

VOICES OF WAR: WORLD WAR II DELAWARE
PRIMARY SOURCE ACTIVITIES

THE NAVAL WAR
NAVAL COMBAT AND OPERATIONS
OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY
1941 TO 1945



BY
MARK GIANANTI



**DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO
SERVED
SACRIFICED
AND
SAVED THE WORLD**



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PRIMARY SOURCE ACTIVITIES**

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MARK GIANANTI**

**WILMINGTON COLLEGE
PROJECT DELAWARE, INC.**

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN C. CARNEY, JR.
SECRETARY OF STATE HARRIET SMITH WINDSOR
THE DELAWARE COMMISSION OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

To the Teacher:

Voices of War: World War II Delaware has been initiated to preserve the memories of Delawareans that served at home and abroad both as civilians and in the armed services. Since the “Greatest Generation” is disappearing from our landscape it is essential that we use their stories to remember them and explain our past to future generations.

These stories and remembrances provide us all with glimpses of the past that are rarely, if ever, recorded in traditional texts. This pack is designed to integrate the oral histories into current high school curricula. The activities in this packet will help students to understand that the past was made by real people. Activities are provided that connects historic events to the recollections presented in the oral histories. Students are asked to listen to the recollections of Delaware veterans, examine primary resources, and interpret the past.

Furthermore, the primary source activities in this packet will enhance student skills and knowledge. The activities within this packet have been aligned with the Delaware Social Studies Standards. By examining documents, photographs, charts, and other historical evidence, students will be able to demonstrate deeper comprehension about the past. Additionally, the students will become active participants, discussing various interpretations of the past and the roles and contributions of diverse segments of the population in an era that defined the contemporary world.

The goal of this packet is to provide an easy to use resource that enables teachers to bring Delaware’s veterans into the classroom so that the future can have a deeper understanding, and appreciation, of the past.



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OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY
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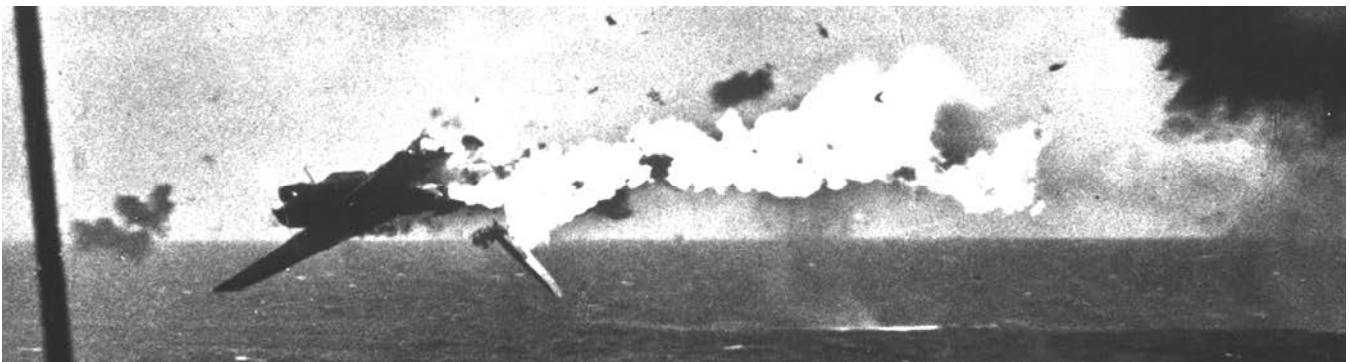
TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: ORAL HISTORIES

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use oral histories in order to gain a deeper understanding of the Allied naval actions, how they were conducted, and the results achieved.

ACTIVITY: Listen to the remembrances and answer the following questions.

1. On what ship was Ray Holder stationed during the attack on Pearl Harbor?
USS Ward, DD139
2. What type on enemy force did Mr. Holder's ship first engage on Dec. 7th, 1941?
A mini-submarine.
3. The Navy did not believe the report. How was the ships report verified?
Years later the submarine was found and examined. During the examination a hole made by a 4 inch naval shell was located in the submarine's conning tower. The hole was exactly where the Ward's report said they had hit the submarine.
4. According to Mr. Holder, what were the responsibilities of destroyers during the Pacific War?
The destroyers were escorts for the larger ships in the fleet. Some destroyers escorted the troop ships and supply ships. Some destroyers were assigned to specific task forces that were based around aircraft carriers and cruisers in it. Additionally, some of the destroyers were assigned with the battleships. Also, destroyers would be tasked with providing fire support for troops on enemy beaches.
5. How did the weaponry of the USS Wilson change during the war?
The torpedo tubes were removed and replaced with anti-aircraft guns.
6. How did the ship's captain try to prevent kamikaze aircraft from hitting his ship? Was it effective?
He ordered that the searchlights to be placed upon the incoming aircraft. The light, which was a 36-inch stainless steel polished mirror with carbine arc burning behind it. It's [was] just like looking into the sun. This use of the searchlight did work. The kamikaze pilots would turn away in order to get away from the bright light shining right at them.
7. How many Navy casualties were there at Okinawa?
The Navy had over 10,000 casualties. Additionally, out of 150 destroyers and destroyer escorts, 85% were either sunk or damaged.
8. What did the "Radar Picket Destroyers" do?
The destroyers were assigned a station, between 50 and a 100 miles west of Okinawa, They were placed in three destroyer groups. They created a picket line which operated along the coast of Okinawa and used their radar detected incoming Japanese aircraft. When the enemy flights, sometimes as large as 150 to 200 aircraft, were detected, the picket destroyers would notify the U.S. aircraft carriers. Once the aircraft carriers knew the location, speed, direction, and size of the enemy planes, they could launch their own aircraft. The picket destroyers would also engage the enemy aircraft first.
9. What kind of ship was Granville Toomey stationed on?
He was stationed on a PH-1, passenger hospital ship, named the Tryon.
10. What two roles did his ship have during an invasion?
The ship transported the troops to the invasion beaches. The wounded would be evacuated to the beaches back to the PH-1s for initial treatment.

