

## **Bibliography**

### **Primary Sources**

#### **Interviews**

Almquist, Lee. Phone Interview. March 7, 2013.

Lt. Commander USNR (Ret.) Lee Almquist told me about the Okinawa and Iwo Jima invasions. He also told me what it was like to fight in a TBM Avenger aircraft, an experience that I didn't know about before. One of the most interesting things about this interview was that he talked a lot about the Japanese honor, one of the things that made them use Kamikazes.

Godchaux, Tommy. Personal Interview. December 31, 2012.

Tommy Godchaux is a veteran of World War II from the 1475th Engineering Maintenance Company. He was based in Korea after the WWII. He described to me the brutality of the Japanese upon their conquered civilians. He also told me about the Death March of Bataan, and how 10,000 of the 60,000 prisoners, mainly Americans and Filipinos, died on the four day march. The reason why this is important is that it shows why many people hated the Japanese, and wanted to get out of their rule. Like the Chinese for an example. Japan invaded China and, basically, went through the cities mass murdered people. The Japanese, throughout the war would torture, rape, and murder millions of people.

Hearne, Frank. Phone Interview. March 3, 2013.

Frank Hearne was a SBD pilot at the Battle of the Philippine Sea, flying off the USS Enterprise. He told me about how dive bombing worked and what he and his squadron did at the Battle of the Philippine Sea.

Shaner, Bob. Phone interview. March 5, 2013.

Lt. Commander USNR (Ret.) Bob Shaner was a cargo officer aboard a LCT in the Philippines during the Lingayen Gulf operations. He told me about the amphibious navy of WWII, and many of his experiences. One of the most important pieces of information he told me was that he described that kamikaze attack on his ship, which, thankfully, failed.

### **Oral Histories**

Zenji Abe, Oral History Interview. May 1-4 1993. National Museum of the Pacific War, Fredericksburg, Texas.

Zenji Abe was a Japanese pilot who participated at the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He talked about his experience in that battle, and especially how disastrous that battle was, and how even he himself was shot down near the island of Rota.

## Press Conference Transcripts

Chester Nimitz, Press Conference Transcript. January 1, 1945. University of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

This is a transcript of a press conference at Pearl Harbour where Admiral Nimitz is looking back at 1944, highlighting very significant events, and looks into the future at 1945. He highlights the Marianas campaign and the Battle of Leyte Gulf as the 2 most important campaigns of 1944.

## Videos

Department of Defence. The Marianas - Part 1 - Saipan. 1949.  
<<http://archive.org/details/gov.dod.dimoc.20333>>

I think that this video must have been a newsreel shown after World War II, but it is real footage of the Battle of Saipan and the Battle of the Philippine Sea. It mainly explained the Marine and Army invasion of the island Saipan, showing footage of the invasion with narration. It also showed footage of the Battle of the Philippine Sea. I was able to download the video and include in my website so that people could more easily visualize the war in the Pacific. I used footage from here on my website.

Saloman, Henry. Victory at Sea: The Turkey Shoot. March 1, 1953.

The Victory at Sea TV series was a bunch of episodes explaining naval operations in WWII. This episode, episode 17, showed footage of the Marianas campaign. It

also showed footage of the Battle of the Philippine Sea. This gave me another visual on the battle. I used footage from here on my website.

Saloman, Henry. Victory at Sea: Battle for Leyte Gulf. March 15, 1953.

I also watched the 19th episode of the Victory at Sea TV series. This episode talked about the 4 Battles of Leyte Gulf. It went over each battle in good detail, and showed stunning footage of the battles. I think that battleships firing on each other is very difficult to imagine and I think you need to see the battleships fire at each other by motion picture or reality in order to understand the true fire power of these ships. I used footage from here on my website.

The National World War II Museum. James D. "Jig Dog" Ramage - The National World War II Museum Oral History. September 26, 2007.

James D. Ramage was in command of the bomber squadron of the USS Enterprise at the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He explains how he lead his squadron of SBD Dauntlesses to attack the enemy fleet on June 20th, 1944, and lead them home without a single loss.

