



1. Seventh Infantry Division troops landing at Massacre Bay, Attu, May, 1943. Japanese defenses were hidden above the fog line.

Courtesy, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska



2. West Holtz Bay, after capture, Attu. Note Japanese Zero aircraft on the beach. Seventh Infantry Division troops reached this heavily defended area via the highlands in the background, from right to left.

Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps. June 1943

SC 174100

General view of the Holtz Bay Area and Beach looking northwest from the top of the ridge separating the East and West Arms. This was after the American troops had occupied the area. Note the wreckage of the Japanese Zero in the foreground of the beach. On the ground just above the beach proper, the Japanese had located a battery of six 70mm duo-purpose, anti-aircraft and field artillery guns. The gun positions and the effective use of their camouflage can be seen in the picture. Across the creek and to the left of the bridge can be seen other Japanese caves and a building partly camouflaged. Holtz Bay, Attu, Aleutian Islands.

19 May 1943.

Signal Corps Photo #ADC-FR-ATTU-43-153, by T/4 George F. Noland. Orig. neg. received from Headquarters, Alaska Defense Command, June 1943. Released by BPR, Auth. #3, 29 June 1943.

4x5 orig. neg.

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3. American troops sending supplies to the frontlines during the battle for Attu Island. Even where the land was flat, the soggy tundra could not support heavy vehicles. May 1943.

Courtesy, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska





4. Japanese snow trenches near the top of Fishhook Ridge and overlooking the pass from Holtz Bay to Chichagof Harbor. American troops had to climb these snowfields against an unseen enemy.

Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps. May 1943

SC 177608

Ridge between East Arm of Holtz Bay and Chichagof Bay. While retreating from the East Arm of Holtz Bay into the Chichagof Bay Area, the Japanese dug trenches in the snow along the ridge leading into the Chichagof Bay Area, to aid them in the fighting of a delaying action. This picture shows one of the trenches which overlooked the pass from the East Arm of Holtz Bay leading into Chichagof Bay. Attu. 5/26/43



4. Finger Bay, Adak. Here the U.S. Navy established ship repair facilities, motor torpedo-boat base, and other naval operations for the Aleutian Campaign.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. August, 1983



5. Japanese soldiers who committed suicide during their final banzai attack on Attu, May 29, 1943.

Photo by U.S. Army Signal Corps. May 31, 1943



SC 179466

SC 179466

During the American drive on Chichagof Bay, our forces came across groups of Japanese soldiers, 30 in a group; a great many of them realizing that they were trapped and going to be killed committed "hari-kari", modern style, with hand grenades. This picture shows a group of approximately 40 Japanese soldiers who died in this manner. The rest of them were killed by the Americans. These bodies had not been moved and picture shows just where they fell when killed. Later these bodies were removed and buried. Ridge between East Arm of Holtz Bay and Chichagof Bay. Attu. 5/31/43.



6. Massacre Bay, Attu, today. The U.S. Southern Force landed here May 11, 1943. Photo taken from the Hogback that divides Massacre Valley into east and west. After the battle, the Army established Camp Earle in this area.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982



7. The army airfield constructed on Adak in September, 1942, for the Aleutian campaign has been much improved and is still used by naval patrol planes at Adak Naval Station. In the foreground are three of four hardstands that probably mark the sites of four Kodiak T-type hangars of World War II.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. August, 1983.



7. West Holtz Bay, Attu, today. Japanese troops landed here in June 1942. Almost a year later, U.S. Army troops recaptured the island. Note the absence of trees.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982





8. Collapsed Japanese gun emplacement in Jarmin Pass, Attu, which looks directly over Massacre Valley and the American landing beach. A small heating stove and Japanese ammunition cases are still to be found here.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982



9. Hundreds of shellholes and bomb craters may yet be seen in the tundra on Attu. This scene is the approach to Jarmin Pass.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982



10. Jarmin Pass, Attu, where the Southern and Northern landing forces met after a week's fierce battle with the Japanese.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982



11. Attu, looking east from Gilbert Ridge toward Chichagof Harbor, the site of Attu village and the Japanese headquarters.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982.





12. One of several Japanese foxholes on the north slope of Gilbert Ridge. Japanese soldiers had excellent visibility over eastern Attu from these positions.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982



~~13~~ Japanese trenches and foxholes in tundra, near Clevesy Pass, Attu.

Photo by E.M. Thompson. October 1982



14. Memorial to the Japanese Commander, Colonel Yasuyo Yamasaki, Engineer Hill, Attu, the scene of the final Japanese banzai attack.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1982





15. A post-battle army chapel on the Hogback, overlooking Massacre Bay, Attu. Soldiers planted the trees--the only ones on Attu.

Photo by E.N. Thompson. October 1942



