

The Midway Campaign December 7 1941 June 6 1942

An account of this crucial campaign in the Pacific theatre

**Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the fighting *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading*
All Americans are familiar with the "day that will live in infamy." At 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor, the advanced base of the United States Navy's Pacific Fleet, was ablaze. It had been smashed by aircraft launched by the carriers of the Imperial Japanese Navy. All eight battleships had been sunk or badly damaged, 350 aircraft had been knocked out, and over 2,000 Americans lay dead. Indelible images of the USS Arizona exploding and the USS Oklahoma capsizing and floating upside down have been ingrained in the American conscience ever since. In less than an hour and a half the Japanese had almost wiped out America's entire naval presence in the Pacific. Despite fighting in North Africa and the Atlantic, the United States still had the resources and manpower to fight the Japanese in the Pacific. Though the Japanese had crippled the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, its distance from Japan made an invasion of Pearl Harbor impossible, and Japan had not severely damaged important infrastructure. Thus, the United States was able to quickly rebuild a fleet, still stationed at Pearl Harbor right in the heart of the Pacific. This forward location allowed the United States to immediately push deeply into the Pacific theater. In fact, the turning point in the Pacific theater took place in 1942 near Midway Island. The Japanese had moved a sizable fleet intending to occupy Midway Island and draw the American navy near. Instead, American aircraft flying from three aircraft carriers that had been away from Pearl Harbor in December 1941 got a bearing on the Japanese fleet and sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers, permanently crippling Japan's navy. The Battle of Midway was one of the first naval battles in history where the enemy fleets never saw or came into contact with each other. Throughout 1944, the Americans kept pushing the Japanese back, but some of the war's most famous campaigns would come near the end. The Battle of Iwo Jima, code name "Operation Detachment," is more of a misnomer than anything. It was fought as part of a large American invasion directed by steps toward the Japanese mainland, and it was more like a siege that lasted 36 days from February-March 1945, with non-stop fighting every minute. In fact, the iconic flag-raising photo was taken just four days into the battle, and as that picture suggests, the battle was not a pristine tactical event but an unceasing horror with no haven for protection. Near the end of 1944, as Allied forces were pushing across the Pacific and edging ever closer to Japan, plans were drawn up to invade the Ryuku islands, the most prominent of them being Okinawa. Military planners anticipated that an amphibious campaign would last a week, but instead of facing 60,000 Japanese defenders as estimated, there were closer to 120,000 on the island at the beginning of the campaign in April 1945. The Battle of Okinawa was the largest amphibious operation in the Pacific theater, and it would last nearly 3 months and wind up being the fiercest in the Pacific theater during the war, with nearly 60,000 American casualties and over 100,000 Japanese soldiers killed. In addition, the battle resulted in an estimated 40,000-150,000 Japanese civilian casualties. Given the horrific nature of the combat, and the fact that it was incessant for several weeks, it's no surprise that Okinawa had a profound psychological effect on the men who fought, but it also greatly influenced the thinking of military leaders who were planning subsequent campaigns, including a potential invasion of the Japanese mainland. The casualty tolls at Okinawa ultimately helped compel President Truman to use the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in an effort to end the war before having to attempt such an invasion.

This book is an adventure story of a Patrol Torpedo Boat (PTB) officer during the opening phases of the Pacific War. It is historical fiction that takes some liberty with events, places, and people. The characters are primarily fictitious. The author attempts to portray real persons in the story truthfully. The build-up to WW II and the early Pacific War campaign against Japan provides the background to dramatize the training, courage, and leadership of American PT Boat commanders and their crews. Many of the tactical situations, weapons, and communications are products of the author's imagination. The early June 1942 battle for Midway Island is featured to honor the Navy, Marine, and Army troops that defended the Midway Islets. It is a tribute to the courageous personnel who fought back after the 7 December 1941 sneak attack on Pearl harbor and turned the tide of war against Japan. This third book in Law's Pacific War Series features characters from Volume One (Captain Harry "Rats" Mueller, USMC) and Volume Two (Commander David A. Pelham, USN). It introduces Ensign Wilbur O. Wright, USNR. Wilbur volunteers for the Patrol Torpedo Boat program and sees combat during the Battle of Midway. CDR Law has added some intriguing chapters where he speculates what life was like for Rear Admiral Chester Nimitz before the war with Japan, as a four-star Admiral after Pearl Harbor, and during the Battle for Midway Island.A little-known fact: there was a PT Boat Squadron at NAS Midway during the historic battle in June 1942. They played a significant role in the anti-air defense of the atoll and were ready to attack enemy ships that came within a hundred miles of the base. Hopefully, readers will learn what it was like to train in PT Boats before the war, how Admiral Chester Nimitz set his trap for the four Japanese aircraft carriers before the Battle of Midway, and the defensive preparations on and around Midway Island that made it a very tough nut to crack.

