**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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Slide  
1 Douglas Devastator Torpedo Bomber over Wake Island, February 24th, 1942.  
5 – 7 Top: Train loaded with M1 Stuart light tanks.  
 Bottom: U.S. soldiers await boarding a troop train.  
8 Top: civilian War Ration Book Cover.  
 Bottom: ration stamps.  
10 Top: Gasoline ration stickers.  
 Bottom: A gas line during the war.  
11 Map showing the Japanese Offensive, Dec – Mar 1942 (solid lines) and proposed further   
 operations for later in 1942 (dashed lines).  
12 Top: Japanese troops in the Philippines Dec 1941.  
 Bottom: Sailors abandoning the sinking HMS Repulse Dec 10th, 1941.  
13 Merchant ship, 1940’s.  
14 Top: A six inch gun in the Philippines similar to the type that was on Wake Island in Dec   
 1941.  
 Bottom: Wrecked Grumman F4F Wildcats of VFM (Marine fighter squadron) 211 on   
 Wake after the Island had fallen to the Japanese.  
15 Map depicting ADM Kimmel’s planned counterattack against a renewed Japanese attack   
 on Wake Island. The Blue (U.S.) was proposed. The Red (Japanese) was actual.  
16 Top: ADM Husband E. Kimmel Feb 1st 1941 assuming command of the Pacific Fleet   
 aboard USS Pennsylvania.  
 Bottom: VADM William S. Pye, Commander Battle Force Pacific – Pacific Fleet   
 battleships lost at Pearl Harbor and named as interim Fleet Commander pending the   
 arrival of ADM Nimitz. Pye was the senior officer in the Pacific at the time. He would   
 spend most of the war as president of the Naval War College where he could second   
 guess naval commanders for a living.  
17 Japanese Tanks and troops advancing on Luzon, Philippines. Jan 1942.  
 British surrender at Singapore. Feb 15, 1942.  
18 Top: James Steel receiving Legion of Merit for salvage work at Pearl Harbor early 1944.   
 The job was over and he was now about to take command of the new battleship USS   
 Indiana,  
 Bottom: CAPT Homer Wallin (on left) during salvage work on USS West Virginia,   
 1942.  
19 Top and Bottom: Navy divers at Pearl Harbor  
  
  
  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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20 Top: forward mast removed from Arizona by floating crane built at Pearl Harbor  
 specifically for salvage efforts although it would be used on many ships in for repairs as   
 well.  
 Bottom: The after gun turrets on Arizona. 9 of 12 main guns were removed and reused.  
21 Top: USS Maryland, Dec 7th 1941.  
 Bottom L: USS Maryland fires on Tarawa, Nov 1943.  
 Bottom R: USS Maryland as she appeared after repairs and modernization. She would   
 participate in the Invasions of Tarawa, Kwajalein (Jan 1944), Saipan (Jun – Jul 1944),   
 Peleliu (Sep 1944), Leyte (Oct 1944), the Battle of Surigao Strait (24 Oct 1944), and   
 Okinawa (Apr – May 1945).  
22 Top: USS Tennessee On Left, Dec 9, 1941.  
 Bottom R: Tennessee providing fire support at Iwo Jima Feb 1945.  
 Bottom L: Tennessee as she appeared after repairs and modernization. She would   
 participate in the invasions of Attu (May 1943), Kiska (Aug 1943), Tarawa (Nov 1943),   
 Kwajalein (Jan 1944), Eniwetok (Feb 1944), the bombardment of Kavieng (May 1944),   
 the invasion of Saipan (Jun – Jul 1944), Tinian (Jul 1944), Guam (Aug 1944), Peleliu   
 (Sep 1944), Leyte (Oct 1944), the Battle of Surigao Strait (24 Oct 1944), Iwo Jima (Feb   
 1945), Okinawa (Apr – May 1945).  
23 Top: USS Pennsylvania late Dec 7th, 1941.  
 Bottom L: Pennsylvania firing on Leyte, Oct 1944.  
 Bottom R: Pennsylvania as she appeared after repair and modernization. She would   
 participate in the Invasions of Attu (May 1943), Kiska (Aug 1943), Makin Atoll (Nov   
 1943), Kwajalein (Jan 1944), Eniwetok (Feb 1944), Saipan (Jun – Jul 1944), Guam (Aug   
 1944), Peleliu (Sep 1944), Leyte (Oct 1944), The Battle of Surigao Strait (24 Oct 1944),   
 Invasion of Luzon (Jan 1945), Okinawa (Jun 1945)  
24 Top: USS Nevada sunk and aground late Dec 7th, 1941.  
 Bottom L: Nevada after repairs and modernization.  
