**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
Week 6**

Slide
1 SDB Daunltess dive bomber over Wake Island, Oct 1943. Wake became a live bombing
 range for new carrier air wings entering the Pacific beginning in 1943 and through the
 end of the war. It was usually between Hawaii and where they were going – or at least
 not too far out of the way.
2 Top: USS Atlanta, early 1942. Atlanta was sunk. Her sister ship Juneau was torpedoed
 later.
 Bottom: The Crippled Hiei under air attack.
3 Top: Dive bomber from Enterprise hunting Japanese ships near Guadalcanal, Nov 14,
 1942.
 Bottom: The Sullivan Brothers. Their enlistment was a huge news story. L-R Joseph,
 Francis, Albert, Madison and George. George was the oldest and the only one know to
 survive the explosion that killed all but about 100 of Juneau’s crew. He died at sea
 before he could be rescued.
 The Sullivan brothers were neither the first nor only set of brothers who died in the Navy.
 Three brothers died aboard USS Arizona. Two aboard Astoria at Savo Island. After
 Arizona, the Navy would refuse to assign brothers to the same ship (the two aboard
 Astoria were already there). The Sullivans insisted.
4 Top: A navy dive bomber over a burning Japanese transport, Nov 1942.
 Bottom: Another navy dive bomber over the Solomons, Nov. 1942.
5 RAMD Willis “Ching” Lee
6 Top: Map of the Battleship night action of Nov 14 – 15, 1942.
 Bottom: USS Washington fires a salvo at Kirishima during the battle.
7 Top: One of the transports that beached itself on Nov 15 and was later wrecked by the
 Cactus Air Force.
 Bottom: One of many torpedoes that wound up on the beaches of Guadalcanal and the
 neighboring islands during the many naval battles.
 8 Top: USS Minneapolis at Tulagi after the Battle of Tassaforanga
 Bottom: USS New Orleans at Tulagi after the Battle of Tassaforanga.
9 Map depicting the Battle of Tassaforanga.
10 Painting of men of the 132nd Infantry Regiment, Illinois Nation Guard, on Guadalcanal.
13 Marines of the 1st Marine Division departing Guadalcanal, Dec 1942.
14 Top and Bottom: Japanese prisoners of war on Guadalcanal. The two on top show signs
 of what most of them went through.
15 USS Saratoga in 1943
16 Top: HMS Victorious (USS Robin) at Pearl Harbor 1943.
 Bottom: HMS Victorious with U.S. Navy planes at Espiritu Santo, May 1943
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
17 HMS Victorious with Navy planes replenishing at sea, Jun 1943.
18 Picture of Task Force 58 in 1944.
19 Map showing the ships sunk off Guadalcanal during the war.
20. USS Scott (DDG-995)
21 USS The Sullivans (DDG-68).
24 LGEN George Kenney, commander of the 5th Air Force in the Southwest Pacific
 Command, 1943.
25 Top: Unloading 1,000 lb bombs from a C-47 (DC-3) at an airfield in New Guinea, 1943.
 Bottom: Troops of the 41st Infantry Division loading on a C-47 in Australia for transport
 to an airbase near the fighting in New Guinea, 1943.
26 Top: George Kenney at the controls of a B-17, 1943.
 Bottom Left: A B-25 of the 5th Air Force bombing Japanese transports at Hansa Bay,
 New Guinea, 1943 or early 1944.
 Bottom Right: B-25’s dropping parachute retarded bombs at low altitude over a Japanese
 airfield in New Guinea, 1943.
27 Top: A Quonset hut on Guadalcanal, 1943.
 Bottom: Supplies are landed on Guadalcanal in March of 1943.
28 Top: A Marine fighter squadron scrambles to intercept a Japanese raid on Guadalcanal,
 1943
 Bottom: B-17’s from Guadalcanal on a raid on Rabaul, March 1943.
29 Top and Bottom: Admiral Yamamoto at Rabaul, April 1943.
30 Top: The 339th Fighter Squadron on Guadalcanal, 1943.
 Bottom: P38;s of the 339th Fighter Squadron on a mission (not The Mission) 1943.
31 Top: Charles Lindbergh in 1940 – before he got involved with America First.
 Bottom: Charles Lindbergh speaking out in favor of isolationism, 1941.