The World at War, 1939-1945

The Untold Story of the Battle of Midway

World War II Goes to the Movies & Television Guide Volume I A-K

Japan at War: An Encyclopedia

The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection

Midway Campaign

An Encyclopedia

This research was prepared by Captain (later Rear Admiral) Richard W. Bates, Head of the Department of Research and Analysis of the United States Naval War College, in 1948 as part of a series of similar studies devoted to the major naval battles of the Pacific Ocean Theater of World War II. The research was classified as "Confidential" (unclassified in 1968) and was never printed as a book: it was restrictedly distributed as photostats of the original typescript. Notwithstanding the classification of this research, it served as the basis for such well-known books about the Battle of Midway as classical Samuel Eliot Morison's "History of United States Naval Operations in World War II - Coral Sea, Midway and Submarine Actions" published in 1949 and Walter Lord's best-seller "Incredible Victory" published in 1967. Although over the decades that have passed since the making of Bates' research historians have obtained access to a number of additional sources, this study nevertheless remains an authoritative source of information, especially concerning the U.S. side of the battle. References to this research are found even in the most recent books on the Battle of Midway. This is the first time that "The Battle of Midway Including the Aleutian Phase, June 3 to June 14, 1942: Strategical and Tactical Analysis" by Richard W. Bates is published as a book. The text formatting was kept as close to the style of the original typescript as possible, including the original pagination for correct quotation. All the charts have been redrawn. Glossary of special terms and abbreviations as well as bibliographic records have been added. It is believed that this book will be useful to anyone interested in or studying the history of World War II in the Pacific Theater.

A world list of books in the English language.

With more than 1,700 cross-referenced entries covering every aspect of World War II, the events and developments of the era, and myriad related subjects as well as a documents volume, this is the most comprehensive reference work available on the war.
• Provides a clear understanding of the causes of World War II, reaching back to World War I and the role of the Western democracies in its origin
• Examines home front developments in major countries during the war, such as race and gender relations in the United States
• Recognizes the important roles played by women in the war and describes how the United States mobilized its economy and citizenry for total war
• Discusses the Holocaust and establishes responsibility for this genocide
• Details the changing attitudes toward the war as expressed in film and literature

Railway Age

World War II: The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection [5 volumes]

Air Force Combat Medals, Streamers, and Campaigns

Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns

USS Yorktown at Midway

World War II at Sea: An Encyclopedia [2 volumes]

The Battle That Changed the Course of World War II

“Deeply researched and well written....By far the most detailed account of USS Enterprise’s dive-bombers and their decisive role at the Battle of Midway.” Sunday, December 7, 1941, dawned clear and bright over the Pacific.... But for the Dauntless dive-bomber crews of the USS Enterprise returning to their home base on Oahu, it was a morning from hell. Flying directly into the Japanese ambush at Pearl Harbor, they lost a third of their squadron and witnessed the heart of America’s Navy broken and smoldering on the oil-slicked waters below. The next six months, from Pearl Harbor to the Battle of Midway—a dark time during which the Japanese scored victory after victory—this small band of aviators saw almost constant deployment, intense carrier combat, and fearsome casualties. Many were killed by enemy Zero fighters, antiaircraft fire, or deadly crash landings in the Pacific, while others were captured and spent years in POW camps. Yet the Enterprise’s Dauntless crews would be the first to strike an offensive blow against Japanese installations in the Marshall Islands, would be the first to sink a Japanese warship, and would shepherd the Doolittle Raiders’ bombing of Tokyo. Not until Midway, though, would Dauntless crews get the chance to settle the score...and change the course of World War II. Drawing on dozens of new interviews and oral histories, author Stephen L. Moore brings to life inspiring stories of individual sacrifice and bravery—and the sweeping saga of one of America’s greatest triumphs. INCLUDES PHOTOS*

