

World War II Naval Forces You Choose World War II

Military Units and Formations of the Royal Navy in World War II

The Atlantic Battle Won, May 1943 - May 1945

Troopships of World War II

Allied Coastal Forces of World War II

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If Mahan Ran the Great Pacific War

The Most Reasonable of Unreasonable Men: Eisenhower as Strategic General in World War II - Lifelong Student, Supreme Commander, Moral Leader, Extraordinary Personal Energy

U.S. Navy Bureau of Ordnance in World War II

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Naval Establishment

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The United States Navy in World War II

An Interactive History Adventure

History of United States Naval Operations in World War II

Narratives of War in Postwar Japanese Culture, 1945-1970

A Naval History of World War II

Naval Aviation in the Second World War

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MAXIMO RAMOS

Military Units and Formations of the Royal Navy in World War II Routledge

Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power upon History (1660--1783)* was one of the most influential books on military strategy in the first half of the 20th century. A core text in the naval war colleges of the United States, Britain, and Japan, Mahan's book shaped doctrine for the conduct of war at sea. Adams uses Mahan's ideas to discuss the great Pacific sea battles of World War II and to consider how well they withstood the test of actual combat. Reexamining the conduct of war in the Pacific from a single analytic viewpoint leads to some surprising conclusions about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Doolittle Raid, the Battle of the Coral Sea, the recapture of the Philippines, and the submarine war. Naval historians and armchair strategists alike will find much food for thought in these engrossing pages.

The Atlantic Battle Won, May 1943 - May 1945 Naval Institute Press

"This book contains authentic photographs and salient facts covering 358 troopships used in World

War II. In addition, other vessels of miscellaneous character, including Victory and Liberty type temporary conversions for returning troops, are listed in the appendices ..."--Pref.

Troopships of World War II Bloomsbury Publishing

World War II Naval ForcesAn Interactive History AdventureYou Choose Books

Allied Coastal Forces of World War II Yale University Press

Assigned to the combat intelligence unit in Honolulu from June 1941 until the end of World War II, author W. J. Holmes was an important part of the naval organization that collected, analyzed, and disseminated intelligence information, and his compassionate understanding of the business of intelligence gathering is unique. Here, he not only captures the mood of the period but also gives rare insight into the problems and personalities involved. The reader comes to fully appreciate the painful moral dilemma faced daily by commanders in the Pacific once the Japanese naval codes were broken. Every time the Americans made use of the enemy messages they had decoded, they increased the probability that the Japanese would realize what had happened and change their codes, thereby causing the U.S. Pacific Fleet to lose a vital edge. Withholding the information, however, could - and sometimes did - result in the loss of American lives and ships. This

illuminating study reveals not only the difficulties of collecting intelligence, but of deciding when to use it.

Warships Associated with World War II in the Pacific Indiana University Press

From the sinking of the British passenger liner *Athenia* on September 3, 1939, by a German U-boat (against orders) to the Japanese surrender on board the *Missouri* on September 2, 1945, *War at Sea* covers every major naval battle of World War II. "A first-rate work and the best history of its kind yet written".--Vice Admiral William P. Mack, U.S.N. (Ret.). 30 photos.

The Japanese Navy in World War II University of Illinois Press

A comprehensive overview of the strategy, operations and vessels of the United States Navy from 1941 to 1945. Although slowly building its navy while neutral during the early years of World War II, the US was struck a serious blow when its battleships, the lynchpin of US naval doctrine, were the target of the dramatic attack at Pearl Harbor. In the Pacific Theatre, the US was thereafter locked into a head to head struggle with the impressive Imperial Japanese Navy, fighting a series of major battles in the Coral Sea, at Midway, the Philippine Sea, Leyte Gulf and Okinawa in the struggle for supremacy over Japan. Having avoided the decisive defeat sought by the IJN, the US

increased industrial production and by the end of the war, the US Navy was larger than any other in the world. Meanwhile in the west, the US Navy operated on a second front, supporting landings in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, and in 1944 played a significant part in the D-Day landings, the largest and most complex amphibious operation of all time. Written by an acknowledged expert and incorporating extensive illustrations including photographs, maps and colour artwork, this book offers a detailed look at the strategy, operations and vessels of the US Navy in World War II. *Nimitz, Halsey, Leahy, and King--The Five-Star Admirals Who Won the War at Sea* World War II Naval Forces An Interactive History Adventure Using only recently declassified material and other historical documents, Boyd (history, Old Dominion U.) and Yoshida (National Institute for Defense Studies, Japan) focus on American wartime interception of Japanese radio messages. Their research leads them to new conclusions regarding the relative shortcomings of Japanese submarines and operations. The text includes operational maps, rare illustrations, and definitive appendices of Japanese submarine losses, and biographies of commanders. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Double Edged Secrets Osprey Publishing

This book features Robert D. Samsot's World War II memoir and diary; his pre-war and post-war career in naval intelligence in New Orleans, where he investigated security risks, sabotage, espionage, and counter-subversion; and additional information about his background and professional life.

