**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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1 U.S Marines landing at Guadalcanal, August 7th, 1942.  
4 Mogami photographed by a patrol plane from Midway, June 6th, 1942.  
5 Dive bombers from Midway preparing to attack the Japanese Cruisers Mogami and   
 Mikuma, June 6th, 1942.  
6 Mikuma after the attacks, June 6th 1942.  
7 Yorktown abandoned, June 6th 1942.  
8 – 9 Yorktown sinking, June 7th 1942  
10 Japanese POW’s, survivors from Hiryu, arriving at Midway, June 1942.  
17 – Left: Article from the Chicago Tribune, June 7th, 1942  
 19 Right Top: Left is Stanley Johnson reporter for the Chicago Tribune with his attorney.  
 Right Bottom: CDR Morton Seligman, former XO of USS Lexington.  
20 Top: Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune.  
 Bottom: Campaign poster for (future Secretary of the Navy) Frank Knox. He ran for the   
 Republican nomination for President in 1936 and was the Vice-Presidential Candidate in   
 a landslide loss to incumbent President Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
21 California notice of order for all Japanese for relocation to internment camps, May 1942.  
22 A German national and his daughter interred at Ellis Island, 1942. Most of the “enemy   
 alien” Germans and Italians were officials of their governments, or in key industries etc.  
23 Top: Girls at a San Francisco public school pledge of allegiance, April 1942.  
 Bottom: A California merchant expressing his opinion on the matter, early 1942.  
24 Top: And a California housewife…  
 Bottom: Earl Warren, Attorney General of California campaigning for Governor in 1942.   
 He managed to get on both the Republican and Democratic ticket and won both   
 Primaries. He was later named Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and authored   
 Brown v. Board of Education, Miranda v. U.S. and other ground breaking decisions.   
 Eisenhower (who appointed him) later remarked that the appointment was the worst   
 mistake he ever made.  
25 A Japanese Grocer’s plea to reason is ignored: California, May 1942.  
 Japanese prepare to entrain for a relocation center with some … encouragement.   
 California, May 1942.  
26 Top: Japanese relocation camp Topaz Utah.  
 Bottom Left: Japanese relocation camp Manzanar CA. (Now a National Park Service   
 National Historic Site.)  
 Bottom Right: A Japanese family arrives at a relocation center, 1942.  
  
  
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27 The yellow depicts the only exclusion areas in the entire U.S. Japanese living there had   
 to move out by the end of March or be sent to the camps. (They were free to live   
 anywhere in white … and to the east.)  
28 A platoon of the Hawaii Territorial Guard in 1941.  
29 Top: Seattle Newspaper about the Supreme Court decision ending Japanese Internment.  
 Below: Japanese Americans returning from the camps, 1945.  
30 Top Left: The Brooklyn Bridge  
 Top Right: Louisiana Bayou  
 Bottom: Hurricane Matthew hitting Florida.  
31 Top: A marine detachment on a U.S Battleship, 1920’s.  
 Bottom: Marines at the Battle of Belleau Wood, June 1918.  
32 A marine exercise around 1930. The boats were designed to move between ships or as   
 lifeboats, not for landing on beaches. They would get stuck if they touched shore and   
 were difficult to get out of in a hurry in any event. Getting heavy equipment off – like   
 even a small cannon – was even harder.  
33 Top: Andrew Higgins of Higgins Industries in New Orleans in the late 1930’s.  
 Bottom: A Higgins Eureka boat. Designed in 1926 to get around the Louisiana swamps,   
 it was a favorite of rum runners on the Gulf Coast – until Prohibition was repealed. It   
 still had a market with others wanting or needing to run around the swamps, but not   
 nearly what it once was.  
34 Top: A stock Higgins Eureka boat during Navy-Marine Corps evaluations in 1937.  
 Bottom: Higgins LCP(L) landing troops on Guadalcanal August 7th 1942. The boat had   
 two machineguns near the bow to suppress defensive fire from shore.  
