

Index to the Oral History of Admiral Stuart S. Murray, U.S. Navy (Retired)

ABDA

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Adams, Midshipman Arthur S., USN (USNA, 1919)

Attended submarine school in 1918 after being denied the opportunity to enter the Marine Corps, 18

Air Force, U.S.

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Army, U.S.

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Astoria, Oregon

Site of a big reception in the summer of 1925 for midshipmen on their summer training cruise, 68-69

Australia

In early 1942 U.S. Asiatic Fleet submarine personnel set up shop in Australia following evacuation from the Philippines, 136-137, 140; in early 1942 the U.S. Navy leased time on communications facilities in Darwin, Australia, 148-149; the submarine tender Holland (AS-3) moved in February 1942 from Java to Fremantle, Australia, as a base for U.S. submarine operations in the Southwest Pacific, 161-163, 165-166, 178-186; in March 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific and his staff moved from Java to Fremantle, 173; in early 1942 Fremantle was a haven for ships of the former U.S. Asiatic Fleet and those of Allied nations, 178-179, 183; in March 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, established his headquarters at Perth, 179, 194-197, 199; the Japanese missed a chance in not attacking western Australia in early 1942, because it was largely defenseless, 179-180; in the spring of 1942 Albany Gulf became an alternate submarine base because it was less vulnerable than Fremantle, 187-188; some submarines were based in Brisbane, on the east coast, 192; in 1942 a submarine base was established at Exmouth Gulf to save fuel used in basing farther south, 197-199; in 1942 Submarine Squadron Six arrived to use Fremantle as a base, 202; delicious fruit grown in western Australia, 207-208

B-17 Flying Fortress

In early 1942 Army Air Forces B-17s conducted bombing operations in the Far East, 160

Badger, Vice Admiral Oscar C., USN (USNA, 1911)

In the summer of 1945 commanded a group of U.S. battleships that bombarded Japan, 249-250; in August and September 1945 commanded a naval landing force that began the U.S. occupation of Japan, 271; in 1948 became Commander Seventh Fleet, 399

Bandung, Java

In February 1942 became the site of the headquarters for Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, 161-167; in March 1942 the U.S. naval personnel departed Java and moved to Australia, 173-174

Barbey, Vice Admiral Daniel E., USN (USNA, 1912)

Served briefly as Commander Seventh Fleet following World War II, 336, 338, 340, 343-345, 363

Beardall, Rear Admiral John R., USN (USNA, 1908)

As commandant of the 15th Naval District in October 1945, went aboard the battleship Missouri (BB-63) during part of her transit through the Panama Canal, 314

Beaver, USS (AS-5)

Tender that served the boats of Submarine Division 14 shortly after the end of World War I, 35, 37; in 1922 accompanied a group of submarines that traveled from California to Virginia for decommissioning, 56-58

Behrens, Captain William W., USN

As manager of the Norfolk Navy Yard in October 1945, was involved in providing a plaque for the surrender deck of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 316

Bell, Captain Harman B., USN (USNA, 1925)

In the period shortly after World War II was involved in training Chinese naval personnel at a training station in Tsingtao, China, 370, 372

Bennehoff, Lieutenant Olton R., USN (USNA, 1918)

Service in the early 1920s in the gunnery department of the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 53-54

Beyerly, Captain Irwin F., USN (USNA, 1928)

During World War II served as chief of staff of the Sino-American Cooperative Association (SACO), 339-340

Bird, Commander Horace V., USN (USNA, 1933)

In 1945 served as gunnery officer of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 230, 298

Black Hawk, USS (AD-9)

Destroyer tender that in the spring of 1942 operated out of western Australia, 185

Blandy, Rear Admiral William H. P., USN (USNA, 1913)

As Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the summer of 1942, objected to torpedo field tests being done in Australia, 201

Bloch, Rear Admiral Claude C., USN (USNA, 1899)

As Commandant of the 14th Naval District in October 1941, refused to open a safe filled with Asiatic Fleet publications during a weekend, 112

Bombing

At the outset of war in December 1941 Cavite Navy Yard in the Philippine Islands came under attack by Japanese bombers, 123-124; Japanese bombing in the Manila area, 126-127, 129-130; Japanese bombing in early 1942 of the dockyard at Surabaya, Java, 145, 162; Japanese bombing of Corregidor, 155; in early 1942 by U.S. B-17s in the Far East, 160; Japanese bombing in early 1942 of Allied headquarters at Bandung, Java, 165; in July and August 1945 the U.S. Third Fleet conducted air strikes against Japan, 243-246, 253-254; Japan was hit in August 1945 by atomic bombs, 253-254

Boone, Rear Admiral Walter F., USN (USNA, 1921)

Shortly after World War II served as chief of staff to Commander Seventh Fleet during operations in China, 354, 381-382

Boyd, Admiral Sir Dennis, Royal Navy

In September 1946, as Commander in Chief of the British Far Eastern Fleet, visited Nanking, China, in an amenities ship, 391

Brisbane, Australia

Served as a base for U.S. submarines during World War II, 192-193, 195; headquarters in 1942 for General Douglas MacArthur, 195

British Pacific Fleet

In 1945 operated with U.S. in the campaign against Japan, 251-253; in August 1945 Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser presented the Order of the British Empire to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 263

Brittain, Suzanne

See: Murray, Suzanne Carol

Brittain, Captain Thomas B., Jr., USN (USNA, 1947)

In the early 1950s married Murray's daughter Suzanne and had four children; he subsequently died in 1971, 406, 413; in the early 1950s was a student at the Naval Postgraduate School, 421; in the mid-1950s served in the submarine K-1 (SSK-1), 436

Britten, Fred A.

Illinois congressman who in early 1928 inspected the submarine S-9 (SS-114) in the wake of the loss of the S-4 (SS-109), 76

Brumby, Rear Admiral Frank H., USN (USNA, 1895)

Commanded the Control Force in early 1928 when congressmen inspected the submarine S-9 (SS-114), 76

Bryant, Captain Eliot H., USN (USNA, 1919)

In December 1941 became operations officer for the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet, 130-132; at the beginning of 1942 was evacuated from the Philippines, 137; in early 1942 controlled operations from Java, 154, 158, 162; relocated in March 1942 from Java to Australia, 173; in the spring of 1942 returned to the United States, 188; in late 1943 became commander of a submarine squadron that Murray wanted, 218

Budgetary Considerations

In the early 1930s S-type submarines were transferred to Pearl Harbor to replace R-boats that were decommissioned as an economy measure, 82-84; during the Depression, pay and travel funds for naval personnel were cut, 87-89; Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson in September 1949 told naval district commandants of deep budget cuts for their areas, 402

Bureau of Naval Personnel

In October 1945 asked Murray about his interest in serving in China, 315; ordered Murray to report to Washington immediately in November 1945 in connection with China duty, 334; in 1946 provided training aids to be used in training Chinese naval personnel, 372

Bureau of Navigation

Did the detailing of submarine officers in the period shortly before World War II, including calling retired personnel back to active duty, 105-109

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

As Chief of Naval Operations in 1955, appointed a board to determine the scope of investigations by the Naval Inspector General, 434-435

Busch-Sulzer Diesel Engines

In the early 1920s the submarine L-8 (SS-48) had problems keeping these engines operating properly, 57-61

Bushnell, USS (AS-2)

Tender that in the late 1920s supported submarines operating out of New London, Connecticut, 72-74; reaction on board in December 1927 when the submarine S-4 (SS-109) was rammed and sunk, 74-75

Cachalot, USS (SS-170)

In the early 1930s was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 90-94

Callaghan, Captain William M., USN (USNA, 1919)

In 1944-45 served as first commanding officer of the battleship Missouri (BB-63) before turning her over to his classmate Murray, 228-229

Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

In the mid-1950s the office of the Naval Inspector General conducted an on-site survey of the quartermasters' section, 429-430

Canada

Had a representative on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in September 1945 for the signing of surrender documents that ended World War II, 297

Canadian Army

During World War I, recruited U.S. Naval Academy midshipmen who flunked out, 10-11

Canopus, USS (AS-9)

Tender that in 1941-42 served the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet, 113-115, 117-118, 124-126, 130, 133; moved to Mariveles Bay to minimize threat from bombing, 125-126, 130, 134; in early 1942 the ship's disbursing officer went to Java to pay submarine crews, 145-147; in April 1942 was scuttled by her crew to prevent the Japanese from capturing the ship, 155-156

Carney, Admiral Robert B., USN (USNA, 1916)

In 1945 served as chief of staff to Commander Third Fleet, Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., 235, 251, 258, 260, 262, 266, 274-275, 279, 299, 307; involvement in the September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony and preparations for it, 274-275, 279, 299; as Chief of Naval Operations in late 1953 told Murray he would become Naval Inspector General, 420; dispute with the Marine Commandant in the mid-1950s over an inspection of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 429-430

Carpender, Vice Admiral Arthur S., USN (USNA, 1908)

In 1942 became Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, based in Australia, 192, 202

Carroll, Commodore Penn L., USN (USNA, 1909)

Commanded U.S. Navy shore facilities in Shanghai, China, in the period shortly after World War II, 338-340

Carter, Commodore Worrall R., USN (USNA, 1908)

As Commander Service Squadron Ten in early 1945, made a plane ride with Murray from Guam to Ulithi, 227; his people modified the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in the spring of 1945 so she could become Third Fleet flagship, 228-230

Cavite Navy Yard, Philippine Islands

At the outset of war in December 1941 came under attack by Japanese bombers, 123-124

Chapple, Lieutenant Wreford G., USN (USNA, 1930)

In the spring of 1942, as commanding officer of the submarine Permit (SS-178), evacuated nurses from Corregidor to Australia, 189-190

Chen Shai-kuan, Admiral

Commanded the Chinese Navy in the mid-1940s, 342-343

Chenault, Lieutenant Frederic A., USN (USNA, 1936)

In early 1942 served as aide to Vice Admiral William Glassford, who was Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, 161, 166-168

Chiang Kai-shek

Concerns as President of Nationalist China in the post-World War II period, 335, 339-340, 343, 363, 388; interest in the Chinese Navy's development, 355-358; request for U.S. transport of Chinese troops to Manchuria, 363; support for a unified post-World War II defense establishment for China, 365-367; backing for naval command structure, 371; in mid-1946 appointed an army officer as the new commander of the Chinese Navy, 389

Chicago, USS (CA-14)

Protected cruiser that arrived in Pearl Harbor in late 1919 to become a submarine tender and station ship, 43, 46-47

See also: Alton (Protected Cruiser)

China

In late 1945 Vice Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., discussed plans for phasing out the Sino-American Cooperative Association (SACO) that had existed during World War II, 334-335; composition of the U.S. Navy survey board that went to China, 336-337; Shanghai served as a base for the survey board, 338-344, 353-355, 362; in late 1945 the board sent fact-finding groups to various areas within the country and to the island of Formosa, 343-353; the U.S. group submitted a report in early 1946 to the CNO, 354-355; repatriation of Japanese personnel from China following World War II, 356, 360-361; discussions with Chiang Kai-shek about the future of the Chinese Navy, 356-359; in early 1946 the city of Shanghai experienced a cholera epidemic, 362-363; request for U.S. transport of Chinese troops to Manchuria, 363; U.S. cutoff of spare parts for equipment supplied to the Chinese to try to get Communist representation in the Chinese government, 364; U.S. plan in the spring of 1946 for a unified defense establishment in China, 365-366; in April the Chinese government moved to Nanking, 367-368, 388, 391, 398-399; in 1946 the U.S. Navy began operating a prospective naval advisory group to assist China, 368-397; contention

between the Chinese Nationalists and Chinese Communists, 368-369, 385-388, 391-392, 396-399; in 1947 the Chinese currency was inflated, 399-400

Chinese Navy

Establishment shortly after World War II of a U.S. survey board to determine the needs of postwar Chinese Navy, 335-336; had a sort of feudal system in senior officer assignments, 339; the navy's command structure was run by natives of Fukien Province, 342-343; included a number of ships taken over after World War II from the Japanese Navy, 344-345; briefings for U.S. naval officers on the navy's status and desires, 345-346; limited manpower capability, 346; U.S. Navy recommendations in early 1946 concerning the future of the Chinese Navy, 354-359; receipt of amphibious craft and other ships from the U.S. Navy, 355-356, 365, 390; establishment by the U.S. Navy of a training station in 1946 at Tsingtao for Chinese naval personnel, 359, 366, 368, 370-379, 382; the Chinese Navy's command structure, 370-371; size of the fleet after receiving aid from the United States, 379; operation of the fleet following training, 380, 389-390; in mid-1946 got an army officer as the new commander, 389; in 1947-48 the naval training station was moved from Tsingtao to Formosa, 398-399

Chou En-lai

Prominent Chinese Communist leader in the years shortly after World War II, 368, 385-387, 391, 397-398

Chou Xianzhang, Admiral

Commanded the Chinese Navy in the mid-1940s, 343-346, 366, 371, 380, 389

Christie, Rear Admiral Ralph W., USN (USNA, 1915)

Early in World War II commanded U.S. submarines based in Brisbane, Australia, 192; in December 1942 was relieved by Captain James Fife, 195-196; in 1943 took command of submarines in western Australia, 205

Clark, Rear Admiral Joseph J., USN (USNA, 1918)

Was serving as Commander Task Group 38.1 in June 1945 when his ships were caught in a typhoon, 240-241, 243

Coal

In the summer of 1916 Naval Academy midshipmen made a training cruise in the coal-burning battleship Wisconsin (BB-9), 12-14; in 1917 midshipmen trained on board coal-burning 40-foot steamers in the York River, near Yorktown, Virginia, 16; refueling in 1921 of the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 55

Coast Guard, U.S.

