**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
Week 8**  
  
Slide  
1 Joseph Rosenthall’s iconic photograph of Marines raising the flag atop Mt. Surabachi,   
 Iwo Jima, Feb 23, 1945. It became the most reproduced photograph in history and the   
 photographer was not even certain he took it or that it was in focus.  
2 Map of the Battle of Leyte Gulf.  
3 Top: The battleship Musashi burning and under air attack during the Battle of The   
 Sibuyan Sea, Oct 24th, 1944.  
 Bottom: The battleship Yamato under air attack during the Battle of The Sibuyan Sea.  
4 Top: USS Princeton burning after the first deliberate Kamikaze strike of the war, Oct   
 24th, 1944  
 Bottom: The cruiser USS Reno attempts to fight the fires aboard USS Princeton. The   
 efforts would not save the carrier.  
5 Task Force 38 in late 1944.  
6 Top: The battleships of the 7th Fleet steam towards Surigao Strait, Oct. 24, 1944.  
 Bottom: The Japanese Battleship Fusa illuminated by U.S. Destroyer moments before it   
 was cut in half by a salvo of torpedoes, Oct 25th, 1944.  
7 Map of the Battle of Leyte Gulf.  
8 Top: Yamato closing in on the escort carrier group Taffy 3 at the Battle Off Samar, Oct   
 25th 1944.  
 Bottom: The destroyers USS Heerman and a destroyer escort lay a smoke screen as they   
 attack the Japanese Center Force at the Battle off Samar.  
9 Top: The escort carriers laying smoke as they flee the oncoming Japanese fleet.  
 Left. Japnese shells landing off target.  
 Right: Japanese shells narrowly missing the USS Gambier Bay (it was later sunk by   
 Japanese gunfire).  
10 Top: Destroyer laying smoke to cover retreating escort carriers under shell fire from   
 Japanese cruiser.  
 Bottom: Another destroyer laying smoke.  
11 Left. The escort carrier St. Lo burns after being hit by a Kamikaze, Oct 25th 1944. It   
 would later sink.  
 Right: A Kamikaze is shot down over an escort carrier.  
12 The Japanese carrier Zuikaku, last of the Pearl Harbor attack still afloat under air attack at   
 the Battle of Cape Engano – October 25th, 1944. Zuikaku sank.  
13 Top: The battleship Ise under air attack at Cape Engano. It was damaged.  
 Bottom: The light carrier Zuiho under attack. It sank.  
14 The light carrier Chitose under attack and burning. It sank.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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15 Left: Zuikaku burining.  
 Right: The crew of Zuikaku on deck as the ship sinks.  
 Bottom: Zuiho sinking  
16 Top: Soldiers on Leyte under sniper fire.  
 Bottom: A tank and infantry advance on Leyte.  
17 Top and Right: USS Cowpens during the typhoon. It would record an 47 degree roll.  
 Left: USS Cowpens rolling in the Typhoon.  
18 Top: The light cruiser Santa Fe during the Typhoon.  
 Bottom: The light cruiser Pittburgh after losing its bow during the typhoon.  
19 Top: Map showing the one and only voyage of Shinano – it was transiting from  
 Yokohama near Tokyo to Kure near Hiroshima for final outfitting when it was sunk by   
 USS Archerfish. 1,500 men went down with her. A little over 1,000 were saved.  
 Bottom: Shinano on her only voyage. At 66,000 tone and 872 feet in length – 119 in   
 beam – she would be the largest carrier built until USS Forrestal was commissioned in   
 1955.  
21 Map showing the separate theaters within the Pacific.  
22 Map depicting the general advances of the Southwest Pacific Forces (MacArthur 1942 –   
 1945), the South Pacific Forces (Ghormley, Halsey 1942 – 1944), and the Central Pacific   
 Forces (Nimitz 1943 – 1945).  
23 Top and Bottom: U.S. Army on Luzon, the Philippines 1945.  
26 Top: Supply depot on Guam, early 1945.  
 Bottom: An Army nurse taking a break on Saipan, early 1945.  