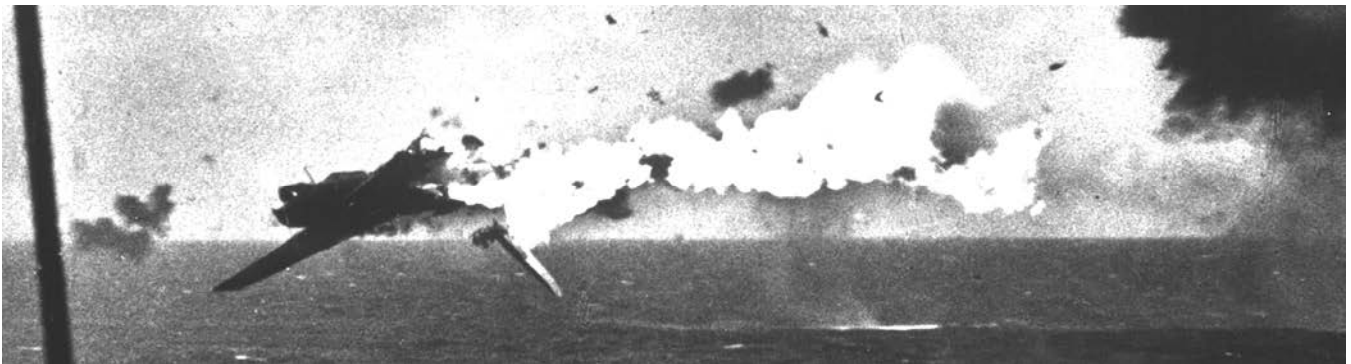


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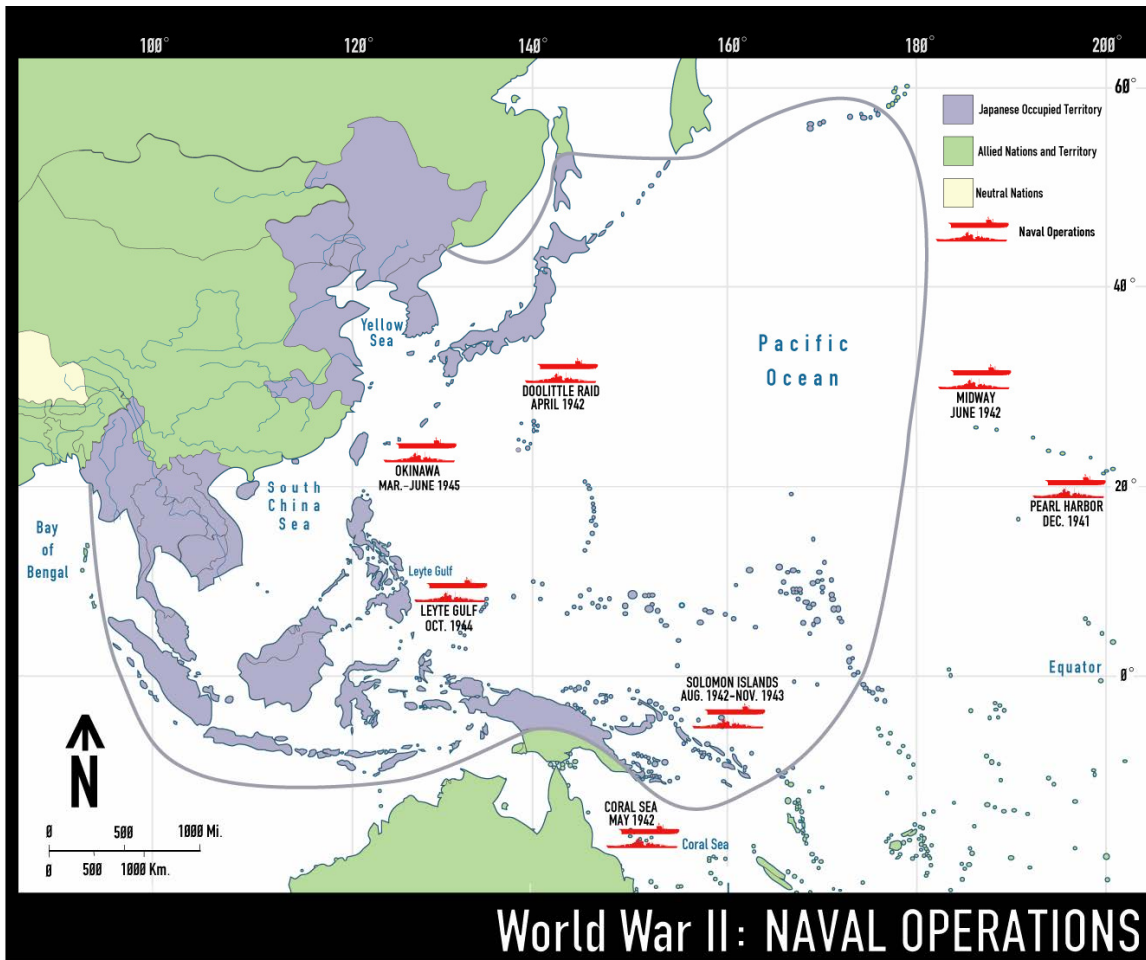
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TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: NAVAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFICATION

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to identify where significant naval operations of the Pacific War occurred.



Activity 1: Place the number of the battle next to the appropriate name and coordinates.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 4 | CORAL SEA: Latitude: 16°S / 155°E | 6 | MIDWAY: Latitude: 28°N / 177°W |
| 1 | DOLITTLE RAID: 35°N / 142°E | 2 | OKINAWA Latitude: 26°N / 127°E |
| 5 | LEYTE GULF: Latitude: 10°N / 125°E | 3 | PEARL HARBOR: 21°N / 157°E |
| | | 7 | SOLOMON ISLANDS: 9°S / 160°E |

Activity 2: Answer the following questions.

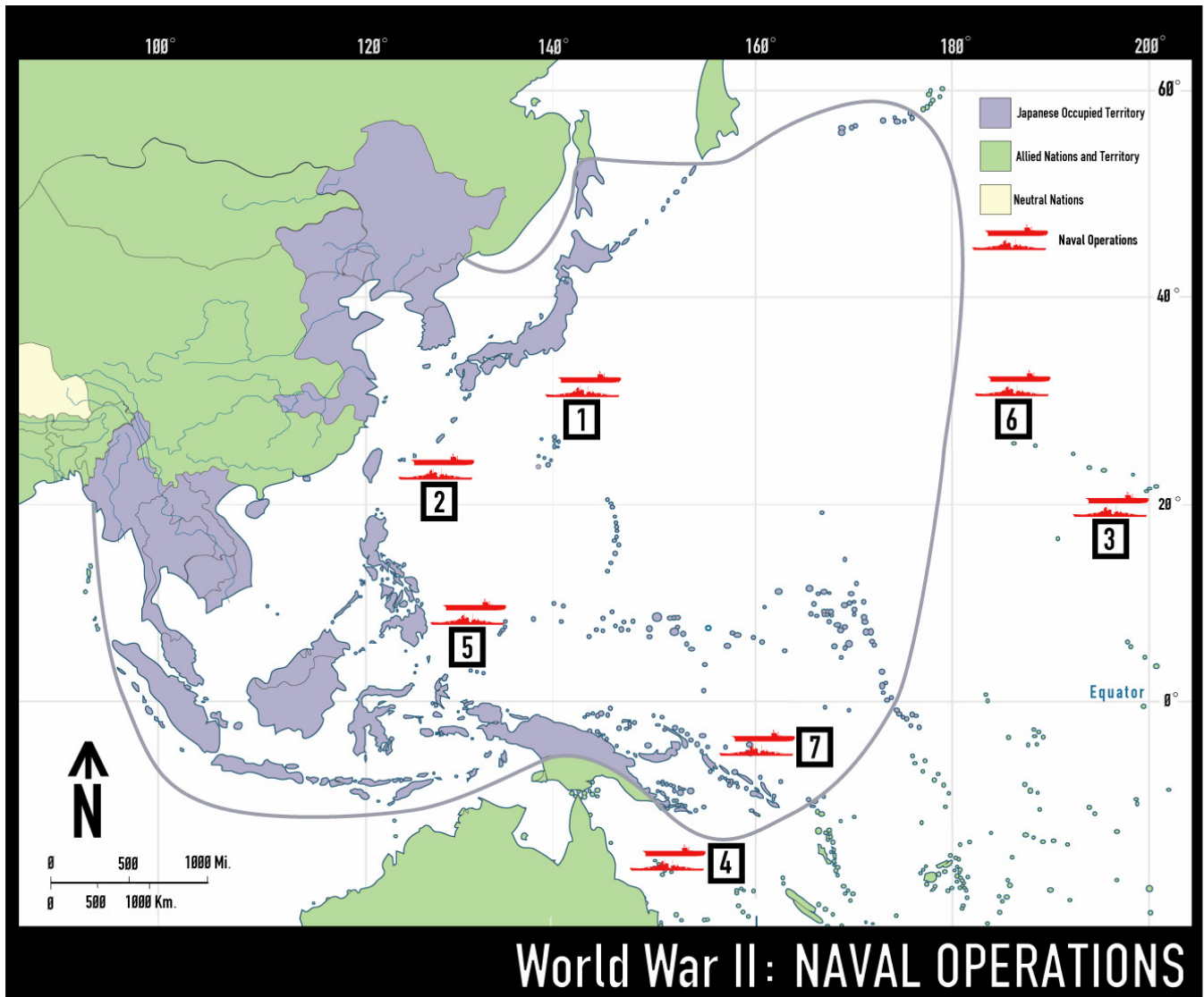
- Which operations were fought supporting U.S. amphibious operations against Japan?
Leyte Gulf, Solomon Islands, Okinawa
- Which operation was undertaken more to raise U.S. morale than inflict significant Japanese losses?
The Doolittle Raid
- Based on the information provided in the map, why do you feel the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway are significant?

Answers will vary but should focus on the following points:

- Both battles are fought beyond the limit of Japanese expansion.*
- Both battles were instrumental in turning back the Japanese and preventing them from conquering additional territories.*
- The Battle of the Coral Sea was the first setback of the Japanese during the Pacific War. The Japanese were forced to revise their strategy for the first time.*
- The Battle of Midway was the turning point in the war. The Japanese never recovered from the losses sustained in the battle.*

NAVAL WAR: NAVAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFICATION

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Activity 2: Answer the following questions.

1. Which operations were fought supporting U.S. amphibious operations against Japan?
2. Which operation was undertaken more to raise U.S. morale than inflict significant Japanese losses?
3. Based on the information provided in the map, why do you feel the Battle of Coral Sea is significant?

TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: POSTERS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use visual images in order to explain the significance of the Navy during the Second World War.

ACTIVITY: Examine the 1943 recruiting poster below and answer the questions.

HIT 'EM WHERE IT HURTS!



1. What images are the most striking? Explain your choices fully.

Answers will vary. Student responses may focus on:

- the flames devouring the ship.
- the giant red “meatball” of Japan glaring from the deck of the carrier.
- the aircraft floating in the water.
- the crew struggling to escape.
- the periscope of the U.S. submarine.

2. According to the poster, how effective are U.S. submarines? *U.S. submarines have sunk a majority of the enemy vessels. Over three quarters of the enemy losses are attributed to submarines.*

3. Why in 1943, would submarines have been so devastating to Japan’s naval and merchant fleets?

In 1943 the U.S. surface fleet was still being rebuilt after Pearl Harbor. Also, the fact that the Japanese had control of vast stretches of the Pacific meant that surface elements would not survive long without being spotted and engaged. Therefore U.S. submarines were the only forces available to strike at enemy ships.

4. Why do you think that an aircraft carrier is used in this poster rather than another type of warship or merchant ship?

Answers will vary but should focus on the following points:

- The attack on Pearl Harbor was carried out by aircraft launch from Japanese aircraft carriers.*
- After Pearl Harbor aircraft carriers were seen as the dominant naval combat vessel.*
- Sinking an aircraft carrier caused the enemy significant losses in material, manpower, and money.*
- Sinking an enemy aircraft carrier would be seen as revenge for the attack on Pearl Harbor.*

NAVAL WAR: POSTERS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use visual images in order to explain the significance of the Navy during the Second World War.

ACTIVITY: Examine the posters below and answer the questions.

HIT 'EM WHERE IT HURTS!



