

## Historicity of *Between Fortitude and Folly*

### Bibliography:

This document describes the historical accuracy of *Between Fortitude and Folly*. The following bibliography cites the documents used in research. For ease of reference later in this document, the table's first column provides a shorthand title.

Most citations are full-length books. Though research included many short articles, only ones critical to the novel are cited.

<i>Rainbow-5</i>	(no author cited) "A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, AND EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING THERETO," PROCEEDINGS OF NAVY COURT OF INQUIRY (Pages 926-985, Exhibit 4, "Rainbow 5"), UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON (1946)
<i>Bluejacket</i>	(no author cited), <i>The Bluejackets' Manual 1944</i> , United States Naval Institute (1944)
<i>50-caliber</i>	(no author cited), "Browning Machine Gun Caliber .50 HB, M2," Headquarters Department of the Army (2001)
<i>3/23</i>	(no author cited), "Handbook for the 3-Inch 23 Calibre ( <i>sic</i> ) Mark XIV Gun on the 3-Inch U.S. Marks XIV and XIV* Mountings - 1942" (no publisher cited)
<i>Pope</i>	(no author cited), "U.S.S. Pope Documents & History," (no publisher cited) (circa 1942)
<i>Flush Decks</i>	Al Adcock, <i>US Flush Deck Destroyers in Action</i> , Squadron/Signal Publications (2003)
<i>Officer's Gd</i>	Arthur Ageton, <i>The Naval Officer's Guide</i> , Whittlesey House (1943, 1944)
<i>Four Pipes</i>	John Alden, <i>Flush Decks &amp; Four Pipes</i> , Naval Institute Press (1965)
<i>Playing</i>	Lodwick Alford, <i>Playing for Time: War on an Asiatic Fleet Destroyer</i> , Merriam Press (2012)
<i>Balikpapan</i>	Richard Antrim, "Night Destroyer Attack off Balikpapan, January 24, 1942," U.S. Navy after-action report (1942)
<i>Badung Strait</i>	Richard Antrim, "Post Battle Report – Action Southeast of the Island of Bali, Night of February 19 - 20, 1942," U.S. Navy after-action report (1942)
<i>Condition Red</i>	Frederick Bell, <i>Condition Red: Destroyer Action in the South Pacific</i> , Arcadia Press (1943)
<i>2<sup>nd</sup> Java</i>	Welford Blinn, "Action Report – U.S.S. Pope (DD225), 1 March 1942," U.S. Navy after-action report (1945) (written after Captain Blinn was released from a Japanese POW camp)
<i>Rising Sun</i>	Jeffrey Cox, <i>Rising Sun, Falling Skies: The Disastrous Java Sea Campaign of World War II</i> , Osprey Publishing (2014)
<i>South Pacific Destroyer</i>	Russell Crenshaw Jr., <i>South Pacific Destroyer: The Battle for the Solomons from Savo Island to Vella Gulf</i> , Naval Institute Press (1998)
<i>Family Saga</i>	John Dickey, <i>A Family Saga: Flush-Deck Destroyers 1917 - 1955</i> , Destroyer History Foundation (2013)

<i>Battle Experience</i>	R. S. Edwards, Chief of Staff (cover letter), “Battle Experiences from Pearl Harbor to Midway: December 1941 to June 1942, including Makin Island Raid 17 - 18 August”, United States Fleet Headquarters of the Commander in Chief (1943)
<i>AA Guns</i>	Norman Friedman, <i>Naval Anti-Aircraft Guns and Gunnery</i> , Seaforth Publishing (2013)
<i>Destroyers</i>	Norman Friedman, <i>U.S. Destroyers: An Illustrated Design History</i> , Naval Institute Press (2004)
<i>Philippines</i>	Stanley Karnow, <i>In Our Image: America’s Empire in the Philippines</i> , Ballantine Books (1989)
<i>Tragic</i>	Donald Kehn Jr., <i>In the Highest Degree Tragic: The Sacrifice of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet in the East Indies during World War II</i> , Potomac Books (2017)
<i>Flamboya</i>	Clara Kelly, <i>The Flamboya Tree: Memories of a Mother’s Wartime Courage</i> , Random House Trade Paperback (2002)
<i>Defining</i>	Jan A. Krancher (editor), <i>The Defining Years of the Dutch East Indies, 1942 - 1949: Survivors’ Accounts of Japanese Invasion and Enslavement of Europeans and the Revolution that Created Free Indonesia</i> , McFarland & Company, Inc. (1996)
<i>Flush-Deck Destroyers</i>	Mark Lardas, <i>US Flush-Deck Destroyers 1916 - 45</i> , Osprey Publishing Ltd. (2018)
<i>Michel’s War</i>	John Michel, <i>Mr. Michel’s War: From Manila to Mukden: An American Navy Officer’s War with the Japanese, 1941 - 1945</i> , Presidio Press (1998)
<i>Orange</i>	Edward Miller, <i>War Plan Orange: The U.S. Strategy to Defeat Japan 1897 - 1945</i> , Naval Institute Press (1991)
<i>600</i>	J. Daniel Mullin, <i>Another 600</i> , self-published (1984)
<i>Last Action</i>	William Penninger, “The USS Pope’s Last Action,” online article written after Penninger’s release from a Japanese POW camp)
<i>Java Sea</i>	Mark Stille, <i>Java Sea 1942: Japan’s Conquest of the Netherlands East Indies</i> , Osprey Publishing Ltd. (2019)
<i>Air Power</i>	Mark Stille, <i>Malaya &amp; Dutch East Indies 1941 - 42: Japan’s Air Power Shocks the World</i> , Osprey Publishing Ltd. (2020)
<i>Exeter</i>	Randall Tonks, <i>Profile Warship: HMS Exeter/Heavy Cruiser 1929 - 1941</i> , Profile Publication Ltd., (1971)
<i>Gods</i>	W.G. Winslow, <i>The Fleet the Gods Forgot: The Asiatic Fleet in World War II</i> , Naval Institute Press (1982)
<i>Malay Barrier</i>	Tom Womack, <i>The Allied Defense of the Malay Barrier, 1941 - 1942</i> , McFarland & Company, Inc. (2016)

## Historical Accuracy:

All events regarding the USS *Pope* from December 10<sup>th</sup> till the end of the book are historically accurate unless stated otherwise below. Even in the early parts of the book before war breaks out, it's safe to assume that statements are factual. However, it is not claimed that everything said and done by fictional characters is factual.

The following remarks document the historical accuracy of *Between Fortitude and Folly* on a page-by-page basis.

