

1: USS Panay sunk by Japanese - HISTORY

On 20 December , the first units left for Guadalcanal, and by mid-January , movement was completed, and the Division prepared for its first combat assignment. On 24 April , it left Guadalcanal for New Britain.

Flora walked into the bunk and went searching for Steve to take him to Howard. As she wandered around looking for him, she turns the corner by one of the shelves to find Steve kissing some bombshell blonde. Steve looks at her with wide eyes. Not a single thing. Steve stares at her with slightly narrow eyes and crosses his arms. Flora just shakes her head. She slowly lays down facing the window near her bed. Tears slowly began to roll down her cheeks and her shoulders shake lightly. Flora tensed up when Peggy places a hand on her shoulder. Peggy held onto her friend until she tired herself out and tucks her into bed. Flora just huffed and went to sleep. Peggy watched her for a few moments. Flora looked so much younger when she was sleeping, as if the weight she carries on her shoulders was gone. She was a woman on a mission and no one was going to stop her. Steve and Howard both look her way. It angered Peggy that Steve was smiling so carefree while the woman she thought as a sister just cried herself to sleep. Peggy stares at him for a moment then picks up one of the guns off the table next to her. She raises it and points it at Steve. Steve slowly looks at her from over the edge of the shield. Peggy lets out a relaxing breath. She stops and glares at Steve. Howard turned to Steve with wide eyes in horror. He just shrugged his shoulders helplessly and hands over a sheet of paper. Howard takes the paper. She pouted down at the materials on the table. She wished she could use the sewing machine but the material was too thick and rough for the needle to go through, so she had to do it by hand. Luckily enough, she had years of sewing practice from those etiquette classes her aunt Narcissa forced her to take. She knew she was being pity but she firmly believe that she had the right to give Steve the cold shoulder after that little stint. The pair had obviously went through something together while at that compound but they never spoke of what happen. They would snap at the slightest thing or mention of something wrong and it made everyone wary. After they were given a clean bill of health, Bucky went off to the bar while Flora hid herself in the lab. So, please go away. Howard gave a soft sigh but did as she asked. Flora stands up from her seat and places a kiss to his cheek. Peggy closed her eyes and took a deep breath. She was almost killed this time! She walked over to him and placed a hand on his arm. The two turned to Peggy and held their arms out for her. Flora adjusted her duffel strap. Bucky cracked a grin. Bucky rolled his eyes at her, exasperated. He tosses an arm around her shoulder moving her to stand in front of the other men with them. Falsworth steps forward and takes her hand in his, placing a kiss to her knuckles. Dugan takes her hand next and gives a rough shake of their hands, only to be surprise at the returned force. Dugan watches her for a second before bursting into laughter. Bucky shrugs his shoulders and the other three men introduce themselves before heading after Dugan. Steve just sighs again and follows after her. The silhouettes of the trees stretched up to the deep purple sky. She sat down in the middle of the circle. She laid back against the hard, cold ground and stared up at the constellations, trying to pick out each one. She laid her head back down on the cold ground. Steve sat down next to her, leaving about five inches between their shoulders. A few minutes of silence passed, nothing but crickets fill the space. Flora waited a few moments, feeling a wave of anger and relief wash over her, it was confusing. Or sorry I saw? But it was a start. Flora took a deep breath. You may be sorry but I need to see proof. She knelt down and aimed her pistol at two of the shooters. As they fell she surged forward from her hiding spot and pulled a grenade from her belt. A resounding pop came from his shield and was followed by a gagging noise. The Howling Commandos first battle ended with an overwhelming victory. Hydra soldiers were lead out of the compound with their hands on their helmets. Remind me when this is all over to not play baseball with you. Really gave them a blow. I swore I took that man down. Bucky frowned and adjusted his rifle sling. They darted down crammed cobblestone alleys and darted through intersections. They turned a corner and nearly crashed into a small boy with a package under his arm. The child nodded his head quickly. He knelt down and unclipped his shield and presented it to the boy who touched the white star and red rings gingerly. He looked so scared, like he was scared we were going to hurt him. They stopped just short of a fork in the road when they heard heavy footed marching. They raced through it to come to a large square with a