 Bottom R: Nevada firing upon Utah Beach, Normandy, Jun 6 1944. Nevada would   
 participate in the Invasions of Attu (May 1943), Kiska (Aug 1943), Normandy (Jun   
 1944), Southern France (Aug 1944), Iwo Jima (Feb 1945), and Okinawa (Mar – Jun   
 1945).

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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25 Top: USS California sunk Dec 7th, 1941.  
 Bottom R: California fires upon Okinawa, Apr 1945.  
 Bottom K: California as she appeared after repairs and modifications. She would   
 participate in the invasions of Saipan (Jun-Jul 1944), Tinian (Jul 1944), Guam (Aug   
 1944), Leyte (Oct 1944), the Battle of Surigao Strait (24 Oct 1944), Invasion of Luzon   
 (Jan 1945) and Okinawa (Jun – Jul 1945).  
26 Top: USS West Virginia sunk at Pearl Harbor, Dec 9th 1941.  
 Bottom L: West Virginia off Tokyo Bay, Aug 1945.  
 Bottom R: West Virginia as she appeared after repairs and modernization. She would   
 participate in the Invasion of Leyte (Oct 1944), the Battle of Surigao Strait (24 Oct 1944),   
 the Invasion of Luzon (Jan 1945), Iwo Jima (Feb 1945) and Okinawa (Apr – Jun 1945).  
27 Diagram of damage to USS Oklahoma, 1942.  
28 Top Left: Oklahoma capsized, Dec 9th, 1942.  
 Top Right: Asst. Sec. Nav Forrestal, ADM Nimitz and CDR Steele on the hull of   
 Oklahoma, 1942.  
 Bottom Left and Right: Huge cables were used to slowly turn the ship over. The process   
 took months.  
29 Top Left: Oklahoma with salvage crew on deck, 1943.  
 Top Right: Oklahoma right side up and being patched so that it might float, Dec 1943.  
 Bottom Left: Oklahoma enters dry dock at Pearl Harbor, Jan 1944.  
 Bottom Right: Oklahoma floating, the damage to the hull repaired Jun 1944. But by then   
 she was no longer needed for the war effort. She would ultimately be sold for scrap after   
 the war and would sink under tow on her way to the scrap yard on the West Coast.  
30 Unexploded Japanese armor piercing bomb modified from a Japanese battleship shell  
 found aboard USS West Virginia.  
31 Top: Nimitz assumed command of the Pacific Fleet aboard USS Grayling, Dec 31st,   
 1941. Top: He would not have a specified flagship. Unofficially, a submarine in port   
 served that purpose but only when in port and it was not spared patrols so that the   
 Admiral could say he had a flagship.  
 Bottom: Nimitz in 1942.  
32 Top: Nimitz with his grandfather just after graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in   
 1905.  
 Bottom: USS Decatur, the destroyer Nimitz ran aground as an Ensign. It was his first   
 and almost last command.  
  
  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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33 Top: The submarine Plunger, Nimitz’s first submarine and first submarine command.  
 Bottom: Skipjack, Nimitz last command before being sent to Germany to study diesel   
 technology. It would be re-designated E-1 as boats don’t get real names.  
34 Top: Nimitz in the Far East.  
 Bottom: Berkeley University. Nimitz became immensely popular with students and   
 much of the faculty. He had caused a bit of a stir when he told the Dean that in his  
 opinion Professors should actually be able to teach on occasion. But his ideas of such   
 radical notions did take hold (and other ideas would influence NROTC throughout the   
 U.S. and the curriculum at the Naval Academy). He said if his son could not go to the   
 Naval Academy, only Berkeley was an acceptable alternative. His son went to Navy.   
 Two of his three daughters received degrees from Berkeley: his oldest Kate (BA Library   
 Science) and youngest Mary (M.S., PhD Biology – she received her B.S. at Stanford).   
 The middle daughter, always the rebel received her B.A. from George Washington   
 University and PhD in Soviet Political Science from Harvard.  
35 Top: The submarine base Nimitz built at Pearl Harbor  
 Bottom: Nimitz as Commander Battleship Division 1.. The style of uniform was done away with in 1940. It was word too seldom and cost too much. The hats alone cost a   
 small fortune.  
