

World War II in the Pacific



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Week 1: The Run-up to Pearl Harbor

Week 2: Japan attacks

Week 3: Japanese success/U.S. fights back

This week : Asia and America fight back

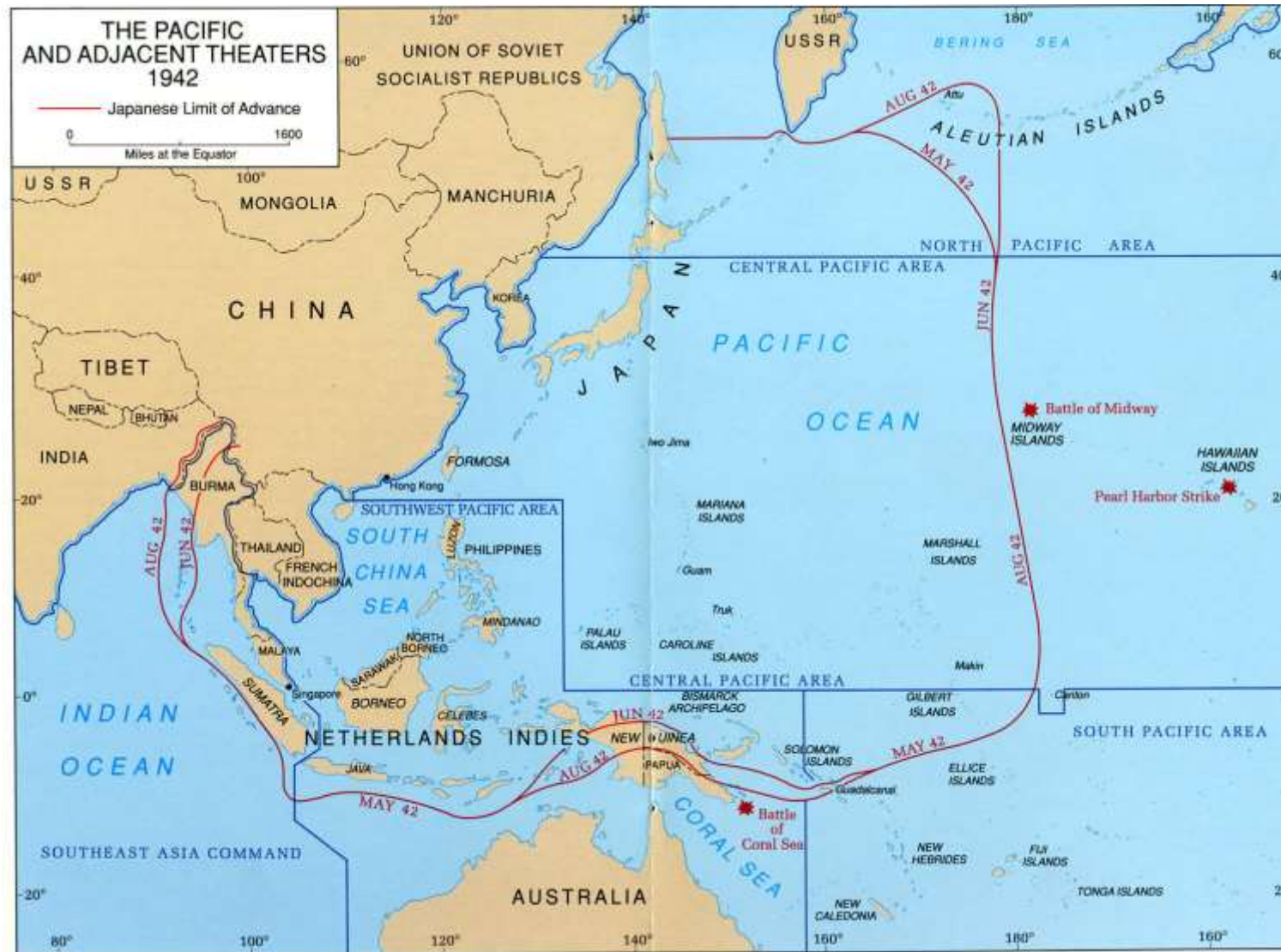
Next week : America attacks

Week 6: American victory and its aftermath

Today: Asia and America fight back

- **The New Guinea campaign**
- **Manila underground**
- **China, Burma and India**
- **Nimitz strikes back**
- **MacArthur strikes back**

New Guinea



Japanese Defense Line



New Guinea



Lieutenant General George C. Kenney



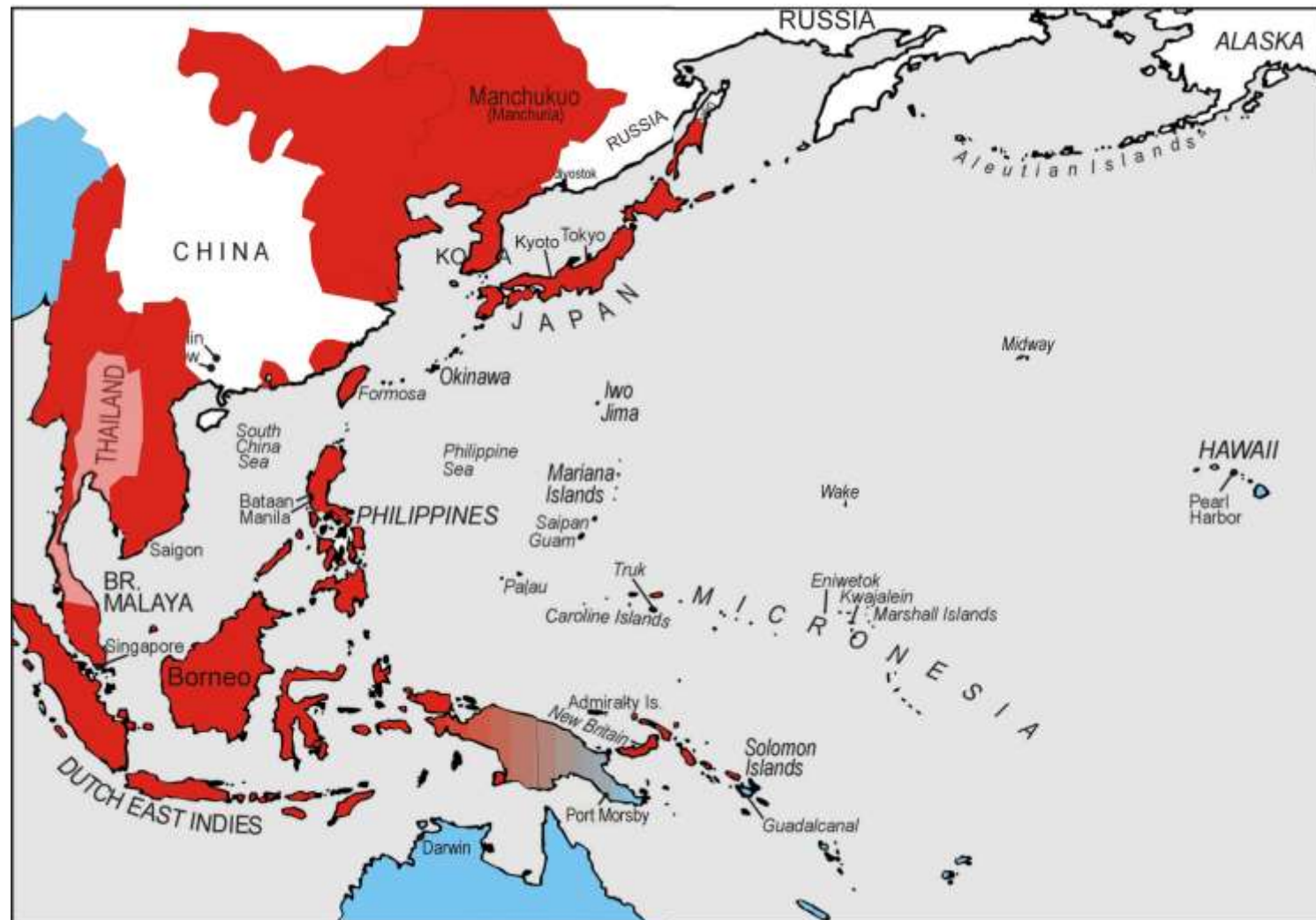
New Guinea



U.S. B-25 bombers over Wewak

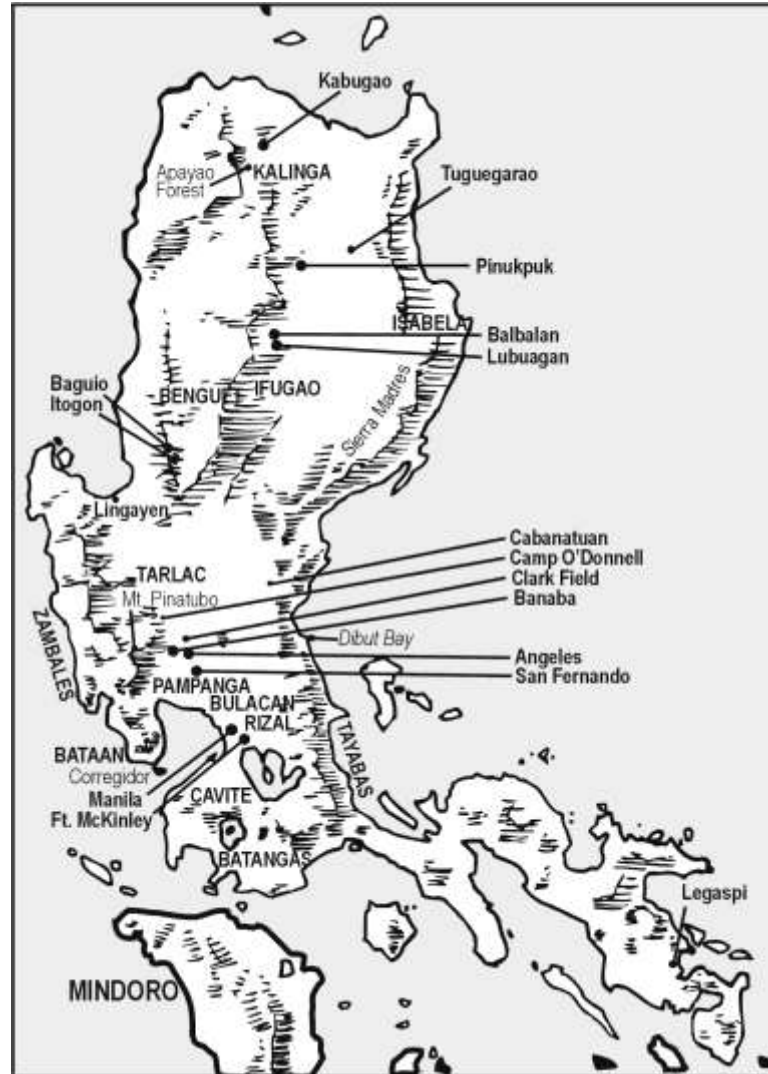


New Guinea



The Pacific in September, 1943

Manila Underground



Luzon, Philippine Islands



Margaret Utinsky and Claire Phillips



Malate Church, Manila



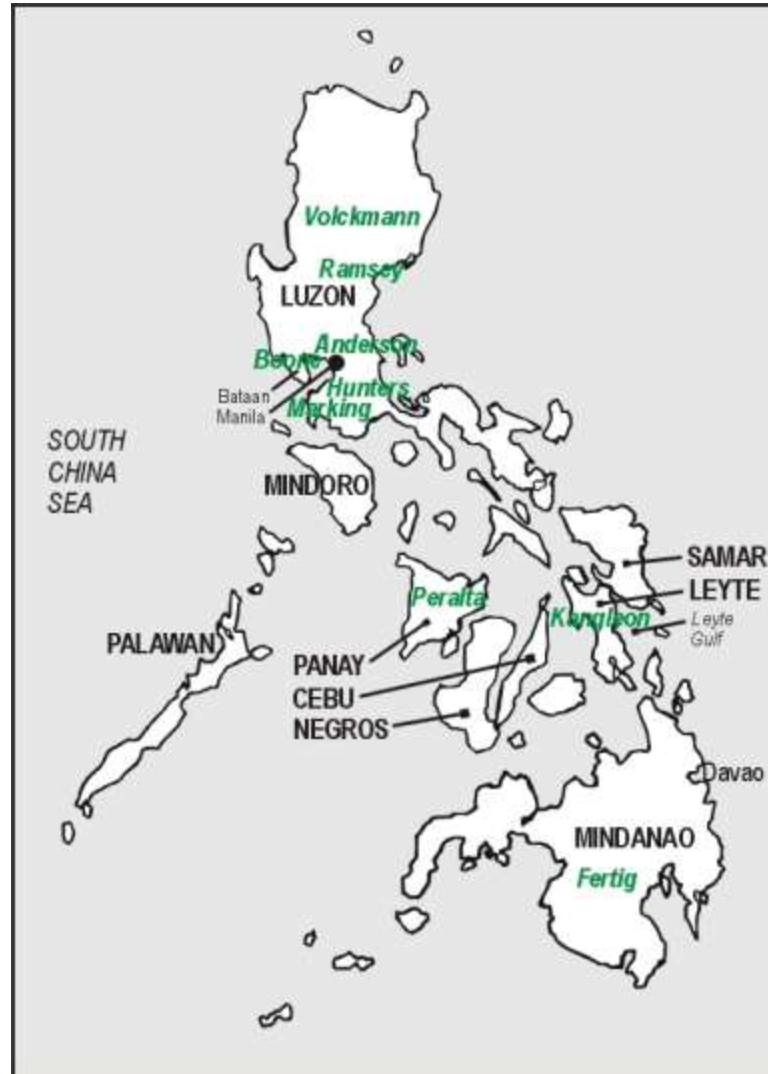
Juan Elizalde, financial sponsor of the Manila underground



Claire Phillips at Club Tsubaki



John and Mellie Boone



Major guerrilla commands in the Philippine Islands



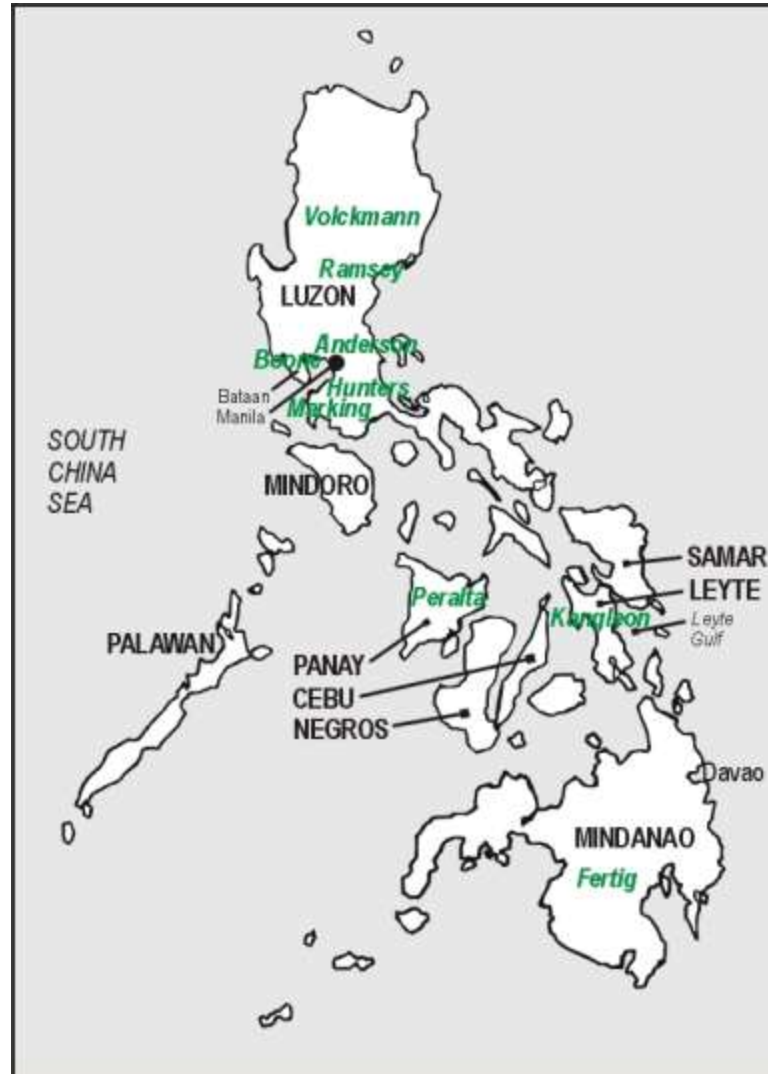
Lt. Commander "Chick Parsons," General Douglas MacArthur
and Captain Charles M. Smith in Brisbane, Australia