dried up foundation and at least eight heavily armed Hydra soldiers at its heart. Steve reluctantly put his hands back above his head. She felt determination and ferocity swell, her heart raced and the world came into sharp focus. The other soldiers raised their guns to shoot. Flora heard a soft click behind her and spun with her hand raised. Flora saw the captain grimace and smirked as fear washed over his face. The men turned and ran in the direction of their commanding officer. The bricks fell onto the screaming men and then nothing, the night was silent again. Flora straightened her helmet before taking a deep breath and turned to face Steve. His eyes were wide and his mouth slightly agape. Flora furrowed her brow. How could I not see! The whole world seem to open up. Flora gave a little grin and gently grabbed his chin. He grinned and pulled his helmet off. Flora laughed and ruffled his hair. Flora squinted and twisted the corner of her mouth. The three of them turned and headed back out the main street of the town. Flora and Steve shared a glance. Bucky raised an eyebrow and opened his mouth to make what Flora was sure a sly comment when Jacques called out. Bucky turned back to Flora. Look, all this, girls, are new to him. Flora sighed and squeezes the bridge of her nose.

2: Panay Liberation Day | Revolv

Third and fourth war patrols, December - April Newly assigned to the Pacific, Hake departed New London 25 August for San Diego, via the Panama Canal. After a training period off the California coast, she sailed for the western Pacific 6 December.

Meanwhile, the intensity of our strategic air attack was growing. In December, for the first time, U. General Eisenhower returned to England from the Mediterranean to organize the western invasion force. The Soviets entered pre Poland, but were halted to the south where the Germans counter-attacked to protect their communications. A firm beachhead was established, but swift enemy reaction confined it to a small area. The Soviets struck the invader again, this time in the north. The defence of Cassino and enemy counter-attacks at Anzio frustrated our hopes for an early penetration of the German position. Static warfare continued in Italy until strength could be gathered for a fresh assault. The Soviets encircled a force equivalent to 10 divisions near Cherkassy and advanced on the northern and central fronts. In Italy, enemy counter-attacks subsided after failing to dislodge our beachhead at Anzio. The Red Army eliminated the Cherkassy pocket and pushed attacks in the north, center, and south. Another effort to set the Italian Front in motion proved abortive when the enemy succeeded in holding Cassino against the shattering force of our concentrated air and ground attack. Less successful in southern Russia, the Germans were forced back by the momentum of three Soviet Armies. German divisions, sorely needed on the battle fronts, were being held in the west against the invasion threat of our rapidly growing forces in Great Britain. A lull had followed our unsuccessful Cassino attacks in Italy. There, as in the United Kingdom, the Allies waited for shipping to bring in the means necessary to breach the German defences. Soviet forces reached the Czechoslovak border, captured the port of Odessa, and drove through the Crimea to Sevastopol. As the attacks grew heavier they shifted from industrial targets in Germany to communications in France and the Low Countries. Nazi propaganda, dwelling on defensive strength in the west, reflected fear of imminent invasion. Meanwhile, Mediterranean planes augmented the aerial assault. On 11 May the U. Fifth and British Eighth Armies launched a coordinated offensive in Italy. Allied bombers continued their systematic disruption of communications in the west, while the Mediterranean air forces maintained their destructive attacks. The Soviets took Sevastopol, which they had lost in July after a bitter day siege. Prised from their strong defenses, the Germans were thrown into hasty retreat northward through Rome. The shattering power of Allied air attacks steadily mounted. His communications paralyzed by our air assault, the enemy was powerless to move sufficient forces to the breach in his coastal defenses. Rome was captured two days before the invasion in the west. German flying bombs began falling on southern England, too late to influence the course of the war. In Italy, the German retreat was in full swing. The Soviets began their fourth year of war with a smashing offensive in White Russia. Daily unloadings of troops and supplies now were the yardstick of progress in France. General Eisenhower was gathering resources to break out of the beachheads, which his forces were doggedly expanding in tough, hedgerow fighting. In Italy, resistance stiffened but we maintained our steady advance. The Soviet avalanche swept forward, traversing miles of White Russia in only 10 days. Lo and pushed south to Avranches near the base of the Brittany Peninsula. Pouring through the gap at Avranches, American columns swept across Brittany, drove south to the Loire, and swung northward to envelop thousands of the disorganized enemy near Falaise. Envelopment on a grander scale was threatened on 15 August, when our forces landed in southern France. Meanwhile, the westward march of the Red Army continued. Axis territory melted away in the east as Romania capitulated and Soviet troops seized the oil areas near Bucharest. Allied columns from the west drove into German territory, demonstrating their superiority over the once-invincible Wehrmacht. Our northern and southern pincers joined near Dijon, sealing off most of France. British troops seized the great port of Antwerp, but the harbor entrance was stubbornly held by the enemy, who fully realized the logistical problems of the Allies. By mid-September both Finland and Bulgaria had quit the Axis. French patriots freed western France, except for isolated coastal strong points. In difficult mountain assaults, the Allies in Italy cracked the main defences south of Bologna. Soviet forces cleared the Estonian mainland and drove deeper into the Balkans, while the Germans evacuated southern Greece. The

