

Index
to
The Reminiscences of
Vice Admiral Truman J. Bedding,
United States Navy (Retired)

Aircraft Carriers

Development of tactical doctrine in 1943 for the fast carrier task force, 37-40

See also Carrier Division Three, Task Force 58

Air Force, U.S.

Air Force members of the Joint Staff were well organized during the 1949-51 period in terms of the service's party line on various issues, 167-168; some of its responsibilities moved under the Pacific Command when that command became truly joint in the early 1950s, 169-172

Alcohol

Cheap whiskey was available at the naval officers' club on Guam in the summer of 1945, 128-129

Ancon, USS (AGC-4)

Amphibious command ship that served as a floating hotel in Tokyo for the staff of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in late 1945, 131-132; Japanese Navy wartime action reports that had been stored in caves were taken aboard the ship in late 1945 to be microfilmed, 139-140. site of 1945 interview of Prince Konoye, former Japanese Prime Minister, 141-142; returned to the United States at the end of 1945, 152-153

Anderson, Major General Orvil A., USA

Army Air Forces officer who made inflated claims concerning the effectiveness of his service's bombing campaigns in World War II, 145; role in interrogating Japanese as part of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in 1945, 146-147

Antiair Warfare

Effective U.S. antiaircraft fire during a carrier strike against the Marianas Islands in February 1944, 53

Army, U.S.

Some of its responsibilities moved under the Pacific Command when that command became truly joint in the early 1950s, 169-172

Army Air Forces, U.S.

Flew fighter and bomber missions from Iwo Jima after the island's capture in early 1945, 93-94; B-29 raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121; in 1945 Major General Curtis LeMay declined to run bombing campaigns against Japan in coordination with Navy carrier planes, 121-123; evaluation of the role of conventional and atomic bombs in the campaign against Japan, 132-133, 138, 145; made inflated claims on behalf of its bombing effectiveness in World War II, 145-147

Atomic Bombs

See Nuclear Weapons

Averill, Commander James Kent, USN (USNA, 1927)

Killed in a plane crash in March 1944 when catapulted from a carrier, 67

Aviation Pilots

Cream-of-the-crop enlisted pilots flew as wingmen to the officers in Fighting Squadron Two in the late 1930s, 26-27

B-29 Superfortress

U.S. Army Air Forces bomber used for raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121; in 1945 Major General Curtis LeMay declined to run bombing campaigns against Japan in coordination with Navy carrier planes, 121-123; evaluation of the role of atomic bombs in the campaign against Japan, 132-133

Baka Bombs

Relatively ineffectual suicide weapons employed by the Japanese in the closing stages of World War II, 154

Batteries

Electrical storage batteries manufactured in the 1950s and 1960s for use in various U.S. weapons, 202-203, 209-210

Betty

Japanese bomber based at Kwajalein that attacked U.S. carrier forces in December 1943, 49-50; based in the Marshall Islands during U.S. raid in February 1944, 53

Bombing

Major General Curtis E. LeMay of the Army Air Forces directed the tactics used in B-29 bombing raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121; evaluation of the role of both conventional and atomic bombs in the campaign against Japan, 132-133, 138, 144-145; the Army Air Forces made inflated claims on behalf of its bombing effectiveness in World War II, 145-147

Boyes, Don

Delco-Remy general manager whose company was interested in the late 1950s in doing business with the Department of Defense, 197-200, 203

Bullitt, William C.

Anti-Semitic, anti-Communist individual who served as U.S. ambassador to Taiwan in the early 1950s, 173

Burke, Admiral Arleigh A., USN (USNA, 1923)

Became chief of staff to Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher in the spring of 1944, although Mitscher was initially reluctant to have him, 63-67, 83-86; airplane ride off a

carrier to become familiar with operations, 72-73;
aggressive efforts in trying to get the carriers more
involved during the invasion of the Marianas in June
1944, 75-78; spent time in 1955 examining promotion
systems of various U.S. civilian corporations, 206-207

Carrier Division Three

Administrative organization for carriers involved in
strikes against Wake and Marcus islands in late 1943,
41-42; Rear Admiral Charles Pownall was relieved as
commander of the fast carrier task force in late 1943
because of a perception that he wasn't aggressive enough,
50-52; Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher became the new
commander in January 1944, 52