Dust jacket	The WESC uniform was actually green, but I had no access to a green naval uniform. When the signalwomen were inducted into the Royal Australian Navy, their new uniforms were blue.
Page 5	<i>Michel's War</i> states that after the bombing on December 10 <sup>th</sup> , the <i>Otus's</i> mailboat did indeed deliver mail to the <i>Pope</i> . 600 says that after the attack, <i>Pope</i> anchored in Manila Bay at 1417 hours and then departed the Philippines at 1754. So Jack De Vries could indeed have boarded the <i>Pope</i> during this interval.
Page 9	Different sources identified the altitude at which the Japanese high-level bombers released their loads as 19,000, 20,000, 21,000, and 24,000 feet.
Page 10	Communications (Comm) and Cyphers: This department is fictional.
Page 11	<i>Peary's</i> Captain Keith survived but was too badly wounded to return to duty and had to be replaced. Lieutenant Gates the Executive Officer died.
Page 22	Que tengas una buena noche: "Have a good night."
Page 24	The station-keeping exercise with <i>De Ruyter</i> is fictional.
Page 27	All three Dutchmen named were historical personages.
Page 31 - 32	The Women's Emergency Signaling Corps (WESC) is factual. The pilot project in the Philippines is fictional.
Page 32	The Royal Australian Army was a key part of the Commonwealth forces defending Egypt. "Eyeties" was contemporary slang for "Italians."
Page 36	<p>Sources give varying figures for the maximum range of the Mark 8 torpedo, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Playing</i>: 4,360 yards at 48 knots and 8,720 yards at 32 knots</li><li>• <i>The Pacific War Online Encyclopedia</i>: 13,500 yards</li><li>• <i>NavWeaps: Naval Weapons, Naval Technology and Naval Reunions</i>: 10,000 - 15,000 yards, depending on the mark</li><li>• <i>Family Saga</i>: 16,000 yards</li><li>• <i>A Brief History of U.S. Navy Torpedo Development, Part 2</i>: 16,000 yards</li><li>• <i>Wikipedia</i> article "Bliss-Leavitt Mark 8 torpedo": 16,000 yards</li></ul> <p>Sources are also inconsistent about whether the Mark 8 could be configured for different speeds.</p> <p>What's a poor boy to do? I went with 15,000 yards, and only one speed.</p>
Page 50	MacArthur did indeed have a <i>querida</i> , a Eurasian actress named Isabel Rosario Cooper, better known as "Dimples." The affair went on for years, and the general even transplanted her to Washington D.C. when duty took him there. But they had a falling out, and she eventually committed suicide in 1960.
Page 52	Kont gat: "Ass hole."
Page 56	The remarks by Ensign De Vries in non-English languages are gross obscenities. Argive Press condemns such language and urges you to not transpose them into Google Translate.
Page 65	<i>Jai-alai</i> , cock fighting, and dancing were indeed the most avidly pursued sources of recreation in the Philippine Islands at the time.

- Page 66 Google “Ktimene” (also spelled “Ctimene”) and you will find that her brother holds an exalted place in Western literature.
- Page 72 Virtually every source I consulted about the Asiatic Fleet mentioned the song about the tail-less monkeys of Zamboanga. *San Miguel* beer, too. I recommend you check out <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d6pMZ71LAic%20>.
- Page 107 - 109 These statistics on the size of the Japanese armed forces vs. the Americans are accurate.
- Page 119 -121 The RAINBOW-5 war plan, quotations from it, and its leaking to the *Chicago Tribune*” are all factual. (Jack De Vries’ involvement is of course fictional, as is having the Philippines serve as the setting for the leak.)
- Page 129 The war warning is factual. The version sent to the Army differs slightly from the wording in the Navy’s version.
- Page 129 WP-46: This was indeed “War Plan 46.” It was for the Navy only and was essentially an elaboration of RAINBOW-5, providing greater detail.
- Page 152 The image of the *Manila Times* front page is based on the *Chicago Tribune* front page of December 4, 1942.
- Page 156 The raid on Pearl Harbor was actually not the opening Japanese attack against the soon-to-be Allies. On December 8<sup>th</sup> on the other side of the international date line, the Japanese invaded Malaya at Khota Bharu at 00:30 local time, hours before the Pearl Harbor attack.
- Page 169 - 180 The description of the bombing of the Cavite Naval Station is historically accurate. But by no means does the text describe all the events in the bombing, nor does this document describe all the discrepancies between different sources relative to the bombing.
- According to 600, some 500 civilians and servicemen were killed at Cavite.
- Page 169 The sources I consulted spoke of a “dispensary,” an “infirmary,” and a small naval “hospital” on Sangley Point. It’s not clear to me whether they are one and the same. The novel assumes so. If I’m wrong, then it’s likely that it was the dispensary/infirmary that was bombed, not the hospital.
- Page 170 At dawn on December 10<sup>th</sup>, the Japanese air bases on Formosa (Taiwan) were fogged in and could not launch their strike aircraft as planned. The weather cleared later in the day, enabling the Japanese to catch the American air forces on the ground as the planes were refueled and the air crews had lunch.
- Reputable historians have indeed entertained the possibility that the reason MacArthur was not heard from for some seven hours after the war started was because he lost his marbles when—contrary to everything he predicted—the Japanese initiated hostilities. If this did in fact happen, his subordinates covered up for him. History will never know for sure.
- Page 173 The incident of the crowd of Filipinos watching the Japanese bombers as they released their loads overhead is factual.
- Page 178 - 179 The submarine next to the dock was the USS *Seadragon*. The one outboard of it was the USS *Sealion*, which took the direct hit. The two minesweepers were the USS *Bittern* and USS *Quail*. The submarine rescue vessel outboard of them was the USS *Pigeon*.
- Page 179 The burning minesweeper was the USS *Bittern*. The minesweeper “coming to the rescue” was the USS *Whippoorwill*. It was the *Whippoorwill* that courageously braved the flames and towed *Peary* to safety.
- Page 177 - 180 The amount of time between *Peary* being hit and the hospital being hit is quite probably less than I have depicted. There’s enough uncertainty in the sources to allow my chronology, but the odds are that I’m being misleading.
- Page 195 - 201 The physical descriptions of the *Pope* are accurate.