Western Front remained comparatively static as the British continued the slow, costly process of clearing Antwerp harbor and American forces assaulted Aachen. Despite the gravity of events in the east and west, Germany maintained a large force in Italy, stoutly resisting our advance through the mountains. Large areas of the Baltic States were cleared by the Soviets, whose powerful formations were poised at the border of East Prussia. Although hard-pressed from three sides, Germany might have expected to find some compensation in the shortening of her fronts and communication lines. But our strategic bombers were now rocking her internal transportation structure with heavy, selective attacks on railroads and fuel plants. Upon clearing the last resistance in the Antwerp area, the Allies launched a large scale offensive to break through the western defenses of Germany. The Soviets, too, met potent opposition in East Prussia and at the gates of Budapest. Offensives further south overpowered Metz and Belfort and reached the Rhine in Alsace. Although the Germans still clung to their Danube citadel at Budapest, the Red Army forged ahead in the sectors to the northeast and south. The principal drive, in the north, reached the halfway point between Aachen and Cologne. Here, as in Italy, severe weather and swollen streams impeded our progress.

3: USS Panay | Revolv

Although the Panay's position had been reported to the Japanese as required, the neutral vessel was clearly marked, and the day was sunny and clear, the Japanese maintained that the attack was.

Soviet Offensive Operations, December August A Transcript of Proceedings unbound reprint with pages and 77 maps. Soviet Offensive Operations, November August A Transcript of Proceedings unbound reprint with pages and 76 maps. Soviet Offensive Operations, October -March A Transcript of Proceedings unbound reprint with pages and maps. The Soviet General Staff Study pages and 38 maps. The Soviet General Staff Study pages and 45 maps. The Soviet General Staff Study pages and 80 maps. The Naval Main Staff Study 33 pages and 6 maps. Includes daily and periodic reports prepared by the Western Front and its subordinate headquarters during the initial period of the war. Includes daily and periodic reports prepared by the Northwestern Front and its subordinate headquarters during the initial period of the war. See also the Atlas of Operation Blau: Red Army Operations, August March A detailed description of the organization and functions of German and Soviet intelligence, counterintelligence, and diversionary and partisan operations prepared in by the U. Red Army Command Cadre , Vol. Moniushko, a student-officer at the 1st Tomsk Artillery Academy. The Red Army Soldier pages and 9 figures. Red Army Weaponry and Equipment 72 pages, 25 figures, and over illustrations. The Soviet Strategic Offensive in Manchuria pages, 41 maps, 7 figures, 19 tables, and revised orders of battle [a reprint of Leavenworth Paper No. Red Army Ground Forces in June 80 pages and 4 maps. Red Army Officers Speak! Includes an operational summary and the eyewitness testimony of 17 Soviet officers. The Red Army in Strength, Organization, and Equipment pages and figures. Central Command and Control Organs and Leaders pages and 19 figures. The Soviet-German War A Survey Essay 97 pages and 10 maps. Tank Operations pages and 3 maps. Soviet Mobilization in Peace and War, A Survey 66 pages and 11 maps. The Soviet Conduct of Operational Maneuver pages and 17 maps. Soviet Defensive Tactics at Kursk July 70 pages. Forgotten Battles of the German-Soviet War Overview 55 pages and 16 maps. The Ghosts of Demiansk: Item S " Breakthrough and Pursuit 43 pages. Prepared by senior German officers working for U. Includes possible alternative scenarios had Hitler reached different decisions in Includes a possible alternative scenario had U. Describes forgotten, overlooked, or covered up battles and operations conducted during each of the eight campaigns of the Soviet-German War. Describes eleven forgotten operations conducted within the context of German Operation Barbarossa. Describes fourteen forgotten operations conducted in the Demiansk, Rzhev, Zhizdra, Voronezh, and Donbas regions within the context of German Operation Blau. Part One pages, maps, and 12 figures describes seventeen forgotten operations conducted in the Donbas, Caucasus, Leningrad, and Belorussian regions from July-October. Part One pages, maps, and 11 Figures describes ten forgotten operations along the northwestern axis. Part Two pages, maps, and 31 figures describes fourteen forgotten operations along the western axis. Part Three pages, maps, and 18 figures describes four forgotten operations along the southwestern axis. The Battle for Smolensk, 7 July September pages, 34 maps, and opposing orders of battle. Portrays all major and most minor wartime operations. Atlas and Operational Summary of the Border Battles, 22 June-1 July maps, a page operational summary, and 11 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of daily situation maps for each operational sector, Soviet and German archival maps, and detailed maps of the major tank battles during the first ten days of the war. It includes unprecedented coverage of German intelligence estimates and graphic descriptions of the once obscure but significant tank battles at Kelme, Raseiniai, Grodno, Kobrin, Lutsk, Rovno, Dubno, and Brody. Atlas of the Battle of Smolensk, 7 July September maps and 25 pages of opposing orders of battle. This definitive large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of Soviet and German archival maps covering all operational and tactical aspects of this massive and complex operation. Atlas of the Battle for Kiev, Part I: This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout this phase of the battle for Kiev, as