27 Top and Left: Army nurses arriving at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, Aug 1944.  
 Right: A sign at a base in New Guinea. Atabrine was a nasty but effective anti-malarial   
 drug.  
28 Bob Hope in the Solomons in 1944 wih Frances Langford. He began his USO shows   
 almost by accident before the war. By the 1980’s, you knew you were in a real war when   
 he showed up with his show (unless it was a Christmas Special. Then you were just   
 overseas.)  
29 Top: A marine reaching for a politically acceptable cold one on Tinian, 1944.  
 Left: A Navy See-Bee and a Filipono boy enjoy some Cokes on Leyte, 1944.  
 Right: The Coca-Cola bottling plant on Saipan, Sep, 1944.  
30 Top and Bottom: Logistics support barges used in the Pacific Theater. They were used   
 for a large number of functions to include repair shops and warehousing. Several,   
 however, were configured for one specific function: making large quantities of ice  
 cream.  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
Week 8**  
  
Slide  
32 Self-explanatory.  
33 Top: B-29’s of the XXI Bomber Command over the Pacific, 1945.  
 Bottom: B-29’s of the XXI Bomber Command passing Mt. Fuji to bomb Tokyo, Nov.   
 1944.  
34 1st LT Curtis LeMay in 1938. Six years later he was a 38 year old Major General   
 commanding the XXth and later the XXIst Bomber Commands. He would become the   
 youngest four star general since General Grant. There are no picture anywhere showing him with a smile. While he was serious by nature, he was not truly dour and had a sense   
 of humor. He also had nerve damage from his youth. He physically could not smile.  
35 Top: Map showing ranges of the B-29.  
 Bottom: Curtis LeMay (with pipe), and some of his senior commanders, 1944.  
36 Top: B-29’s taxiing for a raid on Japan on Guam North Field (Anderson AFB), 1945.  
 Bottom: B-29’s taxiing at Tinian West Field, 1945.  
37 Top and Bottom: B-29’s dropping incendiary bombs on Japan, 1945.  
38 Left: A shot from the cockpit of a B-29 over Japan, 1945.  
 Right: Ground crew preparing a B-29 for a raid on Japan, 1944.  
39 Top: B-29 dropping conventional bombs on Japan, 1944  
 Left: Tinian North Field. This was the largest bomber base ever built. It was built on   
 sugarcane fields.  
 Right: B-29’s dropping incendiaries, 1945.  
40 Tokyo after the fire bombing of March 9th 1945. The raid killed more people and caused   
 more damage than the later two atomic bombs combined.  
41 Map showing the damaged done to select Japanese cities during the first firebombing   
 campaign of Mar – Apr 1944. It ended when they ran out of bombs.  
43 Map of the Luzon Campaign – Drive on Manila, Jan 9 – Feb 4 1945.  
44 Top: LCVP’s approaching the beach at Lingayen Gulf, Jan 9, 1945.  
 Bottom: LST’s offloading supplies on Luzon, Jan 1945.  
45 Left: Landing craft on the beaches at Lingayen Gulf, Jan 9, 1945.  
 Right: Infantry and tanks moving inland against Japanese positions, Luzon, Jan 1945.  
46 Top: Troops and a tank advancing on the road to Manila, Jan 1945.  
 Bottom: 105mm Howitzers fire on Japanese lines, Jan 1945. The American Army   
 usually moved at a pace that allowed its front line units to call down artillery fire in   
 support of their advance thus no faster than the artillery could move forward. There were   
 275,000 well supplied Japanese on Luzon. Caution was prudent.  
47 Filipino guerillas, 1945.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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48 Top left: LTC Henry Mucci – 6th Ranger Battalion, 1945.  
 Bottom left: CPT Robert Prince – 6th Ranger Battalion with 6th Army Intelligence   
 Officer, 1945.  
49 Top: A Pack Artillery Battalion training at Ft. Sill OK in 1941. Mules were used to   
 move guns over rough ground. The 6th Rangers were made up of men from such a unit –   
 98th Field Artillery – who found themselves in New Guinea with no mules and no job.  
