

1. Japanese aggression and US strategy

- **Turning point battles** 
 - Coral Sea
 - Midway
 - Leyete Gulf
 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa 
- **Potsdam Conference**---July 1945 
 - Atomic bomb
 - **Hiroshima and Nagasaki**---Aug. 1945 
 - Japan surrenders---Sept. 1945
 - **WWII ends in Asia**
 - **VJ-Day**---Victory in Japan 

ATOMIC BOMB

Arguments for use

- **Japanese refused to surrender.**
- **Estimated an invasion similar to D-Day was needed to end war.**
- **Estimated Japan's empire would last 2 years.**
- **Estimated Allied casualties at 1 million or more men with huge Japanese losses.**
- **Japanese leadership was told of the destructive power of the bomb**
 - **Offered a period to surrender but declined.**

Arguments opposed

- **Atomic bombs were untested and their destruction unknown**
- **Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not major military targets.**
- **Those killed in the attacks would be Japanese civilians.**
- **Radiation poisoning would have negative effects on the population.**
- **Nuclear weapons would set a precedent that using weapons of mass destruction was allowable in war**

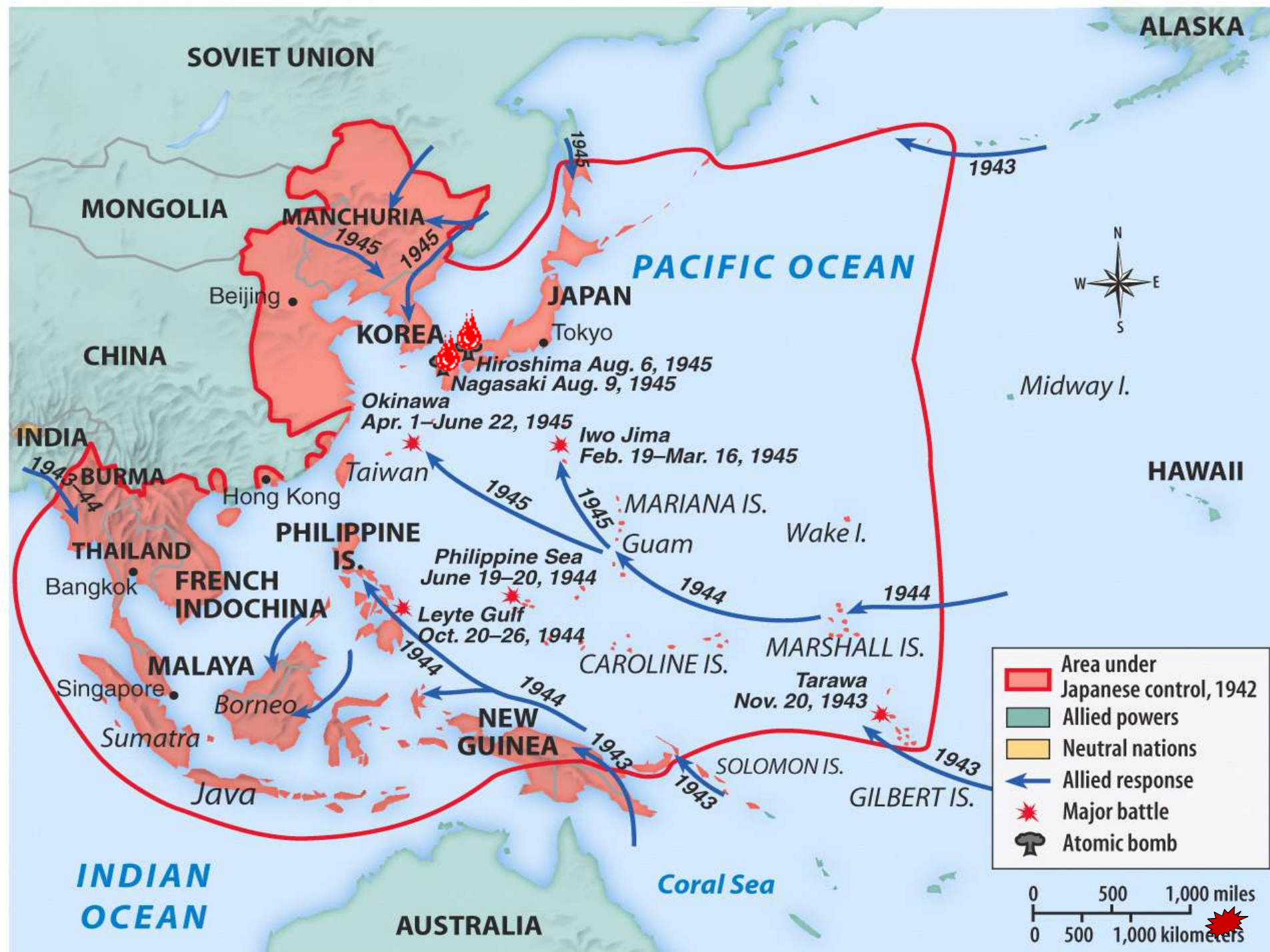
Sample of Japanese leaflet dropped by US warning the Japanese people the destructive power the bomb and to evacuate the cities.