- Page 202 As bizarre as it sounds, all of this about Force Z is true.
- Page 211 A ship of *Pope's* size would not have had an Anti-Aircraft Officer. It's a bespoke position that Captain Stillwater invents to fit Jack's (lack of) qualifications.
- Page 213 - 214 The USS *Gold Star* did indeed include in its cargo quantities of Scotch and *San Miguel* beer.
- Page 214 Beer on shipboard: By way of comparison, *South Pacific Destroyer* relates that *Maury's* captain "had let us load *Maury's* Peak Tank (the void at the extreme bow) with cases of beer...."
- Page 222 Sources disagree on the max surface range of the 3-inch/23-caliber gun and the associated elevation of the barrel. The official "Handbook for the 3-Inch 23 Calibre (*sic*) Mark XIV Gun on the 3-Inch U.S. Marks XIV and XIV\* Mountings - 1942" (cited in the bibliography above) does indeed say the maximum surface range is 6,000 yards and is achieved by elevating the barrel to 17 degrees, 47.6 minutes. (Forgive Chief Doyle for rounding up to 48 minutes.)
- Contrarily, other sources say the max surface range was 10,100 yards at 45 degrees elevation.
- My knowledge of physics tells me that for any gun, the maximum range is achieved by elevating the barrel to forty-five degrees; so I went with that. On the other hand, I went with the 3/23 max surface range of 6,000 yards.
- Page 223 - 224 Maximum altitude of the 3-inch/23-caliber gun: This is actually a very interesting subject. More or less. If you're into that sort of thing. But your mileage may differ.
- The specs for the gun do indeed say that its max altitude is 18,000 feet. Even the official 3/23 handbook in the bibliography above says so. Many of the sources I referenced say the same. One *fictional* account which shall remain unnamed says 17,000 feet.
- Now, as Yeoman Priborkin points out, this makes no sense:
- “‘That’s impossible,’ ” said Priborkin. “‘That’s the same as the max surface distance of 6,000 yards. No way the range is going to be the same when firing almost straight up. Besides, the shell’s following a parabolic arc, which means the distance to an altitude of 18,000 feet is significantly more than 18,000 feet.’ ”
- Contrarily, in *Playing*, Lieutenant Lodwick Alford of the USS *Stewart* says, “the maximum trajectory of the 3-inch shells was about six thousand feet”—and he ought to know, right? And in *600*, of the December 10<sup>th</sup> attacks on Manila, Cavite, and Sangley Point, Gunner’s Mate Daniel Mullin of the USS *Ford* says:
- “Twenty-seven, two engine bombers commenced making high altitude runs over the merchant ships, and the port area of Manila. FORD opened fire with the 3” 23 caliber gun on the stern. The bursts were far to (*sic*) low to be effective. This was also true of the Army defensive fire along the shore.”
- I am surprised that none of the roughly eleven relevant sources cited in the bibliography above recognized this discrepancy. Chief Doyle’s speech on page 225 is how I decided to reconcile the discrepancy.
- Page 227 Ruiz’s description of the *Pope's* rovings is accurate.
- Page 230 - 232 The episode of the torpedo attack is fictional.
- Page 233 The Japanese Type 93 torpedo (dubbed the “Long Lance” by the Allies later in the war) was one of the most fearsome weapons of the war, wreaking havoc on Allied shipping—especially in the Java Sea and Guadalcanal campaigns, when the Americans had no effective radar to warn them of enemy ships approaching in the night. It was almost twice as massive as the *Pope's* Mark 8, carried a warhead almost three times as large, had a maximum range two and half times farther, and was 40% faster. And since it ran on oxygen, it left a minimal wake and minimal bubbles.
- Page 240 In actuality, the *Pope's* Christmas dinner consisted of chicken and one slice of bread.



- Pag 246 Ensign De Vries' Dutch remark is a gross obscenity. Argive Press condemns such language and urges you to not transpose it into Google Translate.
- Page 248 - 249 This episode dealing with the USS *Isabel* is true. President Roosevelt personally gave the order to Admiral Hart, who passed it on to *Isabel's* captain, Lieutenant John Walker Payne.
- Page 251 - 253 This information on the state of anti-aircraft defense at the time is correct.
- Page 254 - 258 Jack's plan for anti-aircraft defense: This is all my own thinking. I wrestled with this for weeks, thinking about what was possible and writing draft after draft till it seemed plausible.
- Page 256 "Japanese dive bombers—the ones with the fixed undercarriage": These are the Aichi D3A Type 99 Carrier Bomber, with the Allied code name "Val." Note that these code names (male for fighters, female for bombers) weren't instituted until over a year later, so they couldn't be used in the novel.
- Page 273 Fisher's description of the *Pope's* roving is accurate.
- Page 273 Most of Admiral Glassford's flag career was with the Yangtze River Patrol and as such involved much negotiation with the Chinese authorities and the imperialist powers, including the Japanese. So he was very much a diplomat-admiral, unlike Admiral Hart, who was a fighting admiral. The two disliked each other. American sailors in general had little respect for Glassford and did indeed use the nickname "Fifteen-Knot Glassford."
- Page 273 Mr. Michel's remark about no one on *Pope* being in battle before is factual; but he actually made the remark during the approach to Kema that occurred a little before the Battle of Balikpapan.
- Page 279 - 292 Battle of Balikpapan: Subject to discrepancies between my sources, this description is accurate.
- (284) The small Japanese destroyer at which eight torpedoes were launched was probably Patrol Boat *W15*.
  - (286) The first transport sunk was the ammunition ship *Sumanura Maru*. Sources agree that credit for the sinking goes to *Parrott*.
  - (288) The second transport sunk was *Tatsukami Maru*, another ammunition ship. *Pope*, *Parrott*, and *Jones* all launched torpedoes from starboard, but the odds are that the hit was by *Pope*.
  - (289) The small Japanese destroyer hit by three torpedoes was Patrol Boat *P39*.
  - (291) The third transport sunk (by *Ford* and *Paul Jones*) was the *Kuretake Maru*.
  - (291) The last transport sunk (by *Ford's* gunfire) was the *Tsuruga Maru*, which had been previously damaged by a Dutch submarine.

- (292) The BBC report: This is true. None of my sources explained how the BBC could have gotten the information.

Page 279 - 292 There is great variance among the sources I consulted in their descriptions of the Battle of Balikpapan. See my PDF “Comparison of Balikpapan Sources” located in the same location as this document. For obvious reasons I almost always went with what Lieutenant Antrim said in the official action report; but of course his report is *Pope*-centric, and at times it was necessary to rely on other sources.

But as the PDF shows, these other sources at times present problems:

- (282) There is disagreement as to which direction the column of Japanese destroyers was steaming:
  - Port to starboard: *Gods, Malay Barrier*
  - Starboard to port: *Tragic, 600, Rising Sun*

I specified the former, since that would result in the Japanese column heading out to sea and thus out of the action. Starboard to port would have brought them right into the middle of the battle.

- (291) Antrim’s after-action report says that *Ford* sheared out of line because the bridge thought she was in a minefield. *Playing* and *Rising Sun* say it was because she was evading a torpedo. I went with the latter for no compelling reason.
- There are also discrepancies about chronology, about which American destroyer torpedoed which Japanese ship, about whether targets were to port or starboard, and so forth. All such discrepancies are to be expected in a night battle—especially when documented by historians writing up to seventy-seven years later.
- *Rising Sun* appears to have *Parrott* launch nine torpedoes from starboard, which is impossible, since there are only six per side.

Page 292 Results of the battle:

- History credits the squadron with sinking four Japanese transports and one small destroyer.
- *Gods* admits that the preceding bullet gives the official tally but believes more were sunk than that.
- At the time, Commodore Talbot believed they sank five or six ships.
- *Michel’s War*: Writing after the war, Michel believes they sunk six to eight ships.
- Though there are no definitive data, it’s thought that a few hundred Japanese died.

Page 293 Low number of torpedo hits: The worst naval scandal of the Second World War was the performance of American torpedoes. Torpedoes are supposed to explode. Ours didn’t. Discussions of the problem are usually focused on the Mark 14 torpedo used by submarines, but there’s every reason to believe that the Mark 8s on *Clemson*-class destroyers were not immune.