See also Task Force 58

Chesapeake Bay

Inadequate as a training site for the carrier Essex
(CV-9) in 1943, 35

Chiang Kai-shek

As leader of the Chinese nationalists in the early 1950s,
Chiang nurtured the idea that he would return to the
Chinese mainland, 172-173

Clark, Captain Joseph J., DSN (USNA, 1917)

Commanded the carrier Yorktown (CV-10) during the
invasion of the Gilbert Islands in November 1943, 43, 47;
did not make a rendezvous for an attack on Truk in 1944
because of a communications error, 56-57

Communications

One of the few times Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher was angry
came in 1944 when a communicator put the wrong precedence
on a message concerning a planned attack on Truk, 56-57;
problem with padding in a radio message from Admiral
Chester Nimitz to Admiral William Halsey during the
Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 97-98

Delco-Remy

As a division of the General Motors Corporation, it was
involved in manufacturing items for the Department of
Defense in the 1950s and 1960s, 197-212

Dewey, Admiral of the Navy George, DSN (USNA, 1858)

The roll-top desk he used as head of the Navy's General
Board early in the century was still around in Main Navy
in 1947, 159-162

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

As prospective commanding officer of the carrier Essex
(CV-9) in 1942, received regular progress briefings from
Hedding, the executive officer, 32-33, 35

Education

Relatively primitive in New Mexico in the 1910s, 1-2;
curriculum at the Naval Academy in the early 1920s, 3;
postgraduate studies in aeronautical engineer in
Annapolis and at MIT, 1929-31, 8-11

Ekstrom, Lieutenant (junior grade) Clarence E., USN (USNA, 1924)

In the late 1920s became one of the U.S. first naval
aviators to take postgraduate education in aeronautical
engineering, 10

Essex, USS (CV-9)

As the first of her class, she was not really complete
when she went in commission in December 1942, 32;
replacement of unsatisfactory officers, 32-33;
preparation of the ship for war service, 33-36

Far East Command, U.S.

In the early 1950s responsibility for such areas as
Taiwan and the Philippines were moved from the Far East
Command to the Pacific Command, 170-172

Fighting Squadron Two (VF-2)

Had cream-of-the-crop enlisted pilots flying as wingmen
to the officers in the late 1930s, 26-27; Hedding once
landed over the bow of the carrier Lexington (CV-2),
34-35

Formosa

See Taiwan

Formosa Patrol Force

Operated reconnaissance patrols out of the Pescadores,
Philippines, and Okinawa in the mid-1950s, 176-178

Fuchida, captain Mitsuo, IJN

Japanese aviator who was interviewed about kamikaze
pilots by the strategic bombing survey after World War
II, 116-117, 153

Forrestal, James V.

As Secretary of the Navy in 1947, directed the General
Board to review the Navy's shore establishment, with an
eye toward reducing it in scope, 160-162

General Board, U.S. Navy

Role of in 1947 in assessing the Navy's shore
establishment, 158-162; Admiral John Towers as chairman
in 1947, 159-160; Captain Hedding inherited a desk once
used by Admiral George Dewey, 159-160; composition of in
1947, 161

General Motors Corporation

Involvement in contracting with the Department of Defense
in the 1950s and 1960s, 197-212

Gilbert Islands

In 1943, during the Tarawa invasion, the fast carriers got away from the previous rigid restrictions on procedures for refueling at sea, 39-40; planning for the invasion of the Gilberts in November 1943, 43-45; support by U.S. carrier aircraft, 45-47

Ginder, Rear Admiral Samuel P., USN (USNA, 1916)

Sometimes acted irrationally as Commander Task Group 58.3 in the spring of 1944, 67-70; relieved of command, 70

Gingrich, Rear Admiral John E., USN (USNA, 1920)

Was chief of staff when the Pacific Command became truly joint in the early 1950s, 169-170

Guadalcanal

Postwar interrogation of the chief of staff to Vice Gunichi Mikawa during the August 1942 Battle of Savo Island, 148-149

