The Battle of Midway
A Bibliography
4nd Edition

Compiled and selectively annotated by
Michaele Lee Huygen
Updated by
Greta E. Marlatt

Dudley Knox Library
Naval Postgraduate School
April 2012
Introduction

"... Midway was indeed an ‘incredible victory’, as great a reversal of strategic fortune as the naval world had ever seen, before or since, and a startling vindication of the belief of the naval aviation pioneers in the carrier and its aircraft as the weapon of future maritime dominance."


This is a selected, partially annotated bibliography listing books, periodical articles, web sites, and videos related to the Battle of Midway. Certain entries have brief annotations, many of which are taken from annotations in other bibliographies, books, and book reviews, when attributed, and directly from library cataloger’s notes when not. Although listings for materials in foreign languages are included, the greatest number of entries is for English language materials. The bibliography is intended to be a tool to assist researchers as they study this significant battle, which turned the tide in the Pacific theater. It is not intended as a comprehensive listing of all materials on the topic.

Why are there so many citations to the same titles? In publishing, history tends to repeat itself as well. It is frequently hard to decide if you’ve read a book … is it a new edition by a different publisher, or a new edition by the same publisher, or a reprint of an old edition by a different publisher, or a reprint in a series? We hope this will help.

History has also allowed more detailed research, with more sweeping views. If we found it and it compares Midway with other battles and other places, it’s included too.

The letters "NPS/DKL," followed by location and call number information, identify the books held by the Naval Postgraduate School Dudley Knox Library. Many of the journal articles are also accessible in the Dudley Knox Library. Consult with the reference or interlibrary loan departments of your local library for advice on obtaining materials of interest to you.

May 2007
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOKS - The Children’s Corner</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIODICAL ARTICLES</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEB SITES</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWSPAPER ARTICLES – SELECTED</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BOOKS

Chinese translation of Yamamoto Isoroku.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT25 .A5 A37

U.S. planes ambushed Yamamoto in April 1943 when he was flying over the Solomon Islands to inspect troops. Agawa believes the decision to attack Yamamoto was in part made by Americans based on the misconception that the admiral was a hard-line militarist. -- Matt Miller, *The San Diego Union-Tribune* A-10, December 7, 1991.

English translation of Yamamoto Isoroku, with some abridgement approved by the author.


Originally published: Tokyo: Shinchosha, Showa 40 [1965]

Abstract: The successful application of military deception is guided by the principles of war and by the principles of military deception. In particular, the principles of economy of force and integration serve the operational planner by ensuring an efficient use of military deception. Two historical case studies are presented to illustrate the degree to which the above principles were applied during the Battle of Midway and operation DESERT STORM. The Japanese deception plan failed to adequately incorporate the economy of force principle by devoting too many carrier assets to the Aleutian campaign. Likewise, the coalition's amphibious landing deception plan utilized almost an entire division of embarked Marines to accomplish what a much smaller force could have done. Additionally, the amphibious deception plan was never fully integrated into the overall campaign plan, and indeed, became a deception plan by default. Alternative allocations of forces are suggested that would have led to more efficient deception plans, and lessons learned are highlighted to promote the consideration of the principles of economy of force and integration into future operational planning.
Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA293375

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/INTELL D810.S7 A482 2000

This exhaustively researched book looks at ‘the politics of secret service during the Far Eastern War’ and at how the Allied forces’ secret war fought the Japanese through the work of S.O.E. and the
American equivalent, the Office of Secret Services. The author also examines how, after the American victory of Midway in June 1942, the two secret services coped with each other, spied on each other and helped their relevant governments cope with the inevitable Anglo-American conflicts after the war ended. This study puts a lot of flesh onto the well known conflict between H.M. Government and the U.S. Government over the future of imperial power in the Far East: over the decline of the British and the growth of the American. -- Anonymous, Contemporary Review 278(1620):62 January 2001.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D810.C88 A45 1999

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D810 .C88 A48 2000

The section titled “About Midway” tells the whole story: Chapter 10, “The Decisive Moment;” Chapter 11, “The Moon is So Bright!” Chapter 12, “Smoke and Mist.”
NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D777 .A6

French translation of Death of a Navy: Japanese Naval Action in World War II


Contents: First wings -- War begins -- The engagements begin -- from Tokyo to the Coral Sea -- The Midway sideshow -- The Battle for Midway -- Guadalcanal -- Taking the offensive -- Flights back, escapes, and rescues -- Antisubmarine warfare -- Invasion hawks and birds of the night -- Aces and advances -- Mitscher shampoos and New Guinea -- The Marianas overtures -- The Great Marianas Turkey Shoot -- The Battle of the Philippine Sea -- Night fighters and ground support -- The Battle of Leyte Gulf: Act I -- The Battle of Leyte Gulf. Act II -- Carrying the fight to the home islands -- Iwo and Okinawa -- The endgame -- The last tallyho.

Accounts of U.S. naval aviation and its epic contributions to victory in World War II fill numerous volumes. The subtitle of Gerald Astor's addition to the anthology of such works hints at the mundane, but do not be misled. Relying on oral histories and pure literary skill, he tells the naval aviation story in a compelling fashion that makes this book special. He lets those who fought the war bring it to life by way of their firsthand, I-was-there accounts. Some of the oral histories may have been recounted in other works, but they are presented here collectively in a well-structured, chronological fashion that captures the electrifying, if often somber, realities of aerial combat. -- Rosario M. Rausa, United States Naval Institute Proceedings 130(9):82-83 September 2004.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 B35 1999

At first glance, this book looks like an excellent coffee table book, but be assured it is more than that. It is an excellent account of the battle and the condition of the *Yorktown* as it appears 56 years later.


German translation of Return to Midway.


Japanese translation of Midway: The Turning Point.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG93 .B36 1994


Abstract: This student report presents a review, analysis, and comparison of the military strategies of Admiral Ernest J. King and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz during the first six months of World War II. Strategy is analyzed in the context of the Air Command and Staff College strategy process model and provides insight into the application of strategy and the actual process by which it is derived.

Electronic Access : [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA145334](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA145334)


Abstract: Setting a precedent in naval history, the Battle of the Coral Sea was the first major naval engagement in which the outcome was determined by air operations only; there was no gun action between surface ships. The Japanese and Allied forces attempted to destroy each other simultaneously.
by means of carrier-based air attacks. Allied and Japanese data are the basis of this record wherein the deployment and dispositions of the forces and the important weather factors are addressed and the three phases of the battle operations are recounted. Plates and diagrams clarify the course of the action, and battle lessons are drawn from the encounter. While the loss of the carrier Lexington represented a serious blow to the U.S. Navy, nevertheless this battle was an Allied success and laid the groundwork for misapprehensions by the Japanese command, resulting in their thorough defeat at Midway.

Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA003053

Abstract: The Battle of Midway, a decisive engagement of World War II in the Pacific, was also of major importance in naval history. Following the precedent set in the Battle of the Coral Sea, Midway was fundamentally an air action. Japan's objective was to extend her eastern frontiers through the seizure of the Midway Atoll, and decisively to engage the American Navy under conditions favoring Japan, with the Aleutians operation as a diversion posing a threat to Alaska. The United States intent was to end the Japanese threat to Hawaii and Japan's offensive action in that area and to reestablish the balance of naval power in the Pacific. The outstanding American naval strategical and tactical victory confirmed the Allied concept, while Japan's heavy losses forced her to adopt a defensive role and to change her fleet organization, emphasizing carriers over battleships.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 B37 1948
Electronic Access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA003054


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/INTELL D810.S7 B35 1998

In recent years, the release by various governments of hitherto secret documents relating to the Second World War has significantly increased our understanding of the military, naval, and political aspects of the conflict. As this fine book demonstrates, nowhere has our understanding been more enhanced than in the area of intelligence policy and operations. Drawing upon declassified intelligence records now available in American, Australian, British, Canadian, and New Zealand archives, the author provides a detailed and highly readable account of the achievements and vicissitudes of Allied cooperation in naval intelligence. Basically, it is the story of how disparate, understaffed, national organizations moved (with occasional backsliding) toward cooperation in multinational organizations that (usually) rose above parochial interests in order to advance the common effort …. At least until mid-1943, when concern for postwar political and strategic advantage began to preoccupy civilian and naval authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, the British eagerly took the initiative in pursuing intelligence collaboration and the Americans were pleased to benefit from the hard-earned experience of the Royal Navy …. the book contributes additional detail and insight. It acknowledges that cooperation did not proceed apace in all theaters of war, and it reveals how powerful personalities (for example, Admiral Ernest King or Admiral John Godfrey) often advanced or impeded collaboration. -- David Alvarez, The Journal of Military History 63(2):488-489 April 1999.
According to Beach, it was not until the attack on Pearl Harbor that the navy shed its peacetime lethargy. But Beach's assessment is too harsh, because there were important accomplishments between 1920 and 1941. For example, radar was developed then, which gave us a tremendous advantage over any enemy. Naval air power had been extensively developed by such movers and shakers as William Moffett, Ernest J. King, Bill Halsey, and Jack Towers. The aircraft, pilots, and tactics that won the Battle of Midway, only six months after Pearl Harbor, had not come into being overnight: they had evolved from training and development in the pre-war years. -- Thomas B. Buell, The Washington Post Book World 5 August 3, 1986.


Revised papers originally delivered during the annual spring conference held in 1991 at the Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans; papers given by the editors are not included.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767 .P334

While American and Japanese specialists doing research on the Second World War will find only parts of this *The Pacific War Revisited* useful, it is important to remember that professional academics are not the only individuals interested in history. A good deal of the general public in the United States gets their understanding of the past from documentaries on cable television or from motion pictures. Parts of the public do read, though, and it seems that the editors at the LSU Press hope to market and sell copies to a general audience. As such, it is a good tool to make people stop and think about this conflict more than they would if they are watching television. Collectively, the chapters in this compilation cover a wide range of issues about the American experience in the Pacific and run counter to popular and widely held views. These essays are solid, adequate pieces of scholarship, and the fact that many of them are recycled or condensed versions of larger projects does not make the ideas and issues presented in them any less valid than those found in those other venues. For these reasons, we who teach courses that cover the conflict in some manner should consider assigning this book to our students. -- Nicholas Evan Sarantakes, Department of History, Texas A&M University-Commerce.

[http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.cgi?path=702911854065](http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.cgi?path=702911854065)


Edited by the National Defense College, Tokyo.


**Abstract:** This monograph assesses the adequacy of current United States joint campaign planning doctrine within the context of conventional operations between similar forces within a theater of war. The study focuses on five key doctrinal planning concepts -- center of gravity, decisive points, operational reach, balance, and branches and sequels. A case study of Japanese campaign planning efforts at the beginning of 1942 and the retroactive application of selected joint doctrine planning concepts to these efforts is the method and medium of inquiry. Japanese operational planning in 1942 contained a number of complex and difficult challenges. These challenges present a rigorous test for current doctrine. Historically, this process resulted in the disastrous attempt to invade Midway Island. Joint doctrine is assessed as adequate if its application to 1942 Japanese planning would have resulted in the development of a campaign plan potentially more successful than the historical Midway operation. This paper concludes that the rigorous application of current joint doctrine by the Japanese to the planning for the 1942 campaign would have resulted in the production of a more thorough, resilient, and potentially more successful plan. Joint campaign planning doctrine, a way to think about warfare, would have overcome the challenges involved in planning this campaign.

**Electronic access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA331176](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA331176)
If Boyne has a message to convey, it seems to be this: By their diplomacy of appeasement and their penny-pinching on naval budgets, the American and British politicians of the years between the world wars almost ensured their nation's defeat when war came. American carrier planes were obsolescent and the torpedoes they launched failed to explode. At Midway, only six of 41 U.S. torpedo bombers survived, and not one of their torpedoes did any damage to Japanese warships. The lives of these American aviators were squandered. -- David Smith, The Associated Press, August 11, 1995 (BC cycle).

Boyne is at his best recounting the years when airpower was still inchoate, and sheer luck (as at Midway), sheer bravado (the unsung Soviets as well as the RAF's Fighter Command) and sheer ingenuity (the Luftwaffe's defense in depth of German airspace) turned a defiant thumbs up. But if Hitler had three chances for victory, the Japanese had only one for staving off defeat. After the battle of Midway, American airpower became both true and total, and the Japanese naval and army air arms succumbed to the preponderance of American industrial might. -- Robert Andersen, Chicago Tribune TRIBUNE BOOKS 6 October 30, 1994.


Originally published: West Point, NY: Dept. of History, United States Military Academy.


"Oral history conducted by Joseph Smith, 5 March 2002, 24 March 2002."  
**NPS/DKL Location:**  FEDDOCS D 221.6/5:B 76

**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL D790.U56

**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL TK6574.2.B84 1996

The first half of his book makes a strong case that the atomic bomb only ended WWII--it was radar that won it.  Radar tipped the balance in the Battle of Britain, at Midway and in the Solomons….  In the second half of the book, he devotes half a dozen chapters to biographical sketches of key, albeit little known, participants in the wartime radar program.  -- Genevieve Stuttaford, *Publishers Weekly* 243(35):86 August 26, 1996.

**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL D810.C88 B83 2000

In June of 1942, Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of Japan's combined fleet, launched a massive assault on Midway Island.  The mission's aim was to draw U.S. aircraft carriers into battle, devastate an American naval opponent still reeling from Pearl Harbor and force America to accept a negotiated settlement of hostilities….  Three months earlier, U.S. Navy codebreakers at Pearl Harbor had finished breaking Japan's naval code, an astonishing feat that turned the tide in the Pacific Theater.  Nimitz beat Yamamoto to the punch with aircraft from the *Yorktown* and the *Enterprise* and destroyed four Japanese aircraft carriers and 300 planes in a single day.  Yamamoto turned and ran, never again to seize the offensive.  -- Vernon Loeb, *The Washington Post BOOK WORLD* T09, February 11, 2001.


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL CT11.I4 B95


Some of the best works in the Pacific war are the biographies of leading actors in the conflict.  Here again, it's hard to make a choice because there are many good books … my personal vote goes to Thomas E. Buell's *The Quiet Warrior: A Biography of Admiral Raymond Spruance* (1974) on the naval side….  Buell's work, to which he brought the technical knowledge of an experienced sea officer, not only adds to our knowledge of the campaigns in which Spruance took part but is a model of objective and insightful biography.  -- Ronald H. Spector, *The Washington Post Book World* 1, August 11, 1985.
NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT19.P9 B9 1987

Abstract: This study investigates the question that if valid operational intelligence is available, are there reasons or factors that preclude it from contributing to or providing operational success? Case studies utilizing intelligence indicators from Pearl Harbor, Midway, and the Battle of the Ardennes are cited for use in the study. Doctrinal requirements from FM 34-1, Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations, form the basis for the study along with considerations from FM 100-5, Operations. The study concludes that operational intelligence indicators were present in all three case studies. The paper presents the case that while Midway is considered an intelligence success and Pearl Harbor and the Ardennes an intelligence failure, the intelligence indicators were present in all three to varying degrees and therefore intelligence should have contributed to operational success.

NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D774.E5 B9

French translation of Then There Was One: The U.S.S. Enterprise and the First Year of War.

NPS/DKL Location: FOLIO VG93 .C2


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .C24 1972


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .C2 1989

This massive investigation into the causes and courses of the second world war has been extensively revised. It is now issued in two volumes. The first deals with the western hemisphere. It is now possible to include the story of the critical breakthrough in cipher decoding which changed the balance of strength in favour of the Allies. The view of appeasement presented is that it was motivated by fears of the Japanese taking advantage of European war to attack British interests in the Far East. The second volume looks at the historical factors which led not only to the Japanese waging war but to the fanaticism with which they conducted it. Together the volumes provide an impressive level of detail -- Austin MacCurtain, *The Times (London)* Issue 8609, August 13 1989.


A blunt, spare autobiography from a past president of the American Fighter Aces Association. Carl neither minces nor wastes words in recalling a distinguished career as a US Marine Corps aviator, which began immediately after his 1938 graduation from Oregon State and ended 35 years later when he retired with the rank of major general. Having earned his wings in 1939 … an early-bird arrival in WW II's Pacific theater … [f]lying F4F Wildcats in the unfriendly skies above Midway and Guadalcanal, he downed 16 Japanese planes … showcased as the USMC’s first ace … survived a second tour in the Solomons, adding two more kills to his victory total, and ended the war as a test pilot. He led photoreconnaissance flights over Red China in the mid-1950s and logged more than 100 missions in Vietnam. -- Kirkus Reviews, 1994.


