

PEACE

SECOND
EXTRA

The Knoxville Journal

SECOND
EXTRA

107TH YEAR

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945

PRICE 5 CENTS

MacARTHUR TO BOSS JAPAN

Surrender Brings Joy To Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—American business leaders issued statements of thanksgiving over the military subjugation of Japan today, combined in some instances with announcements of plans for a headlong rush into peacetime production.

The president of the American Can Co., D. W. Figgis, who was one of the first to speak, said his concern's 67 plants could divert their output almost immediately into civilian channels.

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announced it had no major reconversion problems and awaited only an estimate of reduced Army and Navy needs before increasing civilian output. It added that shortened hours were expected to provide for the reabsorption of returning veterans without any reduction of employment.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of the American Bankers' Association and vice-chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, said:

"Our first consideration must be for the returning men and women of the armed forces—under fire yesterday, a veteran back in our midst tomorrow. This is a direct personal obligation."

Of banking's position in assisting veterans on their return, Burgess asserted that banks of the country have been working for more than a year on practical and constructive ways to serve returning veterans.

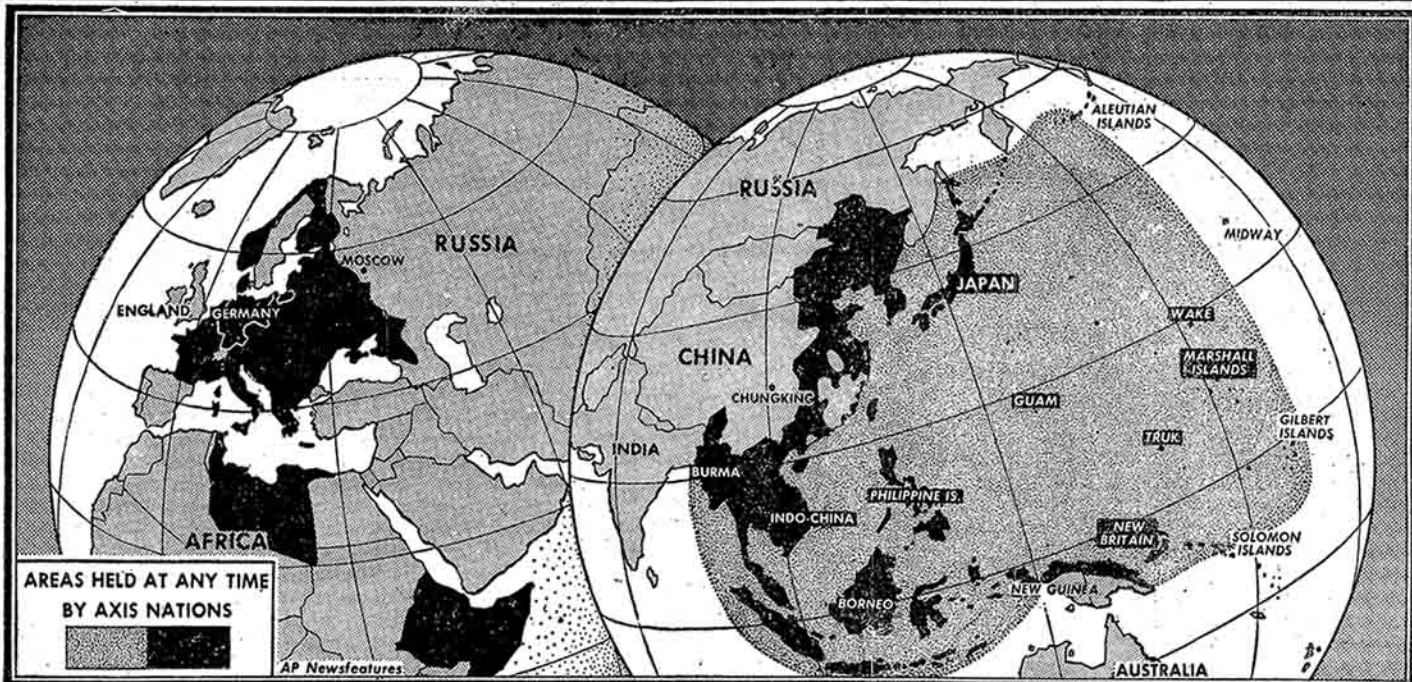
Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "Today can be the dawn of permanent peace in the world."

"In the midst of our rejoicing and thanksgiving, let us not forget that this nation faces a great responsibility in the preservation of that peace," Mosher said in a statement.

Must Form Just Peace

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said: "This victory should be the occasion more of thanksgiving than of exultation. It should also be the occasion for renewed determination by all peoples to establish an enduring peace. With the utter defeat of our enemies we must now return as speedily as possible to a sound peacetime economy, realizing of course that the process will be difficult."

Noting that V-J Day means the end of the poststrike pledge, O. C. Cool, director of the Labor Relations Institute, predicted in a sharp return in organizing drives and a recurrence of jurisdictional disputes.



U. S. Revokes All Labor Controls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The government today revoked all wartime manpower controls, effective immediately, and set forth a plan aimed at speedy reemployment of veterans and released war workers.

In an action timed to coincide with Japan's surrender, the War Manpower Commission announced a seven-point program which it said would stimulate "reconversion activities and the speedy reemployment of displaced workers, at the same time restoring a free labor market."

Controls Lifted

Among the controls lifted are those providing for hiring through the United States Employment Service, employment ceilings to channel workers to essential industries, and the requirement for certificates of availability in changing jobs.

Acting WMC Chairman Frank L. McNamee said regional directors have been instructed to put the new program into effect at once in the 1500 local USES offices through the country, specifically, it provides that:

1. All manpower controls are to be lifted immediately. In their

HOW THE AXIS ONCE TERRORIZED THE GLOBE—Nineteen forty-two was the dark year for the United Nations forces trying to hold back the sweep of the Axis both in Europe and the Pacific. In that year the Japanese sped to within sight of Australia, while their fellow

CEW To Operate For U. S. Security

Operations at the Clinton Engineer Works, the home of the Atomic Bomb which finally brought Japan to her knees, will continue as long as is necessary "to make secure the defense of our country," Col. K. D. Nichols, district engineer for the Manhattan District, declared today following the peace announcement.

In the meantime, the officer declared, "we cannot afford" to permit any let up in production for victory celebrating. "We have accomplished our initial objective—victory," Colonel Nichols' statement stated. "Our next objective is to continue operations at the Clinton Engineer Works after V-J Day as long as need be to make secure the defense of our country."

"While future official policy in this regard has not as yet been announced, no thinking American can imagine that our government will neglect to exploit to the fullest extent the most powerful and revolutionary discovery in all history. "We cannot afford to cease operations at our plants for a single moment to celebrate."

Sailor Lost In Pacific

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14 (AP)—Vernon W. Brown, motor machinist's mate 3-c of Spokane, was "lost on paper" for nine months in the Pacific.

Ordered to Samar, in New Guinea, on a gasoline barge, he arrived to find that nobody had orders for him.

aggressors were hammering at the gates of Stalingrad and Suez. Late in 1942 the Nazi tide began to recede as the Russians struck back from Stalingrad and the British cracked the German lines at El Alamein. At the same time the Allies made their first dents in the Nipponese lines with victories on Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, and New Guinea.



APPOINTED—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hero of Bataan, has been named leader of hundred of thousands of American occupational troops ready to march into Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Japan has surrendered unconditionally, President Truman announced at 7 p. m. EWT, tonight.

General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur has been designated supreme Allied commander to receive the surrender.

Offensive operations have been ordered suspended everywhere.

V-J Day will be proclaimed only after the surrender has been formally accepted by MacArthur.

Mr. Truman read the formal message relayed from Emperor Hirohito through the Swiss Government in which the Japanese ruler pledged the surrender on the terms laid down by the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

President Truman made this statement: "I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the Secretary of State on August 11.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In this reply there is no qualification.

"Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

"General Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the Supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

"Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high ranking officers.

"Meantime, the allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action.

"The proclamation of V-J Day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan."

Simultaneously Mr. Truman disclosed that Selective Service is taking immediate steps to slash inductions from 80,000 to 50,000 a month.

Henceforth, Mr. Truman said, only those men under 26 will be drafted for the reduced quotas.

The White House made public the Japanese government's message accepting that ended the war which started December 7, 1941.

The text of their message which was delivered by the Swiss charge d'affaires follows:

"Communication of the Japanese government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China;

"With reference to the Japanese government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese government have the honor to communicate to the governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His majesty the emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration, and 2. His majesty the emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his government and the Imperial general headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Secret Army Of Filipinos Fought Joe

AP Newsfeatures
The Philippines, gateway to Japan, were liberated by Americans—but the scene was set by dapper guerrilla bands of the Filipinos themselves.

For almost two years, the ragged and, at first, virtually unarmed, natives defied and harassed the Jap invaders alone. Four days before the Yank reconquerors landed on Leyte, thousands of guerrillas swung into a calculated program of sabotage. Bridges, roads and railways were dynamited. Troop movements were blocked. The way for MacArthur's return was paved.

Before the Philippine D-Day, Oct. 20, 1944, the guerrillas' main job had been intelligence—scouting out or stealing Jap plans and data for forwarding to Allied Pacific headquarters. Then when the landings came, they joined the American forces.

At first, after the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, nothing more than loose gangs of irresponsible, irresponsible patriots, the guerrillas gradually were welded into one sprawling network of island armies. A handful of Americans, unsundered in the enemy's closing net, joined them.

Finally, in late 1942, they were able to set up a weak, makeshift transmitter on Panay and radio MacArthur for orders. Move quickly and send intelligence, he replied.

Slowly, supplies—guns, food,



GUNNER—Coast Guardsman Lawrence E. Hinkle, fireman (1c), son of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Hinkle, of Pennington Gap, Va., is operator of an anti-aircraft gun aboard an LST in the Pacific war zone. This is his third Coast Guard vessel during the war.

explosives—trickled in by U. S. submarines.

The outnumbered clandestine forces, saving their strength for spying, ordinarily avoided combat, but in some 340 encounters on Leyte alone they killed 3800 Japs.

"A human drama with few parallels in military history," that was MacArthur's tribute to the Filipino resistance.

Truman Reports Jap Surrender

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE
all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms."

Antics Of Pacific Rats Amuse Marine Fighters

(This story was written by S-Sgt. George E. McMillan of Alexandria, Va., a Marine Corps Combat Correspondent.)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—Marine jungle veterans have fought not only the Japs but the brash, uncivilized South Pacific rats which live in the tops of coconut trees and come down at night to harry and torture sleeping Leathernecks.

The very boldness of these rats brings admiration from aggressive fighting men.

"Do you think they run when they hear someone coming?" a Marine asks.

"Not on your life, they just stand and stare, daring you to come at 'em."

"They'd come down during the day, if the sun weren't so hot."

Actually, after months on isolated coral islands, Marines have come to accept the little beasts as a permanent part of their life. So much so that rat antics are now a part of Marine folklore.

Tail Rat Tales

For example, Marines cross their hearts and hope to die if they haven't seen rats:

Reading their mail from home. Chewing the lipstick off their girls' pictures.

Dividing a cache of nuts into equal portions.

Holding close-order drill back and forth across the tops of tents.

Chewing the word CHEESE out of the dictionary.

In the interests of sanitation, one outfit recently held a ratcatching contest. The prize was won by a chemical company, familiar with such instruments of death as the flame thrower, the detonator and TNT. They used them all.

The contest lasted three days.

Marines Blast Defeated Japs From Pacific Caves

By ALVIN M. JOSEPH JR., 4 Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC (P)—Mopping up the Japs can be more difficult, if not more dangerous than meeting them face to face in battle.

After the seizure of an island and the defeat of the main Jap forces, enemy survivors retreat to isolated hiding places where they hole up and wait for rescue.

When Marines go after them, new methods are sometimes necessary to cope with the terrain.

On an island in the Central Pacific, Marines recently discovered sizeable groups of Japs hiding in caves and thick underbrush at the foot of sheer, 300-foot coastal cliffs. The area was protected by a treacherous reef on one side and by the steepness of the cliffs at the foot of sheer, 300-foot coastal cliffs.

To get at the enemy, the Marines called on their amphibious tractors. Supplied with ammunition, food, water and demolition charges to blow up the caves, the Leathernecks came in from the sea.

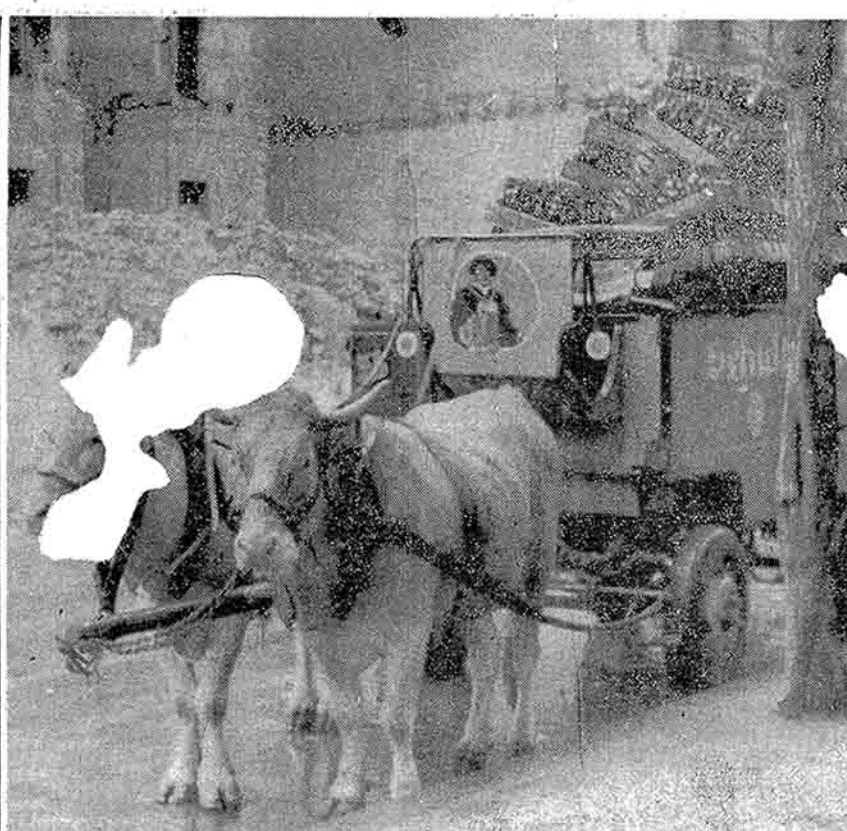
The tractors clanked across the reef, as if it were another D-Day landing. Marines debarked on the narrow strips of land beneath the cliffs, and beating inland over sharp coral formations and through thick underbrush, they attacked the caves in the wall of the cliff.

The cornered Japs fought like trapped animals. They hid deep in their caves and hurled grenades.

explosives—trickled in by U. S. submarines.

The outnumbered clandestine forces, saving their strength for spying, ordinarily avoided combat, but in some 340 encounters on Leyte alone they killed 3800 Japs.

"A human drama with few parallels in military history," that was MacArthur's tribute to the Filipino resistance.



OXEN AID BERLIN TRANSPORTATION—A team of oxen are used to draw a beer wagon through the streets of Berlin, to help overcome transportation difficulties in the German capital arising from Allied air raids on the city before it fell. (P)

Japs' March Of Aggression On Far East Began In 1875

By UNITED PRESS

Seventy years ago—in 1875—Japan began her march of aggression that, before it wound up in utter defeat, was to lead her to virtual control of the Far East.

From the time she acquired title from Russia to the Kurile Islands in 1875 she had little to daunt her until the United States began to recover, late in 1942, from the treacherous blow struck at Pearl Harbor a year before.

She first seized small islands—the Bonins in 1876, the Loochoos in 1879. Then in 1895 after a short decisive war with China, she seized the big Island of Formosa.

Ten years later Japan made a sneak attack on the Russian naval base of Port Arthur in Manchuria.

The war was brief. Russia was defeated. The Russian fleet was sunk in the Tushima Straits. And Japan controlled Manchuria.

Position Consolidated

Two audacious moves in the next decade consolidated her position of power. In 1910, she moved in on Korea, an empire in itself.

In 1914, while the European continent was fighting World War I, the Mikado's fleet seized Germany's island colonies in the Pacific. Her action went unprotected.

After the war, the League of Nations gave the islands to her by mandate, under conditions they remained unfortified. Japan violated the condition.

From 1918 to 1931, Japan lay low, plotting, building, watching, and waiting. The newly-born Soviet Russia threatened Japan's growing power; the Chinese were strengthening their nation—and a strong China threatened Japan's dream to conquer Asia.

So Japan, led on by fanatics whose mania was to march an Army from San Francisco to Washington to dictate peace terms to the United States from the White House, speeded up her drive to take "Asia for the Asiatics"—meaning Asia for the Japs.

Renamed Manchuria

In 1931, she swallowed the whole of Manchuria, renamed it Manchukuo, and struck out at China with terrible, quick force in the Shanghai area. The then American Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson called for intervention, but his efforts failed.

Italy Denies 'Sneak' Plot

ROME, Aug. 14 (P)—The Italian Ministry today denied a French statement that the Italian air force attempted a sneak attack on the French fleet base of Toulon, June 7, 1940, three days before Italy entered the war.

"The testimony is utterly without foundation," the ministry said in a communique.

(The French Navy Minister) said Aug. 8 that a number of Italian bombers had attempted a sneak attack on the southern coast of France in an apparent attempt to destroy the fleet at Toulon the night of July 7, 1940, but were beaten off.

Giant Shelby Housing Boom Predicted By FHA

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14 (P)—State Director H. H. Horner of the Federal Housing Administration yesterday predicted construction of between 500 and 8000 new housing units in Shelby County during the next few years of the post-war boom.

by local instruction formerly 2000 units annually only 1800 have been built in the last three and one half years.

