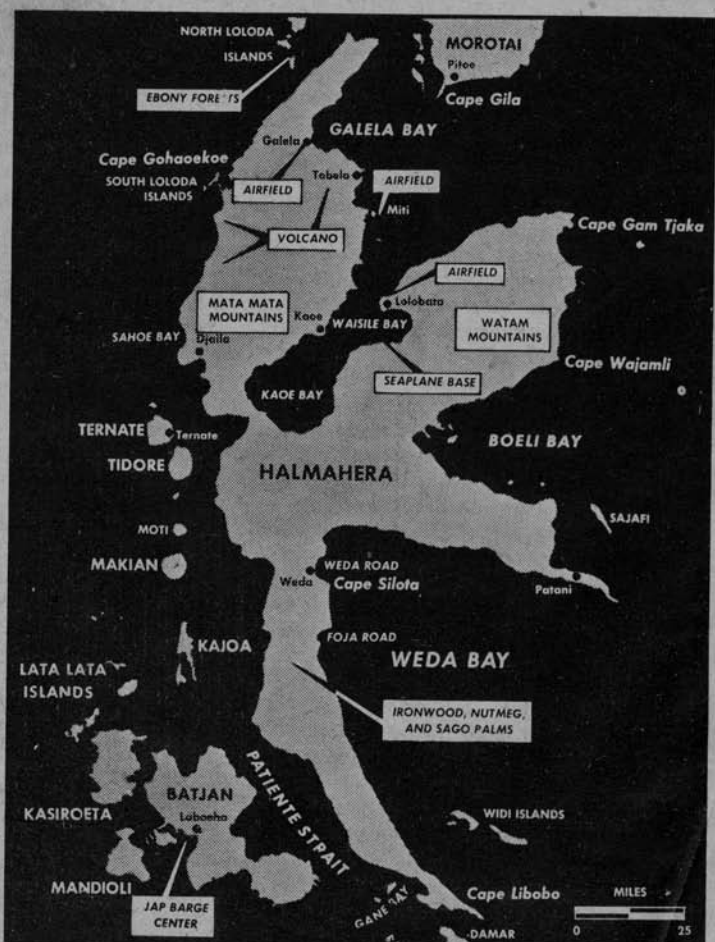
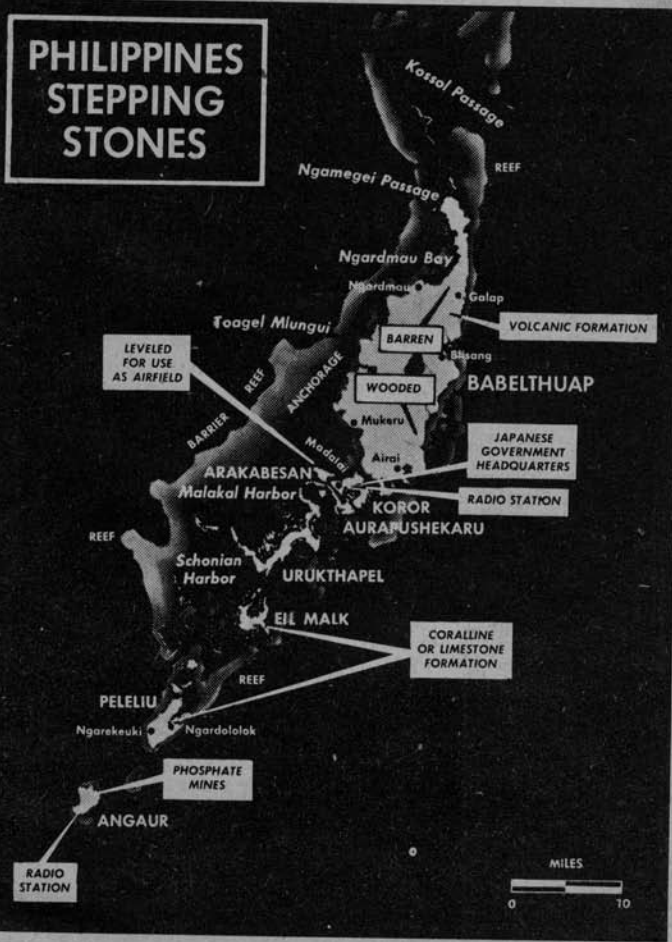


PHILIPPINES STEPPING STONES



Palau and Halmahera, steppingstones of the Southwest Pacific, pave the path . . .