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL CT32 .W178


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/BUCKLEY D773 .C3

There have been other stirring tales of the fighting in the Pacific … but nowhere else has the transformation of our Navy into a veteran fighting outfit, attacking with cold, ruthless fury, been so well brought out. Mr. Casey, writing with humor as well as insight has given us one of the best of the war books. – F.S. Adams, *New York Times* 3 December 6, 1942.


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/BUCKLEY D774 .M5 C6

I don't believe *Victory at Midway* is what the late Stephen Vincent Benet is quoted on the jacket as saying it is “one of the really notable books of the war.” But it is an interesting and stimulating addition to the growing shelf about the war in the Pacific. – Foster Hailey, *New York Times* 7 February 20, 1944.


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767 .C6


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767 .C67


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D790 .A8 1984


Craven, Wesley Frank and James Lea Cate, eds.  **The Army Air Forces in World War II.**  [Chicago]: University of Chicago Press, [1948-58].  7 v.

Contains extensive lists of units and unit sketches.

**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D790 .A8


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D790 .A8 1984


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D774.M5  G56 1990


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  VA65.Y62  C74 1985


Abstract: The Battle of Midway is remembered as one of the greatest military victories in American history and marked as the turning point of the Second World War in the Pacific. The victory has long been celebrated as a great US Naval victory, brought about by the US Navy's Carrier Task Forces. Remembering the battle solely as a carrier victory overlooks the contributions of the Midway-based forces. In truth, the Midway-based forces performed invaluable roles and contributed greatly to the overall victory, and historiography of the Battle of Midway is incomplete without their inclusion. This study documents the contributions of the Midway-based forces and seeks to rectify their omission in the history of the Battle of Midway.

Abstract: Nearly fifty years have passed since the end of World War Two in the Pacific theater of operations. Since then, the reasons and elements that contributed to America's victory and Japan's defeat have been exhaustingly analyzed by scholars and historians. This essay will examine just one element of that war -- Japanese operational plans. The thesis of this paper is that key and recurring components in Japanese war plans did not support attainment of their operational objectives. The essay will identify central elements in Japanese doctrine, operational level tactics, training, and leadership. These elements will be explored against the historical backdrop of three Japanese operations: the plan to invade New Guinea; the attack on Midway; and the plan to repel the U.S. landing on the Philippines. From this, several key and recurring shortfalls in the Japanese operational plans will emerge.

**Electronic Access**: [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA279663](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA279663)


Seven chapters also appeared in the Marine Corps Gazette, Feb.-Aug. 1947.

**NPS/DKL Location**: BUCKLEY D790 .D2


A condensed version was published by the Saturday Evening Post under the title, "I Fly For Vengeance."

[Saturday Evening Post 215:24-5 October 24, 1942; 28-29+ October 31, 1942.]

**NPS/DKL Location**: BUCKLEY D790 .D5


**NPS/DKL Location**: GENERAL D 810 .S7 D57 2009 [copy currently missing]


**NPS/DKL Location**: GENERAL D767 .F76 1993


  Best first-person account of the horrors of war ever penned...must-read for sailors; airmen; history buffs. -- Midwest Book Review


  [This] is not an analysis of a single war, battle or campaign, nor is it the story of a single person at war. It is a series of accounts of the personal combat experiences of individual American fighting men painted against the backdrop of 10 different World War II battles or events in both the Pacific and European theaters of operation. This book is very readable, and once begun, it can be quite difficult to put down. The 10 battles and events covered are presented in chronological order, and each typically begins with the participant's personal story, often in the months or years prior to his enlistment. In this manner, the reader is offered a better understanding of how these ordinary men were caught up in some of the most extraordinary events of the war ... There is certainly no finer monument to fighting than that which teaches future generations the lessons of war. In this respect, Ronald Drez has built a commendable monument to the warriors of WW II. -- Joseph A Sharbel, Leatherneck 85(6):68 June 2002.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT14.I3 D75 1983


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D777 .D83

  In 44 months the Imperial Japanese Navy disintegrated, from the world’s third greatest fleet to virtually nothing. English-language accounts of its rise and fall have hitherto usually mirrored the U.S. Navy’s fall and rise; little use has been made of Japanese sources and direct translations have been few and dated, e.g. Ito Masanori, The End of the Imperial Japanese Navy (New York, 1962). Paul Dull, retired University of Oregon history professor, wartime U.S. Marine Corps language-officer and Office of War Information analyst, seeks in this book to redress matters by stressing the Japanese side. For manageability, he emphasizes surface combat at the expense of msubmarines, amphibious operations, mining and land-based aviation, including kamikaze attacks. -- Alvin D. Cox, Pacific Affairs (51:4):658-659 Winter, 1978.


Abstract: Using the Joint definition of operational art, and in the context of the historical development of operational art, evaluation criteria are developed to examine an historical naval operation of sufficient extent and scope to have required some approximation of operational artistry. Using the suggested evaluation criteria, this paper explores the use of operational art in naval operations in the Pacific Campaign of World War II. This paper also seeks to investigate the impact of the experience of using operational art on subsequent naval thinking, as expressed in post-World War II naval strategy and operations. The impact of doctrine and the linkage between planning and operational art are also reviewed within the context of post-Cold War naval operations. Finally, this paper suggests possible benefits that the Navy could derive from the study application of operational art. The practice of operational art was evident in the planning and execution of naval operations in the Pacific Theater during WWII. Admirals Nimitz and King clearly linked ends, ways and means to ensure that operations were only undertaken with adequate resources, and the operations undertaken clearly supported the allied wartime strategy. The operations of all services combined to provide simultaneous attacks in breadth, as well as depth, and resulted in the destruction of the offensive military capability of the Japanese, as well as the destruction of their will to continue to fight. Naval operational art, as expressed in the context of naval doctrine, may be a vehicle to reinvigorate the deliberate planning process within the Navy. Naval doctrine can also guide Joint and naval commanders in the optimum use of naval forces in future Joint operation.
**Electronic access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA340139](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA340139)

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D749 .E36 1991

Some of us remember Pearl Harbor as the nadir of Allied fortunes ... but Mr. Edmonds also puts many half-forgotten near-disasters in proper context. He reminds us that 1942 was the year when the Allies could do nothing right. By May, Erwin Rommel was deep into Egypt. Only Hitler's diversion to the Caucasus saved Stalingrad. The Battle of Midway by a near-miracle checked the Japanese drive in the Pacific. -- Burke Wilkinson, *The Washington Times BOOKS*; Pg. F2 March 25, 1991.


Ellis, David R. **The History and Strategic Importance of the Midway Islands.** Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College, April 2002. 45p.
Abstract: The Midway Islands (U.S. Pacific Territory) have been the most important United States possession in the Pacific, other than the Hawaiian Islands. Their strategic importance to this country goes well beyond the role that they played in the Battle of Midway in 1942, and that role itself has been largely overlooked. Despite their importance there is virtually no comprehensive written history of the islands and none that could be considered up-to-date. This Project attempts to: (1) produce the definitive history of the Midway Islands, (2) document and demonstrate their past strategic importance to the U.S., and (3) postulate on their future strategic significance.
**Electronic access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA404725](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA404725)
*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .E63*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D777 .J31 1986*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VA653 .E93 1997*

For the English reader in search of the authentic history of the Imperial Japanese Navy, it doesn't get any better than this. "Kaigun" is the signature work, presenting much new material and analysis, on one of history’s greatest naval war machines. -- Edward Neilan, *The Japan Times*, December 22, 1998.

*Electronic access: http://research.airuniv.edu/papers/ay2000/acsc/00-210.pdf*

*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY VA58 .F4*

*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY VA58 .F42*


*Published in England under the title of The War, 1939-1945, Cassell, [1960].
*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .F55 1960A*


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D810 .S7 H637 2011

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT19.P9 F6


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 F7


For the war against Japan, see the excellent article … by Peter Simkins (Midway). The editors append detailed maps which the reader will find useful. – *John J. Sbrega, The War Against Japan, 1941-1945: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Garland, 1989, p.63.


Vice Admiral Nobutake Kondo, the additional contributor to the preface of this Portuguese translation of Midway, The Battle That Doomed Japan, was Commander in Chief of the Japanese Midway Invasion Force (Second Fleet).

German translation of Midway, The Battle That Doomed Japan.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/BUCKLEY D774.M5 F9 1955


Originally published: Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute, 1955.


Originally published: Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute, 1955.


Originally published: Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute, 1955.


Originally published: Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute, 1955.


Russian translation of Midway, The Battle That Doomed Japan.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D25 .F93


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .G68 1995

The Battle of Midway turned the war around for the Americans. Many Americans were killed and injured in this terrible war. The question for the American people today is, does anyone care enough to remember? Is the history of the Pacific war even taught in our schools? Gailey has certainly done his


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL U261 G38 1996*


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 G6334 1989*

[In retelling the well-known battles of the war itself ... fitted into the jigsaw of combat [is] the story of the vital importance to victory of Allied intelligence and code-breaking ... held in remarkable secrecy for 25 years after unconditional surrender, and ... these are the first full-scale histories of the war that analyze the effect of rapid and accurate intelligence on the course of battle and decisions of strategy. The two most important examples are the Battle of Midway in the Pacific early in 1942 and the Battle of Normandy in Europe in 1944. It is well known that breaking the Japanese naval code enabled Adm. Chester Nimitz to position the U.S. Navy correctly off Midway Island instead of falling for a decoy force steaming more openly to the north toward Alaska. -- Don Cook, *Los Angeles Times Book Review* 1 December 24, 1989.


Grogan, David W. **Operating Below Crush Depth: The Formation, Evolution, and Collapse of the Imperial Japanese Navy Submarine Force in World War II.** Ft. Leavenworth, KS: Army Command and Staff College, 2011. 140p. Abstract: Prior to entering World War II, the Japanese Navy did a considerable planning and force development in preparation for a single —decisive battle— with the American fleet. The Japanese submarine force entered the war with highly trained crews operating some of the most capable submarines in the world. Even so, they accomplished little. This study will analyze the genesis and evolution of the technological basis of the Japanese submarine fleet before and during the war. Along with the technological evolution, it will also review the strategic and tactical evolution of the force. It will further analyze the employment of submarines as they apply to two major forms of naval warfare: guerre de course and guerre de main. While the entire study will use comparison with the American and German, the majority of the focus will be on the unique aspects of the Japanese employment of their submarines. These analyses will answer whether the Japanese submarine force would have been capable of influencing the results of major battles and the overall campaign in the Pacific Ocean. Could the Japanese submarine force have influenced the result of the war allowing it to end with a more favorable outcome for the Japanese?

**Electronic Access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA547458](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA547458)


**NPS/DKL Location:** D774 .M5 G76 2004


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D27 .H2


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/BUCKLEY D811 .H2

This book will make fascinating reading for every American who served under Halsey in the Pacific. To learn what went on behind the wartime newspaper reports, here is an incomparable document. Admiral Halsey has written simply and modestly a book that will further enhance the Halsey legend. – R. A. Low, **Saturday Review of Literature** 30:64 December 6, 1947.
Throughout history, Western societies have waged war against non-Western societies. Hanson traces this bloody struggle for power & provides vivid details of major battles - from the Greek victory at Salamis to the American war against Iraq. -- Syndetic Solutions, Inc.
the human reality behind the distortions of wartime propaganda. -- Alan Cameron, Lloyd's List 5 August 13, 1994.


Hayes, Grace P. **The History of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in World War II: The War Against Japan.** Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, c1982. 964p.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D769.1 .H39 1982


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 H43 2000


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 A8 1948


Hiraide, Hideo. **Teitoku No Saigo.** [Tokyo?]: Daihon’ei Kaigun Hodobu, Showa 18 [1943]. 45p. Subjects are INJ Rear Admirals Tamon Yamaguchi, 1892-1942 and Tameo Kaku, 1893-1942.


NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D767 .H57 1945


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.L4 H6
*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL  D810.S7 H74*

*NPS/DKL Location:  FEDDOCS  D 221.6/5:H 66*


English translation of Zerosen.  
*NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  UG1242.F5  H6813*


Published in English as Zero! By Okumiya Masatake and Jiro Horikoshi, Dutton, 1956.


Abstract: After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December, 1941, they realized that the important ship repair facilities, dry docks and vital fuel storage tanks there had not been harmed. "Operation K" was a plan to use flying boats operating from bases in the Marshall Islands for armed reconnaissance raids on the Hawaiian bases. These aircraft would be refueled by submarines at an atoll west of Oahu to extend their range for the attacks. Brilliant intelligence work by U.S. Navy intelligence officers and cryptanalysts thwarted the planned follow-on raids. Denied the knowledge of the location of American aircraft carriers, the Japanese suffered a disaster in the Battle of Midway, the crucial "turning point" in the Pacific War.

Contents: Another strike is needed -- Planning the attack -- The second attack on Pearl Harbor -- The aftermath of the attack -- Photoreconnaissance missions to Midway and Johnston Islands -- The Doolittle-Halsey raid and the Battle of the Coral Sea -- The Battle of Midway -- Bombing the United States and the Panama Canal.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767 .H594 2005

Written by aviation journalist and retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel Steve Horn, [this] is a crucial history of a little-known facet about the war in the Pacific - that Pearl Harbor was targeted for attack again after the infamous incident that led to America's entry into World War II. Accessible to lay readers and scholars alike, The Second Attack On Pearl Harbor is a welcome contribution to military history libraries for its illumination of an oft-overlooked topic, and highly recommended. -- *Midwest Book Review* [http://www.midwestbookreview.com/ibw/dec_05.htm#military](http://www.midwestbookreview.com/ibw/dec_05.htm#military)


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT32 .H86


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D770 .H68 1986

This book is not an account of the entire Second World War at sea, but instead, how that conflict was as seen through the eyes of Great Britain ... about Midway, though he gives it four more pages than the Bismarck saga, Hough cannot avoid sounding like a British historian somewhat out of his depth. I, too, have described WWII at sea as a single, long, drawn out battle, and am glad to find that Richard Hough looks at it the same way. -- Edward L. Beach, *The Washington Post Book World* X11 May 3, 1987.
**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL V53.H68 2001

Prolific historian [Richard Hough] examines 20th--century naval warfare, from the Russian-Japanese fight at Tsushima in 1905 that marked the rise of Japan as a naval power, to the Battle of the Philippines in 1944 that ended it decisively. Coronel, the Falkland Islands, Dogger Bank, Jutland, Cape Matapan, Midway -- the big battles of the intervening years all are here. And as the author revisits them, he covers the changing aspects of naval warfare with admirable clarity and concision. -- Richard Seamon, *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 127(4):101 April 2001.

Published in Great Britain under the title Morning Glory.
**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL VA653.H64 1983

Published in the United States under the title The Fighting Ships of the Rising Sun: The Drama of the Imperial Japanese Navy, 1895-1945.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767.H8


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767.H653 1989


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D777.U355 H69 1993


Hunnicutt, Thomas G. **The Operational Failure of U.S. Submarines at the Battle of Midway - and Implications for Today.** Newport, RI: Naval War College Joint Military Operations Department, May 1996. 31p.

Abstract: U.S. submarine operational failure led to tactical insignificance at the Battle of Midway. This was a remarkable outcome since interwar U.S. policy, submarine design, and fleet exercises dictated fleet support by submarines. From today's view this failure is neither unique to a platform nor specific to an operation. It can and does cross all services. The operational failure at Midway resulted from the failure to abide by the operational art factors of synergy, simultaneity and depth, anticipation, and leverage. These were compounded by failure to provide adequate C31 system operational support. These failures were a consequence of the submarine force, and the Navy, not adequately addressing and training on operational art during the interwar years. Today, Navy doctrine and training still have not adequately addressed operational art though it is an essential part of joint warfare. The present use of exercises designed only to test and build tactical proficiency of air, land, or sea forces risk the same type of operational failure in future wars. Suggestions on developing operational art proficiency through innovation as a function of today's forces, budgets, and training technology are presented for consideration.

**Electronic access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA311656](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA311656)


English translation of Taiheiyo Senso.

**NPS/DKL Location:** D767.2 .I24 1 GENERAL


English translation of Taiheiyo Senso.

