



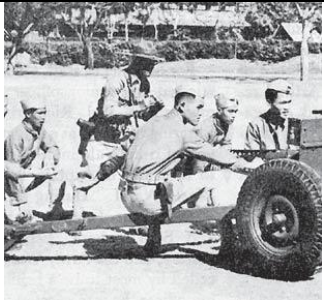
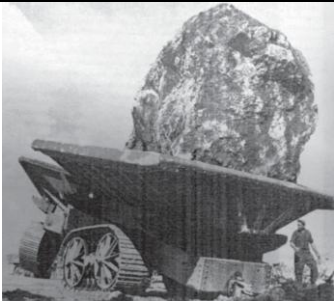






# Valor in the Pacific

## Teacher's Presentation Sheet and Answers

DESCRIPTION	WORD	PHOTO
That was the chilling cry from the battlefield for medical help. These people transported the wounded to the rear for treatment.	Navy corpsman and Army medic	
They became the first American military women to be taken prisoner by the Japanese. Within six months, nearly 12,000 of them had signed up to serve in field hospitals and aboard ships; many were exposed to the same threats as combatants.	Nurses	
They in the Navy Hospital Corps and the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Navy medical personnel went ashore with the Marines in the Pacific. They were assigned to front line field hospitals. They worked under extreme duress and without proper equipment, specialists, or surgical teams.	Doctors	
Stationed on remote Pacific Islands, often behind enemy lines, over 400 Australian and New Zealand military and civilian Pacific Islanders served a special purpose. As intelligence operatives they reported enemy movements and rescued stranded Allied personnel. Most of them operated individually, while being supported by local villagers and groups like the Solomon Islands police force.	Coastwatchers	

DESCRIPTION	WORD	PHOTO
<p>This 7,921-man Army unit distinguished itself during the Japanese invasion of the Philippines. These men held the final delaying line to allow U.S. troops to retreat into the Bataan Peninsula. They helped repel attacks for three months before surrendering. In 1944, when the United States returned, the men joined the resistance. Many were survivors of the Bataan Death March.</p>	<p>Philippine Scouts</p>	
<p>U.S. Navy Construction Battalions provided critical logistical war support. These men set up the flow of materials and supplies to establish bases of operations. They cleared jungles and built infrastructure.</p>	<p>Seabees</p>	
<p>The ministers of many faiths served on ships and on land, providing worship services and religious rites, ceremonies, counseling, and instruction.</p>	<p>Chaplains</p>	
<p>These men were armed with cameras and typewriters, conducted interviews in the trenches, often writing their stories in blacked-out tents. They endured Japanese snipers and suicide attacks yet their “foxhole” stories of “G.I.’s” provided the world a glimpse of the brutal island fighting in the Pacific.</p>	<p>War Correspondents</p>	

DESCRIPTION	WORD	PHOTO
<p>After Pearl Harbor, the special service began “unrestricted submarine warfare” against Japan. Submarine fleets became “stealth weapons” that cut off vital sea lines to Japan, crippling their war production and military power. Submariners conducted over 1,600 war patrols and rescued 500 downed airmen at sea.</p>	<p>Silent Service</p>	
<p>Navajos were recruited into the U.S. Marines to develop a code based on their language. It baffled the Japanese. These men participated in every U.S. Marine assault in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945. Recognition of these men was delayed for decades after the war because of the continuing value of these secret codes.</p>	<p>Navajo Code Talkers</p>	
<p>These Japanese American combatants interpreted captured documents and messages, interrogated prisoners, and translated for troops. They volunteered to serve their country while many had families held in U.S. internment camps.</p>	<p>Nisei Linguist</p>	