

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

1: In photos: World War II at sea

land on the West Coast was divided into 4 military zones from which Japanese Americans were seized from and held in a different area; done to prevent sabotage, espionage, etc., after Pearl Harbor Executive Order #

With a huge force of over 1 million soldiers, the Allies attacked and gained a victory that became the turning point for World War II in Europe. This famous battle is sometimes called D-Day or the Invasion of Normandy. Sargent Leading up to the Battle Germany had invaded France and was trying to take over all of Europe including Britain. However, Britain and the United States had managed to slow down the expanding German forces. They were now able to turn on the offensive. To prepare for the invasion, the Allies amassed troops and equipment in Britain. They also increased the number of air strikes and bombings in German territory. Right before the invasion, over 2,000 bombers a day were hitting German targets. They bombed railroads, bridges, airfields, and other strategic places in order to slow down and hinder the German army. Deception The Germans knew that an invasion was coming. They could tell by all the forces that were gathering in Britain as well as by the additional air strikes. In order to confuse the Germans, the Allies tried to make it look like they were going to attack north of Normandy at Pas de Calais. The Weather Although the D-Day invasion had been planned for months, it was almost cancelled due to bad weather. General Eisenhower finally agreed to attack despite the overcast skies. Although the weather did have some affect and on the Allies ability to attack, it also caused the Germans to think that no attack was coming. They were less prepared as a result. The Invasion The first wave of the attack began with the paratroopers. These were men who jumped out of planes using parachutes. They jumped at night in the pitch dark and landed behind enemy lines. Their job was to destroy key targets and capture bridges in order for the main invasion force to land on the beach. Thousands of dummies were also dropped in order to draw fire and confuse the enemy. In the next stage of the battle thousands of planes dropped bombs on German defenses. Soon after, warships began to bomb the beaches from the water. While the bombing was going on, underground members of the French Resistance sabotaged the Germans by cutting telephone lines and destroying railroads. Soon the main invasion force of over 6,000 ships carrying troops, weapons, tanks, and equipment approached the beaches of Normandy. The Utah landing was successful, but the fighting at Omaha beach was fierce. Many US soldiers lost their lives at Omaha, but they were finally able to take the beach. Troops and supplies coming to shore at Normandy Source: They pushed their way inland allowing more troops to land over the next several days. By June 17th over half a million Allied troops had arrived and they began to push the Germans out of France. Eisenhower of the United States. Interesting Facts about D-Day The troops needed the light of a full moon to see to attack. For this reason there were only a few days during a month when the Allies could attack. This led Eisenhower to go ahead with the invasion despite the bad weather. The Allies wanted to attack during high tide as this helped the ships to avoid obstacles put in the water by the Germans. Although June 6 is often called D-Day, D-Day is also a generic military term that stands for the day, D, of any major attack. The overall military operation was called "Operation Overlord". The actual landings at Normandy were called "Operation Neptune". Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page.

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

2: B Flying Fortress | Aircraft |

Meeting of USSR, US, and UK in Cecilienhof at which the leaders discussed how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, and other goals were that they establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of the war.

