This is Part 2 of the Burwell Scrapbook
Three Japs and a Marine
(The other two were killed)
Isley Field & Kobler Field, Saipan, with Tinian in the background

Tanker in Magiciene Bay
"Suicide Cliff", from which the Japs jumped to escape capture during the invasion of Saipan

Kagman Field, Navy Fighter
883rd Headquarters Area

Isley Firle, with Mt. Topotchau in the Background
Jap PWs Stacking "M-69" incendiary Bombs, for Future Delivery to Their Homeland

Tire Conservation with a "Statsside" Theme
Soft Ball Diamond with Group HQ.
(Operations, HQ Briefing Room
In the background

Basket Ball Court
Chief Jimmy Hooper & Lt. C.H. Richardson
Both from New Bern, N.C.

Capt. Jim Waygood, 462nd Group
And Capt. Burwell
Maj. Prescott L. Martin, Air Inspector, 500th Bomb Sq.

Capt. Stanley W. Pierce, his flight crew and ground crew on finishing their tour of duty.
M/Sgt. Leonard V. Ritter  T/Sgt. Maxwell I. Gathings
1st Lt. Maurice R. Pearce  M/Sgt. Robert N. Jones
T/Sgt. August Kovak  T/Sgt. Albert Tinsley, Jr.

PHOTO, GROUP, TECHNICAL INSPECTION

St. Joseph N. Marracino
Sgt. Walter E. Wellman  Cpl. John Dafnis

882nd FIRE CONTROL SECTION
Sgt. Norman L. Young

Sgt. William A. Coger

INSPECTION CREW

Sgt. Foster M. Cornelius  M/Sgt. John P. Klanka

GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 23
Sgt. Ralph Holiday, Jr.  Pfc. Alfred C. Carter
Pfc. Teddy L. Colbert  Cpl. Orville T. Keith
Sgt. Frank J. Daniello  Sgt. Donald E. Edwards

INSPECTION CREW

Sgt. Martin M. Walbert  S/Sgt. John E. Childs
Cpl. Herbert Peterson  S/Sgt. Clifford H. Broderick

INSPECTION CREW
Sgt. Frank C. Washburn  Pfc. Stanley J. Ruzanski
Sgt. Earl W. Hamlin, Jr.
ENGINE CHANGE CREW

S/Sgt. Robert J. Cunningham  Pvt. Carroll C. Harris
Cpl. Otto J. Buczowski  M/Sgt. Ernest A. Nistal
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 22
S/Sgt. Milton Dberman  1st Lt. Allen D. Morton

ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE CREW

T/Sgt. Clarence W. Harriman  S/Sgt. George C. Murray
S/Sgt. Raymond C. Oliver  Sgt. Edward Wojtowich  Cpl. Donald E. Morgan

882ND COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Cpl. Norman C. Winch  S/Sgt. Julius B. Balogh
Sgt. Mark D. Crinnion  S/Sgt. Joseph V. Shannon
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 35

GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 25
M/Sgt. Arthur E. Johnson  S/Sgt. Malcolm E. Foster  
Sgt. Donald V. Hagen  Sgt. Earnest W. Peasley  
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 24

T/Sgt. Ralph E. Weaver  Cpl. James W. Queen  
S/Sgt. Marvin Huffer  
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 34
Cpl. Elmo W. Maki  T/Sgt. Thomas H. Asker
Cpl. Leroy E. Keller  Sgt. Curtis H. Robertson
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 37

S/Sgt. Ralph R. Johnson  Sgt. Walter R. Honse
Sgt. Stewart S. Shaffer  S/Sgt. Olen F. Underwood, Jr.
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 21

20A

1st Lt. Raymond O. Haas, AC 2nd Lt. Donald M. Weber, CP
2nd Lt. Robert B. Wool, N 2nd Lt. Frank W. Sharp, B
S/Sgt. Paul W. Grove, Rr

Capt. William O. Sasser, AC 1st Lt. William C. Lanshaw, CP
1st Lt. Charles S. Suttles, B 1st Lt. James P. Keane, N
F/O John Yevuta, F/E
S/Sgt. Murray Flam, LG S/Sgt. Michael Shepel, Rr
S/Sgt. Marion F. Cole, TG
(Missing from the photo, S/Sgt. Rodman Shutt, RG)

20B
1st Lt. James F. Hanft, AC  1st Lt. Theodore R. Bivins, CP
1st Lt. John P. Spencer, B  1st Lt. Kenneth F. Fine, N
1st Lt. William W. Sales, F/E
Sgt. Roger F. Schrader, Ro  Sgt. Morton Gold, Rr
Sgt. Valentine B. Sochanski, CFC  Sgt. Carroll M. Haygood, LG
Cpl. Henry A. Valler, RG  T/Sgt. Walter W. Kinneman, Jr., TG