Inoguchi, Rikihei and Tadashi Nakajima. **Alerte!** Paris: Éditions France-Empire, [c1955].

French translation of Kamikaze Tokubetsu Kōgekitai.


English translation of Kamikaze Tokubetsu Kōgekitai, 1951.


Midway, the most famous naval battle in American history, has been the subject of many excellent books. However, none satisfactorily explain why the Japanese lost that battle, given their overwhelming advantage in firepower. While no book may ever silence debate on the subject, Midway Inquest answers the central mystery of the battle. Why could the Japanese not get a bomber strike launched against the American carrier force before being attacked and destroyed by American dive bombers from the Enterprise and Yorktown? Although it is well known that the Japanese were unable to launch an immediate attack because their aircraft were in the process of changing armament, why wasn't the rearming operation reversed and an attack launched before the American planes arrived? Based on extensive research in Japanese primary records, Japanese literature on the battle, and interviews with over two dozen Japanese veterans from the carrier air groups, this book solves the mystery at last. [http://www.iupress.indiana.edu/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=41671](http://www.iupress.indiana.edu/catalog/product_info.php?products_id=41671)


English translation of Rengo Kantai No Saigo.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D777.I9


Jaeger, Paul J. *Operational Intelligence at the Battle of Midway*. Newport, RI: Naval War College Joint Military Operations Department, May 1998. 22p. Abstract: The Battle of Midway showcased the application of operational intelligence as a function of operational art. Planning and execution for the Midway operation required fusion of strategic, operational and tactical intelligence by the commanders involved; most notably Admiral Chester Nimitz. Having fully integrated operational intelligence into his decision making with emphasis on enemy intent derived from code breaking Nimitz designed an operation that was truly the turning point of war in the Pacific. Four main lessons about operational intelligence emerge as a function of operational art: 1) To be effective, operational intelligence requires the existence, in peacetime, of a theater-wide system for collecting, processing, evaluating and disseminating intelligence information to the operational commander; 2) Integration of strategic/operational/tactical level intelligence is key to victory; 3) Operational planning based on enemy intent rather than enemy capability treads on dangerous ground rely on enemy intentions only when you possess absolutely reliable information; and 4) The operational commander must have vision to see where intelligence can help his decision making. The proper, insightful and confident use of fused, finished operational intelligence allowed Admiral Nimitz to extract unambiguous indications of enemy intent and develop an operational plan that capitalized on own force strength and critical enemy weaknesses. In the end, the skillful and effective use of operational art proved that a numerically inferior force can, under enlightened leadership, defeat an otherwise superior foe. It is an enduring lesson that stands the test of time.

Electronically access: [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA351751](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA351751)

Jerabek, David J. *Admiral Chester W Nimitz's Strategic Leadership During World War 2*. Carlisle Barracks, PA: Army War College, April 1999. 51p. Abstract: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, as Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Area during World War II, commanded the most powerful naval force ever assembled and was arguably the individual most responsible for the Allied victory in that theater. His unique abilities serve well as a model for all who aspire to fill a strategic leadership role. Some of his competencies were derived from natural ability, while others were learned, and honed, through education, training, and experience. This report analyzes Admiral Nimitz’s strategic leader competencies and evaluates his contributions in achieving a total victory in the Pacific for the Allied powers.

Electronic access: [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA364053](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA364053)


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/BUCKLEY D770 .R45 2001
The Battle of Midway surely was the turning point of World War II in the Pacific. Afterward, the Imperial Japanese Navy steadily lost the ability to wage aggressive war. What few, if any, histories point out is that the capture of the British cargo ship Nankin by the German raider Thor a couple of weeks earlier might well have led to a change of orders for the Japanese fleet. Had the Thor's skipper not delayed sending to Tokyo "most secret" intelligence summaries collected from the Nankin, the Japanese naval staff would have learned the Allies had broken their code and probably knew their plans. -- Richard Seamon, United States Naval Institute Proceedings 128(11):82 November 2002.


This is a scholarly yet quite readable new account of how military strategy prevailed over diplomacy and politics during the period from Pearl Harbor to victory at Guadalcanal. It re-examines leaders and key events in the light of previously unpublished information and interviews with veterans. The roles of censorship and patriotic fervor in shaping war reporting are another fascinating aspect. Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Ernest J. King typically went against the political grain regarding combat news releases. It was said he favored only one news release, and that at war's end: "We won." Obviously, censorship and propaganda were not contentious issues in Japan's totalitarian state. Midway was declared a great victory and, following the humiliating defeat of Allied naval forces in the battle of Savo Island, its media gilded the lily by reporting the sinking of 22 allied ships rather than the actual four. The United States' daring gamble to aggressively counterattack Japan is made clear. According to Brigadier General Gordon Gayle, USMCR (Ret.), a battalion-level officer at Guadalcanal, this book "could well make a participant thankful that, during the event, he did not truly comprehend the scale of the risks involved." -- Gordon W Keiser, U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 132(5):116-117 May 2006.


Contains data on the U.S. Navy's request to the movie industry to film the anticipated Battle of Midway. How accurate the U.S. intelligence estimate of the fighting to come can be noted from the fact that Hollywood was able to get set up on the island in time to obtain the pictures desired. -- Myron J. Smith, WORLD WAR II AT SEA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES IN ENGLISH. Scarecrow Press, 1977, v.2, p. 173.


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL Z104 .K2 1996


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D773 .K2

The citizen of today cannot be informed about the events how shaking him unless he understands the war from which they stem, and nothing else has been written thus far on the war in the Pacific that comes as close to serving that purpose as Dr. Morison’s book. He writes well and economically, has a lively eye for detail, a genius for making the difficult understandable, and he is accurate.” -- Ira Wolfert, *New York Times* 4 September 25, 1949.


Contents: Knowledge of the enemy -- Chasing Napoleon -- Local knowledge: Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley -- Wireless intelligence -- Crete: foreknowledge no help -- Midway: the complete intelligence victory? -- Intelligence, one factor among many: the Battle of the Atlantic -- Human intelligence and secret weapons -- Military intelligence since 1945 -- The value of military intelligence

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/INTELL UB250 .K44 2003

Particularly gratuitous is Keegan’s conclusion that it was luck, not good intelligence, that resulted in the U.S. victory at Midway. Indeed, luck plays a role in most military campaigns. Surely the outcome might have been different if the Enterprise’s (CV-6) dive-bombers had not followed the Japanese destroyer Arashi back to the carriers. It might have been different if the cruiser Tone's floatplane had not been delayed and had reported sooner and more clearly, or if Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto had broken radio silence to report intelligence to Admiral Chuichi Nagumo. On the other hand, perhaps it would not have been different—we never will know. What we do know is that without the critical intelligence contributions of Station HYPO, Nimitz would not have been able to preposition his meager carrier force,
and there would have been no battle of Midway. That much is inarguable. -- Brooks, T. A.,United States Naval Institute Proceedings 130(2):81-82 Feb 2004.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL V53 .K44 1989

In 1976, John Keegan, then a professor at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, introduced a winning formula for popular history in his masterfully narrated The Face of Battle. In that book, case studies of three battles -- Agincourt, Waterloo and the Somme -- focused on what battle is really like to its participants (not nice). In The Price of Admiralty, Keegan applies the proven formula for the first time to naval history, with mixed results. The four case studies -- Trafalgar, Jutland, Midway and the Battle of the Atlantic -- are well researched, well crafted tales of battle, written as were the earlier books from the perspective of the participants, rather than the "lounge-lizards" of the general staffs. This time, however, the lessons-learned chapter is really hogwash. But actually the nonsense only takes up 10 pages, and the other 282 are so good that forgiveness comes easily. -- John Lehman, The Washington Post BOOK WORLD X5, April 16, 1989.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL V53 .K44 1990


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .K39 1990

As conventional history, "The Second World War" is nonetheless superb. Keegan is a master of the "battle piece" as well as of general narrative and political-military analysis, and his accounts of the war's great battles are gripping. He was also able to make telling use of the mass of now-declassified information on the value of Allied signal intelligence in winning the war (the British decodings of German "Ultra" intercepts and the U.S. decodings of Japanese "Magic" naval intercepts). Allied knowledge of enemy intentions helped determine such crucial battles as the Allied defeat of the German counterattack in Normandy after D-Day and the Navy's ambush of the Japanese fleet at Midway. -- Michael Stern, The San Francisco Chronicle Sunday Review 3, February 11, 1990.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D773 .K46 1994

It was not torpedo planes but dive bombers that would win that battle [of Midway]. But because the torpedo planes had gone in as the first attack wave against the enemy, it was natural that Kernan's group wait expectantly for their return. What surprises him is that the fighters come back first (they were supposed to protect the torpedo planes, only three of which return intact). -- John Russell, Chicago Tribune TRIBUNE BOOKS 5, April 9, 1995.


I read The Unknown Battle of Midway in one sitting. It is a momentous piece of work, reeking of the authenticity of carrier warfare as experienced by the flight crews. -- Sir John Keegan

http://yalepress.yale.edu/yupbooks/reviews.asp?isbn=030010989X

NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  D774.M5 K47 2005


NPS/DKL Location:  BUCKLEY CT11.I4 A2 1953


NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  CT11.I4 A2


NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  D767 .K5


NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  VG93 .K58 1997

His accounts of the nearly disastrous (for the U.S.) first day of the Battle of Midway is one of the best I've read.  Likewise, his discussion of the Battle of the North Atlantic, the postwar development of carriers in the 1950s, and especially the chapter on Vietnam are models of the historian's art from someone who has seen the subject firsthand.  -- Peter B. Mersky,  *Naval Aviation News* 80(2):31 January/February 1998.


Subject is Admiral Chuichi Nagumo.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL V820.5.J3 L33 1997

[A]n indispensable addition to the library of not only any interested in the Imperial Navy and the Pacific War, but also to those interested in target identification and the development of a nation's naval development and design in general. The authors are to be heartily congratulated for the years of research, and the United States Naval Institute Press for publishing it. -- Anthony P. Tully, [http://www.combinedfleet.com/book0598.htm](http://www.combinedfleet.com/book0598.htm)


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT32 .L37 1987

[A] study of Franklin Roosevelt's wartime leadership, a topic that Larrabee feels needs to be reexamined... How did Roosevelt carry his aims out? Here, the focus of the book shifts to the interrelationship of politics and military: to Roosevelt's relationship with his principal lieutenants, the major campaigns of the war and to the formulation of grand strategy ... Through his profiles of admirals King and Nimitz, he describes the rise of the U.S. Navy, the pivotal battle at Midway and the evolution of the Pacific strategy. -- David Eisenhower, *The Washington Post BOOK WORLD* X4 May 24, 1987.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT32 .L37 1988
Pearl Harbor stunned all Americans, but none more than that generation of professional naval officers who saw their wartime achievements bracketed by the opening attack and the noisy postwar investigations. The late Rear Admiral Edwin Layton fell into this cohort. Earning his commission in 1924, Layton became one of a small number of Japanese language specialists and served from 1940 to 1945 as Pacific Fleet intelligence officer. In retirement after 1959, Layton "seethed" over the "cover-up in Washington" which had resulted in the relief of the prewar fleet commander, Admiral Husband Kimmel. Gordon Prange’s At DAWN WE SLEPT stirred Layton to begin this memoir which John Costello completed after the admiral's death. …. The publication of this book is a sad affair on two counts. It enhances the image of Pearl Harbor historians as quarrelsome cranks whose cottage industry survives on hot air. Costello's rendering also demeans the memory and achievements of a fine officer, who deserved more from the legatees of his remembrances. -- Robert Love, The Washington Post Book World 6, January 19, 1986.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767.92 .L39 1985


NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D770 .L4

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .L48 1995

Why another history of the Pacific war? This brief, undocumented account accomplishes much of what its author intended. A succinct, balanced, insightful, and at times provocative summary of the war, it is impressive in its scope and depth.... Based on published English-language sources, his book is useful as both a quick review for scholars and a stimulating introduction for new students of the war. Levine also offers provocative evaluations and speculation. Analyzing the Battle of Midway, for example, he argues that Japan would have done better to have threatened Australia instead and that a major American naval defeat at that time would have lengthened the war in Europe as well as in the Pacific. -- Stanley L. Falk, The Journal of Military History 60(1):172 January 1996.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/INTELL UB250 .L481 1987

Levite’s attack on dominant theories of strategic surprise raises significant quests and deserves attention as the first serious revisionist attempt. ... Strategists concerned primarily with the military capabilities that contribute to deterrence will draw false comfort from an uncritical reading of *Intelligence and Strategic Surprises* if it encourages them to believe that those capabilities will all be marshalled if serious indications of threat are detected or that intelligence collection capabilities are likely to reveal unambiguous indications -- Richard K Betts, International Studies Quarterly 33(3):329-343 September 1989.

*NPS/DKL Location:* GENERAL  D810.C88 L66


*NPS/DKL Location:* GENERAL  D810.S7 L65

It is true that before Midway the whole complex, from cryptanalysis to command decision, was naval-controlled: but the message is plain. There was a new assurance, a new professionalism. Nimitz had a better deal than Kimmel. The American quickly attained that insight which the British acquired in respect of Ultra: in war secret intelligence has a fundamental purpose – to assist in winning the battle, op. cit. p. 237.


[A] fascinating and accessible history of the Second World War in its global context. Examining the war around general themes from ambition and advance, through expansion and containment, to rout and extinction, The Second World War covers all the major theatres and events provides a comprehensive overview of the global ambitions and the global warfare that was the Second World War … reflects on the immense social, economic and political impact of the war and bears witness to the human cost of the most destructive war in world history.


*NPS/DKL Location:* GENERAL  D774.M5 L56 1999


*NPS/DKL Location:* GENERAL  D774.M53 L56 2004
Stanford Linzey [Chaplain, Captain USN (Ret.)]is one of our great Christian (Pentecostal) heroes of World War II. His Yorktown story is first-class reading. The ship went down, but this book you won’t put down. -- Sherwood E. Wirt, San Diego Christian Writers’ Guild
http://www.xulonpress.com/bookstore/titles/1594678952.htm

Abstract: The lessons of the battle of Midway are relevant to the U.S. Navy's effort to implement network-centric warfare. Japanese forces at the battle were superior to those of the United States both in number and quality. Both forces employed the same technology and similar tactics. The margin of U.S. victory was superior intelligence, and command and control that relied on the initiative of subordinates to self-organize to defeat the enemy. U.S. execution of the Midway battle plan exemplified the tenets of shared awareness, speed of command, and self-synchronization to meet the commander's intent that will underpin the network-centric Navy. The U.S. Navy must adapt its concept of command and control to realize fully the benefits of network-centric operations. Navy doctrine should more explicitly recognize that its fighting forces are a complex adaptive system and command them as such. Control should become less rather than more centralized as the result of more information. The commander's intent will become even more important as subordinate levels of command gain more information and power to influence the battle. The principles of war, particularly simplicity, will retain their importance in the network-centric environment.
Electronic Access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA393506

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/BUCKLEY D774.M5 L8


Italian translation of Incredible Victory.

French translation of Incredible Victory.

Abstract: This bibliography provides selected citations to major military operations, primarily in World War II. They include: Battle of Britain, Battle of the Atlantic, Central Pacific (General), China-Burma-India Theatre, Coral Sea, France (Includes Anvil & Dragoon), Guadalcanal, Italy (includes Anzio, Cassino), Kursk (Emphasis on July 1943), Leyte, Midway, New Guinea, North Africa, Okinawa, Operations,
Barbarossa (Initial Offensive, June 1941-Winter 1941), Garden, Market, Torch, Ploesti, Rabaul, Remagen, Schweinfurt, Sicily (Operation Husky), Stalingrad, and Tokyo bombing raids. Also covered are: The 1973 Arab-Israeli war; Falkland Islands, Gallipoli, and Tannenberg in WWI, Korean War, Pacific regions pre-WWII, and Campaign scenarios for the Horn of Africa and the Angolan-Cuban connection, the Northwest Pacific area, and the Syria-Israel tinderbox.

Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA208093


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VA55 .L68 1991


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VA58 .C48


Go to war with the Yorktown's Air Group Five (VF-3, VF-42, VB-5, VT-5). Very detailed self-told experiences of American Naval Aviation pilots who fought and survived the Marshall, Gilbert, Salamaua, Lae, and Tulagi raids, and the Coral Sea and Midway battles in 1942. Sources for this massive work were the pilots themselves, whom the author interviewed after the ship's return to the States during the war, while memories were still fresh. This is an invaluable record of their experiences. -- http://www.merriam-press.com/mono_200/m308.htm


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .L86 2006

John Lundstrom discusses Frank Jack Fletcher's military service at the Battle of Midway: A black shoe in the United States Navy was an officer who was a service officer who commanded battleships and cruisers. And this is opposed to having brown shoes, which were naval officers who were pilots, who
were aviators. So there was a dichotomy between the two of them. .... It was a case where the aviators themselves weren’t quite senior enough, didn’t have the rank—there weren’t enough of them at the top ranks. So they had to turn these aircraft carriers, which of course is the prime aviation weapon, over to men who really hadn’t trained in them. .... And they were using them against the Japanese who used the aircraft carrier to win at Pearl Harbor. So you had to be able to--you had to fight people that probably knew how to use the carrier better than you did. .... I think Fletcher sort of fell back, fell among the cracks because of that because everybody thought they could have done a better job than he did. But it must be pointed out the man never lost a battle. Every single action he fought, the United States or the Allies won strategically. It's just that again, people all thought they could've done a better job than he did. -- National Public Radio (NPR) Talk of the Nation June 2, 2005.

NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  D774.C63  L97


Macdonald, a British editor and military historian, offers first-rate selections that include excellent illustrations. For purposes of this guide, see the reports on Midway, Guadalcanal, Okinawa, and Koshima. -- John J. Sbrega, THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN, 1941-1945: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.  New York: Garland, 1989, p. 41.


NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  D767 .M2 1966


**NPS/DKL Location:** INTELL D810 .C88 M36 1996

**Electronic access:**

Central Bureau Brisbane (CBB) and the Fleet Radio Unit Melbourne (FRUMEL) played important but largely unknown roles in supporting military operations in the Southwest Pacific – including Midway.
To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, Osprey Publishing has released The Pacific War Companion, a compilation of 13 essays that address the American, Japanese and British Commonwealth perspectives of the Pacific War from Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima. Ably edited by Daniel Marston, the senior lecturer at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, this volume offers a fresh reevaluation of the leading personalities, the battles and campaigns, and the political dimensions of the war across the Pacific. The net result is a well-written, provocative reinterpretation that challenges the conventions of history -- Cole C Kingseed, Army 55(9):96-97 September 2005.


Mason offers scenes from historic battles -- Coral Sea, Midway, Leyte Gulf.... Before Midway, in early 1942 James Thach worries about how he and other Navy pilots will cope with the Japanese Zero, a plane that could climb twice as fast as, and easily turn inside, the U.S. carrier planes available. After experimenting he comes up with an effective maneuver, known as the "Thach weave" which first has to be tested in the air against fellow pilots pretending to be Japanese. How to approximate the American performance disadvantage for the test? Simple. Those planes using the "weave" have to fly at half power. -- Timothy Foote, The Washington Post Book World 4 May 18, 1986.


Abstract: As demonstrated in the Battle of Midway, major operations are characterized by large scope, a high level of command and planning, short duration and operational or strategic purpose. Offensive major operations may be used to extend operational reach or attack the enemy center of gravity, or achieve command of the air, sea, or littoral areas. Operational commanders must sequence, prioritize, and support major operations with theater functional systems such as operational fires, intelligence and reconnaissance.

Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA297832


*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D811 .M4*

First-hand account of our fliers’ activities in the South Pacific, during the battle of Midway, the occupation of the Solomons, and the battle of Stewart Island [Eastern Solomons]. The author was a navy flier who was killed in action in June, 1943. --*Booklist* 40:196 February 1, 1944.

Mercer, Charles E. **Miracle at Midway.** New York: Putnam, c1977. 160p. Recreates the naval battle between Japanese and American forces which was the decisive factor in the Pacific theater during World War II.

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG93 .M48 1983*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG95 .M48 1987*

*NPS/DKL Location: REFERENCE VG95 .M48 1997*


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VA50 .M53 1991*

Prior to World War II, the United States' war plans were code-named by color. Japan was Orange and the United States was Blue. Miller (a retired business executive) spent over 15 years researching the plan that was used to defeat Japan. He states that the plan "was ... history's most successful war plan. The prewar plans of other great powers proved, by and large, to be costly failures." Miller also gives insights into the impact of the officers who hammered out War Plan Orange: the "realists" and "adventurists," or the "cautionaries" and "thrusters." This is an important book for anyone wishing to
understand the methods of American war planning, and it is the only book on War Plan Orange. Miller's writing style and lucid explanations make the book suitable for most readers, even though it is clearly for scholars and specialists in the field. Recommended for most academic libraries and for public libraries where there is a strong interest in World War II in the Pacific.-- Dennis L. Noble, Library Journal 116(19):94 November 15, 1991.

Sir Edward S. Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World brought up to date by adding five additional battles.


Abstract: Despite the technologies and weaponry available to a military force, it is the leadership demonstrated by the operational commander which ultimately determines the outcome of a major operation or campaign. Through such leadership, especially in the pre-execution phase, the foundation is formed for the unity of purpose and effort, vision and flexibility required to achieve success. To illustrate this point, a comparison of the operational leadership demonstrated by Admirals Yamamoto and Nimitz in
the Battle of Midway is presented. Examples include how each commander selected his objective and got it approved by higher authority, how they conducted their planning, command, control and communications process, and how they prepared for possible changing circumstances in their plans. The conclusion is that Nimitz displayed far more superior operational leadership than Yamamoto in The Battle of Midway and therefore, achieved victory despite the odds. This study is relevant for current and future operations and campaigns. Leadership to form cohesion is a greater challenge, with the increase of allied and coalition participation in joint operations.

Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA293800


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D790.378 8TH .M73 2008


NPS/DKL Location: FOLIO D767 .W324 1991

The attack on Pearl Harbor and VJ Day are defining dates in American history. This book acts as a perfect starting point to understand the importance of these dates and the intricacies of the battles between them. The authors explain the origins of the Pacific conflict from an American perspective, illustrate the battles with some detail, and explain Japan's capitulation. This volume is also a good reference for those who are more familiar with the subject. .... Most one-volume histories are rarely worth owning; however, this book is an exception. Whether you are unfamiliar with the war against Japan or you want to know what the U.S. rifle Model 1903A1 used at Guadalcanal looked like, this book is well worth having in your professional library. -- Jonathan P Klug, *Armor* 110(3):52 May/June 2001.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 N47 1999

As the World War II generation ages in America and their deeds slip further into the murky depths of the past, it is often easy to overlook or forget the tremendous sacrifices made on behalf of freedom and
justice more than half a century ago. Today, Marines and sailors still answer America's call to serve. Words like "Honor," "Courage" and "Commitment" are the bedrock upon which we build our warrior ethos. The difficulty we face is in maintaining the sense of purpose and dedication that is the hallmark of who we are as American fighting men-as Marines. "No Higher Honor" is a well-written and readable book. Nesmith combines historical facts with personal accounts and humorous anecdotes to paint a vivid and captivating picture of daily life in a U.S. carrier in the Pacific during WW II. The book is written in a conversational style that lends to its readability and complements the nature of its subject matter. It is historically accurate and a worthwhile read for those interested in WW II, combat or the human condition. -- Jon M Hackett, Leatherneck 83(7):62-63 July 2000.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D792.J3 04


[A]n important corrective to the prevailing view that the Allies won primarily because they had a much larger population base and produced far more than their Axis opponents, and because the enemy made numerous mistakes. While not denying that these factors made a difference, Overy contends that other elements-technological quality, combat prowess, organization and leadership, fighting a moral war-were also present and help explain the Allied victory... proves his overriding theme by examining Allied successes and Axis failures in six different settings-Coral Sea and Midway, the Battle of the Atlantic, Stalingrad and Kursk, the tactical air war, the strategic bombing offensive, and Normandy. -- Alan F. Wilt, The Journal of Military History 60(4):797 October 1996.


Compiling historical sketches of the 71 US destroyers lost in World War II, Robert Sinclair Parkin brings under one cover the story of these ships and their brave crews. Each sketch provides the ship’s namesake, circumstances surrounding its loss and brief technical details. I recommend this book to the general reader and for maritime naval collections. -- Harold N Boyer, Military Review 78(1):107 January/February 1998.

Abstract: The Japanese defeat at Midway and the U.S. occupational failure in Iraq resulted from operational blindness on the part of arrogant strategic leaders. The failures of the Japanese and U.S. militaries directly resulted from the professional arrogance exhibited by Admiral Yamamoto and Secretary Rumsfeld as they deliberately limited the scope of their strategic thinking to how their own forces would be employed, exclusive of the combat potential available to their enemy. Admiral Yamamoto and Secretary Rumsfeld insisted on complete control and created environments where their highly capable and informed subordinates were either isolated from the decision-making process or not included at all. They were similarly contemptuous of their foe and uncritical of their own capabilities. Admiral Yamamoto and Secretary Rumsfeld made the mistake of confusing great power with unlimited power, failed to recognize that their positions were subordinate to a greater goal, and ultimately lost perspective on the limits of their power.

Electronic Access: [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA494210](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA494210)


Contents: Introduction -- Section I: Preliminaries (Josho) -- Ch. 1: Departure; Ch. 2: Genesis of a Battle; Ch. 3: Plans; Ch. 4: Ill Omens; Ch. 5: Transit; Ch. 6: Fog and Final Preparations -- Section II: Battle Diary (Sento Nikki); Ch. 7: Morning Attack-0430-0600; Ch. 8: A Lull Before the Storm-0600-0700; Ch. 9: The Enemy Revealed-0700-0800; Ch. 10: Trading Blows-0800-0917; Ch. 11: Fatal Complications-0917-1020; Ch. 12: 1020-10:25-A Fallacious Five Minutes; Ch. 13: The Iron Fist-1020-1030; Ch. 14: Fire and Death-1030-1100; Ch. 15: Up the Steel Steps-1100-1200; Ch. 16: Japanese Counterstrikes-1200-1400; Ch. 17: Last Gasp-1400-1800; Ch. 18: Scuttlings-1800-Dawn, 5 June; Ch. 19: Retreat; Ch. 20: And Death to the Cripples...; Ch. 21: A Bitter Homecoming -- Section III: Reckonings (Kessan) -- Ch. 22: Why Did Japan Lose?; Ch. 23: Assessing the Battle's Importance; Ch. 24: The Myths and Mythmakers of Midway -- Appendices: Appendix 1: List of Personnel; Appendix 2: Order of Battle; Appendix 3: IJN Carrier Air Operations; Appendix 4: IJN Strike Rosters; Appendix 5: Japanese Carrier Data; Appendix 6: Japanese Aircraft Data; Appendix 7: Japanese Radar at Midway; Appendix 8: Japanese Aircraft Tailcodes at the Battle of Midway; Appendix 9: Aleutians Force Distributions; Appendix 10: Discovery of Carrier Kaga; Appendix 11: Japanese Amphibious Operations Against Midway-An Analysis.

While most of their predecessors have fallen into the same mold-looking at the battle from the American vantage only-Parshall and Tully break new ground in bringing the Japanese perspective into the picture. The authors make no bones about it up front. They correctly claim that most American accounts use the same sources to look at the battle from the Japanese vantage point, mainly FuChiida Mitsuo and Okumiya Masatake's 1955 Midway: The Battle that Doomed Japan. The authors contend that this is an immense error, for Fuchida's book has long been dismissed by Japanese scholars and military accounts. Only in the United States has Fuchida been universally accepted. ... The authors state that their book attempts to do three things -- present the battle from the Japanese side, study it almost exclusively from an aircraft carrier viewpoint, and point out the errors and exaggerations in a group of myths that have surrounded the battle. The authors succeed in all three goals. -- John F Wukovits,


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M4 P37 2005


NPS/DKL Location: REFERENCE G1038 .P55 1995

**Electronic Access:** [http://repository.library.georgetown.edu/handle/10822/553559](http://repository.library.georgetown.edu/handle/10822/553559)

**NPS/TKL Location:** GENERAL V874 .P7


Contents: Volume I: 1909-1945: 1 - Wings Over the Sea; 2 - The First Aircraft Carriers; 3 - Between the Wars; 4 - Building Carrier Fleets; 5 - Preparing for War; 6 - War in the West; 7 - War in the Mediterranean; 8 - War in the Pacific; 9 - Date of Infamy; 10 - Japanese Triumph; 11 - Offensive Defense; 12 - The First Carrier Battle; 13 - Midway; 14 - Midway Aftermath; 15 - Building Aircraft Carriers; 16 - The First Allied Assault; 17 - The Solomons Won; 18 - The European War; 19 - Carriers on the Offensive; 20 - Across the Broad Pacific; 21 - The Biggest Carrier Battle; 22 - Marianas Aftermath; 23 - Leyte: Setting the Pieces; 24 - Leyte: The Battles; 25 - The End of the Japanese Fleet; 26 - The Final Battles; 27 - New Planes and Ships; 28 - Carriers to Japan; Appendices: A - Aircraft Carrier Losses, 1939-1945; B - Aircraft Flown to Malta, 1940-1942; C - Convoys to Malta, 1940-1942. Rev. ed. of: Aircraft carriers: a graphic history of carrier aviation and its influence on world events, c1969.

Aircraft carriers, conceived nearly a century ago as floating airfields, have evolved into infinitely flexible pieces of mobile sovereign real estate available to project power offensively and defensively anywhere in the globe … . Norman Polmar has produced the unique and essential source book for naval persons and future policy makers who will be called upon to employ these platforms to ensure global security in the century ahead. -- John F. Lehman, former secretary of the Navy and 9/11 Commissioner [http://www.potomacbooksinc.com/Books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=69745](http://www.potomacbooksinc.com/Books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=69745)

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL VF347 .P66 1997

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL VF347 .P66 1997

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL CT14.I3 P8

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D773 .P6 1963  
Chapter 6 was written by Henry H. Adams and Edwin M. Hall; the rest, by E.B. Potter. This book was adapted from a portion of Sea Power, of which Henry H. Adams and J.R. Fredland are assistant editors.

Russian translation of The great sea war; the story of naval action in World War II.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D27 .P8

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D27 .P8 1981


First published in Great Britain as Admiral of the Pacific: the life of Yamamoto.  
**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL DS890.Y25 P6 1965

Contains comprehensive bibliographies  
**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D810 .C88 P73 1995

John Prados has produced an interesting account of the role of intelligence in naval warfare in the Pacific by employing “an approach that brings together the mundane as well as the exalted, the low and the high, and shows how all together influenced the course of the war” (p. xxii). Thus, for example, Prados explains that U.S. Navy codebreakers were evacuated from Corregidor by the submarine Permit in March 1942. The rescued cryptologists knew from their secret sources of the impending danger of a Japanese destroyer picket line; when they learned that the Permit’s course would take them straight into the enemy net, they decided, because of the extremely sensitive nature of their source of intelligence, not to tell the submarine’s skipper. As a result, the Permit was caught by surprise and barely survived a grueling twenty-two hour attack by Japanese destroyers. … The title Combined Fleet Decoded seems a little misleading. Because of the admirable scope of the work, only about 25 percent of it concerns intelligence issues and 75 percent is straightforward battle history. Moreover, Prados fails to take advantage of any of the many Japanese studies not translated into English. Disregarded are such important studies as the Japanese official history of the Second World War from the Boeicho Boeikenshujo Senshibu Defense
Ministry, Defense Research Institute, War History Branch, now in excess of one hundred volumes, and numerous Japanese memoirs and oral histories available only in the Japanese language. The author's explanation is unsatisfactory: "The language problem turned out to be a blessing in disguise. For example, the captured records included exactly the kind of materials I had hoped to get from Japanese-language sources" (p. xxiii). In particular, this absence of Japanese-language sources weakens the scholarly significance of this otherwise inspiring narrative. -- Boyd, Carl. The Journal of Military History 60(2):389 April 1996.

A sequel to At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor.

**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774 .M5 P7 1982**


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774 .M5 P7 1983**

Here is the definitive history of the battle of Midway, an American victory that marked the turning point of the war in the Pacific during World War II. Told with the same stylistic flair and attention to detail as the bestselling At Dawn We Slept, Miracle at Midway brings together eyewitness accounts from the men who commanded and fought on both sides. The sweeping narrative takes readers into the thick of the action and shows exactly how American strategies and decisions led to the triumphant victory that paved the way for the defeat of Japan. --


**NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D773 .P78**

French translation of The Navy’s War.


**NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D767 .P8**
*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY VG93 .P8*

*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D733 .P79*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D773 .P8*

Uit het engelsch vertaald naar het in 1944 .. ultgegeven boek, getiteld ‘The Navy's War’.


*NPS/DKL Location: FOLIO V825 .P94*


*NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D770 .P9*


To historians of the Pacific War, Frank Jack Fletcher remains such an enigma that a recent article asked whether he was a “Pioneer Warrior or Gross Sinner?” Task force commander at the Battle of the Coral Sea, a victor off Midway, and leader of the Carrier Force early in the Solomons offensive, Fletcher thereafter “received commands ... more commensurate with his abilities,” according to Samuel Eliot Morison. Sadly, this haphazardly researched, atrociously written biography by Stephen Regan, an Upper Iowa University educational psychologist, does nothing whatsoever to solve the riddle of this most unlucky admiral. -- Robert W. Love, Jr.; *The Journal of Military History* 58(4):764 October 1994.

Abstract: This thesis examines the following hypothesis: Through the combined use of common training and collaborative planning, a decision maker may sufficiently alleviate the harmful effects of an environment of information so that he/she can continue to make effective decisions. An environment of extreme information ambiguity, a dependent variable, is one of the most difficult components of a battle
where the decision maker may reach a confusing and debilitating point where surviving seems less and less likely. Common training, an independent variable, purports that everyone who is relevant to the situation in the battlespace has similar skills, education, doctrine, and standards of performance coupled with comparable experiences. Collaborative planning, an independent variable, connotes a sharing of ideas; synchronization of assets, use of information technology, global real-time mission planning, face-to-face meetings, and other information sharing techniques for situations of collective concern. This thesis is a unique and in depth exploration of the relation of these three variables. Until now, no other research has looked at the relation of common training and collaborative planning with respect to decision making in environments of extreme information ambiguity. In order to explore the model the researcher analyzed two historical military battles: the Battle of Trafalgar and the Battle of Midway. Detailed research using a case study method was conducted to determine if the battles substantiated the thesis model. Research results indicate that for the maritime battles studied, the model appears to be a useful tool for interpretation and description of events and their outcomes. However, future studies should also increase the number and type of battles and other factors such as time and leadership should be considered.

Electronic access:
http://edocs.nps.edu/npspubs/scholarly/theses/2005/Sep/05Sep_Reeves.pdf
Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA439589

Reeves, Lawrence J. The Value of Communications Intelligence: A Collection of Blue Flag Messages. 65th Anniversary, the Battle of Midway. [Santa Cruz, Calif.]: Systems Research Associates, 2007. 30p.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774 M5 R44 2007

Contents; Prologue -- Afterthoughts -- Events leading to Midway, 1942 -- Navy leadership -- Founders of OP-20-G and HYPO at CINCPAC -- COMINT consumers and decision makers -- Communications intelligence facilities -- Results of the priceless advantage -- Blue flag messages, 16 May to 5 June, 1942 -- Honoring CDR William H. Cullin, USN (Ret) -- Epilogue


A good account of the way in which, with the construction of two dozen fast carriers by 1944, the USN was able to use the new fleet tactics of crippling carrier raids throughout most of Japan's dwindling empire. Together with submarine interdiction these mortally injured the IJN and its bases, and cut Japan off from the resources of her empire. -- Paul S. Dull, A BATTLE HISTORY OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY, 1941-1945. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1978. p. 381.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D770 R59 1996

Rohwer, a respected naval historian who served on a German Navy destroyer and several minesweepers from 1942 to 1945, surveys the naval battles and other events in the Mediterranean, Baltic, and North Seas-and Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans-during World War II. Drawing on newly accessible documents and photographs, Rohwer focuses most of his narrative on the strategy and operations of the Allied and Axis powers, but also discusses technical requirements and innovations in weaponry on both sides of the conflict. A particularly valuable feature of this history is Rohwer's skill at analyzing cause and effect and the interrelation of disparate events. A well balanced history from an international perspective, War at Sea offers some fresh insights about the role of naval combat in World War II and its effect upon the outcome. -- Mary I. Nolan, Sea Power 40(3):37 March 1997.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/BUCKLEY D773 .R7


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D774.H6 R67 1995

Taken by itself, the story of the doughty warship's brief career provides a dramatic and exciting history lesson, but the book is much more than a simple action epic. It is the study of her men, the individual blackshoes and airedales making up her crew and air group, which allows professional military readers to put themselves into the lives of their counterparts. -- Raymond L Puffer, *Airpower Journal* 11(2):116-117 Summer 1997.


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D771 .R7 1954


Russian translation of *The War at Sea, 1939-1945*


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767 .R68 2002

This is a unique book in the literature of the Pacific War, providing in one place basic information about each island caught up in that conflagration, including geographic characteristics, prewar and postwar history, and World War II events as experienced by the Allied and Japanese sides alike. -- William H. Bartsch, *The Journal of Military History* 67(1):278-279 2003.

In 1942, one of the most powerful naval forces in history descended upon the tiny atoll of Midway, 1100 miles northwest of Hawaii. The Japanese intent was to lure America's badly depleted Pacific Fleet into the open where it would be overwhelmed, forcing the U.S. to end the Pacific War on Japanese terms. But it didn't happen that way. Through an amazing combination of skill, courage, and especially luck, U.S. not only prevailed at Midway but delivered to the enemy a crushing defeat that instantly changed the course of the war.

No Right to Win is a fresh look at the great battle, focusing entirely on first-hand accounts by Midway veterans and the understandings that can be derived from them. Included are many of their anecdotes and revelations that compel a rethinking of some of the battle's most entrenched understandings. Could the defenders on the atoll have repulsed a Japanese invasion? Did an aircraft carrier captain falsify his after-action report? Were the Japanese about to invade Hawaii? Did the battle impact the D-Day landings in Normandy? No Right to Win explores those intriguing questions and much more in a wide-ranging examination of the twentieth century's most important naval battle.  
http://www.amazon.com/No-Right-Win-Continuing-Discussion/dp/0595405118


Abstract: The case study of the Battle of Midway incorporates the principles of war from AFM 1-1, the definition of friction of war and illustrates those concepts using the events from the Battle of Midway. It was designed as a reading and study guide for sophomore level cadets at the A.F. Academy.


NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D792.J3 S3 1991


Editor Stanley Sandler, one of the United States' most distinguished military historians, has compiled a comprehensive 675-page volume that documents the war between the United States and Japan, from the 1930s when the two countries moved toward war, to 1945 when the United States accepted the formal surrender of Japan aboard the battleship USS Missouri. By then 22 million civilians who lost their lives mainly at the hands of the Japanese Army. Sandler's 250 well-documented entries include the military campaigns, politics, and personalities of the conflict. – Anonymous, *American History* 36(6):70 February 2002.


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D767.9 .S27 1989


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL  D767 .S3515 2004

---

In a new history of World War II in the Pacific, Alan Schom has written a revisionist account of the years 1941-43. He focuses first on internal turmoil in Japan as the military forced their demands for aggression on the politicians. Emperor Hirohito emerges as a willing participant in planning the war. Schom follows the war from the attack on Pearl Harbor to Midway, Savo Island, and the bloody campaign on Guadalcanal. The U.S. Navy had successfully "attacked" Pearl Harbor in three simulated attacks. There are vivid portraits of those who played the leading roles in this terrible conflict: Yamamoto, Ernest J. King, William Halsey, Chester Nimitz, and others. Schom's sharpest criticism is reserved for Douglas MacArthur, who failed to take adequate precautions against the Japanese invasion. He even refused permission for American planes to bomb Japanese bases in Formosa after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Eventually the "old boy" network protected MacArthur from a court-martial. Schom ends his book with the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Guadalcanal after a long, bloody campaign. This is a brilliant history of the early years of the struggle to dominate the Pacific in World War II. -- Keith Eubank, *The Virginia Quarterly Review* 80(3):258

Summer 2004.

---

Schorreck, Henry F.  **The Role of COMINT in the Battle of Midway.**  Office of Naval Intelligence, [declassified 1975].  9p.


**NPS/DKL Location:**  GENERAL/BUCKLEY  D790 .S5 1952
NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D783.5 T34 S34 2009

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D790 .S5

NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D773 .S5


Abstract: Operational leadership can have a significant impact on the outcome of any operation or campaign and may often be the determining factor in the end result, irrespective of who holds the advantage. To illustrate this point this paper provides an analysis of the operational leadership of the opposing commanders at the Battle of Midway. By comparing Admiral Yamamoto's and Admiral Nimitz's application of the principles of war, this paper demonstrates the significant impact of their operational leadership on the outcome of the Battle of Midway. Nimitz's clear vision, courage, and confidence in himself and his subordinates as well as his sound application of the principles of war overcame the overwhelming numerical and qualitative superiority of Yamamoto's Combined Fleet. Effective leadership is as significant in today's technologically advanced environment as it was during the World War II. The types of operational leadership challenges faced by Nimitz and Yamamoto must be faced by today's leaders, who must also carry the responsibility for ensuring the continued development of these elements of sound leadership in the operational leaders of tomorrow.
Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA328219


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/INTELL D810.C88 S65 1993

When the subject of special Anglo-American relationships in World War II is raised, one is likely first to think in terms of personalities ... in Bradley Smith's fascinating study, however, institutional arrangements are emphasized, while key personalities perform colorfully in the grand drama of the war. Thus Smith, through a combination of fine writing skills and original, extremely rich source material, makes a major contribution to the serious literature of the 1939-1945 war. -- Carl Boyd, The Journal of Military History 57(2):347 April 1993.

Essays and poems, including a sound disk.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/INTELL  D810.C88 S656 2001


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL  D770 .S63

**NPS/DKL Location:** REFERENCE  D770 .S64 1990


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL  D774.M5  S62 1996


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL  D767 .S62 1969


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D810.S7 L49 1988

Fullinwider and his men escaped unscathed when the *Lexington* was sunk in that action [Coral Sea Battle]. Fullinwider, in the *Yorktown*, and Slonim in the *Enterprise* were with the Midway forces and provided valuable information after contact was made, through interception of Japanese plain language reports. Fullinwider and his men again survived the loss of a carrier, the *Yorktown*, and were ‘grounded,’ due to a shortage of carriers.


**NPS/DKL Location:** BUCKLEY D774.E5 S7 1988

Stech, Frank J. and Christopher Elsaesser. **Midway Revisited: Detecting Deception by Analysis of Competing Hypothesis.** Mclean VA: Mitre Corporation, 2004. 29p. Presented at the MORS Symposium (72nd) held in Monterey, CA on 22-24 Jun 2004. Abstract: Historical accounts of military deception abound, but there are few historical accounts of counter-deception, and fewer operational theories. This paper describes a business process and semi-automated tools for detecting deception. The counter-deception business process begins with hypothesis generation. This consists of automated course of action generation in tactical situations; strategic situations require hypothesis elicitation from analysts. Next, hypotheses and related potential evidence are represented by a Bayesian belief network. This network is the basis of a diagnostic analysis derived from classification theory. The result is a weighted list of possible observations that: (1) identify distinguishing evidence that a deceiver must hide and a counter-deceiver must uncover, (2) isolate local deception in intelligence reporting and sensing from global deception, and (3) identify circumstances when it might be fruitful to entertain additional hypotheses. We illustrate this process by describing how it could have been used by the Japanese Navy before the Battle of Midway to detect the American denial and deception tactics. **Electronic access:** [http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA428173](http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA428173)


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL VG93.S95 1990


**NPS/DKL Location:** FEDDOCS D 221.6/55:S 93
NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY V61 .G74 1997

Leadership amidst the confusion and violence of war at sea is a central theme. Sweetman has assembled biographical essays on 19 naval combat leaders written by an international group of authors. In addition to the profiles of individuals, the book contains six companion essays that chronicle the development of tactics, technology, and doctrine of naval warfare through the centuries, making The Great Admirals two books in one. This fine book's discussions of Drake and the Age of Sail through Bull Halsey and the development of naval aviation should be on every naval professional's reading list. Much would be gained as well if the book were read by senior officers in the other services. The problems of high-level command may differ in form according to the medium in which command is exercised, but they are comparable in function. -- Captain John C. Dailey, USN, Senior Navy Representative, US Army War College, Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College 28(2):167-169 Summer 1998.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL E182 .G76 1998

Mr. Sweetman has carefully selected the battles and their historians and has himself contributed a splendid introduction, placing all the battles within the broader historical context of the U.S. Navy. In the first 100 years of its history, he tells us, the United States was incapable of fighting major battles with European navies. Not until the Spanish-American War did the United States indulge in what the French call "guerre d'escadre," squadron warfare, choosing instead to content itself with "guerre de course," war against the merchant fleets of its enemies. .... The Navy's conversion to waging a "guerre d'escadre" was the watershed moment of American naval history, so it is not surprising that there is a heavy emphasis on World War II, and especially the Pacific Theater, where the U.S. navy fought a real "guerre d'escadre." The Battle of Midway in June 1942 "cost the lives of 307 sailors and marines. It cost Japan 3,500 men - and the war." After Midway, the Pacific Ocean became and American lake. -- Byron Farwell, The Washington Times BOOKS B6 May 9, 1999.


Decision at Sea is a carefully crafted chronicle of five pivotal sea battles that had enormous impact on both the growth of the United States and the evolution of its geopolitical role and policies. This is a thoughtful and entertaining history of the United States Navy doing what it does best-making a
difference when it really counts. I heartily recommend it to Navy personnel, as well as to friends of the Navy, worldwide. -- Ron Benigo, *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* 132(9):82 September 2005.


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .T54 1976*


   The 50th anniversary of WW II will undoubtedly unleash a spate of books over the next few years, and this fictionalized version of the crucial Battle of Midway in the summer of 1942 is in the vanguard ... Tillman's training and experience assure verisimilitude in both history and technical details, to be sure -- but the strangely uninvolving fashion in which he tells his tale makes this one for dedicated aviation-war buffs. -- *Kirkus Reviews* March 15, 1992

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767.2 .T6*

   [I]t was not until the publication ...that American readers really became aware of the Japanese perspective on the war. While some authors, including this one, have questioned some of Toland's interpretations, he is unmatched in the breadth of his research into, and ability to portray, the human side of the war, and for this reason, I believe, The Rising Sun will long remain a classic. -- Ronald H. Spector, *The Washington Post Book World* 1 August 11, 1985.

Contents: Japan the Taliban, 1921-1941 -- Manchuria, inner Mongolia, and northern China and the end of internationalism, 1931-1937 -- The war in northern and central China -- The war in China after 1938 and the decision for war in the Pacific, 1939-1941 -- The Pacific war unleashed, the initial Japanese attacks -- The Japanese victory -- The Japanese dilemma.
The authors point out, quite rightly, that "very little Western attention is ever paid to events after July 1937," and consistent efforts are made to highlight the successful but flawed nature of Japan's offensives in China from that year. They turn to address several flawed but longstanding American perspectives on the war, and they deal sternly with the issue of General Douglas MacArthur's withdrawal to Bataan and eventual loss of the Philippines in early 1942. The authors stress that their critical account of his role "must be considered because of the often uncritical acclaim afforded all matters that passed under his name" (p. 115).... also critical of Japanese commanders. First among them is Fuchida Mitsuo, the air group commander of the Pearl Harbor attack force, who, they point out, lied about his efforts to encourage a follow-up strike against US base facilities on Oahu. Secondly, the authors are disparaging of Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku, who, they claim, was not the "reluctant, unwilling accomplice," as suggested elsewhere, but was in fact rehabilitated with such stories in order to improve Japan's image on the postwar world stage (p. 97). As a concise volume designed to summarize many of the historical and historiographical issues surrounding this turbulent era, the investigative lens of Tohmatsu and Willmott's work zooms in and out very rapidly, and is forced to gloss over many important subjects altogether. -- Jeff Alexander, Pacific Affairs 78(1):145-147 Spring 2005.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .R575 2001

In his fourth alternate history, Tsouras (Disaster at D-Day, etc.), a senior analyst of the U.S. Army National Ground Intelligence Center, brings together a number of experts in the Pacific war to show how, with only some minor adjustments to actual events, the Japanese could have either won the war in the Pacific or else so stymied the Allies that Japan would have been able to keep some of its early conquests. -- Mark Rotella, Charlotte Abbott, Sarah F Gold, Publishers Weekly 248(20):62, May 14, 2001.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D774.M5 T9


NPS/DKL Location: Buckley D774.M5 T9 1960


The diary of Japanese Admiral Matome Ugaki, who was chief of staff to Admiral Yamamoto during most of the war and commanded the Japanese Fifth Air Force at the end. He kept throughout a factual, detailed, and remarkably objective daily record of his impressions, what he did, and what was happening around him. The book is well-translated by Masataka Chihaya and handsomely printed. It is an important addition to the record of the Pacific war and makes fascinating reading. -- Joseph C. Harsch, “Pearl Harbor Perspectives, 50 Years Later,” The Christian Science Monitor BOOKS 17, November 29, 1991.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D769.369 .H6


NPS/DKL Location: MEDIA ROOM D214.9/6:12-34/CD


Copies of original reports, arranged in chronological order and bound by this Library with typewritten title page, including Coral Sea, Midway, Savo Island, Sunda Strait, Philippine Sea and Okinawa.

