

THE HAVOC — HISTORY IS A SYMPHONY OF DIFFERENT MELODIES . . .

WORLDWARRII COMMEMORATION

STRATEGIC BOMBING IN THE PACIFIC THEATER



THURSDAY, 06 AUGUST 2020 @ 1800-1900 CDT
VIA TWITCH.TV @HISTORYKID

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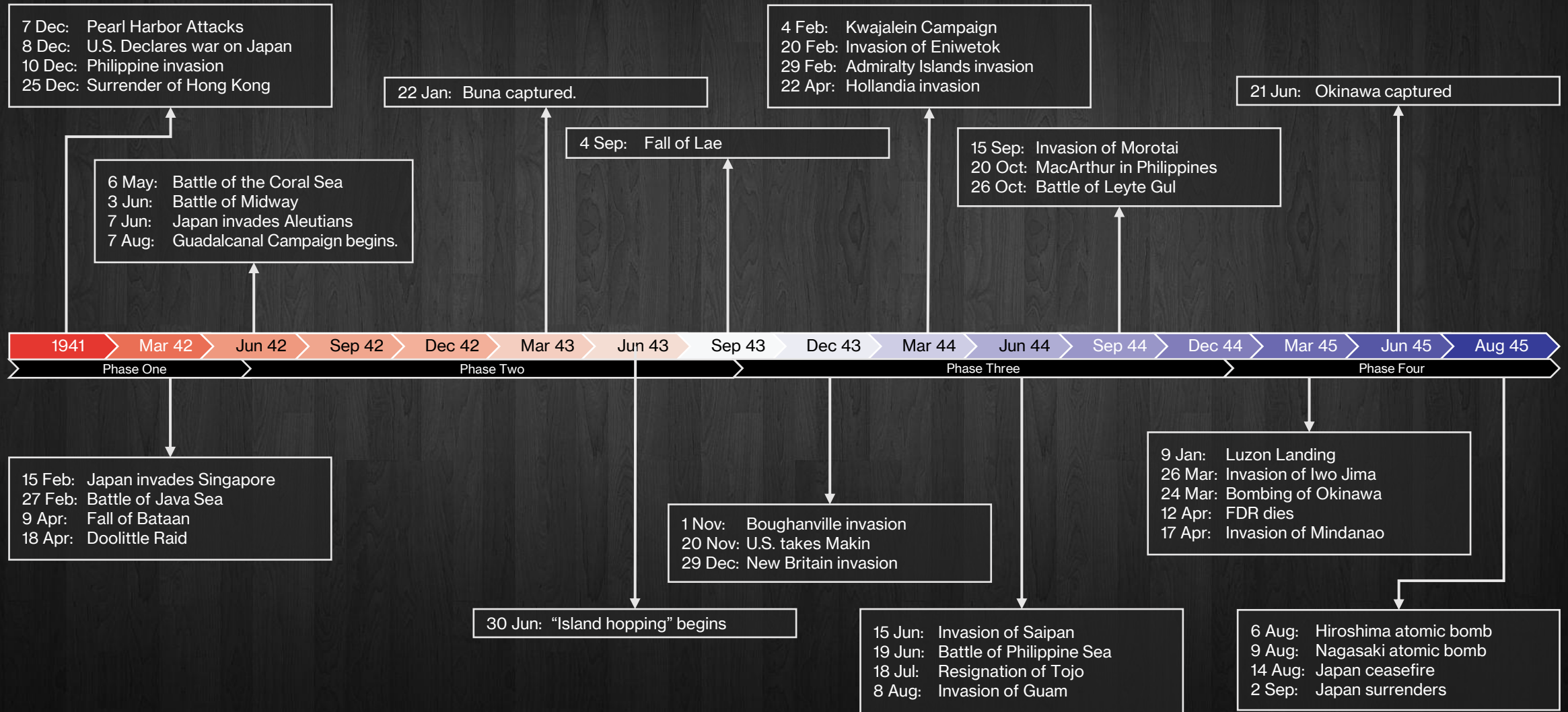
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PACIFIC THEATER TIMELINE