Chick Parson's Mother-in-law, Blanche Jurika



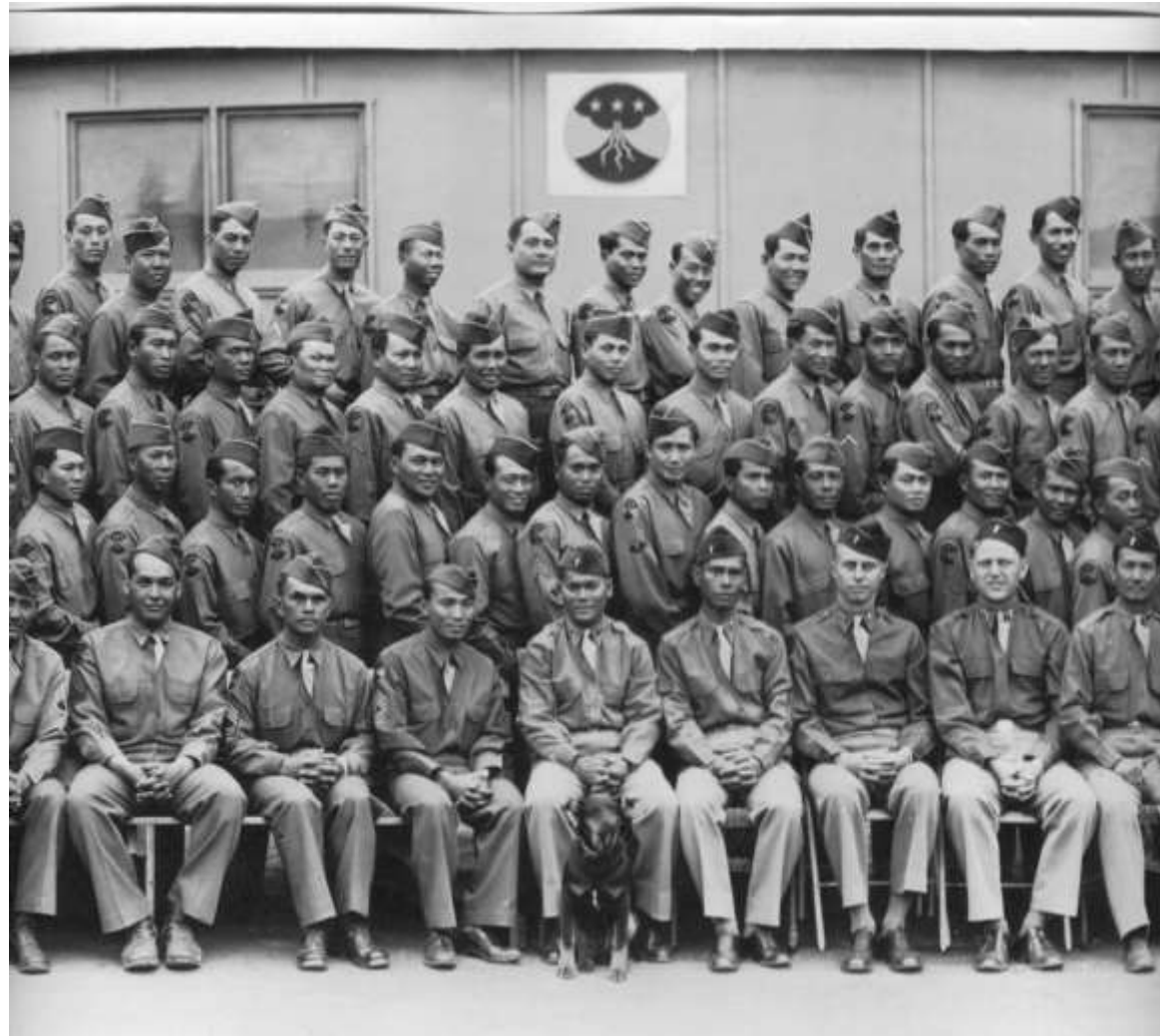
U.S. submarine Tambor



Major guerrilla commands in the Philippine Islands



Captain William E. Dyess



1st Filipino Infantry Regiment, in California



Hideki Tojo and the Catholic clergy in Manila



Luzon guerrilla organizations



Guerrilla leaders, Lieutenant Colonels
Martin Moses and Maxie Noble



PICTURE OF HISTORY

The Capture of an American Guerrilla

DURING THE FALL of Bataan and Corregidor (April and May, 1942), most of the officers of the U.S. Army in the Philippines surrendered and became prisoners-of-war. Some, however, escaped capture and began organizing guerrilla units in the mountains. Among these may be mentioned Thorpe, Lapham, Cushing, Ferris, Volckmann, Bagnery, Anderson and Straughn.

The oldest of these American guerrilla leaders was Col. Hugh Straughn, who was already about 60 years old when the Pacific War broke out. He was a retired U.S. army officer who owned some iron mines in the mountains of Blaine province. As he was with army intelligence before the outbreak of the war, and had extensive knowledge of the area around Manila, he was asked by General Douglas MacArthur to organize the guerrillas. Straughn's outfit became known as the Filipino-American Irregular Troops (FAIT). It drew its members from Rizal, Laguna, Tayabas, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija.

One time its headquarters was in Quinsu, a barrio of Piliña, Blaine.

When Brigadier General Manuel A. Roxas was brought to Manila from the POW camp in Malaya and, despite Japanese vigilance, was able to contact many guerrilla leaders, one of the men with whom he had a rendezvous in the mountains was Colonel Straughn. Roxas' object in contacting so many guerrilla chiefs as possible was to coordinate their work and to see if one could be named over-all chief. By age and rank, Straughn was picked as the logical overall guerrilla commander in Luzon.

But one day a Japanese army unit chanced on Colonel Straughn. He tried to escape, as evidenced by a small wound he sustained in the head when he fell off a precipice, but his escape route was sealed. The sexagenarian guerrilla colonel was captured, to the great exultation of the Japanese army.

The picture shown here was taken by a Japanese photographer.

Guerrilla organizer Colonel Hugh Straughn, captured



Fort Santiago, Manila—used as a Kempe-tai dungeon



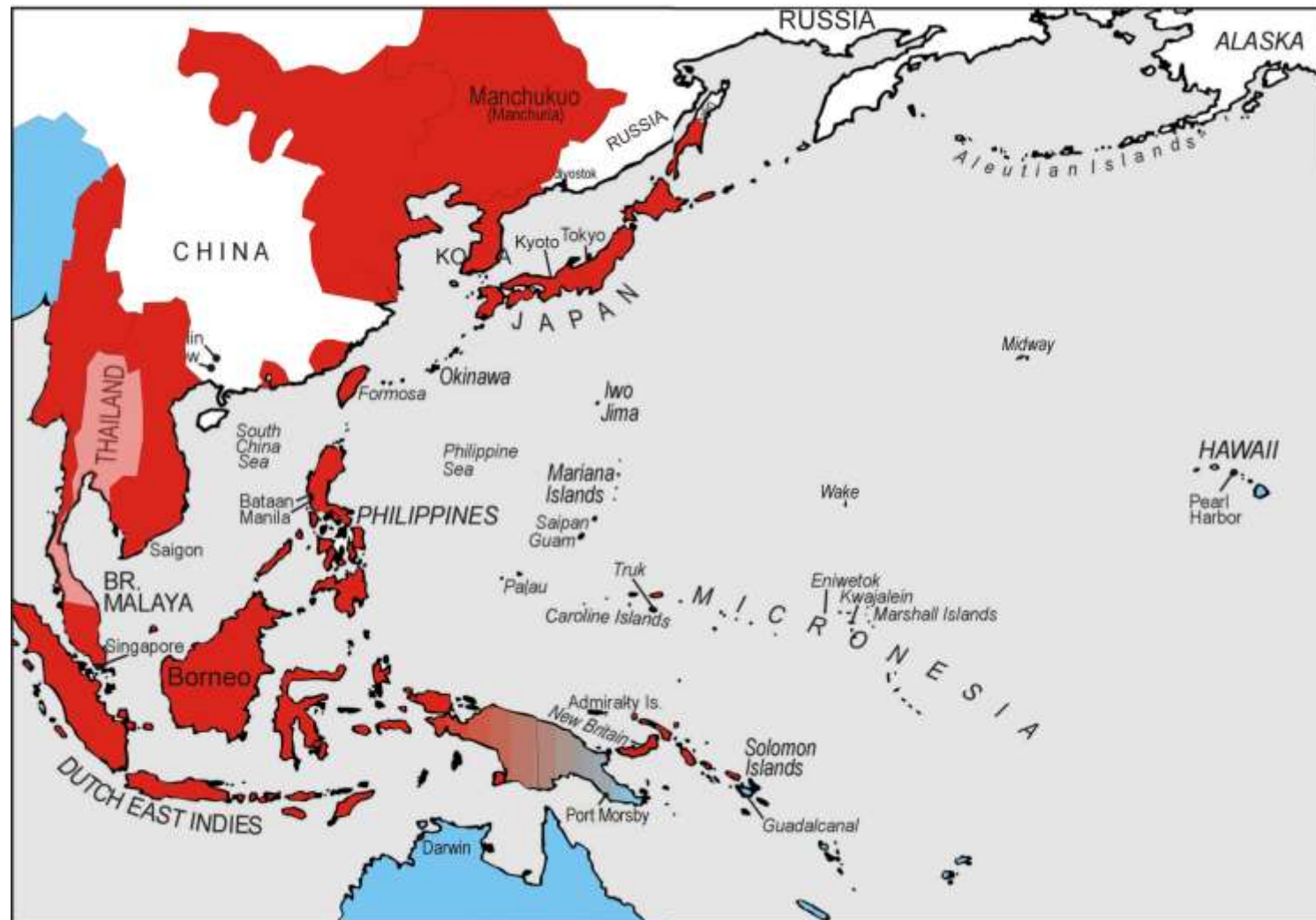
Philippine President Jose Laurel



Aerial view of Bilibid prison



Philippine President Jose Laurel



The Pacific, September 1943



1944





General Hideki Tojo



The Ichigo Plan



Subhas Chandra Bose



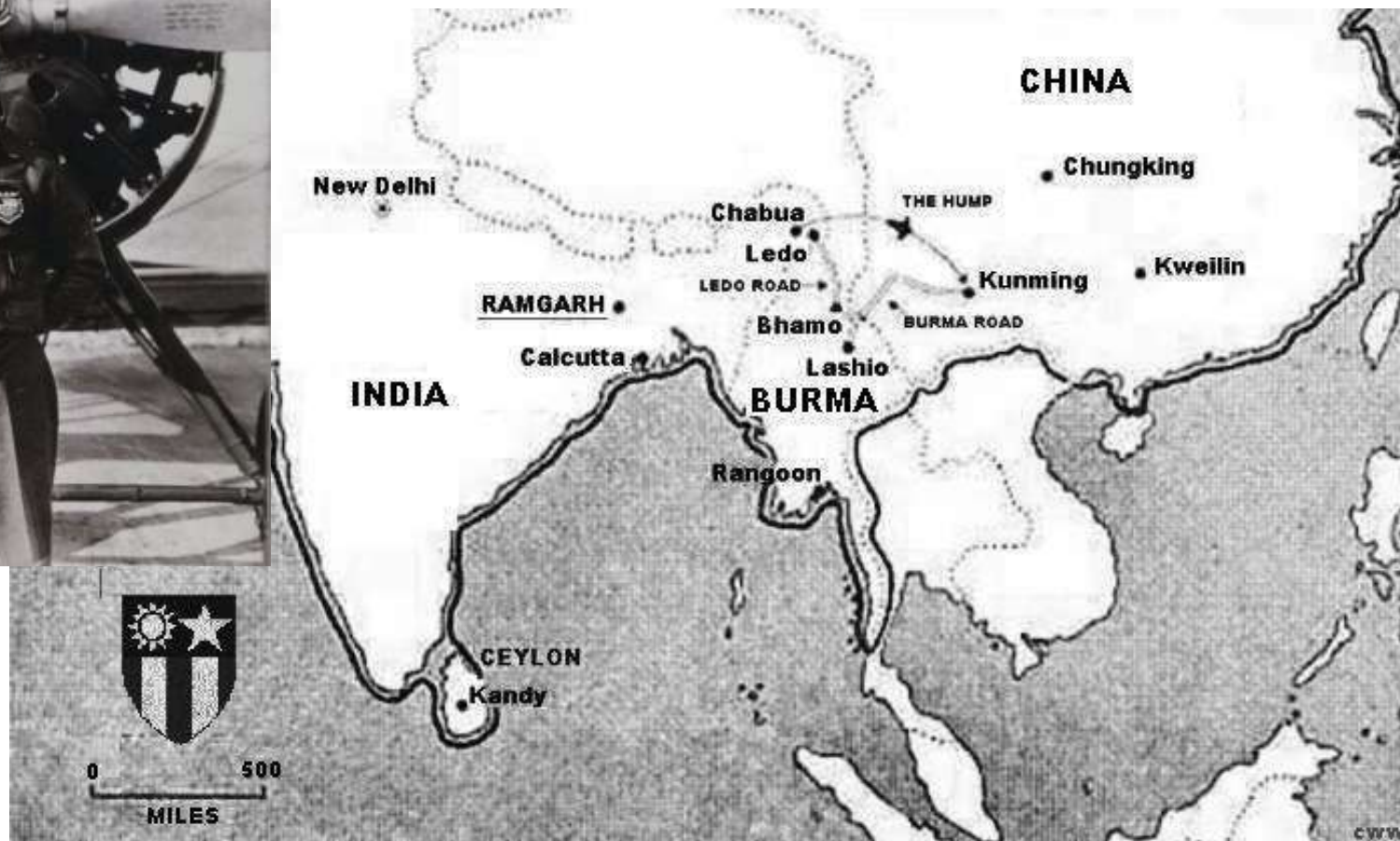
Siam-Burma Railway



Australian and Dutch prisoners
used as slave laborers



Burma

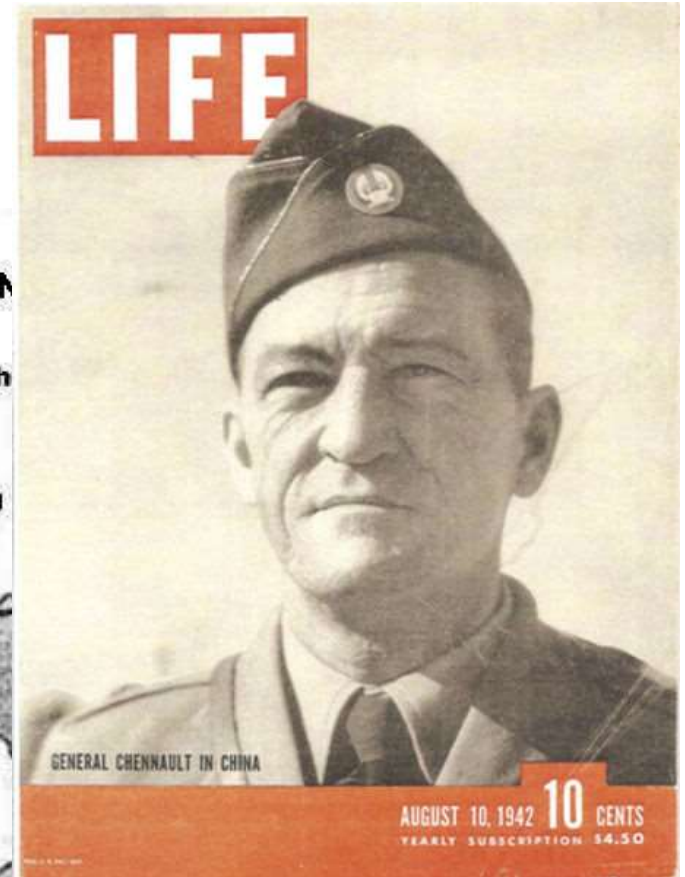
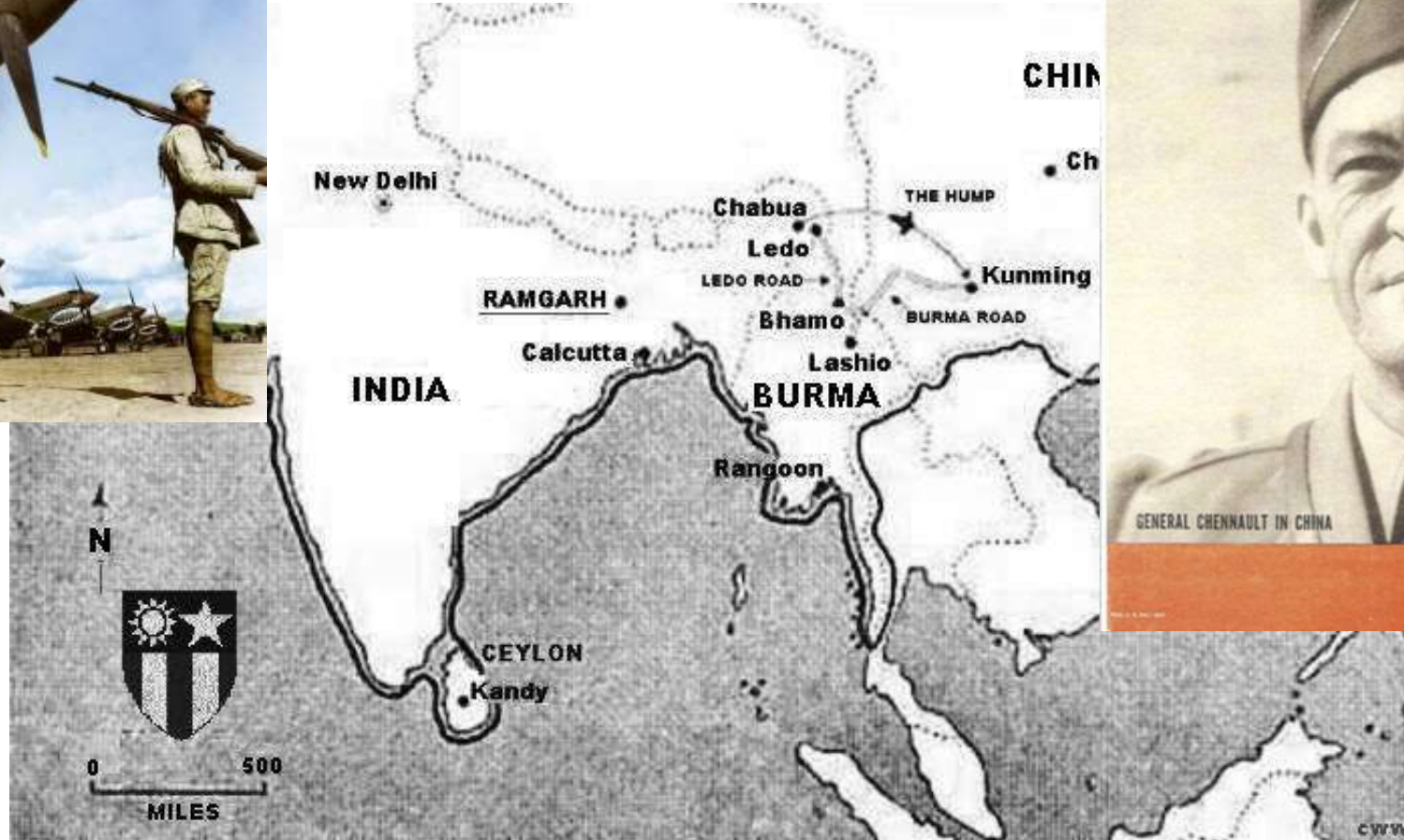


