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# Yamamoto Isoroku Command Book 26 English Edition

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Eagle Against the Sun  
Free Press  
Admiral Yamamoto  
Isoroku was the  
defining Japanese  
naval commander of  
World War II.  
Yamamoto's career  
in the Imperial  
Japanese Navy  
started in the early  
years of the 20th  
century and he saw  
service in the  
Russo – Japanese  
War, being wounded  
in the battle of  
Tsushima in 1904.  
He went on to study  
at Harvard  
University and serve  
as a naval attach é in  
the inter-war years,  
an experience that  
was to give him a  
unique insight into  
the American psyche.  
Despite the success of  
his daring pre-  
emptive strike on  
Pearl Harbor in  
1941, that damaged  
the US Pacific Fleet

and ushered in the  
Pacific War,  
Yamamoto's  
subsequent handling  
of the Japanese  
combined fleet can be  
called into question.  
The final campaign  
commanded by  
Yamamoto was that  
around Guadalcanal,  
where Yamamoto's  
myth of excellence  
will be totally laid  
bare. Despite a  
considerable  
numerical advantage  
over the Americans,  
Yamamoto never  
brought this  
advantage to bear.  
The result was a  
devastating defeat for  
the Imperial Japanese  
Navy and, eventually,  
the death of  
Yamamoto himself.  
To Wake the Giant  
HarperCollins  
The New York Times  
bestselling master of  
military historical  
fiction tells the story

of Pearl Harbor as  
only he can in the first  
novel of a gripping  
new series set in  
World War II's  
Pacific theater. In  
1941, President  
Franklin D. Roosevelt  
watches uneasily as  
the world heads  
rapidly down a  
dangerous path. The  
Japanese have waged  
an aggressive  
campaign against  
China, and they now  
begin to expand their  
ambitions to other  
parts of Asia. As their  
expansion efforts  
grow bolder, their  
enemies know that  
Japan's ultimate goal  
is total conquest over  
the region, especially  
when the Japanese  
align themselves with  
Hitler's Germany and  
Mussolini's Italy,  
who wage their own  
war of conquest  
across Europe.  
Meanwhile, the

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British stand nearly alone against Hitler, and there is pressure in Washington to transfer America's powerful fleet of warships from Hawaii to the Atlantic to join the fight against German U-boats that are devastating shipping. But despite deep concerns about weakening the Pacific fleet, no one believes that the main base at Pearl Harbor is under any real threat. Told through the eyes of widely diverse characters, this story looks at all sides of the drama and puts the reader squarely in the middle. In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull must balance his own concerns between President Roosevelt and the Japanese ambassador,

Kichisaburo Nomura, who is little more than a puppet of his own government. In Japan, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto wins skeptical approval for his outrageous plans in the Pacific, yet he understands more than anyone that an attack on Pearl Harbor will start a war that Japan cannot win. In Hawaii, Commander Joseph Rochefort's job as an accomplished intelligence officer is to decode radio signals and detect the location of the Japanese fleet, but when the airwaves suddenly go silent, no one has any idea why. And from a small Depression-ravaged town, nineteen-year-old Tommy Biggs sees the Navy as his chance to escape and happily accepts his

assignment, every sailor's dream: the battleship USS Arizona. With you-are-there immediacy, Shaara opens up the mysteries of just how Japan—a small, deeply militarist nation—could launch one of history's most devastating surprise attacks. In this story of innocence, heroism, sacrifice, and unfathomable blindness, Shaara's gift for storytelling uses these familiar wartime themes to shine a light on the personal, the painful, the tragic, and the thrilling—and on a crucial part of history we must never forget. **Strategy and Command**  
**Penguin**  
In comic book format, describes the Japanese

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surprise attack, including Japanese worries about a U.S. strike from Pearl Harbor, the sinking of the West Virginia, and the American entry into World War II that followed. Unrestricted Warfare HarperCollins 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

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the ocean floor at the end of World War II. Day Of Deceit Vintage "Operation Vengeance is colorful, intimate, eye-popping history, delivered at a breakneck pace. I loved it." – Lynn Vincent The New York Times bestselling author of Viper Pilot delivers an electrifying narrative account of the top-secret U.S. mission to kill Isoroku Yamamoto, the Japanese commander who masterminded Pearl Harbor. In 1943, the United States military began to plan one of the most dramatic secret missions of World