Guam

Staging base for Japanese aircraft during the U.S. invasion of the Marianas in June 1944, 76-77; Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Fleet headquarters moved from Hawaii to Guam in January 1945, 106-108; cheap whiskey was available at the naval officers' club in the summer of 1945, 128-129

Gunnery-Naval

Effective antiaircraft fire by U.S. 5-inch projectiles equipped with proximity fuzes during a carrier strike against the Marianas Islands in February 1944, 54

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

Role in the controversial Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 96-102, 151; was blamed for the damage to Third Fleet ships when they ran into typhoons in December 1944 and June 1945, 103-105

Hawaii

Only one hotel was on Oahu's Waikiki Beach when the U.S. Fleet visited in 1925, 4-5; VF-6 conducted a surprise mock attack on Hawaii in the early 1930s, 14-16

See also Pearl Harbor, Kahului Naval Air Station

Heath, Captain John P., USN (USNA, 1921)

As a detail officer in the Bureau of Aeronautics in the summer of 1945, he helped get Hedding reassigned from an aircraft carrier to the strategic bombing survey, 126-127

Hedding, vice Admiral Truman, J., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1924)

Boyhood in Pennsylvania and New Mexico, 1-2; parents of, 1-2; education of, 1-2; appointment to the Naval Academy, 1-3; experiences as a midshipman, 1920-24, 3; served in

the battleship Maryland (BB-46), 1924-25, 4-6; flight training at Pensacola, Florida, 1925-26, 6-7; duty in Fighting Squadron One, 1927-29, 7-8; postgraduate school, 1929-31, 8-11; flight test at Anacostia, 1931-32, 11-12; duty in the carrier Saratoga (CV-3), 1932-33, 12-14; Fighting Squadron Six, 1933-35, 14-16; duty in the Bureau of Aeronautics, 1935-37, 17-20; as an assistant naval aide in the White House, 1936-37, 20-25; duty as exec and commanding officer of VF-2, 1937-40, 26-27; duty from 1940 to 1942 at Pensacola Naval Air Station, 27-31; served in the commissioning crew of the carrier Essex (CV-9) in 1942-43, 31-36; chief of staff to Commander Carrier Division Three, 1943-44, 36-67, 72-86; temporary chief of staff to Rear Admiral Samuel Ginder in 1944, 67-70; temporary duty with Admiral Raymond Spruance's staff to plan for the invasion of the Marianas in 1944, 87-89; was a member of Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Fleet planning staff in 1944-45, 89-126; service shortly after the end of World War II as a member of the strategic bombing survey in Japan, 127-157; commanded the naval air station at Kahului, Maui, Hawaii, in 1946-47, 154, 157-158; brief service on the Navy's General Board in 1947, 158-162; student at the National War College in 1947-48, 162-164; commanded the aircraft carrier Valley Forge (CV-45) in 1948-49, 164-165; served on the Joint Staff, 1949-51, 165-168; served on the staff of Commander in Chief Pacific from 1951 to 1953, 168-175; Commanded the Formosa Patrol Force, 1953-54, 175-178; service on the Joint Staff, 1954-55, 179-188; as special assistant to the JCS chairman, 1955-56, 188-195; commanded Carrier Division Three, 1956-57, 194-195; served as Bureau of Aeronautics representative in the western district, 1957-58, 195-196; employment with Delco-Remy and General Motors following Navy retirement in 1959, 196-212; activities after retirement from GM in 1965, 212-213

Hirohito, Emperor

Japanese Emperor's role in his nation's decision to surrender in 1945 and end World War II, 144-145

Inter-Service Rivalry

Competition for funds among the various U.S. armed services in the early 1950s, 181-182, 185-187, 194

Iwo Jima

Pacific island on which Japanese emerged from caves in the spring of 1945 and killed some American pilots after the island was supposedly secure, 93-94

Japan

U.S. planning for the possible invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 109-111; ramifications of the U.S. use of atomic bombs against Japanese cities in August 1945, 111-114; Marquis Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was interrogated shortly after World War II by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey concerning the steps leading up

to the Japanese surrender in August 1945, 111-113, 142-143; Major General Curtis E. LeMay of the Army Air Forces directed the tactics used in B-29 bombing raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121; in 1945 Major General Curtis LeMay declined to run bombing campaigns against Japan in coordination with Navy carrier planes, 121-123; Pacific Fleet staff planning for the intended invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 123-124; officers of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey worked in Tokyo shortly after the end of World War II to conduct interrogations, 129-131; evaluation of the role of conventional and atomic bombs in the campaign against Japan, 132-133, 138; decision to go to war in 1941, 143-144; decision to surrender in 1945, 144-145

See also Strategic Bombing Survey, U.S.