Alfred Thayer Mahan’s The Influence of Sea Power upon History (1660--1783) was one of the most influential books on military strategy in the first half of the 20th century. A core text in the naval war colleges of the United States, Britain, and Japan, Mahan’s book shaped doctrine for the conduct of war at sea. Adams uses Mahan’s ideas to discuss the great Pacific sea battles of World War II and to consider how well they withstood the test of actual combat. Reexamining the conduct of war in the Pacific from a single analytic viewpoint leads to some surprising conclusions about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Doolittle Raid, the Battle of the Coral Sea, the recapture of the Philippines, and the submarine war. Naval historians and armchair strategists alike will find much food for thought in these engrossing pages.

Amerikansk militærhistorie, amerikanske hærs historie. Army Almanac for 1959. Udkom første gang i 1950 (dette ex. er på DEPOT I-1159). KGB har1959-udgaven med ajourførte oplysninger på Læsesalen. En form for grundbog om US Army. Indeholder alle mulige nyttige oplysninger og informationer om den amerikanske hær, organisation, opdeling, enheder, uddannelse, officerskorpset, veteraner, material, våben, uniformer, udrustning, efterretningsvirksomhed, logistikområdet, militærlove, dekorationer og belønninger, oversigt over generaler, hærens relationer til det civile, m.m. samt afsnit om USA's deltagelse i krige og væbnede konflikter fra Uafhængighedskrigene i 1775 til Koreakrigen i 1950, væbnede konflikter, "småkrige", m.m.

Signals Intelligence in World War II

The First South Pacific Campaign

A Book of Facts Concerning the United States Army

A Research Guide

A Guide to Facts and Sources

The Essential Reference Guide

A series that spans the complex and varied history of the United States from prehistoric times to the present day, offering clear and entertaining narrative, interesting boxed insets and lively illustrations that bring to life the people and events that have shaped the nation.

On May 7 and 8, 1942, fast carrier task forces from the United States and Imperial Japanese met in combat for the first time in the Battle of the Coral Sea. A strategic victory for the U.S. despite the loss of the carrier Lexington, the battle blunted the Japanese drive on Port Moresby, a valuable Allied air base on the island of New Guinea. Lundstrom offers a detailed analysis of the fundamental strategies employed by Japan and the U.S. in the South Pacific from January to June 1942, the efforts of Adm. Ernest J. King to reinforce the area in spite of Roosevelt's Europe First grand strategy and Adm.Chester Nimitz's aggressive plans to fight in the Coral Sea. Now in paperback, *The First Pacific Campaign* provides a superb overview of the crucial first six months of the naval war in the South Pacific.

Some of the worst military disasters in U.S. history occurred between Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 and the Battle of Midway in June 1942. During this period, the American people faced a barrage of bad news and accounts of defeats and retreats. Yet if they were shocked and dismayed, they showed little panic. Indomitable Will resurrects the legacy of this first half-year of American combat during WWII -a legacy of pain, but not of woe. Historian Charles Kupfer recounts the story of the war's early defeats: Bataan, Corregidor, Wake Island, and the Java Sea. Some of these battles remain evocative today; others are obscure; all were catastrophes for American arms. Kupfer asserts, however, that later victories were made inevitable by the steeling effect of those initial disasters. Weaving together military, journalistic, political, and cultural histories, this engaging book shows that by setting their collective will on victory, Americans in and out of uniform gained strength from their setbacks. Indomitable Will spells out how the nation turned early defeat into ultimate victory.

