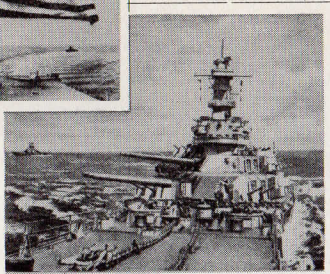


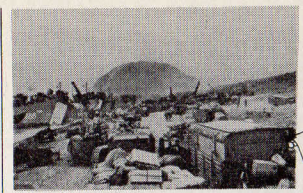


U.S. NAVY PHOTOS

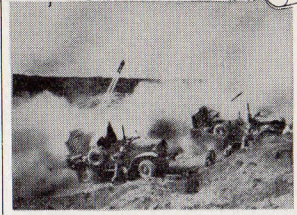


U.S.S. IOWA OF THIRD FLEET

"Battle Stations of a Mighty Fleet"

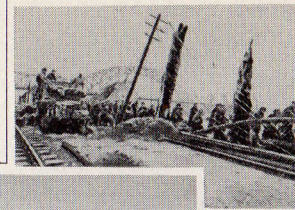


Mount Surabachi in Background

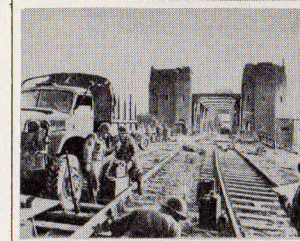


Mobile Rocket Guns in Action

Battle Scenes on Iwo Jima



SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

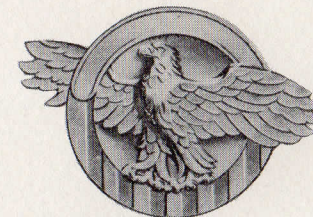


Battle Scenes at Remagen Bridgehead



PHOTO BY G. H. LANBERT

AMERICAN PHILATELIC TRIBUTES to THE U. S. ARMED FORCES in WORLD WAR II



FOUR CHAPLAINS MEMORIAL



REV. GEORGE L. FOX



RABBI ALEXANDER GOODE



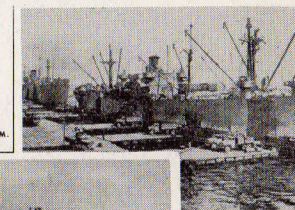
REV. CLARK V. POLING



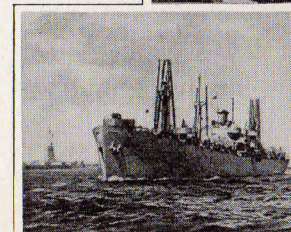
REV. JOHN P. WASHINGTON

I.N.S. PHOTOS

Unity in Brotherhood THREE FAITHS - ONE GOD



U.S. MAR. COM. PHOTOS



U.S. LIBERTY SHIPS

"Loading the Sinews of War"



COAST GUARD PHOTOS

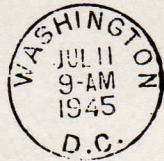
Operations on a South Pacific Beachhead

AN HISTORIC COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS
1945 1946 1948

Issued to Honour
THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

HONOURING THE ARMED FORCES

COMPLETE SERIES



The Marine Corps Stamp

Catalog No. 929 3¢ Lt. Olive Green.
 Issued at Washington, D. C. July 11, 1945.
 Raising the American Flag on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima.
 From photo by Joseph Rosenthal, A.P.
 Design & Arrangement by V. S. McCloskey, Jr.
 Engraving by Charles A. Brooks
 Frame, lettering and numerals E. H. Helmuth.
 Plates used — 23295, 96, 97, 98. 23305, 06.
 Quantity ordered — 150,000,000.
 First Day Covers cancelled — 400,279.

This stamp was the first to be issued in the series of five honouring the Armed Forces. The First Day Ceremonies were held in the reception room of the Postmaster General, Robert E. Hannegan, who presided. Many distinguished guests were present, including Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and five enlisted men of the Corps who had been wounded in action on Iwo Jima.