Newsweek—Scott

. . . to liberation of the Philippines

Where the U. S. Navy Has Scored Another Great Victory



Herald Tribune map
Arrows indicate attacks made by Navy forces on the Palau Islands and other Japanese-held islands west of Truk last week

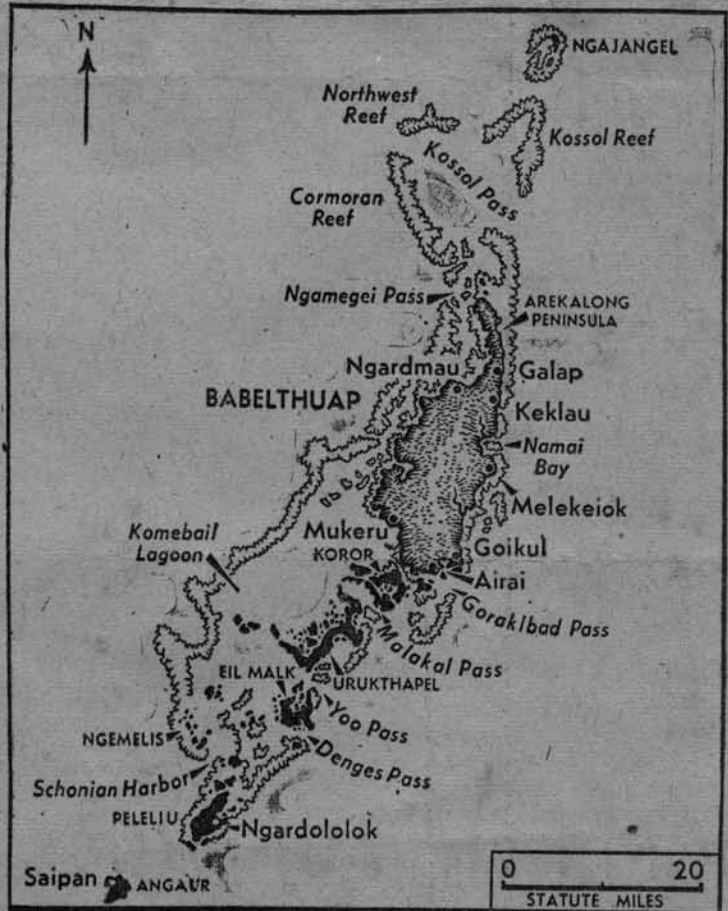
28 Japanese

(Continued from page one)

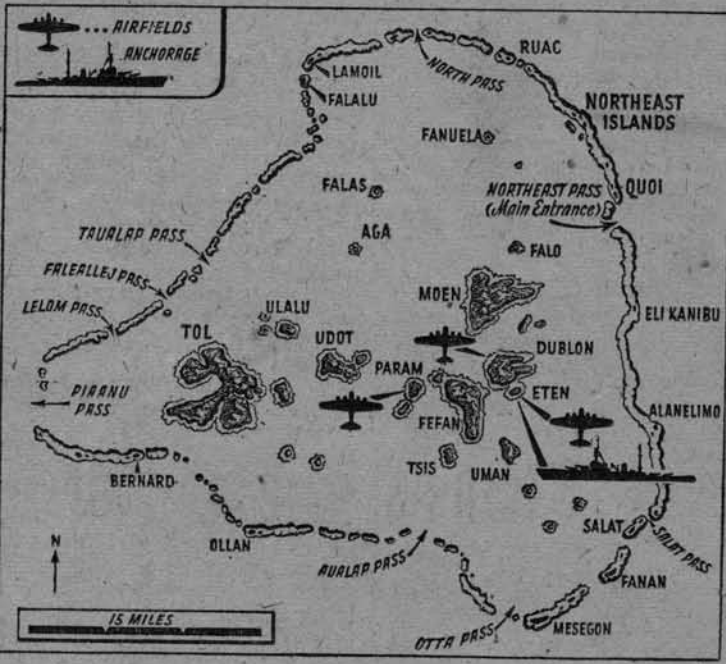
anti-aircraft guns shot down five more.

