



# World War II

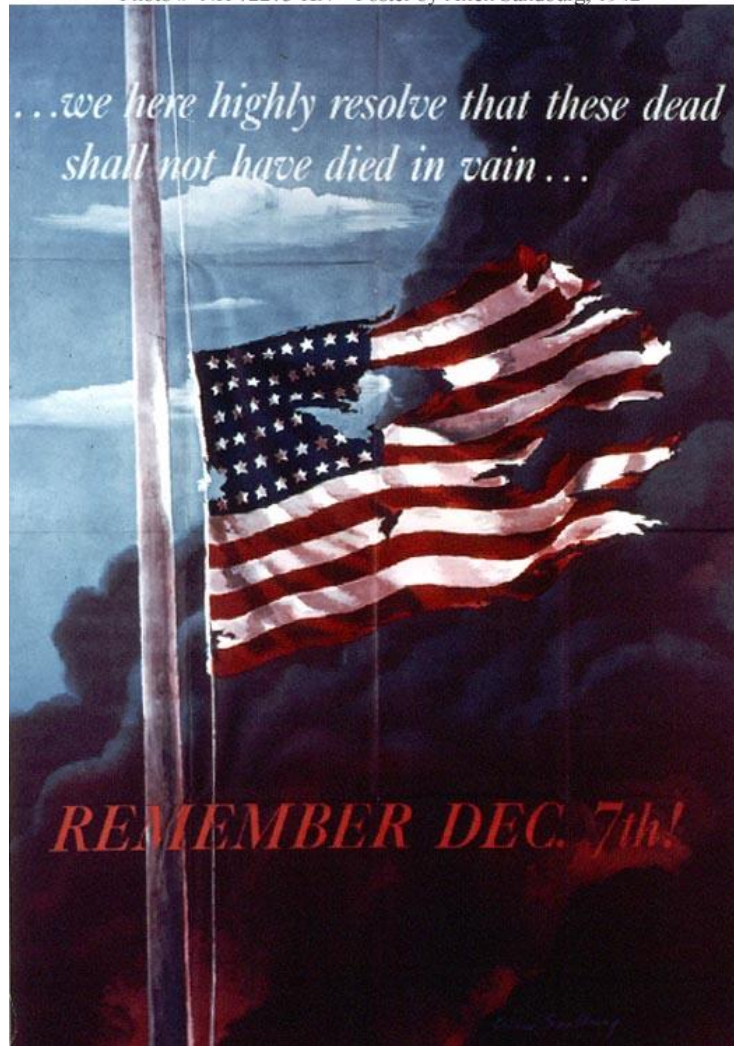
Mobilization for war, War in Europe, War in the Pacific

1941-1945





Photo # NH 72273-KN Poster by Allen Sandburg, 1942



# War Time Manufacturing

- Americans converted their auto industry into a war industry

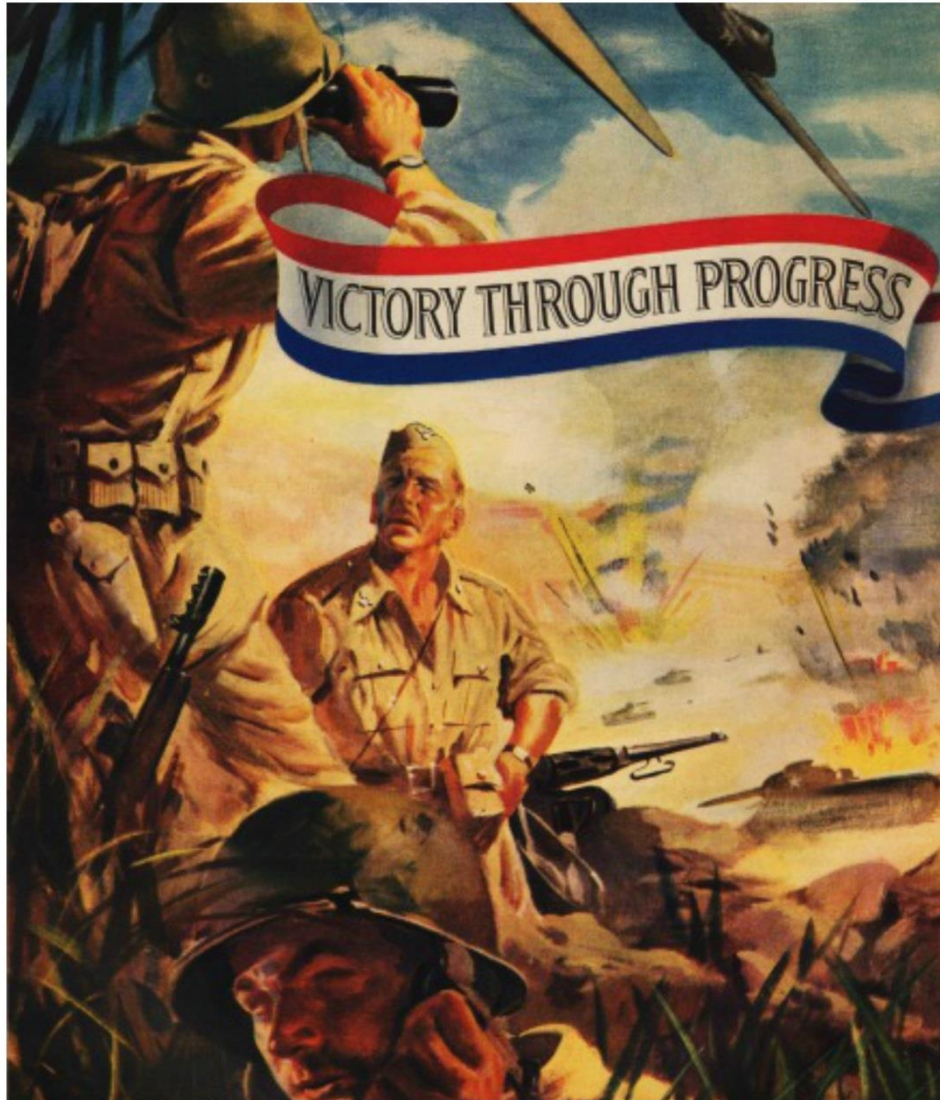




# Economic Conversion







VICTORY THROUGH PROGRESS

**NOW BLUEPRINTS ARE BORN**  
*on the battlefield*

**T**HE lessons of this war come hard, fast and many, leaving no time for the measured, steady progress by which the automobile was perfected in peacetime.

So, close up behind our fighting men – close enough to know the sting of desert sandstorms, the taste of salt spray, the sound of overhead dog-fights – General Motors maintains a staff of some 250 special field technicians and observers.

On every front, these men gather firsthand reports of General Motors-built war goods in action, assisting military men to find possible improvements in structure or design. From the reports they send back, blueprints for new and better instruments of victory can be shaped by home-front teamwork between

General Motors engineers and Army and Navy experts.

Such on-the-spot search for technological progress is but one instance of how General Motors carries out its fourfold wartime purpose – which is to increase the volume of war goods, to reduce costs, to make most efficient use of materials and to maintain high Army and Navy standards through constant enlargement of General Motors “know-how.”

This “performance reconnaissance” represents a step taken primarily to hasten victory. It likewise serves to spur progress when victory is won. For from what is learned in the stern test of war are being gathered many lessons to make more bountiful the blessings of the coming peace.

**GENERAL MOTORS**  
“VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS”

PROGRESS THROUGH VICTORY

[envisioningtheamericandream.com](http://envisioningtheamericandream.com)



# Cadillac



## Our fourth year.. "in the Army"

When war clouds over Europe cast their first long shadows on the American continent, industry was called upon to help speed the armament program, and Cadillac "enlisted." That was back in March of 1939.

Our first assignment was to build vital precision parts for the Allison—America's foremost liquid-cooled aircraft engine—and we've been at it ever since. Today we are producing such important units as the crankshaft, the

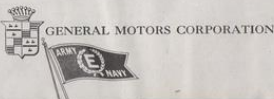
camshaft, the connecting rods, the reduction gears, the piston pins, and in addition, more than 170 other vital parts for the power train. The parts we make embody some of the finest precision work achieved by American industry. In many instances it calls for tolerances as close as three ten-thousandths of an inch.

But that is not the full story of what Cadillac is doing. We also build the new high-speed M-5 light tank containing two Cadillac-

inspired innovations entirely new to mechanized warfare. They were adapted to tank use by U. S. Army ordnance engineers co-operating with Cadillac engineers. This M-5 light tank has been in volume production on Cadillac assembly lines for many months.

We are not only building to the finest standards we have ever achieved—but we are keeping abreast of every assignment made to us.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR DIVISION



LET YOUR DOLLARS WORK, TOO—  
BUY  
WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

# PONTIAC



## What goes into a shell besides TNT?

The 155 mm. shells move along the Pontiac conveyor in an endless parade—lined straight at the enemy. What goes into them besides battle-tough steel, copper and explosives? Something the far east understands... the ability of Americans to build well and fast, to send a part of themselves into battle—  
—management men working on next week's problems  
—metalurgists reaching out the arc-rays of each batch of steel... thousands of men and women

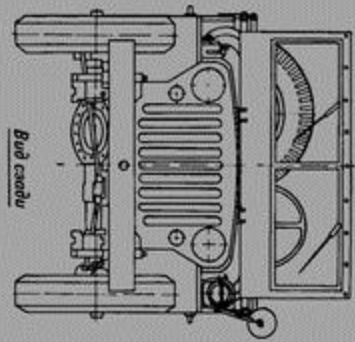
guiding batteries of almost human machines... hordes of waste and error... a steel that manifests itself in thousands of shells a day—months ahead of schedule!

To these tasks Pontiac brings the extraordinary experience of four years in one of the industry's most exacting programs of weapon making in all industry. Our aim is and always has been to narrow the distance in time between Pontiac and the battle lines and support, as best we can, the achievements of our fighting men.

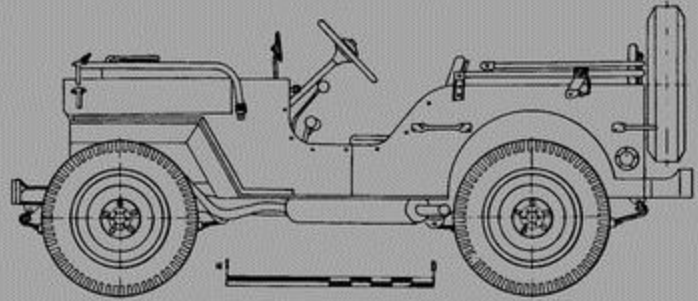
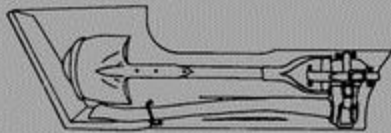
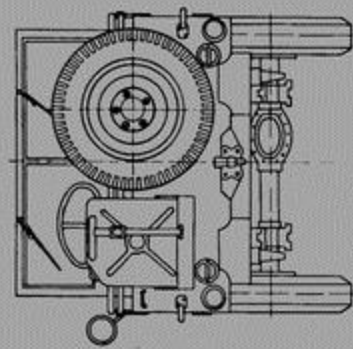
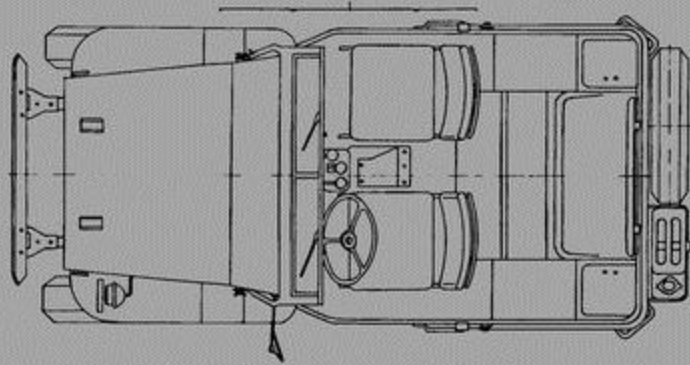
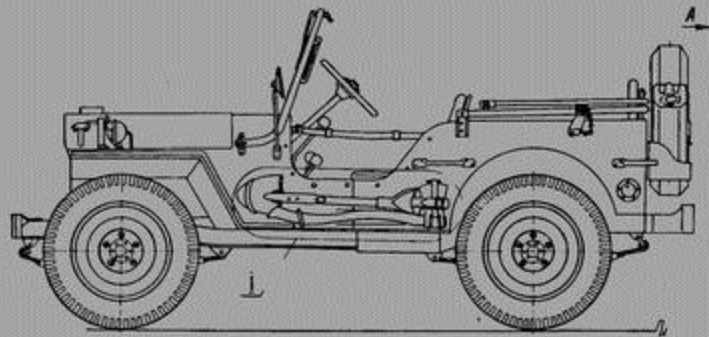
From Tanks to Bombers... GENERAL MOTORS SYMPHONY OF THE AIR... AND THROUGH

PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION . . . GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION





Вид А  
на кабину







*A Tribute to the Fighting Personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service*

THE GUN  
NEVER SETS  
ON THE  
MIGHTY JEEP

## SMOKE SCREEN SAVES AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TUNISIA

*Sergeant Orders Attack in Jeep built by Willys-Overland*

"THE Nazis had stopped us cold on the hills in front of Bizerte," said an eye-witness whose report is illustrated above. "My outfit had just been reinforced and we were resting, grouped behind a hill awaiting orders to attack under the cover of smoke.