Lord Mountbatten Visits In Paris

LONDON, Aug. 14 (P)—Radio Paris said last night Adm. Lord Mountbatten was on his way back to his Southeast Asia command and had visited Paris briefly yesterday en route.

No announcement has been made in Britain, but a military affairs commentator said it was logical Mountbatten might be returning to his headquarters.

The League of Nations looked the other way—toward Europe, where the rising menace of Fascism had resulted in the power of Adolf Hitler, in the conquest of Ethiopia, in the Spanish civil war. Purges disturbed the still confused Communist State of Russia. Political scandals beset France. Depression and fear of war strangled Britain. Depression and domestic reform busied America.

So Japan struck again—in 1937, at China. Her intention was a short war, the subjugation of China.

So myopic was the world that Japan bought her war materials in the United States and in Europe. Only Russia gave military help to the Chinese. But it was not a short war. Though Japan punched the feather pillow of China with a million steel fists, the feather-strong Chinese fell only to rise again.

For five years the "Chinese incident" went on, and Japan bided her time to strike the United States. Then in June, 1941, Germany attacked Russia—and hope of Russian help in the Pacific against Japan weakened. The Black Dragon Society overthrew the Jap civilian government, Gen. Hideki Tojo became premier, the military clique was in complete control.

Dec. 7, 1941—The Japs attacked Pearl Harbor. The booming blow was struck, even while Japan's most famous diplomat, Saburo Kurusu, was in Washington, with peace talks prepared.

1942—The war went almost entirely the way the Japs had planned it—Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines, the Solomons, New Britain—all were lost to us by the spring.

Then in June, the Japs were in the Aleutians. That was the high water mark of the Japs. The last act of aggression she was to make. The end of a fanatical dream to control a hemisphere and inherit the earth—an end she refused to admit until hundreds of thousands more men were killed, and her homeland ravaged by the might of her foes.

Acid Indigestion

Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back

When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicine known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in H.V. 222. No laxative. H.V. 222 brings comfort in a 5 to 10 minute money back on return of bottle to us. 50c at all drug stores.

NOTHING LIKE GRAYS OINTMENT FOR YOUR SKIN

*Extra soothing and comforting to externally caused itching, rash, tetter, pimples, irritations, minor burns, cuts, sprains and bruises. Contains wholesome and soothing pine tar. 50c at all drug stores. Adv.

YOU'LL LIKE LIQUID CAPUDINE FOR HEADACHE

• So Quickly Effective • So Pleasant to Take • So Easy on the Stomach • Use only as directed

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Smarting Tired Eyes?

When eyes burn and smart due to overwork, driving, exposure to dust or wind, bathe them with Lavoptik. Soresness, tired feeling, itching from local irritations all relieved or money refunded. 25c a bottle. Thousands praise it. Get Lavoptik today. (Key-cup included). At all drug stores.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

For prompt relief from the spasms of Bronchial Asthma, use this modern vapor method. Easy to use... economical. CAUTION—Use only as directed.

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NEBULIZER AND INHALANT SOLUTION. Ask Your Druggist

Do you suffer 'PERIODIC' Female Misery

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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U. S. Revokes All Manpower Controls

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place voluntary community action to speed reconversion will be substituted.

2. The number of displaced workers and returning veterans in community will be determined in cooperation with local "labor groups. Action

will be taken by the WMC and local USES offices in co-operation with the communities to speed reconversion and re-employment.

3. Labor will be channeled by voluntary methods into civilian industries "especially into industries which may become reconversion bottlenecks and thus delay mass re-employment throughout the country as a whole."

4. Full facilities of the USES again will be made available to all employers, including those for whom services were restricted because of war requirements.

5. Extended services will be rendered to veterans in their readjustment to civilian employment.

6. Increased emphasis will be given to job counseling and other personalized services to assist job seekers to adapt their wartime experience to peacetime job opportunities.

7. Displaced war workers, many of whom have migrated during the war, will be assisted in finding employment in other communities where civilian production has expanded.

8. Increased emphasis will be given to job counseling and other personalized services to assist job seekers to adapt their wartime experience to peacetime job opportunities.

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panded. USES offices will continue to give preferential treatment to all reconversion activities, McNamee said.

adds flavor to every dish it touches



for fish, fowl, meats and economy meals

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EASY

MOROLINE HAIR TONIC-25¢

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS ACIDS

Help 15 Miles of Kidney Tubes Flush Out Poisonous Waste

If you have excess acids in your blood, your 15 miles of kidney tubes may be overworked. These tiny filters and tubes are working day and night to help Nature rid your system of excess acids and poisonous waste.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging headache, rheumatism, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sensations show there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Kidneys may need help the same as how, to ask your doctor for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Jap 'World' Aggression Reached Highest Tide In The Middle Of 1942

Marines Make Wake U.S. Alamo Of Pacific

AP Newsfeatures
The American garrison on Wake Island in the first two weeks of war fought against greater odds—and with greater effect—than even the immortal defenders of the Alamo.
For 14 benumbed days the island held, its 2600 acres rocked by bombs from as many as 50 planes at a time, and by heavy shelling from Japanese warships.
The enemy had comparatively unlimited force at his disposal; Wake, 1500 miles east of Guam, had this:

Fewer than 400 Marine officers and men, a naval medical officer and six enlisted Navy medical corps men, a few civilians who had been building a \$7,000,000 seaplane base there, and a handful of weapons—12 Marine fighter planes—four of them in working order—six five-inch guns for shore defense, and a battery of anti-aircraft guns.

Dec. 7, 1941, was also Wake's date with infamy. A score of twin-engine medium bombers carrying light bombs, incendiary cannon and machineguns came at the island in a low glide out of a cloud bank. The four useable fighter planes were in the air to meet them.

At almost the same hour next day 20 Jap bombers attacked with incendiaries, and later that day a third attack came from the air before the defenders had time to draw breath. At dawn the next day enemy warships began lobbing shells into the flat, exposed unfriendly surface of the island, and at the same time enemy aircraft came over in waves. But the Marines' shore guns sank a light cruiser and a destroyer, while the crippled Wake Island air force chalked up its sixth air kill in three days of battle.

Later that day transport ships protected by cruiser escorts and destroyers appeared off the island, but respect for the bristling defenses held them out of range. Eighteen planes attacked the island out of the southwest in the fifth raid of Wake's stand. Two were shot down. The Marines still had three. Toward dawn of the fourth day a lone enemy seaplane attacked and was shot down. When the convoy reappeared, the three Marine planes went after that, too, and severely damaged one ship. A submarine was bombed and sunk. The next day the Japs did not appear.

But the following night four-engine bombers bombed Wake by moonlight, and the day after that 50 medium bombers came over in

successive waves. By Dec. 16, every installation on the island was wrecked.

On Dec. 22 the enemy came in for the kill, land and carrier-based planes filling the air. Nevertheless, Wake's sole surviving fighter plane, plus a "junker" pieced together from scraps of the others, went up to fight. They shot down several planes, but one of the Wake pilots was killed and the other forced down wounded. A pre-landing barrage from the warships began. Shore batteries continued to return Jap fire. The last Wake dispatch to naval headquarters simply said:

"The issue is in doubt."
Then the enemy closed in.

Conquest Hit Good's Source

Nippon's sweep across the Pacific in early 1942 hit home at Americans.

When they took the Philippines, the Japs also took the main U. S. source of abaca, the "Manila hemp" essential for ropes and cables on naval vessels. They also shut off the supply of coconut oil, used in paints, varnishes, soaps and many industrial products.

America lost almost her sole source of natural rubber when Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies fell, and also had to look elsewhere quickly for tin.

The world's No. 1 source of guano—Java—was lost. Raw silk, vital in many industrial operations, was cut off from Japan.

Scores of other products—like tapioca and East Indian spices and sisal fiber, used in making binder twine for farmers—went on the "virtually unobtainable" list.
To offset these losses, a vast synthetic rubber program got under way, a substitute—ata-burine—was developed for quinine, hemp was home-grown, and South American sources were cultivated for quinine and tin. Production of products like nylon more than filled the silk breach. And after the coconut oil loss, Americans took to saving kitchen fats.

Because of the tremendous use of these substitutes in war production, however, civilians saw little or nothing of them during the war.

Attack Called Inconvenience

OKINAWA (Delayed) — Thousands of words have been written to describe the thunderous bombardment of Jap positions from land, sea and air, but one Japanese called it only an "inconvenience."

This prize understatement was made, according to the Tokyo radio, by the governor of Okinawa prefecture in a message to his wife at Osaka.

The governor, as quoted by Tokyo, said he was carrying on his duties despite shells from naval guns, barrages by land artillery, and clouds of bombs and rockets. There was, he added, "an attendant inconvenience."

His message closed, significantly, with the statement that he had his sword in hand, ready to "fight to the last ditch," reports Staff Sgt. Ray Fitzpatrick, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

First Heroes Of Jap War

AP Newsfeatures
Despite the black war picture in the first half of 1942, U. S. fighting men performed deeds of lasting glory. Here are three top heroes:



LT. COLIN KELLY

This Army flier lost his life when he blasted the Jap battleship Haruma during the critical first week of the war.



LT. JOHN D. BULKELEY

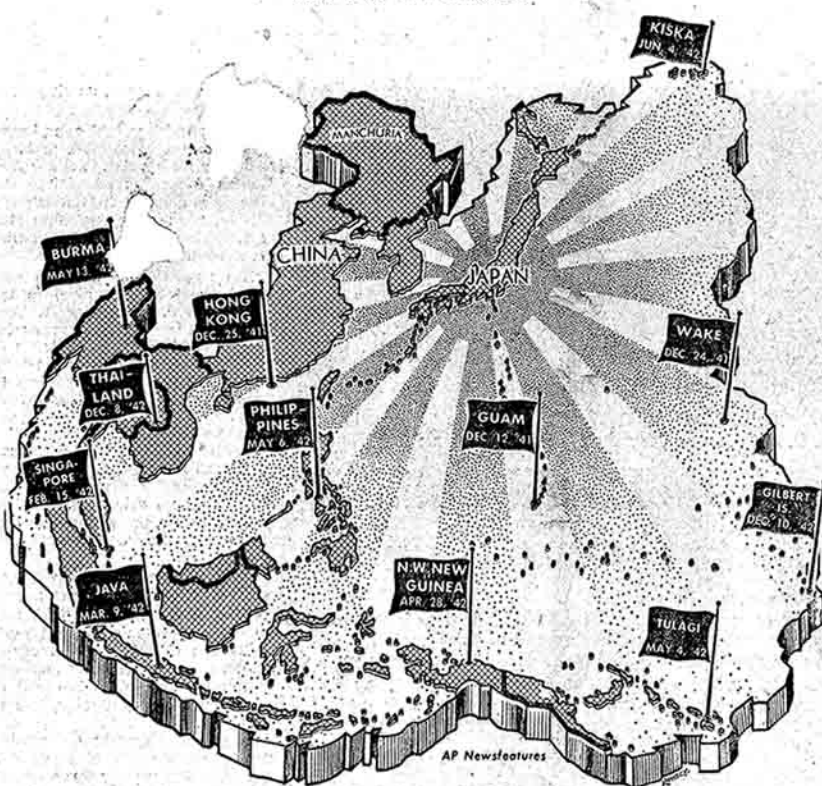
His little torpedo boats fought big warships and then carried Gen. Douglas MacArthur to safety from the Philippines.



CAPT. ARTHUR WERMUTH

"One Man Army" on Bataan, he was credited with killing more than a hundred Japs.

At Its Greatest



AT ITS GREATEST—This map shows the chunk of the globe that had been carved by the Japanese by the middle of 1942 when the Japanese empire reached its greatest size. The dates on the flags show when organized resistance at those places ceased.

Midway Held Despite Heavy Attacks

AP Newsfeatures
The tiny Midway Islands were the brightest spots in the Pacific during the first half of 1942.

The small Marine and Navy garrison on these sand specks, 1150 miles north of Honolulu, held out against repeated Jap sea and air attacks while the rest of America's possessions beyond Hawaii were being toppled. They helped to stop the enemy's eastward swing.

Midway was a base for Pacific-flying planes and in 1941 was being fortified in a \$5,000,000 construction program. Between Hawaii and the Aleutians, it occupied an important place in American defense plans and for that reason was likewise on Nippon's December 7 assignment book.

Under heavy bombardment
On that day, enemy cruisers and destroyers moved in, laying down

a 20-minute bombardment on the island.

The Marines were ready. Artillerymen waited before opening fire until the warships ventured within 4500 yards of the shore—virtually pointblank range for the island's batteries. Then a shore searchlight flashed on the approaching ships. Marine batteries roared.

Within the first minute, three hits were scored on one enemy ship—two on the superstructure which put the forward gun out of commission, and a third near the waterline. A second ship got two square hits.

That was enough for the Japs. They immediately broke off the action and steamed out of range. One of them trailing clouds of black smoke from the shellholes in her side.

For a number of days no word

was heard from Midway. On Christmas Day, this cheery message got through: "We're still here. Merry Christmas!"

But the enemy was back in January, and twice again in February. Each time prompt and deadly return fire caused a withdrawal. On March 10 an aerial attack was repulsed.

For their defense of Midway, Commander Cyril T. Simard of the Naval Air Station and Lt. Col. Harold D. Shannon of the Marine defense battalion won hearty commendation of Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Probably the Japs could have taken Midway had they been willing to pay a higher cost. But in June, when a monstrous enemy fleet was sighted off the islands, the U. S. Navy was ready for it. The American flag never went down.

Singapore's Loss Was Big Blow Nips Denied Dire Report Of 'Bomb'

AP Newsfeatures
The fall of Singapore on Feb. 15, 1942, was a blow to Britain almost equivalent to the evacuation of Dunkerque in the European war. The huge naval base had been deemed safe from successful attack by sea, but it was

taken by Japs who had moved down through the Malayan jungle. Singapore gave the enemy an ideal jump-off spot for invasion of the East Indies. It enabled Nip warships to range across the Indian Ocean, threatening communication lines between India and Australia and hampering Allied efforts in Burma to keep supply lines open to China.

Singapore consisted of 22 miles of protected waters and had facilities for servicing the entire Jap fleet. The nearest comparable sea base held by the British was at Malta, 6000 miles away and itself at that time under incessant bomb attack. The largest U. S. base, at Pearl Harbor, was the same distance away.

As a result of Singapore's loss the United Nations fleets were thrown back to perimeter bases in the southwest Pacific and the struggle to reach a position for offensive action was delayed.

MOSQUITOES CHOOSE TYPE
SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (Delayed)—Men of the Third Marine Division's Ninth Regiment know that there are bigger mosquitoes than the ones they share tents with in this area, but they deny any are more discriminating. "One night," said a leatherneck of the Ninth, "they were turning over my dog tags to see if I had the right blood type. It suited a lot of them."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1 (AP)—The dire news that an Atomic Bomb had hit Japan still was withheld from the Nips in their Wednesday morning papers (Tokyo date) but—
The Jap cabinet was reported in emergency session.

All morning papers admitted grave concern and bitterly denounced the "new-type bomb attack."

In London, the Daily Mail listening post reported hearing the Jap people warned to evacuate big cities.

No domestic broadcast referred to the explosive as "atomic" although "Atomic Bomb" was mentioned in a broadcast to the American zone.

Tokyo's Wednesday morning papers all reported the "new type" attack, called it "barbaric" and "massacre tactics" but refrained pointedly from dealing extensively with the damage inflicted on the target city of Hiroshima.

MARINE PAYMASTER
Prior to 1799, the U. S. Marine Corps had no paymaster and his duties were discharged by the Commandant or some other officer.

Yanks Fell In Jungle Blitz As Rising Sun Spread

AP Newsfeatures
Overpowered by the Japs added on another until the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, the Solon strategic islands.

When the Rising Sun west down on Pearl Harbor early Sunday morning, Dec. 7, 1941, Jap forces also struck at Wake, Guam, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, and took over the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Here is how Nippon's tide of conquest rose:
Thailand—This country, invaded from Indo-China, capitulated on the second day of the war after a feeble show of resistance. Jap propaganda had laid the groundwork for the conquest among young Thai military and naval officers. Bangkok negotiated for terms, and a Jap-Thailand alliance was signed.

Malaya—The Japs started a large-scale offensive in northern Malaya on Dec. 8, landing at Kota Bharu airdrome across from the Thailand border. On Dec. 10 their planes sank the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse. Exploiting air and naval superiority, the Japs hacked their way down the jungles of the Malaya peninsula, the great bastion of Singapore's objective. They entered Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States, on Jan. 12. Singapore's guns blasted at the enemy for the first time across Johore Strait on Feb. 1. Siege of Singapore began. Valiant British counterattacks failed and "impregnable" Singapore surrendered on Feb. 15.

Hong Kong—This British crown colony for a century was invaded Dec. 19. The last stand of the British and Canadian garrison on the rock was shortened by the destruction of sources of water supply. Hong Kong fell on Christmas Day.

Philippines—The Philippine invasion started on Dec. 10, with Jap forces landing at Aparri on the northern tip. Later they invaded at Lingayen Bay and moved south to Manila. Gen. Douglas MacArthur proclaimed Manila an open city but the capital was severely bombed on Dec. 27. It was occupied on Jan. 2, 1942. MacArthur had withdrawn his main forces into the Bataan peninsula and the stronghold of Corregidor, where he fought back until he was ordered to Australia, leaving his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright. Bataan capitulated on April 11. Corregidor on May 6, and 30,000 U. S. and Filipino troops began the famous "March of Death."

Guam—This was the first U. S. island possession to fall. Bombed on Dec. 7 and for two days thereafter, less than 600 sailors and Marines could offer nothing but anti-aircraft defense. On the third day the Japs came; on Dec. 12 U. S. resistance ceased.

Wake—American Marines wrote a thrilling chapter of defense against impossible odds but the island finally was occupied on Dec. 24.