下に はるんく す樹 るれないすつあ らで人人ちは全か部品 施部 ん助命
 さ書豫爆都がてこかて戦んばたふア張りア避す達道る眼部せがをこ設若数でけをあ
 いいめ撃市少もの て争でも方のメリまメ難かを主かが破るこ製のをく日下た助な
 で注しのく爆裏 平をすつをはり込せりしら傷義分あ壊爲の造都米はのさけけた 日本
 あ意ま内と撃に 知止 と解たかんん力て裏つのりりしに勝す市空若内いれよは 本
 るしす必もさ書 をめ よ放いのであの下にけアままま使目るに軍干に ばう自
 都て すこれい 恢る いす軍考ぬな敵さ書たメせせすふの工ははの裏 こと分
 市お 全のるて 復様 新る部へるたはいいくりんんけ兵な場軍爆都面 のはやに
 かき 部裏かあ しな 日事ので軍方あ ては力御かれ器いが事撃市の じ思親
 らま 若にもる た新 本て壓ぬ部をな ああは承らどを戦あ施しに都 うひ兄
 避す く書知都 ら指 がす迫るこ戦た るり罪知ども米争り設まあ市 をま弟
 難か はいれ市 ど導 出さか平そ争方 都まののこ爆空をまやするの よせ友
 しら 若てまで う者 來うら知敵にで 市せな様に弾軍長す軍 軍内 く人達
 て裏 干あせな でを 上すあとで引は かんいに落には引軍需 事全 讀かの

Sample of Japanese leaflet dropped by US warning the Japanese people the bomb and the translation in English

which has enslaved the Japanese people.

The peace which America will bring will free the people from the oppression of the military clique and mean the emergence of a new and better Japan. You can restore peace by demanding new and good leaders who will end the war. We cannot promise that only these cities will be among those attacked, but some or all will be, so heed this warning and evacuate these cities immediately.



MANHATTEN PROJECT

A large, billowing mushroom cloud from an atomic bombing, with a bright fireball at its base, serves as the background for the text.