In mid-1946 the service sent a contingent of officers to help South Korea develop a coast guard, 384

Combs, Lieutenant (junior grade) Walter Vincent, Jr., USN (USNA, 1936)

Early in World War II became a communication officer for Asiatic Fleet submarines, 133; at the beginning of 1942 was evacuated from the Philippines, 137; in early 1942 helped control submarine operations from the Asiatic Fleet's new headquarters in Surabaya, Java, 142, 154; in February 1942 moved to the new Southwest Pacific headquarters at Bandung, Java, 161, 166; relocated in March 1942 from Java to Australia, 173-174

Commercial Aircraft

In the early 1950s Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier was responsible for search and rescue of downed aircraft in the region, 418-419

Commercial Ships

In October 1941 the boats of Submarine Division 15 had a brief encounter with a Japanese commercial ship while en route from Hawaii to the Philippines, 113; in December 1941 ships in Manila were bombed by the Japanese, 123-124; attempted mutiny on board a ship that in 1942 went from Panama to Australia, 203-204

Communications

In the summer of 1925 a midshipman on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) operated a radio and learned of an earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, 67; problems with radio communications in 1928 by a group of submarines caught in a storm off Cape Hatteras, 78-80; construction in late 1937 of a radio intercept station on the island of Unalaska in the Aleutians, 102-104; Navy radio communications from the island of Corregidor early in World War II, 131-133; in early 1942 radio equipment taken off ships was used for Asiatic Fleet communications from Java, 140, 142-143, 147-148; in early 1942 the U.S. Navy leased time on communications facilities in Darwin, Australia, 148-149, 196-197; delay in getting messages to the Far East early in World War II, 194; radio traffic from the headquarters of Submarine Force Pacific Fleet during World War II, 213-214

Comstock, Lieutenant Commander Merrill, USN (USNA, 1917)

In the early 1930s was assigned as machinery superintendent at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, then became the first commanding officer of the submarine Cachalot (SS-170), 90, 93

Congress

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee inspected the submarine S-9 (SS-114) in early 1928 as a result of the sinking of the S-4 (SS-109), 76-78; in 1928 approved extra pay for submariners, 76-78; in 1943 Representative Andrew May of the House Military Affairs Committee revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211; in 1946 authorized a U.S. naval advisory group for China, 368, 381; Representative Carl Vinson called Murray in the mid-1950s in a vain attempt to get information on Navy investigations, 428; in 1925 Congress passed legislation allowing "tombstone" promotions upon retirement of officers who had been decorated in combat, 435-436

Conyne, Lieutenant James H., USN (USNA, 1917)

In the early 1920s commanded the submarine R-17 (SS-90), 62

Cook, Captain Harold E., USN (1901)

As commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy in the early 1920s was responsible for discipline and enforcement of the regulations, 65-66

Cooke, Vice Admiral Charles M., Jr., USN (USNA, 1910)

While in Washington, D.C., in November 1945 discussed with Murray upcoming orders to China, 334; submitted recommendations for the Chinese Navy in early 1946, while serving as Commander Seventh Fleet, 354-355; discussions with Chiang Kai-shek, 356-359; asked for inputs on a unified defense organization for China, 365-366; requested materials to be used in training Chinese naval personnel, 372-373; ordered Murray to be commander of the Prospective Naval Advisory Group China and sent him to Washington to deliver a status report, 381-382; dispatched Murray in June 1946 to see about the South Korean Navy, 383-384; in early 1948 went with Murray to Washington to brief the President and the new CNO on the situation in China, 395-397; was relieved in 1948 as Commander Seventh Fleet, 399

Corregidor

Island in Manila Bay that served as a Navy communication hub during the early part of World War II, 131-133; point of departure in December 1941 for submarine staff personnel departing the Philippines, 137-139; had a stockpile of submarine spare parts and torpedoes, 155-156; evacuation in early 1942 of Army and Navy personnel, 155; in February 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific received orders to send a submarine to prepare to pick up General Douglas MacArthur after he was evacuated from Corregidor, 171; final evacuations of U.S. personnel by airplane and submarine before the Japanese captured the island, 189-191

Crew

See: Rowing

Cryptography

Coding in 1941-42 of radio message traffic between Asiatic Fleet submarines and the fleet headquarters, 132-133, 142-143; in the spring of 1942 the crypto specialists were evacuated by submarine from Corregidor to Australia, 190; coded submarine messages in early 1942, 194, 197

Cuba

In the summer of 1916 the crew of the battleship Wisconsin (BB-9) coaled ship at Guantanamo Bay, 13

Cusachs, Carlos V.

In the mid-1910s served as an instructor of the Spanish language on the faculty of the Naval Academy, 14

Darter, USS (SS-227)

Submarine to which Admiral Chester Nimitz sent a cute message in World War II, 214

Dean, Lieutenant Frank H., USN (USNA, 1917)

Served as a junior officer in the early 1920s on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 51-53

Dempsey, Lieutenant James C., USN (USNA, 1931)

In early 1942, after successfully commanding the submarine S-37 (SS-142), took command of the submarine Spearfish (SS-190) when she was about to evacuate U.S. naval personnel from Java to Australia, 176-178

Denfeld, Admiral Louis E., USN (USNA, 1912)

In early 1945 served as Commander Battleship Division Nine during fleet operations in the Western Pacific, 229; in early 1948, as the new Chief of Naval Operations, received a briefing on China from Murray, 395; in September 1949 attended a lunch with naval district commandants, 402

Dennison, Lieutenant Commander Robert L., USN (USNA, 1923)

In the autumn of 1941 served as the senior shore patrol officer in Manila, 116; in early 1942 arrived in Java to serve on the staff of Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, 161, 163

Depth Charges

In 1943 Representative Andrew May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211

Destroyers

In 1940 the U.S. Navy traded 50 old destroyers to the Royal Navy, 107-108

Dewey, Thomas E.

New York governor who visited the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in New York City on 27 October 1945 as part of the Navy Day celebration, 323-324

Diesel Engines

In the early 1920s the submarine L-8 (SS-48) ran on difficult Busch-Sulzer engines, 57-61; diesels were fueled by hand in 1923 during an endurance run on board the submarine R-13 (SS-90), 63-64; type used in the early 1930s for new submarines, 92

Disciplinary Problems

In 1918 two officers who were students at the Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, were kicked out for unauthorized absence, 28; in the fall of 1941 a number of submarine crewmen were punished after they misbehaved on liberty in Manila, 116-117

Dismukes, Rear Admiral Douglas E., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1890)

When he retired in 1925 was the subject of legislation that instituted the practice of “tombstone” promotions for officers with combat decorations, 435-436

Dolphin, USS (SS-169)

In the early 1930s was built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 89-90

Doorman, Rear Admiral Karel W. F. M., Royal Netherlands Navy

In early 1942 commanded Allied naval forces in the vicinity of Java, 164, 170, 172

Douglas, William O.

Supreme Court justice who was entertained by the Navy in the early 1950s when he stopped through Hawaii, 417-418

Dow, Captain Leonard J., USN (USNA, 1926)

As a member of the Third Fleet staff in 1945 worked out staff berthing assignments on board the fleet flagship, the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 231

Doyle, Captain Walter E., USN (USNA, 1913)

In December 1941, upon arriving in Manila with Submarine Squadron Two, became commander of the Asiatic Fleet submarines, 117, 119; after the war began he became commander of the Asiatic Fleet service force, 124-125, 130

Dutch East Indies

As the U.S. presence in the Philippines became more and more untenable in December 1941, naval forces moved to Java as a fall-back position, 127; in December 1941 the submarine Shark (SS-174) evacuated Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff from the Philippines to Java, 127-128; the Shark was lost in early 1942 near Celebes Island, 139-140; establishment of Asiatic Fleet headquarters at Surabaya, Java, 140-142, 148, 159-161; repair facilities at Surabaya for submarines, 145; Japanese bombing of the dockyard at Surabaya, 145; also housed the headquarters of Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, commander in chief of ABDA Allied forces, 160-161; in February 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific established headquarters at Bandung, Java, 161-167; in March 1942 the U.S. naval personnel departed Java and moved to Australia, 173-175

Dutch Navy

Operations in early 1942 in the vicinity of Java, 140, 149, 164, 169, 172, 174; departure from Java, 175-175; many Navy men remained behind to be captured by the Japanese as Java fell, 175-176; in the spring of 1942 Dutch submarines and surface ships showed up in Australia, 182-183

Dutton, Captain Benjamin, Jr., USN (USNA, 1905)

Commanded the heavy cruiser Portland (CA-33) up to the time of his death in late 1937, 101, 104-105

Earthquake

In the summer of 1925 a midshipman on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) operated a radio and learned of an earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, 67-68

Eisenhower, General of the Army Dwight D., USA (USMA, 1915)

In early 1946 was interested in the development of a unified defense establishment for China as a model that might be followed in the United States, 366; visit to Hawaii in late 1952 when he was President-elect, 416-417

Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut

Known in World War I as the New London Ship and Engine Company, it provided pier space for some submarines during that era because the Navy's base at New London didn't have sufficient capacity, 24; in the early 1950s constructed the nuclear-powered submarines Nautilus (SSN-571) and Seawolf (SSN-575), 406-409, 414-415

English, Commander Robert H., USN (USNA, 1911)

As executive officer of the heavy cruiser Portland (CA-33) in late 1937, helped arrange the funeral service when the commanding officer died, 104; while serving as Commander Submarine Force Pacific Fleet in January 1943, was killed in an airplane crash, 205

Enlisted Personnel

In the spring of 1942 enlisted men showed up in Australia to join submarine crews even though they had not been to Submarine School, 207-208

Estes, USS (AGC-12)

Command ship that served as flagship for Commander Seventh Fleet in the period shortly after World War II, 340, 343, 354

Exmouth Gulf, Australia

In 1942 a submarine base was established at Exmouth Gulf in western Australia to save fuel used in basing farther south, 197-199

Families of Servicemen

Living arrangements in the early 1920s in Bremerton, Washington, 54; Murray's family was living in Santa Barbara, California, in June 1925 when an earthquake struck there, 67-68

Fechteler, Admiral William M., USN (USNA, 1916)

In the early 1950s discussed with Murray the granting of special Q clearances for those involved in the construction of the nuclear-powered submarine Nautilus (SSN-571), 407-408

Fife, Rear Admiral James, Jr., USN (USNA, 1918)

In 1918 attended Submarine School at New London, Connecticut, 22; in December 1941, was chief of staff to Commander Submarines Asiatic Fleet at the outset of World War II, 117-118, 131, 133, 154, 159; at the beginning of 1942 was evacuated from the Philippines, 137; relocated in March 1942 from Java to Australia, 173-175, 188; in 1942 became Commander Submarine Squadron Two, 193; in December 1942 took command of submarines on Australia's east coast, 195-196; in 1942 was promoted to captain, 204; relieved in 1950 by Murray as Commander Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet, 404

Flags

Protocol of flying flags of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz during the September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 281, 284, 286; American flag flown during the ceremony, 284-285, 304

Florida, USS (BB-30)

In 1917 made a quick cruise up the Chesapeake Bay because of the reported threat from a German U-boat in Hampton Roads, 29

Food

The Christmas dinner planned for Asiatic Fleet naval officers in December 1941 went for naught because of Japanese bombing of the Army-Navy Club in Manila, 129-130; in early 1942 was in short supply in Java, 162; in early 1942 submarines operating out of western Australia took aboard rabbit meat and mutton, neither of which was popular with U.S. sailors, 184-185, 209; in the spring of 1942 submarines delivered food to Corregidor and Bataan, 190; in May 1945 soldiers and Marines visited the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to trade weapons for fresh food, 236; in the period following World War II, food was flown in for Americans serving in China, 392-393; American exposure to Chinese food, 394

Formosa

Visited in late 1945 by U.S. naval officers who were surveying the needs of the postwar Chinese Navy, 348-353; Japanese work on a naval base in Formosa during World War II, 350-352; in 1947-48 the training station for the Chinese Navy was moved from Tsingtao on the mainland to Formosa, 398-399

Forrestal, James V.