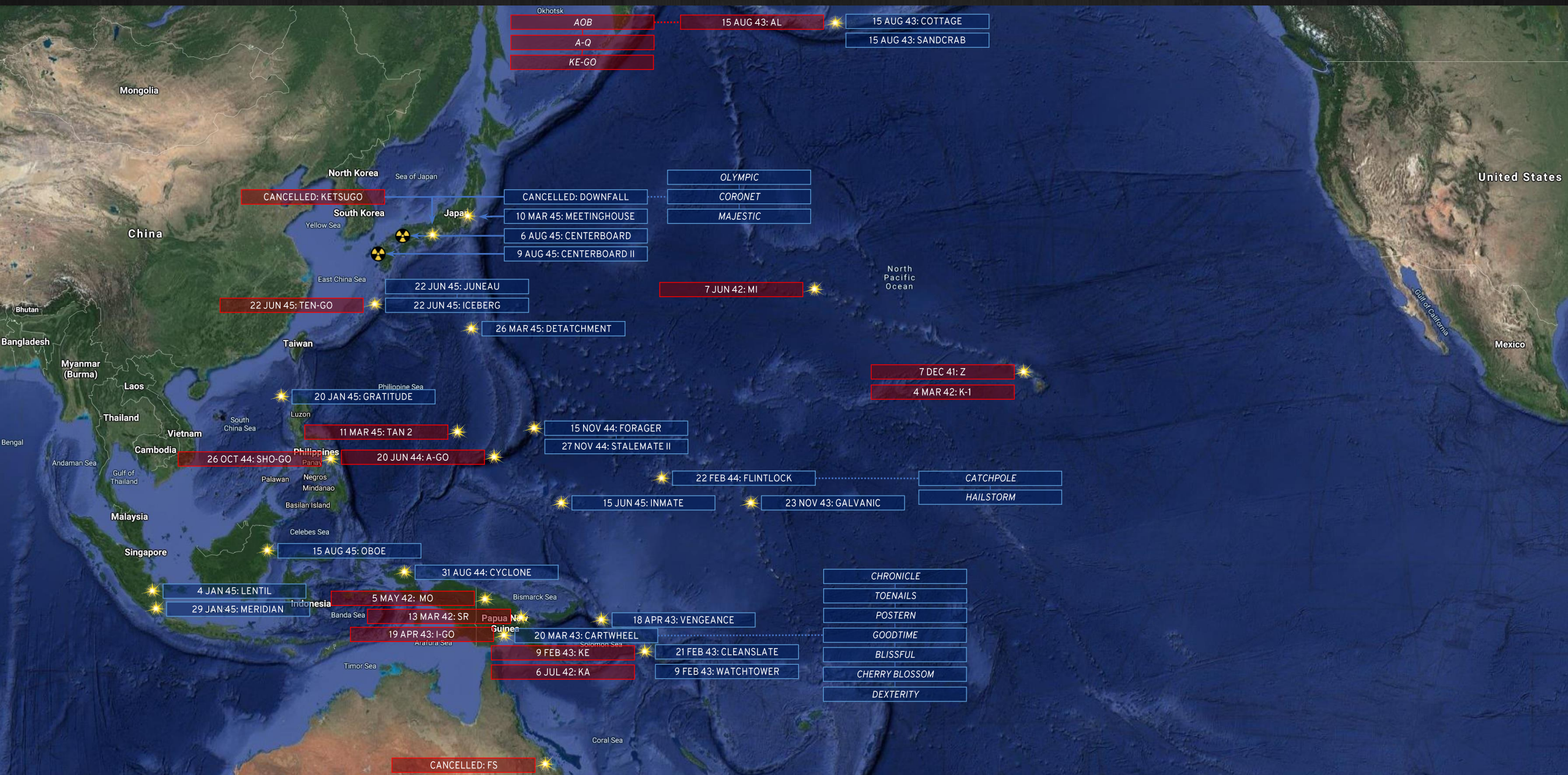




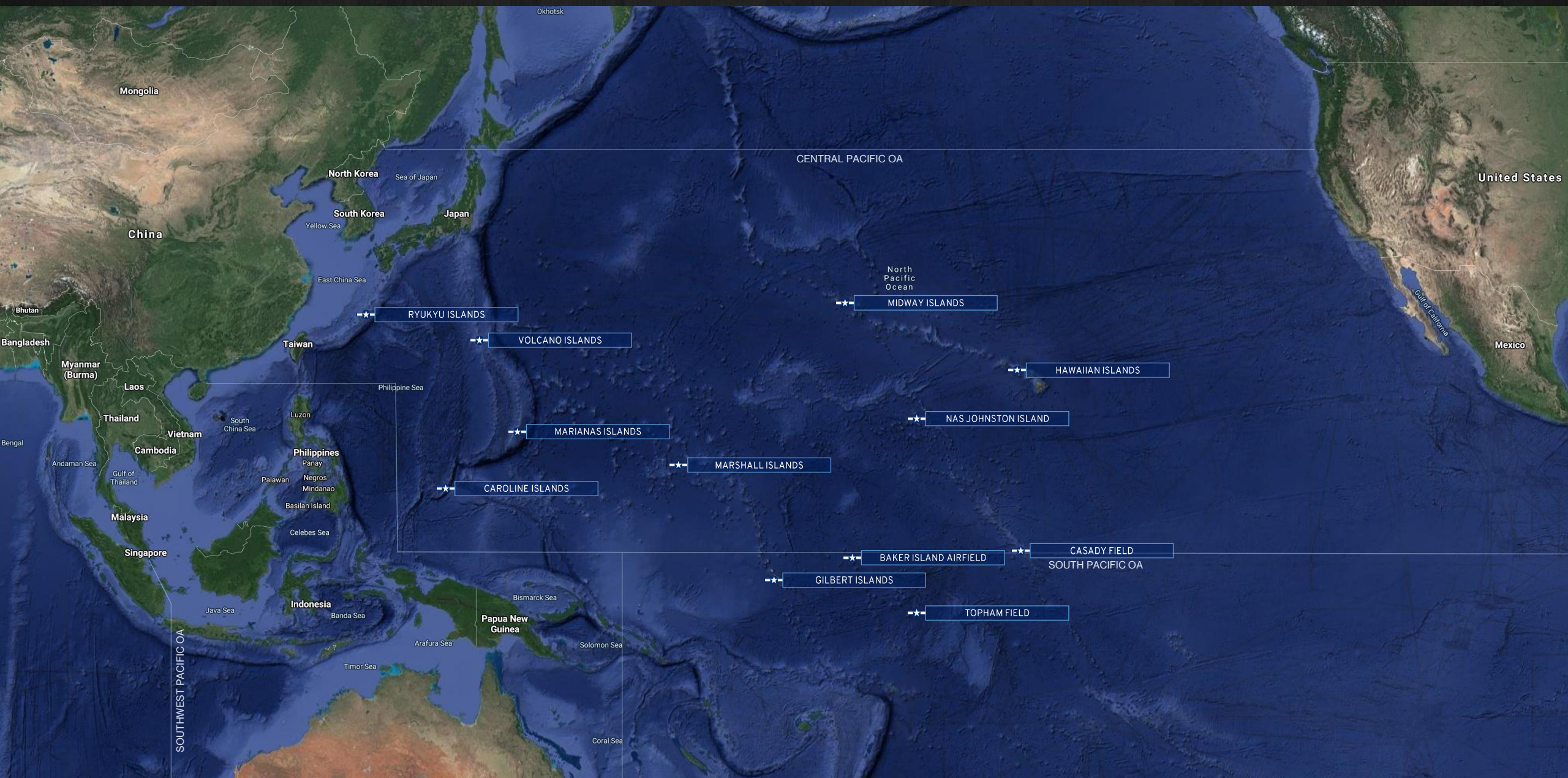
- 1** From 7 December 1941, until June 1942, the Japanese successfully attacked the Pacific Fleet's base at Pearl Harbor, took Wake Island and Guam, invaded and conquered the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaya, and seized the British base of Singapore. They conquered Burma, thereby cutting off China from all overland routes to the western allies, and seized the Netherlands East Indies and British Borneo, thereby securing a much-needed source of oil. The Japanese advance came to a halt with the American victories at the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942) and the Battle of Midway (June 1942).
- 2** The second phase was one of a relative stalemate. From June 1942 until late 1943, neither side could muster the land, sea or air power required to take the offensive and seize the initiative from each other. The Battle of Guadalcanal (August 1942 – February 1943) is a good example of this stalemate.
- 3** The third phase from mid 1943 to September of 1944, can be characterized as the period of Allied offensives. Two drives were under American control; General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific campaign and Admiral Nimitz's Central Pacific campaign. MacArthur's drive was a series of Army amphibious operations up the Solomon Island chain and along the northern coast of New Guinea, with the Philippine Islands as the ultimate objective. Nimitz's strategy was designed to move directly towards Japan and draw the Imperial Navy into a decisive fleet engagement such as the Battles of the Philippine Sea (June 1944) and Leyte Gulf (October 1944). MacArthur's and Nimitz's campaigns merged into one for the invasion of the Philippines. Afterwards, the Central Pacific campaign continued with the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.
- 4** During the later stages of the war, the Army Air Force, operating from the Mariana Islands and flying the B-29 Superfortress, had begun to firebomb the cities of Japan. These raids culminated and precluded the dropping of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima (6 August 1945) and Nagasaki (9 August 1945). Japan surrendered to the Allies on 2 September 1945.



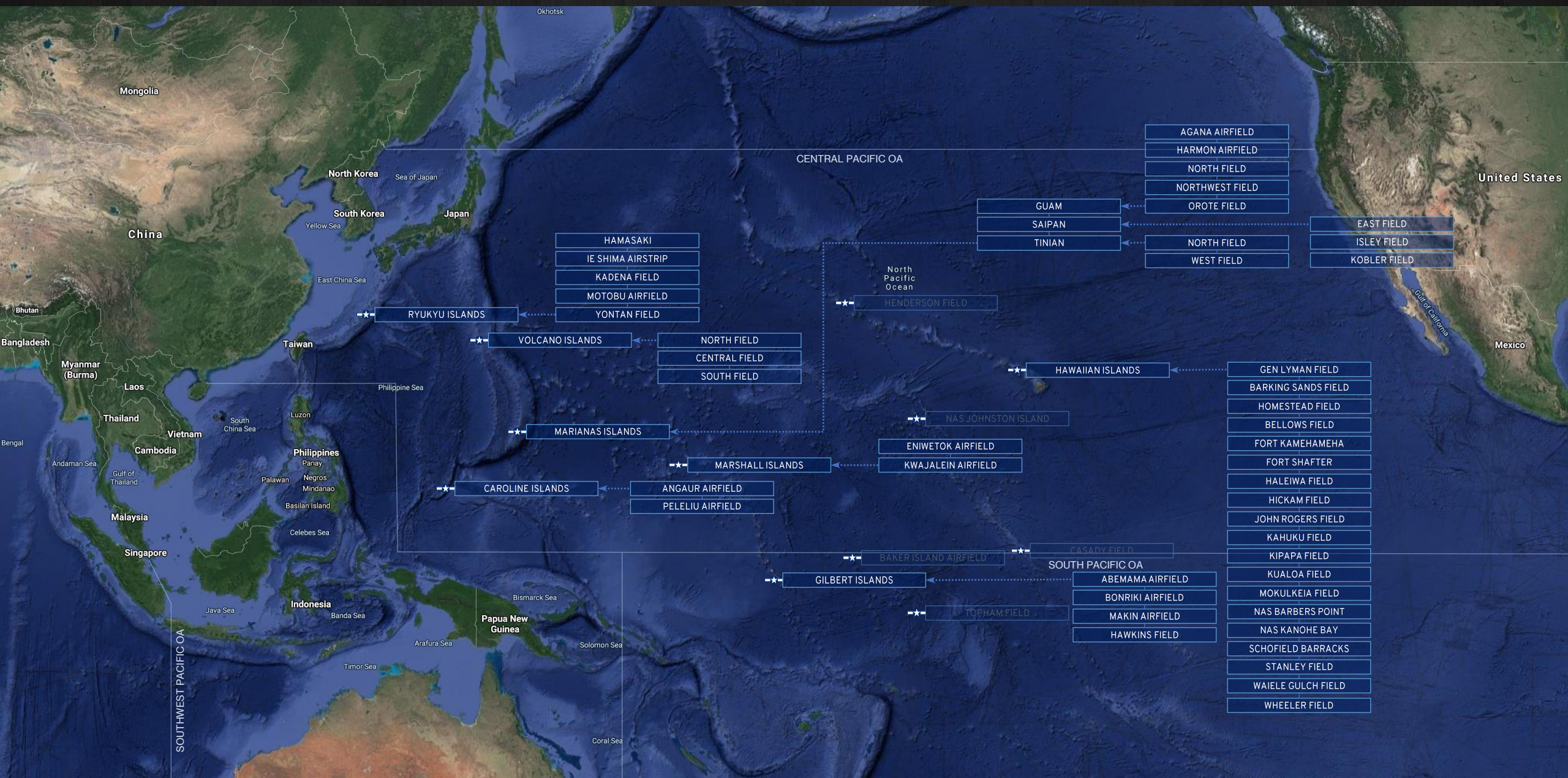
PACIFIC THEATER MILITARY OPERATIONS (1939-1945) (ABRIDGED)



WWII+75 DESCRIPTION & BOUNDARIES OF AIR SUPERIORITY (ANTHOLOGICAL, 1941-1945): C. PACIFIC



WWII+75 DESCRIPTION & BOUNDARIES OF AIR SUPERIORITY (ANTHOLOGICAL, 1941-1945): C. PACIFIC (CONT.)



FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS

U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE & U.S. NAVY AVIATION (INCL. USMC)

- Mass reorganization and modernization of aircraft from 1941 onward.
 - U.S. Navy sees large transition to include “The Cats” and the F4U Corsair.
 - U.S. Army sees large transitions to include the P-Series.
- Small single-engine aircraft were generally launched from carriers.
- Other means included small airstrips on atolls and islands.
- Majority of airpower usage was by these smaller aircraft.
- Generally flew patrol (P) missions and defensive missions.



A P-51D sitting on TARMAC, this particular *Mustang* did not see combat in the Pacific Theater.



An F4F *Wildcat* in flight, this one is owned by the USAAF, but many were flown by the USN and USMC.



- Other missions included aiding with pre-invasion bombardment.
- Single piston and eventually jet aircraft were used for recon.
- Main issue was range (~350 to ~800 miles).
- Payloads generally too light to produce much damage on the offensive.

These are not rules, but general ideas.

MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS


U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE (DOCUMENTED WAR USE ONLY)

- Bomber designs largely built on 1930s technology thru 1942.
 - Transition from B-17's and B-24's to B-25's and B-29's.
 - By 1945, almost all bombers operating in the Pacific are B-29's.
- Medium-range bombers used early in the Pacific Theater.
 - Doolittle Raid, Battle of Midway
- Poor bombsights led to poor accuracy.
- Ceiling was well within the range of anti-aircraft fire.
- B-17's were the primary mode of bombing thru mid-1944.



Three B-29 *Superfortress* bombers sit idle on a runway on Tinian. The plane in the foreground is the *Enola Gay*.



Boeing's B-17 *Flying Fortress* saw most of its action in the European Theater in the Combined Bomber Offensive. 

- Boeing Model 299 enters production by 1944: the B-29 *Superfortress*.
- By 1945, the nature of the Pacific Theater requires long-range strikes.
- Special missions in 1945 require the heavier bombers – specially modified.
- The B-17 is largely associated with the European Theater.
- The B-29 is associated *exclusively* with the Pacific Theater.

FIGHTERS AND DIVE BOMBERS

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY AIR FORCE (IJAAF) (1941-1945)

- Japanese forces are characterized by limitations in materiel resources.
 - Bulk of the IJAAF consists of *Zero* and *Kate* aircraft.
 - Primary bomber was the *Lily*, a light bomber with limited range.
- Fighter role fulfilled by the A6M *Zeke* (more commonly called *Zero*).
- Torpedo bomber role fulfilled by B5N *Kate*.
- Primary dive bomber role was the D3A *Val*.
- Main primary bomber role was the Ki-48 *Lily*.



Mitsubishi A6M *Zero* aircraft onboard ahead of takeoff on the IJN carrier *Shokaku* on the morning of 7 DEC 1941.



A Kawasaki Ki-48 *Lily* with a turbojet modification mounted under the main fuselage. This prototype did not see combat.

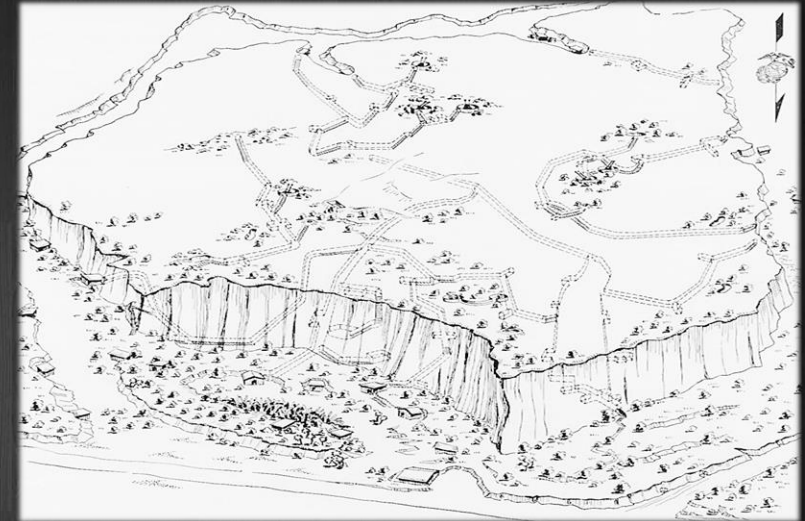


- All were extremely light-weight aircraft with poor armor.
- Limited resources meant limited RDE protocols, thus many airframes similar.
- Japanese had no resources for heavy armor, and no reserves for long-operational arms.
- Had to rely exclusively on carrier-based operations.
 - At high risk due to the aggressive assaults on carrier ships by the Allies.

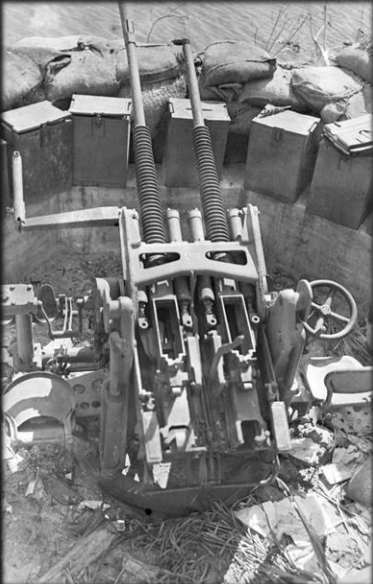
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND ARTILLERY

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY (IJA)

- Used a variable sweep of calibers and shell types.
- Included large quantity of flak guns and airborne artillery barrages.
- Did not have a unified defensive altitude, varied by location.
- Heavy fortified defenses protected most ground targets from the air.
- Underground networks reinforced and supplied lines.



Japanese defenses used elaborate underground tunnel systems like this example from Iwo Jima. Note the defensive batteries.



The Type 96 25 mm anti-aircraft gun was the most used anti-air gun by the Japanese with over 20,000 units.

- Japanese key-locations heavily fortified with anti-air defenses.
Iwo Jima, the Philippines, Ryukyu Islands, Kyushu, Honshu
- Often resorted to using small-arms fire to attempt to bring down aircraft.
- Other weapons were captured or cannibalized from captured positions (mainly out of China).
- Maximum defensive altitude was 16,000 feet, 3,500~7,000 feet was the killzone.
- Stagnant defensive measures made open-air bombing simple to plan for.

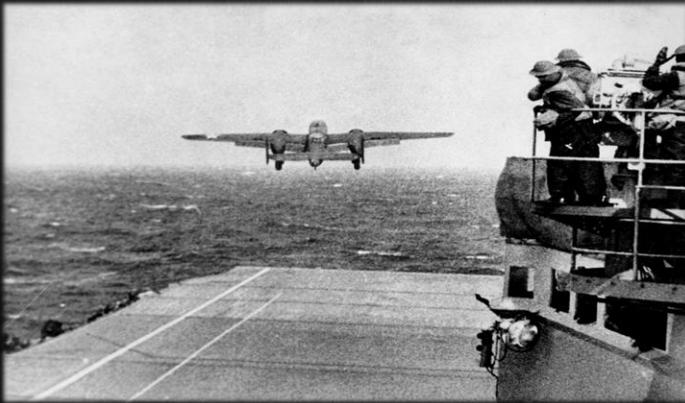
AMERICA RESPONDS TO AN ACT OF WAR

18 APRIL 1942

- Pearl Harbor was the first of a series of raids on U.S. assets in the Pacific.
 - Malaya, Hong Kong, Guam, the Philippines, Wake Island, and Midway. (7-8 Dec)
- Up until April of 1942, U.S. was on the losing end of these raids.
- Doolittle Raid on 18 April is the first counterattack against Japan.
- Led by LTC James Doolittle USAAF.
- Consisted of launching 16 B-25 *Mitchells* from the decks of two carriers.