1. What images are the most striking? Explain your choices fully.

2. According to the poster, how effective are U.S. submarines?

3. Why in 1943, would submarines have been so devastating to Japan's naval and merchant fleets?

JOIN THE Submarine Service

4. Why do you think that an aircraft carrier is used in this poster rather than another type of warship or merchant ship?

TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: POSTERS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use visual images in order to explain the significance of the Navy during the Second World War.

ACTIVITY: Examine the posters below and complete the following.

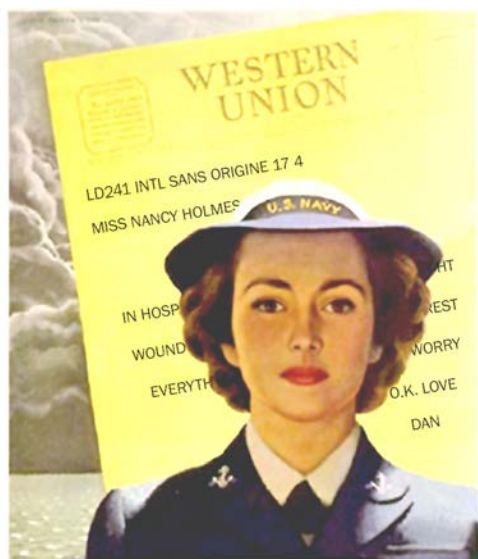
1. Describe how each poster attempts to get women to enlist in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. Discuss the symbols that are used to strengthen the messages in the posters.

Poster 1: *This poster appeals to a sense of responsibility. It does this by using a telegram in the background. The entire message cannot be read but key words, or portions of words, stand out. By using phrases and terms such as, "in hosp[ital], wound[ed], [do not] worry, and ok, the artist is able to motivate others, who may have had similar telegrams, to enlist. Additionally, the use of dark clouds and rough water conveys a sense of danger that lends immediacy to the recruiting drive.*

Poster 2: *This poster appeals to the individual's patriotism and sense of duty. The phrase at the top of the poster is from the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The combination of the phrase and waving American flag are appealing to patriotism of the subject audience. The phrase at the bottom of the poster states that the admiration of the nation will be given to those that served in the armed forces. Additionally, the phrase "to make men free" has two meanings. The first meaning refers to defeating Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan thus insuring that people would be free. The second meaning refers to freeing a man to fight. Every woman that enlisted and took over a rear area position would free up a man for deployment overseas.*

2. Which of the two posters is the most effective? Explain your position with details from each image. *Answers will vary but should focus on layout, imagery, phrases, etc.*

1



**THAT WAS THE DAY
I JOINED THE WAVES**

INQUIRE AT ANY
Navy Recruiting Station or Office of Naval Officer Procurement

2

TO MAKE MEN FREE



*.. "you will share the gratitude of
a nation when victory is ours"*

ENLIST IN THE WAVES TODAY

**Note to Teacher: Two areas of discussion that can be presented to students about these posters are:*

1. *Neither poster makes use of the incentive of training and skills learned in the WAVES and their use after the war. Why do you think this is?*
2. *Poster 1 specifically targets single women by addressing the telegram to a Miss Nancy Holmes. Why do you think this was done?*

NAVAL WAR: POSTERS

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ACTIVITY: Examine the posters below and complete the following.

1. Describe how each poster attempts to get women to enlist in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War. Discuss the symbols that are used to strengthen the messages in the posters.

Poster 1:

Poster 2:

2. Which of the two posters is the most effective? Explain your position with details from each image.

1



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2

TO MAKE MEN FREE



*.. "you will share the gratitude of
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ENLIST IN THE WAVES TODAY

TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: NEWSPAPER REPORTS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use news reports to explain how the Air War was presented in newspapers of the time.

ACTIVITY: Read the 1942 article *Sea Battle in Dark*, and answer the following questions.

1. When was this article written?
October 12, 1942
2. When was the battle actually fought?
The battle began at 1:45 am on August 9, 1942.
3. Why were the Allied ships in the area?
A screening force of Allied cruisers and destroyers was deployed to the waters below Savo Island to protect transports that were unloading men and materiel needed for the fighting on Guadalcanal.
4. What do you think the Japanese objectives in the battle were?
The Japanese were attempting to disrupt Allied unloading efforts, sink Allied transports, and shell Allied positions on Guadalcanal.
5. How did the reporter describe the battle?
The battle was describes as "an old-fashioned gun and torpedo clash at close range...with targets illuminated by searchlights and star shells."
6. What were the losses for the Allied navies?
The U.S. Navy lost the heavy cruisers Astoria, Quincy, and Vincennes, the destroyers Blue and Jarvis, the large transport George F. Elliot, and the speedy carriers Calhoun, Gregory, and Little. The Australian cruiser Canberra was also sunk.
7. What losses were originally reported by the Allied authorities?
The Navy had previously announced the loss of the destroyers, transports and one cruiser. Additionally, two other cruisers were reported as damaged.
8. What reason was given for the difference between the losses in the original and later reports?
The Navy stated that the actual losses were withheld until replacement ships could be moved to the Southwestern Pacific and for the Australian authority to announce the loss of the Canberra.
9. Why do you think that the navy wanted replacement cruisers in the area before they reported the actual losses?
Answers will vary. However students should mention one or all of the following points:
 - A. *The Allied navies were outnumbered by the Imperial Japanese Navy.*
 - B. *Allied morale would suffer if such significant losses were reported.*
 - C. *The U.S. Navy needed time to redeploy units from other areas or, as stated in the article, newly launched ships could reach the area.*
10. Was this battle a victory or loss for the Allies? Explain your position fully.
Even though the Allied navies lost a sizable number of ships, this battle can be considered an Allied victory for the following reasons:
 - A. *The Japanese were forced to retire without totally dispersing the Allied transports.*
 - B. *The Japanese were forced to retire without cutting the Allied supply line.*
 - C. *The Allied operations on Guadalcanal continued unabated.*
 - D. *The Japanese fleet withdrew rather than stay in the area.*

SEA BATTLE IN DARK

Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria Lost While Shielding Marines

FLARES GUIDED FOE Guns, Torpedoes Fired at Close Range—Most of Crews Saved

By CHARLES HURD

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The American Navy paid three heavy American cruisers—the Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria—as part of the price for successful occupation of the Japanese air field on Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons, the Navy revealed tonight.

The Quincy and the Vincennes were sunk in action and the Astoria succumbed to fire a few hours after a large Allied naval force had engaged in an old-fashioned gun and torpedo clash at close range with a Japanese battle force as searchlights and star shells lit the early morning darkness of Aug. 9.

"The enemy fire was heavy and accurate," said a communiqué announcing the loss of these vessels.

The Navy previously had announced the loss of two destroyers and four transports in the Solomons, while stating that one unidentified American cruiser had been sunk and two others damaged. The actual announcement of the loss of the 10,000-ton fighting ships was withheld until replacements could be sent into the Southwestern Pacific for them and for the Canberra, an Australian cruiser sunk in the same engagement and earlier announced as lost.

The "majority" of the personnel of the three American cruisers was saved, the Navy stated, but many men were lost. Among those definitely known to have died in action was Captain Samuel N. Moore of the Quincy. There was no word of the fate of Captain F. L. Riefkahl of the Vincennes or of Captain William G. Greenman of the Astoria.

Almost 3,000 men were known to have been aboard the cruisers when they were destroyed. There were

Continued on Page Four

SEA BATTLE IN DARK COSTS 3 U. S. SHIPS

Continued From Page One

possibly more if they carried extra complements into action. The Quincy has a normal complement of 952 officers and men; the Vincennes normally carried the same number and the Astoria, slightly older, had a normal complement of 899.

The other ships already announced as lost in the occupation of the Solomons were the destroyers Blue and Jarvis, the large transport George F. Elliott and the Calhoun, Gregory and Little, old-type destroyers converted into speedy carriers for small groups of shock troops.

The Navy stated that it was unable to report what damage was done to the Japanese in the engagement that cost the four American and Australian cruisers, but communiqués issued over the past two months have reported the sinking or damaging by ships and Army bombers of thirty-eight Japanese ships, including two battleships.

The sinking of the large ships occurred two days after the Marines had stormed the beach on Guadalcanal Island nearest their objective, the air field. The Marines themselves lost heavily in that task.

The Navy had sent a heavy force of warships into the area to act as a screen to prevent a serious counter-attack on the landing forces by a Japanese naval force. That force, assisted by flares dropped by enemy airplanes, bore down on the northern shore of Guadalcanal, in the narrow channel south of Savo Island, at about 1:45 A. M. on Aug. 9, the communiqué stated.

Canberra Was First Victim

The Japanese cruisers and destroyers headed for an aggregation of transports and supply ships but sighted a covering unit of United Nations warships southeast of Savo. The enemy vessels opened fire with guns and torpedoes on this covering wing and damaged and set afire the Canberra, which had to be abandoned. She sank the following morning.

"Following a brief engagement with our southeastern screen," the communiqué went on, "the Japanese altered course to proceed through the passage northeast of Savo Island. Here the Japanese force encountered our northeast screen of cruisers and destroyers and a battle at close range resulted.