As Secretary of the Navy in October 1945, informed Admiral Chester Nimitz that Nimitz would not be present in New York City for the Navy Day celebration later that month, 319-320; spoke at Navy Day celebration in New York, 329

Fourteenth Naval District

During the Korean War, Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier routed ships between the West Coast and the Far East, 416; visit to Hawaii in late 1952 by President-elect Dwight Eisenhower, 416-417; entertainment of Supreme Court Justice William O.

Douglas when he was stopping through Hawaii, 417-418; Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier was responsible for search and rescue of downed aircraft in the region, 418-419

Franklin D. Roosevelt, USS (CVB-42)

Aircraft carrier that was commissioned 27 October 1945 at New York City with President Harry S. Truman speaking at the ceremony, 323, 329

Fraser, Admiral Sir Bruce, Royal Navy

In August 1945 presented the Order of the British Empire to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 263; in September 1945 arranged for a table to be sent to the Missouri for the Japanese surrender, but it wasn't big enough, 277, 287-288; on 2 September 1945 signed the surrender documents, 295

Fremantle, Australia

The submarine tender Holland (AS-3) moved in February 1942 from Java to Fremantle, Australia, as a base for U.S. submarine operations in the Southwest Pacific, 161-163, 165-166, 178-186, 188; in March 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific and his staff moved from Java to Fremantle, 173-178; in early 1942 Fremantle was a haven for ships of the former U.S. Asiatic Fleet and those of Allied nations, 178-179, 183; a motor from a Dutch submarine was used to put a marine railway back into operation, 181-183, 188; difficulty getting logistic support for submarines based in western Australia, 192-193; in 1942 Submarine Squadron Six arrived to use Fremantle as a base, 202

French Navy

Crew members destined for submarine chasers received training in the United States during World War I, 20-21

G-2, USS (SS-27)

Submarine with wheels on the bottom, she was used in 1918 for training of students at the Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, 21-22, 25; sister submarines also used for training, 21-22, 25; had a drop keel that could serve as sort of a brake, 22

G-4, USS (SS-26)

Early 20th century submarine designed by a former Italian named Cesare Laurenti, 25

Gillem, Lieutenant General Alvan C., USA

In April 1946 took command of U.S. Army forces in China, 365-366

Glassford, Vice Admiral William A., Jr., USN (USNA, 1906)

In February 1942 became Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific with headquarters in Bandung, Java, 161-167; talked to Captain Albert Rooks of the

heavy cruiser Houston (CA-30) following the February 1942 Battle of the Java Sea, 170; released U.S. destroyers to escape to Australia, 170; in February 1942 directed submarines to prepare to pick up General Douglas MacArthur after he was evacuated from Corregidor, 171; in March 1942 relocated from Java to Australia, 173-174, 178; in March 1942 established his headquarters at Perth in Western Australia, 179, 185, 194; in April 1942 was relieved by Rear Admiral William Purnell, 187

Guam

From early 1945 until shortly after the conclusion of World War II, Guam served as headquarters for Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet, 226, 231, 301; in May 1945 the battleship Missouri (BB-63) arrived at Guam to pick up Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and the Third Fleet staff, 230-231; in September 1945 the Missouri transferred Pacific Fleet files from Guam to Pearl Harbor, 307-311

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

In the summer of 1916 the crew of the battleship Wisconsin (BB-9) coaled ship at Guantanamo Bay, 13

Gunnery—Naval

In the early 1920s the submarine R-17 (SS-94) fired her 3-inch gun while operating out of Hawaii, 49-50; in the early 1920s on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 53-54; work in May 1945 to tighten up the salvo pattern for the 16-inch guns of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 230; bombardment of Okinawa in the spring of 1945 by U.S. battleships, 237; in mid-July 1945 U.S. battleships bombarded Muroran, Hokkaido, 246-248; July 1945 battleship bombardment of the Japanese island of Honshu, 248-250; use of saluting batteries by many ships on Navy Day 1945 in New York City, 327-328

Guns—Naval

Removal in October 1945 of antiaircraft guns from the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 321; in the early 1950s deck guns were removed from submarines, 415

Gyax, Rear Admiral Felix Xerxes, USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1907)

In the period right after the end of World War I, he commanded Submarine Division 14 at Pearl Harbor, 36-38, 43, 46

Habitability

On board the submarine R-20 (SS-97) when she was commissioned in 1918, 30-31

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

As Commander Third Fleet, used the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in the spring and summer of 1945 as fleet flagship, 228-230, 235-238, 240, 243, 250-251, 254-255, 258-259, 262-264, 266, 274, 277, 281, 282, 284-286; in June 1945 ordered ships to Leyte Gulf after they suffered storm damage, 242-243; issued famous order in August 1945 upon the end of hostilities against Japan, 254-255; in August 1945 received the Order of the British Empire from Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, 263;

involvement in the September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony and its preparations, 274, 277, 282, 284, 286; following the surrender transferred his flag from the Missouri to the battleship South Dakota (BB-57), 306-307; completed his sea duty shortly after World War II, 319

Hart, Admiral Thomas C., USN (USNA, 1897)

As Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet in late 1941, took precautions against a possible attack, 114; visited newly arrived submarines, 114-115; complained to Murray about the misbehavior of submarine crewmen on liberty, 116-117; in December 1941 ordered unrestricted submarine warfare, 119, 122; supplied intelligence on the Japanese, 120; for a time after the war started, Hart and his staff continued to maintain headquarters in Manila, 126; shortly before Christmas 1941, tried unsuccessfully to escape the Philippines by PBY, went by submarine instead, 127-128; on 26 December the submarine Shark (SS-174) evacuated Admiral Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff from the Philippines to Java, 127-128; in December 1941 directed departure of Asiatic Fleet submarines and the submarine staff from the Philippines, 133, 136-137; exercised command from fleet headquarters at Surabaya, Java, 140-142, 144, 147, 158; difficulty getting answers from Washington, 157; in early 1942 Hart had additional duty as commander of Allied naval forces in the Asiatic area, 160-161

Hatch, Lieutenant Alexander Gilchrist, USN (USNA, 1915)

In October 1918 became first executive officer of the submarine R-20 (SS-97), 30-31

Hawaii

During the Korean War, Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier routed ships between the West Coast and the Far East, 416; visit to Hawaii in late 1952 by President-elect Dwight Eisenhower, 416-417; entertainment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas when he was stopping through Hawaii, 417-418; Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier was responsible for search and rescue of downed aircraft in the region, 418-419

See also: Honolulu, Hawaii; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Helfrich, Vice Admiral Conrad E. L., Royal Netherlands Navy

In February 1942 served as commander of Allied naval forces in the Far East, 161, 164-165, 170, 172; arrival in the spring of 1942 in Australia, 182; on 2 September 1945 signed surrender documents on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 295

Henderson, USS (AP-1)

Provided transportation in late 1922 when Murray went from the East Coast to California to Hawaii, 61-62

Hillenkoetter, Captain Roscoe H., USN (USNA, 1920)

In early November 1945 took command of the battleship Missouri (BB-63) at New York, 332-334; in 1956 relieved Murray as Naval Inspector General, 435

Hodge, Lieutenant General John R., USA

In mid-1946 commanded U.S. Army forces in South Korea, 383-384

Holland, John

Submarine designer who developed the diving-type boat around 1900, 25

Holland, USS (AS-3)

Tender that in 1941 served the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet in the Philippines, 117-118, 120, 122-125; in early 1942 was based in Darwin, Australia, 140, 145, 148-149, 162-163; in February 1942 moved to Tjilatjap, Java, 154-155, 162, 165; in the spring of 1942 was based in Fremantle, Australia, 178-182, 184, 196; later moved to Albany Gulf in southern Australia to reduce her vulnerability, 187-188, 197, 200, 207

Hong Kong, British Crown Colony

In December 1941 fell to Japanese forces, 126; visits in 1946-47 by Murray and his family, 391, 394

Honolulu, Hawaii

During World War II the Royal Hawaiian Hotel was taken over by the Navy as a rest camp for submariners between war patrols, 216-217; in 1948 the Pearl Harbor Naval base fire department was combined with that for the city of Honolulu, 401

Houston, USS (CA-30)

Heavy cruiser that was sunk in early 1942 during combat action against the Japanese near Java, 169-170, 172, 177

Hsiao Sin-ju, Colonel

Served during World War II and afterward as Chinese military attaché in the United States, 335, 341

Hurd, Lieutenant Commander Kenneth C., USN (USNA, 1925)

In 1941 was commanding officer of the submarine Seal (SS-183) when she reported for duty with the Asiatic Fleet, 114

Hurley, Patrick

Served in 1944-45 as U.S. ambassador to China, 335-336, 385

Indian Ocean

When the submarine Spearfish (SS-190) went from Java to western Australia in early 1942, the crew used a map from National Geographic, 177

Ingram, Admiral Jonas H., USN (USNA, 1907)

While on the staff of the Naval Academy in 1915, encouraged Murray to go out for the rowing crew, 9, 11; as Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet, was on board the

battleship Missouri (BB-63) in October 1945 for Navy Day, 315, 319, 321-322, 324, 328

Inspections

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee inspected the submarine S-9 (SS-114) in early 1928 as a result of the sinking of the S-4 (SS-109), 76-78; in the mid-1950s the office of the Naval Inspector General conducted on-site survey boards of commands based ashore, 421-424, 428-430; on-site survey of the quartermasters' section at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 429-430

Investigations

In the mid-1950s the office of the Naval Inspector General conducted investigations at the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations or Secretary of the Navy, 424-427, 431-433; one investigation had to do with a recreation site near Williamsburg, Virginia, that was used by high-ranking military officers and civilian officials, 426-427

Iowa, USS (BB-61)

Battleship that was involved in operations in the spring of 1945 in the vicinity of Okinawa, 237-238; in mid-July 1945 joined other U.S. battleships in bombarding Muroran, Hokkaido, 246-248; in August 1945 received a landing party from the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to take part in the occupation of Japan, 264-265, 302, 306-307; in late August 1945 arrived in Tokyo Bay, 271; in September 1945 served as relay ship for news reports of the Japanese surrender on board the Missouri, 276

Iowa (BB-61)-class Battleships

Ships of the class had the ability to turn in tighter circles than destroyers, 239-240

Jacobs, Vice Admiral Randall, USN (USNA, 1907)

In late 1943 listened to Murray's plea that he get command of a submarine squadron but reaffirmed Murray's orders to become commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, 217-218; in late 1944 promised Murray sea duty early in the following year, 223, 225

Jacobs, Lieutenant Commander Tyrrell D., USN (USNA, 1927)

Commanded the submarine Sargo (SS-188) during a mission off Malaya in the spring of 1942 when she fired faulty torpedoes at an unescorted Japanese ship, 185-187, 200

Japan

In July and August 1945 the U.S. Third Fleet conducted air strikes against Japan, 243-246, 253-254; in mid-July 1945 U.S. battleships bombarded Muroran, Hokkaido, 246-248; July 1945 battleship bombardment of the Japanese island of Honshu, 248-250; hit in August 1945 by atomic bombs, 253-254; surrendered in mid-August 1945 to end hostilities, 254-256; U.S. ships entered Sagami Wan and Tokyo Bay in late August in preparation for the surrender ceremony, 259-273;

condition of the nation at the time of surrender, 270; in late August U.S. landing forces went ashore to begin the occupation, 271, 273; arrival of General Douglas MacArthur as part of the occupation, 273-274; delegation that represented the nation during the September 1945 surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 277, 289, 291-293, 295-297; postwar surrender of forces on various outlying islands, 309-310; Japanese baths administered to American visitors to Formosa shortly after World War II, 352-353; repatriation of Japanese personnel from China following World War II, 356, 360-361

Japanese Army

Arrived in Manila in December 1941 after it had been declared an open city, 136; landed in February 1942 in Java, 167-168, 173

Japanese Navy

In December 1941 established a patrol off the entrance of Manila Bay, 137-139, 155; in early 1942 worked south from the Philippines to Java, 159; operations around Java in February-March 1942, 168-172, 177-178; missed a chance in not attacking western Australia in early 1942, because it was largely defenseless, 179-180; in 1943 Representative Andrew May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211; in late August 1945 provided navigation charts, pilots, and escorts to guide the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in her entrance to Sagami Wan and Tokyo Bay, 262, 265-271; in late August 1945 there was a report that a Japanese submarine was sunk in the Yokohama area, 272; the battleship Nagato still remained afloat and potentially hostile as U.S. ships entered Tokyo Bay, 272-273; even after the surrender ceremony, some in the U.S. Navy were still concerned about possible naval attacks by the Japanese, 307-308; a number of Japanese ships became part of the Chinese Navy after World War II, 344-345, 379-380; work on a naval base in Formosa during World War II, 350-352

Java, Dutch East Indies

As the U.S. presence in the Philippines became more and more untenable in December 1941, naval forces moved to Java as a fall-back position, 127; on 26 December the submarine Shark (SS-174) evacuated Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff from the Philippines to Java, 127-128; Admiral Hart set up fleet headquarters in Surabaya, 140-142, 148, 159-161; repair facilities at Surabaya for submarines, 145; Japanese bombing of the dockyard at Surabaya, 145; in February 1942 the submarine tender Holland (AS-3) moved to Tjilatjap, Java, 154; also housed the headquarters of Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, commander in chief of ABDA Allied forces, 160-161; in February 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific established headquarters at Bandung, Java, 161-167; in March 1942 the U.S. naval personnel departed Java and moved to Australia, 173-175

Java Sea, Battle of

Fought in late February 1942 between Allied and Japanese naval forces, 168-170

Johnson, Captain Isaac C., Jr., USN (USNA, 1904)

As Commander Submarine Division 12 in 1928, made a 36-hour endurance dive on board the S-9 (SS-114), 84-86

Johnson, Louis A.