1st Lt. Hewert G. Gray, AC  2nd Lt. Dee A. McDaniel, Jr., CP
2nd Lt. Howard E. Nicholis, B  2nd Lt. Eugene E. Pierson, N
1st Lt. Darrell L. Woodle, F/E  Sgt. Charles W. Staley, Ro
Cpl. John M. Morton, CFC  Col. Sydney E. Long, RG
Sgt. Henry R. Walker, TG
(Individual identities unknown)
S/Sgt. Robert D. Crum  Cpl. George S. Georgatos  
Sgt. James P. Murphy  M/Sgt. Charles C. Foust  
GROUND CREW Z SQUARE 33

Made By Lt. Frank Carrico & his crew on their first mission - Dec. '44
Z-6 Draggin' Lady 42-24694 500th, 881st Ditched

T-21 Lassie Come Home 498th, 874th

Nose Art Dragon Lady

Nose Art 'Lassie' Come Home
Capt. Hale W. Hays, AC  1st Lt. Eilbur S. Weksler, N
S/Sgt. Henry P. Koert, Ro  S/Sgt. Stanley A. Burulia, Rr
T/Sgt. Benjamin Cohen, RG  S/Sgt. Kiolen Crider, TG

Missing from the photo:
S/Sgt. Robert L. Moistner, LG
S/Sgt. August G. Michelsen, CFC

Maj. Cecil E. Tackett, AC  1st Lt. Robert E. Rockney, N
1st Lt. James M. Stafford, B  1st Lt. Warren C. Schreiner, F/E
T/Sgt. Jay A. Collins, CFC
S/Sgt. Walter Bortnick, Rr
Capt Harold D. Arbon, AC
1st Lt. James M. Dambold, F/E
1st Lt. Earl R. Huyck, N
1st Lt. Myler L. Bivins, CP
1st Lt. Ludwell K. Walker, B

S/Sgt. William H. Gillen, RG
S/Sgt. Gordon Stroub, Jr., CFC
S/Sgt. Frank E. Mize, TG
S/Sgt. David L. Walker, LG
S/Sgt. Raymond B. Dugan, Rr
S/Sgt. Joseph B. Abegg, Ro

1st Lt. James R. Farrell, AC
1st Lt. Edgar L. Betts, CP
1st Lt. Vernon F. Weber, N
F/O Jack V. Arterburn, F/E

S/Sgt. Jacob Shupak, TG
S/Sgt. Sidney E. Long, LG
S/Sgt. Raymond L. Lower, CFC
S/Sgt. Thomas J. Mockler, Jr., RG
S/Sgt. Julius K. Atkins, Ro
S/Sgt. William J. Brown, Rr

Missing from the photo:
F/O Frances R. Olsson, B
1st Lt. Lemuel B. Von Leer, F/E  1st Lt. William C. Wright, CP
Maj. Donald G. Jackson, AC  1st Lt. Larry P. Hergenreder, B
1st Lt. Gerard A Hawarth, N
S/Sgt. James R. Tellson, Ro  T/Sgt. Stanley B. Bara, Rr

1st Lt. Robert W. Campbell, F/E  1st Lt. William W. Douds, CP
Capt. Stranley W. Pierce, AC  1st Lt. William H. Goldstein, N
1st Lt. Joseph E. O'Grady, Jr., B
S/SGt. Donald G. Hewitt, Rr  T/SGt. Earl L. Glassburn, CFC
1st Lt. Morris M. Robinson, AC  F/O Rosendo L. Hernandez, B
1st Lt. Urbam J. Bonneau, N  1st Lt. Albert E. Woodward, Jr., F/E
T/Sgt. Loyd W. Franklin, Ro  S/Sgt. John J. Chester, Rr
Sgt. Robert S. Atwell, CFC  S/Sgt. Hamilton Steel, LG
S/Sgt. Harold A. Steele, Jr. RG  Sgt. Edwin A. Davidson, TG

F/O Ralph S. Breeden, F/E  1st Lt. Clinton C. Cator, N
S/Sgt. Warren D. Crisman, LG  S/Sgt. George D. Mickey, TG
Capt. Warren H. Parsons, AC  1st Lt. Robert W. Newbill, CP  
F/O Thomas R. McDonald, B  1st Lt. John H. Beaulieu, N  
2nd Lt. George W. Orton, F/E  
S/Sgt. Peter A. Sanchez, LG  S/Sgt. Daryl E. Birnley, Rr  
Sgt. Melvin E. Neel, RG  S/Sgt. James M. Mahaffey, TG  

