

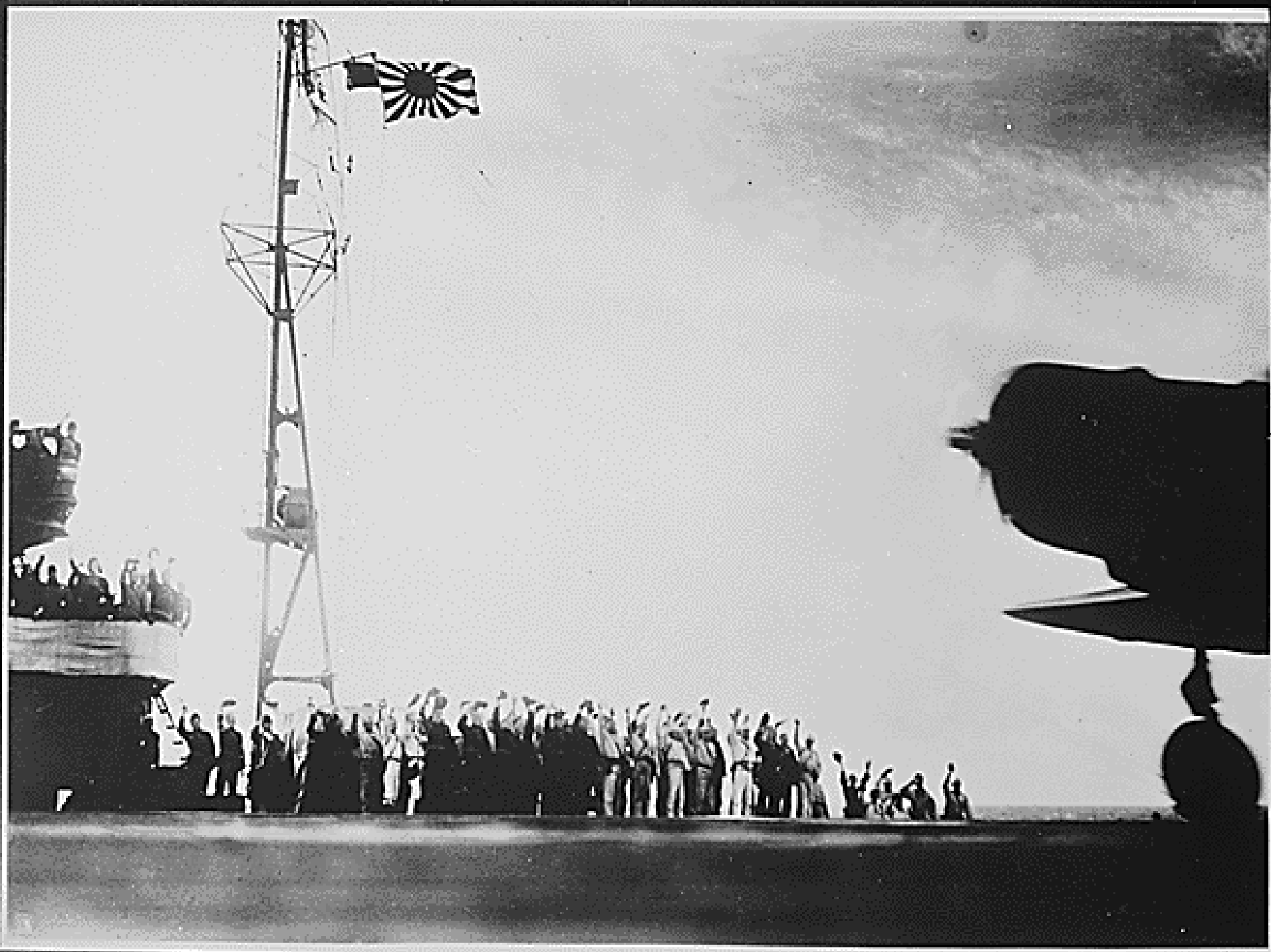
Remembering Pearl Harbor



(Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, NLR-PHOCO-A-8150(29))

“Japan is on the march, further expanding its empire into China. Emboldened by its alliance with Nazi Germany, the island nation has taken French Indochina and is menacing Britain’s Pacific colonies. The United States, through oil embargoes, hopes to halt Japan’s advance. As U.S.-Japanese relations worsen, Japan sends special envoys to Washington. While the diplomats meet, Japan prepares for war. In November 1941 a strike force secretly goes to sea. Its target: Pearl Harbor on the Sunday morning of December 7.”

