



1ST MARINE DIV.
GUADALCANAL
NEW BRITAIN-PELELIU
PALAU-OKINAWA



HAWAIIAN
DEPT.



ALASKAN
DEPT.



HAWAIIAN SEPARATE
COAST ARTILLERY BRIG.



P T
BOAT



PANAMA CANAL
DEPT.



SEABEES



AA



ENG. AMPHIBIAN
COMMAND



ARMY GR. FORCES
REPLM'T DEPOTS



REPLM'T
SCHOOL



2ND MARINE DIV.
GUADALCANAL-TARAWA
GILBERTS-SARANAU
TJINIAN-MARIANAS



ADMIRAL TOGO
HEAD OF JAP. WAR
1874-1912



BARON ARAKI
WAR MINISTER 1931
1874-1948



PRINCE KONYE
LED WAR ON CHINA
1874-1948

JAPANESE AGGRESSION—PRIOR TO PEARL HARBOR

Territory	From	Date	How Acquired	Area Sq. Mi.	Population
BONIN ISLANDS	Natives	1861	Occupied	29	5,000
KURILE ISLANDS	Russia	1875	Treaty	6,159	4,400
RYUKYU ISLANDS	China	1879	Seized	935	455,000
FORMOSA	China	1894	War	13,857	5,742,000
PESCADORES ISL.	China	1894	War	85	10,000
SO-SAKHALIN	Russia	1905	War	9,824	195,000
KOREA	China	1910	Seized	85,225	22,833,000
PALAU ISLANDS	Germany	1919	Mandate	175	6,361
CAROLINE ISL.	Germany	1919	Mandate	512	55,000
MARIANAS	Germany	1919	Mandate	25	5,000
YAP	Germany	1919	Mandate	80	7,100
MARSHALLS	Germany	1919	Mandate	163	9,800
MANCHURIA	China	1932	Invasion	460,380	19,500,000
CHINA PROPER	China	1933	Invasion	1,018,218	125,000,000
HAINAN	China	1939	Seized	1,300	3,000,000
INDO-CHINA	France	1941	Invasion	286,000	23,000,000



3RD MARINE DIV.
BOUGAINVILLE
GUAM-MARIANAS
IWO JIMA



LT. GEN. HOMMA
ORDERED PEAL HARBOR
1874-1948



LT. GEN. YAMASHITA
"BUTCHER OF BATAAN"
1874-1948



ADM. YAMAMOTO
COM-IN-CHIEF, JAP. FLEET
1874-1948



4TH MARINE DIV.
KWAJALEIN-MARSHALLS
SAIPAN-MARIANAS
TJINIAN-IWO JIMA



5TH MARINE DIV.
IWO JIMA-YOCCAN IS.
FROM FEB. 1919 TO
MAR. 16th, 1945



6TH MARINE DIV.
ONAWA
THE 4th, 22nd REGIMENTS
MADE THE 1st PROVISIONAL
BRIGADE AT GUAM



13TH DEFENSE
BATTALION



18TH DEFENSE
BATTALION

The Emperor O-Tenchi-Sama (Hirohito) is the direct descendant of Japan's 1st Emperor Jimmu. Hirohito is the 124th Emperor since the gods created the world 2604 years ago. This was the beginning of time—the god Izanagi and the goddess Izanami had a daughter Amaterasu—she became the sun goddess and the mother of Japan. Her father stuck his spear into the water, while standing on the Rainbow Bridge to earth, and made the islands of Japan with the drops that fell as he withdrew the blade. He purified himself by washing in the sea that washed Japan. He washed his right eye, and the moon god appeared; his left and the sun goddess came forth, Amaterasu.

Her great, great grandson was Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan. This was in the year of 660 B.C. and then began the Divine Dynasty of Japan. Hirohito, his descendant, became "The Son of Heaven".

Shinto (the way of the gods), Japanese state religion since 1868 (a cult of the dead based on ancestor worship), was taught him by General Nogi, the victor at Port Arthur over the Russians, and Admiral Togo who sank Russia's fleet.

Shinto teaches that the Emperor is sacred and has molded the subjects into a feverish nationalism.

Shinto-taught Japanese soldiers, "Those who, with the words 'Tenno Heika Banzai' (may the Emperor live forever) on their lips, have consummated a tragic death in battle, and whether they are good or bad, are thereby sanctified".

Every soldier who dies in battle automatically becomes a Jap god and joins the millions of other gods.

The Japanese believe entirely in the Emperor's divinity.

This is the driving force behind 70,000,000 of them.

Nobody looks at the Emperor—a direct look may blind one—no Jap refers to him by name; one says, "The Throne"; "Sublime Majesty"; etc.

His personal name is forbidden in the mouths of any Japanese.

He chose the name "Showa" for his reign; it means "Enlightened Peace". He stated he wanted, "concord among nations".

EVENTS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR

On Sept. 24th, 1931—Japan claimed: "Chinese troops destroyed the tracks of the South Manchurian Railway". The League of Nations Report stated—"An explosion occurred on or near the railroad between 10 and 10:30 P.M. on Sept. 18th, but the damage, if any, did not prevent the punctual arrival of the train from Changehun".

On Sept. 19th the Japs bombed and occupied Mukden and Changehun. Strategic points in South Manchuria, including public utilities, banks, and civil government in Mukden were taken over.

On Oct. 11th, Secretary of State, Stimson protested to Japan, and the U.S. invoked the Kellogg pact.

