

VIDEO	AUDIO	RT
<p>present day footage, Arizona Memorial</p>	<p><u>Open</u></p> <p>NARR: December 7, 1941.... a "date which will live in infamy," in President Roosevelt's ominous words.</p>	<p>1.75</p>
<p>present footage - tourists at the memorial</p>	<p>Perhaps no piece of military history in the 20th century has been studied in more depth than the Japanese Imperial Navy's attack on the United States Naval base at Pearl Harbor. And yet it continues to fascinate us - on both sides of the Pacific. We continue to visit this shrine, the resting place of the 1177 sailors of the sunken battleship Arizona.... Continue to follow the course of the war in the Pacific on the mosaic maps of the National Cemetery in Punchbowl Crater.... Continue to mourn the loss of those who lost their lives in the 44 months of the last world war.</p>	
<p>present day footage - Punchbowl Cemetery grave sites</p>	<p>With the benefit of over 50 years of hindsight since the bombs first fell, and with the healing that has taken place between the nations of the United States and Japan, we can look back now with enough clarity and detachment to see all sides.</p>	
<p>present footage - Arizona Memorial</p>	<p>Often portrayed as devious and unprovoked, the attack itself is now seen as daring and near perfect in execution, and as the inevitable culmination of much saber rattling between two nations. Nations that had already demonstrated their differences and had shown their intentions to defy each other when push came to shove.</p>	
<p>fade to black</p>	<p>Ultimately, Pearl Harbor represents a turning point in United States history and in the history of the world, when global alliances shifted and the map of the world was redrawn.</p> <p>To understand the meaning of the events of December 7th, 1941, it is helpful to look back to the origins of industrial Japan.</p>	

	<u>Japan on the eve of war</u>	2.5
archival stills, 19th century Japan	<p>NARR: Ever since Commodore Matthew Perry sailed into Tokyo Bay in 1853 with four American Warships, Japan had been driven to modernize and achieve economic parity with the West. With the defeat of the shogun in 1868, internal struggles for power reshaped Japanese society and transformed her from a feudal civilization to an industrial one with a strong military. As she grew, so did her hunger for raw materials and trade. And as the century drew to a close, Japan took control of Korea and Taiwan to feed that hunger. In 1904, Japan invaded Russian-controlled Manchuria and outlasted this much larger foe with perseverance and cunning.</p> <p>In 1914, World War I saw Japan on the side of the allies. Not only did her Imperial Navy wrest control of German possessions in the Pacific, but her industry provided war materials for the Allied forces. By the end of the war, Japan's industry was in high gear, but suddenly there was no war to provide a market for it's output, and no trade to provide the raw materials the hungry nation needed.</p>	
archival stills, turn of the century Japan		
stock footage, Japanese invasion of Manchuria		
stock footage WWI Japanese forces		

<p>Slackman VO: After--in the immediate post-World War I period, Japan found herself um, as really in material terms, one of the great powers of the world.</p> <p>Slackman OC</p> <p>Super ID</p>	<p>Public opinion uh, in the United States to the extent that it considered Japan at all, considered Japan as a uh ... quaint uh, remote, strange country, and in the bottom line a country really not to be taken fully seriously in the conduct of world affairs. And uh, there was a feeling that the Japanese really didn't have what it took to challenge the United States or any of the other Western countries. Uh, militarily, politically, or economically. And of course the truth of the matter was that this was not the case. And uh, Japan had developed uh, enormously in the previous fifty years uh, economically and militarily and had an efficient army and navy, and uh, morale was high. Uh, the--and as events were to prove in the next few years, Japan was certainly uh, in a position to put together a military effort to challenge the Western powers.</p>	<p>1.25</p>
<p>archival photos and stock footage, Japan in the 20's</p>	<p>NARR: With a growing population and dwindling resources, Japan suffered greatly in the global Depression of the late 1920's. The Imperial Army, acting independently of the Government, invaded Manchuria on the Chinese mainland. The League of Nations condemned Japan for their aggression. The United States responded with appropriations for a strengthened navy. In May of 1940,</p>	
<p>stock footage, US Pacific Fleet at sea</p>	<p>Roosevelt ordered the US Pacific Fleet to remain in Hawaii after their annual maneuvers in a gesture intended to discourage further Japanese expansion into other parts of Asia. Nonetheless, that September, Japan signed the Tripartite Pact, aligning themselves with the Axis powers of Nazi Germany and Italy.</p>	
<p>graphic map of SE Asia</p>	<p>Then, in July of 1941, Japan invaded French Indo-China. The United States, British and Dutch ended all trade with the aggressors and imposed sweeping embargoes, interrupting Japan's supply of oil and steel. To restore open trade, American negotiators insisted on total withdrawal from Indo-China and China, conditions no Japanese government was likely to accept. War seemed inevitable.</p>	

