

The background of the slide is a dramatic painting of a battleship at sea during a battle. The ship is dark and appears to be under fire, with smoke and fire visible in the background. The sky is filled with dark, billowing smoke and bright yellow and orange flames. The sea is dark and choppy. The overall tone is somber and intense.

The Battles for Leyte Gulf

Dave & Sherry McCampbell
Bruce McCampbell
www.SVSoggypaws.com/Presentations

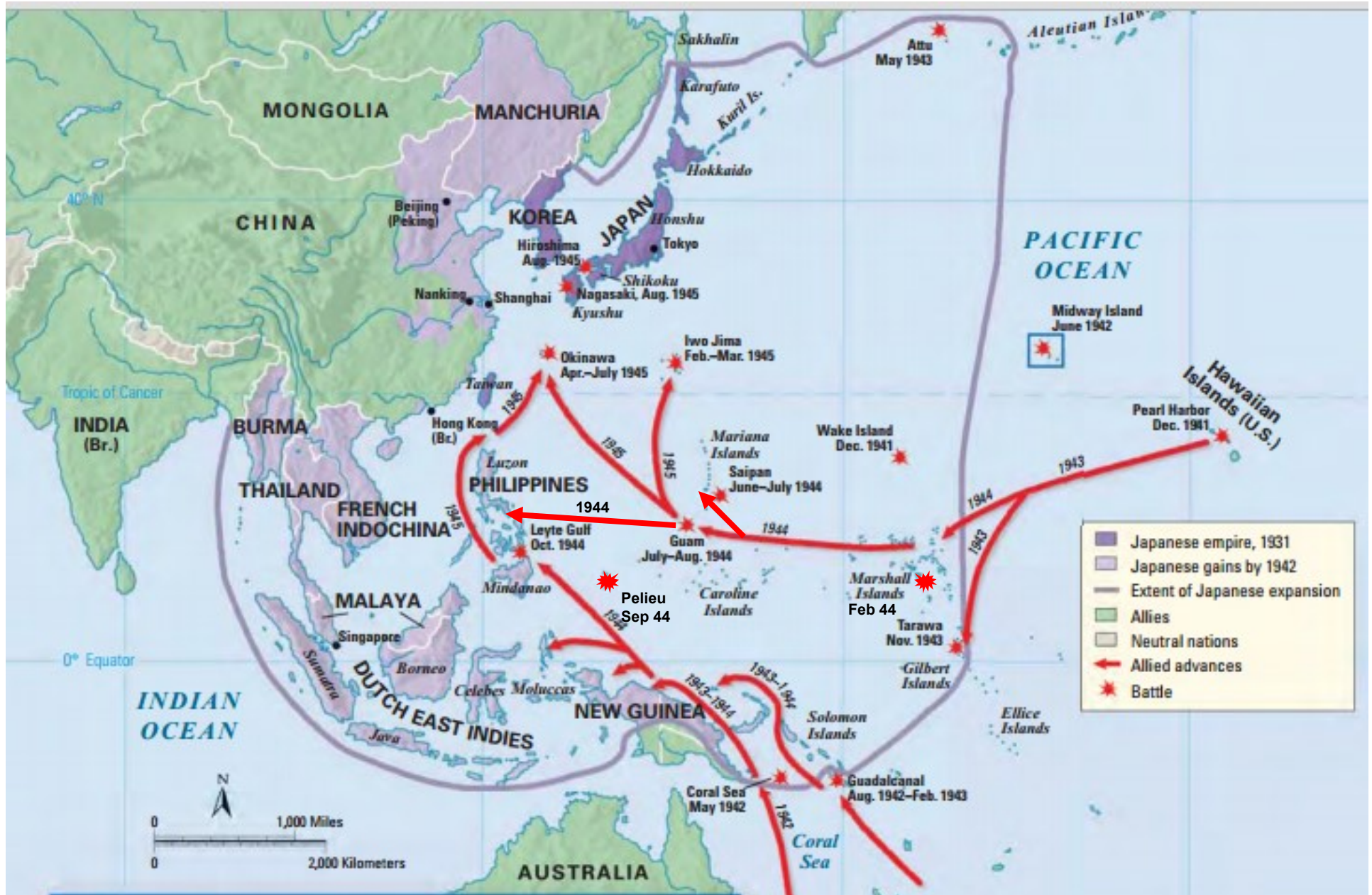
Revised 1-6-16

QM3 Fred Ketchum, USNR

Special Guest

- WWII US Navy veteran 1942-45
- Onboard USS Belknap DD-251/APD-34
- With 7th Fleet during Battle of Leyte Gulf landings
- Also onbd for 9 Jan 1945 Lingayen Gulf landings for assault on Manila
- Ship heavily damaged by Kamikaze in late Jan 1945, returned to Pearl Harbor
- Retired art teacher and golfer at 91

Tides of the Pacific War 1931-1945







US Eighth Army Philippine Campaign Oct 44-Jul 45

5 Separate Major Actions

- 2 Preliminary Engagements
 - **Palawan Passage** 23 Oct 44 – US SS Darter/Dace against IJN VAdm Kurita's Center Force
 - **Sibuyan Sea** 24 Oct 44 – US VAdm Mitscher's TF-38 aircraft against IJN Kurita's Center force
- 3 Massive Battles
 - **Surigao Strait** 24/5 Oct 44 – US VAdm Kinkaid's 7th Fleet against IJN VAdm Nishimura & Shima's Southern Force
 - **Samar** 25 Oct 44 – US VAdm Sprague & Stump's Taffy Fleet against IJN Kurita's Center Force
 - **Cape Engano** 25 Oct 44 – US VAdm Halsey & Mitscher's 3rd Flt against IJN Vadm Ozawa's

Order of Battle

- US: (3rd & 7th Fleets) ~201 plus SS, PT & aux
 - 34 aircraft carriers (8 CV, 8 CL, 18 CE), (Essex)
 - 12 battleships (3rd flt flagship New Jersey)
 - 24 cruisers
 - 141 destroyers
 - 1500 aircraft (all carrier based)
- IJN: (South, Center, North Fleets) ~66
 - 4 aircraft carriers
 - 9 battleships (incl Yamato & Mushashi)
 - 19 cruisers
 - 34 destroyers
 - 700 aircraft (mostly Army land based)

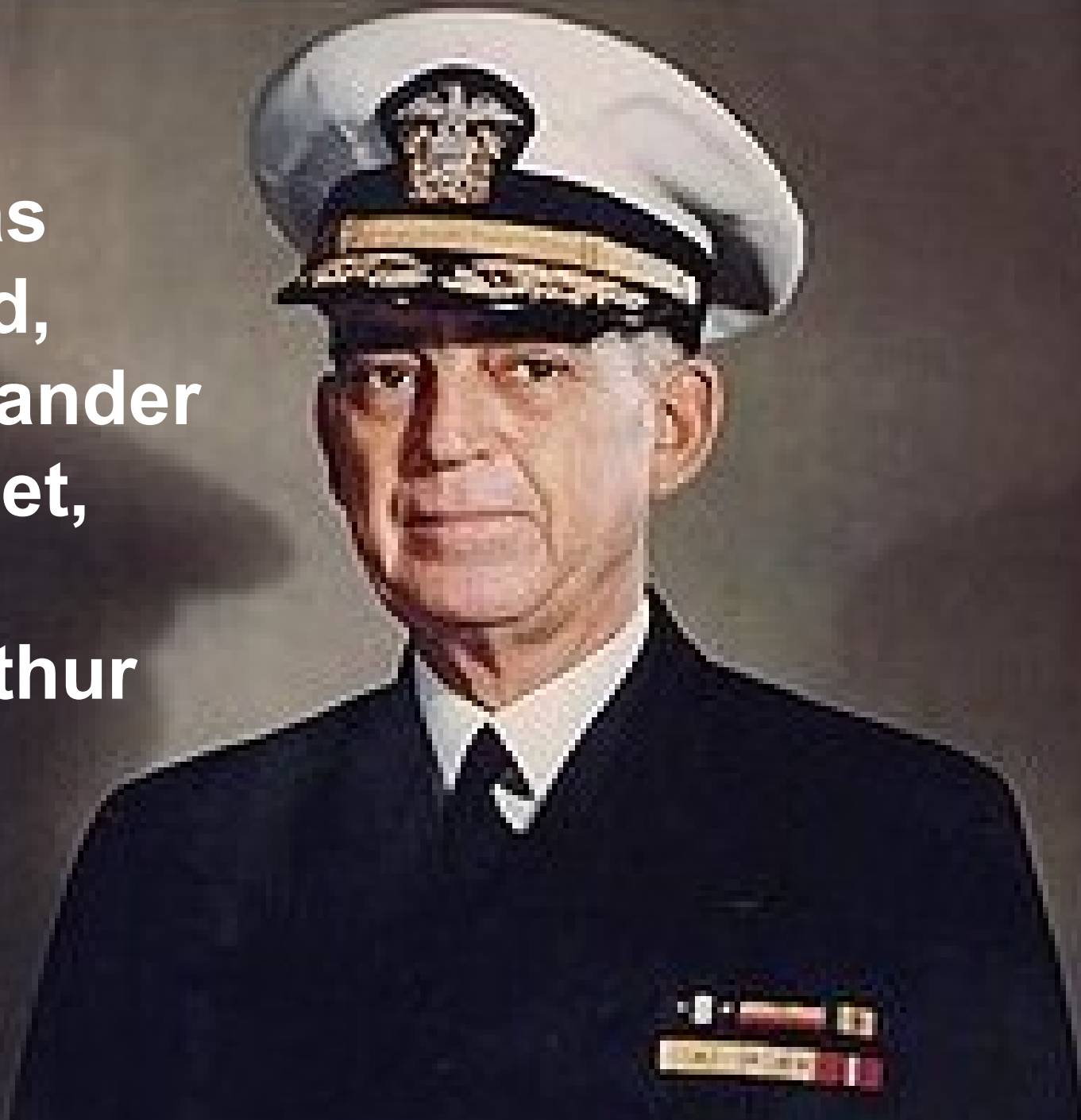
Generals and Admirals





**Gen Douglas
MacArthur,
CinC South
West Pacific**

**VAdm
Thomas
Kinkaid,
Commander
7th Fleet,
under
MacArthur**





RAdm Jesse
B. Oldendorf,
Commander
TG 77.2,
Surigao Strait



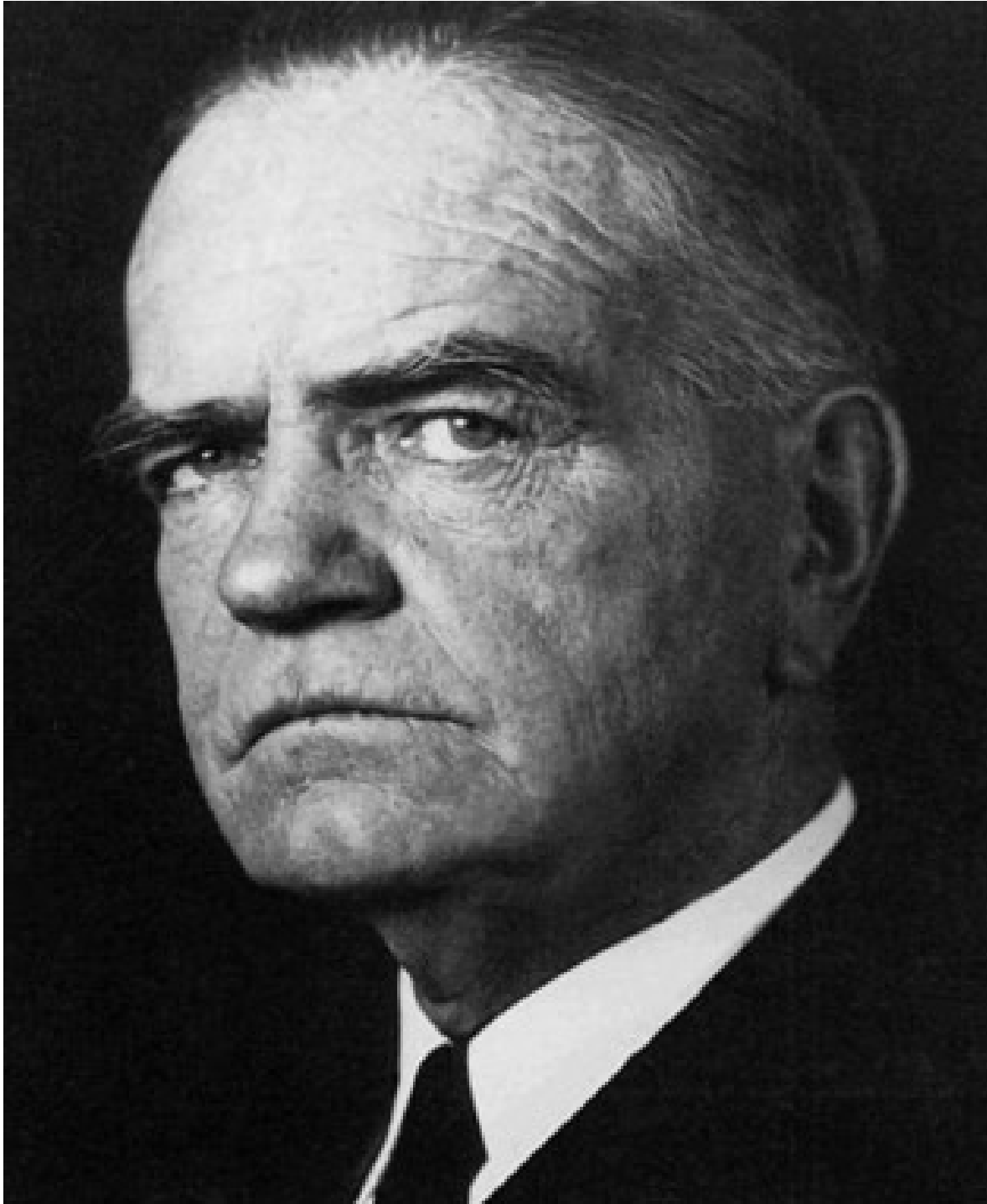
RAdm Clifton
Sprague,
Commander TU
77.4.3 (Taffy
Three) Battle Off
Samar



LCDR Ernest
Evans, C O
USS Johnston
DD-557 Battle
Off Samar,
Medal of
Honor



**Adm Chester
Nimitz,
Commander
in Chief
Pacific**



**VAdm William
F. "Bull"
Halsey, **C**
ommander 3rd
Fleet, under
Nimitz**



Raymond Ames Spruance

Born 07/03/1886

Baltimore, MD

Rank: ADM

Service Dates

07/1903 - 07/1948

Service Branch

USN

**Commander 5th Fleet,
under Nimitz, rotated
about every 6 months
w/ VAdm Halsey
commencing about
Jan 44**



**VAdm Marc
Mitscher,
Commander
Task Force 38
& 58, Carrier
Arm of 3rd & 5th
Fleets**



**Capt Burke,
CoS TG 38**

**VAdm
Mitscher,
TG 38**



**Adm Isoroku
Yamamoto,
Commander in
Chief Combined
Fleet, Aug 1939-
18 Apr 43, died
G4M Betty
crash**





**Adm Mineichi
Koga, Commander
in Chief Combined
Fleet, May 1943-31
Mar 44, died H8K
Emily crash**



**Adm Soemu
Toyoda,
Commander in
Chief
Combined
Fleet, May
1944-May 45,
then Chief Navy
General Staff**



**VAdm Jisaburō
Ozawa,**
**Commander
Northern Force,
Commander in
Chief Combined
Fleet May 1945-
Oct 45**



**VAdm Takeo
Kurita,
Commander
Center Force**



**VAdm Shoji
Nishimura,
Commander
Southern Force,
died 25 Oct 44
Surigao Strait**

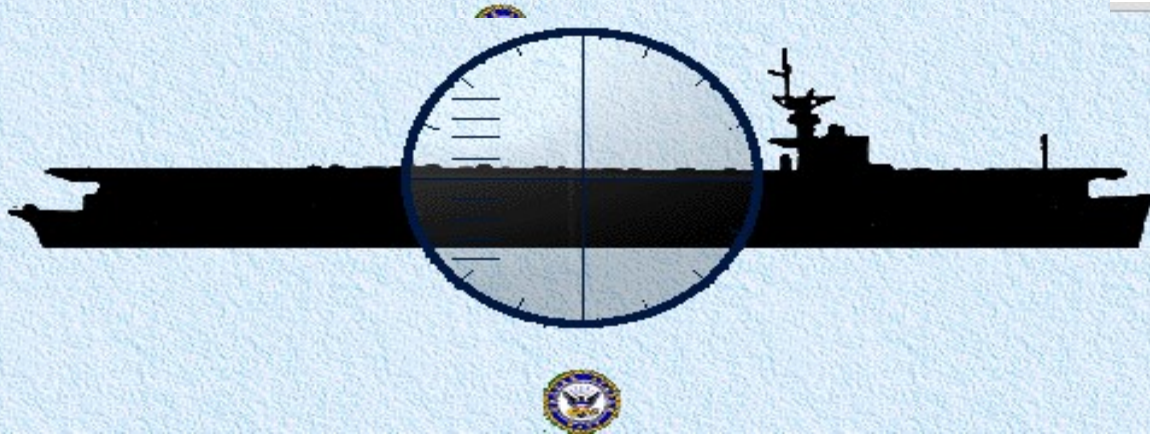


**VAdm Kiyohide
Shima,
Commander
Southern Force
Element**

US Carriers



CVE Escort Carrier, 512',
7.8K tons, 19 kts,
1- 5"x38, 28 planes



CVL Light Carrier, 620',
11K tons, 32 kts,
18-40mm, 33 planes



CV Fleet Carrier, 872',
27K tons, 33 kts,
12-5"x38 guns, 103 planes

A black and white aerial photograph of the USS Saratoga (CV-3) at sea. The ship is viewed from an elevated angle, showing its long deck and various superstructures. The deck is covered with a grid of masts and rigging. The ship is moving through the water, leaving a wake. The text "USS Saratoga CV-3" is overlaid in the upper left corner.

**USS Saratoga
CV-3**

**Sunk at Bikini Nuclear
Tests Jul 1946**

USS Essex CV-9 (Essex Class)



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U.S.S. ESSEX CV-9



USS Essex CV-9

May 43



Dad onboard
Apr-Nov 44

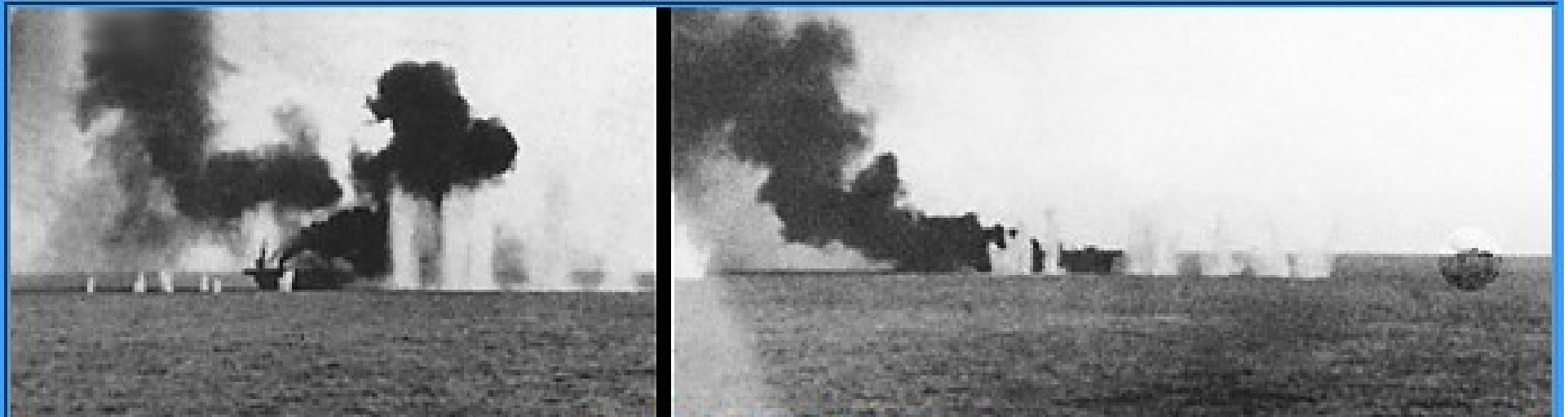
LSO on USS Wasp CV-7, sunk 15 Sep 42



CVL-23 Princeton, sunk
during Battle of Leyte
Gulf 24 Oct 1944



CVE-73 Gambier Bay, sunk 25
Oct during Battle for Leyte Gulf



At Battle off Samar

TG 38.3 Entering Ulithi 17 Nov 44

USS Langley CVL27, Ticonderoga CV14, plus 3 BBs and 4 CLs
(fm USS Essex CV9 w/ Dad onbd)