Major Claire Lee Chennault

The Burma Road



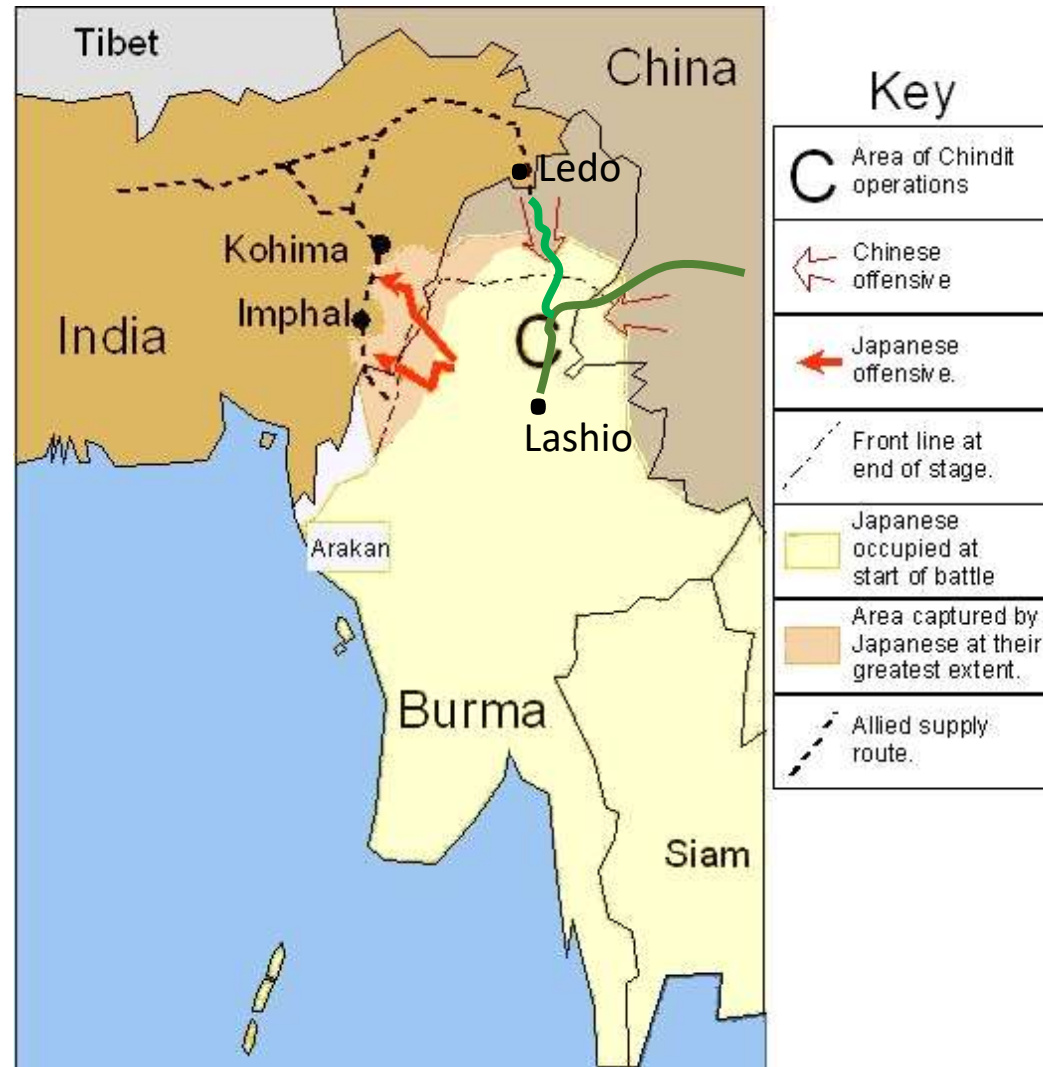
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Madam Chiang
and Major General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell



Brigadier General Claire Lee Chennault



General Stilwell at Ramgarh training center



Ledo Road/Burma Road

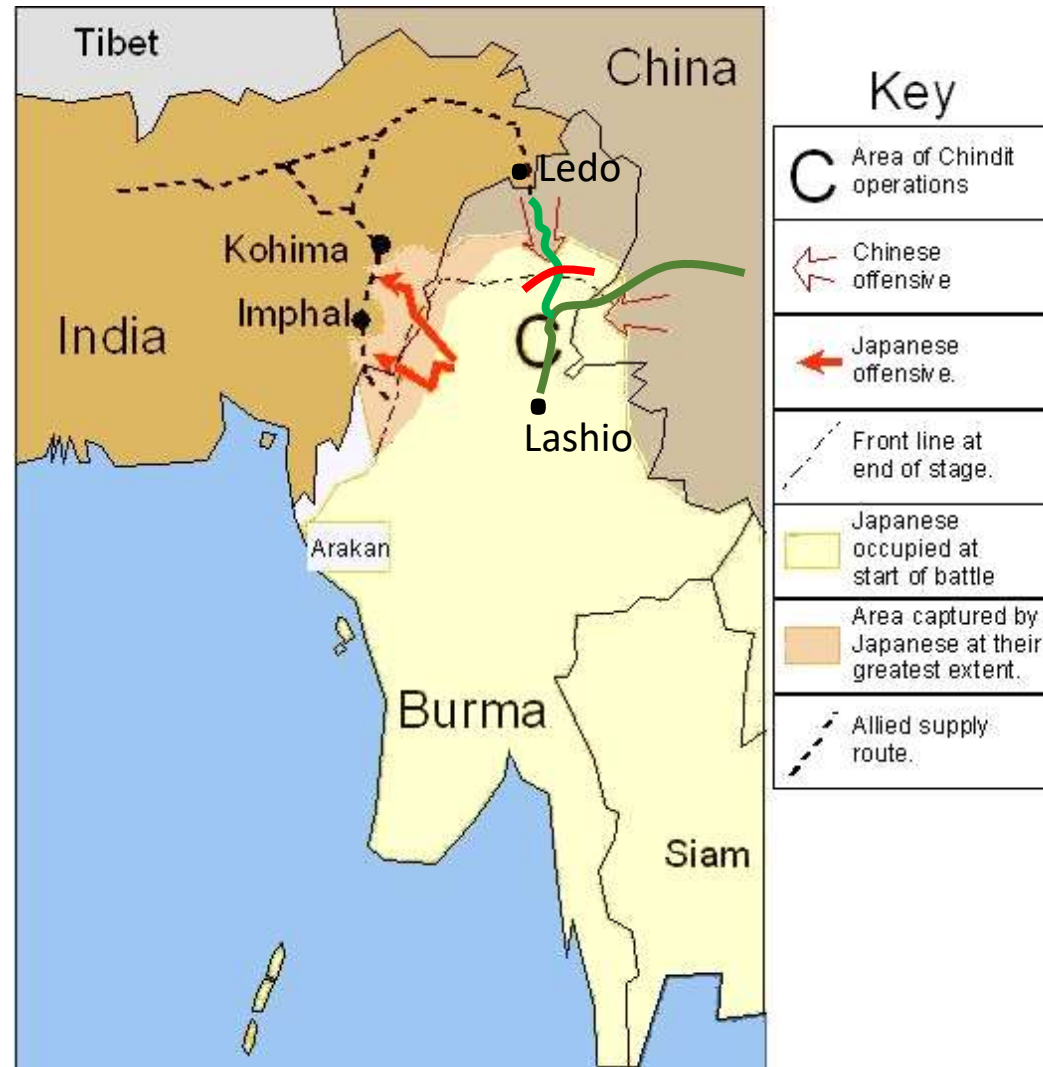


Major General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell and Brigadier General Frank D. Merrill at Merrill's headquarters