32 Top: Lindbergh with Henry Ford, probably around 1929.
 Bottom: Lindbergh in the South Pacific with the Marines – clearly not flying. 1944.
33 Top: Lindbergh with MAJ Thomas McGuire. McGuire was the second highest scoring
 ace in the war with 36 air-to-air victories. McGuire was shot down over the Philippines
 in early 1945. Richard Bong – also a P-38 pilot in the Pacific was the top scoring ace of the war with 40 victories. He returned to the state and was a test pilot in the first
 production U.S. jet fighter – the P-80 Shooting Star – when he died in an accident in May
 of 1945.
 Bottom: Lindbergh in a P-38 in the Pacific, 1944. Maybe he’s not about to fly or just
 returning from a combat mission…

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
34 Top: A G4M “Betty” medium bomber, the type of plane Yamamoto was in on April 18th,
 1943.
 Bottom: The wreckage of Yamamoto’s plane in the Bougainville jungle, 1944.
35 Top: F6F Hellcat over the Pacific, 1943.
 Bottom: Invasion force in the Pacific, 1943.
36 Top: “Murderer’s Row” Ulithi Atoll, 1944.
 Bottom: F4U Corsair providing close air support to Army, 1944.
37 Top: B-24’s over the Pacific, 1944.
 Bottom: USS Franklin on fire, March 1945.
38 Map of the Pacific showing Japanese main supply rout.
39 Map of the Pacific showing American main supply rout 1942 – 1944.
40 Map of Pacific showing American air controlled space, Dec 1st, 1941.
41 Map of Pacific showing American and Japanese controlled space, Dec 1st, 1941.
42 Map of Pacific showing Japanese controlled space relative to U.S. supply routes,
 June, 1942.
43 Map of Pacific showing Japanese and American controlled space, Jun 1942.
44 Map of Pacific showing Japanese and American controlled space, Jun 1944.
45 Map of Pacific showing Japanese and American controlled space, Jan 1945.
46 USS Langley (CVL-27) (foreground), USS Ticonderoga (CV-14) (next), and less visible
 USS Washington (BB-56), USS North Carolina (BB-55), USS South Dakota (BB-57),
 USS Santa Fe (CL-60), USS Biloxi (CL-80), USS Mobile (CL-63), and USS Oakland
 (CL-95) of Task Force 38, December 1944.
47 USS Yorktown (CV-10) 1944
48 USS Essex (CV-9) in early 1943.
49 USS Belleau Wood (CVL-24), 1943.
50 Top: USS Columbia (CL-56) The second ship of the Cleveland Class light cruisers, the
 Independence class was built on unfinished ships of this class using the same hull and
 power plant of the cruisers.
 Bottom: USS Independence (CVL-22 in early 1943.
51 Top: USS Long Island (CVE-1), May 1943. Two ships of this class were built on
 converted cargo ship hulls. One was for the Royal Navy.
 Bottom: USS Block Island (CVE-21), June 1943. One of the Bogue Class Escort
 Carriers, she served as part of an anti-submarine Hunter-Killer Group in the Atlantic and
 was sunk by her prey in May of 1944. Forty-five of these were built. Eleven served the
 U.S. Navy and the rest in the Royal Navy. They were built on converted C3 cargo ship “ hulls. Block Island was the only ship in this class (U.S. or British) lost in the war.
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
52 Top: USS Charger (CVE-30).
 Bottom: USS Suwannee (CVE-27). This was one of the largest (in size, not numbers)
 escort carriers of the Sangamon class shown here in the Pacific in 1943. These were
 converted U.S. Navy oilers. Three would be damaged by Kamikaze, were repaired and
 survived the war.
53 Top: USS Natoma Bay (CVE-62), 1943. One of the Casablanca class. They were
 built on hulls originally designed for T2 Tankers by Kaiser Shipbuilding. These were
 the most numerous carriers of any category every built.
 Bottom: USS Puget Sound (CVE-113), 1945. A Commencement Bay class escort
 carrier that saw very limited service in the war. They were built on T3 type tanker hulls.