One of the Doolittle Raiders' B-25's taking off from the U.S.S. *Hornet* for the raid after a short naval gunfight.

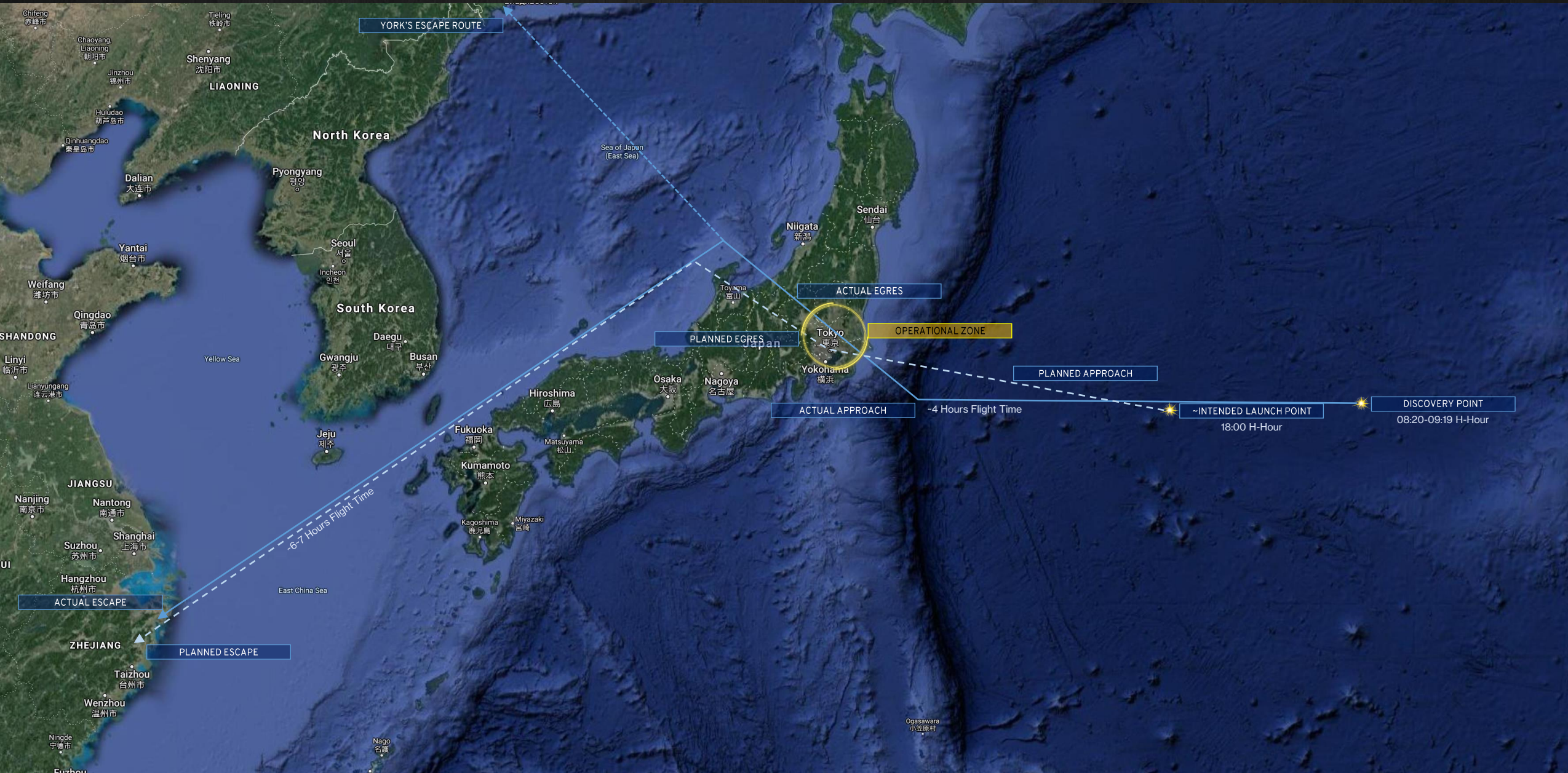


- Struck Tokyo with the intentions of flying through to China.
- All 16 aircraft were lost. (1 was captured by the Soviets.)
- Of the 71 crew, only 1 was killed.
- Was a morale, and thus an objective, victory for the United States.



LTC Doolittle with crewmembers and Chinese officials after the conclusion of the mission.





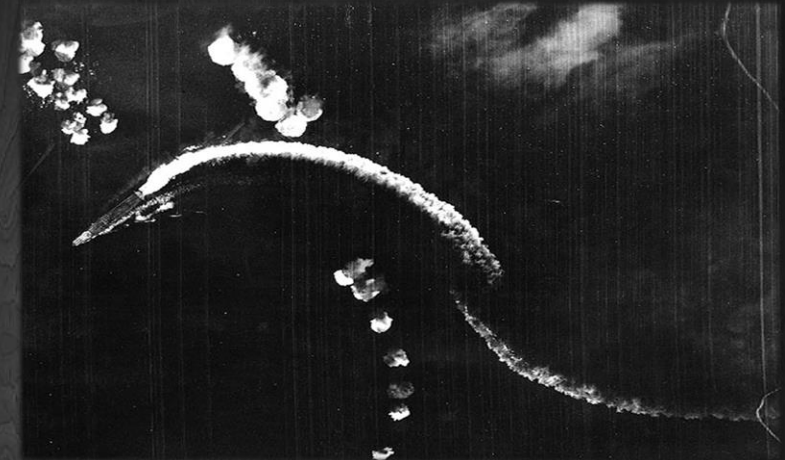
TURNING THE TIDE IN THE PACIFIC, THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

4 JUNE 1942 - 7 JUNE 1942

- Air campaign included offensive bombing that consisted of elements of the 22nd Bombardment Group and 38th Bombardment Group.
- Primary bomber force composed of B-17's and B-26's.
- Dive bomber and fighter bombers primarily consisted of Vought *Devastators* launched from carrier task groups.
- Larger bombers failed to strike targets and were unable to make maneuvers to correct aim.