"Tommy . . . . . Sergeant . . . . . Chemical Warfare Service, Smoke Generator Company, had been stationed at the top of our hill in a radio-equipped Jeep. He was to listen for the order from our Operations Headquarters and pass it on to the Chemical Warfare Unit on our flank.

"Suddenly all hell broke loose as enemy low level bombing planes appeared and began to bomb and strafe our whole sector. Sergeant . . . . . and his Jeep took an awful beating as he stuck to his post but no orders came through over his radio. We

needed that smoke right then and we needed it badly.

"After what seemed like an hour—I suppose it was only about 10 minutes—the Sergeant decided something was wrong. He started his battered Jeep and panned it across the hills for Operations Headquarters about a mile and a half away.

"When he got there he found the place completely destroyed by enemy bombs. Back through that hell he came at 40 miles an hour and with his Jeep looking like a sieve. We watched him take his position on the hill and saw him adjust his radio with no apparent regard for an enemy plane that was spraying machine gun bullets all around him.

"Acting on his own initiative he sent the order to lay the smoke that we'd been waiting for and it came just in time for things had been getting too hot for us. We moved in behind that smoke and

took our objective with few casualties, thanks to Tommy and his outfit who laid the smoke.

"In the official citation Tommy got with his Silver Star it said, "This devotion to duty and personal conduct of Sergeant . . . . . exemplifies the highest traditions of the service." We who watched him that day, as we dug deeper into our fox holes, could add a lot more about Tommy."

The Chemical Warfare Service is only one of the many branches of Army Service Forces and of United Nations Armies making such valiant use of Jeeps built by Willys-Overland.

Fighting men say this Jeep will take them into and out of places no other motorized vehicle can reach. It is our privilege to supply this versatile and widely used fighting machine.

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

# WILLYS

JEEP MOTOR CARS • JEEP SCOUT CARS



The fighting heart of every Jeep in the world—and the source of its amazing power, speed, flexibility, dependability and fuel economy—is the Jeep "Go-Devil" Engine, which was designed and perfected by Willys-Overland, "Builders of the Mighty Jeep."

# Financing the War

- 45% of World War II paid for with taxes
- Institution of the automatic payroll deduction
- \$150 billion worth of bonds sold
- Tremendous increase in the national debt:
- Finding workers is now the problem, not finding jobs for unemployed people
  - Women
  - African-Americans
  - Minorities



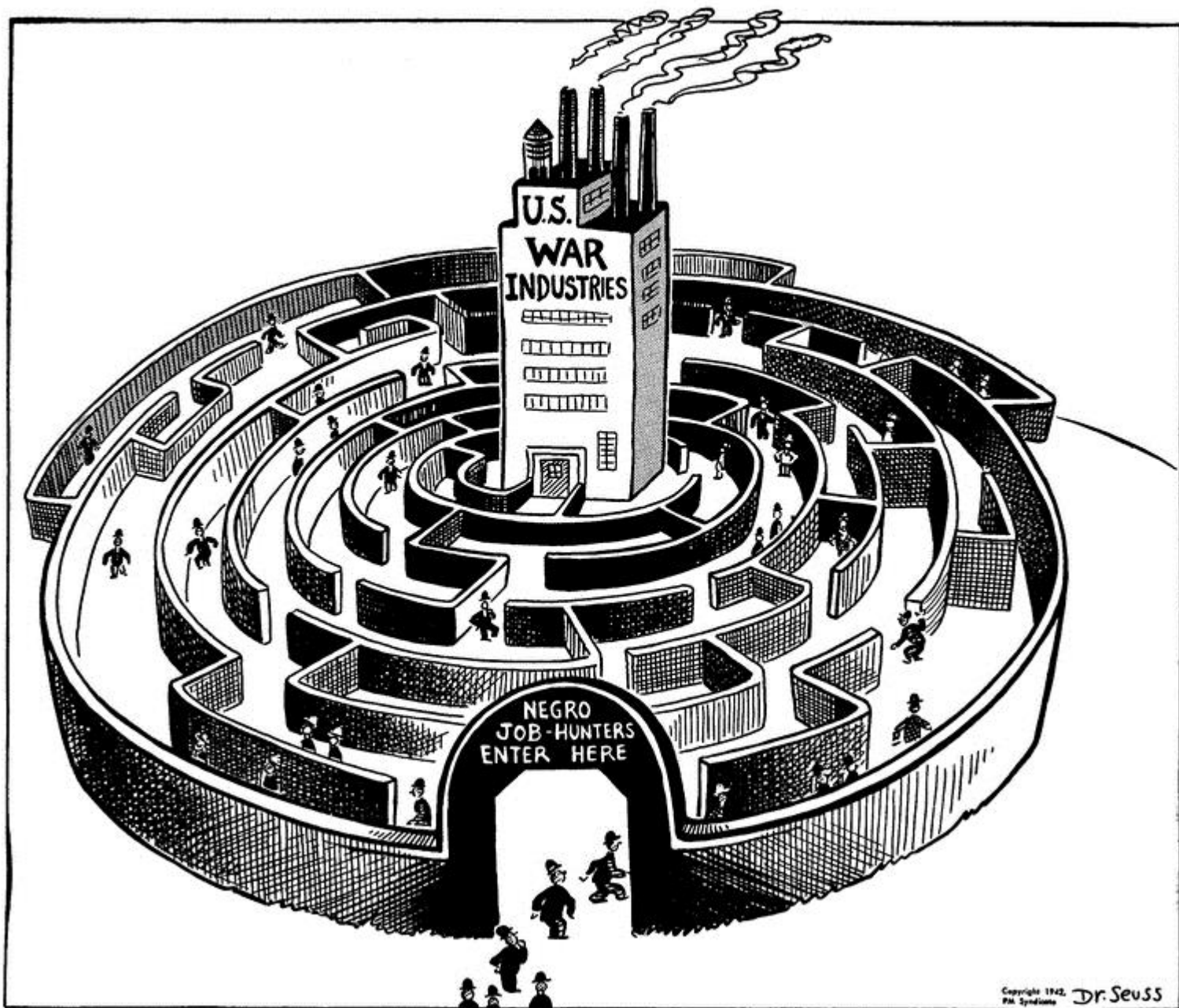
Hey, You Talent Scouts, Give a Look Down!



Dr. Seuss

Copyright, 1942, Washburn Film  
The New York Times

# The Old Run-Around



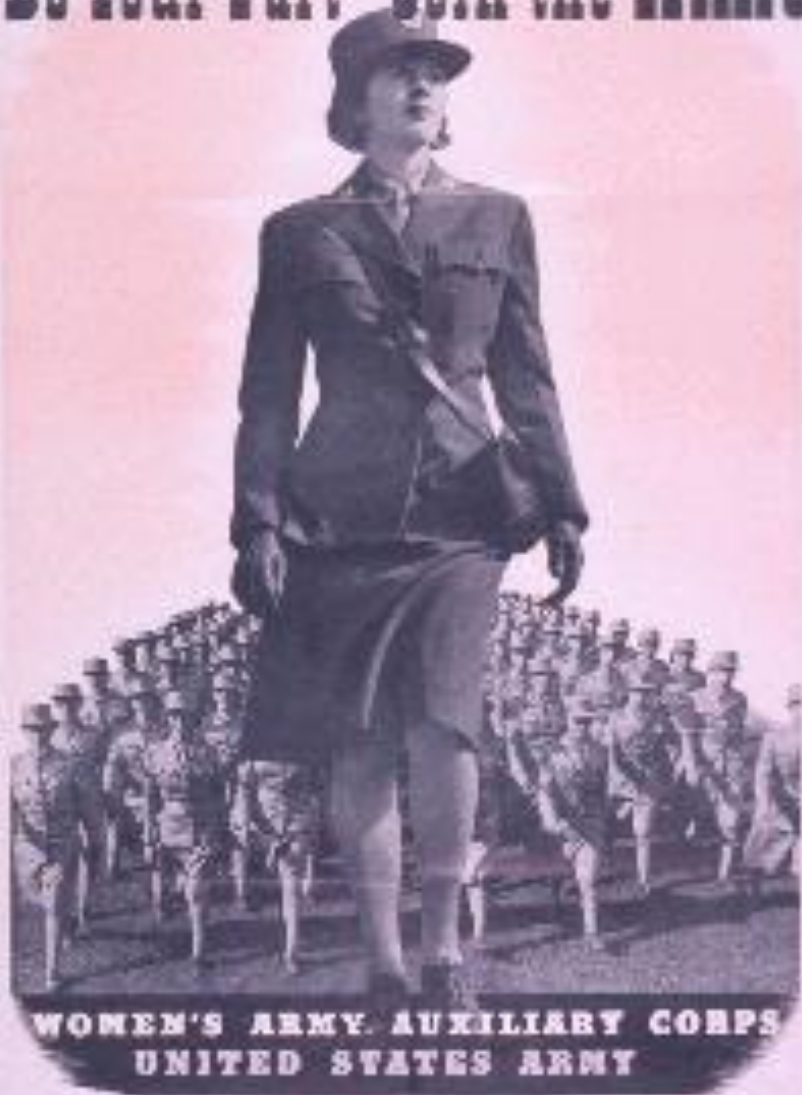


# Social Effects: Women



- 6 million women entered the work force
- “Rosie the Riveter”
- Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC)
  - Under this program women worked in non-combat roles such as nurses, ambulance drivers, radio operators, and pilots.

**Do Your Part Join the WAAC**



**WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS  
UNITED STATES ARMY**

**APPLY AT ANY U. S. ARMY RECRUITING AND INDUCTION STATION**





*Longing won't bring him back sooner...*

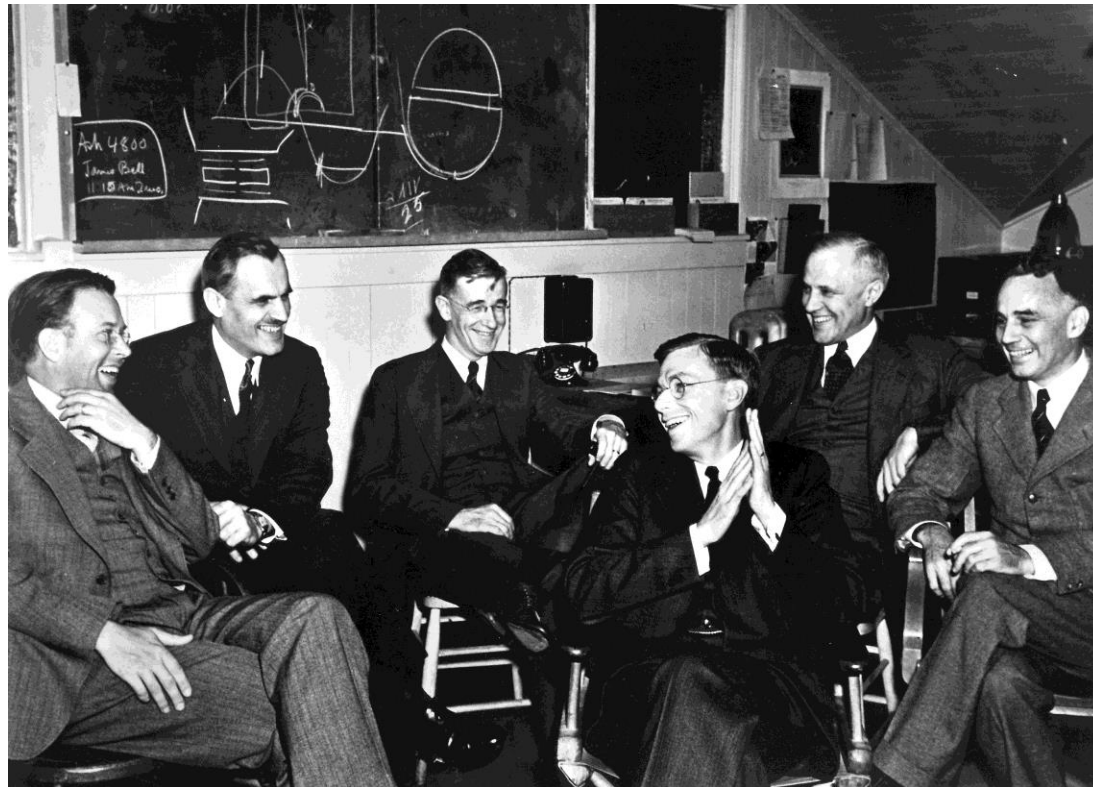
**GET A WAR JOB!**

**SEE YOUR U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

# Mobilization of Science

- Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD)
  - Focus was on radar and sonar to locate submarines
  - Leads to the Manhattan Project





**1941-1947**

**Office of Scientific Research (OSRD)**

19 divisions  
5 committees  
2 panels

<b>Division 1</b> Ballistic Research	<b>Division 2</b> Impact and Explosion Effects	<b>Division 3</b> Rocket Ordnance	<b>Division 4</b> Ordnance Accessories	<b>Division 5</b> New Missiles
<b>Division 6</b> Sub-surface Warfare (Sonar)	<b>Division 7</b> Fire Control	<b>Division 8</b> Explosives	<b>Division 9</b> Chemistry	<b>Division 10</b> Absorbents and Aerosols
<b>Division 11</b> Chemical Engineering	<b>Division 12</b> Transportation	<b>Division 13</b> Electrical Communication	<b>Division 14</b> Radar	<b>Division 15</b> Radio Coordination Electronic Warfare
<b>Division 16</b> Optics/Camouflage	<b>Division 17</b> Physics	<b>Division 18</b> War Metallurgy	<b>Division 19</b> Misc	