In presenting the first sheet of stamps to Gen. Vandegrift, the Postmaster General said, in part, "Today we issue a new stamp which we hope will help to perpetuate the deeds of the heroic Corps of which you are Commandant. This stamp breaks two precedents in that it depicts two living persons, and shows the flag of our country unfurled. We honour the individuals here depicted, who by God's mercy still live among us. But, in the glorious tradition of the Marine Corps, they submerged their identities, giving themselves wholly to the United States of America. The photograph of the planting of our flag on the hard-won peak, moved every American heart. The better tradition that the flag is a symbol of all that America means to Americans, must prevail."

Gen. Vandegrift accepted the gift "in behalf of the men whose heroism made it possible," and promised to place it in the Marine Museum.

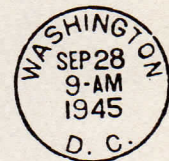
The five Marines depicted in the flag-raising were PFC Rene A. Gagnon, PFC Ira H. Hayes, (both living); Sgt. Henry O. Hunson, Sgt. Michael Strank, and PFC Franklin R. Sousley. (The latter three killed in action.)

Since the formation of this great Corps was authorized by the Continental Congress in 1775, its achievements have been outstanding. Whenever the Nation has been faced with an emergency, the Marines have always been found ready; invariably the first into battle, there to cover themselves with glory.

And so it has been in World War II, as attested by their heroic feats at Wake Island, Guam, Guadalcanal, The Marshalls, Peleliu, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, etc., and, especially their Air Arm, in the Solomons.

Although smaller, numerically, than the Navy or Army, they have, by sheer courage and determination, against even the toughest odds, scored a record of achievement, unsurpassed.

Between Dec. 7, 1941 and Jan. 1, 1947, 573,424 men served in the Marine Corps; 19,496 were killed in action or died of wounds; 70,810 others were wounded; and 2,273 were taken prisoner or missing. (Release effected of 1,756.) The Congressional Medal of Honour was awarded to 79 members of the Marine Corps: Officers 31, Non-Coms. 22, Privates 26.



The Army Stamp

Catalog No. 934 3¢ Khaki — Olive Gray.
 Issued at Washington, D. C. September 28, 1945.
 Parade of the 28th, Penn. Division, passing down the Champs d'Elysee, Paris, August 29, 1944.
 From photo by Peter J. Carol, Associated Press.
 (The six planes were not in the original photo, but were added later at the suggestion of Gen. Marshall.)
 Design & Arrangement by Wm. A. Roach.
 Vignette & seals engraved by Charles A. Brooks.
 Frame, lettering & numerals by John S. Edmundson.
 Plates used — 23324, 25, 26, 27.
 Quantity ordered — 120,000,000.
 First Day Covers cancelled — 392,300.

The First Day Ceremonies were conducted in the Concourse of the Pentagon Building. Mr. Jesse M. Donaldson, 1st Asst. P.M.G., presiding. Present for the Army were Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson and Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall. Mr. Donaldson said, in part: "Virtually every home in America had some loved one who served in the armed forces during this war. We thought they would welcome this series of stamps as an expression of the pride they feel for the patriotism and heroism of the men who went from their homes to defend the nation. It is appropriate that this ceremony today is conducted here in the Pentagon Building where the Army's far-flung campaigns were planned and directed. Tomorrow this stamp will go on sale in some 42,000 post offices throughout the land — in cities, villages and remote hamlets — in all the home centers which provided America with the fighting men who gave her victory."

Special albums, each containing a full sheet of the Army stamp, were then presented to Mr. Patterson and General Marshall who expressed their appreciation of the honour done the men and women who served in this branch of our armed forces. General Marshall emphasized the importance which the Mail Service played in maintaining the morale of the Army's fighting men. He added that he believed the parade of the 28th Division through Paris, in full battle array, as depicted on the stamp, was the first of its kind in the history of warfare.

A partial list of places or territories, famous now, and hallowed to many Americans, because of deeds of courage and heroism there performed by the fighting men of the U.S. Army in World War II:

European Zone — North Africa, Sicily, Italy (Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the Plains of Po).

France — Normandy, Saint Lo, Avranches, Brittany, Nantes, Saint Nazaire, Chartres, The Valleys of the Seine, Marne, Aisne and Oise.

Belgium — Mons, Namur, Liege, Aachen, and Bastogne.

Germany — Remagen Bridge, Saar-Palatinate, The Ruhr, Elbe and Frankfort.

Pacific Zone — *The Philippines* — Luzon, Bataan, Corregidor, Leyte, Mindanao and Manila.

Guadalcanal, New Guinea, New Georgia, The Solomons, New Britain, The Aleutians, The Marshalls, Saipan and Guam.

As of July 23rd, 1946, the Congressional Medal of Honour, America's highest decoration for bravery in battle, had been awarded to 289 members of the U.S. Army. (101 Com'd., 109 Non-Coms., 79 Privates.) Of this total, 152 were killed.

Total Army Personnel serving from Dec. 1, 1941 through September 1, 1945, 10,400,000. Killed in action or died of wounds, 201,925. Wounded, 571,822. Prisoners and missing, 151,597.

Postmarks are

HONOURING THE ARMED FORCES

COMPLETE SERIES



The Navy Stamp

Catalog No. 935 3¢ Blue.
 Issued at Annapolis, Md. October 27, 1945.
 Group of U.S. Sailors in summer uniforms.
 From photo by Navy Combat Photography Section,
 taken at Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station.
 Design & Arrangement by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.
 Picture engraved by Matthew D. Fenton.
 Frame, lettering & numerals by George L. Huber.
 Plates used—23338, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.
 Quantity ordered—125,000,000.
 First Day Covers cancelled—460,352.

The third stamp in the Armed Forces Series, it was the first of the group to hold its inaugural ceremonies outside of Washington. At the request of the then Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, these were held at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Mr. Joseph L. Lawler, Third Asst. Postmaster General, presiding for the Post Office Department, presented first sheets to Vice-Admiral Aubrey C. Fitch, Superintendent of the Academy, Governor O'Connor of Maryland, and Mayor McCready of the City of Annapolis. By proxy, a sheet was also presented to Pharmacist's Mate George E. Whalen, of Ogden, Utah, only enlisted man still on Navy's active list, holding the Congressional Medal of Honour.

Mr. Lawler described the stamp as "a symbol of peace. Its mission is to carry messages of cheer, good fellowship, and greetings to the farthest corners of the globe, and into the Naval Stations and camps, wherever our Armed Forces may be assigned . . ."

During World War II, the United States Navy (in tonnage, number of ships and personnel), embarked on a programme of expansion of unprecedented magnitude, outstripping all other powers by a wide margin, and put to sea a naval fighting force more powerful than had ever before even been envisaged. At its peak, it was probably fifty percent greater than the combined fleets of the entire rest of the world.

This great fleet saw plenty of action, too, particularly in the Pacific. While suffering heavy casualties, it covered itself with glory and emerged from the war, after nearly four years of sustained fighting, its morale and prestige at an all time high. The enterprise, heroism and valor displayed by the men of the U.S. Navy in those great battles of the Coral Sea, The Midway, at Guadalcanal, in The Marshalls, The Philippine Sea, and elsewhere, will never be forgotten. In 1940-41, Japan claimed equality, and often boasted superiority to the U.S. Fleet. Whatever may have been the situation at that time, at the conclusion of hostilities, Japan had just one cruiser left with which to defend her homeland!

Approximately 670,000 men served the U.S. Navy during the war years. The casualties were: 49,435 killed; 33,670 wounded. Exclusive of landing craft, and the numerous other auxiliaries, the following tables will be of interest:

| Type of Ship | Number Today | Lost During War |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Capital Ships | 19 | 9 |
| Cruisers | 64 | 3 |
| Aircraft Carriers | 98 | 11 |
| Destroyers | 341 | 71 |
| Destroyer Escorts | 229 | 11 |
| Submarines | 178 | 52 |

More than 50 members of the U.S. Navy were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour.