**Dad at Ulithi:
1- 4 and 17- 20 Nov**

**Preparing for the
last strike on USS
Essex, Manila 13
Nov 44**

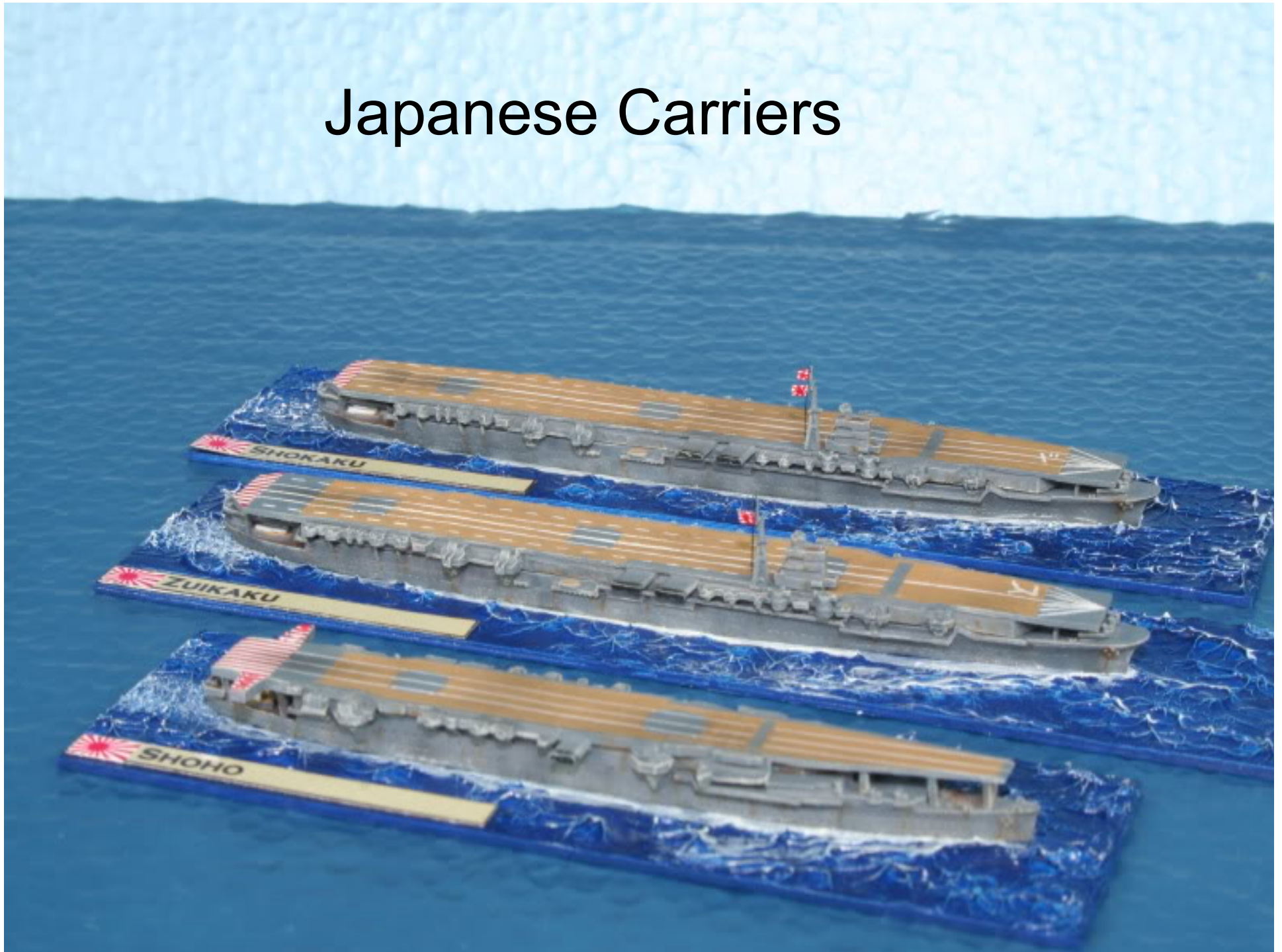


Raid Planning w/ Squadron COs McCampbell, Mini, Lambert, Rigg

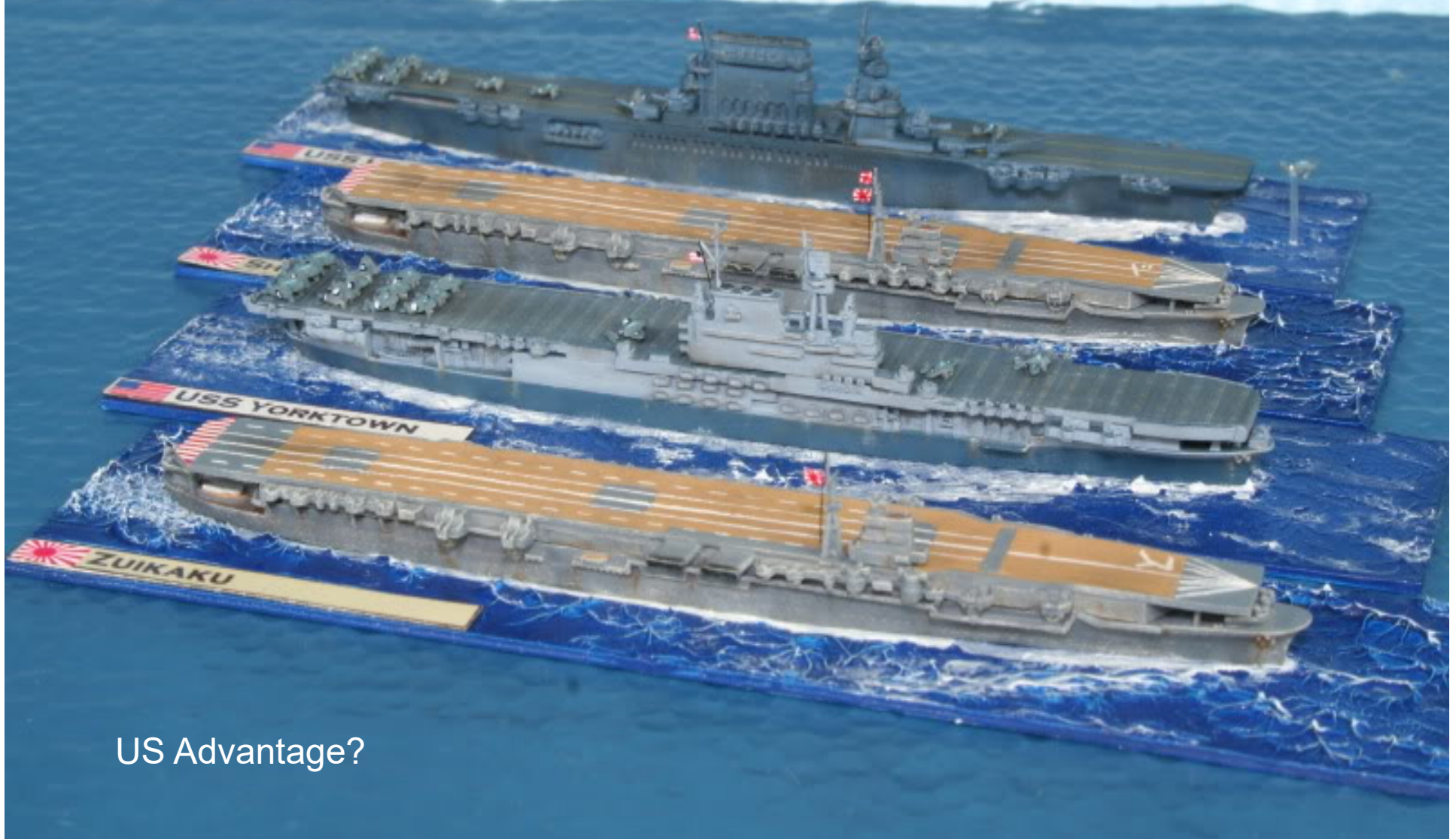
02McC Campbell-Mini-Lambert-Rigg.jpg (3118 x 1619 = 5.05 MP , 1,735 KB) [4 / 20] 33%



Japanese Carriers



Early US vs Japanese Carrier Comparison



US Advantage?

Very early Japanese Carrier Kaga

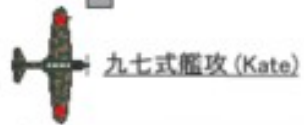
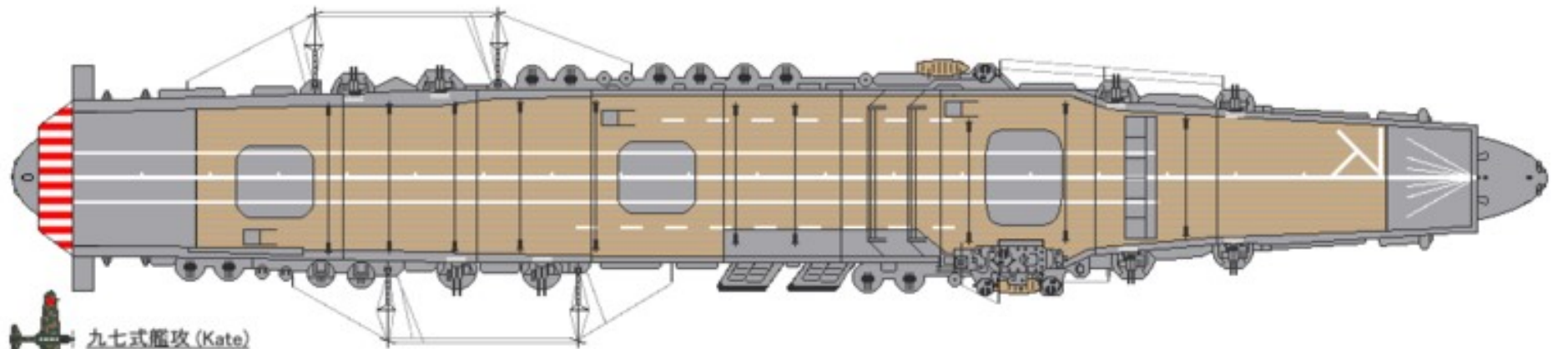
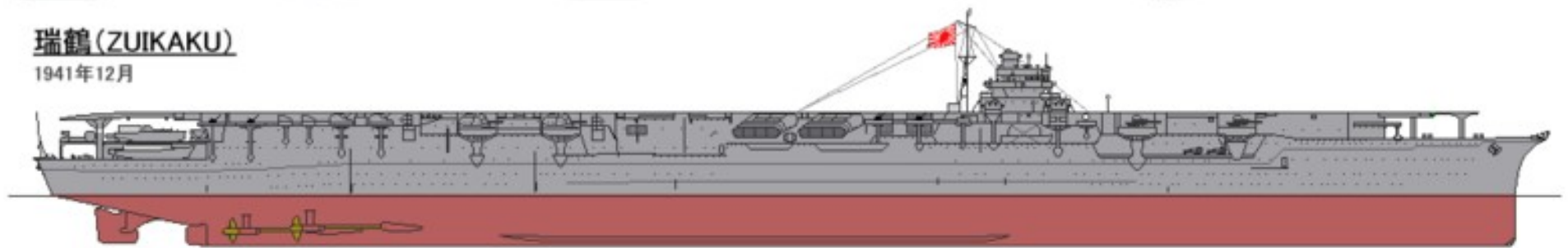


**Built on IJN battleship hull,
sunk at Midway June 1942**

IJN CV Zuikaku, sunk off Cape Engano 25 Oct 1944

瑞鶴 (ZUIKAKU)