On Jan. 31st, 1932, Japanese occupied Chinchow and drove the ruler, Marshal Gung Hsueh-liang's forces from Manchuria.

On Jan. 7th, Sec. Stimson, in identical notes to the Japanese and Chinese Governments, refused to admit the legality of any treaty contrary to the covenants of the "open-door policy" in China. The British Government refused to endorse the principle of "non-recognition of unlawful conquest" enunciated by Sec. Stimson. Sir John Simon, then Foreign Minister, refused absolutely to join us. This, naturally, encouraged the Japs' policy of expansion.

On Feb. 1st, Japanese warships shelled Nanking and on Feb. 29th Henry Pu-Yi was made President of Manchukuo and finally Emperor. He had been deposed in 1911 as the Manchurian emperor of China.

On Jan. 5th, 1934, Japan's ambassador, Debutchi, told the U.S., Japan considered Manchukuo a closed question.

On Feb. 24th, League Assembly unanimously declared Japan aggressor in Manchuria, and recommended non-recognition of Manchukuo. Japan withdrew from the Assembly.

On April 10th, Japanese Foreign Office announced it was absolutely opposed to any foreign interference in China.

On Dec. 29th, Ambassador Grew warned that Japan intended to obtain trade control and predominant political influence in China, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Siam and the Dutch East Indies.

On March 23rd, 1935, Russia sold the Chinese Railway to Manchukuo—cash transaction.

On Jan. 15th, 1936, Japan withdrew from the Naval Conference.

On Nov. 25th, German-Japanese Anti-Comintern pact signed.

On June 4th, 1937, Prince Konye became premier of Japan.

Aug. 3rd, Japanese bombed Chinese Central Government troops on train near Nankow, as prelude to invasion.

Sept. 14th, Pres. Roosevelt forbade American Government-owned ships to carry munitions to China and Japan, to avert action that would encourage Japan to extend blockade to neutral shipping.

Sept. 22nd, the U.S. protested bombing of Nanking to Japan, and the League Assembly condemned Japanese air raids on China. On Nov. 29th Italy recognized Manchukuo.

Dec. 13th, Japanese attacked British and American warships on Yangtze, "owing to poor visibility".

Feb. 14th, 1938, Britain opened Singapore naval base, begun in 1925, for eastern Empire defense.

July 1st, the Dept. of State notified 148 aircraft manufacturers and exporters of the opposition of the Government to the sale of airplanes to aid bombing of civilians.

Sept. 22nd, Japan refused League invitation to settle dispute with China threatened countermeasures to sanctions.

Dec. 31st, the U.S. rejected the new order in China.

March 31st, 1939, Japan annexed the Sinnan Islands, including the Spratly Islands, claimed by France.

July 26th, the U.S. denounced the American-Japanese commercial Treaty of 1911 and on Jan. 26th, 1940, General Marshall went before the House Appropriations Committee and asked for more funds; in March Congress gave him 57 new planes. More meant more taxes, but the same week Pearl Harbor was attacked—the same Congress wanted to Court Martial General Arnold of the Air Force.

June 20th, Japan demanded embargo on arms to China from French Indo-China.

June 24th, France gave up her defense sector in Shanghai to Japan.

July 31st, U.S. embargoed aviation gas beyond Western Hemisphere; Japan protested; on Aug. 9th, British withdrew forces from Shanghai; stated they were more needed elsewhere.

Sept. 27th, German-Italian-Japanese 10-year military-economic alliance pact signed at Berlin, and on Oct. 8th, the U.S. advised Americans to leave the Far East.

The U.S. loaned a hundred million dollars to China.
Dec. 6th, Japanese-Thai friendship pact signed.
Dec. 9th, Foreign Minister Matsuoka said war with the U.S. was not inevitable: "If both of us attend to our own business I cannot think there will be any serious clash. We do not pass judgment on what the U.S. does in the west, and we confine ourselves to this part of the world".
Dec. 10th, Britain loaned £10,000,000 to China.

Accession Number

M635

Description

An American chart of the Pacific theater of operations. This chart includes a short history of Japan, critical events prior to Pearl Harbor, and the campaigns in the Pacific theater through the end of World War II. Photos of political and military leaders, maps, and unit insignia accompany the text. Specifically, the maps complement the printed text by showing the movement of Allied and Japanese forces throughout several campaigns including: Pearl Harbor, the Philippines, Wake Island, Singapore, the Battle of Coral Sea, Java, Midway, the Solomon Islands and Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Truk Islands, Eniwetok, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Specific units and/or their commanding officers are often noted on the maps along with dates of specific events. Attached is the original cover piece which is titled "Factual Chart of World War II: Asiatic-Pacific Operations." Printed text and graphics on this cover piece include the insignia of the United States Marine and Army Corps involved in the Pacific theater, as well as graphics highlighting ranks and insignia within the United States Navy. Pencil markings on the cover piece highlight the Fifth Marine Amphibious Corps while handwriting at the top reads: "Legal Case, 5-10-46." Handwriting on the back of the chart and cover piece indicates that this chart is part of the Official File. The handwriting reads in part: "OF 273-A, 1/28/46."

Date(s)

ca.

1946

Cartographer

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Keywords

[World War, 1939-1945](#)

Photo Color

Color

Physical Size

39 X 57 inches

Related Collection (Plain)

Official File

Restrictions

Restricted

Scale

Varies

TIF Identifier

M635.tif

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