Ships, Weapons & Tactics in World War II Capstone Classroom

A new history of the development of the Dutch fleet in the early 20th century, and the role these warships played in World War II, from the defense of Rotterdam to the Battle of the Java Sea and beyond. In the late 19th and early 20th century, a combination of coastal defense for the homeland and fleet defense for the East Indies became the established naval strategy for the Royal Dutch Navy and set the template for the world wars. Battleships were too expensive to build and maintain, so after World War I, there was significant investment in submarine development and construction. A handful of modern light cruisers and a new class of destroyers were also constructed during the interwar years to serve as a small Fleet-in-Being in the East Indies, as well as to support the actions of the navy's submarines. The light cruiser HNLMS De Ruyter and the Java-class light cruisers were the most powerful units of the new fleet whilst the backbone of the destroyer fleet was the Admiralen-class and the Tromp-class of destroyer leaders. Beginning in December 1941, the Dutch Navy played a very active role in the defense of the East Indies against the Japanese during World War II. The Battle of the Java Sea at the end of February 1942 crushed Dutch naval power in the East Indies, sinking the cruisers Java and De Ruyter and killing Admiral Karel Doorman. However, several Dutch surface warships and submarines continued the fight against the Axis powers alongside the Allies until the end of World War II, including a pair of British-built destroyers, Van Galen and Tjerk Hiddes. This beautifully illustrated book from a leading scholar on Dutch military history provides a comprehensive guide to the Royal Netherlands Navy of the World War II period, complete with detailed cutaways and battleplates of the fleet in action. *The Royal Netherlands Navy of World War II* Oxford University Press on Demand Sea mines have been important in naval warfare throughout history and continue to be so today. They have caused major damage to naval forces, slowed or stopped naval actions and commercial shipping, and forced the alteration of strategic and tactical plans. The threat posed by sea mines continues, and is increasing, in today's world of inexpensive advanced electronics, nanotechnology, and multiple potential enemies, some of which are difficult to identify. This report assesses the Department of the Navy's capabilities for conducting naval mining and countermining sea operations.

Bodies of Memory Naval Inst Press

During World War II nearly 150,000 Americans served in the U.S. Naval Armed Guard protecting merchant ships and their precious cargoes around the globe, yet this branch of the Navy and its significant contributions to the war effort are little known to the public. As gunners, radio

operators, signalmen, and medics assigned to some six thousand merchant ships, the guardsmen helped get desperately needed supplies to their destinations. Often working under horrendous conditions, they frequently engaged the enemy in the U-boat-infested Atlantic, on the deadly Murmansk Run, and in the Mediterranean Pacific, and Indian oceans. To tell their story Justin Gleichauf spent five years gathering material and interviewing more than one hundred Naval Armed Guard veterans. This dramatic narrative history draws heavily on their interviews, and the veterans' lively accounts are supported by an authoritative analysis of their activities. The result is a complete picture of life aboard an astounding variety of vessels, including the famed liberty ships, and a moving tribute to the wartime service of these so-called stepchildren of the U.S. Navy. *An Analysis of World War II Naval Strategy* You Choose Books

Winston Churchill famously claimed that the submarine war in the Atlantic was the only campaign of the Second World War that really frightened him. If the lifeline to north America had been cut, Britain would never have survived; there could have been no build-up of US and Commonwealth forces, no D-Day landings, and no victory in western Europe. Furthermore, the battle raged from the first day of the war until the final German surrender, making it the longest and arguably hardest-fought campaign of the whole war. The ships, technology and tactics employed by the Allies form the subject of this book. Beginning with the lessons apparently learned from the First World War, the author outlines inter-war developments in technology and training, and describes the later preparations for the second global conflict. When the war came the balance of advantage was to see-saw between U-boats and escorts, with new weapons and sensors introduced at a rapid rate. For the defending navies, the prime requirement was numbers, and the most pressing problem was to improve capability without sacrificing simplicity and speed of construction. The author analyses the resulting designs of sloops, frigates, corvettes and destroyer escorts and attempts to determine their relative effectiveness.

The Admirals University-Press.org

Volume 10: The Atlantic Battle Won, May 1943-May 1945, focuses on the war on enemy submarines--a war fought up and down the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Brazil. This is the story of the great offensive that allowed the Western Allies to gain the upper hand in the Atlantic war.

National Historic Landmark Theme Study Bloomsbury Publishing

The "Interim" LSM(R) or Landing Ship, Medium (Rocket) was a revolutionary development in rocket warfare in World War II and the U.S. Navy's first true rocket ship. An entirely new class of commissioned warship and the forerunners of today's missile-firing naval combatants, these ships began as improvised conversions of conventional amphibious landing craft in South Carolina's Charleston Navy Yard during late 1944. They were rushed to the Pacific Theatre to support the U.S. Army and Marines with heavy rocket bombardments that devastated Japanese forces on Okinawa in 1945. Their primary mission was to deliver maximum firepower to enemy targets ashore. Yet LSM(R)s also repulsed explosive Japanese speed boats, rescued crippled warships, recovered hundreds of survivors at sea and were deployed as antisubmarine hunter-killers. Casualties were staggering: enemy gunfire blasted one, while kamikaze attacks sank three, crippled a fourth and grazed two more. This book provides a comprehensive operational history of the Navy's 12 original "Interim" LSM(R)s.