54 USS Casablanca (CVE-55) ferrying P-47 Thunderbolts in the Pacific, 1944.
55 An F4U Corsair lands aboard USS Charger (CVE-30), 1943.
56 USS Anzio (CVE-57) in a typhoon, 1944.
57 Five Casablanca Class escort carriers fitting out at Kaiser Shipyard, Vancouver WA in
 1943. Kaiser Shipbuilding would build all 50 of the Casablanca escort carriers as well as
 1,490 tankers and cargo ships – 27% of all the merchant ships built in the United States “ from 1939 to 1945. Not bad for a man who made his fortune before 1939 in concrete,
 road building and as a cement contractor for Hoover and Grand Coulee Dams.
 He also started the second health insurance company (after Blue Cross/Blue Shield.)
58 Eight CVE’s in a convoy in the Pacific, 1944.
59 Four CVE’s in the Western Pacific, 1945.
60 Top: Douglas TBD Devastator torpedo plane, 1942.
 Center: Douglas SDB Dauntless dive bomber, 1943.
 Bottom: Grumman F4F Wildcats from USS Savo Island (CVE-78), 1944.
61 Grumman TBF Avenger dropping a torpedo in training, 1942.
62 Flight of Vought F4U Corsairs over Hawaii, Jan 1945.
63 Grumman F6F Hellcat fighter ca. 1944.
64 Curtiss SB2C Helldivers over USS Intrepid, 1944.
65 Top: An F6F Hellcat after a very hard landing on USS Charger (CVE-30), 1943.
 The Charger was one of three full time training carriers and the only one of the three
 operating in an ocean.
 Bottom: An SB2C Helldiver making a very bad landing, 1944.
66 Top: Excursion steamer Seeanbee in the 1920’s.
 Below: The same ship after its makeover – USS Wolverine.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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67 Top: The excursion steamer Greater Buffalo heading into the Buffalo shipyard for
 conversion on Aug 8, 1942.
 Bottom: The same ship as USS Sable in May 1943.
68 Top: USS Wolverine (left) and USS Sable (right) at Navy Pier Chicago during the war.
 Bottom left: An F6F Hellcat lands on USS Wolverine, winter 1944.
 Bottom right: An SDB Dauntless takes off from USS Wolverine over ice flows on Lake
 Michigan, winter 1943.
69 Top: An F4F Wildcat after a hard landing on USS Sable 1943.
 Bottom Left: An SDB Dauntless after a missed landing on USS Wolverine, 1942.
 Almost 300 planes wound up at the bottom of Lake Michigan which has been a source of
 rare aircraft for aviation museums in recent decades. Fortunately most pilots did not join
 their planes at the bottom of the lake.
 Bottom Right: A TBF Avenger after a bad landing on USS Sable 1944.
70 Left: An F6F Hellcat after a missed landing on USS Sable, 1944. The boat in the
 background is the plane guard, a vessel to recue pilots from the lake.
 Right: An F4U Corsair hits the barrier aboard USS Wolverine, 1944. All carriers had
 “crash barriers” to prevent a landing plane from crashing into planes parked forward.
 Sable and Wolverine never had a flight deck loaded with planes but used the barriers
 anyway. Only 200 feet were “safe” for landing. If you overshot …
71 Top: Manitowoc WI
 Bottom: Manitowoc Shipbuilding in 1943
72 Top and Bottom, the launching of USS Rabalo (SS-273) May 9th, 1943.
73 Top: USS Loggerhead (SS-375) on sea trials in Lake Michigan, Feb, 1945.
 Bottom: A Manitowoc built submarine on a barge in the Illinois-Des Plains canal in
 route to the Pacific via the Mississippi River.
74 USS Pogy, 1943
75 Top: Diagram of the warhead of a Mark 14 torpedo – 1942.
 Bottom: An unsuccessful test of the Mk-14 torpedo in 1929.
76 Top: Detonation of a magnetic influence torpedo in the 1990’s
 Bottom: Result of the test.
77 VADM Charles Lockwood – center facing left, 1944.
78 Charles “Swede” Momsen taken before the war.
79 Photos taken from U.S. submarines of successful attacks.
80 Top and Bottom: Living conditions aboard a U.S. submarine in World War II.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
81 Left: An officer at the periscope aboard a U.S. submarine in World War II.
 Right: The control room aboard a submarine about to surface. The captain is at the
 ladder leading up to the conning tower. The other officer is the Officer of the Watch.