## Archive Boxes

Edward J. Huxtable reminiscences, [Edward J. Huxtable reminiscences](#), Edward J. Huxtable reminiscences, Folder 1, Hoover Institution

This folder had a personal account of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. Captain Huxtable was a Captain in VC-10. He wrote about training, Saipan, Leyte Gulf, and after the war. It was important because it gave a personal account of these battles.

1944 October 2-29, [John Sidney McCain Collection](#), Box 3, Hoover Institution

The folder in the papers of John Sidney McCain I looked at was a action report for October 2-29, 1944, of Task Group 38.1. He was in command of this task group and wrote this action report. It contained pictures of aerial attacks on attacked ships and enemy bases. This gave me a real perspective of what the Admirals learned about what damage they did.

## Articles

Baldwin, Hanson. "4 Small U.S. Ships, Lost, Averted A Possible Philippines Disaster." [New York Times](#). November 15, 1944: 1+

This article really repeated parts of the Battle of Leyte Gulf that I already knew. However, I did use the dramatic headline of this article to help add drama to the Battle of Leyte Gulf. I figured out that it is referring to the Battle off Samar, but really 5 ships were lost: Hoel, Johnston, Samuel B. Roberts, St. Lo, and Gambier Bay.

Baldwin, Hanson. "The Japanese Fleet - II - Loss of Carriers, Cruisers and Destroyers - A Severe Blow, Probably Unbalancing Navy." [New York Times](#). November 7, 1944:

N/A.

This article, and I think it could be an editorial, explained the damage that was done at the Battle of Leyte Gulf, then known as the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. He explains that though major damage was done, the Japanese still have a naval force, but yes, very weak.

Horne, George. "Fleet is Attacked - Our Carrier Task Force Beats Off Swarms of Japanese For Hours - One U.S. Ship is Hit - But Damage is Minor-We Cut Enemy Forces In Two On Saipan." New York Times. June 20, 1944: 1+.

This article was published the day after the Marianas Turkey Shoot occurred in the Battle of the Philippine Sea. I used the headline from this page to create variety in my website.

Horne, George. "Marianas Blasted - Carrier Planes Strike Saipan and Tinian, North of Guam - Sea Fight Possible - Japanese Fleet may Have To Make Stand-Ponape Isle Bombed." New York Times. February 24, 1944: 1+.

This article talks about what's going on at the time, including the Marshall Island Campaign finishing up and American aircraft bombarding Saipan and Tinian before the invasion. It also explained the strategic importance of the Marianas.

Horne, George. "Naval Guns Batter Marianas, Kuriles." New York Times. June 15, 1944: 1+.

Before the Battle of Saipan, and essentially, the Battle of the Philippine Sea, major bombardments from surface ships tore at Japanese land defences. This article explained some of the preliminary bombardments on Saipan before the invasion.

Horne, George. "Nimitz Hints Blow - Says Foe May Already Have Suffered 'Some Hurt At Our Hand - Half Saipan Seized - Americans Reach Edge of Garapan and Fight to Encircle Bay.'" New York Times. June 21, 1944: 1+.

This was an article published in the New York Times on June 21, 1944. It explained the troop positions on the island of Saipan and about how the Japanese Fleet had been engaged in between the the Marianas and the Philippines.

Hurd, Charles. "Pacific War Conference Stress's Japans Doom - Marianas Conquests Spur Hope for Earlier Victory Than Expected." New York Times. August 13, 1944: 1.

This article talks about the war progress at the time. The really helpful thing about this article is that it says that now the Marianas are taken, the war should end earlier than expected. I also explains that the Philippines were very important to Japan, and they would need to be conquered.

N/A. "Japanese Trade with U.S. to End." New York Times. July 26, 1941: N/A.

This was an article published right around the time that FDR froze Japanese assets in the U.S., and this talked about that it was going to happen. I used part of

this in my website to explain FDR's act without my words.

## **Books**

Bush, Billy. Carrier Pilot. Bloomington: iUniverse, Inc., 2011.

