THE FIGHT FOR NEW GUINEA DURING WORLD WAR II

Part of the Pacific World region in what often is called Oceania, New Guinea lies just south the equator about one hundred miles north of Cape York Peninsula in northeastern Australia. After Greenland, New Guinea is the second largest island in the world with a land mass of about three hundred thousand square miles. The island stretches fifteen hundred miles east to west and roughly four hundred miles north to south at its tallest point. As a lengthy physical extension from the Malaysian peninsula and its myriad islands in southeast Asia, New Guinea is an important land bridge or stepping stone between the Asian and the Australian continents. As the culturally distinct westernmost part of the Melanesian archipelagoes of the Pacific World, New Guinea is a gateway or transition zone between the southwest Pacific and southeast Asia. Since it occupies this important position just off the Great Barrier Reef region of Australia, New Guinea is central to the geographical triangle of southeast Asia to its west, the Australian continent to its south, and the south Pacific region to its east.

Historically, a certain backwardness has left its mark on this large strategic island. Archaic modes of transportation with limited port and storage facilities leave underdeveloped significant deposits of gold, copper, natural gas, and crude oil, and sizeable stands of timber. The extreme geographical terrain of very high mountain ranges, deep river valleys, and swampy plains, as well as the oppressive tropical climate, make advancement toward full development

nearly impossible. The cultural divisiveness of the native populations with over seven hundred indigenous languages and very different beliefs, customs, and traditions thwarts efforts toward modern industrialization. Over sixty percent of the populace of the island’s present-day political entities—Papua New Guinea in the eastern half and the Irian Jaya province of Indonesia in the western half—remain employed in small-scale agricultural occupations. Consequently, the geographical advantage of the big island as a transition zone is offset by the fact that, due to these limitations, it is a remote backwater, only an outpost. As such, European and Asian aggressor nations have sought to exploit the island’s resources for industrial or strategic benefit.

Japanese occupation of New Guinea during World War II [hereafter, WWII] followed over one hundred years of Dutch settlement in the west and over fifty years of German and then British involvement in the east. The Netherlands still ruled Dutch New Guinea, but the Territory of Papua had passed from British to Australian control. From mid-summer 1940 through the spring of 1941, international political events, sparked by the advance of Axis troops in Europe and the Middle East, made it attractive for Japan to pursue long held ambitions for empire in

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2“A large portion of the island is still unexplored, as dense rain forests, huge swamps, and rugged mountains make its interior almost inaccessible, except to native tribes.” See the article on “New Guinea” in Compton’s Interactive Encyclopedia, 1997 edition (Cambridge, MA: SoftKey Multimedia, 1996), n.p.

southeast Asia and the Pacific. The intended defensive perimeter for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere included New Guinea as a very important south central border with Australia. After it bombed the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Japanese forces pushed aggressively through the southwest Pacific. By April 1942, their superior air and naval power softened Allied resistance to strategic amphibious landings, and this positioned the Japanese army to oust the outgunned and outnumbered Dutch and Australian forces from the island’s lengthy 1,600 mile northern coastline. Australia then lay open to threat, as Japanese bombers from Rabaul on New Britain had attacked Darwin since the middle of February. A valiant and violent struggle for New Guinea and its neighboring islands transpired over the course of the next three years. The battle lines began in the southeast and gradually moved northwest along the length of the big island as the war progressed. This struggle for New Guinea by Japan and the Allies during a long series of protracted engagements represented a key shift in the overall war in the Pacific—the end of the advance of Japanese forces toward Australia and the beginning of the advance of Allied forces northward toward Japan.