 The two sailors control the submarines diving planes.
82 Top Left: Map showing location of Milne Bay
 Top Right: Australian anit-aircraft gunners at Milne Bay, July 1942.
 Bottom: Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) P-40 Warhawk at Milne Bay, 1942.
83 May showing Japanese attempt to take Milne Bay, Aug-July 1942.
84 Top: Abandoned Japanese landing craft and supplies, Milne Bay Sep 1942.
 Bottom: Australian troops pass two knocked out Japanese tanks at Milne Bay, Sep 1942.
85 Map of MacArthur’s counter offensive over the Owen-Stanley range: Oct – Nov 1942.
86 Top: Australians leading pack mules on the Kokoda Train, Oct 1942.
 Left: Australians crossing a flooding river during the counteroffensive, Oct 1942.
 Right: Australians trying to get a 25 pounder gun un-stuck on the Kokoda train, Oct
 1942.
87 Left: Soldiers of the 128th Infantry (WI-NG) in the coastal swamps, Oct 1942.
 Right: Americans of the 2nd Battalion, 126th Infantry (WI-NG) crossing the Owens-
 Stanley Range, Oct 1942.
88 Top: Americans crossing through the swamps near Buna, Dec 1942.
 Bottom: A Papuan escorts a blinded Australian to the rear near Buna-Gona, Dec 1942.
89 Left: American soldiers in the New Guinea jungle, 1942.
 Right: American soldiers in the Owen-Stanley foothills, 1942.
90 American’s manning a 105mm Howitzer in the jungles of New Guinea, 1942.
92 Top: Americans advancing through the swamps near Buna, New Guinea, 1942.
 Bottom: A Papuan assisting a blinded Australian soldier to an aid station near Gona,
 New Guinea, 1942.
93 Left: Americans brining in a wounded soldier near Buna, Dec 1942.
 Bottom: Exhausted American troopse slogging to the front. An Australian stands to the
 left. Dec 1942.
94 Top: General Eichelberger (in foreground) with his staff.
 Bottom: American soldiers cautiously checking out a Japanese bunker near Buna, Jan
 1943.
95 American dead on the beach at Buna, Jan 1943. This photograph made the papers back
 in the U.S. It was the first in the war that showed American dead. It would not be the
 last.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
96 Top: MacArthur with RAMD Kinkaid – commander 7th Fleet (Southwest Pacific Naval
 Forces) in 1944.
 Bottom: Haley with MGEN Maxwell Murray reviewing the 25th Infantry Division on
 Guadalcanal, 1943.
97 Map showing the initial concept for Operation Cartwheel
98 Top: Marine Raiders landing on Russell Island (west of Guadalcanal) March 1943.
 There were no Japanese.
 Bottom: A Marine fighter pilot after a mission at his base on Russell Island, April 1943.
99 Top: Map showing the Aleutian Islands.
 Left: Japanese gunners on Attu, 1942.
 Right: A PBY over Alaska, 1943.
100 Top: A B-24 in the Aleutians preparing to start engines for a mission, 1942.
 Bottom: A B-24 over the Aleutians, 1942.
101 Top: B-24’s taxi to take off on one of the better days, 1943.
 Bottom: A PBY seaplane land on a runway in the Aleutians. It’s not supposed to have
 that much water. 1943.
 Bottom Right: And if it’s not flooding, it’s only because it’s really, really, really cold.
 PBY’s in an Aleutian blizzard, 1943.
102 Top: P-38 pilot getting a warm cup of joe following a mission from a Red Cross worker,
 Adak Alaska, “Spring” 1943.
 Bottom Left: A B-24 that missed the runway returning from a mission, late 1942. Such
 incidents were not uncommon.
 Bottom Right: A B-24 taxis for take off on a mission as ordanance men look on, late
 April, 1943.
103 Top: Map showing the landings on Attu, May 11th, 1943.
 Bottom Right: The Pacific Fleet finds a use for its old, slow battleships. USS
 Pennsylvania fires at Attu, May 10th, 1943.
 Bottom Left: The heavy cruiser USS Louisville fires at Attu, May 10th, 1943.