As Secretary of Defense in September 1949 told naval district commandants of deep budget cuts for their areas, 402

Jones, Lieutenant Commander Roy K., USN (USNA, 1916)

Commanding officer of the submarine S-4 (SS-109) in December 1927 when she was rammed and sunk off Cape Cod, 73-75

Jones, Captain William T., USN (USNA, 1926)

At the beginning of 1942 was evacuated from the Philippines, 137; work in Java, 154; in the spring of 1942 reactivated a marine railway in Fremantle, Australia, for American use, 181-183; in the early 1950s was supervisor of shipbuilding at the Electric Boat Company during the construction of the first nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus (SSN-571), 406-408

Kalk, Lieutenant (junior grade) Stanton F., USN (USNA, 1916)

Short in physical stature, he performed heroically as a destroyer officer in World War I, 10

Kamikazes

In the spring of 1945 Okinawa was subjected to heavy kamikaze raids, 231-232, 236; attacked in August 1945 against a force that included the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 256-257

Kase, Toshikazu

Japanese civilian emissary who on 2 September 1945 was involved in the surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 293, 295, 297

Keating, Captain John S., USN (USNA, 1923)

In the period shortly after World War II did a fine job of training Chinese naval personnel at Tsingtao, China, 372, 390

Kempff, Rear Admiral Clarence F., USN (USNA, 1897)

In the mid-1930s served as commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 94

Kimmel, Admiral Husband E., USN (USNA, 1904)

As CinCPac in October 1941, was involved in deploying Submarine Division 15 from Pearl Harbor to the Philippines, 111-112; preparations in 1941 for a possible attack on Pearl Harbor, 114

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

The officer who served as Commander in Chief U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations during World War II had a much more forceful and outgoing personality than his son E. J. King, Jr., who was a midshipman at the time, 224-225; in October 1945 informed Admiral Chester Nimitz that Nimitz would not be present in New York City for the Navy Day celebration later that month, 319-320; disestablishment of the CominCh organization following World War II, 337-338

King, Midshipman Ernest J., Jr., USN (USNA, 1945)

Had problems with his professional aptitude while at the Naval Academy in the mid-1940s but was able to overcome them, 223-224

King George V, HMS (British Battleship)

In August 1945 exchanged officers with the battleship Missouri (BB-63) for a visit during refueling, 251; in September 1945 was in Tokyo Bay for the Japanese surrender, 277

Korea, South

In June 1946 Murray went to Korea to assess that nation's naval needs and concluded it really needed a coast guard, 383-384; invasion of Inchon in September 1950, 403-404

Korean War

In early 1950 the Navy's Amphibious Training Command, Atlantic Fleet provided training to the U.S. Army's Third Division that later proved useful during the invasion of Inchon, Korea, 403-404; at the outset of the war in June 1950 deployed submarines to the North Atlantic as a precautionary measure, 405; during the Korean War, Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier routed ships between the West Coast and the Far East, 416

L-8, USS (SS-48)

Submarine that in late 1922 was transferred from San Pedro, California to Norfolk, Virginia, to be decommissioned, 56-61; Busch-Sulzer diesel engines, 57-61

Lake, Simon

Submarine designer who developed the even-keel type submarine late in the 19th century, 25

Leave and Liberty

In the fall of 1941 the shore patrol picked up a number of submarine crewmen who misbehaved on liberty in Manila, 116-117; establishment during World War II of rest and recreation facilities in Australia for crews of submarines that were between war patrols, 207-208; during World War II the Royal Hawaiian Hotel was taken over by the Navy as a rest camp for submariners between war patrols, 216-217; recreational facilities in early 1945 at Ulithi Atoll, 230

Lee, Captain Fitzhugh, USN (USNA, 1926)

As Pacific Fleet public information officer in September 1945, boarded the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to discover the source of movie film shot during the Japanese surrender, 301-302

Lewis, Lieutenant Leverett S., USN (USNA, 1915)

In the early 1920s commanded the submarine R-16 (SS-93), based at Pearl Harbor, 443-444

Leyte Gulf, Philippines

In the summer of 1945 served as a base for the U.S. Third Fleet, 242-243

Libby, Captain Ruthven E., USN (USNA, 1922)

In the spring of 1946 was temporarily diverted from command of the cruiser Bremerton (CA-130) to take part in defense planning for China, 365

Linaweaver, Lieutenant Commander Walter E., USN (USNA, 1926)

In early 1942 was in charge of Asiatic Fleet communications from Surabaya, Java, 140, 147-148

Lockwood, Vice Admiral Charles A., USN (USNA, 1912)

In the mid-1930s commanded Submarine Division 13 in the Pacific, 100; in 1942-43 commanded the Southwest Pacific submarines operating out of Australia, 188, 191, 193, 195-196, 202, 209; promotion in the spring of 1942 to rear admiral, 192; for a while had duties as overall naval commander in western Australia in addition to his submarine role, 202-203; from February 1943 to the end of World War II served as Commander Submarine Force Pacific Fleet, 205, 213-219, 305, 449-450; following World War II served as Naval Inspector General, 420

Logistics

Difficulty in 1942 in getting spare parts for U.S. submarines operating from Australia, 192-193; in 1942 a submarine base was established at Exmouth Gulf in western Australia to save fuel used in basing farther south, 197-199

MacArthur, General of the Army Douglas, USA (USMA, 1903)

In December 1941 issued rules of engagement for U.S. aircraft operating out of the Philippines, 121-122; as of Christmas Day 1941 declared Manila an open city, so there would be no further fighting, and directed Army troops to retreat to Bataan, 128-129; in late December was displeased to learn that the Asiatic Fleet submarines would be leaving the Philippines, 136; not directly involved in the operation of the Manila Bay minefield, 139; involved in early 1942 in naming Army personnel to be evacuated from Corregidor, 155-156, 189; in February 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific received orders to send a submarine to pick up MacArthur after he was evacuated from Corregidor, 171; in the spring of 1942 Army nurses sang an uncomplimentary song about MacArthur, 191-192; in August 1945 arrived in Japan to begin the U.S. occupation of that country, 273-274; involvement in the

September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony and preparations for it, 274-276, 278, 281-289, 292, 295-297, 299, 301; congratulated the Missouri on her fine work during the surrender ceremony, 305

Malone, Commander Louis T., USN (USNA, 1927)

In 1945 served as executive officer of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 230-231, 314, 316; in August 1945 commanded a landing party during the occupation of Japan, 264

Manchuria

Shortly after World War II the United States provided transports to carry Chinese troops to Manchuria, 363

Manila, Philippine Islands

In late 1941 and early 1942, the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet were based in Manila Bay, 113-123; in the fall of 1941 the shore patrol picked up a number of submarine crewmen who misbehaved on liberty in Manila, 116-117; after World War II started, the Asiatic Fleet submarine staff moved to the Army-Navy Club, 126; for a few weeks Admiral Thomas Hart continued to maintain his headquarters in Manila, 126; Japanese bombing of the Manila area, 126-127, 129-130; as of Christmas Day 1941 General Douglas MacArthur declared Manila an open city, so there would be no further fighting, 128; after war began, a party of Navy men went up the Pasig River in Manila to rescue oil barges so the fuel could be used by U.S. forces remaining in the Philippines, 134-135; evacuation of U.S. submarine personnel, 136-138

Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, California

In 1936 provided a fix for mechanical problems of the submarine Porpoise (SS-172), 99

Marine Corps, U.S.

Because of the demands of World War I, no members of the Naval Academy class of 1919 were commissioned as Marines, 17-18; role in 1945 in connection with the Japanese surrender on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 265-266, 290-291; in 1950 Marine units received amphibious training at Vieques, near Puerto Rico, 404; in the mid-1950s the office of the Naval Inspector General conducted an on-site survey of the quartermasters' section at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 429-430

Marshall, General of the Army George C., USA

Headed a U.S. mission to China shortly after the end of World War II, 345, 364, 368, 385-387, 391-393, 397

Mason, Lieutenant Commander Redfield, USN (USNA, 1925)

In the early part of World War II ran the Cast communication station on Corregidor in the Philippines, 131, 133; in the spring of 1942 was evacuated by submarine, 190

Massachusetts, USS (BB-59)

In June of 1945 was caught in a typhoon while operating with the Third Fleet, 241

May, Representative Andrew Jackson

In 1943 Representative May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211

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

In the spring and summer of 1945 commanded Task Group 38, 237-238, 240-241, 243-244, 252-253, 255-256, 258-259; caught in typhoon, 240-241

McCall, Lieutenant (junior grade) Roger F., USN

Made a long transit on board the L-8 (SS-48) in 1922, though he had no previous submarine experience, 60

McCann, Captain Allan R., USN (USNA, 1972)

In 1942 commanded Submarine Squadron Six, which was based in Fremantle, Australia, 202; in 1943 became commander of submarines in the Southwest Pacific Force, 205

McConnell, Brigadier General John P., USAAF

In the mid-1940s this future Air Force Chief of Staff was stationed in China, 388-389

McCormick, Medical Director Albert Montgomery Dupuy, USN

In 1915 was the senior medical officer on the staff of the Naval Academy, 7

McKee, Commander Andrew I., USN (USNA, 1917)

Outstanding naval constructor who in 1936 designed fixes for the submarine Porpoise (SS-172) while stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, 99

McKnight, Lieutenant Commander John R., USN (USNA, 1930)

Was commanding officer of the submarine S-36 (SS-141) in January 1941 when she ran aground on an uncharted reef in Makassar Strait, 149-150; became a spare skipper after he lost his boat, 150-151

McLean, Captain Heber H. McLean, USN (USNA, 1921)

In 1942-1943 served on the staff of Commander Submarines Southwest Pacific, 204-205

McMorris, Rear Admiral Charles H., USN (USNA, 1912)

In September 1948 became commandant of the 14th Naval District and turned over some of his functions to commander of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, 401-402; relieved in 1952 by Murray, 416

Medical Problems

In early 1946 the city of Shanghai, China, experienced a cholera epidemic, 362-363

Metzel, Captain Jeffrey C., USN (USNA, 1919)

During World War II served in Washington, D.C., as CominCh representative of the Sino-American Cooperation Association (SACO), 335

Midway Island

In 1943 was set up as a submarine support base, 215-216, 449-450

Miles, Rear Admiral Milton E., USN (USNA, 1922)

In late 1945 conferred with Murray on the status of the Sino-American Cooperative Association (SACO), 334-335; role in China during World War II, 339-340

Mine Warfare

At the outset of World War II, the entrance to Manila Bay was the site of a large minefield controlled by the U.S. Army, 138-139; in laying mines around Java early in World War II the Dutch Navy was not careful about plotting their locations and sank two of its own ships, 172; when she entered Sagami Wan and Tokyo Bay in August 1945 the battleship Missouri (BB-63) had to avoid Japanese minefields, 266-269

Missouri, USS (BB-63)