Burma—The Japs attacked Rangoon by air on Dec. 23, but not until March 7 did they occupy the city. A few days later the British armies withdrew to northwestern Burma. Lashio (terminal of Burma Road) fell on April 30. The last of the Allied forces were out of the country by May 13. Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who escaped to China, summed up the operation: "I say we took a hell of a beating and it was humiliating as hell."

Netherlands East Indies—The Japs landed in British North Borneo on Dec. 16 and the next day in Sarawak. They landed in the Celebes Jan. 11. With the conclusion of the Malayan campaign, the Netherlands East Indies became



SINGAPORE STREET SCENE—A Malay mother sits amid debris in a Singapore street, moaning the loss of her child (right) who was killed in one of the last Japanese air raids before the city fell.

the new area of hostilities, the Japs carrying out numerous air attacks on the Dutch islands in February.

The enemy invaded Bali and Timor on Feb. 20 and landed in Java on March 1, occupied Batavia on March 6 and rapidly penetrated the island. They claimed all of Sumatra on March 19.

New Guinea—From the Netherlands East Indies, the Japs struck down the northern coast of New Guinea. On April 28 they announced they had captured all of the important bases along the northern shores of the Dutch part of the island. On July 22 they landed at Buna and Gona, 100 miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby. By August they were at Milne Bay, at the southeastern tip of New Guinea—and their forces were moving through the Owen Stanley Mountains in an offensive designed to provide a springboard for the invasion of Australia.

Solomon Islands—The Japs moved in on the Solomons on March 13. On May 4 they seized the important base of Tulagi on Florida Island.

Gilbert Islands—From their mandated bases in the Marshalls enemy forces struck here immediately after Pearl Harbor and claimed them as part of their empire on Dec. 10.

Aleutians—Three islands—Kiska, Attu and Agattu—in these stepping stones to Alaska were occupied probably on June 4, but their presence was not discovered until 10 days later.

As a result of these advances, the Japs by mid-1942 provided a serious threat to Australia in the south and a lesser threat to Alaska in the north.

While America was massing strength to begin a road-back of

ensive, as many reserves as could be spared were rushed to Australia and nearby islands. The objective was to block any further advances and keep open the supply lines from the United States to Australia.

It was not until August that the first U. S. offensive land operation—pitifully weak, by later standards—could be launched at Guadalcanal, and not until September that the Allies under MacArthur could begin to retrace their way along New Guinea.

Japs Plant Booby Trap In Cabbage Head

IE SHIMA, Ryukyu Islands (Delayed)—Marine ordnancemen attached to a service squadron of the Second Marine Air Wing unit have discovered numerous ingenious booby traps planted by the Japs, according to Sgt. Phil Storch, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Hand grenades, with the pins pulled, have been found buried upside down in the hearts of cabbage heads, threatening almost certain death for the unwary seeker of fresh vegetables. A cart wheel found near a quartermaster dump caused the serious injury of four men. A dynamite charge in the hub exploded as the wheel was lifted from the ground.

The old trick of placing souvenir bait at the entrances to caves is tried by "holed-up" Japs, but the Leathernecks are wise to the ruse, and no one has been caught.

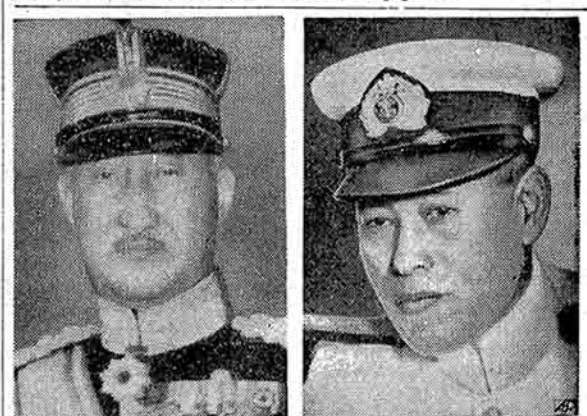
Inside some abandoned caves, explosive charges are wired to rifles, cartridge cases, lanterns and wallets. A damaged Jap plane had been well mined and posed a problem for a couple of days because the dead pilot was still in its cockpit.

Jap Planes Blast Blasted Jap Planes

YONTAN AIR FIELD, Okinawa (Delayed)—Two closely parked fighter planes just off one of the runways here are taking much of the brunt of Jap air raids, according to Sgt. Claude R. Canup, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

They are parked in an open field, and their position apparently has been spotted by the Japs, who have dropped some bombs close by.

But nobody has ever bothered to move the planes despite the fact that they make prime targets, for they are bullet-riddled, shrapnel-sieved Jap planes.



SCOURGES OF THE PACIFIC—Field Marshal Count Juichi Terauchi, left, became commander in chief of all Japanese land forces in the southwestern Pacific shortly after Pearl Harbor. He was behind the Japanese drives in Burma, Malaya and the Philippines. Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, right, was believed mainly responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was his dream to dictate peace in the White House, it was reported. After Corregidor fell, he and Terauchi won a rare citation from the Emperor.

U. S. Philippines Defense Heroic - But Hopeless - From The Start

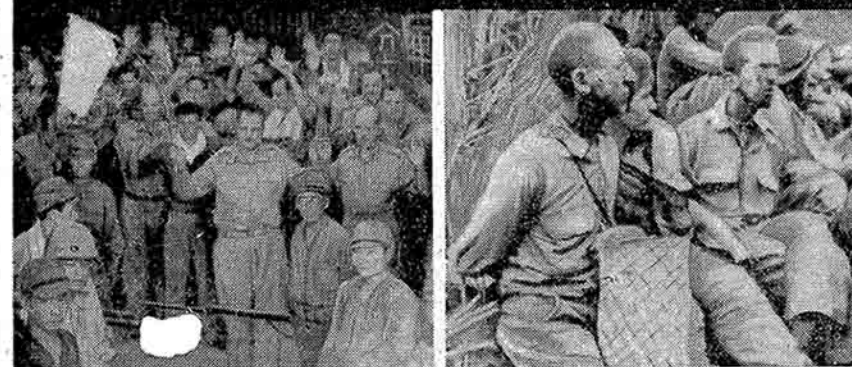
By ROBERT E. JOHNSON
AP Newsfeatures Writer

To a nation unprepared for sudden war, a courageous defense was, in its way, an attack. So, after the first shock of Pearl Harbor, Americans turned for encouragement to accounts of the fighting from the Philippines. That this territory was lost mattered, of course, but the way it was defended mattered more.

The mind that conceived the attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii saw it also as a blow at the Philippines, for it paralyzed all hope of getting reinforcements to Gen. MacArthur's small force concentrated on the island of Luzon. The day after the feat at Pearl Harbor, the Japs began a series of body blows that was to drive the Philippine defenders to Corregidor and defeat.

A sudden, devastating air raid Dec. 8 on Manila and the principal airfields of Luzon was followed two days later by a Jap landing on Aparri, on the island's north coast. On Dec. 22, about 80 transports hove to Lingayen Gulf and put 80 thousand enemy troops ashore against MacArthur's force of seven thousand Americans and 75 thousand Filipinos. With another large force securely landed 130 miles southeast of Manila, the Japanese commanded 200 thousand troops in the area and immediately began to converge on the capital and encircle the defending forces.

DEATH MARCH IN THE PHILIPPINES



1.—One of America's great war tragedies was enacted on Luzon in 1942. It started with the surrender (above) on Corregidor.

But MacArthur escaped the trap by evacuating the city Jan. 2, 1942, and withdrawing to the snarled ruggedness of Bataan peninsula, where the big guns of Corregidor fortress could be coordinated with what artillery he had.

For 12 weeks the American lines held intact, turning back heavy infantry attacks, and often inflicting heavy losses. Once an invasion force hovering opposite

2.—Weak and starving prisoners were forced to march to distant camps. Here some, arms tied behind their backs, pause for a moment.

Corregidor was smashed by savage fire from the Rock's guns, and on another occasion American torpedo boats slipped through Subic bay and attacked transports and a warship. Throughout February and March Jap reinforcements poured in relentlessly and the position of the defenders, weakened by constant fighting without air support, their equipment reduced to a few battered tanks and a handful of cannons,

3.—The march did not finish the march. This Japanese picture was stolen later by the natives.

grew more serious day by day. The crippled U. S. fleet was unable to reinforce the island. When the hour was blackest, Gen. MacArthur was ordered from his post to Australia, which he reached by torpedo boat and airplane, and Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright took over on Bataan.

4.—The thinning files of prisoners near the end of the trail at Camp O'Donnell. On their shoulders, in crude, improvised stretchers, they carry comrades who fell en route.

One of Wainwright's first actions was to refuse a Jap demand for surrender—and in the face of knowledge that, with Malaya and Java conquered, the enemy would concentrate everything on conquest of the stubborn Philippines. March 28 the all-out Jap campaign began. After three days' bombardment of the defense lines, infantry units protected by shellfire from Japanese ships broke the Bataan lines. Tanks reared through the breached lines while intense air attacks disrupted Wainwright's communications. By April 8 Japanese troops were pouring

through the breach in such waves that Wainwright's eastern flank collapsed, permitting the enemy to overrun the entire Bataan sector. With a force of seven thousand soldiers, Marines and sailors, and three thousand civilian refugees, Wainwright fled to Corregidor, determined to hold out as long as possible. But, cut off as he was from outside aid and many times outnumbered, it was a hopeless determination. For days the Japs

anese regularly and patiently bombed the stricken rock, and began an attack proper in May. Guns anchored in the mountains of Mariveles on the peninsula maintained a nerve-shattering bombardment that destroyed Corregidor's beach defenses. On May 6, after 28 days of siege, under the final shock of an all-out storming by Jap troops, the island surrendered its sick and starving garrison to the enemy.

Buna, Gona, Bismarck Sea Start Of M'Arthur Return

AP Newsfeatures
When Gen. Douglas MacArthur reached Australia after a thrilling escape from the Japs closing in on Bataan, his first public statement was: "I shall return."
But even MacArthur at that time—March, 1942—did not know how many obstacles still lay ahead. He expected to find a powerful American Army awaiting him in Australia. Instead, he found two Army divisions, a handful of planes, and a few destroyers and cruisers.

With what Australia could scrape together—many of their forces were in action against Germany—MacArthur had to hold the line. The Japs were edging down the northern coast of New Guinea, landing on July 22 at Buna and Gona, 100 miles across the Papuan peninsula from Port Moresby. This base was a prize Jap objective—the key to an invasion of Australia.

The enemy's big New Guinea offensive began in August. Specially trained jungle fighters moved silently through thick jungles to rip Australian forces from flank and rear. By Sept. 1 they were over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains and were speeding down the southern slopes. Thirty-two miles from Port Moresby the main force halted for supplies for the final push.

But on Sept. 25, after a Jap landing force at Milne Bay had been beaten back, MacArthur was ready to strike. Australian forces commanded by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey moved slowly toward holding their thin supply lines, and by Nov. 2 had taken Kagi and Kokudu, two villages along the mountain pass. Then MacArthur hit with everything in stock.

Thousands of Yanks under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger immediately poured through the mountains over roads hastily blasted out by Allied engineers. Many more poured down on the foe in air transports flown from Australia. Native carriers, jeeps and airplanes carried a steady volume of supplies. Tanks and mortars blasted the Japs as Yanks and Aussies applied some new jungle tricks they had learned the hard way, penetrating enemy lines and chopping the enemy bit by bit. Overhead the Army Air Forces under Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney blocked Jap attempts to get reinforcements in.

On Nov. 24 the Australians entered Gona and on Dec. 9 they fully won it. But the Yanks, advancing on Buna, met suicidal resistance. It was not until Dec. 14, after 13-ton tanks were called up to blast crude but incredibly sturdy pill boxes—that they could take the village.

On Jan. 23, 1943, the last organized Jap resistance was shattered at Papua with the capture of Sananda Point. The entire force of 15,000, led by Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Hori had been annihilated.

With Papua in safe hands, the immediate threat to Australia was ended. On Feb. 11, MacArthur moved up to defeat the Japs near Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua, and from March 2 to 4, Kenney's bombers lashed out at a huge Jap convoy heading for New Guinea. This was the Battle of the Bismarck Sea; and when it had ended the Japs had lost 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men against Allied losses of one bomber, three

pursuit planes and 13 casualties. MacArthur was now add speed to his comeback.

Handed Fate On Okinawa

OKINAWA (Delayed)—When you see me here with a hand across his face, he's trying to impersonate a hold-up man of the Wild West days. Instead, he's only attempting to keep from breathing in the all-pervasive Okinawa dust.

Dust is everywhere, in billowing brown clouds. It seeps through clothing, through tents. Unless weapons are protected when not in actual use, they are, within minutes, covered with thick layers of dust.

Only a short ride in a jeep is needed to get a complete brown facial make-up. It is automatic procedure, when alighting from a jeep, to beat one's uniform furiously to remove at least part of the island's topsoil.

The rolling waves of dust are the special bane of drivers of trucks and jeeps. Some use handkerchiefs across the faces, others have cut down old gas masks, while more experiment with dust masks of their own design, reports Staff Sgt. Ray Fitzpatrick, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

AIRPLANE DIVISION MOVES
PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—The main body of the Thirteenth Airborne Division moved today from the Reims Assembly Area to Le Havre, preparatory to embarking for the United States. The redeployment status of other U. S. units was unchanged.

Ceremonies Will Commemorate D-Day On Mediterranean Coast

PARIS, August 11 (AP)—The invasion of southern France August 15, 1944, will be commemorated along the Mediterranean coast next week with ceremonies at nine principal landing points from St. Raphael to Hyeres.

Troops of the U. S. Third, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fifth Infantry Divisions will be presented French military decorations. At Dramont French officials will lay a cornerstone of a \$400,000 monument to all invasion forces, the cost of which was raised by French donations.

Major Gen. John Dahlquist, commander of the Thirty-sixth Division, will represent General Eisenhower. French, British and Russian soldiers will join with the Americans in the ceremonies.

Two U. S. destroyers, the Pringle and Memphis, will stand off shore. Two monuments to the Third Division will be dedicated at St. Tropez and La Croix and a plaque to the Forty-fifth Division at St. Mavme.

Jungle War Taught True Nature Of Enemy

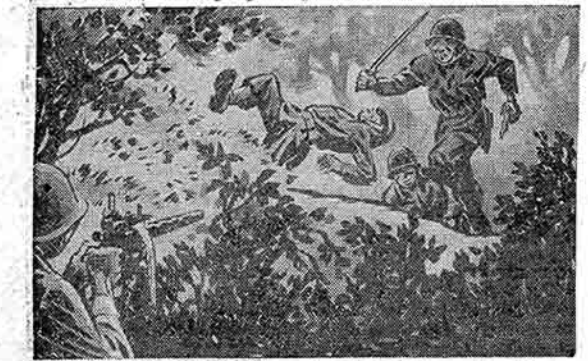
AP Newsfeatures
In fighting their way to their first ground victories on Guadalcanal and New Guinea, the American forces learned much about the dangerous, unorthodox foe they were up against. Here are three characteristics they found annoying.



ENDURANCE—The Jap foot soldier could march for days on little food and little sleep. He proved he could withstand stifling heat, malaria and other assorted tropical diseases.



TRICKINESS—Some tied themselves to trees, as illustrated to snipe at the advancing Yanks. Others shouted English phrases and then opened fire as Americans rose to reply. They crawled past U. S. lines at night to kill sleeping troops in silence.



FANATICISM—No matter what the odds against them, most Japs would never say surrender. They made frequent, hopeless suicide charges and often they would hole up in strongly fortified caves before they finally died for the Emperor.

Japs Come Nearest U. S. In Aleutians

AP Newsfeatures
The Japs made their greatest threat to Alaska when they occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu Islands in the Aleutian chain in June, 1942. They remained a year.

On June 4, following an enemy bomber attack on Dutch Harbor the preceding day, Army and Navy flyers located an enemy fleet 165 miles to the southwest, apparently headed for Unalaska. Attacking repeatedly, they sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another and forced the enemy to withdraw. Ten days later what was believed to be the remnants of the Jap force was discovered at Kiska, and it was also learned that Attu and Agattu had been occupied.

West Coast Worries
Despite worries voiced on the west coast, the Army minimized Kiska's strategic value and continued to send all the ships, planes and men available to the south and central Pacific. An airbase was set up on Adak in September, however, and Army fliers began to hammer the installations on Kiska. In January 1943 an American task force landed unopposed on Amchitka, 69 miles east of Kiska.

Then on May 11 the reinforced Seventh Infantry division landed on foggy Attu, which the Japanese had reinforced with troops withdrawn from Agattu. The initial fighting was bitter. Small enemy groups dug into the hills around Massacre Bay and poured small arms and mortar fire on the invaders. But the Yanks knocked out the enemy's main gun positions and encircled the foe at Chichibu. On May 31 the occupation was completed after 2350 Japs were annihilated.

The Japs now were trapped on Attu. An all-out air battle, in 14 days—from August 1 to August 14—heavy and light bombers, dive bombers, fighter planes and non-carrying planes roared down on Kiska 106 times. Naval surface units were equally busy. On 15 occasions they steamed into the choppy waters and sent their big shells shrieking onto the island.

On August 15 a U. S. force landed on Quilting Cove on the western coast of the island. But the enemy had fled. There were abandoned supplies of all sorts. Wrecks of four merchant ships, three submarines and numerous other craft were found, but not a single living Jap.

Doolittle Paced Bomb Attacks On Jap Islands

AP Newsfeatures
It was on a sunny noon in April, 1942, that the Japanese homeland first saw the receiving end of total war.

On that day—April 18—U. S. medium bombers roared over Tokyo and other major cities to drop what were to be the first of a steadily growing stream of deadly eggs.

Only 16 planes were in the raid, but they provided powerful tonic for the American war effort.

And for the Japs they portended the day when hundreds of such bombers would appear regularly over their cities, unloading industry-busting bombs by the ton.