The score at Palau:
SUNK: Two Japanese destroyers, one unidentified combat ship, two large cargo ships, six medium cargo vessels, eight small cargo vessels, three large oilers, one medium oiler, one small oiler, one patrol vessel.
DAMAGED: One destroyer;
BEACHED AND LEFT BURNING: One large repair ship, one medium oiler, two small oilers, one small cargo ship;
LEFT BURNING: Two small cargo vessels;
BEACHED AND DAMAGED: One large cargo ship, two medium cargo vessels, five small cargo vessels;
BEACHED: One small cargo vessel.

Ground Installations Blasted
 The following ground installations were destroyed at Palau:
 Forty buildings at Arakabesan, just west of the main island; four hangars and small buildings at the seaplane base; more than twenty warehouses at Malakal harbor, near Arakabesan; also, docks extensively damaged and fires started.
 At Koror, Japanese adminis-



Associated Press
 In the March 29 attack on the Palau Islands, 530 miles east of the Philippines, American planes hit, among other targets, warehouses at Malakal; warehouses, dumps and hangars at Koror; an ore dock at Babelthuap and a phosphate plant at Angaur



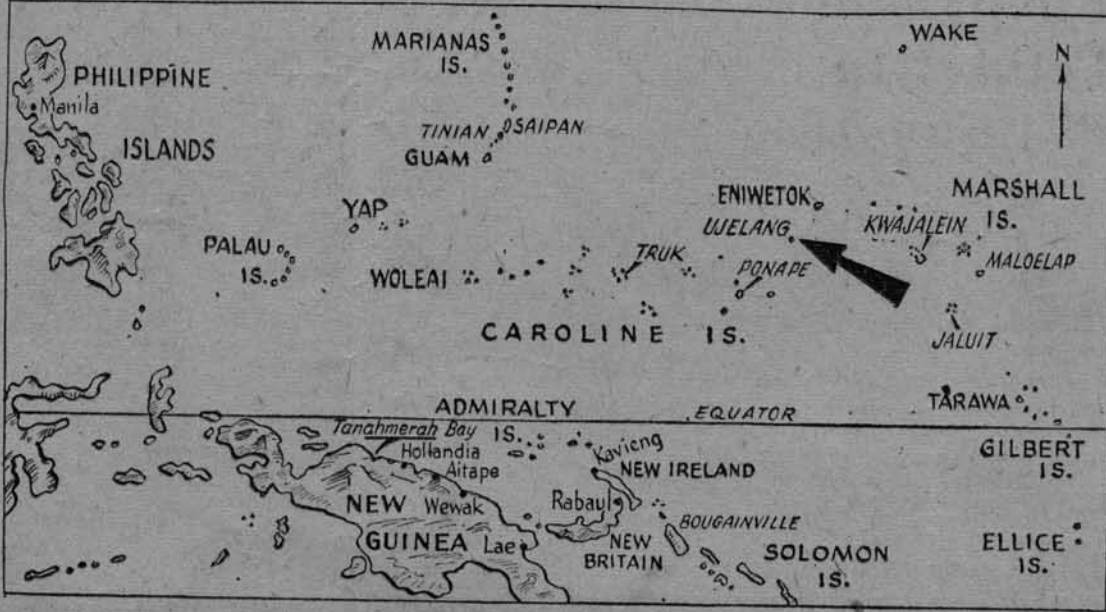
Herald Tribune map—Luboff
Army planes based on Marshall Islands won by the Army and the marines attacked Dublon and Eten Islands, inside the Truk lagoon.