"The action was fought with guns and torpedoes, with targets illuminated by searchlights and star shells. The enemy fire was heavy and accurate and the United States cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night. A third cruiser, the U. S. S. Astoria, was badly damaged and burned throughout the night. She sank the following morning.

"It was not possible to determine the extent of damage inflicted on the Japanese ships by our screening forces. The enemy withdrew to the northwest without attempting an attack on our transports and supply ships. Although a majority of the personnel was saved, there still were many casualties as a result of the sinking of the four Allied cruisers."

The Navy communiqué stated that reconnaissance in June and July had indicated the urgent necessity of stopping Japanese developments in the Solomons because of the threat to American bases in Australia, New Zealand, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

An expeditionary force was sent to Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, but, while it was successful, Japanese airplanes kept up heavy raids through Aug. 7-8 on "our shore positions, transports and fleet units."

"Meanwhile," it was stated, "additional troops, supplies and equipment were being unloaded from transports and supply ships and it was imperative that these operations be successfully completed."

For that reason the screening force of Allied cruisers and destroyers was assigned to the waters below Savo Island "to guard the western entrances to the transport area," while more warships were sent in near the transports to provide "close coverage." This was the position, as described by the Navy, when the Japanese warships precipitated the engagement.

The Navy added that the lost cruisers had been replaced by "the appropriate reallocation of ships which is made possible by new ship construction."

Official descriptions of the three lost cruisers read as follows:

Quincy, commissioned June 9, 1936; standard displacement, 9,375 tons; over-all length, 588 feet; normal complement, 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

Vincennes, commissioned Feb. 24, 1937; standard displacement, 9,400 tons; over-all length, 588 feet; normal complement, 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

Astoria, commissioned April 28, 1934; standard displacement, 9,950

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SEA BATTLE IN DARK

Quincy, Vincennes and
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Canberra Was First Victim

The Japanese cruisers and destroyers headed for an aggregation of transports and supply ships but sighted a covering unit of United Nations warships southeast of Savo. The enemy vessels opened fire with guns and torpedoes on this covering wing and damaged and set afire the Canberra, which had to be abandoned. She sank the following morning.

"Following a brief engagement with our southeastern screen," the communiqué went on, "the Japanese altered course to proceed through the passage northeast of Savo Island. Here the Japanese force encountered our northeast screen of cruisers and destroyers and a battle at close range resulted.

"The action was fought with guns and torpedoes, with targets illuminated by searchlights and star shells. The enemy fire was heavy and accurate and the United States cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night. A third cruiser, the U. S. S. Astoria, was badly damaged and burned throughout the night. She sank the following morning.

"It was not possible to determine the extent of damage inflicted on the Japanese ships by our screening forces. The enemy withdrew to the northwest without attempting an attack on our transports and supply ships. Although a majority of the personnel was saved, there still were many casualties as a result of the sinking of the four Allied cruisers."

The Navy communiqué stated that reconnaissance in June and July had indicated the urgent necessity of stopping Japanese developments in the Solomons because of the threat to American bases in Australia, New Zealand, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

An expeditionary force was sent to Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, but, while it was successful, Japanese airplanes kept up heavy raids through Aug. 7-8 on "our shore positions, transports and fleet units."

"Meanwhile," it was stated, "additional troops, supplies and equipment were being unloaded from transports and supply ships and it was imperative that these operations be successfully completed."

For that reason the screening force of Allied cruisers and destroyers was assigned to the waters below Savo Island "to guard the western entrances to the transport area," while more warships were sent in near the transports to provide "close coverage." This was the position, as described by the Navy, when the Japanese warships precipitated the engagement.

The Navy added that the lost cruisers had been replaced by "the appropriate reallocation of ships which is made possible by new ship construction."

Official descriptions of the three lost cruisers read as follows:

Quincy, commissioned June 9, 1936; standard displacement, 9,375 tons; over-all length, 588 feet; normal complement, 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

Vincennes, commissioned Feb. 24, 1937; standard displacement, 9,400 tons; over-all length, 588 feet; normal complement, 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

Astoria, commissioned April 28, 1934; standard displacement, 9,950

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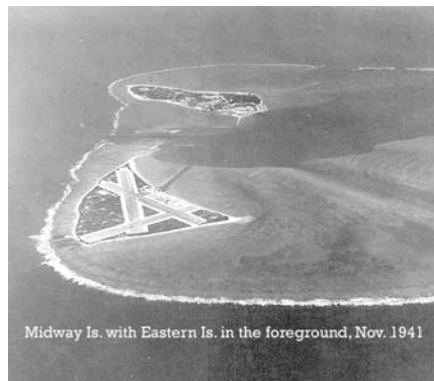
NAVAL WAR: NEWSPAPER REPORTS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use news reports to explain how the Naval War was presented in newspapers of the time.

ACTIVITY: Read the article, *A MOMENTOUS VICTORY*, and answer the questions that follow.

1. When, in relation to the United States entry into the war did the Battle of Midway occur?
The battle was fought six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
2. How does the author suggest that victory should be determined?
He suggests that the victory is related more to the fact that the Japanese failed in their probable objectives.
3. What does the article believe the attacks in Alaska were meant to do?
The attacks in Alaska were probably a diversion designed to weaken U.S. forces at Midway.
4. What type of units made up the main elements of U.S. forces in the battle?
Carrier, and land-based aircraft broke up the Japanese attack on Midway.
5. Why does the author think that the Japanese launched their attack on Midway?
The Japanese have realized that the only way to retain their conquests is to eliminate U.S. sea power in the Pacific.
6. The Battle of Midway is considered the turning point in the Pacific War. Based on this article, do you agree or disagree? Support your position with points from the article.
Answers will vary but should conclude that the battle was a turning point in the war against Japan. Facts that can be used to support this are:
 - A. *the severe losses suffered by the Imperial Japanese Navy*
 - B. *the withdrawal of the Japanese from the battle area without achieving their goals*
 - C. *the successful U.S. defense of bases and facilities that would be used to attack Japanese possessions in the Pacific*

**Note to Teacher: The Japanese never fully recovered from these losses in the Battle of Midway and were on the defensive for the remainder of the war. American losses in the battle were significant. However, U.S. manpower and industrial resources meant that losses could be recovered from. The following link, from the Naval Historical Center, has additional information relating to the Battle of Midway: <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-1.htm>*



A MOMENTOUS VICTORY

The battle is barely over. The full extent of losses on both sides has not yet been determined, much less told. Yet it is certain that the great sea battle for Midway Island has been a stunning defeat for Japanese sea power. Just six months after the disaster of Pearl Harbor we have been given just cause, as Admiral Nimitz says, to rejoice over a momentous victory. Admiral King yesterday outlined the background of the action and revealed that another battle was in progress in the vicinity of Alaska.

The extent of the Midway victory will be measured only partly in terms of actual losses. These are certainly impressive. Two, possibly three, Japanese aircraft carriers with all their planes have been destroyed. One or two more have been damaged and a large part of their planes destroyed. Three battleships, four cruisers and three transports have been damaged and a destroyer sunk. On our own side we do not yet know the full extent of our losses. The reports thus far state only that one of our carriers was hit, a destroyer sunk and some planes were lost. Quantitatively, the facts as we know them reveal a disproportionately severe loss for Japan. But that is only part of the story. The full extent of Japan's defeat must be measured against her probable objective and the outcome of her failure to approach it. The extent of our victory must be measured against the capacity shown by our forces to meet a sudden large-scale attack, foil it and exploit the advantage.

Plainly, this was no mere raid. A very large force was involved, including carriers, battleships and transports. The objective must have been to capture Midway Island, possibly Hawaii itself. This being so, the Battle of the Coral Sea a month ago may have been intended to draw off to the Southwest Pacific a part of our Pacific Fleet. The bombing raids on Dutch Harbor which preceded the Midway attempt may have been part of an effort to create another diversion. But if the Japanese hoped to duplicate the surprise success of their treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor six months ago, they have been rudely disappointed. It was the attackers who were surprised. Apart from the initial assault by carrier-based planes early Thursday morning and a few futile shells dropped by a Japanese submarine,

none of the attacking force reached Midway. Our forces appear to have been fully prepared. The attacking fleet was met and turned back by overwhelming forces of carrier and land-based aircraft, supplemented by submarines. So far as the reports disclose, these were the only elements in our forces employed to break the attack. They have succeeded in crippling major elements of the Japanese fleet, compelling it to undertake the long, hazardous journey back to its distant bases at reduced speed. On the way the wounded Japanese battleships may find themselves intercepted or overtaken by the guns of our Pacific Fleet, which thus far have not apparently spoken. That may have been the explanation of Admiral Nimitz's forecast that the momentous victory was still "in the making."

Thus the outcome of the Battle of Midway leaves Japan repulsed with heavy losses in a daring and massive attempt to destroy the heart of our strength in the Pacific. It finds a great Japanese fleet, exposed and vulnerable, far from its bases, in perilous flight. It has disclosed our own defenses in the critical Hawaiian area to be alert, strengthened by splendid intelligence work and capable by air power alone of breaking up a heavy attack of combined air and sea forces. This is an amazing reversal of Pearl Harbor, when Japanese aircraft alone succeeded in doing severe damage to American warships trapped in the harbor.