The enemy tried for months to learn where the ships had come from and where they had landed. But to Japan—and the equally curious U. S. public—President Roosevelt revealed only that the big birds had been sent from a mysterious "Shangri-La."

It was a year before all the details were released. Doolittle's idea of the attack had brewed for months after Pearl Harbor in the broad, bald head of Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

After highly secret training, he had put his specially-selected air crews aboard the aircraft carrier Hornet, attached to a task force commanded by Adm. William F. Halsey Jr.

The plan had been to steam within 400 miles of the Japanese coast and send the planes off at night. But the task force was sighted by a Jap vessel 800 miles from the coast and the decision was made to strike at once.

Doolittle led the twin-engine Mitchell B-25s as they plummeted off the mere 800-foot deck. Nearing Japan, the flights were split and planes headed for Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka.

It was noon when they came in at waviest level over the coast. Using 20-cent bombsights—a precaution to keep the Norden sight from imitative hands if a plane crashed—they blew up a gasoline plant, blasted an aircraft factory and a shipyard where a cruiser was building, hit steel and powder plants, machinery works and rail yards.

Ineffective Defense
The Japs put up a belated and ineffective ack-ack and fighter plane defense. But the longer

U.S. Navy Gained Mastery Of Pacific At Midway, Guadalcanal

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
(AP Newsfeatures Writer)
The Jap navy which sent a sneak fleet to attack Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was definitely on the downgrade less than one year later.

After the Battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in June and November, 1942, U. S. seapower gained mastery in the Pacific. Here are the principal naval engagements from Pearl Harbor to the battles that established American supremacy:

Battle Of The Java Sea
To stem the Jap imperial wave then rolling south, a small, valiant fleet comprising most of the Dutch navy plus available American and British ships flung itself at the invaders in a two-day battle Feb. 27-28, 1942. After the shooting and bombing had died, the American cruiser Houston and destroyer Perth and eleven Allied vessels were gone. The Jap had suffered some but undetermined damage. Their wave rolled on into Java and New Guinea, and menaced Australia.

Meantime the U. S. Navy had struck for the first time. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz of the Pacific Fleet sent Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey Jr., with two carriers, five cruisers and ten destroyers against the Marshall and Gilbert Islands and against Wake—into the heart of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" region. The raids startled Japan, buoyed American hopes and did material damage.

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA
The Japs began to occupy the Solomons in force later that spring and the menace grew to America's long supply line from west coast ports to Australia. With a task force built around the big carriers Yorktown and Lexington, Adm. Frank J. (Jack) Fletcher moved north to break it up. Contact was made the morning of May 7. The battle that followed—with the hostile fleets over the horizon, never catching sight of each other—was something new in naval warfare, something that until then had been an aviator's dream.

American planes promptly sank the Jap carrier Shoho. Jap bombers got the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho.

The next morning Jap and American air groups passed each other on their missions of death against the opposing fleets. One Jap carrier was damaged, the Lexington suffered fatal damage,

and the Yorktown was disabled. The Japs pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their thrust to the south had been blunted.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY
Instead of moving south once more, the Japs turned in their tracks, lashed out towards Midway and Pearl Harbor while feinting at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians. But the American admirals had out-guessed them. U. S. ships, including the patched-up Yorktown and other units just back from the Coral Seas, were ready for the blow.

This time it was Adm. Fletcher's squadrons from the Enterprise and Yorktown that attacked, suffered heavy losses but scored hits. Dive bombers flew in. Two enemy carriers had been set afire and put out of action; a third was damaged and then sunk by the submarine Nautilus.

Planes from the only enemy carrier attacked the Yorktown and made three bomb hits; then enemy torpedo planes scored two hits and orders were given to abandon ship. Planes from the Enterprise went after the undamaged enemy carrier and left her in flames. Army Flying Fortresses from Midway had joined in the attack and had hit enemy battleships and cruisers.

On June 6, in an effort to save the Yorktown, which had been taken in tow, the destroyer Hammann went alongside to put on a salvage crew. An enemy submarine sent two more torpedoes into the Yorktown and one into the Hammann which sank in a few minutes. The Yorktown went down the next morning.

Jap losses, as reported by the U. S., were four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport sunk; 275 planes downed; three battleships, two

standing on the crest. Tens of thousands of cartridge casings, machine-gun and rifle, are scattered over the slopes. Pieces of battle dungarees, torn and bloody, lay among ripped stretchers and wrecked ambulance jeeps. Dozens of scarred tanks and assorted vehicles are battered and overturned around its foot. Over the entire hill and surrounding terrain in the disarray of all the things men carry with them into battle: packs, rifles, helmets, socks, shoes, tooth brushes, rations, letters from home, and pictures of girls and mothers. Some of the equipment is in good condition. Most of it is torn, broken, and twisted.

Now the teams are picking their way through the quiet shambles retrieving the bodies of dead Marines.

Remnants Of War Left On Okinawa Hill
By S-SGT. GEORGE R. VOIGT (Marine Corps Combat Correspondent)

OKINAWA (Delayed)—Sugar Loaf Hill no longer looks like a hill. It looks like a huge mound of loose dirt piled on a city dump. It has been pounded out of shape by bombs and shells; enemy and friendly. Thousands of foxholes and tunnels have been dug and re-dug on its sides. The churned earth is covered with the after-litter of a costly battle.

It is ours now, after being stormed and taken, lost and retaken, and has been left in the wake of troops of Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd's Sixth Marine Division pushing south.

All the vegetation that remains is an occasional blade of grass and four blackened stumps of trees

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Guadalcanal Proved Tough In Face Of Enemy, Malaria

(AP Newsfeatures)
The United States took the first amphibious step to Tokyo with the invasion of tiny Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, on August 7.

Americans had ever heard of mosquito-infested, malaria-ridden open point. Yet for five months America's immediate Pacific fate depended on the island's stifling, almost impenetrable jungles and in the malarial waters surrounding it.

The Guadalcanal invasion was spearheaded by the Marines led by Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandergift. It was designed primarily to protect U. S. shipping lanes to Australia, where Allied power slowly was being built and to guard New Caledonia from air attacks.

Japanese Surprised
Japan had invaded the Solomons six weeks after Pearl Harbor, and when a Marine division hit the beaches in self-propelled steel barges, under protecting sea and air cover, the enemy was surprised.

The Leathernecks quickly gained a beachhead, captured the almost complete Henderson airfield, and seized the smaller adjacent islands of Tulagi, Gavutu and Tanombo. On Gavutu and Tulagi, not one of the foe surrendered—1800 of them, the entire garrisons, had to be killed.

After initial successes, the going got tough. On the night of August 8, a Jap cruiser force caught Allied naval patrols off guard and sank four cruisers. Bombers from the northern Solomons and Rabaul

then began to appear daily to rip the beachhead. American supply ships ran a gauntlet and frequently got caught by the Jap surface ships and submarines. Few Americans at home knew how critical



INVASION—Marines with full battle kits charge ashore Guadalcanal from a landing barge.



INVADER NO. 1—The honor of heading America's first major amphibious invasion of the war went to V. Adm. Robert Lee Gormley, who was in overall command, under Adm. Chester Nimitz, of the Guadalcanal operation. Gormley, a Navy veteran of 18 years sea duty and an ace tactician, had gone to the Pacific in May, 1942, as supreme commander in the south Pacific of naval, air and land forces. His position paralleled Gen. MacArthur's in the southwest Pacific. He was succeeded by Adm. William F. Halsey.

Although after that the skilled Jap jungle warriors remained constantly bothersome, they were never again a major threat. On December 9 the Army, under Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, took over command. And on February 9 the conquest of Guadalcanal was completed.



ACTION—Leathernecks hold rifles ready as they search for the foe in a palm grove. The situation actually was.

But despite growing enemy counterattacks the Yanks held doggedly. Jap attempts to land on Guadalcanal were broken up repeatedly, mainly by the small but superior air force that had been assembled on Henderson.

In October, however, the Japs landed in daylight on Guadalcanal only 15 miles from the American lines. Heavy artillery was moved ashore and by November Nip land, sea and air forces had been massed to push the Yanks back into the sea.

U. S. Matches Stakes
But America matched the stakes. Many warships damaged in the early months of war again were ready to fight; new Army and Marine troops were rushed in to reinforce the weary original force; an arsenal from the now-roaring home arsenal began coming in.

On November 13 the decisive battle for Guadalcanal was fought at sea. In three days, in the Sealark Channel north of the Henderson Field the Navy sank 28 Jap ships and damaged ten more. The U. S. lost eight ships. Meanwhile the Leathernecks wiped out 750 Japs moving in against the airfield from the jungle and sent an equal number scurrying back to the underbrush.

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EVACUATION—Comrades carry a wounded Marine to safety. Victory's cost was high.

Remnants Of War Left On Okinawa Hill
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OKINAWA (Delayed)—The last thing Marine Lt. Col. John C. Miller Jr., of San Diego, Cal., expected to see when he entered a town on this island was what he saw first—a sign which read "Welcome Americans."

The sign was displayed by a native who had spent 22 years in Honolulu and returned here nine years ago. He is now the town mayor.

Colonel Miller is a battalion commander in the Fifth Regiment of the First Marine Division, reports Sgt. Leo T. Batt, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Marines Welcomed To Ryukyu Island
RYUKYU ISLANDS (Delayed)

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THE BATTLES OF GUADALCANAL—The U. S. landing on Guadalcanal touched off a whole series of naval engagements that ran both sides out of readily available carriers but eliminated the threat to Australia and left the Americans in command of the nearby seas.

In the first place, the battle of Savo Island on the night of August 8, was an Allied disaster. A Jap task force caught four cruisers—three American and one

a carrier's bridge, he gave his famous "attack, attack, attack" order. Within a few days Adm. D. J. Callaghan's column of cruisers and destroyers sailed smack into the center of a Jap fleet, belching shells and destruction left and right. Altogether in the three-day battle of Guadalcanal, November 13 to 15, the Japs lost an estimated 16 warships including one dreadnought, and 12 transports. Two weeks later at Tassafaronga, one last Jap attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal was defeated.

THE BATTLE OF KULA GULF
By the following July, the "Tokyo express" route of supply to her islands by naval vessel had been shortened but the express

still was running. A task force under Adm. W. L. Ainsworth caught the express on July 6 north of New Georgia Island and again on July 13. The Japs lost 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers, we the cruiser Helena and the destroyer Gwin. Several more destroyers were sunk in nearby Vela Gulf August 6.

The balance of naval power had shifted definitely to the U. S. Navy, which was fast building up to the greatest sea power the world has ever known.

BUT JAPAN TOOK MORE—A Japanese heavy cruiser of the Mogami class, her superstructure twisted and flaming white hot, lists impotently as a result of air attacks off Midway Island. Nine enemy warships were sunk in this engagement.

Australian—and knocked them off like sitting ducks. After that we had the best of it over-all in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance and Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. Admirals Norman Scott and T. C. Kinkaid made reputations and the South Dakota proved that the battleship was not obsolete in an air-powered war.

Admiral Halsey had taken over the general command from Adm. R. L. Gormley. No longer riding

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Step-By-Step History Of War Against Japan

5 THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL
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1941

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor. On the same day (Dec. 8, East Longitude time) they hit Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.

Dec. 8—U. S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese attack Midway, take Thailand, move into Malaya.

Dec. 9—Japanese occupy northern Gilbert Islands.

Dec. 10—Enemy lands in Philippines, sinks British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 12—Guam occupied.

Dec. 22—Enemy makes additional landings in Philippines. First American troops arrive in Australia.

Dec. 24—Wake falls.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong "fortress" falls to Japanese.

Dec. 27—Manila bombed despite declaration as open city.

1942

Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.

Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.

Jan. 15—Japanese advance into Burma.

Jan. 23—Enemy lands on New Britain.

Jan. 23-24—U. S. destroyers attack Japanese forces in Makassar Strait.

Jan. 29—Yanks land on Fiji Islands.

Feb. 1—U. S. carriers and cruisers attack enemy bases in Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 24—U. S. task force bombards Wake.

Feb. 27-March 1—Allies lose 13 vessels in Battle of the Java Sea.

March 4—U. S. Navy raids Marcus Island.

March 5—Japanese take Batavia.

March 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital, falls; Japanese conquer Java. U. S. carriers attack enemy bases at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea.

March 12—Yanks land in New Caledonia.

March 13—Japanese invade Solomon Islands.

March 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, leaving Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

March 31—Enemy opens all-out assault on Bataan.

April 9—Fighting ends on Bataan peninsula.

April 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

April 28—Japanese claim occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.

April 30—Lashio, Burma Road key, falls to Japanese.

May 4—U. S. carrier planes hit enemy ships in newly occupied Solomons.

May 5—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.

May 6—Corregidor falls; organized Philippine campaign ends.

May 4-8—Carrier Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled as U. S. sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in Battle of the Coral Sea.

May 13—Japanese occupy Burma.

June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is air-raided. Landings in Aleutians (Attu, Agattu and Kiska) follow.

June 3-6—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in Battle of Midway, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.

July 4—The "Flying Tigers," volunteer U. S. airmen in China, join U. S. Army Air Forces.

July 22—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.

Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first major Allied offensive of the Pacific war.

Aug. 8—Enemy resistance overcome at Tulagi.

Aug. 9—Battle of Savo Island ends with one Australian and three U. S. heavy cruisers lost after Japanese night attack.

Aug. 17-18—U. S. force raids Makin.

Aug. 23-25—American naval and air forces off Solomons repel enemy reconnaissance fleet.

Aug. 26—Japanese land at Milne Bay, New Guinea.

Aug. 30—Adak occupied by U. S. forces.

Sept. 15—USS Wasp sunk in Solomons area.

Sept. 25—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby.

Oct. 7—Japanese evacuate Agattu in Aleutians.

Oct. 11-12—Battle of Cape Esperance results in enemy loss of four cruisers and four destroyers sunk; one U. S. destroyer is sunk.

Oct. 26—Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. U. S. carrier Hornet sunk, but nine enemy ships are damaged.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives U. S. decisive naval victory as 16 Japanese warships and four transports are sunk.

Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Battle of Tassafaronga (Lunga Point).

Dec. 9—Allies occupy Gona in New Guinea.

Dec. 14—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village, New Guinea.

Dec. 20—U. S. bombers attack shore installations at Kiska.

1943

Jan. 4—Allies take Buna Mission, New Guinea.

Jan. 6—First U. S. daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain, costs Japanese nine ships.

Jan. 12—U. S. forces occupy Amchitka Island, Aleutians.

Jan. 24—Organized Japanese resistance over at Sannanda, New Guinea.

Jan. 30—Japanese sink U.S.S. Chicago.

Feb. 9—U. S. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal. Enemy loses 50,000 men.

Feb. 20—U. S. Navy shells Attu.

Mar. 2-6—Battle of Bismarck Sea, fought by MacArthur's bombers, cost Japanese three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports and 15,000 troops.

Mar. 15—Yanks bomb Kiska six times in a day.

Mar. 23—Allies completely occupy Mombare River area in New Guinea.

Mar. 26—Navy drives Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships from Aleutians.

Apr. 1—Chinese drive Nipponese from Yunan province into Burma.

Apr. 30—Kiska bombed for 145th time in a month.



INVASION OF GUADALCANAL—In August, 1942, the Allies began the long road back with a landing on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. It was a six-month job to conquer the island.

May 4—U. S. announces occupation of Russell Islands in February.

May 11—Yanks land on Attu.

May 20—Japanese open large-scale offensive along Hupeh-Honan border in China.

May 29—U. S. captures Attu as organized resistance ends.

June 1—Chinese rout five enemy divisions southwest of Ichang.

June 2—Americans move onto Woodlark, Trobriand Islands, off east tip of New Guinea.

June 30—Yanks and Aussies land on Rendova and New Georgia Islands in the Solomons and Nasau Bay, New Guinea.

Launderers Wear Marine's Clothes

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC (Delayed)—Laundry service is much better here than in the states, according to members of the veteran Third Marine Division who get their bundles back from the natives in five days, but the war and tear is greater.

One reason for the shorter life of the garment is that laundrymen dress their families in the Marine clothes for three or four days before washing them, reports Sgt. John W. Chapman, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Sept. 29—Marines land at Namunua in Ellice group.

Oct. 2—Finschhafen falls to Allies after ten-day campaign.

Oct. 5—U. S. and Australian forces move onto Kolombangara.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Treasury Islands in the Solomons.

Nov. 1—Marines invade Bougainville.

Nov. 12—Japanese cruiser and four destroyers sunk off Bougainville.

Nov. 21—Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.

Nov. 23—U. S. forces capture Makin, complete Gilberts conquest.

Dec. 9—Chinese recapture Changteh in China's "rice bowl" area.

Dec. 15—Yanks invade Arawe, New Britain.

Dec. 26—Marines land at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, opposite Arawe.

Dec. 30—Airstrips at Cape Gloucester captured.

1944

Jan. 2—Allies land at Sador, New Guinea.

Jan. 22-29—Japanese lose 149 aircraft in Allied strikes over Rabaul.

Feb. 1—U. S. invades Kwajalein atoll in Marshall Islands after heavy sea and air bombardment.

Feb. 5—U. S. cruisers and destroyers bombard Paramushiro in Kuriles.

Feb. 6—British land at Maungdaw, Burma.

Feb. 7—Enemy resistance ends on Kwajalein.

Feb. 10—Yanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign with 14,000 enemy casualties.

Feb. 15—Allies move onto Green Islands.

Feb. 18-19—U. S. task forces hammer Truk.

Feb. 20—Americans invade Eniwetok.

Feb. 21-22—Carrier task force strikes Marianas.

Feb. 29—Yanks invade Admiralty Islands.

Mar. 6—Marines jump up New Britain's coast to Lae.

Mar. 10-14—Americans capture Wotho, Ujae and Lae atolls in Marshalls.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—It was here in June, 1942, that the American Navy won its first decisive victory over the Japanese fleet and turned the tide of the war in the Pacific.