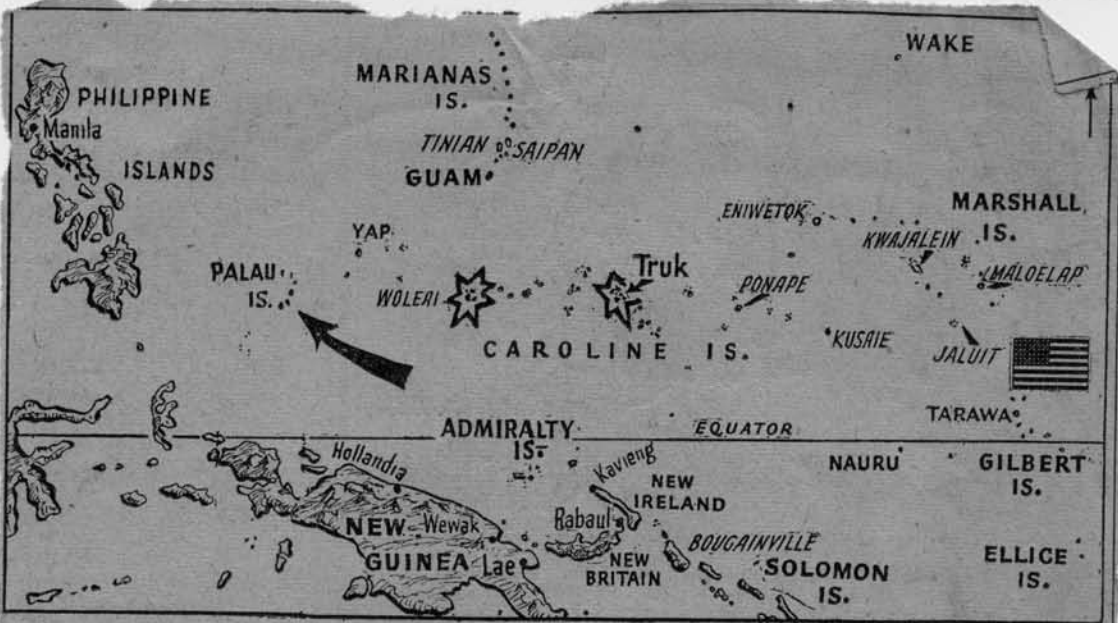
Manus, largest of the Admiralty Islands, was invaded by American forces yesterday in a sector near Los Negros Island, which was successfully invaded by American forces Feb. 29



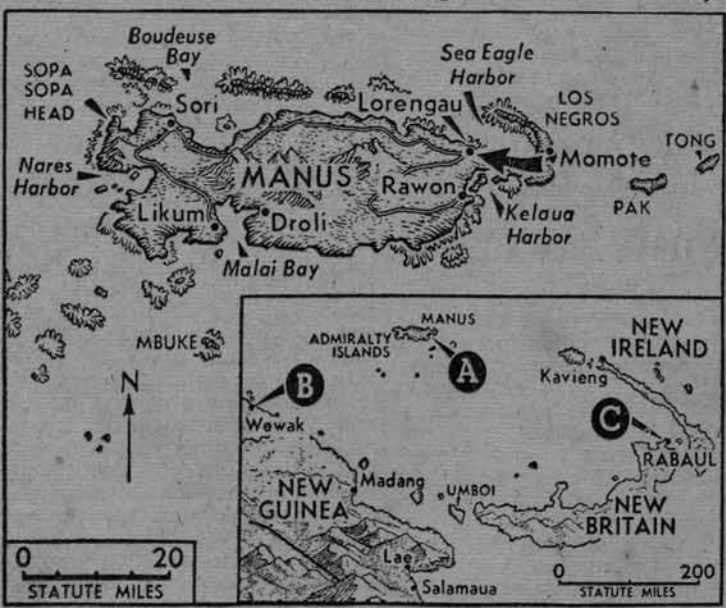
Americans Seize 21st Marshalls Atoll, Gain in New Guinea



Herald Tribune map
 Ujelang Atoll (shown by arrow), westernmost of the Marshall Island group, has been occupied by American forces. In New Guinea, American troops were nearing Hollandia's three airdromes, after having cleared the enemy from Aitape and put the Japanese airdrome into use



With American naval surface units presumed to be continuing an attack on the Palau Islands (shown by arrow) which was opened Wednesday, planes of General Douglas MacArthur's command bombed Woleai and Eauripik Islands in the Carolines and Pearl Harbor announced an attack on five islands at Truk—the third aerial blow at Truk in two days