1941年12月

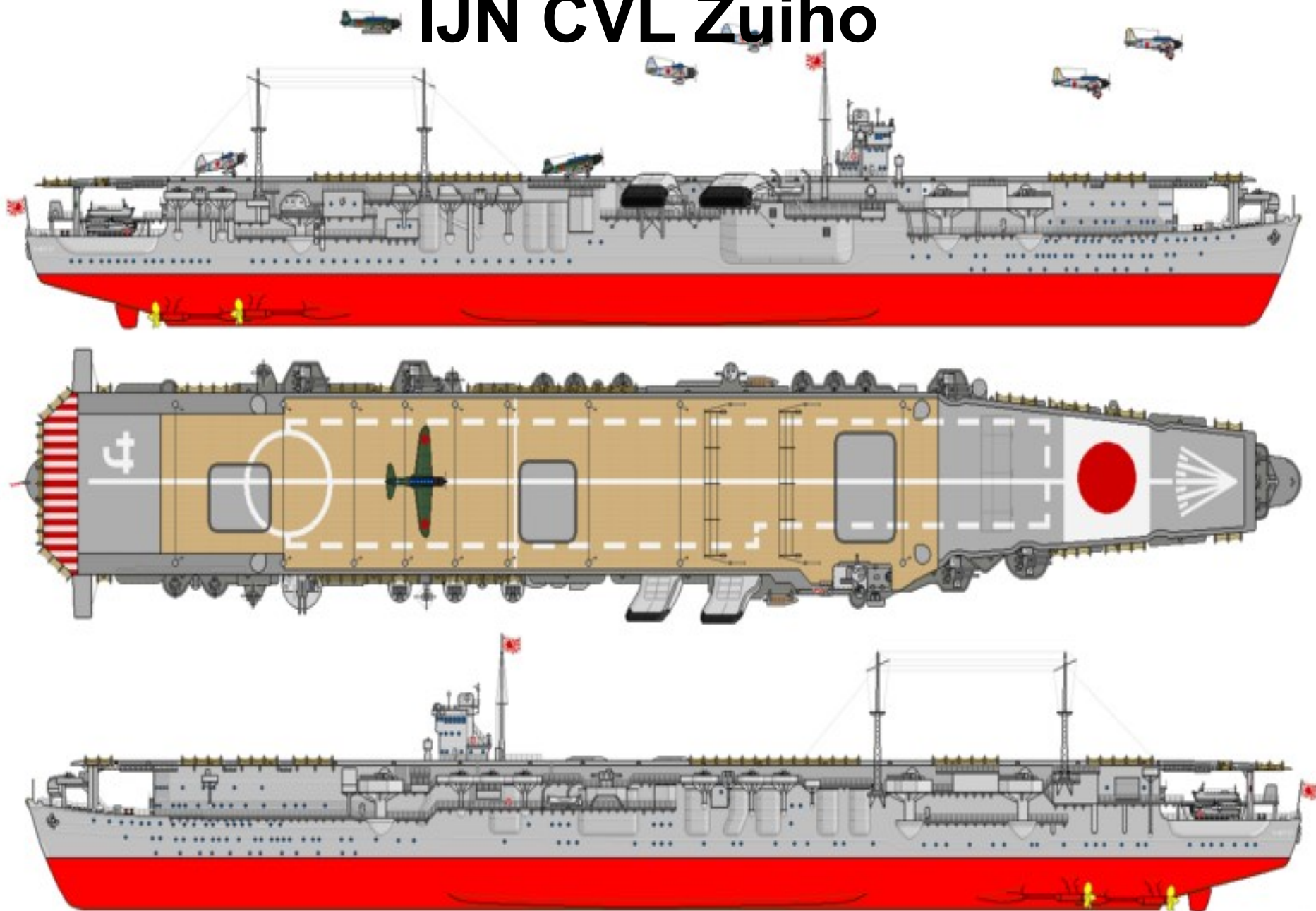


See Chief
in Summary

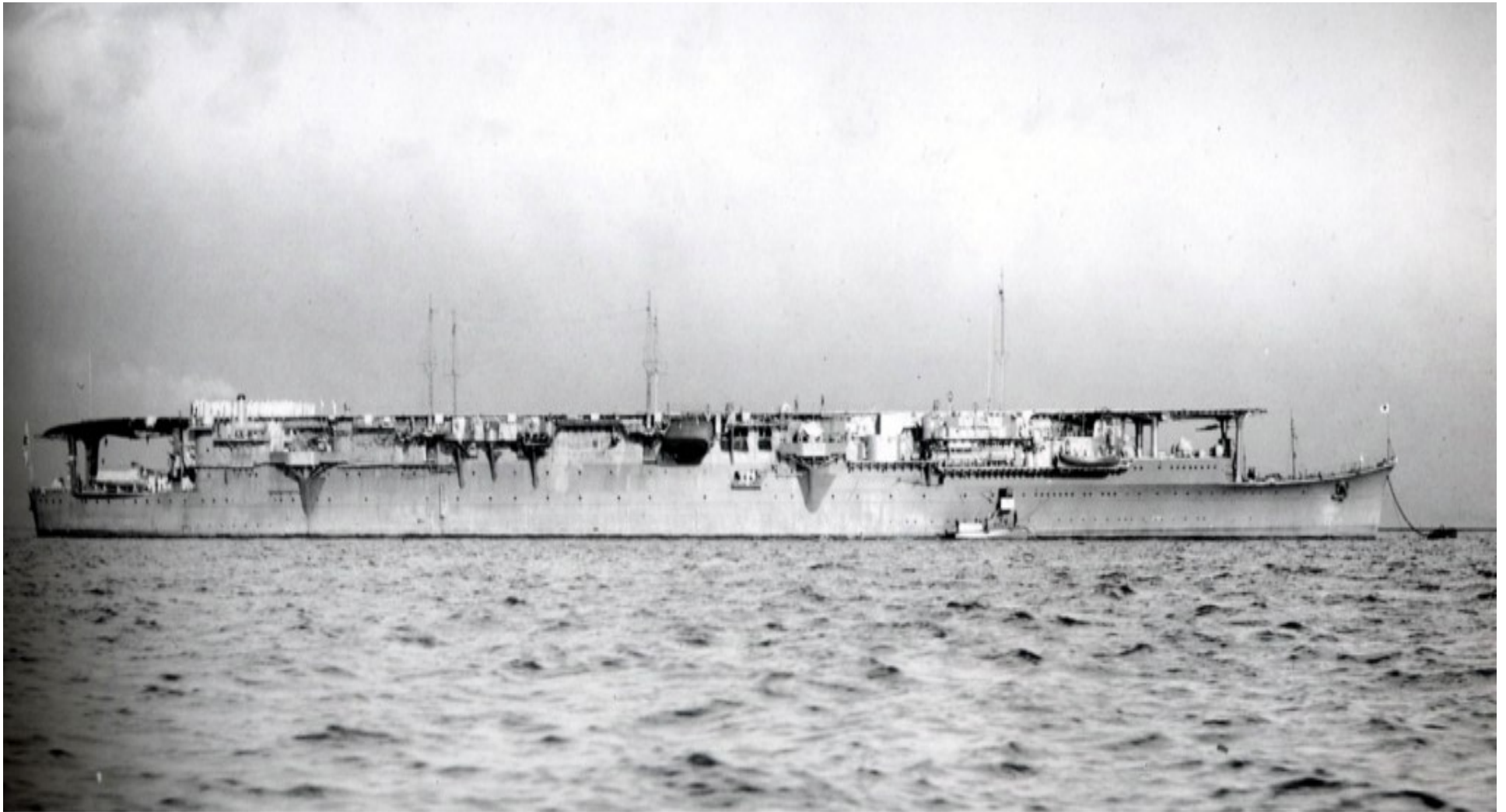
IJN CV Zuikaku



IJN CVL Zuiho



IJN CVL Zuiho



Sunk off Cape Engano 25 Oct 44

Japanese Battleships

Nagato



IJN BB Kongo



IJN BB Haruna

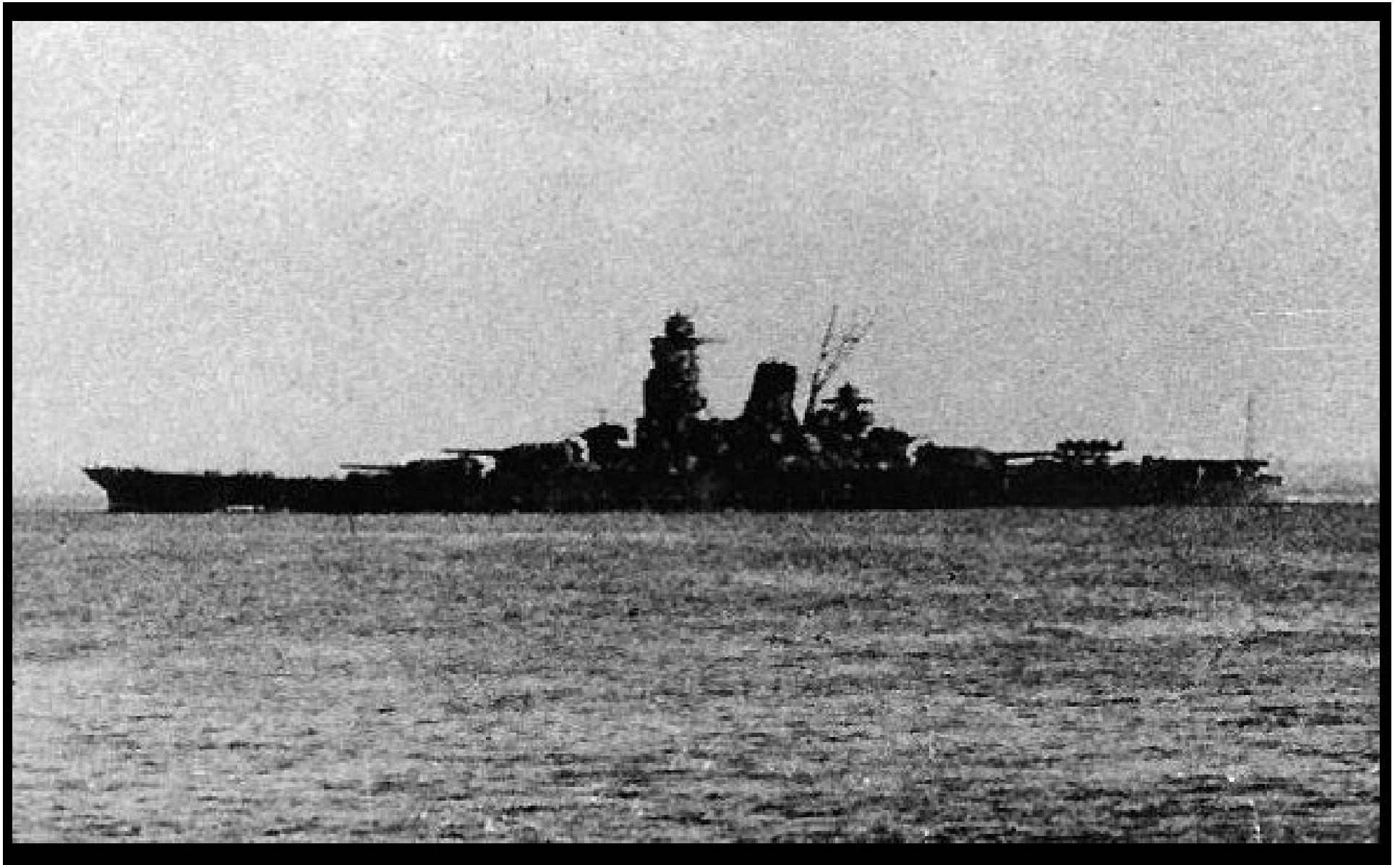
IJN Super Battleship Yamato

WordPress Slider Free Version

On sea trials,
1941



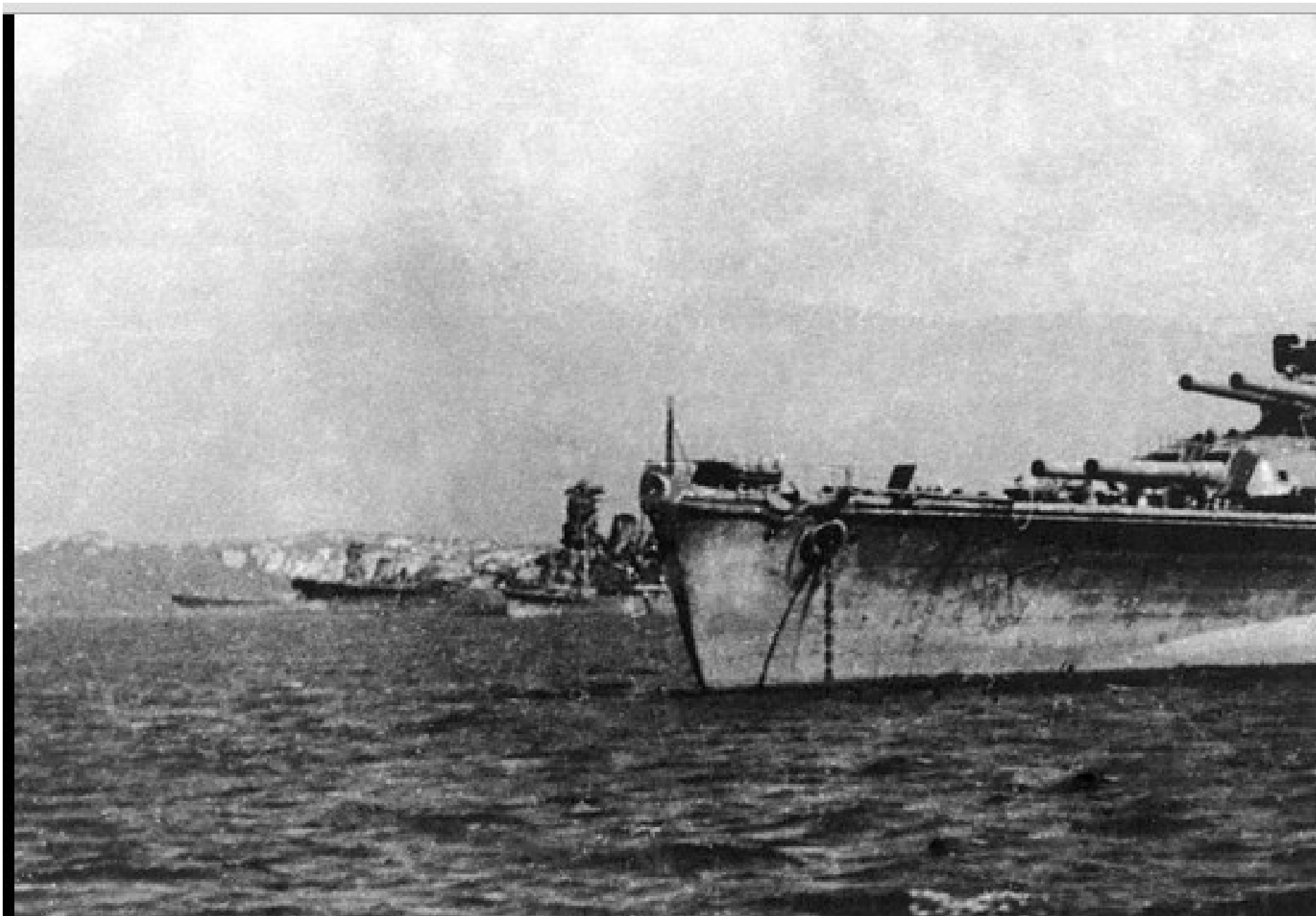
**860', 70,000 tons, 9 18" guns, 27
kts, 13K nm, 2800 crew**



IJN BB Super Musashi Leaving Brunei Bay 22 Oct 44

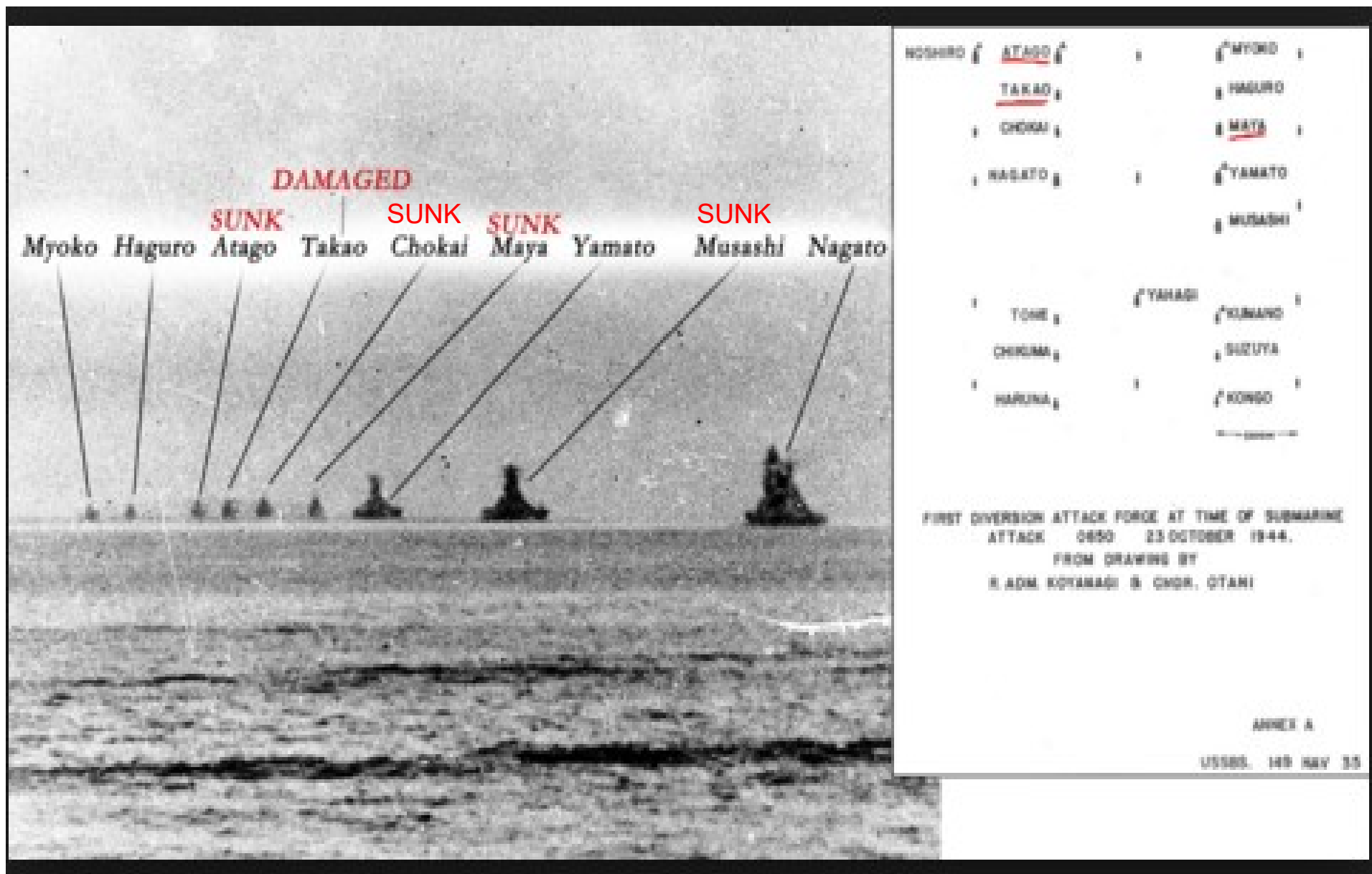
Principal Japanese Fleets

- **Northern Force, VAdm Ozawa** – 20 Oct fm Japan to Cape Engano ENE Luzon
- **Center Force, VAdm Kurita** – 18 Oct fm Lingga Gulf via Brunei Bay & W Palawan, thru San Bernardino Strait to E Samar I
- **Southern Force, VAdm Nishimura** – 15 Oct fm Japan via Formosa to Surigao Strait
- **Southern Force, VAdm Shima** - 18 Oct fm Lingga Gulf via Brunei Bay to Surigao Strait



Adm Kurita's Southern Force at Anchor in Brunei Bay 21 Oct 1944

Japanese Center Force leaving Brunei Bay, Borneo on 22 Oct 1944, enroute to Leyte Gulf

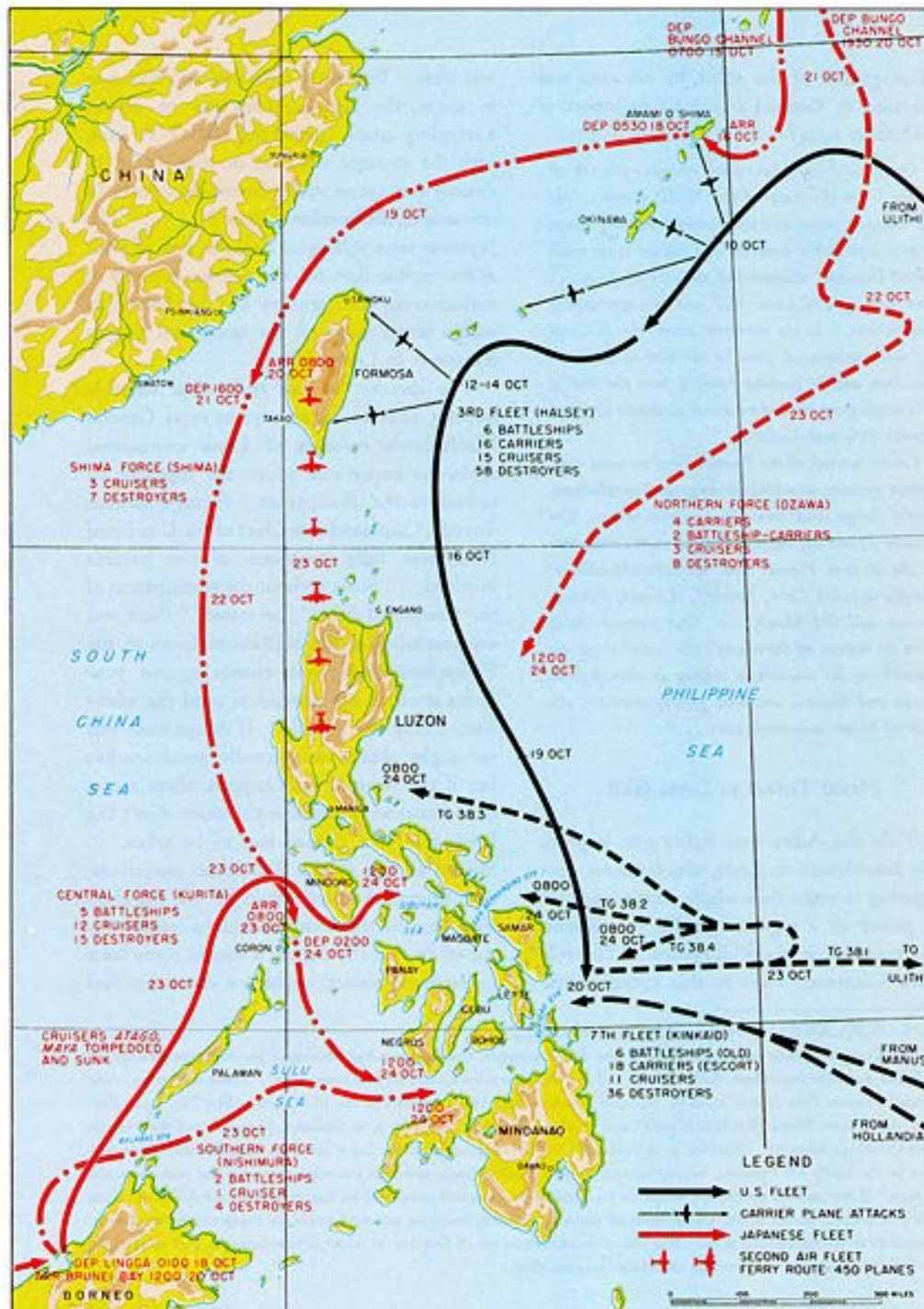




the US Navy Third Fleet



The Old Battleships of the 7th Fleet



Pre Battle Positioning to 1200 24 Oct 1944 & Order of Battle Leyte Gulf

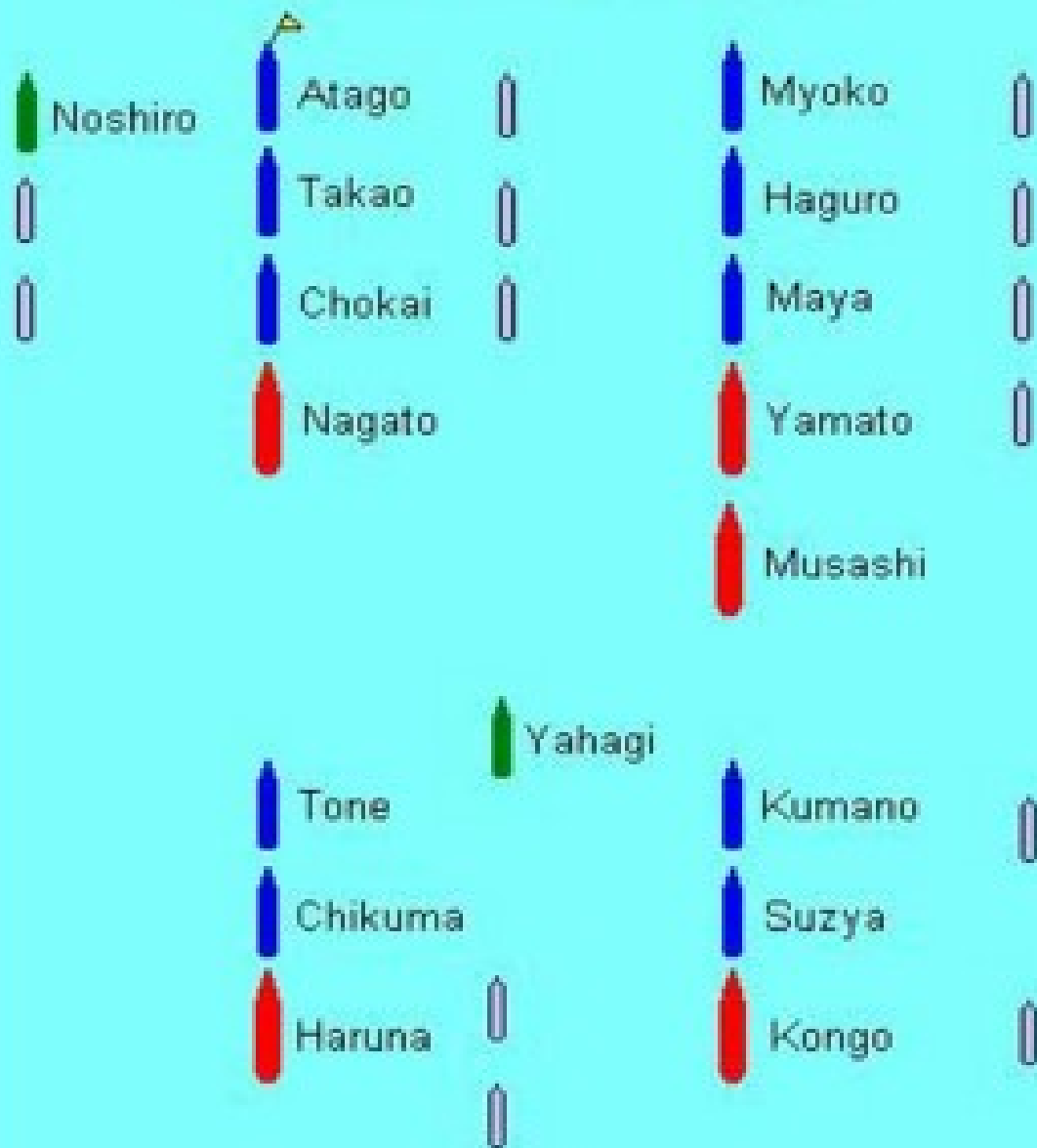


Palawan Passage, 23 Oct 44

- IJN Kurita's Center Force: 5 BBs, 10 CAs, 2 CLs, 15 DDs enroute to San Bernadino Strait
- US: 2 SS Darter and Dace at Palawan Passage
- Midnight: subs make radar contact at 30K yds
- Kurita two columns, no anti submarine screen
- 0530-0600: IJN CAs Atago, Takao & Maya torpedoed by US subs
- Atago & Maya sunk, Takao retired w/ 2 DDs
- Kurita on Atago rescued from water, embarked on new flagship BB Yamato
- Later Darter, following Takao, ran aground and eventually abandoned, crew rescued by Dace



Kurita's Formation through Palawan Passage



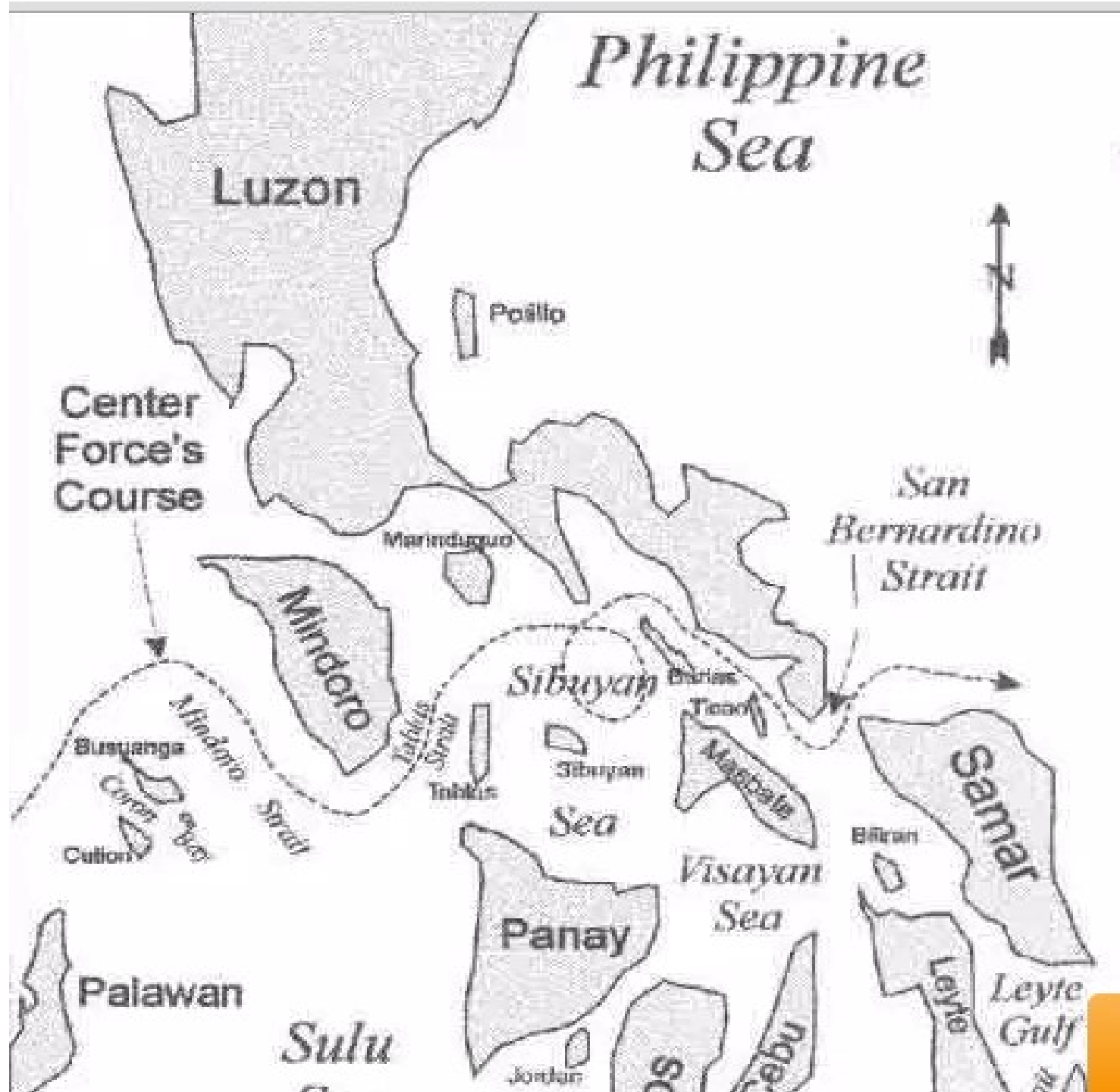
**US Torpedo
attack on IJN
Southern Force
23 Oct 44**



Sibuyan Sea, 24 Oct 44

- IJN Kurita's Center Force: 5 BBs, 7 CAs, 2 CLs, 13 DDs enroute east through islands to San Bernardino Strait
- US Halsey's 3rd Flt: TG 38.2 & 38.3 off Samar I; TG 38.1 & 38.4 enroute Ulithi
- 0800: Center Force spotted by CAP in Sibuyan Sea
- Attacked by 259 US sorties of F6F, SB2C & TBF/M
- AM: 3 waves of Jap Army planes attack TG 38.3, defending Dad shoots down 9 in one flight, LTJG Rushing 6
- 0940 Jap D4Y Judy bombs CVL Princeton, sunk 1930, CL Birmingham heavily damaged fighting fires alongside
- Mid day: Center Force retreats West out of range of US air, 1700 reverses course again for SB strait
- 1930: IJN BB Musashi finally sunk (17 bombs, 19 torps), 2 BBs damaged, CA Myoko crippled
- VAdm Halsey assumes Center Force heavily damaged and abandons San Bernardino Strait guard duty to head North with all ships after VAdm Ozawa's decoy Northern Force
- Ambiguous Halsey msg to COC and 7th Flt implies some ships left behind as northern guard for Leyte landings





**IJN Center Force avoiding US TF 38 planes
in Sibuyan Sea 24 Oct 44**



**IJN BB Musashi under attack
24 Oct 1944 Sibuyan Sea**



Yamato hit by a bomb near her forward gun turret in the Sibuyan Sea, 24 October 1944