Bs served around the globe, but they are perhaps most famous for their Eight Air Force daylight strategic bombing raids on Germany. Bs returned to England daily with their noses blown open, tails gashed and wings riddled with flack damage. Often they touched down with one or two oil-streaked engines stone cold, with the remaining engines moaning under the strain. As many as 12, Flying Fortresses were built. Thanks for the easy build. Will The FG B is a goodie of the first order. Would I be too far off in saying that FG is positioning itself to give the paper model companies in the old world a run for their money? Surely looks that way from this part of the swamp. Best entertainment money that I have ever spent Thank you so much for publishing this model. Your timing is perfect. I will be building this model as a gift to honor him. I can hardly wait to get home to download the model and start building. My modem is still smoking from the download Thanks for another great model.. Most appreciatively, Von Ric I just downloaded the B!! Thanks for creating this beauty. Inside the marvelous B! James Duckworth I would like to say your B is astounding! I do love your old designs, but seeing the work of late I truly marvel at the skill and craftsmanship that goes into designing your models. Keep up the brilliant work! Derek I purchased the green B I am enjoying it. I did find one small mistake. The engines on a B are studebaker built wright-cyclone, nine cylinder, R developing h. I then printed out the original plans and noticed that it does not seem to print out to the scale of a Where this is giving me problems, is when I take them to a printing place to have them blow them up for a large model I cant give them a correct scale to go by. The artist who painted the Smithsonian B mural. Great fun taking part of a model and creating a new one. OR, parts from a bunch of models and creating a monster.. Boeing B Flying Fortress and Pearl Harbor The B Fortress flew through frost, flak, fire and fear to set a combat record which in terms of sheer courage and staying power of its crews has never been surpassed, and seldom equaled. At first the great olive-drab armadas returned smoking and riddled with holes. By late the shining silver Forts had almost defeated the Luftwaffe. These flew the length and breadth of Germany and from to , with their bombing of factories and other pinpoint targets, dominated the European theatre of war. But in , when American bombers were at best flying to such militarily insignificant destinations as Canada, Mexico or a few far-flung British islands, no one believed there would be conflict on such a scale. As money was short in the economic depression of the time, people thought they could bring in the Martin monoplane bomber to help them. Admittedly they did this mainly in order to get more height over the target, but it had the effect of making the Boeing Model significantly larger than its rivals. Design began on 18 June , and the prototype made a very successful first flight in the hands of Les Tower at Boeing Field on 28 July The main purpose of the new bomber was to defend the United States by bombing an invasion fleet the only plausible kind of target and it was the nature of this mission, rather than heavy defensive armament, tha t resulted in Boeing eventually registering the name Flying Fortress. Boeing B Triumph and Disaster: On 20 August the impressive aircraft, unpainted except for US Army Air Corps rudder stripes and civil registration X, flew nonstop to Wright Field at an average faster than the maximum possible speed of its twin-engine rivals. But on the first officially observed flight before the USAAC evaluation officers, on 30 October , the great bomber took off, climbed far too steeply, stalled and dived into the ground, bursting into a ball of fire. The accident was caused entirely by someone having omitted to remove the external locks on the elevators, and though the immediate winner of the official trials had to be the Douglas B, the much greater potential of the great Boeing bomber resulted in a service-test order for 13, designated Y, placed on 17 January In the machines were delivered to the 2nd Bombardment Group at Langley Field, which subsequently flew almost 10, hours with no serious trouble and did more than any other unit in history to solve the problems of long-distance bombing, especially

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

at high altitude. A 14th aircraft was built as the Y1BA with engines fitted with General Electric turbo-superchargers, which increased the speed from mph to mph and raised the operating height to well over 30,000 ft. US Navy anger was so intense that production numbers had to be scaled down, and the production batch of the first series model, the BB, numbered only 1. These had numerous minor changes as well as a redesigned nose and larger rudder. They were the first aircraft in the world to enter service with turbo-charged engines. The BB entered service in 1938 and was the fastest, as well as the highest flying, bomber in the world. The US Army Air Corps had by this time embarked on a major program of perfecting long-range strategic bombing by day, using the massed firepower of a large formation to render interception hazardous. Boeing and Wright Field continued to improve the B and in a further 39 were ordered under the designation B17C. These were much heavier, weighing 49,000 lb compared with about 43,000 lb for a B, because of increased armour, self-sealing tanks, heavier defensive armament with twin 0.50. Despite the greater weight, the fitting of 1,700 hp engines made this the fastest of all versions, with a maximum speed of 376 mph. In spring a batch of 20 was assigned to the RAF, following 15 months of negotiations which finally resulted in the aircraft being supplied in exchange for complete information on their combat performance. This was prior to the Lend-Lease Act. I also in addition to the coloring fixed the running lights, the waist guns are now offset, and the propellers are made smaller. The cheek guns should be offset, but are not yet. Oh, and I scaled it to half your scale. The model drawing is of course yours if you like, it was drawn to take advantage of some silvered cardstock I had on hand. You might remember that I had been wanting to try this model for years, and finally last summer bought a copy. Wishing you well in your endeavors to have fun with the business. While Britain had three different four-engine heavy bombers under development in 1938, it turned to the U.S. As a result, 20 BCs were refurbished and equipped at Boeing to R. Initially, these were to be provided as trainers, but there was so much political pressure to use them in combat that they were rushed into service as a totally new and untried weapon, a high-altitude precision bomber. The turbo supercharger permitted operation at altitudes over 30,000 feet, nearly double what British bombers were then using and a supposed protection from enemy anti-aircraft fire and intercepting fighters. The American Norden bombsight was supposed to be capable of putting "a bomb in a pickle a greatly exaggerated claim. The Norden was good, but not that good. The Norden sight was a recent U.S. The Army substituted its own somewhat less effective Sperry sight. The first "Fortress I" mission was scheduled for three Squadron 90 planes to bomb Wilhelmshaven, miles away, on July 8, 1941. American military personnel and civil technicians in support had doubts as to the success of the operation; thirty thousand feet was 10,000 above the 20,000 that the U.S. Army felt was the optimum for the B at the time. The mission was only moderately successful, with only one "Fortress" dropping bombs on the target, but all returned safely. Major problems had been encountered from equipment freezing at high altitude. While the items had worked well at equivalent altitudes over American desert test centers, the more moist air over northern Europe provided an entirely different environment. A second raid was scheduled for July, and was intended to be a propaganda coup by putting three American-built bombers over Berlin, but an insurmountable storm front encountered en route forced the mission to abort. The following days saw ineffectual raids against the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisau" at Brest and against Emden in Germany. The bombs missed their targets because of freezing difficulties. The first combat loss was over Norway on September 8, 1941. One other was reported missing in action later. Further extensive internal improvements, a new electrical system and engine-cowl cooling gills, led to the BD, of which 42 were ordered in 1941. This was the latest model in service at the time of Pearl Harbor 7 December when 30 were destroyed on the ground at Hickham Field and at Clark Field, Philippines, the following day. But by this time Boeing had developed a visually different model which incorporated all the lessons learned in World War 2 in Europe. Its most striking change was the much larger tail, with a giant dorsal fin and long-span tailplane giving better control and stability at high altitude. Armament was completely revised, with paired 0.50. Another pair of guns could be fired by hand from the roof of the radio compartment, and with a single hand-aimed gun at each waist position this made a total of 10 heavy machine guns, plus two 0.50. Further improvements in armour and equipment all helped to increase gross weight to 54,000 lb,