War II. Its code name was Operation Vengeance. Naval Intelligence had intercepted the itinerary of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, whose stealth attack on Pearl Harbor precipitated America's entry into the war. Harvard-educated, Yamamoto was a close confidant of Emperor Hirohito and a brilliant tactician who epitomized Japanese military might. On April 18th, the U.S. discovered, he would travel to Rabaul in the South Pacific to visit Japanese troops, then fly to the Japanese airfield at Balalale, 400 miles to

the southeast. Set into motion, the Americans' plan was one of the most tactically difficult operations of the war. To avoid detection, U.S. pilots had to embark on a circuitous, 1,000-mile odyssey that would test not only their skills but the physical integrity of their planes. The timing was also crucial: the slightest miscalculation, even by a few minutes—or a delay on the famously punctual Yamamoto's end—meant the entire plan would collapse, endangering American lives. But if these remarkable pilots succeeded, they could help turn

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the tide of the war—and greatly boost Allied morale. Informed by deep archival research and his experience as a decorated combat pilot, Operation Vengeance focuses on the mission's pilots and recreates the moment-by-moment drama they experienced in the air. Hampton recreates this epic event in thrilling detail, and provides groundbreaking evidence about what really happened that day. Operation Vengeance includes 30 black-and-white images.

### Shattered Sword

Bloomsbury

Publishing

This is the story of the fighter mission

that changed World War II. It is the true story of the man behind Pearl Harbor---Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto---and the courageous young American fliers who flew the million-to-one suicide mission that shot him down. Yamamoto was a cigar-smoking, poker-playing, English-speaking, Harvard-educated expert on America, and that intimate knowledge served him well as architect of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. For the next sixteen months, this military genius,

beloved by the Japanese people, lived up to his prediction that he would run wild in the Pacific Ocean. He was unable, however, to deal the fatal blow needed to knock America out of the war, and the shaken United States began its march to victory on the bloody island of Guadalcanal. Donald A. Davis meticulously tracks Yamamoto's eventual rendezvous with death. After American code-breakers learned that the admiral would be vulnerable for a few

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hours, a desperate attempt was launched to bring him down. What was essentially a suicide mission fell to a handful of colorful and expendable U.S. Army pilots from Guadalcanal's battered "Cactus Air Force": - Mississippian John Mitchell, after flunking the West Point entrance exam, entered the army as a buck private. Though not a "natural" as an aviator, he eventually became the highest-scoring army ace on Guadalcanal and the leader of the Yamamoto attack. -

Rex Barber grew up in the Oregon countryside and was the oldest surviving son in a tightly knit churchgoing family. A few weeks shy of his college graduation in 1940, the quiet Barber enlisted in the U.S. Army. - "I'm going to be President of the United States," Tom Lanphier once told a friend. Lanphier was the son of a legendary fighter squadron commander and a dazzling storyteller. He viewed his chance at hero status as the start of a promising political career. - December 7, 1941,

found Besby Holmes on a Pearl Harbor airstrip, firing his .45 handgun at Japanese fighters. He couldn't get airborne in time to make a serious difference, but his chance would come. - Tall and darkly handsome, Ray Hine used the call sign "Heathcliffe" because he resembled the brooding hero of Wuthering Heights. He was transferred to Guadalcanal just in time to participate in the Yamamoto mission---a mission from which he would never return.

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Davis paints unforgettable personal portraits of men in combat and unravels a military mystery that has been covered up at the highest levels of government since the end of the war. The naval battles for Guadalcanal 1942 Bloomsbury Publishing  
A groundbreaking history that considers the attack on Pearl Harbor from the Japanese perspective and is certain to revolutionize how we think of the war in the Pacific. When Japan launched hostilities

against the United States in 1941, argues Eri Hotta, its leaders, in large part, understood they were entering a war they were almost certain to lose. Drawing on material little known to Western readers, and barely explored in depth in Japan itself, Hotta poses an essential question: Why did these men—military men, civilian politicians, diplomats, the emperor—put their country and its citizens so unnecessarily in harm ' s way? Introducing us to the doubters,

schemers, and would-be patriots who led their nation into this conflagration, Hotta brilliantly shows us a Japan rarely glimpsed—eager to avoid war but fraught with tensions with the West, blinded by reckless militarism couched in traditional notions of pride and honor, tempted by the gambler ' s dream of scoring the biggest win against impossible odds and nearly escaping disaster before it finally proved inevitable. In an intimate account of the increasingly