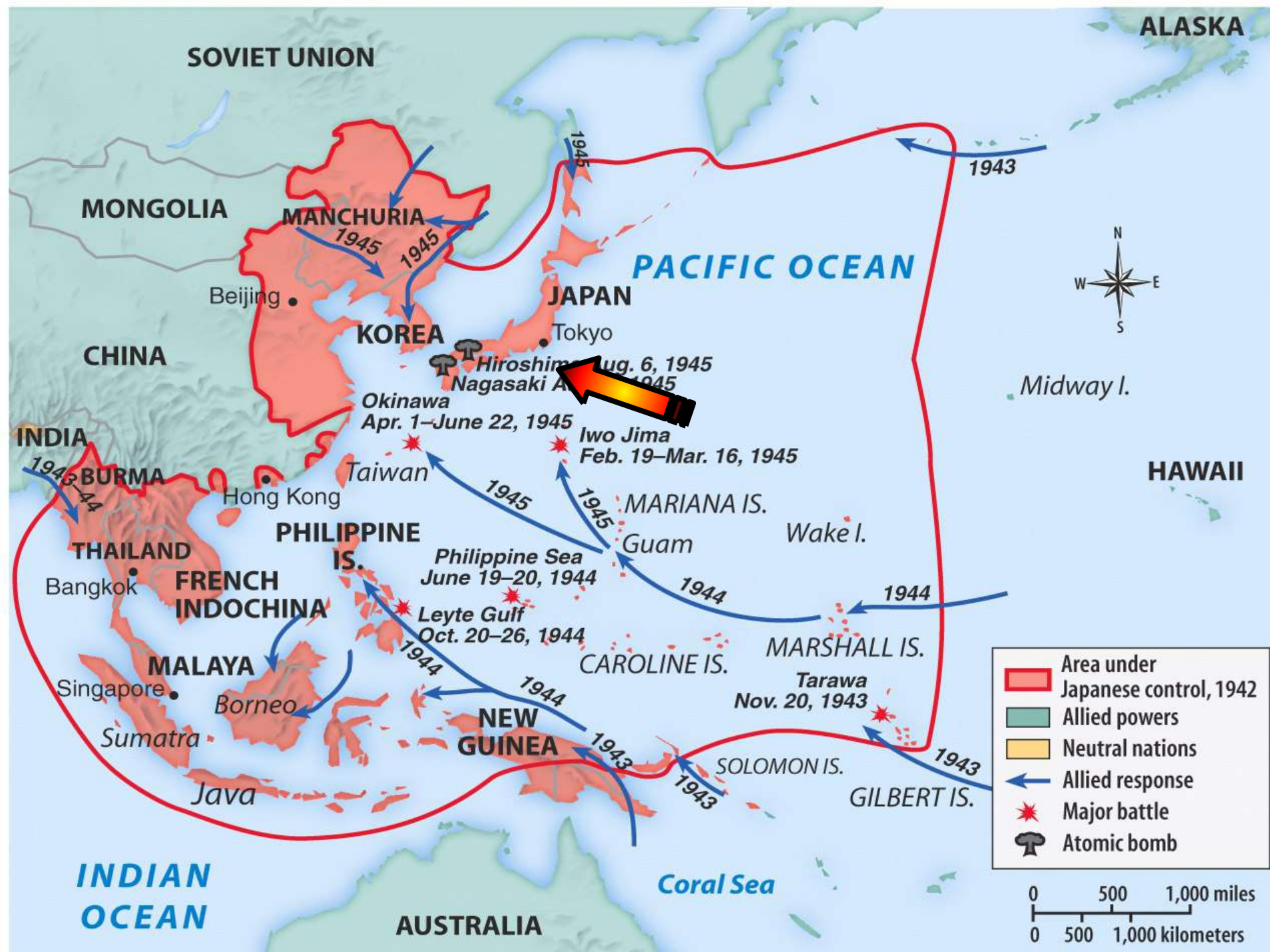
A joint Allied Project consisting of Canadian, British and U.S. scientists to build an atomic bomb.