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767 .U6


**NPS/DKL Location:** BUCKLEY D773 U57 NO.1 1943


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D773 U3


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D785 U63 no. 73


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D810 C88 V27

The author served in U.S. naval communications intelligence (in OP-20-G) as a Japanese linguist. It would have been better if van der Rhoer had dwelled more on cryptologic aspects of the war than on general strategic, tactical, and battle concerns. -- Constantinides, George C. *Intelligence and Espionage: An Analytical Bibliography*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983.


When Yamamoto realized that Pearl Harbor had failed to neutralize the United States Navy in the Pacific, he began planning for "an all-out fleet action." His search for a modern Trafalgar soon led to the Battle of Midway, fought on June 4-6, 1942. According to Mr. van der Vat, "Japan and its Navy had now been handed their first smashing defeat at the moment when Yamamoto made them overreach themselves. From now on they and the Army were to be on the strategic defensive." -- Kenneth J. Hagan, The New York Times Book Review Desk sec 7p. 15 December 8, 1991.

Abstract: Despite overwhelming odds, it is often the operational commander's qualitative leadership that decides the outcome of a major operation or campaign. Through showing such traits as vision and courage during the planning phase, the operational commander establishes the unity of effort necessary to achieve theater objectives. Despite technologies available to military leaders today, qualitative leadership is as relevant today as during the Second World War. To illustrate this point, a historical study looks at Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's operational leadership during the planning phase for the Battle of Midway. Examples include how Nimitz selected and sold his objectives; chose and supported his subordinates; took risks in assigning forces; planned and executed command, control, and communications; and developed a team committed to his vision through the planning process. The conclusion is that Nimitz qualitative leadership was central to the Battle of Midway being the decisive Pacific War battle that enabled the United States to shift to the offensive. This study is relevant for current and future operations and campaigns since today's military tends to focus on technological advances to the detriment of valuing qualitative leadership in operational commanders.
Electronic access: http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA307583

NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT32 W1935

NPS/DKL Location: FOLIO D27 W2


NPS/DKL Location: REFERENCE VA653 W3

**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VA653.W32 1971**

**Electronic access:**  
http://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic_heritage/center_crypt_history/publications/battle_midway.shtml

---

**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D790.W377 1993**

**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D790.W377 1996**


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL CT11.I567 W33 1994**

---

Breaking the code – “AF is short for water” and meant Midway.

**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743.W424 1994**

Mr. Weinberg's global view of the war pays dividends again and again. Stalingrad, rightly, becomes the pivotal event of 1942-43, but the battles of Midway and Guadalcanal, on the one hand, and Alamein and the invasion of French North Africa, on the other, are given due weight. Together they helped prevent Germany and Japan from joining forces in the Middle East, which would have presented the Axis powers’ only real chance of victory. -- David Reynolds, *The New York Times Book Review Desk* 7:13 February 20, 1994.

Today, if a military historian asked many Americans to name a United States Navy admiral from World War II, he might be told, "Halsey." If lucky, he might receive the reply, "Nimitz," perhaps "King." If he asked who Thomas Cassin Kinkaid was, he would most likely get a blank look. That is unfortunate, because Kinkaid was a major participant in many of the battles of the Pacific War. Gerald Wheeler has written an excellent biography of a man who has long deserved more recognition. -- William T. Y'Blood, *The Journal of Military History* 60(4):788 October 1996


It is almost fifty years since World War II launched hundreds of thousands of foreign troops and unprecedented amounts of military hardware into the colonial backwaters of the Pacific. … What though of the indigenous people, across whose reefs and lands the battles were fought? For many of them the war marked an ending of the colonial era and the beginning of rapid movements toward nationhood. … Almost everywhere the war was a watershed. … The essays in this excellent, tightly edited volume are held together by their concentration on this brief historical epoch. … The Pacific war zone was a region of enormous linguistic and cultural diversity. … The Pacific Theatre makes no pretense of being a comprehensive account of either the Pacific war or its effects on the people of the region. What it offers instead is a range of vivid, well-written and scholarly portrayals of what the war meant to a selection of those who were suddenly and unwittingly caught up in it. -- Anthony Hooper, *Pacific Affairs* 64(1):144 Spring 1991.


Second volume of a trilogy that began with *Empires in the balance*.

**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767.2.W537


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D767.2.W54 1982


**NPS/DKL Location:** VA10.V68


This is the first in a planned series of books called Total War: New Perspectives on World War II, whose purpose is to provide brief, accessible, affordable, and tightly focused studies on the vital aspects of World War II. Readers might find the book lacking in depth and, perhaps, a bit stilted. Given the book's purpose, however, Willmott adequately presents and supports his thesis. If the other books in the series are of similar quality, they will greatly add to the study of the war. -- David G Rathgeber, Military Review 84(1):89 January/February 2004.


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG93 .W47 1965

NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY HD9711.U6 W5 1967


NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL U260 .W57 1993

[A] well written, interesting, and insightful study of how the various American military services have managed, and occasionally failed to manage, to use their air assets effectively when conducting joint--that is multiservice--operations. The authors, who originally wrote the study for their employer, the Rand Corporation, seek to determine “how unity of effort has been achieved in joint air operations.” To illustrate the problems and potential solutions, the authors develop six (four in the original) case studies--the battle of Midway (June 1942), the Solomons Campaign (1942-1944), the Korean War (1951-1953), Vietnam (1965-1968), Ed Dorado Canyon (Libya, 1986), and the Desert Storm air campaign (January-March 1991). -- Michael A. Palmer, Armed Forces and Society 21(3):482 Spring 1995.


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG93 .W7**


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D785 .W73**


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL VG90 .W56 1987**


**NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D810.C88 W58 1993**

Mr. Winton confines his narrative to the activities of the United States, treating the British side of the war against Japan as a side-show to the main scene of action, the American counter-attack across the Pacific, in which the main protagonists were the US navy, the US marines, the US naval air force, with the US and Australian ground forces being sidelined in much the same way as the British. This is not altogether unfair; though it understates the US Army Signal Intelligence Service's initial success against the Japanese codes and ciphers. -- Donald Cameron Watt, *Sunday Telegraph* 10, December 19, 1993.


**NPS/DKL Location: BUCKLEY D790 .W8**

Thanks to Ira Wolfert, whose dispatches from the Solomons recently won him a Pulitzer Prize, one of the epics of the war has been recorded with stirring simplicity and beauty. – Philip Hamburger, *New York Times* 3 July 18, 1943.


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D769.45 .C37 1993

The book concentrates on the period when aircraft carrier warfare came into its own, from 1942 and the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, to 1945 and the end of World War II …[e]ffectively transports the reader to another era and makes him feel like an eyewitness to history. – Norman N. Brown, *The Associated Press* January 17, 2000 (BC cycle).


**NPS/DKL Location:** BUCKLEY D811.W7296 1997


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL/INTELL Z103.3 .W75 1998


**NPS/DKL Location:** GENERAL D790 .Y42 1987

This book is a complete history of the U.S. Navy' employment of escort type aircraft carriers (CVEs) in the war against Japan. Designed for quick construction or conversion from other ship types, the vessels were originally intended for use in the Atlantic for protection of merchant ship convoys … Because of heavy losses in regular fleet carriers sustained during the first year of the war with Japan, the Navy assigned the small escort carriers to the Pacific area. Beginning at Guadalcanal in the summer of 1942, the CVEs took part in all major amphibious operations against the Japanese. … If there is a flaw in the study, it comes from almost swampng the reader in the details of the innumerable aerial combats that were a part of CVE operations. -- Frank Uhlig, Jr. *The Journal of Military History* 53(2):199 April 1989.


Translation based on Day of Infamy by Walter Lord; Coral Sea, Midway and Submarine Actions, selections from History of United States Naval Operations in World War II by Samuel Eliot Morison; and, Saipan, selections from On to Westward by Robert Sherrod.

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .Y69*


*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D743 .Y7*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL/BUCKLEY/INTELL D820 .S7 Z2*

*NPS/DKL Location: GENERAL D767.2 .Z66*
BOOKS - The Children’s Corner

The Battle of Midway: Destruction of the Japanese Fleet. -- The Road to Ruin.
From the children's series Graphic battles of World War II.

From the children's series The World Wars.

From the children's series The World Wars.

From the children's series World War II chronicles.

From the children's series Cornerstones of Freedom

From the children’s series Turning points of World War II

From the children’s series Battles of World War II

From the children’s series Great battles and sieges.

From the children’s series Great battles and sieges.

Includes Internet links to Web sites, source documents, and photographs related to the war.
Notes: "Internet links kept up to date on www.myreportlinks.com"--Cover.
[You need the password from Page 4 of the MyReportLinks.com Book you are using].
From the children’s series U.S. wars
Abstract: An account of the June 1942 air battle between American and Japanese forces, which proved a decisive defeat for the Japanese and the turning point of the war in the Pacific.  
NPS/DKL Location:  GENERAL  D774.M5 T38 1989  


From the children’s series Graphic battles of World War II.  

From the children’s series Battles that changed the world.
PERIODICAL ARTICLES


A signalman - "Flags" Karetka - at battle stations on board a destroyer in what has been called the greatest sea battle of World War II kept notes as Japanese dive bombers attacked the aircraft carrier Yorktown here, minutes after the first bomb detonated. To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the battle, he recalls what he witnessed that day.


Interviews fighter pilot John F. Carey of the US Marine Corps.

In the interest of secrecy, Midway airmen alone had to protect the island.


WWII destroyed Midway Island's natural beauty. Now the government is trying to bring it back.


George Gay had a great view of the Battle of Midway after Japanese forces shot down his fighter plane. Gay was rescued by Richard Klinge, and the two were reunited at a 50th anniversary party held for Midway veterans.


http://www.usnwc.edu/getattachment/53ad07b4-26d4-4e55-99ce-01617bc34648/Midway-and-the-Indian-Ocean---Jeremy-Black

Speech delivered at the Midway Memorial Dedication by the Chief of Naval Operations on August 31, 1995, recalling the great losses suffered and that the enemies of peace are kept at bay by those who have devoted themselves to preserving the American way of life.


The story of USN flyer LCDR Dick Best.


The Chief of Naval Operations pays tribute to the veterans of the greatest sea battle of World War II and draws parallels between the sacrifices of those men and the performance of today's sailors and Marines.


Less costly but no less time-consuming was the difficulty the U.S. Navy had developing the multi-carrier task forces that would ultimately enable it to sweep the Pacific clear of Japanese forces in World War II. The lesson of the 1942 Battle of Midway had appeared to be that the massing of carriers offered great advantages but posed no lesser vulnerabilities, should the defending side be caught while rearming its strike aircraft.

[reprinted from All Hands, Number 785, June 1982]
Electronic access: http://www.mediacen.navy.mil/pubs/allhands/jun00/pg20a.htm


On May 19, a National Geographic Society expedition led by Ballard and supported by the U.S. Navy found the aircraft carrier USS Yorktown, 16,650 feet beneath the surface of the north-central Pacific.

The Battle of Midway in June 1942 was arguably the turning point of World War II in the Pacific rim. The victory hinged partly on U.S. code crackers’ breaking JN25 naval cipher to learn that the Japanese planned to attack Midway. Adm. Chester Nimitz, commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet, sent two carrier task forces to Midway to ambush the Japanese Navy.


George Gay describes his experiences.


A photo feature of the Battle of Midway is presented.

Several photographs featuring the historic Battle of Midway are presented. Among those included are photographs of the USS Yorktown (CV 5) after she was hit by two Japanese aerial torpedoes on Jun 4, 1942, and of the damage control parties who repaired holes in USS Yorktown's (CV5) flight deck.

Falke, Brian G. "What Went Wrong at Midway," *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 128(6):64 June 2002. After launching, the time to rendezvous, form-up the group, and depart was excessive for two reasons. The first was a function of two restrictions from then-current aviation doctrine: remaining below 5,000 feet until all aircraft were airborne and climbing at a rate of 500 feet per minute to altitude. The second was caused by the decision on 31 May to employ the deferred departure method. Even though the decision was doctrinally correct, it expended precious time and fuel. [Lieutenant Commander Falke wrote an expanded version of this analysis for the Air Command and Staff College. He served recently as executive officer of the USS DeWert (FFG-45) and is currently attending the Joint Forces Staff College].


Guttman, Robert. “Helldriver: The Last Dive Bomber,” Aviation History 9:26-32 1999. The Curtiss SB2C was the most heavily produced dive bomber in history, but it did not represent much of an improvement over the Douglas SBD Dauntless it was designed to replace.


"Into the Valley of Death [Torpedo Squadron 8]," Time 40:16-17 August 17, 1942.


“Japan’s Second Battle of Midway,” Japan Quarterly 42(2):139 April/June 1977.


The International Midway Memorial Foundation, in association with the US Navy, will host the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Midway and the first six months of World War II in the Pacific. The commemoration is from May 31 to Jun 4 in Hawaii.


"In all, the U.S. lost one carrier, one destroyer, 132 planes and just over 300 men. The Japanese lost four of their carriers, one heavy cruiser, 258 aircraft and some 3,500 men including many of their finest pilots. It was a stunning victory for the U.S. Navy and Naval Aviation against considerable odds. Most historians agree the Battle of Midway was the turning point in the Pacific War."


A lost manuscript, found literally in a closet sea chest, adds the final missing puzzle piece to the most climatic moments of the World War II Battle of Midway. Controversy surrounding CDR Stanhope C. Ring’s performance on USS *Hornet*.


Where mighty navies clashed at a turning point in WWII, bird-watchers and divers now cavort. Midway’s no paradise, but it does have its appeal.


After operations in the Pacific went awry, Fletcher became the scapegoat of a black-shoe/brown-shoe controversy.

Entrepreneurs and naturalists compete on this once strategic island.


The late Adm. Robert E. Dixon was an eyewitness to how a war correspondent 40 years ago obtained the still-debated story that the U.S. Navy had broken the Japanese naval code just before the pivotal Battle of Midway.


U.S. Navy Commander Milford Austin Merrill earned the Navy Cross as a Douglas SBD Dauntless dive bomber pilot during the Battle of Midway. Retired after 24 years of service, Merrill was interviewed for Military History by Ed McCaul.


A Navy Deep Submergence Unit proved instrumental in finding a U.S. carrier sunk during the turning-point Pacific battle of World War II.


Mrazek, Robert J. ““Go In and Get a Hit” (Torpedo Squadron Eight in the 1942 Battle of Midway) U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 134(12):64-70 December 2008
An excerpt from the author's book, A Dawn Like Thunder.


"Navy and the Navy; It Fights Superbly as Midway Proved, Ashore it has been Another Story," Fortune 26:66-8 August 1942.

With numerous veterans of the Battle of Midway on hand, a ceremony was held on board the battleship USS Missouri at Pearl Harbor on Jun 2, 2001, commemorating the designation of Midway Atoll as a National Memorial to the critical World War II naval battle. Highlights of the ceremony are discussed.

Examines the use of command and control techniques on each side during the battle. Highlights include the strategic value of Midway, force objectives and plans.


Today's nuclear-powered aircraft carriers capable of round-the-clock operations reflect a quantum leap in advances since World War II.


A sophisticated reader would reject as absurd a work of fiction the plot of which hinged on circumstances and events similar to those surrounding the Battle of Midway. Yet, of course, it did happen.