Right from the start of the war, submarine commanders insisted that their torpedoes were not exploding. The naval Bureau of Ordnance dug in its heels and insisted it was “user error,” and sub commanders took the blame for failed missions. It wasn’t until well into 1943 that incontrovertible evidence was obtained that the magnetic exploder didn’t explode, the contact exploder only exploded some of the time, and the torpedo ran ten feet too deep—thus passing right under the target ship without exploding.

The Mark 8s didn’t have magnetic exploders, only contact exploders—but there is every reason to believe that they were plagued with the other problems of the Mark 14s.

Page 297 The Dutch government did indeed forbid civilians to flee the country, thinking it would be bad for morale.

Page 301 The description of the Japanese execution of the Dutch artillerymen on Tarakan is historically accurate. However, I’m not certain that oil men were executed as well. Oil men *were* executed on Balikpapan,

however. For dramatic purposes, I said that Bruce Martin was executed on Tarakan along with the artillerymen.

Page 304 Surabaya was indeed first bombed on February 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Page 310 Spud locker: When potatoes rot, they are one of the most noxious substances in the galaxy. Cleaning out the spud locker is a punishment feared by every seaman.

Page 311 Doyle's sad tale of the *Peary* is all true.

Page 312 Tjilatjap nicknames: Though they accurately portray American opinions of the town, the names are fictional.

Page 312 The *Houston* pilot in question was W.C. Winslow, the author of *The Fleet the Gods Forgot*.

Page 312 - 433 It was incredibly fortuitous for the novel's plot that the *Janssens* was anchored in Tjilatjap from the time Jack first conferred with the captain on February 11<sup>th</sup> until the time the *Janssens* set sail for Australia with Margaret, Dorothy, and Dr. Wassell on board. But it is in fact completely true.

Page 317 The Doorman radio message is historically accurate.

Page 320 "The Fleeing Dutchman": Though it accurately portrays American opinions of Admiral Doorman, the nickname is fictional.

Page 324 Time required for the sounds of battle to reach the *Pope*: This is easily computed from the known distances and the known speed of sound at sea level.

Flight time of shells: This can be estimated to a reasonable degree of accuracy. The distance is known, as is the muzzle velocity of each type of gun. But computing how quickly the shell decelerates during its flight is beyond the abilities of your poor author, a mere English major. Fortunately, the distances in a night battle are so short that the deceleration hardly comes into play.

Page 325 According to the Dutch, the reason *De Ruyter* never fired a shot was because all her guns were trained to starboard guarding against an attack from the seaward side. Make of that what you will.

Page 327 No Japanese cruisers were present. The only Japanese warships were the destroyers *Oshio* and *Asashio*. They were also the only ships present during the bulk of the second phase of the battle, when *Tromp*, *Stewart*, *Pillsbury*, *Parrott*, and *John D. Edwards* attacked.

The Allied forces completely dwarfed the Japanese. They should have won the battle, but *Oshio* and *Asashio* soundly thrashed the combined Allied forces of three cruisers and seven destroyers.

Page 328 Storekeeper Dibbs is wrong. There were no torpedo hits on the Japanese ships during the entire battle.

Page 328 In *Badung Strait*, I cannot reconcile the chronology of *Piet Hein*'s cataclysmic detonation with succeeding events.

*Badung Strait* says that at 2235, "A ship ahead blew up." This can only refer to *Piet Hein*—because only *Piet Hein* is "ahead"—the Japanese ships are said to be off to port. (Not to mention the fact that *Piet Hein* is the only ship to blow up.) However:

- This is four minutes before *Pope* is said to have "Stopped to avoid collision with *Ford*." The only reason *Pope* would have stopped is if ahead of her, *Ford* stopped or slowed drastically; and the only reason that that would have occurred is if *Ford* is speeding to close up on *Piet Hein*, *Piet Hein* suddenly explodes, and *Ford* has to stop or slow drastically to avoid colliding with the now motionless Dutch destroyer.
- *Piet Hein*'s detonation precedes *Pope* launching torpedoes 12 and 10 at the transport to port at 2237. All other sources have this occurring before *Piet Hein* blew up. Indeed, once she did, the American destroyers had to run for their lives. They couldn't stick around to take pot shots at the transport.

Therefore, I have "moved" the detonation of *Piet Hein* to the equivalent of around 2238.



- Page 329 To my knowledge, it has not been conclusively determined whether the hit that destroyed *Piet Hein* was a torpedo or a shell hit on the magazine. *Tragic* says it was a torpedo. *Malay Barrier* says *Piet Hein* was crippled and left dead in the water by gunfire, and then later the Japanese ships reversed course and sank her with a torpedo.
- Page 329 Sources disagree on the course taken by *Ford* and *Pope* after *Piet Hein* was hit. *Java Sea* and *Malay Barrier* show a simple starboard turn to south-southeast, inside *Piet Hein*.  
Contrarily, *600* and *Tragic* have them steering to *port* to avoid the stricken *Piet Hein*—thereby coming between her and the Japanese—and proceeding north-northwest, then doing a complete 360° turn before heading south-southeast. This loop in the face of the enemy makes no sense to me. I went with the description in *Java Sea* and *Malay Barrier*.
- Page 330, 333 Sources are unclear as to whether the Americans made smoke once or twice. I went with twice.
- Page 330 One of the speedy Japanese destroyers had crossed the Americans' stern and placed themselves to the Americans' starboard. The two Japanese ships had the Americans in a crossfire.
- Page 331 *600* says that *Ford* was captured in the Japanese searchlight. I have no evidence that *Pope* was as well. However, I wanted to capture the drama of being caught in an enemy's searchlight during a night battle, so I had it trained momentarily on *Pope*. At any rate, *Pope* would have been visible in the cocoon of light reflected off *Ford*.
- Page 331 I'm aware of no evidence that the 3-inch gun fired on the Japanese ship, but it's plausible.
- Page 335 Ironically, the last action of the first Allied attack wave was indeed friendly fire between the *Oshio* and *Asashio*.
- Page 339 Results of the Battle of Badung Strait:
- In the first attack wave, sixty-four *Piet Hein* sailors died, including the captain.
  - The second attack wave consisted of U.S. destroyers *Stewart*, *Parrott*, *John D. Edwards*, and *Pillsbury*; and the Dutch light cruiser *Tromp*:
    - *Stewart* was damaged by *Oshio* and *Asashio* and had to be put into drydock for repairs. One sailor was killed. In drydock, she was improperly shored up and tipped over. When Surabaya was abandoned, she had to be scuttled.
    - *Tromp* was badly damaged by the same two Japanese destroyers. Ten men were killed.
    - In turn, *Oshio* was badly damaged by gunfire from *Tromp*. She and *Asashio* broke off the action and returned south to guard the transport.
    - The Japanese destroyers *Michishio* and *Arashio* (not to be confused with *Asashio*, though *I* certainly did) had previously left the scene to escort a damaged transport north out of the battle area. Reacting to *Oshio*'s and *Asashio*'s calls for assistance, *Michishio* and *Arashio* arrived on the scene from the north—only to blunder into the Allies, who were retreating northward. Thoroughly surprised, the Japanese fled south, but *Michishio* was wracked with gunfire and left dead in the water and flooding. Thirteen sailors died.
  - The third attack wave, the torpedo boats, never made contact with the enemy.
- Page 353 The hot well leak is true.
- Page 358 - 353 The tragic saga of the *Langley* is true.
- Page 360 - 372 The description of HMS *Exeter*'s involvement in the First Battle of the Java Sea is accurate.
- Page 363 Profanity aboard His Majesty's ships: I made this up.