Japanese Army

Role at the beginning and end of World War II, 143-144

Japanese Navy

Suicide attack on the carrier Randolph (CV-15) at Ulithi in March 1945, 60; in the Battle of the Philippine Sea in June 1944, 76-79; role during the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 96-102, 151-152; kamikaze attacks against U.S. ships involved in the Okinawa operation in the spring of 1945, 115-118, 153; questioning of Japanese naval officers at the war college near Tokyo shortly after the end of World War II as part of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 133-136, 139-140, 148-153; stored wartime action reports in caves on northern Honshu, 139-140; the battleship Yamato made a suicidal voyage from Japan to Okinawa in April 1945 and was sunk by U.S. carrier planes, 140-141; in the Battle of Savo Island at Guadalcanal in August 1942, 148-149; discussion of the sinking of the carrier Shinano in November 1944, 156-157

Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff

In the 1949-51 period, the staff's strategic planning group worked on a variety of issues, including the possible use of nuclear weapons, 165-167; Air Force members of the staff were well organized in terms of the service's party line on various issues, 167-168; in the mid-1950s the Strategic Planning Group was charged with developing plans for both near and long term, 180-183, 193; competition for funds among the various armed services in the early 1950s, 181-182, 185-187, 194; conflicts in planning papers forwarded to the Joint Chiefs, 183-187; composition in mid-1950s, 191-192

Kahului Naval Air Station, Maui, Hawaii

Captain's quarters and officers' club damaged by tidal wave in April 1946, 157-158

Kamikazes

Suicide attack on the carrier Randolph (CV-15) at Ulithi in March 1945, 60; attacks against U.S. ships involved in the Okinawa operation in the spring of 1945, 115-118, 153; in the Philippines in late 1944, 153; use of baka bombs attached to mother planes, 154

Kido, Marquis

Japanese Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, he was interrogated shortly after World War II by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey concerning the steps leading up to the Japanese surrender, 111-113, 142-144

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

Worked hard and played hard as Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the mid-1930s, 17; requested Hedding as his flag lieutenant in 1939, 17-19; promised President Roosevelt that the carrier Essex (CV-9) would go into commission in 1942, and she did, 32; in the spring of 1944 specified that aviation admirals have surface officers as chiefs of staff, 62-63; as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in World War II, helped formulate plans to be executed by lower echelons of command, 90

Konoye, Prince

Former Japanese Prime Minister who killed himself in December 1945, shortly after being interviewed by the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 141-142

Kurita, Vice Admiral Takeo, IJN

Postwar interrogation concerning his role during the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 98-99, 149-152

Kwajalein Atoll

Air strike against in December 1943 by U.S. carrier planes, 48-49

LeMay, Major General Curtis E., USA

Army Air Forces officer who directed the tactics used in B-29 bombing raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121; in early 1945 declined to run coordinated bombing campaigns against Japan in coordination with Navy carrier planes, 121-123

Lexington. USS (CV-2)

Hedding landed over the bow when the ship was operating off Hawaii in the late 1930s, 34-35

Lexington. USS (cv-16)

Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher's flagship while serving as commander of the fast carrier task force in the spring of 1944, 65, 84

Leyte Gulf, Battle of

Monitoring of this October 1944 battle by the Pacific

Fleet staff in Hawaii, 96-102; postwar interrogations of the Japanese concerning the battle, 98-99, 149-152

MacArthur, General Douglas, USA (USMA, 1903)

Work in 1944-45 in planning future operations in conjunction with Admiral Chester Nimitz and the Pacific Fleet, 92-93, 106; arrival in Japan after the surrender in September 1945, 114

Majuro Atoll

Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher and Hedding went for a ride in a cruiser floatplane in order to get their necessary flight time while they were at Majuro in 1944, 58-59; as a fleet recreation site, 59

