

Japanese Military Strategy In The Pacific War Was Defeat Inevitable

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He argues instead that it was only when the Japanese military prematurely abandoned its original sound strategic plan—to secure the resources Japan needed and establish a viable defensible perimeter for the Empire—that the Allies were able to regain the initiative and lock Japanese forces into a war of attrition they were not prepared to fight.

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Find sources: "Japanese military strategies in 1942" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2009) Immediately after the fall of Singapore in 1942 certain Army circles argued that Japan should exploit her advantage and seek peace with Great Britain. The heart of this reasoning was the fact that Japan could not knock out both the United States and England, judging from such factors as a national strength and geographical location.

Japanese military strategies in 1942 - Wikipedia

Japanese Strategy. General Kuribayashi, the Japanese Commander of Iwo Jima, was brilliant. An aristocrat, he was educated in Canada and toured the US. In Japan, he was one of the few soldiers ever granted an audience by Emperor Hirohito. His preparations, fortifications and strategy were marvels in the history of warfare.

The Battle - Japan's Iwo Jima Strategy - Iwo Jima

The Japan Self-Defense Forces (Japanese: 自衛隊, romanized: Jieitai; abbreviated JSDF), also known as the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) or Japanese Armed Forces, are the unified military forces of Japan that were established by the Self-Defense Forces Law in 1954, and are controlled by the Ministry of Defense. The JSDF has the world's Fifth-largest military budget.

Japan Self-Defense Forces - Wikipedia

The Pacific Strategy, 1941-1944 On December 7, 1941, Japan staged a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, severely damaging the US Pacific Fleet. When Germany and Italy declared war on the United States days later, America found itself in a global war.

The Pacific Strategy, 1941-1944 | The National WWII Museum ...

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Japanese regulations and tactical doctrines place the normal emphasis on the need for pursuit to reap the full fruits of victory. They also recognize the existence of many deterring elements, such as fatigue of the troops, disorganization, and depletion of supplies.

HyperWar: Handbook on Japanese Military Forces

China warned Japan against pursuing a new national security strategy following reports of discussions at Tokyo's National Security Council. ... wary of trends in Japan's military and security ...

China warns Japan against new military plans - UPI.com

Battle for the Island of Biak (May 27 1944 - July 29 1944) This battle was a turning point in Japanese military Strategy. The Japanese practice is to meet the invaders beachhead, and if unsuccessful, they proceed to launch suicidal Banzai charges at the enemy's position in an attempt to drive them back to sea.

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It was the resources of Southeast Asia that decided Japanese strategy. It would be a strike south. Japan would have to end the war in China or find alternative supplies of natural resources. German successes in Europe opened up the prospects of seizing the resource rich British, Dutch, and French colonies in Southeast Asia.

World War II -- Japan strategic concepts

In this provocative history, James B. Wood challenges the received wisdom that Japan's defeat in the Pacific was historically inevitable. He argues instead that it was only when the Japanese military prematurely abandoned its original sound strategic plan—to secure the resources Japan needed and establish a viable defensible perimeter for the Empire—that the Allies were able to regain the ...

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Japanese strategy in Pearl Harbor was based on relying on naval airpower over land-based planes. This is a customary approach to war today, but in 1941 it was a radically new form of warfare that challenged conventional wisdom in the still-early days of aerial combat.

Japanese Strategy in Pearl Harbor - History

Understanding Military Strategy and the Four Levels of War When "strategy" gets thrown around by politicians and the media, you can bet it's being misused. By Robert Bateman

Understanding Military Strategy and the Four Levels of War

At its essence, Wood's alternative scenario is a fundamental switch from Japan's short-war strategy. He examines the salient features of a long-war strategy, and while the book gives only a superficial look at the global ramifications of this switch, it does usefully summarize the immediate consequences.

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