The Coast Guard Stamp

Catalog No. 936 3¢ Bright Blue Green.
 Issued at New York City November 10, 1945.
 Coast Guard Landing Craft and a Supply Ship.
 From a design prepared by Chief Petty Officer Kenneth P. Riley, U.S. Coast Guard.
 Design Model by William K. Schrage.
 Picture engraved by Edward R. Grove.
 Frame, lettering & numerals by Charles A. Smith.
 Plates used—23334, 35, 36, 37.
 Quantity ordered—100,000,000.
 First Day Covers cancelled—405,280.

Stamp Number four of the Armed Forces Series, it was placed on first day sale in New York City. There, on the steps of the old Sub-Treasury Building in Wall St., appropriate First Day Ceremonies were held. Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York welcomed the many distinguished guests to the inaugural, after which Mr. Joseph J. Lawler, Third Asst. Postmaster General, delivered a stirring eulogy of the Coast Guard's heroic deeds and brilliant achievements. He said, in part: "We are here today to do honour to the United States Coast Guard, the Nation's oldest continuous military force. In August of this year the Coast Guard completed 155 years service on the seas."

This new stamp is a tribute of a grateful nation to the men and women of the Coast Guard for their achievements in World War II. It is fitting that this ceremony should take place here at the Sub-Treasury Building, for it was here that Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, advocated the creation of this service."

The Coast Guard made a distinguished record in every war in which the United States has engaged. In World War II, it expanded its fighting duties many fold, and participated in every major invasion. It transported thousands of troops to the battle zones. It conducted an extensive anti-submarine warfare in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Participating in the greatest amphibious operation ever undertaken—the assault on Normandy—the Coast Guard had a two-fold invasion task; moving allied troops to the beaches, and life saving. In the latter work, a fleet of Coast Guard 83 footers was used; called the "Rescue Flotilla." This flotilla saved over 1,500 lives the first day of the invasion. Twenty percent of the Coast Guardsmen who served in this flotilla were decorated for heroic action.

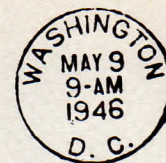
In the Pacific, Coast Guard invaders took part in that dogged and daring campaign of island hopping toward Tokio in the assaults against the Solomons, New Britain, The Gilberts, Marshalls, New Guinea, Marianas, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and other points. "Sea, Surf & Hell" is an appropriate title to a volume recording the many brilliant and heroic deeds of this branch of our Armed Forces.

Fighting as a branch of the Navy, the Coast Guard expanded to a record wartime strength of 161,000 men, 10,000 Spars, 755 Cutters and 3,511 other craft. In addition, its personnel manned some 600 Army and Navy vessels.

Casualties—Killed in action, 1,038; Wounded, 968.

HONOURING THE ARMED FORCES

COMPLETE SERIES



The Merchant Marine Stamp

Catalog No. 939 3¢ Blue Green.
Issued at Washington, D. C. February 26, 1946.
Liberty Ship Discharging Cargo at Dock.
From Sketch submitted by U.S. Maritime Commission,
with two Liberty Ships "James Madison" & "John
W. Troy."
Design Model by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.
Picture engraved by Matthew D. Fenton.
Frame, lettering and numerals by John S. Edmundson.
Plates used — 23398, 99; 23400, 23405.
Quantity ordered—100,000,000.
First Day Covers cancelled—432,411.

The Merchant Marine Stamp was the fifth and last of the Armed Forces Series of 1945-46. Appropriate First Day Ceremonies were held in Washington in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Joseph L. Lawler, Third Asst. Postmaster General, presided, and Mr. S. D. Schell, Executive Director of the U. S. Maritime Commission, spoke for that organization.