Marianas Islands

U.S. carrier air strike against in February 1944, 53; carrier operations in support of the invasion in June 1944, 75-82; role of Hedding in providing carrier planning for the support of the invasion, 87-89

Marshall Islands

Air strike against Kwajalein in December 1943 by U.S. carrier planes, 48-49; pre-invasion bombardment in January 1944, 52-53; Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher and Hedding went for a ride in a cruiser floatplane in order to get their necessary flight time while they were at Majuro in 1944, 58-59; Majuro as a fleet recreation site, 59

Maryland, USS (BB-46)

Made an eventful cruise from the West Coast to Hawaii and Australia in 1925, 4-6; aviators on board, 6

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

Provided a strenuous course in aeronautical engineering in the early 1930s, 9-11

McCain, Vice Admiral John S., USN (USMA, 1906)

During the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, he was in command of a carrier task group headed for Ulithi when he learned of a Japanese force in San Bernardino Strait, 151

McMorris, Vice Admiral Charles H., USN (USMA, 1912)

Served as a balance wheel on Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Fleet staff during World War II, 90-92; hesitant in 1945 about letting Hedding leave the staff to command an aircraft carrier, 124-125

Mikawa, Vice Admiral Gunichi, IJN

Role in the Battle of Savo Island at Guadalcanal in August 1942, 148-149

Mitscher, Rear Admiral Marc A., USN (USMA, 1910)

Took command of Carrier Division Three and the fast

carrier task force in January 1944, 52; directed the carrier strike against the Marianas Islands in February 1944, 53-54; as executive officer of the carrier Saratoga (CV-3) in the early 1930s, he relied on his subordinates more than had his predecessor. Commander Richmond Kelly Turner, 54-55; kindness as a person, 55, 57; rare case of anger when a communication officer made a mistake concerning a raid on Truk, 56-57; went for an airplane ride at Majuro Atoll in 1944 in order to get his necessary flight time, 58-59; reaction to receiving a surface officer. Captain Arleigh Burke, as chief of staff in the spring of 1944, 62-67, 83-86; role in command of Task Force 58 during the Marianas invasion in June 1944, 75-82

Montgomery, Rear Admiral Alfred E., USN (USNA, 1912)

Was cautious about conducting a fighter sweep in connection with an air strike on Kwajalein in December 1943, 48-51

Moore, Brigadier General Ernest C., USA

Received presents from Navy men Hedding and Forrest Sherman when they visited his Seventh Fighter Command on the island of Iwo Jima in early 1945, 93-94

National War College, Washington, D.C.

Foreign students left after the 1947-48 school year because of U.S. concerns about compromise of classified information, 163; students included many flag and general officers, 164

Naval Academy, U.S., Annapolis, Maryland

Curriculum in the early 1920s, 3

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company

Construction of the carrier Essex (CV-9), which was commissioned in December 1942, 31-35

Nichol, Lieutenant Commander Bromfield B., USN (USNA, 1924)

Was in the back seat of an SBD carrying a message to Admiral Husband Kimmel when it was shot at by the Japanese during the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, 30-31

Night Flying

Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare was shot down by accident during a night tactical experiment in November 1943, 47-48

Nimitz, Admiral Chester W., USN (USNA, 1905)

In 1943 he directed the development of tactical doctrine for the fast carrier task force, 37-40; planning for the invasion of the Gilbert Islands in November 1943, 43-45; directed an air strike against Kwajalein in December 1943, 48-49; kindness as a person, 55; ordered carrier strikes on Truk in 1944, 56-57, 61-62; in early 1944 relayed a message to Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher directing

that he have a surface officer as chief of staff, 62; makeup of Pacific Fleet planning staff in 1944, 89-92; staff monitoring of the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 96-102; relationship with the closest members of his staff, 102-103; reaction to the Third Fleet's encounter with a typhoon in December 1944, 103-105; desired personal contact with subordinate commanders, 106; moved the Pacific Fleet headquarters to Guam in January 1945, 106-108; enjoyed meeting fellow Texans, 123; received a message on 10 August 1945 about impending Japanese surrender, 125-126

Nitze, Paul H.