There remains the question why Japan should have attempted this distant naval attack upon our Pacific strongholds, in view of her continued land successes in the Far East. The answer must be that Japan realizes that all her conquests can mean nothing so long as the United States holds the bases from which attacks will ultimately be launched to bring toppling down the whole structure of Japanese conquest. Merely to defend what she has seized in China, Burma and the Dutch East Indies, Japan must seek to cripple our sea power in the Pacific. That she has failed and instead received a crippling blow to her own sea power brings closer the inevitable day of reckoning when Japan must give up what she has taken because she is powerless to hold on to it.

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ACTIVITY: Read the article from June 10, 1942, and answer the questions to the left of the page.

1. What is the ultimate source of the information contained in the article?

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi has been reports were transmitted on a German Transoceanic broadcast.

2. How were the Japanese authorities preparing their people for the results of the Battle of Midway?

The Japanese reports stated that "One cannot always expect victories, but must also be able to stand losses. The report shows that despite significant Japanese losses, Japan was victorious during the Russo-Japanese War.

3. What other news source is used in the article?

Information attributed to the Reuter news agency is reported in the article.

4. What did they report as the Japanese strength at the battle? *Basing their information on Chinese sources, Reuters stated that between 54 and 56 warships and 200 aircraft of the Imperial Japanese Navy were involved at Midway. Their report also states that the "Japanese fleet units included four battleships, four to six aircraft carriers, four heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, three seaplane tenders, and thirty-four destroyers..."*

TOKYO PRESS HINTS AT MIDWAY DEFEAT

Says Victories Cannot Always Be Expected—Foe Used 54 Warships, Chinese State

Axis radio broadcasts yesterday indicated that the Japanese naval authorities were preparing the Japanese people by guarded and roundabout means for the news of a naval defeat in the Midway Island battle.

A German Transocean broadcast recorded by THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted the Tokyo newspaper Asahi as having said:

"One cannot always expect victories, but must also be able to stand losses. At the outset of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 the Japanese battleships Hatsuse and Yashima were sunk by mines. Whereas, however, the morale of the Russians was irretrievably shaken by the sinking of their flagship Petropavlovsk, the Japanese Commander in Chief, Admiral Togo, received the news of the loss

Continued on Page Six

TOKYO PRESS HINTS AT MIDWAY DEFEAT

Continued From Page One

of two of his vessels quite calmly. Every leader of a great fleet must show similar calm."

Size of Fleet Estimated

The Reuter news agency reported from Chungking yesterday that the Japanese fleet routed at Midway consisted of fifty-four to fifty-six warships of all sizes, and 200 airplanes. The agency said that the First Japanese Fleet, minus its First and Second Squadrons, had taken part in the action.

Japanese fleet units included four battleships, four to six aircraft carriers, four heavy cruisers, five light cruisers, three seaplane tenders and thirty-four destroyers, according to Chinese sources.

The Asahi article quoted in the German broadcast was attributed to an unnamed Japanese admiral:

"If the war should be protracted," the article said, "both sides would be greatly exhausted. The situation could never be that one side could continuously gain brilliant victories while the other side endured only losses. Hence, in the long run that side would lose that first tired of the struggle and of the losses entailed by it."

The reported article in Asahi, one of Japan's most widely read newspapers, broke five days of Japanese silence about the Midway battle.

5. Why do you think the Japanese authorities included the statement, "...in the long run that side would lose that first tired of the struggle and the losses entailed by it."

The Japanese government realized the nature of the battle and that they would be forced to go onto the defensive. They needed to prepare their people for a long, drawn-out, defensive war after a year of successful offensive operations. They Japanese leaders hoped that, by fighting tenaciously, they could cause enough American casualties to force Allied leaders to accept a negotiated peace rather than unconditional surrender.

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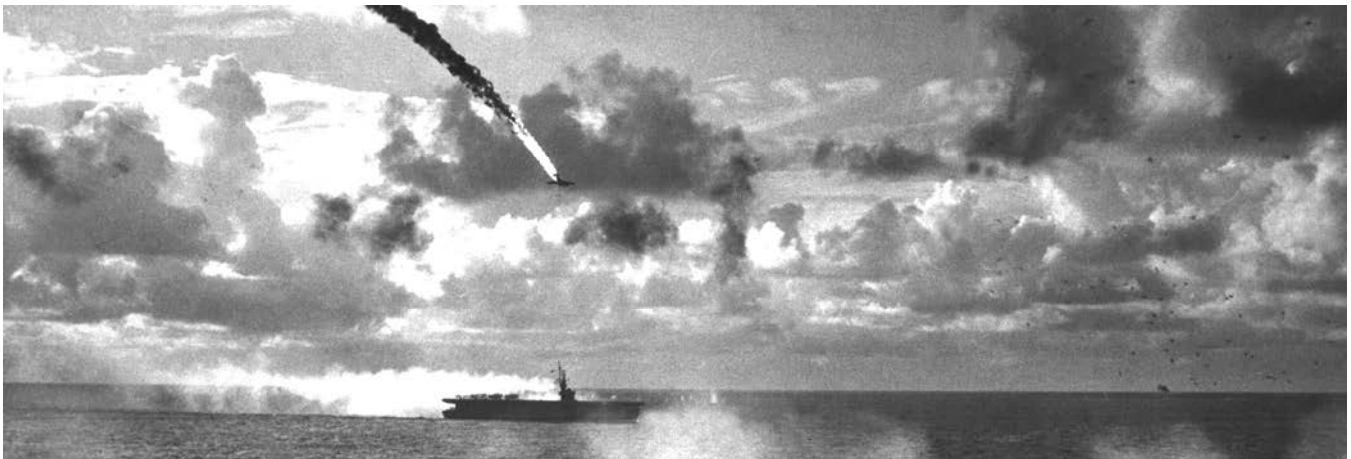
TEACHER PAGE

NAVAL WAR: NEWSPAPER REPORTS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use news reports to explain how the Naval War was presented in newspapers of the time.

ACTIVITY: Read the article from May 9, 1942, and answer the following questions.

1. Where does the battle described in the article take place?
The battle was fought "...over thousands of miles of Coral Sea off Northeastern Australia."
2. What has happened to the Japanese forces in the battle?
The Japanese had "...been repulsed..." and "fleeing northward with United States and British naval units in hot pursuit." Additionally, Japanese losses were officially listed as eleven ships sunk with six damaged.
3. Who was the Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific Area?
General Douglas MacArthur
4. How did he describe the battle and the actions of the U.S. forces engaged in the battle?
He described the battle as the "mightiest sea battle of the war." He also stated that the forces engaged had "...handled themselves with marked skill and fought with admirable courage and tenacity."
5. How had the Japanese movements been discovered?
United Nations reconnaissance aircraft had discovered a build up of the naval and transport ships needed by the Japanese in order to launch an attack by combined forces.
6. What did the United Nations leadership believe was the Japanese goals for their military movements in the area?
It was stated in an official communiqué that the Japanese:
 - A. *were expanding "their air bases along the arc of 'invasion islands' along the fringe of Northern Australia."*
 - B. *were continuing their efforts to extend their territorial expansion through "aggressive conquests."*
 - C. *were aimed "at the Free French island of New Caledonia."*
 - D. *were thinking about an invasion of Australia.*
 - E. *Were attempting to cut the supply line that connected the United States and Australia.*
7. Based on the information in this article, why do you think the Battle of the Coral Sea is significant?
Answers will vary. However, student responses should focus on one or more of the following points:
 - A. *The Japanese losses had been significant.*
 - B. *The Japanese plans in the area had been halted.*
 - C. *The Allied forces had stopped a major enemy force for the first time in the war.*
 - D. *This battle showed that the Japanese could be defeated and was a boost to Allied morale.*



FLEET IS SMASHED

Allies Said to Have Added
2 Carriers, Big Cruiser,
6 Destroyers to Bag

LAND PLANES SCORE

Fight Over 'Temporarily,'
Our Blows to Continue
—U. S. Losses 'Light'

By The United Press.

AT UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS, Australia, Saturday, May 9—The titanic air and naval battle between United Nations and Japanese forces, raging since Monday over thousands of miles of the Coral Sea off Northeastern Australia, has "temporarily ceased" and the "enemy has been repulsed," it was announced today.

"Our attacks will continue," said a communiqué issued by the headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur.

[A report from an advanced United Nations base gave the Japanese losses as eighteen warships sunk and four damaged, according to a Reuter dispatch from Sydney, Australia. These included the certain destruction of two aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser and six destroyers in addition to the losses previously reported officially. The latest official tabulation, however, stood at eleven Japanese ships sunk and six damaged.]

United Nations losses were said to have been "comparatively light."

[The remnants of the battered Japanese force were said to be fleeing northward with United States and British naval units in hot pursuit. The Associated Press reported from United Nations Headquarters.]

MacArthur Praises Forces

General MacArthur, in issuing the most cheering news for the democracies since he arrived in Australia from Bataan on March 17 to assume supreme command of the Southwest Pacific area, paid high tribute to the men who had fought the mightiest sea battle of the war.

"They handled themselves with marked skill and fought with admirable courage and tenacity," the communiqué said.