<p>photos of Yamamoto</p> <p>graphic map with animated arrows indicating movement.</p> <p>map indicates Hawaii</p>	<p><u>Yamamoto</u></p> <p>NARR: When Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto was made Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet in 1939, he was opposed to war with America. A brilliant and perceptive warrior, Yamamoto had served in Washington DC as a naval attaché and knew how formidable an enemy America would make if aroused.</p> <p>But under pressure from the expansionist Imperial government, Yamamoto regrettably resigned himself to war. The "Central Agreement" issued by the Japanese Navy and Army would call for the invasion of Thailand, the conquest of the Philippines, Borneo, British Malaya and Sumatra. Then would come the conquest of the oil-rich Dutch East Indies, including Java. Finally, a defensive perimeter would be established around the region as far east as Wake Island. And the only thing that stood in the way of these plans was the American Pacific Fleet.</p>	<p>1.5</p>
<p>Martinez OC</p> <p>Super ID</p>	<p>Yamamoto was a very practical person. But he also had uh, a dash of audacity. And that audacity really um, served him well when he did his strategic planning. Uh, there's been arguments back and forth as to the actual strategy involved in the outbreak of the war. But that's usually done through Western historians' eyes, not through the eyes of the Japanese. Who knew that they had a formidable opponent that needed to be knocked off balance immediately if they had any chance to win.</p>	<p>1.0</p>
<p>Martinez VO</p> <p>photo of Yamamoto at planning table</p>	<p>(from end of DM's interview) Some say it was foolhardy. Some will argue that it was the greatest miscalculation in history. But Yamamoto believed that he could smash the American fleet, perhaps run wild in the Pacific for the next six months. He would demoralize the allies, in particular America, and they would sue for peace. He believed that was the only chance. Because after that, he said, I can guarantee nothing.</p>	

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graphic representation of comparison in warships of US vs. Japan.	NARR: It was not a farfetched plan. In 1941, much of US naval power was tied up in the Atlantic Ocean protecting merchant shipping to the Allies, and so the Japanese Navy had vast superiority in manpower, ships and technology. Even so, no Japanese commander suspected that such superiority would last long once the US became committed to war. And so the first strike would have to be decisive, and would have to be soon.	
Slackman OC	From the Japanese point of view, the objective of the Pearl Harbor attack was to secure their flank in the Japanese homeland from uh, any risk of attack by the US fleet at Pearl Harbor. And certainly by that criteria, the Pearl Harbor attack was a great success in terms of their immediate objective. And their overall objective in going to war with the United States in this was, or beginning the war in this way, was not to conquer the United States, as many people during World War II believed the Japanese intended to do. Rather, it was to force a stalemate in the Pacific where the United States, demoralized and in shock, would more or less permit the Japanese a free hand in the Western Pacific, and not try to move their forces beyond Hawaii, and not try to interfere with the Japanese conquest and administration and extraction of economic resources from Southeast Asia.	1.0
another photo of Yamamoto	<u>The Plan</u>	1.25
archival photos of Taranto attack	NARR: The idea for Operation Z, the Japanese code name for the attack on Pearl Harbor, was first revealed by Admiral Yamamoto to his staff as early as December of 1940. Yamamoto had been encouraged by the extraordinary success of the British raid on the Italian fleet at Taranto in November of that year. A small squadron of British carrier planes had seriously damaged 3 Italian battleships at their moorings. The balance of power in the Mediterranean was shifted at a cost of only 2 British planes.	

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aerial archival photos of Pearl Harbor	But Pearl Harbor presented greater challenges. For one thing, the target was heavily defended, and home to a fleet much more powerful than the Italian fleet at Taranto. For another, it was 4000 miles away from Tokyo, a distance generally considered too great from which to mount a large-scale attack. While many of his colleagues thought the plan to be desperate, others found favor with the bold and daring operation. Notably, Commander Minoru Genda, the brash and outspoken flier, supported the idea. "Difficult, but not impossible," was Genda's estimation of Operation Z, and he began to devise a strategy by which such an attack could be made.	
photo - Japanese military men.		
photo of Genda		
graphic with photo insets	NARR: There were three main points of Operation Z. Utmost secrecy was the first. The attack must come as a complete surprise - a difficult feat given the expertise of American code breakers and the anticipation of hostilities as 1941 drew to a close. Secondly, the task force would be centered around the aircraft carriers - six of them to be exact, including the brand new Shokaku and Zuikaku - with battleships and cruisers supplying defense. It was to be a new kind of war - a naval aviation war - and Genda was to be it's architect. Thirdly, special armaments would have to be devised. The shallow waters of Pearl Harbor precluded the use of normal torpedoes, which needed depths of over 100 feet to be effective. Engineers immediately went to work on the problem. And special armor-piercing bombs would be carried by the high level Kate bombers, bombs that would penetrate a ship's deck and explode below.	1.0
inset carrier photos		
inset torpedo photos		
insert bomb photos		