The book *Carrier Pilot* is a well written, first-hand account of the late Pacific front of WWII. Billy Bush was a US Navy Dive-Bomber pilot, flying SB2C Helldivers, with his gunner, Jack Secrest, from the USS Hornet CV-12. This book gave great information on American attack on the Japanese Fleet during the Battle of the Philippine Sea. It helped me to understand what a brilliant rescue operation Rear Admiral Marc A. Mitscher carried out, in order to rescue many pilots and their crews.

King, Dan. The Last Zero Fighter. Irvine: Pacific Press, 2012.

This was a really good book that I used to help see the Japanese perspective. The author Dan King went around and interview 5 Japanese fighter pilots from the war. He then simply took their experiences and put them in the book. It is very interesting! This is why I consider it primary. I was unable to read the whole book, but I read various parts the book, and got several quotes.

Morison, Samuel. Leyte. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1953.

Samuel Eliot Morison was the historian appointed by President Roosevelt to record the History of American Naval Operations in World War II. He was their the whole



time, and that is why I consider this a primary source. I was unable to read the whole book, but I quoted parts of the book to help tell the story without my words.

## Websites

“MacArthur.” American Experience. 4/8/13.

<<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/macarthur/timeline/1944.html>>

With lots of information on General MacArthur, I used this page to help find things for MacArthur. I used a quote from his address to congress in 1951, after Truman “relieved” MacArthur of his position.

“Pearl Harbor Remembered.” Starbulletin.com. 4/6/13.

<<http://archives.starbulletin.com/2001/12/07/news/story2.html>>

This is the website for the Honolulu Star. I used the headline for the Pearl Harbor attack to help tell the story of the Pacific war.

“Reports of General MacArthur.” U.S. Army Center of Military History. 4/8/13.

<<http://www.history.army.mil/books/wwii/MacArthur%20Reports/MacArthurR.htm>>

The Reports of MacArthur I found online, but are really a volume series of books written by MacArthur's staff. This why I considered it primary. They were really helpful, and I found several good quotes for my Invasion of Leyte page.

“The Battle of Saipan - The Final Curtain.” The Battle of Saipan. 4/8/13.

<<http://www.battleofsaipan.com/index.htm>>

I consider this website a primary source because the person who wrote it, David

Moore, was a Seebee at the Battle of Saipan. I used a quote from this website to show how important it was.

“The Constitution of Japan (1947).” Hanover Historical Texts Project. 4/7/13.  
<<http://history.hanover.edu/texts/1947con.html>>

I read parts of the constitution of Japan that was written after World War II. I saw that it had huge relation to the American Constitution. I knew this already, but I got to actually see that it was similar.

## **Places**

Newport News Shipbuilding. USS Hornet. 30, August, 1943. USS Hornet Museum, Alameda, CA.

The USS Hornet CV-12, in Alameda, California, is an Essex-class aircraft carrier of the United States that fought in WWII. She, and her crew, participated at both of the battles I am studying. It really gave me feeling of what it was like to be on a aircraft carrier in WWII. I got to go into the engine room and into the deck island, the control tower on the flight deck. It was an amazing experience.

## **Pictures**

“Online Library of Selected Images.” Naval History and Heritage Command. 2/10/13. <<http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/org11-2.htm>>

This was an important site because it gave me lots of images of important officers, such as Halsey, Kinkaid, Nimitz, and others. There were also lots of pictures of ships of the time. Some of the ships I used were the USS Essex, USS Iowa, and the Yamato.

“Pictures of World War II.” National Archives. 2/10/13.  
<<http://www.archives.gov/research/military/ww2/photos/>>

The National Archives website gave me images of other things that had relevance to WWII. For example, this website gave me the image of MacArthur signing peace on September 2, 1945.

“World War II in Photos.” The Atlantic. 3/17/13.  
<<http://www.theatlantic.com/infocus/pages/ww2/>>

This web page on this website gave me many images of things all throughout the war. Like all the the images on the End of War page. All of that stuff is from The Atlantic: World War II in Photos.

## **Secondary Sources**

## **Interviews**

Badiner, Sam. Phone Interview. February 23, 2013.

Sam Badnier was a Maine Corp pilot during the 1960s, flying combat air patrol during the Cuban Missile Crisis. He told me about his own point of view, and he thinks that the Battle of Midway was the turning point in the Pacific Theater of WWII. The way I got to know him was that he has a house next our beach house.