- Page 364 - 367 The internal architecture of the HMS *Exeter* was pieced together from many incomplete sources and should be considered somewhat speculative.
- Page 367 The hit on *Exeter* did indeed result in superheated steam being vented into Boiler Room B, killing all but the petty officer. 300° is a guess on my part; but based on other battle descriptions, it's plausible.
- Page 367 Some sources refer to the hit on the *Exeter's* boiler room as a "partial detonation" or "low-order detonation." I'd never previously encountered these terms.
- Page 370 Though historically accurate, Jack's experience with torpedoed ships is unusual. The average torpedoed ship does not just disintegrate in a massive explosion. Surviving a torpedo hit, even multiple hits, was not at all uncommon. As an extreme example, it took eleven to thirteen torpedo hits, plus six to eight bomb hits, to sink the battleship *Yamato*.
- Page 377 - 379 Captain Stillwater's description of the latter stages of the First Battle of the Java Sea is accurate.
- Page 380 This insane plan is true. My opinion is, it is to Glassford's eternal shame that he went along with it.
- Page 384 - 385 British Admiral Howden was not derelict in his duty. His orders gave him leeway to leave the theater after his final sweep. Colonel Eubank, on the other hand, interpreted his orders loosely.
- Page 385 Actually, Admiral Hart had reservations about withdrawing the fleet from the Philippines. According to *Rising Sun*, the US Navy directed Admiral Hart "to withdraw southward from Manila 'at discretion' upon the outbreak of war.... Though he would make a futile effort at getting the navy to support a plan by which the Asiatic Fleet would fight in support of McArthur, Hart began setting up a gradual retreat.... Hart tried to coordinate defense and reconnaissance efforts with General MacArthur, only to be met with indifference and even contempt.... Admiral Hart did not want all his ships caught by an air attack at Cavite, so he prepared to disperse them across the islands."
- Page 387 American sailors were astounded that the captain of *Witte de With* gave his crew shore leave after the First Battle of the Java Sea. The Americans predicted that her Malay crewmen would all desert. They did not. However, the captain decided that a warped propeller shaft prevented her from sailing with the *Exeter* and her escorts. The ship was scuttled in Surabaya.
- Page 390 - 418 This description of the last mission of the USS *Pope* is historically accurate—with the exception of Jack's anti-aircraft fire, which is fictional.
- Page 390 Allied ships actually made no gunfire or torpedo hits in this Second Battle of the Java Sea.
- Page 393 - 406 Jack's plan for anti-aircraft defense is all my own thinking. I wrestled with it for weeks, thinking about what was possible and writing draft after draft till it seemed plausible. I don't know whether or not the various procedures would work.
- Page 394 As specified above, the short distances and high muzzle velocities in a nighttime ship-to-ship battle make it fairly easy to estimate time-of-flight values for gunfire. But this is not at all the case for the low-muzzle-velocity 3-inch/23-caliber gun firing upward. In that case, the parabolic distance that the shell follows would be noticeably greater than the linear distance to the target aircraft; and the deceleration of the shell greater. To come up with my rough estimates, I made assumptions about deceleration values and entered them into a spreadsheet. Take my estimates loosely.
- Page 398 Almost miraculously, *Encounter* lost only eight men. Loss of life on *Exeter* was also very light.
- Page 399 There is another reason depth charges would be jettisoned: After a ship has been abandoned, if a person is in the water and a depth charge goes off nearby, the shock wave travels up the anus and does horrible, horrible things to that person's viscera.
- Page 400 Some sources cite as many as ten floatplanes being present during the sinking. However, they all agree that a total of twelve bombs were dropped (at two per floatplane). So I went with six floatplanes.

*Rising Sun* says the floatplanes employed level bombing. *Tragic* says they employed glide-bombing, i.e., shallow dive bombing. *Last Action* and other sources say they employed dive bombing. I went with shallow dive bombing.

Page 403 *Rising Sun* and *Malay Barrier* say the 3/23 gun jammed. *Michel's War* and *Tragic* say it fell apart, and the barrel dropped to the deck. That seems unlikely. I went with jammed.

Page 402 - 405 Jack's anti-aircraft fire is uncannily accurate. According to *AA Guns*, for its part, the Bureau of Ordnance considered a single 3-inch gun practically useless against aircraft.

After many, many drafts of the novel, upon rechecking my sources, I found to my embarrassment that I overestimated the number of floatplanes that *Pope* shot down. For dramatic purposes, I did not correct the account. I apologize for the inaccuracy.

Page 407 The description of the sabotaging of ships and facilities in Surabaya harbor and Tandjung Perak is accurate, right down to the names of the ships sabotaged.

Page 411 - 449 The description of the crew's three days in the sea is historically accurate.

Page 427 - 428 The description of Commander Schokking's extraordinary efforts helping refugees flee Java is historically accurate. But the minesweeping flotilla sailing time of 6:00 p.m. might have been as late as 8:00 p.m.

Page 437 - 438 The description of Commander Wassell's equally extraordinary efforts to aid the Asiatic Fleet wounded is also historically accurate, as is his presence and that of his charges on the *Janssens*.

Page 438 Sources disagree on exactly which day the *Janssens* departed Tjilatjap:

- *Gods* has the *Janssens* departing on March 2<sup>nd</sup> and the strafing attack taking place on the 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- *Malay Barrier* has the *Janssens* departing on March 3<sup>rd</sup> and the strafing attack taking place on the 4<sup>th</sup>.

For dramatic purposes I went with the chronology in *Gods*.

Page 439 "The two aeroplanes were the deadly type that Allied pilots spoke of with fear and awe—the lightning fast, sharp-turning navy ones with the blunt noses and retractable undercarriages": These were the Mitsubishi A6M Rei-sen, *aka* the Navy Type 0 carrier fighter, *aka* the Zero, *aka* the Zeke.

Page 441 Actually, no one on the *Janssens* died as a result of the strafing attack.

Page 452 The following is the only serious known inaccuracy in the novel: One sailor on the *Pope* did die as a result of the March 1<sup>st</sup> air attack, but it was not the sailor depicted in the novel.

As the *Pope* was under attack and sinking, scuttling charges were set to ensure the enemy couldn't capture the ship. The QCL communications equipment was secret enough that it had its own sabotage charge. Bridge talker Yeoman Howard Davis was lying on the deck for protection against the attacking aircraft when the charge went off. The explosion turned out to be much greater than intended. A piece of shrapnel pierced the deck that Davis was lying on, hit him in the chest, and killed him instantly.

So ironically, it's a true statement to say that no member of *Pope's* crew was ever killed by enemy action.