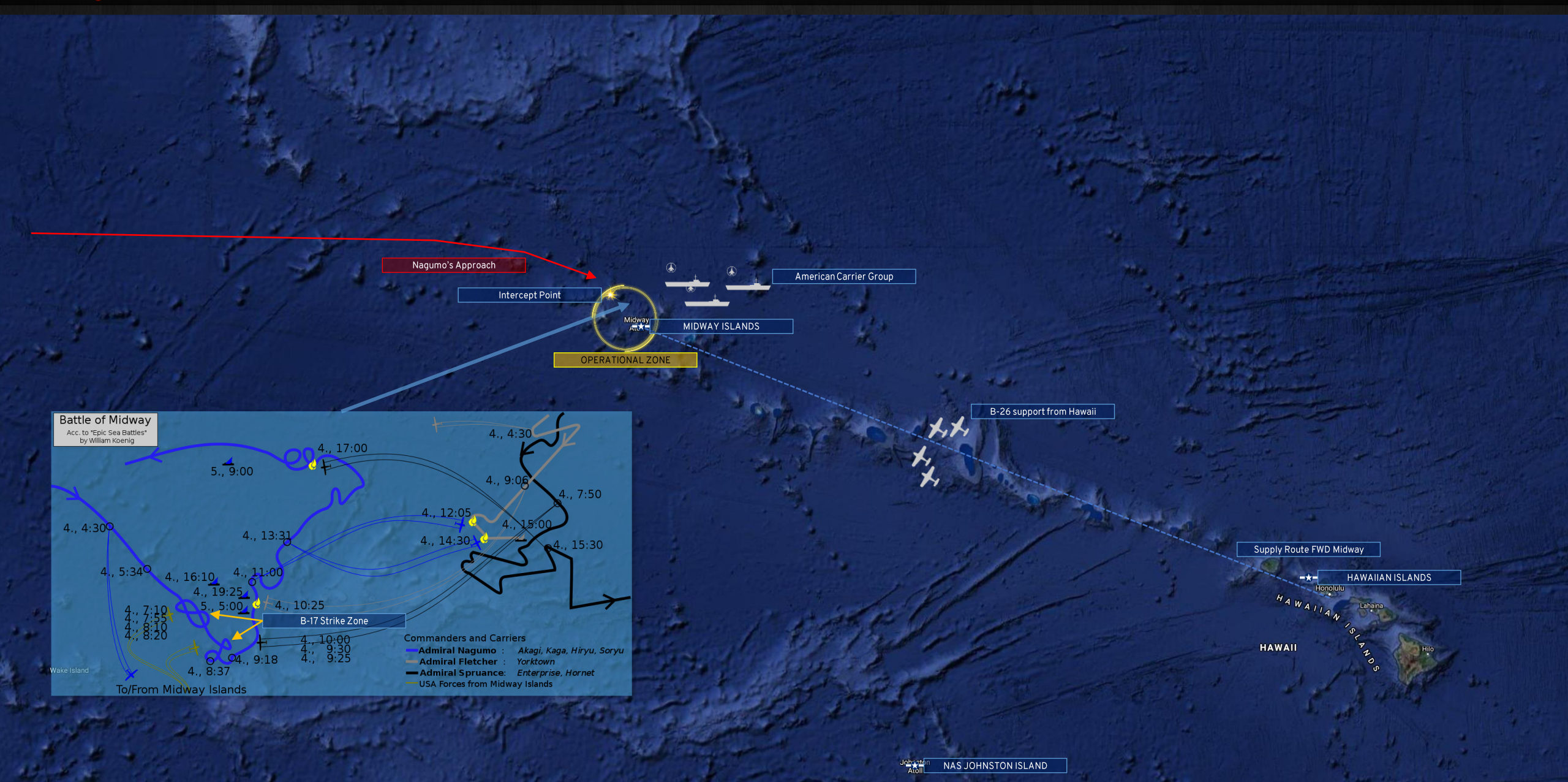
Devastators belonging to the 22nd Bombardment Group are prepped for launch aboard the *Enterprise*.



B-17 bombers attempt to strike the *Hiryu* ahead of the Battle of Midway. Note *Hiryu*'s evasive maneuvers.



- Air strikes from the three carrier groups successfully struck four fleet carriers in the Japanese task force.
- Strategic bombing carried out by the smaller aircraft successfully halted, pushed back, and countered Japanese attacks.
- Japanese anti-aircraft resistance was fierce and resulted in heavy Allied materiel losses.
 - There were still 307 Allied casualties, 304 were during the battle.





22ND BOMBARDMENT GROUP VICTORY AT MIDWAY

BY MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE (5 JUNE 2020)

Abridged bullets from the article

- While the naval campaign takes the credit for the victory over the Japanese fleet at Midway, little is known that a pair of Martin B-26 *Marauder* bombers belonging to the 22nd Bombardment Group joined with two B-26s from the 69th Bombardment Squadron, 38th Bombardment Group, to launch a head-on strike against the Japanese carrier fleet. Furthermore, this battle marked the first time B-26 aircraft were outfitted to serve as a torpedo bomber, a feat the *Marauder* was never originally designed for.
- The inclusion of the 22d Bombardment Group to this imminent battle came by chance. Only four aircrews remained in Hawaii awaiting reassembly of their B-26 aircraft. The rest of the group had already flown to Australia and seeing action over the islands surrounding New Guinea. As June 4th approached, the Hawaii Depot finished construction of two more bombers.
- Pairing up with six *Avenger* torpedo bombers assigned to VT-8, the *Marauders* were given orders to attack the carrier group located 150 miles away and without a fighter escort. The B-26s and Avengers became the first allied aircraft to attack the Japanese carriers. The bombers launched from Midway at 0625 hours and ventured off flying in a diamond formation with Collins in the lead aircraft, *SATAN's PLAYMATE* on the left, the remaining 38th airplane, piloted by 2nd Lt. William S. Watson, flying on the right and *SUZIE Q* in the slot position. The crews spotted the enemy fleet at 0710 hours. The combined fleet included the carriers *Akagi*, *Kaga*, *Hiryu* and *Soryu* floating center mass among a surrounding flotilla of cruisers and destroyers. The Avengers broke off to target the *Hiryu*, while the *Marauders* went after the *Akagi*.
- Mayes' B-26 took multiple hits as it pushed forward, low to the water and barreling towards the *Akagi*. The airplane barely skimmed over the bridge of the carrier before tumbling into the sea. Had it been any lower, the bomber would have surely taken out the *Akagi's* bridge, thus killing Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo and his staff. Mayes' and his crew disappeared and were listed as missing in action.
- The impact of the sacrifice these men and their flying machines made proved instrumental. The attack by the torpedo planes caused Vice Adm. Nagumo to alter his battle plans as maintenance crews prepared carrier bombers to attack the American carrier fleet. Now convinced another strike on Midway was necessary, the admiral ordered the torpedoes and armor-piercing ordnance already loaded on his bomber force be exchanged for ground target munitions. The swap delayed his strike force from departing, which allowed U.S. Navy carrier dive bombers to catch up and strike the enemy carrier fleet.

CREDIT: MCCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, WITCHITA, KANSAS

<https://www.facebook.com/notes/mcconnell-air-force-base/friday-flashback-22d-bombardment-group-victory-at-midway/3277743948903545/>



FOLLOWING THE SUN SETTERS

THE 38TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP IN THE PACIFIC THEATER

- B-25's struck and cleared out airfields located in New Guinea.
- 1943 primarily focused on softening up targets in Indonesia.
- Highest bulk of asset loss came from terrain, not from anti-air defenses.
- Operations continued in 1944, with the highest losses observed.
- Most strikes after airfield purges were ineffective due to tunnel systems.



Dagua Airdome was one of the key strategic points for Allied airpower operations in the Pacific.



- By 1945, focus shifted to the Philippines and preparation to aid the Fifth Air Force's *Olympic* Operation.
- Strikes primarily focused once again on airfields and especially on harbors and shipping.
- Was one of the first bomber groups to cease operations.
- Most operations flew out of Morotai or Laloki Airfields.



Mast head bombings were typical to strike ships anchored or in motion. This B-25 from the 405th just completed it's run.



STRIKING THE HOME ISLANDS

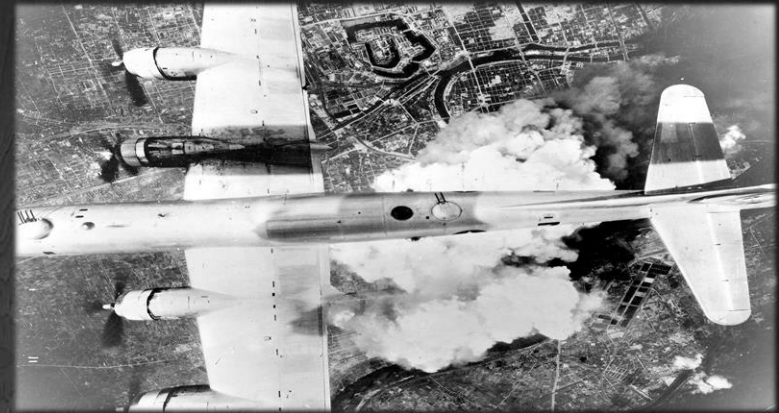
THE AIR RAIDS ON INDUSTRY AND SHELTER

- Attacks carried out on dozens of cities; Tokyo among the hardest hit.
- Other strikes aimed at locations mainly south in Honshu* & Kyushu.
- Mainly utilized incendiaries and firebombing techniques.
- Multiple justifications made by Bomber Commands for this approach:
 - Thriving industrial center would be crippled without people around it.
 - Buildings were especially prone to catching fire.
 - Perceptive risk of civilians being hostile towards Allied personnel.
 - Strikes on homeland might increase pressure on the Empire.

* Operation *Meetinghouse* was part of a precursor campaign with other Honshu strikes to prepare for the Okinawa invasion in April.



Results of firebombing and incendiary strikes on Tokyo following Operation *Meetinghouse*.



A B-29 flies over Tokyo during a raid on the city. B-29's were the primary attack for on the Japanese home islands post 1943.