The Third Report of the Director of Selective Service, 1943-1944

The Army Almanac

Pearl Harbor: The Essential Reference Guide

The Philippines in World War II, 1941-1945

Indomitable Will

World War II, 1939-1945

War in the Pacific National Historic Park

This book provides students with an understanding of the motives behind the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the consequences of this action on Japan, on the United States, and on the outcome of World War II.
• Addresses historical controversies such as whether Roosevelt knowingly allowed the Japanese to attack Pearl Harbor in order to bring the United States into World War II and what the consequences of a third Japanese carrier strike might have been
• Includes primary source documents—including oral histories by participants in and victims of the attack—that help readers to better grasp the motivations behind the Japanese attack, the reasons why Pearl Harbor was not better able to resist, and what it was like to live through the attack itself
• Provides an ideal resource for high school and college students as well as interesting reading for general audiences seeking authoritative historical information on the Pearl Harbor attacks

An extraordinarily detailed reference book, The World At War: 1939-1945 offers the reader an in-depth guide to the greatest conflict of the 20th Century. Meticulously researched with over 1,200 identifications and a bibliography of over 4,000 sources, the book examines the people, places, and events that changed our world forever. William Scott spent three years carefully researching and compiling the information for this book. He worked exclusively from military archives and university libraries to produce this one of a kind World War II reference book.

Including an easy to follow chronology of events, a list of military and naval abbreviations, and an organizational chart of U.S. Army units, The World At War: 1939-1945 is a must for military historians, academics, history buffs, and veterans.

Designed with the more visual needs of today's student in mind, this landmark encyclopedia covers the entire scope of the Second World War, from its earliest roots to its continuing impact on global politics and human society. Over 1,000 illustrations, maps, and primary source materials enhance the text and make history come alive for students and faculty alike. ABC-CLIO's World War II: A Student Encyclopedia captures the monumental sweep of the "Big One" with accessible scholarship, a student-friendly, image-rich design, and a variety of tools specifically crafted for the novice researcher. For teachers and curriculum specialists, it is a thoroughly contemporary and authoritative work with everything they need to enrich their syllabi and meet state and national standards. Ranging from the conflict's historic origins to VJ Day and beyond, it brings all aspects of the war vividly to life—its origins in the rubble of World War I, its inevitable outbreak, its succession of tumultuous battles and unforgettable personalities. Students will understand what the war meant to the leaders, the soldiers, and everyday families on home fronts around the world. Featured essays look at Pearl Harbor, the Holocaust, the atomic bomb, and other crucial events, as well as fascinating topics such as signals intelligence and the role of women in war. A separate primary source volume provides essential source material for homework, test preparation or special projects. With a wealth of new information and new ideas about the war's causes, course, and consequences, World War II will be the first place students turn for the who, what, when, where, and—more importantly—the why, behind this historic conflict. 950 A–Z entries, including lengthy biographies of individuals, studies of battles, details of weapons systems, and analyses of wartime conferences—all of the topics students look for, and teachers and educators need to have for their classes Over 270 contributors, including an unprecedented number of non-U.S. authorities, many from Japan and China, giving students a truly global understanding of the war An inviting design incorporating 600 photographs, including contemporaneous images of individuals, scenes from the front lines, posters, and weapon technologies A separate primary source volume offering a wide array of materials ranging from official documents to personal correspondence An early section of 70 detailed geopolitical and military maps, show students the basic sweep of the war

The Carrier Aviators Who Avenged Pearl Harbor at the Battle of Midway

Turning Defeat into Victory from Pearl Harbor to Midway

Shattered Sword

Indian Defence Review

The Grey Geese

Strategical and Tactical Analysis

The Battle of Midway and the Guadalcanal Campaign

In the epic Battle of Midway, USS Yorktown, with 2,500 men aboard, received three bomb hits and two torpedoes. Eighty-six men died instantlymany were wounded. At the command, Abandon ship! the crew slid down the lines into the murky, oily waters of the Pacific.Barefoot survivors knelt on the steel deck of a rescuing war ship and offered thanks to the Almighty. The author is a survivor.

In 1974 Frederick W. Winterbotham's book "The Ultra Secret" disclosed the Allied success in breaking the German high command ciphers in World War II, and a new form of history began--the study of intelligence and its impact on military operations and international politics. This guide documents and annotates over 800 sources that have appeared in the past 20 years. It examines and evaluates primary and secondary sources dealing with the role of ULTRA and MAGIC in the Pearl Harbor attack, the battles of the Atlantic, Coral Sea, and Midway, and the campaigns in the Mediterranean, Northwest Europe, the Middle East, and the Pacific, as well as in the realm of espionage and special operations. It also covers sources on the Sigint and cryptanalytic programs of the Axis and neutral powers. The book examines and annotates primary and secondary sources on the role of ULTRA and MAGIC in the Pearl Harbor attack, the battles of the Atlantic, Coral Sea, and Midway, and the campaigns in the Mediterranean, Northwest Europe, the Middle East, and the Pacific, as well as in the realm of espionage and special operations. It also provides details on sources concerned with Sigint and cryptanalytic programs of the Axis and neutral powers.

