

World War II

The Pacific Front



Japanese Empire

- At the same time as the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese forces launched attacks throughout the Pacific. By Christmas, Japan controlled Hong Kong, Thailand, and the U.S. islands of Guam and Wake.

Day of Infamy Speech



- But it took Japan longer to conquer the Philippines. They invaded the islands in December 1941 and pushed the Allied forces from the capital city of Manila onto the Bataan Peninsula.



- **American and Filipino troops, led by U.S. General Douglas MacArthur, then fought the Japanese to a standstill for several months.**



- As fighting raged in the Philippines, the Allies feared that the Japanese might invade Australia. **President Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to withdraw to Australia in March 1942. But MacArthur promised, on reaching Australia, “I shall return.”**



"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Mild and windy today.

Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 49; Min., 37

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1942.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY
and vicinity

M'ARTHUR IN AUSTRALIA AS ALLIED COMMANDER; MOVE HAILED AS FORESHADOWING TURN OF TIDE; THIRD NATIONAL ARMY DRAFT BEGINS IN CAPITAL

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST RUSHING ANTI-STRIKES LAW

No Problem Exists at Present
and Things Are Going Along
Pretty Well, He Cautions

HE EXPLAINS 40-HOUR ACT

But Bill to Ban It Is Pushed to
Hearings in House—Senate
Also Swept by Debate

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17—President Roosevelt, at the moment when Congressional sentiment for anti-strike legislation became accentuated, stated today that there was no strike problem at the present moment and cautioned against rushing labor legislation to enactment when things were going along pretty well.

Congress, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference this afternoon, could not pass a law that would make a man turn out more work. That, he observed, was up to the enthusiasm of the individual. More parades, band playing and flag waving, he suggested, would stir up enthusiasm more than restrictive law.

Organized labor, meanwhile, reported that the President was in agreement that the performance of labor was "exceptional, and, of course, satisfactory." It was agreed, spokesmen said, that voluntary action on the part of labor to yield its right to strike was a more satisfactory answer to the production problem than the need to

Gen. Homma Suicide Confirmed by Chilean

By The United Press.
SANTIAGO, Chile, March 17—The suicide of General Masamune Homma, commander of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, as reported by General Douglas MacArthur, was confirmed today by Carlos Barry, a Chilean journalist stranded in Japan, in a report in his newspaper, the Chilean.

Senior Barry and five other Chilean newspaper men, guests of the Japanese Government on a visit in Japan and Manchuria, were on their way home on a Japanese steamer when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. Their ship turned about and landed them again at Yokohama. They now await passage on a vessel returning exchanged Western Hemisphere diplomats.

50% AIRPLANE RISE REPORTED BY NELSON

He Warns Three-Month Gain
Is Not Enough—K. T. Keller
Asked to Head Output

Text of Mr. Nelson's address
is printed on Page 18.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, March 17—Plane production has been stepped up 50 per cent since Pearl Harbor, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said tonight in a radio address. He warned, however, that there was no reason for complacency, because the country was nowhere near its goals. "We need more and forever more of these weapons and we need

\$485 FIRST NUMBER

All Night Is Required for
Drawing That Affects
9,000,000 Men

USE IN NAVY IS URGED

Hershey Also Suggests
Assigning Some Labor
for War Projects

List of the draft numbers
drawn is on Pages 12, 13 and 14.