December 7, 1941



“Already in flight, Comdr. Mitsuo Fuchida, who will lead the Japanese aircraft carriers on Pearl Harbor, sees the Japanese aircraft carriers rocking on a choppy sea. As the carriers pitch and roll, waves crash across the flight decks. Crewman cling to the aircraft to keep them from going over the side.”

In this captured photograph, Japanese sailors wave their caps as the planes that will soon raid Pearl Harbor leave their carriers. (80-G-30549; ARC 520599)



“The first wave of planes - I83 fighters, bombers, and torpedo planes—roar into the sky.”

*Aerial photograph, taken by a Japanese pilot, of the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Japanese bomber in lower-right foreground.
(Library of Congress)*

NAVAL DISPATCH

Heading: NSS NR 977 Z 0F2 18 30 0F3 0F4 0 BT

EXECUTIVE

From:	CINCPAC														Date 7 DEC 41 ED																											
To:	CINCLA NT														CINAF OPNAV										SUPR	CWD																
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ACTION																																										
INFO																																										

“At the Command Center on Ford Island, Comdr. Logan C. Ramsey looks out a window to see a low-flying plane. A reckless U.S. pilot, he thinks. Then he sees “something black fall out of that plane” and realizes it’s a bomb.

Ramsey runs to a radio room and orders the telegraph operators to send out an uncoded message to every ship and base: AIR RAID ON PEARL HARBOR X THIS IS NOT A DRILL.”

Naval dispatch from the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) announcing the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. (John J. Ballentine Papers)



- W-HD (12-7-41) RE

“The coordinated attack begins as dive-bombers strike the Army Air Forces’ Wheeler Field, north of Pearl Harbor, and Hickam Field, near Ford Island’s Battleship Row. The Japanese, wanting control of the air, hope to destroy American warplanes on the ground.

Most U.S. planes have parked wintip-to-wintip in neat rows to make it easy to guard them against sabotage. Most are destroyed.”

Men examine the burned-out wreckage of a P-40 pursuit aircraft, near Hangar 4 at Wheeler Air Field, following the end of the Japanese raid on 7 December 1941.



“At least six torpedoes hit the *USS West Virginia* and she settles on the harbor bottom, her decks above water and in flames.”

Aftermath of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941: left to right, USS West Virginia, USS Tennessee, and USS Arizona. (Franklin Roosevelt Library)



“Struck by at least five torpedoes, the battleship *USS Oklahoma* rolls over, her masts digging into the muddy seafloor.

Trapped deep in the hull, men take turns pounding a wrench on a bulkhead, signaling SOS in Morse code. On the afternoon of December 8 rescuers will break through and pull out 32 men.”

The capsized USS Oklahoma lies next to a slightly damaged USS Maryland. (Records of Joint Committees of Congress, RG I28; ARC 306553)



