

Chapter 1 : Commemoration Script

S. (th) was a bill in the United States Congress. A bill must be passed by both the House and Senate in identical form and then be signed by the President to become law. This bill was introduced in the th Congress, which met from Jan 4, to Oct 4, Legislation not enacted by the.

He was raised in Indianapolis, Indiana. From there, he went on to graduate from the U. Naval Academy in , and received further, hands-on education in electrical engineering a few years later. In July he transferred to the battleship Minnesota and was aboard her during the historic around the world cruise of the Great White Fleet from to In he aided in the fitting out of the battleship Pennsylvania and he served on board her from her commissioning in June until November He also held several engineering, intelligence, staff and Naval War College positions up to the s. He served as an instructor at the Naval War College from to On August 1, , he finished his tour in Puerto Rico. Early on, Halsey had led his task force on hit-and-run raids against the Japanese in the western Pacific: These raids were critical to moraleâ€”setting a new tone of aggressiveness by U. Battle of Midway During the third week of May U. On the other hand, Commander-in-Chief of the U. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz knew he must intercept the Japanese invasion fleet, and that he must give battle to the enemy aircraft carriers before they could project their overwhelming power against the naval air station at Midway. Although Spruance was proven as a cruiser division commander, he had no experience handling carrier-air combat; Halsey reassured Nimitz, and he told Spruance to rely on his newly inherited staff, particularly Captain Miles Browning , a battle-proven expert in carrier warfare. Navy intercept force centered on the three carriers Enterprise, Hornet, and Yorktown, and their air-attack squadrons. It faced a Japanese invasion fleet organized into two groups: Admiral Yamamoto commanded the combined invasion fleet from aboard his flagship Yamato. The battle commenced on the morning of June 4; the first several waves of U. But several hours laterâ€”near the end of daylight hoursâ€”a U. Spruance quickly ordered his dive bombers to strike, which fatally damaged the fourth Japanese carrier; it was scuttled the next day. Navy counterforce sank all four Japanese carriers while losing one of its own, Yorktown. The repulse of the Japanese invasion fleet at Midway, largely directed by Spruance, essentially ended Japanese superiority in naval air-fleet power in the Pacific. In naval historian Samuel E. Morison noted that Spruance was subjected to criticism for not pursuing the retreating Japanese and allowing the surface fleet to escape. Calm, collected, decisive, yet receptive to advice; keeping in his mind the picture of widely disparate forces, yet boldly seizing every opening. Spruance emerged from the battle one of the greatest admirals in American Naval history". During the Midway engagement which resulted in the defeat of and heavy losses to the enemy fleet, his seamanship, endurance, and tenacity in handling his task force were of the highest quality. Before Midway, a small and fractional U. Navy faced an overwhelmingly larger and battle-hardened Japanese Combined Fleet. After Midway, although the Japanese still held a temporary advantage in vessels and planes, the U. Navy and the nation gained confidence and, most critically, time. The setback in the Japanese timetable to encircle the Pacific gave the U. The Battle of Midway infused the U. Pacific Navy with confidence. And with this battle the American forces gained, and afterwards continued to gain, hard combat experience; so the Japanese lost that crucial advantage as well. At that time, Admiral Nimitz instituted a unique arrangement in which the command of the vessels which made up the "Big Blue Fleet" alternated between Admiral William Halsey Jr. When not in command of the fleet the admirals, and their staffs, were based at Pearl Harbor and planned future operations. The two admirals were a contrast in styles. Halsey was aggressive and a risk taker. Spruance was calculating and cautious. Notwithstanding their different personalities, Spruance and Halsey were close friends. One exception was Admiral John Towers , a constant critic of Spruance, whom Spruance came to despise for his naked ambition. Captain George Dyer of the light cruiser Astoria , who served under both Spruance and Halsey, summed up the view of many ship captains: My feeling was one of confidence when Spruance was there. He never did things the same way twice. Truk, Saipan, and Iwo Jima[edit] Spruance directed Operation Hailstone against the Japanese naval base Truk in February in which twelve Japanese warships, thirty-two merchant ships and aircraft were destroyed. Spruance himself directed a task group of

battleships, cruisers and destroyers that left the main body to go after Japanese ships that were fleeing Truk, sinking the light cruiser Katori and destroyer Maikaze. This was said to be the first time that a four-star admiral took part in a sea action aboard one of the ships engaged. Admiral Spruance commanded with deadly precision, reported an observer. Although he broke the back of the Japanese naval airforce by sinking three carriers, two oilers and destroying about enemy airplanes so many that the remaining Japanese carriers were used solely as decoys in the Battle of Leyte Gulf a few months later due to the lack of aircraft and aircrews to fly them Spruance has been criticized for not being aggressive enough in exploiting his success in the Philippine Sea. As a matter of tactics I think that going out after the Japanese and knocking their carriers out would have been much better and more satisfactory than waiting for them to attack us, but we were at the start of a very important and large amphibious operation and we could not afford to gamble and place it in jeopardy. However, his actions were both praised or understood by the main persons ordering and directly involved in the battle. King told him that "Spruance, you did a damn fine job there. No matter what other people tell you, your decision was correct". You and I have been in many battles, and we know there are always some mistakes. This time we were right because the enemy did what we expected him to do. Admiral Spruance could have been right. It was his job to protect the landing force Determining that New Mexico was not too badly damaged to remain on station Spruance kept her as his flagship for the rest of the campaign. Navy, as Task Force Commander during the capture of the Marshall and Marianas Islands, rendered exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services from January to June During the joint operations leading to the assault and capture of the important enemy bases, complete integration of Army and Navy units was accomplished under his outstanding leadership, enabling all the forces to perform their closely co-ordinated missions with outstanding success.

Chapter 2 : About Us - IMMF

Battle of Midway National Memorial Study Act - Requires the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service and in consultation with the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the International Midway Memorial Foundation, Inc., and Midway Phoenix Corporation, to study and report to specified.

Chapter 3 : Raymond A. Spruance - Wikipedia

Nov 4, H.R. (th). To provide for a study of the establishment of Midway Atoll as a national memorial to the Battle of Midway, and for other purposes. In blog.quintoapp.com, a database of bills in the U.S. Congress.

Chapter 4 : Battle of Midway National Memorial “ Battle Of Midway 75th Commemoration

Battle of Midway National Memorial. On September 13, , in recognition of the heroic courage and sacrifice of those who fought in the Battle of Midway during World War II, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt designated Midway Atoll as the Battle of Midway National Memorial.

Chapter 5 : Battle Of Midway 75th Commemoration

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Chapter 6 : Battle of Midway National Memorial Act : report (to accompany S.). - CORE

Section 3 states that the purpose of this Act is to require a feasibility and suitability study of designating the Midway Atoll within the boundaries of the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge as a National Memorial to the Battle of Midway, a study which shall include, but not be limited to the identification of interpretive opportunities.

Chapter 7 : Midway Atoll - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument

Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and Battle of Midway National Memorial Midway was designated an overlay National Wildlife Refuge on April 22, while still under the primary jurisdiction of the Navy.