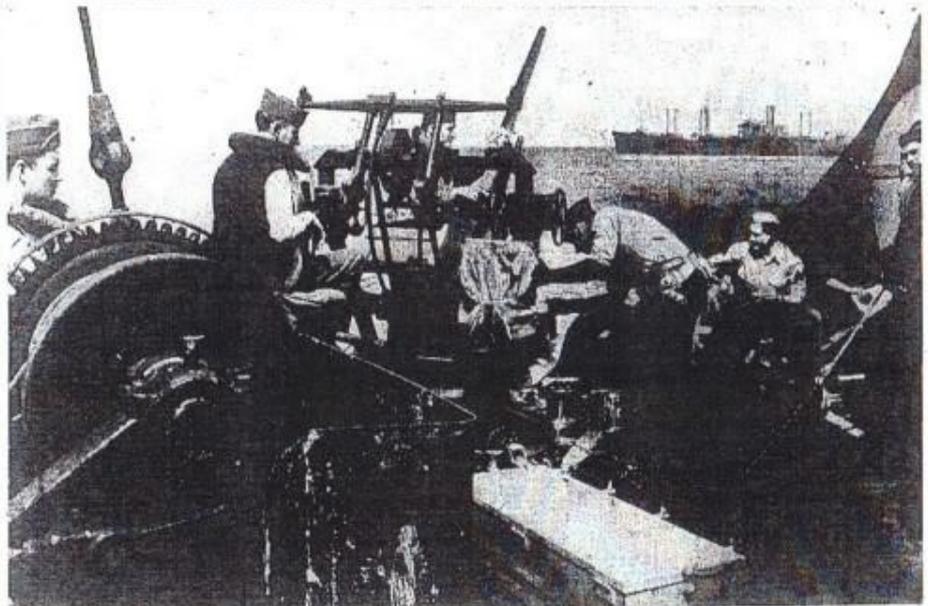
Secretary of War Stimson drew the first number—3,485—from the famous goldfish bowl in Washington at 6:05 o'clock last night to begin America's third draft lottery in seventeen months, although its first in wartime since 1918.

The drawing continued throughout the night. By 6 A. M. 6,000 of the 7,000 numbers had been listed and it was expected that the lottery would be completed by 8 o'clock.

Green capsules containing the serial numbers of those who registered last month, drawn in this St. Patrick's Day lottery, gave to 9,000,000 men between 20 and 45 years of age the green light to go ahead in the tasks to which they may be assigned in total war against Hitler and the Japanese. Green cards will be used in Selective Service headquarters to record the order of their liability to military service.

In a brief introductory address Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, urged

M'ARTHUR MEN: ON THE ALERT EN ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA



Gun crew manning a mobile anti-aircraft gun on one of the transports—the fighters and the gun are now on the island-continent
Additional photographs appear on Page 3.
The New York Times (Special U. S. Navy)

NAZIS CLOSE PORTS OF NORTH NORWAY

Reported Adding to Forces—
British Say Tirpitz Eluded
Torpedo-Plane Attack

MacArthur Party in 2 Planes Soars Over Japanese Fronts

By BYRON DAINTON
Wireless to The New York Times.
UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS, in Australia, Wednesday, March 18—General Douglas MacArthur flew over some of the hottest fighting areas in the Southwest Pacific on his journey of more than 2,000 miles from the Philippines to assume supreme command of the

PLEASED AUSTRALIA GREET'S A 'FIGHTER'

MacArthur Warmly Welcomed
—British Expect That Policy
of Defense Will End

GENERAL FLIES OUT

Wife, Child Accompany
Him on Trip From
Philippine Post

ORDER BY PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Asserts All
Americans Back It—
Expect Action Now

By CHARLES HURD
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17—General Douglas MacArthur today became Supreme Commander of the United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific.

This dramatic shift of command and promotion for the dashing officer who has held the Japanese at bay on the island of Luzon for three months and ten days was announced by the War Department simultaneously with his arrival in Australia. Traveling by plane, he arrived with his staff and his wife and child.

A few hours after announcement of the action, President Roosevelt told a press conference that he was "sure that every American" agreed with his decision to take General MacArthur out of the Philippines.

He recognized, he said, that Axis propaganda agents would see in this move abandonment of the Philippines, but this is not the case. General MacArthur will command everything, including sea and air forces, east of Singapore in the Southwest Pacific, the President added, and will be more useful in Australia than on Bataan

The Bataan Death March

- Shortly after MacArthur left, the Japanese mounted an offensive. **The U.S. troops on Bataan surrendered and endured the brutal Bataan Death March.** [Printable Fact Sheet](#)



[Japanese Prisoner of War Worksheets](#)

Doolittle's Raid

- In the spring of 1942, the Allies began to turn the tide against the Japanese. The push began in April, with a daring air raid on Japanese cities, including Tokyo.
- Lieutenant Colonel James Doolittle led 16 bombers in the attack. Doolittle's raid caused little damage. But it shocked Japan's leaders and boosted the Allies' morale.