well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 1 July and 1 August The German Advance to the Dnepr River, August 83 maps, a page operational summary, and 8 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout this phase of the battle for Kiev, as well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 1 August and 1 September The Encirclement and Destruction of the Southwestern Front, 25 August September maps, a page operational summary, and 7 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout this phase of the battle for Kiev, as well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 1 September and 1 October Atlas of the Battle for Bessarabia and the Southern Ukraine, 22 June-7 September 79 maps, an page operational summary, and 8 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout operations in this sector, as well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 22 June, 10 July, 1 August, and 1 September Atlas of the Siege of Odessa 22 August October and the Conquest of the Crimea 8 September- 28 November 96 maps, a 7-page operational summary, and 12 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout the siege of Odessa and the conquest of the Crimea, as well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 22 August, 3 September, 1 October, 1 November, and 1 December Atlas of the Battle for Rostov, 5 November-5 December maps, a 5-page operational summary, and 5 pages of opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains German Army High Command OKH Lage Ost daily situation maps depicting actual German and suspected Red Army force dispositions, blown-up maps detailing Axis operations and Red Army counterattacks and counterstrokes, and translated Soviet archival maps depicting Red Army force dispositions throughout the battle for Rostov, as well as complete orders of battle for the opposing forces as of 1 November and 1 December Atlas of the Battle of Moscow: The Defensive Phase, 1 October-5 December maps and charts. The Soviet Offensive, 5 December April maps and charts. This definitive, large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of Soviet and German archival maps covering all operational and tactical aspects of this massive operation. The charts provide unprecedented data on comparative force strengths, which contradict virtually all existing sources. Atlas of the Battle of Leningrad: Soviet Defense and the Blockade, July December 90 maps and 20 pages of orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of Soviet and German archival maps covering all operational and tactical aspects of the massive and complex operations associated with the German advance to Leningrad, the initial German blockade of the city, and early Red Army efforts to raise the blockade. Breaking the Blockade and Liberation, 1 January July maps and 20 pages of orders of battle. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of Soviet and German archival maps covering all operational and tactical aspects of the massive and complex operations associated with Red Army efforts to break the Leningrad blockade and liberate the Leningrad region. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of translated maps from formerly classified Soviet General Staff materials, German archival maps, and complete daily situation maps which provide unprecedented operational and tactical details regarding this Soviet military disaster, which cost the Red Army over , men and served as prelude for the German advance to Stalingrad. Atlas of Operation Blau [Blue]: This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of Soviet and German archival maps covering the entirety of this ill-fated campaign. In addition to the fighting in the city of Stalingrad, the atlas includes detailed map coverage of the many failed Soviet counteroffensives in July, August, and September Atlas of the Battle of

Stalingrad: Atlas of the Struggle for Stalingrad City, Volume 1: It contains German and Soviet archival maps, including translated maps from the combat journals of many of the forces subordinate to Soviet 62nd Army, and selected documents reflecting opposing orders of battle, combat strengths, troop dispositions, and combat orders. Atlas of the Struggle for Stalingrad City, Volume 2: This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains translated maps from formerly classified Soviet General Staff materials, German operational and intelligence maps, and complete daily situation maps. Soviet authorities have since covered up its existence. Atlas and Survey, Prelude to Kursk: This large-format 11 x 17 atlas contains daily situation maps derived from formerly classified Soviet archival materials and German archival maps providing unprecedented operational and tactical details regarding the culminating phase of the Soviet Winter offensive of This failed offensive, which was designed to split the German Eastern Front, failed and has since been covered up by Soviet historians. Atlas of the Battle of Kursk July-August 74 maps. This large-format 11 x 17 atlas consists of daily composite situation maps, detailed tactical situation maps on a scale of 1: See also The Battle for Kursk: The Soviet General Staff Study. Atlas of the Lublin-Brest Operation 18 July-2 August and the Advance on Warsaw 28 July- 30 September maps, a page operational summary, and complete opposing orders of battle. Atlas of the Soviet Far Eastern Campaign August-September maps and figures, a page operational summary, and complete opposing orders of battle. This large-format 11x17 atlas contains maps derived from original research and both Soviet and Japanese sources covering all operations the Red Army conducted against the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria, as well as against Japanese forces in northern Korea, the southern portion of Sakhalin Island, the Kuril Islands, and the aborted assault on the northernmost home island of Hokkaido. See also August Storm: Soviet Tactical and Operational Combat in Manchuria,