1st Lt. Willard F. Shorey, AC  1st Lt. Richard H. Risser, CP  
2nd Lt. Richard L. Smith, F/E  
S/Sgt. Luther L. Wammack, Ro  Sgt. David E. Willis, RG  
Unknown, Unknown  Sgt. James H. Evers, CFC
Capt. John B. Reeves, AC 1st Lt. George F. Davis, CP
1st Lt. Warren E. Long, B 1st Lt. Charles O. McAllister, N
1st Lt. Robert E. Rae, F/E
S/Sgt. Emil Miller, Jr., Ro S/Sgt. Anthony A. Adams, Rr
S/Sgt. William M. Simmermon, CFC S/Sgt. Eugene W. Harris, LG

1st Lt. Gay R. Smith M/Sgt. Olen A. Lester
M/Sgt. Donnie L. Brown, Jr.
Native Oxen

Village Street
Visit to the Philippines
(September 1945)
Freighter, Manila Bay 52C

Red Cross Canteen, Clark Field (Good Coffee & Donuts) 52D
TOYKO (AP) — March 9, 1945. 10:30 a.m. Air raid sirens sound and Radio Tokyo breaks into regular broadcasting to report planes approaching over the Chiba Peninsula, just to the east.

Inured to three months of "B-29s," the huge U.S. B-29 bombers that fly imperiously above the white puffs of anti-aircraft fire, the citizens of Tokyo head for their bedding closets — as recommended by the government — or seek refuge in subways and dugout shelters in streets and yards.

But this time there is no thunder of bombs. Instead comes a rain of dark, cylindrical canisters.

The great firebombing of Tokyo in World War II has begun.

As the canisters hit, they splatter their contents of jelled gasoline and magnesium across the rooftops and narrow streets of northeast Tokyo's crowded working-class neighborhoods, where 90 percent of the buildings are made of wood.

Here live hundreds of thousands of people, some employed in small plants that usually have fewer than 30 workers, others in so-called "home factories" where entire families make aircraft parts, rifle bullets, uniforms and myriad other supplies for the military machine.

The family industry, a longtime Japanese tradition, is made in order for wartime and, with many of the country's major industries already crippled, has become a prime target for the American bombers.

Fanned by gusting winds, the flames vault firebreaks, generating a "firestorm" that sucks up oxygen, suffocating people and causing the flimsy buildings to literally explode. Amid the chaos, firemen helplessly watch their equipment burn, and citizen bucket brigades, finding no water, flee in panic.

Saturday, March 10, 2:30 a.m. The last of 425 B-29s leave the target; silver bellies blackened by smoke. Their crews report the glow is visible on the horizon from 165 miles to the south.

By the time it was over at least 120,000 people — and by one postwar Japanese government estimate as many as 180,000 — were dead or missing. More than 13 square miles, about a fifth of the city's area and a fourth of its buildings, were in ashes.

There had been one smaller firebomb attack on the Japanese capital in February, but its effect was limited by snow. And there would be more, eventually reducing more than 60 percent of the vast city to debris and rubble.

But in terms of immediate casualties and damage, the March firebomb attack was World War II's most devastating single air raid. It killed more people in one night than the atomic attacks on Hiroshima (estmated 120,000) and Nagasaki (78,000) and far outstripped the Allied "firestorm" raids on Hamburg in 1943 (50,000 killed in a week) and Dresden (70,000 killed), just weeks before the Tokyo raid. As Tokyo's fires died out, thousands of charred bodies lay in streets, shrines and temples. Rivers and canals were clogged with victims who had been pushed into the water by surging crowds, or had jumped from bridges that turned red-hot.

Radio Tokyo, which normally tried to minimize damage from raids, declared a few days later that "it was worse than anything in Germany."

A U.S. Army Air Force journal later tried a broader historical perspective, saying the destruction and death "exceeded that at Rome (under Nero in A.D. 64),...or any of the great conflagrations of the Western world." London in 1666, Moscow in 1812, Chicago in 1871, San Francisco in 1906.

It also noted the "Great Kantō Earthquake" that leveled much of Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923 at a cost of some 140,000 lives.

Before she died a few years ago, one woman used to tell relatives that for sheer terror, the night she spent in March, 1945, standing in a canal to escape the flames, was far worse than the great earthquake 22 years earlier.

Many other Japanese hold vivid memories of the great firebomb raid.

Ken Ishii, in 1945 a 20-year-old army corporal, recalled in an interview that he had returned to Tokyo on leave the day before.

"At first it seemed like any other raid," he said, "but the planes never seemed to stop coming. Although his family home in Naka Meguro was six miles away, Ishii said, "I could have sat in the garden and read a book by the light of the flames."
Curtis LeMay, 83, Bomber General of WW II, Dies

**Warrior:** He later built the Strategic Air Command. He was George Wallace's running mate in 1968.

*From a Times Staff Writer*

Curtis Emerson LeMay, the tough bomber general who directed the smashing of German and Japanese cities during World War II and then built the Strategic Air Command into a powerful nuclear strike force, died Monday of a heart attack. He was 83.

