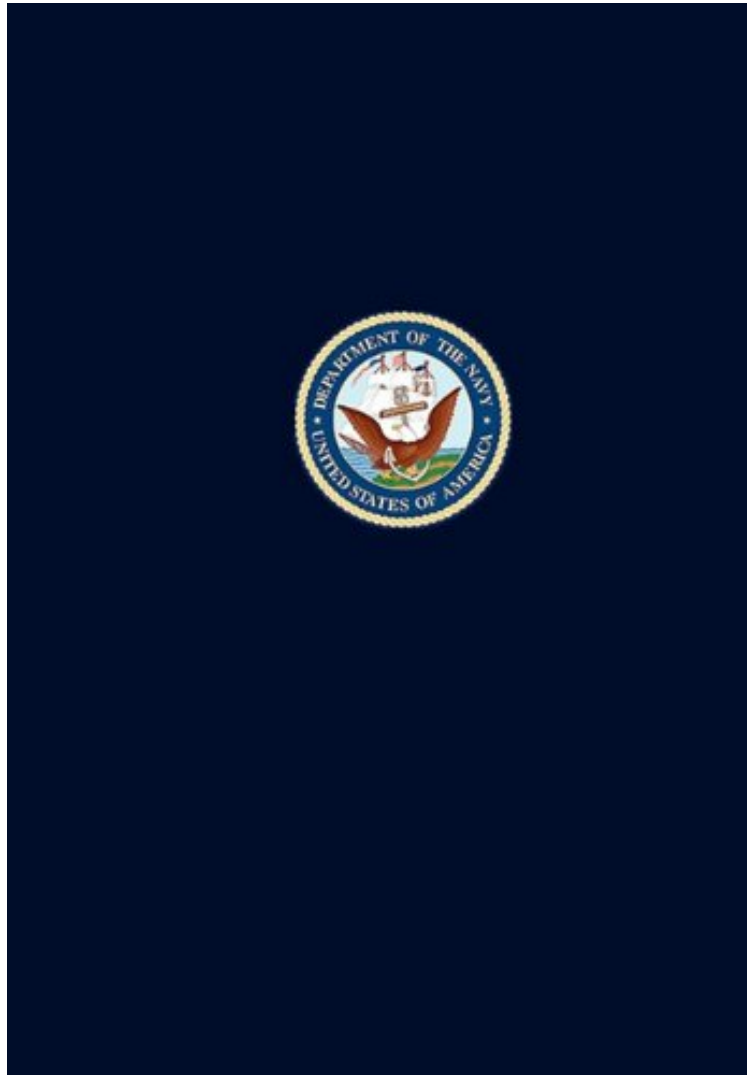


(Free) On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: The Memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson

On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: The Memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson

George C. Dyer

*ePub | *DOC | audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF*



[Download](#)

[Read Online](#)

#2376987 in Books Military Bookshop 2010-09-01Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.61 x 1.16 x 6.69l, 1.99 #File Name: 1907521275574 pages | File size: 51.Mb

George C. Dyer : On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: The Memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: The Memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson:

0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy Sanford Wrightgreat book2 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Excellent history of the how bad political decisions contributed to the disaster at Pearl Harbor 12/7/1941By W. BockA little known prelude to the consequences of the "expedient" political decisions that preceded the unpreparedness of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The same mistakes are being committed again in

2014. We never learn from the hard-learned lessons of history; no one pays attention until it is too late. 9 of 9 people found the following review helpful. Ol' Blood and Guts....Navy Style!By V-RODIf you're looking for the Navy version of Gen. Patton, you have found your man. Adm. Richardson actually had the guts to tell FDR to his face that the Navy leadership at this time has no confidence in the civilian leadership of this country. I can't think of many military officials at that level who would say how they felt regardless of the cost involved. Half of this book deals with Naval Fleet data and navy protocol. Not exciting material, but some may enjoy it. The other half of this book is excellent. Adm. Richardson is ordered by FDR to move the Navy fleet from San Diego to Pearl Harbor. He believes it will be a temporary stay, but soon realizes the fleet is to be a "deterrent" to Japanese aggression. He is outraged because the fleet can not be defended and in his opinion the U.S. Navy at the time was non-existent in relation to the Japanese. He has numerous battles with Washington officials and ends up being removed from command. This man was direct, honest, and didn't "pull any punches". He called it as he saw it. But he wasn't a "loose-lipped cannon either. After Pearl Harbor he could have come on the scene and flaunted what he had said about the disaster waiting to happen at Pearl Harbor. Instead he remained reticent, and maintained his loyalty to this country. It's men like this that made the United States a great country. Honest, forthright, genuine, lovers of the good, patriotic, sincere and brave. Men, lets return to being men again!(.be thou strong therefore, and show thyself a man;) I Kings 2:2 KJV

Endless debates have raged over the reasons the Japanese were able to execute their surprise attack on the U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor so successfully. Military neglect, political and diplomatic ineptitude, and even what could only be described as accusations of malfeasance against the President of the United States all have been argued and reargued for more than 60 years. One key source of information for this ongoing and sometime passionate discussion is "On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: the Memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson". As commander of the U.S. Fleet in 1940 and 1941, Admiral Richardson was in a unique position to observe and reach conclusions about the readiness or lack of readiness of the fleet, as well as the political atmosphere in which crucial strategic and tactical decisions were reached. Because many crucial naval records perished at Pearl harbor, Admiral Richardson's recollections, as told to Rear Admiral George C. Dyer, constitute an important primary source for war plans, including War Plan Orange for operations in case of a war with Japan. He also addresses his deep concern about the lack of preparedness of the Navy, particularly its low prewar staffing levels, and the folly of sending a poorly prepared naval force to Pearl Harbor as a deterrent to aggression by a better prepared Japanese fleet. He forthrightly places much of the blame for this situation on President Roosevelt and his advisers. Interestingly, in light of the many conspiracy theories surrounding December 7, 1941, he criticizes these men for consistently underestimating the Japanese threat rather than courting an attack as a way of embroiling the U.S. in the war. On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor is an important source for naval historians and students of World War II, as well as an intriguing first-person account of the crucial months preceding "the day of infamy". Originally published in 1973. 558 pages, ill.