

INDEX

Air Force, U.S.

Doolittle's thoughts on joint Navy-Air Force training and missions, pages 50-51

Anacostia Naval Air Station

Doolittle learned to fly seaplanes here in mid-Twenties, page 47

Arnold, Lieutenant General Henry H., USA (USMA, 1907)

Approached Doolittle with idea for Tokyo raid in January 1942, page 1; discussed arrangements with Doolittle, pages 2-4; initially refused Doolittle permission to lead raid, pages 4, 22-24, 27; gave Doolittle complete control in running projected raid, pages 11, 27; had staff officer Doolittle assess B-26 bomber, pages 28-29; accompanied Doolittle to White House for Medal of Honor in June 1942, pages 37-39

Australia

Doolittle invited to Coral Sea celebrations after the war, pages 52-53

B-25 Bombers

Planes used in April 1942 Doolittle raid on Japan modified beforehand, pages 8, 31-32; two planes lost in training for raid, pages 11-12, 18; training in carrier takeoffs, pages 18-19; two planes practiced with carrier in February 1942, pages 24-25; maintenance of planes on Hornet (CV-8), page 31; discussion of engine, pages 40-41

B-26 Bomber

As an aeronautical engineer, Doolittle was in a position to assess this plane for General Hap Arnold during World War II, page 28

Bettis, Lieutenant Cyrus, USA

Won the 1925 Pulitzer Race in a modified Curtiss seaplane, page 43

Bombing Practice

On ex-German warships after World War I, pages 46-48

Boxing

Beneficial to Doolittle in flying, pages 10-11

Chiang Kai-shek

Wary of Japanese reaction to any Chinese help with Doolittle raid, page 2

China

Difficulty getting permission for planes from Doolittle raid to land in China, page 2; poor weather around Chinese coast after raid, page 34

Coral Sea Ceremony

After the war, Doolittle invited to Australia as U.S. representative to a remembrance celebration for the Battle of Coral Sea, pages 52-53

Cumberledge, Lieutenant Arthur A., USN (1931)

Responsible for weather maps used for planning Tokyo raid, page 33

Curtiss Company

Seaplanes acquired by the Army and Navy from Curtiss in the early Twenties, page 42; Curtiss Tanager won substantial prize from Guggenheim Fund as spin-resistant airplane, page 44

Doolittle, General James H., USAF

Approached with idea for raid in January 1942, pages 1-3; initially was refused permission to lead raid, page 4; in on

planning raid, pages 4,7; felt comfortable with carrier takeoffs, pages 19-20; wife, pages 21, 38-39; presented Medal of Honor on 9 June 1942, pages 37-39; attended Japanese surrender ceremony, pages 51-52; invited to Australia for Coral Sea celebration, pages 52-53

Doolittle Raid

Background of idea for Tokyo air raid, page 1; preliminary planning, pages 2-3, 7; targeting, pages 3-5; dead reckoning used to reach Japan, pages 6, 30-31; reasons for not flying in formation, page 6; important psychological boost as offensive vs. defensive measure, pages 6-7; annual reunions held by those involved in raid, page 10; training of plane crews, pages 11-12, 18-19, 24; treatment of Army crews in Hornet (CV-8), pages 14-15; contingency plans discussed with Halsey in San Francisco, pages 15-17, 35; secrecy before departing, pages 20-22; briefing of crews, page 22; Army-Navy accord, pages 29, 31-32, 41; weather, pages 31, 33-34, 36; casualties, page 34; "Shangri-la" story, pages 36-37; See B-25 Bombers; 17th

Bombardment Group

Duncan, Captain Donald B., USN (USNA, 1917)

In charge of preliminary planning for Doolittle raid, pages 2-3, 7, 27

Eglin Field, Florida

Army pilots trained at this Army Air Forces bases in early 1942 for Tokyo raid, pages 8, 13, 22, 26

Fitzgerald, Lieutenant John E., USA

Flew B-25 off Hornet (CV-8) in February 1942 as preliminary test for Doolittle raid, page 24

Germany

Bombing of Buckingham Palace during World War II steeled Britain against Germany, page 5; German battleships used for target practice after World War I, pages 46-48

Guggenheim, Harry F.