The four-star general relayed President Harry S. Truman's orders to drop nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ending the war, despite his later-expressed belief that Japan could have been defeated with conventional incendiary bombs.

LeMay died at 8:08 a.m. in the 22nd Strategic Hospital at March Air Force Base near Riverside, an Air Force spokesman said. He would have been 84 on Nov. 15.

LeMay had been living in Air Force retirement near San Bernardino.


*Please see LEVAY, A26*
Obituaries

LEMAEY: Tough Bomber General of WW II

Continued from A1
Force Village West, a retirement community for Air Force officers near the air base.

He had remained in Southern California since he was fired from his post-military job as board chairman of a Chatsworth electronics firm for serving as the running mate of George C. Wallace in the 1968 presidential campaign.

To an adoring American public during the war against the Axis powers, LeMay was "Old Iron Pants" and usually described as "cigar-chomping," "gruff" or "brusque." He was a strict disciplinarian who asked much of his fliers, but no more than he asked of himself.

Deciding that his bombers were missing too many targets while zigzagging to avoid heavy flak over Europe, LeMay clamped a cigar in his jaw and personally led the next raid over Saint Nazaire, France, holding his plane on a straight-in course for seven perilous minutes. The next day he issued orders that there would be "no more evasive action on the final bombing run."

His hero image began to fade somewhat during ensuing years as he continued to talk like a combat man, observing that most Americans had a "phobia" about nuclear weapons ("just another weapon in the arsenal"), and suggesting that North Vietnam be bombed "back into the Stone Age."

As board chairman of Networks Electronics Corp. of Chatsworth, which was headed by former Romanian fighter pilot Mihai D. Patri

McNamara policies that LeMay felt were leading to a narrowing of the U.S. military lead over the Soviet Union.

After he retired, LeMay said he thought McNamara's planned cutbacks in manned aircraft "may be signaling the end of the country."

Wwhen the Air Force became an independent service in 1947, he was assigned to command U.S. forces in Europe, where he headed the 1948 Berlin Airlift to break the Soviet blockade. He flew several of the trips in and out of Berlin himself—usually unannounced—in order to straighten out problems.

In October, 1948, LeMay took

nunneries and dog kennels. I have sought to slaughter as few civilians as possible."

Off duty, LeMay was an enthusiastic ham radio operator, gun collector and big-game hunter.

He was known for backing his men when they made understandable mistakes, but he did not tolerate the same mistake twice.

Once, invited to dinner by a group of colonels serving under him, the crusty LeMay refused. "A man should have dinner with his friends," he growled. "The commanding general has no friends."

LeMay was born in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 15, 1906. He was the eldest of six children of itinerant ironworker Eerving LeMay and Arizona Dove LeMay.

He was fascinated by airplanes from childhood. He recalled in his book seeing pioneer stunt aviator Lincoln Beachy flying around the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. After Beachy crashed into San Francisco Bay and died, LeMay wrote, "I wondered a little where he had gone—but mostly I remembered how he felt when he was alive and flying."

He ached to go to West Point, but did not get appointed by his congressman, so he enrolled at Ohio State University as an engineering student, joined the Reserve Officer Training Corps and paid his way through college working in a foundry and at other jobs. He had to work so much that Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Promoted to brigadier general and then major general, LeMay was commander of the 3rd Bombardment Division through mid-1944, then was sent to the China-Burma-India Theater to head the 20th Bomber Command. Under him, China-based B-29 Superfortresses attacked Manchurian industrial centers.

Taking over the 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas Islands, LeMay ordered his bombers to fly at previously unheard-of low altitudes. He sent his full force of 300 B-29s on a nighttime, incendiary raid on Tokyo. They flew at only 5,000 feet, below the effective range of Japanese antiaircraft batteries, and dropped 2,500 tons of firebomb clusters that set off a firestorm that burned out more than 256,000 buildings.

LeMay piloted a B-29 on a record-breaking flight from Guam to Washington, D.C., just before the war ended.
Controversy surrounded him in the early 1960s when, as Air Force chief of staff, LeMay feuded with then-Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara over the latter's push to cut back the number of manned aircraft in favor of more intercontinental ballistic missiles. It intensified when LeMay saw fit to be Wallace's running mate, attracting demonstrators who chanted "Bombs away with Curtis LeMay!" He caused some embarrassment for Wallace by saying he would use nuclear weapons "if I found it necessary," a comment Wallace angrily contended was reported out of context.

Already known as a man of few words, LeMay grew even quieter in retirement. When he reluctantly attended an Orange County soiree in 1984, the old warrior said only, "I just stay at home and keep my mouth shut. That's always the best thing to do."

A pure military man, he did not go around in peacetime expressing regrets for his battle actions. "I have indeed bombed a number of specific targets," he conceded in the foreword of the 1965 book "Mission With LeMay," which he wrote with novelist and fellow World War II flier MacKinlay Kantor. "They were military targets on which the attack was, in my opinion, justified morally. I've tried to stay away from hospitals, prison camps, orphan asylums, working in a foundry and at other jobs. He had to work so much that he did not get his degree until after he was in the service.