July 5-6—U. S. fleet scores heavily in Battle of Kula Gulf.

July 8—British and Indian troops enter Maungdaw, Burma, in raid.

July 12-13—Navy sinks Japanese cruiser, three destroyers in additional action in Kula Gulf.

July 16—Allies occupy Mubo, New Guinea.

Aug. 6—Yanks conquer Munda, New Georgia.

Aug. 7—Navy sinks cruiser and two destroyers in Vella Gulf action.

Aug. 15—U. S. and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.

Aug. 17—MacArthur occupies Vella Lavella in Central Solomons.

Aug. 27—Japanese quit New Georgia.

Aug. 30—Americans win Arundel island in the Solomons.

Aug. 31—Navy attacks Marcus Island.

Sept. 11—Army announces capture of Salamaua.

Sept. 16—MacArthur captures Lae, New Guinea.

Mar. 14—U. S. troops land at Linga, Linga, New Britain.

Mar. 15—Americans land on Manus, largest island of the Admiralties.

March 16—Liberators make first land-based attack on Truk. Japs open Manipur campaign on India's border.

March 18—Americans and British land from planes behind enemy lines in Burma open first engagement with the enemy.

March 20—Marines land on Emirau in the St. Matthias group. U. S. and Chinese troops smash foe in Hukawng Valley of northern Burma.

March 23—India invaded by Japs via Burma.

March 23-25—Yanks secure Ailinglupalap, Namu, Ebon, Namorik atolls and Kill Island in the Marshalls.

March 30-April 1—American fleet hits Palau and western Carolines.

April 13—Aussies capture Bogadjim, threatens Madang, New Guinea.

April 19—Saipan and Tinian hit by Army and Navy heavy bombers for the first time.

April 19—Japs open new drive in Honan Province, China. Allies bomb Rabaul for sixteenth consecutive day.

April 22—MacArthur's forces land at Hollandia and Alitape.

April 24—Yanks occupy Ujeang atoll to complete Marshalls operation.

April 24—Australian and U. S. troops win Madang on northeast New Guinea.

April 28—Conquest of Hollandia completed.

May 12—Rocket guns used by U. S. fighters and bombers in raid on Rabaul.

May 17—Chinese and U. S. troops capture airfield at Myittha, Burma.

May 20—MacArthur wins Wake Islands, 115 miles west of Hollandia after landings on May 17.

May 27—Allies land on Biak Island.

May 31—Army bombers hammer Truk and Ponape for eleventh day in the month.

June 11-14—Carrier task force smashes Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Rota in Marianas.

June 15—Americans land on Saipan as first carrier task force strikes are made at Bonin and Volcano Islands.

June 16-29—Superfortresses bomb Yawala, Japan, from China in first land-based raid on Jap home islands.

June 18—Chinese lose Changsha.

June 19—Japs lose 402 planes and Americans lose 17 off Saipan in aircraft battle.

June 20—American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet near Saipan in First Battle of the Philippine Sea, sinking or damaging 18 warships.

June 24—Carrier aircraft strike Iwo Jima.

July 2—Yanks land on Noemfoor Island.

July 4—Carrier force hits Bonine, Volcanoes.

July 7—Japs counterattack on Saipan, but are thrown back with heavy losses to both sides.

July 9—Organized resistance ends on Saipan. Superfortresses hit Japan.

July 20—Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet resign.

July 21—After bombardment by air and sea units which began June 19, Yanks invade Guam.

July 23—New Jap cabinet formed under Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

July 24—Marines land on Tinian.

July 30—Allies move onto Sanap.

Aug. 1—Organized resistance ends on Tinian.

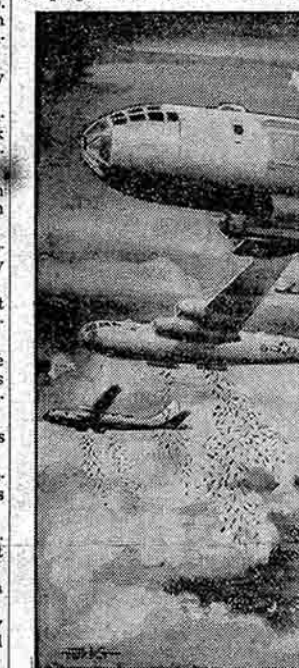
Aug. 3—Myittha, important base in north Burma, falls to Chinese and American troops after three-month siege.

Aug. 9—Yanks win Hengyang, China.

Aug. 10—Yanks win Guam but mopping-up continues.

Aug. 15—Japs driven completely out of India by British and Indian troops.

Aug. 24—Heavy bombers make biggest raid on Halmahera in campaign to neutralize the island.



SUPERFORTS ROAR IN—The Japanese home islands were brought under a steadily growing air bombardment after the first attack by long-range B-29 Superfortresses in June, 1944.

Sept. 4-5—Liberators hit Marcus Island for first time.

Sept. 6-14—Navy task force planes bombard Palau.

Sept. 15—Yanks invade Peleliu in the Palaus and MacArthur's troops land on Morotai in the Halmaheras.

Sept. 20—Enemy resistance ends on Angaur, Palau, after Allied landing Sept. 17.

Sept. 21-22—Carrier-based aircraft smash Luzon, sinking 40 ships and destroying 357 aircraft.

Sept. 23—Marines land on Negubus and Kongauru in Palaus against light opposition.

Oct. 8—Japs land on coast of Fukien Province in China.

Oct. 9—U. S. fleet shells Marcus Island. Americans make easy landing on Garakayo Islands in Palaus.

Oct. 10—Carrier planes open attack on Ryukyu Archipelago, sink or damage 127 ships.

Oct. 12-15—Carrier Task Force strikes at Formosa destroying 418 Jap planes and 32 ships.

Oct. 12—Organized resistance ends on Peleliu.

Oct. 20—MacArthur "comes back" as his forces storm ashore Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 23—Yanks take Tacloban, Leyte's capital.

Oct. 23-26—U. S. Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Jap ships including two battleships, four carriers and 12 cruisers in Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. America loses six ships. Navy calls engagement "one of the decisive victories of the war."

Oct. 26—Yanks move to Samar from Leyte.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Echelde Islands.

Nov. 11-12—Navy bombards Iwo Jima in Volcano Islands.

Nov. 16—Yanks win Mapia Island north of New Guinea.

Yanks take Limon on

per

esses bomb

from Saipan

ces land

at Ormoc.

Dec. 8—Army and fleet warships

Dec. 9—Yanks take Ormoc.

Dec. 15—U. S. Mindoro in the P.

Bhmo falls to Chinese.

Dec. 21—MacArthur announces end of organized resistance on Leyte.

1945

Jan. 3-4—Carrier planes strike at Formosa and Okinawa.

Jan. 5—Marinduque Island falls to Yanks. British and Indian amphibious troops land on Akyab Island, Burma.

Jan. 9—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.

Jan. 10—U. S. Army announces completion of Lido Road to Myittha.

Jan. 12—Third Fleet aircraft blast Japanese installations in Indo-China.

Jan. 21—Yanks take Tarlac, 58 miles from Manila.

Jan. 23—Lido-Burma Road is opened.

Jan. 29—U. S. landings made at Subic Bay area of Luzon.

Jan. 31—Japanese complete seizure of Hankow-Canton railway.



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March 18—MacArthur moves onto Panay.

April 5—Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz appointed to lead Army and Navy drives in Pacific.

April 5—Russia denounces neutrality pact with Japan as Koiso cabinet falls and is replaced by one headed by Adm. Kantaro Suzuki.

April 8—Japanese battleship, two cruisers and three destroyers sunk by carrier forces off Kyushu.

April 17—Yanks reach Cape Hedo, northern tip of Okinawa.

April 18—Yanks land at Malabang and Parang in Mindanao. U. S. landing on Balabac threatens Borneo.

April 29—Americans take Baguio, Philippine summer capital.

May 1—Allies invade Tarakan, Borneo.

May 4—British and Indian forces complete occupation of Rangoon.

May 6—MacArthur announces complete liberation of Davao, Mindanao.

May 24 and May 26—Superfortresses devastate Tokyo with fire bombs.

May 27—Chinese recapture Yungting to cut Japan's lifeline from north China to Indo-China and Malaya.

May 29—Marines storm into Shuri castle, Japanese stronghold on Okinawa.

June 4—Yanks land on Oruku Peninsula, Okinawa.

June 10—Australians land at Brunei Bay, Borneo.

June 18—Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Jr., U. S. Tenth Army commander, killed on Okinawa.

June 21—Organized resistance ends on Okinawa.

June 24—Australians complete recapture of Miri oil fields in West Borneo.

June 26—Yanks seize Kume Island west of Okinawa.

June 28—All Luzon is liberated, MacArthur announces.

June 30—Chinese retake Liuchow, Kwangsi Province air base city.

July 1—Australians land at Balikpapan, Borneo.

July 5—Entire Philippine Islands liberated, MacArthur says: Campaign is "virtually closed."

July 10—U. S. Third Fleet sends 1000 carrier bombers against Tokyo, destroying 152 enemy planes.

July 11—Balikpapan Bay won.

July 14-15—U. S. Fleet begins first heavy surface ship bombardment of Japan's home islands with shelling of Northern Honshu and Hokkaido.

July 17—British Fleet joins in hurrying carrier planes against Japan.

July 19—U. S. and British ships bombard Hitachi Port and Nojima Cape, Tokyo Bay.

July 19—U. S. and British fliers blast hiding Jap fleet at Yokosuka base, Tokyo Bay, sinking 32,700-ton battleship Nagato.

July 20—Chinese grab Yiyang, waterway control stronghold in China's "rice bowl."

July 22—First Yanks from German front reach Philippines.

July 26—Ultimatum from U. S. Britain and China demands that Japan surrender unconditionally or face "utter destruction."

July 29—Japan will ignore surrender ultimatum, Premier Suzuki says.

Aug. 3—Japan completely blockaded by B-29s, U. S. Air Force says.

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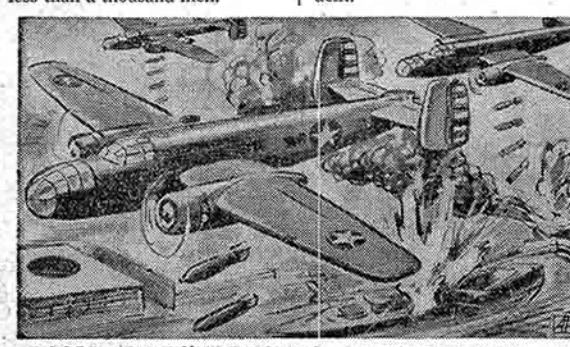
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Japs Used Few Men To Win Early Victories

AP Newsfeatures

The Japs achieved their early victories in the Pacific with surprisingly little manpower and equipment. Although their total Army force at the beginning of 1942 was estimated as 3,000,000 men, it is believed that they used only about 400,000 men in their entire Pacific drive.

In the Philippines, where they met their greatest resistance, they outnumbered American and Filipino troops by more than three to one. Most of their other victories were achieved against garrisons of less than a thousand men.



DOOLITTLE BOMBS TOKYO—Japan's capital city got its first pasting from the air in April, 1942, when a small number of bombers from "Shangri-La" (the U. S. S. Hornet) hit the city.

Highlights Of War In Europe

Sept. 1, 1939—Germans invade Poland.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Sept. 28—Germany and Russia partition Poland.

April 9, 1940—Nazis invade Norway and Denmark.

May 10—Hitler invades Lowlands. Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.

May 29—British began escape from Dunkerque.

June 22—French sign armistice with Germany.

Aug. 8—German air force begins blitz of Britain.

March 11, 1941—President Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease bill.

June 22—Nazis invade Russia.

Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference drafts Atlantic Charter.

Dec. 11—Germany and Italy declare war on U. S. Jan. 26, 1942—First American troops arrive in Ireland.

Sept. 17—Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.

Oct. 23—British break Axis line at El Alamein.

Nov. 8—Americans and British invade North Africa.

Jan. 18, 1943—Russians break siege of Leningrad.

May 12—Axis resistance ends.

July 10—Allies invade Sicily.

Sept. 3—Italy invades Greece.

Sept. 8—Italy surrenders.

June 4, 1944—Allies invade Normandy, France.

June 6—Anglo-American forces invade Normandy, France.

July 20—German attempt to kill Hitler.

Aug. 25—Paris liberated.

Oct. 20—Russians smash into East Prussia.

Dec. 16—German counter-offensive opens in Ardennes forest.

Jan. 17—Soviets capture Warsaw.

March 7, 1945—Americans cross Rhine at Remagen.

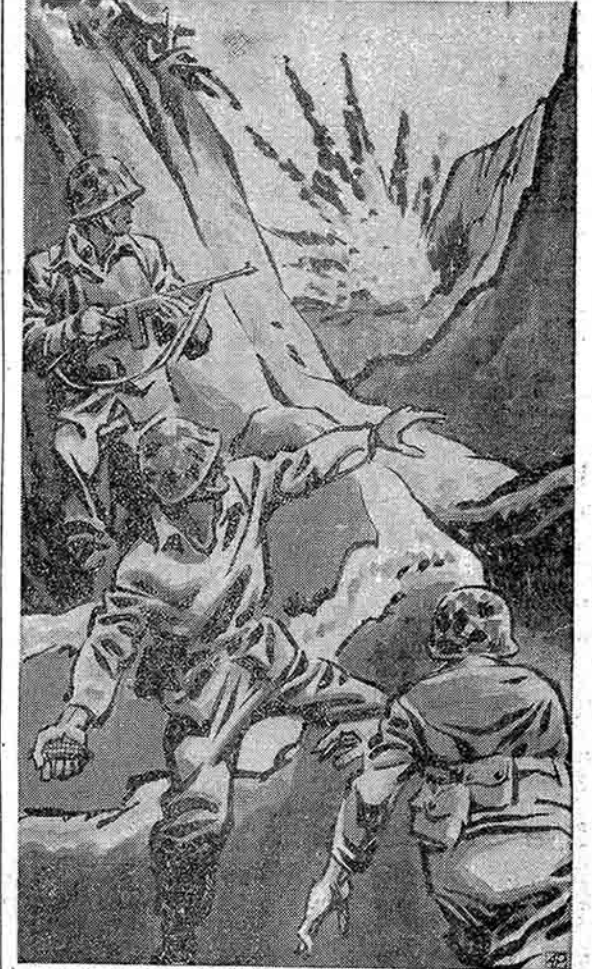
March 24—Anglo-Americans drive over Rhine in force.

April 25—U. S. Soviet troops link at Torgau.

May 1—Nazis announce Hitler's death.

May 2—Berlin falls.

May 7—Germany surrenders unconditionally.



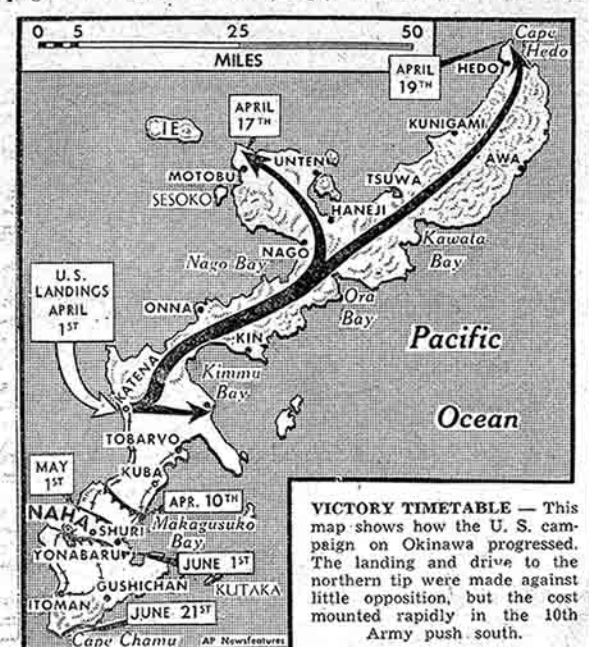
BATTLE OF IWO JIMA—A place to be known permanently in American history was this tiny island in the Volcanes, where Marines paid an enormous price to clear the air road to Tokyo.

Bloody Okinawa, Iwo Campaigns Hastened Jap Downfall

Okinawa Biggest Cause Of Defeat

By VERN HAUGLAND and MORRIS LANDSBERG
AP Newsfeatures

American capture of Okinawa midway in 1945 hastened Japan's ultimate defeat perhaps more directly than any other island campaign in the war. But in men, ships, ammunition and time, it was



VICTORY TIMETABLE—This map shows how the U. S. campaign on Okinawa progressed. The landing and drive to the northern tip were made against little opposition, but the cost mounted rapidly in the 10th Army push south.

one of the costliest operations. The enemy, invaded on his very doorstep, fought back savagely the 65-mile-long key base of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps. Committed to suicidal tactics, Japan sent hundreds of planes against the huge 1200-ship invasion force headed by veteran Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner. The desperate Japs kept up their bombing, torpedoing, piloted Baka bomb and Kamikaze suicide attacks throughout the long campaign.

U. S. Navy and Marine casualties exceeded 40,000. Nearly 100 American vessels were sunk or damaged. And nearly 82 days of fighting went by on the rocky, malaria-ridden island before Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz could announce, "Okinawa is ours."

Enemy Losses Greater
The Japs lost far more. A total of 107,000 Imperial troops died; 10,000 more were taken prisoner. Planes of Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force, of U. S. fleet carriers, of the British Pacific Fleet (in its combat debut), of Marine and Army fighter units destroyed approximately 4,000 aircraft. Jap shipping suffered heavily.

The United States acquired the largest of the 116 islands of the Ryukyuan chain curving down from within a few miles of Kyushu, and the site of a mighty air-naval base only 325 miles from the enemy's bomb-marked homeland.