Headed the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, which interrogated Japanese leaders in 1945, following the end of World War II, 131, 137

Nuclear Weapons

Ramifications of the U.S. use of atomic bombs against Japanese cities in August 1945, 111-114; evaluation of the role of atomic bombs in the campaign against Japan, 132-133; the strategic planning group of the Joint Staff dealt in 1949-51 with potential uses of nuclear weapons, 165-167

Oakland. USS (CL-95)

Futile role in support of night air operations of Kwajalein in December 1943, 50

Ofstie, Rear Admiral Ralph A., USN (USNA, 1919)

Headed the Navy section of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey that interrogated Japanese leaders shortly after the conclusion of World War II, 127-128, 136-138, 149

O'Hare, Lieutenant Commander Edward H., USN (USNA, 1937)

Shot down by accident during a night tactical experiment in November 1943, 47-48

Ohmae, Captain Toshikazu, IJN

Japanese naval officer who provided information to U.S. Navy interrogators shortly after the end of World War II, 134-136, 148-149

Okinawa

Kamikaze attacks against U.S. ships involved in the Okinawa operation in the spring of 1945, 115-118; description of conditions when Hedding and Rear Admiral Forrest Sherman visited in the spring of 1945, 119-120

Onishi, Vice Admiral Takijiro, IJN

Founder of the Japanese kamikaze corps, he committed suicide right at the end of World War II, 117-118

Ostrander, Lieutenant Commander John E., USN (USNA, 1917)

Served as a naval aide in the White House in the late 1930s, 20

Ozawa, Vice Admiral Jisaburo, IJN

Role during the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 102

Pacific Command, U.S.

In the early 1950s, the command became truly joint, rather than being just the Pacific Fleet, 169-170; in the early 1950s received responsibility for Taiwan and the Philippines, both previously under General Douglas MacArthur, 170-172; in the mid-1950s, CinCPac was split off as a completely separate command from Pacific Fleet, 174-175

Pacific Fleet, U.S.

Makeup of fleet planning staff in 1944, 89-92; staff monitoring of the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 96-102; headquarters moved to Guam in January 1945, 106-108; planning for the possible invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 109-111; Pacific Fleet staff planning for the intended invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 123-124

Palau Islands

Struck by a raid from the U.S. fast carrier task force in the spring of 1944, 64-65, 71

Paria, Gulf of

The carrier Essex (CV-9) did her shakedown training here, off the coast of Venezuela, in 1943, 35

Pearl Harbor

Precautions taken at the Pensacola Naval Air Station in response to the 1941 Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, 28-29; when Japanese leaders were interrogated after World War II, they said they had had no intention of invading Hawaii, only attacking the fleet, 29-30; the Japanese shot at an SBD that was carrying a message to Admiral Husband Kimmel at the time of the attack, 30-31

Pensacola Naval Air Station

Precautions taken at the air station in response to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, 28-29; expansion after the war started, 31

Philippine Islands

In the early 1950s the Joint Chiefs of Staff transferred responsibility for the Philippines to the Pacific Command from General Douglas MacArthur, 170-172

Planning

Preparations for the invasion of the Gilbert Islands in November 1943, 43-45; role of Hedding in providing carrier planning for the support of the Marianas invasion in 1944, 87-89; makeup of Pacific Fleet planning staff in 1944, 89-92; planning for the possible invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 109-111; in 1945 Major General Curtis LeMay declined to run bombing campaigns against Japan in

coordination with Navy carrier planes, 121-123; Pacific Fleet staff planning for the intended invasion of Japan in 1945-46, 123-124; the strategic planning group of the Joint Staff dealt in 1949-51 with potential uses of nuclear weapons, 165-167; in the mid-1950s the Strategic Planning Group was charged with developing plans for both near and long term, 180-183, 193; conflicts in planning papers forwarded to the Joint Chiefs, 183-187

Pownall, Rear Admiral Charles A., USN (USNA, 1910)

As Commander Carrier Division Three in 1943, was head of a board to develop tactical doctrine for the fast carrier task force, 36-40; strikes against Wake and Marcus islands in late 1943, 41-42; was cautious about conducting a fighter sweep in connection with an air strike on Kwajalein in December 1943, 48-50; relieved as commander of the fast carrier task force in late 1943 because of a perception that he wasn't aggressive enough, 50-52