35 Left and Right: Abandonned Japanese Daihatsu type landing craft in the Pacific being   
 inspected by allied troops.  
36 Top: Higgins LCP(R) in the Solomons.  
 Bottom: The more famous cousin, the LCVP which saw service everywhere.

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37 Top: USS John Penn (APA-23) carrying each type of Higgins landing craft in the Pacific   
 in early 1943. The ship saw service off Morocco during Operation Torch before   
 transferring to the Pacific where it operated at the end of the Guadalcanal campaign and   
 in the Solomons. It was sunk by enemy air attack off Guadalcanal in August 1943 – one   
 of the last ships to join “Iron Bottom” Sound.  
 Bottom: USS Tatnall (APD-19). This had been a World War I surplus destroyer and was   
 converted into a High Speed Transport. Capable of carrying up to a company of troops   
 (usually less), it was 10 knots faster than the larger troop ships and able to get closer to   
 shore quickly, and back out to sea quickly. Later versions were converted from   
 Destroyer Escorts under construction. The APD was unique to the Pacific War. 130 saw   
 service. In the picture, Tatnall has both the LCP(L) and LCP(R) embarked.  
38 Top: Donald Roebling  
 Bottom: an early somewhat successful version of Roebling’s hurricane rescue vehicle in   
 1936.  
39 Top: Roebling (Standing third from left – he was very overweight and died at 50 because   
 of it) with his assistants and two Marines sent to evaluate his … thing. They are in the   
 drive of his home in Clearwater FL, 1938.  
 Below: An LVT-1 on maneuvers in California, May, 1942. Roebling machines were   
 built of aluminum. The LVT had steel armor plate which would protect the Marines from   
 small arms fire.  
40 LVT-1’s landing at Guadalcanal on August 7th, 1942. The transport USS President   
 Adams is in the background.  
41 Top: Marines alight from an early version of the LVT personnel carrier. 1,225 LVT-1’s   
 and 2,962 of the better armored and high horse power LVT-2’s were built between 1941   
 and 1943.  
 Botom: Marines exiting an LVT-3 at Okinawa April 6th 1945. 2,964 LTV-3’s and 2,964   
 LTV-4’s (different engine arrangements) were built between 1943 and 1945.  
42 Top: An LVT(A)-1 with the turret of a Stuart Light tank. They entered service in early   
 1943. 510 were built.  
 Bottom: LVT(A)-4’s approaching Iwo Jima in February 1945. These had a 75mm gun.   
 1,890 were built in 1944 and 1945.   
43 Top: LST’s unloading at Leyte, October 1944.  
 Bottom: LVT’s leaving an LST off Okinawa, April 6th, 1944

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44 Top Left: LST’s at Hollandia New Guinea, March 1944.  
 USS LST-22 (Draco Corp. Neville Island, Pittsburgh PA) and   
 USS LST-206 (Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., Seneca IL).  
 Top Right: An LST at Green Island, New Bismarck Archipelago, Feb, 1944.   
 USS LST-806 (Missouri Valley Bridge & Iron Co., Evansville IN). A wrecked Japanese   
 “Jake” float plane is in the foreground.  
 Bottom: LSTs unloading supplies for the 6th Army, Leyte, Philippines Oct 1944.  
 USS LST-66 (Jefferson Boat & Machine Co., Jefferson IN)  
 USS LST-67 (Jefferson Boat & Machine Co., Jefferson IN)  
 USS LST-18 (Draco Corp. Neville Island, Pittsburgh PA)  
 USS LST-202 (Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., Seneca IL)  
45 Map of the U.S. showing the locations of shipyards that built LST’s during World War II.  
47 Top and Bottom: LST’s under construction at Evansville IN during the war. Evansville   
 built more LST’s than any other shipyard in the country.  
48 Top: LST’s fitting out at Seneca IL during the war. It is the only photograph I managed   
 to find of the shipyard when it was in operation.  
 Bottom: The shipyard about ten years ago. (It has managed to attract some business very   
 recently – over 60 years after it was abandoned. For a while, part of it was used for drag   
 racing.  