Training for Murray in early 1945 concerning the sophisticated radar equipment on board the new ship, 225-226; in the spring of 1945 was modified to become flagship for Commander Third Fleet, 228-230; work in May 1945 to tighten up the salvo pattern for the 16-inch guns, 230; from May to September 1945 served as flagship for Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., 231-232, 250-251, 254-255, 258-260, 262-264, 266, 274, 281-282, 284-286, 306; avoided Okinawa in the spring of 1945, during heavy kamikaze raids, 231-232; use of radar for navigation around Okinawa, 232-234; anchored near Okinawa in late May 1945 for the turnover of command from the Fifth Fleet to the Third Fleet, 235-236; joined in bombardment of Okinawa, then joined Task Group 38.4, 237-240; pioneered concept of a shipboard operations department, 238; had the ability to turn in a tighter circle than a destroyer, 239-240; in June 1945 managed to avoid the worst of a typhoon that hit other ships but still suffered minor damage and lost an airplane, 240-242; in July and August 1945 supported air strikes against Japan, 243-246, 253-254; in mid-July 1945 joined other U.S. battleships in bombarding targets in the Japanese home islands, 246-250; in August 1945 officers from the ship visited the British battleship King George V, 251; in August 1945 was in a force attacked by kamikazes, 255-256; chosen in August 1945 by President Harry S. Truman as the site of the Japanese surrender, 257-258, 260-261; entry into Sagami Wan and Tokyo Bay in late August, 259-273, 303-304; sent a landing party to the battleship Iowa (BB-61) to take part in the occupation of Japan, 264-265, 302, 306; members of the ship's Marine detachment, 265-266, 290-291; anchored in Tokyo Bay during preparations for the surrender ceremony, 273-283; special wallet cards prepared for individuals on board during the ceremony, 281-283; surrender ceremony held on board the ship on 2 September to end World War II, 284-298, 300-301; the Naval Academy museum received a number of artifacts involved in the ceremony, 285, 289, 300, 304; aftermath of the

ceremony, 299-305; was relieved as Third Fleet flagship shortly after the ceremony, 306-307; in September 1945 transferred Pacific Fleet files from Guam to Pearl Harbor, 307-311; installation of a plaque on the surrender deck, 312-313, 316-317, 321; return to the United States in the autumn of 1945 via Panama, 314-316; visit to New York City for Navy Day and President Harry S. Truman's visit on 27 October 1945, 317, 320-329; removal of anti-aircraft guns, 321; President Truman directed drinking of bourbon in the captain's cabin of the Missouri when he was on board for Navy Day, 326; the ship was vandalized during public visiting in New York, 330-334

Mitscher, Vice Admiral Marc A., USN (USNA, 1910)

Assessment of his command of Task Force 58 during World War II, 255-256

Montgomery, Lieutenant Commander Alfred E., USN (USNA, 1912)

In October 1918 became first commanding officer of the submarine R-20 (SS-97), 30-31

Morgan, Captain Junius S., USNR

Prominent banker who hosted a party for in October 1945 in connection with Navy Day celebrations in New York City, 332-333

Movies

In early 1929 the submarine S-9 (SS-114) was filmed for movie newsreels, 81

Mumma, Lieutenant Commander Morton C., Jr., USN (USNA, 1925)

Was commanding officer of the submarine Sailfish (SS-192) in 1941 when she was banged up during an early war patrol against the Japanese, 130; asked to be relieved of command, 152-153

Murray, Madeleine Young

In 1919 met Stuart S. Murray and in 1921 married him, 54; as a young wife and mother, 55-56, 65-66, 81-82, 84, 87-88, 109; during World War I had a job as a draftsman in the Mare Island Navy Yard, 92-93; in early 1942 received an amusing telephone call from her husband, who was in Surabaya, Java, 153-154; in late 1943 made a cross-country trip with her husband when he reported for duty at the Naval Academy, 219-220; spent more than a year in Annapolis during her husband's tenure as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, 223, 225; in August 1945 sent her husband a newspaper article that reported the battleship Missouri (BB-63) would be the site of the Japanese surrender, 258; went to the East Coast in October 1945 for postwar celebrations and reunion with her husband, 317-318, 323, 327, 330, 334; time with her husband on the West Coast prior to his departure in late 1945 for China, 336; post-World War II visits to China and Hong Kong, 390-395, 397, 399; in June 1948 saw her daughter Suzanne graduate from Stanford, 403; in 1952 went to Hawaii when her husband became commandant of the 14th Naval District, 416, 418; was present in Monterey, California, in April 1953 when her second grandchild was born, 421; in March 1956 was hospitalized for kidney stones, 434-436

Murray, William H.

Interesting character who lived in the Indian Territory, later served as a congressman in the 1910s and as governor of Oklahoma in the 1930s after the territory achieved statehood, 1, 3-4, 6-8

Murray, Lieutenant Commander Stuart G., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1947)

Birth of in 1922, 56; growing-up years, 62, 65-66, 82, 84; held rivets during the keel-laying in 1933 of the submarine Porpoise (SS-172), 92-93; in the mid-1940s was a Naval Academy midshipman, 220, 222-223, 225; visited the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in October 1945 in connection with the celebration of Navy Day, 318, 323, 327; graduation in June 1946 from the Naval Academy, 382; in July 1953 married Sarah Elizabeth Bauernschmidt, 421; student at Naval Postgraduate School, 421; in the mid-1950s was stationed at New London, Connecticut, 438

Murray, Admiral Stuart S., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1919)

Boyhood in Texas and Oklahoma early in the 20th century, 1-5; parents of, 1-5, 30; siblings of, 1-2, 4, 17; in 1915 applied for the Naval Academy, 4, 6; from 1915 to 1918 was a midshipman at the Naval Academy, 6-18; origin of nickname "Sunshine," 12; spent part of the year 1918 as a student at the Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, 18-29; service in the submarine R-20 (SS-97) shortly after World War I, 29-35; duty in submarine R-17 (SS-94), 35-44; qualification in 1919 as a submariner, 40-43; in 1920-21 commanded the R-17, 44-51; duty in 1921-22 in the battleships Arkansas (BB-33) and New York (BB-34), 51-56; in 1922 commanded the submarine L-8 (SS-48), 56-61; in 1923-24 commanded the submarine R-13 (SS-90), 62-67, 442-443; duty in the mid-1920s as an instructor at the Naval Academy, 65-69; from 1926 to 1929 commanded the submarine S-9 (SS-114), 70-81, 84-87; brief service in 1929-30 as assistant inspector of naval material at Philadelphia, 81; from 1930 to 1933 commanded the submarine S-44 (SS-155), 82-84, 87; served 1933-35 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 89-94; from 1935 to 1937 commanded the submarine Porpoise (SS-172), 94-101; served in 1937-38 in the heavy cruiser Portland (CA-33), 101-105; served 1938-40 in the Bureau of Navigation, 105-109; from 1940 to 1942 commanded Submarine Division 15, which was redesignated Submarine Division 21, 109-130; from December 1941 to May 1942 served on the staff of Commander Submarines Asiatic Fleet/Southwest Pacific Force, 130-213; from March to November 1943 served as chief of staff to Commander Submarine Force Pacific Fleet, 213-219; in 1943-45 served as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, 220-225; from May to November of 1945 commanded the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 228-334; awards received for service during World War II, 304-305, 314; selection in October 1945 for rear admiral, 328-329; service from 1945 to 1948 in a survey group to determine needs for Naval Advisory Group China, 334-399; in 1948-49 commanded the naval base at Pearl Harbor, 399-403; in 1949-50 commanded Amphibious Training Command Atlantic Fleet, 403-404; served 1950-52 as Commander Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet, 404-416; from 1952 to 1954 was Commandant of the 14th Naval District in Hawaii, 415-420; served from 1954 to 1956 as Naval Inspector General,

420-435; in 1956 retired from active duty with a “tombstone” promotion, 435-437; post-retirement activities, including consulting work for the Rand Corporation, 436-442, 447-449

Murray, Suzanne Carol

Birth of in April 1926 in Annapolis, 69-70; growing-up years, 82, 84; in the 1940s was a college student at Stanford University and George Washington University, 220, 222, 225, 332, 399, 403; visited the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in October 1945 in connection with the celebration of Navy Day, 318, 323, 326-327, 330; post-World War II visits to China and Hong Kong, 390-391, 393-395, 397; in April 1951 married Lieutenant (junior grade) Thomas B. Brittain, Jr., 406, 413; birth in April 1953 of her second child, 421

Music

The ship’s band of the battleship Wisconsin (BB-9) played in the summer of 1916 while midshipmen and the rest of the crew coaled ship, 13

Mutiny

Attempted mutiny on board a commercial ship that in 1942 went from Panama to Australia, 203-204

Nagato (Japanese Battleship)

When U.S. warships entered Tokyo Bay in late August 1945, this ship was still afloat and potentially a threat, 272-273

Nanking, China

In April 1946 became the headquarters of the Chinese government, 367-368, 388, 391, 398-399

National Geographic Society

When the submarine Spearfish (SS-190) went from Java to western Australia in early 1942, the crew used a map from National Geographic, 177; was thwarted in an effort to get representatives on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in September 1945 to fix the geographic position of the ship during the surrender ceremony, 298

Nautilus, USS (SSN-571)

First nuclear-powered submarine, the keel of which was laid in June 1952 at the Electric Boat Company, 406-409, 414-415

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

Medical exams in 1915 for entering midshipmen, 6-7; upperclassmen trained plebes in discipline, 8-9; investigation in 1915 of hazing and of suspected cheating on exams, 8-10; athletics, 9, 11-14, 16; summer training cruises, 10, 12-16; academics, 10-11, 14-17; during World War I, midshipmen who bilged out were recruited by Canada, 10-11; the course of study was shortened to three years in World War I, 14-16; because of the demands of World War I, no members of the class of 1919

were commissioned as Marines, 17-18; training in the summer of 1924 of new plebes, 65-67; changes in regulations on smoking, 66; summer training cruise of 1925 on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 67-69; leaders during World War II, 220; Murray's talks to midshipmen about World War II combat experiences, 221; role of the duty officers in working with the midshipmen, 221-223; role of the academic board in weeding out unsuccessful midshipmen, 223; Ernest J. King, Jr., son of the CNO, had problems as a midshipman in the mid-1940s but overcame them, 223-224; the academy museum received a number of artifacts involved in the 2 September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 285, 289, 300, 304

Naval Inspector General

In the mid-1950s the job included the function of conducting on-site survey boards of commands based ashore, 421-424, 428-430, 434-435; the other major function was conducting investigations at the direction of the Chief of Naval Operations or Secretary of the Navy, 424-427, 431-433; one investigation had to do with a recreation site near Williamsburg, Virginia, that was used by high-ranking military officers and civilian officials, 426-427; on-site survey of the quartermasters' section at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 429-430; in 1955 Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, appointed a board that broadened the scope of investigations by the Naval Inspector General, 434-435, 442

Navigation

Subject of instruction in 1917 during a midshipman training cruise on board the battleship South Carolina (BB-26), 15; provision in early 1942 of up-to-date charts for Asiatic Fleet submarine operations, 144; January 1942 the submarine S-36 (SS-141) ran aground on a reef in the Makassar Strait because of faulty charts, 149-150; when the submarine Spearfish (SS-190) went from Java to western Australia in early 1942, the crew used a map from National Geographic, 177; faulty charts of western Australia in World War II, 198; use of radar by the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in the spring of 1945 for navigation around Okinawa, 232-234; in late August 1945 the Japanese Navy delivered navigation charts to guide the Missouri in her entrance to Tokyo Bay and provided pilots, 262, 267-271; fixing the position of the Missouri during the surrender ceremony on 2 September, 298

New London (Connecticut) Submarine Base

Site of Submarine School in the 1910s, 18-20; in 1918 was an old coaling station being turned into a submarine base, 20; site of Submarine School during World War I, 21-22

News Media

In 1943 Representative Andrew May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211 during World War II the submariners became known as the "silent service" because they revealed so little to the public about their operations, 211-213; coverage of the September 1945 Japanese surrender on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63),

275-276, 279-280, 283, 286, 288, 290-291, 296; coverage in New York newspapers in October 1945 of vandalism on board the Missouri, 333-334; in the mid-1950s muckraking newspaper columnist Drew Pearson investigated a recreation site near Williamsburg, Virginia, that was used by high-ranking military officers and civilian officials, 426-427

New York City

In October 1945 was the site of a large Navy Day celebration that included a visit from President Harry S. Truman, 319, 321-333

New York, USS (BB-34)

Gunnery in the early 1920s, 56

New Zealand

Had a representative on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in September 1945 for the signing of surrender documents that ended World War II, 296-297