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heated debates and the second Sino-  
doomed diplomatic Japanese War and  
overtures preceding unwilling to  
Pearl Harbor, acknowledge  
Hotta reveals just Washington ' s  
how divided hardening  
Japan ' s leaders disapproval of their  
were, right up to continental  
(and, in fact, incursions. Even as  
beyond) their Japanese diplomats  
eleventh-hour continued to  
decision to attack. negotiate with the  
We see a ruling Roosevelt  
cadre rich in administration,  
regional ambition Matsuoka Yosuke,  
and hubris: many the egomaniacal  
of the same leaders foreign minister  
seeking to avoid who relished paying  
war with the United court to both Stalin  
States continued to and Hitler, and his  
adamantly advocate facile supporters  
Asian cemented Japan ' s  
expansionism, place in the fascist  
hoping to advance, alliance with  
or at least maintain, Germany and  
the occupation of Italy—unaware (or  
China that began in unconcerned) that  
1931, unable to end in so doing they

destroyed the  
nation ' s bona  
fides with the West.  
We see a  
dysfunctional  
political system in  
which military  
leaders reported to  
both the civilian  
government and  
the emperor,  
creating a structure  
that facilitated  
intrigues and  
stoked a jingoistic  
rivalry between  
Japan ' s army and  
navy. Roles are  
recast and blame  
reexamined as  
Hotta analyzes the  
actions and  
motivations of the  
hawks and skeptics  
among Japan ' s  
elite. Emperor  
Hirohito and  
General Hideki

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navy. Roles are  
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motivations of the  
hawks and skeptics  
among Japan ' s  
elite. Emperor  
Hirohito and  
General Hideki

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Tojo are newly appraised as we discover how the two men fumbled for a way to avoid war before finally acceding to it. Hotta peels back seventy years of historical mythologizing—both Japanese and Western—to expose all-too-human Japanese leaders torn by doubt in the months preceding the attack, more concerned with saving face than saving lives, finally drawn into war as much by incompetence and lack of political will as by bellicosity. An essential book for

any student of the Second World War, this compelling reassessment will forever change the way we remember those days of infamy. Hirohito's War Naval Institute Press Explores the air combat that attended the Japanese evacuation of Guadalcanal in early 1943. The traditional view holds that the Japanese got away with the initiative largely because the Americans let them; the US Pacific high command felt it

was not worth the effort to try and stop them. Letourneau contends that the Japanese developed a reasonably sound strategy that exploited those methods and tools of war then in use in the South Pacific; to achieve success, they maximized their own strengths while taking advantage of their adversary's limitations. Pacific Campaign The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc This highly regarded war memoir was a best seller in both Japan and the United States during the 1960s and has

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long been treasured by historians for its insights into the Japanese side of the surface war in the Pacific. The author was a survivor of more than one hundred sorties against the Allies and was known throughout Japan as the Unsinkable Captain. A hero to his countrymen, Capt. Hara exemplified the best in Japanese surface commanders: highly skilled, hard driving, and aggressive. Moreover, he maintained a code of honor worthy of his samurai grandfather, and, as readers of this book have come to appreciate, he was as free with praise for American courage

and resourcefulness as obscure but he was critical of himself and his senior commanders. Warlord Naval Institute Press Historians in Japan and the United States have already written much about the period between 7 December 1941 and the Battle of Midway early in June 1942, a period when the United States was on the defensive in the Pacific and U.S. policymakers were unsure how the war against Japan should be prosecuted. Using their histories as background, this study focuses on an

important program, the U.S. Navy's communications intelligence (COMINT) effort, which, despite its size and the trauma of Pearl Harbor, proved to be an unprecedented, sole, and timely source of information concerning Japanese intentions and strategy. The study chronicles how, by reorganizing and redirecting its resources, U.S. Navy communications analysts engineered a spectacular triumph over Japanese naval

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cryptography and how the reports produced by these analysts contributed to development of a new U.S. naval strategy in the Pacific. By intercepting, deciphering, and translating the Japanese Navy's messages that contained their order of battle, the timetables for their military operations at Port Moresby, the Aleutians, and Midway, and a myriad of vital details concerning their most secret plans and intentions, the communications analysts were

vindicated of any taint of failure from Pearl Harbor. Perhaps most importantly, this study provides an in-depth examination of what U.S. communications intelligence learned from Japanese Navy communications; how this information influenced U.S. Navy decision makers in Washington and Hawaii, who developed an American strategy to stop the advancing Japanese; how completely it frustrated Japanese

strategy in the second phase of the war; and how it affected the outcome of two historic sea battles. In the words of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, COMINT was entitled to a "major share of the credit for the victory at Midway." The study also marks the appearance of radio intelligence detachments and linguists aboard ship. Although not the first time the idea of intercepting enemy naval communications from a floating platform had been attempted, the Battle of the Coral