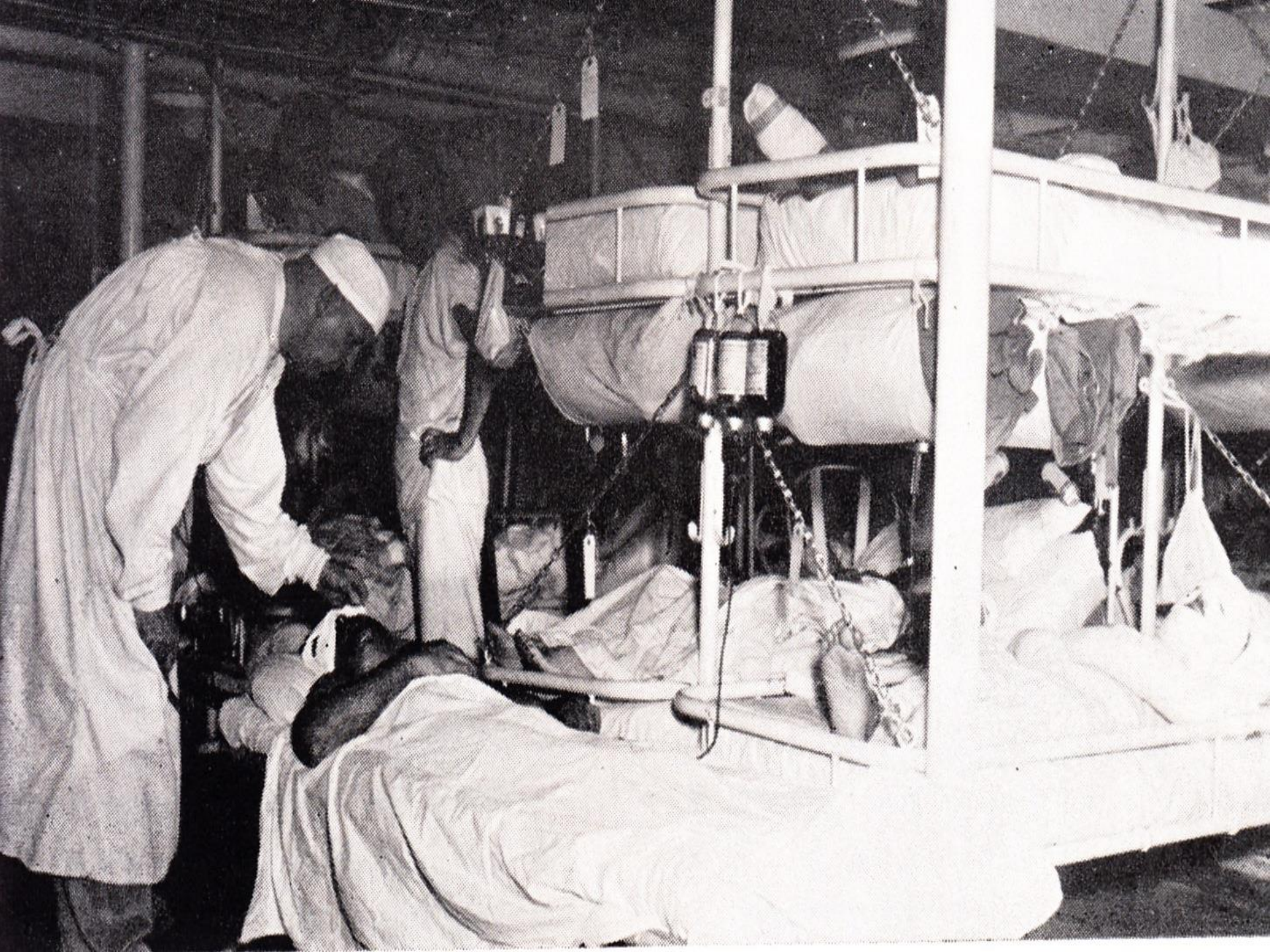
“The *USS Oglala* lies capsized after
the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.”

(National Archives at San Francisco; ARC 296007)



“Rescuing survivors near the *USS West Virginia* after the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

Among her 105 dead are three whose bodies will be found weeks later, deep in a sealed compartment. Marks on a calendar indicate they survived until December 23, when the air gave out.”



“Mission accomplished: Hawaii is in flames. As the Japanese planes disappear, Pearl Harbor tends to the wounded, dying, and the dead.

For many severely wounded and dying men, all nurses can do is give them morphine. They then put a lipstick “m” on their foreheads to indicate the painkilling drug. Trucks become ambulances and hearses. The death toll eventually reaches 2,390.”

(Official U.S. Navy Photograph, National Archives collection)

Resources

Boston Symphony Orchestra. *Saving Private Ryan*. John Williams, 1998. MP3.

Documents Related to FDR and Churchill. (2014, April 21). National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved April 21, 2014, from <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/fdr-churchill/>

Remembering Pearl Harbor. (2014, April 21). National Archives and Records Administration. Retrieved April 21, 2014, from <http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2011/winter/ph-decklogs.html>

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