Applied Math <b>Panel</b>	Applied Psychology <b>Panel</b>	Propagation <b>Committee</b>	Vacuum Tube <b>Committee</b>
Administrative <b>Committee</b>	Tropical Deterioration <b>Committee</b>	<b>Committee on Medical Research</b>	



<b>Division 1</b> Medicine	<b>Division 2</b> Surgery	<b>Division 3</b> Aviation Medicine
<b>Division 4</b> Physiology	<b>Division 5</b> Chemistry	<b>Division 6</b> Malaria

# Manhattan Project



- The most important achievement of the OSRD was the secret development of the atomic bomb
- Einstein wrote to FDR warning him that the Germans were attempting to develop such a weapon
- The code used to describe American efforts to build the bomb was the “Manhattan Project”

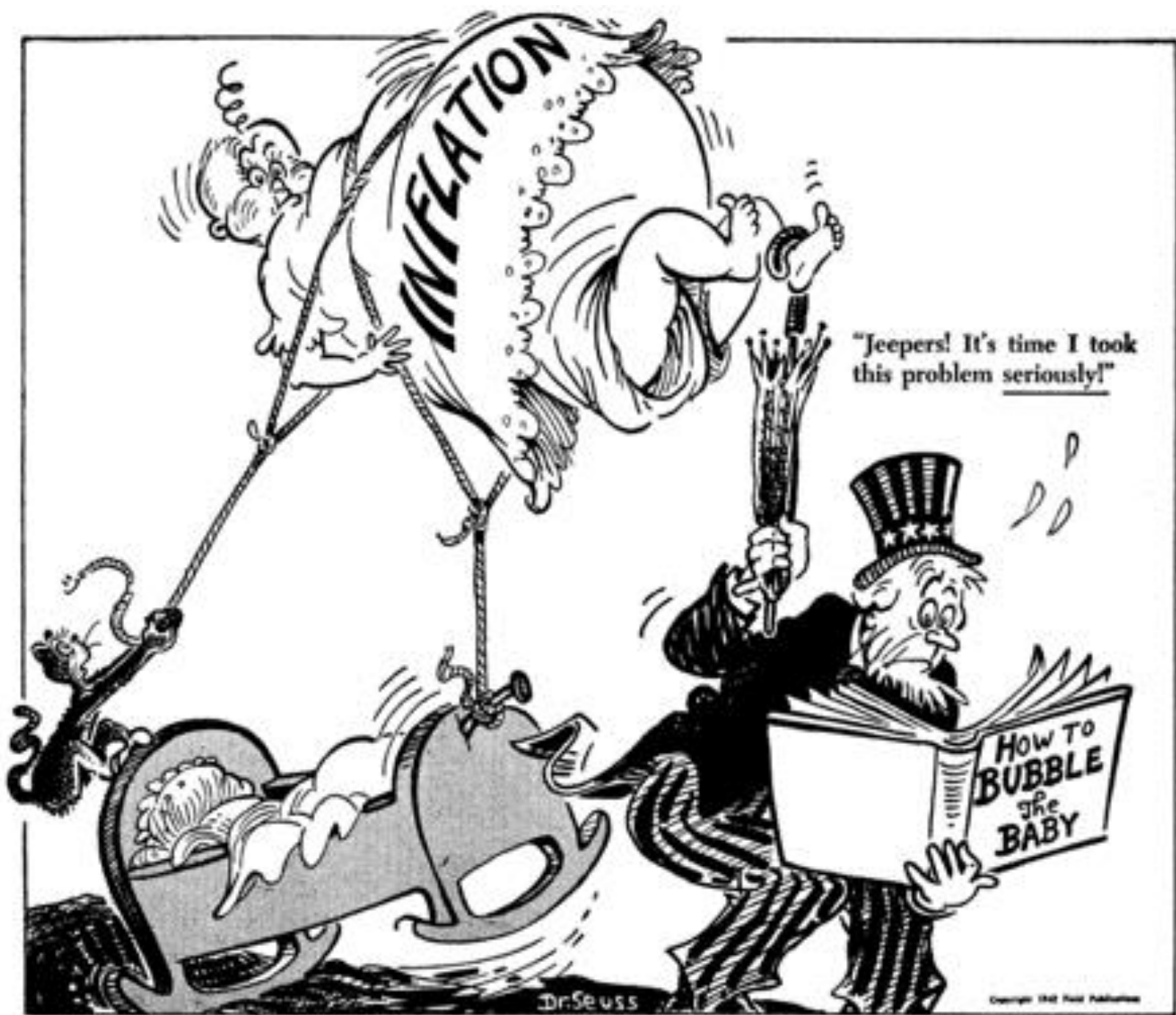


“Hold her, Newt! Get her down on the road!”



Copyright, 1948, Marshall Field  
(The Newspaper PM)

Dr. Seuss



"Jeepers! It's time I took this problem seriously!"

HOW TO  
BUBBLE  
the  
BABY

Dr. Seuss

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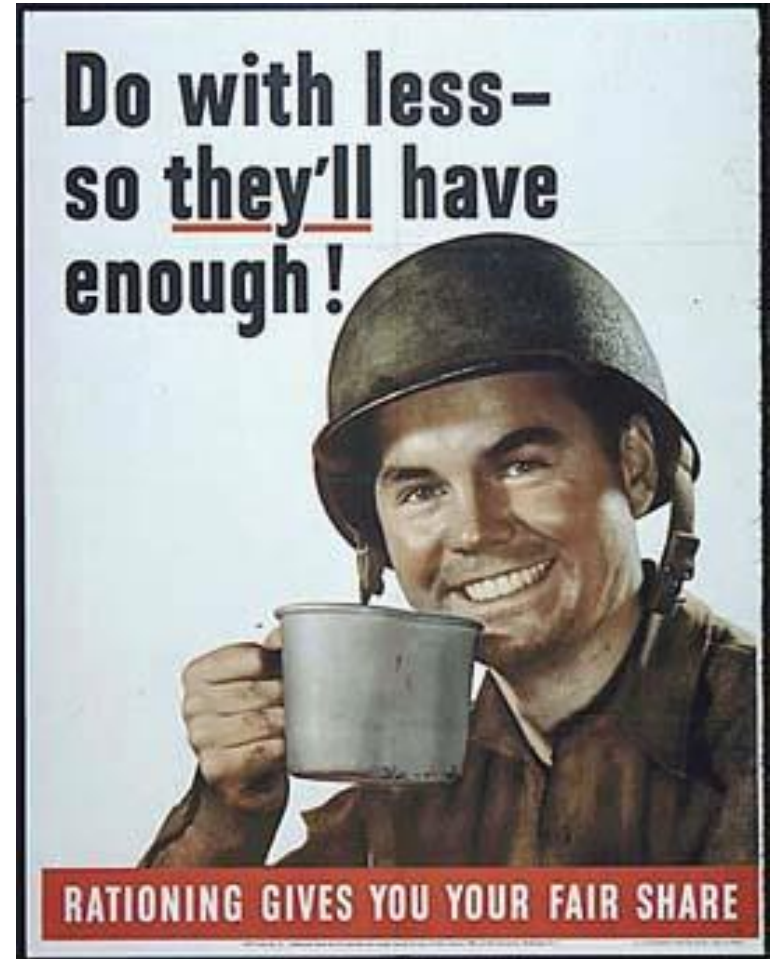
# WAR PRODUCTION BOARD



- To ensure the troops had ample resources, FDR created the WPB

# COLLECTION DRIVES

- The WPB also organized nationwide drives to collect scrap iron, tin cans, paper, rags and cooking fat for recycling
- Additionally, the OPA set up a system of rationing
- Households had set allocations of scarce goods – gas, meat, shoes, sugar, coffee







**Ration stamps from  
World War II--from book 4 (left) and book 3 (right.)**





## Giving the Axis a Lift

'Step on it, kid; ya got  
gas and rubber to burn!'



Dr. Seuss

Copyright 1943, Maxwell Press  
(The Magazine Co.)

# Social Effects: Japanese-Americans



- Japanese “War Relocation Camps”
- Racial prejudice stirred up by Pearl Harbor
- Contributions to the war effort by Japanese-Americans





**JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT CAMPS**



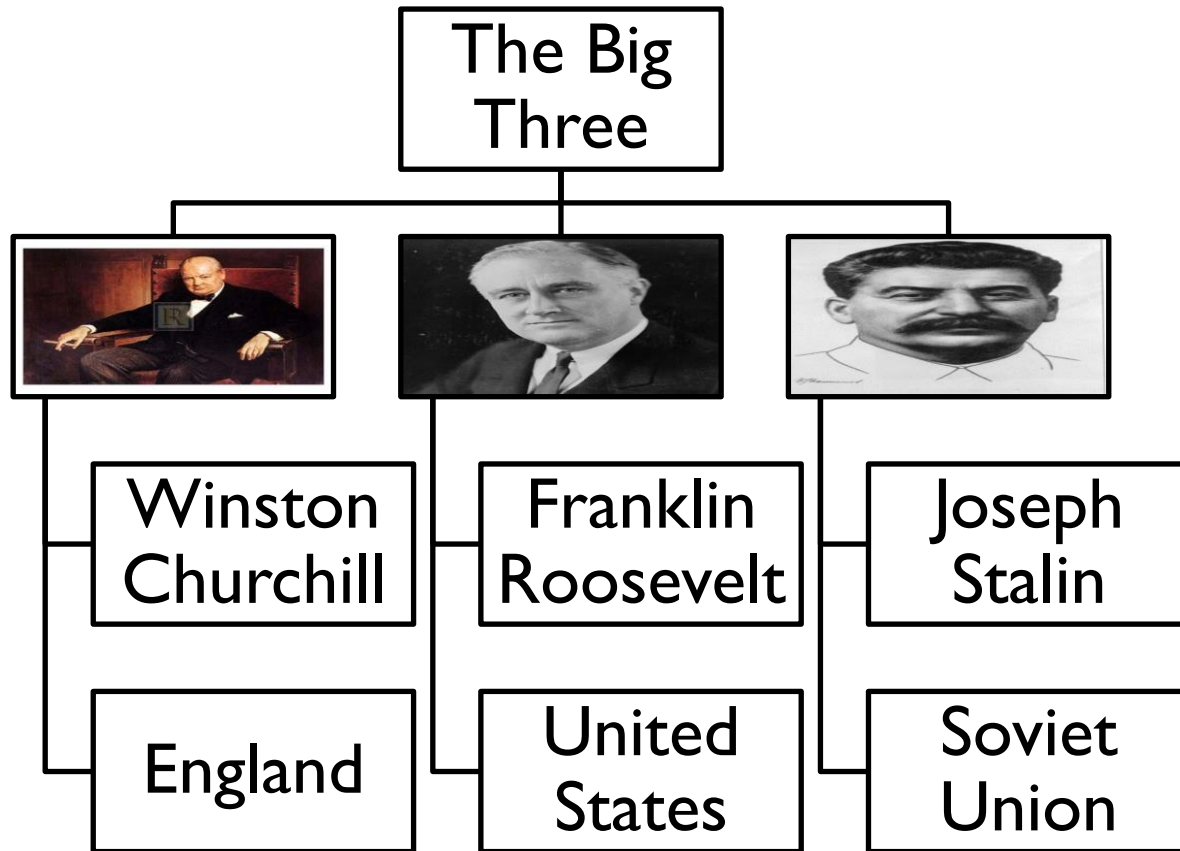
# WAR IN EUROPE



# I. Background

- European war was the focus of American attention
- Effectiveness of German submarines off the east coast in 1942
- Germans advanced into the Soviet Union by 1942.

# The Big Three





# THE SECOND WORLD WAR

## THE EUROPEAN THEATER,

1942 - 1945



0 100 200 300  
SCALE OF MILES

### TIMELINE

Sept.  
1939

Germany invades Poland, 1 Sept.  
Great Britain & France declare war on Germany, 3 Sept.

1940

Germany invades Denmark & Norway, 9 Apr.  
Germany invades Low Countries, 10 May  
Italy declares war on Great Britain & France, 10 June  
France signs armistice with Germany, 22 June  
Battle of Britain, July-10 Oct.  
1st peacetime draft law in U.S. history, Sept.  
Wavell's 1st Libyan offensive, 9 Dec.-7 Feb., 1941

1941

Rommel's 1st offensive, 31 March  
Germany invades Greece & Yugoslavia, 6 Apr.  
German airborne assault on Crete, 20 May  
Germany invades U.S.S.R., 22 June  
U.S.S.R. & Great Britain sign mutual aid pact, 12 July  
Siege of Leningrad, 8 Sept.-Jan. 1944 700,000 deaths estimated  
U.S. declares war on Japan after attack on Pearl Harbor, 8 Dec.  
Germany & Italy declare war on U.S., 11 Dec.

1942

Battle of Stalingrad, 23 Aug.-2 Feb., 1943  
Battle of El Alamein, 23 Oct.  
Allied troops land at Morocco & Algeria, 8 Nov.