 Bottom: The type of fighting the 98th had been trained to do: a battery of 75mm Pack  
 Howitzers in action in the Philippines, 1944.  
50 Top: LTC Muzzi in the Philippines, late 1944.  
 Bottom: 6th Rangers on patrol in the Philippines, late 1944.  
51 CPT Robert Prince, 6th Rangers, Jan 1945.  
52 Top and Bottom: 6th Rangers enter enemy territory on the way to the POW camp at   
 Cabanatuan, Jan 30th, 1945. The mission included a couple of combat photographers.   
 Unfortunately, the actual raid was entirely at night  
53 Top: Map showing the route of the Rangers to and from the POW camp.  
 Bottom: Rangers and former POWs in the ox cart caravan, Feb 1st 1945. Most of the   
 sick and wounded road in ox carts loaned by local Filipino farmers.  
54 Top: 6th Rangers after the raid, Feb 1945.  
 Bottom Left: The rescued prisoners safe behind U.S. Lines, Feb 1945.  
 Right: The condition of the prisoners was appalling. The prisoners at Cabanatuan were   
 among the last still in the Philippines. They remained because they were too sick to be of   
 use to the Japanese elsewhere.  
55 Top: Tanks and infantry crossing a bridge on the road to Manila, Jan 1945.  
 Bottom: A U.S. Sherman tank passes a knocked out Japanese Type 97 Medium tank.   
 This was the best tank the Japanese deployed during the war and best the Americans   
 faced in the Pacific. It was no match for the Shermans.  
56 Top: Infantry and a Tank Destroyer moving through apartment blocks in Manila, Feb   
 1945.  
 Bottom: Infantry at Manila Harbor, Feb 1945.  
57 Left: Stretcher Bearers in Manila, Feb 1945.  
 Right: A machine gun crew covers and intersection in a residential section of Manila,   
 Feb 1945.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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58 Top: Dead Filipino civilians killed by the Japanese for not being sufficiently anti-  
 American in Manila, Feb 1945.  
 Left: An American soldier with a stunned Filipino girl, Feb 1945.  
 Right. American soldiers walk past a dead Japanese without a thought. Only live   
 Japanese mattered and only long enough to be killed.  
59 Left: U.S. Artillery on the campus of Santo Thomas University in Manila firing on the   
 Japanese. They had just liberated the campus which had been an internment camp.  
 Right: An M-4 Sherman enters the old walled city of Manila – having blasted away   
 enough of the Spanish colonial gateway to pass through.  
 The fighting in Manila lasted a month and ended on March 4th, 1945 when it was clear   
 there were no more Japanese left to kill. It should be noted that this was the only battle in   
 the Pacific War where not one single Japanese prisoner was taken.  
60 Top: 503rd PIR dropping into the ruins of the old army barracks on Corregidor, February   
 16th, 1945.  
 Bottom: The 503rd PIR on Corregidor. It was yet another very successful airborne  
 mission under difficult circumstances that would befuddle senior commanders from the   
 ETO when they learned of them. After all, of the major European airborne operations,   
 only Salerno and Market Garden were not disasters as air drops (and Market Garden was   
 a disaster otherwise.)  
61 Top: Map of the Battle of Corregidor Feb 1945.  
 Bottom: Map showing the critical location of the island in the entrance to Manila Bay.  
62 Top: MacArthur arriving on Corregidor on March 2nd, 1945 by PT boat (in background).  
 It was less than two weeks short of three years since he last left Corregidor by PT boat.  
 Bottom: Raising the flag on Corregidor, March 2nd, 1945. “I see the old flagpole still   
 stands. Hoist the flag to the peak and let no enemy ever haul it down again!” Douglas   
 MacArthur.  
63 Top and Bottom: Infantry fighting on Luzon later in 1945.  
64 General Yamashita and his staff on September 2nd 1945 to offer the formal surrender of   
 the remaining Japanese forces in the Philippines.  