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

As a commander in 1919, gathered up building materials and shipped them from the East Coast to Pearl Harbor on board the protected cruiser Chicago (C-14) so they could be used in the construction of a submarine base, 43; in April 1920 took command of Submarine Division 14 in Hawaii, 46; was tolerant when his skippers banged their submarines into other boats while making landings, 47, 442-443; very knowledgeable, so subordinates didn't try to bluff him, 48; was hospitable to those under his command, 50-51; as Commander in Chief Pacific during World War II, was interested in submarine operations, 213-214, 445; in 1943 approved the use of Midway Island for submarine support facilities, 215-216, 449-450; by the spring of 1945 had moved fleet headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Guam, 226, 231, 446; in the summer of 1945 wanted the Third Fleet to strike various targets in Japan, 246, 253; in August 1945 issued the order to cease hostilities against Japan, 254, 260; involvement in the September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony and preparations for it, 274-276, 279, 281-282, 285-286, 288-290, 294-295, 298-301, 446-447; congratulated the Missouri on her fine work during the surrender ceremony, 305; when the Missouri visited Guam and Hawaii in September 1945 discussed with Murray a number of topics, 308-310, 312; in September 1945 hosted a reception on board the Missouri at Pearl Harbor, 312; expressed disappointment that he could not be on board the Missouri in October 1945 for the Navy Day celebration in New York City, 319-321, 447; visit in late 1945 with Murray in Pearl Harbor, 336-338; service from 1945 to 1947 as Chief of Naval Operations, 355, 382, 447-448; in the late 1930s and early 1940s served in the Bureau of Navigation, 444-445; his son was a submariner in World War II, 445-446; settled in California, in the 1950s, 448; temperament, 447-448

Nimitz, Lieutenant (junior grade) Chester W., Jr., USN (USNA, 1936)

Experiences early in World War II as a submariner, 445-446

Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia

In October 1945 the shipyard installed a plaque on the surrender deck of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 316-317, 321; removed anti-aircraft guns from the Missouri, 321

North Carolina, USS (BB-55)

In July 1945 joined other U.S. battleships in a bombardment of the Japanese island of Honshu, 248-250

Nuclear Propulsion

In the early 1950s the Electric Boat Company constructed the nuclear-powered submarines Nautilus (SSN-571) and Seawolf (SSN-575), 406-409, 414-415

Oil Fuel

Diesel engines were fueled by hand in 1923 during an endurance run on board the submarine R-13 (SS-90), 63-64; after World War II began in December 1941, a party of Navy men went up the Pasig River in Manila to rescue oil barges so the fuel could be used by U.S. forces remaining in the Philippines, 134-135; in 1942 a submarine base was established at Exmouth Gulf in western Australia to save fuel used in basing farther south, 197-199

Okinawa

In the spring of 1945 was subjected to heavy kamikaze raids, 231-232, 236; use of radar by the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in the spring of 1945 for navigation around Okinawa, 232-234; bombardment of in the spring of 1945 by U.S. battleships, 237

Oswald, Captain Adolph H., USN (USNA, 1924)

Shortly after World War II served as chief of staff to a group of U.S. naval officers that surveyed the needs of the Chinese Navy, 337, 355, 372-373

P-40 Warhawk

At the outset of World War II, a number of outmatched P-40s operated against the Japanese from bases in the Philippines, 122-123

PBY Catalina

In 1941-42 PBYs of Patrol Wing Ten operated out of the Philippines and Dutch East Indies, 121, 159-160; around Christmas 1941 a PBY had an accident that prevented it from evacuating Admiral Thomas C. Hart from the Philippines, 127-128; use of in early 1942 for evacuating personnel from Java, 173, 178; in the spring of 1942 the survivors of Patrol Wing Ten operated out of Australia, 187-189; evacuated people from Corregidor, 189-191

Panama Canal

In mid-October 1945 the battleship Missouri (BB-63) passed through the canal en route from Hawaii to Norfolk, 314-315

Pan American Airways

Concern on the part of boats of Submarine Division 15 in the fall of 1941 that they might be spotted by Pan Am planes during a secret transit from Hawaii to the Philippines, 112-113; in 1943 a Pan Am clipper provided Murray transportation from Australia to Hawaii, 206-207

Patrol Wing Ten

In 1941-42 operated PBVs out of the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, 121, 159-160; in the spring of 1942 the survivors of the group operated out of Australia, 187-189

Pay and Allowances

In 1928 Congress approved extra pay for submariners, 76-77; in the early 1930s the pay of Navy men was cut 15% because of economies forced by the Depression, 87-89, 109; when U.S. submariners were evacuated from the Philippines to Java in early 1941 the submarine Swordfish (SS-193) carried seabags full of money in her passageways, 145-147

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Shortly after the end of World War I, submariners cleared the land at Pearl and constructed a submarine base with materials shipped out from the East Coast, 36-39, 43-44; as a base of operations in the early 1920s for Submarine Division 14, 45-47; substantial progress in the early 1920s in constructing permanent buildings for the submarine base, 62; in the early 1930s S-type submarines were transferred to Pearl Harbor to replace R-boats that were decommissioned as an economy measure, 82-84; in 1940-41 the boats of Submarine Division 15 operated out of Pearl, 109-110; preparations in the fall of 1941 for a possible attack, 114; command structure of the naval base in the late 1940s, 400-401; in 1948 the naval base fire department was combined with that for the city of Honolulu, 401; as Commander in Chief Pacific in the mid-1950s, Admiral Felix Stump wanted Murray's police to crack down on speeders, a move that backfired, 419-420

Pearson, Andrew

Muckraking newspaper columnist who in the mid-1950s investigated a recreation site near Williamsburg, Virginia, that was used by high-ranking military officers and civilian officials, 426-427

Perch, USS (SS-313)

Submarine that in March 1942 was captured by the Japanese in the vicinity of Java, 169

Percifield, Commander Willis M., USN (USNA, 1918)

In December 1941, at the beginning of World War II, was made force material officer for the Asiatic Fleet submarines, 131; in late December led an expedition to rescue barges of fuel oil from the Pasig River in Manila, 134-136; at the beginning of

1942 was evacuated from the Philippines, 137; work in Java, 154; in the spring of 1942 was evacuated to Fremantle, Australia, 182

Permit, USS (SS-178)

Submarine that in the spring of 1942 evacuated nurses from Corregidor to Australia, 189-190

Personnel

Detailing of submarine officers in the period shortly before World War II was done by the Bureau of Navigation, 105-108; in the Asiatic Fleet at the outset of World War II submarine crews were undermanned, 151-152

Perth, Australia

In March 1942 became the headquarters for Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, 179, 188-189, 194-197, 199; arrival in the spring of 1942 of Army nurses evacuated from Corregidor, 190-192

Perth, HMAS (Australian Cruiser)

Sunk in early 1942 during the Battle of Sunda Strait, 169-170, 172, 177

Philippine Islands

In October 1941 the boats of Submarine Division 15 were directed to proceed from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands, 111-113; in 1941-42 the Asiatic Fleet submarine operations were based out of Manila, 114-123; base for aircraft operations at the outset of World War II, 121-123; in December 1941 the Japanese bombed Cavite Navy Yard in the Philippines, 123-124; after World War II started, the Asiatic Fleet submarine staff moved to the Army-Navy Club, 126; for a few weeks Admiral Thomas Hart continued to maintain his headquarters in Manila, 126; Japanese bombing of the Manila area, 126-127; as of Christmas Day 1941 General Douglas MacArthur declared Manila an open city, so there would be no further fighting, 128; on 26 December the submarine Shark (SS-174) evacuated Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff from the Philippines to Java, 127-128; U.S. Army troops retreated to the Bataan peninsula, 128-129; after war began, a party of Navy men went up the Pasig River in Manila to rescue oil barges so the fuel could be used by U.S. forces remaining in the Philippines, 134-135; evacuation of U.S. submarine personnel, 136-138; in the summer of 1945 Leyte Gulf served as a base for the U.S. Third Fleet, 242-243

See also: Corregidor

Phoenix, USS (CL-46)

Light cruiser that in the spring of 1942 operated out of western Australia, 183, 185

Photography

Coverage of the 2 September 1945 surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to end World War II, 275-276, 279, 286, 290-291, 294, 296, 300-303

Porpoise, USS (SS-172)

Construction of in the early 1930s at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 92-96; in 1936 experienced mechanical difficulties during a shakedown cruise that included a stop at the Washington Navy Yard, 97-98, 441; in 1936-37 operated in the Pacific, 98-100; repairs at Mare Island Navy Yard, 99; had an early air-conditioning system, 101

Portland, USS (CA-33)

Operations in the late 1930s off the West Coast, 101-102; voyage to the Aleutians in late 1937 to construct a radio intercept station, 102-104; in November 1937 Captain Benjamin Dutton, the commanding officer, died of a heart attack, 104-105

Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine

In 1927 performed modifications on S-type submarines because of difficulties in the firing of torpedoes, 72; construction in the late 1920s of the V-type boats, 75-76; in the early 1930s had various submarine building programs, 89-94; work force reduced during the Depression, 91

Promotion of Officers

In 1921 Murray was late in getting promoted to lieutenant (junior grade) because he failed an exam and thus lost numbers on the lineal list, 48-49; in 1942 the news of promotions was slow in reaching U.S. naval officers who were serving in western Australia, 204; in 1925 Congress passed legislation allowing officers to receive “tombstone” promotions upon retirement if they had been decorated for actions in combat, 435-436

Propulsion Plants

In the early 1920s the submarine L-8 (SS-48) ran on difficult Busch-Sulzer diesel engines, 57-61; diesels were fueled by hand in 1923 during an endurance run on board the submarine R-13 (SS-90), 63-64; type of diesels used in the early 1930s for new submarines, 92; in June 1952 the keel for the first nuclear-powered submarine, the Nautilus (SSN-571) was laid at the Electric Boat Company, 406-409

Pryce, Lieutenant Commander Roland F., USN (USNA, 1927)

In March 1942 was relieved as commanding officer of the submarine Spearfish (SS-190) because of fatigue, 176-177

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington

In the early 1920s did repair work on the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 54

Purnell, Rear Admiral William R., USN (USNA, 1908)

As Deputy Commander in Chief Asiatic Fleet in December 1941, left the endangered Philippines after war started and moved with a contingent of ships to Java in the Dutch East Indies, 127, 142, 162, 164, 166-167; in April 1942 served briefly as Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, based in Perth, Australia, 187, 191-192

R-13, USS (SS-90)

Submarine that operated in the early 1920s as part of Division 14 out of Pearl Harbor, 62-64; battery problems because of a broken ventilation valve, 64-65

R-16, USS (SS-93)

Submarine in Division 14 that in the early 1920s operated out of Pearl Harbor, 443-444

R-17, USS (SS-94)

Submarine in Division 14 that in 1919 went to Hawaii, where the boats' crews began building a submarine base, 35-44; operations out of Pearl Harbor in the early 1920s, 45, 47, 49-51, 442-444

R-20, USS (SS-97)

Submarine that was commissioned in October 1918 and operated out of San Pedro, California, in the period after that, 29-35; living arrangements for the crew, 30-31

Radar

Training for Murray in early 1945 concerning the sophisticated equipment on board the new battleship Missouri (BB-63), 225-226; use of radar by the Missouri in the spring of 1945 for navigation around Okinawa, 232-234; Japanese use of in the summer of 1945 when U.S. ships were bombarding Japan, 249

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

In 1945 served as Commander Task Group 38.4/58.4 during fleet operations in the Western Pacific, 229, 237-238, 243, 246, 259; in the early 1950s served as Commander in Chief Pacific, 416-417; relieved in 1953 by Admiral Felix Stump, 419-420

Radio

In the summer of 1925 a midshipman on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) operated a radio and learned of an earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, 67; problems with radio communications in 1928 by a group of submarines caught in a storm off Cape Hatteras, 78-80; construction in late 1937 of a radio intercept station on the island of Unalaska in the Aleutians, 102-104; Navy communications from the island of Corregidor early in World War II, 131-133; in early 1942 equipment taken off ships was used for Asiatic Fleet communications from Java, 140, 142-143, 147-148; in early 1942 the U.S. Navy leased time on communications facilities in Darwin, Australia, 148-149, 196-197; delay in getting messages to the Far East early

in World War II, 194; radio traffic from the headquarters of Submarine Force Pacific Fleet during World War II, 213-214; commercial radio broadcast from the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in October 1945 in New York City, 330

Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

Work in the late 1950s on ASW and missile systems, 439-440, 442

Redman, Captain John R., USN (USNA, 1919)

In June 1945 commanded the battleship Massachusetts (BB-59) when she was caught in a typhoon, 241

Refueling

Refueling in 1921 of the battleship Arkansas (BB-33), 55; in the summer of 1945 by Allied warships operating in the campaign against Japan, 251-252