Slackman OC

The Japanese knew they were taking a huge risk when they decided to attack the US fleet at Pearl Harbor. They were sending their fleet four thousand miles away from their home waters. They were risking all six of their heavy aircraft carriers. Every single one in their navy. Plus hundreds of their best and most experienced combat pilots. They were going right into the hornet's nest, as it were, the principal US base in the Pacific at Pearl Harbor. And the uh, the risk of uh, attrition or casualties on their side was tremendous. And when they had war-gamed the attack on Pearl Harbor in late 1941, they had uh, concluded that they would probably lose at least two of their carriers and uh, at least uh, a hundred planes. On the other hand, they knew they would be taking a risk by neglecting to attack the US Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. Because their overall strategic plan called for sending almost their entire navy into southern waters to seize uh, Southeast Asia, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Singapore, and Malaya. And by doing so, uh, the Japanese homeland would be stripped of its defenses and unprotected and hence vulnerable to the uh, US Pacific fleet, which would have had an unopposed attack on Japan had they decided to sortie.

1.25

Kimmmel & Short

photo Kimmmel

stock footage Pearl in the 30's

NARR: When Admiral Husband E. Kimmmel took command of the Pacific Fleet in February 1941, he was concerned about keeping the fleet in Oahu. Though Pearl was a good natural anchorage, it's facilities were insufficient to properly maintain the ships and crews. Worse, defense against air attack was woefully inadequate and patrol aircraft in short supply. The situation was unlikely to improve in the near future with Washington's attention focused on Germany.

1.5

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photo Short

photo local population
30's or 40's

Martinez OC
(Kimmel & Short)

photo Kimmel & Short
together

Kimmel's counterpart was General Walter C. Short, commander of the Hawaiian Department of the Army. His charge was to protect the Fleet while in port, and to defend the Hawaiian Islands against attack or invasion. Short believed however - owing to the large local population of Japanese immigrants - that the more likely threat to Hawaii's military installations was from sabotage. Short also assumed that the Fleet would protect the naval base and not the other way around. These two misconceptions would contribute to the Americans' disastrous lack of preparedness the morning of December 7th.

Admiral Kimmel was preparing the fleet with constant practices and readiness drills. But he didn't use those same drills and practices for scouting and protecting the island. He believed that there would be the grand battle War Plan Orange--which was the developmental war plan and Orange being Japan--was meant to really combat the Japanese somewhere out there. Not here. General Short on the other hand, was supposed to work ha--you know, arm-in-arm with--with uh, Admiral Kimmel to protect the fleet. That was his job. To protect the fleet while it was in port, and also to man the coastal fortifications from a possible hit-and-run attack or even an invasion. But in the meantime, did both Admiral Kimmel and General Short understand naval air power and its capabilities? I would have to say probably not. As a result, their preparations for war--for the war was going to be a possible hit-and-run attack on the islands, or possible grand sea battle out there. Well, out there never happened. It happened here.

NARR: As a consequence of the perceived poor showing of both Navy and Army on December 7th, both men would be relieved of their command shortly thereafter.

1.0

	<u>US Intelligence</u>	1.1
photo Tojo	NARR: Japan's toughening militaristic stance was no secret to Washington. For one thing, the rise of General Hideki Tojo to the post of Prime Minister in October 1941 sent a message to the world that Japan was in the hands of her military. Their flagrant operations in China and Indo-China supported that conclusion.	
stock footage, marching Japanese troop on display		
photos of Magic operation, men reading documents, etc.	The US didn't have to read between the lines. Several months back, the Americans had broken Japanese diplomatic codes in an operation called Magic. From these intercepted messages, the Americans knew that the Japanese had set a deadline for diplomacy - November 29th - and that after that "things will automatically begin to happen," in the words of one de-coded communiqué. What they didn't know was when an attack might come, and where.	
photos Pearl Harbor featuring individual warships	Still, with all the warnings the Americans had, officials never believed the enemy was capable of launching so massive an attack so far from their home. They were about to be proved wrong.	

	<u>The Buildup</u>	2.2
photo Nagumo	<p>NARR: Chosen to lead the carrier task force was Admiral Chuichi Nagumo. Though Nagumo had little experience with naval aviation, he was a seasoned commander with a long and honorable career. Genda, the maverick airman who had helped Yamamoto devise Operation Z, would act as chief air officer and strategist.</p>	
other photo of Genda		
stock footage, Japanese war games.	<p>The summer of 1941 saw extensive maneuvers for the Japanese Combined Fleet. Planes practiced torpedo runs with specially modified torpedoes, their wooden fins designed to work in Pearl's shallow waters. Bombing runs were practiced and honed. In the late fall, final approval was given for the attack and the date December 7th was selected. It was to be a Sunday morning when maximum surprise could be achieved and when - according to intelligence reports coming out of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu - most of the Pacific Fleet would be moored in Pearl Harbor.</p>	
graphic map of Japan with insets of ships	<p>In late November of 1941, the task force of 6 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 3 submarines and several tankers to supply fuel en route assembled in secrecy in the remote Kurile Islands to await the signal to proceed.</p>	
graphic with inset of photos of submarines	<p>In advance of this huge armada, Yamamoto had committed an Expeditionary Force of 27 I-class submarines. Their role was to chase down any ships of the Pacific Fleet that might escape Pearl Harbor during the air raid. In addition, these subs would launch 2-man midget subs armed with 2 torpedoes each which were to infiltrate the harbor before the attack and open fire once the bombing had begun.</p>	
inset midget submarines		
graphic map with animated movement	<p>On November 26, the Combined Fleet weighed anchor and sailed a northerly route, well out of established sea lanes to avoid detection. Fighting heavy north Pacific seas and losing more than a few men to the weather, the fleet refueled from the tankers one last time and then turned southeast toward Hawaii on December 3rd.</p>	