Associated Press map
American troops captured Lorengau airdrome on Manus Island in the Admiralty Islands (shown by arrow) and were reported pushing toward the town of Lorengau. Meanwhile, Wewak, on New Guinea (B on inset), and Rabaul, New Britain (C), were bombed again, as were other points on New Ireland. Manus Island (A) is shown on inset map with reference to the air campaigns

Timetable of Allied Drive in New Guinea



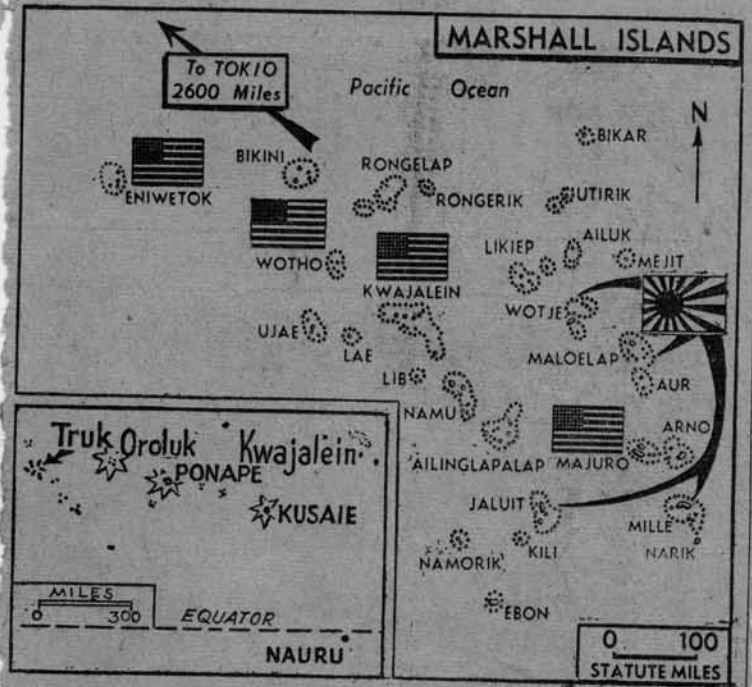
Herald/Tribune map
Boxes indicate dates of important Allied conquests in the New Guinea campaign. Japanese flags indicate where remains

As the Battle for the Pacific Gains Momentum



Herald Tribune map
General MacArthur reported that marines who landed Monday on Willaumez Peninsula on New Britain had pushed to within two miles of the Talasea airport, while landing forces had seized complete control of the northeastern New Guinea coast thirty-five miles west of Saidor and are but twenty-three miles from the enemy base at Madang. Japanese shipping and installations at Kavieng were bombed by planes based on Green Island

Seven Japanese Bases in Pacific Bombed



Herald Tribune-Associated Press map
Orolut, Ponape and Kusaie in the Carolines (inset map) and four bases in the Marshalls were bombed by Army and Navy planes

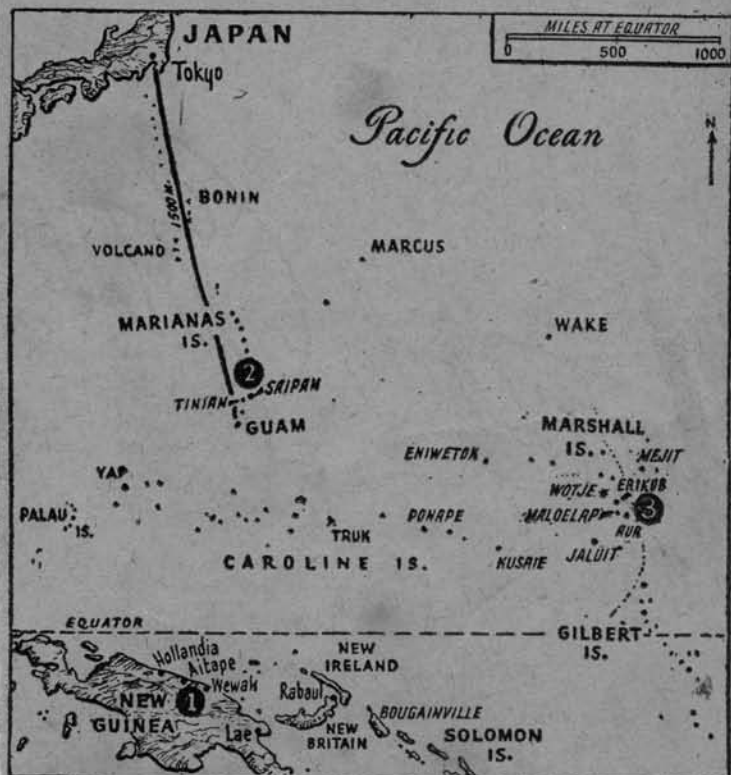
Americans Land at Hollandia, Cut Off Foe