Reifsnider, Lieutenant Commander Lawrence F., USN (USNA, 1910)

Concerns in the early 1920s while commanding Submarine Division 14, based in Pearl Harbor, 62-65

Renshaw, USS (DD-499)

Destroyer that on 27 October 1945 carried President Harry S. Truman up and down the Hudson River off New York City as he reviewed warships gathered to celebrate Navy Day, 327-328

Repose, USS (AH-16)

Hospital ship that in late 1945 and early 1946 provided medical services in Shanghai, China, 362

Rescue at Sea

In the early 1950s Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier was responsible for search and rescue of downed aircraft in the region, 418-419

Rickover, Captain Hyman G., USN (USNA, 1922)

In the early 1950s was not selected for rear admiral when he first came under consideration by a selection board, 408-409; talked in condescending fashion to officers he was trying to recruit for the nuclear power program, 409-411

Rockwell, Rear Admiral Francis W., USN (USNA, 1908)

In the mid-1910s served as coach of the Naval Academy rowing crew, 13; as Commandant of the 16th Naval District, was the senior U.S. naval officer in the Philippines following the evacuation in December 1941 of Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff, 132

Rooks, Captain Albert H., USN (USNA, 1914)

Was killed in early 1942 while commanding the heavy cruiser Houston (CA-30) during combat action against the Japanese near Java, 170

Rowing

Midshipmen crew in the mid-1910s at the Naval Academy, 9, 11-14, 16

Royal Navy

In 1940 the U.S. Navy traded 50 old destroyers to the Royal Navy, 107-108; in 1945 ships of the British Pacific Fleet operated with U.S. ships in the campaign against Japan, 251-253; in August 1945 Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser presented the Order of the British Empire to Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 263; in September 1945 Admiral Fraser arranged for a table to be sent from a British battleship to the Missouri for the Japanese surrender, but it wasn't big enough, 277, 287-288; in 1946 sent an amenities ship to Nanking, China, 391

S-3, USS (SS-107)

Operations in 1928 as part of a division of submarines in the Atlantic, 78-81

S-4, USS (SS-109)

Sinking of in December 1927 after being rammed while running a measured mile off Cape Cod, 73-75

S-6, USS (SS-111)

Operations in 1928 as part of a division of submarines in the Atlantic, 78-80

S-7, USS (SS-112)

Operations in 1928 as part of a division of submarines in the Atlantic, 78-79

S-9, USS (SS-114)

In 1926 the submarine's commanding officer was relieved and tried by court-martial, 70; fixed bow planes hampered maneuverability, 70; transferred in early 1927 from San Diego to the East Coast along with several other submarines, 71-72; operations in the Atlantic, 72, 78-81; modified in 1927 at Portsmouth Navy Yard because of problems firing torpedoes, 72; inspection of by congressmen in early 1928 as a result of the sinking of the S-4 (SS-109), 76-78; in 1928 made a 36-hour endurance dive, 84-87

S-36, USS (SS-141)

Submarine that in January 1942 ran aground on a reef in the Makassar Strait and proved difficult to destroy, 149-150

S-44, USS (SS-155)

In the early 1930s operated out of California and Hawaii, 82-84, 87

SACO

See: Sino-American Cooperative Association (SACO)

Sailfish, USS (SS-192)

Submarine that in December 1941 got pretty badly worked over during an early war patrol, 130; her commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Morton Mumma, asked to be relieved, 152-153

San Diego, USS (Armored Cruiser)

Sunk in July 1918 off Fire Island, New York, after hitting a mine laid by a German U-boat, 27-28

San Pedro, California

Provided basing facilities for U.S. submarines right after World War I, 29-30

Santa Barbara, California

In the summer of 1925 a midshipman on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) operated a radio and learned of an earthquake in Santa Barbara, 67-68

Sargo, USS (SS-188)

During a mission off Malaya in the spring of 1942, fired faulty torpedoes at an unescorted Japanese ship, 185-187, 200

Seadragon, USS (SS-194)

In early 1942 evacuated U.S. submarine personnel from the Philippines, 136-138

Seal, USS (SS-183)

In the fall of 1941 transited from Pearl Harbor to the Philippines to join the Asiatic Fleet, 111-115

Search and Rescue

In the early 1950s Commander Hawaiian Sea Frontier was responsible for search and rescue of downed aircraft in the region, 418-419

Seawolf, USS (SS-197)

In early 1942 evacuated U.S. submarine personnel from the Philippines, 136-137; in October 1944 was sunk by U.S. forces, 215

Security

Restricted access in 1941-42 to Navy classified communications spaces on the island of Corregidor in Manila Bay, 132; security was not as tight as intended on a telephone call Murray made in early 1942 from Surabaya, Java, to his wife in California, 153-154; in 1943 Representative Andrew May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211; during World War II the submariners became known as the “silent service” because they revealed so little to the public about their operations, 211-213; establishment in the early 1950s of special Q clearances for those involved with the construction of the nuclear-powered submarine Nautilus (SSN-571), 406-409

Selection Boards

In the early 1950s Murray was a member of a board in Washington that considered captains for promotion to rear admiral, 408; Captain Hyman Rickover was considered for selection but not picked on the first try, 408-409

Service Squadron Ten

In the spring of 1945, at Ulithi Atoll, made alterations to the battleship Missouri (BB-63) so she could serve as Third Fleet flagship, 228-230

Seventh Fleet, U.S.

Role in supporting Nationalist China in the immediate post-World War II period, 354-359, 365-366, 372-373, 381-382, 398

Shanghai, China

In the period shortly after World War II served as a base for a group of U.S. naval officers surveying the needs of the Chinese Navy, 338-344, 353-355, 362; in early 1946 the harbor was filled with U.S. Navy ships without crews, 362; cholera epidemic in early 1946, 362-363; site of a motor pool for U.S. vehicles supplied to the Chinese in World War II, 364

Shark, USS (SS-174)

In early 1936 went into commission and joined the fleet, 97; operations in 1937 around Hawaii, 100; in December 1941 evacuated Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff from the Philippines to Java, 127-128; lost in early 1942 near Celebes Island in the Dutch East Indies, 139-140

Shepherd, General Lemuel C., USMC

Marine Commandant who had a dispute with the Chief of Naval Operations in the mid-1950s over an inspection of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 429-430

Shigemitsu, Mamoru

Japanese Foreign Minister who in September 1945 signed surrender documents on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to end World War II, 277-278, 291-293, 295

Shipbuilding

Construction of submarines in the early 1930s at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 89-94

Ship Handling

In 1920, as Commander Submarine Division 14, Commander Chester W. Nimitz was tolerant when his skippers banged their submarines into other boats while making landings, 47; in the mid-1920s fixed bow planes on the submarine S-9 (SS-114) hampered maneuverability close to piers, 70; in the spring of 1945 the battleship Missouri (BB-63) maneuvered in the formation of Task Group 38.4 during high-speed steaming, 238-239

Shore Bombardment

Bombardment of Okinawa in the spring of 1945 by U.S. battleships, 237; in mid-July 1945 U.S. battleships bombarded Muroran, Hokkaido, 246-248; July 1945 battleship bombardment of the Japanese island of Honshu, 248-250

Shore Patrol

Policing of sailors who imbibed freely in the 1920s while visiting California wineries, 56; in the fall of 1941 picked up a number of submarine crewmen who misbehaved on liberty in Manila, 116-117

Sino-American Cooperative Association (SACO)

In late 1945 Vice Admiral Charles M. Cooke, Jr., discussed plans for phasing out SACO, which had existed during World War II, 334-335; command organization in World War II, 339-340; disestablished shortly after the war, 341

Sirius, USS (AK-15)

Cargo ship that in late 1946 was turned over to the Chinese Navy, 358, 390

Smith, Lieutenant Commander Chester C., USN (USNA, 1925)

As commanding officer of the Swordfish (SS-193), on 8 December 1941 began the first Asiatic Fleet submarine patrol of World War II, 118; in January 1942 his submarine was used to evacuate U.S. naval personnel from the Philippines, 136-138

Smith, Captain William W., USN (USNA, 1909)

As Pacific Fleet chief of staff in October 1941, was involved in discussions that involved the deployment of Submarine Division 15 from Hawaii to the Philippines, 111-112

South Carolina, USS (BB-26)

In 1917 made a summer training cruise for Naval Academy midshipmen, 15-16

South Dakota, USS (BB-57)

While in Tokyo Bay in the late summer of 1945, served as temporary flagship of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, 274-275, 299, 305; following Japanese surrender, Admiral Halsey transferred his Third Fleet flag from the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to the South Dakota, 306-307

Southwest Pacific, U.S. Naval Forces

In February 1942 Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific, established headquarters at Bandung, Java, 161-166; submarine operations, 165-169, 171-172, 176-177; in February 1942 Commander U.S. Naval Forces Southwest Pacific received orders to send a submarine to prepare to pick up General Douglas MacArthur after he was evacuated from Corregidor, 171; in early March 1942 the staff relocated from Java to Perth, Australia, 173-179; submarine operations out of Australia, 178-186, 197-199; in April 1942 Rear

Admiral William R. Purnell relieved Glassford as force commander, 187; in early 1942 there was uncertainty about organization, 194-195

Soviet Union

Had a representative, General Derevyenko, on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) for the September 1945 surrender by the Japanese to end World War II, 289-290, 295

Spearfish, USS (SS-190)

Submarine that in March 1942 evacuated U.S. naval personnel from Java to Australia, 173-178; Lieutenant Commander Roland F. Pryce was relieved of command in March 1942 because of fatigue and replaced by Lieutenant James C. Dempsey, 176-177

Spring, Commander Arthur F., USN (USNA, 1930)

Shortly after the end of World War II served as executive officer of the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 314, 316

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

In 1943, as chief of staff to Commander in Chief Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz, objected to developing Midway Island as a submarine support base, 215-216, 449-450; in late May of 1945, as Commander Fifth fleet, turned over operational command to Admiral William Halsey, Commander Third Fleet, 228, 230, 232, 235-236; plans called for Spruance to take the Fifth Fleet staff aboard the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in the summer of 1945, but the plans were canceled because of the Japanese surrender, 256

Squalus, USS (SS-192)

After sinking in 1939 was salvaged, repaired, and renamed Sailfish, 152-153

Steele, Lieutenant Commander James M., USN (USNA, 1916)

In 1928 commanded the submarine S-6 (SS-111) during a stormy transit in the Atlantic, 78-80

Stump, Admiral Felix B., USN (USNA, 1917)

As Commander in Chief Pacific in the mid-1950s wanted Murray's policemen to crack down on speeders, a move that backfired, 419-420

Submarine Division 14

In 1919 moved from the U.S. West Coast to Pearl Harbor, where the boats' crews began building a submarine base from prefabricated materials, 35-44; in the spring of 1920 Commander Chester W. Nimitz became the division commander, 46; Nimitz was tolerant when his skippers banged their submarines into other boats while making landings, 47, 442-443; operations in the early 1920s from Pearl Harbor, 62-63

Submarine Division 15

In 1940-41 operated out of Pearl Harbor, 109-111; was redesignated Submarine Division 21 in mid-1941, 120

Submarine Division 21

In October 1941 the division was directed to proceed from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands, 111-113; arrival in Manila, 114-115; in the fall of 1941 picked up a number of submarine crewmen who misbehaved on liberty in Manila, 116-117; in December 1941 began patrolling after war started, 117-121, 123-125

Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet

In the early 1950s this was the premier submarine command because about two-thirds of the U.S. Navy's submarines were in the Atlantic, 405; emphasis on the use of submarines in antisubmarine warfare, 405; at the outset of the Korean War in June 1950 deployed submarines to the North Atlantic as a precautionary measure, 405; interest in the development of the nuclear-powered submarines Nautilus (SSN-571) and Seawolf (SSN-575), 406-408, 414-415; recommended potential officers for the nuclear power program, but Captain Hyman Rickover turned them down, 410-411; use of submarines in the early 1950s to provide ASW training to destroyers, 412-413; modernization of U.S. submarines following World War II, 413-414; in the early 1950s deck guns were removed from submarines, 415

Submarine Force Pacific Fleet

Operations in World War II controlled from the force commander's headquarters in Pearl Harbor, 213-215; establishment in 1943 of submarine support facilities at Midway Island, 215

Submarines

Catalog of a number of the classes and types that went into service in the U.S. Navy during the early part of the 20th century, 21-26; process in 1919 by which officers became qualified in submarines, 40-43; characteristics of the S-type submarines, 70-71; construction in the 1920s of V-type boats, 75-76; in the early 1930s S-type submarines were transferred to Pearl Harbor to replace R-boats that were decommissioned as an economy measure, 82-84; in 1928 the S-9 (SS-114) made a 36-hour endurance dive, 84-87; the U.S. Navy was still operating some outmoded submarines on the eve of World War II, 108-109; in the early 1950s deck guns were removed from submarines, 415