4: October 20, " Friday

12 Dec The American invasion fleet for Mindoro, Philippine Islands set sail. 14 Dec Fearing they were about to be invaded, Japanese defenders in Palawan in the Philippine Islands murdered American prisoners of war by shooting, bayoneting, clubbing and setting them on fire while still alive.

Combat chronicle[edit] On 1 September , the 40th Infantry Division was again called into active federal service for the Korean War. Shipping out of Oakland and San Francisco, California in late March , the division deployed to Japan for training. For the next nine months, they participated in amphibious, air transportability, and live fire training from Mount Fuji to Sendai. On 23 December, the division received alert orders to move to Korea. The division moved to Korea in January After additional training, the division moved north in February , where it relieved the 24th Infantry Division on the battle line. At the time the division consisted of the th , rd , and th Infantry Regiments, [3] and smaller non-regiment-sized units. In these campaigns, the division suffered 1, casualties, including who were killed in action, and 47 who later died from wounds received in action. After the division was sent back to Japan, its time in Korea was commemorated by the commissioning of a punchbowl created by a local silversmith, by some accounts made up of the melted down Combat Infantryman Badges of the divisions veterans, with the geography of Heartbreak Ridge etched inside the bowl. It was then recovered and put on display at the division headquarters. Bleak , Gilbert G. Collier and Clifton T. It had three combat commands A, B, and C in The absence of Governor Pat Brown vested gubernatorial authority in Anderson. On 1 December , a major reorganization of the National Guard reduced the Guard to eight combat divisions, the 40th Armored Division being one of the casualties. On 29 January , the division was eliminated and the 40th Infantry Brigade and 40th Armored Brigade were organized. The 40th and 49th Infantry and the 40th Armored Brigades were inactivated and the 40th Infantry Division was reformed. The 40th Aviation Company did one tour in South Vietnam. It was in active federal service from May to December The 40th ID responded quickly by calling up some 2, soldiers, but could not get them to the city until nearly twenty-four hours had passed, due to a lack of proper equipment, training, and available ammunition, which had to be picked up from Camp Roberts , California near Paso Robles. Initially, they only secured areas previously cleared of rioters by police. Later, they actively ran patrols, maintained checkpoints, and provided firepower for law enforcement. By 1 May, the call-up had increased to 4, soldiers continuing to move into the city in Humvees , who were later federalized under Title 10 USC by President George H. During this deployment, Battery F conducted Firefinder counter-battery radar operations, convoys and base security all with little to no armor, with a high threat of mine strikes and ambushes. Most drivers exceeded 21, kilometres 13, miles during the seven months in country. Nevertheless, the unit quickly became a very important resource and a leading factor in base defense operations. Jeffrey Smiley who took command with a new group of 40th ID Soldiers.

5: SparkNotes: Diary of a Young Girl: November 28, 1942 - June 13, 1944, page 2

December 22, Japan forced the US to surrender. May 6, Battery Way seized fire. May 6, All organized resistance in the Philippines officially ended.