Mr. Lawler paid glowing tribute to the United States Merchant Marine for its valiant and indispensable contribution to the winning of the war. He said, in part: "The Nation today, through the Post Office Department, places on sale in Washington for the first time a special postage stamp commemorating the deeds and valor of the Merchant Service in World War II.

While our Merchant Marine was not officially classified as a fighting force in the war just closed, the military commanders of the United States and her Allies have all testified time and again to the high value of the contribution merchant ships and merchant seamen made toward ultimate victory."

Said Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations: "During the past 3½ years the Navy has been dependent on the Merchant Marine to supply our far-flung fleet and bases. Without this support, the Navy could not have accomplished its mission. Consequently, it is fitting that the Merchant Marine share in our success as it shared in our trials. As the Merchant Marine returns to its peacetime pursuits, I take pleasure in expressing the Navy's heartfelt thanks to the officers and men of the Merchant Marine for their magnificent support during World War II. All hands can feel a pride of accomplishment in a job well done."

From General Eisenhower came this warm tribute: "Every man in this Allied Command is quick to express his admiration for the loyalty, courage, and fortitude of the officers and men of the Merchant Marine. We count on their efficiency and utter devotion to duty as we do our own. They have never failed us and we know that they will never be deterred by any danger, hardship or privation. When final victory is ours, there is no organization that will share the credit more deservedly than the U. S. Merchant Marine."

Said General MacArthur: "I wish to commend the valor of the Merchant Seamen participating with us in the liberation of the Philippines. With us they have shared the heaviest enemy fire. At our side, they have suffered in bloodshed and death. They have contributed tremendously to our success. I hold no branch in higher esteem than the Merchant Marine services."

During the period from December, 1941, to the capitulation of Japan, our Merchant Fleet transported 268,252,000 long tons of vital war materials to nearly every corner of the globe. During the last year of the war, the total equalled 8,500 tons of cargo delivered every hour of the day and night. And, with hostilities over, this same fleet, during 1945 and 46, brought home nearly 7,000,000 fighting men.

In April, 1942, Congress authorized the award of The Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal, in the name of the President, to men of the Merchant Fleet for outstanding conduct or service in the line of duty. It is the highest award for this Service. During the war, Merchant Seamen and Officers were awarded 141 such medals. Losses totalled 5,638 killed, 3,382 injured.

The Honourable Discharge Emblem Stamp

Catalog No. 940 3¢ Purple.
Issued at Washington, D. C. May 9, 1946.
Replica of the Honourable Discharge Emblem; Five Stars added to represent those of the five services who died.
From a photograph of drawings of the Emblem supplied by Arthur E. DuBois, Army Service, Heraldic Section, Q.M.G.
The Emblem itself was designed in 1925, by Anthony de Francisci.
Design Model prepared by Victor S. McCloskey, Jr.
Picture engraved by Edward R. Grove.
Frame, lettering and numerals by Axel W. Christensen.
Plates used—23428, 29, 30; 23435, 23438, 23439.
Quantity ordered—100,000,000.
First Day Covers cancelled—492,726.

The First Day Ceremonies attending the issue of this stamp were held in the East Room of the White House, at the express wish of President Truman. The Postmaster General, Mr. Robert E. Hannegan, acted for the Post Office Dept., and especially chosen enlisted men — one from each branch of the Armed Forces — occupied places of honour, flanking the Chief Executive and Postmaster General. All had won decorations of one sort or another for valor in battle. Many other veterans were present among the 300 distinguished citizens who attended.

Mr. Hannegan said, in part: "The Post Office Department people, themselves, are responsible for the issuance of this stamp, honouring the heroes of World War II. We take particular pride in this fact, and that our President and Commander-in-Chief invited us to the White House for this ceremony.

"In this last armed conflict, some twelve million young Americans were called into the victorious Services. Three hundred thousand will not return. Nearly seven hundred thousand have come back bearing the bodily hurt of steel or blast. All went into an ordeal more terrible than any that the Nation's defenders ever faced before.

"But for the courage and stamina of these young men and women and the skill of their commanders, America would present a different scene today — a spectacle of Nazi overlordship; the end of all that free men hold dear.