The communiqué began with the news that the battle had "temporarily ceased." Then it went on to tell how the Japanese move had represented continued efforts to extend enemy "aggressive conquests" toward the south and southeast. That phrase strengthened the belief that the Japanese might have been aiming at the Free French island of New Caledonia, garrisoned by United States troops and lying athwart the supply line east of Australia, or that they might even have contemplated invading Australia.

The Japanese, the communiqué said, made their first efforts for the new aggression by seeking to expand their air bases along the arc of "invasion islands" along the fringe of Northern Australia.

Foe's Plans Disrupted

"But our air force consistently and effectively attacked Japanese air fields during the past six weeks, dislocating Japanese plans through destruction of installations and aircraft," the communiqué declared.

United States Flying Fortresses and other bombers played a major part in that part of the campaign, blasting Japanese bases day after day at Rabaul, on New Britain Island, and at Lae and Salamaua, on New Guinea.

United Nations reconnaissance planes, swooping low over the Japanese-held bases to the north, "revealed a gradual building up of Japanese naval and transport elements for a coordinated attack by combined forces, which was initiated several days ago," the communiqué said, adding that "our naval forces then attacked in interception."

A part of the Japanese fleet was

Continued on Page Two

ALLIES ROUT FOE IN PACIFIC BATTLE

Continued From Page One

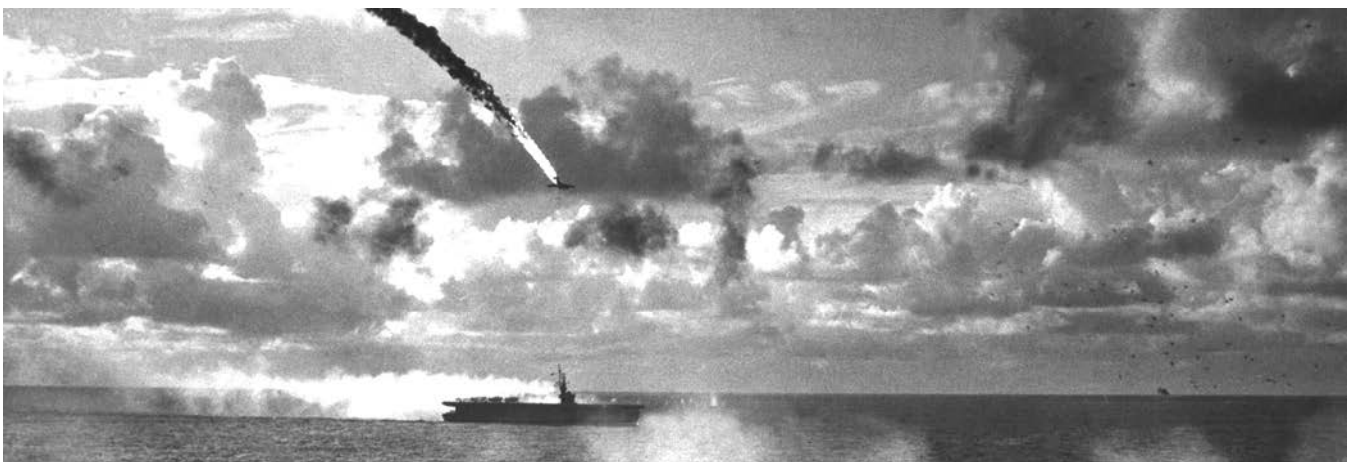
said to have been attacked "under very favorable circumstances," and it was possible that other sections equally had been caught "off base."

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**ALLIES ROUT FOE
IN PACIFIC BATTLE**

Continued From Page One

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ACTIVITY: Read the article from Oct. 26, 1944, and answer the following questions.

BATTLESHIP IS SUNK

Seventh Fleet Smashes Two Japanese Forces Converging on Leyte

REMNANTS IN FLIGHT

They Are Hotly Pursued —Third Enemy Force Is Hit Off Formosa

The Imperial Japanese Fleet has been brought to battle. It is suffering a crushing defeat. Two of its divisions have been routed. One has been almost destroyed. Contact has been made with the main force southeast of Formosa by Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet. That engagement is continuing, said the last communiqué.

Two strong Japanese naval forces converged on Leyte Gulf through the San Bernardino Strait in the Philippines to the north and the Surigao Strait to the south. Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet smashed these two forces and put the remnants to flight after sinking or heavily damaging every ship in the southern enemy force.

One big Japanese carrier has been sunk. Two more have been heavily damaged and undoubtedly are out of action. One Japanese battleship of the Yamashiro class has been sunk. At least four others have been heavily damaged. Several enemy cruisers and destroyers have been sunk. Many others have been hit, both by bombs and torpedoes.

Enemy Defeated and Routed

The only announced American loss is the converted cruiser-carrier Princeton sunk. Other escort carriers were damaged by fire from one of the enemy battleship forces.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported triumphantly that "the Japanese Navy has suffered its most crushing defeat of the war." Admiral

Ernest J. King, in Washington, said that "practically all" of the Japanese fleet was engaged and that he was confident of the outcome. President Roosevelt called a special press conference to announce receipt of a message from Admiral William F. Halsey reporting that the enemy has been "defeated, seriously damaged and routed."

Pending official word from Pearl Harbor, it appeared the greatest surface and naval air action in the history of naval warfare was being fought and won by the Pacific Fleet, the greatest naval force that ever went down to the sea.

1. Where was the battle describe in the article fought?
The battle was fought in Leyte Gulf which is loacted on the east coast of the Philippines.
2. How did the Japanese fleets reach the battle area?
The Japanese forces arrived using two different routes.
 - A. *The northern force moved east across the Sibuyan Sea, through the San Bernadino Strait, and down the east coast of Samar.*
 - B. *The southern force moved east across the Sulu Sea, through the Surigao Straight, and into Leyte Gulf.*
3. Tell where the U.S. commanders and forces participated in the battle and related actions?
 - A. *The U.S. Seventh Fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, engaged the northern Japanese forces off the east coast of Samar, in the Philippine Sea. He and his fleet engaged the southern enemy forces in Leyte Gulf.*
 - B. *Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet had found and engaged the fleeing enemy forces southeast of Formosa.*
4. How did General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey describe the battle and its outcome?
General MacArthur declared that the Japanese Navy had "suffered its most crushing defeat of the war." Admiral Halsey stated that "the enemy had been "defeated, seriously damaged and routed."
5. What were the results of the battle?
 - A. *The Japanese forces took catastrophic casualties. One carrier had been sunk with 2 more seriously damaged. One battleship was sunk with four others heavily damaged. Unspecified numbers of cruisers and destroyers were sunk and damaged. Furthermore, the Japanese forces were forced to retreat from the battle while being followed and attacked by additional U.S. naval forces.*
 - B. *The converted cruiser-carrier was the only announced U.S. loss. Other ships had been damaged by fire from enemy battleships.*
6. Why do you think the author called this battle "the greatest surface and naval air action in the history of naval warfare?" Support you answer with details from the article.
Answers will vary, but should focus on some or all of the following points:
 - A. *There were large numbers of ships and aircraft involved in the battle.*
 - B. *The sizes of the ships involved were larger than in any previous battle in naval history.*
 - C. *The area fought over was immense. The fighting started near Singapore and continued to the west coast of the Philippines.*

NAVAL WAR: NEWSPAPER REPORTS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use news reports to explain how the Naval War was presented in newspapers of the time.

ACTIVITY: Read the article from Oct. 26, 1944, and answer the following questions.

BATTLESHIP IS SUNK

**Seventh Fleet Smashes
Two Japanese Forces
Converging on Leyte**

REMNANTS IN FLIGHT

**They Are Hotly Pursued
—Third Enemy Force
Is Hit Off Formosa**

The Imperial Japanese Fleet has been brought to battle. It is suffering a crushing defeat. Two of its divisions have been routed. One has been almost destroyed. Contact has been made with the main force southeast of Formosa by Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet. That engagement is continuing, said the last communiqué.

Two strong Japanese naval forces converged on Leyte Gulf through the San Bernardino Strait in the Philippines to the north and the Surigao Strait to the south. Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet smashed these two forces and put the remnants to flight after sinking or heavily damaging every ship in the southern enemy force.

One big Japanese carrier has been sunk. Two more have been heavily damaged and undoubtedly are out of action. One Japanese battleship of the Yamashiro class has been sunk. At least four others have been heavily damaged. Several enemy cruisers and destroyers have been sunk. Many others have been hit, both by bombs and torpedoes.

Enemy Defeated and Routed

The only announced American loss is the converted cruiser-carrier Princeton sunk. Other escort carriers were damaged by fire from one of the enemy battleship forces.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported triumphantly that "the Japanese Navy has suffered its most crushing defeat of the war." Admiral

Ernest J. King, in Washington, said that "practically all" of the Japanese fleet was engaged and that he was confident of the outcome. President Roosevelt called a special press conference to announce receipt of a message from Admiral William F. Halsey reporting that the enemy has been "defeated, seriously damaged and routed."

Pending official word from Pearl Harbor, it appeared the greatest surface and naval air action in the history of naval warfare was being fought and won by the Pacific Fleet, the greatest naval force that ever went down to the sea.

1. Where was the battle describe in the article fought?
2. How did the Japanese fleets reach the battle area?
3. Tell where the U.S. commanders and forces participated in the battle and related actions?
4. How did General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey describe the battle and its outcome?
5. What were the results of the battle?
6. Why do you think the author called this battle "the greatest surface and naval air action in the history of naval warfare?" Support you answer with details from the article.