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

so cruising speed inevitably fell from to only mph. On 30 May Boeing flew the first BF with many further changes which allowed gross weight to soar to 65, lb with a potential bomb load for short ranges of 20, lb, though on normal combat missions the load seldom exceeded 5, lb. The only obvious external change on the F-model was the more pointed nose molded in one piece of Plexiglas. This type went into production not only at Boeing but also in a great nationwide pool with assembly lines at Douglas Long Beach and Vega a Lockheed subsidiary at Burbank. Boeing built 2, of this model, and Douglas and Vega added and The first combat mission was flown on 17 August by 12 BEs of the 97th Bomb Group against a marshalling yard near Rouen. This was the small beginning to the greatest strategic striking force ever created, which was to lead to a three-year campaign in the course of which , US tons of bombs were dropped on German targets and, at the cost of grievous losses, supremacy was eventually obtained even over the heart of Germany in daylight. By far the most numerous model of B was the last. The BG was the final result of bitterly won combat experience and among other changes it introduced a chin turret firing ahead with twin accurately aimed 0. Previously German fighters had brought down many Bs with head-on attacks, but the BG, with the chin turret plus two more 0. The BG had enclosed waist positions, much greater ammunition capacity and, like most BFs, paddle-blade propellers to handle the greater weight and prevent too much deterioration in performance. This increased the time the gigantic formations were exposed to rocket and cannon attack by the German fighters; conversely, of course, it lengthened the time the B guns had to destroy those fighters. Electronic Versions Boeing built 4, BGs. Douglas 2, and Vega 2,, a total of 8,

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

3: Battle of Tarawa - HISTORY

The burning USS West Virginia battleship is seen after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, U.S., on Dec. 7, being torpedoed in Pearl Harbor. Douglas MacArthur goes ashore.