Page 457 - 461 All of this information is historically accurate.

Page 461 - 462 All of this information about Kamp Tjideng and Japanese and Javanese treatment of Dutch civilian prisoners of war is historically accurate.

Page 462 Though Lotte is fictional, Baron A.F. van Tuyll van Serooskerken was indeed a lieutenant aboard *De Ruyter*. I was unable to determine whether or not he survived the ship's sinking.

## Comparison of Balikpapan Sources

Java Sea	Pope (Antrim) action report	Highest Degree Tragic	Family Saga	Playing for Time	Fleet the Gods Forgot	Defense of Malay Barrier	Michel's War	Another 600	Rising Sun, Falling Skies
							Heading for Kema for night attack w 2 cruisers. Personal abandon ship kits: matches, medicine, money, etc.) No one in battle before. 24hrs later, reversed course: Japs gone, now SW at Kendari.	1/16: Under Glassford, Boise, Marble, 6 destroy set out to strike Kema. P. 132: Cigs, money, candy bars in condoms	Boise, Marble, Ford, Pope, Parrott, Jones, Pills, Bulmer, called TF 5, to Koepang, to attack Kema
1/17: False report that Japs off Kema		1/15: Leaves for Balikpapan. (85) 1/17: Kema operation called off.		1/17: Mission against Kema cancelled.	1/18: This book says Houston and 8 destroy rendezvous at Kebola Bay on Sumbawa Is. Would attack north coast of Celebes (i.e., Kema). Houston and Boise to cover withdrawal. Subs say no Japs, plan dumped.			1/17: Japs gone from Kema, retired back to Koepang.	Japs gone from Kema p.152
		(86) Fleet retires to Kebola Bay  1/18: Fleet to Koepang, work on Marble's damaged turbine.	Ditto. 4 destroys in Koepang. Boise escorted by Bulmer, Marble by Pillsbury, join them at sea. Marble has turbine casualty, limits her to 15 knots. Bulmer stays with her.	Marble has turbine casualty, limited to 17 knots.	Marble casualty, limited to 15 knots. To face 12 destroys, light cruiser.	This book says attack started from Koepang. Doesn't mention Houston.		1/18: Marble casualty (see description).	Fleet retires to Koepang  Refueling in Kebola Bay:. 1/17: Joined by Edwards, Whipple, Houston, Alden, Edsall.  Initial Balikpapan plan: 8 destroys & marble; Boise and Houston cover withdrawal. But info false, mission scrubbed, fleet disperses.  1/18: Marble casualty
1/20: Glassford departs Koepang w Boise, Marble, 6 destroy		1/20: Glassford on Boise & 4 destroys ordered north. Marble & Bulmer will back up.						.	1/20 Dutch spot Japs headed for Balikpapan. Hart assembles Boise, Marble, 6 destroys.
				Shortly before Boise grounded, Marble and Bulmer ordered to Sura. Hour later, both cruisers plus Bulmer / Pills ordered to Wawarodo Bay on Sumbawa.		1/20: Glassford orders attack on Balikpapan.		1/20: Hart says "attack developing." 1/20: Glassford orders Marble & Bulmer thru Sape St. then to Postillions & await further instructions. 1/21: Hart orders Marble and Bulmer to Sura.	

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1/21: Boise hits pinnacle Sape St		1/21 Boise runs aground	Ditto, is escorted by Pillsbury. Temporarily, Marble and Bulmer join them.	Early: 1/21 Glassford in Boise runs aground. Glassford transfers flag to Marble. <b>On Sumbawa.</b>	Boise runs aground, leaves, accompanied by 1 destroy	Marble only 15 knots: implies it's before Boise runs aground. Both cruisers ordered to <b>Soembawa (119).</b>	Boise runs aground – withdrawing from <b>Kema</b> , not on way to battle!	1/21: Boise runs aground. Glassford orders Boise, Marble, Bulmer, Pills to Waworado Bay on <b>Sumbawa.</b>	1/21 Boise aground. She and Pills to Tjil.
				Boise/Pills to Tjil. Marble/Bulmer follow 4 destroys.		Implies Marble too slow to catch up to destroys	1/21: After conference in islands, 4 destroys set out for Postilion Islands. Crew discouraged. Bad rain. Order to attack Balik comes. Men actually relieved / excited because no more wait.		
1/22: US flying boat sights Japs. Marble has turbine problem.					1/22: 4 days later, Houston and 2 destroys gone.			1/22: Hart orders Marble (w Glass) & Bulmer to Sura, Boise & Pills to Tjil.	Boise and Pills to Tjil.
								1/23: 0136 Hart says 6 destroys & 12 transports (later adds "cruisers") heading for Balik, Glass should go north & attack that night.	
		Blinn: "We'll need to average 25 knots, which was a great strain on our overage ships and especially the Pope for we were the longest out of drydock."						See p. 120 for course, speed, weather, details on Japs ships.	
1/24: transport hit by Dutch bomber. <b>This must be wrong see →</b>		1/23 p.m: Fleet told Dutch made successful air attack. 2 ships hit, 1 abandoned. Tatsuagami continues on.						1/23 1517: Told Dutch made successful air attack.	
1/23: 4 destroy head north in bad weather. Marble and 1 destroy stay behind to cover retreat.		1/23: Talbot's 4-pipers get go-ahead to attack. 22 knots. (90) Pope especially bad mechanically. (90, 93) Set out 1027.		1/23 noon: 4 destroys ordered to attack.	1/23: Talbott issues battle plan (p. 152)	Talbott battle plan 119.		121 for description of weather: 10:00 still bad.  122: Talbott battle plan, very detailed.	
1/23 weather and seas bad	<b>Heavy northerly swells. Windows break.</b>	Heavy NW swells. 2 of Pope's bridge windows shatter. (91) Apparently				Heavy seas out of north, windows break,	Heavy seas.		

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		this is before noon. Gale force winds, dense rain. <i>See description!</i>				etc. Pope signals she's having trouble keeping up.			
	<b>2035 speed increased to 25 knots. Sea moderating. Partly overcast, visibility good. Worried about maintaining speed.</b>	1608: Increased speed to 25 knots. Before dark to 27. Sea moderating.  Leaks, worried about maintaining speed.			Proceeds north 25 knots, steers fake course (p. 153). Hour after sunset, increases to 27, steers correct course	Fake course for Celebes. 1930, steers correct course, increase to 27.	Rain stops in evening		
	<b>2315 Distant lights. General quarters.</b>	GQ ~ 2300 - 2330.					GQ at 11:00. Michel can't sleep, wants to just get it all over with. He goes to crows nest at GQ. Wakes very bright. Still overcast, poor visibility.		
1/23 just before midnight: Dutch sub torps transport	<b>0215 huge glow sighted on starboard bow probably from Dutch air attack. 0240 2 glows. Visibility hazy due to fires.</b>	0215 Dutch sub torps transport <b>Tsuruga</b> , it sinks				1/23: 0140 Dutch sub torps <b>Tsuruga</b> → <i>this book says she sinks</i>			After midnight, see light from burning Nana Maru, hit by Dutch air
Japs: 15 transports, Naka, 10 destroy, 2 patrol boats					Anchored 5 miles offshore	2200 searchlights or something seen far in distance. 2357 looks again see lights on water.			
1/23: Transports arrive 2015, anchor in 2 rows	<b>Enemy ships were dispersed over a considerable area probably in anticipation of air attacks during the morning.</b>	Transport rows 10 miles long							
"Evening" Dutch plane hits transport						1/24: 0047 blue light <b>challenge</b> , Talbott swings away → <i>differs with all other accounts</i>			
		30 miles away see glow of abandoned bombed transport – for 2 hours.			Glow of burning Jap ships seen 30 miles away		Glow in distance. Alter course to left for final run. Air hazy w smoke, clouds darker, they see burning installations. Misplaced corner of hell.	0140 & 0222: Searchlights seen.	
		0230 Vaguely view spectral transports			0230, abreast of Balikpapan	0230 approaches Balikpapan, sees light			