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6Rigge’s assessment is apropos, “Throughout the last five months of 1942 and well into 1943, under the most appalling combat conditions of the War, Australians and Americans fought back from within an eyelash of defeat to end the Japanese threat to Australia and to a vital American life line to the far Pacific. A few tireless airmen swung the balance in New Guinea, keeping the Allies supplied with food and medical necessities, while the Japanese were starving and dying of virulent jungle diseases.” *War in the Outposts*, 178.
In spite of the Pacific’s reputed secondary importance to the European Theater, it is still surprising that the New Guinea campaigns of WWII have received minimal attention by historians in comparison with other Pacific island battles. As one military interpreter laments:

The campaign on New Guinea is all but forgotten except by those who served there. Battles with names like Tarawa, Saipan, and Iwo Jima overshadow it. Yet Allied operations in New Guinea were essential to the U.S. Navy’s drive across the Central Pacific and to the U.S. Army’s liberation of the Philippine Islands from Japanese occupation. The remorseless Allied advance along the northern New Guinea coastline toward the Philippines forced the Japanese to divert precious ships, planes, and men who might otherwise have reinforced their crumbling Central Pacific front.7

Drea’s assessment may exaggerate the possibility of a lacunae in WWII historiography, but his viewpoint does highlight an important omission of emphasis on New Guinea.

This is specially true when the size and geography of the island, the difficult nature of the fighting, and the overall effect of key battles are seen in comparison with what frequently are viewed as weightier conflicts. For example, the Vietnam War encompassed a land area of only about 130,000 square miles or two-fifths the size of New Guinea. New Guinea’s battleground, excluding air, ocean, and adjoining arenas, more than doubled that in Vietnam. In New Guinea, the harsh climate and restrictive terrain equaled or surpassed what soldiers experienced in Vietnam and made combat maneuvers slow and sometimes impossible. WWII casualties from New Guinea were higher substantially with respect to a much shorter period of fighting than in Vietnam. And in Vietnam the geopolitical changes impacted only two nations directly and many more nations indirectly. But in New Guinea the turning point in Japanese occupation directly

altered the course for many nations of southeast Asia, the southwest and central Pacific, and the
continent of Australia as well. The Korean War, or “The Forgotten War,” also paled by way of
comparison. But both Vietnam and Korean conflicts have been given greater importance and
more attention than the New Guinea campaigns. The battle for New Guinea cannot escape the
inevitable fate of lesser consideration under the larger heading of the Pacific War, or the Pacific
Theater, during WWII.

General histories of WWII in the Pacific illustrate this trend toward inclusion of New
Guinea as one engagement among many that are crucial to the Allied outcome against Japan.
Ronald Spector’s *Eagle Against the Sun* summarily treats the capitulation of the island to the
Japanese, but Spector relegates this and each successive phase of the struggle for New Guinea to
an objective other than the capture of the island itself. The Japanese occupation of the island
stirs Australian and American concern for “The Vital Flank” that protects Australia. The Allied
counteroffensive from Port Moresby across the Owen Stanley Mountains to Gona and Buna and
then to Salamaua and Lae is one of the “Routes to Rabaul.” Allied successes on New Guinea are
part of many “Jungle Victories” and the overall operation named “CARTWHEEL.” Even the
fierce fighting to reclaim Wewak, Aitape, Hollandia, Wakde Island, and Biak Island is subsumed
under the overarching rivalry between service commands as to priority of operations and General
Douglas MacArthur’s desire to return to the Philippines, i.e., “They Are Waiting for Me There.”

An interconnectedness between New Guinea and its immediate south Pacific environment does

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8Ronald H. Spector, *Eagle Against the Sun: The American War with Japan* (1984; repr.,
exist. As Spector notes, “A distinguished historian of the Pacific War has observed that the close relationship between the Japanese efforts at Biak and their reaction to the Marianas invasion was ‘a striking illustration of the mutual interdependence of the Allied Southwest and Central Pacific Areas.’”

But Spector’s treatment of the conflict, while faithful to his perspective “from the American point of view,” fails to sort out the action for New Guinea proper.

Dan van der Vat’s *The Pacific Campaign* recounts, as he calls it, the “stupendous error” and “classical tragedy” of Japan—“how Japan went to war and won all its objectives in short order, how it was checked and finally driven back across the Pacific.”