Visit Website Did you know? In the hour Battle of Tarawa, U. Marines suffered almost as many killed-in-action casualties as U. The Gilbert Islands, a group of 16 atolls near the equator, were viewed by the U. In November , the U. As part of Operation Galvanic, the U. Compared with the taking of Tarawa, the U. Marines to seize the island. However, the taking of Tarawa would prove to be more difficult than the Americans had anticipated. Japanese Admiral Keiji Shibasaki , confident in his command, reportedly bragged that the U. Measuring around two miles long and a half-mile wide, the island of Betio was crisscrossed with defenses: The Japanese garrison at Betio was defended by at least 4, troops. Marines were to approach the shore in new amphibious tractor vehicles dubbed amphtracs. These landing crafts, armed with machine guns and carrying 20 troops each, were able to crawl over shallow reefs and other barriers. First Day of Battle: November 20, The highly coordinated U. Heavy sea turbulence slowed transfer operations of the U. Marines to the ship-side landing crafts. A pre-invasion air raid was delayed, upsetting the timetable for other parts of the assault. Holding for the air raids, support ships ready to launch massive pre-invasion bombardments lingered in position longer than expected. They were forced to dodge increasingly accurate fire from the island where Japanese defenders were dug in. Compounding these problems was a lower-than-anticipated tide level around the island that morning. Most amphtracs in the first assault wave were able to reach the beach as planned, but nearly all the larger, heavier landing crafts behind them jammed into coral reefs exposed by the shallow tide. Marines were forced to abandon their landing crafts and wade through chest-deep water amidst enemy fire. Precious gear, especially radios, became soaked and useless. Many Marines were hit in the open water, and those who made it to shore arrived exhausted or wounded, ill-equipped and unable to communicate with supporting forces. Making matters worse, the assault path through the lagoon to the shore became congested with disabled landing crafts and bloodied bodies, which hindered the dispatching of reinforcements. Marines on the beach crawled forward, inch by inch, knowing that to stand or even rise slightly made them easy targets. By the end of the first day, 5, Marines had landed at Betio while at least another 1, had perished in the process. The Battle Rages On: November , On the morning of November 21, the second day of fighting, unexpectedly low tides continued to plague the U. Again, assault troops had to leave their crafts short of the shore and wade in through enemy fire. In addition to being fired upon from shore, Marines were also assaulted from their sides and rear by enemy snipers who had entered the lagoon under the cover of night to position themselves on crafts that had been wrecked and abandoned the day before. By noon, however, the tide finally began to rise, and U. Reserve combat teams and support craft transporting tanks and weapons raced to shore, and the ground assault finally took orderly form. The Marines moved inland, blasting surviving enemy emplacements with grenades, demolition packs and flamethrowers. On day three of the battle, November 22, the Marines fought on, destroying several Japanese pillboxes and fortifications. That night, the last Japanese defenders of Betio launched a furious but futile banzai charge, or all-out, suicidal attack. Most Japanese soldiers fought to their death rather than surrender. At morning light on November 23, the defenders lay in tangled heaps: All but 17 Japanese soldiers had died defending Betio. Seventy-six hours after the invasion began, Betio was finally declared secure. Aftermath of Tarawa More than 1, U. Word of the heavy casualties soon reached the U. Among other advancements, better-waterproofed radios would be developed.

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

4: World War II History: D-Day the Invasion of Normandy for Kids

In this photo provided by the U.S. Navy, hanger No. 6 and the warm-up apron of the air station landing strip on Ford Island in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii shown during the attack, Dec. 7,

By the middle of , the war in Europe was over, and it was clear that the Japanese could hold no reasonable hope of victory. The production of materiel was faltering, completely overmatched by American industry, and the Japanese people were starving. A full-scale invasion of Japan itself would mean hundreds of thousands of dead GIs, and, still, the Japanese leadership refused to surrender. But in early August 66 years ago, America unveiled a terrifying new weapon, dropping atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a matter of days, the Japanese submitted, bringing the fighting, finally, to a close. The leader of our democracy purposefully executed civilians on a mass scale. Yet the bombing also ended the deadliest conflict in human history. Get Today in Opinion in your inbox: Sign Up Thank you for signing up! Sign up for more newsletters here In recent years, however, a new interpretation of events has emerged. His interpretation could force a new accounting of the moral meaning of the atomic attack. It also raises provocative questions about nuclear deterrence, a foundation stone of military strategy in the postwar period. And it suggests that we could be headed towards an utterly different understanding of how, and why, the Second World War came to its conclusion. Many, of course, have argued that attacking civilians can never be justified. Hasegawa--who was born in Japan and has taught in the United States since , and who reads English, Japanese, and Russian--rejects both the traditional and revisionist positions. According to his close examination of the evidence, Japan was not poised to surrender before Hiroshima, as the revisionists argued, nor was it ready to give in immediately after the atomic bomb, as traditionalists have always seen it. Instead, it took the Soviet declaration of war on Japan, several days after Hiroshima, to bring the capitulation. Advertisement Both the American and Japanese public have clung to the idea that the mushroom clouds ended the war. For the Japanese, Hiroshima is a potent symbol of their nation as victim, helping obscure their role as the aggressors and in atrocities that include mass rapes and beheading prisoners of war. For the Americans, Hiroshima has always been a means justified by the end. But another reason, Wilson argues, is that to look at history in this new light is to entertain what seem like shocking ideas. That the destruction of cities does not sway leaders. That what happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not overly remarkable. And, strangest of all: That nuclear explosives may not be particularly effective weapons of war. The country enjoyed air supremacy across most of Southeast Asia; in February , it even attacked Australia. Advertisement After the epic Battle of Midway in the summer of , however, the United States and its allies gained the momentum. Still, progress was slow as Marines hopped from atoll to island to atoll: The casualties were heavy. The first stage was scheduled for the fall, and would have opened with the landing of more than , troops on Kyushu, the southernmost of the big four islands. It would have been a larger operation than D-Day, certain to result in a bloody slaughter. This was, after all, a nation that trained its young men to fly their planes, freighted with explosives, into the side of American naval vessels. Their concern was not so much whether to end the conflict, but how to end it while holding onto territory, avoiding war crimes trials, and preserving the imperial system. The Japanese could still inflict heavy casualties on any invader, and they hoped to convince the Soviet Union, still neutral in the Asian theater, to mediate a settlement with the Americans. Stalin, they calculated, might negotiate more favorable terms in exchange for territory in Asia. It was a long shot, but it made strategic sense. The figures remain disputed, and depend on how the fatalities are counted. Very late the next night, however, something happened that did change the plan. The Soviet Union declared war and launched a broad surprise attack on Japanese forces in Manchuria. Stalin would not be extracting concessions from the Americans. And the approaching Red Army brought new concerns: Better to surrender to Washington than to Moscow. By the morning of Aug. During the meeting, the second atomic bomb killed tens of thousands at Nagasaki. How is it possible that the Japanese leadership did not react more strongly to many tens of thousands of its citizens being obliterated? One answer is that the