<p>Slackman OC (Chances for Success)</p>	<p>The Japanese decision to go to war with the United States was a last-ditch option for the Japanese. They would have much preferred to accomplish their goals, which was a free hand in Asia, by diplomatic means rather than having to go to war. The bulk of their army was already committed in China. And to go to war with the United States would have been, and did in fact prove to be an enormous drain on their resources. And so from a rational point of view, war with the United States was not a first option. It was not the preferred option. And in fact, it was a last-ditch effort that expressed the desperation of their position as they saw it, rather than any attempt to subdue the United States.</p>	<p>.6</p>
<p>graphic map</p>	<p><u>Launch of the attack</u></p> <p>NARR: The last miles to the launch site are covered quickly once the fleet leaves the slower tankers behind. They reach the launch point - 230 miles from Oahu - just before dawn. Two scout planes are sent out to confirm the presence of US warships in Pearl Harbor. Though they find no carriers in the harbor, eight battleships are moored there. The flight decks are readied, engines started and pilots climb into their craft.</p>	<p>1.75</p>
<p>photos and/or footage of planes on deck</p>	<p>49 high-level Kate bombers armed with 1500 lb. armor-piercing bombs. 51 Val dive bombers with their 500 lb bombs. 40 Kate torpedo planes carrying the specially modified torpedoes. 43 Zero fighters to provide cover for the raiders and strafe the ground forces defending the primary targets.</p>	
<p>graphic with insets of planes as noted</p>		

photos or footage of planes on deck of carriers

At 6 am, the carriers turn into the wind and, amid the shouts of Banzai from the deck crews, the 183 planes of the first wave roar down the decks of the carriers. In 15 minutes, the planes are aloft and in formation. Lt. Commander Fuchida flies his Zero across Akagi's bow signaling to the formation to head south toward Oahu.

One hour later, the second wave of attack planes are ready for take off. 35 Zero fighters, 54 high level bombers and 78 dive bombers join in formation and head south.

archival beauty shot, Hawaii.

As the sun rose on Sunday, December 7th, 1941, 350 Japanese planes were on their way to attack the US Pacific Fleet.

Late Envoys

.75

photos of Nomura & Kurusu & Hull

NARR: In Washington, Ambassador Nomura and Special Envoy Kurusu had requested a meeting with Secretary of State Cordell Hull at 1 pm eastern time - 7:30 am Hawaii time - in order to give Prime Minister Tojo's response to the latest US proposal for settlement. It had been the Japanese government's intention to declare war on the United States one half hour before the attack began. But Nomura and Kurusu would run an hour late, and by the time they met with Hull, the Secretary was already in possession of Admiral Kimmel's frantic message, "Air attack on Pearl Harbor. This is not drill."

<p>Martinez OC</p>	<p>I think one of the continuing misconceptions about the Pearl Harbor attack is that it was--there--it just suddenly unfolded as a sneak attack. And I think you--after all these years you really have to look at it from a different viewpoint. Let's go back to 1941. It was obvious that the clouds of war were gathering and they were gathering rapidly. By November of 1941, tough negotiations are going on in Washington with the Japanese. And the Japanese are becoming more provocative in--in China. And then we see troop transports that are starting to move about in the Asia perimeter. American naval intelligence at Pearl Harbor is seeing something that--with the Japanese aircraft carrier system, they're starting to sense that they've combined their aircraft carriers. Diplomatic messages are becoming more severe in Washington. There is no doubt that in Washington, that they knew they were gonna be at war. So the idea that Washington was caught completely off guard is not true. Washington knew that the conflict was about to unfold. The other part of that was the inability to find out where.</p>	<p>1.1</p>
	<p><u>Timeline of the attack - 1st wave</u></p>	<p>5.5</p>
<p>on camera</p>	<p>EYEWITNESS INTERVIEWS: INSERT WHERE APPROPRIATE</p>	<p>3.5</p>
<p>photo of Enterprise</p>	<p>NARR: 6:15 am. From the carrier USS Enterprise, Admiral Halsey orders 18 scout planes into the air on routine patrol. Enterprise was still 200 miles west of Oahu, having been delayed by weather on her return from Wake Island. Had she been on schedule, she would have already been in Pearl Harbor.</p>	
<p>graphic map of Oahu</p>	<p>6:30 am. The destroyer USS Ward attacks a midget submarine as it trails a supply ship outside the harbor channel entrance. The sub is sunk and the action reported, but word takes almost an hour to reach Admiral Kimmel. The significance of the incidence was still being debated when the first bombs fell.</p>	
<p>graphic map zoom into Pearl Harbor, indicate entrance.</p>		