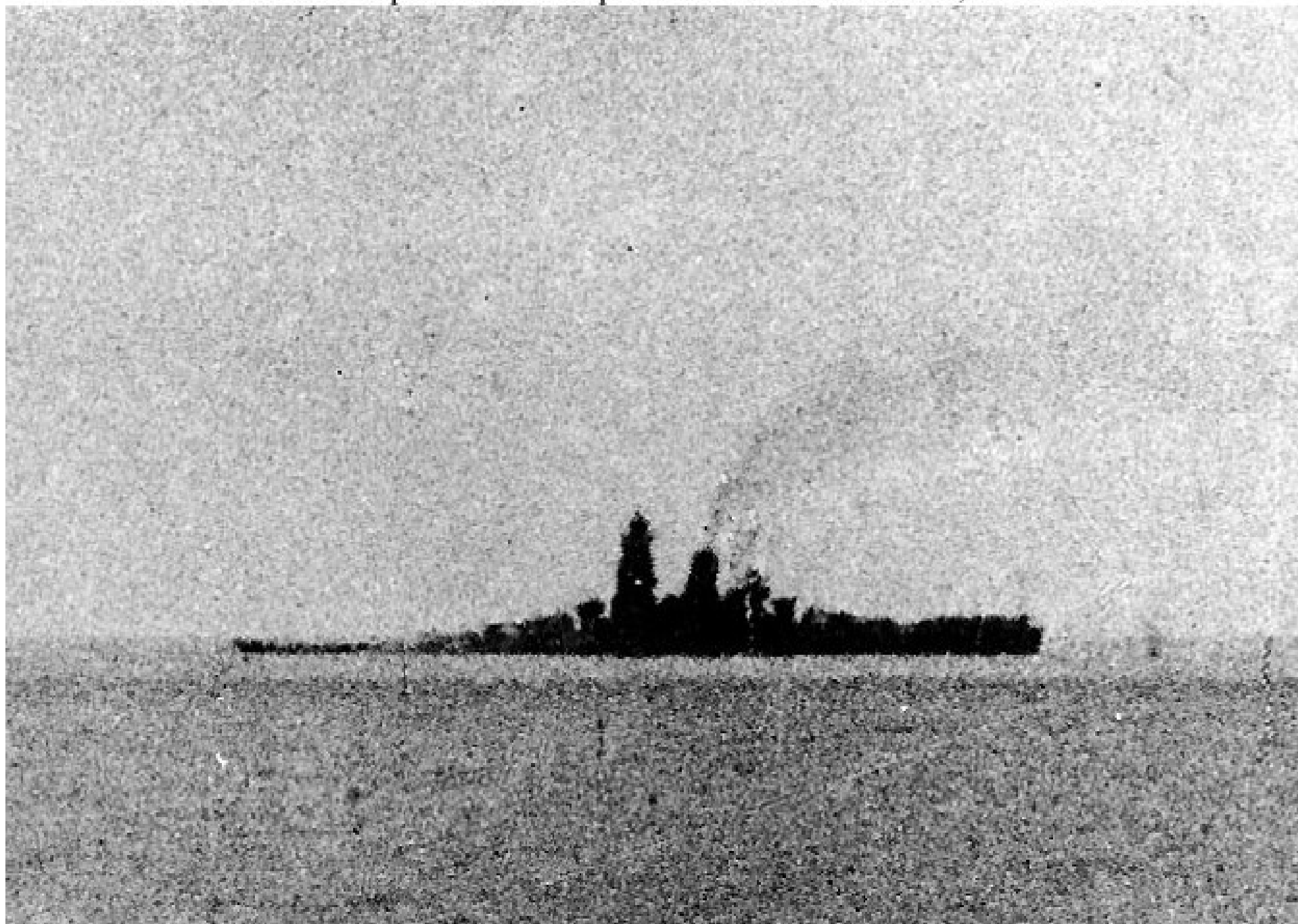
Musashi avoiding
torpedoes from
TG 38 planes 24
Oct 1944



IJN BB Musashi under attack 24 Oct 1944



Photo # NH 63434 Japanese battleship Musashi down at the bow, 24 Oct. 1944

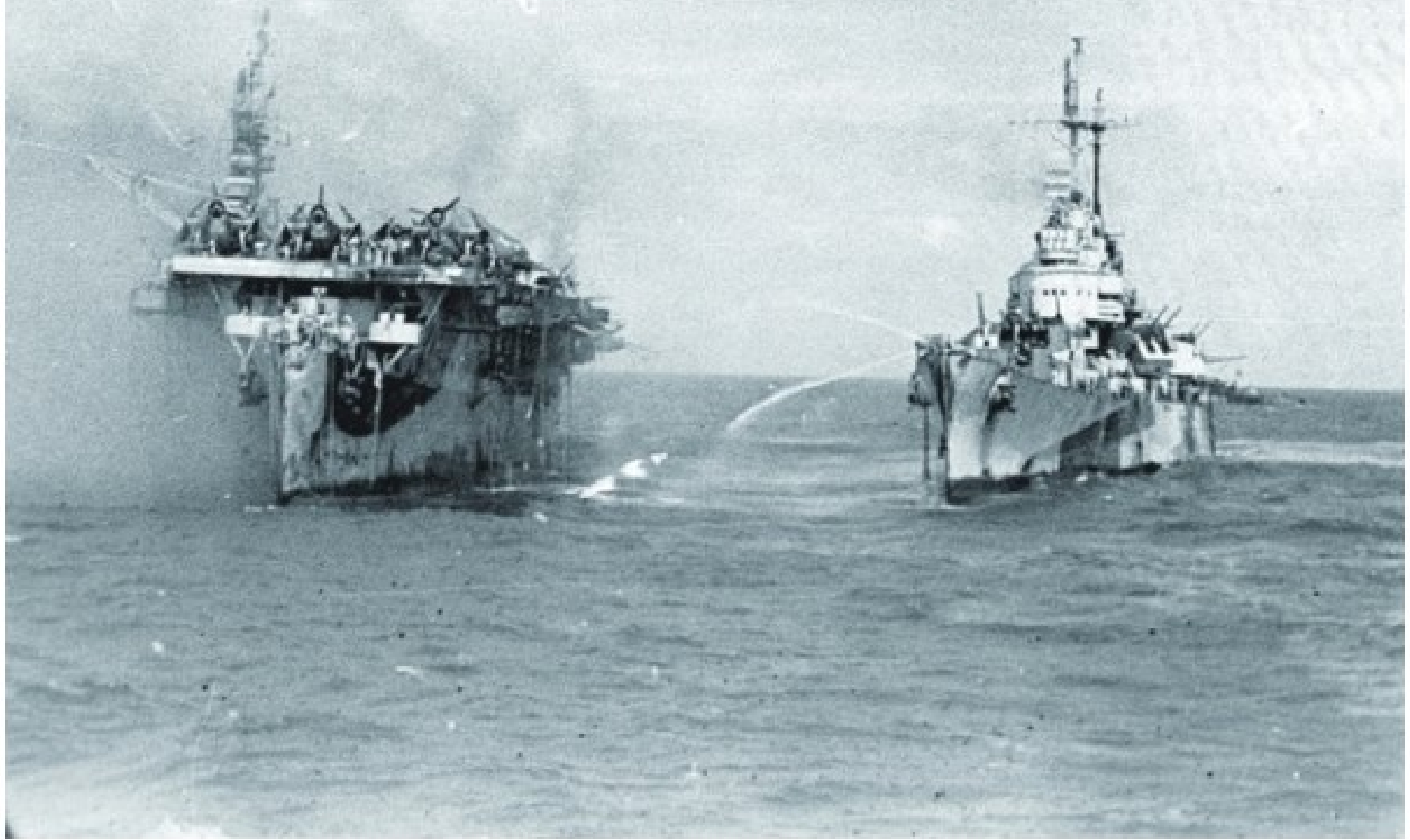




USS Princeton CVL-23

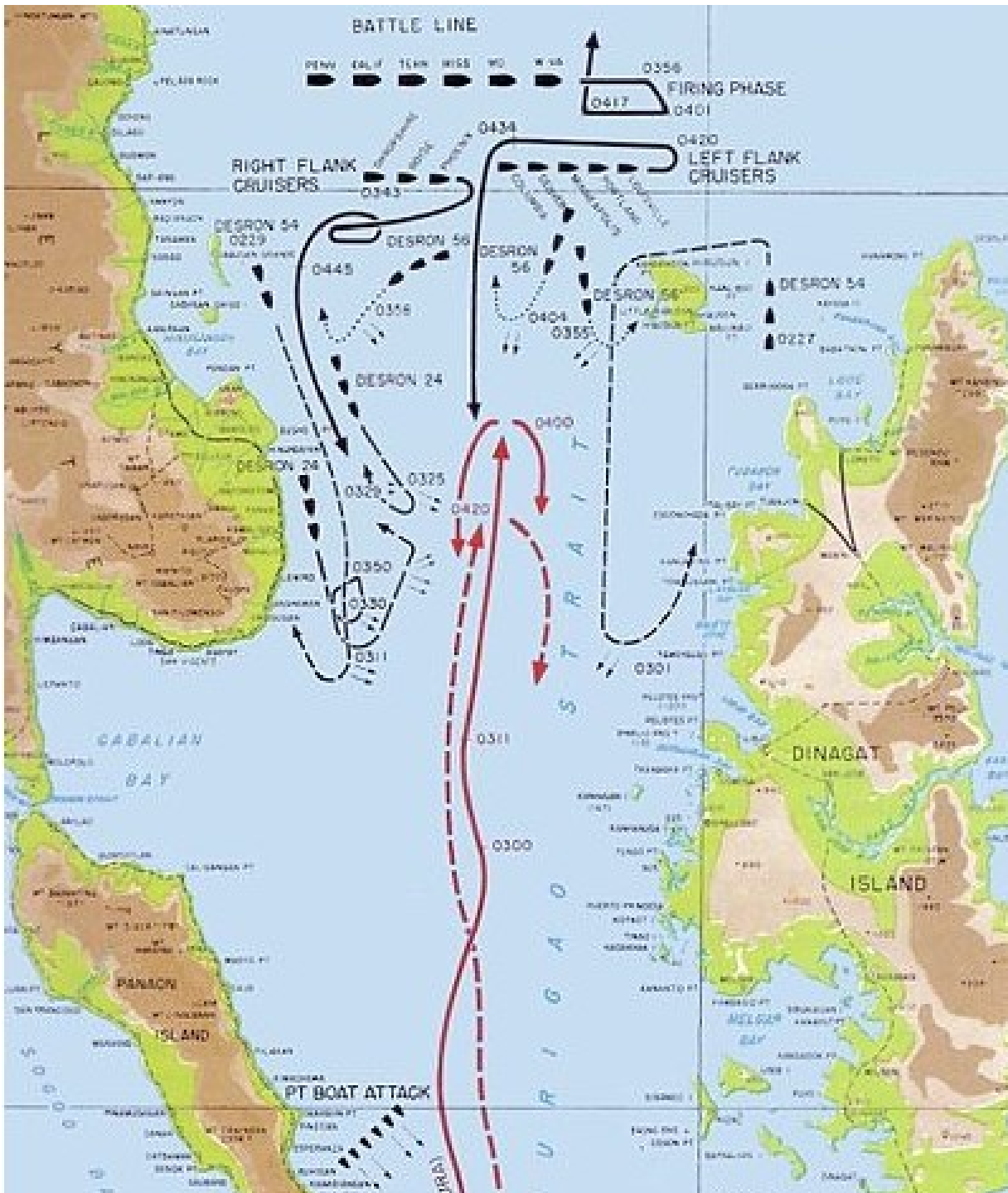


**USS Birmingham fighting fires alongside
USS Princeton 24 Oct 44 off Luzon**





**USS Princeton CVL-23
explodes off Luzon at 1523
24 Dec 44**



Battle of Surigao Strait 24-25 Oct 1944

Surigao Strait, 24 Oct 44

- IJN VAdms Nishimura & Shima's Southern Force: 2 BBs, 1 CA, 4 DDs; 2 CAs, 1 CL, 4 DDs
- US VAdm Kinkaid & RAdm Olendorf 7th Flt: 6 BBs, 4 CAs, 4 CLs, 28 DDs, 39 PT boats
- IJN discovered by CAP early AM 24 Oct in Sulu Sea moving East, RAdm Olendorf plans for night battle in Surigao Straits
- 2230: multiple PT boat attacks over 3.5 hours, no torpedo hits

Surigao Strait, 25 Oct 44

- 0200: Nishimura enters straits in column w/ Shima force ~35 nm behind
- 0300: two IJN BBs hit, 1 sunk & 3 DDs sunk by US DD torps and guns
- 0400: US BB/CA/CLs open fire and sink other IJN BB & all CA/CLs, Nishimura killed, only one DD escapes
- ~0430: Shima's force arrives in straits and then turns around and all escape West
- Summary: Mostly night battle, no carriers involved, one of 2 BB vs BB WWII battles, last Crossing the T battle

**Old BBs of
US 7th Fleet**

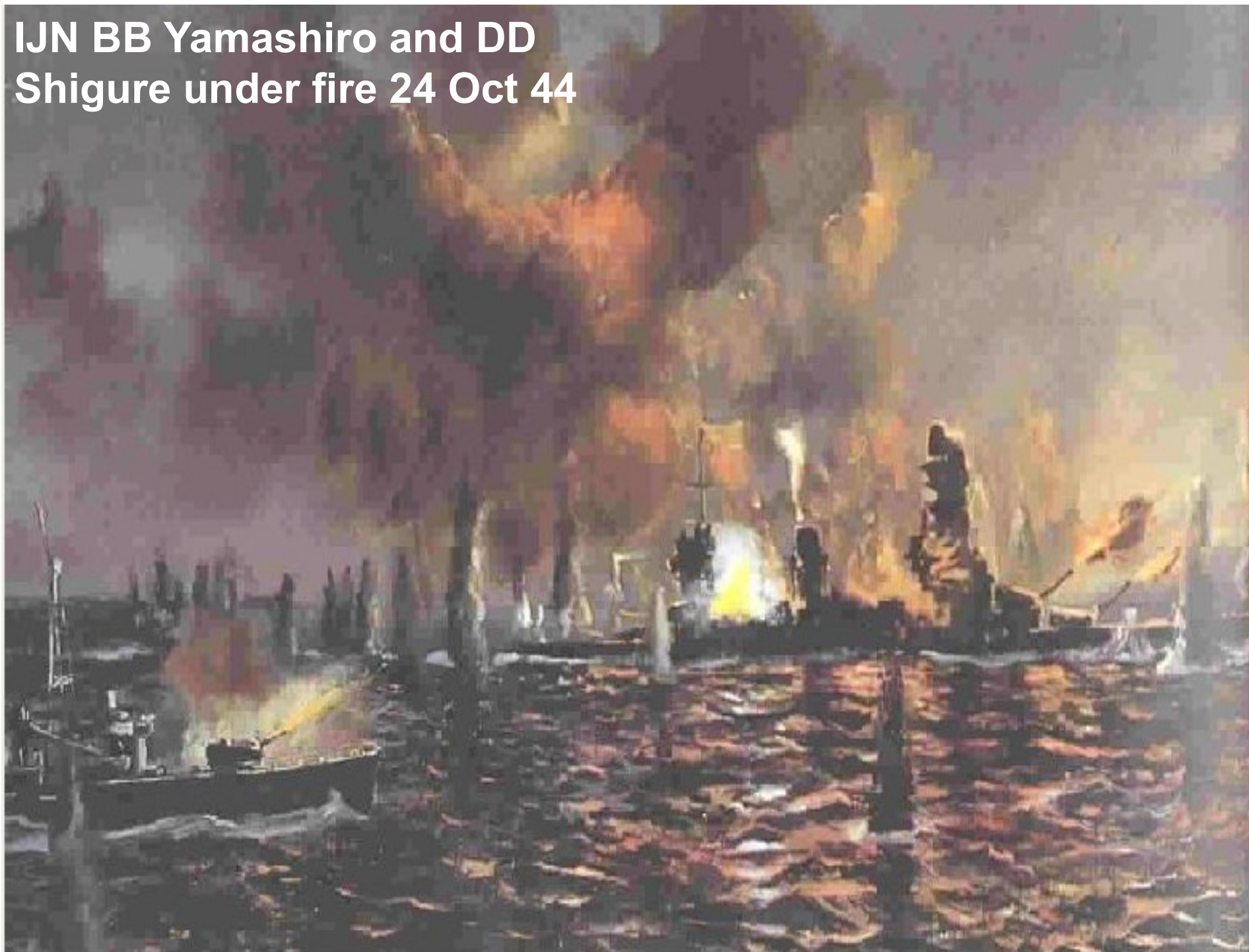




**IJN BBs Fuso and Yamashiro
illuminate US PT boat**



IJN BB Yamashiro and DD
Shigure under fire 24 Oct 44



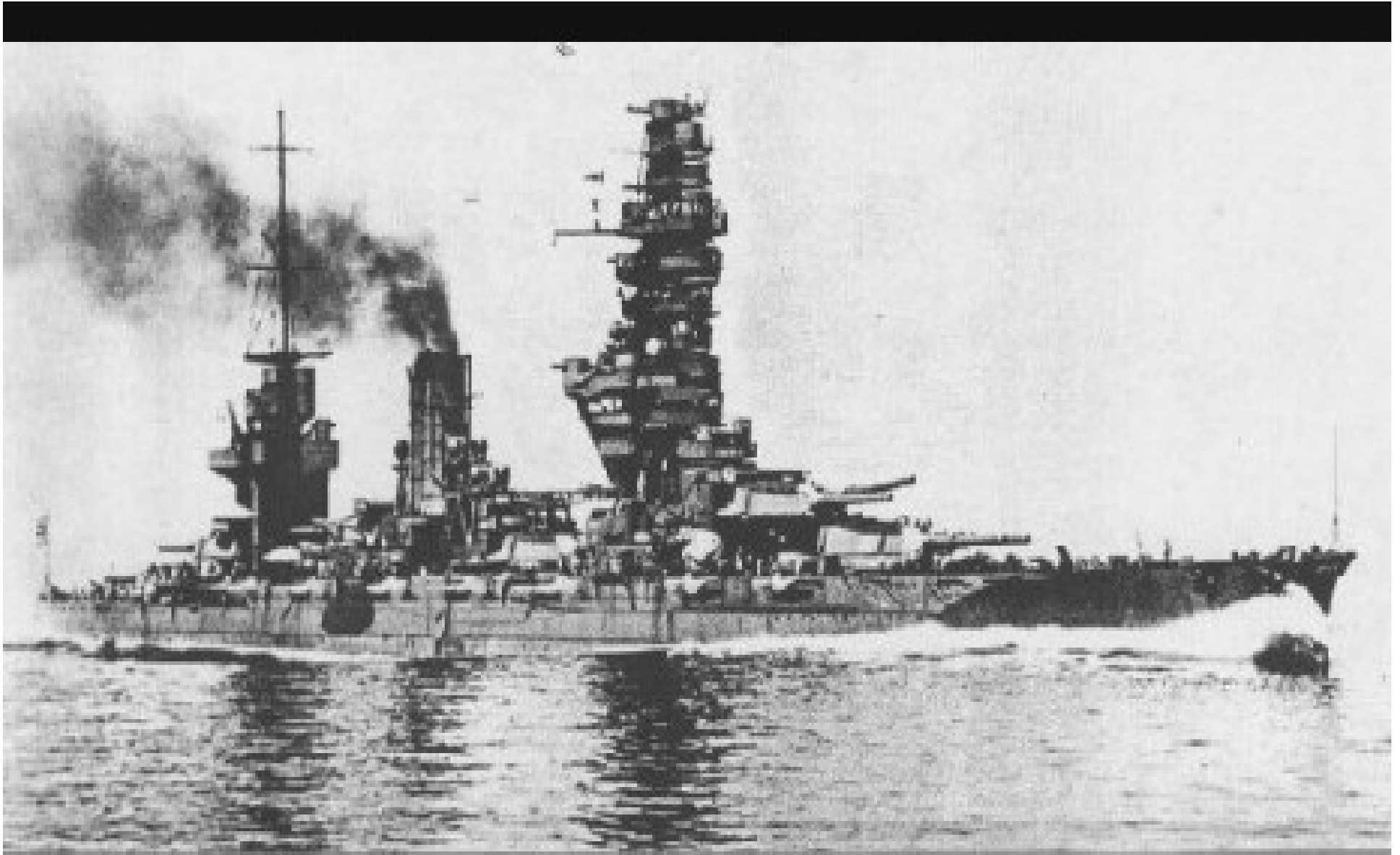


U.S. Navy

SURIGAO STRAIT 25 OCTOBER 1944
U.S.S. WEST VIRGINIA (BB-48)

USS West Virginia in the Battle of Surigao Strait

IJN Battleship Fuso



IJN Battleship Fuso



Battle off Samar 25 Oct 1944

Battle Off Samar, 25 Oct 44

- IJN VAdm Kurita's Center Force: 4 BBs, 6 CAs, 2 CLs, 11 DDs
- US TU 77.4.3 Taffy-3: 6 CVEs, 3 DDs, 6 DEs, ~400 older planes from other Taffy Units
- 0100: Kurita's Center Force exits SB Strait unopposed and heads South for Leyte Gulf
- 0600: US scout plane sights IJN fleet, Taffy-3 DD/DEs lay smoke and attack, CVEs turn to launch planes while running South
- 0800: multiple 7th Flt msgs of alarm from Taffy units to Halsey & COC
- ~0900: famous CinCPac Adm Nimitz msg; "Where is TF 34, repeat, the world wonders?"

