# Article information:

Raymond A. Spruance - Wikiquote  
<https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Raymond_A._Spruance>

# Article summary:

1. Raymond A. Spruance was a United States Navy admiral who commanded U.S. naval forces during the Battle of Midway and the Battle of the Philippine Sea in World War II.

2. Spruance was regarded as a man with extraordinary intelligence and proven wisdom, although he did not fit the traditional definition of an intellectual.

3. Despite his achievements, Spruance faced controversy over his rank and recognition compared to other naval officers, but he expressed contentment with his retirement on full pay by a special act of Congress.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a brief overview of Raymond A. Spruance's career as a United States Navy admiral during World War II. It mentions his command in two significant naval battles, the Battle of Midway and the Battle of the Philippine Sea, and his subsequent appointments as President of the Naval War College and American ambassador to the Philippines.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on Spruance's achievements and positive qualities. The quotes about Spruance highlight his intelligence, wisdom, and superior mental power. While these quotes provide some insight into how he was regarded by others, they do not present a balanced view of his character or leadership style. There is no mention of any criticisms or controversies surrounding Spruance's actions during the war.

The article also includes quotes from Thomas B. Buell's biography of Spruance, which further emphasize his intellectual abilities and rationality. However, these quotes are not supported by specific examples or evidence from Spruance's own writings or speeches. They rely on subjective assessments rather than objective analysis.

Another potential bias is the omission of any discussion about Spruance's role in the decision-making process during the war. The article mentions that he received written orders before each battle but does not explore how he developed his strategies or made tactical decisions. This omission limits our understanding of Spruance's leadership style and effectiveness as a commander.

Additionally, there is promotional content in the article regarding Spruance's rank and recognition after the war. It mentions that he received full pay for life as a four-star admiral while other naval officers received reduced pay upon retirement. The controversy surrounding this decision is briefly mentioned but not explored in detail.

Overall, the article presents a positive portrayal of Raymond A. Spruance without providing a comprehensive analysis of his career or addressing potential criticisms or controversies. It lacks balance and depth in its reporting, relying heavily on subjective assessments rather than objective evidence.

# Topics for further research:

* Raymond A. Spruance controversies and criticisms during World War II
* Raymond A. Spruance decision-making process in naval battles
* Raymond A. Spruance's leadership style and effectiveness as a commander
* Raymond A. Spruance's strategies and tactics in the Battle of Midway
* Raymond A. Spruance's role in the Battle of the Philippine Sea
* Raymond A. Spruance controversy over full pay for life as a four-star admiral

# Report location:

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