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Java Sea	Pope (Antrim) action report	Highest Degree Tragic	Family Saga	Playing for Time	Fleet the Gods Forgot	Defense of Malay Barrier	Michel's War	Another 600	Rising Sun, Falling Skies
						was burning transport			
					0245: Warship seen heading opposite direction	0245 cruiser Naka passes at high speed			
	Action was 5 miles from shore. 0255 changed course after ships sighted on port bow.	0235: Column of Jap destroys seen, starboard to port, 3000 yds. Challenge w blue light, they ignore it. Slip past several cordons of smaller escorts.		0235: Col of destroys seen 3000 yards. Last ship challenges.	Minutes later col passes port to starboard (stet). Challenge.	Minutes later col of 4 port to starboard. Another challenge, Talbott steers away.	Comes among ships. Passes anchored patrol boat too small too bother with.	0235: Several destroys in col passing starboard to port 3000 yds. Last ship challenges.	02:35 4 Japs 3000 yds ahead, starboard to port. (But author says "heading out to sea", which would have to be port to starboard)
		28 knots. Waters calm.			They arrive amidst transports	They reach transports		Waters now calm; in lee of Balik. 27 knots.	2:45 they see transports, which are 5 miles from port.
					Parrott first to fire: 3 torps at transport: nothing. Par-port-1,2,3.	Parrot fires 3 at transport, misses. If W15, Par-star-1,2,3.			Parrott fires 3 from port at transport
		Ford fires 2 salvos to port. F-port-1,2				2 minutes later, Parrott 5 more, misses. Par-port-1,2,3,4,5. At transport 1000 yards to starboard. → not possible, has to be W15, Par-star-1,2,3,4,5.		Ford fires torp, see 125 & 128 for description. Too fast to see results. F-port-1,2	Parrott 5 from starboard at destroy or cruiser (actually W 15)  Ford 1 at trans from port
1/24 0300: Approach 27 knots, spotted by minesweeper W15. US thinks it's destroyer, 3 ships fire 7 torps, but missed. (Parrott, Jones, Ford)	0302 TBS says open fire. 0303 fires one torp at destroyer to starboard.	Destroyer (W15) passes to starboard 1000 yds, Parrott fires 5, Jones fires 1. Close, but moving too fast. Par-star-1,2,3,4,5. J-star-1			5 more toward another target 1000 yards to starboard: nothing. Must be W15 ? Par-star-1,2,3,4,5.	0257 Ford and Jones fire at patrol boat W15, miss. F-star-1 J-star-1			Jones 1 to starboard at W 15  At this point, 10 torps, no hits. Now 3:00 a.m.
					Ford fires 1 at transport: missed. Jones fires 1 at destroyer: missed. Still—J-star-1, F-port-3				
US arrives at far north, comes around to attack.					0300: Jap destroys come, signal lights flash, US turns for another run.	0300 US turns back around for another run.		US reverses course for another run p.127. Blind AA bursts going off.	3:00 a.m. southward turn
Parrott fires 3 torps at northmost	0305 Ship blows up. Parrott claims it.	0300 4000 yds Parrott sinks Sumanura. Pope fires too. (Pope marvels at explosion.	All ditto., except says Parrott is first	This book implies 0305	Parrott fires 3 at Somanoura, boom! Par-port-6,7,8	~0308 Parrott hits Somanoura, boom!	After long time of nothing happening, huge explosion.	Might be big explosion on p.129: can't tell Sumanura or Tatsukami	Parrott 3 to starboard at Sumanura Maru: IMPOSSIBLE. Hits.

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Java Sea	Pope (Antrim) action report	Highest Degree Tragic	Family Saga	Playing for Time	Fleet the Gods Forgot	Defense of Malay Barrier	Michel's War	Another 600	Rising Sun, Falling Skies
transport in line closest to shore. Hit ammun ship <b>Sumanura</b> . Boom! <b>Par-port-6,7,8</b>		Michel thinks it's oil sabotage.) <b>Pope-port-1-miss</b>	to fire. Must mean "first to hit."						Maybe other hits. But discussion is confused: says Parrott launched before turn, which would have meant firing to port.
		Japs turn on recognition lights, searchlights scan sky.					Japs turn on recognition lights, US aims at them.	Lots of Jap recognition lights, p.128	
		Netter whack torps. <b>Can't tell which</b>						Netter whacks torps p. 126	
Going south, Pope and Ford torp at patrol boat <b>P38</b> , miss. <b>Pope-port-2-miss</b> <b>F-port-4</b>									
0306 Pope fires 5 torps, Parrott and Jones one each. <b>Tatsukami</b> sunk. <b>Pope-star-1,2,3,4,5-hit</b> <b>Par-star-6</b> <b>J-star-2</b>	<b>0306 Ships blinking lights, 4000 yds to starboard. Ships bunched up, so Pope fires 5 from starboard. 4 mins later, 2 explosions 30 seconds apart.</b>	<b>Tatsukami</b> ditto by Pope and Jones, but after 0308  0308 Parrott fires 1 torp to starboard, 2000 yds	<b>Tatsukami</b> ditto		Pope, Parrott, Jones torp <b>Tatsukami</b> : "tremendous explosion"	Pope, Parrott, Jones fire 10 torps, <b>Tatsukami</b> sunk. Dutch sub says it was ammo ship, tremendous explosion		Might be big explosion on p.129: can't tell Sumanura or Tatsukami	3:06 Pope 5 to starboard.  3:08 Parrott 1 to starboard <b>IMPOSSIBLE</b> .  3:10 Jones 1.  Tatsukami destroyed (already damaged by Dutch air)
0314 US turns starboard to attack southern part of anchorage. Ford fires torp at destroyer. "0319: Pope fires 5, Parrott 3 at destroyer to port. 3 hit patrol boat <b>P37</b> (not on map).	<b>No time listed: Explosions 4000 yards away. 0309 Pope fires 1 at destroyer to port, misses. 0310 Parrott claims she hit that destroyer. 0319 Pope fires remaining torps at a destroyer to port. Two explosions.</b>	Parrott fires 3, Pope 4, at destroyer to port. <b>Par-port-9,10,11</b> <b>Pope-port-3,4,5,6, 7?</b> Actually was 2 patrol boats, <b>P37 &amp; P38</b> . <b>P38</b> evades. <b>P37</b> hit by 3 torps. One of them might have been Jones. <b>J-port-1</b>	This book says it was Ford and Pope that fired at <b>P37</b> .		At southern end, US turns back north to attack inner line. As they turned, Pope and Parrott sink patrol boat.	0314 US turns 90° to starboard, heads for middle of anchorage. Pope fires 2, Parrott 3, sink <b>P37</b> with 3 hits.	Pope fires remaining torps, helps destroy destroyer.		3:14 Ford turns to starboard  3:19 Pope 2 to port at destroyer 2000 yds, Parrott 3 from port at same target (actually PB37). 3 hits.
					Jap Naka and 12 destroyers charge into strait				
0325 Jones 2 at <b>Kuretake</b> , 1 hit, sinks it.		<b>Ditto</b> , Jones 0322. 270 army troops down.	Ford and Jones fire their last torps at <b>Kuretake</b> , hit it.		Ford and Jones fire 1, miss. Jones fires	Ditto: Ford and Jones fire 1, miss. Jones hits,			3:22 Kuretake gets underway, Ford & Jones fire 1 from port, miss.