Stubbornly and bloodily, the Japs yielded the gateway to the East China Sea and free communications with the China coast. They saw the "impregnable" anchorages in the Inland Sea turned into a graveyard of shipping. They quickly felt the concussion from "aids by hundreds of Okinawa-based aircraft joining with B-29s."

Beachhead Won Easily
The force that made this possible—the new Tenth Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., who was killed with victory in sight—landed on the west coast of Okinawa Easter Sunday, April 1. What could have been a beachhead "bloodier than Iwo" turned into a rout.

Soldiers of the 24th Army Corps and Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps went across the rough, potentially formidable terrain standing up. Within less than three hours they had captured Yontan and Kadena airfields. It was easy going—surprisingly so—until the Army drove southward and hit the Jap defense line.

For a while, naval losses outran land casualties. Suicide pilots even singled out an American hospital ship, the U.S.S. Comfort,

which was hit April 28, causing 63 casualties.

Civilians Doomed
Okinawa civilians, expected by some authorities to be hostile and fanatically pro-Jap, turned out to be uniformly docile.

The Japs waited until April 6 before staging their first major air attack—a "knockout" blow that cost them more than 270 planes.

Next day they sent down a naval task force—a weak one, without carrier cover—to "finish up the job." U. S. carrier planes caught the warships southwest of Kyushu. They sank the Japs' largest surviving battleship, the 45,000-ton Yamato, along with two cruisers and three destroyers.

General Buckner gave the Jap commander an opportunity to surrender June 11. The offer was ignored. A week later, the U. S. general was killed by a shell fragment at a forward observation post. Enemy resistance ended three days later.

In the last wild days of the campaign, the Jap commanders committed suicide. They had fought, and lost, a defensive campaign after possibly misjudging where the Americans would land.

The single major counterattack May 3 and 4—coordinated with a heavy air raid and an attempt to land behind the American lines—was repulsed.

Marine's Luck Runs Out In Tilt With Law
SACRAMENTO, (UP)—Marine Pvt. Jerrold Mitchell's luck, which saved his life when a Jap bullet struck near his heart on Iwo Jima, was with him when his automobile, traveling at 70 miles an hour, turned over and hit a tree east of Sacramento.

But it ran out a moment later. A highway patrolman drove up as Mitchell was picking himself up from the soft, newly-plowed ground of a field adjacent to the road. Mitchell was uninjured, but the officer arrested him for reckless driving and driving with an expired operator's license.

He was fined \$105.

MARINE COMMANDANT
Brigadier General Archibald Henderson served as commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps for a longer period than any other leader, holding that office from 1830 until his death in 1839.

Fifes and drums were the first instruments of the U. S. Marine Corps band.

'Amphibious Operations' Sum Up Pacific Success

By JOHN L. SPRUE
AP Newsfeatures

One phase—unlike the others—of the Pacific campaign is the amphibious operation. It is the ability to send troops ashore from the sea, to land them on the beach, to establish a beachhead, to build up a base, to move inland, to capture the enemy's rear, to cut off his lines of communication, to destroy his resources, to bring about his ultimate defeat.

Although history books can cite many previous landings in enemy territory, never were there so many in such short time as in the U. S. sweep across the Pacific. And never were invasions successfully carried out against such firmly defended areas.

Started At Guadalcanal
America's first amphibious landing was made at Guadalcanal in August 1942. The technique was developed along the New Guinea coast, at Tarawa and the Marshalls, in the Marianas, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and some 60 other places along the 6000-mile path from Hawaii to the Jap mainland. To the lessons learned in island-hopping were added the techniques proved at North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and the Normandy beachhead.

The series of Pacific invasions was necessary to establish advance bases along the route to Tokyo. The Marshalls and Guam became great naval stations; Saipan, Iwo and Okinawa provided airfields for the bombing of Japan; the Philippines gave the land mass and harbors from which direct assault against Hirohito's homeland could be mounted. Other bases were taken to remove potential threats in the U. S. supply lines.

Followed A Pattern
"Amphibious operations" followed a pattern that even the Japs came to understand perfectly.

The enemy learned to worry about invasion when planes from America's vast carrier armada began appearing regularly, bombing airfields and military installations and sealing off possible battle areas. Then the mighty guns of battleships and cruisers took over, pouring tons of shells onto enemy strongpoints while LCI's pounded away with rockets. When the target was soft landing craft began darting toward the beach. Often the pre-invasion bombardment was so intense the invaders were well dug into the beachhead before the numbed Japs answered back. But sometimes—as on Iwo Jima—the bombardment continued for days while the landing force struggled for a foothold.

Once the beach was cleared bigger craft moved in, laden with tanks, heavy guns and thousands of other pieces of equipment needed for the inland push. Airfields were established, often within hours, and swarms of land-based aircraft took up the offensive. And once the foot soldiers gained a grip, the issue no longer was in doubt.

Sea-Air Mastery Essential
Many factors contributed to the success of these island drives. Guadalcanal's drawn-out campaign proved the need for complete sea and air mastery around the battle area. In succeeding operations carrier airmen immobilized enemy airfields and virtually cleared the skies before ground troops raced in. Warship support was intensified, slashing enemy attempts to get reinforcements.

Tarawa taught the need of unrelenting bombardment in advance of landings. Thereafter Japanese-held islands were battered to an extent never before possible in naval warfare.

The problem of coordinating all the air, sea and land factors involved in an operation was solved with stop-watch precision. Some 1500 ships were assigned to the Okinawa invasion, for example—some from Leyte, some from the Marianas, some even from the west coast. Despite great differences in speeds and distances, they got to their assigned places at the proper moment.

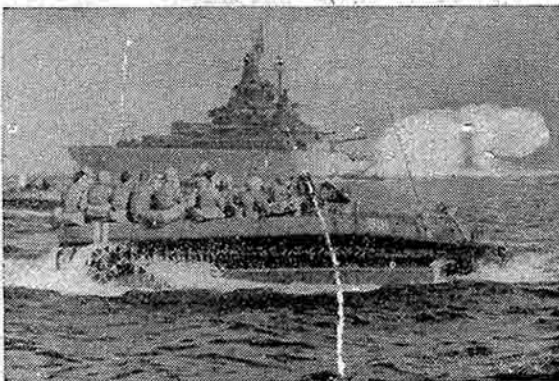
A Nazi hospital corpsman, Hospital Apprentice First Class Robert J. Betz of Sioux City, Iowa, saw a Marine crumple, badly wounded in the chest. He crawled to him, started to administer first aid. A hail of enemy fire dashed around him. One shot found its mark.

Although hit, Betz continued working on the wounded Marine, tried to drag him to safety. The Marine died in the wounded corpsman's arms.

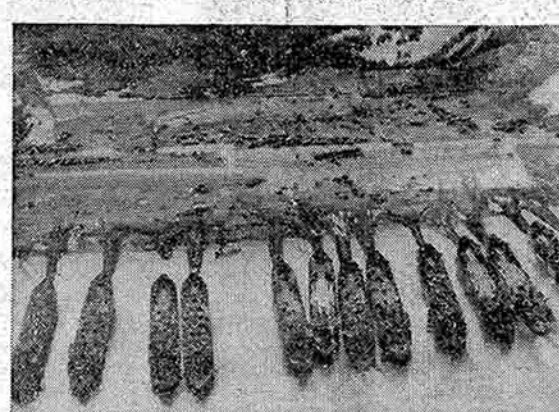
On their stomachs, the trapped Marines dragged themselves toward a deep path, a depression that would offer the same protection as a trench. Most of the wounded men eased themselves along the tortuous route; others were pulled along toward the avenue of escape by ground-hugging riflemen. Jap lead seemed to follow every movement.

Machine gun section leader Sgt. Eugene N. Wilson of Sioux City, Iowa, one of the most popular men in the company, was hit twice as he shepherd his men toward the protection of the gully.

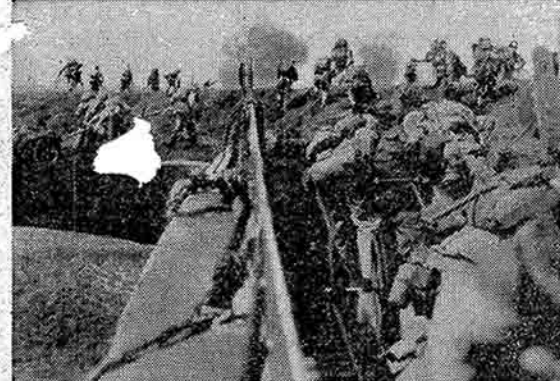
Wilson, first man of the Seventh Regiment to lead assault troops



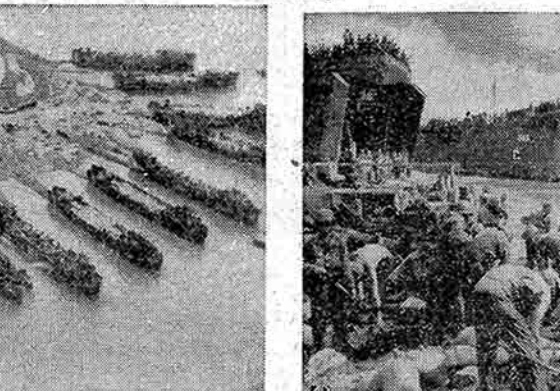
MOVING IN—Mighty battleship guns throw tons of steel against enemy installations as amphibious craft head for shore. Sea-air bombardment usually preceded invasions.



SUPPLIES FOLLOW—Great numbers of landing ships soon are nosed up to the beach with weapons for the inland push. This and the next photo were made at Leyte in the Philippines.



GOING ASHORE—Out of their landing craft, dragging equipment, invaders dash onto the beach. This photo was taken at Iwo Jima, where Marines met furious resistance on landing.



SETTING UP SHOP—Experts keep supplies moving forward.

Odd Comeback Made By British In Burma

By JAMES D. WHITE
AP Newsfeatures

Burma, one important key to victory in the Pacific, was a good-sized war in itself.

Burma's war was different. Burma's climate and terrain and Allied ingenuity saw to that.

Early in 1942 the British left Rangoon in a hurry, and the Japanese overran the country with relative ease. In 1945 the British came back into Rangoon so fast that they actually ran down a Japanese traffic cop with a tank.

But in 1942 the picture was dark. The Japanese were supreme in the oil fields of Southeast Asia and the springboard to India.

Burma was also a mass of jungle-covered north-south mountains, lashed six months of the year by some of the world's heaviest rainfall.

If India fell, the Japanese might make a junction with the Germans in the Middle East.

"I claim we took a hell of a beating," said Gen. Joseph T. Stilwell as he walked out of the jungle into India in those dark days.

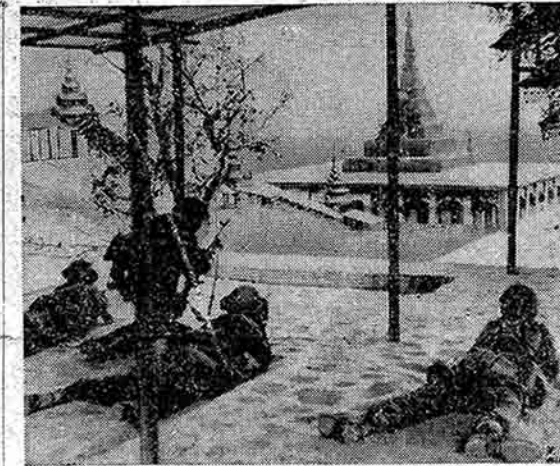
The road back would be long and tough, he said, but the only thing to do was to go back in and run the Japanese out.

In Assam, Stilwell trained and equipped the Chinese army which had retreated with him. He started back from the Himalayan hamlet of Ledo, back down through the leech-and-malaria-infested jungle.

The British, meanwhile, started working back down the Arakan coast on the west, headed back toward Rangoon, Burma's capital and chief port.

Stilwell aimed at completing a cut-off road to China which his American engineers were building. Early in 1944 the threatened road began to worry the Japanese, but they had no answer to Allied air supremacy, which made its construction possible by destroying Japanese supply in the rear.

So the Japanese launched an ambitious campaign northwestward into the little state of Manipur on the edge of India. There, on "Imphal's bloody plain," they learned that the British lion can lash back. In a terrific battle they



INCH BY INCH IN MANDALAY—British troops attack Fort Dufferin, Japanese stronghold in the heart of the city.

lost an estimated 40,000 men. British and American strategists, meanwhile, had cooked up something new. Native Chindits

and other aerial task forces behind the enemy's front lines, were dropped deep in the jungle. They wrought havoc with sup-

Human Land Mines Fail To Stop Marine Tanks On Okinawa

ON THE SHURI FRONT, Okinawa (Delayed)—Eight Japs who made human land mines of themselves failed to stop First Marine Division tanks from forcing Wana draw, the last natural barrier before ancient Shuri castle.

The Marines discovered and killed the Jap soldiers before their scheme to blow up the tanks could be carried out, reports Staff Sgt. Walter Wood, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

Each Jap, a 40-pound dynamite charge strapped to his back placed himself in a hole in the ground, ready to be run over by the General Sherman tanks as they thundered up the draw.

The Japs were equipped with "rip cords," attached to the explosives, indicating to Marine officers that the Japs were also ready to throw themselves at the tanks and set off their charges if the heavy vehicles had only passed close to their concealed holes.

According to Marine Lt. Bradley E. Place of Rule, Texas, the first of the eight Japs was discovered when First Division veterans picked up a ration box from the ground. There, in a perpendicular hole which the ration box covered was a Jap rigged up like a land mine.

The Marines then searched the area and found seven others, Place said, all of them in holes covered with grass or brush.

ply and communications, already paralyzed by bombing and strafing. Later, the Japanese repeatedly found themselves cut off by such jungle "air-heads." The 10th American Air Force supplied advanced troops with supplies and reinforcements and evacuated the wounded.

The Chinese fought westward out of Yunnan and formed a junction with Stilwell's Chinese to complete the cut-off supply road to China. Stilwell had been recalled by this time, but they named the road in his honor.

The British fought southward out of Manipur and down from the cut-off. They landed in force on the Arakan coast.

Storied Mandalay fell after a spectacular armored dash from the coast. The British then negotiated the 400 miles to Rangoon in three weeks, their racing columns constantly supplied by air. The war in Burma was about over. China had a road once again to the sea.

Ahead, to the south, lay Singapore.

Marines Report Shell Fire By Own Terminology

OKINAWA (Delayed)—When artillery shells whistled over the heads of Marines on the Shuri battlefield, the question of who fired was answered in leatherneck terminology, reports Staff Sgt. William Boniface, Marine Corps combat correspondent.

If the shells are headed south toward enemy territory from the Marine artillery units in back of our lines, it's "outillery." If the shells are headed north from the big guns of the Nipponese, it's "theirillery."

FIRST EGG ROLLING
The Marine Corps Band played at the first egg-rolling on the White House grounds when Andrew Johnson was President.

Victory Or Death
There was no quarter in the battle. The Japs, fanatical as always, didn't surrender. Original estimates fixed the Jap force on Iwo at 20,000; the final count of enemy dead totaled 23,244. There were 1038 prisoners taken.

Iwo isn't big—only five miles long by a mile and a half wide. But it's unforgettable to men who fought there—unforgettable because of its dirt and its blood.

Artillery Smothers Japs
On the reverse slope of an adjoining ridge the Marines counted their casualties while artillery smothered the Jap positions. All was quiet in the ridge. The ambush had been successful for the Japs. It had cost the Marines three dead and 27 wounded, but it was to Lt. Hudson's credit that the company had withdrawn with no more than 30 casualties—and that all the wounded had been evacuated.

A reserve platoon took over a commanding ridge as the company moved back to the beach road. They were exhausted, hungry and cold—many had lost packs, rations and even weapons.

But they reformed right there in the road, moved back into the hills and dug in for the night. There would be no rest for that company until the ambush had been avenged.

Two days later Lt. Hudson led his company out of the hills. There were no more Japs in Hell's Hollow.

'Ugly Iwo' Proved Vital To Victory

Conquest Permitted Stepped-Up Aerial Blows Against Japan

By HAMILTON FARON
AP Newsfeatures

"We ought to set aside a special day to commemorate the taking of Iwo Jima. We are going to look back on this operation as one of tremendous importance in the job of defeating Japan."

These words were spoken by Rear Adm. Harry Hill, commander of seaborne attack forces, while Marines were fighting the toughest battle in Corps history for the tiny island in the Volcano group only 750 miles from Tokyo.

Even before the island was conquered—the fight took 26 bloody days—his prediction proved true. The military worth of the ugly little island became rapidly apparent. Mustang fighter planes began operations from its airfields. They struck at Southern Japan with rockets, bombs and strafing machine guns. They provided fought protection for growing numbers of Superfortresses raiding Japanese industrial centers from the Marianas.

Part Of Pattern
Iwo Jima made possible a speeding up of the aerial campaign against Japan. But the Marines who went ashore there on the black sand beaches that February 19 weren't thinking about the future use of Iwo. They were cursing loose volcanic sands in which they sank ankle deep, slipping and sliding as they sought to climb the beach. They were cursing, too, the heavy Japanese mortar and artillery fire which pounded onto the beaches killing or wounding thousands of their comrades.

All up and down the southeastern landing beaches men dived into shellholes—frequently beside dead Japs—to escape murderous cross fire from Suribachi, extinct volcano to the south, and Motoyama heights in the north.

Moving In
But they stayed in. And they moved on, reaching the crest of the beach, one regiment beating its way across the narrow neck of the island to turn north, another swinging south to attack Suribachi with its hundreds of caves.

The Third Marine Division, intended as a reserve force, was called ashore within three days to aid Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith's Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions which made the initial landings.

Hide-and-Seek
On the beaches, in every ravine on every side there were dug-in Japs firing from caves, pillboxes, giant concrete fortifications—all camouflaged perfectly, undistinguishable at a distance of a few yards.

But it was mortar fire and artillery fire in flat trajectory—point blank range at advancing Marines—that accounted for most of the 19,338 American casualties, including 4189 dead.