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graphic map of Oahu, inset photo of radar installation	7:02 am. Two Army radar operators at the Opana installation on Oahu's North Shore pick up a large formation of incoming planes from the north. They notify the watch officer at Fort Shafter, but the contact is explained away as a squadron of American B-17's scheduled to arrive at Hickam Field that morning. No further action is taken.
graphic map, showing routes of the four attack groups	7:40 am. Lt. Commander Fuchida's formation of 183 planes sights Oahu's north shore and splits into four attack groups.
graphic map indicating targets as noted	7:48 am. Fighters begin their strafing runs at Kaneohe air base and dive bombers attack Wheeler Air field and Ford Island. Their job is made easier by the Americans: in response to the Army's fear of sabotage by Hawaii's Japanese community, airplanes had been parked wingtip to wingtip on the tarmac. They were easier to protect from the ground, but they're a simple target from the sky.
inset photos of airplanes parked on runways	
stock footage, Japanese airplanes in attack	7:53 am. Fuchida signals back to the carrier task force. "Tora, tora, tora," the Japanese word for tiger: the attack had come as a complete surprise.
aerial photo of Hickam indicating targets as noted	7:55 am. Dive bombers make their first run at Hickam airfield. They hit the repair hangar, chapel, guardhouse and beer hall. The enlisted men's mess hall is struck as the men are eating breakfast. 35 are killed. Another 20 are killed by a bomb blast as they prepare B-18's for a training flight. In minutes, Hickam is in flames.
stock footage and photos	7:58 am. Kate Torpedo planes make their first runs at the warships on battleship row. Oklahoma takes as many as 7 torpedoes before capsizing, just 8 minutes after the attack had begun. West Virginia manages to counterflood her compromised hull and settle upright on the harbor floor. Next hit is California. 2 torpedoes take her out of commission. At the far end of battleship row, Nevada takes a torpedo on the port bow, ripping an enormous hole in her hull.

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	<p>8:05 am. High-level bombers begin their assault on battleship row. The Nevada is hit by two bombs, and the West Virginia takes another two hits. The Maryland and Tennessee - shielded from torpedo attack by their neighbors - now take direct hits from the bombers.</p>	
stock footage of Arizona explosion in slow motion	<p>8:10 am. A bomb penetrates the forward deck of the Arizona and ignites the black powder in her forward magazine. She explodes in a blast that rises hundreds of feet in the air and goes down in minutes, taking 1177 crew members to their graves.</p>	
photos of various hits in Honolulu	<p>8.25 am. The first reports of damage in Honolulu come in. Various explosions around the city claim the lives of several civilians. Most of the casualties are caused by U.S. "short rounds," friendly anti-aircraft rounds that return to the ground before exploding, though there are reports of Japanese Zeros strafing cars and pedestrians on roads near Pearl Harbor.</p>	
	<p><u>Timeline of the attack - 2nd wave</u></p>	3.5
photos of B-17's	<p>NARR: 8:20 am. The 12 B-17's from California - the American planes that officials had thought were the radar blips detected before the attack - arrive at Hickam Field in the midst of the battle. Stripped of their guns to save fuel for the long flight from California, they are unable to defend themselves from attack. Miraculously, only two planes fall prey to Japanese fighters.</p>	
graphic map of Oahu indicating course of two attack groups	<p>8:54 am. Flying in from the north, the 167 planes of the second wave split into two groups, the first crossing over Kaneohe, the second making land farther east near Bellows Field and circling around Diamond Head.</p>	
aerial photos or graphic map and stock footage	<p>8:55 am. Japanese dive bombers attack the Navy yard across the channel from battleship row. Bombs damage the cruisers St. Louis and USS Honolulu. A bomb strikes the battleship Pennsylvania, flagship of the fleet, as she rests at Ten-ten dock. Fifteen men are killed, 38 more wounded.</p>	