- Most strikes originated from China up through 1943.
- Shifted to include the Philippines and the Marianas by 1944.
- LeMay opts for nighttime bombing beginning in 1944 to aid with aircraft defense.
- Some estimates in Tokyo alone put the casualty rate up to 100,000.
- Post war rebuilding of Tokyo did not pick up until the 1950s, despite Tokyo having never been struck by an atomic attack.

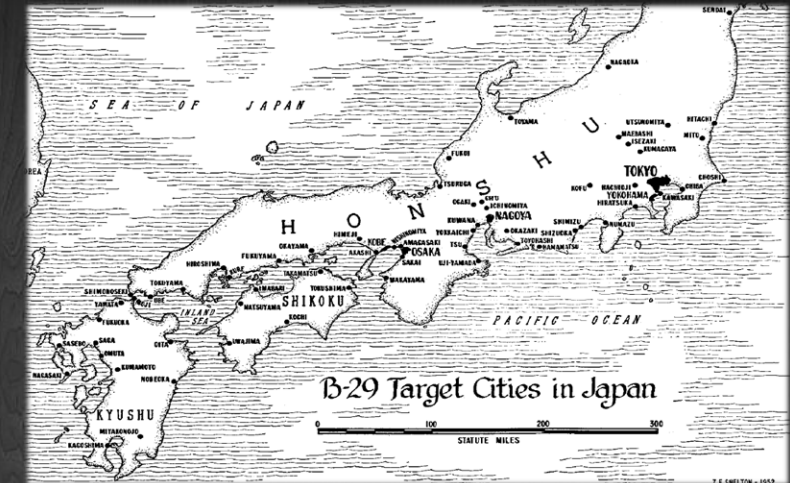
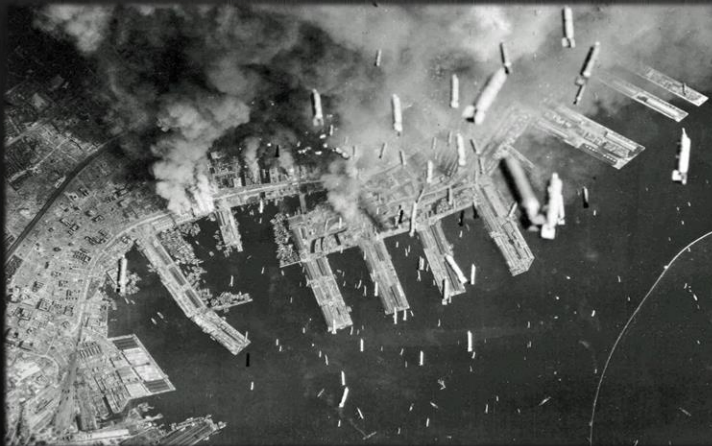
STRIKING THE HOME ISLANDS

TACTICS, TARGETS, AND OBJECTIVES

- In addition to industrial and population centers, strikes were carried out on airfields, oil fields, and depots.
- Air raids were conducted to generally coincide with other larger scale Pacific theater operations (Iwo Jima, Okinawa, the Philippines, etc.)
- Strikes on home islands were generally more effective than elsewhere.
- These strikes were also more costly due to more active and heavier concentrated anti-air defenses.

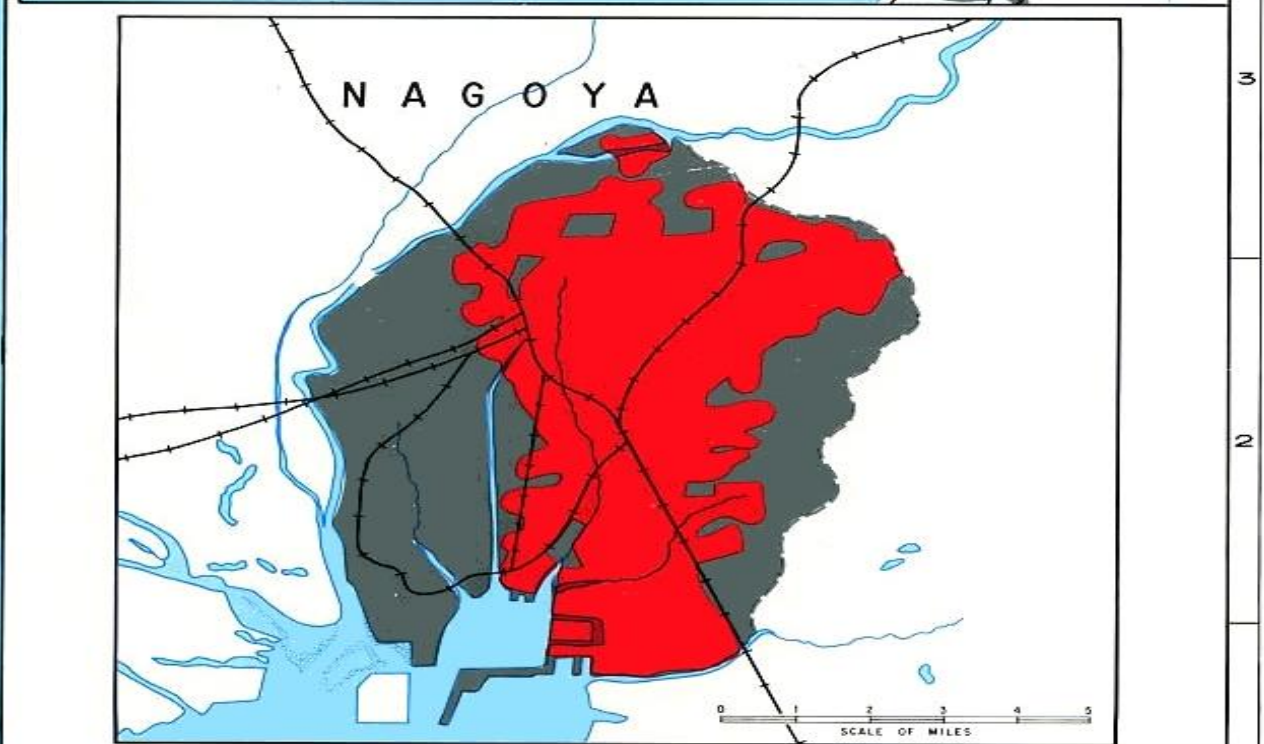
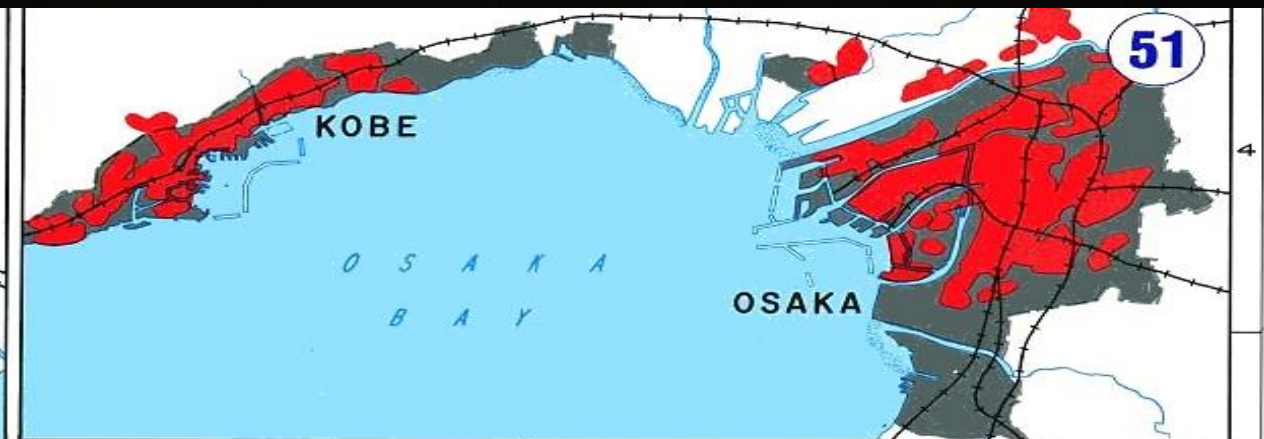
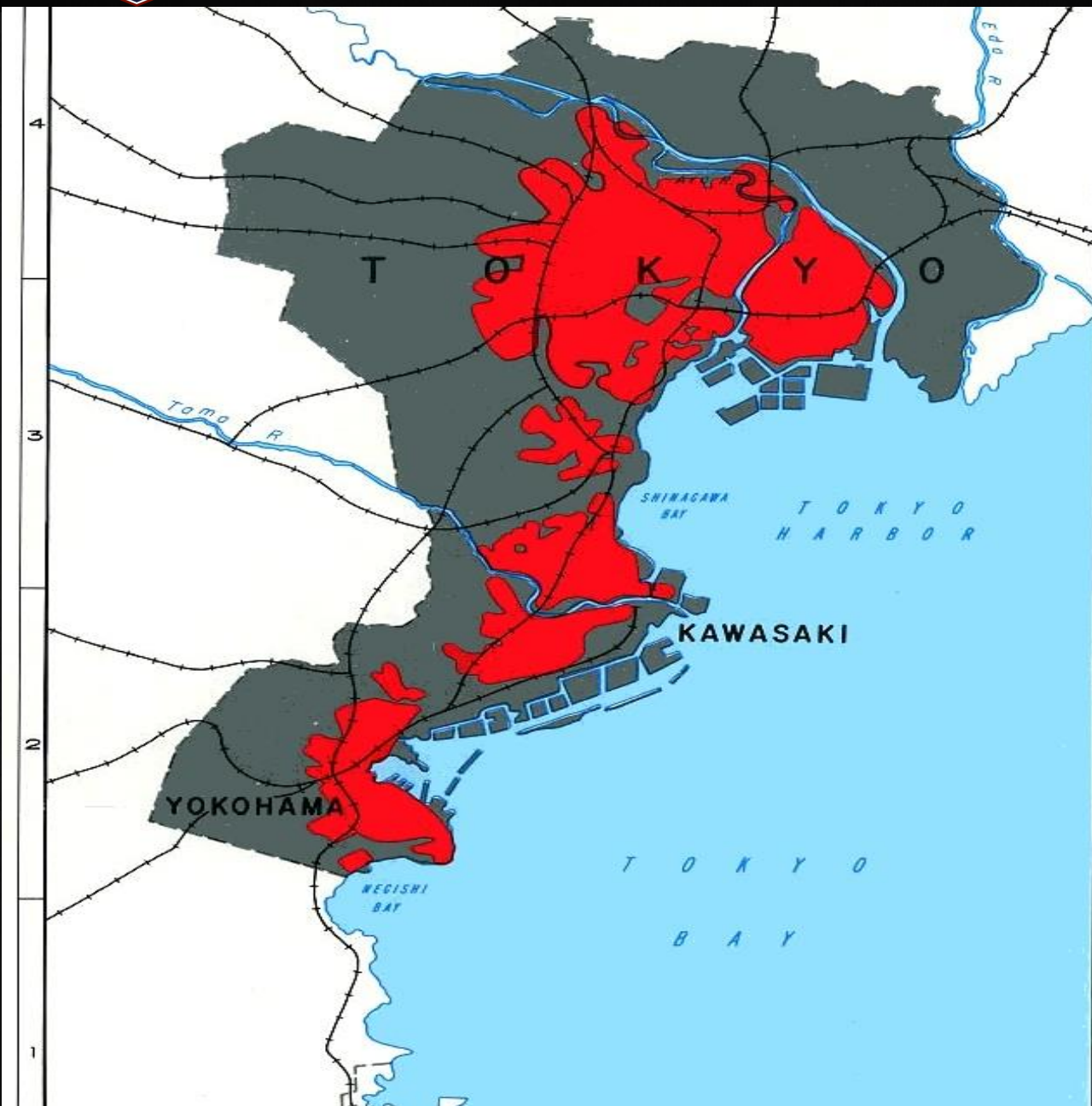