1943

Battle of Tunis, 7 May  
Axis forces in N. Africa surrender, 13 May  
Battle of Kursk, 4 July-1 Aug.  
Allies land at Sicily, 10 July  
Italians secretly surrender, 3 Sept.  
Allies land at Salerno, 10 July  
Allies land at Anzio, 22 Jan.

1944

Allies invade Normandy, 6 June (D-Day)  
Soviets push Germans into Poland, mid-July  
Paris liberated, 25 Aug.  
Polish Resistance revolts against Germans in Warsaw, Aug.-Oct.  
Battle of the Bulge, 16 Dec.-7 Feb. Last significant German offensive

June

1945

Yalta Conference, 4-11 Feb.  
Soviets launch attack on Berlin, 16 April  
Hitler commits suicide 30 Apr.  
Germany surrenders, WWII in Europe ends, 7 May

#### THE BREAKOUT

The breakout from the Normandy beach head took place in July 1944, and the offensive continued using General Eisenhower's "broad front" strategy. Attempts to breach the German Siegfried Line blunted the Allied offensive. The Germans then launched an offensive - the resulting fight being the "Battle of the Bulge" - through the thinly held Ardennes Forest in December 1944. The Allies halted the German offensive in January 1945 and continued the attack, crossing the Rhine River in March 1945 and encircling the Ruhr area in April 1945. This resulted, along with the Soviet pressure from the east, in the German collapse and surrender on 8 May 1945.

#### NORMANDY LANDING

Roosevelt and Churchill decided at the Trident Conference (May 1943) to conduct a major cross-Channel Invasion of Europe in June 1944. General Eisenhower was designated to command Operation OVERLORD. The greatest amphibious assault yet known to history began on the Normandy coast in complete tactical surprise on D-Day, 6 June 1944. To protect Eisenhower's flank, the U.S. Seventh Army landed in southern France (Operation DRAGON) on 15 August 1944.

#### NORTH AFRICA

The Americans wanted to invade continental Europe in 1943, but this idea was deemed premature and was cancelled in favor of an Allied invasion of French North Africa. Operation TORCH consisted of three task forces which landed on 8 November 1942. Moving east, these forces linked up with General Montgomery's Eighth Army in Apr. 1943, becoming 18th Army Group under the overall command of General Alexander. By 12 May 1943 this unit had forced the surrender of all Axis forces in North Africa.

#### ITALIAN LANDINGS

Operation HUSKY the invasion of Sicily, began on 9 July 1943, and after that island was cleared, the mainland of Italy was assaulted on 3 Sept. 1943. Allied forces continued to "slog" their way up the Italian peninsula until 2 May 1945. Amphibious operations at Salerno and at Anzio were attempts to outflank the Germans in Italy.

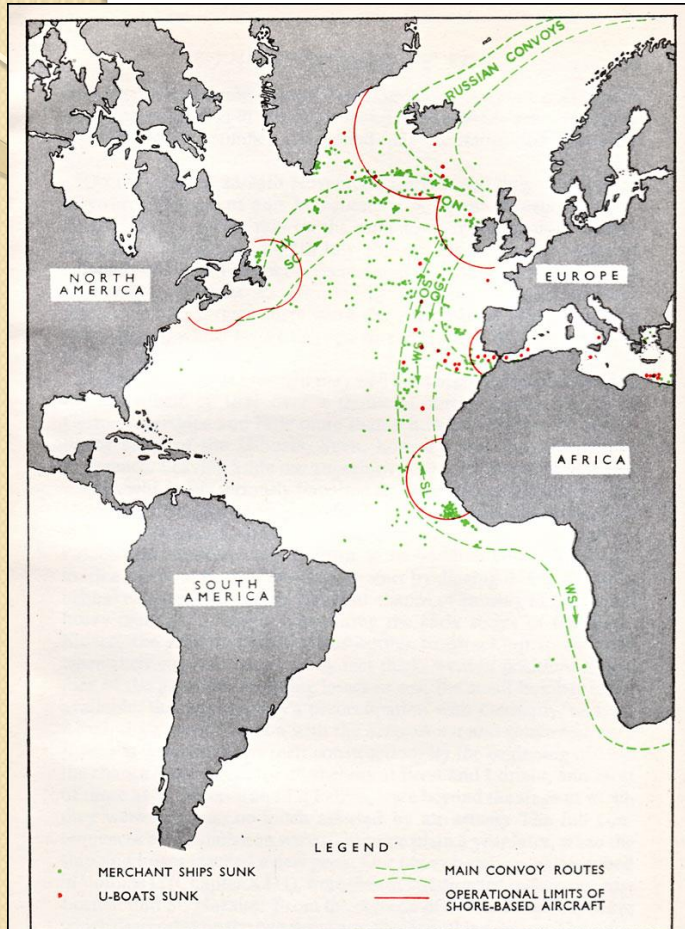
#### WORLD WAR TWO IN EUROPE

World War II began in Europe on 1 September 1939 with Germany invading Poland. U.S. involvement started on 11 Dec. 1941, only four days after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, when Germany and Italy unexpectedly declared war on the U.S. British Prime Minister Churchill met with President Roosevelt in Washington D.C. 22 Dec. 1941-Jan. 1942, and decided to defeat Germany first.

○ City or Town	■ Allies
★ National Capital	■ Axis
--- National Boundaries	■ Neutral Countries
★ Battle Site	■ Axis Controlled (Max. Extent)
→ Axis Advance	
→ Allied Advance (American & British)	
→ Allied Advance (Soviet)	



# Battle of the Atlantic-Jan '42



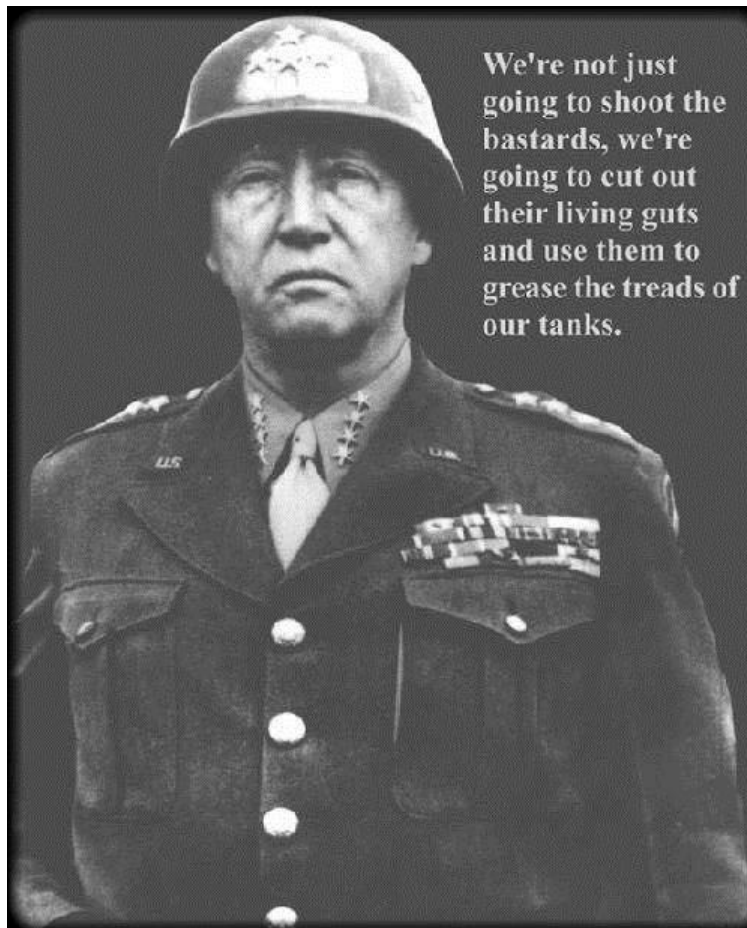
## THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC (III), MID-MARCH–DECEMBER 1941

- Note
- In the latter part of April, sweeps and searches replaced close escort. In May 1941 these extended 350 miles from Iceland and N. Ireland.
  - Operations from W. African bases began on 24 March 1941.
  - Hudsons and Catalinas operated from Gibraltar up to 250 miles.
  - Russian convoys commenced August 1941.





## II. Land Operations: November, 1942-June, 1944



- Landing in North Africa
  - “Operation Torch”
- Casablanca Conference (January, 1943)
  - No end to the war without unconditional surrender of all enemies
- Campaign against Germans in Sicily and then Italy
  - The Italian campaign (September, 1943-May, 1945)