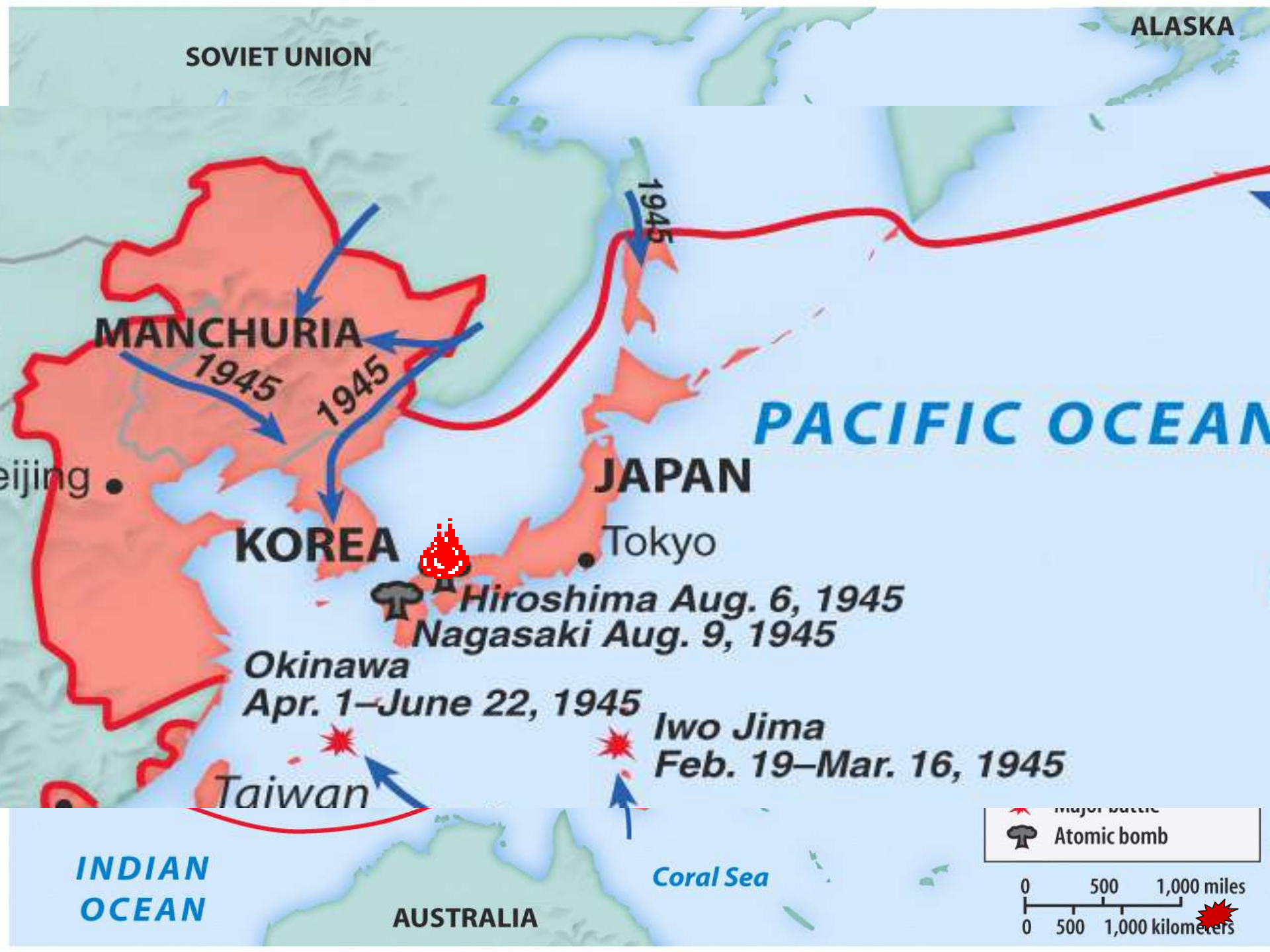
Started in 1940.....

By July 1945, 3 bombs had been built.

1 bomb = 20,000 tons of TNT

One would be set off in New Mexico successfully.