36 Nimitz engaged in his favorite pastime.  
38 Map depicting the Philippine campaign of 1941-1942.  
39 Top: Japanese tanks advancing towards Bataan through a field sown with sharpened   
 bamboo. Jan 1942.  
 Bottom: MacArthur with his second in command General Jonathan Wainwright.  
40 Map depicting the Battle of Bataan, 6 Jan – 9 Apr 1942.  
41 Top: U.S. Troops dug in on Bataan 1942  
 Bottom: An 8” gun on Corregidor fires on the Japanese on Bataan.  
42 Top Left: Japanese POWs caught during fighting on Bataan eating. The Japanese were   
 almost as starved as the Americans at this point.  
 Top Right: Filipino Troops on Bataan with a war prize after wiping out a Japanese   
 advance.  
 Bottom: American soldiers on Bataan listing to radio broadcasts from the U.S.  
43 Top: U.S. anti-tank position on Bataan, Jan 1942. The gun is buried in the brush.  
 Bottom Left: A wounded soldier being brought to aid from the front.  
 Bottom Right: An American and a Filipino soldier on Bataan. There was no distinction.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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44 Top: MacArthur on one of his many walks on Corregidor 1942. He only spent time in   
 shelter to read dispatches and as little of that as possible. He always was accompanied   
 but insisted that his support spread out as he was often about when the bombs were   
 falling.  
 Bottom: One of the tunnels on Corregidor. They were cramped but safe against bombs   
 and shells.  
45 Japanese LGEN Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese forces facing Bataan.  
46 As captioned. The photo was taken on Corregidor in February 1942.  
47 Top: PT-32. One of the four PT Boats that took MacArthur and his staff out of   
 Corregidor and the only one that did not make it to Mindanao. The other PT’s were the   
 same type. They were PT-34, PT-36 and PT-41. All were later scuttled.  
 Bottom: MacArthur returning to Corregidor, March 1945.  
48 Top: MacArthur arriving at Bachelor Field, about 50 miles outside of Darwin Australia,   
 March 17th, 1942.  
 Bottom: The train station at Terowie Australia where MacArthur gave his famous “I   
 shall Return” speech on March 20th, 1942 as it looks today. The town has a population of   
 156 as of the last census.  
49 MacArthur and his wife and son arriving in Melbourne, March 21st, 1942.  
50 The available combat forces in Australia was primarily over matched air forces.  
 Top: The Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) primary fighter in Australia was the   
 American made Brewster Buffalo that the Americans discarded almost as soon as it came   
 off the assembly lines. It was completely outmatched by everything the Japanese had.  
 Bottom: MacArthur inspecting a B-17 in March 1942. He was not pleased.  
51 Top: Australian troops 1942.  
 Bottom: American troops arriving in Brisbane, Australia March 1942.  
52 MacArthur meeting with Australian Prime Minister Curtin.  
54 Top: General King discussing the surrender of Bataan with the Japanese, Apr 9th, 1942.  
 Bottom: U.S. troops under guard, Apr 10th, 1942  
55 Top and Bottom: The Battling Bastards of Bataan march into captivity, Apr 10th, 1942.  
57 Nimits with ADM William Halsey ca. 1943.  
58 Halsey at sea ca 1944.  
59 Top: Gen. George Patton ca 1944.  
 Bottom: Gen. MacArthur ca 1944.  
60-61 CDR Bill Halsey in command of a Destroyer Squadron ca. 1924.  
62-63 CAPT Bill Halsey in command of USS Lexington ca 1935.  
  
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64 Top: USS Saratoga. Torpedoes Jan 11th, 1942. It was damaged and spent the next few  
 months under repair.  
 Bottom: USS Enterprise in 1942.  
65 Top: Douglas SDB Dauntless dive bomber taking off from Enterprise Feb-Mar 1942  
 Bottom: A Dauntless and 5 Douglas TDB Devastator Torpedo Bombers (armed with   
 bombs) taking off from Enterprise Feb-Mar 1942.  
66 Map showing the planned raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.  
67 Official map of Enterprise raid in the Marshall Islands.  
68 Official map of the bombardment of Wotje Island by USS Salt Lake City and USS   
 Northhampton (two of Enterprise’s escorts)  
69 Official map ot Yorktown’s raids on Makin Atoll and the Marshall Islands.  
70 Top: USS San Francisco (RADM Spruance) firing on Wotje Atoll, Feb 1st, 1942.  
 Bottom: Spotter plane over Wotje Atoll, Feb 1st, 1942.  