Troops of Merrill's Marauders resting on a mountain trail

Merrill's Marauders in Burma



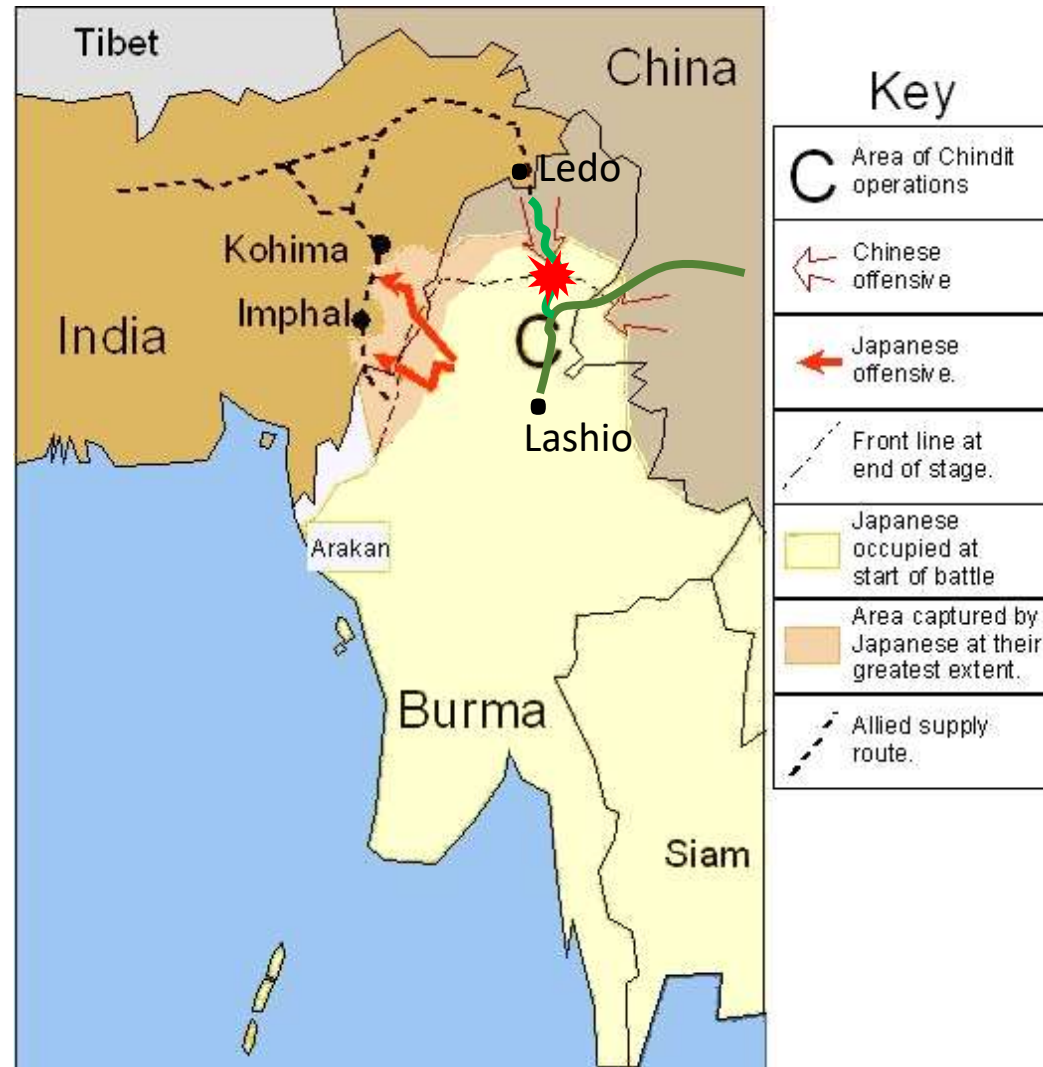
Ledo Road/Burma Road



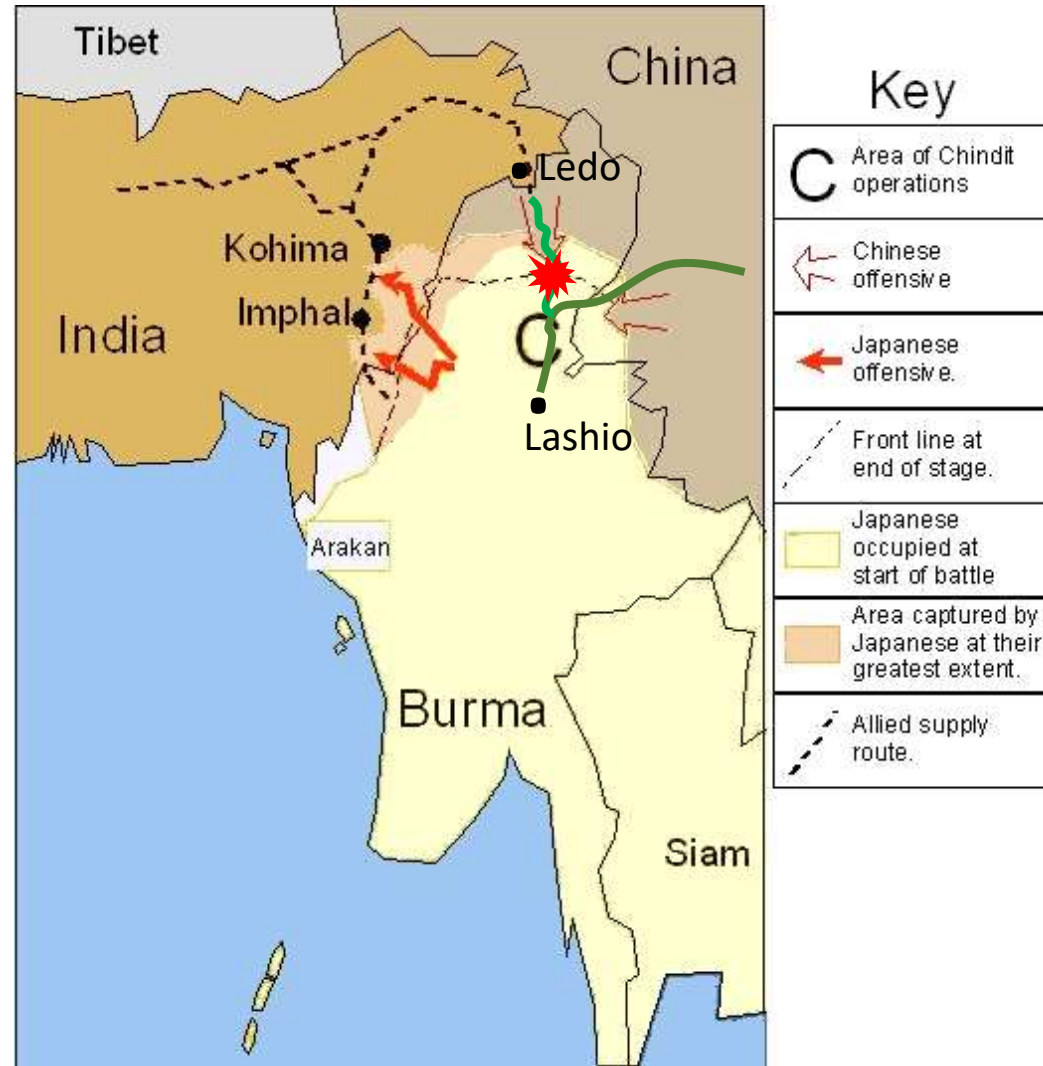
U.S. supply convoy on Ledge Road



The Burma Road



Kohima Campaign

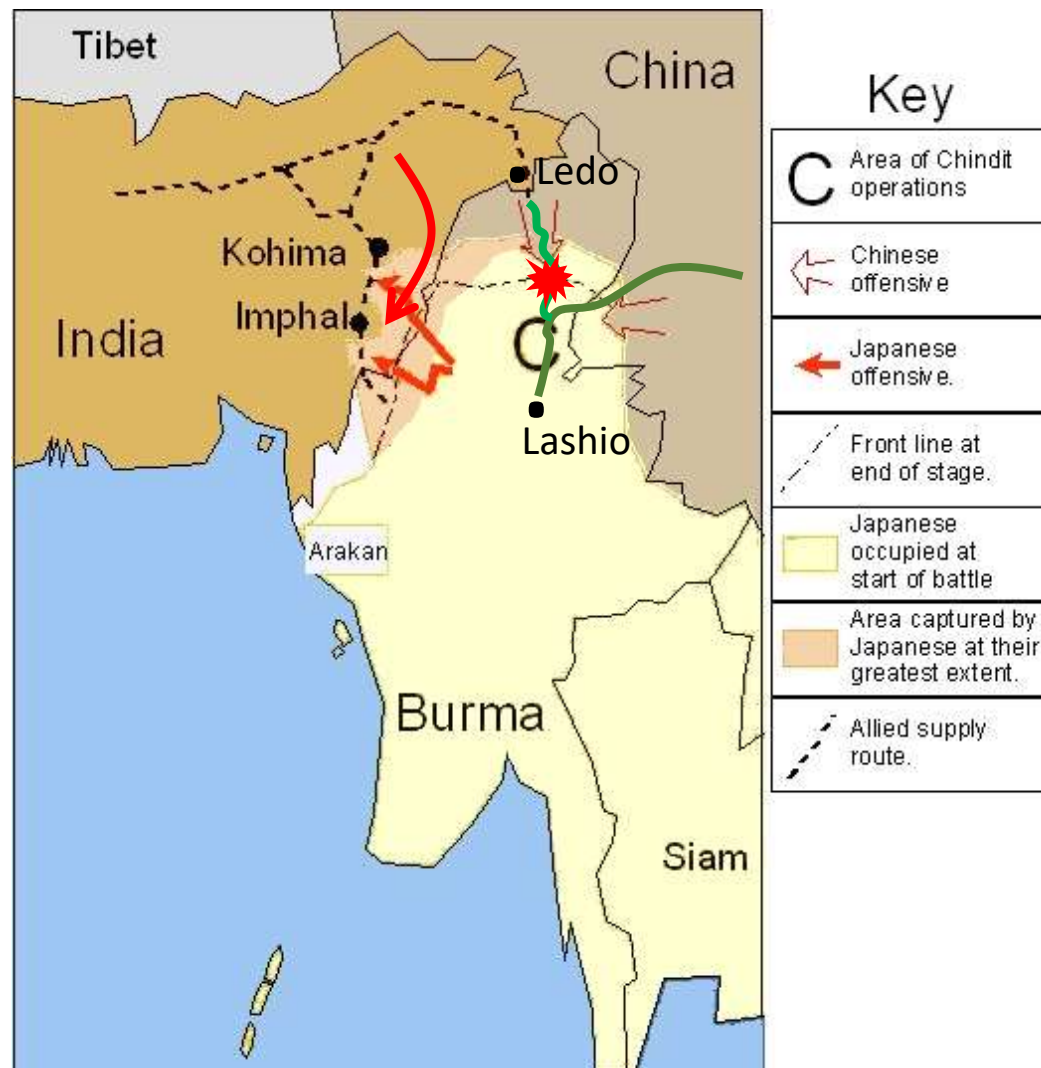


Subhas Chandra Bose

Kohima Campaign



General William Joseph Slim



Kohima Campaign

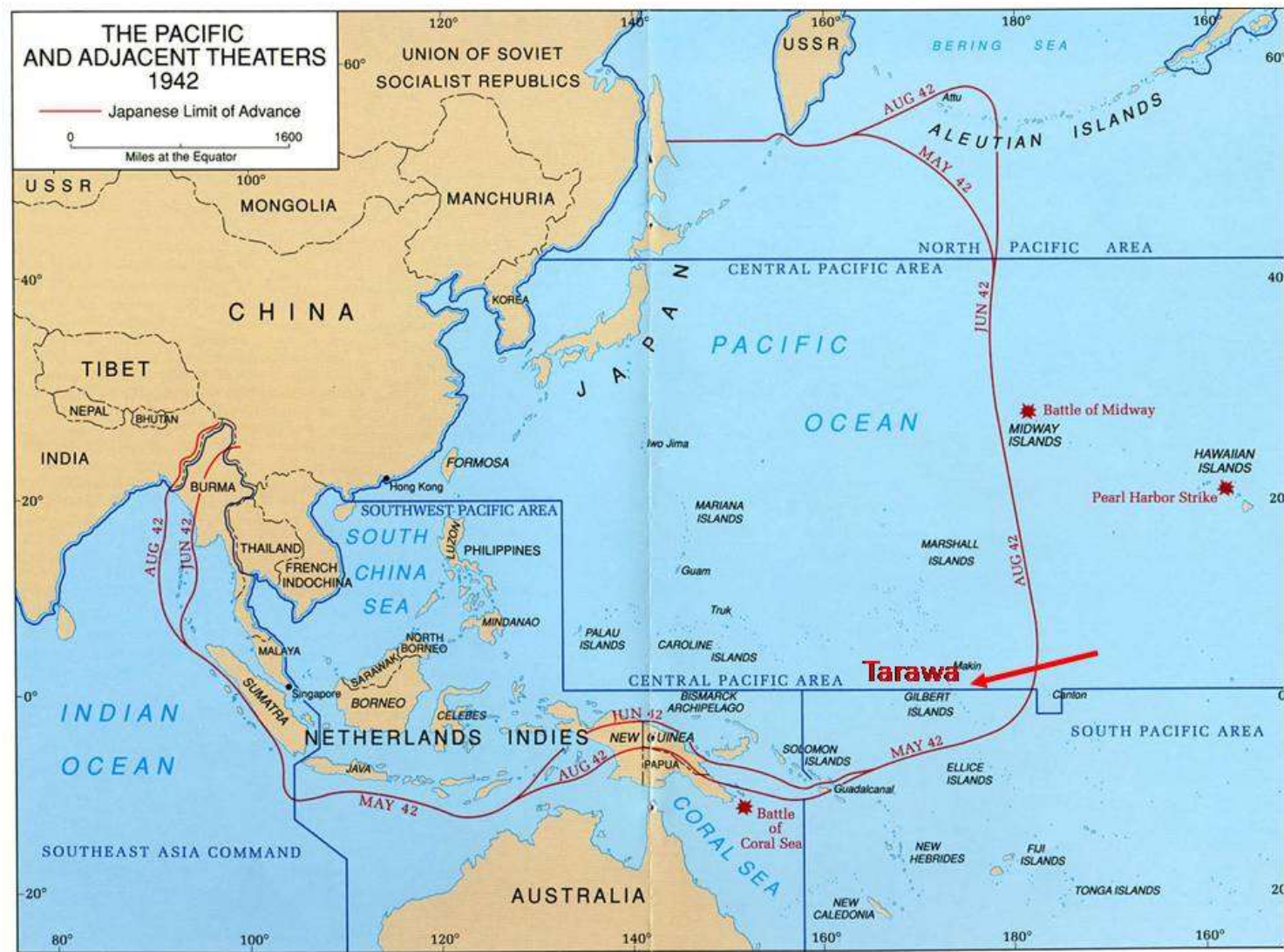


Subhas Chandra Bose

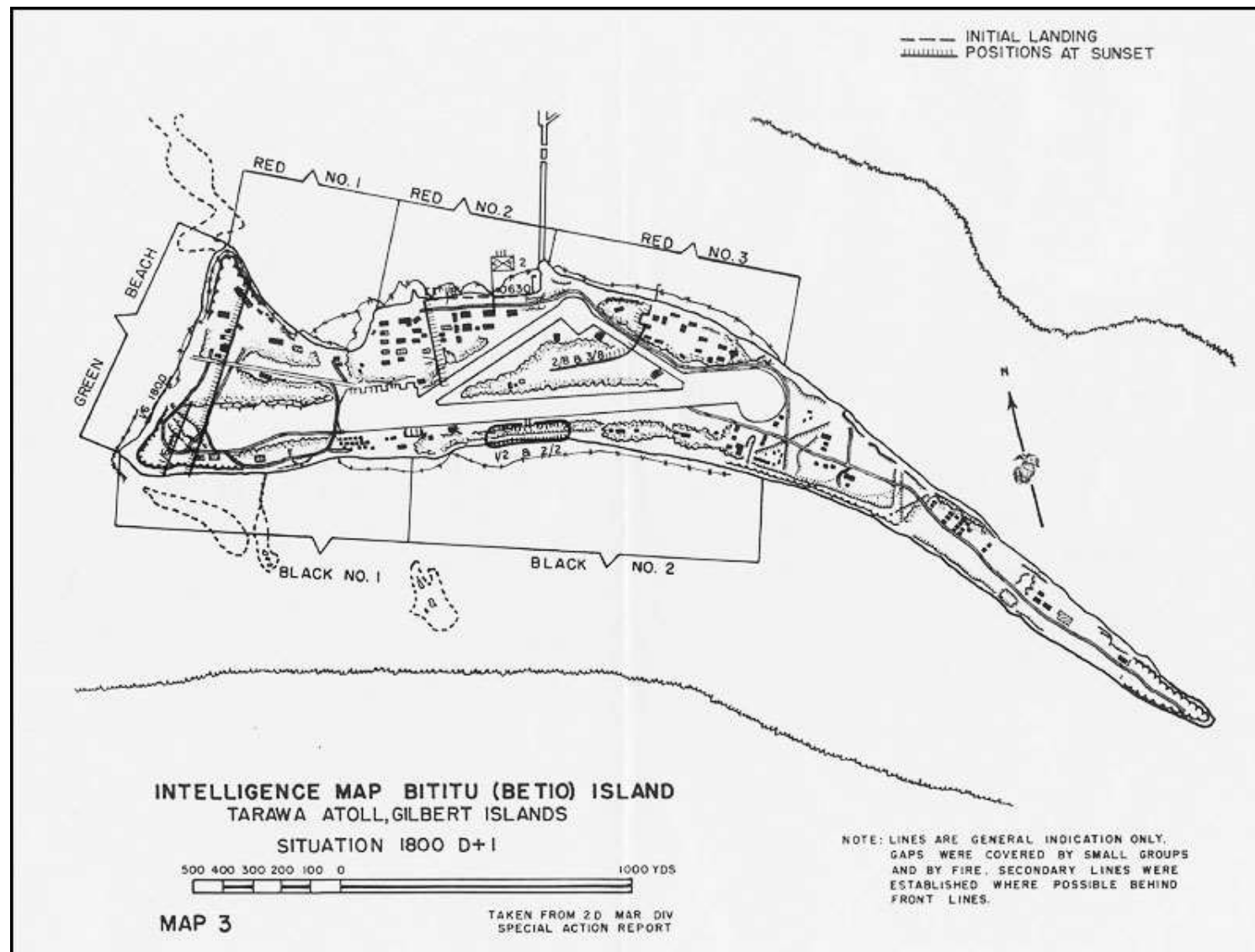
Nimitz Strikes Back

Photo # 80-G-466244 Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, circa 1942





Tarawa



Betio Island, Tarawa



“Tail” of Betio Island after “preparation”



Bonnyman's Hill, Betio Island, after “preparation”