SOVIET UNION

ALASKA

MANCHURIA

1945

1945

Beijing

JAPAN

Tokyo

KOREA



Hiroshima Aug. 6, 1945

Nagasaki Aug. 9, 1945

Okinawa

Apr. 1–June 22, 1945

Iwo Jima

Feb. 19–Mar. 16, 1945

Taiwan

INDIAN
OCEAN

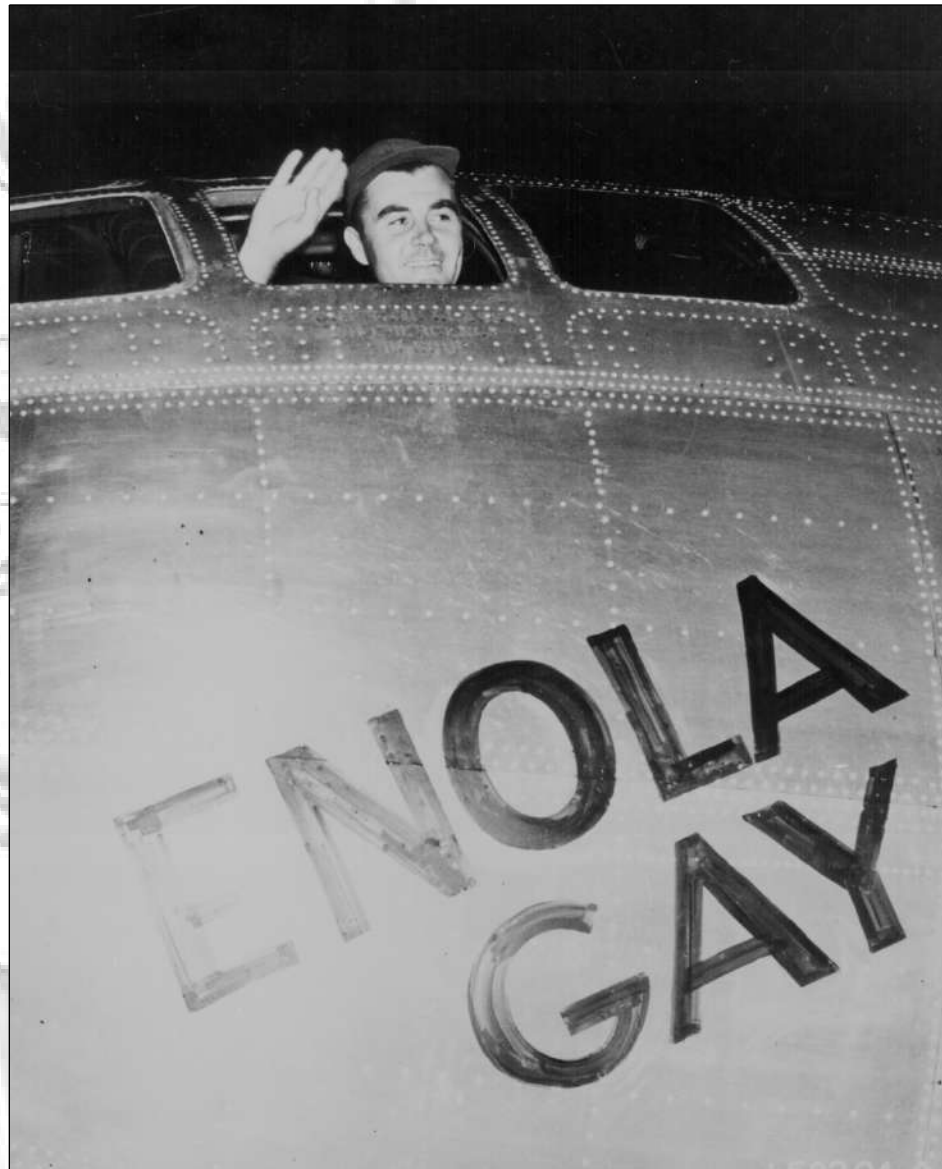
AUSTRALIA

Coral Sea

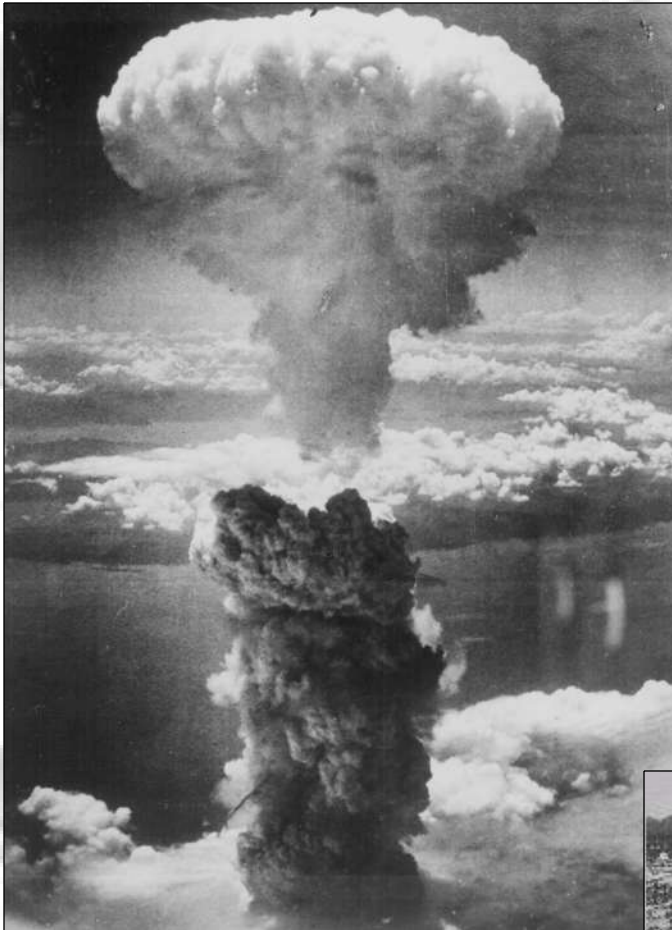