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Sea marked the first time it had been tried by the U.S. Navy under actual wartime conditions. Evidence indicates that the contribution of this experiment to the conduct of the tactical war was important, even vital, and vindicated the wisdom of the earlier experiments. Because it was new and secret, however, it may have depended to an unworkable degree upon the relationship between the individual detachment and the task force commander. With

the buildup of the Australia-New Zealand Forces (ANZAC) command in January and February 1942, the relocation of General Douglas MacArthur to Australia in mid-March 1942, and the creation of the Southwest Pacific Theater on 30 March 1942, other forms of intelligence information became available to U.S. policymakers, strategists, and tacticians. During the Battle of the Coral Sea, for example, communications intelligence and

aerial photography formed an enviable partnership in support of the American task force commanders. Indisputably, however, at this stage of the Pacific war, no other source of either strategic or tactical intelligence could compare with radio intelligence. It truly gave Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet (COMINCH) and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC), a "priceless advantage" over the Japanese.

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Yamamoto Isoroku  
GRIN Verlag  
Many consider the  
Battle of Midway to  
have turned the tide of  
the Pacific War. It is  
without question one  
of the most famous  
battles in history.  
Now, for the first time  
since Gordon W.  
Prange's bestselling  
"Miracle at Midway,"  
Jonathan Parshall and  
Anthony Tully offer a  
new interpretation of  
this great naval  
engagement. Unlike  
previous accounts,  
"Shattered Sword"  
makes extensive use of  
Japanese primary  
sources. It also  
corrects the many  
errors of Mitsuo  
Fuchida's "Midway:  
The Battle That  
Doomed Japan," an  
uncritical reliance  
upon which has  
tainted every previous  
Western account. It  
thus forces a major,

potentially  
controversial  
reevaluation of the  
great battle. The  
authors examine the  
battle in detail and  
effortlessly place it  
within the context of  
the Imperial Navy's  
doctrine and  
technology. With a  
foreword by leading  
WWII naval historian  
John Lundstrom,  
"Shattered Sword" will  
become an  
indispensable part of  
any military buff's  
library. Winner of the  
2005 John Lyman  
Book Award for the  
"Best Book in U.S.  
Naval History" and  
cited by "Proceedings"  
as one of its "Notable  
Naval Books" for  
2005."  
Countdown to Pearl  
Harbor  
Rosen  
Classroom  
In comic book format,  
describes the Japanese  
surprise attack,

including Japanese  
worries about a U.S.  
strike from Pearl  
Harbor, the sinking of  
the West Virginia, and  
the American entry  
into World War II that  
followed.

For that One Day  
Crown

"First issued as an  
Oxford University  
Press paperback,  
2013"--Title page  
verso.

The Admirals  
NewsMax Media,  
Inc.

Using previously  
unreleased  
documents, the  
author reveals new  
evidence that FDR  
knew the attack on  
Pearl Harbor was  
coming and did  
nothing to prevent  
it.

Pearl Harbor  
Potomac Books,

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Inc. Daniel Martinez, Chief Historian at the Pearl Harbor National Monument, states that, "Mitsuo Fuchida is a remarkable man." Commander Fuchida plunged Japan into war with the United States when he led the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. His autobiography was "discovered" in 2007 in his son's basement library in New Jersey, nearly 66 years after the event that changed the world. This Imperial Japanese Navy officer was also at the Battle of

Midway and the Battle of Leyte Gulf and in Hiroshima the day before and the day after the atomic bomb was dropped. Through a chance encounter in Tokyo, he converted to Christianity, and his first testimony in the US was with Billy Graham. During his travels through the US, he met ex-President Truman, President Eisenhower, and many of his former military foes--Nimitz, Halsey, Doolittle, Spruance. He tells a fascinating story of his life in war, peace and religious transformation.

Among Pacific War enthusiasts, it is well known that there are a number of "disagreements" and "disputes" surrounding what actually happened at Pearl Harbor and Midway and, in Japan, in the days leading up to the surrender ceremony on the USS Missouri. In his autobiography, Japan's top aviator gives his perspective as an enemy and how, after total defeat and occupation of his country, he embraced America as a friend.