500 lb. Incendiary bombs being dropped over port facilities in Kobe during a June campaign in 1945.



- Much like in the European Theater, poor accuracy.
- Losses were mitigated by P-51 escorts.
- LeMay opted to increase precision by lowering altitude of bombing runs.
- Nighttime raids were used for additional cover.
- ~2.2 million total casualties estimated by the end of the war by strategic bombing on the home islands.





LEGEND

Burned-out Areas

JAPANESE CITIES
THE BOMBING OF JAPAN
Extent of Destruction by Bombing

AFTER THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF OKINAWA WAS MORE THAN A STEPPING-STONE

- Okinawa was the main island within the Ryukyu Chain and the largest.
- Extended the B-29 operational range to put all of Japan in range.
- U.S. began to prepare for Japanese mainland operations.
- Okinawa also allowed for increased fighter-escort support for B-29's.
- The surrender of the Japanese in mid-August made this less urgent.
 - U.S. operations continued on Okinawa well after World War II ended.

✓ U.S. military presence remains today with USFJ Security Assurances. These F-15C's are attached to Kadena AFB, seen near Okinawa in 2009.



USMC recon plane flies over Naha shortly after battle sweeps through the city in May of 1945. ⬆

- Limited bombing missions were conducted from Okinawa in July.
- Most bomber operations launched from Okinawa were conducted during the Korean War.
- B-29 bases on Okinawa were converted into B-52 bases in the 1950s.
- Nuclear strike packages were scheduled to be moved from Tinian to Okinawa ahead of invasion.
- By 1955, all FE Pacific Theater nuclear strike packs were moved to Okinawa from Tinian and the Philippines.



NORTH FIELD, TINIAN ISLAND

OVERSEEN BY TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, XXI BOMBER COMMAND

- Being in the Marianas, Tinian was originally occupied by Japan until 1944.
 - It also previously was an asset of Spain then Germany up until 1914.
- Japan established Ushi Point Airfield in 1939.
- Americans take Tinian on 24 July 1944 – launched via Saipan.
- Construction of North Field began immediately upon American victory.
- North field was to operate exclusively as a B-29 installation.
 - Four main runways and 265 B-29 handstands made up the crux of the installation.

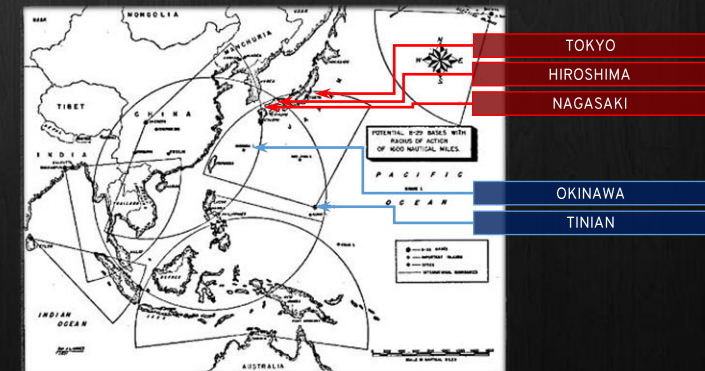
✓ A modern-day view of what used to be North Field.
Tinian's main air hub is situated further south. (West Field)



B-29's stationed at a newly completed North Field. These B-29's were all involved in the Atomic Bombings of Japan.

- ~1,500 miles from Kyushu & the remainder of the Japanese home islands.
- Ideal operational range for the B-29 was at ~1,620 miles for safe return.

Bases on mainland China narrowly put Kyushu in range, and installations near Leyte and Luzon also had narrow reach. However, Tinian put Kyushu, and the rest of Honshu in range, and even included striking ability for B-29's to hit Tokyo, making it a strategic point behind the front in the Ryukyu chain. The push for the end of the war, therefore, comes from the Marianas, not the Ryukyu chain.





ENOLA GAY & BOCKSCAR, FAT MAN & LITTLE BOY

THE BRINK OF JAPANESE DESTRUCTION & THE PATH TO PEACE



Enola Gay immediately following her bomb run on Hiroshima.



Bockscar just before being put into storage in Dayton, Ohio. She did not have nose art the day of the bombing.



- Both B-29's were "Silverplate" / "Saddletree" modified designs explicitly for carrying a single atomic payload.
- Were never in the air alone, each atomic bomb mission consisted of a full formation operating in the airspace.