Submarine School, New London, Connecticut

In 1918 some students entered directly after graduating from the Naval Academy, 18-19; students went out for training on school submarines such as the G-2 (SS-27), 21-22; schedule of classes during World War I, 22-24, 26; curriculum, 22, 27; use of D-boats for training, 24; two students kicked out in 1918 for unauthorized absence, 28

Submarine Squadron Six

Arrived in Fremantle, Australia, in 1942, commanded by Captain Allan McCann, 202

Submarine Squadron Two

Arrived in early December in the Philippines to beef up the Asiatic Fleet, 117; after the outbreak of war in December 1941, the submarines made war patrols, 117-120, 124-127, 130-133, 136, 142-145, 147-155, 157-160, 165-169, 171; in 1942 Captain James Fife became squadron commander, 193, 195; the squadron migrated in 1942 from Australia to Hawaii, 195, 202

Submarine Warfare

Training in 1918 at Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, 21-27; R-boat operations in the Pacific in the late 1910s and early 1920s, 29-35, 47, 49-51, 62-65, 442-444; S-boat operations in the late 1920s in the Atlantic, 70-81, 84-87; operations of the new submarine Porpoise (SS-172) in the 1930s, 92-100, 441; In October 1941 Submarine Division 21 was directed to proceed from Hawaii to the Philippine Islands, 111-115; 117; after the outbreak of war in December 1941, the submarines of the Asiatic Fleet made numerous war patrols, 117-120, 124-127, 130-133, 136, 142-145, 147-155, 157-160; in 1943 Representative Andrew May revealed classified information to the press concerning Japanese depth charges that were set to explode too shallow, 209-211; during World War II the submariners became known as the “silent service” because they revealed so little to the public about their operations, 211-213; control of operations in World War II from the headquarters of Submarine Force Pacific Fleet, 213-215; moving havens to protect submarines, 214-215; at the outset of the Korean War in June 1950 the U.S. Navy deployed submarines to the North Atlantic as a precautionary measure, 405; use of submarines in the early 1950s to provide ASW training to destroyers, 412-413; modernization of U.S. submarines following World War II, 413-414; in the early 1950s deck guns were removed from submarines, 415

Sunda Strait, Battle of

Disastrous night action in February-March 1942 in which the Japanese naval forces inflicted heavy losses on Allied ships, 170, 172

Supreme Court, U.S.

Justice William O. Douglas was entertained by the Navy in the early 1950s when he stopped through Hawaii, 417-418

Surabaya, Java, Dutch East Indies

In December 1941, Admiral Thomas Hart and his Asiatic Fleet staff set up fleet headquarters in Surabaya after being evacuated from the Philippines, 140-142, 148, 159-161; repair facilities at Surabaya for submarines, 145; Japanese bombing of the dockyard at Surabaya, 145, 162

Surveying

Surveys in 1942 to correct faulty charts of Exmouth Gulf in western Australia, 198

Sutherland, Lieutenant General Richard K., USA

Involvement in the September 1945 Japanese surrender ceremony and preparations for it, 274, 295-297, 299

Swordfish, USS (SS-193)

On 8 December 1941 became the first Asiatic Fleet submarine to begin a war patrol, 118; in early 1942 was used to evacuate U.S. naval personnel from the Philippines, 136-139, 406-407; during the evacuation the boat carried seabags full of money to pay submarine crew members in Java, 145-147; transported radio personnel to facilitate Asiatic Fleet communications, 147

Tai Lee, General

Served as head of China's secret police during and after World War II, 339-344, 347

Taiwan

See: Formosa

Third Fleet, U.S.

In the spring of 1945 the battleship Missouri (BB-63) became fleet flagship, 228-230; in late May Admiral William Halsey, Commander Third Fleet, took over operational control from Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander Fifth Fleet, 235-236; operations around Okinawa, 237-238; in June 1945 was caught in a typhoon, 240-242; in the summer of 1945 was based at Leyte Gulf in the Philippines, 242-243; in July and August 1945 conducted air operations against Japan, 243-246, 253; in mid-July 1945 battleships bombarded Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan, 246-248; July 1945 battleship bombardment of the Japanese island of Honshu, 248-250; in August 1945 the fleet's airplanes conducted a fly-over of the ships, 258-259; in August 1945 sent a landing party ashore to take part in the occupation of Japan, 264; following Japanese surrender, Admiral Halsey transferred his Third Fleet flag from the Missouri to the battleship South Dakota (BB-57), 306-307

Thompson, Lieutenant Commander Robert R., USN (USNA, 1912)

In 1919-20 commanded the submarine R-17 (SS-94) and then joined the staff of Commander Submarine Division 14, 44, 46; interesting conversation with Commander Chester Nimitz about diesel engines, 46, 51

Tobacco

Change in smoking regulations at the Naval Academy between the late 1910s and mid-1920s, 66; cigarettes didn't taste good after the submarine S-9 (SS-114) made a 36-hour endurance dive in 1928, 86-87

Torpedoes

The old Mark III type worked well in the early 1920s when fired by the submarine R-17 (SS-94), 49-50; problems in the late 1920s firing the Mark XI out of S-type submarines, 72; problems early in World War II with U.S. submarine torpedoes not exploding as expected, 150, 185-187; storage of on Corregidor, 155-156; tests conducted in the summer of 1942 in Albany Bay, Australia, to discover the source of problems with malfunctioning exploders, 200-202; experimental work in the early 1950s on wakeless torpedoes, 415

“Tokyo Rose”

Japanese radio announcer who made exaggerated claims of U.S. submarine losses during World War II, 211

Training

French Navy crew members destined for submarine chasers received training in the United States during World War I, 20-21; in 1918 at Submarine School in New London, Connecticut, 21-27; training for Murray in early 1945 concerning the sophisticated radar equipment on board the new battleship Missouri (BB-63), 225-226; training of new personnel who arrived on board the Missouri about the time World War II ended, 310-311; establishment by the U.S. Navy of a training station in 1946 at Tsingtao for Chinese naval personnel, 359, 366, 368, 370-379, 382; in 1947-48 the training station for the Chinese Navy was moved from Tsingtao on the mainland to Formosa, 398-399; in early 1950 the Navy’s Amphibious Training Command, Atlantic Fleet provided training to the U.S. Army’s Third Division that later proved useful during the invasion of Inchon, Korea, 403-404; Marine training at Vieques, near Puerto Rico, 404; use of submarines in the early 1950s to provide ASW training to destroyers, 412-413

Truman, Seaman John C., USNR

Quartermaster striker who was the nephew of President Harry S. Truman and served in the crew of the battleship Missouri (BB-63) during World War II, 325-326

Truman, President Harry S.

In 1945 chose the battleship Missouri (BB-63) as the site of the Japanese surrender to end World War II, 257, 260-261; was on board the Missouri on 27 October 1945 in New York City to celebrate Navy Day and then reviewed the warships in the Hudson River, 321, 323-328; the President’s nephew was a quartermaster striker in the crew of the Missouri, 325-326; permitted drinking on board the ship, 326; in early 1948 received a briefing on China from Murray, 395, 397

Tsingtao, China

Fact-finding visits to by U.S. naval officers shortly after the end of World War II, 338, 342-343; location of a U.S.-run training school, established in early 1946 for Chinese naval personnel, 359, 368, 370-379, 382; the Communists deliberately avoided capturing this port so they could seize American gear intended for the

Nationalist Chinese, 398; in 1947-48 the naval training station was moved from Tsingtao to Formosa, 398-399

Typhoon

In June 1945 ships of the Third Fleet were caught in a typhoon, 240-242

Ulithi Atoll, Western Caroline Islands

In 1944-45 served as a fleet base for U.S. warships in the Western Pacific, 228-230

Umezo, General Yoshijiro

Japanese Chief of the Imperial General Staff who in September 1945 signed surrender documents on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) to end World War II, 277, 295

Uniforms-Naval

Informal working uniforms were worn by U.S. personnel who took part in the September 1945 surrender ceremony on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63), 275, 279

Vardaman, Commodore James K., Jr., USNR

President Harry S. Truman's naval aide who was on board the battleship Missouri (BB-63) in October 1945 when Truman permitted drinking on board, 326

Vinson, Representative Carl

Congressman who in the mid-1950s called Murray in a vain attempt to get information on Navy investigations, 428

Watkins, Rear Admiral Frank T., USN (USNA, 1922)

As Commander Submarine Force Atlantic Fleet in the mid-1950s recommended Murray for a job with the Rand Corporation, 439

Wavell, Field Marshal Sir Archibald

British Army officer who in early 1942 commanded Allied forces in the Far East during an ill-fated effort to deal with Japanese advances in the area, 160-161

Weather

Rough seas in the summer of 1925 resulted in a flooded turret on board the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) as she made her way from San Francisco to Astoria, Oregon, 68-69; stormy sea conditions in early 1928 off Cape Hatteras, 78-79; storm tossed the heavy cruiser Portland (CA-33) during a trip to the Aleutians, 102; in June 1945 ships of the Third Fleet were caught in a typhoon, 240-242; the battleship Missouri (BB-63) was delayed arriving in New York City in October 1945 because of heavy fog, 321-322

Wedemeyer, Lieutenant General Albert C., USA (USMA, 1920)

Commanded U.S. Army forces in China in the period shortly after World War II, 340, 342, 363, 365; in 1948 headed a survey group to China, 397

Wendt, Lieutenant Colonel William R., USMC

Chinese-speaking officer who served as assistant naval attaché in China shortly after World War II, 346, 348-349, 393-394

Wilbur, Curtis D.

As Secretary of the Navy in the summer of 1925, rode the battleship Arkansas (BB-33) during part of her training cruise on the West Coast, 68-69

Wilkes, Captain John, USN (USNA, 1916)

In late 1941 was in command of submarines in the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, 113-115; was relieved in December 1941 by Captain Walter Doyle but continued to be involved with fleet submarine operations, 117, 119; after war started, he resumed command of the submarines, 124-125; shortly before Christmas of 1941 arranged for Admiral Thomas Hart to be evacuated from the Philippines by submarine, 127-128; set up a fall-back headquarters for Asiatic Fleet submarines, which he organized into a single group, 130, 133; evacuation of submarines from the Philippines, 136-137; in early 1942 ran submarine operations from Java, 140, 142, 154, 158-159, 162, 166; involved in early 1942 in naming Navy personnel to be evacuated from Corregidor, 155; relocated in March 1942 from Java to Australia, 173-176, 179, 187-188, 194; relieved in May 1942 by Captain Charles A. Lockwood, 188

Will, Admiral John M., USN (Ret.) (USNA, 1923)

In 1937 took command of the submarine Porpoise (SS-172), 101; shortly after World War II served as part of a group of U.S. naval officers that surveyed the needs of the Chinese Navy, 337, 346, 349-350, 353-355

Wisconsin, USS (BB-9)

In 1916 made a summer training cruise for Naval Academy midshipmen, 12-14

Wisconsin, USS (BB-64)

Battleship that was involved in operations in the spring of 1945 in the vicinity of Okinawa, 237-238; in mid-July 1945 joined other U.S. battleships in bombarding Muroran, Hokkaido, 246-248; in late August 1945 arrived in Tokyo Bay, 271

Withers, Rear Admiral Thomas, Jr., USN (USNA, 1906)

As Commander Submarines Scouting Force in October 1941, directed Submarine Division 15 to deploy to the Philippines instead of a planned trip to Mare Island, 111

World War I

Lieutenant (junior grade) Stanton Kalk performed heroically when his destroyer was torpedoed by a German U-boat, 10; because of the war, the course of study at the Naval Academy was shortened to three years, 14-15; because of the demands of the

war, no members of the Naval Academy class of 1919 were commissioned as Marines, 17-18; Submarine School training during the war, 21-26; in November 1918 the armistice was concluded, 29

Wright, Vice Admiral Jerauld, USN (USNA, 1918)

As Commander Amphibious Force Atlantic Fleet in 1950 expressed the hope that Murray would eventually relieve him, 405

Yorktown, Virginia

In the summer of 1917 the adjacent York River was the site of training for Naval Academy midshipmen, 15-16

Yorktown, USS (CV-10)

In late 1943 plans called for Murray to be on board this ship for a raid on the Marshall Islands, but submarine operations at Pearl Harbor kept him from making the trip, 218-219; in the spring and summer of 1945 served as flagship for Rear Admiral Arthur Radford, during operations against the Japanese, 246