In this book an internationally renowned team of historians provides comprehensive coverage of all major campaigns and theaters of World War II, synthesizing the tremendous breadth and depth of source materials on this global conflict. It includes primary-source documents created by both famous leaders and average citizens. World War II: The Essential Reference Guide provides a comprehensive overview of the major events, campaigns, battles, personalities, and issues of World War II, supplemented by a selection of primary-source documents. Comprising essays written by leading international scholars that introduce non-specialist readers to all the major theaters of the war, this volume covers the entire span--both geographically and chronologically--of this far-reaching conflict. A selection of official and personal documents conveys the emotionally charged tenor of the period and the tremendous psychological impact of the war on those involved in it, both directly and indirectly. The book includes scholarly essays on enduring dilemmas of World War II, such as whether the United States justified in dropping the atomic bomb on Japan, as well as comprehensive essays on the causes, course, and consequences of the war. Introductory essays examine the causes, course, and consequences of the war A bibliography includes recently published books as well as movies and electronic media A comprehensive chronology clarifies the order of historical events

The Battle of Midway Including the Aleutian Phase, June 3 to June 14, 1942

Federal Records of World War II.: Military agencies

Victory at Midway

Environmental Impact Statement

World War II PT Boat Captain

Pacific Fleet Strategy, December 1941-June 1942

World War II

Many consider the Battle of Midway to have turned the tide of the Pacific War. It is without question one of the most famous battles in history. Now, for the first time since Gordon W. Prange's bestselling "Miracle at Midway," Jonathan Parshall and Anthony Tully offer a new interpretation of this great naval engagement. Unlike previous accounts, "Shattered Sword" makes extensive use of Japanese primary sources. It also corrects the many errors of Mitsuo Fuchida's "Midway: The Battle That Doomed Japan," an uncritical reliance upon which has tainted every previous Western account. It thus forces a major, potentially controversial reevaluation of the great battle. The authors examine the battle in detail and effortlessly place it within the context of the Imperial Navy's doctrine and technology. With a foreword by leading WWII naval historian John Lundstrom, "Shattered Sword" will become an indispensable part of any military buff's library. Winner of the 2005 John Lyman Book Award for the "Best Book in U.S. Naval History" and cited by "Proceedings" as one of its "Notable Naval Books" for 2005.

In the five months after Pearl Harbor, the Imperial Japanese Navy won a string of victories in a campaign to consolidate control of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. In June of 1942, Japan suffered a devastating defeat at the Battle of Midway and was never again able to take the offensive in the Pacific. Bringing fresh perspective to the battle and its consequences, the author identifies Japan's operational plan as a major factor in its Navy's demise and describes the profound effects Midway had on the course of the war in Europe.

This compelling reference focuses on the events, individuals, organizations, and ideas that shaped Japanese warfare from early times to the present day. • Topic finder lists • A comprehensive timeline • 10 maps of key military theaters • Essential primary source documents related to the military history of Japan

Pacific Payback

Japan and World War II: the History and Legacy of the Imperial Japanese Empire During the War

The Pacific Theater in 1942

The Four Stack APDs

The Famed Green Dragons

Report of the Director of Selective Service

The History of the Decisive Campaigns and Battles That Helped America Turn the Tide of World War II

**Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the battles by participants on both sides *Includes a bibliography for further reading Those who had decoded and seen the Japanese communications in early December 1941 would not be surprised when they heard about an attack on December 7, 1941. They would, however, be astonished when they heard where that attack took place. Posted on the other side of the world, it was early on the morning of December 8 in the Philippines when American general Douglas MacArthur received news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor hours earlier. With that, it could only be a matter of time before the Japanese attacked the Philippines. Although MacArthur and Allied forces tried to hold out, they could only fight a delaying action, and the Japanese managed to subdue all resistance by the spring of 1942. The Americans would turn the war in the Pacific around in the middle of 1942, but in the wake of Pearl Harbor and the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, the country was in desperate need of a morale boost, and it would come in the form of the Doolittle Raid. In part to show that the Japanese were not invincible, and in part to reassure the American public that the nation would not lose the war. While the Battle of the Coral Sea is not as well known as other battles across the Pacific, it set a precedent by pitting enemy aircraft carriers against each other, a battle in which the rival navies themselves never sighted each other or fired a gun at each other. Instead, the fighting was done with the carriers' aircraft, something that would become more common over time and would result in decisive actions at places like Midway just months later. Furthermore, while it was in a sense a tactical victory for the Japanese, it would end up helping blunt their aggressive push east in the Pacific, making it a crucial strategic victory for the Allies. Although not as well-remembered as D-Day or even the attack at Pearl Harbor that preceded it, the Battle of Midway was one of the most unique and important battles fought during World War II. In fact, the turning point in the Pacific theater took place between June 4-7, 1942 as a Japanese fleet moved a sizable fleet intending to occupy Midway Island and draw the American navy near. Instead, American aircraft flying from three aircraft carriers that had been away from Pearl Harbor in December 1941 got a bearing on the Japanese fleet and sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers, permanently crippling Japan's navy. The Battle of Midway was one of the first major naval battles in history where the enemy fleets never actually saw or came into contact with each other. By the time the Battle of Midway was over, the defeat was so devastating that it was actually kept secret from all but the highest echelons of the Japanese government. Along with the loss of hundreds of aircraft and over 3,000 men killed, the four Japanese aircraft carriers lost, when compared to America's one lost carrier, was critical considering America's huge shipbuilding superiority. The Guadalcanal Campaign, which ran from August 1942 to February 1943, was a bitter and protracted struggle that also happened to be a strange and transitional confrontation quite unlike any other in the long Pacific War. In conjunction with the American victory at the Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal represented the crucial moment when the balance of power in the Pacific tipped in favor of the Allies, but the idea that Guadalcanal would be such a significant battle would have come as a surprise to military strategists and planners on both sides. Nonetheless, by the time the Guadalcanal campaign was underway, it was a confrontation that neither side actively sought, but that both sides came to believe they could not afford to lose. Eventually, nearly 100,000 soldiers fought on the island, and the ferocity with which the Japanese fought was a fitting prelude to campaigns like Iwo Jima and Okinawa.*

The war at sea was a key aspect of World War II, one that is too-often under-studied. This comprehensive encyclopedia shares current understandings of the struggle to control the seas during that conflict—and it opens our eyes to the reasons sea power continues to be of critical importance today. • More than 450 A–Z entries • A comprehensive chronology • Numerous illustrations of individuals, weapons, and battles • Maps • A glossary of naval terms • A comprehensive bibliography, plus cross-references and suggestions for further reading at the end of each entry