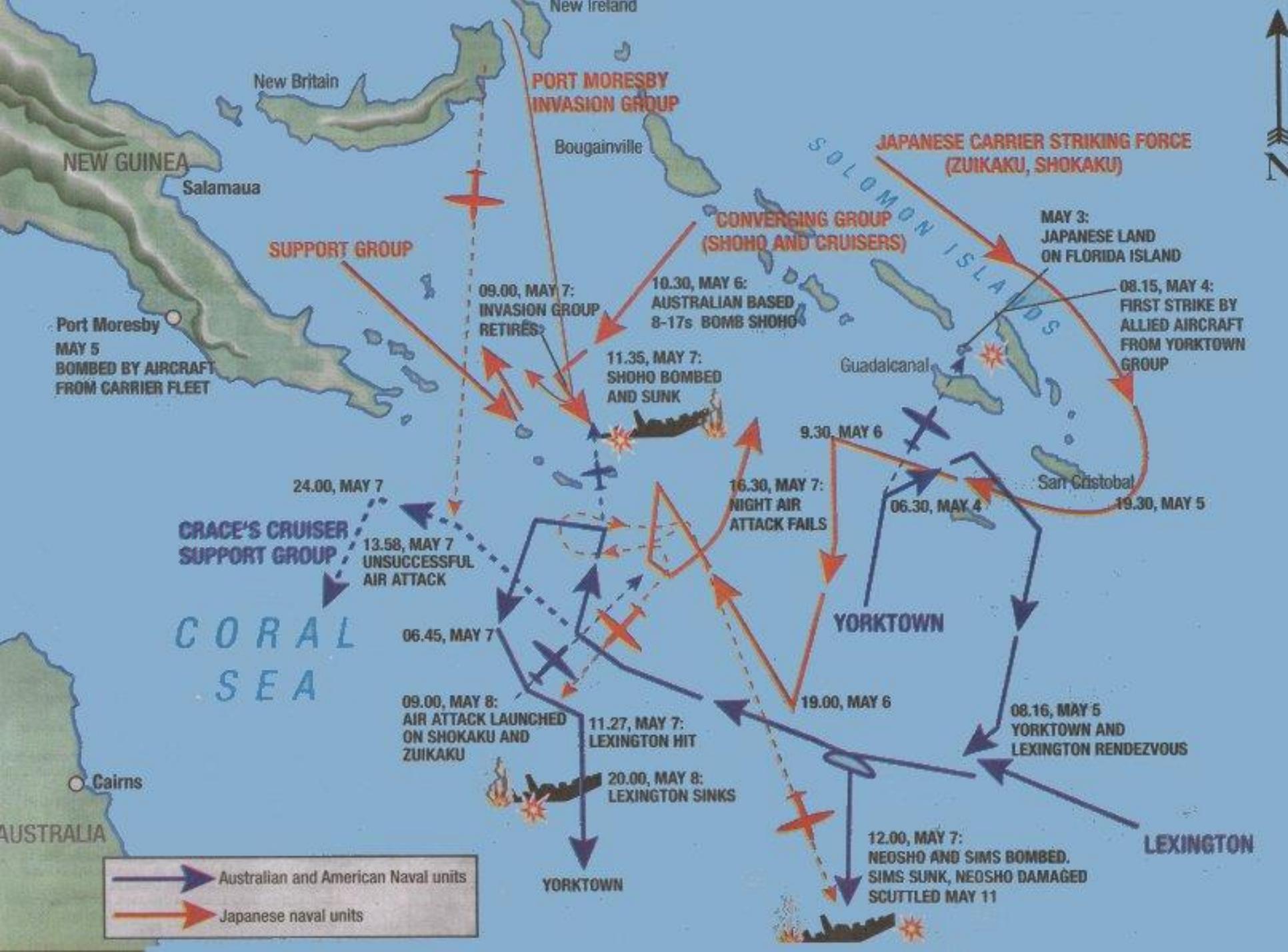
Photo # NH 53420 B-25Bs take off from USS Hornet to attack Japan, 18 April 1942