71 Nimitz and Halsey again  
72 Map of raids of late February 1942.  
73 Top: USS Enterprise at sea, Spring 1942.  
 Bottom Left: A Dauntless after a hard landing on Enterprise, Feb 1942.  
 Bottom Right: Dauntless dive bombers on Enterprise, Feb 1942.  
74 Top: Crewmen load a 500 lb. bomb onto a dive bomber aboard Enterprise, Feb 1942.  
 Bottom Left: F4F Wildcats on the forward elevator, USS Enterprise Feb 1942.  
 Bottom Right: An F4F undergoes gun maintenance and testing about Enterprise, Feb   
 1942.  
75 Top: Val dive bomber takes off for the attack on Darwin Australia, Feb 19th 1942.  
 Bottom: Darwin, Feb 19th, 1942.  
76 Japanese Carrier Operations Jan – Mar 1942  
77 Japanese Carrier Operations Mar – Apr 1942  
78 Lexington and Yorktown raids agains Lae New Guinea, March 20th, 1942.  
79 Top: Devastator Bomber approaching Lae, March 20th, 1942.  
 Bottom: Dauntless Dive Bombers near Lae, March 20th, 1942.  
81 Top and Bottom: B-25’s on the deck of USS Hornet, Apr 1942.  
82 Top: A destroyer comes along side Hornet to refuel. The Hornet group did not bring   
 oilers. They would rendezvous with Enterprise which had oilers but until then Hornet   
 acted as the Oiler.  
 Bottom: Hornet with B-25’s on deck.

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83 Top: Enterprise sailing to the rendezvous with an oiler coming along side, Apr 1942.  
 Bottom: B-25 warming engines. This was not the day of the raid. They warmed the   
 engines daily.  
84 Top: A B-25 begins its take off roll on Hornet, Apr 18th, 1942.  
 Bottom: A B-25 is airborne from Hornet, April 18th, 1942.  
85 A B-25 taking off from Hornet as seen from Enterprise, April 18th, 1942.  
86 Map depicting the Doolittle Raid.  
88 Japanese aircraft carrier Zuikaku (along with her sister ship Shokaku) formed the   
 Japanese strike force at Coral Sea. It’s job was to sink the U.S. carriers.  
89 Top: Lexington at Coral Sea, May 5th, 1942.  
 Bottom: Yorktown at Coral Sea, May 7th, 1942.  
90 Top: Mitsubishi A6M Zero fighters of the Japanese Navy. (All Zeros were Navy)  
 Bottom: Grumman F4F wildcat 1942.  
91 Top: Aichi D3A “Va1” dive bomber.  
 Bottom: Douglas SDB dive bomber. They were also used as scouts.  
92 Top: Nakajima BN5” Kate” torpedo bomber. They were also used for high level   
 bombing and as scouts.  
 Bottom: Douglas TDB Devastator torpedo bomber. They were also used as high level   
 bombers.  
93 Major force deployments for Coral Sea May 1942.  
94 Map of the battle of Coral Sea May 3 – 9 1942.  
95 Top: A Devastator landing aboard Yorktown, May 1942.  
 Bottom: Japanese Zero taking off from Zuikaku, May 1942.  
96 Top: Dauntless dive bombers on Yorktown preparing to launch a strike against the   
 Japanese at Coral Sea, May 1942  
 Bottom: Japanese light carrier Shoho under attack by American carrier aircraft May 7,   
 1942. She was sunk. She was the victim of the one-time in the early war that U.S.  
 air dropped torpedoes worked.  
 The U.S. launched 93 planes: 18 fighters, 53 dive bombers and 22 torpedo planes.  
97 Top: Japanese aircraft on Zuikaku at Coral Sea. Tarps are over the planes to keep them   
 cool in the tropical sun.  
 Bottom: USS Neosho burning, May 7, 1942.  
 Japanese launched 78 planes against the oiler group: 18 fighters, 36 dive bombers and 24   
 torpedo planes.  
98 Top and Bottom: “Kate” torpedo planes taking off from Zuikaky, May 8th 1942.  
  
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99 Top: Shokaku under attack, May 8th, 1942.  