Marine landing craft can't cross tidal bottom to the beach



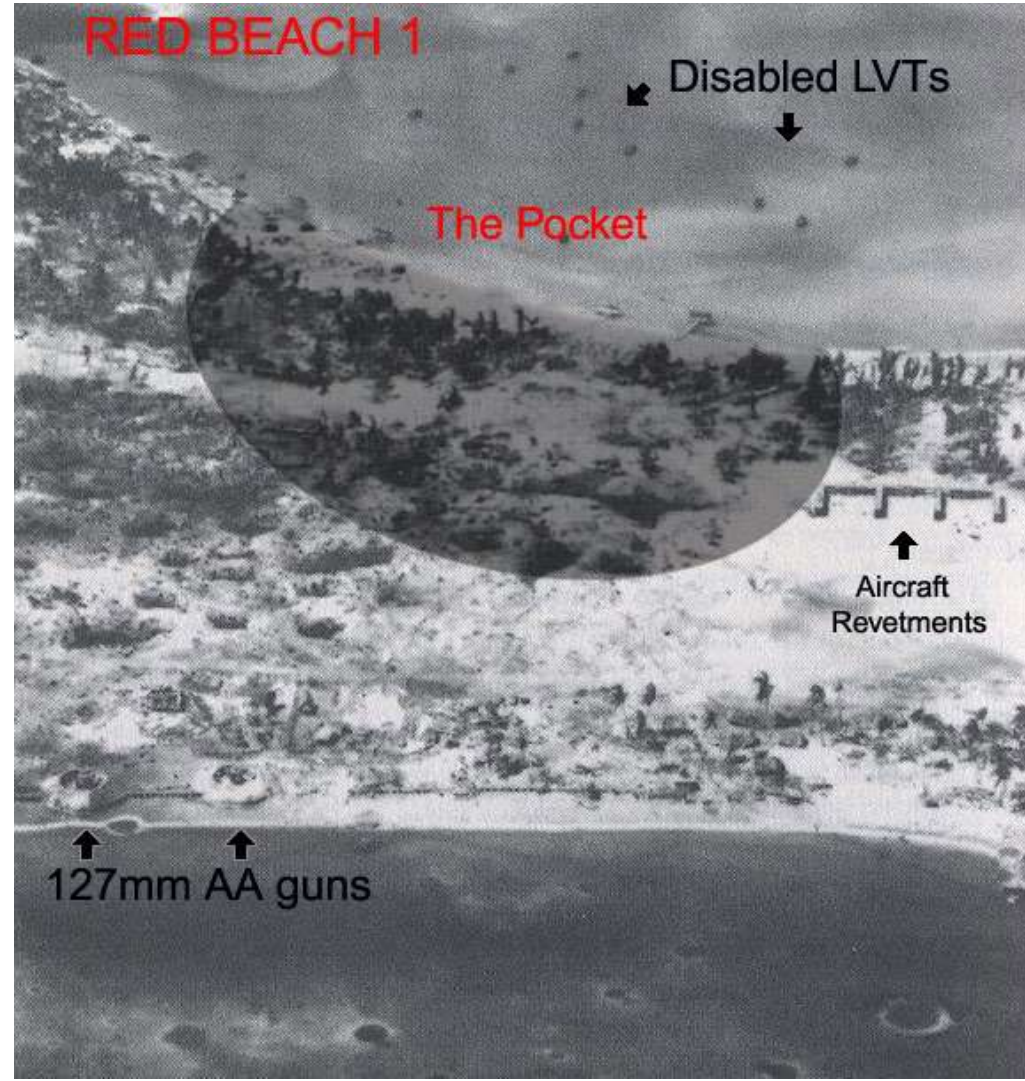
Marine amphtrack



Marine landings on Red Beach



Marine reinforcements move forward across the beach at Tarawa



Last Japanese resistance, at Red Beach 1



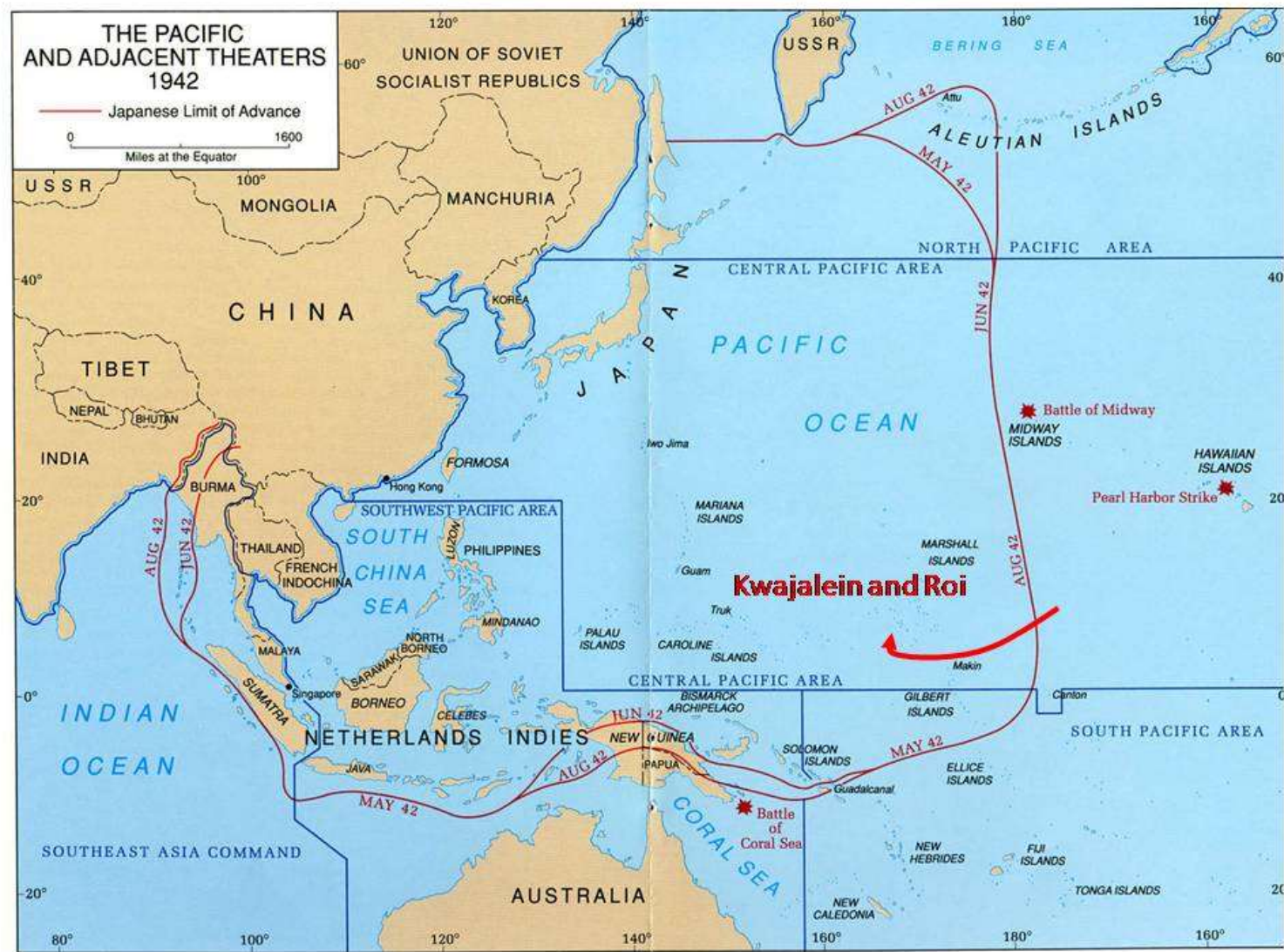
Black Beach, after the invasion



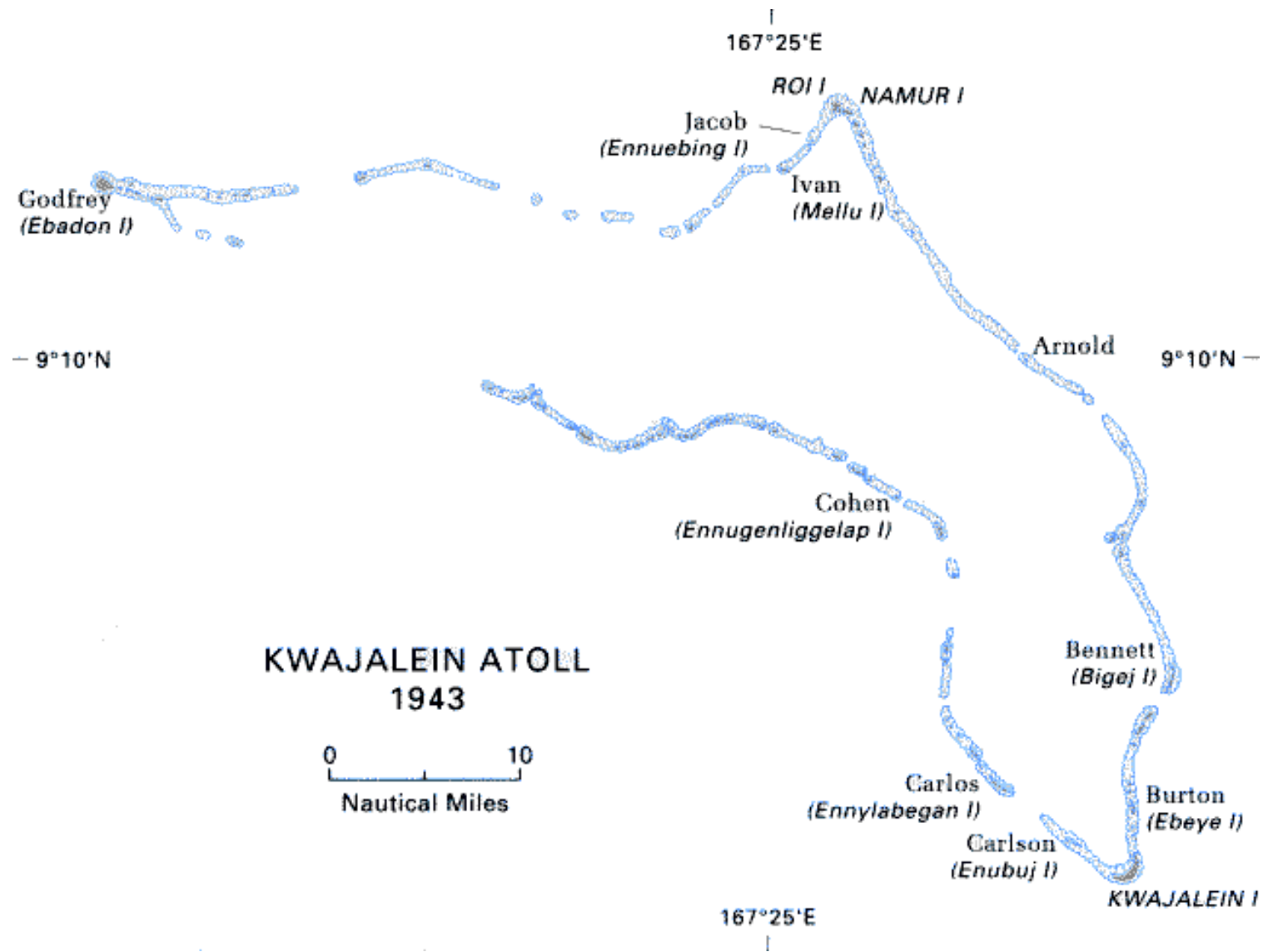
U.S. Marines on
Bonnyman's Hill



U.S. Marines' bodies on the beach after the Tarawa landings



Kwajalein and Roi



Kwajalein Atoll



Marines use flamethrower on Japanese bunker



7th Infantry Division soldiers rest after successful invasion of Kwajalein



U.S. torpedo hits a Japanese ship at Truk

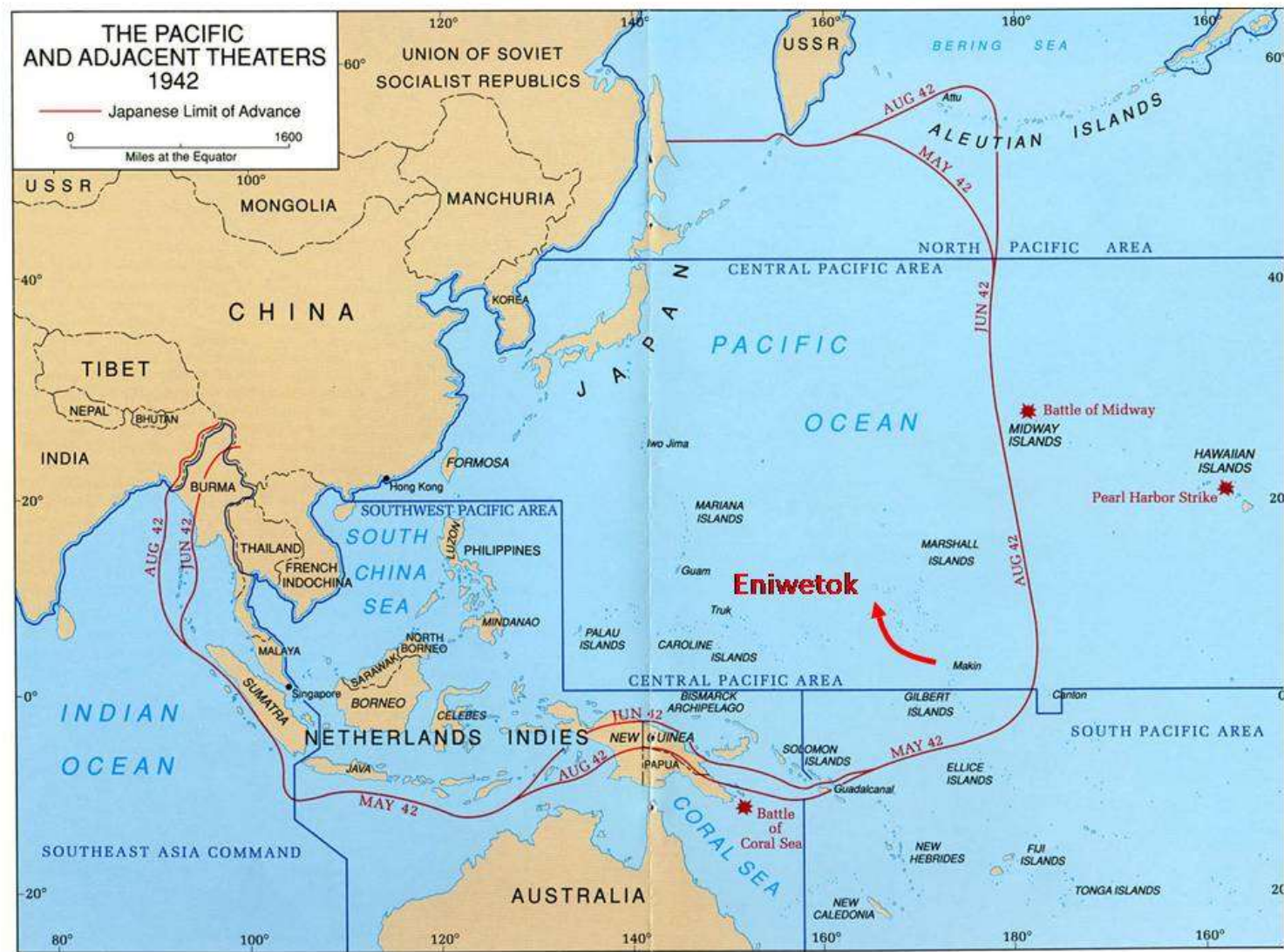


Dauntless dive bombers over Truk

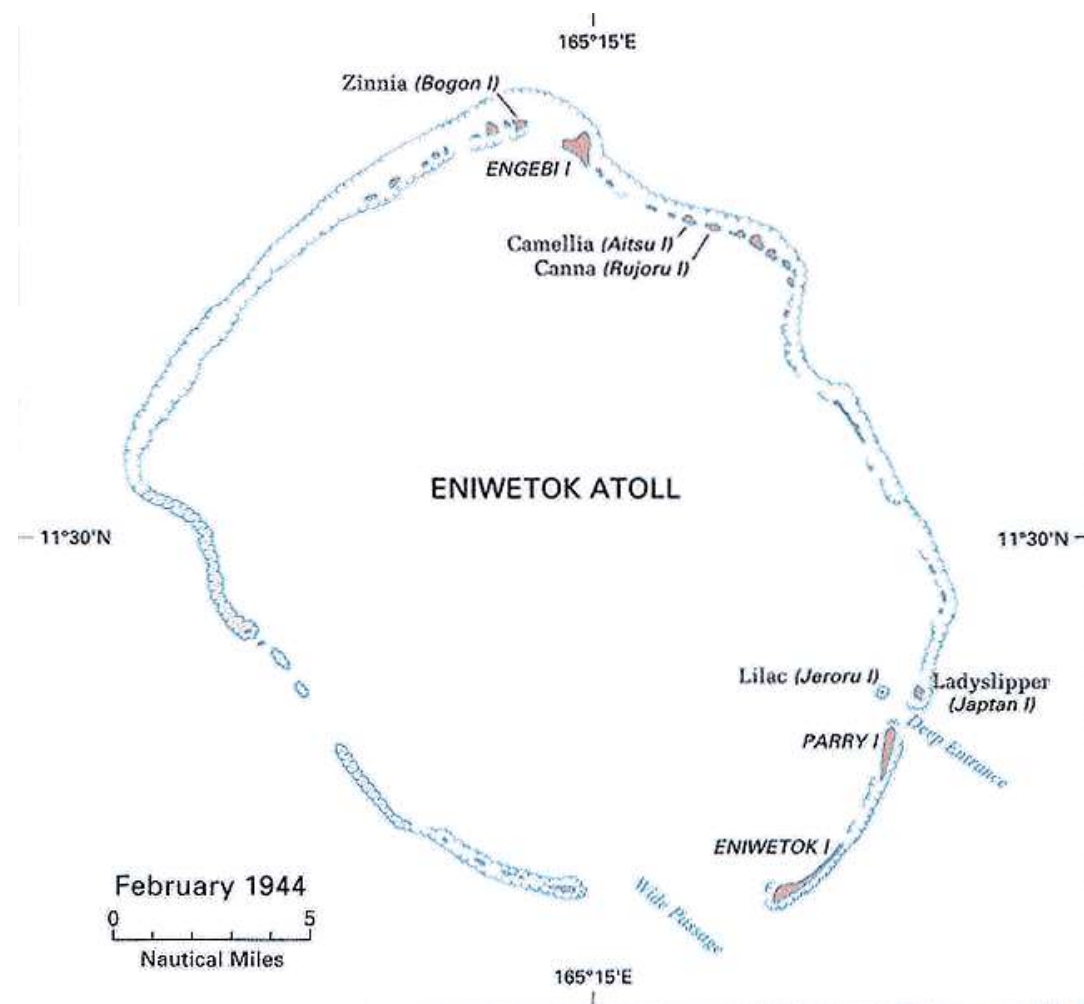


Photo # 80-G-490381 Bombed airfield at Truk, 26 August 1945

Damaged airfield at Truk

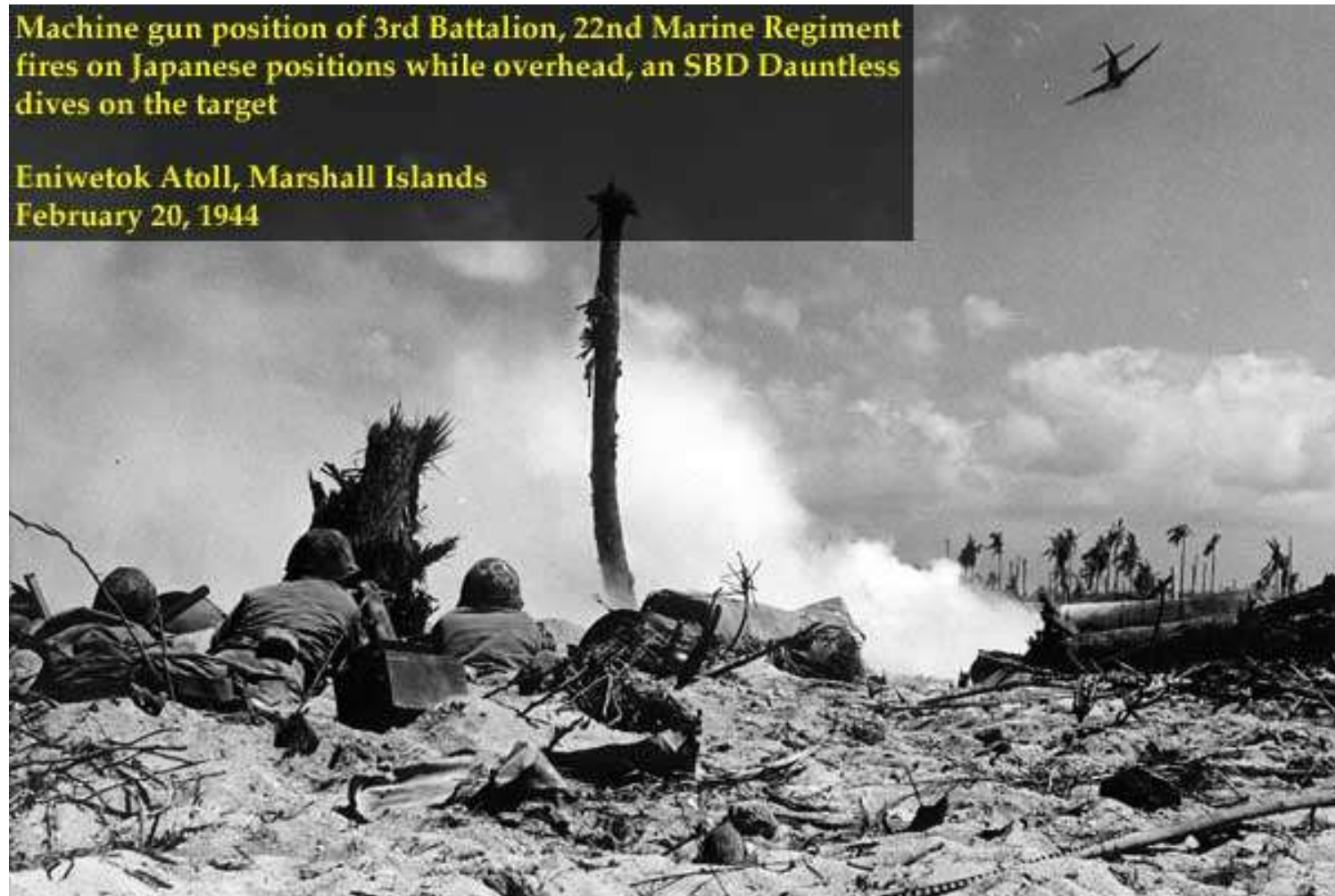


U.S. attack on Eniwetok



Machine gun position of 3rd Battalion, 22nd Marine Regiment
fires on Japanese positions while overhead, an SBD Dauntless
dives on the target

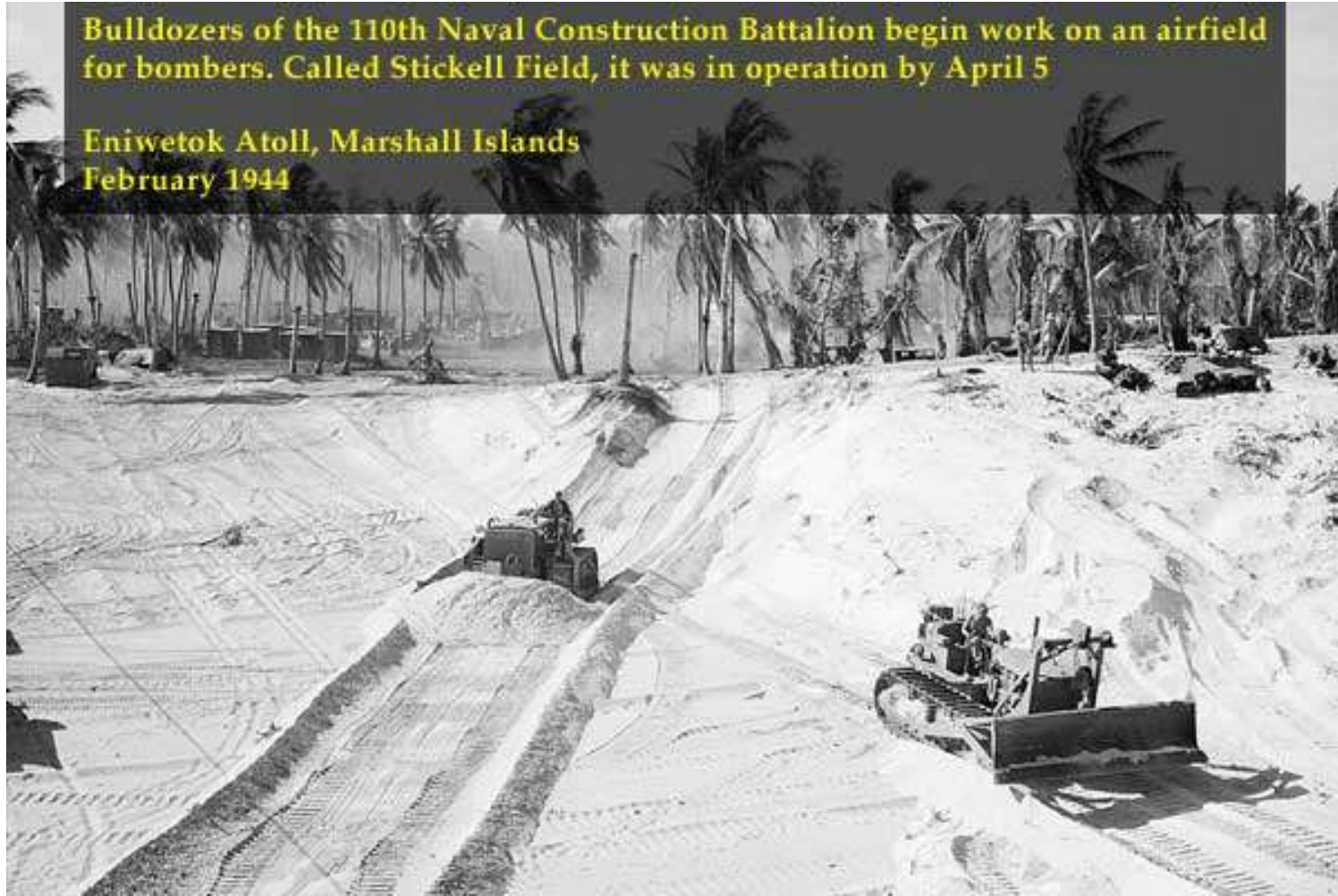
Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands
February 20, 1944