65 Top: Admiral Haley (far right) and his staff at dinner aboard USS New Jersey during the   
 invasion of Luzon, Jan. 1945.  
 Bottom: Admiral Spruance and his staff aboard USS Indianapolis, 1945. Admiral   
 Spruance is front row, fourth from the right.  
66 Map of the strategic situation in the Pacific in February 1945.  
68 Left: Map of the Battle of Iwo Jima: Feb 19 – Mar 26 1945.  
 Right: B-24’s of the 13th Air Force from Saipan bombing Iwo Jima, early February 1945.  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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Slide  
69 Top: The invasion fleet off of Iwo Jima, Feb 19, 1945. The white wakes are the assault   
 craft assembling for the attack.  
 Bottom: The first waves approach the beaches on Iwo Jima, Feb 19th 1945.

70 Top: LCVP’s approaching the beaches at Iwo Jima, Feb 19, 1945.  
 Left: Marines landing on Iwo Jima and moving inland, Feb 19, 1945.  
 Right: Marines pinned down later in the morning of Feb 19, 1945. Mt Suribachi looks in   
 the distance.  
71 Top: Marines and equipment stuck on the beaches, Feb 19, 1945. An LCM is trying to   
 unload in the background.  
 Bottom: Marines trying to scale the beach to get into firing position, Feb 19, 1945.  
72 Top: A Marine 37mm gun fires on suspected Japanese positions on Mount Suribachi,   
 Feb 20, 1945.  
 Left: More men and equipment attempting to land, Feb 20, 1945.  
 Right: A Marine on the slopes of Mt. Suribachi, Feb 22, 1945.  
73 Left: Marines preparing the first flag atop Mt. Suribachi, Feb 23, 1945.  
 Right: The first flag raised on Mt. Suribachi, Feb 23, 1945. For the tens of thousands   
 ashore and in the fleet, this is the flag they remember.  
74 Left: In the foreground, the first flag is being brought down while the second flag flies in   
 the background.  
76 Top: Equipment unloading on Iwo Jima early March, 1945.  
 Left and right: Living conditions for the Marines on Iwo Jima.  
77 Top: A marine firing an M1917 .cal. machine gun on Iwo Jima.  
 Left: Marines inspecting a Japanese tunnel on Iwo Jima.  
 Right: Dead marines in the open on Iwo Jima.  
78 Top: A Marine engineer with a flamethrower moves forward in a hurry on Iwo Jima.   
 (Flamethrowers were used mostly by combat engineers.)  
 Left: A flamethrower in action against a suspected Japanese position on Iwo Jima.  
 Right: Four flame throwers move through American trenches towards the front on Iwo   
 Jima.  
79 Top: The first B-29 to land on Iwo Jima, March 4, 1945. There was still three weeks of   
 bitter fighting ahead.  
 Bottom: A bomber that did not have as good a landing on Iwo Jima – April 1945.  
80 Top: Marines on a destroyed Japanese artillery position with a prize.  
 Bottom: Some of the Japanese who did not choose to die for their Emperor on Iwo Jima.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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Slide  
81 Top: The battleship USS Maryland is hit by a Kamikaze off the Philippines, Nov 1944.  
 Bottom: The light cruiser USS Columbia about to be hit by a Kamikaze during the   
 landings at Lingayen Gulf, Dec 1944.  
82 In the foreground, the crew of the light carrier Belleau Wood fight fires following a   
 Kamikaze hit on October 30, 1944. The fleet carrier USS Franklin was also hit and is   
 burning in the background.   
 In March 1945, the Franklin would be crippled in an air attack off of Japan, suffering the   
 greatest amount of damage and loss of life for a carrier that did not later sink. However,   
 that was a conventional attack with bombs, not a deliberate Kamikaze strike. One   
 Kamikaze did hit the ship, but it was already crippled.  
84 Top and Bottom: Pilots of the Japanese Special Attack Corps. The top group are Army   
 pilots. Below they are navy pilots.  
