

> Above is the Jajenese defensive plen in the Zambeles Mt., wich failed to stop the advence of the $4 C$ In Infantry Division in opening the central Luzon Gateway to Manile.


Storm King Mt., in the Zambeles Rango which controlled the ge toway to Manila, is typicel of the Japanese fortified positions which the 40 th Infantry Division captured.


It was from tunnels and caves in hills like these thet the 40 th Infantry Division drove the Jepanese deeper into the Zambales Mts., which dominate Clark Fields, Luzon, P.I.


# FUTURE RELEASE <br> PLEASE NOTE DATE 

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## FOR RETEASE IN NEMSPAPEES APPEARING OA THE STREETET AFTER 12:01 A.M. (EST) THURSDAY JURS 27, 1946.

## AROX LISTS WAR DEAD AND UTSSING: <br> FIRST POSTWAR ROIL MNIES 308,978

(Note to Editor: The enclosed release and state casualty booklot are for your information and use if desired. In fairness to all newspapers in all sections of the country, an autconatic release date has been established for all newspapars, daily and weekly. Simultaneous release is being made through the Selective Service Syatem to all local draft boards and to the Congress, State Adjutants General and State Governors. Questions as to identity of persons named in the booklets should be addressed to the local draft boards in your area.)

The first consolidated listing of Aruy dead and missing in World War II -a compilation of the names of nearly 310,000 men and women who gave their lives in the Nation's service-mas released today by the War Department.

The list was made up of fifty booklets, one for each state, one for the Diatrict of Columbia, and one for the Territories and Possessions of the United States. Each booklet contained a foreword explanatory of the methods of listing, a breakdown by counties and types of casualty, and an alphabetical listing by county of the name, serial mamber and grade of each individual and the manner in which he met his death. The Philippine Commonvealth was not included in the study.

An overall death and missing rate of 2.98 per cent from all causes was indicated by the listinge of more than $10,000,000$ men and women mobilized into the Aryuy between the presidential declaration of unimited national emergency on May 27, 1941, and the concluding date of the study, Jamary 31, 1946, a total of 307,554 had been killed in action, died of other causes or became missing, later to be determined dead. In addition, 1,424 persons were still carried as missing on Jamary 31, 1946, bringing the total number of names in the list to 308,978 .

Of the total, 57.1 per cent, mmbering 176,432 , were listed as killed in action. Other casualty breakdoms showed that 25,493 ( 8,25 per cent) died of wounds suffered in combat; 929 ( 0.3 per cent) died of combat injuries; 85,219 ( 27.6 per cent) died other than in battle, and 19,481 ( 6.3 per cent) were administratively determined to have died. The missing figure of 1,424 represented 0.45 per cent of the total.

Most of the persons who were determined to have died were carried for periods of at least one year in a missing status, and ware declared dead under Public Isw 490, 77th Congress, after thorough investigation of each case.

In the foreword to the booklets, it was pointed out that the War Department is extremely reluctant to hold out hope to neat of kin that any missing persons will be found alive. It is expected that after a reasonable lapse of time and after due imestigation, most of these missing cases will be closed with findings of death.

The weath rate" in various states (which also includes misaing) followed closely the proportions of their contributions to Army strength, although some dislocations were noted, especially in the case of New Mexico, which early in the war suffered heavy casualties in a National Guard unit in the Philippines. New Mexico, with fourtenths of one per cent of the nation's population, contributed. 48 of one per cent of the Army's strength, and suffered 66 of one per cent of the Army's total deaths. The state's death rate in the Aruy was 4.77 per cent, as compared to the national average of 2.98 per cent.

The highest death rate was 5.05 per cent for the District of Columbia, but this figure included numerous Regular Army personnel who gave their hame address as The Adjutant Ceneral, Washington, although they did not actually live in the nation's capital. Other high death rates were noted in Montans, with 4.53 per cent; North Dakots, 4.14 per cent, and Arizona, 4.01 per cent. The lowest death rate was in the case of the Territories, which lost only 1.18 per cent of their strength. Among the states, Maryland, with 2.20 per cent, had the lowest rate. Other states with low death ratios were Mississippi, 2.32 per cent; Louisians, 2.36 per cent; Alabams, 2.54 per cent, anul Florida, 2.63 percent.

New York State, with the largest population and the largest contribution to the Army's strength, lost 31,215 persons, the greatest mumber of any state. Other high death totals were found in the more populous states: Pennsylvania, 26,554; Illinois, 18,601; California, 17,022; Ohio, 16,827; and Texas, 15,764. The least populous states generally had the smallest number of deaths: Nevada, 349; Delaware, 579; moming, 652, and Vermont, 874.

The operation of the Selective Service Systam, which drew proportionately from all waiks of life and all sections of the cruntry, was noticeable throughout the report. An evidence of the democratic working of the draft was the fact that only three of the smallest of the nation's three thousand counties failed to suffer a casualty. These counties ware King, in Texas; Esmaralda, in Nevada, and Yellewstone National Park, in Wroming. The greatest losses among counties were in the most thickly populated areasi Cook (Chicago) Illinois, 9,723; Los Angeles, Califormia, 6,674; Kings (Brooklyn) New York, 5,841. Now York City, which is made up of the five boroughwounties of Bromx, Kings, Now York (Manhation), Queens and Richmond (Staten Island), suffered 16,312 deaths. Other city totals were not available except in such cases as San Franciaco ( 1,365 ), Philadelphia ( 4,395 ), Baltimore ( 2,051 ) and St. Louis ( 1,636 ), where city and county are coextensive.

To insure greatest accuracy in preparation of the lists, The Adjutant Generalis office in Washington used punch-oard tabulating and printing machines which automatically printed from coded carde the information appearing in the books. The lists were prooi-read after preparation and were reproduced to printing plates by photaoffeet process, which reduced the possibility of error in camposition.

In releasing the booklets, the Mar Department pointed out that the listing was a preliminary one, and might because of its scope contain orrors which would be corrected when determined. In addition to possibility of error in preparation, it was emphasized that misinformation often is given unintentionally by an indivicual when he enters the service (such as a mistaken identification of his hone county) and other inaccuracies are from time to time apt to be introduced into the individualis records.

Distribution of the limited supply of booklets was made to the press, the Congress, State Adjutants General and local Selective Service Boards. This distribution exhausted the supply of booklets, the Far Department anounoed. A revised and final list is expected to be published at a future date.

A tabulation of casualties by state and type follows:

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