

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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(Second World War - Iwo Jima) Special Air and Gunnery Target Map | Scale 1: 10,000

Stock#: 83773

Map Maker: Intelligence Section, Amphibious

Forces Pacific

Date: 1944 (November 12)

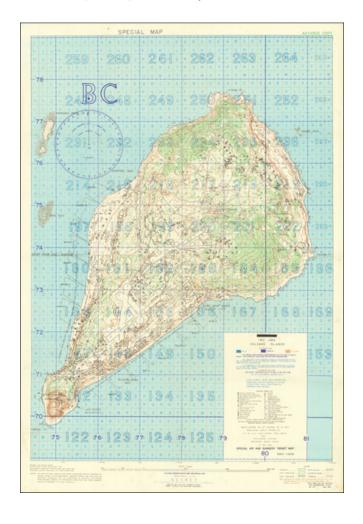
Place: n.p. (Hawaii?)

Color: Color **Condition:** VG

Size: 25.75 x 36 inches (neatline plus

legend and margins)

Price: Not Available



Description:

"SECRET" Situation Map of Iwo Jima Detailing the Minutiae of the Japanese Defense of the Island.

A rare "Secret" situation map of Iwo Jima prepared in anticipation of the February 19, 1945 U.S. invasion of the island. The map shows the landing zones on the southeastern and southwestern beaches of the island, and, most importantly, the Japanese defensive installations throughout the island in minute detail... at least as they were known to American forces before the battle.

Background

Iwo Jima, whose name translates as "Sulfur Island," was an important midway point between South Pacific



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bomber bases that were already in the hands of the Allies and the Japanese home islands. As it was 700 miles from Tokyo and 350 from the nearest U.S. airbase, with a central plain suitable for building large runways, American planners viewed it as a valuable target. The battle for the island was among the bloodiest of the Pacific Theater of the Second World War. In total, more than 6,800 U.S. Marines lost their lives and more than 19,000 were wounded, while a staggering 18,000 of the roughly 20,000 Japanese defenders were killed. In light of these terrible losses, there was, and still is, dispute about whether the invasion had been merited.

Production and Compilation of the Map

Offered here is a rare map of Iwo Jima, which would have provided planners and troops on the ground with a staggering amount of information about the natural and man-made landscape. Contours are given at 20-foot intervals, symbols indicate bluffs and terraces, and the mapmakers seem to have attempted to indicate every dwelling and other civilian structure on the island. Most strikingly, more than 30 distinct symbols are used to indicate different elements of the Japanese defenses, including for example eight distinct types of guns (from machine guns to heavy artillery), range finders, rifle pits, air raid shelters, searchlights, and radio towers. Superimposed on the whole is a detailed grid of numbered "1000-yard target areas" and lettered "200-yard target squares." These, or later iterations thereof, would have guided the pre-invasion bombardment that attempted to blanket the entire island, though ultimately with insufficient effect, as well as the use of artillery to support ground troops after the landing.

Several notations below the map indicate the complex, multi-layered effort required to produce it. Starting with a 1943 base map, in September 1944 the 1633rd Engineering Photomapping Platoon used aerial reconnaissance photos taken over the past month to add contour lines. Then in November other units (the AC of S,G2 Fleet Marine Force, Pacific and Intelligence Section[,] Amphibious Forces Pacific, to be precise) used reconnaissance photos taken as late as October 15 to compile the Japanese "installations." The 64th Engineering Topographical Battalion is also credited, though other than printing the map its contribution is not clear. The final product is dated November 1944, three months before the invasion began on February 19, 1945. Thus, if the map was in fact used for pre-invasion planning or during the battle itself, it was likely out of date.

Indeed, for all the sophistication of the American intelligence effort and the resulting maps such as the one offered here, the results were disastrous. American planners failed to understand the defensive strategy of Japanese General Kurabayashi or the complexity and extent of the Japanese fortifications, which included a huge network of linked underground bunkers, well-hidden and -protected artillery positions, interlocking fields of fire, and some 11 miles of tunnels. They also vastly overestimated the impact of the months-long pre-invasion bombardment, which left these fortifications largely intact on the



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day of the invasion. Indeed, one recent writer quotes Admiral Chester Nimitz, American Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, as having said "Well, this will be easy. The Japanese will surrender Iwo Jima without a fight." (Derrick Wright, The Battle for Iwo Jima, p. 51)

Rarity

OCLC locates examples at Brown and the Wisconsin Veterans Museum, but from an earlier (October) printing bearing a different title (likely with less information). We also locate another example at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, marked up to indicate the progress of the battle on the northwest part of the island.

Appendix: Defensive Installations

The Defense Symbol Key elaborates on an impressive number of defensive installations.

- Coastal Defense Gun
- Dual Mount Dual Purpose Gun
- Dual Purpose Gun Position (Empty)
- Single Mount Heavy AA
- Automatic AA
- Covered Artillery Emplacement
- Range Finder
- Unidentified Installation
- R.D.F.
- Rifle Pit or Fox Hole
- Mast or Tower
- Underground Entrance
- Air Raid Shelter
- Anti-Tank Gun
- Water Storage
- Machine Gun
- Blockhouse
- Pillbox
- Radar
- Searchlight
- Command Post
- Observation Tower
- Anti-Tank Barrier



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- Radio Station
- Radio Tower
- Anti-Boat Barrier
- Open Artillery Emplacement
- Anti-Tank Trench
- Empty Revetment
- Ammunition Storage
- Fire Trench
- Short Sections of Anti-Tank Trench
- Barbed Wire
- Earth Covered Structure
- "Dotted Symbols Indicate Possible Installations".

Detailed Condition: