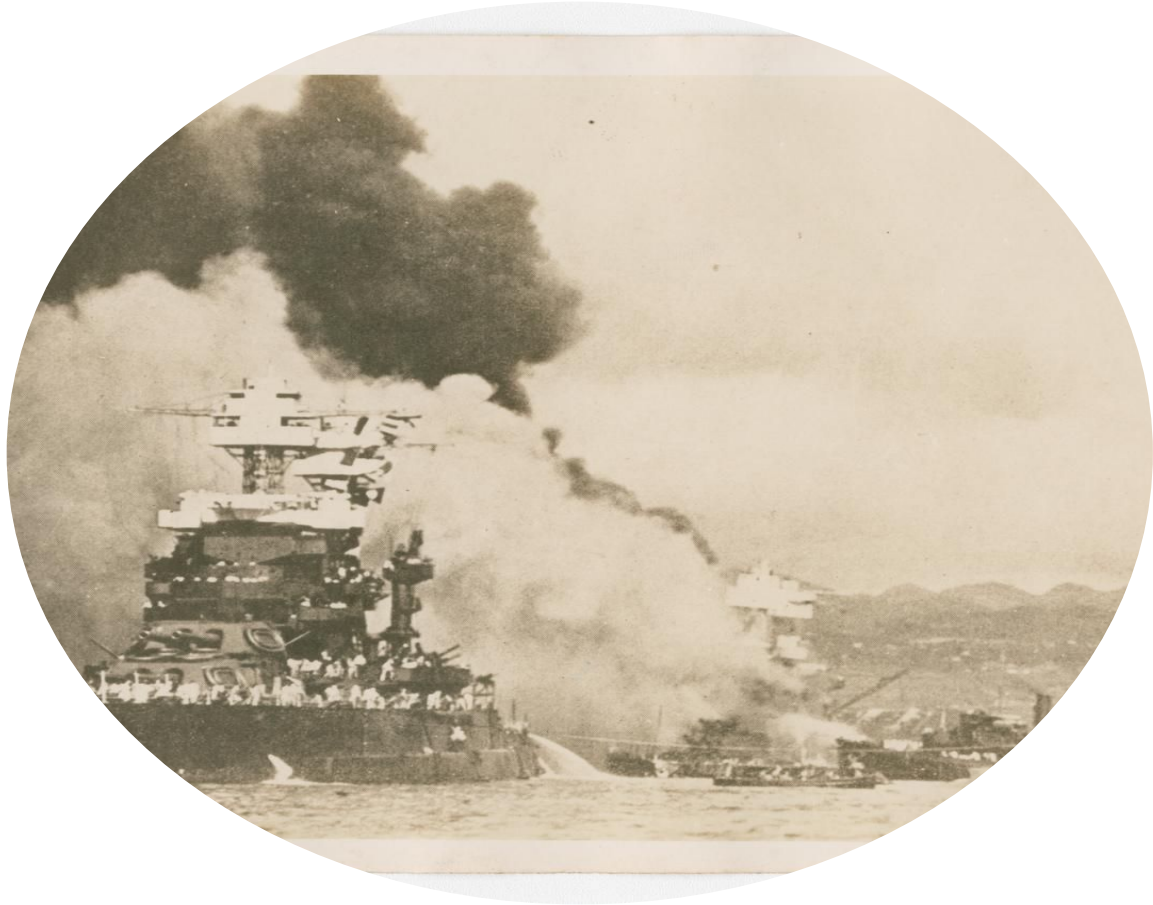
Remembering Pearl Harbor

National Museum of the Pacific War



Agenda

- Seeds of Conflict
- During the Attack
- Legacy of Attack

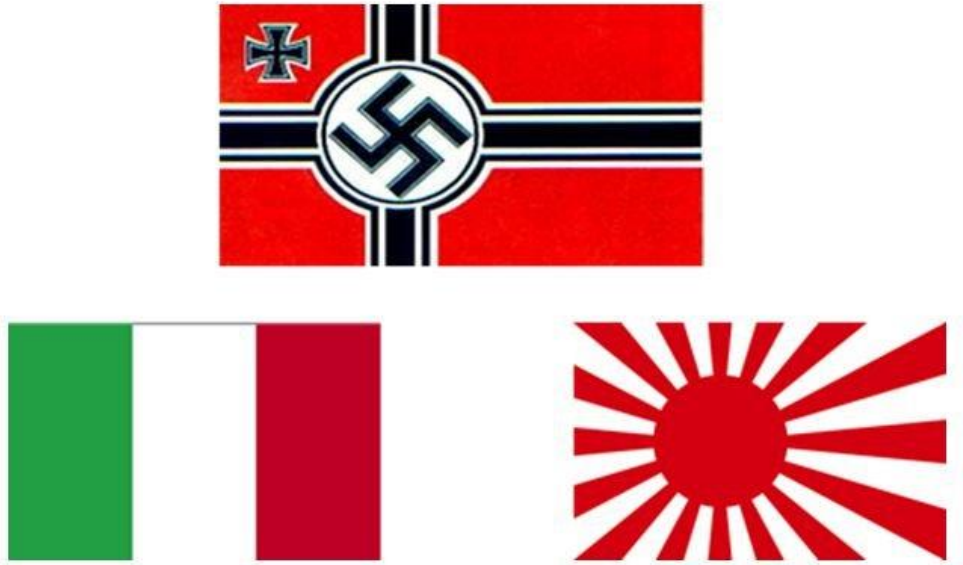
Seeds of Conflict

“The peace, the freedom and the security of ninety percent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining ten percent”-FDR, October 5, 1937 (“Quarantine" Speech)

Rise of Totalitarian Regimes

- Italy: Benito Mussolini led the Fascist Party in 1922.
- Germany: Adolph Hitler took control of Germany in the wake of severe economic conditions
- Japan: Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and significant military buildup occurred throughout the 1930s. The leader of Japan during this time was Emperor Hirohito

Introduction to the Axis Powers



Hitler Invasion of Poland

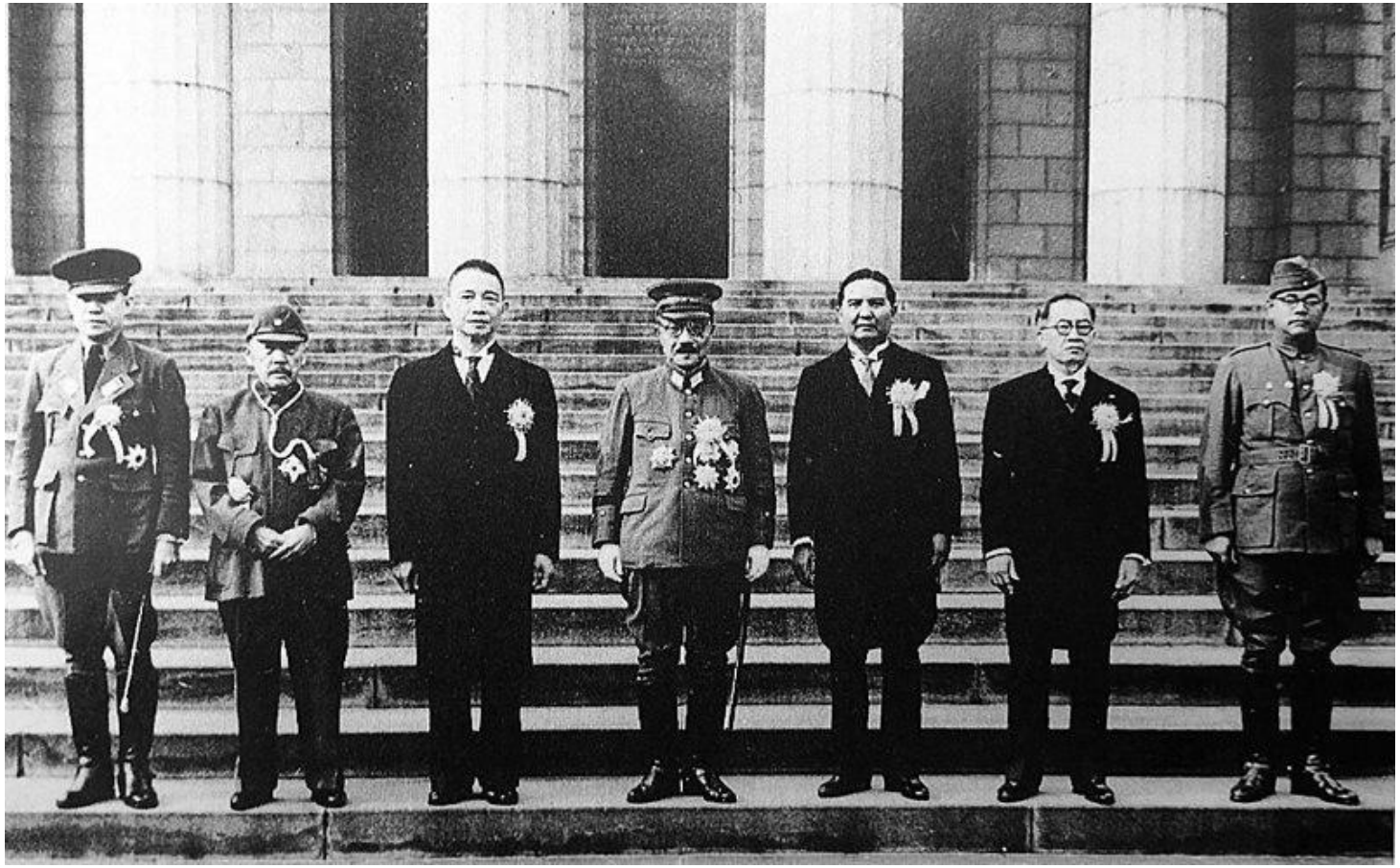
- Hitler's invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, officially starting World War II. France and Britian declared war two days later.
- By the end of 1942, Germany conquered most of Western Europe.



German controlled territories by 1942. Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

Japanese Territorial Acquisitions and Militarism

- The 1930s marked an era of military buildup and territorial expansion
- Japanese industrialization increased since the Meiji Restoration and centralized power in Emperor Hirohito.
- Japanese Goal: Create a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" with Japanese rule replacing the former European colonial rulers.
- Issues:
    - The invasions came at a great civilian cost, causing millions of civilian casualties and pushback from Western Powers.
    - Japan as an Island nation lacked resources, relying on imports.



Officials from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 1943. The individual in the middle was Prime Minister Hideki Tojo of Japan. Source: Wikimedia Commons. "Showa History Vol. 11, Road to Catastrophe"

Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)

- Japan had a presence in near mainland China due to occupying Manchuria
- Marco Polo Bridge July 17, 1937: Chinese soldiers and Japanese soldiers exchanged fire, marking the beginning of the Second Sino-Japanese War.
- Japanese expansion caused American concern.



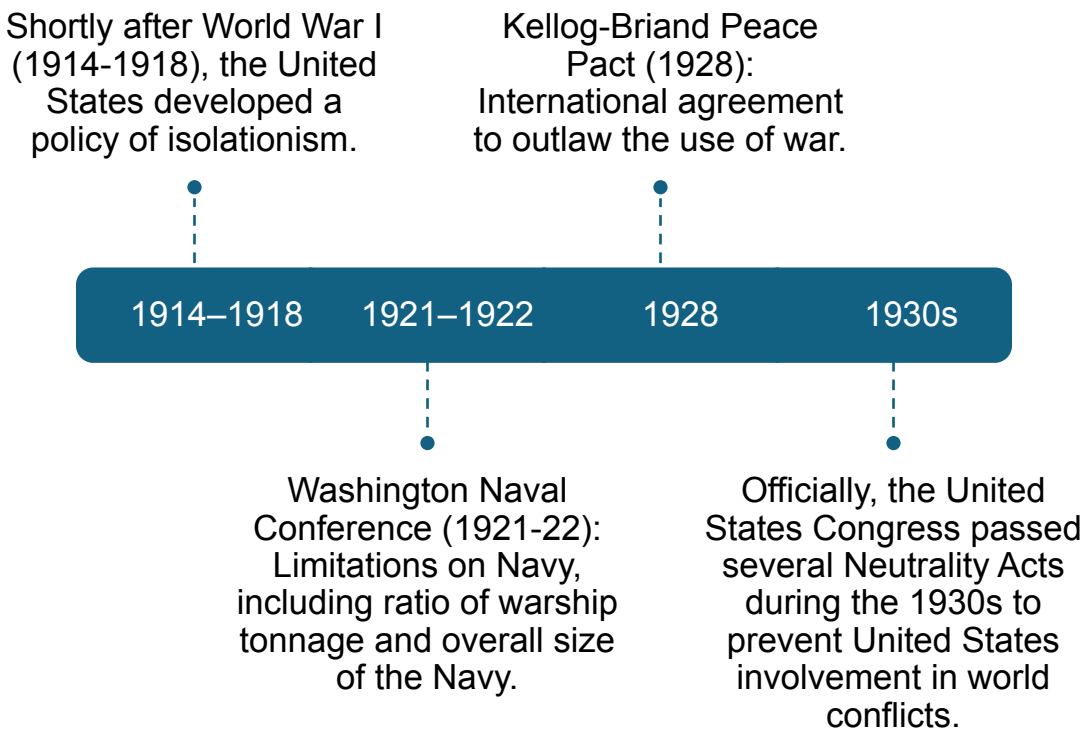
Chinese army fighting Japan, 1937. Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Two Strategies: Northern and Southern

- Northern Strategy supported by Imperial Japanese Army
  - Invaded parts of China, Mongolia, and Siberia for oil.
  - This strategy was implemented prior to United States entry into World War II.
  - In 1939, the Soviet Union stopped Japanese advances at the Battle at Khalkhin Gol.

- Southern Strategy supported by Imperial Japanese Navy
  - Advance into oil-rich French Indochina as well as British southern colonies.
  - Due to aggressive advances in region, the United States began to sanction Japan.

Where was the United States? Isolationism





Still from the film series "Why We Fight," Reel 3.
Source: National Archives

Increasing Tensions with Japan

- 1937: Japan's invasion of China, as well as other aggressive acts from Italy and Germany, caused FDR to give his "Quarantine Speech." The speech called for nations in the world to isolate aggressive nations
- September 1940: Japan signed the Tripartite pact with Italy and Germany, creating alliance amongst the Axis powers.
- Japan invaded French Indochina



Signing Ceremony Tripartite Pact. Source: Wikimedia Commons

Sanctions and Lend Lease

- Lend Lease Program (1941): In March 1941, Congress passes the Lend Lease Program, that allowed the United States to provide war material and supplies to countries such as Britain during World War II.
    - China was added to the program in May 1941.
- 1941: Japan invades Southern Indochina. As a result, President Roosevelt places sanctions on Japan.
    - President Roosevelt froze Japanese assets and cuts oil supply, in cooperation with the Dutch East Indies.
    - Japan lost nearly 88% of its oil supply.



Attack on Pearl Harbor

“The fire came on like a ball. I dropped the hose and covered my face—it seemed like I was floating. I thought I was dying.” –Glenn H. Lane, survivor on the USS Arizona

Planning Pearl Harbor

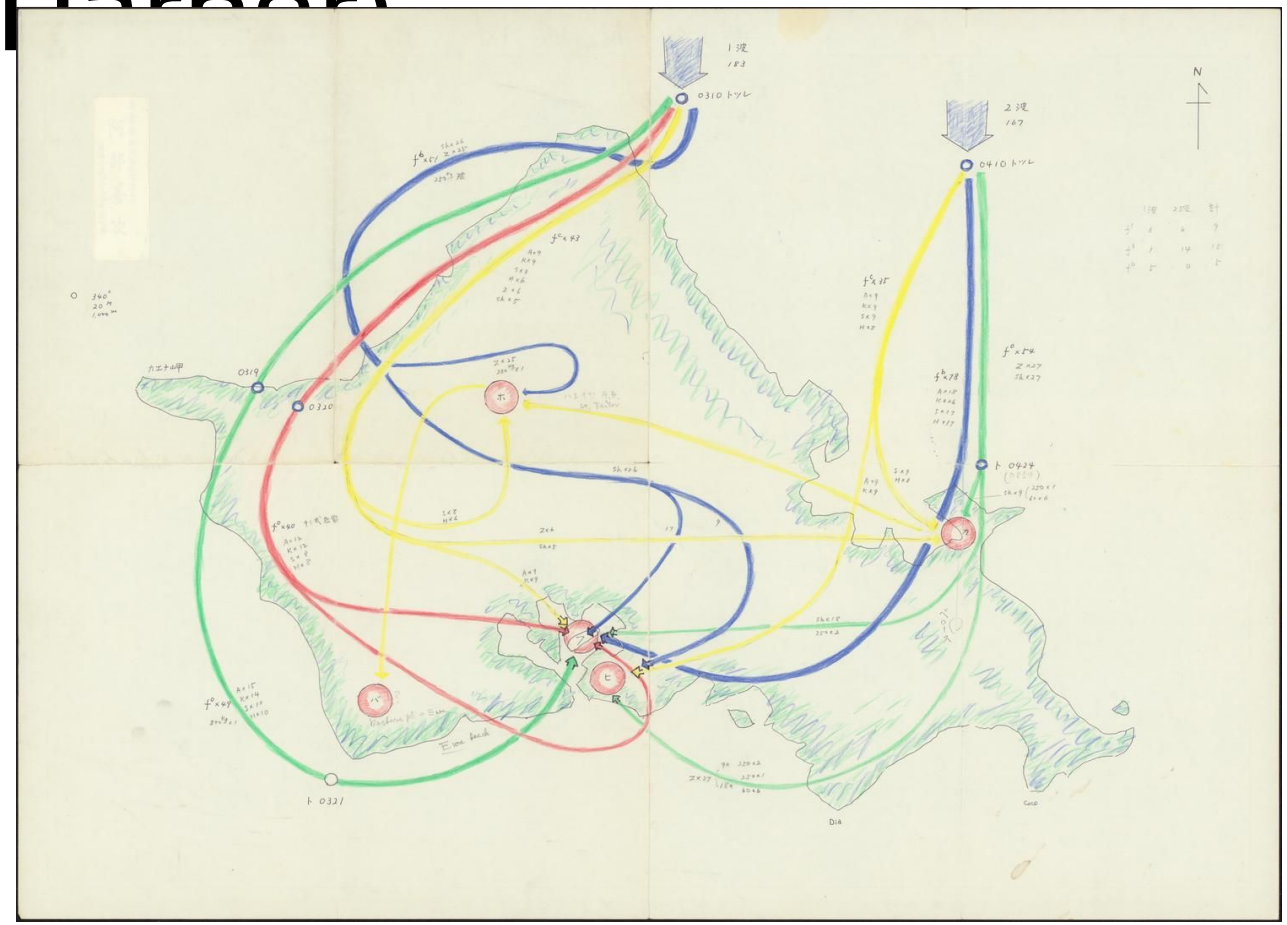
- After deciding to attack Indochina, Japanese military leaders were concerned about bringing the United States into war.
- Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto begins to plan an attack on the United States Pacific Fleet recently moved to Pearl Harbor.
  - Goal of the attack was to force the United States into peace negotiations and to strike a blow to where the United States could not respond to Japanese expansion in the southern Pacific.
- November 20-25: Japanese and United States officials fail to negotiate an agreement.
  - The Japanese refused to remove forces out of occupied territory in Asia in exchange for oil.
  - The United States would not accept deal unless Japan removes forces out of occupied Southeast Asian territory.



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on board the *Nagato*, 1940. Source: Wikimedia Commons.

Overall Timeline Pearl Harbor Attacks (Time Zone at Pearl Harbor)

- November 5, 1941: Emperor Hirohito approved the plan to attack Pearl Harbor
- November 26, 1941: Japanese forces left for Pearl Harbor
- December 7, 1941: Attack on Pearl Harbor (Times local time to Pearl Harbor)
  - 6:40 AM: USS Ward attacked a Japanese submarine (opening shots of World War II in the Pacific)
  - ~7:15 AM: Privates Joseph Lockhard and George Elliott picked up signals on radar. They mistakenly believed they were B-17s flying.
  - 7:55 AM: First wave of Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor
  - ~8:10 AM: The USS Arizona exploded
  - ~8:54 AM: Second Wave attacked Pearl Harbor
  - 10:00 AM: Japanese planes headed back to carriers. There was no third wave

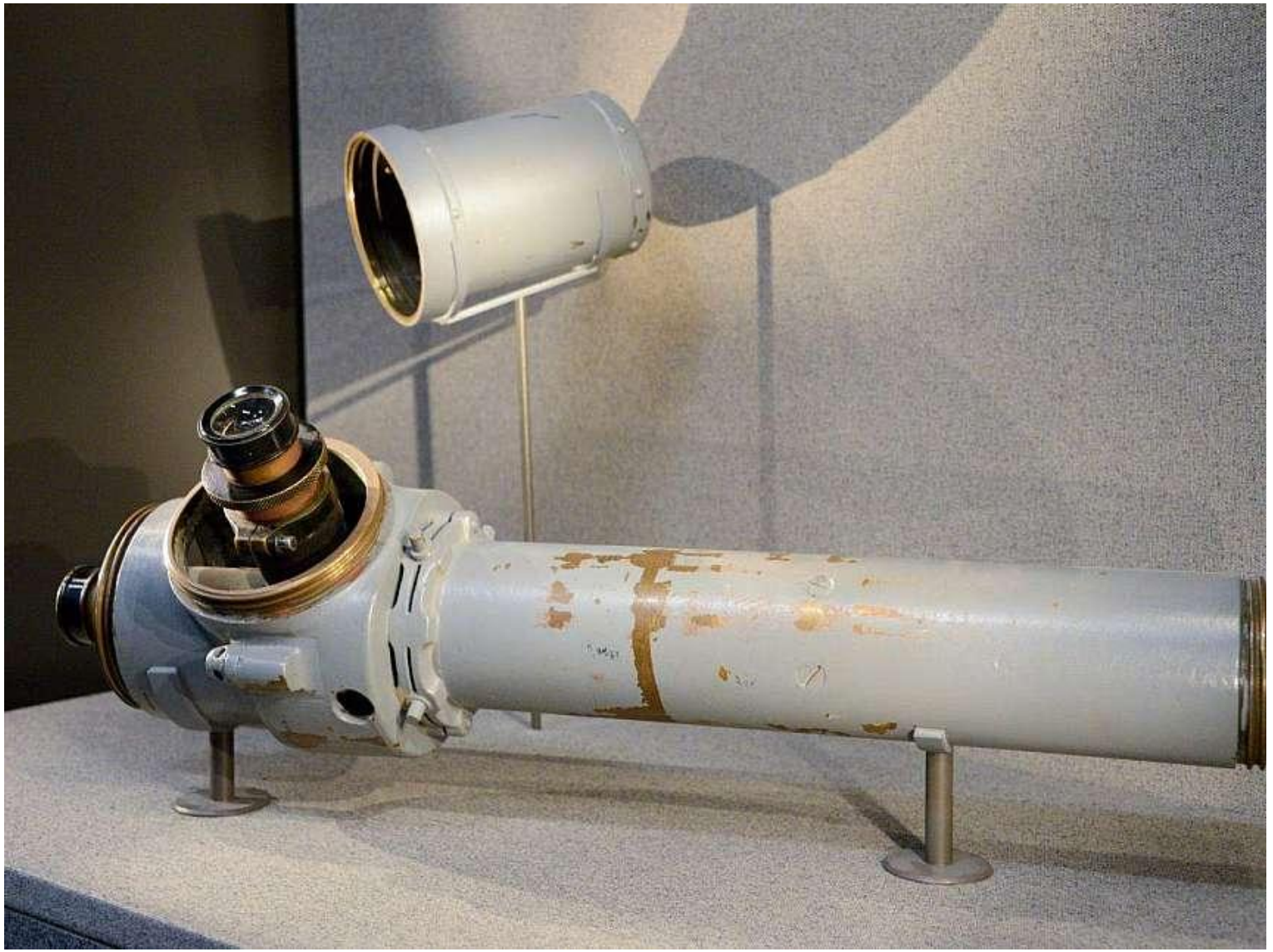


Attack Route Map of Oahu, Hawaii, December 1941. Source: National Museum of the Pacific War Digital Archive

Images and Artifacts Pearl Harbor

USS Ward gunboat sights

USS Ward gunboat sights on display at the National Museum of the Pacific War. The USS Ward fired upon a Japanese Submarine the morning of December 7th, what would become the first shots of the Pacific War.



HA-19 mini Submarine: Captured Submarine at Pearl Harbor

- 1 of 5 Submarines at Pearl Harbor
- Piloted by Ensign Kazuo Sakamaki
- After issues with the gyrocompass, the submarine ran aground at the entrance to Pearl Harbor.
- Sakamaki became first Japanese prisoner of War.
- The HA-19 toured the United States on bond tours to raise money for the war.
- The National Museum of the Pacific War acquired the submarine in 1991.



HA-19 displayed at the National Museum of the Pacific War. Source: National Museum of the Pacific War.

Battleship row during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Source: National Museum of the Pacific War Digital Archive.

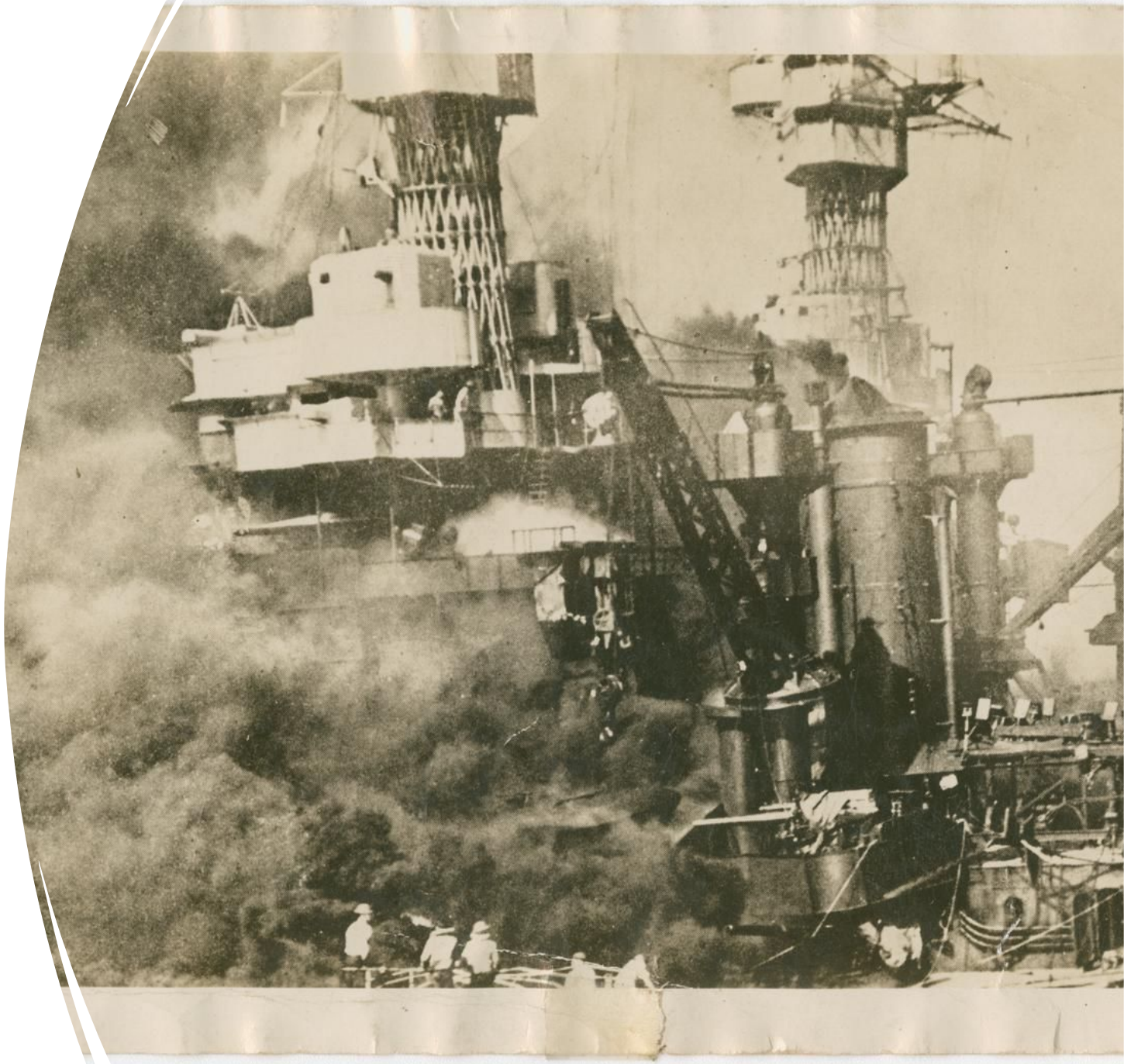




Damage to Battleship row

Damage and Casualties

- Human casualties
  - American
    - Navy: 2,008 killed; 710 wounded
    - Marines: 109 killed; 69 wounded
    - Army: 218 killed; 364 wounded
    - Civilian 68 killed; 35 wounded
  - Japanese
    - 55 air crew
    - 102 submarine crewmen
- Fleet damage
  - United States
    - 8 Battleships
    - 188 aircraft
    - 3 light cruisers
  - Japanese
    - 29 aircraft
    - 5 midget submarines



What Japan did not attack

- While devastating the United States Pacific Fleet, Japanese forces failed to significantly damage:
  1) United States Carrier fleets. They were out to sea at the time. Carriers would play a key strategic role in World War II in the Pacific
  2) Submarine bases.
  3) Key infrastructure, like repair stations and oil tanks.

Aftermath of Pearl Harbor

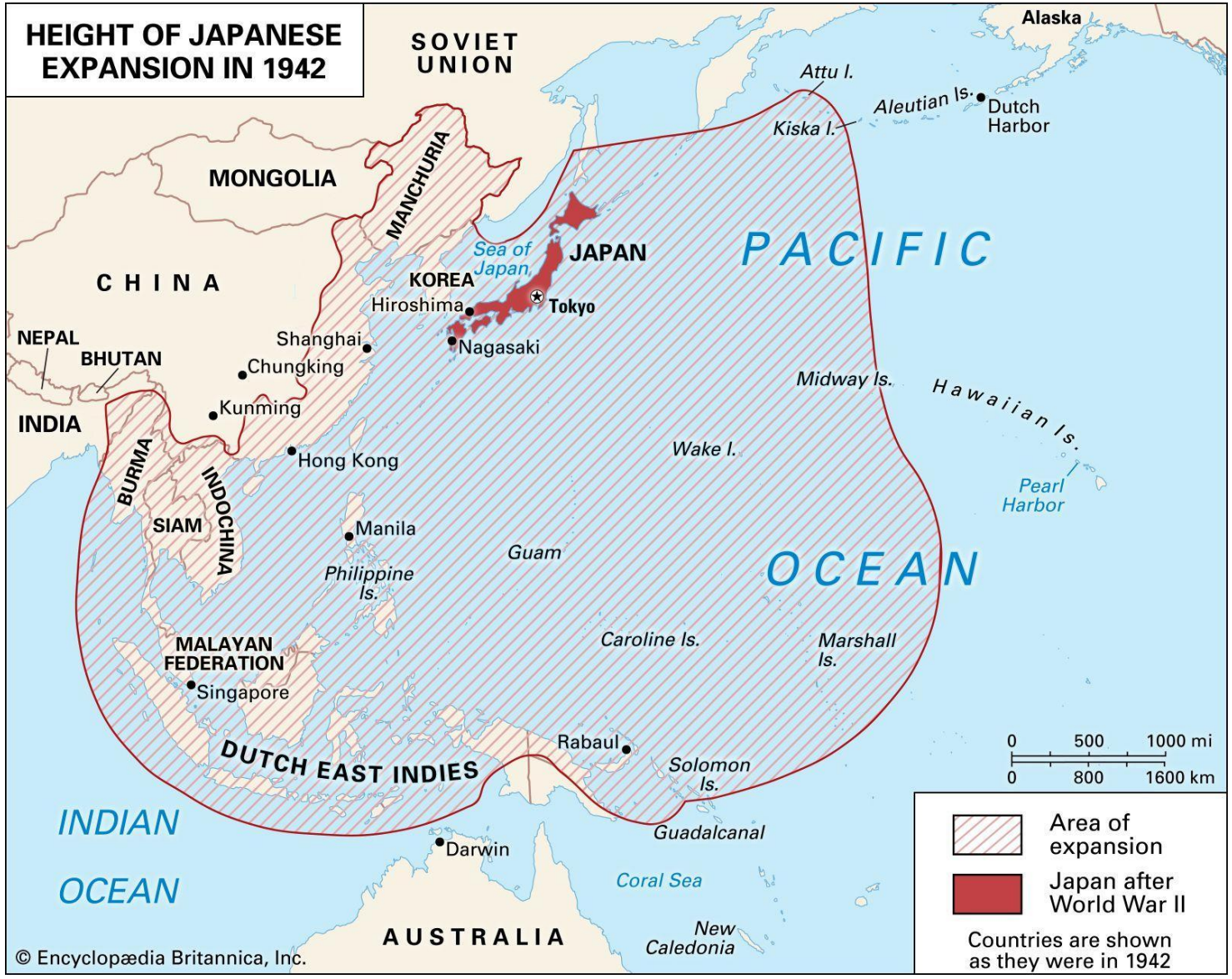
"Whatever is asked of us I am sure we can accomplish it. We are the free and unconquerable people of the United States."--Eleanor Roosevelt, Radio Address, December 7, 1941

Attacks Indochina, Philippines, Guam

- Japanese forces not only attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, but they also attacked other Southeast Asian countries on the same time.
- Japan invaded and occupied lands formerly held by Allied forces.
- Japanese victories expanded their holdings in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Japanese territories start of 1942

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.



Declaration of War-U.S enters WWII

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) asked Congress to declare war on Japan
  - "A Date which will live in infamy" speech.
  - Congress overwhelmingly approved declaration of war—only one opposed.
- Germany and Italy declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941
- The United States entered World War II.



President Roosevelt asking Congress to declare war on Japan in his famous "Day of Infamy" speech, December 8, 1945. Source: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library [Accessed through Wikimedia Commons.]

“Arsenal of Democracy”

The phrase "Arsenal of Democracy" was used by FDR in 1940 to describe the industrial capabilities of the United States in being able to provide arms to allied nations against the Axis powers.

After the United States entered the war, many businesses transformed into places to build war materials. Example: Ford built B-24 Bombers.

Millions worked factory jobs. This gave opportunity for women, as men enlisted in the armed forces. This also provided greater opportunities in the workplace for ethnic minorities.



Famous Rosie the Riveter poster created by J. Howard Miller. Source: National Archives.

- From August 12, 1943 edition of The Eagle, located in Fort Worth. The employees pictured here are building B-24 Liberator bombers.

- Source: National Museum of the Pacific War Digital Archives



THE EAGLE Augus

NGTH—That's what these g Sub-Assembly workers are ding into Liberator wings. ft to right are Evelyn Burk, vonne Sykora, Henry Barnes, Faye Lance and Edgar Hafer-kamp. Below, O. C. Foust op-erates an automatic punching and riveting machine.

Awards Given 49 Employes

Forty-nine employes of the Fort Worth Division received sugges-tion awards totaling $1,486 while eight others were presented cer-tificates, W. T. Blake, chairman of the Employment Suggestion com-mittee announced this week.

Top award went to E. E. Stell, assistant foreman in Field Opera-ions, who was a leadman at the time he suggestions were submitted. He ceived $216 for two ideas, one a



"Remember Pearl Harbor"

- The memory of Pearl Harbor united Americans during World War II.
- Examples
  - "Remember Pearl Harbor" song by Don Reid and Sammy Kaye
  - Bond tours

Poster encouraging Americans to buy War Bonds, using the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor." Source: National Archives.

Anger: Japanese American Incarceration

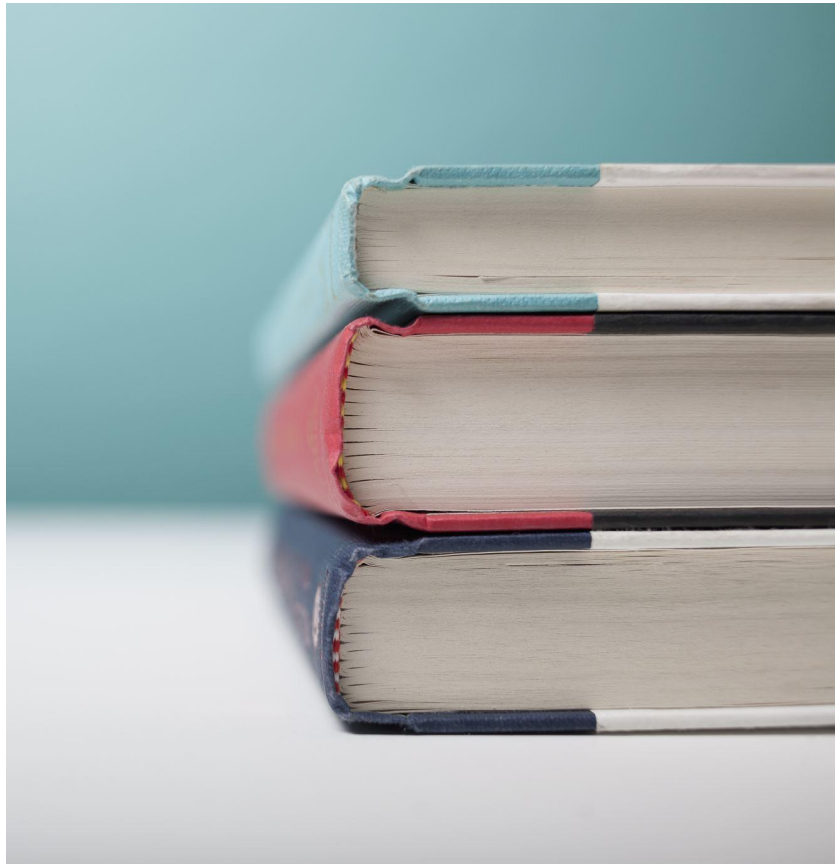
- Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor created distrust for Japanese Americans, especially those located on the United States' west coast.
- Executive Order 9066: FDR authorized the placement of over 120,000 Japanese Americans into incarceration (Internment) camps.
    - Around 2/3 were American citizens.



Image of the Mochida Family waiting to be taken to camp.
Source: National Archives

A Word on Terminology: "Incarceration" vs. "Internment": Why we use Incarceration

- "Internment" is a word that has traditionally been used to describe what the U.S. government did to Japanese Americans during World War II. Yet, there is a difference between the terms "incarceration" and "internment"
- "Internment" means detaining enemies from another country during war.
- "Incarceration" means confinement in a jail or prison. Japanese Americans were American citizens who were being confined in a place where they could not leave.







Incarceration Camp images

Epilogue: World War II after Pearl Harbor

- April 18, 1942: Lieutenant Colonel James H. Doolittle leads a group of B-25 bombers to attack places in Japan, such as Tokyo. Known as the "Doolittle Raids," the plan struck a psychological blow to Japan, showing that the United States had some ability to strike the Japanese homeland.
- June 4-7, 1942: The United States sank four Japanese carriers, severely damaging the Japanese Navy's capabilities. Coupled with the Battle of Guadalcanal (August 7, 1942-February 9, 1943), the Japanese would be on the defensive for the rest of the war.

Memorial Courtyard

- The National Museum of the Pacific War has spaces dedicated to the memory of Pearl Harbor (the Pearl Harbor Wall and the Pearl Harbor Walk)
- You can read stories from the wall here: Tributes Database | National Museum of the Pacific War



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