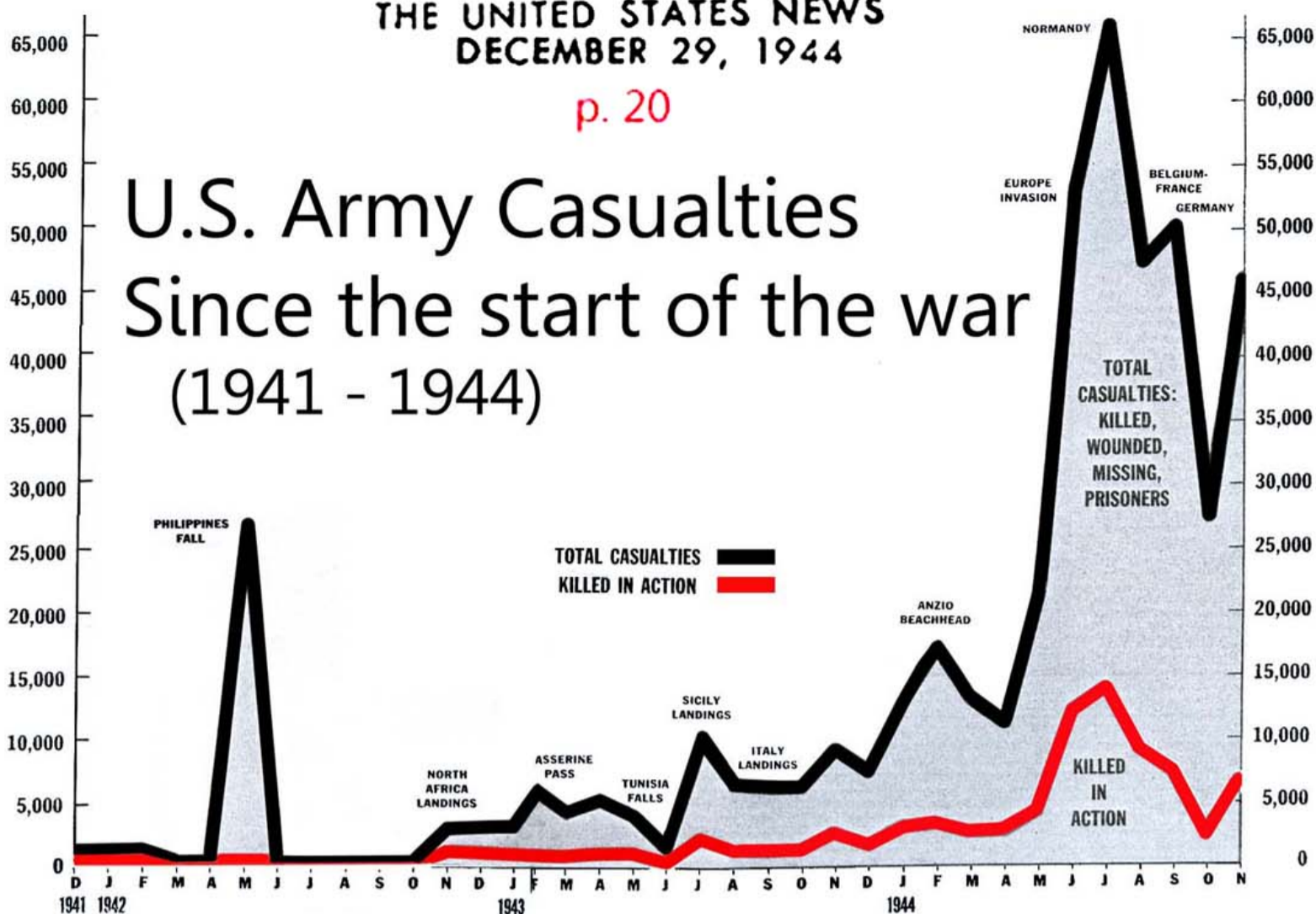


U.S. Army Casualties Since the start of the war (1941 - 1944)



The Pictogram graph traces campaigns of this war and their cost in lives.

Bataan. The Army's first big losses came in the first Philippines campaign. Fall of Bataan and surrender of Corregidor brought casualties of 26,948 for May, 1942. Of these, only 148 were listed as killed, and 77 were listed as wounded. Army records for that month list 15,152 as missing and 11,571 as prisoners.

North Africa. Casualties were light in the next few months, but the curve took a sharp upturn in November, when U. S. troops landed in North Africa. That operation was largely responsible for a casualty total of 3,046 in November. Losses were some higher in the next two months and reached 6,325 in February, 1944.

Sicily and Italy. The conquest of Sicily, starting with landings in July, 1943, and ending in August, sent figures for killed and wounded to a new high. The Army suffered casualties of 10,205 in July, of whom 2,435 were killed and 6,040 wounded. Losses were 6,931 in August, with 1,579 killed and 3,739 wounded.

Then followed in September the start

U.S. Army Casualties Since the start of the war
(December, 1941 - June, 1944)

of the campaign for Italy. Casualty lists took a sharp upward turn in January and February of 1944, largely due to hard fighting around Anzio. January losses amounted to 13,244, and February losses totaled 17,418. Another jump took place in May when the toll of killed reached 4,505 and the wounded totaled 12,364.

Invasion of Europe. The June landings in France and the battle for Normandy that followed brought this country its first really big lists of dead and wounded. June saw 12,268 men killed and 33,637 wounded. Another 4,138 were taken prisoners and 3,113 were missing. Here was a total of 53,156, more than double that of May. As the battle moved across France, losses climbed higher. In July, 14,227 were killed and 44,472 wounded.

Losses fell off slightly in the next few months, but increased again in November. Casualties for the European theater alone totaled 57,775 in November, a figure somewhat higher than the total for the month shown in the Pictogram. This is due to the fact that over-all computations made by the War Department sometimes are behind figures computed in the field.

Whatever the final November figures are, December losses are almost certain to be higher. It will not be surprising if they reach nearly 100,000.

All in all, Americans are faced with the probability that 1945 will bring the heaviest losses yet. Prospects of more months of war in Europe and prolonged fighting in the Pacific make this almost a certainty.

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Grim Tabulation

The battle of the Ardennes salient was again reflected in the casualty lists last week. Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced that the Army's officially recorded casualties from the beginning of the war to Jan. 21 totaled 650,420—a jump of 33,469 over the previous week's report. The number included casualties up to near the end of December. The names of casualties since then have not yet reached the War Department.

The Army has had 121,676 killed, 379,638 wounded, 91,573 missing, and 57,533 captured; 186,000 of the wounded have recovered and returned to duty. The Navy's casualties, including those of the Marines and the Coast Guard, add up to 86,922—32,889 killed, 39,807 wounded, 9,750 missing, and 4,476 prisoners—bringing total American casualties to 737,342.