85 Top: USS Bunker Hill burning off of Okinawa, May 11, 1945.  
 Bottom: A Japanese Kamikaze attacking a U.S. carrier in 1945. It missed. At the last   
 moment the pilot seemed to lose his nerve, pulled up and was shot down after passing   
 over the flight deck.  
86 Top: USS Intrepid after a Kamikaze strike on April 15th, 1945 off Okinawa. The fires   
 were out and damage repaired enough to resume flight operations within two hours.  
 Bottom: USS New Mexico hit by a Kamikaze off Okinawa, May 12th 1945. She was   
 repaired and back with the fleet within a month.  
87 Top: Yamato under air attack, April 6, 1945.  
 Bottom: Yamato’s magazines explode shortly after she capsized, April 6, 1945.  
88 USS Missouri about to be struck by a Kamikaze.  
89 Prime Minister Suzuki, the last wartime Prime Minister of Japan who took office opposed   
 to the war and determined to end it regardless of the terms. The army would argue to   
 fight on.  
90 The Big Six – the key members of the Japanese government who had to agree to end the   
 war. It was evenly split between a Peace Faction who wanted the war to end and a War   
 faction who wanted to fight to the bitter end.  
 Top L-R: Prime Minister Suzuki (Peace Faction)  
 War Minister GEN Korechika Anami (War Faction)  
 Navy Minister ADM Mitsumasa Yonai (Peace Faction)  
 Army Chief of Staff GEN Yoshijoro Umezu (War Faction)  
 Bottom L-R Navy Chief of Staff ADM Soemu Toyoda (War Faction)  
 Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo (Peace Faction)  
93 - 94 Map showing the location of Okinawa.  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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95 Map of the initial landings on Okinawa.  
96 Top: USS Maryland fires on Okinawa, April 1st, 1945.  
 Left: F4U Corsairs over Okinawa, April 1st 1945.  
 Right: A rocket bombardment craft fires on Okinawa, April 1st 1945.  
97 Top: LVT’s head for the beach on April 1st 1945. The battleship USS Idaho is in the   
 background.  
 Left: LVT’s move inland as landing ships begin unloading, April 1st 1945.  
 Right. A marine looks back towards the beach and fleet off shore as a navy bomber   
 passes overhead, April 1st 1945.  
98 Left: Map of the overall battle.  
 Right: Ships unload supplies unmolested by the enemy, April 1945.  
99 Top: Army 155mm Howitzers on Okinawa.  
 Left: A marine machine gunner fires on Japanese positions on Okinawa.  
 Right: Japanese preparing their weapons for the battle on Okinawa.  
100 Top: Troops from the 7th Infantry Division, April 19th, 1945.  
 Left: Troops from the 96th Infantry Division advancing behind a tank, April 1945.  
 Right: An Army LVT moving up to the line, April 1945.  
101 Top: Troops from the 7th ID hearing the word that Germany surrendered. It meant   
 nothing to them,  
 Left: Marines on a hill, April 1945.  
 Right: Marines under fire, May 1945.  
102 Top: Marine during the fighting on Bloody ridge – the Shuri Line – May 1945.  
 Left: A marine runs forward, May 1945.  
 Right: A marine patrol prepares to assault a suspected Japanese position, May 1945.  
103 Left: A marine captain planning the flag atop Shuri Caslte – the center strong point of   
 the Shuri Line, May 30, 1945.  
 Right: A marine 155mm howitzer in Naha, June 1st 1945.  
104 Top: Marines using a flamethrower on a Japanese position, June 1945.  
 Left: Marines advancing through Shuri, June 1945.  
 Right: Marines on the road south in pursuit of the remaining Japanese, June 1945.  
105 Left: LGEN Simon Bolivar Buckner (on right).  
 Right: A Marine sticks his head up, 1945.  
106 Top: An Okinawan girl after the fighting passed on – June 1945.  
 Bottom: An Army soldier with two Okinawan boys who had been drafted to fight, June   
 1945.