He won a reserve Army commission through the ROTC, going on active duty with the 62nd Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Knox, Ky. He enlisted in the regular Army in 1928. LeMay got into air cadet school at March Field (now March Air Force Base), and by 1930 was a second lieutenant in the regular Army Air Corps.

He served in bomber and pursuit squadrons, participating in a 1937 goodwill flight of B-17 Flying Fortresses to South America. He was a pioneer of over-water navigation and of ferry routes to Africa via South America.

Soon after World War II erupted, LeMay was a colonel in command of the 305th Bombardment Group. He took the group to England in the fall of 1942. As part of the 8th Air Force, it was one of the first U.S. air bombardment units to enter combat.

LeMay flew five combat missions over Europe, winning the Air Medal and the Silver Star. In addition to leading the raid over Saint Nazaire to establish his rule against zigzag bombing runs, "Old Iron Pants" also led the Aug. 17, 1943, shuttle mission of B-17s from England over Regensburg, Germany, and on to landings in North Africa, the first such mission flown. For his heroism in leading that attack on Germany's principal order to straighten out problems.

In October, 1948, LeMay took over the Strategic Air Command, finding it to be made up of weary fliers left over from World War II. He set up headquarters in Omaha and built SAC into a proud, energetic outfit that kept nuclear-armed intercontinental bombers in the air around the world at all hours of the day and night. Aerial refueling was perfected.

SAC went from 100 bombers and smaller planes at 18 bases to a force of 3,000 hydrogen-bomb-carrying jets at more than 50 bases worldwide. LeMay saw to it that his men lived comfortably, and that there were plenty of hobby shops and other leisure facilities to keep them from getting bored.

In 1957, after heading SAC for eight years, LeMay became vice chief of staff for the Air Force. Months later, he set a record flying a giant jet tanker nonstop from Buenos Aires to Washington. The following year, he broke another record piloting a jet tanker from Tokyo to Washington.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy named him Air Force chief of staff, even though LeMay had already raised hackles by criticizing the Air National Guard as inefficient. Many thought he was simply too blunt for the job.

LeMay tangled with Secretary of Defense McNamara over the RS-70 (formerly B-70) bomber program (which was halted by McNamara and Kennedy despite LeMay's support of it) and over...
AIR RAIDS AND ATTEMPTED AIR RAIDS AGAINST SAIPAN
FROM 1 NOVEMBER TO THE OCCUPATION OF IWO JIMA

3 Nov. Alert 0130. Nine bombers dropped five pound fragmentation bombs on runway. One shot down near Tinian by AA. Other, a Betty, shot down by F-61, fell in Engineers bivouac area, killing four and seriously wounding six. Recovered map showed aircraft had come from Bonin Islands.

7 Nov. Alert 0130. One low-flying aircraft strafed runway with very little damage. Escaped without drawing fire. Alert 0430. One low-flying aircraft swept over runway, dropped no bombs. Probably was taking pictures. Escaped.

24 Nov. Alert 0315. One Irving shot down by P-38 at 28,000 feet, about five miles northeast of Isley Field.

27 Nov. No alert. Two Bettys passed over bivouac area at low level at about 0005, bombed and strafed 499th dispersal area. No alert. About 0110 seventeen Zeke's came in over Isley Field and strafed it thoroughly. Then came over bivouac area. One man was killed and considerable damage to aircraft, although fortunately most planes were airborne on a raid against Tokyo. Number of personnel injured in 500th area when a Zeke was shot down and exploded near a shelter. Thirteen Zeke's shot down by AA. One destroyed by P-47's near Pagan. One destroyed on Pagan airfield by another P-47 just after it landed. Other two aircraft possibly ditched because of battle damage.


5 Dec. Alert 1005. One Myrt (reconnaissance plane) shot down before it reached field, at 30,500 feet by a F-38, ten miles northwest of Tamnag.

7 Dec. Alert 0404. At 0404½ several very low flying bombers strafed the bivouac area, the field and the island generally, especially East Field. About half-hour later, thirteen planes ranging in altitude from 15,000 to 33,000 feet came over field. AA shot down six in all. Saipan AA got one, Tinian AA got one and minesweeper off shore got one. Three B-29's were destroyed, three badly damaged, 20 minor damage. One killed, two wounded, many minor casualties. Only one aircraft definitely identified a Peggy.