Battle of the Coral Sea



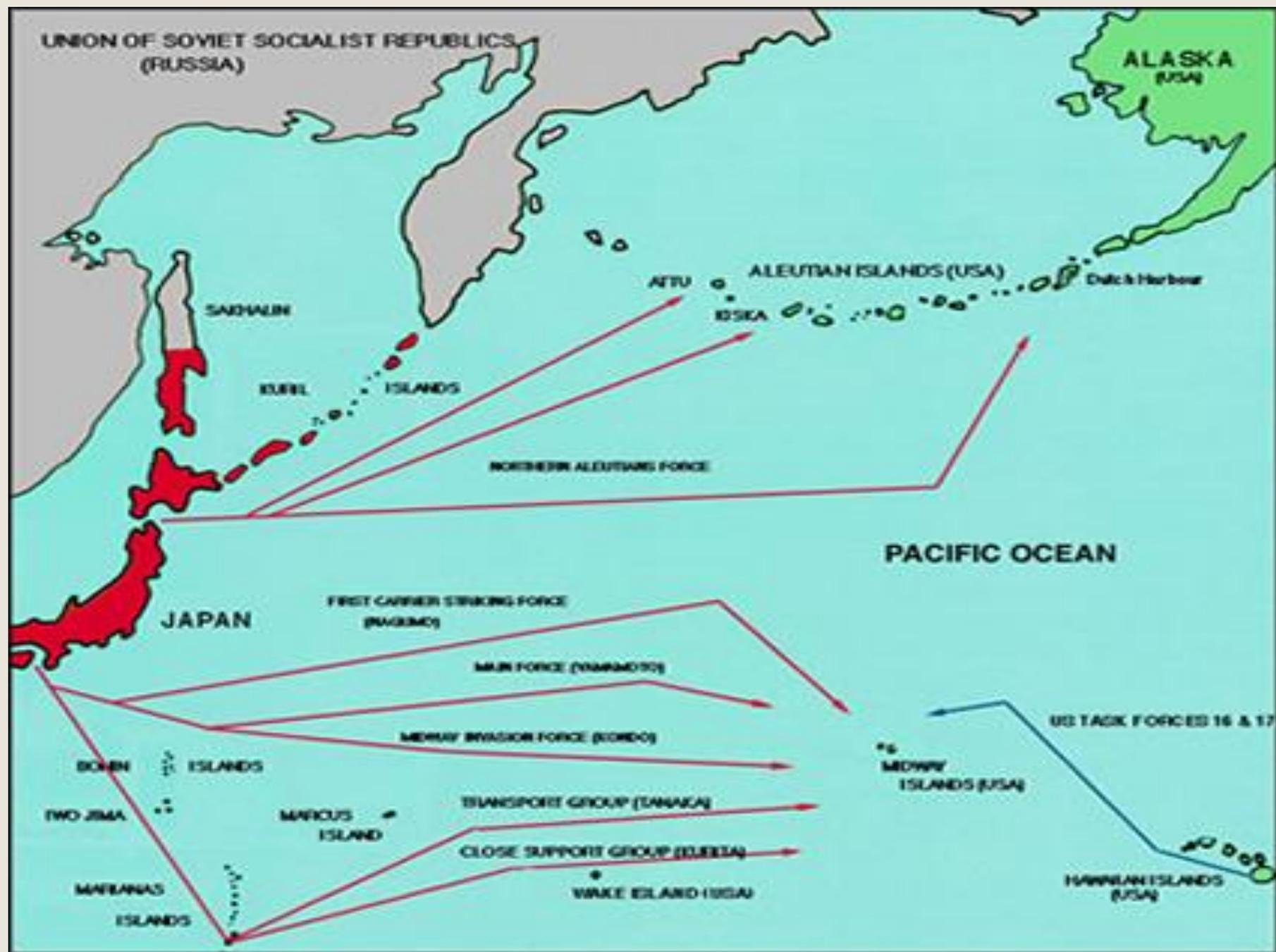
Neither side won a clear victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea. However, the **Americans had successfully blocked Japan's push toward Australia.**



