**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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Slide  
1 U.S. Pacific Fleet battleship gunnery exercise ca 1938.  
2 U.S. Pacific Fleet battleship maneuvers, 1930’s.  
6 Gen. George Marshall  
7 Gen George Marshall  
9 U.S. WWI destroyers in mothballs, interwar period.  
11 Top: 1903 Springfield rifle, the official infantry rifle of the U.S. Army in WWI.  
 Bottom: M1917 Enfield rifle, the primary infantry rifle of the U.S. Army in WWI.  
14 M1A Carbine – the most produced U.S. firearm of WWII.  
15 Top: M1 light tank.  
 Bottom: Its failed replacement,, the M7 tank.  
16 Albert Coady Wedemeyer in 1945 when he had replaced Gen. Joe Stilwell as head  
 of the U.S. military mission to Nationalist China.  
17 Political cartoon by Dr. Seuss ca 1939  
18 Political cartoon by Dr Seuss ca 1939  
21 U.S. aircraft built under license by Japanese companies and used in WWII.  
27 Map of 1939 campaigns outside of Wuhan.  
28 Top: Map showing location of the Battle of Khalkhin-Gol  
 Bottom: Victorious Soviet commanders.   
 Left: Grigori Shtern, Front (Army) commander. He would be purged following   
 the German invasion of the USSR in 1941.   
 Center: Khorloogiin Choibalsan, commander of Mongolian troops – Soviet allies.  
 Left: Georgi Zhukov, Commander Soviet Tank Corps.  
29 Top: Soviet BT-1 Light tank and infantry advancing against Japanese Kwanttung Army   
 at Khalkin-Gol, Auf 1939.  
 Bottom: Japanese tankers on the Mongolian Step, July 1939.  
30 Yang Kyoungjong, a rather unfortunate soldier… Photo was taken June 12, 1944 at Utah   
 Beach in France.  
34 Top: Map showing the Burma Road.  
 Bottom: Convoy on the Burma Road ca 1939.  
42-45 Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto  
47 Both photos: German invasion of Poland, Sep 1939  
49 Left: Prime Minister Fumimaro Konoe  
 Right: His first Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka  
51 U.S. Pacific fleet returning to anchorage at Lahaina Roads, July 1940 after the fleet had   
 been permanently moved to Hawaii as a “deterrent.”  
  
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52: Top: ADM James Richardson, Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC) 1939 –   
 1941. He vigorously objected to the move of the fleet to Hawaii.  
 Bottom: For which he was effectively fired. He is relieved of command of the Fleet by   
 ADM Husband E. Kimmel, his fomer Cruiser Force Commander Feb 1941 aboard the   
 Fleet Flagship USS Pennsylvania at Pearl Harbor.  
56 Top: Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu with Adolf Hitler around the time he was told   
 to sign the Tripartite Pact with Germany, Sep 1940.  
 Bottom: Kurusu preferred America to Germany. His wife was an American. His   
 daughters married Americans and were U.S. citizens. Here he signs something for a   
 famous American and future diplomat Shirley Temple.  
58 Japanese troops landing in Indochina on the road outside Haiphong, ca Oct 1940.  
61 Cadet Douglas MacArthur around 1902  
62 CPT Douglas MacArthur around 1912  
63 Top: Douglas MacArthur in France, 1918  
 Bottom: (Brevet) BGEN Douglas MacArthur received the Distinguished Service Cross   
 from General Pershing, 1918. (Pershing did not think much of MacArthur.)  
64 Top: Gen MacArthur, U.S. Army Chief-of-Staff in 1932 with his aide MAJ Dwight   
 Eisenhower. While MacArthur was not short, neither was he unusually tall. This shot is   
 somewhat posed with MacArthur standing on the curb while his aide is on the street thus   
 adding a few inches to MacArthur’s height – something he would do whenever he could   
 get the photographer’s willing or unknowing cooperation. In reality, while MacArthur   
 was slightly taller, it was not by as much as we see here. Years later when asked about   
 his time as MacArthur’s aide, Eisenhower would say he spent seven years studying   
 dramatics.  
 Bottom: U.S. Soldiers with fixed bayonets in Washington D.C. MacArthur far exceeded   
 his orders and sent in the troops to clear out the Bonus March camps around the Capitol.  
65 Gen MacArthur with President Franklin Roosevelt 1933.  
66 Top: Retired from the Army, MacArthur arrives in the Philippines 1935. He’s the taller   
 man in the white suit and hat. The hatless gentleman beside him is Eisenhower. (There   
 was no convenient curb).  
 Bottom: L-R unknown, U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines Paul McNutt,   
 Philippine President Manuel Quezon, Field Marshall of the Philippines MacArthur and   
 unknown Philippine officer ca. 1938.  
69-70 Map depicting Japanese planned conquest of Southeast Asia.  
71 Map depicting U.S. naval threat to such operations.  
  