major battle
Atomic bomb

0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers

Col. Paul Tibbets & the A-Bomb



Hiroshima – August 6, 1945



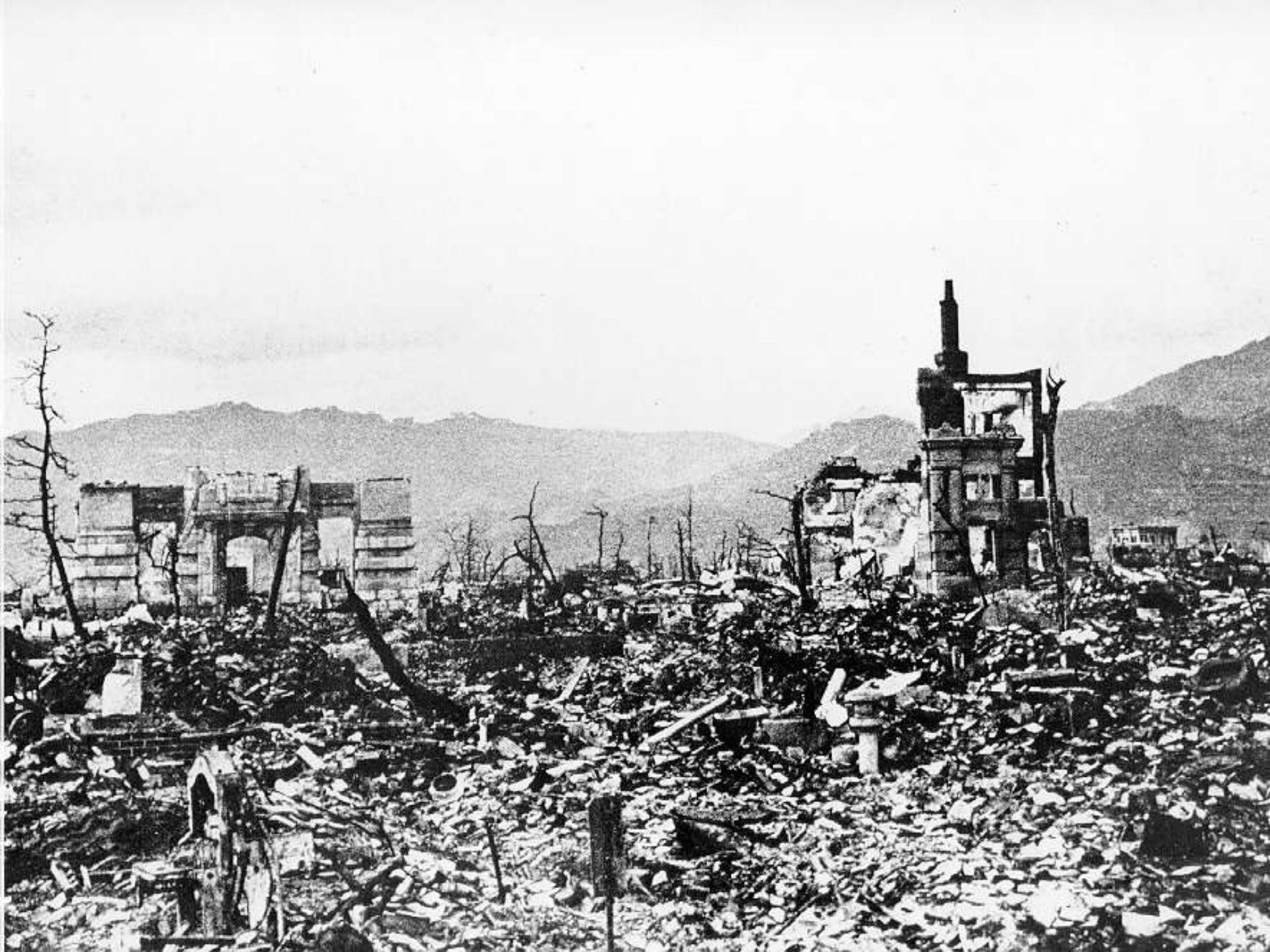
- 70,000 killed immediately
- 48,000 buildings destroyed.
- 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.