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

Japanese leaders were not greatly troubled by civilian casualties. As the Allies loomed, the Japanese people were instructed to sharpen bamboo sticks and prepare to meet the Marines at the beach. Yet it was more than callousness. The bomb--horrific as it was--was not as special as Americans have always imagined. In early March, several hundred B Super Fortress bombers dropped incendiary bombs on downtown Tokyo. Some argue that more died in the resulting firestorm than at Hiroshima. People were boiled in the canals. The photos of charred Tokyo and charred Hiroshima are indistinguishable. In the three weeks before Hiroshima, Wilson writes, 25 cities were heavily bombed. To us, then, Hiroshima was unique, and the move to atomic weaponry was a great leap, military and moral. But Hasegawa argues the change was incremental. Barton Bernstein, a professor of history emeritus at Stanford University, is the unofficial dean of American atomic bomb scholarship and counts himself as both a fan and a critic of Hasegawa. Hasegawa spent years working through primary documents, with a deep understanding of linguistic and cultural nuance. His knowledge was especially valuable because historians of the period face such fragmentary and contradictory evidence, in part because the Japanese destroyed many documents. But therein lies the weakness of the Hasegawa interpretation as well, Bernstein says. After a long war and in the space of a few days, the Japanese leadership was hit with two extraordinary events--Hiroshima and the Soviet invasion--and sorting out cause and effect, based on incomplete documentation, may prove impossible. The public view that the atomic bomb was the decisive event that ended World War II is not supported by the facts. Those days in August remain the only instance of nuclear war. The sheer horrors of the destruction, and the lingering poison of radioactivity, inform what has come to be called nuclear deterrence: No sane nation would bring a nuclear attack on itself, and so having nuclear weapons deters your enemies from attacking. When two rival nations have nuclear weapons, as during the Cold War, the result is stalemate. If the atomic bomb alone could not compel the Japanese to submit, then perhaps the nuclear deterrent is not as strong as it seems. In fact, Wilson argues, history suggests that leveling population centers, by whatever method, does not force surrender. The Allied firebombing of Dresden in February of killed many people, but the Germans did not capitulate. The long-range German bombing of London did not push Churchill towards acquiescence. And it is nearly impossible to imagine that a bomb detonated on American soil, even one that immolated a large city, would prompt the nation to bow in surrender. If killing large numbers of civilians does not have a military impact, then what, Wilson asks, is the purpose of keeping nuclear weapons? We know they are dangerous. If they turn out not to be strategically effective, then nuclear weapons are not trump cards, but time bombs beneath our feet. Whatever the merits of this position, it suffers the great handicap of trying to change, fundamentally, how several generations have thought about the atomic age, says Linton Brooks, who has served in arms control and nuclear policy positions in several administrations. As a child, Hasegawa watched the Tokyo firebombing from his roof, and he can still recall the eerie orange glow on the horizon. Growing up, he felt anger at the Japanese government for bringing the conflict onto its people. Later, working as a scholar in America, he accepted the position that the atomic bombing was necessary to end the war. Yet, he adds, they are crimes America should not apologize for until Japan comes to terms with war crimes of its own. These are the evolving views of a man who has mustered the courage to look at an ugly period of history without flinching--something that most people, Americans and Japanese alike, have found themselves unable to do. Gareth Cook is a Globe columnist and former editor of Ideas.

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

5: World War 2 Pictures - Pictures of World War 2, WW2 Prints for Sale

USS Shaw exploding during the attack on Pearl Harbor, by the United States Navy F6F Hellcat burning after crash landing on USS Enterprise, by the United States Navy Landing ships putting cargo ashore on Omaha Beach at Invasion of Normandy, unknown author (edited by MlckStephenson).