 Bottom: Damage to the Shokaku from the Battle of the Coral Sea. The picture was   
 probably taken upon its return to Truk. She suffered three bomb hits.  
 U.S launched 15 fighters, 39 dive bombers and 21 torpedo planes.  
100 Top: Japanese photo the USS Lexington under attack, May 8th, 1942.  
 Bottom: Despite being damaged, Lexington recovers its aircraft, May 8th, 1942.  
 Japanese launched 69 planes: 18 fighters, 33 dive bombers, 18 torpedo planes.  
 Lexington was hit by two torpedoes and two bombs. The bombs did little serious   
 damage. None hit the flight deck.  
 Yorktown took one bomb, but it exploded deep inside the ship causing severe damage.  
101 USS Lexington on the afternoon of May 8th when fires became out of control.  
102 Top: Lexington crew preparing to abandon ship, May 8th 1942.  
 Bottom: Lexington crew abandoning ship. The Lexington was scuttled – sunk by its   
 own destroyers (although only two of six torpedoes exploded.)  
106 Map of the Midway Operation  
108 Enterprise and Hornet in the South Pacific, May 1942.  
109 Top left: F2A Brewster Buffalo. VMF-211 (USMC) on Midway had 21 of these   
 antiquated and outclassed fighters.  
 Bottom Left: Grumman F4F Wildcat. VMF-211 also had 7 of these, recent   
 replacements.  
 Top Right: SDB Dauntless dive bombers over Midway. VMSB-241 had 27. (USMC)  
 Bottom Right: SB2U Vaught Vindicator taking off from Midway, Jun 4, 1942. VMSB-  
 241 had 17 of these antiquated dive bombers. They were knicknamed “Vibrators”   
 because they felt like they were always about to fall apart.  
110 Top Left: The only one of 6 brand new TBF Avengers to survive the Battle. It was   
 detached from VT-8 (Hornet). The Hornet still had Devastators but they were due to be   
 replaced.  
 Bottom Left: One of the 31 PBY seaplanes assigned to Midway in June 1942.  
 Top Right: One of 17 B-17 bombers of the 7th Air Force takes off from Midway, June 3,   
 1942.  
 Bottom Right: 4 B-26 Martin Marauders like this one were also assigned to Midway.  
111 Yorktown in dry dock at Pearl Harbor, May 28, 1942.  
112 Top: Ray Spraunce.  
 Bottom: A sheet of maneuvering board paper.  
113 Top: Dutch Harbor following the raid of June 3rd, 1942.  
 Bottom: Aircraft (TBD’s) being “spotted” aboard Hornet, Jun 3rd, 1942.  
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114 Japanese aircraft carrier – probably Soryu.  
115 A Japanese airstrike ready to launch from Kaga.  
116 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
117 A Dauntless dive bomber just returned from attacking the Japanese fleet (note battle   
 damage on the tail) June 4th, 1942.  
118 Fuel burning at Midway following the Japanese strike, June 4th, 1942.  
119 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
120 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
121 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
122 CDR Stanhope Ring, Carrier Air Wing Commander aboard USS Hornet.  
123 Japanese carriers Akagi (left) and Soryu avoiding bombs from B-17’s, June 4th, 1942.  
124 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
125 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
126 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
127 Fighters preparing to launch from Yorktown for Combat Air Patrol, June 4th, 1942.  
128 A burning Japanese carrier on June 4th, 1942. Possibly Soryu.  
129 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
130 Japanese carrier ablaze (probably Soryu).  
132 Top: LDCR Wade McKlusky, air wing commander, USS Enterprise  
 Bottom: LT Dick Best, CO Bombing Squadron 6.  
133 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
134 Top: Yorktown after the dive bomber attack.  
 Bottom Left: Same.  
 Bottom Right: Carpenters on Yorktown work to replank the flight deck where a bomb   
 had struck.  
135 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
136 Top: Yorktown under torpedo attack.  
 Bottom: Yorktown struck by a torpedo.  
137 Crew on the flight deck of Yorktown soon after the torpedo attack.  
138 Yorktown listing and mostly abandoned. A small crew remained hoping to save the ship   
 and see it towed back to Pearl Harbor.  
139 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
140 The wreck of the Hiryu on the morning of June 5th. The photo was taken by a Japanese   
 patrol plane.  
141 A map of the Battle of Midway on June 4th, 1942.  
  
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142 Dauntless dive bombers on or off the Enterprise, June 5th 1942.