Radford, Admiral Arthur W., USN (USNA, 1916)

In the early 1950s Radford was commander in chief when the Pacific Command became a joint operation, 169-172; frustration as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs in the mid-1950s when confronted with conflicts from the joint planning committee, 184-185, 190-191; rundown of individuals on his personal staff, 189; responsibilities, 189-190

Randolph, USS (CV-15)

Attacked by a Japanese kamikaze while the crew was watching movies in March 1945, 60

Read, Captain Albert C., USN (USNA, 1907)

Was commanding officer of the naval air station at Pensacola when World War II began and directed its expansion, 28, 31

Reeves, Rear Admiral Joseph M., USN (USNA, 1894)

Pushed aircraft carrier tactics in the U.S. Fleet in the early 1930s, 15-16; student of naval history, 16

Refueling

In 1943, at Hedding's suggestion, the fast carriers got away from the previous rigid restrictions on procedures for refueling at sea, 39-40

Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor

Role of naval aides when she was involved in White House social functions in the mid-1930s, 21-24; kindness toward Hedding in 1936, 23-24

Roosevelt, President Franklin D.

Role of naval aides when he was involved in White House social functions in the mid-1930s, 21-25; was promised by Admiral Ernest J. King that the carrier Essex (CV-9)

would go into commission in 1942, 32

Royal Navy

Presented an award to Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz on 10 August 1945, shortly before the Japanese surrender, 125-126

Saratoga, USS (CV-3)

Role of the landing signal officer in the early 1930s, 12-14; mock attacks on Pearl Harbor and the Panama Canal in the early 1930s, 14-15; as executive officer in the early 1930s, Commander Marc Mitscher relied on his subordinates more than had his predecessor. Commander Richmond Kelly Turner, 54-55

Savo Island, Battle of

Postwar interrogation of the officer who was chief of staff to Vice Admiral Gunichi Mikawa during this battle in August 1942, 148-149

Security

Foreign students were dropped from the National War College after the 1947-48 school year because of U.S. concerns about compromise of classified information, 163

Seversky, Major Alexander de, USAR

An exponent of air power, he made speeches while interrogating the Japanese after World War II, 146-147

Sherman, Rear Admiral Forrest P., USN (USNA, 1918)

Role on Admiral Chester Nimitz's Pacific Fleet planning staff in 1944, 90-95; sent Hedding to Ulithi in late 1944 with the plans for the Third Fleet after the Leyte operation, 95; wrote a dispatch to Admiral William Halsey in the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 97

Shinano (Japanese Aircraft Carrier)

Discussion during the postwar Strategic Bombing Survey of the sinking of the ship by the submarine Archerfish (SS-311) in November 1944, 156-157

Shore Establishment, U.S. Navy

As Secretary of the Navy in 1947, James Forrestal directed the General Board to review the Navy's shore establishment, with an eye toward reducing it in scope, 160-162

Spruance, Vice Admiral Raymond A., USN (USNA, 1907)

As Commander Fifth Fleet in February 1944, led a strike against Truk, 62; wanted battleships to sink the Japanese Yamato the following year, 62; received an aviator as chief of staff in the spring of 1944, 63, role in command of the Marianas invasion in June 1944, 75-82; Hedding provided planning help for the invasion of the Marianas in June 1944 because Spruance's staff did not have a strong aviator, 87-89; frustrated in his hope to get

American battleships into action against the Japanese battleship Yamato in April 1945, 140-141

Strategic Bombing Survey, U.S.

When Japanese leaders were interrogated after World War II, they said they had had no intention of invading Hawaii, only attacking the fleet, 29-30; During the interrogation, explanations for Vice Admiral Takeo Kurita's role in the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 99, 149-152; Vice Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa's explanation of his role at Leyte, 102; interrogation of Japanese leaders concerning the impact of the use of atomic bombs against Japan in August 1945, 111-114, 132-133, 138, 144-145; coverage of the Okinawa campaign and kamikazes, 115-118, 153; personnel in leadership positions during the survey, 127-129; questioning of Japanese naval officers at the war college near Tokyo shortly after the end of World War II, 133-136, 139-140, 148-149; Prince Konoye, former Japanese Prime Minister, killed himself in December 1945, shortly after being interviewed, 141-142; Japanese decision to surrender in 1945, 144-145; during the interrogations the Army Air Forces made inflated claims on behalf of its bombing effectiveness in World War II, 145-147; language difficulties sometimes created problems relating answers to questions, 146; discussion of the sinking of the carrier Shinano in November 1944, 156-157