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photos and stock footage of Nevada	9:00 am. The battleship Nevada, which had taken a torpedo in the first wave of the attack, had managed to get underway by 8:50 and was now making a desperate run for the relative safety of the open ocean. Seeing a chance to sink the great ship and effectively block the harbor entrance, Japanese bombers attack the moving target with a flurry of bombs, scoring 5 direct hits. The Nevada is doomed, but her crew manages to beach her out of the channel.
stock footage and photos	9:02 am. The second wave of Zeros and Kate bombers attacks Hickam & Wheeler Fields and the Naval Air Station at Kaneohe. The damage at Hickam is particularly severe. 182 airmen are killed, hundreds more wounded. At Kaneohe, bombers level Hangar #1 and the four seaplanes inside. Zeros strafe the men on the runway as they try to prepare planes for counter attack, then sweep west to finish off Wheeler in central Oahu. But at Wheeler, the fighters meet the only American resistance to get airborne during the raid. Six US P-40 fighters had taken off from tiny Haleiwa Field on the North Shore. They intercept the Zeros on their way to Wheeler and shoot down 11 Japanese planes.
photo of Shaw exploding	9:12 am. In dry dock, the destroyer USS Shaw is rocked by a bomb blast that leaves the ship ablaze. At 9:30, her forward powder magazines would ignite in a huge blast, sending bodies and debris into the sky and cutting the ship in two.
photos and stock footage of civilian helpers	9:20 am. 45 ambulances are dispatched to Hickam. Municipal firefighters are also beginning to arrive on the scene as Honolulu's citizens respond to the attack.
photos of Cassin and Downes	9:37 am. An armor piercing bomb strikes the destroyer Cassin in drydock. She immediately keels over onto the destroyer Downes. A few more bombs strike on or near their targets...the seaplane tender Curtiss takes a hit, as do the cruisers Raleigh and Honolulu. And then the attackers are gone.
fade to black	

	<u>Withdrawal</u>	2.2 5
aerial photos	NARR: Circling twice over the smoking harbor after the last of his planes had flown off, Lt. Commander Fuchida surveyed the damage. His plane was the last to return, touching down on Akagi's flight deck at around 1:00 pm. He reported success to Admiral Nagumo, urging him to rearm the planes and attack again, that American defenses were minimal and that valuable targets remained. But Nagumo had the safety of the fleet's carriers in mind, and didn't want to press his luck. The task force turned west and steamed toward home.	
photos of Japanese carriers		
other photo of Nagumo		
stock footage, smoke over Pearl Harbor	In fact, as successful as the raid had been, and as bad as the American losses were, the Pacific Fleet was far from crippled.	
Martinez OC	By twelve o'clock that afternoon on December 7th as the Japanese air units are starting to land back on their carriers, they were getting reports of how effective their attack has been. The third wave was being readied on the flight decks. It was a very argumentative moment when the Japanese admiral and admirals got together whether they were gonna launch this third wave. Nagumo decides to head back to Japan, to get the fleet out of there while its intact. It is an absolute failure of command. They had complete air superiority. Genda knew it. Fuchida [phonetic], who led the attack, knew it. Admiral Yamaguchi, who was pounding his fist on the Hiryu [phonetic] knew it. Japan's best opportunity to bring the war to a successful conclusion was lost probably a few hours after it started it. So there was a failure and breakdown of Japanese command, and it was out there. And when the Japanese fleet retreated, with it all the hopes and dreams of their attack on Pearl Harbor, whether it's preemptive, sneak attack, or surprise attack, legitimate or illegitimate, it's all lost.	1.0

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<p>graphic map, search patterns, indicating retreat of Japanese task force to the north</p>	<p>NARR: The Americans effort to find the retreating carrier task force was hampered by the tremendous damage to their planes and airfields, and by the disorganization that reigned on Oahu. Halsey's Task Force 8 led by the carrier Enterprise conducted a methodical search to the south of Oahu and Kauai, but they could not locate the Japanese fleet.</p>	
<p>stock footage and photos of downed American fighters</p>	<p>That evening at about 8:45, 6 fighters dispatched from the Enterprise attempted a landing at Ford Island Naval Air Station. Though they were cleared by the control tower, jittery sailors on board Pennsylvania opened fire at the approaching fighters, thinking they were returning Zeros. Immediately, guns from all over the Harbor opened up and four of the friendly fighters were downed, killing three American pilots.</p>	
<p>Joe Morgan OC super ID</p>	<p>(tells story of shooting at the American planes by mistake)</p>	<p>1.5</p>
<p>stock footage and photos of Honolulu after the attack and troops in bunkers</p>	<p>Meanwhile, the atmosphere in Honolulu was one of mass confusion and panic. Many felt that the air raid would be followed by an all out invasion by the Japanese. Troops were kept on alert through the night and shot at anything that moved. Without information and clear leadership, soldiers and sailors on Oahu spent that first night waiting for a follow up attack that never came.</p>	
<p>Survivor OC</p>	<p>(account of that first night)</p>	<p>1.0</p>
<p>stock footage of wreckage of Pearl Harbor super statistics</p>	<p><u>Losses</u></p>	<p>4.0</p>
<p>photo of Cassin & Downes photo of Oglala</p>	<p>NARR: On the morning of December 8 naval and army officials surveyed the devastation. American losses were high: 2388 killed including 48 civilians. Over 1000 wounded. The damage to the fleet was substantial. All 8 battleships damaged, two - the Arizona and the Oklahoma - beyond repair. The target/gunnery ship Utah, a total loss. 3 light cruisers damaged. The three destroyers racked by bombs and torpedoes sustained heavy damage, though all three would eventually return to service. And the ancient mine-layer Oglala capsized where she lay.</p>	