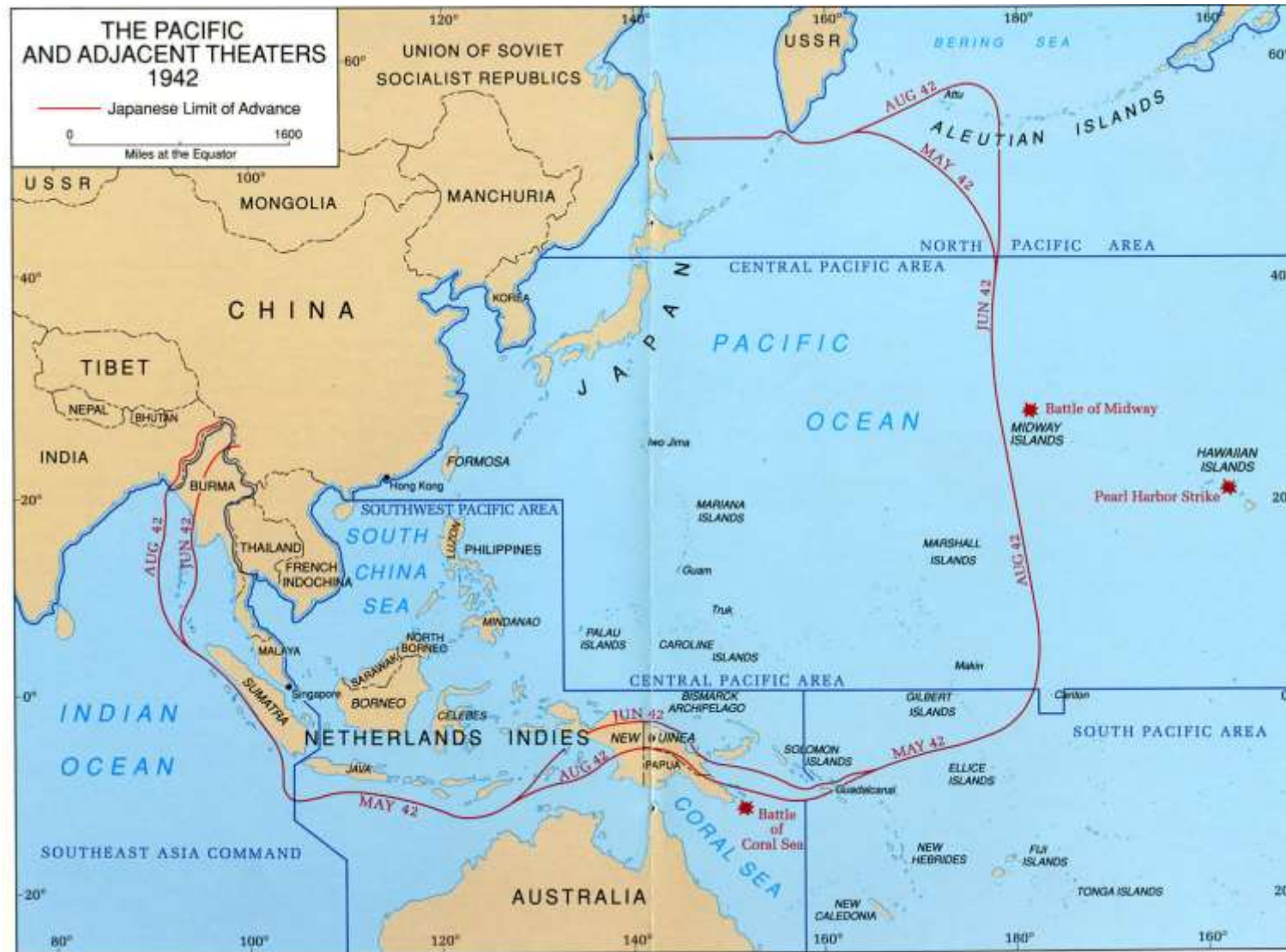
Combat on Eniwetok

Bulldozers of the 110th Naval Construction Battalion begin work on an airfield for bombers. Called Stickell Field, it was in operation by April 5

**Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands
February 1944**

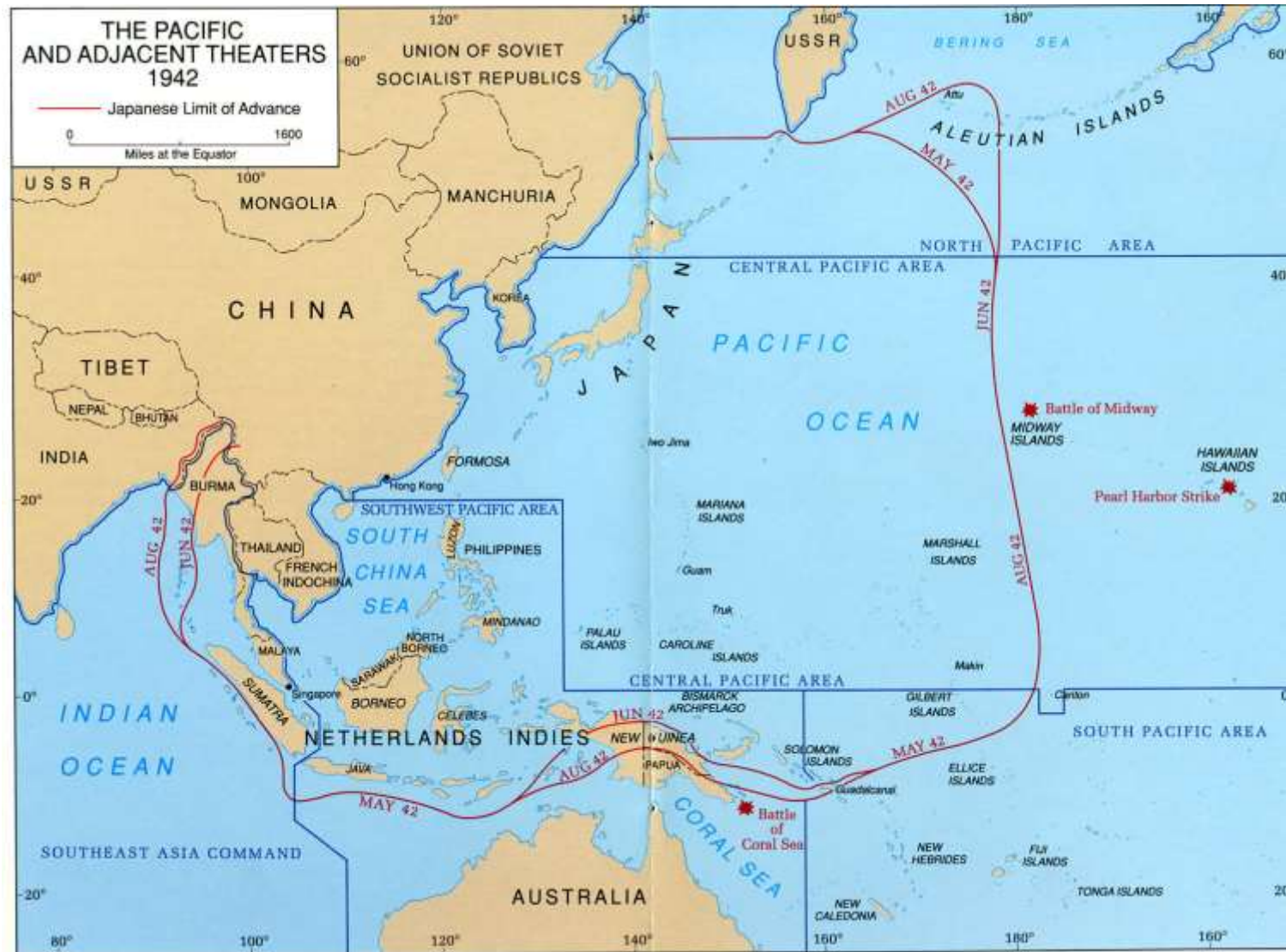


U.S. bomber base under construction on Eniwetok.
The base is completed in two months.



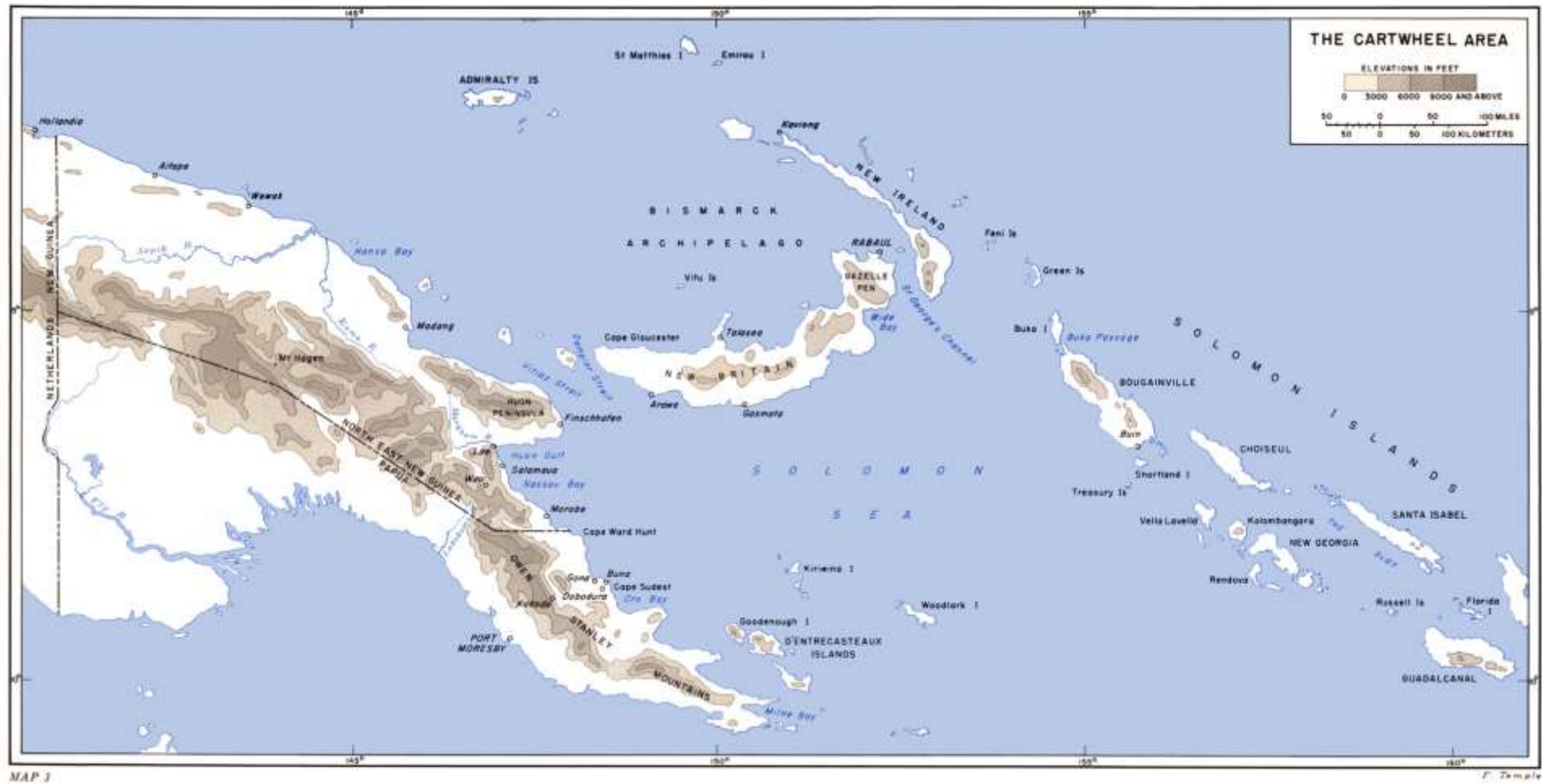


MacArthur Strikes Back

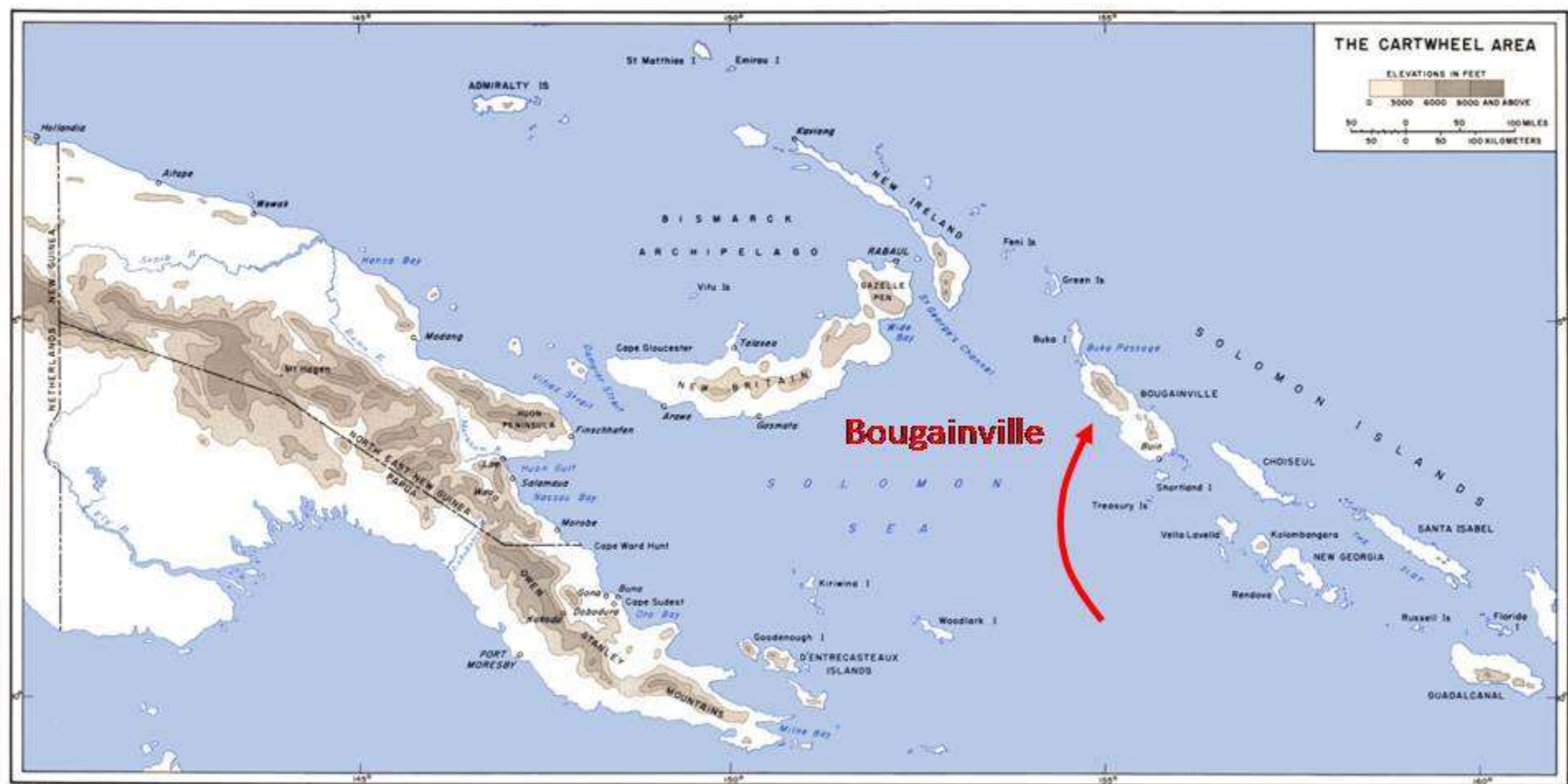


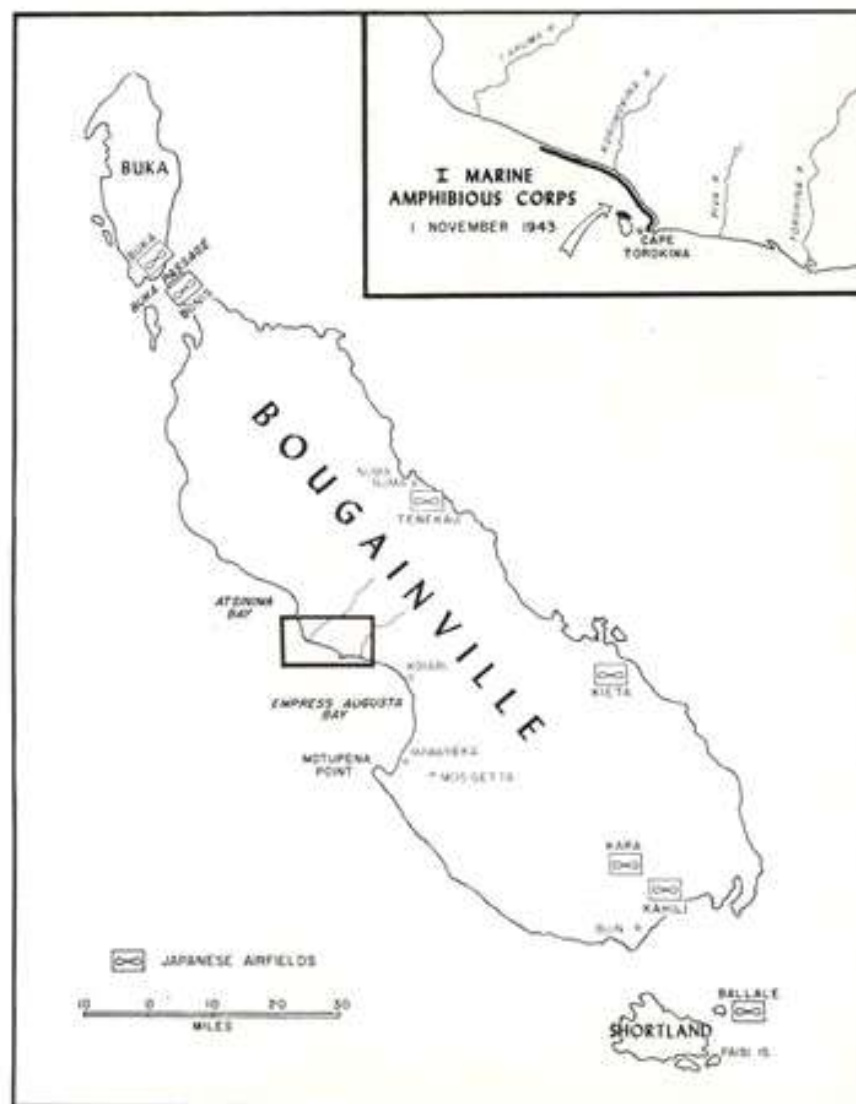


Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey



Solomons and Rabaul







Dive bomber over Torokina on D-Day



Marines embark in landing craft,
Empress Augusta Bay, November 1, 1943



Preparation for landing.