# OPERATION TORCH

U.S. NAVAL FORCE COVERS  
WESTERN LANDINGS

ATLANTIC  
OCEAN

GIBRALTAR  
EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

MEHDIA

RABAT

FEDALA

CASABLANCA

SAFI

ORAN

ARZEW

ALGIERS

BOUGIE

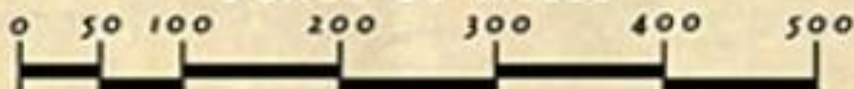
MOROCCO

U.S. WESTERN  
TASK FORCE  
LANDS NOV. 8

U.S. CENTER AND  
EASTERN TASK  
FORCES LAND NOV. 8

BRITISH FIRST  
ARMY LANDS  
NOV. 10-17

SCALE OF MILES

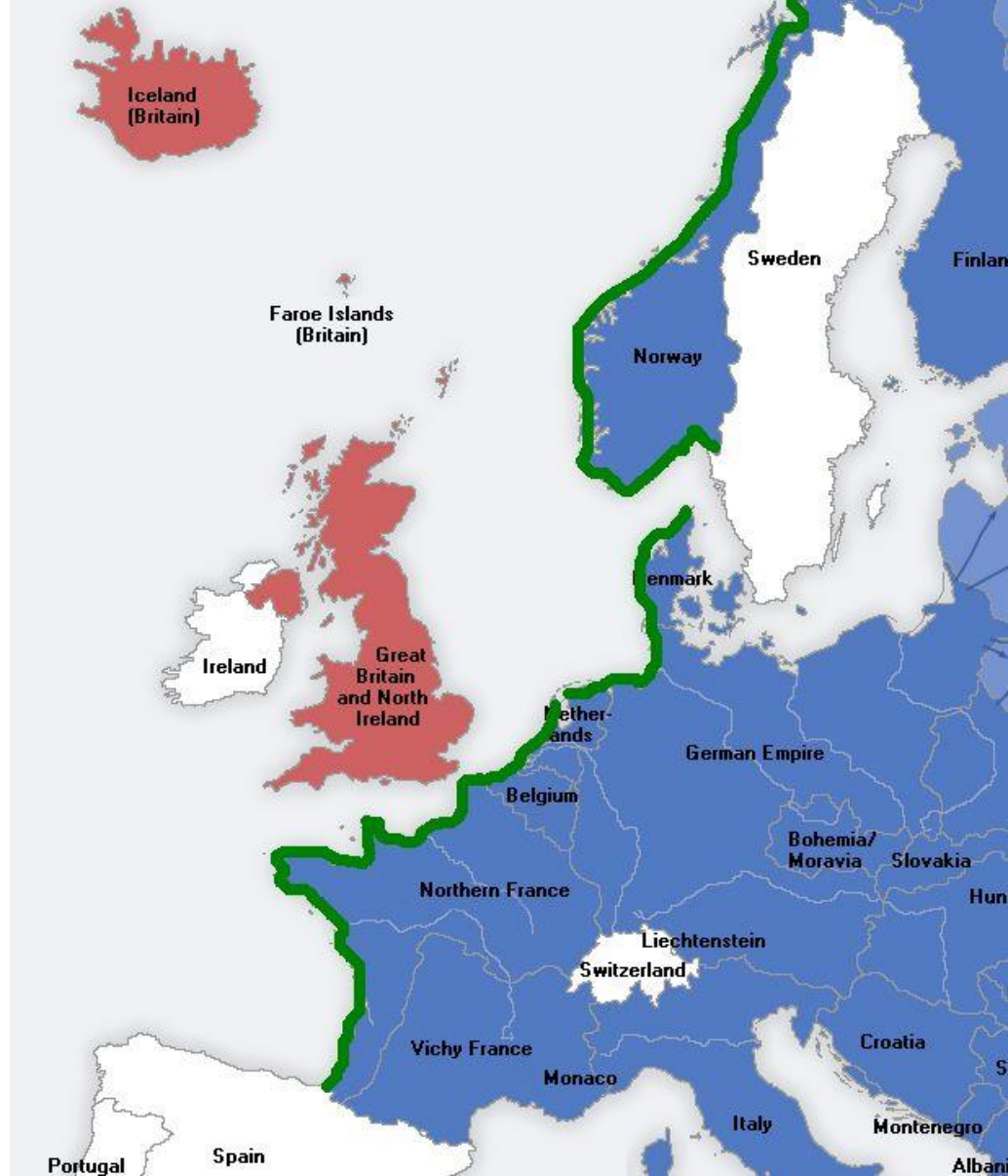


ALGERIA





# Atlantic Wall 1942-1944



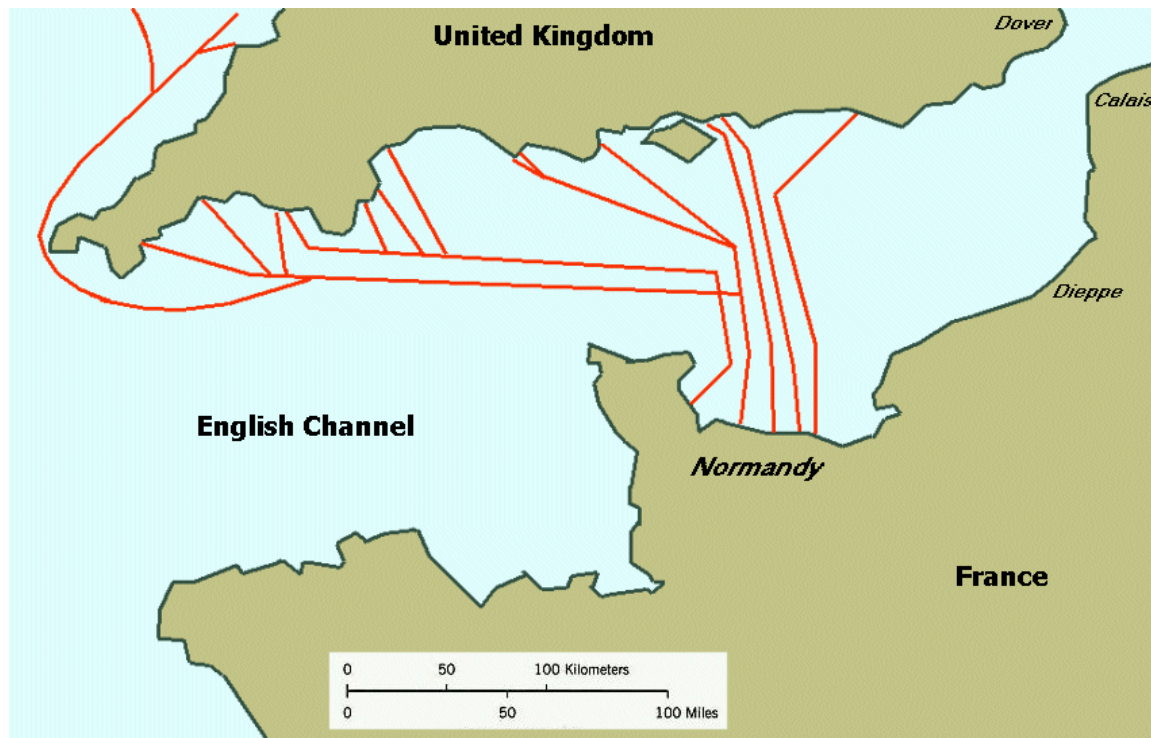






# IV. “D-Day”: Allied Landing in Northern France (June 6, 1944)

- American Bombing strategy against Germany
- “Operation Overlord”







# The D-Day

"D-Day" is a day when a certain military operation starts. The most famous of the D-Days is 6th June 1944, when Allies invaded Normandy.

## PHASE 1: Airborne drop Midnight - 2 A.M.

Over 13,000 paratroopers were dropped behind enemy lines, and managed to accomplish many objectives.

## PHASE 2: Art of deceit 1 A.M. - 4 A.M.

To distract the enemy, the Allies faked that another invasion was taking place in the most expected region - Pas de Calais.

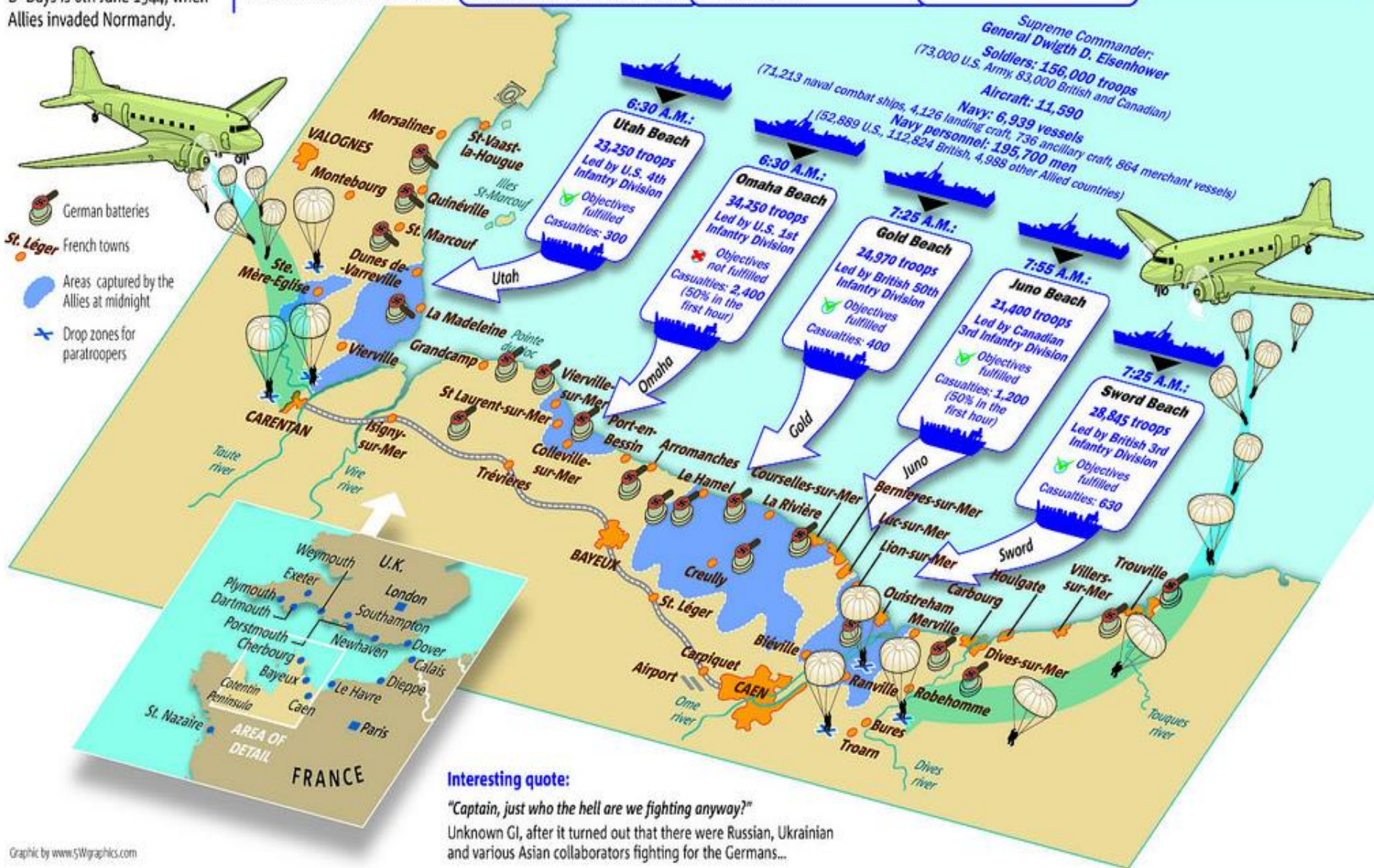
## PHASE 3: Aerial attack 3 A.M.

300 planes dropped 13,000 bombs on German defenses in the landing sector.

## PHASE 4: Naval attack 5 A.M.

Naval bombardment preceded the invasion.

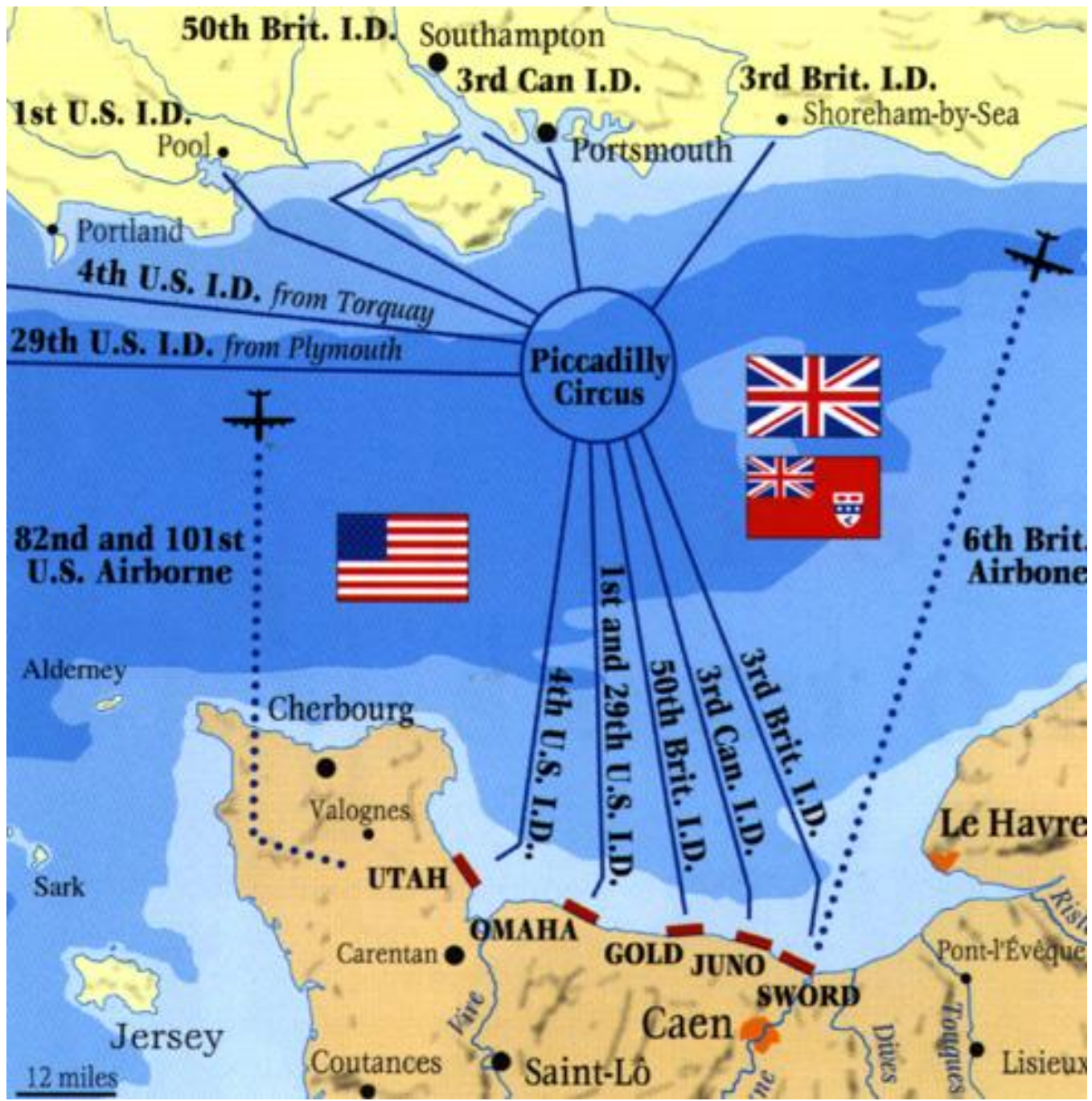
## PHASE 5: The invasion



### Interesting quote:

"Captain, just who the hell are we fighting anyway?"  
 Unknown GI, after it turned out that there were Russian, Ukrainian and various Asian collaborators fighting for the Germans...



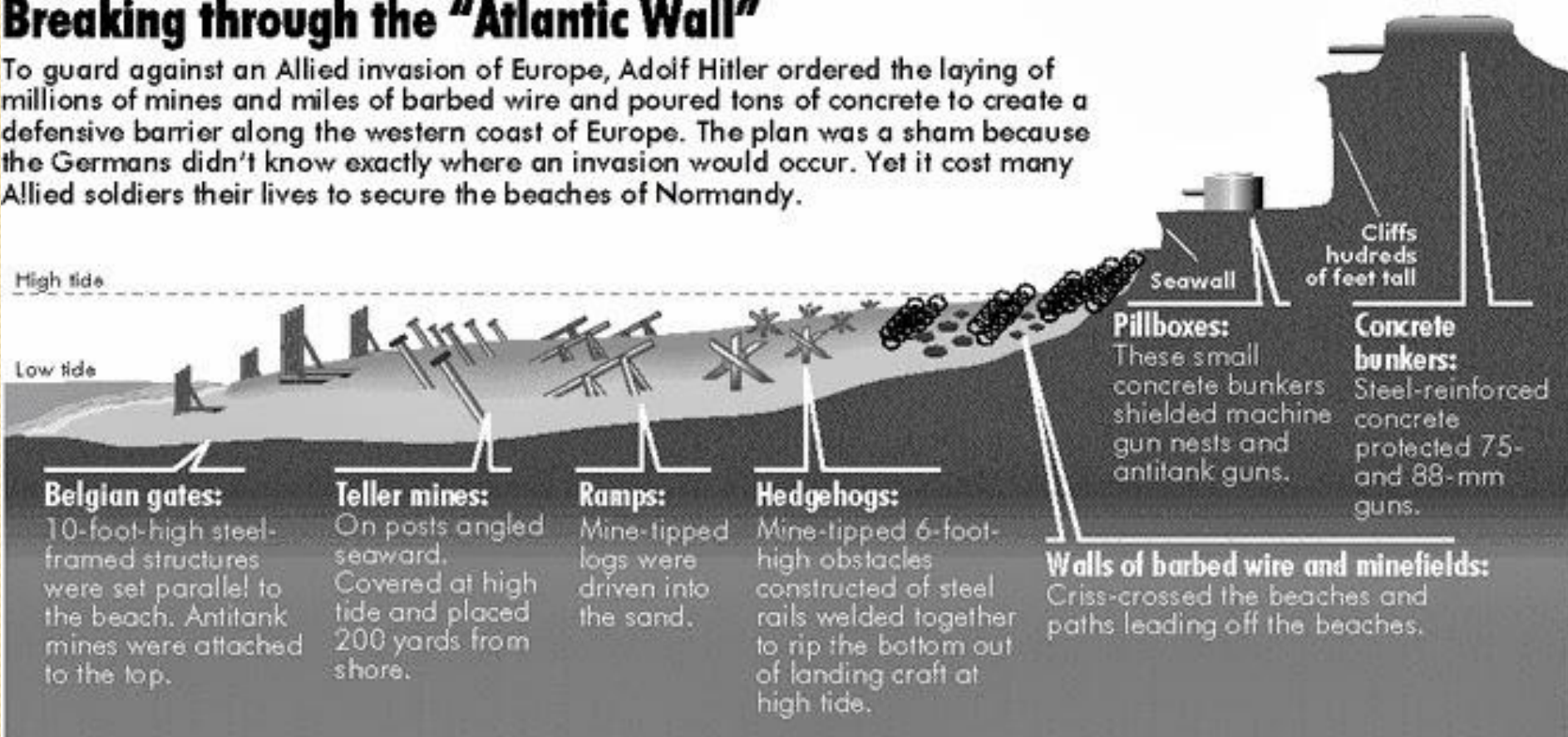






## Breaking through the "Atlantic Wall"

To guard against an Allied invasion of Europe, Adolf Hitler ordered the laying of millions of mines and miles of barbed wire and poured tons of concrete to create a defensive barrier along the western coast of Europe. The plan was a sham because the Germans didn't know exactly where an invasion would occur. Yet it cost many Allied soldiers their lives to secure the beaches of Normandy.





