104 Top: USS Pennsylvania off Attu, May 1943. The old battleships USS New Mexico and
 Idaho are in the distance as is an unidentified escort carrier.
 Bottom Left: LCVP’s off Attu, May 11th 1943. The USS Herbert (APD-22) is in the
 distance.
 Bottom Right: LCP(R)’s off Attun, May 11th 1943.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
Week 6**

Slide
105 Top: Unloading supplies on Attu, May 11943.
 Left: A squad brining in a wounded soldier, Attu may 1943.
 Right: US soldiers inspect a Japanese trench in the snow on Attu, May 1943. The
 Japanese who had fought there are no longer in any condition to give tours.
106 Left: U.S. troops taking cover from the Japanese or the wind or both on Attu, May 1943.
 Right: A mortar team at work on Attu, May 1943.
107 Top: U.S. Soldiers moving up on Attu, May 1943.
 Left: Japanese dead on Attu, May 1943.
 Right: A 105mm Howitzer in action on Attu, May 1943.
108 Right: The invasion fleet off Kiska, August 15th, 1943.
 Left: U.S. troops landing on Kiska, August 15th, 1943. The Japanese had completed the
 evacuation of the garrison only days before the U.S. fleet arrived to take the island by
 storm.
109 Top: An A-20 bombing a Japanese transport in the Bismarck Sea, Mar 1943.
 Bottom: Two B-25’s attacking a Japanese transport in the Bismarck Sea, Mar 1943.
110 Top: Planned route of Japanese resupply convoy.
 Bottom: Actual (approximate).
111 Top and Bottom: Burning Japanese transports in the Bismarck Sea, Mar 1943.
112 Maps showing the area of the Salamaua-Lae Campaign, 22 April – 16 September 1943.
113 Top: Australian Troops advancing from Wau, April 1943.
 Bottom: Australian troops near Salamaua, May 1943.
114 Top: Landing craft at Nassau Bay south of Salamaua. The 162nd Regimental Combat
 Team landed by LCVP and PT Boats between June 30 and July 4.
 Bottom: On the left is LTC Archibald Roosevelt, the youngest son of President Theodore
 Roosevelt. (His older brother Teddy Jr. was a BGEN and assistant division commander
 in the ETO.)
115 Top: The 9th Australian Division lands east of Lae, September 4th 1943. It was the
 Australian Army’s first amphibious operation since the bloody disaster at Gallipoli in
 1915.
 Bottom: Australian Matilda tanks on the Huon Peninsula, Sept 1943. The tanks had
 been outmatched by German tanks in the desert of North Africa. They were more than a
 match for anything the Japanese had in the Pacific.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
PAC-5**

Slide
116 Top: MacArthur watching the parachute drop at Nadzab, New Guinea, September 5th,
 1943. He is standing by the waist gunner in a B-17.
 Left: Troops of the 503rd PIR preparing to board their aircraft.
 Right: The 503rd PIR drops on Nadzab, Sept. 5th 1943. The parachute assaults in the
 Pacific War never suffered from the disorganization, missed drops, scattered drops and
 other problems that plagued the Airbonrne in the ETO. Then again, if you missed your
 dropzones in the Pacific you wound up lost in the jungle and the pilots were very careful
 to avoid such a fate.
117 Top: A wounded Australian during the campaign.
 Bottom: an American airborne artillery crew in action near Nadzab.
118 Maps showing the location of the New Georgia operations in the Solomons, Jun – Sep
 1943.
119 Left: Troops on an LST bound for New Georgia, June 1943.
 Right: Troops of the 43rd Infantry Division landing on New Georgia for an LCI (Landing
 Craft Infantry) July 2nd 1943.
120 Top: Troops from the 103rd Infantry Regiment, 43rd Infantry Division landing on
 Rendova Island, June 30, 1943.
 Bottom: A 155mm “Long Tom” heavy artillery being manhandled in the mud of
 Rendova Island, July 1943.
121 Top: Map of the drive on Munda Air Field, New Georgia.
 Bottom: Troops of the exhausted 43rd Infantry Division on New Georgia, July 1943.
122 Top: A column of Sherman Tanks stopped on New Georgia, July 1943. The tanks could
 not leave the road in most places and initially the infantry would not advance without
 them. It took the 43rd Infantry division four weeks to take Munda field which was less
 than two miles from their landing beaches.