Rivet, Eric. Personal Interview. December 31, 2012.

Eric Rivet is a curator for naval exhibits of the National World War II Museum. He was important to my project because he has been working in this field of history for his whole life, and gave me his expert opinion on the battles I am studying.

Tillman, Barrett. E-mail Interview. March 30, 2013.

Barrett Tillman was the author that wrote several of the books that I read, including Whirwind and Clash of the Carriers. By this point in the project, I had developed my analysis and interpretation and I wanted to confirm it, so he answered question involving that.

**Places:**

Ambrose, Stephen. National World War II Museum. 6 June, 2000. The National World War Two Museum, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This museum was one of my most important sources. This was the museum that lead me to the interview with the curator and veteran of WWII. The place also had many exhibits about the whole war and gave me lots of important information about the war. One of the coolest things was the 4D movie about the whole war in the Solomon Victory Theater. The seats shook, there were loud noises, 3D objects moving on the stage, and it even snowed. This museum is one of the greatest parts of my research.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Memorial Naval Museum Commission. The National Museum of the Pacific War. N/A. The National Museum of the Pacific War, Fredericksburg, Texas.

This museum was the greatest part of my research by far. With an amazing exhibit and an archive to look through, it truly helped my research. I also got to go to a real WWII reenactment of the Battle of Tarawa. This was the most fun, and most helpful, part of my research.

## **Books**

Dowswell, Paul. The Usborne Introduction To The Second World War. London: Usborne Publishing Ltd., 2005.

This book provided a good overview and context of the main events in World War II, including the Battle of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf. It is important to have information and knowledge on the whole war to see what causes and effects occurred before and after the battle. This information was used to help prove that the battles did have large effects on the war.

Drez, Ronald. Twenty-Five Yards of War. New York: Hyperion, 2001.

This is a collection of true stories from different servicemen throughout World War II, not just the Battle of the Philippine Sea. One of the stories was a account from the Battle of the Philippine Sea, though. Although this isn't a primary source account, having been written by someone else, the story was from Hellcat pilot at the time, and it helped to tell me the pilots point of view, especially the return flight home from the American raid on the 20th of June, 1944. The pilots point of view was definitely helpful because the pilots are the most important piece in this battle. What they thought and did would influence the results of the battle.

Frank, Richard. Downfall. New York: Random House, Inc., 1999.

I was not able to read all of this book, but I understand that this book explains many things that could have happened at the end of the war that didn't. I looked at chapter 21 and I got a quote that I used.

Griess, Thomas. West Point Atlas for The Second World War: Asia and the Pacific. Garden Park City: Square one Publishing, 2002.

This book is a collection of military maps that show many of the major events in the Pacific war from a map. This really let me feel what it was like to be a commander looking at maps of the battles the he may be fighting. I photo copied many of the maps in this book to help bring this perspective on to my website.

Ireland, Bernard. *Leyte Gulf 1944*. Long Island City: Osprey Publishing Ltd., 2006.

With lots of maps, pictures, and charts, this book gave me a good visual view of the Battle of Leyte Gulf. I drew both of my maps of the Philippines from maps in this book. It also went over all the parts of the battle in a good, logical sequence.

Miller, Donald. *D-Days in the Pacific*. New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 2005.

This book is a general summary of the the Pacific war. It is a very detailed summary. It gave the entire Pacific war very detailed and about all of it. I quoted this book many times.

Silcox, Brian. *The Best of the Past*. Chico, California: Mach 1, Inc., 1993.

This book that describes and explains many aircraft around the time of WWII. However, the only plane described from the Battle of the Philippine Sea is the Mitsubishi Zero, a prime Japanese fighter aircraft during WWII. It didn't explain other aircraft like the Hellcat, Avenger, Helldiver, Val, or Judy. It is still a good source, however, helping me learn about Japanese aircraft. It helped because I mainly knew about the American planes of the WWII Pacific front, but this helped me learn about Japanese aircraft. This showed me learn why the American fighter tactics worked so well. If the Zeros failed to protect the bombers, which they did, the bombers

would fall helplessly to American fighters.