Detail showing the recently annexed Rhineland and Sudetenland p. The Nazi thrust into Poland, early September p. Russia counterattacks, mid to late September p. The partition of Poland as agreed by Germany and Russia p. The Reich expands to the north and east p. German forces forge through Denmark and make six simultaneous landings in Norway p. Belgium - German and Allied plans. Thrust and counterthrust at the Belgian border p. Belgium - disposition of forces in The forces of the Reich mass at the Siegfried Line p. German forces pour into the Low Countries p. The Panzer thrust to the Meuse p. Germany expands westwards to the Channel coast p. The Allied front line contracts as France and Belgium are overrun p. The Allies prepare to evacuate as Germans advance p. France divided under Nazi and Vichy rule p. German vacillation and the spirited defense of Calais gave the Allies time to evacuate from Dunkirk p. The German sweep southwards through France that resulted in the 22 June armistice. Note Italian incursions from the southeast p. The stage is set for the Battle of Britain, p. Yugoslavia falls in the face of pressure from Germany, Hungary and Italy, April p. Italian attacks and Greek counteroffensives, winter p. The British evacuate the Greek mainland as Axis forces thrust southwards p. Battle of the Atlantic, September - May p. Battle of the Atlantic, June - March p. Battle of the Atlantic, April - December p. Battle of the Atlantic, January - July p. Battle of the Atlantic. The loss of Allied convoy PQ in July proved a grievous blow to morale. Almost two-thirds of the ships involved failed to reach their destination, Archangel, and thousands of tons of urgently needed materiel were lost p. Battle of the Atlantic, August - May p. Battle of the Atlantic, June - May p. Rommel enters Egypt p. The Allies isolated at Tobruk p. The Germans press eastwards through Libya into Egypt p. Rommel advances eastwards, pushing the Eighth Army back toward Gazala and Tobruk p. The Allied stand on 26 May, with fortified keeps shaded scattered along the minefield bold line p. Breakout from the Cauldron p. The perimeter defenses are breached, and the fall of Tobruk is less than 12 hours away p. A second blow was dealt to Italian naval might at Cape Matapan on 28 March p. The hazardous passage to Malta p. The German tanks advance, with Italian support p. The Allied retreat along the Mediterranean coast to El Alamein p. The first Battle of El Alamein p. The Axis attack on Alam Halfa failed to achieve its objectives p. The attack plan for corridors to be driven through Axis minefields to provide safe passage for Allied tanks p. The second battle saw the Eighth Army repel Axis attacks p. The Allied push into Tunisia p. The Allied conquest of Tunisia. Bizerta and Tunis fell on 7 May p. Earlier Soviet penetration in the north and east from November had met effective Finnish resistance p. The initial German thrusts to Moscow and Kiev p. A northern attack was later added to the original two-pronged assault plan p. Hitler finally identified Leningrad as the prime target, and it was this plan of attack that was selected p. The Eastern Front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, showing the relative strength and dispositions of the two protagonists p. The frontline moves progressively eastwards as German pressure forces Russia to yield p. With German assistance, the Finns established a front line to the east of their border p. Supply routes to the besieged city of Leningrad p. The German assault on Moscow p. The Red Army launches its counteroffensive p. Russian territory regained by the end of April p. European boundaries before and after Versailles p. Axis expansion in the late s p. German and Italian territorial gains in and p. Defeat was then only a matter of months away p. The Pearl Harbor attacks in detail p. The Japanese conquest of Malaya, completed in January p. Singapore falls in February p. Hong Kong and the surrounding area p. The Japanese conquest of Bataan, completed in April p. The last US forces to hold out on Corregidor Island, south of Bataan, were finally neutralized on the morning of 6 May p. Japanese landings on Luzon, December p. Japan captures the East Indies piecemeal, p. The invasion of Burma was accomplished with little Allied resistance p. Sicily falls to the Allies, p. A diversionary attack at Reggio di Calabria by the British Eighth Army preceded the main attack, while a third landing was made at Taranto in the east p. The Germans were less prepared to yield than their former allies, finally establishing the Gustav Line as ended p. Initial Allied attempts to break the Gustav Line at Cassino in early met with failure p. The second Allied offensive on

the Gustav Line was somewhat more successful than its predecessor, pushing the Germans to the Fuhrer-Senger line p. The intention of the Anzio operation was to cut German communications by landing behind their front line p. The Allies on the road to Rome p. The unsuccessful Anzio landing on 22 January , which left both sides in a siege position p. Breaking the Gothic Line, the final German defense in Italy p. The Allies advance into Northern Italy p. Coral Sea was the first naval battle fought without surface vessels sighting each other p. The complex Japanese plan of attack at Midway involved no less than eight task forces p. The battle took place north of Midway and ended in decisive defeat for the Japanese p. Occupying the Solomons was a lengthy process that took the Allies over a year to complete p. US landings on Guadalcanal and the resistance encountered p. Japanese supply ships and their escorts met US Task Force 67 near Tassafaronga on 30 November in one of the many naval actions off Guadalcanal. On this occasion, the Japanese emerged on top p. US landings on New Guinea p. The opposing fleets rendezvous p. The course of the battle on June p. The land battles for Leyte saw superior US forces emerge triumphant p. The sea actions comprising the Battle of Leyte Gulf resulted in a US victory despite the involvement of three separate Japanese forces p. The capture of Luzon p. Iwo Jima, a small island with immense strategic significance p. The invasion of Okinawa was seen as the dress rehearsal for a similar action against the Japanese home islands p.