Herald Tribune map

In the biggest Allied operation of the southwest Pacific, landings have been made at Hollandia and Aitape (star), cutting off thousands of Japanese. The move by-passed the enemy's New Guinea bases of Madang, Hansa Bay and Wewak (arrow)

Wewak Neutralized in Drive on Hollandia



Herald Tribune map

American bombers have neutralized Wewak (1) and hammered Aitape, ninety miles west. They also attacked Tinian and Saipan (2) in the Marianas Islands. Meanwhile, Americans have captured Eriub and Aur (3), making it twenty-one Marshall atolls occupied

Where an American Invasion Is Due 'Some Time'



Associated Press map

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said in his press conference yesterday that plans for closing in on Tokyo also call for an invasion of the Kurile Islands, "but nobody knows when—not even me"

Alli

(Cont

miles sou were repo efforts to Bishenpur is believed Imphal g communic can-operat ply railros Fighting Naga hills, west of Ko of Imphal, days ago d several roa five-mile hig and Dimapu sam rail line munique con pressure wa Kohima area

IA Tokyo Japanese un occupation of trated withi and were "or the Bengal- Japanese ha than a weel possession of strongly den



Herald Tribune map

Tokyo reported that American planes had returned for a second attack in two days on the Manila area, following the attack on Wednesday in which airfields, harbor installations and shipping were heavily hit. The Japanese puppet government at Manila was said to have declared martial law





Road from Humboldt Bay winds over the hills to Lake Sentani, just visible at top of picture. Road passes through jungle and swampy flats where the Japanese made most of their

ineffective and disorganized resistance. Water-filled bomb craters at left in the middle distance show where U.S. planes hit Japanese supply dump strung along the road. The planes also

dropped sticks of fragmentation bombs in jungle by the road to clean out snipers who harassed advance. In six days of this kind of fighting the Japanese lost 871 dead and 183 captured.

BY D-Day plus Three, liberation of Leyte, first step in driving Japan from the Philippines, was progressing well despite stiffening enemy resistance. Elements of the First Cavalry Division freed Tacloban after winning the 6,000-foot airstrip outside the capital city. Other SWPA units drove the Japs from Palo after stiff battle, took the second largest port town of Dulag and its airfield, and San Ricardo, north of Tacloban. Along the 20-mile northern front SWPA infantry and armor were inland an average of four miles. Burauen, important road junction town near the Marabang river,

which empties into the Gulf near Dulag, was under fire. In the steady advance inland SWPA forces were given tumultuous welcome as they freed village after village. Facing the Americans were Japanese of the 15th Division, whom General MacArthur charged with doing "the dirty work at Bataan." He bluntly warned the Japanese government and warlords they would be held responsible for the tortures inflicted upon Filipinos and Americans at Bataan and for any possible repetition. Filipino guerrillas became active when called upon to rise for freedom by General MacArthur.



mighty armada of more than 600 ships that took part in the offensive against Japan, these shallow draft boats were used to land supplies on shore while in the New Guinea harbor the larger ships were kept offshore to be loaded by the convoys of lighters.



Part of the mighty armada of more than 600 ships that took part in this major offensive against Japan, these shallow draft boats loaded up on shore while in the New Guinea harbor the larger ships lay offshore to be loaded by the convoys of lighters.