Many of those men died or were wounded in the four-day fight for Suribachi, honeycombed with natural caves and man-made positions. Only by approaching over a narrow plain strewn with volcanic rocks and exposed to fire from all sides could the sharp cliffs of the volcano be reached. Then began the tortuous job of wiping out enemy nests on the fight to its summit—a fight climaxed by the history-making flag-raising on the lip of Suribachi's crater.

Victory Or Death
There was no quarter in the battle. The Japs, fanatical as always, didn't surrender. Original estimates fixed the Jap force on Iwo at 20,000; the final count of enemy dead totaled 23,244. There were 1038 prisoners taken.

Iwo isn't big—only five miles long by a mile and a half wide. But it's unforgettable to men who fought there—unforgettable because of its dirt and its blood.

Artillery Smothers Japs
On the reverse slope of an adjoining ridge the Marines counted their casualties while artillery smothered the Jap positions. All was quiet in the ridge. The ambush had been successful for the Japs. It had cost the Marines three dead and 27 wounded, but it was to Lt. Hudson's credit that the company had withdrawn with no more than 30 casualties—and that all the wounded had been evacuated.

A reserve platoon took over a commanding ridge as the company moved back to the beach road. They were exhausted, hungry and cold—many had lost packs, rations and even weapons.

But they reformed right there in the road, moved back into the hills and dug in for the night. There would be no rest for that company until the ambush had been avenged.

Two days later Lt. Hudson led his company out of the hills. There were no more Japs in Hell's Hollow.

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Tiny Valley On Okinawa Front Dubbed 'Hell's Hollow' By Ambushed Marine Company

OKINAWA (Delayed)—Marines called the tiny-rim ridged valley, "Hell's Hollow." There's a story behind the name.

The Japs pulled their first big ambush in "Hell's Hollow," pinning down a Marine company for an entire day, exacting 30 casualties, and withdrawing only after a three-day assault by an artillery-supported Marine battalion.

This is the story of the company that gave "Hell's Hollow" its name—the company that first felt the sting of the ambush while on security patrol. Smaller patrols had earlier probed the same ridges without incident. The Japs had dug in for big game.

It had been a strenuous morning. Lt. William G. Hudson of Birmingham, Ala., had split his company into patrol groups before moving into the steep, densely wooded hills.

They spent hours crawling over steep ridges and through deep, wooden ravines, searching ominous-appearing caves, but finding no Japs.

First enemy signs were encountered as the Marine column moved cautiously through a deep draw

leading toward the top of the highest of three encircling ridges. Forward patrols found a field telephone at the skirt of the trail.

Leatherneck Spots Jap
Near the head of the column, machine-gunner Pfc. Joseph Staffa of New Haven, Conn., heard Jap voices. A Marine rifleman in the same platoon, which had advanced far up the draw, drew first blood. He spotted a Jap peering through binoculars at rear elements of the company which were moving up another trail. The Marine shot the Jap through the head. Another Jap scampered for the brush and escaped up the side of the ridge.

Minutes later, as the entire company struggled upward, "Hell's Hollow" started to win its name. The well-hidden Japs on the upper slopes had waited until the entire company was on the slope—before the first platoon was in most danger. The Japs hit the first.

Private Eugene F. Woolsey, of Trenton, Mich., was the first casualty. He suddenly dropped his gear, clutched his arm and fell. A hospital corpsman ran toward him and was pinned

down by automatic fire. The entire platoon took cover.

Organizes Defense Line
Lt. Peter J. Juntunen of New York, moved about organizing a defense line. Despite the heavy concentration of fire he exposed himself while ordering his men to keep down and spread out. A Jap bullet sent him reeling. Second in command of the platoon, Lt. Rawley DeLand of Seaside, N. Y., picked up a stretcher and helped Juntunen. Three men

to carry him out, Jap slugs found Juntunen was dead. The stretcher was used to carry him out.

The for Jap ambushers. Every man in the platoon was dead.

Supporting platoons were able to bring fire to bear. The Japs also had them covered and were firing at them.

Navy Corpsman Hilt

A Nazi hospital corpsman, Hospital Apprentice First Class Robert J. Betz of Sioux City, Iowa, saw a Marine crumple, badly wounded in the chest. He crawled to him, started to administer first aid. A hail of enemy fire dashed around him. One shot found its mark.

Carriers, One Of Most Powerful Weapons, Spearheaded By Navy

Blasted Enemy's Outposts, Homes

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
AP Newsfeatures Writer

American aircraft carriers, new to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, emerged as one of the most powerful offensive weapons in the campaign against Japan. As the spearhead of every naval striking force the flattops, shepherding fighters and bombers, revolutionized amphibious warfare.

Carrier forces proved effective on both sides. But America's Fighting Ladies finally neutralized the enemy's sea-air power and went on to attack island bases and the Jap homeland almost at leisure. The damage our carriers caused and their ability to stand punishment and to increase the range of air combat by thousands of miles convinced naval experts that they were indispensable to victory.

THE CORE OF OFFENSE

Carriers were the core of the mighty task forces that roared across the Pacific deep. They were self-sufficient, with vast stores of high-octane gasoline, large magazines of aerial bombs and torpedoes, replacement planes and pilots, and every other means of maintenance.

The carrier plane had four main missions: to search out and attack the enemy fleet, help protect its own fleet from attack, serve as a strategic air force in attacking enemy bases and installations, and finally to operate as a tactical air force, strafing and bombing the enemy in support of ground troops.

Flattops provided new uses for the battleship, whose guns protected the lightly armored carriers. On the offensive the battleship delivered the heavy blows after carrier planes had neutralized the enemy air force.

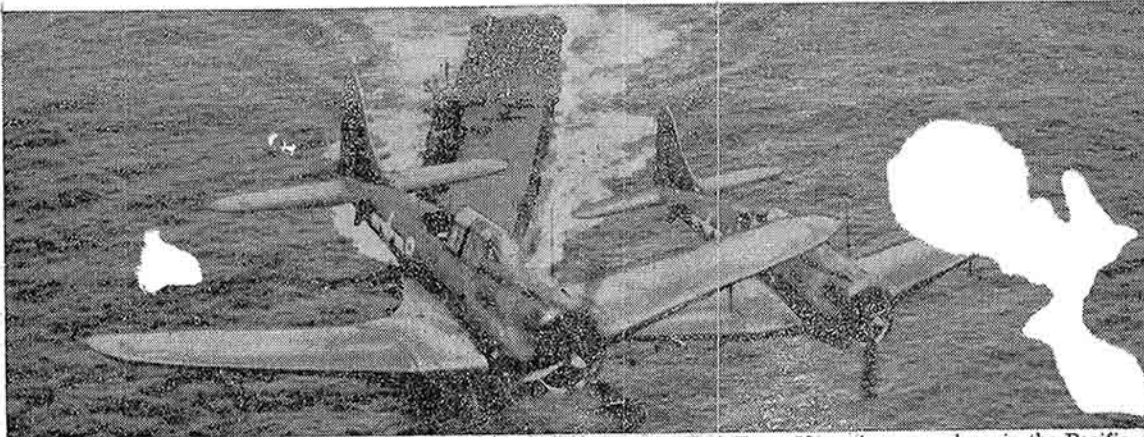
Moreover, while carrier dive bombers were pin-pointing enemy targets the battleships loosed hundreds of shells to devastate the general area of the targets.

MASTERY WON THE HARD WAY

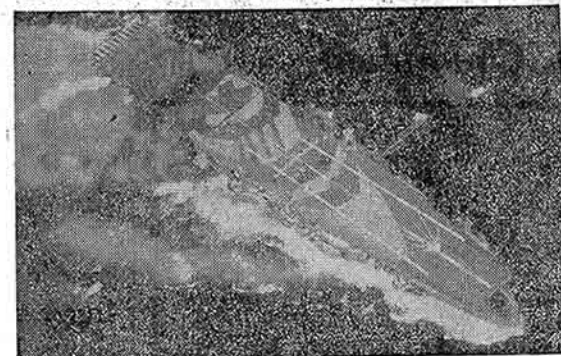
Because they never before had been tested in the ordeal of war carriers had to prove their value the hard way.

In 1941 the Navy had only seven of them and four of these—the Lexington, Yorktown, Hornet and Wasp—were lost in the first year. In the early days many critics at home contended that flattops were easy pickings for land-based planes. It seemed a foolhardy business to try to match these flat, vulnerable targets with "unsinkable aircraft carriers"—the scores of key Pacific islands on which the Japs had hoisted their flag.

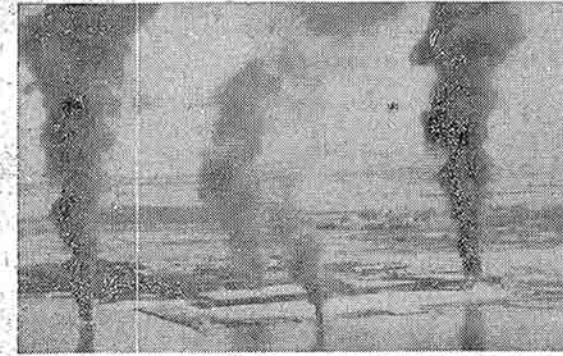
But sea-going airfields were vital to the Navy's plans. After Adm.



OFF FOR ACTION—Two heavily-laden dive bombers leave deck of a Task Force 58 carrier somewhere in the Pacific.



FLATTOP BEING SCRATCHED—Deck buckled by a torpedo hit, this enemy carrier awaits the final blow by U. S. Navy pilots.



SQUARING THINGS—The smoke of four burning Japanese seaplanes forms a square outline after carrier planes rip Formosa.

William F. (Bull) Halsey Jr. demonstrated he could send a carrier force against entrenched enemy positions and come back the winner, and after the first big naval battles were fought by carrier planes without contact by the main bodies of the fleets, not much doubt remained in the public mind that the Fighting Lady was destined to be queen of the seas.

Neutralized Jap Sea, Air Strength

America built more and more of them. By the end of 1943 some 50 carriers of all types were in service. That number was to grow steadily and by 1945 the Navy would be able to count almost 100, many of them in the 45,000-ton class, heavily-armed and capable of carrying heavier bombers than ever before.

CARRIERS OPENED THE ROAD BACK

The action in which carriers participated became almost a roll call of progress in the Pacific.

Carrier planes turned back the Japanese fleet in the critical battles at Coral Sea and Midway. One U. S. official credited them with saving Guadalcanal when America's hopes for a comeback hinged on that little island. Flattops were also a big factor in the retaking of Attu and Kiska.

They became the spearheads of invasion—softening up enemy installations, clearing airfields of Jap planes, shielding the beachheads as Yank troops moved in, and holding off enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

By late 1943 they could go where they pleased, daring the enemy to fight. They slashed at Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo; ripped the Gilbert and Marshall Islands for the invasion parties; moved across and up the Pacific, raking the Carolines, Marianas and Bonins and striking right into the Jap homelands.

'MITSCHER'S MIGHTIES' BLAST THE WAY

In 1944 major carrier-based operations were built around the stupendous "Task Force 58," under the command of Adm. Marc A. Mitscher. This fast and mighty armada had perhaps 320 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships of the fleet.

With its ultra-modern system of seaborne supply, whereby huge sea trains could deliver fuel, food and necessary equipment far from land bases, the task force was kept in trim and battle readiness.

The first announced strikes of Mitscher's Mighties in a swing around the Marianas and Bonin Islands in June and July, 1944, netted sensational results. Carrier planes sank 32 enemy ships, damaged 37 others and destroyed 767 planes; the U. S. loss was 157 planes and only three ships damaged slightly.

That was merely a preview of what was to come. Before long carrier task forces planes under Mitscher and Adm. John S. McCain would be sweeping over Tokyo, smashing remnants of the Japanese Navy in the enemy's inland waters and lording it over the seas right up to Hirohito's palace.

Natives Aided Jungle Drives

By Associated Press

The Allies, moving up the jungles of New Guinea and the Solomons got much valuable help from native tribesmen who had been mistreated by the Jap invaders. Here are some of the ways natives assisted in the war effort.



SCOUTS



SUPPLY CARRIERS



JUNGLE FIGHTERS



MEDICAL AIDS

ENEMY POORLY PAID

AP Newsfeatures

Gripping, long a pastime commonly associated with soldiering, well may have been popular among the Japs, too. So far as army pay was concerned anyway. The Jap back private earned only six yen a month—about \$1.38—and a general received the equivalent of \$128.50.

Tarawa 'Armageddon' Opened Way To Drive

By LEIF ERICKSON
AP Newsfeatures

The battle for Tarawa was one of the most heroic assaults in Marine Corps history. Victory cost the lives of 931 Marines in 76 hours, but it opened a quickening American offensive on the straight route across the Pacific to Japan—to Kwajalein, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The attack on Tarawa by the Second Marine Division in November, 1943, was the first seaborne assault on a fortified atoll. From the start it was a grim, murderous fight. Until late in the second day it was more than possible that the Marines might have been driven off Betio Island's narrow beach.

In the darkness before dawn of Nov. 20, the Japs fired the first shots, opening fire with captured British coastal guns brought from Singapore. Shells splashed in the water near the transports.

In 20 minutes, fire from American battleships had silenced the big guns. But the fire had forced the transports to pull back. Their landing craft followed. The hour of assault had to be set back 30 minutes. It was a costly delay.

The first three assault waves made it across the lagoon reef against steadily increasing Jap machine gun fire.

The fourth wave's landing boats stalled on the reef. But then the Japs had recovered from the shock of the preparation carrier plane bombing and naval shelling and their automatic weapons fire grew thicker. Those who lived to reach the beach found the first waves crouching for protection behind a four-foot coconut log seawall 20 yards from the water's edge.

At dawn of the second day, after the Eighth Regiment's First Bat-



THIS WAS TARAWA, one of the bloodiest of many bloody battles the Marines fought across the Pacific. Dead Japs are scattered around the pillbox. Others are buried alive within.

talion landed on the central beach, the Marines attacked. The Japs were driven off the airstrip. By noon they were committing suicide with grenades. The Eighth Regiment's Second and Third Battalions secured the western end of the island.

On the third day, reinforcements landed on the western beach end of long narrow Betio. This Third Battalion of the Sixth Marines fought down the southern side of the airstrip through clusters of six pillboxes every 100 yards. By night all the airstrip was secure and the enemy was pinned back in the Betio's eastern tail.

On the morning of the fourth day, the drive for the east end of the island was started. It was over in four and a half hours, and shortly thereafter Maj. Gen. Julian Smith, Second Division commander declared Betio secured. In all 4800 Japs were killed. The Marines lost 931 men killed and 2037 wounded—2988 casualties in 76 hours.

While the Marines were winning Tarawa, the 27th Army division's 165th Regiment captured Makin Island to the north. The next invasion struck Kwajalein atoll Feb. 1. At the northern end of the atoll, the twin islands of Roi and Namur were taken in 26 hours. Kwajalein Island was won in five days.

Even before the Kwajalein assault, the fine Majuro atoll naval anchorage was taken without a fight.

Marines Paid Bloody Price For Palaus

AP Newsfeatures

The small coral island of Peleliu in the Palau group went into U. S. Marine history in 1944 as the scene of some of the bloodiest battles the corps had ever fought.

Leathernecks invaded the island Sept. 15, 1944, to clear the right side of a path for Gen. Douglas MacArthur from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Before they won it they had to overcome a frenzied counter-attack on the beachhead that was one of the war's most violent.

Another frightful battle was fought at "Bloody Nose" mountain, which the Marines first bypassed to secure other parts of the island. Finally, however, when the Japs refused to come out of their mountain caves, the Marines were forced to fight up through canny defenses to exterminate the foe one by one.

While the Peleliu campaign was raging, other Yanks landed on Angaur, Ngesebus and Kongaur islands in the same chain. Although the Army's going on Angaur was fierce in a three-day campaign, the latter islands were relatively easy. But it was almost a month before Banzai charges ceased on Peleliu.

By then Marine and Navy casualties had risen to more than 6000. The Army on Angaur lost 1700 men. The Jap loss in the Palaus was 13,500.

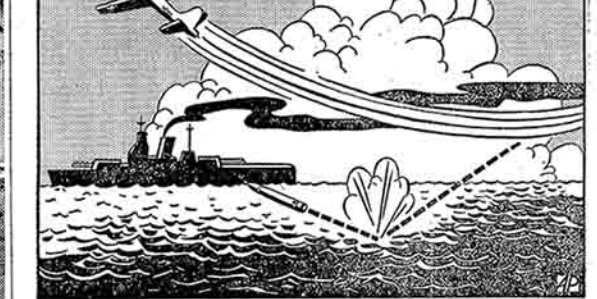
A solid bank of earth, rock or other material built above the natural ground surface to form the roadbed of the railroad is called an embankment or fill.

U. S. Threw New Trick In Battle Of Bismarck Sea, Skip Bombing

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American bombers threw a new trick—skip-bombing—at the Japs in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea.

Developed by Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer, skip-bombing was used ideally by medium



SKIPPING TO VICTORY—Artist's sketch shows how U. S. bombers used skip-bombing to knock out enemy shipping.

and light bombers. They dropped their missiles in a string from low altitudes so that the projectiles struck the water while still horizontal and bounced along into the target like flat rocks skipping across a pond. Often planes zoomed in at mast-top altitudes, getting in machine gun bursts for good measure. The skip bombs had delayed action fuses so that the attackers would not be caught in their own explosions.

The Bismarck Sea battle, fought in March, 1943, was a victory for the Air Forces, resulting in Jap losses of 22 ships.

MERCY SHIP STRUCK

AP Newsfeatures

Twenty-nine Americans were killed and 34 others hurt in the first reported Japanese attack on a U. S. hospital ship. They were aboard the USS Comfort, struck by a suicide plane off Okinawa in April, 1945. The Navy mercy ship was unarmed and brightly lighted.