6: Military Maps of Second World War

USS Panay (PR-5) topic. The second USS Panay (PR-5) of the United States Navy was a river gunboat that served on the Yangtze Patrol in China until sunk by Japanese aircraft on 12 December on the Yangtze River.

The large size, powerful engines, high speed, large radius of action, and unprecedented armament gave these destroyers the firepower similar to many light cruisers in other navies. This proved to be extremely unpopular with the crews and was a constant source of confusion in communications with the earlier Kamikaze and Mutsuki classes, and naval policy was changed in August. Hence, the Fubuki-class vessels were assigned names as they were launched. The closest equivalents in the United States Navy were the Porter and Somers-class destroyers, of which only thirteen vessels were constructed in the s to function as destroyer squadron leaders. Following the abandonment of the Washington Naval Treaty from , the design was modified to standard tons with more guns and more torpedo tubes. However, their increased displacement more than offset their more powerful engines, resulting in a slower top speed than originally planned. Instead, the forward launchers were located between the siamesed smokestacks. Originally Type 8 torpedoes were carried, arranged in three triple mountings. To increase comfort and combat ability even in bad weather, the forecabin was raised, and the bridge enlarged and enclosed. Between June and March, twenty-four Fubuki-class destroyers were built, in three groups. As completed, Fubuki had twin 5-inch guns in "A", "X", and "Y" positions, with triple torpedo tubes in "D", "P", and "Q", [10] making them the most powerful destroyers in the world at the time of their completion. Office of Naval Intelligence recognition drawing of the Fubuki class

The first group, or Fubuki class, consisting of the first ten vessels completed in and , were simpler in construction than the vessels that followed. The first group can be distinguished from later ships by their lack of ventilators atop the stacks. These vessels had larger boilers and a narrower fore funnel. Improvements included a unique splinter-proof torpedo launcher-turret, which allowed the torpedo launcher tubes to be reloaded in action. The large amount of armament combined with a smaller hull displacement than in the original design created issues with stability. After the Tomozuru Incident, in which the top-heavy design of many Japanese warships called basic design issues into question, additional ballast had to be added. In the Fourth Fleet Incident, during which a typhoon damaged virtually every ship in the Fourth Fleet, issues with the longitudinal strength of the Fubuki-class hull was discovered. As a result, all vessels were reconstructed between and . This increased the displacement to tons standard tons and over tons full load. The rebuild reduced the top speed slightly. During World War II, as surviving vessels returned to the Japanese home islands for repair and refit, the anti-aircraft armament was steadily upgraded. Operational history[edit] Of the 24 Fubuki-class vessels completed, one Miyuki was sunk in a collision in . She was scuttled the following day by Uranami. In August, John F. Eight ships of the class were sunk by submarines, and two by mines, the rest by air attacks. Only Hibiki and Ushio survived the war. Hibiki was taken by the Soviet Navy as a prize of war, and continued to be used until . List of ships[edit].

7: USS Hake (SS) - Wikipedia

On 20 December , the first units left for Guadalcanal, and by mid-January , movement was completed, and the division prepared for its first combat assignment. On 24 April , it left Guadalcanal for New Britain.

With Eastern Java invasion force. Escorted convoy from Staring Bay Celebes to Singapore. Arrived in Lingayen Gulf from Singapore on 5 April, then assisted in operations to secure the Philippines, including the occupation of Panay and Negros. Desdiv 24 reassigned to Desron 1, First Fleet. Lieutenant Commander Shimizu later C. Steamed from Panay to Sasebo, then docked for repairs. Desdiv 24 reassigned to Desron 2, Second Fleet. Led troop transport run to Guadalcanal, aborted. Led troop transport run to Guadalcanal. Escorted troop-carrying barges from Santa Isabel to Guadalcanal. Gunfire support mission to Guadalcanal Kawaguchi offensive. Troop transport run to Guadalcanal. Troop transport run to Guadalcanal, aborted due to enemy presence off island. Led troop transport run to Guadalcanal, aborted due to air attack. Steamed from Shortlands to Truk, then repairs. Naval Battles for Guadalcanal Escorted Guadalcanal troop convoy. Steamed from Shortlands to Rabaul. Troop transport run to Buna. Steamed from Rabaul to Truk. Commander Sugitani to C. Escorted convoy from Truk to Rabaul. Steamed from Rabaul to Shortlands, then led troop transport run to Kolombangara. Led troop transport run to Kolombangara. Led troop transport run from Truk via Ponape to Nauru and back. Escorted convoys from Saeki via Palau to Truk. Escorted fleet from Truk to Eniwetok in response to U. Escorted fleet from Truk to Eniwetok in anticipation of further U. Commander Mifune to C. Led escort of troop convoy from Pusan via Saeki to Truk. Led escort of troop convoy from Truk via Eniwetok to Kwajalein and back, including troop transport run from Kwajalein to Wotje. Escorted Convoy from Saipan to Truk.