49 Top: Government Issue temporary housing for war workers. Trailer parks like these were   
 common. After the war, many of the trailers wound up on university campuses to house   
 GI’s and their families who were attending under the GI Bill.  
 Bottom: Family housing for workers at Kaiser Shipyard in Richmond CA. Kaiser built   
 these to attract workers from the east. After the war, most became low income housing   
 projects.  
50 Left: Not Rosie the Riverer but Wendy Welders at Pascagoula MI shipyard during the   
 war. Most of the war workers had never done anything like what they were doing nor   
 were ever paid as much to do it – and most would never be paid that well again. To   
 compete with other companies, even southern companies had to employ blacks and at   
 equal pay to whites.  
 Right: A war poster encouraging employment in the war industries.  
51 Top: Seneca Illinois today.  
 Bottom: Seneca Shipyard Day’s Fair.  
  
52-56 Admiral Ernest King ca. early 1942.  
  
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57 Pacific Fleet Battleships off Maui, Hawaii, July 1942. Left to right: USS Colorado (it   
 had been in overhaul in Bremerton WA on Dec. 7th), USS Tennessee, USS Pennsylvania,   
 USS Mississippi (from Atlantic), USS New Mexico (from Atlantic), USS North Carolina   
 (a new battleship from the Atlantic), USS Idaho (from Atlantic) and USS Maryland.  
 The North Carolina was new, commissioned in April of 1941. It was fast enough to serve   
 with a Carrier Task Force (28 knots). Carriers were faster but normally operated at   
 around 25 knots. It’s main armament were 9 16” guns  
 Of the other battleships, Colorado (1923) and Maryland (1921) were armed with 8 16”   
 guns; Tennessee (1920), Idaho (1919), New Mexico (1918) and Mississippi (1917) and   
 Pennsylvania (1915) with 12 14” guns. Idaho, New Mexico and Mississippi had recently   
 completed substantial modernizations. They were only capable of 21 knots.  
58 King, standing on left, at the Atlantic Conference, August 1941.  
59 Admiral Ernest King ca. early 1942.  
60 The Solomon Islands in the South Pacific.  
61 The Pacific divided into Operational Areas. MacArthur’s SWPA had included all of the   
 Solomon Islands until July when the line was pushed to the west to allow Nimitz to   
 command the Invasion of Guadalcanal.  
62 Top: Recon photo of the Japanese airfield under construction at Guadalcanal, July 1942.  
 Bottom: The target for Watchtower – showing Guadalcanal, Florida Island, Tulagi and   
 Gavutu (all would be invaded) and Savo (which would not be).  
63 South Pacific showing the supply route to Australia. A base on Guadalcanal was not an   
 immediate threat, but it meant the Japanese had broader goals such as New Caledonia and   
 the New Hebrides which, if in Japanese hands would cut the supply lines.  
64 Two of the transport ships used in the invasion:   
 Top: USS President Adams  
 Bottom: USS Zeilin  
65 Left: VADM Robert Ghormley command South Pacific Area. (Picture before he left  
 Washington – 1942)  
 Center: VADM Frank Jack Fletcher, Commander of the Carriers in the South Pacific.  
 Right: On the left is RAMD Richmond K. Turner, Commander of the Amphibious Force   
 at Guadalcanal. Next to him is MGEN Alexander Vandergrift commanding the 1st   
 Marine Division which would land on Guadalcanal. The picture was taken in early   
 August 1942.  
66 Command organization chart for Watchtower.  
67 Map of the general movements for the invasion  
68 Maps of the specific objectives.  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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69 Top: The invasion force off Guadalcanal, Aug 7th, 1942.  
 Bottom: NOT ROBERT MITCHUM. A Marine aboard a transport bound for   
 Guadalcanal, Aug 1942.  
70 Top: The heavy cruiser USS Vincennes bombarding Guadalcanal before dawn, August   
 7th 1942.  