Battle Off Samar, 25 Oct 44

- 0900: multiple US DD & plane attacks on Center Force
- 0915: US CVE Gambier Bay hit by BB Yamato shells, capsizes and sinks
- ~1000: Kurita, uncertain of 3rd Flt location, turns Center Force North to withdraw thru SB Strait
- 1115: Halsey finally turns BB TF 34 South to intercept Kurita, but too late
- IJN losses: 3 CAs and some damage to 3 BBs
- US losses: CVE St Lo to Kamikaze, CVE Gambier Bay to gunfire, 2 DDs, 1 DE, some planes
- Many Taffy 3 survivors died in water due to confusion over rescue 48 hrs later

Taffy Three's valiant attack of Kurita's Center Force off Samar I, 25 Oct 1944



Photo # NH 96011 USS Samuel B. Roberts at sea, October 1944



**USS Hoel DD-533 and USS Heerman DD-532
laying smoke off Samar 25 Oct 1944**

hnston.jpg (800 x 521 = 0.42 MP , 110 KB) [2 / 14] 100%

**CO, Cdr Evans wins
MOH, but dies as
Johnston is sunk**

**USS Johnston DD-557
attacking IJN Center
Force 25 Oct 44**



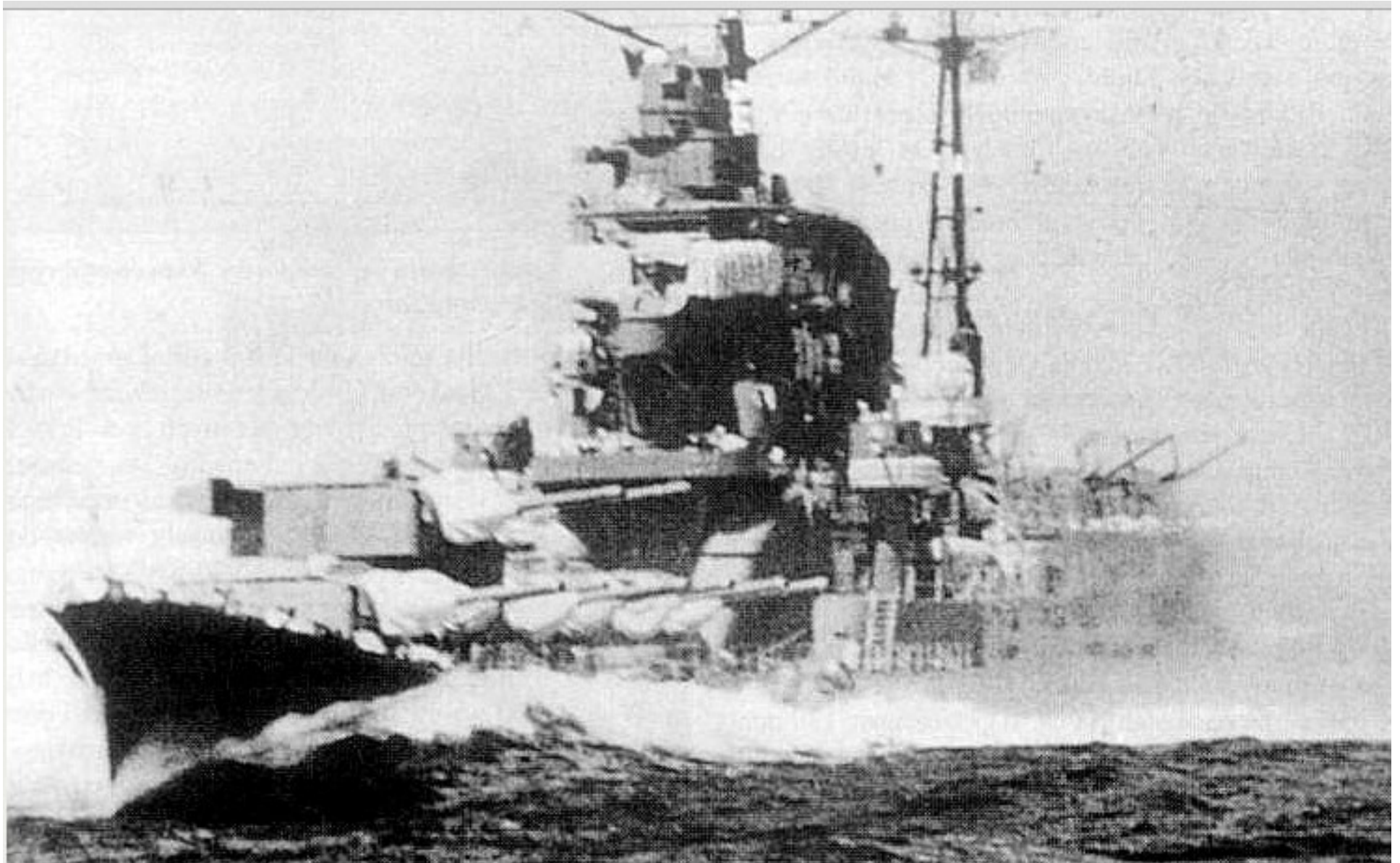
**US CVEs coming
under fire off Samar
25 Oct 44**



USS Gambier Bay CVE-73



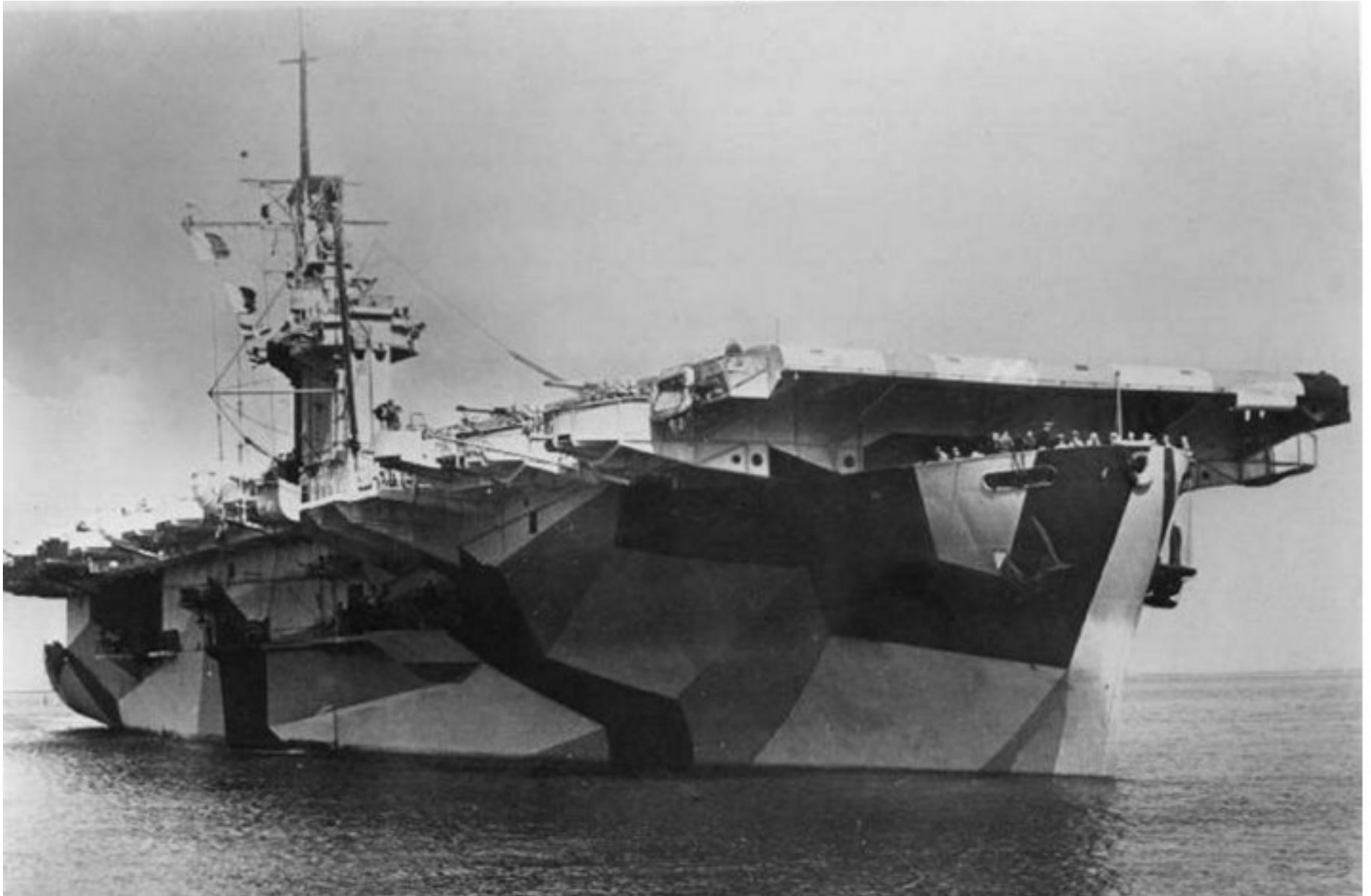
IJN CA Chikuma attacking Taffy three off Samar 25 Oct 44



**USS Gambier Bay under attack and sunk by IJN CA
Chikuma and BB Yamato 0907 25 Oct 44**



USS St Lo CVE-63



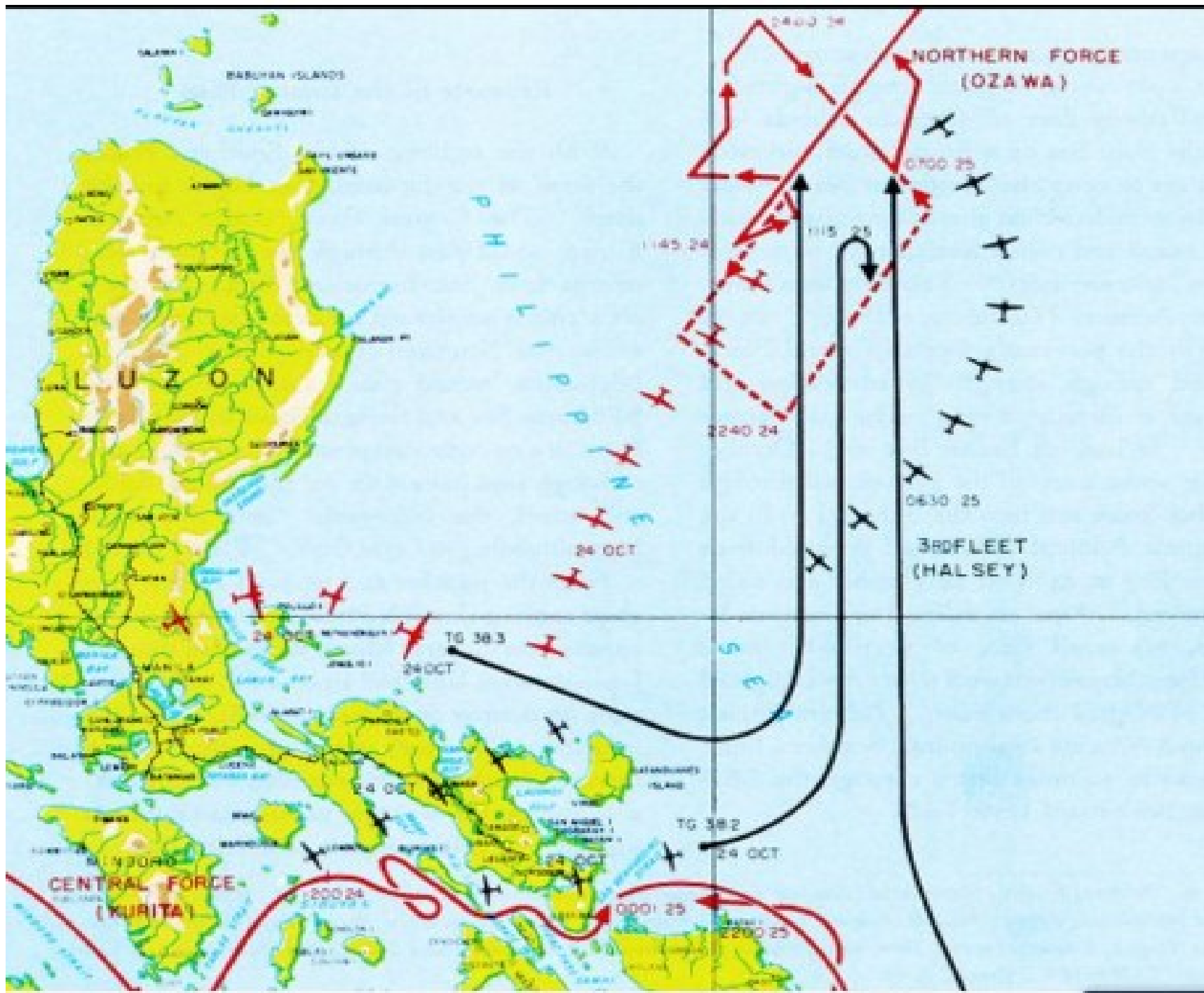
Kamikaze Attack

**CVE St Lo off Samar I
AM 25 Oct 44**




**CVE St Lo explodes from A6M Kamikaze attack
off Samar I at 1100 24 Oct 1944**





Cape Engano, 25-26 Oct 44

- IJN VAdm Ozawa's Northern Force: 1 CV, 3 CVLs, 2 old BBs, 3 CLs, 9 DDs, 108 planes
- US VAdm Halsey's 3rd Flt: 5 CVs, 5 CVLs, 6 BBs, 2 CAs, 6 CLs, 40+ DDs, 600+ planes
- Dawn: both forces launch planes, 75 headed South by IJN and 180 headed North by US, most IJN shot down enroute
- 0700: IJN fleet located, 30 IJN CAP shot down
- 527 US sorties flown against IJN ships over 24 hrs
- 0800: multiple distress msgs received fm 7th Flt units
- ~0900: Adm Nimitz 'world wonders' msg to Halsey
- 1115- Halsey finally detaches TF34 headed South to intercept Kurita's Center Force
- IJN losses: 1 CV, 2 CVL, 1 DD; 1 ea CVL and CL crippled; later 1 CVL, 1 CL, 1 DD;
- US losses: no ships and little damage, few planes

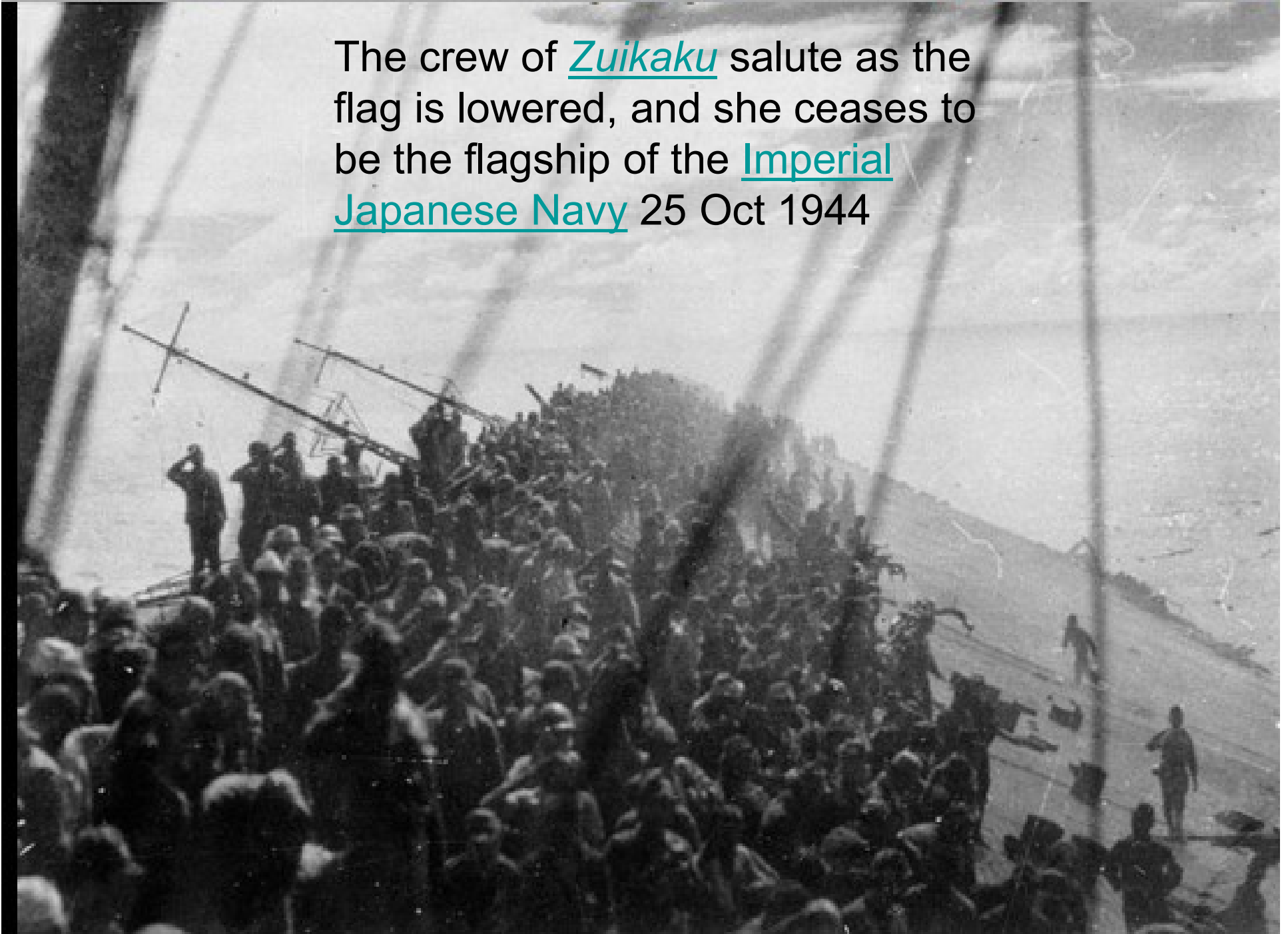
A black and white aerial photograph showing two Japanese Navy carriers, the Zuikaku on the left and the Zuihō on the right, during a night attack. The carriers are illuminated by searchlights, and numerous bright explosions and fire are visible around them, indicating they are under attack by dive bombers. The sea surface is dark, and the sky is filled with smoke and light from the explosions.

IJN carriers [Zuikaku](#),
left, and [Zuihō](#) under
attack by dive bombers
in the battle off Cape
Engaño

Zuikaku under attack off Cape Engano 25 Oct 44




The crew of [Zuikaku](#) salute as the flag is lowered, and she ceases to be the flagship of the [Imperial Japanese Navy](#) 25 Oct 1944





CVL Zuiho under
attack 25 Oct off
Cape Engano



**IJN DD Akizuki explodes off
Cape Engano 25 Oct 44**

**IJN CVE Chiyoda lost with all hands off Cape
Engano 24 Oct 44**



Ships and Aircraft Lost

- Leyte largest naval battle ever for tonnage involved
- US: (37,000 tons)
 - 1 light carrier (Princeton)
 - 2 escort carriers (Gambier Bay, St Lo)
 - 2 destroyers (Hoel, Johnston)
 - 1 destroyer escort (Samuel B Roberts)
 - 1 submarine (Darter)
 - 200 planes
- Japanese: (300,000 tons)
 - 1 fleet carrier (Zuikaku)
 - 3 light carriers (Zuiho, Chiyoda, Chitose)
 - 3 battleships (Musashi, Yamashiro, Fuso) (Kongo ret)
 - 10 cruisers (Atago, Maya, Suzuya, Chokai, Chikuma, Mogami, Noshiro, Abukuma, Tama, Kinu) (3 others ret)
 - 11 destroyers
 - ~300 land/carrier planes

Military Personnel

- Leyte Gulf largest naval battle modern history
- 3rd largest battle in recorded history
 - Red Cliffs, China, 208 AD, 850,000
 - Salamis, Greece, 480 BC, 250,000
- 200,000 US and Jap sailors involved
 - 12,500 Japanese dead
 - 2800 US casualties

Kamikaze Attacks

- Leyte Gulf first use of Kamikazes or Tokkos
- IJN VAdm Onishi organized first Special Attack Force
- First attacks during Battle off Samar 25 Oct 44
- In total hit 7 carriers and 40 other ships
- 5 ships, incl CVE St Lo, sunk
- 3800 Japanese airmen killed as Kamikazes
- 19% effective

Final Japanese Surrender, Tokyo Bay, USS Missouri, Sep 2 1944





**Japanese FM Shigemitsu
signs Surrender
Document onbd USS
Missouri 2 Sep 1945**

Aviation Discussion

Bruce McCampbell

- WWII aircraft production
- US & Japanese plane ID slides
- Lufberry Circle description
- Thatch Weave description
- Other tactics

WWII Aircraft Production 1941-44

• Japan	58,822
• Germany	92,656
• USSR	116,365
• Total	267,843
• US	261,826

Grumman F4F Wildcat Fighter

crew-single pilot
engine-1200 hp
max speed-330 mph
ceiling-37K
range-850 mi
arms-4x50 cal, bombs
prod-7825 ea



Grumman F6F-5 Hellcat Fighter

1 pilot,
2000hp,
380mph,
1040mi,
38k',
2x20mm,
4x50cal,
bombs,
rockets,
12,275 ea

'Minsi III'
McCampbell, Oct 1944



Douglas SBD Dauntless Dive Bomber



2 crew, 1200hp,
255mph, 770mi, 24k',
2x50cal, 2x30cal,
bombs, 5936 ea

Curtiss SB2C Helldiver Dive Bomber



2 crew, 1900hp, 295mph,
1200mi, 29k', 2x20mm,
2x30cal, bombs, 7150 ea

Douglas TBD Devastator Torpedo Bomber

Early rare torpedo bomber, of only 70 operational, 40 lost by Torpedo 8 at Midway 4 Jun 42, 4 known, 2 lost 1 Feb 42 on Yorktown CV-5 Jaluit raid



Grumman TBF/M Avenger Torpedo Bomber



**3 crew, 1700hp, 270mph, 22k', 1200mi,
3x50 cal, torp, bombs, 9839ea**

North American B-25 Mitchell Bomber



1942 Doolittle Raid

5 crew, 2x1700hp,
275mph, 1300mi,
24k', 1x75mm,
16x50cal, bombs,
rockets, 9800 ea

Consolidated PBY Catalina Maritime Patrol Bomber



**7 crew, 2x1200hp,
175mph, 3050mi, 18k',
2x50cal, 3x30cal,
bombs, dpth chgs,
3300 ea**

Mitsubishi A5M Claude Fighter



Mitsubishi A6M Japanese Zero Fighter



One pilot, 1100hp, 350mph, 38k',
1200 nm, 2x20 mm, 2x7.7 mm
guns, bombs, 10499 ea

Aichi D3A Val Dive Bomber



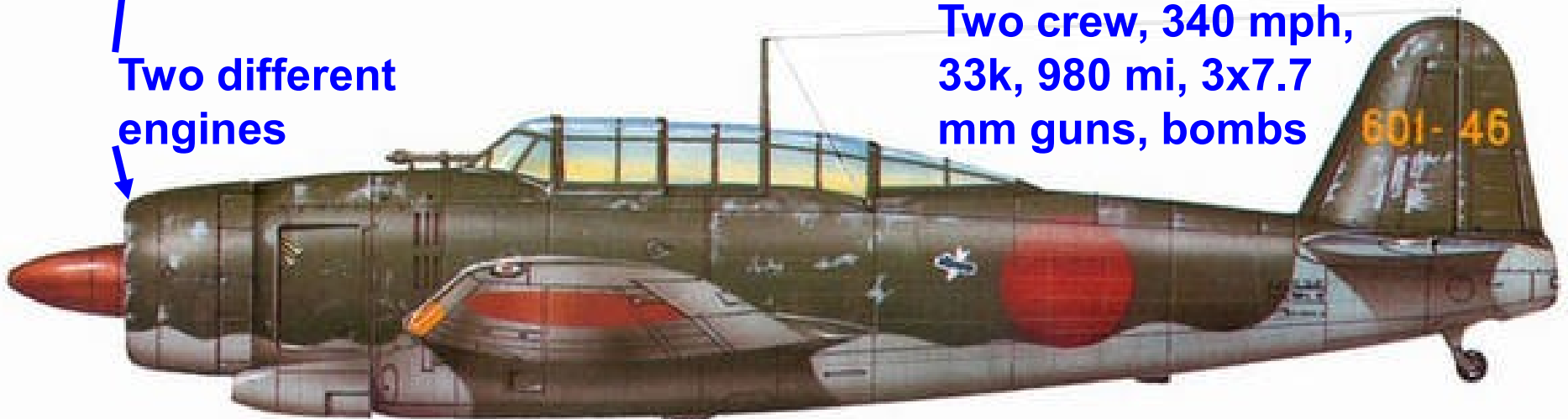
Yokosuka D4Y Judy Dive Bomber



Yokosuka D4Y1-C Suisai Type 2 Model 11 of the 523rd kokutai '*Taka Butai*', Peleliu Island, Western Caroline Islands, September 1944. '*Taka Butai*' means 'Eagle Group' by literal translation.