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J-port-2,3			F-port-5		another, hits, <b>Kuretake</b> sinks.	though, <b>Kuretake</b> sinks.  0335 doubles back to port.			Column loops around, Jones 1 from port which sinks it.
Pope and Parrott now out of torps, start w 4", claim multiple hits on transports and destroys.	<b>0322 Pope and Parrott report no torps left. Several ships hit by gunfire. 50-cals also fired. 3/23 FIRED FOR ILLUMINATION ! 0325 Opens up with guns on 2 destroys, then transport, then destroy. 3 hits on the transport.</b>	Destroyers out of torps. 0330 Parrott opens up with 4". Parrott uses 3" for star shell. Pope's 4" at 0325 against "destroys", transport, patrol boat. Action 20 minutes <i>see description p. 101</i>			Pope, Parrot, Jones out of torps. Talbott says use 4". Ford fires last of torps, apparently missed; turns to guns. See 156 for description of gunfire.	Pope, Parrott, Jones report out of torps. Gunfire starts.	Pope out of torps.		Everybody out of torps
<b>Near-collision between Ford and Pope happens almost simultaneous with no-torps and request to fire with guns</b>									
0340 Ford loses contact, other 3 head south.	<b>0340 Ford slows/stops, thinking she's in mine field. Pope turns to port to avoid. Column in disarray: Gunfire stops for fear of hitting other US ships. 0345 fires at another destroy.</b>	Ford dinks to port. Talbott turns column over to Parrott.	0340 Talbot orders reversal of course to starboard → <b>this must mean the other 3 ships</b> and they begin retirement.	0338 Ford thinks she's being torped, captain dinks to left. Commodore belays that, ship backs down, Pope has to dodge.			Ford stops, Pope has to evade, temporarily swings to port. Pope given order to start firing w range 2000, but fortunately hadn't begun or would have hit Ford.	0338: Ford thinks torps fired at it, jerks left, turns col over to Parrott. Stops. Pope follows, clears by 20 feet, races by on Ford's port. Blowers whine very loud. 2 crows nest guys pass by close p. 132. Pope falls in behind Parrott and Jones. Acting alone, <b>Ford 6 torps left. Then only two in No 3 mount (starboard).</b>	3:35 Ford steers NW around burning Nana Maru. 3:40 thinks she's in minefield, jerks to port, Pope has to avoid.
					All ships near-missed	Even troops on ship shoot at US. Talbott turns NW, col separated.	Pope starts firing during dink to the left. <b>See 46 for Pope gunfire!</b> Japs fire back, but nothing near Pope. Parrott and Jones not in sight.	Parrott & Pope request open with gunfire p. 134. Description of gunfire 135, including buzzer. When torps expended, torp men would man the other 4".	
		Ford fears getting too close to shore & minefield, pulls to port, eventually loops around. In big wide loop. Other 3 turn south.						Ford too close to shore, reverses p. 134.	
		3 US sail right past P36.							
	<b>0350 joins back up with Parrott</b>	Pope and Parrott and Jones become separated, takes 15 minutes to regroup. Parrott leads. Voice contact with Ford.					Pope withdraws, joins up with Parrott, then Jones joins them	Pope falls in behind Parrott and Jones. BUT SEE ABOVE FOR SAME.	

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0346 Ford fires last torps at <b>Tsuruga</b> , ship hit earlier by Dutch sub. Opens up with 4".					This book says gunfire destroys <b>Tsuruga</b> .	Ford fires 3 torps, missed. Fires last torp, hits <b>ASAMI</b> (doesn't sink). But Gods says this was gunfire. Ford gunfire sinks <b>Tsuruga</b> .			3:46 Ford fires last 2 torps at 3 transports, sinks <b>Tsuruga Maru</b> (earlier damaged by Dutch sub).
Ford hit, 4 wounded, time not clear		Ford fires with 4" at <b>Kumagawa</b> & .50s. Kumagawa hits her. Ford does more serious machine gunning.	Ditto (after 0340).		Ford hit, 4 wounded.	Ford hit, 4 wounded		Ford hit p. 137. QM mans after steering station.  0355 Ford turns back east	3:47 Ford hit by Asahi.
0410 Ford turns south			0400 Ford turns south				Ford joins ← other books say this happens after Pope casualty	Ford withdraws p. 139. ~0400.	
				Action broken off 0400	US retreats at 32 knots				
		Pope has engineering casualty → all slow to 20 knots for ½ hour, till 0545					Pope casualty causes them to slow to 12 knots	0515 Ford spots 3 others	
		Ford steams alone a couple hours, sighted around 0545	This book says Ford finds other ships 0642	This book says 0645 Ford joins others	30 minutes after end of attack, dawn breaks			0642 Ford takes her place at head of column	6:42 Ford joins others
		Marblehead sighted 0800 10 miles away, everybody relaxes					Marblehead sighted 0700	0805 Marblehead sighted.	8:00 fleet reaches Marblehead
			0830 they join Marblehead & Bulmer	This book says 0800			Men covered in soot. Low on fuel, reduce to 17 knots.		
		Men clean up, change clothes, eat					Breakfast, sleep.		
		Radio says they sank 6 ships	Dutch sub says they sank 13	Dutch sub says 13 ships sunk, burning or damaged. US sub & radio say 6 sunk.	Dutch sub says 13			They think 5 or 6 ships Attack lasted 0245 to 0400. Glassford gets nickname "15 knots".	
Tally: 4 and a patrol boat	<b>Pope torped 3 ships, one a destroyer close aboard. Probably 6 ships torped total.</b>	They think 5 or 6 ships or more			Officially credited with 5 ships – probably more	4 plus patrol boat 48 torps, only 7 hits	6 – 8 ships		4 transports