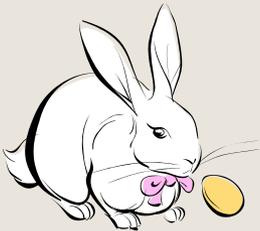
Midway

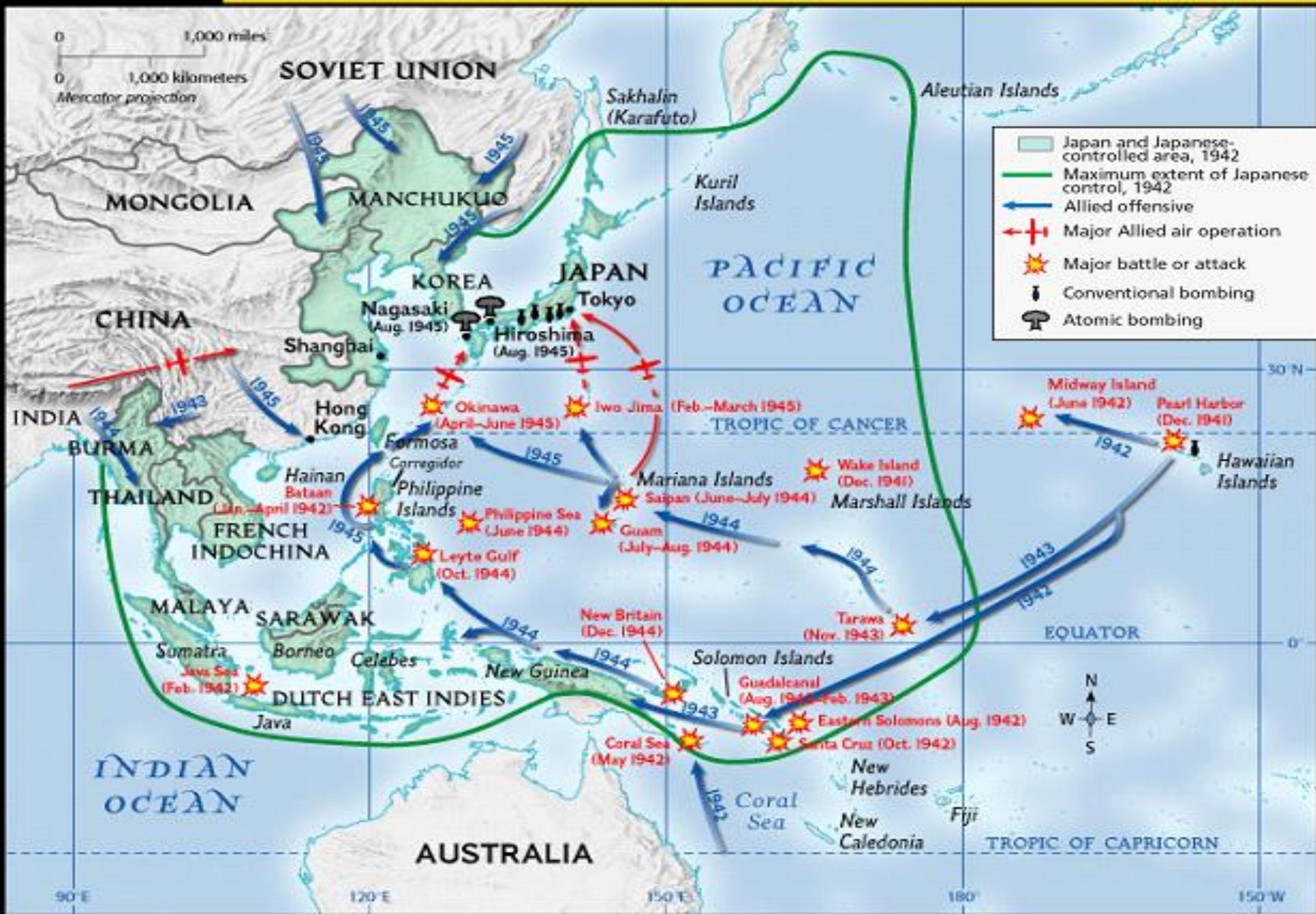
- The opposing navies clashed again in June off the island of Midway in the central Pacific.
- **The U.S. Navy destroyed four Japanese carriers and at least 250 planes. America lost one carrier and about 150 planes.**
- **The Battle of Midway, in June 1942, was the turning point on the Pacific front.**





- After the Battle of Midway, the Allies went on the attack to liberate the lands Japan had conquered. **Rather than attempt to retake every Japanese held island, the Allies decided to invade islands that were not heavily defended by the Japanese. The Allies could then use the captured islands to stage further attacks. This strategy was known as island hopping.**





Guadalcanal

- The two sides fought an important battle on the island of **Guadalcanal**. U.S. Marines marched ashore in August 1942. **Six months of bitter fighting** followed. In February 1943, the **Allies finally won**.
- They had gained their **first major land victory against the Japanese**.





Navajo Code Talkers

- To keep Japanese intelligence from breaking its codes, the U.S. military had begun using the Navajo language to transmit important messages.



- Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima: the **Navajo code talkers took part in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945.**
- They served in all six Marine divisions, Marine Raider battalions and Marine parachute units, transmitting messages by telephone and radio in their native language a code that the Japanese never broke.