Two different engines

Two crew, 340 mph,
33k, 980 mi, 3x7.7
mm guns, bombs



Yokosuka D4Y3 Type 2 Model 33 of Kougeki (Attack) 1st Hikotai, 601st kokutai, Hyakurihara Naval Air Base, Ibaraki Prefecture, August 1945.



**Yokosuka D4Y3 Judy, IJN Lt Yamaguchi
kamikazi attack on Essex 25 Nov 44,
just after Dad left ship for US**

Nakajima B5N Kate Early Torpedo Bomber



Late Model

Nakajima B6N Jill Torpedo Bomber



B6N1 Model 11 nr Ri-371 z Hyakurigahara Kokutai.

B6N1 Model 11 Ri-371 from Hyakurigahara Kokutai.



B6N2 Model 12 nr 131-01 z 131. Kokutai, 1945 rok.

B6N2 Model 12 131-01 from 131 Kokutai, 1945.

**3 crew, 300 mph, 30k, 1890 mi,
2x7.7 mm guns, bombs/torpedo**

Plansza barwna na pierwszej stronie okładki: B6N2 Model 12 nr Ko-B6-11, używany do celów doświadczalnych w Dai-Ichi Kaigun Koku Gijutsusho.

Color side view on the first page of cover: B6N2 Model 12 Ko-B6-11, used for testing by Dai-Ichi Kaigun Koku Gijutsusho.

Mitsubishi G4M Betty Bomber



7 crew, 265 mph, 29k,
3750 mi, 1x20 mm & 4
7.7 mm guns, bombs
or torpedoes

Aichi E13A Jake Reconnaissance Seaplane

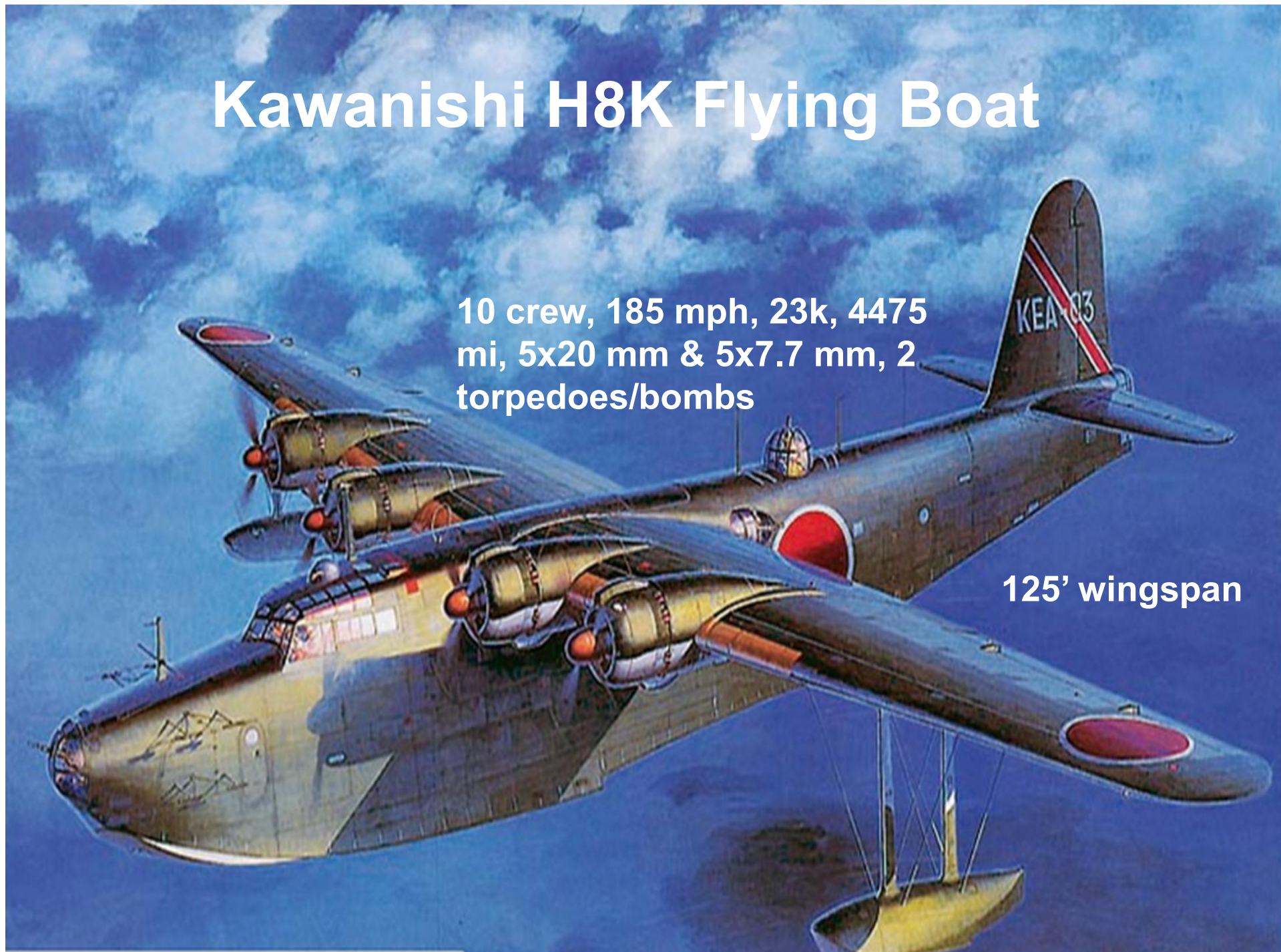


**3 crew, 1100hp, 234mph,
29k', 1300 mi, 1x20mm &
1x7.7mm guns, bombs,
depth charges, 1418 ea**

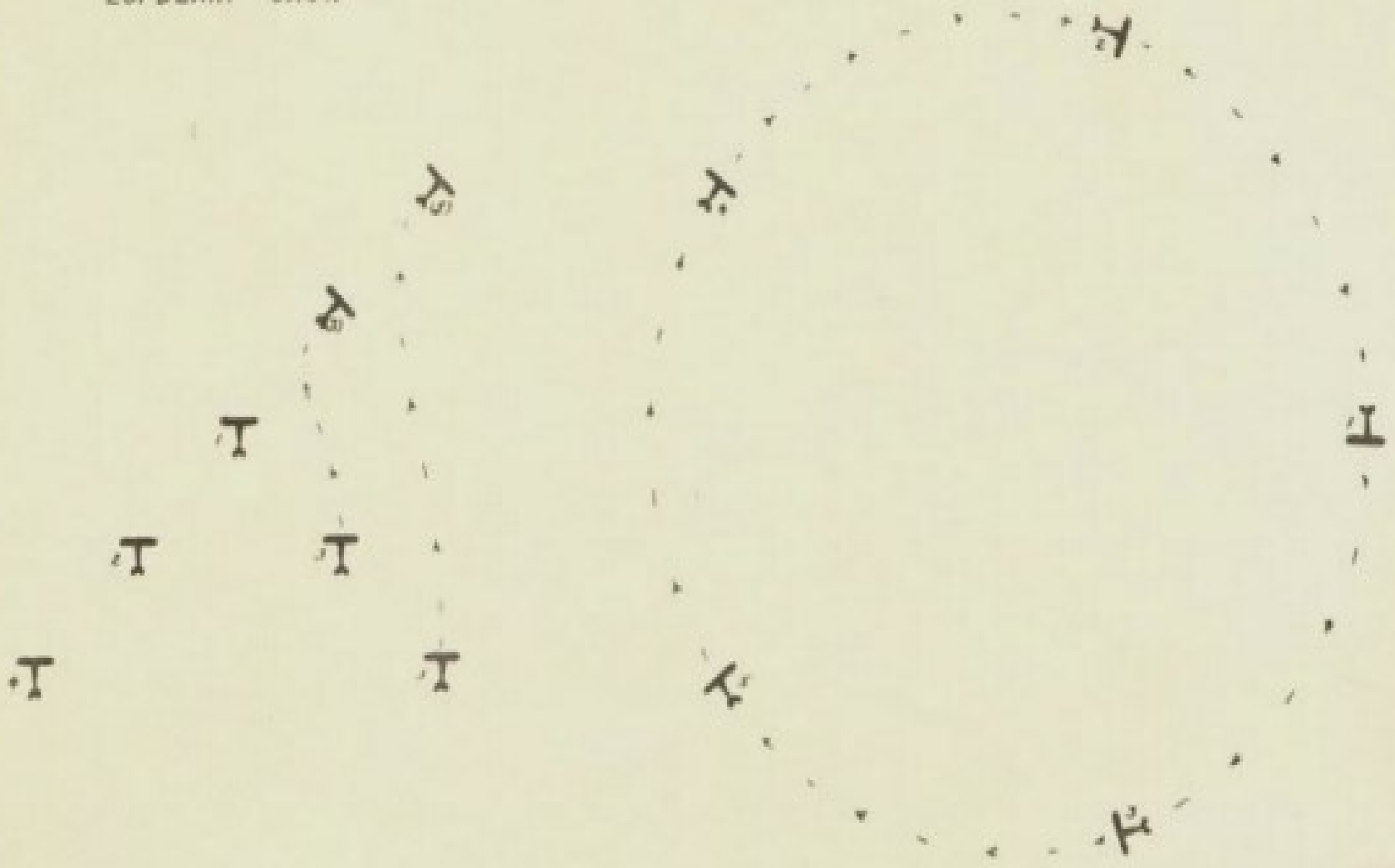
Kawanishi H8K Flying Boat

10 crew, 185 mph, 23k, 4475
mi, 5x20 mm & 5x7.7 mm, 2
torpedoes/bombs

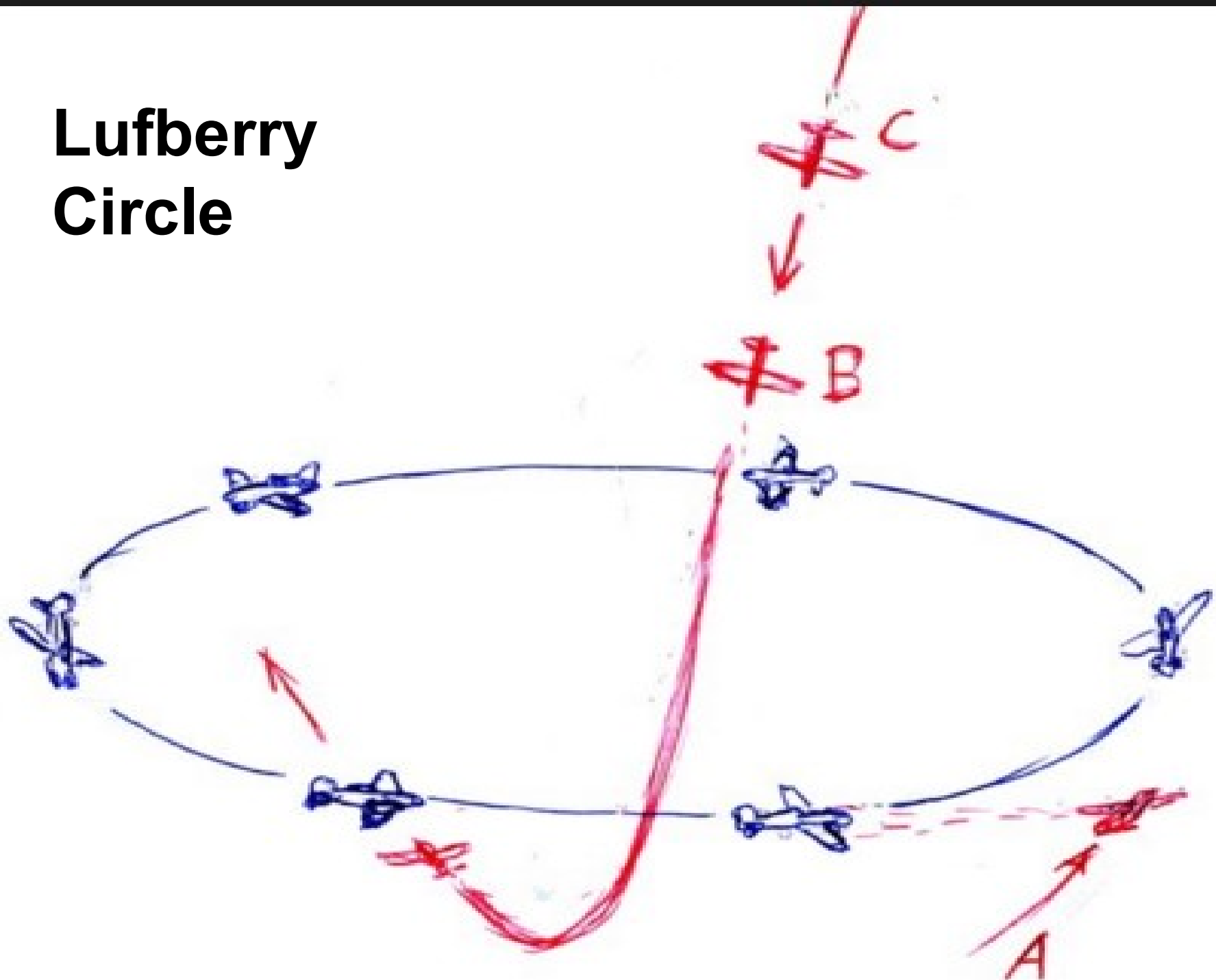
125' wingspan

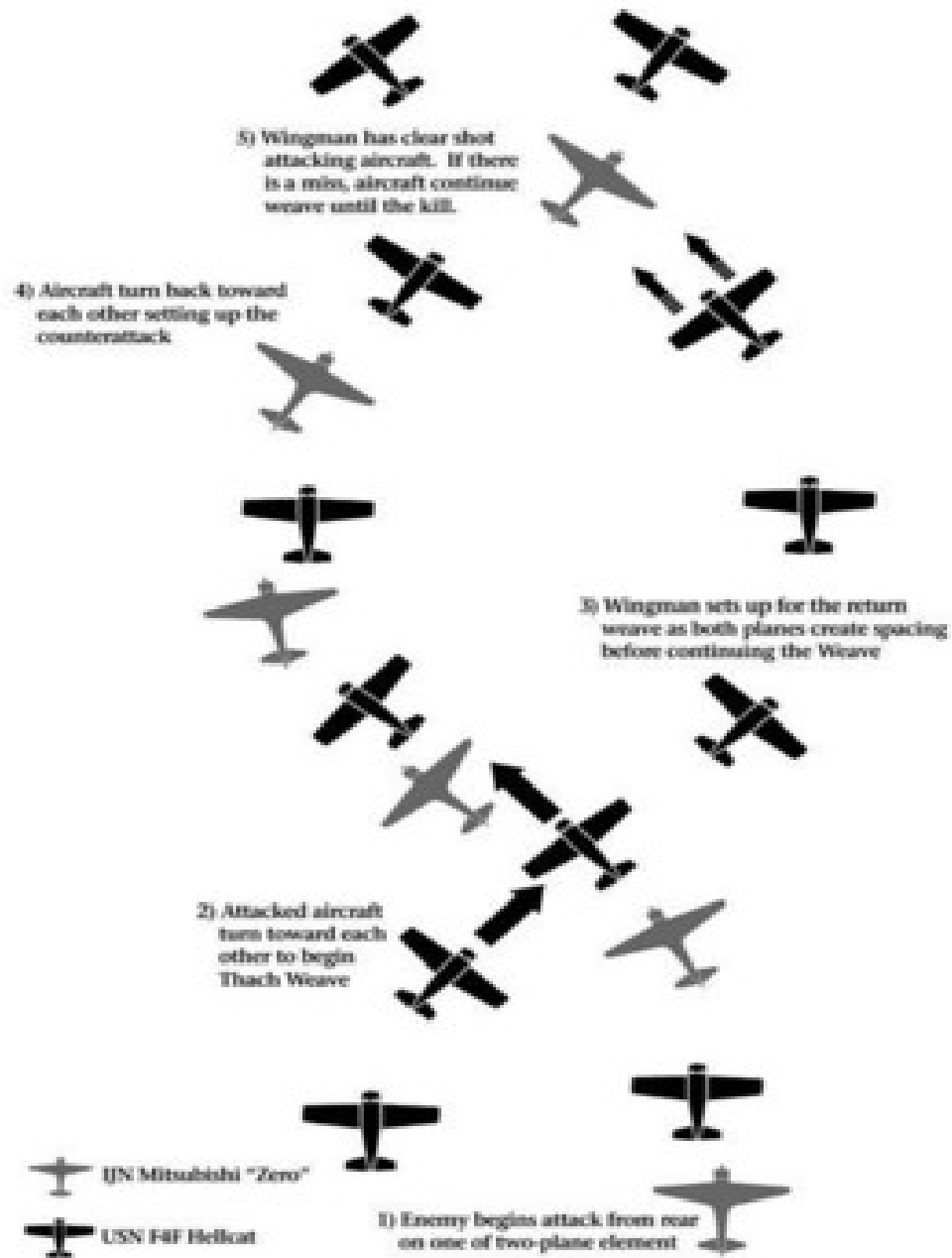


LUFBERRY SHOW



Lufberry Circle





Thach Weave

Drawn by William S. Smith

Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture

The Battle of Leyte Gulf Links

- <http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1757.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Leyte_Gulf
- <http://www.weapon-owners.com/newforum>
- <http://padresteve.com/>
- <http://smg.photobucket.com/>
- <https://combatgears.files.wordpress.com/>
- <http://www.romblonlifestyles.com/>
- <http://www.usni.org/magazines/navalhistory/>



The End

National Naval Aviation Museum - McCampbell and his wingman, Lieutenant Roy Rushing, prepare to take on a group of Japanese