 Bottom Left: An American Transport off Guadalcanal. The heavy cruiser USS Quincy   
 is in the background, August 7th, 1942.  
 Bottom Right: Marines loading aboard and LCP(L) from a transport off Guadalcanal,   
 August 7th, 1942.  
71 Top: Carrier Task force south of Guadalcanal, August 7th, 1942. Picture is from USS   
 Wasp. USS Saratoga and USS Enterprise are in the distance.  
 Bottom Left: The Invasion Force off Guadalcanal, morning August 7th 1942.  
 Bottom Right: Landings on Guadalcanal, August 7th, 1942. The airfield is in the   
 distance.  
72 Top: Marines landing on Guadalcanal from LCP(L), August 7th 1942.  
 Bottom Left: And LTV-1 coming ashore on Guadalcanal, August 7th, 1942.  
 Bottom Right: The Americans caught the Japanese by surprise. Most ran into the jungle.   
 Many who did not quickly became prisoners.  
73 Top: The transport under air attack, August 8th, 1942.  
 Bottom Left: Four Japanese twin engine G4M “Betty” medium bombers attacking the   
 task force.  
 Bottom Right: One of many G4M’s that were shot down.  
74 Top and Bottom: Supplies piling up on the beach at Guadalcanal.  
75 Approach of a Japanese Attack Force, August 8th, 1942.  
76 Top: Japanese heavy cruiser Chokai – one of the ships that fought at Savo Island – on   
 gunnery exercises in 1939.  
 Bottom: Rear Admiral Gunichi Mikawa.  
77 Map of the Battle of Savo Island fought just after midnight, August 9th, 1942.  
78 Top: The U.S. cruiser Astoria illuminated by Japanese search lights and under fire during   
 the Battle of Savo Island.  
 Bottom Left: HMAS Canberra sinking off Savo Island, August 9th, 1942.  
 Bottom Right: Crew of the USS Chicago inspecting torpedo damage to the bow, August   
 9th 1942. Chicago was the only Allied heavy cruiser to survive the battle.

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79 Top: Torpedo tube mount on a Japanese heavy cruiser. All Japanese surface combatants   
 aside from battleships had torpedoes. In the U.S. Navy, most cruisers did not have   
 torpedoes. Some light cruisers did, but not all. Torpedoes were for smaller ships.  
 Bottom: Type 93 torpedoes being fired from a Japanese destroyer.  
81 Map showing the main supply routes to Guadalcanal.  
82 Top: Japanese soldiers fighting on Guadalcanal 1942.  
 Bottom: A marine sniper on Guadalcanal (probably aiming for his Japanese counterpart),   
 1942.  
83 Top: A Marine patrol on Guadalcanal Aug 1942.  
 Bottom: Japanese officers conferring on Guadalcanal, 1942.  
84 Top: Japanese troops on Borneo, March 1942.  
 Bottom: A U.S. T2 Tanker. Built to a standard design, the U.S. would build over 500   
 during the war.  
85 Top: LGEN Harukichi Hyakytake, commander of the 17th Army responsible for the   
 Solomons and eastern New Guinea.  
 Bottom: COL Kiyonao Ichiki, commander of the 28th Regiment sent to get rid of the   
 Marines on Guadalcanal.  
86 Top: Tactical map of the Battle of Alligator Creek. The Ichiki force of 917 crack   
 soldiers suffered 87% casualties before being driven away. The Marines lost 43 men.  
 Bottom: Japanese dead littering the shoreline after the battle.  
87 B-17s over France, 1942.  
88 Top: General MacArthur, General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Australian forces,   
 LGEN Sir Edmund Herring at Port Moresby, Aug 1942. Herring had commanded the 6th   
 Australian Division just returned from North Africa and was promoted to Corps   
 Commander.  
 Bottom: Situation map prepared by MacArthur’s staff for a report to Washington, Apr   
 1942.  
  
  
89 Top: Troops of the 41st Infantry Division being reviewed by the Australian Defense   
 Minister, May 1942.  