"In the issuance of this stamp, it is our purpose to commemorate the sacrifices and heroism of the men and women of our Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine who served in the forces which brought victory. The stamp bears the design of the honourable discharge button and the wording 'Honoring those who have served.'

"I have the honour, Mr. President, of handing you the first sheet."

President Truman responded, in part: "The Honourable Discharge Certificate, in my opinion, is one of the greatest documents that can come into the hands of a man who has served his country. I have one. I am very proud of it.

"This is what this stamp commemorates — an excellent discharge from service to country, in a war that was fought to create in this world an enduring peace. The Atlantic Charter, The United Nations Charter and those other great documents implemented by President Roosevelt must now be carried through to their logical conclusion. I am sure that the twelve million men and women who will wear this Discharge Button will be the first to help us realize this ideal."

The President then presented sheets of the new stamp, in special albums, to Cabinet Members, Services Commanders and the four decorated enlisted men.

HONOURING THE ARMED FORCES

The Four Chaplains Stamp

Catalog No. 956 3¢ Black.

Issued at Washington, D. C. May 28, 1948.

These Immortal Chaplains & the sinking "Dorchester."

Design & Arrangement by Charles R. Chickering.

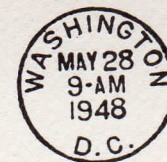
Engraving by Matthew D. Fenton.

Frame Lettering & Numerals by Edward H. Helmuth.

Plates used—23819, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26.

Quantity ordered—115,000,000.

First Day Covers cancelled at Washington, 459,070.



ONE GOD—ONE COUNTRY

The First Day Ceremonies were held at Washington, in the White House Rose Garden. An interdenominational audience of some 400 people attended, including relatives of the ministers, the priest and the rabbi. An atmosphere pervaded the assemblage unlike that of any previous philatelic gathering, as the Postmaster General, Mr. Jesse M. Donaldson recalled the heroic sacrifices of the Four Chaplains who gave up their life belts to others when the S.S. "Dorchester" was torpedoed and sunk, off the coast of Greenland, early in the morning of February 3, 1943. Two of these men were Protestants, one a Roman Catholic, another a Hebrew Rabbi. All went down together with the ship. Just before the waters swallowed them up, they locked arms together and intoned their prayers for the safety of the soldiers and sailors. Of the 904 men aboard, 226 were saved.

President Truman followed the Postmaster General, and said, in part: "I don't think, in the history of the world, that there has been anything in heroism equal to this. This stamp is a fitting memorial to these four men who gave their lives that others might live. They acted out the things for which we stand in our moral code. The greatest sermon that ever was preached is right here on this stamp."

The President then presented a sheet of the stamps, bound in special portfolios, to the widows of Chaplains Fox and Goode, to Clark V. Poling Jr., aged 9, and to the sister of Father Washington.

The Four Chaplains, as pictured on the stamp, from left to right, are: George L. Fox, of Chicopee, Mass.; Clark V. Poling, of Schenectady, N. Y.; John P. Washington, of Newark, N. J.; and Alexander D. Goode, of Washington.

Concerning the heroic conduct of the Four Chaplains aboard the sinking ship, eyewitnesses among the surviving soldiers and sailors filed a number of statements. Excerpts from two follow:

"With utter disregard for self, having given away their life jackets to four men without them, the Chaplains stood hand in hand, praying to the God they served for the safety of those men who were leaving the stricken ship, on all sides of them. This is the picture engraved on our minds and hearts, as the vessel disappeared beneath the waves."

"They quieted the panic, helped men adjust life jackets, urging them over the side to the life boats, and, at last, giving away their own life belts. They themselves had no chance without life jackets. The flares now lighted everything. The bow came up high and she slid under. The last we saw, the Chaplains were up there praying for the safety of the men. They had done everything they could."