Pratt, William V. "Midway is Still a Ranking Victory," *Newsweek* 24:50 November 13, 1944.


Indeed, Japan's search for the decisive naval engagement in the Pacific brought it disaster at Midway, and Admiral Bull Halsey's Mahanian search for decisive engagement at Leyte Gulf almost brought disaster to our Philippines campaign.


This week, from June 4 to June 6, the nation should be honoring the 60th anniversary of the Battle of Midway. Midway was one of the crucial battles, not only in World War II’s and the nation’s history but in world history. In terms of public recognition, however, it lies in the shadow of D-Day -- with which its anniversary happens to overlap.

An edited version of James Schlesinger’s remarks during the 61st anniversary of the Battle of Midway is presented. Schlesinger, the former Secretary of Defense and Director of Central Intelligence, calls for the creation of a national monument to commemorate the turning point of World War II. He points to Trafalgar Square in London as a shining example of what the US should do to memorialize its own Trafalgar, which is the Battle of Midway.


Commentary on Wayne Hughes’ “Naval War College Review” article “Naval Maneuver Warfare.”


Electronic access: http://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/1955-06/foreword-middle
The atoll where the tide of the Pacific War turned is now both a stirring historical landmark and a stunning wildlife refuge. The Battle of Midway played out over four days in June 1942; when it was over, 349 Americans were dead and so were 3,000 Japanese. Today, the Midway Islands seem almost haunted.


The author was in command of the Japanese submarine I-168 which sank the carrier.


“Visual History: One Sailor’s Account of the Battles of Coral Sea and Midway.” All Hands 1007:40 June 2009.


Wadleigh, John R. “Memories of Midway, Thirty Years Ago,” Shipmate 3-8 June 1972.


Little more than a year later, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. The following June, the United States and Japan faced off in the decisive Battle of Midway, the first major naval confrontation in which surface vessels never exchanged a shot.

In retrospect, the destruction of four Japanese fleet carriers at the Battle of Midway was, despite the loss of the Yorktown and one destroyer, a major US victory -- probably the most important of the entire Pacific war. All Americans, and the dwindling ranks of Midway veterans, can take justifiable pride in the Navy's feat of arms 60 years ago.


A dark episode in the battle for the Midway Islands between US and Japanese forces came to light when captured documents revealed that downed US fliers had been pulled from the seas by the enemy--only to be murdered by their captors after interrogation.

AUDIO AND VIDEO RECORDINGS


Selections from the March of Time newsreels produced during World War II which focus on the armed forces of the United States. Includes films on the naval victories of Midway and Guadalcanal.

The Battle for Midway / produced & directed by Brian Berger and Peter Schnall; writer, Donovan Reiff; a Partisan Pictures/Odyssey Corporation production for National Geographic Television. Deluxe ed. [United States]: National Geographic Video; distributed by Warner Home Video, c1998. 1 videocassette (VHS) (approx. 82 min).
NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000104 CIRDCESK

Dr. Robert Ballard leads a team of experts and four World War II veterans to Midway Island where the U.S. and Japan fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. They're in a race against time to find at least one of the downed aircraft carriers including the U.S.S. Yorktown.

The Battle for Midway / produced, directed and edited by John Ford; Cinematography by John Ford; narrated by Donald Crisp, Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell, Irving Pichel; original music by Alfred Newman. 1 videocassette (VHS) (18 min.).

The Japanese attack on Midway in June 1942, filmed as it happened.

The Battle for Midway / produced & directed by Brian Berger and Peter Schnall; writer, Donovan Reiff; a Partisan Pictures/Odyssey Corporation production for National Geographic Television. United States]: National Geographic Video: distributed by Warner Home Video, c1999. 1 videodisc (approx. 82 min.). Special features: Bonus program, Combat Cameramen, photo gallery, interactive battle map and timeline, diagrams and statistics of U.S. and Japanese battle forces, profile of Dr. Robert Ballard, trivia quiz, previews, scene access.
NPS/DKL LOCATION: 1001 MEDIA_RM

Dr. Robert Ballard leads a team of experts and four World War II veterans to Midway Island where the U.S. and Japan fought one of the fiercest battles of the war. They're in a race against time to find at least one of the downed aircraft carriers including the U.S.S. Yorktown.

The Battle of Midway / Washington: Department of the Navy; distributed by National Audiovisual Center, 1979. 1 Videocassette (18 min.).

Issued in 1942 as motion picture, a brief documentary on the Battle of Midway, including footage of naval and aerial operations.

The Battle of Midway / United States Dept. of the Navy. Milltown, NJ: Distributed by Antiquary Video, 199-?. 1 videocassette (VHS) (20 min.).
NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000103 CIRDCESK

Originally released as a motion picture in 1942. A brief documentary on the Battle of Midway.
Includes footage of naval and aerial operations, from the series *The War in the Air, 1940-1945: The Men, The Missions, The Memories*.


  Videocassette release of the 1942 motion picture. Battle of Midway: a brief documentary including footage of naval and aerial operations. John Ford filmed the battle in color doing much of the camera work himself. During the action, Ford was seriously wounded. After his release from the hospital, Ford re-edited the film into its present form.

**The Battle of Midway /** Videocassette release of the 1942 motion picture; Off air recording wth the voices of Henry Fonda, Jane Darnwell and Donald Crisp. London: Channel 4, 1994. 1 videocassette (VHS) (25 min).

**The Battle of Midway /** La Mancha Productions, a co-production with Polygram Video International; producer, Dave Flitton; directors, Andy Aitken, Dave Flitton, Justin McCarthy; writers, Andy Aitken, Dave Flitton, Justin McCarthy; directors, Andy Aitken, Dave Flitton, Charlie McBride, James Wignall; editors, Neil McClauchland, Gordon Bruic; narrator, Tim Piggot Smith; music, David Galbraith. Alexandria, Va.: Time Life Video; PolyGram Video, 1995. 2 videocassettes (VHS) (118 min.). [PolyGram Video V699-05, V699-06].


**The Battle of Midway; Global War /** New York: Goodtimes Home Video, c1986. 1 videocassette (VHS). (46 min.).

  Originally issued as motion picture, *The Battle of Midway* is a brief documentary on the World War II Battle of Midway, including footage of naval and aerial operations. *Global War* focuses on the conduct of World War II in 1943 on the European and Pacific fronts.


  From the series "World War II greatest battles," *The Battle of Midway* is John Ford's brief documentary on the World War II Battle of Midway, including footage of naval and aerial operations. "Global war" focuses on the conduct of World War II in 1943 on the European and Pacific fronts.


**NPS/DKL LOCATION:** 5000150 MEDIA_RM
The Battle Of Midway Rages. Produced by Sherm Grinberg; narrator, Tom Hudson; writer, Allan Lurie. [Hollywood]: Filmrite Associates, Released by Official Films, 1961. Motion picture (16 mm.) (3 min.).

Describes the Battle of Midway on June 4, 1942, which marked the turning point in the war against Japan. Shows the ships and planes which engaged in the battle, the virtual destruction of the U. S. carrier Yorktown, and the retreat of the battered Japanese fleet after three days of bombardment.


NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000148 MEDIA_RM

Eyewitness account of the Battle of Midway. Regarded as one of the Navy's most skilled dive-bomb pilots, then Lieutenant Best attacked the well-defended Japanese flagship, the Akagi. With precision, he delivered his bomb on the flight deck of the powerful carrier, scoring the first direct hit, one that would eventually lead to the sinking of the ship. Of the 15 planes in his squadron, only Lieutenant Best and four others returned to the Enterprise that day. After refueling and rearming, Lieutenant Best soared into the air again and scored a second direct hit against the Hiryu, helping to deliver a devastating blow to the overconfident and seemingly invincible Japanese Navy. For his actions at Midway, Lieutenant Commander Best received the Navy Cross in 1942, the second highest military award presented to members of the Naval Service.

Battle of Midway tactics / Lecture by Capt. Wayne Hughes, Jr. USN (Retired) / presented by the Dudley Knox Library and the NPS Foundation to commemorate the Battle of Midway, May 3, 2001. Monterey California: Naval Postgraduate School / [2001]. (Midway lecture series, no. 2). 1 Videocassette (VHS) (59 min.).

NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000146 MEDIA_RM

Professor Hughes commanded two ships and a major training command. He has written the article on naval tactics in the Encyclopedia Britannica and the history of naval tactics in the Oxford Companion of American Military History. Since he retired in 1983, he has taught military operations and tactical analysis in the Department of Operations Research at the Naval Postgraduate School.

Battlefield: Great Sea Battles of WWII / Universal City, CA] : NBC Universal ; Eugene, OR : Distributed by Timeless Media Group, c2010. (ca. 360 min.) 3 videodiscs

NPS/DKL LOCATION: 1601/Disc 1-3 MEDIA_RM

Narrated Tim Pigott Smith. Disc 1 The Battle of Midway -- disc 2 The Battle for Leyte Gulf -- disc 3 The Battle of the Atlantic.


**Design For War** / Produced by The National Broadcasting Company in cooperation with The United States Navy. Special collectors ed. [S.I.]: New Line Home Video, c1995. 1 Videocassette (VHS) (103 min.).

Originally released as a television program in 1952. Documentary footage recorded by Allied and Axis combat photographers depicting German operations in the Atlantic at the beginning of World War II, the attack on Pearl Harbor, the efforts of Canadian and American merchant ships to deliver supplies to Great Britain in the early part of the war and the Battle of Midway.

**Early Pacific Campaign: December 7th, Midway, Bougainville** / Whittier, CA: Finley-Holiday Film Corp., Camdentown, MO: B&N Video, [198-?]. 1 Videocassette (VHS) (60 min.).

Return to World War II and some of the events which took place in the Pacific Theater of this worldwide conflict. This historical film begins with the infamous sneak attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor which threw the United States into war against Japan. It then goes to the Battle of Midway where the Japanese drive across the Pacific was halted. The film ends with the invasion of Bougainville, an island in the Pacific which we took from the Japanese in 1943.

**Finding the Japanese fleet** / Lecture by CMDR. Bill Cullin (USN, RET.) / presented by the Dudley Knox Library and the NPS Foundation to commemorate the Battle of Midway, April 26, 2001. Monterey California: Naval Postgraduate School / [2001]. (Midway lecture series, no. 1). 1 Videocassette (VHS) (approx. 59 min.).

**NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000145 MEDIA_RM**

CMDR (Ret.) Bill Cullen, PBY pilot in Squadron VP-44 at Midway was awarded a masters degree in Aeronautical Engineering from MIT in 1947 and was an Adjunct Professor in the NPS Systems Management Department.


From the BBC-TV series *The Commanders*, focuses on Isoroku Yamamoto and his role as admiral of the Japanese Navy during World War II. Also issued as a motion picture.


**NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000147 MEDIA_RM**

CAPT Petho, Chairman of the National Security Affairs Department and Assistant Professor of Operations Research, earned his Ph.D. (1979) in Psychology from the University of Vermont. Commissioned as a Naval Aerospace Experimental Psychologist. Tours of duty include Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratory, Chief of Naval Education and Training, Chief of Naval Air Training, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel, and Training).

Originally released in 1942: A brief documentary including footage of naval and aerial operations. John Ford filmed the battle doing much of the camera work himself. During the action, Ford was seriously wounded. After his release from the hospital, Ford re-edited the film into its present form.


L’Amérique en guerre; Le sept décembre: réalisé en noir et blanc en 1942.-- la bataille de Midway: réalisé en technicolor en 1943.


From the series World War II: G.I. Diary. Lloyd Bridges narrates the events of the great naval battle of Midway Island in the summer of 1942, as seen through the eyes of three of the sailors who fought in it. The U.S. achieved a military triumph and a propaganda victory by defeating a Japanese fleet which many thought invincible. Illustrated with extensive archival footage and the voices of veterans telling their own stories.


Midway...and More / Lecture by John Arquilla / presented by the Dudley Knox Library and the NPS Foundation to commemorate the Battle of Midway, June 7, 2001. Monterey California: Naval Postgraduate School / [2001]. (Midway lecture series, no. 7). 1 Videocassette (VHS) (approx. 59 min.).

Abstract: “This lecture explores the consequences of Midway on three levels: for its effect on the course of operations in the Pacific theater; for its overall impact on the rest of the Second World War; and for its role in curtailing Japan’s drive for world power and instead ushering in an American-led “Pacific Century.”

NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000151 MEDIA_RM

John Arquilla earned his degrees in international relations from Rosary College (BA, 1975) and Stanford University (MA, 1989; Ph.D., 1991). He is an associate professor of defense analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. His teaching includes courses in the history of special operations, international political theory, the revolution in military affairs, and information age-
conflict. He has written "Lessons from the War with Saddam Hussein" (RAND, 1991), Dubious Battles (Crane Russak, 1992), and "from Troy to Entebbe" (University Press of America, 1996), and is best known for his collaborative RAND studies with David Ronfeldt, notably "Cyberwar is Coming!" (1993) and "The Advent of Netwar" (1996).


From the series *V For Victory--How America Fought And Lived*, Pearl Harbor to Midway follows America as it plunges into global war using carefully selected newsreels.

**Perilous Fight: America's World War II in Color** / Co-production of TWI, Carlton and KCTS/Seattle, [Arlington, VA]: PBS DVD Video, p2003. 1 DVD (220 min.): sd., col.; 4 3/4 in

Special features: excerpts from four original World War II documentaries including a Pearl Harbor re-enactment and "The Battle of Midway" by John Ford; "Meet the Enemy" and "The last bomb."


Abstract: Professor Bob Wood compares the numbers and types of aircraft used by the U.S. and Japanese forces at Midway and the influence these characteristics had on the engagement. He discusses armament, range payload, airspeed, maneuverability, armor, and technology factors for each of the major aircraft types employed by both sides and their ultimate effectiveness. Differing aerial tactics such as the well-known "Thach Weave" are also addressed.

NPS/DKL LOCATION: 5000149 MEDIA_RM

Professor Wood's career has been split between industry and academia. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in engineering from Cornell, as well as a Doctorate in Engineering Mechanics from Yale. He served as Adjunct Professor for ten years at the University of California, Los Angeles while working in industry in the Los Angeles area. In industry he held key engineering positions at Sikorsky, Lockheed, Hughes Helicopters, and was Director of Aeromechanics fo McDonnell Douglas Helicopters for the AH-64 Apache Program. He has held tenured faculty positions at Georgia Tech, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, and most recently with the Aeronautics and Astronautics Department at the Naval Postgraduate School.

**Remembering the Battle of Midway**. Pentagon Web Radio. Four-part audio webcast series.

Electronic access for webcast and podcast

The entire four-part series, "Remembering the Battle of Midway," spans from the Doolittle Raid, to the significance of the Battle of Coral Sea, and ends with the Battle of Midway.

**Turning Points of the Second World War** / ITN; produced by Edward Lindfield; reported by Michael Nicholson. Great Britain: [s.n.], c1990; United States: WETA-TV, 1990-11-09. 1 videocassette (VHS) (approx. 60 min.).

Film footage from World War II illustrates the three key battles which turned the tide of the war in favor of the Allies: the battles at Midway, Stalingrad and El Alamein.

**Uncle Sam: The Movie Collection, Volume 2** / [presented by] the Chudwig Group in association with Mossyrock Productions. Ashland, OR: Chudwig Group, Inc., 2000. 1 videocassette (130 min.). [Chudwig Group, Inc. CG1002]

Includes Battle of Midway / director, John Ford; narrator, Henry Fonda (1942, col., 18 min.), a documentary on the Battle of Midway including footage of naval and aerial operations.

**Victory at Sea: Design for War; Pacific Boils Over; Sealing the Breach; Midway Is East, Volume 1** / Los Angeles: Embassy Home Entertainment, 1986. Videocassette (VHS).

Originally released by NBC in 1952 as a 26-part documentary TV series. A documentary film about World War II featuring the high points of the war on land and sea from September 1939 to September 1945 as recorded in footage taken by Allied and Axis combat photographers.

**The Video Encyclopedia of The 20th Century, Volume 7** / New York: CEL Communications, 1986. 1 Videodisc (CAV) (120 min.).