 Bottom: Australian troops on a troop train, 1942.  
90 Top: Map of Eastern New Guinea and Bismarck Islands.  
 Bottom: Map of the Kokoda Train.  
91 Top: Troops of the Australian 39th Independent Battalion, New Guinea July 1942.  
 Bottom: Troops of the Papuan Constabulary, 1942.  
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92 Top: Kokoda, Papua New Guinea July 1942.  
 Bottom: Japanese troops in New Guinea 1942.  
93 Top: Australian troops during the withdrawal on the Kokoda Trail, Aug 1942.  
 Bottom: Papuan porters with Australian wounded on the Kokoda Train, Aug 1942.  
94 Top: An Australian Vickers machine gun crew at Imita Ridge, Sep 1942.  
 Bottom: Australian troops on Imita Ridge looking south to Port Moresby, Sep 1942.  
95 Top: F4F wildcat fighters on Guadalcanal, late August 1942.  
 Bottom: Dauntless dive bombers returning to Henderson Field, 1942.  
96 USS Enterprise and Saratoga, Aug 1942.  
97 Japanese general plan for reinforcement of Guadalcanal, Aug 1942.  
98 Top: Bombers prepare to take off from the USS Enterprise during the Battle of the   
 Eastern Solomons, Aug 24, 1942.  
 Bottom: A strike taking off from the Japanese carrier Shokaku.  
99 Map of the Battle of the Eastern Solomons (24 – 25 Aug 1942).  
100 Top: Enterprise under air attack during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons 24 Aug 1942.  
 Bottom: A bomb explodes aboard the Enterprise 24 Aug 1942. (The photographer was   
 killed.)  
101 Top: A Japanese dive bomber is shot down over the Enterprise, 24 Aug 1942.  
 Bottom: A flight of Dauntless dive bombers over the South Pacific, Aug 1942.  
102 VADM Jack Fletcher ca. 1943.  
103 RADM Samual Eliot Morrison 1953.  
104 VADM Jack Fletcher ca. 1943.  
105 Top: A Japanese destroyer.  
 Bottom: Japanese troops boarding a Japanese destroyer for transport to Guadalcanal,   
 1942.  
106 Top: A Japanese destroyer squadron, date unknown.  
 Bottom: Japanese destroyers firing on Guadalcanal, 1942.  
107 Top: USS Hornet in the South Pacific 1942.  
 Bottom: Saratoga listing after a submarine torpedo attack, Sep 1, 1942.  
108 Top: Japanese moving a 75mm gun through the jungle on Guadalcanal in 1942.  
 Bottom: Japanese troops on Guadalcanal, 1942.  
109 Map of the Battle of Edson’s Ridge 12 – 14 Sep 1942.  
110 Top: A Marine fighting position on Edson’s Ridge after the battle, Sep 1942.  
 Bottom Left: Marines in their fighting position after the battle, Sep 1942.  
 Bottom Right: A Marine 75mm Pack Howitzer on Guadalcanal, 1942.  
111 Top and Bottom: Japanese dead on the field after the battle.  
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112 Top and Bottom: USS Wasp on fire after being hit by two torpedoes, Sep 15th, 1942.  
114 Top: A Martin Mariner seaplanes used for long range transport in the Pacific.  
 Bottom: Nimitz meets with Ghormley (posed shot) Sep 29, 1942. Left to right: MGEN   
 Patch, commander Americal Division on New Caledonia; ADM Nimitz, VADM   
 Ghormley, and MGEN Harmon, commander Air Forces South Pacific.  
115 Top and Bottom: Nimitz on Guadalcanal 1 Oct 1942 handing out Navy Crosses to sailors   
 and Marines for the fighting on and above Guadalcanal.  
116 Top: U.S. Navy heavy cruisers in the Pacific before the war.  
 Bottom: The cruiser USS San Francisco firing a salvo, 1942.  
117 Movement of naval forces, Oct 10 – 11, 1942.  
118 Top: A St. Louis Class light cruiser. The Task Force at Cape Esperance had two of this   
 15 rapid fire gun ships.  