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72 Top: HMS Ark Royal and Fairley Swordfish torpedo planes, The attack on the Italian   
 fleet was by such planes for Ark Royal.  
 Bottom: Italian Battleship Conti di Cavour sunk in Taronto Harbor Nov. 11th, 1940.  
74 Admiral Yamamoto aboard his flagship the battleship Nagato ca 1941.  
75 Top: RADM Takijiro Onishi, Commander land based naval aviation (11th Air Fleet)   
 tasked to oversea planning for an attack on Pearl Harbor. Although none of his units   
 could even participate in such a scheme, he was an aviator.   
 Botton: The commander of the aircraft carriers and its 1st Air Fleet, VADM Nagumo was   
 neither an aviator nor a fan of aviation.  
76 CDR Minoru Genda, an Air Plans Officer for Nagumo’s staff he worked in secret for   
 Onishi and Yamamoto to develop a feasible plan for a preemptive strike against the U.S.   
 Fleet at Pearl Harbor.  
79 Top: A U.S Navy Douglas TDB Devastator torpedo plan drops and aerial anti-ship   
 torpedo during training ca. 1941.  
 Bottom: A Japanese B5N Kate armed with a torpedo takes off from Akagi, Dec 7th 1941.  
84 Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka signs the Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet   
 Untion, April 13th 1941 as Stalin, Molotov and others look on.  
87 Top: Henry Stimpson, Secretary of State for Herbert Hoover who considered   
 intercepting and decoding foreign communications as ungentlemanly.  
 Below: Herbert Yardley, top U.S. government cryptographer resigned in disgust and   
 wrote a tell all book about U.S. code breaking in general and specifically how it helped   
 the U.S. outmaneuver Japan at the 1922 Washington Naval Conference. Today, he   
 would face probable prosecution for the book. In 1929, the laws making such a thing a   
 crime did not yet exist – although they would very soon after.  
95 VADM Richmond K. Turner ca 1942  
96 Left: CDR Edwin Layton, Pacific Fleet Intelligence Officer from 1940 to 1945. (He   
 would end the war as a RADM).  
 Right: CDR Joe Rochefort, head of the Signals Intelligence unit in Hawaii from 1939 to   
 1943. His team would ultimately break the Japanese Navy operational codes, but not   
 until after Dec 1941.  
104 ADM Osami Nagano, Chief of Staff, Imperial Japanese Navy.  
  
  
  
  
  
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105 Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Argentia Newfoundland, August 1941. Behind stand   
 Ernest King, Commander U.S. Fleet (CINUS) and U.S. Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANT);   
 Gen George Marshall, Chief-of-Staff U.S. Army; Field Marshall Sir Alan Brooke, Chief   
 of the Imperial General Staff; AMD Harold Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; and Fleet   
 Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord. The positions would soon be known as the   
 Combined Chiefs.  
110 L-R: Japanese Ambassador to the United States Admiral Nomura, U.S. Secretary of   
 State Cordell Hull and Japanese Special Envoy Kurusu in Washington Nov. 1941.  
113 Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, CINCPAC (center) with members of his staff, ca. Oct   
 1941.  
114 Map showing the track of Kido Butai (Japanese Carrier Task Force) for the attack on  
 Pearl Harbor and return to Japan.  
115 Map showing the flight paths of the two attack waves on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7th, 1941.  
116 Map showing the positions of the U.S. Navy ships in Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7th 1941.  
123 – L-R: Japanese Ambassador to the United States Admiral Nomura, U.S. Secretary of   
 125 State Cordell Hull and Japanese Special Envoy Kurusu in Washington Nov. 1941.  
126 Top: A U.S Navy Douglas TDB Devastator torpedo plan drops and aerial anti-ship   
 torpedo during training ca. 1941.  
 Bottom: A Japanese B5N Kate armed with a torpedo takes off from Akagi, Dec 7th 1941.  
127 Opening minutes of the attack on Battleship Row, Pearl Harbor, looking south, Dec  
 7th, 1941, taken from Japanese plane.  
128 Opening minutes of the attack on Battleship Row, torpedo striking USS Oklahoma,  
 looking north, Dec 7th, 1941  
130 – Left: Paper tracking chart depicting the incoming Japanese strike prepared by the  
 131 radar operators at Opana Point, Dec 7th, 1941.  
 Right: The radar station at Opana Point, December, 1941.  
132 Map showing the track of Kido Butai (Japanese Carrier Task Force) for the attack on  
 Pearl Harbor and return to Japan.  
133 Map showing the flight paths of the two attack waves on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7th, 1941.  
134 Map showing the positions of the U.S. Navy ships in Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7th 1941.  
135 – – Left to Right: VADM Chuichi Naguma, Commander of Japanese Carrier Task Force  
 136 for the attack on Pearl Harbor. CDR Mitsuo Fuchida, Commander of the air strike   
 against Pearl Harbor. RADM Tamon Yamaguchi, Commander Carrier Division 2 (Hiryu   
 and Soryu) for the attack on Pearl Harbor.  
137 Map showing location of Japanese fleet (red) and the American Carrier Task Forces  
 (Blue) at sea on Dec. 7th, 1941.  
141 President Frankin D. Roosevelt addressing joint session of Congress requesting a   
 declaration of war against Japan, Dec 8th, 1941.