CLOSE X

**CO, Cdr Evans wins
MOH, but dies as
Johnston is sunk**



USS Johnston DD-557



USS Hoel DD-533

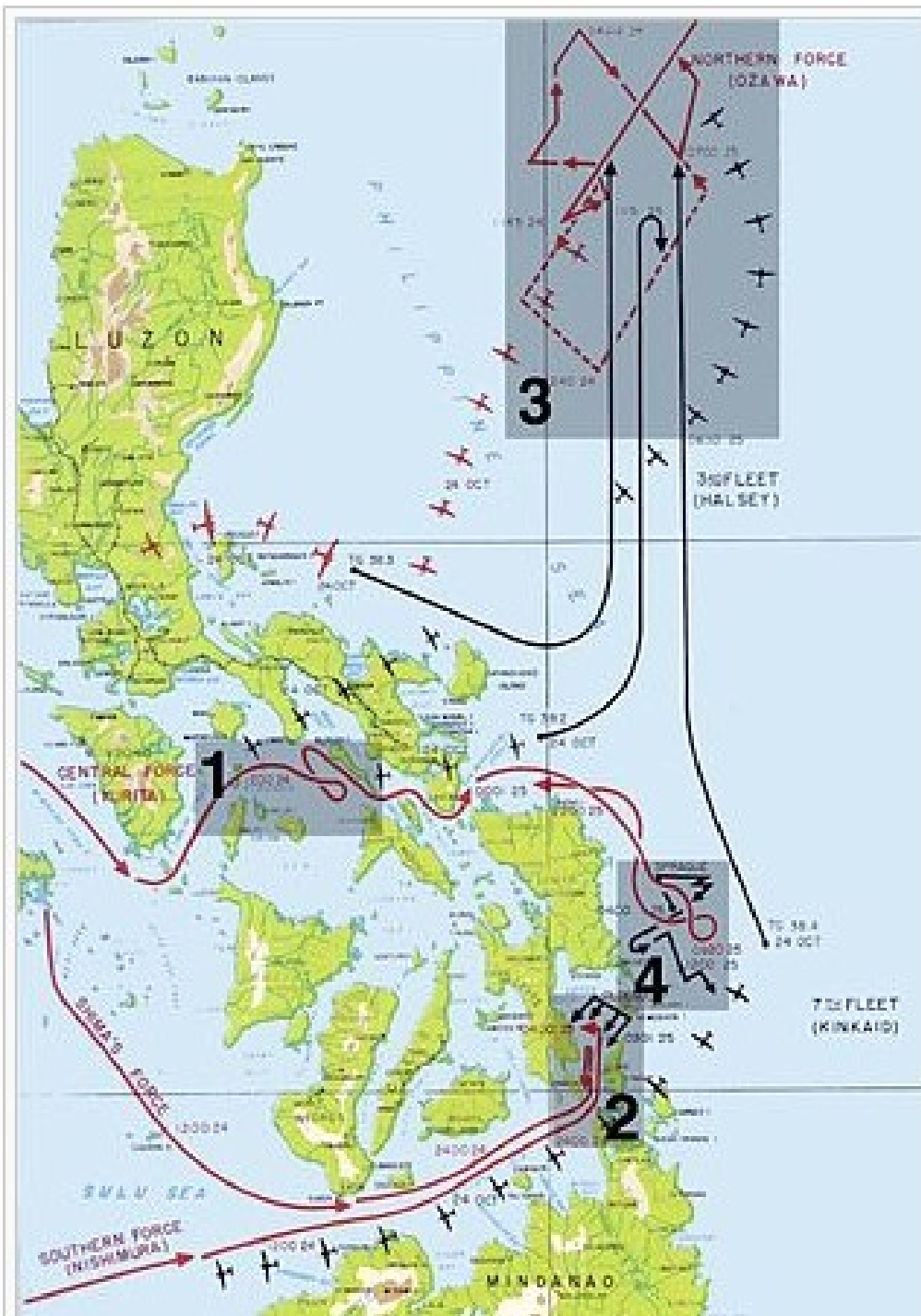


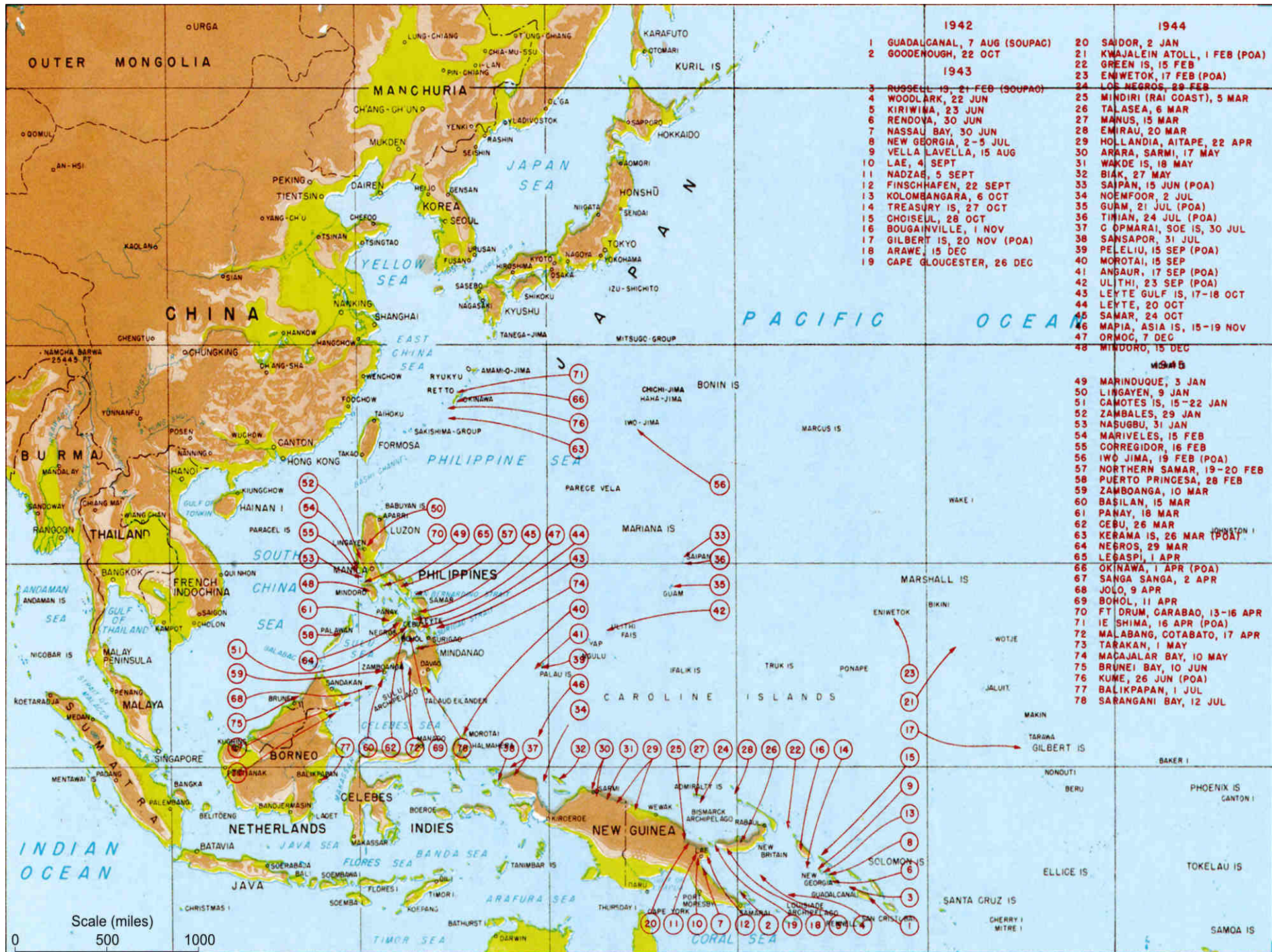
USS Heermann DD-532 in action at Samar

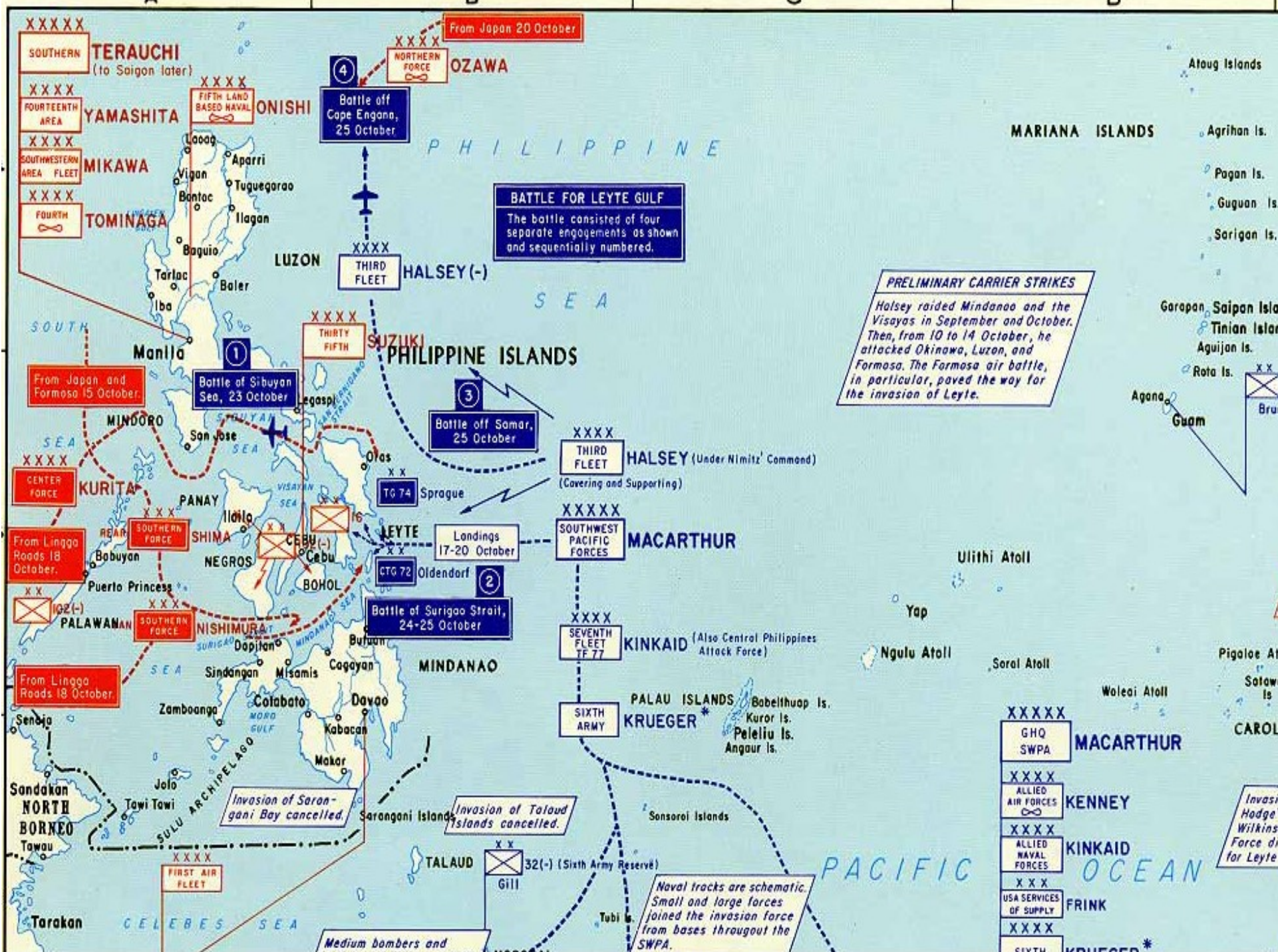
Main actions in the Battle for Leyte Gulf 23-26 Oct 1944:

- 1 [Battle of the Sibuyan Sea](#)
- 2 [Battle of Surigao Strait](#)
- 3 [Battle off Cape Engaño](#)
- 4 [Battle off Samar.](#)

Leyte Gulf is north of 2 and west of 4.







XXXXX
SOUTHERN TERAUCHI
(to Saigon later)

XXXXX
FOURTEENTH AREA YAMASHITA

XXXXX
SOUTHWESTERN AREA FLEET MIKAWA

XXXXX
FOURTH TOMINAGA

XXXXX
NORTHERN FORCE OZAWA

From Japan 20 October

④
Battle off Cape Engano, 25 October

BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF
The battle consisted of four separate engagements as shown and sequentially numbered.

XXXXX
THIRD FLEET HALSEY (-)

PRELIMINARY CARRIER STRIKES
Halsey raided Mindanao and the Visayas in September and October. Then, from 10 to 14 October, he attacked Okinawa, Luzon, and Formosa. The Formosa air battle, in particular, paved the way for the invasion of Leyte.

①
Battle of Sibuyan Sea, 23 October

③
Battle off Samar, 25 October

XXXXX
THIRD FLEET HALSEY (Under Nimitz' Command)
(Covering and Supporting)

From Japan and Formosa 15 October

②
Battle of Surigao Strait, 24-25 October

XXXXXX
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC FORCES MACARTHUR

XXXXX
CENTER FORCE KURITA

From Lingga Roads 18 October

⑥
Landings 17-20 October

XXXXX
SEVENTH FLEET TF 77 KINKAID (Also Central Philippines Attack Force)

XX
GGZ (-)

From Lingga Roads 18 October

Sandakan NORTH BORNEO

SIXTH ARMY KRUERGER

Tawau

XXXXX
ALLIED AIR FORCES KENNEY

XXXXX
ALLIED NAVAL FORCES KINKAID

XXX
USA SERVICES OF SUPPLY FRINK

XXXXX
SIXTH KRUERGER*

Invasi Hodge Wilkins Force di for Leyte

Naval tracks are schematic. Small and large forces joined the invasion force from bases throughout the SWPA.

Invasi Sarangani Bay cancelled

Invasi Talaud Islands cancelled

XXXXX
FIRST AIR FLEET

XX
32 (-) (Sixth Army Reserve)

Medium bombers and

- MARIANA ISLANDS
- Agrihan Is.
 - Pagan Is.
 - Guguan Is.
 - Sarigan Is.
- Garapan, Saipan Island
- Tinian Island
- Aguijan Is.
- Rota Is.
- Guam

- Ulithi Atoll
- Yap
- Ngulu Atoll
- Sorol Atoll
- Waleai Atoll
- Pigloae Atoll
- Satawi Is.
- CAROL

XXXXXX
GHQ SWPA MACARTHUR

XXXXX
ALLIED AIR FORCES KENNEY

XXXXX
ALLIED NAVAL FORCES KINKAID

XXX
USA SERVICES OF SUPPLY FRINK

XXXXX
SIXTH KRUERGER*

Ships and Aircraft

• Ship Type	US	IJN
• CV	8	1
• CVL	8	3
• CVE	18	0
• BB	12	9
• CA/CL	24	20
• DD/DE	166	35
• PT, SS	Many	??
• Planes	1500	~700
• Totals	~300	67+

WARSHIPS

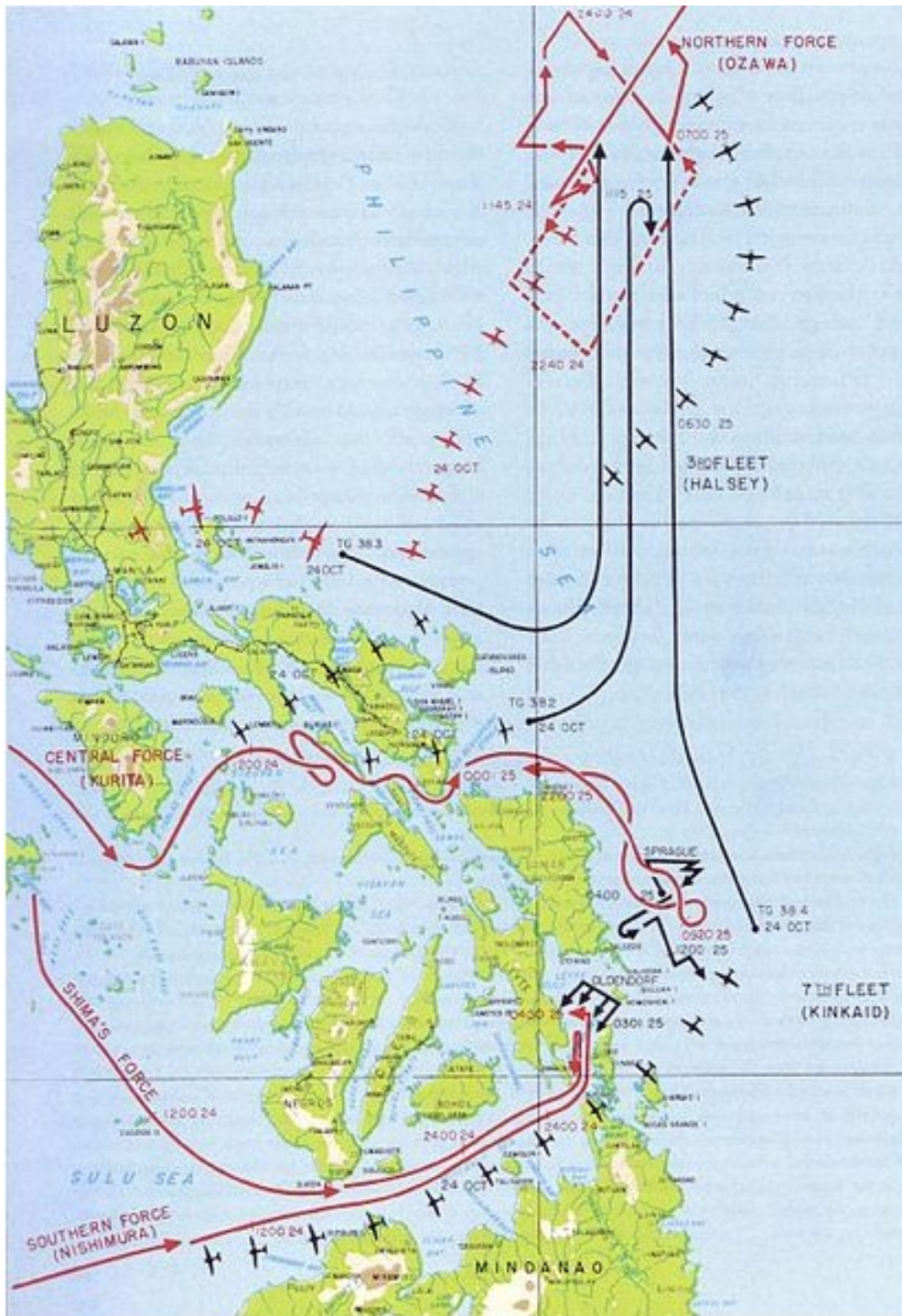


IJN Zuikaku

真珠湾攻撃
PEARL HARBOR ATTACK



WOODEN DECK OPTION AVAILABLE AS SET WITH AIRCRAFT (OPTIONAL THE MODEL, AIRCRAFT OPTION
READY TO ASSEMBLE & READY TO USE MODEL, NOT AIRCRAFT, READY TO USE FROM BASE, THE BOX
SET CONTAINS PARTS FOR ONE MODEL, WITH THE 1/350 SCALE MODEL
FOR HOBBYISTS AGE 14 AND ABOVE, THIS IS NOT A TOY
FITMENT AND PAINT NOT INCLUDED



Battles of Leyte Gulf 23-26 Oct 1944

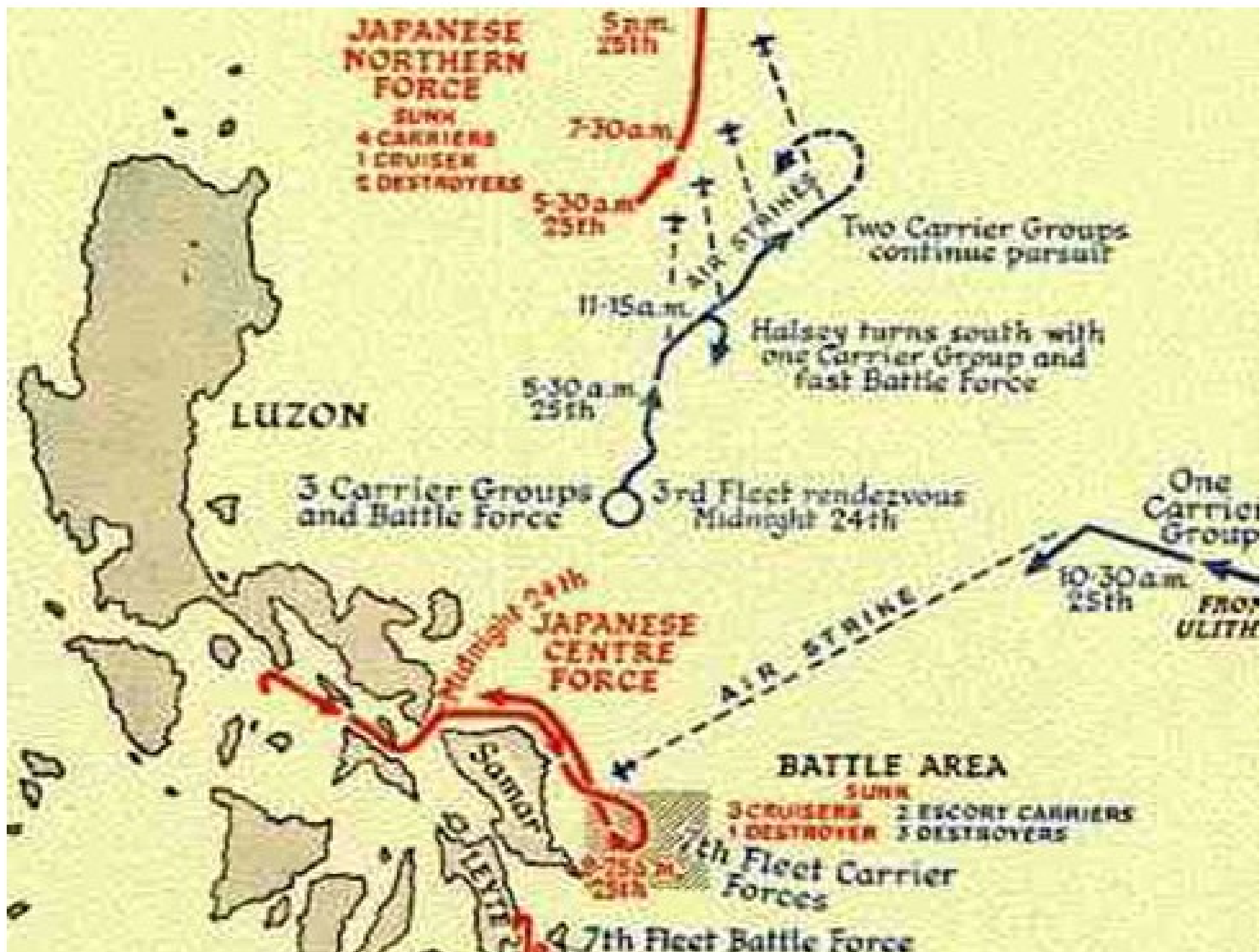
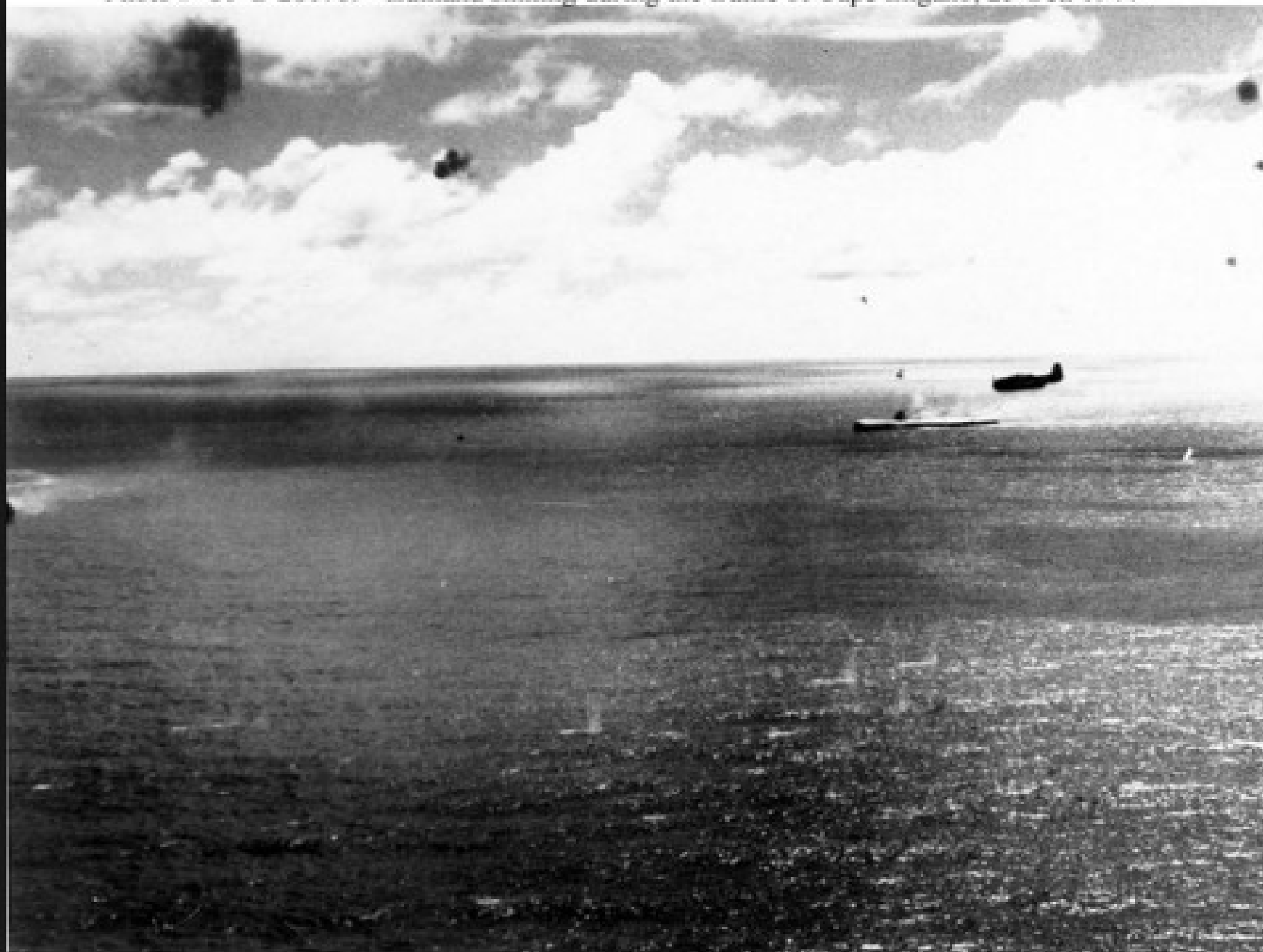