 Bottom: An infantryman of the 25th Infantry Division. It was sent in when the 43rd
 seemed hopelessly stalled.
123 An infantry patrol on New Georgia, July 1943.
124 Left: A patrol on New Georgia, July 1943.
 Right: Wounded being evacuated from New Georgia, July 1943.
125 A map showing the change in plans. The main Japanese garrison would be by-passed
 and blockaded.
126 Top: New Zealand troops landing on Vella Lavella August 15th, 1943.
 Bottom: A New Zealand patrol on Vella Lavella, Sep 1943.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
127 Top: U.S. Light Cruisers in the South Pacific, June 1943.
 Bottom: USS Helena, St. Louis and Honolulu firing on the Japanese at the Battle of Kula
 Gulf, July 5th 1943.
128 Top: The light cruiser USS St. Louis damaged by a torpedo at the Battle of
 Kolombangara, July 12 – 13, 1943.
 Bottom: The destroyers USS Selfridge (Left) and USS O’Bannon after the Battle of
 Vella Lavella, Oct 6th 1943. Both were torpedoed.
129 Top: USS Saratoga in the South Pacific, 1943.
 Bottom: Marine F4U Corsairs over the Solomon Islands, late 1943.
130 Top: Three PBY “Black Cats” over the Solomons, Dec 1943.
 Bottom: A restored RAAF “Black Cat” today.
131 Top: Navy Seabees building an airfield on the Russell Islands, May 1943.
 Bottom: Navy seebees erecting a Quonset Hut on Guadalcanal 1943. Yes, they are
 African Americans. While in segregated units, there were black Seebee units in the
 Pacific and they were used interchangeably with white Seebee units meaning the units
 were not selected to land with the troops based on skin color. (The black Seebees would
 not get any favorable treatment from Navy Public Affairs. Life Magazine never saw one
 judging by their pictures.
132 Top: Navy Seebees laying steel Marston Matting on a Pacific airfield. It was more
 useful than concrete as it was easier to repair if bombed.
 Bottom: An airfield at Frischhaven New Guinea built by the Army Engineers.
133 Halsey’s plan for Bougainville and isolating Rabaul.
134 Left: Map showing the landing and subsequent naval actions at Empress Augusta Bay,
 Bougainville, Nov 1 – 2, 1943.
 Right: Marines of the 3rd Division in landing craft headed to Cape Torokina.
135 Top: LCVP’s washed onto the beach and useless, Nov 1st 1943.
 Bottom: The beach at Empress Augusta Bay, Nov 1st, 1943.
136 Mad showing the invasion beaches at Bougainville.
137 Top: The light cruisers USS Columbia (foreground) and Cleveland firing at the Japanese
 at the naval Battle of Empress Augusta Bay, around midnight on November 2nd, 1943.
 Bottom: Columbia fires a salvo at the Japanese.
138 Top and Bottom: The Air Attacks on Simpson Harbor, Rabaul. Top: A Japanese heavy
 cruiser is in the foreground.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS
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Slide
139 Top: B-25’s approaching Rabaul through Japanese flak.
 Left: A B-25 bombing a transport at Simpson Harbor, Rabaul.
 Right: Japanese ships trying to flee the harbor under air attack. “A Pearl Harbor in
 reverse.”
140 Left: A marine firing at the enemy on Bougainville.
 Right: Marines trying to get somewhere on Bougainville without much success.
141 Left: Marines taking their dogs for a walk on Bougainville (actually they are moving up
 to be assigned to units in the field.)
 Right: A marine inspects what he probably hopes is an abandoned enemy bunker on
 Bougainville.
142 Top: Marines moving inland from the beach on Bougainville.
 Left: A Marine 75mm Pack Howitzer on the job on Bougainville.
 Right: Map showing the defensive perimeter as of Dec. 15th, 1943.
143 Top: The 37th Division advancing against the Japanese, April 1944.
 Bottom: Troops of the 93rd Infantry Division on Bougainville, Sep. 1944.
144 Top: A 155mm “Long Tom” fires on Japanese positions on Bougainville, 1944.
 Bottom: A Marine F4U Corsair and Torokina airfield, 1944.