New Guinea plainly is set within the framework of the larger conflict at sea, supposedly from American and Japanese viewpoints equally, but more realistically:

The rapacious and brutal Japan of the [American] generals is not equated with the United States, which did not want war yet became the avenging ‘arsenal of democracy.’ There was no comparison; there was only naked aggression met by irresistible force. No less morally than militarily, no less ethically than economically, it was a most unequal fight which Japan should never have begun.

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But the occupation of New Guinea is never seen as a cardinal mistake by the Japanese. For Van der Vat, New Guinea plays a lesser role that is subsidiary to the whole, although he does offer an entire chapter to “Papua and Guadalcanal.”

The histories for popular consumption are little better, but a welcome exception is Rafael Steinberg’s *Island Fighting* in the Time-Life WWII series. In a work designed to present only a condensed overview, the lack of details comes as no surprise. But Steinberg’s brief volume of two hundred pages is filled with considerable text on New Guinea’s battles, like “Treadmill in Papua” (Chapter 2) and “A Painful Path for Victory [the Kokoda Track across the Owen Stanley Range]” (Chapter 3), and a number of action photographs. Aitape, Biak, Hollandia, Shaggy Ridge, Wau, Lae and Salamaua, Noemfoor Island, Nadzab, Vogelkop Peninsula, and Wakde Island all receive their due, along with Port Moresby.

Better too is the emphasis given to New Guinea in Harry Gailey’s *The War in the Pacific*. Gailey gives a detailed narration of all major and many minor campaigns in the Pacific Theatre from 7 December 1941 through the summer of 1945 and nicely intermingles the different perspectives of American and Japanese military and political leaders for each of the battles.

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12Ibid., 199ff. Van der Vat’s emphasis parallels that of Spector in seeing the campaign for Gona and Buna as a launching pad for operations against the Japanese stronghold on Rabaul. He also gives about twice the space to Guadalcanal as to the Allied advance across the Owen Stanley Range. For a similar reading, compare Leo Hirrel, *Bismarck Archipelago, 15 December 1943 - 27 November 1944*, The U.S. Army Campaigns of World War II (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Army Center of Military History, n.d.).

Throughout this superb synthesis, Gailey does not lose sight of the truth that diplomatic posturing and military structuring always preceded the battles, and he shows this for all levels of each campaign. Gailey assuredly believes that “military historiography since the war reflects the prewar bias of U.S. policy by focusing on events in Europe. This is not to imply that the Pacific war has been completely overlooked . . . [but] many deadly campaigns once thought to have been critical have been all but ignored.”

The author intends to correct this oversight by omitting entirely the Asian land war—the China-Burma-India theater—and its complex geopolitical problems. This frees him to treat in more detail those battles previously neglected, such as actions in the Solomon Islands, the devastating Peleliu encounter, American and Australian engagements along the lengthy New Guinea coast, and the Allied conquest of the Philippines. The effort for New Guinea receives comprehensive evaluation in Gailey’s sections “The Tide Turns: New Guinea and Bougainville” (Chapter 8) and “Victory in New Guinea” (Chapter 10). The “Victory in New Guinea” chapter notably details a segment of fierce fighting commonly ignored by most historians—the Allied drive westward past Hollandia through old Dutch New Guinea to the Vogelkop Peninsula.

The most complete discussions about plans, tactics, and the execution of operations on New Guinea, however, as well as copious statistics about logistics, personnel, and supplies, come

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15 Ibid., 209ff., 271ff.
from official postwar treatments by military experts, such as Robert Ross Smith, Samuel Eliot Morison, Samuel Milner, and the Australian David Dexter. Milner emphasizes the fight for Papua throughout 1942 and into early 1943, while Smith concentrates his attention on the battles of 1943 and 1944 along New Guinea’s northwestern coast. Morison gives a concise but necessary Naval perspective, and Dexter provides an excellent narration of the efforts by Australia’s army. From another point of view— that of the Army Air Forces—Richard L. Watson describes “The Papuan Campaign” and Frank Futrell relates Allied successes in “Hollandia” and the “Final Victory in New Guinea.” The reading of official military history can be dry, and the official view may be biased. But these works remain unrivaled for copious data and precise description of events.