Leyte Gulf

- In October 1944, Allied forces invaded the Philippines. The effort included a massive naval battle off the Philippine island Leyte.
- About 280 ships participated. The Allies won the three-day battle. **Japan's navy was so badly damaged that it was no longer a threat.**



- Allied forces came ashore. They liberated Manila in March 1945. **General MacArthur, three years after leaving the Philippines, had returned.**



Kamikazes



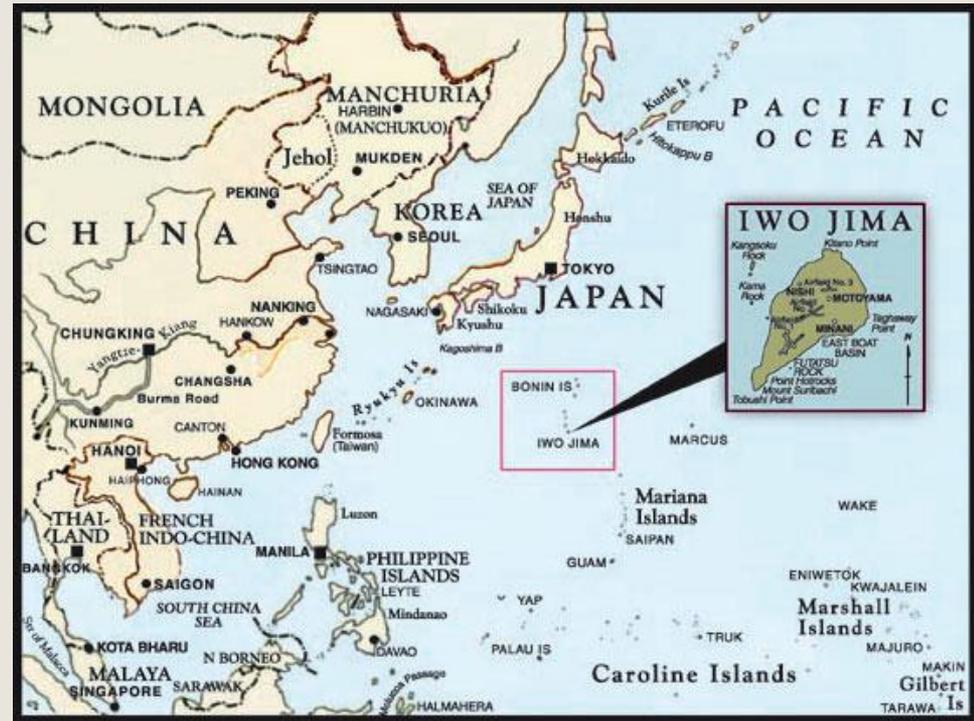
- Although they lost the fight in the Philippines, the Japanese increased their use of a new weapon—the *kamikaze* , or suicide pilot.
- **Kamikazes filled their planes with explosives and crashed them into Allied warships.** Japanese pilots volunteered for these suicide missions. But they couldn't stop Allied advances.



One of his more famous photos, this one shows an American GI holding a baby found in the caves of Saipan. Between starvation and the pus covering much of her face, it wasn't believed that she'd live long...

Getting to the End Game

- By early 1945, with Japan's defenses weakened, the Allies began bombing Japan. To step up the campaign, however, they had to establish bases closer to the mainland.
- They chose the Japanese-held islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.



Iwo Jima

- In February 1945, U.S. marines invaded Iwo Jima.
- **Iwo Jima was needed for its airfields, so damaged B-29s that had attacked Japan could land on the island.**
- There was an extensive bombardment of the island by battleships and planes.



Tunnels and Caves



- **Tunnels were dug by the Japanese and caves used to make the entire island a fortress. There were over 21,000 Japanese on the island.**
- **The black sand of the beaches caused the tanks to become stuck. The Japanese waited until the beaches were full before opening fire.**



Victory at Iwo Jima

- In late February, American soldiers planted the U.S. flag at the top of the island's Mount Suribachi, signaling their victory, though fighting continued for several days afterward.
- The men who were in the iconic picture became famous. Not all of them handled it well.
- More than 23,000 U.S. soldiers were killed or wounded during the campaign for Iwo Jima.



Okinawa

- In April, Allied troops invaded Okinawa to gain control of its four airfields. The Japanese defended the islands fiercely. The Allies had to fight hard for every inch they took.
- 193 kamikaze attacks were staged against the American fleet offshore.