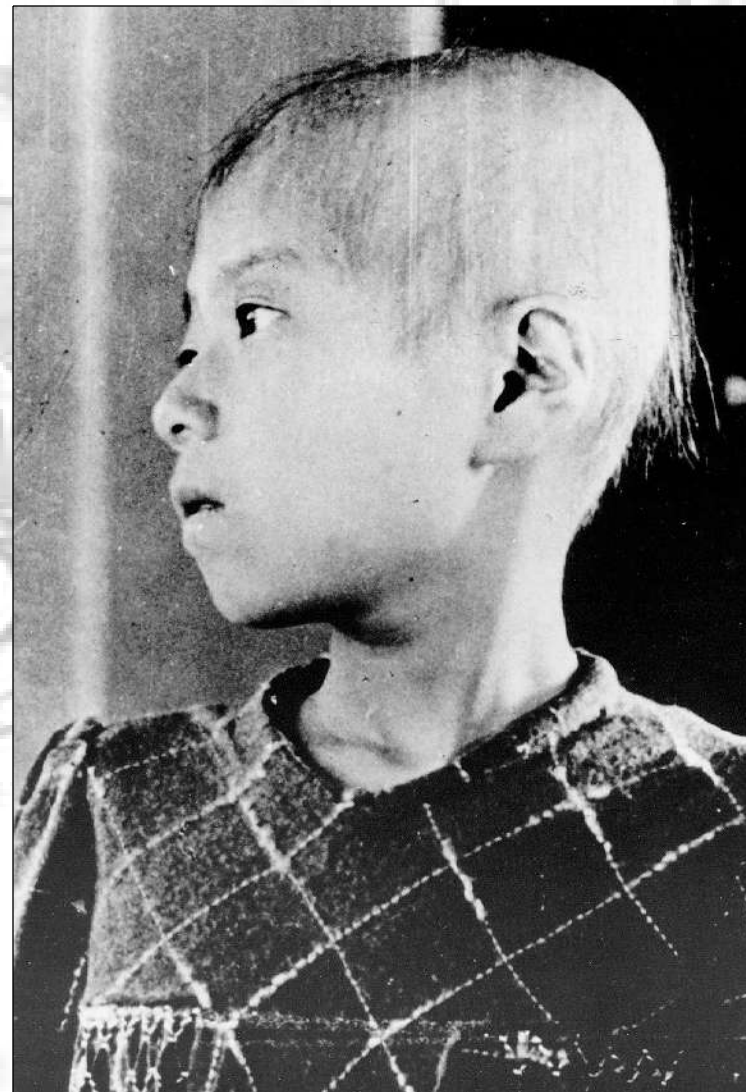
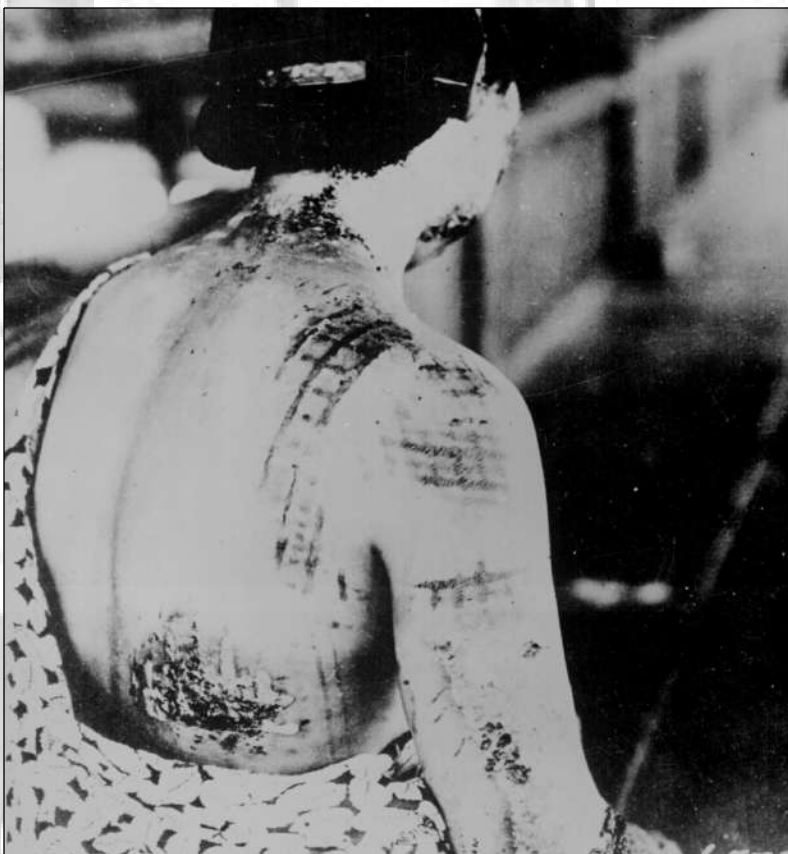