TBP Avenger

A TBF apparently shot down Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare during night tactical experiments in November 1943, 47-48

Tactics

Development of tactical doctrine in 1943 for the fast carrier task force, 37-40; Major General Curtis E. LeMay of the Army Air Forces directed the tactics used in B-29 bombing raids against Japan in the spring and summer of 1945, 120-121

Taiwan

In the early 1950s the Joint Chiefs of Staff transferred responsibility for Taiwan to the Pacific Command from General Douglas MacArthur, 170-172; in the early 1950s Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek nurtured the idea that his Chinese nationalists would return to the mainland, 172-173; William C. Bullitt was an anti-Semitic, anti-communist individual who served as U.S. ambassador to Taiwan in the early 1950s, 173

Task Force 58

Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher became the new commander in January 1944, 52; strike against the Marianas Islands in February 1944, 53; pre-invasion strike on the Marshall Islands in January 1944, 52-53; attacks on Truk in early 1944, 56-57, 61-62; Commodore Arleigh Burke became chief

of staff to Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher in the spring of 1944, although Mitscher was initially reluctant to have him, 63-67, 83-86; strikes against the Palau Islands in the spring of 1944, 64-65, 71; Rear Admiral Samuel P. Ginder sometimes acted irrationally as Commander Task Group 58.3 in the spring of 1944 and had to be relieved, 67-70; carrier operations in support of the Marianas invasion in June 1944, 75-82

Tokyo, Japan

Officers of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey worked in Tokyo shortly after the end of World War II to conduct interrogations, 129-131

Towers, Admiral John H., USN (USNA, 1906)

Expressed concern in 1944 because some staff commanded by surface officers did not have sufficient expertise about naval aviation, 88; as chairman of the Navy's General Board during part of 1947, 159-160

Toyoda, Admiral Soemu, IJN

During post-World War II interrogation provided explanation for Vice Admiral Takeo Kurita's role in the Battle of Leyte Gulf in October 1944, 99; questioned after the war about the Japanese decision to surrender in August 1945, 113-114, 144-145

Truk, Caroline Islands

One of the few times Rear Admiral Marc Mitscher was angry came in 1944 when a communicator put the wrong precedence on a message concerning a planned attack on Truk, 56-57; carrier strike in February 1944, 61-62

Turner, Commander Richmond K., USN (USNA, 1908)

Duty as executive officer of the carrier Saratoga (CV-3) in the early 1930s, 12, 54-55

Typhoons

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz's reaction to the storms that damaged the Third Fleet in December 1944 and June 1945, 103-105

Ulithi Atoll, Caroline Islands

Role as a fleet anchorage and recreation base in 1944-45, 59-60; kamikaze attack on the carrier Randolph (CV-15) in March 1945, 60

Uniforms

Even though he was a naval officer, Captain Truman Hedding wore an Army uniform while participating in the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan in 1945, 146

Van Valkenburgh, Lieutenant Commander Franklin, USN (USNA, 1909)

Relied a great deal on Hedding's help while serving as navigator of the battleship Maryland in 1925, 5

Weather

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz's reaction to the typhoons that damaged the Third Fleet in December 1944 and June 1945, 103-105/ in April 1946 a tidal wave damaged the captain's quarters and officers' club at Kahului Naval Air Station, Maui, Hawaii, 157-158

White House, Washington, D.C.

Social role of assistant naval aides to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the mid-1930s, 20-25

Yamamoto, Admiral Isoroku, IJN

Involvement in the Japanese decision to go to war in late 1941, 143-144

Yamato (Japanese Battleship)

Made a suicidal voyage from Japan to Okinawa in April 1945 and was sunk by U.S. carrier planes, 140-141

Yorktown. USS (CV-10)

Commanded by Captain Jocko Clark during the invasion of the Gilbert Islands in November 1943, 43, 47