War at Sea Naval Institute Press

How history's only five-star admirals triumphed in World War II and made the United States the world's dominant sea power. Only four men in American history have been promoted to the five-star rank of Admiral of the Fleet: William Leahy, Ernest King, Chester Nimitz, and William Halsey. These four men were the best and the brightest the navy produced, and together they led the U.S. navy to victory in World War II, establishing the United States as the world's greatest fleet. In THE ADMIRALS, award-winning historian Walter R. Borneman tells their story in full detail for the first time. Drawing upon journals, ship logs, and other primary sources, he brings an incredible historical moment to life, showing us how the four admirals revolutionized naval warfare forever with submarines and aircraft carriers, and how these men-who were both friends and rivals-worked

together to ensure that the Axis fleets lay destroyed on the ocean floor at the end of World War II.

Operational and Technical Challenges for Naval Forces McFarland

"Describes the role sailors played during World War II. Readers' choices reveal various historical details"--Provided by publisher.

Guide to United States Naval Administrative Histories of World War II Naval Inst Press

"Describes the role sailors played during World War II. Readers' choices reveal various historical details"--Provided by publisher.

The Japanese Navy in World War II US Naval Institute Press

The war at sea was a key aspect of World War II, one that is too-often under-studied. This comprehensive encyclopedia shares current understandings of the struggle to control the seas during that conflict—and it opens our eyes to the reasons sea power continues to be of critical importance today. • More than 450 A-Z entries • A comprehensive chronology • Numerous illustrations of individuals, weapons, and battles • Maps • A glossary of naval terms • A comprehensive bibliography, plus cross-references and suggestions for further reading at the end of each entry

Jane's Naval History of WWII Little, Brown

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 32. Chapters: World War II naval ships of Italy, World War II tanks of Italy, World War II weapons of Italy, Human torpedo, Italian auxiliary ship Olterra, L3/35, Red Sea Flotilla, Fiat M13/40, Carro Armato P 40, Semovente 75/18, Yugoslav Navy Yacht Galeb, Fiat M11/39, SS Conte Rosso, Italian ship Ramb III, Jadran, Lancia 3 RO, Cannone navali da 381/40, Fiat L6/40, Eritrea, Semovente 90/53, Italian Army equipment in World War II, L3/33, Semovente da 149/40, Italian ship Ramb IV, 320 mm Model 1934 naval gun, 381mm / 50 Model 1934 naval gun, Fiat M14/41, M15/42 tank, Obice da 105/14, TA48, SPA-Viberti AS.42, Semovente 47/32, Cannone da 65/17 modello 13, List of Italian military vehicles of the Second World War, SPA AS.37, Cannone-Mitragliera da 20/77, Semovente 105/25, TL.37, Semovente 75/34, List of World War II weapons of Italy, Semovente 75/46, Cannone da 70/15, Autocarro blindato Fiat 626 NM, FIAT 634. Excerpt: Human torpedoes or manned torpedoes are a type of rideable submarine used as secret naval weapons in World War II. The basic design is still in use today; they are a type of diver propulsion vehicle. The name was commonly used to refer to the weapons that Italy, and later Britain, deployed in the Mediterranean and used to attack ships in enemy harbours. A group of a dozen countries used the human torpedo, from Italy and Great Britain to Argentina and Egypt, and there are some museums and movies dedicated to this naval weapon. The human torpedo concept is used recreationally for sport diving. Italian manned torpedo, a maiale, at the Royal Navy Submarine Museum.The first human torpedo (the Italian Maiale) was electrically propelled, with two crewmen in diving suits riding astride. They steered the torpedo at slow speed to the enemy ship. The detachable warhead was then used as a limpet mine. They then rode the torpedo...

University-Press.org

Dominating the seas during World War II, the US aircraft carrier played a crucial role in every major naval combat of the war. Development of the Essex class began in 1941, and was the largest class of carrier ever built. During the Pacific War it formed the backbone of any fighting force and became renowned for its mighty 'Sunday Punch' - the impressive offensive power of 36 fighter planes, 36 dive bombers, and 18 torpedo planes. The Independence class was a lighter and faster carrier, built after Pearl Harbor, to bring more ships into action as quickly as possible. Alongside the Essex class their crews saw a dramatic change in tactical deployment as they began to form the fast carrier task forces that were so effective in Pacific operations. Featuring an annotated cutaway and artwork detailing both the interior and exterior features of the ships, this book explores the design, development, and deployment of both the Essex and Independence class of light carriers. This sequel to US Navy Aircraft Carriers 1922-45: Prewar classes (New Vanguard 114), provides a detailed exploration of the carriers that were at the forefront of many actions in World War II, including the climatic battles of Phillipine Sea and Leyte Gulf in 1944.