These early prophets of the great war to come were not cautious theorists but, rather, a wildly imaginative, zany lot—characters such as Homer Lea, a hunchback who served as a general under Sun Yat-sen and delighted in terrifying his contemporaries with sanguinary tales of Japanese bounding across the Pacific to lay waste to California, Oregon, and Washington, and men like Ernest Hugh Fitzpatrick, a walrus-mustachioed poet who took time out from confecting elegant rhymes to picture the Japanese subjugating not only the United States but Mexico, too. Occasionally in *les guerres imaginaires*, as this literary genre is known, one comes across a bewitching stroke of prophecy. For example, in *Banzai!* When I got the book home and examined it carefully, my sense of delight slowly gave way to amazement. Bywater recognized that the attack would be heralded by the approach of carrier-based airplanes, although he expected the greatest destruction to be wrought by naval gunnery. In any event it is a one-sided contest, both because the Japanese have the advantage of surprise and because the relatively obsolete American warships are no match for the powerful, modern Japanese armada. Nevertheless, his description of the assaults on Guam and the Philippines is truly astonishing. The air attack, he went on to say, would be followed a few days later by a terrific naval bombardment, including the use of gas shells his single miscalculation in this campaign, and then the landing of troops on the east and west shores of the island. Bywater even foresaw the use of specially designed landing craft: Simultaneously with the destruction of the U. Bywater further predicted that the Japanese would have long scrutinized the topography of the Philippines. Provided with complete intelligence about the defenses of the islands, he reasoned, the Japanese invasion plan would give a wide berth to the fortress at Corregidor guarding Manila Bay as well as to the other heavily fortified base not far to the north at Olongapo guarding Subie Bay, both of which, in fact, the Japanese did avoid. Wainwright, the Northern Luzon Force commander, who was not fooled, believed to be feints. Moreover, there were two main landings on the island of Luzon—one at Lingayen Gulf and the other at Lamon Bay, precisely between Cabaleta and Alabat islands. Finally, a third major landing party attacked the island of Mindanao, also as Bywater foretold, although coming ashore at Davao Gulf on the southeast coast rather than at Sindangan on the northwest. The first American attempt to carry the war into Japanese waters, Bywater imagined, would consist of a bold, indeed a reckless, stab at the Bonin or Ogasawara islands, which lie some five hundred miles southeast of Yokohama, not far from Iwo Jima, and which, if captured, might lead to a speedy conclusion of the war. In the attempt, however, United States forces would overextend themselves and be beaten back with heavy losses. It would then become apparent to the American commanders that the only practicable way to strike at Japan would be by means of cautious and deliberate pouncing from island to island all the way across the Pacific, carefully retrenching at each new base and pausing to bring up the rear. Three such routes across the ocean vastness are considered, and Bywater has the Americans select the same course that would actually be travelled by U. Moreover, once the Americans are within striking distance of the Philippines, the Imperial Navy is brought to bear en masse, and there follows a tremendous naval engagement destined, like the Battle of Midway, to become the turning point of the war. It is at the Battle of Yap, as Bywater called it, that his account contains its most serious lapse: Bywater failed to foresee great naval duels, such as those later to be fought at the Coral Sea and Midway, in which the opposing surface vessels never fired a shot at each other, while trading devastating blows by means of their aircraft. Nevertheless, he did make a few redeemingly accurate prophecies about the war in the air. First, he anticipated the kamikazes. The rule was borne out by Japanese experience, too; enemy successes at Pearl Harbor as well as a few days later off the east coast of Malaya against the British dreadnoughts *Repulse* and *Prince of Wales* were the work of torpedo planes. Bywater did