**I WANT YOU**  
**F.D.R.**



**STAY  
AND FINISH  
THE JOB!**



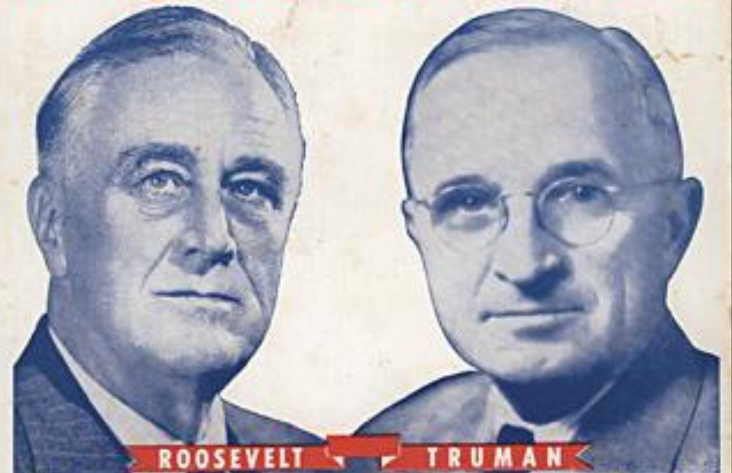
INDEPENDENT VOTERS' COMMITTEE OF THE  
ARTS and SCIENCES for ROOSEVELT

JAMES H. BOSTON/HERBY PLACC

1935/1941



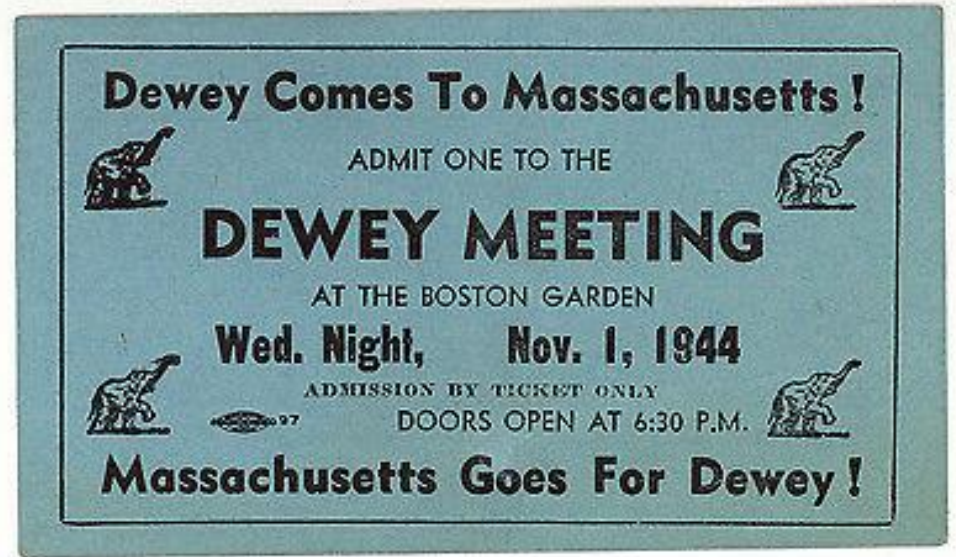
**REGISTER AND VOTE**  
**DEMOCRATIC**



ROOSEVELT

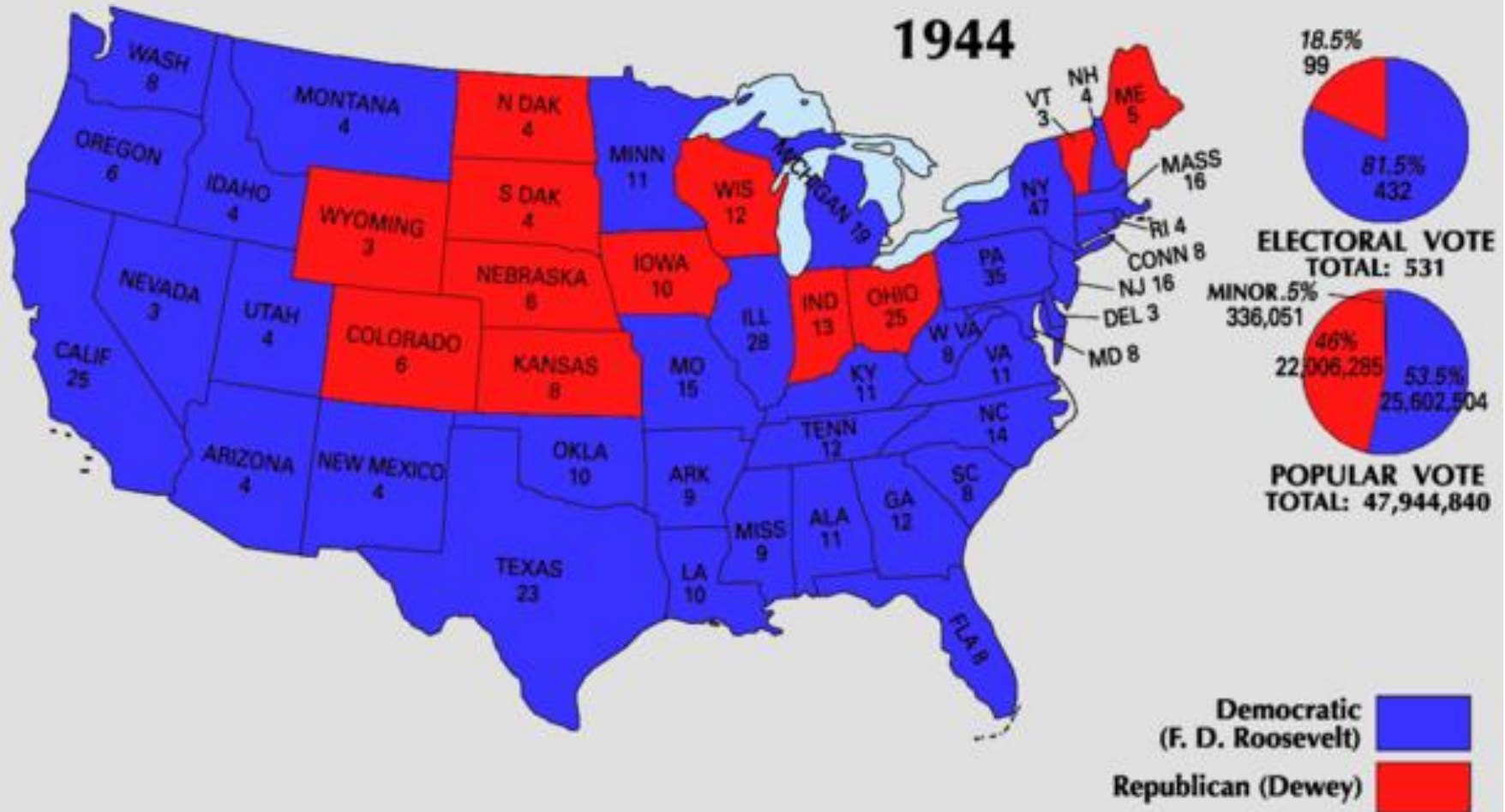
TRUMAN

**FOR LASTING PEACE\*SECURITY FOR ALL**





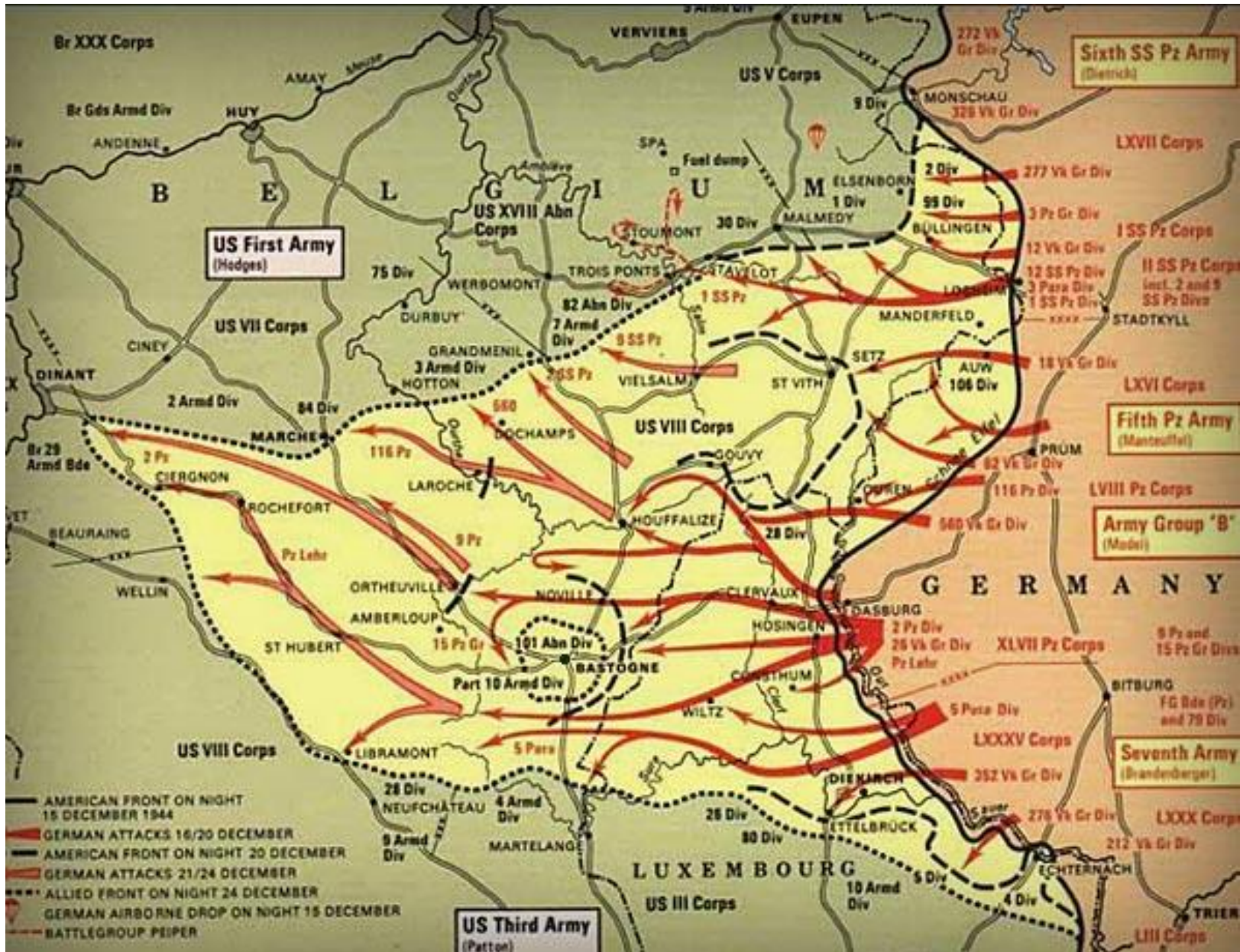
# 1944 Election



# Battle of the Bulge (Dec '44-Feb '45)







**US First Army**  
(Hodges)

**US Third Army**  
(Patton)

**Sixth SS Pz Army**  
(Dietrich)

**Fifth Pz Army**  
(Manteuffel)

**Army Group 'B'**  
(Meyer)

**Seventh Army**  
(Brandenberger)

- AMERICAN FRONT ON NIGHT 15 DECEMBER 1944
- ➔ GERMAN ATTACKS 16/20 DECEMBER
- AMERICAN FRONT ON NIGHT 20 DECEMBER
- ➔ GERMAN ATTACKS 21/24 DECEMBER
- ⋯ ALLIED FRONT ON NIGHT 24 DECEMBER
- ⬇ GERMAN AIRBORNE DROP ON NIGHT 15 DECEMBER
- ⬆ BATTLEGROUP PEIPER



# April, 12 1945

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

## The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Character not worn today.  
Fair, continued warm tomorrow.  
Temperature Yesterday—Max., 74; Min., 54  
Barometer 30.0; Wind, S. W.; Humidity, 70; P. M.

