

WHY WAS THE BATTLE FOR IWO JIMA SO IMPORTANT TO AMERICA?

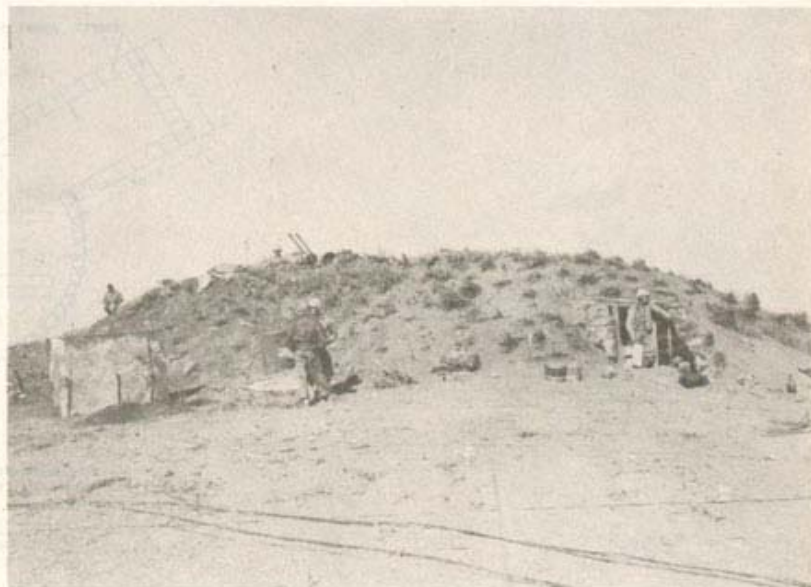
Photographs showing defences on Iwo Jima

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Underground shelter having food, water and first aid supplies for personnel at 25 mm twin-mount automatic AA position. (TA-182Q)

General view of earth-covered structure containing 25 mm twin-mount automatic AA position, living quarters for personnel and ammunition storage. Note the natural grass for camouflage. (TA-164E)



55

PACIFIC 1939–1945: IWO JIMA

What is this source?

These images come from an official report on the fighting at Iwo Jima. British naval officers, acting as observers, probably took the photograph as the main forces at Iwo Jima were American.

All of these materials were top secret at the time. The main reason for this detailed investigation was probably to see what further defences the Japanese might have built on the rest of their islands.

What's the background to this source?

During the 1930s Japan emerged as a major world power. It had ambitions to build a great empire in Asia and the Pacific. To do this Japan would have to defeat the USA, and in December 1941 Japanese forces attacked and sank the US Pacific fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Japanese successes continued into 1942 until May of that year when US forces destroyed Japan's aircraft carriers at the Battle of Midway. From this point the USA gradually drove Japanese forces back. By 1945 US forces reached the first of the islands that made up Japan's homelands – Iwo Jima.

The attack began on February 19th 1945. The Japanese plan was to cause as many casualties as possible to the invading Americans. The troops and their commander knew their role was to delay the Americans while their comrades prepared to defend the rest of Japan. It was effectively a suicide mission. Iwo Jima was heavily defended by over 20 000 troops with plenty of artillery and other equipment. They were dug into a system of caves and bunkers. They fought ferociously. When the battle ended on March 16th 1945 US casualties totalled almost 28 000 (with over 8000 dead). Japanese casualties were almost 21 000 dead out of a force of 22 000. Those not killed in fighting committed suicide.

PACIFIC 1939–1945: IWO JIMA

It's worth knowing that...

The political and military leaders of Japan were determined to fight to the bitter end, even though it was clear by 1945 that they had lost the war. At the time huge American bombing raids were devastating the Japanese mainland.

It may be that one of the reasons the Japanese fought so hard was to cause heavy casualties and try to get the Allies to negotiate peace rather than demand a Japanese surrender.

How will you use this source?

1. Study these images. Would attacks from fighter/bombers as shown in photograph a, have had much impact on these defences?
2. Do these images help to explain the high casualties described in the report the Allied campaigns at Iwo Jima and Okinawa?
3. If you were a politician or a military commander in 1945, how would these images affect your views about how to carry on the war against Japan?
4. Is there any information from the source or notes that you could use in your presentation?

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Newsreel footage of the Marine Corps Memorial Statue

ITN Ref: BP010151255912

Courtesy of [ITN/Source](#), London.

The raising of the American flag atop Iwo Jima's Mount Suribachi nears completion in Washington after six years of work. The 110 foot high model of five marines and one navy medical corpsman putting the flag on the first Japanese territory captured is based on the famous action picture.

Sculptor Felix de Welden is using the three survivors of the team and photographs of the others for the 32 foot high figures of the men.

The plaster model weighs over 100 tons. The finished bronze statue, largest of its kind in the world will be erected near the Capitol in Washington as a national memorial to the marine corps heroes of all wars.