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

not foresee the atomic bomb. And yet, curiously, he did perceive that something out of the ordinary would be attempted by the United States to spare both itself and its adversaries the horror of an invasion of the Japanese home islands. Not only did he predict a great many details of the coming war, but, more significantly, he spelled out in advance the daring, unorthodox strategy with which Japan would burst her confines in the Pacific. This strategy, based on the concept of the surprise destruction of the American fleet and simultaneous invasions throughout the southwestern Pacific, was novel; it leaned heavily on the elements of surprise and exact timing, which are always difficult to achieve in a tactical situation. It also violated the cardinal military rule of the concentration of an overwhelming force at a single point, positing instead the dispersion of already fairly weak forces throughout a far-flung theater of operations. Furthermore, the Bywater plan ran counter to the accepted war-contingency strategy that had been rehearsed at the Imperial Staff College in Tokyo since at least 1900. In the event of war with the United States, this rather conventional battle plan called for employment of the full might of the Imperial Navy in a crushing attack to capture the Dutch East Indies, on which Japan would depend for oil in time of war. Once these oil-producing islands were safely under Japanese control, the fleet was to be redeployed to lie in wait for the expected American counterattack somewhere in Japanese waters, against which the Imperial Navy would fight a defensive war. The majority of top Japanese Navy officials, led by Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Naval General Staff, favored this strategy until the very outbreak of war. However, Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the supreme commander of Japanese forces in the Pacific, harkened to a different drummer. It was Yamamoto who devised the plan for the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor together with simultaneous invasions throughout the southwestern Pacific—in essence the Bywater plan—and he was so ardent in his commitment to this strategy that he once threatened to resign unless it was adopted and put to the test. But how did Yamamoto come upon this remarkable plan for conquest? Could it be that he was influenced by Bywater? Yamamoto was killed in when the plane in which he was travelling was shot down by an American fighter. It seemed I had run into a blank wall, so I tried to learn what I could about Bywater himself. The librarian of that newspaper informed me that Bywater had died in August, 1941—only sixteen months before his imaginings were confirmed by world events. Even after Japanese records became available, no one checked to see how prophetic many of his other guesses were. Bywater had shipped around the world in his youth, visiting ports of call throughout Europe, Africa, and the United States. His ramblings, however, were not so romantically aimless as were those of some of the other journalists of the time, for between about 1914 and the end of World War I he was an undercover agent for British naval intelligence—at first posing as a young blade seeking his fortune in distant lands and later carrying out his missions while doubling as a naval correspondent for the British Naval and Military Record, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the London Daily Graphic. He probably became engaged in intelligence work through the connections of his father, a Welshman who had immigrated to the United States a few years before the Civil War and become a federal secret agent, rising to the rank of colonel in the U. S. The elder Bywater later returned to England, where his son was born in the Chelsea section of London. In that year he wrote an exhaustive strategic study called *Sea Power in the Pacific*, in which he described and analyzed the relative strengths and weaknesses of the Japanese and American positions. Over the next four years he expanded this chapter to book length and finally published it in as *The Great Pacific War*. I caught my breath suddenly when I came upon two entries under his name in Japanese. Quickly I copied down the Arabic numerals on the cards and rushed over to the Orientalia Division, asked for the books, and then begged a young Japanese-American librarian to translate the titles for me. When he did, I had my first important clue that Japanese military thinking had been influenced by Bywater. During the next few months I began to correspond with both military and academic scholars in Japan and began to piece together impressive evidence that Hector Bywater had, in effect, originated the plans for Japanese conquest in the Pacific. Such widespread publication naturally stirred up a good deal of discussion. It should not be surprising to think that a Japanese naval officer would be strongly influenced by the work of a British naval authority, since the Japanese Navy was, from its infancy, virtually a creation of Great Britain. By the time Japan was ready to deal a resounding naval defeat to Czarist

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

Russia at the Straits of Tsushima in , the majority of her ships were of British construction, and many of her commanders, including the famous Admiral Togo, had tied their first clove hitches aboard British warships. It would therefore be natural for Yamamotoâ€™ who had been with Togo at Tsushima and lost a couple of fingers in the engagementâ€™ to study the ideas promulgated by the leading British authority of his day on naval theory and practice. On the other hand it would be reckless to conclude that the Japanese simply stole their design for conquest from a British writer. In the thirty-seven years between Tsushima and Pearl Harbor, Japan had built her own fighting ships and developed her own doctrines of naval combat. His failing perhaps was that his narrative of the action was more compelling than the warning in his conclusion.

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

6: World War II History: WW2 Pearl Harbor Attack for Kids

Christmas came little more than two weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The shock "in some cases overseas, elation" was worldwide. While Americans attempted to go about celebrating as usual, the reality of the just-declared war was on everybody's mind.