20 Dec. Alert 1053. One reconnaissance plane sneaked in behind a B-29 and escaped after a chase.
23 Dec. Alert 2007. Five planes damaged B-29s at Isley and one
bombed a Navy quonset area near Tinian, quitting a few
personnel. One shot down near East Field by a P-61, AA
got one.

field, East Field and Kobler Field, mostly at former. Raid
lasted one hour, one accurate glide bomb attacked destroyed
a B-29. Three shot down by P-61. AA shot down one and had
one probable. Considerable damage, although considering the
number of planes, damage was moderate. Most of it was at
high altitudes.

26 Dec. Alert 2210. Two separate enemy planes approached; one at
11,000 feet, the other at 20,000 feet. A P-61 shot down one
ten miles north of Marpi Point, before it got in. The other passed
the island and came from the south. It was shot down off
Tinian before it got in, by a P-61.

2 Jan. Alert 3315. A twin engine plane came in from the east
fifteen minutes later and dropped bombs on Isley Field.
Got away.

Alert 0416. One Jap aircraft was intercepted north of island
and turned back.

Alert 1235. One Myrt shot down five miles north of Marpi Point
after going over island.

3 Jan. Alert 0413. One Betty at 21,000 feet shot down by P-61, 35 miles
north of island. Aircraft never reached island.

Alert 0459. One Irving at 21,000 feet, shot down by a P-61 ten
miles north of island, never reached island.

5 Jan. Alert 1241. One aircraft came within 30 miles of island but was
intercepted 40 miles north of island. It was intercepted and chased
30 miles by a P-38 and P-47, but escaped.

15 Jan. Alert 1205. One Myrt came in at 31,000 feet. Came in close to Tinian
Turned away and was shot down by a P-47

2 Feb. Alert 1205. One Myrt at 13,000 feet was intercepted by two P6Fs and shot dow
20 miles north of Saipan.
THIS LITTLE PAMPHLET, DEPICTING SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR OPERATIONS, HAS BEEN PREPARED AS A SOUVENIR FOR MEMBERS OF THE 73RD WING. MESSAGES OF COMMENDATION FROM HIGHER COMMANDERS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED SO THAT YOU MAY HAVE A MEMORANDUM OF THE APPRECIATION AND ADMIRATION WHICH YOUR WORK HAS DRAWN FROM OTHERS. I DO NOT HAVE TO TELL YOU WHAT I THINK OF YOUR EFFORTS. YOU KNOW.

MY ONLY REGRET IN CONNECTION WITH THIS COMMAND IS THE THOUGHT OF THE HONORED DEAD AND MISSING Whose SACRIFICE, IN LARGE MEASURE, MADE OUR ACHIEVEMENT POSSIBLE.

WE HUMBLY SALUTE THEM.

Signatures

56C
FROM GENERAL OF THE ARMY HENRY H. ARNOLD

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS PERSONALLY EXPRESSED HIS DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE EXPEDITIOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS CONTAINING INFORMATION ON CURRENT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. OWI JOINS THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN THANKING THE ARMY AIR FORCES FOR THIS JOB. TO THIS IS ADDED MY OWN GRATIFICATION FOR THIS FINE JOB.

FROM

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER

PLEASE CONVEY TO ALL TROOPS OF YOUR COMMAND MY IMMENSE ADMIRATION FOR THEIR SPLENDID VICTORY WHICH MEANS THAT THE LAST OF THE WORLD'S AGGRESSORS HAVE NOW BEEN DECISIVELY DEFEATED. WE IN THIS COMMAND HAVE WATCHED YOUR STRUGGLE CONSTANTLY AND FOLLOWED YOUR GROWING SUCCESSES FROM DAY TO DAY, AND IN THE MOMENT OF YOUR FINAL VICTORY, I SEND YOU PERSONALLY AND TO YOUR TROOPS OUR GREATEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES.

FROM

GENERAL OF THE ARMY HENRY H. ARNOLD

ALL THE ARMY AIR FORCES JOIN ME IN CONGRATULATING YOUR ENTIRE COMMAND. THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE STRIKES HAS BEEN THE MAJOR FACTOR IN THE CRUSHING DEFEAT OF JAPAN. YOU HAVE BROUGHT AIR POWER TO ITS HIGHEST OPERATIONAL FORM.
FROM GENERAL CARL SPAATZ

IN THIS HOUR OF VICTORY, MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS GO TO
THE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO CARRIED OUT OUR STRATEGIC BOMBING PROGRAM
AGAINST JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH I WAS NOT WITH YOU LONG, I HAD AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR
FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION OF THE MAGNIFICENT JOB YOU DID IN THE MARIANAS
AND IWO JIMA, AND WE RE PREPARING TO DO ON OKINAWA. I VISITED YOUR
INSTALLATIONS AND WAS IMPRESSED MORE THAN I CAN SAY. I SAW ALL MY
ORDERS CARRIED OUT WITH A PRECISION AND FIDELITY THAT GRATIFIED ME
MORE THAN I CAN POSSIBLY EXPRESS.