Offered prize in late Twenties to aircraft designer who could come up with a plane that wouldn't spin, page 44; interested in developing instrument flying, pages 44-45

Gymnastics

Doolittle considers tumbling experience was beneficial to his ability as a pilot, page 10

Halsey, Vice Admiral William F., Jr., USN (USNA, 1904)

Met with Doolittle in San Francisco in early 1942 to discuss operation prior to Tokyo raid, pages 15-17, 29; after the war, briefed Doolittle on Australian Coral Sea ceremonies, pages 52-53

Handley-Page

Aircraft manufacturer lost out on prize money for a spin-resistant plane in the late Twenties to an aircraft using Handley-Page slots, page 44

Harmon, Major General Millard F., USA (USMA, 1912)

General Arnold's chief of staff, Harmon approved Doolittle's request to lead Tokyo raid, pages 23-24

Hornet, USS (CV-8)

Involvement in Doolittle raid, pages 3, 12, 19; initial coolness by Navy personnel in Hornet towards Army airmen, pages 14-15; exercise with Army planes in February 1942, page 24; situation on deck with larger Army planes, pages 27, 31

Instrument Flying

Doolittle in on development of this technique in the late
Twenties, pages 43-46

Japan

Targeting for April 1942 air raid, pages 3-4; eight Americans
taken prisoner after raid, page 34; Doolittle's recollections
of Japanese surrender ceremony, pages 51-52

Jones, Captain David M., USA

Doolittle raid pilot was helpful in obtaining target folders
and maps prior to flight, page 3

Jurika, Captain Stephen, Jr., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1933)

Briefed Doolittle on desirable Japanese targets, page 3

King, Admiral Ernest J., USN (USNA, 1901)

Approached with idea of Tokyo raid in January 1942, page 1; in
on planning of raid, pages 2, 7, 9

Land, Captain Emory, USN (USNA, 1902)

Arranged for Doolittle to work on the development of instrument
flying in the late Twenties, pages 43-46; assessed by
Doolittle, page 46

Laning, Ensign Richard B., USN (USNA, 1940)

Stood available to assist in detecting Japanese radar before

Doolittle raid, page 39

Low, Captain Francis S., USN (USNA, 1915)

Originated idea of Tokyo raid in January 1942, page 1

Marshall, General George C., USA

First presented with idea for Doolittle raid in January 1942,

page 1; accompanied Doolittle to White House for Medal of Honor

in June 1942, pages 37-39

McCarthy, Lieutenant James F., USA

Flew B-25 off of Hornet (CV-8) in February 1942 as preliminary

test for Doolittle raid, page 24

Miller, Lieutenant Henry L, USN (USNA, 1934)

Friendship with Doolittle, pages 9-10; introduced technique for

carrier takeoff in B-25, page 18; assessment of Doolittle's

takeoff, page 20; accompanied Army pilots to West Coast to

continue training, page 26

Missouri, USS (BB-63)

Doolittle's recollections of Japanese surrender in September

1945, pages 51-52

Mitscher, Captain Marc A., USN (USNA, 1910)

As skipper of Hornet (CV-8) in April 1942, involvement with Doolittle and Army pilots, pages 13, 17-18, 27, 29; gave up his quarters to Doolittle, pages 14-15; Doolittle took issue with Mitscher's late-1945 claim that carrier air power had won the war, page 48

Ostfriesland

Doolittle participated in target bombing on this ex-German battleship in the early Twenties, pages 47-48

Pulitzer Race

Curtiss seaplane, modified with wheels instead of pontoons, entered in this race in October 1925, page 43

R3C-1

Curtiss seaplane, modified with wheels instead of pontoons, won 1925 Pulitzer Race, page 43

R3C-2

Curtiss seaplane, piloted by Doolittle, won 1925 Schneider Cup, pages 42-43

Radar

Americans were unsure, when planning for Doolittle raid, whether Japan had developed radar capability, pages 5, 39

Roosevelt, President Franklin D.

Enthusiastic about Tokyo raid when presented with idea in January 1942, pages 1-2; "Shangri-la" story, pages 36-37; presented the Medal of Honor to Doolittle in June 1942, page 38

Schneider Trophy Races

Doolittle had had some experience with Navy pilots during the Schneider Races in 1925, pages 14, 47; background to Doolittle's flying a Navy seaplane in the 1925 race, pages 42-43

Service Rivalry

Doolittle feels Army-Navy teamwork was what caused his April 1942 Tokyo raid to succeed, pages 41-42; competition among services for resources, pages 41-42, 48-50

17th Bombardment Group

Chosen by Doolittle to perform Tokyo raid because of their capabilities, page 11; 24 crews chosen for 16 slots in actual raid, pages 11-12

"Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo

Assessed by Doolittle as excellent movie, page 9

Williams, Lieutenant Alford J., USN

Beaten by Army pilot in 1925 Pulitzer Race, page 43

Willows, California

Doolittle raiders practiced takeoffs at Willows in early 1942

before joining carrier Hornet (CV-8), page 13

York, Captain Edward J., USA

Difficulties during April 1942 Tokyo raid, page 33