Visit Website Did you know? As early as 1919, in his memoir and propaganda tract "Mein Kampf" My Struggle , Adolf Hitler had predicted a general European war that would result in "the extermination of the Jewish race in Germany. In the mids, he began the rearmament of Germany, secretly and in violation of the Versailles Treaty. After signing alliances with Italy and Japan against the Soviet Union , Hitler sent troops to occupy Austria in 1938 and the following year annexed Czechoslovakia. Hitler had long planned an invasion of Poland, a nation to which Great Britain and France had guaranteed military support if it was attacked by Germany. The pact with Stalin meant that Hitler would not face a war on two fronts once he invaded Poland, and would have Soviet assistance in conquering and dividing the nation itself. On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east. Under attack from both sides, Poland fell quickly, and by early 1940 Germany and the Soviet Union had divided control over the nation, according to a secret protocol appended to the Nonaggression Pact. In fact, the Germans broke through the line with their tanks and planes and continued to the rear, rendering it useless. Hitler now turned his attention to Britain, which had the defensive advantage of being separated from the Continent by the English Channel. To pave the way for an amphibious invasion dubbed Operation Sea Lion , German planes bombed Britain extensively throughout the summer of 1940, including night raids on London and other industrial centers that caused heavy civilian casualties and damage. Arguments between Hitler and his commanders delayed the next German advance until October, when it was stalled by a Soviet counteroffensive and the onset of harsh winter weather. World War II in the Pacific With Britain facing Germany in Europe, the United States was the only nation capable of combating Japanese aggression, which by late 1941 included an expansion of its ongoing war with China and the seizure of European colonial holdings in the Far East. On December 7, 1941, Japanese aircraft attacked the major U. S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. Germany and the other Axis Powers promptly declared war on the United States. After a long string of Japanese victories, the U. S. Pacific Fleet won the Battle of Midway in June 1942, which proved to be a turning point in the war. On Guadalcanal, one of the southern Solomon Islands, the Allies also had success against Japanese forces in a series of battles from August to February 1943, helping turn the tide further in the Pacific. In mid-1944, Allied naval forces began an aggressive counterattack against Japan, involving a series of amphibious assaults on key Japanese-held islands in the Pacific. The approach of winter, along with dwindling food and medical supplies, spelled the end for German troops there, and the last of them surrendered on January 31, 1945. Soviet troops soon advanced into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, while Hitler gathered his forces to drive the Americans and British back from Germany in the Battle of the Bulge December 16-1944, the last major German offensive of the war. An intensive aerial bombardment in February preceded the Allied land invasion of Germany, and by the time Germany formally surrendered on May 8, 1945, Soviet forces had occupied much of the country. Hitler was already dead, having committed suicide on April 30 in his Berlin bunker. Post-war Germany would be divided into four occupation zones, to be controlled by the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France. Heavy casualties sustained in the campaigns at Iwo Jima February 1945 and Okinawa April-June 1945, and fears of the even costlier land invasion of Japan led Truman to authorize the use of a new and devastating weapon "the atomic bomb" on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August. On August 10, the Japanese government issued a statement declaring they would accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and on September 2, 1945, U. S. World War II proved to be the most devastating international conflict in history, taking the lives of some 35 to 60 million people, including 6 million Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis. Millions more were injured, and still more lost their homes and property. The legacy of the war would include the spread of communism from the Soviet Union into eastern Europe as well as its eventual triumph in China, and

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

the global shift in power from Europe to two rival superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—that would soon face off against each other in the Cold War. Start your free trial today.

7: World War II - HISTORY

Pearl Harbor is located in Hawaii on the island of O'ahu. Hawaii is located in the Pacific Ocean between California and Japan. During the time of World War II, Hawaii was not a state, but a US territory. Before the Attack World War II had been raging in Europe and Asia for two years, but the United.

8: In Harm's Way - Wikipedia

Buy Photos of World War 2 Pictures For Sale Online as Museum Quality Photos at Poster Store Prices! Our pictures of World War 2 are masterfully restored and available for purchase online as museum quality prints on archival Kodak Endura Professional photo paper (not inkjet prints).

9: Japan Strikes: | AMERICAN HERITAGE

In Harm's Way is a American epic Panavision war film produced and directed by Otto Preminger and starring John Wayne, Kirk Douglas, Patricia Neal, Tom Tryon, Paula Prentiss, Stanley Holloway, Burgess Meredith, Brandon deWilde, Jill Haworth, Dana Andrews, Franchot Tone, and Henry Fonda.

PICTURE CARDS THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, MOON LANDING pdf

Making you mine elizabeth reyes bud Scotlands Winter Mountains The joy of caring Victims or villains The two-factor theory of warm-up exercise in heavy physical work Love the Least of My Children Building a marketing plan Final cut pro x tutorial deutsch What is geographical research The lark and the laurel Defending Science within Reason The Fortunes Of Nigel Vol I 1858 wagon train diary James griffin on human rights Polycarp as bishop Visual presentation of information in COM library catalogues How can one be three? Peace Valley aquatic recreation area Why does publisher save only middle part of brochure Roads Highways (Stone, Lynn M. How Are They Built?) Joining parts of scan to create full picture Golf begins at 50 Overview of tax procedure Those are the terms The Old English life of St Nicholas with the Old English life of St Giles (Leeds texts and monographs) Circles in the stream Treasure Island (Young Reading CD Packs) The motif of covenant jeopardy Study material for nursery student Corduroy at the zoo (A Lift-the-flap book) Islamic Neoplatonism Western Neoplatonism. Photoshop cs4 cheat sheet Third grade math worksheets show your work Postwar interior design, 1945-1960 The school for laughter Rooted in Jesus Christ Guitar chord Chile : the road to socialism Health and medicine essay A Laboratory Manual for General, Organic, Biochemistry