YOU HAVE MADE A TREMENDOUS CONTRIBUTION TO OUR VICTORY. YOU
WHO HELPED PLAN AND DIRECT OUR MISSIONS AND OPERATE OUR HEADQUARTERS
MADE A RECORD OF UNMARRED EFFICIENCY. YOU WHO SERVICED OUR AIRPLANES
AND KEPT THEM FLYING SET A NEW STANDARD OF TIRELESS AND FAULTLESS
MAINTENANCE. YOU WHO FLEW THE AIRPLANES, ON THE LONGEST OVER-WATER
MISSIONS EVER KNOWN, SHOWED A COURAGE, SKILL AND FAITHFULNESS OF
THE HIGHEST ORDER.

OUR CREWS WHO WERE LOST GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN THE HIGHEST TYPE
OF HEROISM--IN A SPIRIT OF WILLING SACRIFICE TOWARD THE GOOD OF ALL.
TO THESE GALLANT MEN HISTORY WILL PAY ITS TRIBUTE.

YET IN A SENSE YOU HAVE ALREADY PAID THE FINEST KIND OF TRIBUTE
TO YOUR FALLEN COMRADES. YOU CARRIED ON. IN YOUR HANDS OUR STRATEGIC
BOMBING PROGRAM REACHED A DEGREE OF PERFECTION, IN EVERY RESPECT, SUCH
AS FEW MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ALL HISTORY COULD BOAST OF. I AM PROUD
OF ALL OF YOU FOR WHAT YOU HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.
FROM REAR ADMIRAL F. E. M. WHITING

THE ISLAND COMMANDER CONGRATULATES YOU UPON THE BRILLIANT AND DECISIVE RECORD OF YOUR WING. THE NEVER FALTERING COURAGE, ABILITY AND EFFORT OF YOUR OFFICERS AND MEN DESPITE BITTER OBSTACLES HAS SET A STANDARD THAT WILL NEVER BE SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER FLYING UNIT.

FROM GENERAL JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY

WE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS SEND YOU OUR WARMEST GREETINGS ON THIS OCCASION OF YOUR FINAL VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE TYRANNY AND THE ATTAINMENT OF COMPLETE VICTORY AS THE MILITARY SUCCESES AND THE COURAGE OF THE TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND HAVE BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO YOUR COMRADES-IN-ARMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FROM LIEUTENANT GENERAL NATHAN F. TWINING

THIS IS A GREAT HOUR OF VICTORY FOR THE TWENTIETH AIR FORCE WHICH HAS PROSECUTED THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT. NEVER BEFORE HAS AIR POWER BEEN SUCH A DOMINANT FACTOR IN THE WINNING OF A WAR AND NEVER BEFORE HAS ONE AIR FORCE HAD SUCH A LARGE SHARE IN A VICTORY. I AM PROUD OF THE FLYING MEN AND THE GROUND CREWS OF THIS COMMAND WHOSE COURAGE, PERSEVERANCE AND SKILL HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THIS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT. I CONGRATULATE YOU ALL.

56G
FROM MAJOR GENERAL CURTIS E. LEMAY

IT IS MY PRIVILEGE AND PLEASURE TO COMMEND YOU, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 73RD WING AND ALL UNITS SERVING WITH THE WING FOR YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTING NUMEROUS MISSIONS TO THE MAINLAND OF JAPAN, AND IN FULFILLING AND EXCEEDING YOUR SHARE OF THE EXPECTATIONS OF THIS COMMAND.

THE OUTSTANDING COURAGE OF COMBAT CREWS, THE SPECTACULAR MAINTENANCE RECORD OF GROUND PERSONNEL, THE SOLUTION OF FORMIDABLE SUPPLY PROBLEMS, AND THE UNTIRING STAFF WORK TO COORDINATE AND INTELLIGENTLY DIRECT THESE ACTIVITIES AT A MINIMUM COST OF LIFE AND EQUIPMENT ALL BLENDED INTO AN INTEGRATED MAXIMUM EFFORT TO PRODUCE A TRULY SUPERIOR COMBAT RECORD. THE HIGH DEGREE OF TECHNICAL ABILITY, DEVOTION TO DUTY, MORALE AND DETERMINATION DISPLAYED BY EACH OFFICER AND MAN MADE POSSIBLE AN OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY. WHEN THE HISTORY OF THIS WAR IS WRITTEN, IT IS MY CONSIDERED OPINION THAT SOME OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT PAGES WILL DEAL WITH THE AGGRESSIVE PLANNING AND ACTION, THE UNTIRING APPLICATION TO DUTY AND THE YET NOT FULLY REALIZED ATTAINMENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN SERVING UNDER YOUR COMMAND.