LIVE BALLAST BEAT WIND

AP Newsfeatures

Human ballast, 45,000 pounds of it, saved a little escort carrier from toppling over during a 70-mile-an-hour typhoon in the western Pacific in 1944. Three hundred sailors shifted over the decks for 18 hours to balance the wave-rocked ship.

Guadalcanal First Act In Solomons

AP Features

Guadalcanal, won on Feb. 9, 1943, merely was the first act in the long, grueling drama of the Solomon Islands.

A year of dirty jungle fighting lay ahead before the American flag was to fly over all the Solomons—the chain that pointed northwest toward Japan's No. 1 advance base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Dank and malarial like Guadalcanal, her sister islands, New Georgia, Vella Lavella, the Treasuries and Bougainville, still were enemy strongholds. They had to be taken, along with New Guinea, before Australia would be completely safe and the way would be opened for the Allies to move into the Central Pacific.

Within days after Guadalcanal fell, Marines under Adm. William F. Halsey moved 20 miles north

lowed the Guadalcanal pattern. Enemy resistance stiffened. The Jap fleet, attempting to crush four Allied landings, was trounced soundly in two battles, July 5-6 and 12-13, in Kula Gulf to the northwest.

Halsey circled two pincers toward the coveted Munda airstrip. His ships blasted Munda's port, and his Marines battled forward inch by inch. In 35 days, on Aug. 6, the airstrip was captured. Only long, monotonous mopping-up remained on New Georgia.

A tight sea and air ring, meanwhile, had blockaded the smaller islands to the west, Arundel, Kolombangara and Vella Lavella.

From New Georgia, the Americans bypassed Kolombangara to seize Vella Lavella, 45 miles away, without firing a shot. They seized Arundel on Aug. 30 after a bitter three-week battle. Kolombangara, its garrison kayaked by bombing and shelling, was occupied in October.

The Yanks then turned north to the campaign's most promising plum—Bougainville, largest of the Solomons and on Rabaul's flank.

Pausing to take the air group—Choiseul, Morling—they leap-frogged Bougainville's defenses to push ashore Nov. 1 at a point halfway up the coast.

Another type of movement—Bougainville's vital bases were in Allied hands, and some 22,000 Japs in the islands were cut off from supplies.

But from there on, fighting fol-



MOVING UP—This map shows places and dates of the major landings in the Solomons.

Enemy Errors Paved Way For Allies Up New Guinea

By MURLIN SPENCER

AP Newsfeatures

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea campaign lasted more than two years. It was in that lush green hell on earth—needed by the Allies for a drive back to the Philippines—that Japan made many of her mistakes that cost her an empire.

In the late summer of 1942, the Japs landed at Milne Bay on New Guinea's southeast tip. But when the enemy found the Allies

stronger at Milne Bay than he expected he sent in a convoy of destroyers to take off what troops he could. That same convoy could have carried sufficient reinforcements to have made victory certain for the Japanese.

The Japs made another mistake in the fall of 1942. They pushed a comparative handful of Australians back to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. And when little stood between them and the dusty hills of that key base, only a few miles from Australia's northern tip, they pulled back instead of sending in enough men to do the job.

For the first time the Japs—below the line between New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea was one of the most powerful bases in the Pacific. Thousands of Jap troops were there and they had all the supplies they needed.

Just to make the base secure, they pulled thousands of fighting men out of Hollandia to the north to reinforce Wewak.

They guessed wrong and therefore died. In a bold, courageous maneuver MacArthur by-passed Wewak. He took Hollandia and nearby Aitape almost without a fight in April of 1944.

He broke the foe's back at Hollandia. Their troops at Wewak



LEAPFROG PATTERN—This invasion picture was repeated again and again along the New Guinea coast as MacArthur leapfrogged toward Luzon. The photo was made near Hollandia.

not the Allies—were using too little, too late. Never again did they take the offensive in New Guinea.

When Americans and Australians won Buna and Sanananda, slaughtering the Japanese garrisons almost to the last man, they stopped the Japs and secured new airfields for MacArthur's air chief, Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney. From that time on the Japs were pounded incessantly and every campaign was waged to secure new fields from which American bombers could pound the enemy just a bit ahead.

Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen, important Japanese bases and airfields, fell in quick order. The Australians did that job, although American paratroops were used for the first time in the Pacific in the Markham valley just behind Lae.

MacArthur branched out. He now needed to secure his right flank. Arwau on New Britain was taken in a feint which diverted the Japs attention from the more important base of Cape Gloucester on New Britain's western tip. The First Marine Division sliced in between two strongly defended points and secured the flank.

MacArthur then grabbed off Sador near Finschhafen in a quick thrust almost without opposition and then sent the First Cavalry Division to take Manus in the Admiralty Islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

But the Jap high command still felt secure in New Guinea. Wewak on the east coast 100 miles struggled northward and hurled the Philippines.

Armed jeeps, grandsons of the wild west stage coach, bounced through sniper fire and over almost impassable terrain to supply front line Yanks on Saipan and other Pacific islands.

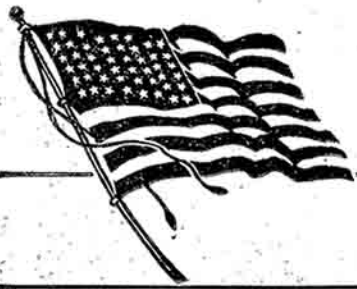
And like their stage coach ancestors, the jeeping Americans often had to barricade themselves behind their vehicles to fight it out—with the Japs, instead of bandits or savage Indians.

60 LANDING CRAFT

AP Newsfeatures

More than 60 different kinds of landing ships and craft were developed by the U. S. Navy for use in amphibious operations across the Pacific.





WEDNESDAY,

Editorial Page of The Knoxville Journal

ROY N. LOTSPEICH President and Publisher
IRA A. WATSON Vice-President
CHAS. H. SMITH, JR. Vice-President
GUY L. SMITH Editor

AUGUST 15, 1945

In 1945, As In Every Year,
Eternal Vigilance Is The
Price Of Freedom

"That ye put on a new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." Ephesians 4:24.

(Today's favorite Bible quotation was suggested by the Rev. C. A. Davis, Seymour. Tomorrow, J. A. Walker, Rollins Chapel, will suggest the day's quotation).

Ours Is The Victory; A God Now Direct Preservation Of This Nation

Peace!

What a beautiful word it is today in the ears of millions of human beings all over the face of the globe!

This is the day we have been waiting for. It is the day for which mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts have been praying since the lightnings of war began playing across the Heavens in September, 1939.

Peace!

In dozens of different languages the word flashes across the continents and the oceans, full of the promise of tomorrows in which mankind can continue his struggle for a better world.

Our strongest emotion, as we hear the news that Peace at last has come, signed sealed and delivered between the enemy and ourselves and Allies is one of prayerfulness.

Who among us does not feel the impulse in all humility to thank Almighty God for the victory which once more has come to rest upon the arms of this nation?

From the dark days in which, sometimes to a greater degree than many of us realized, the future of this nation hung in the balance, we have come through at last to victory. For that, God be thanked!

But we have not achieved this fortunate estate without incurring tremendous obligations, and the word "we" is used to set apart those of us who, for one reason or another, did not wear the nation's uniform.

None should for a moment discount the value of the work done on the home front since that fateful Dec. 7, 1941. All of us know that modern wars are won by the combined efforts of those at home and those others on the fighting front.

But just the same we all know, too, that whatever contribution any of us at home has made to support of the war, in labor, or money, or even ideas, these do not and could under no circumstances compare with the contribution of the millions of Americans who stood in solid ranks to offer their lives, if need be, for victory against powerful and barbaric enemies.

These are the millions to whom we who stayed at home are irrevocably indebted. These are the men and women who by all human standards deserve the best this country can offer them. These are the men and women who, in the years immediately ahead, will run this great country—and they should!

And if we owe, as a nation, a tremendous debt of gratitude to these millions of men and women who soon will come marching home to us, saved from the rapacious jaws of war, how incredibly greater is the debt we owe to those hundreds of thousands who will never return!

The life blood of American fighting men has been spilled in the deserts of Africa, the mountains and plains of Italy, the beaches of Normandy and in the fertile fields of Germany. That same blood has been spent lavishly on the beaches of hundreds of Pacific islands, where today plain white crosses are the emblems of their sacrifice, while hundreds lie in unmarked graves under the waters of the ocean.

Yes, these men have placed us, and their own comrades, under an obligation that nothing can fulfill. When the human being lays down his life for what he conceives to be the cause of all humanity, he has made a contribution which is more than mortal.

The thought of what this nation owes its fighting man can fail to impress only the most callous, only those who are so steeped in their own personal interests that there has been crowded out of their hearts all love for their fellow men and all devotion to their country.

We have a debt, and as a nation we have to pay it, in the years just ahead, by justifying our victory in terms of an even greater country than is ours today.

We can do so only if, as citizens, we discharge our collective obligations, first, to maintain this nation as the citadel of individual freedom and liberty and, second, by this example to gradually lead the rest of the world, by example, to the blessings which we enjoy.

Let us not preen our national feathers in the notion that, a victory by force of arms having been won, this nation can coast from this point on with no fear of assault from within or without.

All history teaches us that such an attitude is the first step toward national destruction. Our very achievements have for long made us a shining mark for envy from without; our own vaunted personal liberties make us peculiarly vulnerable to attacks from within.

We shall not repay our debt to those men who laid down their lives in the wars just won unless collectively we preserve this country, in times of peace, as the kind of nation which inspired their acts of sacrifice and heroism.

May God give our leaders now and in the years to come the patriotism, the intelligence, and the righteous determination to achieve this purpose!



Hopkins Acts Like Human Being

George Dixon

WASHINGTON—A reporter, whom I will not identify too closely because he is a modest fellow, abhorring the very sight of his name in the paper, had a most interesting experience the other day. He was coming out of the White House when a thin, gaunt-looking party fell into step beside him and said:

"How are you? Glad to see you again!" The reporter, a child prodigy, smart as a whip and with an uncanny memory for faces, recognized the lean gentleman immediately—although he had some reason to doubt the latter was really glad to see him. The spare party was none other than Harry Hopkins.

Being a brilliant conversationalist, the reporter muttered something about it being a small world, and it, to which Hopkins gave general concurrence. The erstwhile mystery man of the White House then asked the scribe where he was headed, and the reporter—always open and aboveboard—said to his office.

"I'll drive you there," said Hopkins. This was quite surprising in itself because Mr. Hopkins, while master-minding at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, was not given to chauffeuring reporters around, or anyway this particular reporter. In fact if anyone had asked this reporter who was the man least likely to drive him anywhere—except maybe mildly nuts—he would have said either Hailie Selassie or Harry Hopkins. The reporter told Hopkins he did not wish to put him to any trouble, but Hopkins insisted it was positively no trouble at all. "I have more time on my hands now," he explained.

On the ride over they had a pleasant and edifying chat. Incidentally the man long closest to FDR looked healthier than in years. While he would never have been mistaken for the junior wrestling champion, Mr. Hopkins did not look like the last of the Mohicans either.

During the brief ride Mr. Hopkins probably did more talking than he ever did to the press in his entire thirteen years with the administration. Mr. Hopkins was never much on seeking publicity, although he got a lot of it unsought.

He told the reporter it was great to be a private citizen again. Then he said: "A lot of the newcomers around here are

CAPITAL CAPERS

going to find out what it is to be knocked and criticized. Most of them are thin-skinned; they can't take it. They cower and worry over the least little criticism. And if they get a couple of raps from congress, they will go to pieces.

"Well, most of the boys took shots at me—but I could take it. Now they've got to get a new whipping boy!"

The reporter asked Hopkins how he really felt about being out of things here. "I'm tickled to death," he replied. "I like New York so much better. I've always loved New York."

"Had any unusual experiences since moving there?" the reporter asked. "Well, I went around to see a friend the other day and they told me he lived in apartment 33A. I rang for the elevator and, when it didn't show up at once, I told the attendant I'd walk up."

"The attendant said he didn't think I should walk—that my friend lived on the thirty-third floor. It flabbergasted me for a moment—an apartment house with thirty-three floors?"

"The reporter could flabbergasted. No but can be more than twelve

Mr. Hopkins said it was well to be able to go places and do it without creating a lot of attention or wild rumors.

"I like window shopping. I never had time for it in the world like win. s. New York."

"Then there are the second-hand shops. You can browse around it complete peace and quiet. And the the—where can you see shows like they have in New York?"

Hopkins said his missus, the former Louise Macy, liked the return to private life too.

"As you may have heard," he said, "I am now arbiter of the ladies garment industry, the job Jimmy Walker used to have. Well, the other night we were chatting with friends and Louise said:

"Harry and I have had our careers in reverse. I went from the garment center to the White House. But Harry went from the White House to the garment center!"

Army Release Plans To Be Discussed

Tyrell Krum (Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. R. Ret. Inactive) Veterans' Affairs

existing at home which requires his presence there.

We will take up the former phase of the plan tomorrow and see how it operates.

Veterans' Affairs Department of The Knoxville Journal is designated to provide information on G. L. matters of all kinds. Answers will be furnished by mail or through this column to questions on anything pertaining to the needs, welfare, rights, and privileges of servicemen and women, veterans and their dependents. If you wish a personal reply by mail, be sure to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

Do NOT telephone or call in person, but mail your questions to VETERANS' AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, The Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tenn.

Member Of Merchant Marine, Who Is Discharged From Naval Reserve, Should Be Registered With Selective Service

Q. My husband enlisted in the Merchant Marine simultaneously with enlistment in the Naval Reserve. He was then under draft age. His two-year enlistment in the Naval Reserve has expired and he has received a discharge. Should he be registered with the Naval Reserve or a draft board even though he is still actively engaged in the Merchant Marine? He has never registered with a draft board. Mrs. J. A.

A. He should be registered with Selective Service. One of the ship's officers will be able to instruct him in registering, or he may when he returns to the States.

What does it mean "accepted for limited service under the provisions of 1327.31 (26 May 1945)"? A. G.

The man was evidently not physically qualified for general military service, but was acceptable under the former limited service program of the service.

Q. What does discharge AR 615-365 WD Cir. 370 '44 mean? C. E. T.

A. A discharge for the Convenience of the Government because the serviceman was below the minimum physical induction standards for limited service.

Q. Can a wife find out what kind of a discharge her husband received?

A. Yes, by asking him to show her the discharge.

Q. In February of this year, my husband now in the Pacific, made a voluntary allot-

U. S. To Hear More About Jap Emperor

Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—Whether we like it or not, the American people are going to hear a lot more about the emperor of Japan.

In fact, during the next several years that we govern Japan we ought to make it our job to know almost as much about Tokyo's governmental system as we know about our own—if we are to build a Jap democracy which we won't have to fight again.

This writer happens to oppose the views of certain emperor-appealers in the U. S. State Department. Nevertheless, it is only fair to examine the facts on their side carefully.

About 20 years ago, when Hirohito was only prince regent, this columnist made several trips to Japan, got acquainted with one of Hirohito's intimate aides, and heard many complimentary things about the young man who was to become "the son of heaven."

Actually, the recent history of the Jap emperor is closely interwoven with the history of American troops in Japan. We helped give the emperor a new start in life when Commodore Perry first opened the doors of Japan in 1852, and if it had not been for the landing of Perry, there might be no royal family of any potency in Japan today.

Now, 93 years later, American troops, once again landing in Japan, are scheduled to operate through the emperor—perhaps also giving him a new lease on life.

It was not an Atomic Bomb, but an invention almost as revolutionary, the steamship, which opened up Japan to U. S. troops the first time. When Commodore Perry and the U. S. S. Mississippi, first steam-propelled man o' war to circumnavigate the globe, arrived off Jap waters, the government of Japan was split between Emperor Oshito, then the weakest of weak figureheads, and the shogun, or premier, then the real ruler of Japan. Perry, knowing who the real ruler was, signed a treaty with the shogun, not the emperor, whereby the hated foreigners were permitted to come ashore and enjoy commercial privileges.

This started a wave of resentment against the shogunate. The merchant princes and feudal leaders, already down on the shogun

MERRY-GO-ROUND

because of high taxes, rallied round the emperor as he led a verbal attack against Perry. A virtual prisoner in Kyoto, the aged emperor broke forth in verse:

"Perish my body 'neath the cold clear wave of some dark well,
But let no foreign foot
Pollute the water with its presence here."
And with a child's misconception of the tremendous power of Perry's "big, black fireships," the emperor issued an order that no foreigner could set foot on Jap soil wearing hats or any article of "barbaric" clothing.

This was the cue for the feudal lords to build up the emperor at the expense of the shogun, and a few years after the shogun signed his treaty with Commodore Perry, the war lords assassinated him. Tokyo at that time was so crowded with "Jo-I" or "alien-haters" that no insurance companies would take the risk of underwriting policies on the lives of Americans in Japan.

This wave of alien-hating, plus the strategy of the feudal barons in strengthening a rival to the unpopular shogunate, took the Japanese-royal family out of virtual imprisonment and started them on the road to their present powerful hold on the Japanese people. Much of this build-up was synthetic. It would have made even Ivy Lee, publicity genius who sold the American public on John D. Rockefeller, green with envy.

It was under the Emperor Meiji, grandfather of Hirohito, that the royal family enjoyed its most important reign. Meiji came into power 16 years after the arrival of Commodore Perry, and put an end to alien-hating. By so doing, he consolidated his own power to handle Jap foreign relations.

It happened that some foreigners had failed to fall on their knees when the Daimio of Bizen passed on the streets of Kobe, and the Daimio's troops, armed with new American rifles, fired on the disrespectful barbarians. The foreign governments involved demanded an apology, not from the Daimio of Bizen, but from the emperor of Japan. He promptly gave it, and simultaneously gave notice that control of foreign affairs henceforth was centralized in the person of the emperor, not in the daimios.

Now that Yugoslavia has lifted its intolerable censorship on news, we've forgotten what it was we wanted to know.