VOL. XCIV...No. 31,856.

Printed at Special Class Station,  
Published, New York, N. Y.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1945.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD; TRUMAN TO CONTINUE POLICIES; 9TH CROSSES ELBE, NEARS BERLIN

### I. S. AND RED ARMIES DRIVE TO MEET Americans Across the Elbe in Strength Race Toward Russians Who Have Opened Offensive From Oder

### WEIMAR TAKEN, RUHR POCKET SLASHED

### Third Army Reported 19 Miles From Czechoslovak Border—British Drive Deeper in the North, Seizing Celle—Canadians Freeing Holland

By DREW MIDDELTON  
Special to The New York Times.

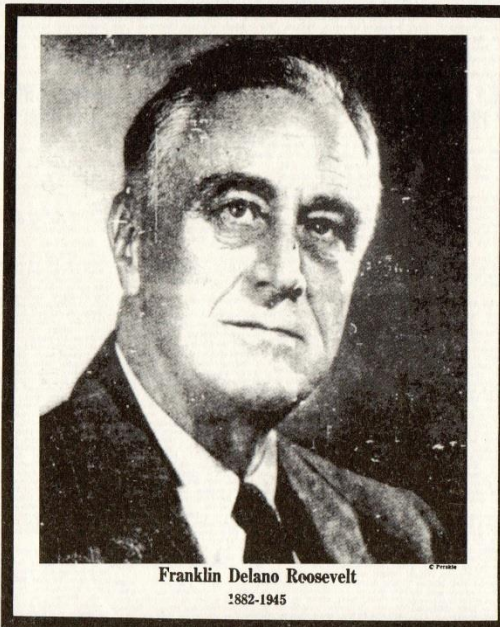
PARIS, April 12—Thousands of tanks and a half million hughbos of the United States First, Third and Ninth Armies are racing through the heart of the Reich on a front of 150 miles, wrenching Berlin, Leipzig and the last citadels of the Nazi power. The Second Armored Division of the Ninth Army has crossed the Elbe River in force and is striking eastward toward Berlin, some outsiders lie less than sixty miles to the east, according to reports from the front. [A report quoted by The United Press said the Americans less than fifty miles from the capital.] Beyond Berlin the First White Russian Army has crossed the Elbe on a wide front and at a junction between the western and eastern Allies is not far off.

[The Moscow radio reported that heavy battles were being fought west of the Oder before Berlin, indicating that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukoff had launched his drive toward the Reich's capital. The Soviet communiqué announced further progress by the Red Army forces in and around [name].] Paris is wild with excitement tonight. A special edition of the newspaper France-Soleil carries a report by the radio station "Voice of America" that planes American and five-eighteen from Berlin after an air-raid landing that had linked up the "desperate, suicidal" aerial attacks upon our ships and men in the Okinawa area, losing 113 planes on Thursday alone. Fleet Admiral's forces only seventy-five.

### OUR OKINAWA GUNS DOWN 118 PLANES

### Japanese Fleets Start 'Suicide' Attacks on Fleet, Sink a Destroyer, Hit Other Ships

By W. H. LAWRENCE  
Special to The New York Times  
GUAM, Friday, April 13—Japan attempting to halt the American march to Tokyo, have started "desperate, suicidal" aerial attacks upon our ships and men in the Okinawa area, losing 113 planes on Thursday alone. Fleet Admiral's forces only seventy-five.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt

1882-1945

### END COMES SUDDENLY AT WARM SPRINGS Even His Family Unaware of Condition as Cerebral Stroke Brings Death to Nation's Leader at 63

### ALL CABINET MEMBERS TO KEEP POSTS

### Funeral to Be at White House Tomorrow, With Burial at Hyde Park Home— Impact of News Tremendous

By ARTHUR BRONK  
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, War President of the United States and the only Chief Executive in history who was chosen for more than two terms, died suddenly and unexpectedly at 4:35 P. M. today at Warm Springs, Ga., and the White House announced his death at 5:48 o'clock. He was 63.

The President, stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, passed from unconsciousness to death on the eighty-third day of his fourth term and in an hour of high triumph. The armies and fleets under his direction as Commander in Chief were at the gates of Berlin and the shores of Japan's home islands as Mr. Roosevelt died, and the cause he represented and led was nearing the conclusive phase of success.

Less than two hours after the official announcement, Harry S. Truman of Missouri, the Vice President, took the oath as the thirty-second President. The oath was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, Charles E. Stone, in a one-minute ceremony at the White House.

Mr. Truman immediately let it be known that Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet is remaining in office at his request, and that he had authorized Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., to proceed with plans for the United Nations Conference on an international organization at San Francisco, scheduled to begin April 25. A report was circulated that round glasses, because the thirty-

### TRUMAN IS SWORN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

### Members of Cabinet on Hand as Chief Justice Stone Administers the Oath

By C. F. TERRELL  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 13—Vice President Harry S. Truman of Missouri, standing erect, with his sharp features taut and looking straight ahead through his large round glasses, became the thirty-





**FDR's funeral procession:** FDR died on April 12, 1945, of a stroke at his home in Warm Springs, Georgia, leaving Vice President Harry Truman to see the U.S. to victory. (Photo Credit: Library of Congress)











# Siege of Berlin, Spring '45



**3¢** **DAILY NEWS** **3¢**  
NEW YORK, N.Y. PICTURE NEWS  
Vol. 26, No. 267 New York, Wednesday, May 2, 1945 30 Pages 2 Cents 9, 1927 | 1 Cent

**NAZI RADIO ANNOUNCES:**

# HITLER DEAD

**'FELL IN COMMAND POST'**  
**ADM. DOENITZ NAMED**  
**HEAD OF REICH, ARMY**

Story on Page 3





# V-E Day May 8, 1945

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

## The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Cloudy with showers today. Partly  
cloudy and cooler tomorrow.  
Temperature Tuesday—Max. 64, Min. 47  
Forecast today, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Copyright, 1945, by The New York Times Company.

VOL. XCIV..No. 31,881.

Printed at Second-Class Matter.  
Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945.

THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

# THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ENDED! SURRENDER IS UNCONDITIONAL; V-E WILL BE PROCLAIMED TODAY; OUR TROOPS ON OKINAWA GAIN

### ISLAND-WIDE DRIVE

Marines Reach Village a  
Mile From Naha and  
Army Lines Advance

### 7 MORE SHIPS SUNK

Search Planes Again Hit  
Japan's Life Line—  
Kyushu Bombed

By WARREN MASON

### The Pulitzer Awards For 1944 Announced

The Pulitzer Prize awards announced yesterday by the trustees of Columbia University included: For a distinguished novel, to "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey; for an original American play of the current season, to "Harvey," by Mary Chase.

Among the newspaper awards were those to Hal Boyle, Associated Press war reporter, for distinguished correspondence; to James H. Neston of THE NEW YORK TIMES for his reporting of the Dumbarton Oaks Security Conference; to Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer, for his photograph of marines raising the American flag at Iwo and to The Detroit Free Press for "distinguished and meritorious public service" in its investi-

### GERMANY SURRENDERS: NEW YORKERS MASSED UNDER SYMBOL OF LIBERTY



### GERMANS CAPITULATE ON ALL FRONTS

American, Russian and French Generals  
Accept Surrender in Eisenhower  
Headquarters, a Reims School

### REICH CHIEF OF STAFF ASKS FOR MERCY

Doenitz Orders All Military Forces of Germany  
To Drop Arms—Troops in Norway Give Up  
—Churchill and Truman on Radio Today

# LIBERATION OF DEATH CAMPS

- While the British and Americans moved westward into Germany, the Soviets moved eastward into German-controlled Poland
- The Soviets discovered many death camps that the Germans had set up within Poland
- The Americans also liberated Nazi death camps within Germany







# Jewish Losses, 1939-1945





# WAR IN THE PACIFIC



# The Pacific Theater



- The surrender of the Philippine Islands
- Doolittle Raid (April, 1942)
  - Revenge for Pearl Harbor
- Battle of Coral Sea (May, 1942)
  - Aircraft Carriers
- Battle of Midway Island (June, 1942)
- Battle of Guadalcanal (Fall, 1942)

# The Pacific Theater (cont.)



- Gen. Douglas MacArthur
  - Head General of the Pacific
- Efforts to recapture the Philippines
  - Battle of Leyte Gulf (October, 1944)
  - Largest Naval battle of the war
- “Island hopping”
  - Battle of the Philippine Sea (June, 1944)





OUTER MONGOLIA

MANCHURIA

CHINA

Beijing

KOREA

JAPAN

Tokyo

BURMA

Hong Kong  
Dec. 1941

SIAM

INDOCHINA

PHILIPPINES

Manila

Guam  
July-Aug. 1944

Mariana Islands

Saipan  
June-July 1944

Enewetak  
Feb. 1944

Kwajalein  
Jan.-Feb. 1944

Caroline Islands

Pelelieu  
Sep.-Nov. 1944

Marshall Islands

Tarawa  
Nov. 1943

Gilbert Islands

MALAY STATES

Singapore  
Feb. 1942

Borneo

DUTCH EAST INDIES

New Guinea

Bougainville  
Oct. 1943-Mar. 1944

Solomon Islands

Guadalcanal  
Aug. 1942-Feb. 1943

Coral Sea  
May 1942

Buna-Gona  
Nov. 1942-Jan. 1943

Midway  
June 1942

Pearl Harbor

Hawaii (U.S.)

Tropic of Cancer

20°N

PACIFIC OCEAN

0° Equator

0 600 1,200 Miles

0 600 1,200 Kilometers

Miller cylindrical projection

- Controlled by Japan (1942)
- Allied advance
- Major battle

100°E

120°E

20°S

N

IN THE BATTLE OF THE PACIFIC, ALLIED SHIPS KEPT A CAREFUL WATCH FOR

# Suicide pilots from the sky

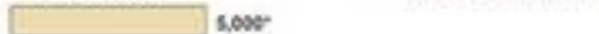
One of the most feared enemy weapons in the Pacific was the Japanese kamikaze – a suicidal attack by an airplane pilot. Allied ships feared being sunk by pilots who believed they were a “divine wind.” Kamikazes sacrificed their lives in order to try and sink an Allied vessel.

## Kamikaze missions

Allies killed or wounded



Kamikazes killed



\*Numbers are estimates

Ships sunk (34 sunk; 368 damaged)

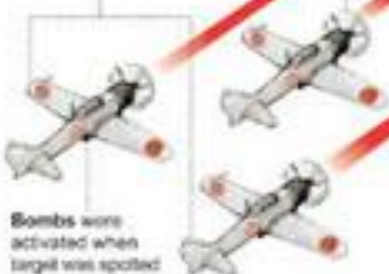


## The flight of a kamikaze

The kamikaze aircraft era began during the Philippines Campaign with the creation of the Special Attack Corps on Oct. 19, 1944, which consisted of Mitsubishi modified Zeros carrying 250-kg bombs. The attacks often made use of creative tactics such as decoys to sneak their suicide bombers through allied defenses.

## The formation of an attack

Kamikazes flew together as close as possible toward the target. An escort fighter often led the kamikazes to the target, protecting them from fighter attacks.



The escort fighter(s) acted as decoy and strafed allied targets, creating havoc and confusion for crew and gunners.

Kamikazes split up and attacked from opposite directions.

## High-altitude approach

A kamikaze flew at high altitudes, hiding in the clouds to avoid U.S. fighters. The approach left them vulnerable to detection by allied radar, warning targets of an attack.

In a low-altitude approach, planes skimmed the ocean surface, below the range of radar detection.

Dive toward target at 45°-55° angle

## Carriers were the preferred target

Although kamikazes attacked all enemy vessels, aircraft carriers were primary targets, usually struck by two to four planes to create lasting damage.

The number of Allied bomber aircraft were reduced to make room for more fighter patrols and escorts

Lifts for aircraft and deck

Ships fired anti-aircraft artillery around themselves in an attempt to create a “rain storm of metal”

Allied carriers adapted metal flight decks from British aircraft carriers, which withstood kamikaze attacks much better than wooden U.S. decks

## Volunteering to die

When the kamikaze attack units were first formed, the pilots were usually volunteers. Their selection could sometimes take several weeks. Many times, the only son of a family and married men were rejected. Some pilots were as young as 14 years old.