AT THIS TIME I ESPECIALLY DESIRE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION FOR THE LOYALTY SHOWN ME. IT IS MY EARNEST HOPE THAT WE SHALL AT SOME FUTURE PLACE AND TIME AGAIN SERVE ON THE SAME TEAM.
SAIPAN UNDER TWO FLAGS
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
丁でにある

すくなく、

よぼれ一つ、

がそのまま

的なものは

ないしは

するのみ

である。
To Japanese subjects:

Don't you think of trying to save the lives of your parents, brothers and friends as well as of yourself? If you wish to save them please read this leaflet carefully. Within the next few days, the U.S. airforce is going to bomb military installations in four or five of the cities listed on the reverse side of this sheet. In these cities are military installations and factories making military equipment. The American airforce is going to completely destroy the military weapons which your military group are using to prolong a war which they have no chance of winning. However because bombs have no eyes it is not known where they will fall. Humanitarian America does not wish to harm innocent people and therefore warns you to please move out of the cities written on the back.

You are not the enemies of America. The military group which has drawn you into war is our only enemy. Peace as thought of by the Americans is the emancipation of you people from the oppression of the military group. If we do this a fine new Japan can arise. How about putting forth new leaders who would stop the war and restore peace?

Perhaps some of these towns listed on the back will go without being bombed out of those cities listed we will definitely bomb at least four.

Since you have been forewarned, please leave the cities listed on the back of this leaflet.

********

Translation of 57a
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
日本が世界を相手にして戦うのを得ないと云ふ事は、誰でも知つて居る事である。斯様な戦争に諸君を引込むと云ふ愚を演じた軍閥は処罰されねばならぬ。併し日本が破滅しないで存続する為には、剛健で耐も若き君達皆戦場の霧と消え去らずに中に戦争を終止しなければばならない。諸君！犬死を止めて、國家を救へ。それが今の君達の最大の義務である。
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
爆弾には眼もなくな心疼もない

人家稠密の都市では爆弾はあらゆる残念な行行為をなす。米国の爆弾は軍事及び産業目標を狙いか、頗る強力な為に住家も亦影響を蒙る。子供等は目前で親の

惨死を目撃し、母親は子供を奪はれ、夫も

妻は永別の悲しみに遭ふ、更に酷いのは

死んだ方が却って有難い、様々な痛ましい人

妻に快復の見込まんと、足が歩かない人

瞬間に誘われ発狂せんばかりに神経過敏

話した婦人は今や手足絶え々と痛る必要

な食費を割さし其の食品費にあてればなら

め。難者した都市では悲劇の事件を惹起

しない。投下爆弾は殆どない。日本が戦

争を継続する限りは、爆弾は益々多数に

落下する故戦争の惨状行為に対する唯一

の解明法は和解である。
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
日本国民諸君

軍閥は彼等の忘れな政の防空壕の安全地帯から、戦場における抵抗を続くことができる。然し、
若者、抵抗をするべきである、君が抵抗を続けることができれば、日々更に大なる戦慄をminus、君に蓄すであろう。
爆弾は、君の大都市に、大穴を開けて、工場を焼つける。君の住家を破壊し、絶望的抵抗を続けるために、爆弾が降り、君の生命を脅かす。

この絶望的抵抗の許りである。抵抗は戦慄すべき死を意味する許りである。

Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
ドイツが敗北する数ヶ月前から毎日、イギリスの空軍力の誇示、機大襲撃、ドイツを空襲する様な報道が普通でした。

500機の大襲撃は、ドイツを空襲するというイギリスの誇示が毎日見出が普通でした。毎日、イギリスの空軍力の誇示が見出されていました。

日本の敗北は、時代の問題である。
日本国民

【赤い独逸は壊滅させり 日本国民諸氏も】

米米陸海空軍の絶大なる攻撃力と

認識せらるゝ

貴国為政者並に軍部が戦争を継続する限り

我が攻撃は愈加その破壊及び行動を

擴大強化し 日本の作戦を支持する軍需生産

Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
輸送その他の輸送資源に至る至于徹底的に壊滅させんば熄まざけ戦争の持参は日本国民の艱苦を徒に増大するのみ而も国民の得る處は絶無なり我が攻撃は日本軍部が無條件降伏に屈し武器を棄てる迄は断じて中止せず軍部の無條件降伏の一般国民に及ぼす影響如何一言にして盡くせばは戦争の終焉を意味す日本を現在の如き破滅の淵に誘引せる軍部の権力を消減せん前線に従戦苦闘中なる陸海両軍の愛する家族農村或は職場への迅速なる復歸を蓋し無條件降伏は日本国民の抹殺乃至奴隷化を意味するものに非ざきは断言して懺らず

Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan

Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.

57

57

NO 2026
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Propaganda Leaflets Dropped over Japan
Two sides shown of each leaflet. One side shows number in upper case, other in lower.
Taxiing Out For Take Off

Comin' In With Number 4 Feathered
Skeeter & I in Honolulu on our Way Back Home