**MITSUO  
FUCHIDA  
INTERVIEW**

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WITH MERV  
GRIFFIN  
(1965)--Watch@ w  
ww.youtube.com/w  
atch?v=JMe3r7bM  
9js  
Operation Storm  
Simon and Schuster  
The definitive and  
dramatic account of  
what became known  
as "Operation  
Vengeance" -- the  
targeted kill by U.S.  
fighter pilots of  
Japan's larger-than-  
life military icon,  
Admiral Isoroku  
Yamamoto, the  
naval genius who  
had devised the  
devastating attack on  
Pearl Harbor. " AIR  
RAID, PEARL  
HARBOR. THIS IS  
NO DRILL. " At  
7:58 a.m. on  
December 7, 1941,  
an officer at the Ford  
Island Command

Center typed what  
would become one  
of the most famous  
radio dispatches in  
history, as the  
Japanese navy  
launched a surprise  
aerial assault on U.S.  
bases on Hawaii. In a  
little over two hours,  
more than 2,400  
Americans were  
dead, propelling the  
U.S. ' s entry into  
World War II. Dead  
Reckoning is the epic  
true story of the high-  
stakes operation  
undertaken sixteen  
months later to  
avenge that deadly  
strike – a longshot  
mission hatched  
hastily at the U.S.  
base on Guadalcanal.  
Expertly crafting this  
"hunt for Bin  
Laden"-style WWII  
story, New York  
Times bestselling

author Dick Lehr  
recreates the tension-  
filled events leading  
up to the climactic  
clash in the South  
Pacific skies –  
frontline moments  
loaded with  
xenophobia,  
spycraft, sacrifice and  
broken hearts. Lehr  
goes behind the  
scenes at Station  
Hypo on Hawaii,  
where U.S. Navy  
code breakers first  
discovered exactly  
where and when to  
find Admiral  
Yamamoto, on April  
18, 1943, and then  
chronicles in  
dramatic detail the  
nerve-wracking  
mission to kill him.  
He focuses on Army  
Air Force Major  
John W. Mitchell,  
the ace fighter pilot  
from the tiny hamlet

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of Enid, Mississippi who was tasked with conceiving a flight route, literally to the second, for the only U.S. fighter plane on Guadalcanal capable of reaching Yamamoto hundreds of miles away – the new twin-engine P-38 Lightning with its fabled “ cone of fire. ” Given unprecedented access to Mitchell ’ s personal papers and hundreds of private letters, Lehr reveals for the first time the full story of Mitchell ’ s wartime exploits up to the face-off with Yamamoto, along with those of key American pilots Mitchell chose for the momentous mission: Rex Barber,

Thomas Lanphier Jr., Besby Holmes, and Ray Hine. The spotlight also shines on their enemy target – Admiral Yamamoto, the enigmatic, charismatic commander in chief of Japan ’ s Combined Fleet, whose complicated feelings about the U.S.—he studied at Harvard—add rich complexity. In this way *Dead Reckoning* offers at once a fast-paced recounting of a crucial turning point in the Pacific war and keenly drawn portraits of its two main protagonists: Isoroku Yamamoto, the architect of Pearl Harbor, and John Mitchell, the

architect of the Yamamoto ’ s demise. *Dead Reckoning* features black-and-white photos throughout. The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbour. ‘ Awakening the Sleeping Giant ’ CreateSpace “ The best book by far on the Pacific War ” (The New York Times Book Review), this classic one-volume history of World War II in the Pacific draws on declassified intelligence files; British, American, and Japanese archival material; and military

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memoirs to provide a stunning and complete history of the conflict. This “superbly readable, insightful, gripping” (Washington Post Book World) contribution to WWII history combines impeccable research with electrifying detail and offers provocative interpretations of this brutal forty-four-month struggle. Author and historian Ronald H. Spector reassesses US and Japanese strategy and shows that the dual advance across the Pacific by

MacArthur and Nimitz was more a pragmatic solution to bureaucratic, doctrinal, and public relations problems facing the Army and Navy than a strategic calculation. He also argues that Japan made its fatal error not in the Midway campaign but in abandoning its offensive strategy after that defeat and allowing itself to be drawn into a war of attrition. Spector skillfully takes us from top-secret strategy meetings in Washington, London, and Tokyo to distant beaches and remote Asian jungles with

battle-weary GIs. He reveals that the US had secret plans to wage unrestricted submarine warfare against Japan months before Pearl Harbor and shows that MacArthur and his commanders ignored important intercepts of Japanese messages that would have saved thousands of lives in Papua and Leyte. Throughout, Spector contends that American decisions in the Pacific War were shaped more often by the struggles between the British and the Americans, and between the

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Army and the Navy, Year, Military than by strategic considerations. Spector vividly recreates the major battles, little-known campaigns, and unfamiliar events leading up to the deadliest air raid ever, adding a new dimension to our understanding of the American war in the Pacific and the people and forces that determined its outcome.