Smith, Approach to the Philippines.


Several journal articles supplement the general works, and these fill in gaps on a variety of topics. These include descriptions of command and leadership, communications and intelligence, air operations in a jungle environment, combat training, Japanese tactics in New Guinea, the Buna campaign, the fighting on Biak Island, various unit or organizational


involvement on New Guinea, disease and medical problems, Australian and native soldiers, religious groups and their involvement in the war, and a number of personal reminiscences.


Biographies, memoirs, and oral histories typically come from top commanders, and these reminiscences serve a general usefulness. But they lack the common soldier’s perspective and do not give a more balanced picture to the story. A few monographs, though, tell the history as an eyewitness account from actual combatants—sometimes haunting, sometimes humorous, but always exciting and vivid. Older works include an Army officer’s memoirs, a journalist’s letters to his family, a professional writer’s descriptions about military life, and an Australian correspondent’s view of the harsh fighting. More recent works relate anecdotes from a medley of troops with respect to a significant battle, a fighter pilot’s view of the New Guinea skies, and personal diary entries from a captain in the Army Corp of Engineers.


1944) to present a unified look at the Allied movement northwest across the island to push the Japanese out of the region. This work acknowledges the New Guinea War as an entity within itself, a distinct battlefield, and a tribute to the thousands who served and died there in defense of their nation’s ideals. It represents a move in the right direction toward greater inclusion of New Guinea in World War II historiography.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


**Pamphlets**


**Serials**


The Japanese effort at the start of World War Two was focused on conquest. Expanding across the Pacific and the east Asian mainland, forces sought to conquer territory for the Japanese Empire, and, in particular, to drive out western influences in the region. By 1941, they had expanded far south and Australia was in their sights. As well as providing armed forces, Australia was an important source of supplies for the Allied war effort in the Pacific. The largest land mass on Japan’s route to Australia, New Guinea had long been divided between the western colonial powers. The fighting in New Guinea was marked by patience and persistence on both sides, which drew the fighting out, and by terrifyingly disproportionate losses on the Japanese side. Wewak, 1945-09-13. The Toughest Fighting in the World: The Australian and American Campaign for New Guinea in World War by George H. Johnston Paperback $20.00. In Stock. Ships from and sold by Amazon.com. His World War II titles include The Sinking of the Laconia and the U-Boat War, Target America, and Hitler's Secret Pirate Fleet. He has also written on the American Civil War and the rulers of Imperial Russia. A very good history book on the war in New Guinea. The only reason why I did not give it five stars is because of the existence of the excellent Rabaul trilogy by Bruce Gamble. This book by James P Duffy isn't quite in the same league as the books by Bruce Gamble, and not just because in three books you can write a lot more (verbiage) than in one book. ww2dbaseJapanese Decision to Abandon New Guinea Island 30 Sep 1943. ww2dbaseOn 30 Sep 1943, the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan endorsed a plan to reduce Japan’s defense perimeter, a plan which was drawn up 15 days before. This new defense perimeter went from Burma through Dutch New Guinea, the Caroline Islands, and finally to the Marshall Islands. Although it was a serious effort to consolidate conquests and to shorten supply lines, this plan meant the abandonment of 300,000 troops outside of the perimeter, who were unable to be evacuated easily due to Allied air superiorit... We added a few potatoes to what rice we have had and continued the fight. Hell in the Pacific: Rare World War II photographs show American soldiers' fight for survival in brutal Battle of Saipan. Black-and-white photographs, captured by Life magazine photographer W. Eugene Smith, show the everyday horrors for the U.S. soldiers fighting Japanese forces on the Mariana Island of Saipan in 1944. World War II: Bataan Death March. Smoke rises from the burning buildings on Ford Island, Pearl Harbor. He is best remembered as the leader of the “Flying Tigers,” an all-volunteer air service in China fighting the Japanese before the United States entered World War II. When the United States entered the war, he took command of all Allied Air Forces in the Far East. A Chindit flamethrower operator aims his No. 2 Mk II weapon.