Civilians in Okinawa

- **Okinawa was the last major battle on the Pacific front.**
- Civilians, caught in the crossfire, bore the highest toll -- perhaps as many as 100,000 to 150,000 Okinawan men, woman, and children lost their lives during the nearly three months of fighting.



"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Busy and warm today. Tomorrow
fair and warm.

Temperature Today—Max, 81; Min, 61
Forecast Tomorrow—Max, 81; Min, 61

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THREE CENTS PER COPY

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SEEK TO STRIP OPA OF FOOD CONTROLS

Leaders Act on Hoover Plan to
Give Real Authority to the
Secretary of Agriculture

'BUNGLING' IS CHARGED

Limitation to Six Months and
Cost-Plus for Farms Are
Expected to Fail

Washed in the New York Times.
T. WASHINGTON, June 21—Re-
publican support for a reorganiza-
tion of the price control structure
along the lines suggested by former
President Hoover developed today
as the House ended two days of
general debate on the Administra-
tion bill to extend the present
price control act without change.
The Democratic and Republican
leaders planned, with doubtful
prospects of success, to seek a final
vote tomorrow.

The "Hoover Plan," made public
by the former President in a letter
to Representative Jenkins of Ohio,
was embodied by Mr. Jenkins in
an amendment which would give
the Secretary of Agriculture
control over production, processing,
distribution and pricing of food,
and leaving to the Office of Price
Administration only the routine
mechanism of rationing.

There was a prospect that the
Republicans in general would make
their greatest effort to push
through the amendment, hoping to
regain Democratic dominance, par-

Round-World Flight For Civilians Is Set

The round-the-world flight on
commercial passenger planes of
Pan American Airways in eighty-
eight hours flying time on the
resumption of post-war travel
was announced yesterday by the
Atlantic division of that organiza-
tion, with headquarters at La
Guardia Field. The cost of the
flight was stated as \$700, or less
than the present round-trip rate
to Europe.

Reservations have been made
by eleven passengers, including
several who have become na-
tionally known as "pioneers"
on first flights to new destinations.
The route from New York will
cover Lisbon, Madeira, Rome,
Athens, Cairo, Beirut and Jeru-
salem to Calcutta of the Atlantic
division, and then return via
Bangkok, Canton, Tokyo, Pan-
amaire, Anchorage, Seattle and
San Francisco to New York.

MEAT BETTERMENT PLEADED BY TRUMAN

President Forecasts Single
Control Over Prices, Food—
Praises Trade Bill Passage

By the Associated Press.
CLYDEMA, Wash., June 21—
President Truman promised im-
provement in the meat situation
and forecast a single control over
prices and food at a press confer-
ence today, his first outside the
White House. After the confer-
ence he went on a salmon fishing
trip.

The President wore a work-pun-
der sweater borrowed from Gov-

7TH LOAN OVER TOP AT \$15,982,000,000; E-BOND SALES LAG

On 39th Day of Drive Nation
Passes Its Over-All Quota
by Nearly 2 Billions

INDIVIDUAL GOAL IS NEAR

Both City and State Achieve
Objectives in This Class—
Further Effort Stressed

With the aid of heavy corpora-
tion investment, the Seventh War
Loan drive topped yesterday past
its \$14,000,000,000 over-all national
goal by almost \$2,000,000,000, but
the anti-inflationary E Bond Series
scored up only two-thirds of
quota. The Associated Press re-
ported in Washington, Secretary
of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau
Jr. warned the nation that com-
plete success would not be achieved
until the late act for individuals
had been reached.

Both New York State and City
surpassed their quotas for indi-
vidual sales, but local War Finance
Committee officials feared they
might fail to meet their separate
goals in E bonds by the cam-
paign deadline June 30.

On the thirty-ninth day since
the drive opened May 14, total
sales throughout the country
climbed to \$15,982,000,000. Of that
sum corporation sales accounted
for \$9,742,000,000 and individual
sales for \$6,240,000,000. Each
category had a quota of \$7,000,
000,000.

OKINAWA IS OURS AFTER 82 DAYS; 45,029 U. S. CASUALTIES, FOE'S 94,401; GEN. STILWELL HEADS 10TH ARMY

Okinawa Costliest Of Pacific Battles

By the Associated Press.
GUAM, Friday, June 22—The
conquest of Okinawa was the
longest and costliest of all the
campaigns in the central and
western Pacific.