8: 40th Infantry Division (United States) - Wikipedia

December General MacArthur announces the end of organized Japanese resistance on Leyte. Japanese defenders continue to fight as units until December 31, and some disorganized resistance continues through May

Operational history[edit] Atlantic war patrols, April – July [edit] Hake departed for shakedown off New London soon after commissioning and after bringing crew and equipment up to fighting efficiency began her first war patrol from New London 8 April Her mission on this patrol was to search out and destroy German submarines in the North Atlantic, but no contacts were gained and she arrived Helensburgh, Scotland , to terminate the patrol 29 April. She departed for her second patrol, off the Azores and again on antisubmarine patrol, 27 May and after encountering few submarines returned to New London 17 July. After a training period off the California coast, she sailed for the western Pacific 6 December. Hake armed at Pearl Harbor and departed for her third war patrol 27 December She sighted the transport Nigitsu Maru en route to Japan 11 January and after a day-long chase to gain position sank her the next day. The submarine then continued to her cruising grounds off the Philippine Islands , patrolling off Luzon and later moving south to Mindanao. The night of 26 January she attacked a tanker , damaged her, and in turn suffered considerable damage from depth charge attacks before making her escape. Hake next encountered three ships with two escorts 1 February. With the three targets in a line of bearing after a perfect approach, the submarine launched a spread of six torpedoes, sinking two of the three, Tacoma Maru, and Nanka Maru. The attack achieved complete surprise and Hake was not attacked by the screening vessels. She then departed for Fremantle, Australia , terminating the patrol there 20 February Two torpedoes sent the ship, Yamamizu Maru, to the bottom. After an attack on convoy Hi during the night of 1 April in which Hake damaged several ships, she battled escorts and searched for more transports until 30 April, when she arrived at Fremantle. Fifth and sixth war patrols, May – September [edit] For her fifth war patrol, commencing 23 May, Hake was assigned the area southwest of Mindanao. Her duty was to attack shipping and to act as a picket to alert American forces to the approach of the Japanese fleet, which was expected to sortie from Tawi Tawi to the Mariana Islands. Sighting destroyer Kazagumo 8 June, the sub closed for the attack and succeeded in sinking her adversary, but fierce attacks prevented her from sinking any of the accompanying destroyers. Hake also succeeded in sinking two transports during this patrol. Cargo ship Kinshu Maru was sunk 17 June after four hits, and a heavily laden troop transport was sunk 3 days later at the entrance to Davao Gulf. She returned to Fremantle 11 July Hake returned to her patrol area off the Philippines, departing 5 August. During this, her sixth war patrol, she attacked another destroyer, damaging it, but made few additional contacts because of extremely heavy air and surface patrolling by Japanese forces. She arrived at Fremantle Harbor 24 September Seventh, eighth, and ninth war patrols, October – August [edit] Departing 20 October for her seventh war patrol, Hake encountered few contacts in her patrol area. Operating with Hardhead and the ill-fated Growler , which was lost on the patrol, Hake spent a harrowing 16 hours 7 – 8 November, counting nearly depth charges and sustaining considerable damage. Her valuable cargo safe, Hake returned to Australia , arriving Fremantle 16 December. Hake departed Fremantle for her eighth war patrol 12 January After searching the South China Sea now almost denuded of targets for almost a month, she headed for San Francisco , arriving 13 March. After overhaul she departed San Francisco some 2 months later and began her ninth war patrol in the Pacific 20 July Hake acted as lifeguard ship for the air strikes against Japan, and after the surrender had the distinction of being 1 of 12 submarines to witness the historic ceremonies on board the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay. Post-war service[edit] Following the signing, Hake started on the long trek back to New London, via the Panama Canal. She continued to serve out of commission as a training ship for reservists at Philadelphia until she was struck from the Navy List 1 March to be sold.

9: World War II maps (Europe) - Wikimedia Commons

Bismarck Archipelago 15 December - 27 November To isolate and neutralize Rabaul on New Britain and the Japanese

DECEMBER, 1943 APRIL, 1944, PANAY. pdf

base at Kavieng on New Ireland, American forces landed at Arawe and Cape Gloucester in December , on Green and Los Negros Islands in February , and at Talasea on New Britain and on Manus Island in March.

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