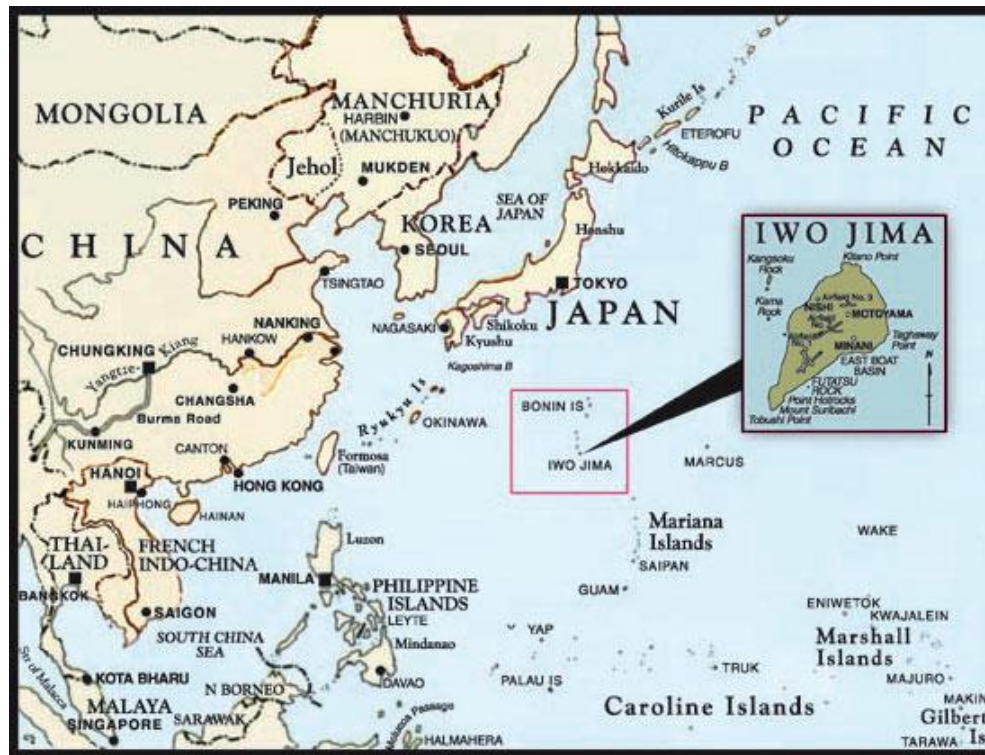






# Pacific Theater (cont.)

- Iwo Jima and Okinawa (1945)
  - Deadliest engagement of the Pacific
  - 36,000 casualties at Iwo Jima























# Potsdam Conference, Summer '45



# Potsdam Declaration

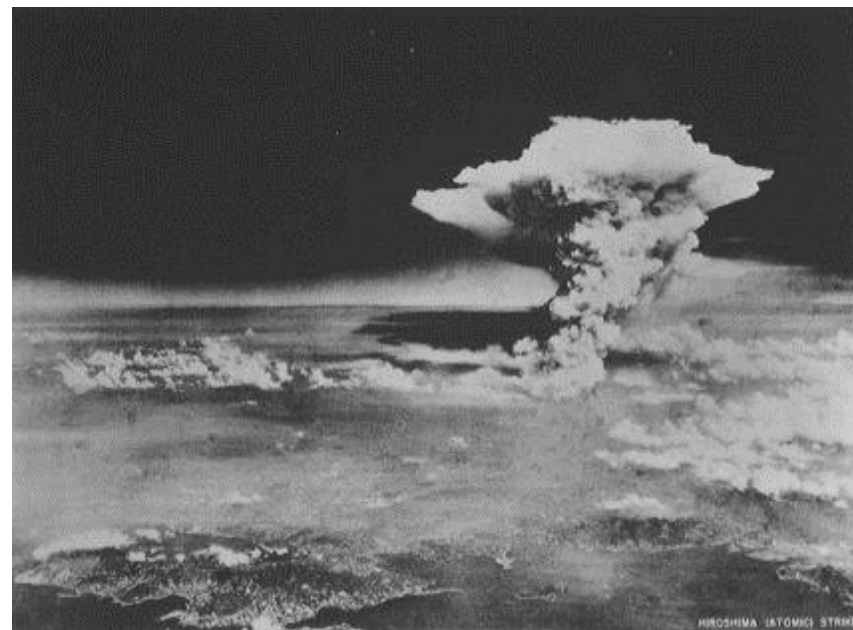
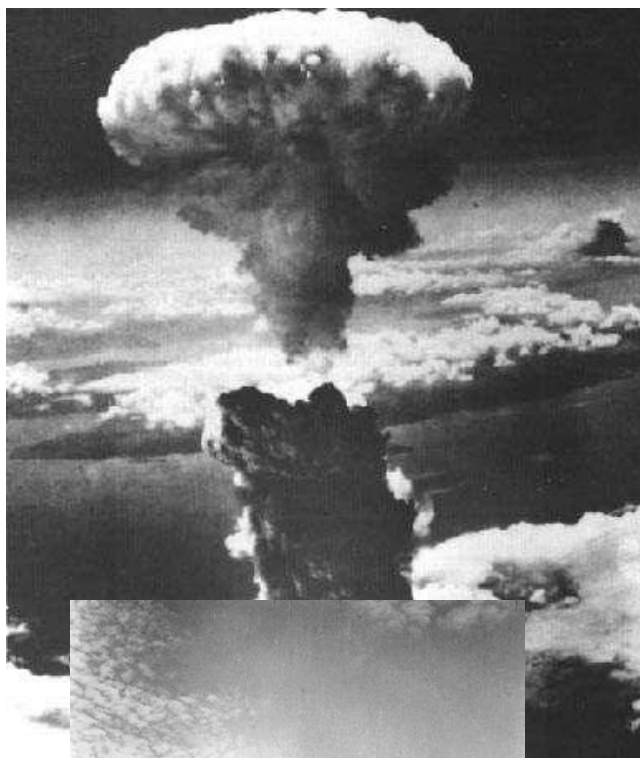




# Atomic Bomb



- Development and production of the A-bomb
  - Manhattan Project
  - Alternative to a land invasion could lead to 1 Million US casualties



August 6, 1945

HIROSHIMA





Vol. XLV, No. 100,000 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1945

FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON JAPAN; MISSILE IS EQUAL TO 20,000 TONS OF TNT; TRUMAN WARNS FOE OF A 'RAIN OF RUIN'

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, REPUBLICAN DEAN IN THE SENATE, DIES

Californian Co-Governor

Run for Vice President With Theodore Roosevelt in '32

Had been in Senate since 1917

Had been in Senate since 1917

Had been in Senate since 1917

Had been in Senate since 1917

Jet Plane Explosion Kills Major Bong, Top U. S. Ace

Pilot Who Downed 40 Japanese Craft, 2nd Most in the World, Was Flying New Shooting Star as Test Pilot

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

KYUSHU CITY RAZED

Kenney's Planes Blast Targets in Record Blow From Okinawa

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

REPORT BY BRITAIN

Steel Tower 'Vaporized' In Trial of Mighty Bomb

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

ROCKET SITE IS SEEN

25 8-25% Hit Japan's Iwajima Naval Arsenal in Demolition Strike

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

ROOSEVELT AD CITED

Raiders Wrecked Hiro Laboratory in Race for Key to Victory

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

NEW AGE USHERED

Day of Atomic Energy Hailed by President, Raising Weapon

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

MORRIS IS ACCUSED OF TAKING A WALK

Train Official Said to Part

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

CHINESE WIN MORE OF INVASION COST

Break Into Part 121 Mile Southwest of Canton

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED

REMARKS BY ROOSEVELT

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

REICH EXILE EMERGES AS HOSTILE

In Denial to Nazis of Atom's Secret

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

ATOM BOMBS MADE IN 3 HIDDEN CITIES

Trains Canceled in Stricken Area

Had been in Army since 1917

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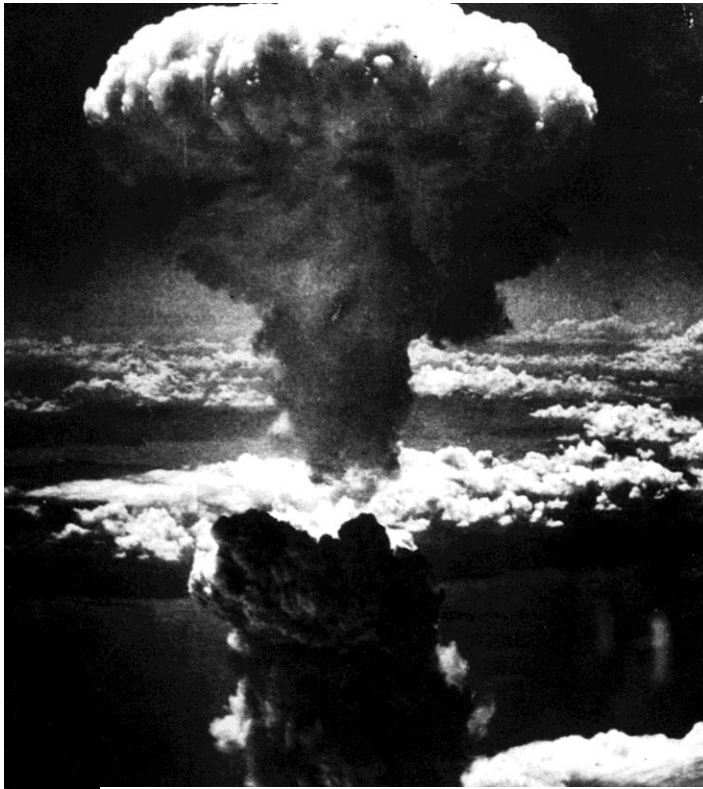
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Had been in Army since 1917

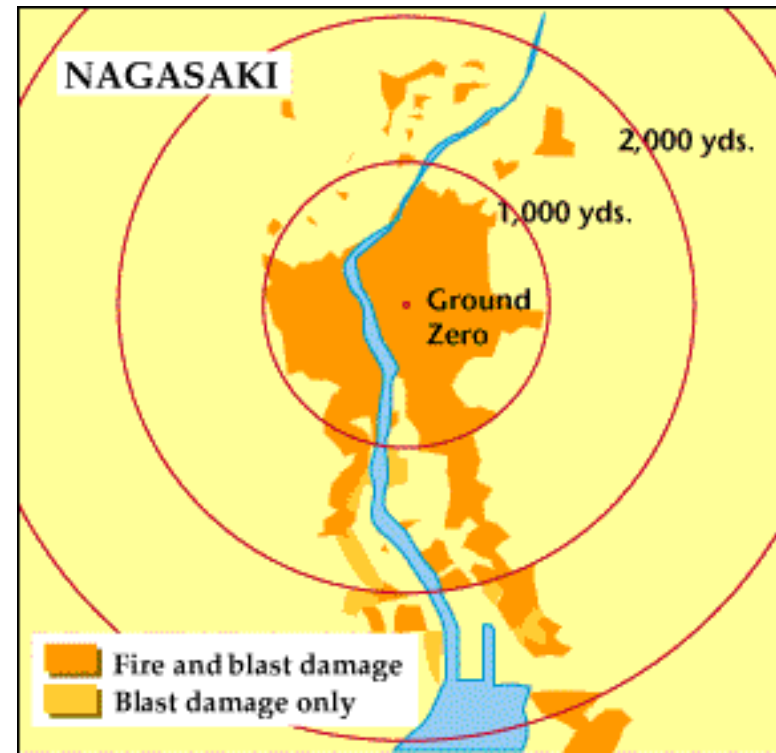
Had been in Army since 1917

Had been in Army since 1917

Continued on Page 4, Column 1



August 9, 1945  
NAGASAKI





# III. Japan Surrenders



- Sept 2, 1945
  - Victory in Japan Day



Photo # 80-G-332701 Gen. Umezu signs instrument of surrender, 2 Sept. 1945









# POST WWII

# I. Yalta Conference

- February 1945
  - as the Allies pushed toward victory in Europe, an ailing FDR met with Churchill and Stalin at the Black Sea resort of Yalta in the USSR
- A series of compromises were worked out concerning postwar Europe





## II. Yalta Agreements

- 1) They agreed to divide Germany into 4 occupied zones after the war
- 2) Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe
- 3) Stalin agreed to help the U.S. in the war against Japan and to join the United Nations

# III. Nuremberg Trials

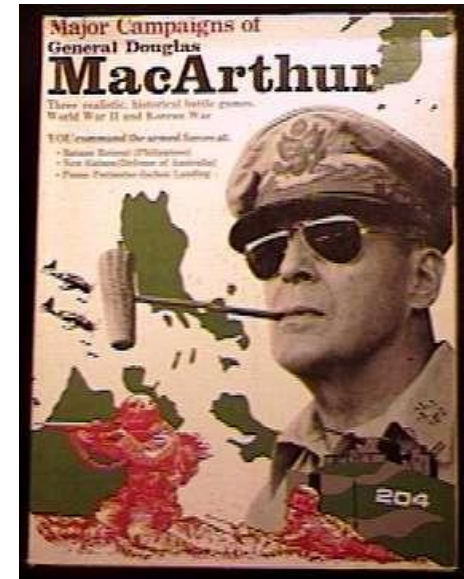


Herman Goering, Hitler's right-hand man and chief architect of the German war effort, testifies at his trial. He was found guilty of war crimes but avoided execution by swallowing potassium

- The discovery of Hitler's death camps led the Allies to put 24 surviving Nazi leaders on trial for crimes against humanity, crimes against the peace, and war crimes
- The trials were held in Nuremberg, Germany



# IV. Occupation of Japan



- Japan was occupied by U.S. forces under the command of General MacArthur
- During the seven- year occupation, MacArthur reshaped Japan's economy by introducing free-market practices that led to a remarkable economic recovery
- Additionally, he introduced a liberal constitution that to this day is called the MacArthur Constitution