With casualty figures still in-
complete, the toll of enemy and
American killed, captured and
wounded all but equals the grand
total of casualties in six major
campaigns which led up to Okinawa.

The eighty-two days it took to
break all organized resistance
dwarfed the twenty-six days of
Iwo Jima. The latter, however,
is less than eight square miles
in area, and Okinawa is roughly
485 square miles.

The figures for Okinawa, which
include Japanese casualties
through June 20 and American
casualties only through June 18,
compare with those of six other
campaigns (below):

	(Japanese Killed)	(American Killed)	(American Wounded)
Okinaawa	20,401	4,000	11,300
Iwo	22,700	1,000	4,600
Saipan	27,200	2,000	2,400
Guam	17,600	300	1,400
Philippine	13,200	100	1,100
Tarawa	1,000	200	800
Tinian	600	100	200

These figures for Americans
killed include missing.

OKINAWA CONQUEST EXPANDS OUR ATTACKING RADIUS ISLE DECLARED WON



1,700 Japanese Troops
Surrender Last Day
of Bitter Battle

OTHERS JUMP INTO SEA

Great Base That Opens All
of Japan to U. S. Attack
Already in Operation

By WARREN MOSCOW
By Wire to The New York Times.

GUAM, Friday, June 22—The
battle of Okinawa is officially at
an end. In a special communique
issued at 10 o'clock last night,
Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz
reported the end of organized re-
sistance, and in a second one this
morning he told of mopping-up
operations.

Today's communique revealed
how costly has been the price for
the island for which we battled for
eighty-two days. United States
casualties so far disclosed amount
to 45,029, and they are sufficiently
far behind to indicate that the
island bastion, four hundred statute
miles from Tokyo, will have been

LONDON IS DIVIDED

- "We were taught that the Americans and the British were *kichiku*, or 'ogre-beasts.' The Americans were monsters and beasts, and not humans. So, if you were caught by them, you would have your ears and nose cut off, be blinded, and be run over by the tanks. If you were a woman, you would be raped."



The Creature from the original 1954 horror classic "Creature from the Black Lagoon".
(Source: <http://www.zbrushcentral.com/zc/attachment.php?attachmentid=29510>)



- Many committed suicide rather than taking the option of surrender...
- The battle for Okinawa is known as the “Typhoon of Steel” because of its ferocity.



Fearing a Land Invasion

- In the summer of 1945, Japan continued to fight. The Allies planned to invade Japan in November 1945.
- American military leaders feared that an invasion of mainland Japan might cost 200,000 American casualties.
- Therefore, American officials considered the use of an atomic bomb.

World War II military deaths in Europe by front/year (millions)

Western, Mediterranean fronts

Allies	0.93
UK	0.37
France	0.22
USA	0.18
Italy	0.07
Canada	0.04
Greece	0.03
Belgium	0.01
Netherlands	0.01



Eastern front

Allies	11.28
USSR	10.60
Yugoslavia	0.45
Poland	0.16
Czech	0.03
Romania	0.02
Bulgaria	0.02

Axis	0.83
Germany	0.6
Italy	0.2



Autumn, 1944

Axis	5.48
Germany	4.3
Hungary	0.3
Romania	0.28
Croatia	0.2
Finland	0.1
Italy	0.08
collaborators	0.22

Manhattan Project

- Shortly after entering the war, the United States set up the **Manhattan Project** in 1942. **This was a top-secret program to build an atomic bomb.**
- **Led by American scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer**, the project team worked for three years to construct the weapon.



Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Soon after officials successfully tested the bomb, Truman told Japan that if it did not surrender, it faced destruction.
- Two atomic bombs, code named “Fat Man” and “Little Boy”, were ready to be used.
- The Japanese refused to give in. On August 6, 1945, the B-29 bomber *Enola Gay* dropped “Little Boy” on the city of Hiroshima.



Ending World War II

- The explosion killed more than 70,000 people and turned five square miles into a wasteland.
- Still, the Japanese refused to surrender. On August 9, **the United States dropped a second atomic bomb, “Fat Man”, on Nagasaki**, killing another 40,000. On August 14, Japan surrendered



VJ - Day

- On September 2, 1945, Japanese and Allied leaders met aboard the U.S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.
- There, Japanese officials signed an official letter of surrender.

