corrosion of vital machinery, electronic equipment and of the ship's interior hull is virtually eliminated. The exterior of the underwater hull is protected from electrolytic corrosion by means of carefully adjusted electric countercurrents, a process known as cathodic protection.



A SOUVENIR OF YOUR VISIT TO THE

USS MISSOURI

Welcome Aboard



USS MISSOURI

LAUNCHED JANUARY 29, 1944
COMMISSIONED JUNE 11, 1944
DECOMMISSIONED FEBRUARY 26, 1955



INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE USS MISSOURI (BB-63)

The USS MISSOURI (BB-63) was built at the New York Naval Shipyard and was sponsored by Miss Margaret Truman. After a training period in the Atlantic Ocean, the MISSOURI transited the Panama Canal and arrived in the western Pacific Ocean in January of 1945. There she participated in operations against Iwo Jima, Okinawa and the Japanese mainland as a part of the fast carrier task forces. After World War II the MISSOURI operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters. With the outbreak of the Korean war she again returned to action in the Pacific as part of the United Nations forces in Korea. In more than a decade of active duty the MISSOURI steamed over a half million miles.

Some statistical features:

- 888 feet in overall length.
- 108 feet beam
- Standard displacement 45,000 tons.
- War complement 2700 personnel.
- Four 53,000 horsepower main engines.
- Eight 1250 KW turbo electric generators.
- 418,000 square feet of deck space.
- 300 miles of electric cables and 90 miles of piping.
- Most of the facilities that would be found in a small city.

SOUVENIR COPY OF INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER PLAQUE LOCATED ON SURRENDER DECK, USS MISSOURI USS MISSOURI (BB-63)

The instrument of surrender terminating the Second World War was signed on this ship, 2 September 1945, while she lay at anchor in Tokyo Bay.

The Allied Representatives Were

- General of the Army Douglas MacArthurThe Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
- Fleet Admiral Chester W. NimitzUnited States of America
- General Hsu Yung-ChangRepublic of China
- Admiral Sir Bruce A. FraserUnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Lieutenant General Kuzma Nikolaevich DerewenkoUnion of Soviet Socialist Republics
- General Sir Thomas BlameyCommonwealth of Australia
- Colonel L. Moore CosgraveCanada
- General Jacques Le ClercRepublic of France
- Air Vice Marshal Leonard M. IsittDominion of New Zealand
- Admiral C. E. L. HelfrichKingdom of The Netherlands
- With Their Staff and Observing Flag and General Officers

The Japanese Representatives Were

- Mamoru ShigemitsuJapanese Foreign Minister
- General Yoshijiro UmezuChief of Staff, Japanese Army Headquarters
- With Nine Staff and Observing Officers

At 0904, the Japanese representatives signed the instrument of their country's surrender. At 0908, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, signed for all the nations joined in the war against Japan. He was accompanied by Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright, the Commanding General at the fall of Corregidor in 1942, and by Lieutenant General Arthur Percival, the Commanding General at the fall of Singapore in the same year.

At 0912, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz signed for the United States. He was accompanied by Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of the United States Third Fleet, and by Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Deputy Chief of Staff to Admiral Nimitz. Representatives of the other Allied Nations then signed. This completed the Ceremony of Surrender.