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, father of Chaplain Poling, has written a very beautiful story around this most moving episode. It began as a letter to Chaplain Poling's little son, then aged three, and is called "Your Daddy Did Not Die." The writer would like to close this account with an excerpt from Dr. Poling's opening paragraphs. "Dear Corky," he writes, "Once upon a time, there lived a man named Enoch, who never died. What happened to him? Well, this is all that we know about it. 'And Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.' That, Corky, is written in the Bible about Enoch, who never had a funeral nor a grave, and who never died."

"Now, many years passed, and one dark night in the North Atlantic, four men stood together on the deck of a ship that had just been torpedoed. Presently her bow rose high in the air, and she slid under the water, and the men were never seen again. Now, these four men are like Enoch, for they had no funeral, and they have no grave. But, because they, too, had walked with God, we know that God took them. Also, we know that they will never die."



President Truman shown presenting a special album containing a sheet of the Four Chaplains Commemorative postage Stamp to Clark V. Poling, Jr., son of Chaplain Clark V. Poling, as Postmaster General, at the extreme right, looks on. Standing in the background are: (left to right) Mrs. Theresa F. Goode, widow of Chaplain Alexander D. Goode; Mrs. Isidore H. Fox, widow of Chaplain George L. Fox; Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler, and Mrs. Ann B. Schwoebel, sister of Chaplain John P. Washington. The president also presented similar albums to the three ladies. The ceremony was a part of the first day sale of the stamp at the White House on May 28. The stamp was issued in honor of the four Chaplains who sacrificed their lives in the sinking of the U. S. S. Dorchester in the North Atlantic on February 3, 1943.

Important World War II Dates

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| December 7, 1941 | Japanese Air Attack, Pearl Harbour. |
| December 8, 1941 | United States declares war on Japan. |
| December 11, 1941 | United States declares war on Germany & Italy. |
| June 5, 1942 | United States declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary & Roumania. |

Atlantic & Mediterranean Zones

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| November 7, 1942 | North Africa Invaded by British & American Forces. |
| July 10, 1943 | Sicily Invaded—British American Forces. |
| July 25, 1943 | Mussolini overthrown. |
| September 3, 1943 | Italy Invaded by British & American Forces. |
| September 8, 1943 | Italian Marshall Badoglio surrenders, to Allies. (Italy becomes CO-Belligerent.) |
| June 4, 1944 | Rome falls—first Axis Capital to be captured. |
| June 6, 1944 | “D” DAY—LANDINGS, NORMANDY, BEGIN. |
| August 15, 1944 | South of France invaded. |
| April 12, 1945 | President Roosevelt dies. Harry S. Truman becomes President. |
| April 29, 1945 | Mussolini killed. |
| May 1, 1945 | Hitler reported killed. |
| May 7, 1945 | General Jodl signed Articles of Surrender—V.-E. DAY. |

Pacific Theatre

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| December 8, 1941 | Wake Island Attacked. |
| December 23, 1941 | Wake Island Falls. |
| December 9, 1941 | Guam taken by Japanese |
| December 12, 1941 | Japanese launch first attack on the Philippines. |
| January 22, 1942 | First Japanese landings on Bataan, Philippines. |
| March 17, 1942 | General MacArthur arrives in Australia. |
| April 9, 1942 | United States & Philippine forces surrender at Bataan. |
| May 6, 1942 | Corregidor Falls—General Wainwright taken prisoner. |
| 1942 — General | Battles of the Coral Sea, Midway, Guadalcanal, Solomons. |
| 1943-44 | “Island Hopping” toward Japan. |
| October 20, 1944 | General MacArthur returns to the Philippines. |
| Feb. 19 to March 17, 1945 | The Attack & Capture of Iwo Jima. |
| April 1, to June 21, 1945 | The Attack & Capture of Okinawa. |
| August 6, 1945 | First Atomic Bomb is dropped on Hiroshima. |
| August 7, 1945 | Second Atomic Bomb on Nagasaki. |
| August 14, 1945 | JAPAN SURRENDERS — V.-J. DAY. |
| December 31, 1946 | President Truman declares hostilities officially over. |