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stock footage and photos of bombed airplanes	Airplane losses were greater. Naval and Marine air stations at Ford Island, Kaneohe and Ewa lost 92 planes, another 31 were damaged. The Army lost 64 planes at Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows with another 128 damaged.
graphic map of Pearl with photo insets	But most telling for the outcome of the war were the targets missed by the attack. No aircraft carriers were at Pearl when the attack came, and so none were lost. Enterprise and Lexington were returning from Wake and Midway Islands respectively, and Saratoga was docked in San Diego. In fact, because of the loss of their battleships, the Pacific Fleet would be forced to reorganize their task forces around the carriers. That naval strategy, the same that Genda and Yamamoto devised to attack Pearl Harbor, would help the US win the war.
inset carriers	
insets of oil tank farms	Also escaping damage were the huge oil tank farms to the East of the Harbor. That fuel oil would power the reorganized fleet to victory at Midway in June of the following year, turning the tide of the war. Inexplicably, the Japanese also neglected to fire upon the harbor's repair facilities, enabling the monumental salvage effort that succeeded in returning to service most of the ships damaged in the raid.
inset repair facilities	
inset submarines and submarine base	Finally, not one submarine at the base was attacked or hit. The US submarine force would ultimately be responsible for over half of the losses to Japanese merchant shipping during the war, effectively starving the island nation at a time when it was more hungry for resources than ever.

Martinez OC

For the Japanese, strictly militarily, not diplomatically or public relations wise, the attack was extremely effective. Their strategy was to immobilize the Pacific fleet and take them out of action for six months to a year. They did that. They literally crippled the main battle line of the Pacific fleet. On the other side of the coin, in crippling that battle line, they made the United States rely on a weapon that it really hadn't entrusted itself to. And that was the aircraft carrier. Besides the ships that lay smoldering and sunk at Pearl Harbor and damaged, fuel tanks were undisturbed, shipyard was pretty much unmolested. And it allowed that fleet to rebuild. But the Japanese believed that they were going to win quick victories in the Pacific. They did. They believed that they would acquire great quantities of--of land and islands, build a defensive perimeter and keep the enemy out. And for a time, they did. They believed that the United States and the great powers would negotiate, because now they had a war in Europe to continue to fight that was taking the maximum energy out of both nations. They didn't. And as a result of that, you know, the effectiveness of the attack for the Japanese was short-lived.

1.5

graphic with statistics

NARR: Japanese casualties were remarkably light. Only 55 airmen died in the attack. 29 planes downed...29 planes out of 350. As the Japanese fleet was never found by American search planes, not a ship was damaged.

photo of beached midget sub

The only disaster for the Japanese task force was failure of the 5 midget submarines and their 10 crew members. None survived except Ensign Kazuo Sakamaki, whose sub braved mechanical difficulties and depth charge attack to wash up on Oahu's Windward side. Sakamaki was taken as the first prisoner of the war. A memorial photo of the lost submariners omits Sakamaki for the disgrace of being captured.

photo of Sakamaki

photo of memorial photo

	<u>Salvage</u>	2.2 5
photos of rescue efforts on Oklahoma	NARR: The first order of business for U.S. salvage crews was to free the men still trapped inside the hulls of the capsized ships. Communicating by Morse code, men who had the luck to find air pockets below decks signaled their whereabouts. Rescue crews worked around the clock to free them, and the last man to be rescued didn't see the light of day until the morning of December 9th. They were the lucky ones.	
photo of the release of men		
Survivor (Morgan?) OC with photos	(story of trapped crewmen in Oklahoma)	1.5
salvage photos	NARR: The navy knew it would be months before the machinery of war would begin to supply new vessels and armaments, and so salvage was a priority. First salvaged were the guns from the disabled ships. These were moved to working vessels, or to antiaircraft installations around the island.	
photo removing guns from damaged ships		
Martinez VO with photos	Those salvage workers, both civilian and military, that put the fleet back in fighting order. They had a tremendous task ahead of them. They had twenty-one vessels sunk or damaged in the attack. And they had to deal with something they'd never dealt with--battleships capsized in shallow waters. Being able to rescue people initially for the first few days. And then eventually getting those pe--vessels into such condition that they could be raised, brought in to drydock, and eventually repaired minimally and sent back to the West Coast. Ironically, the Nevada, which played such a prominent role in the attack and the lore of its history, will eventually be put back into service and fire the opening salvos at the battle for Normandy, the invasion of Europe. I think there's a metaphor in the salvage. And that--that metaphor is the resiliency of the American people. In repairing their fleet and putting it back in fighting order, it showed that in defeat there is--there is pride. There is that ability to rebound. What Yamamoto had feared, in his letters to friends, was coming about in the salvage operation at Pearl Harbor.	
Photos Nevada		
Martinez OC		