**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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Slide  
107 Top: USS Hornet after the June 5th Typhoon.  
 Left: USS Bennington after the June 5th Typhoon.  
 Right: The escort carrier USS Windham Bay after the June 5th typhoon.  
109 Top: Japanese “volunteers” being taught to fight with pointed sticks.  
 Left: A phot of more civilians and their pointed sticks.  
 Right: another group with rifles. The rifles were made in 1945 and generally pieces of   
 junk. Not that it matters. None of the ladies know how to use them judging by the way   
 they are holding them.  
110 Top: Japanese “volunteers” being taught to fight with pointed sticks.  
 Bottom: another group with rifles  
111 Top: The basic plans for the invasion of Japan.  
113 Top: L-R: Winston Churchill, Harry Truman and Joseph Stalin at the Potsdam   
 Conference, July 1945.  
 Bottom: L-R: Clement Atlee, Harry Truman and Joseph Stalin at the Potsdam   
 Conference, July 1945.  
114 The Trinity Atomic Bomb Test, July 16th, 1945.  
119 Top: The first atomic bomb – Little Boy. It was a “gun” type device. A slug of enriched   
 uranium was to be fired into another enriched uranium target. It was not an efficient   
 method, but the scientists were so confident it would work it was never tested.  
 Bottom: Little Boy being loaded onto the B-29 for the first Atomic Bomb mission,   
 August 5th, 1945.  
120 Left and Right: The atomic cloud over Hiroshima Japan, August 6th, 1945.  
 Bottom: Hiroshima days after the attack.  
121 The Enola Gay – the bomber that dropped the first atomic bomb – on Tinian, July   
 5th, 1945.  
122 Left and Top: The atomic cloud over Nagasaki, August 9th 1945.  
 Bottom: Nagasaki after the attack.  
124 Bottom: The second atomic bomb “Fat Man”. This was an implosion device. A   
 plutonium core was surrounded by high explosives designed to focus their blast inward,   
 crushing the core. It was a more efficient method, but had less margin for design or   
 assembly error. This was the type of bomb tested in New Mexico in July 1945. All the   
 subsequent bombs being built for use on Japan were of this type,  
129 Left: The Japanese delegation arrives aboard USS Missouri – Haley’s Flagship – in   
 Tokyo Bay, Sep 2nd, 1945 for the formal surrender of Japan. The guns of the ship were   
 loaded.  
 Right: The Japanese delegation.  
**GUIDE TO PICTURES AND MAPS  
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130 Top: LGEN Jonathan Wainwright and Gen Percival – who had surrendered to the   
 Japanese at Corregidor and Singapore respectively salute General MacArthur at the   
 beginning of the surrender ceremony. They had just been released from Japanese POW   
 camps in Manchuria.  
 Bottom: The Japanese Army commander signs.  
 Right: MacArthur signs the surrender as LGEN Wainwright and Gen Percival look on.  
131 Times Square, VJ Day.  
132 Japanese troops surrender at Rabaul and Truk.  
134 Top: Soldiers “barracks” on the hanger deck of an aircraft carrier bound for home.  
 Bottom: USS Saratoga arriving in the U.S. with soldiers aboard/  
135 Left: The USS Texas with soldiers onboard.  
 Right: Soldier berthing aboard USS Texas.  
136 As described on slide.  
138 A Japanese plane stuck in a tree in the New Guinea jungle since 1943.  
139 Top: EA6B Prowler launching aboard a carrier, 1990’s.  
 Bottom: 2 F/A 18s launching in the 2000s.  
140 USS Coontz (DDG-40) and 3 frigates in the Persian Gulf 1987.  
141 A carrier battlegroup in the eastern Atlantic 1988.  
142 Top: The larger ship is the JMSDF destroyer Isuzmo, the smaller is the destroyer Hyuga.   
 Isuzmo is the largest Japanese warship built since WWII and was commissioned in 2015.  
 Left: The Japanese “destroyer” Hyuga.  
 Right: Japanese more conventional Destroyers Kongo (foreground) and Hiei (upper   
 right.)