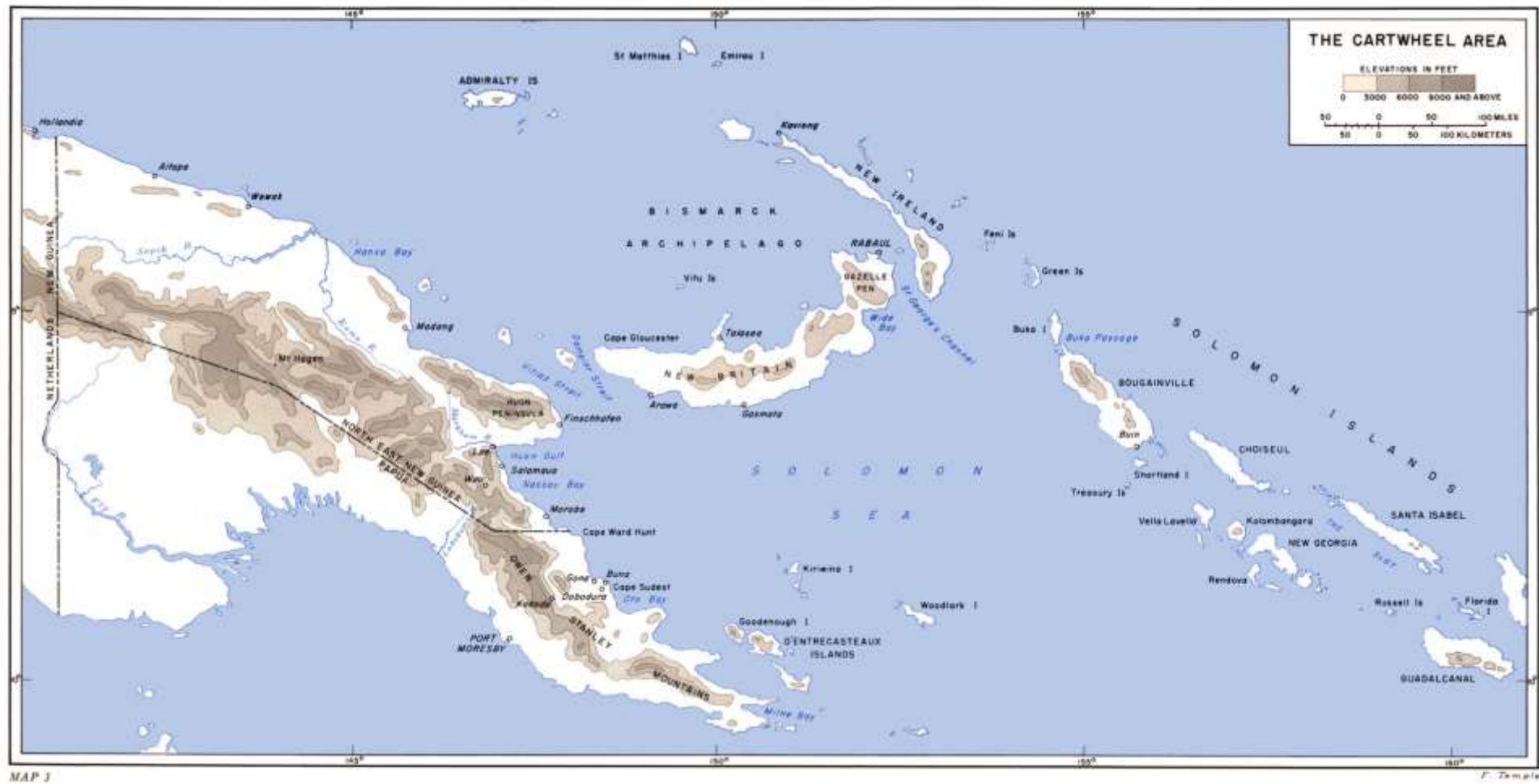
Third Marine Division
On Blue Beach,
Bougainville.



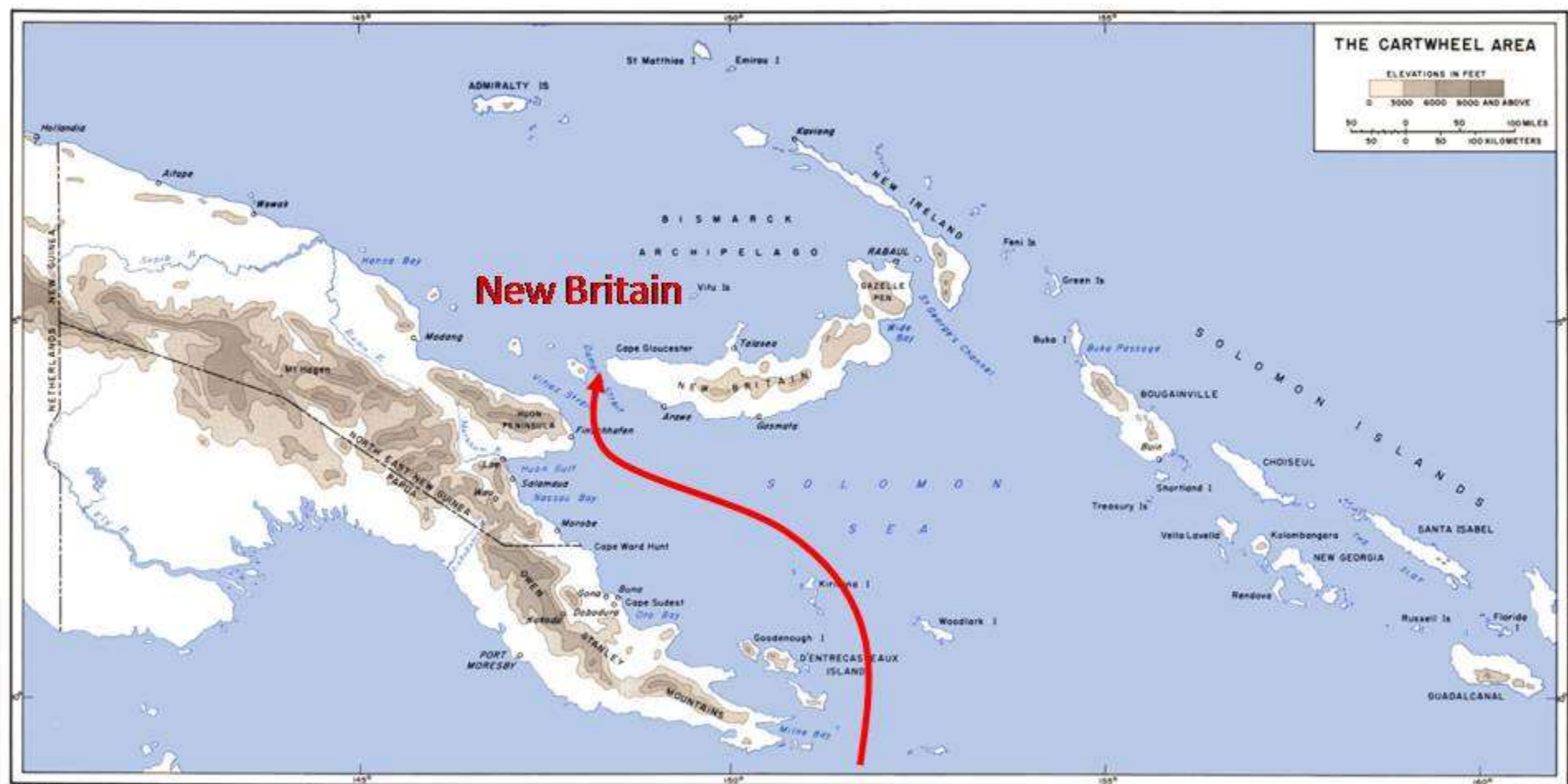
Marines fight through
jungle terrain on
Bougainville.



Japanese counter-attack,
on Bougainville, March 1944



Solomons and Rabaul





Marines go ashore
At Cape Gloucester,
January 1944





Weather on New Britain was an additional enemy

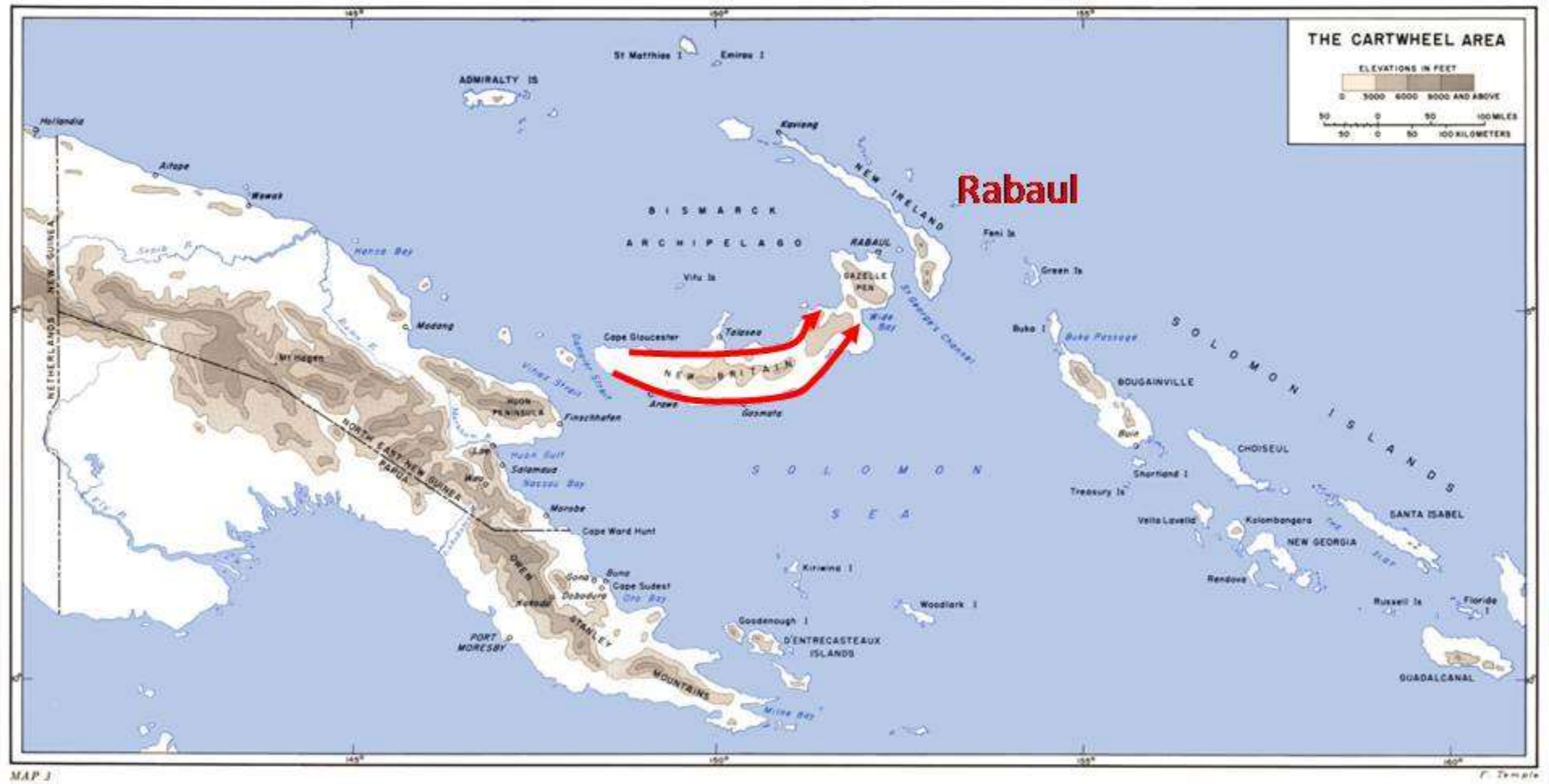


Constantly wet conditions
hamper operations and
create health problems.



Indigenous people hired as soldiers and as stretcher bearers.

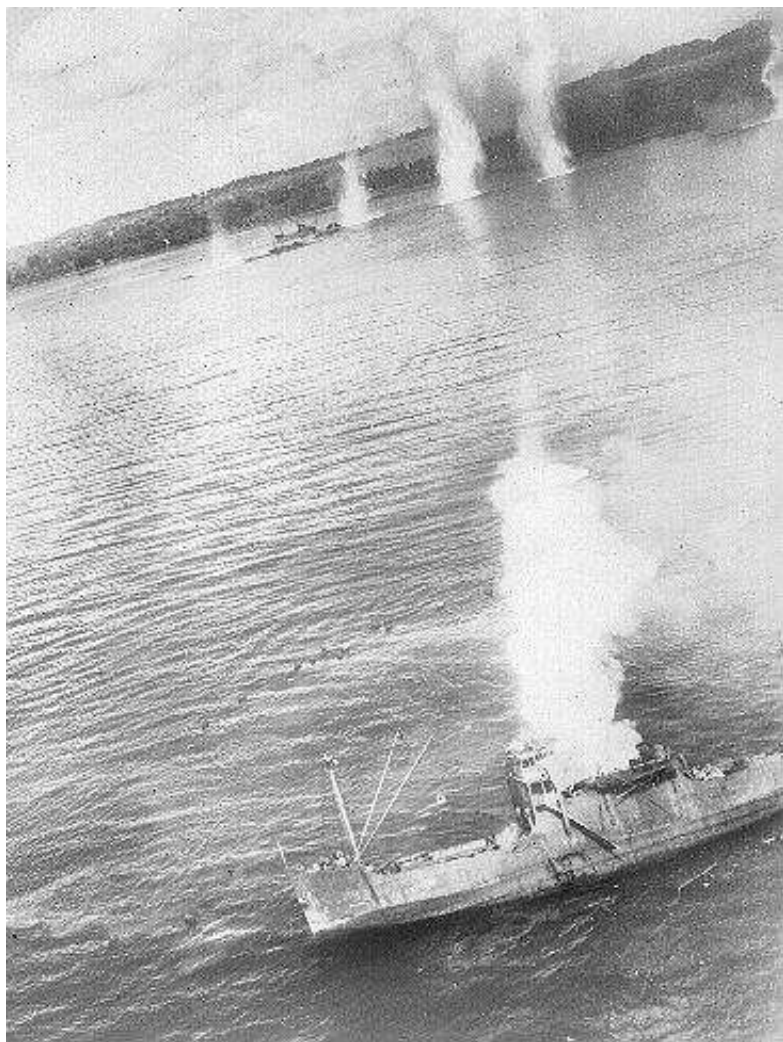




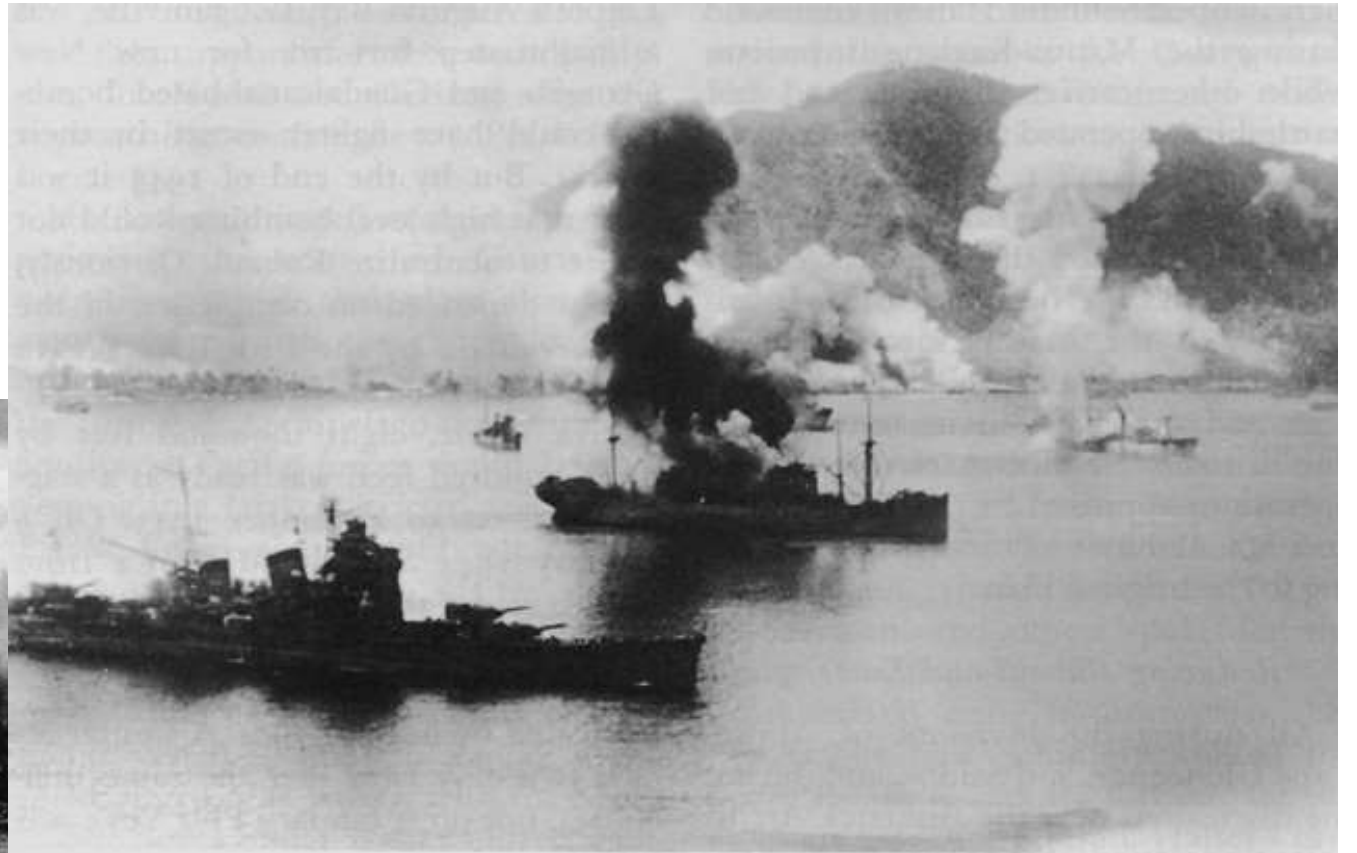
Overland attack on Rabaul



B-24s depart Bougainville to attack Rabaul



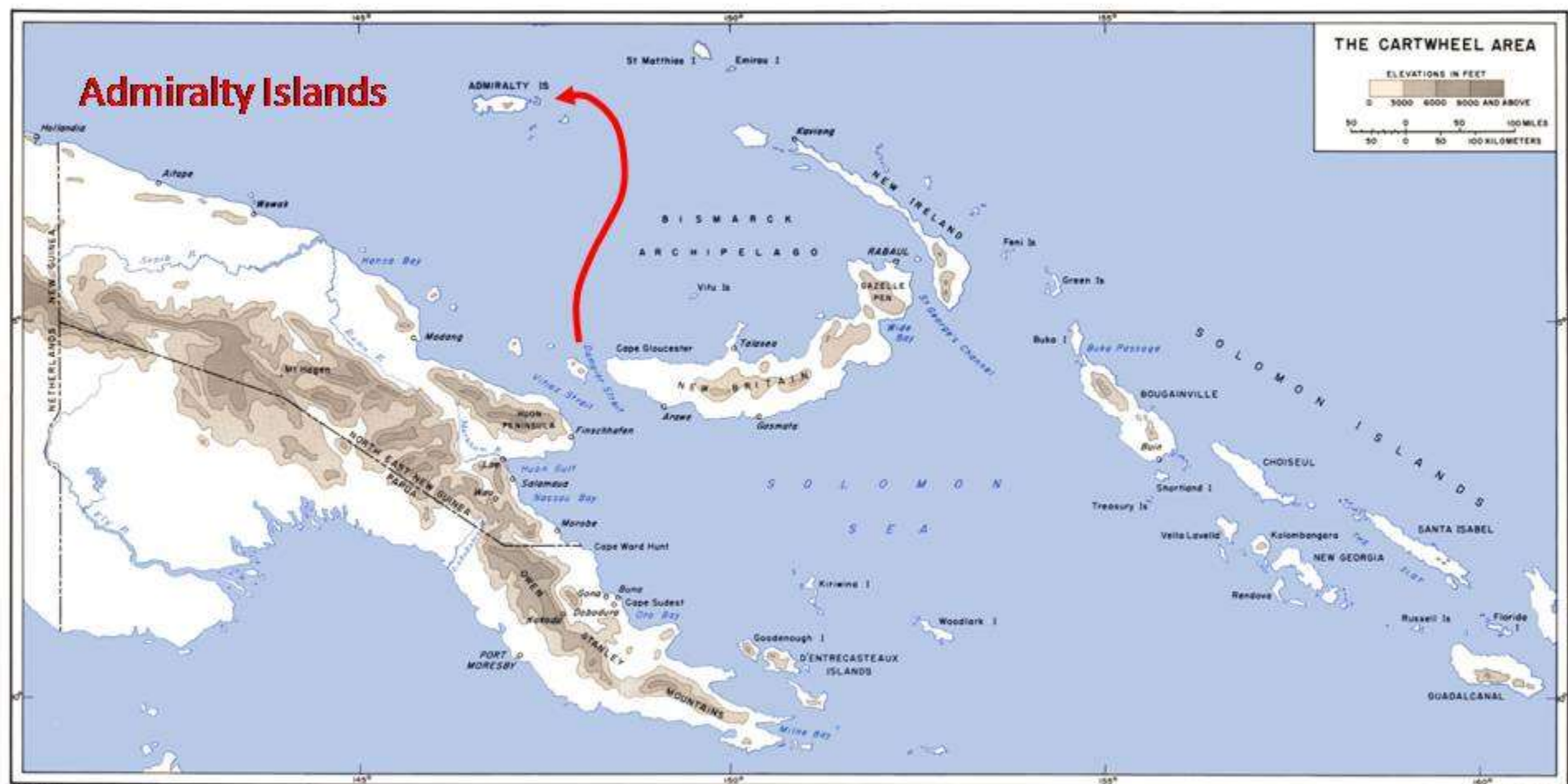
Ships in Rabual harbor struck by bombs



Japanese warships attacked,
November 2, 1943.