 Bottom: USS San Francisco, Dec 1942. Scott’s flagship and one of two heavy cruisers.  
119 The battle of Cape Esperance.  
120 Top: USS Helena (which was at Cape Esperance) firing a night salvo in March of 1943.  
 Bottom: USS Boise, heavily damaged at Cape Esperance, arrives at Philadelphia Naval   
 Ship Yard for repairs, Nov 1942.  
121 Top: Japanese battleship Haruna, one of the ships that bombarded Henderson Field.  
 Bottom: A shell crater on the runway at Henderson Field, Oct 1942.  
122 Top: Aerial photograph of wrecked planes at Henderson Field, Oct 1942.  
 Bottom: A damaged B-17 at Henderson field covered with dirt from a near miss.  
123 Top: A wrecked Japanese cargo ship at Guadalcanal.  
 Bottom: Halsey in the South Pacific. (The picture is from early 1943).  
124 Marines on Guadalcanal.  
125 Top: Marine Stuart Light Tanks on Guadalcanal. Outmatched against the Germans,   
 these tanks were more than enough against the Japanese.  
 Bottom: Marines bringing in a wounded comrade, Guadalcanal 1942.  
126 Map showing the Japanese attack intended to capture Henderson Field and defeat the   
 Americans on Guadalcanal.  
127 Top: Marine 75mm Pack Howitzer in action on Guadalcanal.  
 Bottom: Dive bombers of the Cactus Air Force over the Solomon Islands, 1942.  
128 Top: A knocked out Type 97 tank on Guadalcanal. All the Japanese tanks were knocked   
 out long before they caused any real problems for the Marines.  
 Bottom: Japanese dead after the Battle for Henderson Field, Oct 1942. There are   
 knocked out Japanese tanks in the distance.  
129 Map showing the overall naval dispositions on Oct 25th, 1942.  
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130 The Japanese battleship Yamato at Truk in the Caroline Islands. Yamato was   
, Yamamoto’s flagship. Her sister ship Musashi is in the background. The picture is from   
 around Jan 1943.)  
131 Flight operations aboard Enterprise, Oct 25th 1942. Nothing too exciting is happening.   
 The cameraman simply failed to level the camera.  
132 Map of the Battle of Santa Cruz, Oct 26th 1942.  
133 Top: Japanese dive bomber attacking the USS Hornet, Oct 26th 1942.  
 Bottom: Japanese torpedo bomber on its attack run flying past the battleship USS South   
 Dakota, Oct 26th, 1942.  
134 Top: Japanese torpedo bomber about to drop its cargo, Oct 26th, 1942.  
 Bottom: The skies around USS Enterprise filled with flak during a Japanese air strike,   
 Oct. 26th, 1942.  
135 Top: An American F4F wildcat ditches alongside a Navy ship. Most of the U.S. planes   
 lost ditched so their crews were recovered. The Japanese were nowhere near as fortunate.  
 Bottom: USS Hornet under tow from the cruiser USS Northampton, Oct 26th, 1942.  
136 Top: Hornet under tow seen from USS Northampton, Oct 26th, 1942.  
 Bottom: Hornet is abandoned, Oct 26th, 1942.  
137 VADM “Bull” Halsey in the South Pacific.  
138 Soldiers abandon the transport SS President Coolidge, Oct 25th, 1942. The Coolidge   
 struck a mine entering the harbor at Espiritu Santo. Only two lives were lost. One man   
 was killed in the blast and another went down with the ship after rescuing several others.   
 Over 5,000 made it to shore safely. A Court if Inquiry determined the Navy had   
 neglected to provide a chart showing where there were mines.  
140 Top: The battleship Hiei.  
 Bottom: Left – James Callaghan. Right: Norman Scott.  
141 Top: Map of the “Cruiser Night Action” Nov. 12 – 13 1942.  
 Bottom: USS Portland crippled at Tulagi, Nov. 1942.