TEACHER PAGE

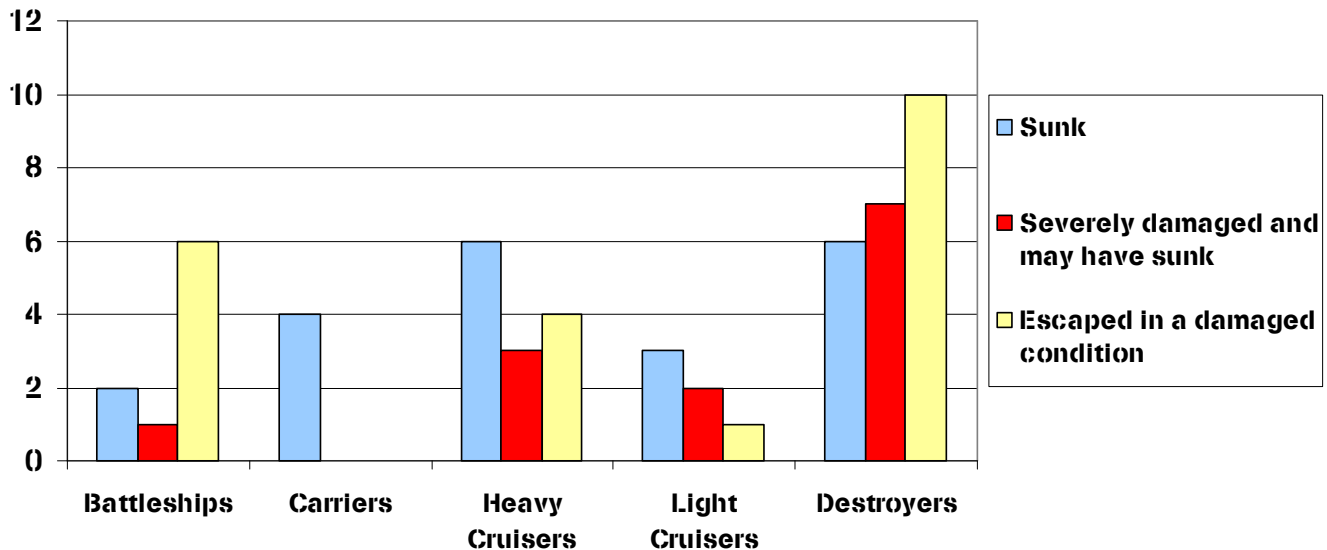
NAVAL WAR: OFFICIAL REPORTS

OBJECTIVE: At the end of this activity, you will be able to use news reports to explain how the Naval War was presented in newspapers of the time.

ACTIVITY: Read the October 29, 1944 *CINCPAC COMMUNIQUÉ NO. 168*, and complete the following:

1. How did the battle officially begin?
On October 21st and 22nd, U.S. submarines spotted Japanese fleet units as they sailed northward from the Singapore area. The submarines sank two heavy cruisers and damaged another.
2. What was the U.S. response to the Japanese sailings?
Units of the Third Fleet were stationed to the east of the Philippines off of Surigao Strait, San Bernardino Strait, and the Poillo Islands. Carrier aircraft conducted searches and discovered two strong enemy naval forces moving eastward, a northern force was sailing through the Sibuyan Sea and southern force was moving through the Sulu Sea.
3. What type of force attacked the Japanese as they entered Philippine waters?
On October 23, aircraft were launched from the Third Fleet's aircraft carriers. Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver dive bombers attacked both enemy fleets.
4. Was the Japanese attack based solely around surface ships? Support your answer with details from the communiqué?
The Japanese committed naval and land-based forces to the attacks. Enemy shore-based aircraft were launched against U.S. forces stationed to the east of the Philippines.
5. Why do you think that participation in the battle by U.S. ships that had been damaged at Pearl Harbor and were newly constructed was mentioned in the communiqué?
Answers will vary. Student responses should focus on the following points:
 - A. Participation in the battle by ships that had been severely damaged by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor showed how:
 - i. these ships were avenging the attack
 - ii. the American Navy had recovered from the attack at the Pearl Harbor
 - B. Participation in the battle by ships that had been newly built and deployed showed how the workers at home were contributing to victory overseas.
6. Create a graph that displays the Japanese losses in the battle.
Student graphs will vary. A sample has been provided below.

JAPANESE LOSSES AT LEYTE GULF: 23 October – 26 October 1944



TEACHER PAGE

7. On the map provided, trace and label the routes and engagements of the battle as it is described in this communiqué. Identify significant engagements of the battle on the map.

When completed, student maps should contain the following information:

- A. *Movements of major Japanese fleet units from the Singapore area were detected on October 21 and 22. U.S. Submarines sighted and attacked the enemy force, sinking two heavy cruisers and severely damaging a third.*
- B. *On October 23, Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver dive bombers from the Third Fleet carriers attacked both the northern and southern enemy naval forces.*
- C. *October 24, U.S. forces launched a dawn attack on Japanese naval units approximately 200 miles off Cape Engano of Northern Luzon.*
- D. *On October 24, the enemy force which had been engaged while traveling through the Sibuyan Sea had entered the San Bernardino Strait and attacked units of the Seventh Fleet off Samar Island.*
- E. *On the night of October 24-25, the southern enemy force had crossed the Sulu Sea, the Mindanao Sea, and had attempted to pass through the Surigao Strait, where they engaged the Seventh Fleet.*
- F. *On October 25, carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet launched air attacks against enemy ships fleeing westward through the Sibuyan Sea.*



TEACHER PAGE

CINCPAC COMMUNIQUÉ NO. 168: OCTOBER 29, 1944

Amplifying reports on the second battle of the Philippine Sea, although still subject to revision as more information is received, indicate an overwhelming victory for the Third and Seventh United States Fleets. The Japanese fleet has been decisively defeated and routed. The second battle of the Philippine Sea ranks as one of the major sea battles of World War II in the Pacific-together with the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-8, 1942; the Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942; the Battle of Guadalcanal, November 12-15, 1942; and the first battle of the Philippine Sea, June 19, 1944.

Movements of major Japanese fleet units northward from the Singapore area were detected on October 21 and 22 (West Longitude Date). Submarine scouts sighted the enemy force, sank two *Atago* Class heavy cruisers and severely damaged a third. Ships of the Third Fleet were moved into position to the eastward of the Philippines off Surigao Strait, San Bernardino Strait, and the Polillo Islands. On October 23 carrier searches discovered two strong enemy naval forces moving eastward, one through the Sibuyan Sea and the other through the Sulu Sea.

Photographs by carrier aircraft showed that the force moving eastward through the Sibuyan Sea included five battleships, thought to be the *Yamato*, *Musashi*, *Nagato*, *Kongo* and *Haruna*; eight cruisers, two *Mogami*, two *Tone*, two *Nachi*, one *Atago*, one *Noshiro*; and 13 destroyers. The force moving eastward through the Sulu Sea consisted of two battleships of the *Yamashiro* Class, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and seven or eight destroyers.

As soon as the presence of the two enemy fleet forces in the Philippine Islands was discovered on October 23, Hellcat fighters, Avenger torpedo planes and Helldiver dive bombers from the Third Fleet carriers were launched to attack both forces. In the Sibuyan Sea, one battleship and one cruiser were severely damaged and set afire and may have sunk. Three other battleships received bombs and torpedoes; three other heavy cruisers received bombs and torpedoes; and one light cruiser was torpedoed, capsized and sank. In the Sulu Sea bomb hits were made on both battleships. Cruisers and destroyers were strafed with rockets and machine guns.

Meanwhile, to the eastward of the Philippines, enemy shore-based aircraft were attacking our carriers. In the aerial battle that ensued, more than 150 enemy aircraft were shot down. Our losses, on which exact figures are not yet available, were light. In this attack, the carrier *Princeton* was hit by a bomb which caused a bad fire. Later the *Princeton's* magazine blew up and the ship was so badly damaged that she had to be sunk by our own forces.

Also on the afternoon of October 23, a land-based Navy search plane discovered the presence of an enemy carrier force approximately 200 miles off Cape Engano of Northern Luzon, heading south. This force consisted of 17 warships including a large carrier, believed to be of the *Zuikaku* Class; three light carriers of the *Chitose* and *Zuiho* Classes; two battleships of the *Ise* Class with flight decks aft; a heavy cruiser of the *Mogami* Class; a light cruiser of the *Noshiro* Class; three cruisers of the *Kiso* Class; and six destroyers.

To meet this serious threat the Commander, Third Fleet, concentrated several of his carrier task groups and started northward at high speed for a dawn attack.

These units of the Third Fleet steamed north at full speed through the night and caught the enemy so completely by surprise on the morning of October 24 that there was no effective air opposition. Later in the forenoon enemy carrier aircraft which had been refueled ashore in the Philippines flew out to join their ships which had already met disaster. The enemy planes arrived too late to get into the fight and 21 were shot down by our combat patrols. In this action, the following destruction was inflicted upon the enemy:

Sunk: One carrier of the *Zuikaku* Class, sunk by carrier aircraft. One light carrier of the *Zuiho* Class, crippled by carrier aircraft and later sunk by the gunfire of cruisers and destroyers. Two light carriers of the *Chitose* Class, sunk by carrier aircraft. One light cruiser or large destroyer sunk by gunfire. One destroyer sunk by carrier aircraft. One cruiser was severely damaged by carrier aircraft and was sunk during the night by a submarine.