Tillman, Barrett. Clash of the Carriers. New York: Penguin Group Inc., 2005.

This is my most important secondary source about the Battle of the Philippine Sea. Unlike other sources such as “Endgame” which give good summaries of the parts of the battle, this book went into huge detail, not only in battle results and casualties, but into the pilots’ and officers’ actions.

Tillman, Barrett. Whirlwind. New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 2010.

This book helped by explaining the effects and importance of the B-29s and the atomic bombs. Though I was unable to read the entire thing due to time, I read relevant sections to help my understanding of the bombers.

Wouk, Herman. War and Remembrance. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1978.

Although War and Remembrance is a fictional book written after the war. It is true that the author put in a lot of effort to make the book as realistic a possible. After reading relative parts of the book, I think that it is very accurate to the real war and can still be used for information.

## **Articles**

Citino, Robert. “Turkey Shoot: The Battle of the Philippine Sea.” Historynet.com. April 4, 2012



The author of this article very clearly states his position on the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He notes that even though the Battle of the Philippine Sea is nicknamed "The Great Marianas Turkey Shoot" when American pilots shot down many Japanese planes with ease, but that there were many more disastrous fates for a young man in the Pacific, and most of them have no relevance to the Japanese.

Citino, Robert. "Let There Be Light: Admiral Mitscher's Decision." [Historynet.com](http://Historynet.com). May 2, 2012.

The second day of the Battle of the Philippine Sea was a confusing day. This article talks about the second day of the Battle of the Philippine Sea in a nice, easy format going from event to event, with the author giving his opinion as he goes.

Cole, Bernard. "Struggle for the Marianas." [Joint Force Quarterly](http://Joint Force Quarterly). Spring 1995: pgs. 86-93.

This article was focused on the Marine invasion of Saipan. Though the Battle of the Philippine Sea was a very important battle, the invasion of Saipan was very important because 1; the island would help the Americans take the rest of the Mariana islands from Japan, 2; the Marianas islands had many airfields so that

B-29s could attack Japan, and 3; the islands were part of the inner defence of Japan, as they were about 1,300 miles away from Japan. The whole purpose of the Battle of the Philippine Sea revolved around these landings, so it is good to have that information.

Wukovits, John. "Battle of the Philippine Sea: Operation A-Go." World War II. March 1999: 1/11/12  
<<http://www.historynet.com/battle-of-the-philippine-sea-operation-a-go.htm>>

This very detailed article describes the battle from a point of view closer to the marine landing force. This article helps explain some of the strategies that the Japanese used, like on the night of June 18th, Japanese Admiral Ozawa discovered the location of the Americans. He then changed course, so that in the morning, the Japanese would be in range of the Americans, but the Americans would still be out of range.

## **Websites**

"122. Radio Address to the American People After the Signing of the Terms of Unconditional Surrender by Japan." Truman Library. 4/8/13.  
<<http://www.trumanlibrary.org/publicpapers/index.php?pid=129&st=Unconditional+Surrender&st1=>>

This site had a lot of things of Harry S. Truman wrote and a lot of his radio broadcasts. I used the one where he told the American people that the war was

over.

“Decisive Battle: The Battle of the Philippine Sea, 18th June to 20th June, 1944.” World War II Multimedia Database. 26/8/12.

<<http://worldwar2database.com/html/marianas.htm>>.

This source talked about the battle as a whole, and the causes of the battle. The website had information about the planning of operation FORAGER, the operation to take the Marianas, and previous operations.

“Mission4Today.com” Mission 4 Today. 3/7/13.

<<http://www.mission4today.com/index.php?name=ForumsPro&file=viewtopic&t=14428&finish=15&start=0>>

This website is a collection of forums where people post images for others to see.

Most of my airplane images came from this site.

“Pacific war Animated.” History Animated. 3/7/13. <<http://www.pacificwaranimated.com/>>

This website had several very well done animations for many Pacific war battles. It was my best website, showing me the battles easily and concisely. I used it as an inspiration for the maps on my website.

“The Battle of the Philippine Sea.” History Learning Site. 16/9/12.