**Includes pictures *Includes soldiers' accounts of the fighting *Includes bibliographies for further reading Although not as well-remembered as D-Day or even the attack at Pearl Harbor that preceded it, the Battle of Midway was one of the most unique and important battles fought during World War II. In fact, the turning point in the Pacific theater took place between June 4-7, 1942 as a Japanese fleet moved a sizable fleet intending to occupy Midway Island and draw the American navy near. Instead, American aircraft flying from three aircraft carriers that had been away from Pearl Harbor in December 1941 got a bearing on the Japanese fleet and sunk four Japanese aircraft carriers, permanently crippling Japan's navy. The Battle of Midway was one of the first major naval battles in history where the enemy fleets never actually saw or came into contact with each other. By the time the Battle of Midway was over, the defeat was so devastating that it was actually kept secret from all but the highest echelons of the Japanese government. Along with the loss of hundreds of aircraft and over 3,000 men killed, the four Japanese aircraft carriers lost, when compared to America's one lost carrier, was critical considering America's huge shipbuilding superiority. However, the Battle of Midway could also have easily turned out differently. Japan began the battle with more carriers, more and better aircraft, and more experienced crews than the Americans, and if the battle of the Coral Sea was any indication, the two sides had irrefutable proof of the dominance of the aircraft carrier in the Pacific. The implications of earlier clashes were now starkly underlined, and the fighting was now clearly about timing. The carrier fleets were incredibly powerful and crucially important, yet at the same time they were hugely vulnerable weapons systems. The protagonists at Midway were putting into practice a newly emerging naval doctrine, one which ultimately meted out a terrible punishment to the side that miscalculated. Carrier versus carrier combat had come of age. The Guadalcanal Campaign, which ran from August 1942 to February 1943, was a bitter and protracted struggle that also happened to be a strange and transitional confrontation quite unlike any other in the long Pacific War. In conjunction with the American victory at the Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal represented the crucial moment when the balance of power in the Pacific tipped in favor of the Allies, but the idea that Guadalcanal would be such a significant battle would have come as a surprise to military strategists and planners on both sides. Eventually, nearly 100,000 soldiers fought on the island, and the ferocity with which the Japanese fought was a fitting prelude to campaigns like Iwo Jima and Okinawa. The campaign would include six separate naval battles, three large-scale land clashes, and almost daily skirmishing and shelling. Not surprisingly, the campaign exacted a heavy toll, with more than 60 ships sunk, more than 1200 aircraft destroyed, and more than 38,000 dead. While the Japanese and Americans engaged at sea and in the skies, of the 36,000 Japanese defenders on the ground, over 30,000 of them would be dead by the end of the Guadalcanal campaign, while the Americans lost about 7,000 killed. By the end of the fighting, the Guadalcanal Campaign had unquestionably become a turning point in the Pacific War, representing both the last gasp of the Japanese offensive and the first stirrings of the American onslaught. The Turning Points in the Pacific comprehensively covers the events leading up to the campaign, analyzes the decisions made by the battles' most important leaders, and explains the aftermath of the American victories. Along with a bibliography and pictures of important people and places, you will learn about Guadalcanal like you never have before, in no time at all.*

A Chronology and Select Annotated Bibliography of Books and Articles in English

An Analysis of World War II Naval Strategy

Cumulative Book Index

An Operational History of the Volatile War at Sea

World War II Goes to the Movies & Television Guide

Staff Ride Handbook for the Attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941

World War II: A Student Encyclopedia [5 volumes]

This volume documents the combat service of the USAF and its predecessor organizations, as recognized by the award of combat service medals to individuals and service or campaign streamers to air units. Separate sections feature descriptions and color photos of the medals and streamers; concise accounts of each campaign in the theater are illustrated with color maps.—[book jacket].

The Pacific Theater in 1942The History of the Decisive Campaigns and Battles That Helped America Turn the Tide of World War IICreatespace Independent Publishing Platform

The exciting role of the Grey Geese"" who flew B-17 and B-24 bombers in the Pacific during World War II is featured in this outstanding book. Includes personal stories of missions, bombing runs and events at Hickam Field during the Pearl Harbor attack. Hundreds of action photos of planes and crew, mission listing, biographies of the 11th Bomb Group veterans and roster of the 11th Bomb Group Association members . Memorable nose art photos ""

If Mahan Ran the Great Pacific War

A Study of Defending America

The Turning Points in the Pacific

11th Bomb Group (H)

Naval Warfare 1919-45

Naval Warfare 1919-45 is a comprehensive history of the war at sea from the end of the Great War to the end of World War Two. Showing the bewildering nature and complexity of the war facing those charged with fighting it around the world, this book ranges far and wide: sweeping across all naval theatres and those powers performing major, as well as minor, roles within them. Armed with the latest material from an extensive set of sources, Malcolm H. Murfett has written an absorbing as well as a comprehensive reference work. He demonstrates that superior equipment and the best intelligence, ominous power and systematic planning, vast finance and suitable training are often simply not enough in themselves to guarantee the successful outcome of a particular encounter at sea. Sometimes the narrow difference between victory and defeat hinges on those infinite variables: the individual's performance under acute pressure and sheer luck. Naval Warfare 1919-45 is an analytical and interpretive study which is an accessible and fascinating read both for students and for interested members of the general public.

An essential source for those seeking insights into the impact of World War II on Philippine society and the military operations in and around the islands.