***Plagiarism -***plā-jə-rizəm */ noun*

*the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.*

*-Merriam Webster*

1. How do we utilize a source document in a report?

**BATTLE OF OKINAWA**

Last and biggest of the Pacific island battles of World War II, the Okinawa campaign (April 1—June 22, 1945) involved the 287,000 troops of the U.S. Tenth Army against 130,000 soldiers of the Japanese Thirty-second Army. At stake were air bases vital to the projected invasion of Japan. By the end of the 82-day campaign, Japan had lost more than 77,000 soldiers and the Allies had suffered more than 65,000 casualties—including 14,000 dead.

Japanese forces changed their typical tactics of resisting at the water’s edge to a defense in depth, designed to gain time. In conjunction with this, the Japanese navy and army mounted mass air attacks by planes on one-way “suicide” missions; the Japanese also sent their last big battleship, the *Yamato*, on a similar mission with a few escorts. The “special attack” kamikaze tactics the Japanese used on these missions, although not especially sophisticated, were so determined that Allied forces perhaps faced their most difficult Pacific campaign. The net result made Okinawa a mass bloodletting both on land and at sea, and among both the island’s civilian population and the military.

A series of defense lines across the island, both north and south of the American landing beaches, enabled the Japanese to conduct a fierce defense of Okinawa over many weeks. Using pillboxes and strongpoints, caves, and even some ancient castles, the Japanese defense positions supported one another and often resisted even the most determined artillery fire or air strikes. Mounting few attacks themselves, the Japanese conserved their strength for this defense. Caves or pillboxes often had to be destroyed individually with dynamite charges. This battle took place in an environment much more heavily populated than most Pacific islands, with civilian casualties of almost 100,000 and equally heavy losses for the Japanese army. “It was a scene straight out of hell. There is no other way to describe it,” recalls Higa Tomiko, then a seven-year-old girl, who survived the battle.

The commanding generals on both sides died in the course of this battle: American general Simon B. Buckner by artillery fire, Japanese general Ushijima Mitsuru by suicide. Other U.S. losses in ground combat included 7,374 killed, 31,807 wounded, and 239 missing in action. The navy suffered 4,907 killed or missing aboard 34 ships sunk and 368 damaged; 763 aircraft were lost. At sea and in the air, the Japanese expended roughly 2,800 aircraft, plus a battleship, a light cruiser, and four destroyers, with losses that can be estimated at upwards of 10,000.

Source:

History.com Staff. *Battle of Okinawa*. A&E Networks. 2009. Nov 18, 2015.

<http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/battle-of-okinawa>.

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Last and biggest of the Pacific island battles of World War II, the Okinawa campaign (April 1—June 22, 1945) involved 287,000 U.S. troops against 130,000 Japanese soldiers. They fought for air bases vital to the projected invasion of Japan. By the end of the 82-day campaign, Japan had lost more than 77,000 soldiers and the Allies had suffered more than 65,000 casualties—including 14,000 dead.

The Japanese changed their typical tactics of fighting at the water’s edge to a defense in depth, designed to gain time. The Japanese navy and army also mounted mass air attacks by planes on one-way “suicide” missions; the Japanese also sent their last big battleship, the *Yamato*, on a similar mission with a few escorts. Because of these attacks the Allied forces perhaps faced their most difficult Pacific campaign. The net result made Okinawa a bloody battle both on land and at sea, and among both the island’s civilian population and the military.

A series of defense lines across the island, both north and south of the American landing beaches, enabled the Japanese to conduct a fierce defense of Okinawa over many weeks. Using strongpoints the Japanese defense positions supported one another and often resisted even the most determined artillery fire or air strikes. Mounting few attacks themselves, the Japanese conserved their strength for this defense. This battle took place in an environment much more heavily populated than most Pacific islands, with civilian casualties of almost 100,000 and equally heavy losses for the Japanese army. In fact, the commanding generals on both sides died in the course of this battle: American general Simon B. Buckner by artillery fire, Japanese general Ushijima Mitsuru by suicide. Losses by both sides were horrible, as mentioned above, and in addition the U.S. navy had 34 ships sunk, 368 damaged, and 763 aircraft lost. At sea and in the air, the Japanese expended roughly 2,800 aircraft, plus a battleship, a light cruiser, and four destroyers.

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Okinawa was the last Pacific island battle for the United States in World War II. It was also the most costly. The Japanese fought ferociously as they were protecting both a civilian population and air bases that would be used to bomb their homeland.

Not only did the Japanese soldiers fight hard, but they also utilized a new tactic of allowing the U.S. soldiers to come ashore before attacking them. Whereas before the Japanese expended every effort to stop the enemy from getting ashore, now they set up a defense designed to bog down and trap their enemy along every inch of ground they progressed into the interior. They did this by “using pillboxes and strongpoints, caves, and even some ancient castles, the Japanese defense positions supported one another and often resisted even the most determined artillery fire or air strikes” (*Battle of Okinawa,* history.com).

Sailors and airmen were also an integral part of the battle for both sides. The Japanese sent their pilots and sailors on suicide missions to attack the U.S. Navy. While the Japanese lost 2,800 aircraft and 6 ships in this effort, they also destroyed 34 U.S. ships, damaged another 368, and also destroyed 763 U.S. aircraft.

The intensity of the fighting and the new tactics employed, ensured that it was not only a bloody battle for the soldiers of each side but also the civilian population on the island, 100,000 of whom died or were injured. Not even generals were free from harm in this battle as the commanding general for each side died in the line of duty.

While the United States may have won the battle, it was at a terrible cost. Thankfully, for both sides, there would be no more land assaults in the war.

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History.com Staff. *Battle of Okinawa*. A&E Networks. 2009. Nov 18, 2015.

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