Damaged: One battleship hit by 2-4 torpedoes and many bombs. One battleship hit by bombs. Three cruisers damaged by bombs and gunfire. Four destroyers bombed, strafed or hit by gunfire.

TEACHER PAGE

None of the Third Fleet ships engaged with the enemy carrier force were damaged. The Third Fleet in this phase of the action lost 10 planes, eight pilots and 10 aircrewmen, all shot down by anti-aircraft fire. Before all the damaged enemy ships could be tracked down and destroyed the engagement was broken off to proceed to the assistance of Seventh Fleet carrier escort groups then under attack off Samar Island.

The enemy force of battleships, cruisers and destroyers which had been attacked in the Sibuyan Sea had sortied through the San Bernardino Strait in spite of damage inflicted by our carrier aircraft, and had attacked units of the Seventh Fleet off Samar Island during the morning of October 24. In the ensuing battle, most of the enemy's heavy ships were badly damaged by Seventh Fleet units assisted by carrier aircraft from the Third Fleet. One cruiser of the *Mogami* Class was seen to sink and one destroyer was left dead in the water. The enemy force ran northwest from the scene of the action and during the early hours of darkness passed westward through the San Bernardino Strait. About 2 a.m. a straggling cruiser was sunk by gunfire of the Third Fleet.

Meanwhile the southern enemy force had crossed the Sulu Sea, the Mindanao Sea, had attempted to pass through the Surigao Strait, and met the Seventh Fleet in a night action October 24-25. As announced by the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, all units of this enemy force were sunk or decisively defeated.

On October 25, carrier aircraft of the Third Fleet were launched against the crippled and damaged enemy fleeing westward through the Sibuyan Sea. Damage done to the enemy during the retirement of the enemy forces from San Bernardino Strait by the combined efforts of the Third and Seventh Fleets and shore-based aircraft of the Southwest Pacific Area included one *Mogami* Class cruiser sunk off Mindoro Island, one *Noshiro* Class cruiser sunk south of Mindoro Island, one battleship possibly sunk, and three other battleships and three other cruisers further damaged.

The total damage inflicted on the Japanese fleet during the period October 22-27, 1944, included:

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- Six heavy cruisers
- Three light cruisers
- Three small cruisers or large destroyers
- Six destroyers

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- Three heavy cruisers
- Two light cruisers
- Seven destroyers

Escaped in a damaged condition:

- Six battleships
- Four heavy cruisers
- One light cruiser
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During the same actions the losses sustained by United States Naval forces were one light carrier (*Princeton*), two escort carriers, two destroyers, one destroyer escort and a few lesser craft.

The following battleships seriously damaged at Pearl Harbor took part in these actions: *West Virginia*, *Maryland*, *Tennessee*, *California*, and *Pennsylvania*. The new carriers *Lexington*, *Wasp* and *Hornet* also participated.

In all these actions, United States submarines played a highly important part and are credited with sinking and damaging several enemy warships—both before and after the air and sea battles on October 23, 24 and 25.

Much of the credit for the destruction inflicted on the Japanese fleet goes to the Naval airmen who gallantly and relentlessly pressed their attacks home with telling effect.

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ARTICLE RUBRIC

Student Name: _____ Date: _____

Article: _____ Instructor: _____

	1	2	3	4	SCORE
ORGANIZATION	Information and details are not in sequential order	Information is presented in a choppy manner making understanding difficult	Information is presented in a logical manner with only minor areas of reader difficulty	Information is presented in a logical manner with no difficulty for the reader	
CONTENT	Student does not have an understanding of the material and cannot answer questions about subject.	Student has a slight understanding of the material and can answer some questions about the subject	Student understands the material and can answer most questions about the subject	Student has a complete understanding of the material and can answer all questions about the material.	
GRAMMAR AND SPELLING	The article has four or more spelling errors &/or grammatical errors.	The article has three misspelled words &/or grammatical errors.	The article has no more than two misspellings &/or grammatical errors.	The article has no misspelled words or grammatical errors.	
ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS	Student did not follow instructions for the finished article	The article has three or more areas in the article that are not in accordance with instructions	The article has one or two areas in the article that are not in accordance with instructions	The article fully complies with the instructions for the assignment	
REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	There are no references provided for the article	The article does not have the appropriate number of references &/or the bibliography had errors	The bibliography was incorrectly completed	Work displays the correct number of references, with a correctly written bibliography	
TEACHER COMMENTS				SCORE	

Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

MAP ANALYSIS FORM

What is shown on this map?

Who, when, and where produced this map?

Why was this map produced?

How was the information from the map gathered?

Identify and explain the components &/or markings on the map.

Title

Legend/Key

Scale &/or Contour Intervals

Compass/Orientation Arrow

Projection Type

Colors Used

Notations

Printed Text

Handwritten

Other

Identify four important facts discovered in your study of this map.

POSTER ANALYSIS FORM

What colors are used in this poster?

Is there any significance to the color choices? Why or why not?

What images are used in this poster?

If an image is used, is it:

Easy to understand &/or interpret

Striking &/or unforgettable

Are the images used symbolic or factual? If symbolic, what do they represent?

Is the message that the poster conveys:

Visual

Verbal

Both visual and verbal

Who is the poster's target audience?

What is the purpose of the poster?

How does the purpose of the poster help the war effort?

Effective posters attract notice, are memorable, get people to do what the creators want, and provide clear, simple, and direct symbols &/or phrases. Is this an effective poster? Explain your answer.

Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

PHOTOGRAPH ANALYSIS FORM

Examine the photograph for between two and three minutes and develop an impression of the image. Write what you think this photograph is showing.

Now, divide the photo into four equal sections. Carefully examine each section and see if details in the photograph become apparent. Complete the chart below and list people, objects, scenery, and activities seen in the photograph.

PEOPLE	OBJECTS	SCENERY	ACTIVITIES

After examining this image, what conclusions can you reach about the event that was photographed?

What questions does this photograph create or leave unanswered?

How and where could you find answers for the questions raised by the image?

Name: _____ Teacher: _____ Date: _____

IMAGE ANALYSIS FORM

Where possible, give the title, artist, and date of the image.

TITLE: _____

ARTIST/PUBLISHER: _____

DATE CREATED/PUBLISHED _____

After examining the image, complete the chart below:

PEOPLE	ANIMALS	ITEMS	ACTIVITIES	LOCATION and SCENERY
---------------	----------------	--------------	-------------------	-----------------------------

List words or phrases that are used to identify people, items, or ideas in the image.

What important symbols are used in the image? Explain what the symbols mean.

Explain the purpose &/or message of the image.

What techniques does the artist use to make his point? (Satire, emotional appeal, logic, etc.)

Is the artist's point clearly expressed? Why or why not?

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS FORM

Type of document (check one):

- Letter
- Speech
- Magazine
- Newspaper

- Journal/Diary
- Government Document
- Legal Document
- Song Lyrics

Name/Title of Document:	
Date of Document:	
Author (if known):	
Where document was created:	
Summary of document:	
What is the document's purpose? Give examples to support your answer.	

	Statement	Importance
1		
2		
3		

List three statements from the document and explain why they are important.

WHAT MAKES AN EFFECTIVE POSTER?

The following information will help you better understand the components of an effective poster. Part 1 describes what an effective poster will do. Part 2 lists the essential elements of an effective poster. Examples of the elements listed in Part 2 are pointed out and described in the poster at the bottom of the page.

1. An effective poster will do the following:

- Attract attention
- Be remembered by the viewer
- Get the viewer to do what the poster asks

2. A poster is viewed by people in a short period of time and from distance. Therefore, an effective poster will include the following:

- A. Verbal communication that is uncomplicated
- B. Images and text that are clear and easy to distinguish as well as understand from a distance
- C. Limited colors are used in order to get the viewer's attention but not become confusing
- D. The message is relevant to the viewer
- E. Images are clear and striking
- F. The viewer's eyes are directed through the poster's text and images in an orderly manner

B: A charging soldier makes up the central part of the image. The other soldiers are clear and easily distinguishable. The Japanese soldiers are positioned below and losing to the British soldiers.

C: Shades of brown and black are used. This allows for great detail in the drawing but keeps the images easy to view and understand.

A: Three bold words clearly state the message of this poster.



F: The central soldier's pose draws the viewer's eye from the top right corner of the poster down the soldier's body to the text at the bottom of the poster.

E: The first image the viewer sees is a soldier charging the enemy. His foot almost looks as if it is stomping on the Japanese soldier below him. In addition, the soldier in the background attacking a Japanese soldier with a bayonet draws the viewer's eye towards the slogan at the bottom of the poster.

D: The message of the poster is relevant to the target audience of British civilians and military personnel.

NAVAL IMAGES

"Murderers Row" -- USS Wasp & other carriers in Ulithi Atoll, December 1944



Photo of Kamikaze moments before striking USS Missouri, 11 April 1945