<[http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/battle\\_of\\_the\\_philippine\\_sea.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/battle_of_the_philippine_sea.htm)>.

This website, written by a school teacher named Chris Truman in England, gave me some good information on the number of aircraft in each fleet. It showed the number by dividing the forces into their task groups and numbering the aircraft in each

one of those. It was simpler to understand than *Clash of the Carriers*, but *Clash of the Carriers* has much more depth, being a book, not a web page. This source also gave me this quote: "A carrier fleet without planes was useless. The Battle of the Philippine Sea effectively spelt the end of whatever carrier strength the Japanese Navy had."- Chris Truman.

"The Battle of the Philippine Sea June: 18-20,1944." The World War II Multimedia Database. 8/26/12. <<http://worldwar2database.com/html/marinas.htm>>.

This source gave a broad picture of the Battle of the Philippine Sea. It was good to get an idea of the battle early on in the research. It didn't give as much information as other sources like *History Learning Site* and *The World War II Multimedia Database*, but it did give information.

"The Pacific Theater." The National Historical Park Service. 3/10/13.  
<[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/npswapa/extContent/wapa/brochure/brochure2.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/npswapa/extContent/wapa/brochure/brochure2.htm)>

I used this site to get my map of the Pacific Theater. It also helped me with making my timeline.

"U.S. Relations with Japan." U.S. Department of State. 4/8/13.  
<<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/4142.htm>>

The state department has many pages talking about the relations the United States has with other countries. I used a quote from the Japan page under Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

“World War Two in the Pacific.” The History Learning Place. 3/10/13.  
<<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/pacificwar/timeline.htm>>

This website gave me a huge amount of help in building my timeline. It had lots and information and was a big help.

### **Dissertations:**

Greene, Phil. “Admiral Spruance and the Battle of Philippine Sea: A Brilliant Victory or a Bungled Opportunity?” Diss. National War College, 1994.

Historians still discuss and argue on the policies and the philosophies of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, and forever will. Admiral Spruance was cautious when fighting battles, and was not aggressive much at all. This dissertation gave great information on Spruance’s choice of not to chase the enemy after the second day of battle at the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He instead, chose protected the invasion landings. There has been much criticism about his cautiousness, but he, and proves in this dissertation, and I agree with, that Spruance made to correct choice to protect the landings at Saipan, the whole reason why the American carriers were there. One reason to agreeing with Spruance's decision is that he never lost a battle in his entire career.

## **Recordings:**

Shutt, Timothy. "Endgame: The Battles of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf." High Seas, High Stakes: Naval Battles that Changed History. The Modern Scholar. 2007

This CD recording is a group of 7 discs of lectures by a professor, the author of the recordings, talking about naval battles that were very important to history. The final disc has the Battle of Midway, the Battle of the Philippine Sea, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf. They gave good summaries of the battles and helped me learn things early on, having it being one of the first things I got for my research. I also listened to the Midway lecture. I think that it was important because most people think that the Battle of Midway is the turning point of the Pacific. It helps me prove that the Battle of the Philippine Sea and Leyte Gulf were more important than the Battle of Midway.

## **Movies**

Attack on Pearl Harbor: A Day of Infamy. Dir. N/A. Dolby Digital. 2007.

This movie I watched before starting my project. It talked a lot about before the war and the Japanese actions and conquering prior to WWII, before talking about Pearl Harbor. It really helped me with my causes pages.

Emperor. Dir. Peter Webber. Krasnoff Foster Productions, Fellers Film, Shochiku

Company, Ascot Elite Entertainment Group, Eagle Films. 2012.

The movie Emperor helped me understand what damage was done by the B-29 bombers with its vivid imagery. Cities were nothing but rubble and food was scarce. There no cars; maybe a cart drawn by an ox. Japan was a mess. It showed me what was happening during the occupation of Japan, and it focused on why the Emperor of Japan was not convicted of War Crimes.

World War II: The War in the Pacific. Dir. Don Horan. History Channel. 1993,1994.

This movie showed me the war in the Pacific visually. It mainly showed the Marines in their attacks on islands, and of them fighting on the islands. It really showed me what it was like to be in the Pacific War.