Japanese airfield at Rabual





General Douglas MacArthur
and Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid



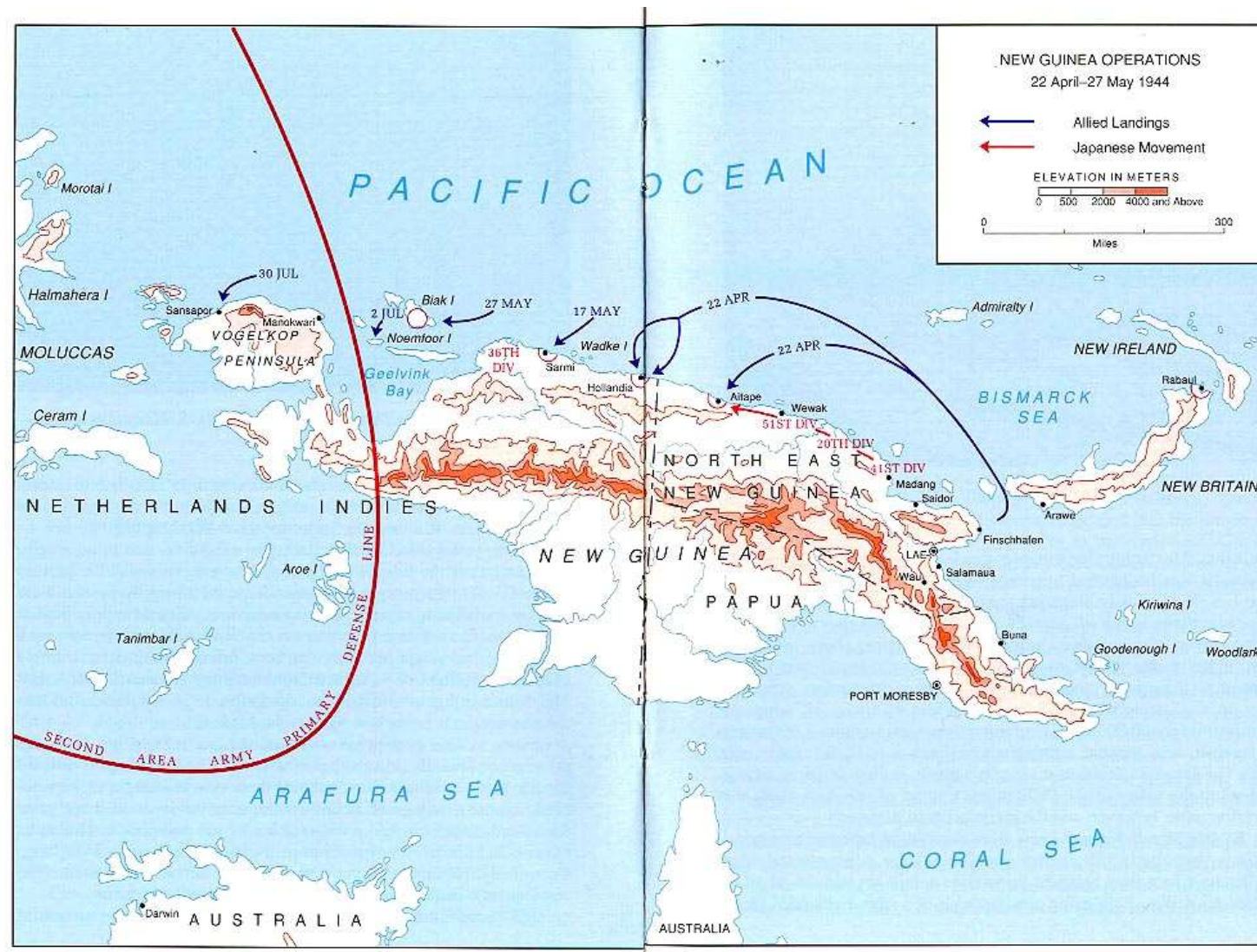
First wave of landings on Los Negros



MacArthur with 2nd Lt. Robert Henshaw



MacArthur and Nimitz



Operation Reckless



Hollandia landings (LSTs) at Tanahmerah
Bay



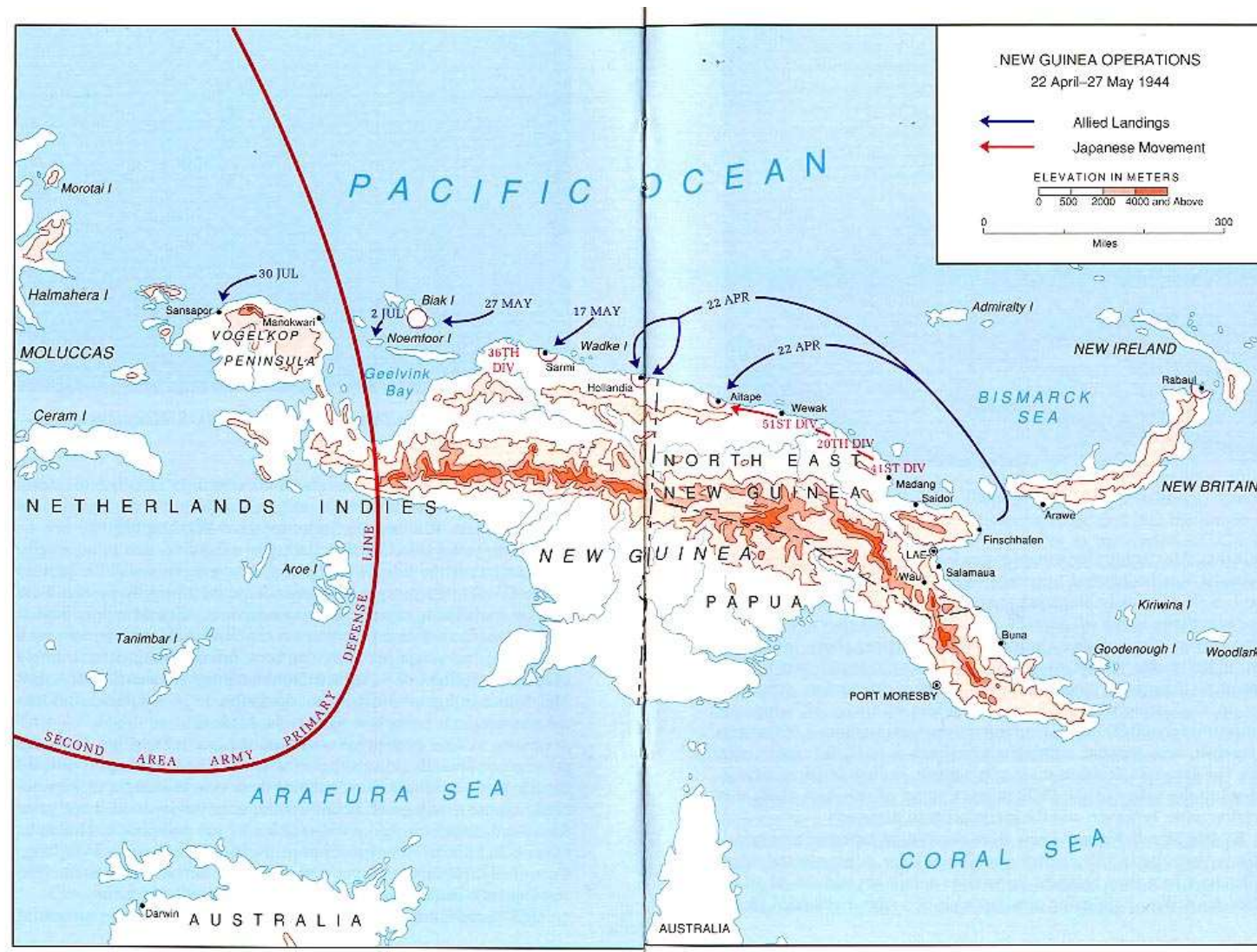
Hollandia landings (LCIs) at Humbolt Bay



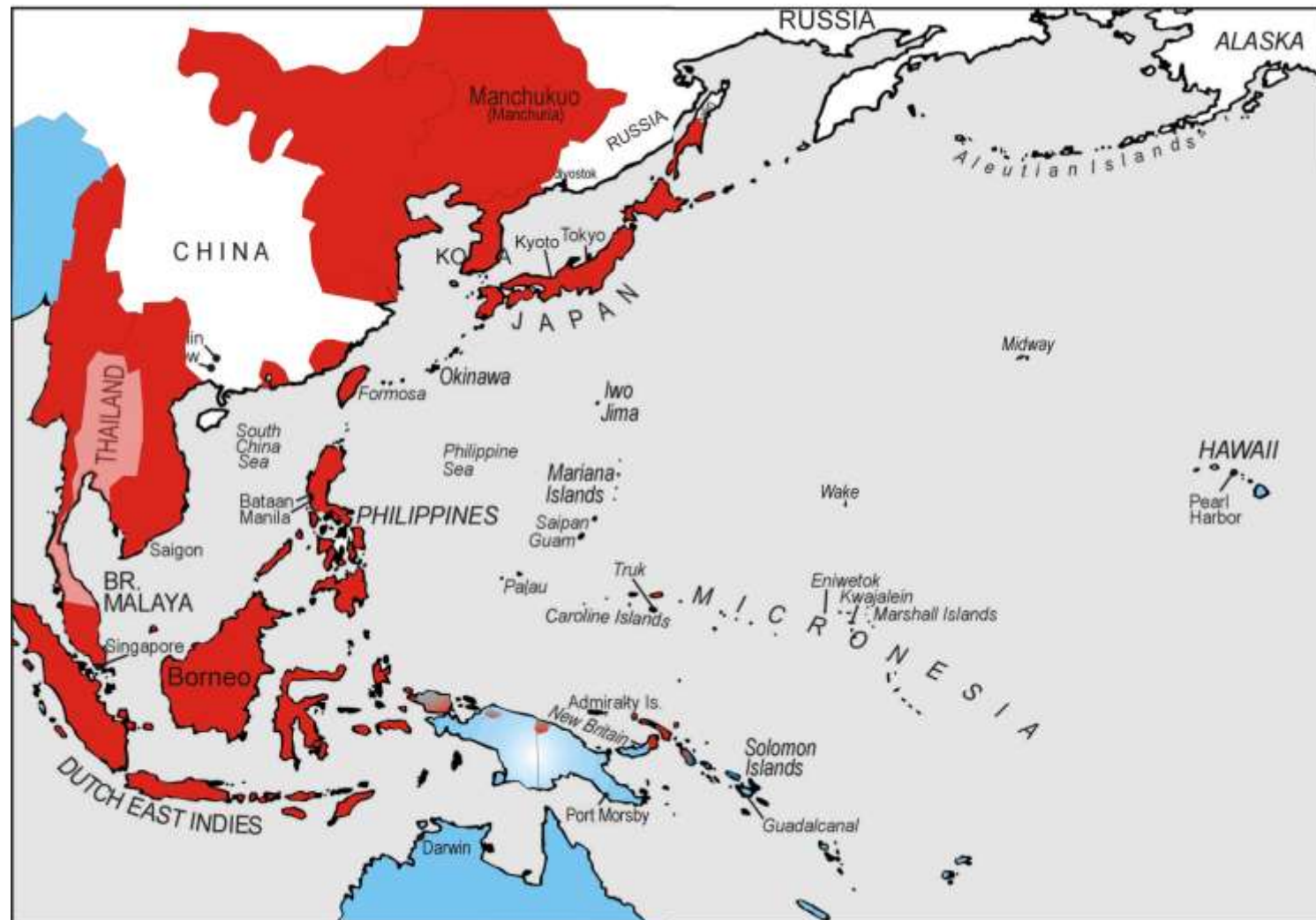
Searching for Japanese stragglers in a “pillbox”



Wadke Island landing

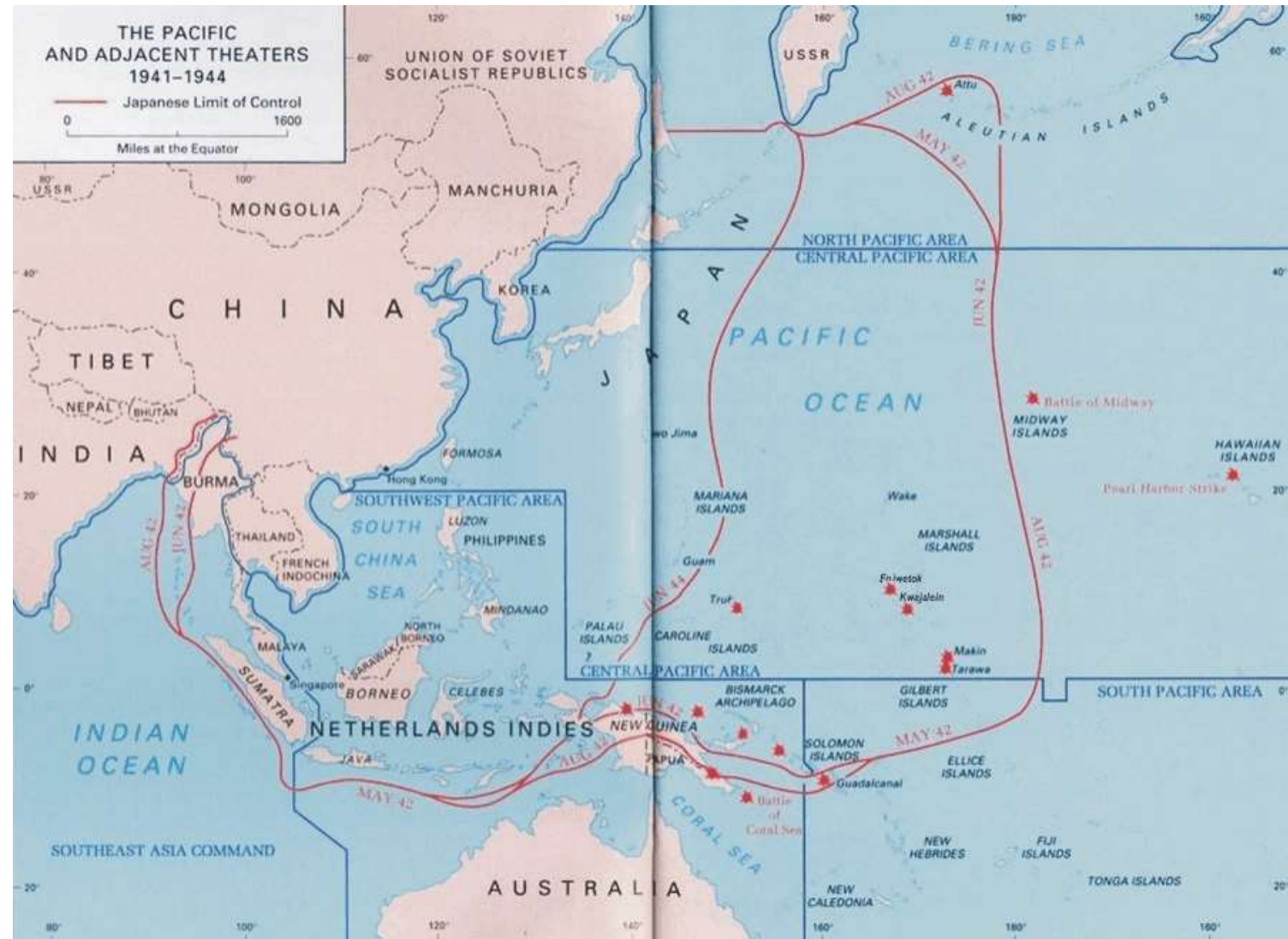


Operation Reckless



The Pacific, August 1944

Philippine Underground



The new Japanese Defense Line



Lieutenant Commander "Chick" Parsons



USS Narwhal



Juan Elizalde



Blanche Jurika



Margaret Utinsky and Claire Phillips



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