6 AUGUST 1945

Straight Flush
Jabit III
Full House
Enola Gay
The Great Artiste
Necessary Evil
Top Secret

MISSION

WX Hiroshima
WX Kokura
WX Nagasaki
Deployment
Measurements
Photography
Strike PK Spare

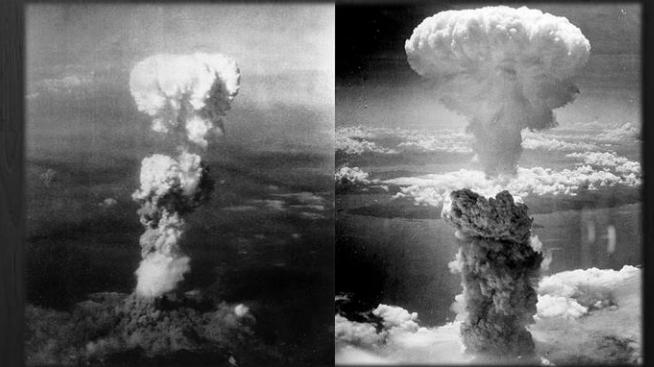
9 AUGUST 1945

Enola Gay
Laggin' Dragon
Bockscar
The Great Artiste
Big Stink
Full House

MISSION

WX Kokura
WX Nagasaki
Deployment
Measurements
Photography
Strike PK Spare

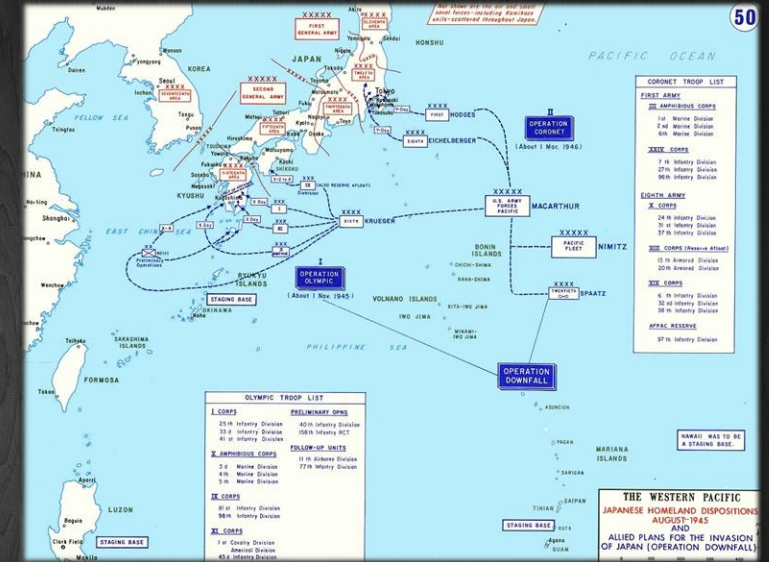
- Japanese anti-air defenses were close to the B-29's but still couldn't reach.
- Deployment altitude was just beyond Kokura defensive altitudes. (~2,500 feet)



After-blast of Hiroshima (left) and Nagasaki (right).

WHAT IF WE DIDN'T USE THE BOMB? THE OPERATION THAT (THANKFULLY) NEVER WAS...

- *Downfall* was planned to kick off with *Olympic* on 1 NOV 1945.
- Would have consisted of the largest mass of force ever seen
 - 42 aircraft carriers, across 4 fleets, plus 5 air forces in addition to an auxiliary British force.
 - 6,000,000 projected landing forces
- Primary *Olympic* attacks would strike airfields and depots in Kyushu.
- *Coronet* focused on Honshu and the planned invasion of Tokyo.
 - The Soviet Union was tasked with the assault on Hokkaido.
- Intel reported 2,500 aircraft in the IJAAF, a number that was erroneous.
 - Over 10,000 aircraft were inventoried at the time of surrender.



- Tactical nuclear strikes – up to seven – were authorized and planned for.
- The Allied Command assessed over 4,000,000 IJF warfighters in the region, plus accounted for an additional 31,000,000 count of civilian resistance.
- Total combatant engagement totals were estimated to be over 40,000,000 with a casualty rate of over 30% projected across all combatants.
- The operational planning was cancelled effective 15 August 1945 with the total surrender and capitulation of the Empire of Japan.

THE STATE OF AIR OPERATIONS FOLLOWING 9 AUGUST 1945

PLANS FOR A THIRD, CEASE OF OPERATIONS, AND THE SURRENDER

- Plans for a third bomb were already in place on 26 July.
 - Additional eight bombs were to be ready for use ahead of *Downfall*.
- The Japanese enter peace negotiations with the U.S. on 10 August.
- Bombings by the 315th Bombardment Wing continued.
 - They were the only ones who conducted non-atomic bombardment on 9 & 10 August.
- Raids occurred on 10, 14, and 15 August ahead of the surrender.
 - Tokyo, Iwakuni, Osaka, and Tokoyama were the targets of these raids.
 - These strikes were precision strikes, not fire bombing nor incendiary strikes.
 - Kumagaya and Iesaki were both firebombed.



A massive formation of American aircraft over Tokyo Harbor on 2 September 1945. These planes held formation during the ceremony.



The crew of the *Bockscar*, the B-29 that flew the atomic mission against Nagasaki. Note that it does not have nose art in this photo.



- Before any aircraft on Okinawa were activated, Japan surrendered.
- GEN Doolittle held back the Eighth Air Force on Okinawa in preparation for additional large-scale operations.
- Recon and Early Warning operations continued over Japan.
- The large formations observed on 2 September were the last war-state formations over Japan.

WHAT IT ALL COST – WHAT IT ALL SAVED

- Absolute figures from the Pacific Theater are much more skewed and fragmented than the European Theater.
- We have estimations and figures from specific events and battles, but the exact figure is still debatable – especially for the atomic blasts.
- We have ballpark estimates for the potential casualty rate for operations that never occurred, and figures for percentages of cities that were destroyed.

PEARL HARBOR, 7 DEC 41:	Mongolia	~3,600 American casualties	65 Japanese casualties	Aircraft losses: 188 USF, 29 IJF
MIDWAY, 7 JUN 42:		307 American casualties	~3,100 Japanese casualties	Aircraft losses: 150 USF, 248 IJF
ATOMIC – HIROSHIMA, 6 AUG 45:		12 American casualties	90,000-126,000 Japanese casualties	
ATOMIC – NAGASAKI, 9 AUG 45:		None	39,000-81,000 Japanese casualties	
CUMULATIVE AIR RAIDS ON JAPAN:		+2,600 American casualties	454,000 – 2.1 mil Japanese casualties	Aircraft losses: 200 USF, +4,200 IJF

- City destruction ranged anywhere from 11.9% in Nishinomiya to 99% in Toyama (Tokyo, 51%; Kobe, 55.7%; Saga, 44.2%; Fukuoka, 24.1%)
- Homelessness rates in Japan exceeded 8 million by the end of 1945, with some estimated reaching as high as 12 million.
- *Downfall* invasion estimates by 1947 suggested casualty ratios of 3:1, equating to over 12,500,000 casualties – up to 19,000,000 across the entire theater.
- Japan remained in a total state of disrepair for the remainder of the 1940s.
- Rebuilding of Japanese infrastructure began as a joint venture in the 1950s, with U.S. security guarantees.
- The United States Army Air Force remains the only operational wing of the U.S. military to have ever deployed an atomic bomb in combat.
- B-17's, 24's, 25's, and 26's were all obsolete after the war, the B-29 remained in service thru the Korean War.
- The *Fat Man* and *Little Boy* bombs remained in service until 1949 when smaller warheads began to be produced.

As of 2020, the Japanese population has sued the Japanese government at least 4 times for instigating and failing to seek peace treaties earlier with the U.S.

“The peak of the bombing campaign in 1945 was unrivaled in the annals of human slaughter.”

WEBSITES

<https://www.westpoint.edu/academics/academic-departments/history/world-war-two-asia>

West Point's Collection of Pacific Theater Data

FURTHER READING

Millett, Allan R.; Maslowski, Peter; Feis, William B. *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States from 1607 to 2012*. New York City, New York: Free Press, 2012.

Murray, Williamson; Millett, Allan R. *A War To Be Won: Fighting the Second World War*. Third Edition. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 2001.

ON “THE HAVOC”

The Atomic Bombing of Japan, 15 July 2020

<https://www.melodichavoc.com/history/the-atomic-bombings-of-japan/>

The Other Bomber: The Bockscar, 25 July 2020

<https://www.melodichavoc.com/history/the-other-bomber-the-bockscar/>



THE HAVOC — HISTORY IS A SYMPHONY OF DIFFERENT MELODIES . . .

WORLDWAR II COMMEMORATION

STRATEGIC BOMBING IN THE PACIFIC THEATER



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