The Coral Sea 1942

Simon and Schuster

Author of Lincoln and His Admirals (winner of the Lincoln Prize), The Battle of Midway (Best Book of the

History Quarterly), and Operation Neptune, (winner of the Samuel Eliot Morison Award for Naval Literature), Craig L. Symonds has established himself as one of the finest naval historians at work today. World War II at Sea represents his crowning achievement: a complete narrative of the naval war and all of its belligerents, on all of the world's oceans and seas, between 1939 and 1945. Opening with the 1930 London Conference, Symonds shows how any limitations on naval warfare

would become irrelevant before the decade was up, as Europe erupted into conflict once more and its navies were brought to bear against each other. World War II at Sea offers a global perspective, focusing on the major engagements and personalities and revealing both their scale and their interconnection: the U-boat attack on Scapa Flow and the Battle of the Atlantic; the "miracle" evacuation from Dunkirk and the pitched battles for control of Norway fjords; Mussolini's Regia Marina-at the

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start of the war the fourth-largest navy in the world-and the dominance of the Kid ö Butai and Japanese naval power in the Pacific; Pearl Harbor then Midway; the struggles of the Russian Navy and the scuttling of the French Fleet in Toulon in 1942; the landings in North Africa and then Normandy. Here as well are the notable naval leaders-FDR and Churchill, both self-proclaimed "Navy men," Karl D ö nitz, Fran ç ois Darlan, Ernest King, Isoroku Yamamoto, Erich Raeder, Inigo

Campioni, Louis Mountbatten, William Halsey, as well as the hundreds of thousands of seamen and officers of all nationalities whose live were imperiled and lost during the greatest naval conflicts in history, from small-scale assaults and amphibious operations to the largest armadas ever assembled. Many have argued that World War II was dominated by naval operations; few have shown and how and why this was the case. Symonds combines precision with story-telling verve,

expertly illuminating not only the mechanics of large-scale warfare on (and below) the sea but offering wisdom into the nature of the war itself. Lightning Strike Simon and Schuster The Battle of Midway is traditionally held as the point when Allied forces gained advantage over the Japanese. In Islands of Destiny, acclaimed historian and military intelligence expert John Prados points out that the Japanese forces quickly regained strength after Midway and continued their assault undaunted.

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Taking this surprising fact as the start of his inquiry, he began to investigate how and when the Pacific tide turned in the Allies' favor. Using archives of WWII intelligence reports from both sides, Prados offers up a compelling reassessment of the true turning in the Pacific: not Midway, but the fight for the Solomon Islands. Combat in the Solomons saw a series of surface naval battles, including one of the key battleship-versus-battleship actions of the war; two major carrier actions; daily air duels, including the aerial ambush in which perished the famous Japanese naval commander

Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku; and many other hair-raising exploits. Commencing with the Allied invasion of Guadalcanal, Prados shows how and why the Allies beat Japan on the sea, in the air, and in the jungles. Staff Ride Handbook for the Attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. St. Martin's Press. He masterminded the most devastating surprise attack against the United States in its history. He was a marked man in the war that followed. A key intelligence breakthrough enabled the military to pinpoint his location. An elite team was assembled and charged not with his capture and subsequent trial but with his execution.

Osama bin Laden? No – this was Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet during World War II. This new title analyses the origins, implementation, and outcomes of Operation Vengeance, the long-range fighter interception of Admiral Yamamoto's transport aircraft that sent him to his death on 18th April, 1943. Author Si Sheppard examines every angle of the operation in detail, including the role of intelligence work in pinpointing the time and location of Yamamoto's flight, the chain of command at the highest level of the US political and military establishment who ordered the attack, and the technical limitations

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that had to be overcome in planning and conducting the raid. It also provides a close study of the aerial combat involved in completing the mission, offering a holistic exploration of the operation which avenged Pearl Harbor.