A collection of motion pictures and videotape recordings documenting the social, political, and cultural history of the 20th century. This volume includes the Pacific battles of Midway, Guadalcanal, and Tarawa.
WEB SITES

General sites

The Battle of Midway, produced by Chris Hawkinson
http://www.centuryinter.net/midway/

Battle of Midway: 4-7 June 1942 [from Naval Historical Center]
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-1.htm

International Midway Memorial Foundation
http://www.immf-midway.com/

The Battle of Midway: Turning the Tide in the Pacific (Midway Atoll)
http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/90midway/90midway.htm

Midway Islands' Undaunted Defenders by William B. Allmon

Pacific Naval Battles in World War II [from the Imperial Japanese Fleet page]
http://www.combinedfleet.com/map.htm

The Battle of Midway Island, June 3-7, 1942. Pacific War [from HistoryAnimated.com]
http://www.historyanimated.com/MidwayPage.html

Return to Midway [Robert Ballard’s National Geographic expedition to find the USS Yorktown]
http://www.ngeo.com/midway/

Stopping the Tide: The Battle of Midway, 4 - 6 June 1942
Prelude, Battle, Epilogue – [from The Pacific War: The U.S. Navy, A Website Created by Tim Lanzendörfer]
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/battles/midway.htm
Individuals

American

LCDR Richard Halsey Best – In His Own Words
http://www.immf-midway.org/narrative.html

Capt. Marion E. Carl [USMC] -- Ace
http://www.westnet.com/~ssherman/usmc_carl.html#top

Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/biographies/frank_fletcher.htm

LT George H. Gay, Jr.
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-g/g-gay.htm

Fleet Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Jr.
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-h/w-halsy.htm
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/biographies/william_halsey.htm

Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King

Admiral Thomas Cassin Kinkaid
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/biographies/thomas_kinkaid.htm

Captain N.J. "Dusty" Kleiss: A Dive Bomber Pilot’s Personal Recollections of the Battle of Midway
http://www.burtonia.com/ww2/kleiss/

LCDR C. Wade McClusky [US Navy]
http://www.cv6.org/company/accounts/wmclclusky/

LT E. Scott McCuskey [US Navy] - Midway Ace
http://www.westnet.com/~ssherman/usn_mccuskey.html

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-n/c-nimitz.htm
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/biographies/chester_nimitz.htm

Captain Joseph John Rochefort, Officer in Charge (OIC) of Station Hypo in Pearl Harbor – NSA Hall of Fame 2000 Inductee
Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/biographies/raymond_spruance.htm

Admiral Raymond A. Sprucnace: Modest Victor of Midway

Oral Histories of the Battle [Naval Historical Center]

LT Joseph P. Pollard, MC, USN Medical Officer aboard USS Yorktown (CV-5)
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-8a.htm

CDR John Ford USNR [Oscar-winning Hollywood producer and Chief of the Field Photographic Branch of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS)]
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-8a.htm

LT George H. Gay, Jr. USNR [Sole Survivor of Torpedo Squadron 8]
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-8c.htm

Torpedo Squadron Eight
http://centurytel.net/midway/Carrier_Squadrons/Torpedo_Eight/in_color.html

Sumner H. Whitten: Interview with World War II SBU2U-3 Pilot
http://www.historynet.com/interview-with-world-war-ii-sb2u-3-pilot-sumner-h-whitten.htm

Japanese

Vice Admiral Nobutake Kondo [Naval Historical Center]

Vice Admiral Takeo Kurita

Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo [Naval Historical Center]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/prs-for/japan/japrs-n/c-nagmo.htm

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto [Naval Historical Center]

Combined Fleet [includes images of Yamamoto, Nagumo, Mikawa, and Yamaguchi]
http://combinedfleet.com/officers
Images, Photographs and Video

Battle of Midway/ Index of Midway/Photos
http://www.centuryinter.net/midway/index.html

Naval Art from the Battle of Midway [Navy Art Collection]
http://www.history.navy.mil/ac/midway/midway1.htm

Online Library of Midway Images [Naval Historical Center]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/midway/midway.htm

Maps

Battles of Coral Sea and Midway, 1942 [U.S. Military Academy]
http://www.dean.usma.edu/history/Atlases/WorldWarTwoAsia/WorldWarTwoAsia.html

Marines at Midway by R.D. Heinl, Jr. [see bottom of the page for map links]
http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/USMC-M-Midway.html

Pacific Naval Battles of World War II
http://www.combinedfleet.com/map.htm

The Pacific and Adjacent Theaters, 1942 [U.S. Naval Cryptologic Veterans Association (NCVA)]
http://www.usncva.org/clog/images/pacific-theater-1942.jpg

Reports and Documents

Battle of Midway “AF is Short of Water” – How Cryptology Enabled the United States to Turn the Tide in the Pacific War.
http://www.nsa.gov/about/cryptologic_heritage/center_crypt_history/publications/battle_midway.shtml

“A Priceless Advantage: U.S. Navy Communications Intelligence and the Battles of Coral Sea, Midway, and the Aleutians by Frederick D. Parker [US Cryptologic History series]

Cryptologic History of the Battle [Naval Historical Center]
First Report to the Secretary of the Navy Covering Our Peacetime Navy and our Wartime Navy and Including Combat Operations up to 1 March 1944 (Issued 23 April 1944) by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations
http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/cno/cnorpt_1.html

Marines in World War II Historical Monograph. Marines at Midway by Lieutenant Colonel R.D. Heinl, Jr., USMC, Historical Section, Division of Public Information, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 1948.
http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/USMC-M-Midway.html

Online Action Reports of the Battle [Naval Historical Center]
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-4.htm

Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Serial 01849 of 28 June 1942 [main report of ADM Nimitz]
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid1.htm

Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, Serial 01753 of 21 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid2.htm

Commander Cruisers, Pacific Fleet, of 14 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid3.htm

Commander Task Force SIXTEEN, Serial 0144-A of 16 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid4.htm

Commanding Officer, USS Hornet, Serial 0018 of 13 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid5.htm

Commanding Officer, USS Enterprise, Serial 0133 of 8 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid6.htm

Commanding Officer, USS Yorktown, report of 18 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid7.htm

Commander Task Group 17.4 (Commander Destroyer Squadron SIX) Serial 094 of 12 June 1942 –
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid8.htm

Commanding Officer, USS Hammann Serial 2 of 16 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid9.htm

Bombing Squadron SIX ACA report for 4 June 1942 --
http://www.history.navy.mil/docs/wwii/mid10.htm
The Tide Turns: Doolittle Raid, Coral Sea, Midway, Aleutians
http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/PTO/TideTurns/

From HyperWar: World War II on the World Wide Web
Compiled and formatted by Patrick Clancey
http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/

USS Enterprise (CV-6) Battle logs and Actions reports
http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs/default.htm

Action Report (Serial 0133) 4-6 June 1942--
http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs/action19420604-133.htm

Action Report (Serial 0137) 4-6 June 1942 --
http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs/action19420604.htm

Bombing Squadron Six Action Reports – 4-6 June 1942 by LT Richard H. Best --

Scouting Squadron Six Action Report – 4-6 June 1942 by LT Earl Gallaher --

Composition of Forces and Losses

Losses at the Battle of Midway June 3-7, 1942 [International Midway Memorial Foundation]
http://www.immf-midway.org/midwaylosses.html

Naval Actions and Losses 1942
http://www.wolftree.freeserve.co.uk/Naval/Naval_Actions_WW242Pac.html

Order of Battle: Battle of Midway and Aleutians 3-7 June 1942

Naval Forces at the Battle of Midway June 4, 1942 [International Midway Memorial Foundation]
http://www.immf-midway.org/midwayforces.html

American

Composition of U.S. Forces [Naval Historical Center]
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-5.htm
United States Order of Battle at Midway
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/orders_of_battle/midway_usa.htm

American Aircraft

Brown-Shoe Navy: U.S. Naval Aviation (Planes, Crews, Squadrons)
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/index.htm

Consolidated PBY Catalina
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/pby_catalina.htm

Douglas TBD Devastator
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/ac-usn22/t-types/tbd.htm
http://www.aviation-history.com/douglas/tbd.html
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/tbd_devastator.htm

Douglas SDB Dauntless
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/sbd_dauntless.htm

Grumman F4F Wildcat
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/f4f_wildcat.htm

Grumman TBF Avenger
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/aviation/tbf_avenger.htm

American Ships

USS Enterprise [CV-6 – Aircraft Carrier]
http://www.cv6.org/ship/big_e.htm
http://www.navsource.org/archives/02/06.htm

USS Hornet [CV-8 – Aircraft Carrier]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-h/cv8.htm
http://www.navsource.org/archives/02/08.htm

USS Nautilus [SS-168 -- Submarine]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-n/ss168.htm

USS Yorktown [CV-5 – Aircraft Carrier]
http://www.navsource.org/archives/02/05.htm
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/ships/carriers/yorktown.htm

Allied Fleet Carriers of the Pacific War [See Enterprise, Hornet, and Yorktown]
http://www.angelfire.com/fm/odyssey/allpaccarriers.htm
Japanese Forces

Composition of Japanese Naval Forces from Naval Historical Center
http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq81-6.htm

Japanese Order of Battle at Midway
http://www.microworks.net/pacific/orders_of_battle/midway_japan.htm

Japanese Aircraft

Aircraft of the Air Battle of Midway
http://www.centuryinter.net/midway/air_battle.html

Japanese Ships

*Akagi* [Aircraft Carrier]
http://members.tripod.com/~DanielWalker/akagi.html

*Hiryu* [Aircraft Carrier]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-fornv/japan/japsh-h/hiryu.htm
http://members.tripod.com/~DanielWalker/soryu-hiryu.html

*Kaga* [Aircraft Carrier]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-fornv/japan/japsh-k/kaga.htm
http://members.tripod.com/~DanielWalker/kaga.html

*Kikuzuki* [Destroyer no. 31]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-fornv/japan/japsh-k/kikzki2.htm

*Mikuma* [Cruiser]
http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-fornv/japan/japsh-m/mikuma.htm

*Soryu* [Aircraft Carrier]
http://members.tripod.com/~DanielWalker/soryu-hiryu.html

*I-68* [Submarine]
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES – SELECTED

These articles from selected newspapers are listed by news source and in chronological order.

**Christian Science Monitor**


"Japanese Retreating from Midway; 1,000 RAF Planes Blast Axis Bases; Allied Strategy Imperiling China?" *The Christian Science Monitor* June 06 1942.


"Colorado Hero of the Week Citation Discloses an Untold Midway Espisode." The Christian Science Monitor July 20 1942.


"Battle of Midway Island to be seen in Navy Movie." The Christian Science Monitor September 04 1942.


"Quincy DE Ship Launching to Honor Hero of Midway." The Christian Science Monitor September 06 1944.


Los Angeles Times

"Japs Suffer Heavy Loss in Great Midway Battle." Los Angeles Times June 06 1942.


"Battle Rages off Aleutians." Los Angeles Times June 09 1942.

"Pacific Situation Declared Eased by Battle of Midway." Los Angeles Times June 10 1942.

"Marines in Midway Battle Praised by Fortress Pilots." Los Angeles Times June 12 1942.


"Flying Fortresses Add to Midway Clash Toll." Los Angeles Times June 16 1942.

Casey, Robert J. "Epic Midway Sea Battle and Rescues Described." Los Angeles Times June 17 1942.


"Jap Losses 10 Times those of Americans at Coral Sea and Midway, Nimitz Says." Los Angeles Times June 18 1942.

"Director Ford, Now in Navy, Wounded in Midway Battle." Los Angeles Times June 19 1942.


"Midway Raid Termed Battle for Invasion of West Coast." Los Angeles Times June 22 1942.


"Navys Planes Glide to Prey in Battle of Midway Isle." Los Angeles Times July 18 1942.


"Sham Battle Fought by Japs to Lure U.S. Pilot to Doom." Los Angeles Times July 30 1942.


Casey, Robert J. "Midway Battle Still Puzzles People, but We Really Won--and Thats That." Los Angeles Times August 12 1942

"Eyewitness Tells of Midway Battle." Los Angeles Times August 14 1942.

"Another Midway Victory may be in the Making." Los Angeles Times August 26 1942.

"Patrol Planes Surprise Raid on Foe at Midway Described." Los Angeles Times A. August 29 1942.

"Cameraman Takes Battle of Midway." Los Angeles Times September 07 1942.

"Two Navy Flyers Sail Raft 17 Days After Air Battle." Los Angeles Times September 13 1942.

"Marines Wounded in Midway Battle Reunited at San Diego." Los Angeles Times October 05 1942.

"Navy Cross Awarded 16 Flyers for Heroism in Midway Battle." Los Angeles Times November 13 1942.


"Marines Thrilling Score at Midway Told by Navy." Los Angeles Times January 10 1943.

"Formosa Battle may be Largest since Midway." Los Angeles Times October 17 1944.


New York Times


"Severe Damage Inflicted on Japanese Fleet in Battleships, Carriers Cruisers, Transports; Foe Retires from Midway; Battle Continuing." New York Times June 06 1942.

By, HANSON W. "Japan Challenges Us to Battle for Pacific." New York Times June 07 1942


"Matruh Battle Rages as British Attack; Nazis Open a Third Offensive in Russia; New List by Navy of Foes Midway Losses." New York Times June 29 1942.


Hurd, Charles. "Yorktown was Hit in Midway Melee." New York Times July 15 1942.


"They Did Not Return from the Battle at Midway Island." New York Times August 08 1942.


"Film of Midway Released by Navy." New York Times September 15 1942.


Sam, Harold. "Disappointed in Midway Film." New York Times October 18 1942.

"Tinker is Honored as Hero of Midway." New York Times November 11 1942.


By, VINCENT C. "On Film, the Battle of Midway is Lost." *New York Times* June 19 1976.


**The Times (London)**

“Japanese Flying Boats Attacked." *Times (London)* March 13, 1942

United States Account of Naval and Air Engagement of Midway Island" *Times (London)* July 15, 1942 and July 16, 1942.

“Defeat of Five Japanese Attacks Revealed.” *Times (London)* May 8, 1942

“Defenders Decorated.” *Times (London)* May 8, 1942


“Ten Japanese Warships Sunk or Damaged by United States Naval and Air Forces.” *Times (London)* June 8, 1942.


“Adm. King’s Message.” *Times (London)* June 8, 1942.

“The *Times* Naval Correspondent’s Comments.” *Times (London)* June 8, 1942.

“Australian Opinion.” *Times (London)* June 8, 1942.

“Maps.” *Times (London)* June 8 & 9, 1942.

“Japanese Fleet Withdrawing After Infliction of Further Damage ot Warships by United States Forces, Contact Lost.” *Times (London)* June 9, 1942.


“No Japanese Press or Broadcast References.” *Times (London)* June 10, 1942.


“The *Times* Naval Correspondent’s Comments” *Times (London)* June 11, 1942.

“Mr. Nash’s Statement” *Times (London)* June 11, 1942.

“Further Eye-Witness Accounts” *Times (London)* June 12, 1942.


“Japanese Casualties Estimated at more than 10,000” *Times (London)* June 13, 1942.


“American Gratification” *Times (London)* June 17, 1942.

“Mr. W. Nash.” *Times (London)* June 18, 1942.


“The Times Naval Correspondent’s Comments” *Times (London)* June 30, 1942.

“Article by The Times Naval Correspondent” [map included] *Times (London)* July 27, 1942.

“United States Newspapers, Alleged Publication of Confidential Information.” *Times (London)* August 11, 1942.

“United States Newspapers, Alleged Publication of Confidential Information - Indictments Refused.” *Times (London)* August 21, 1942.

“Forrestal, Mr. J.V. (s.)” *Times (London)* September 12, 1942.

“Statement on United States Naval Losses.” *Time (London)* September 17, 1942.

“United States Torpedo Bombers’ Sacrifice in Air and Naval Engagement.” *Time (London)* November 6, 1942.

**Wall Street Journal**


**Washington Post**

"Japs Beaten Back at Midway; Lose Heavily; Battle Rages on; R.A.F. Lashes Invasion Coast." The Washington Post June 06 1942.


"Roosevelts Son in Midway Battle." The Washington Post June 27 1942.


"Young Engineer Cited as Hero in Midway Battle." The Washington Post July 19 1942.


"Yorktown Navigators Simple, Moving Word Picture of Midway Battle which Led to Great Carriers Doom." The Washington Post September 20 1942.


"Navy Outguessed Japs to Deal Heavy Midway Blow, King Says." The Washington Post April 25 1944.


"Blues, Islanders Battle to Tie." The Washington Post, Times Herald December 13
1972.