Photo # 80-G-281769 Zuikaku sinking during the Battle of Cape Engano, 25 Oct. 1944





**US Adm Nimitz signs
Surrender Document onbd
USS Missouri 2 Sep 1945**

Japanese Gen Umezu signs Surrender Document onbd USS Missouri 2 Sep 1945





NOSHIRO

ATAGO

MYOKO

TAKAO

HAGURO

CHOKAI

MAYA

NAGATO

YAMATO

MUSASHI

TONE

YAHAGI

KUMANO

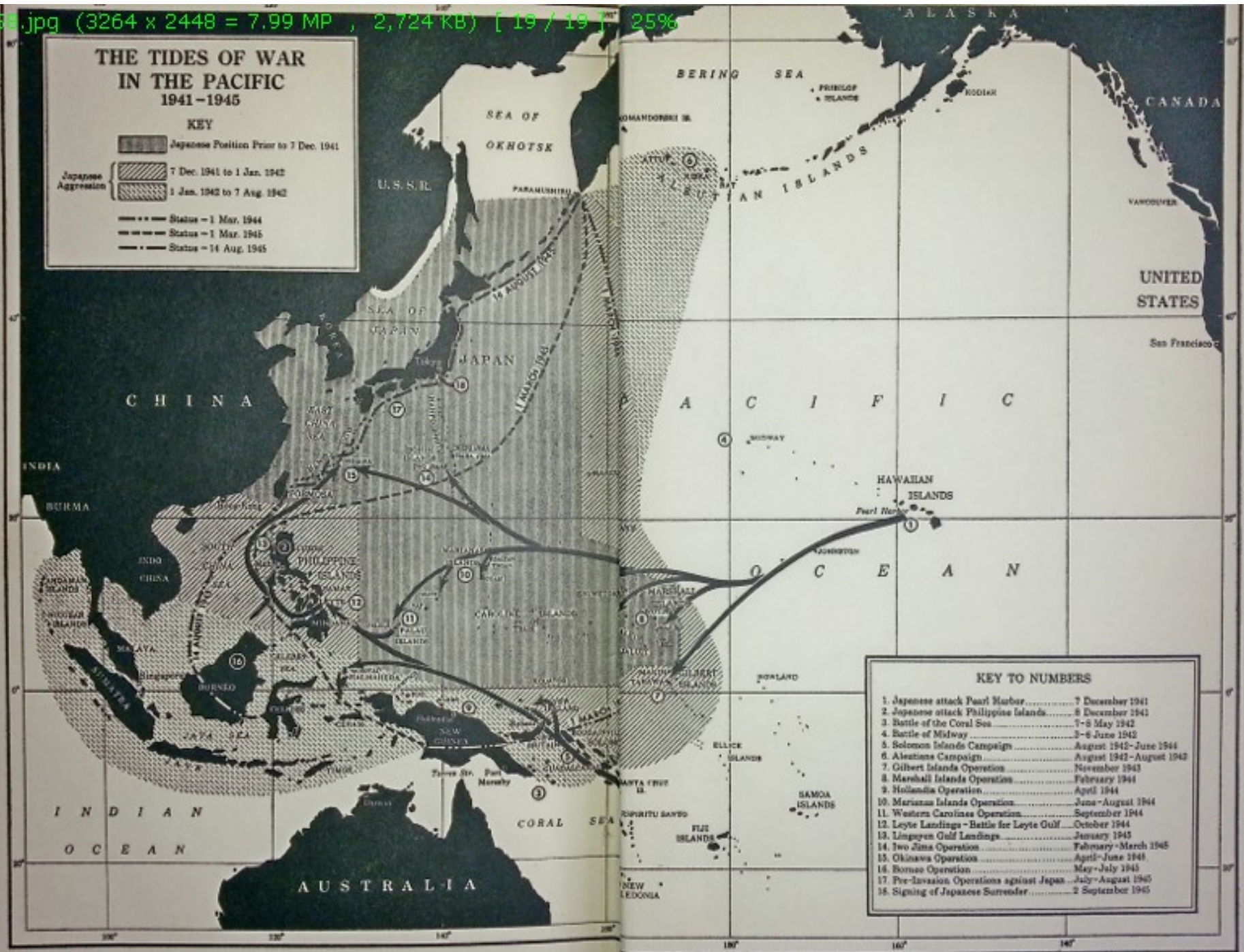
CHIKUMA

SUZUYA

HARUNA

KONGO







The Imperial Japanese Battleship Yamato during sea trials in October 1941.



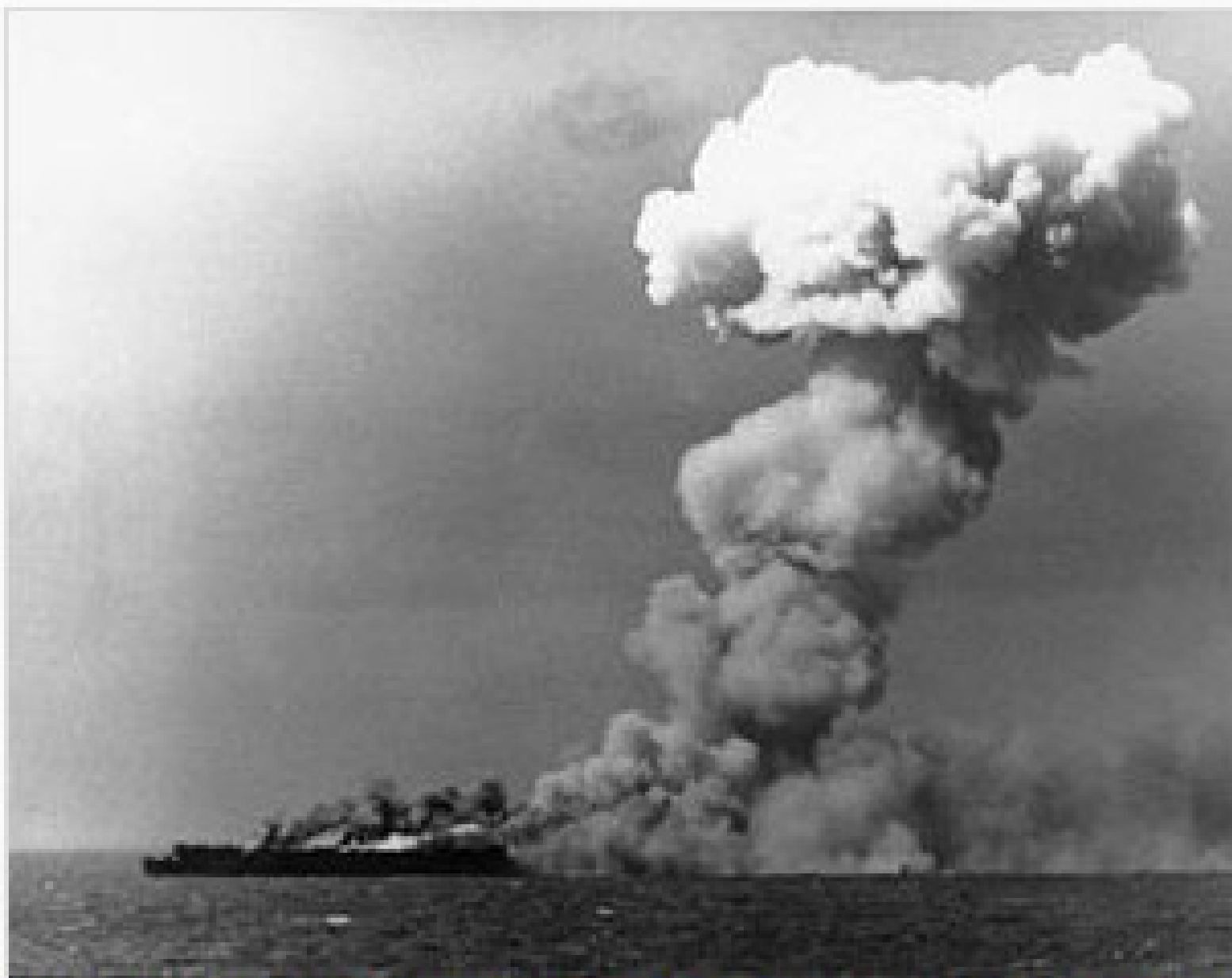
Fire hoses from the USS Birmingham pour water on the USS Princeton . Seconds later, the Princeton exploded causing many deaths on both ships.



FIGURE 11. A 1000-TON BOMB

Later Japanese Carrier Hiryu





The light aircraft carrier *Princeton* on fire, east of Luzon,
24 October 1944.

Later Japanese Carrier Hiryu



Sunk at Midway June 1942



Musashii 19
torps

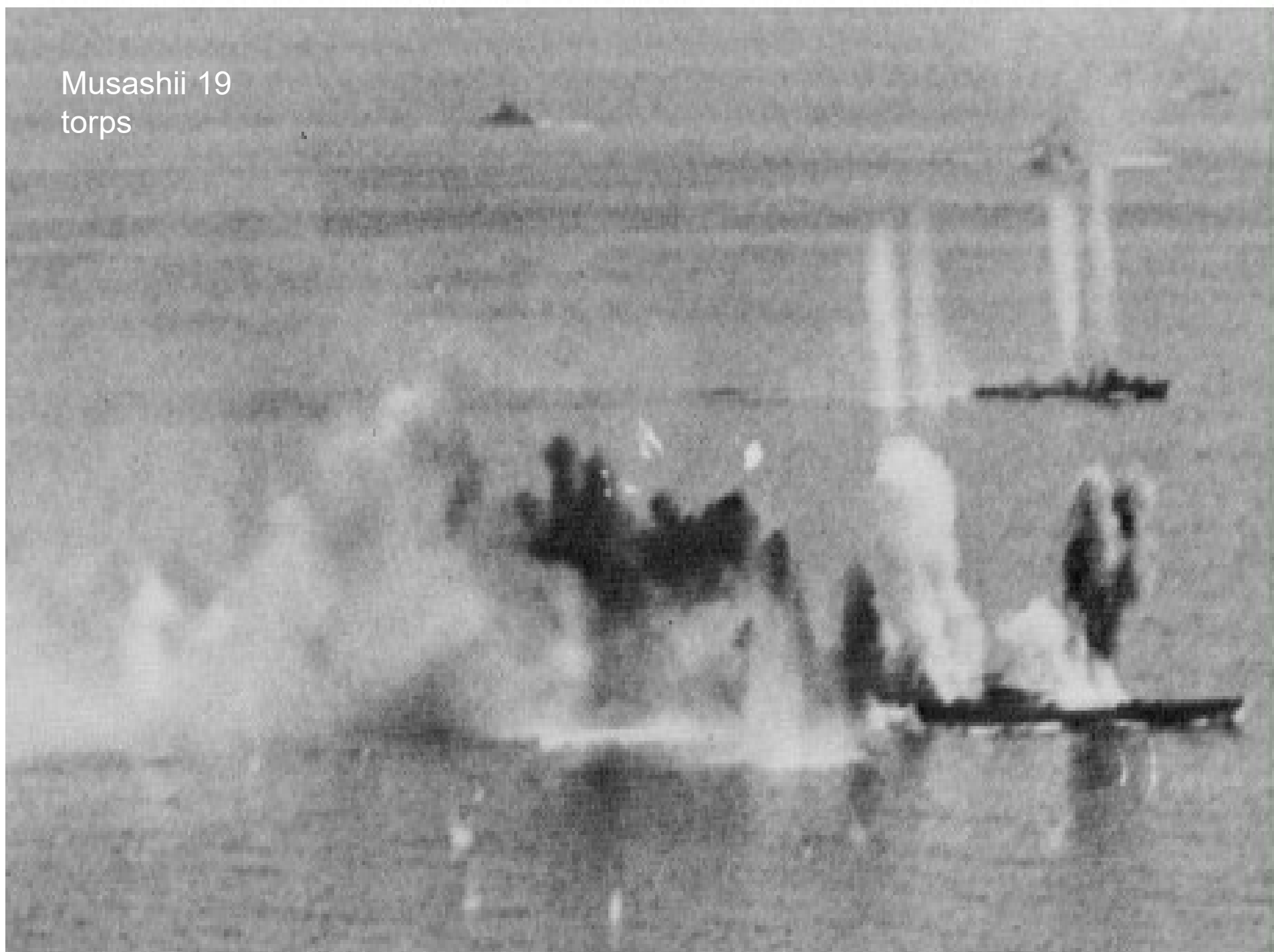


Photo # 80-G-378525 Japanese battleship Yamato in action off Samar, 25 Oct. 1944





Task Force 38 aircraft attack the Japanese battleship Musashi (foreground) and a destroyer in the Sibuyan Sea.

ABOARD SHIP

Mitscher Plaque To Be Dedicated

A plaque reproducing the upper half of the Mitscher Memorial at Miramar Naval Air Station is to be dedicated aboard the USS Mitscher (DL-2), a destroyer leader operating on an independent mission out of Newport, R.I.

The ship, like Mitscher Field at Miramar, was named in memory of Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, World War II commander of Task Force 58 which through carrier strikes was credited with reducing Japan to a fifth-rate naval power in 1944.

Contributions for the bronze memorial unveiled last October at Miramar were raised by a committee of retired Navy men and Navy-minded civilians. Co-chairmen were Vice Adm. George R. Henderson, USN, ret., and Mouney C. Pfefferkorn, both of San Diego.

The committee sent a 15-by-20-inch replica of the top portion of the plaque to the USS Mitscher, Comdr. James R. Payne, commanding officer, wrote to Henderson, thanking the committee for the gift.

The plaque will be placed in the most prominent location of the redecorated wardroom, Payne said.

On the memorial, Mitscher

is shown in the long-billed cap he wore on his wartime carrier flagship. With the approval of Adm. A. A. Burke, chief of naval operations, and Commander Destroyers Atlantic, the destroyer leader has adopted the so-called Mitscher cap for use at sea.

The ship also has a Mitscher plaque on its quarterdeck. Annually, the Mitscher awards an outstanding member of ship's company the title of Mitscherman, or Navy man of excellence.

"The ship has not been idle among the efforts to place Admiral Mitscher in a traditional role in the Navy," Payne wrote.

10 144

The San Diego

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AP

Navy Field To Be Named For Mitscher

Miramar Landing
Designation To Honor
Pacific War Admiral

The San Diego Union's
Washington Bureau
Copies Press Leased Wire

WASHINGTON, April 28 — The landing field at Miramar Naval Air Station is to be named Mitscher Field in honor of the late Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, World War II commander of Task Force 58.

Navy Secy. Thomas today told Rep. Bob Wilson (R-San Diego) the airfield would be named after the admiral as Wilson has requested.

OTHERS CITED

Wilson said Thomas soon will make an official announcement of the airfield's new name. Wilson formerly had been told by Adm. Carney, chief of naval operations, that navy airfields traditionally have geographical names rather than names of heroes.

In his appeal to Thomas, Wilson pointed out that Cavalier Field, Forrest Sherman Field and Floyd Bennet Field were named for Navy leaders.

Wilson said he was supported in his request for naming the field by Capt. D. L. Mills, commanding officer at the Miramar Naval Air Station.

"He and his officers remember Adm. Mitscher as the pilots' admiral," Wilson said.

LIVED IN CORONADO

Navy fliers tell of Mitscher's lighting the deck of his flagship to assist planes in landing in the face of almost certain attack by enemy submarines.

Adm. Mitscher made Coronado his home during World War II. Mrs. Mitscher returned to Coronado to live after he died in Norfolk in 1947.

Mitscher was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1910. He saw action in World War I and did some of the Navy's earliest transoceanic flying.

During World War II, as commander of Task Force 58, he was credited with reducing Japan to the status of a fifth-rate naval power by his carrier blows at island strongholds in 1944.

KAMIKAZE ATTACKS

His flag was blasted off two carriers in three days by Japanese Kamikaze attacks. Tokyo radio once announced his death.

The admiral is considered by many Navy men to have established the importance of the carrier as a capital ship of modern naval warfare.

ress Slider Free Version

700 WATER LINE SERIES

BATTLE SHIP KONGO 金剛

ウォータールインシリーズ NO.16
戦艦 こんごう
全長 317.201 m 全高 222.05 m



The clashes involved the United States 3rd and 7th Fleets (which was also participated by the Royal Australian Navy) against the Japanese Imperial Navy composed of the Center Force (the most powerful of the Japanese forces), Southern Force, Northern Force and some land-based aircraft of the Japanese empire.

The Allied forces consisted of 8 large aircraft carriers (including the large fleet carriers USS Intrepid, USS Enterprise, USS Franklin, USS Lexington and USS Essex of the US Navy's 3rd fleet), 8 light carriers, 18 escort carriers, 12 battleships, 24 cruisers, 141 destroyers and escorts, and around 1,500 aircraft. On the other hand, the Japanese Imperial Navy comprised of 4 aircraft carriers, 9 battleships (including the giant battleship Yamato and Mushashi), 19 cruisers, 34 destroyers and 700 aircraft.

4. A total of 337,000 tonnage of ships sunk.

Japanese Imperial Navy's giant battleship Musashi under attack during the Battle of Leyte Gulf. The battleship was the largest ship sunk during the battle. Photo by the US Navy.

The Battle of Leyte Gulf is also considered as the largest naval battle in history in terms of tonnage of ships sunk. The Allied forces lost 1 light carrier (USS Princeton, the largest American ship sunk during the battle), 2 escort carriers, 2 destroyers and 1 destroyer escort – a total of 37,000 tons of shipping. The Allied forces also lost more than 200 planes during the battle. On the Japanese side, the Japanese Imperial Navy lost 1 fleet carrier (Zuikaku), 3 light carriers, 3 battleships (including the giant Musashi), 10 cruisers, and 11 destroyers – a total of 300,000 tons of shipping.

The Battle of Leyte Gulf was a massive defeat for the Japanese Empire. It crippled the Imperial Japanese Navy capabilities that it never again engage in a naval battle with a comparable force during World War 2.

The combined fleets of the opposing forces carried around 200,000 soldiers. Sadly, several thousands of them died on the battle. The Japanese lost 12,500 naval soldiers while the Allied forces suffered around 2,800 casualties in a battle where the latter claimed victory. The Battle of Leyte Gulf is known as the largest naval battle in modern history in terms of the number of soldiers involved in the battle. It's the 3rd largest in the same category in the known human history, next to the Battle of the Red Cliffs (China 208 A.D.) which involved 850,000 soldiers and the Battle of the Salamis (Greeks vs. Persians, 480 B.C.E.) which involved 250,000 soldiers.

It was during the Battle of Leyte Gulf that the Japanese forces launched the first organized Kamikaze attacks (suicide attacks by Japanese aircraft pilots against Allied naval vessels). The Japanese "Special Attack Force" was put into operation as a desperate move by Vice Admiral Takijirō Ōnishi during the closing stages of the Battle off Samar on October 25, 1944. The Kamikaze attacks (also called Tokkō attacks) by the Japanese aircraft hit 7 carriers and 40 other ships. Five of them sunk, including the escort carrier St. Lo.

The Japanese continued the Kamikaze operations after the Battle of Leyte Gulf. According to reports, there were approximately 3,800 Japanese aircraft aviators who made such attacks against the Allied forces during World War 2, and 19% of these attacks managed to hit a ship.

~~7. Japan could have continued the war regardless of the atomic bombings~~