President Harry Truman

- **My fellow Americans, the British, Chinese and United States governments have given the Japanese people adequate warning of what is in store for them.**
- ***The world will note that the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a military base. If Japan does not surrender, bombs will have to be dropped on her war industries and unfortunately thousands of civilian lives will be lost.***
- **I urge Japanese civilians to leave industrial cities immediately and save themselves.**



Japanese A-Bomb Survivors



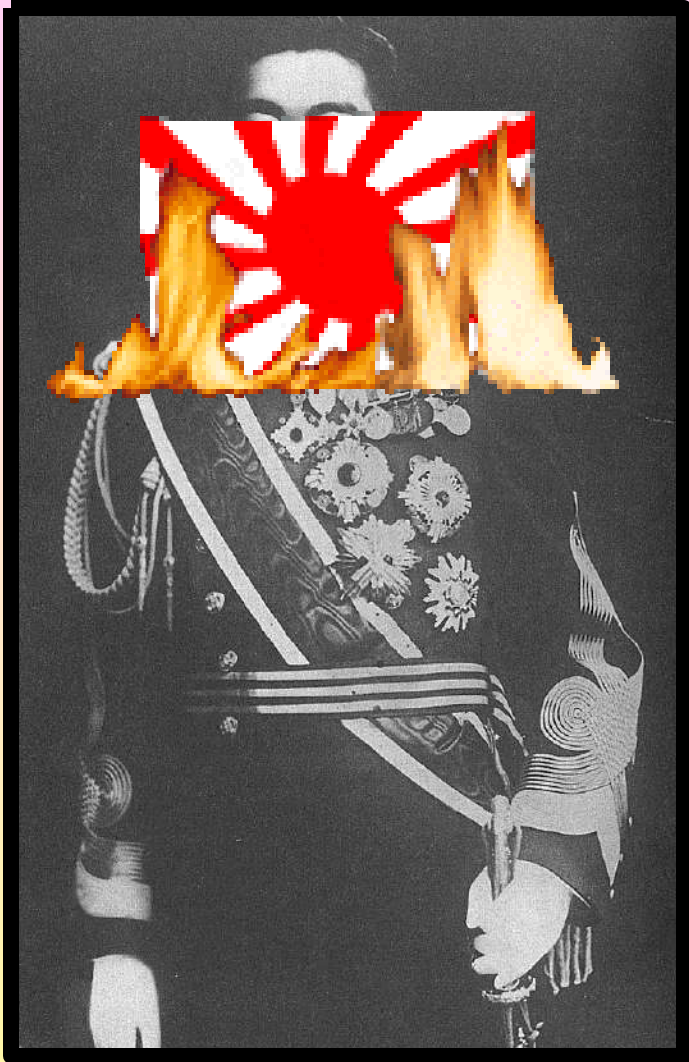
Nagasaki – August 9, 1945



- 40,000 killed immediately
- 60,000 injured.
- 100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.



TOTALITARIAN DICTATORS



**Emperor
Hirohito**

- **After the Nagasaki bombing, Emperor Hirohito surrendered to the Allies to end WWII in Japan.**
- **“The time has come to bear the unbearable”.**
- **Japan surrenders on Aug 14, 1945.**
- **Official surrender ceremonies were held on Sept. 2, 1945 aboard the USS Missouri near Tokyo Bay.**

JAPANESE SURRENDER

Jap surrender



Japan surrenders on Aug. 14, 1945.....Official surrender ceremonies were held on Sept. 2, 1945





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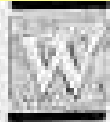


Photo # USA C-1189 Signing Japanese surrender on USS Missouri, 2 Sept. 1945





INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

Signed at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0901
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945.

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan
and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese
Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at TOKYO BAY, JAPAN at 0908
on the SECOND day of SEPTEMBER, 1945,
for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other
United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

W. Minetti
United States Representative

W. K. E.
Republic of China Representative

Bence Fraser
United Kingdom Representative

Joseph Antonov
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative

H. A. Blamey
Commonwealth of Australia Representative

James D. G. M.
Dominion of Canada Representative

Leclerc
Provisional Government of the French Republic Representative

M. H. J.
Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative

Edward L. Smith
Dominion of New Zealand Representative



V-J Day response
by Americans in
New York City