Pearl Harbor v.3.0

stock footage and photos of salvage efforts	NARR: The least damaged ships were salvaged next, and in those first weeks after the attack, navy crews, with assistance from civilian companies in Honolulu, succeeded in returning battleships Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee to active service.
photos of Nevada & California undergoing repair	Nevada and California were patched by navy divers and refloated by February. They steamed east to Puget Sound where they were refitted and modernized. Nevada saw action one year after the attack in the Aleutian Campaign. California would return to win seven battle stars over the course of the war. West Virginia would also be repaired and return to service. She was present in Tokyo Bay for the Japanese surrender.
photos of West Virginia	
photos of winches righting Oklahoma	Oklahoma was righted in an impressive display of engineering. But her damage was too great for repair and she was sold for scrap after the war.
photos of capsized Utah	Utah had capsized on the far side of Ford Island and was given low priority for salvage. Ultimately the decision was made to let her lie where she had sunk, the final resting place for the 58 sailors who went down with her.
stock footage of Arizona wreckage	Arizona was never raised. Her guns and superstructure were removed and she rested on the bottom of the harbor where she sunk with so many men. Indeed, only 75 bodies were recovered after the attack...the other 1102 are entombed in the wreckage. A decision was made to memorialize her lost crew - and all the casualties of that date of infamy - with the construction of a simple monument to span her twisted hull. That monument was completed in 1962 and is to this day a pilgrimage to visitors from all over the world who come to pay their respects to the dead of this war, and of all wars.
photos of construction of memorial	
archival photos or footage of opening of memorial	

Pearl Harbor v.3.0

	<u>Aftermath</u>	2.0
photos of newspaper headlines	The attack stunned the United States. Though the War Department and Navy had discussed the possible courses Japanese aggression might take - including the possibility of a direct assault on Hawaii, not many in Washington or Oahu believed the Japanese Navy strong enough, well enough equipped, or daring enough to take on the mighty Pacific Fleet. It had taken much of what her Navy had, but Japan had in fact done the unlikely, and had done it with a remarkable degree of success. Pearl Harbor wasn't the only target either. In those first few days of the Pacific War, Japanese forces attacked Malaya, the Philippines, Wake Island and other targets.	
stock footage of people reading papers, etc.		
stock footage of headlines		
stock footage Roosevelt addresses Congress	President Roosevelt no longer had to consider the option of isolation. Just after noon the following day, Roosevelt addressed the Congress of the United States.	
sync scene	ROOSEVELT "DATE OF INFAMY" SPEECH, CONCLUDING WITH "STATE OF WAR...UNITED STATES AND JAPAN"	.5
stock footage of industry responding... factories building planes, Rosie the Riveter, etc.	NARR: The country was at last united in it's aim: to decisively defeat the aggressors across both oceans. Some years after the war, Admiral Chuichi Hara commented that Roosevelt should have pinned medals on the Japanese responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was the beginning of the end for Japan's dreams of empire. Unfortunately for both sides, it would take almost four years of bloody battle before it finally ended in the two horrific bomb blasts over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	

Pearl Harbor v.3.0

Martinez OC	Well, you know, this decision to make the attack on Pearl Harbor probably brought about one of the grossest miscalculations in history. And that was a surprise attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. Without a declaration of war, it acted as a catalyst for America to galvanize itself, to put its people right behind a war that had been half-heartedly supported by some and absolutely viewed with disdain by others. Now America was united. And what Yamamoto had feared and viewed in his previous visits would now be brought into full motion. The agricultural and industrial power of this nation was about to unleash itself on the Empire of Japan.	
	<u>Honolulu after the attack</u>	.5
photos and footage of life in Honolulu	NARR: For the citizens of Hawaii, December 7th was the beginning of the war years. Certainly, few questioned the need for martial law: after all, Hawaii was still considered at risk of occupation by hostile forces. And so, in addition to curfews and blackouts there was the ban of liquor sales, and institution of press censorship.	
Eyewitness OC with photo cutaways	EYEWITNESS INTERVIEWS RE: LIFE IN HAWAII DURING WAR	2.0
	<u>Internment</u>	1.75
photos of Japanese residents of Hawaii	NARR: Even before the attack, the military questioned the loyalty of Japanese residents of Hawaii. After the attack, and with the fear of invasion in those first few months, the authorities took measures against insurgency. Hundreds were immediately arrested and detained. They were held at the Honolulu Immigration station until they could be transferred to the Sand Island Internment camp or Honouliuli in Waipahu.	
photos and stock footage of arrests		
photo of Sand Island Internment camp		
on camera with photo cutaways	EYEWITNESS INTERVIEWS RE: JAPANESE INTERNMENT IN HAWAII	2.0

Pearl Harbor v.3.0

photos of huge mainland internment camps	NARR: But as bad as the round-ups were in those first weeks after the attack, Hawaii never saw the mass internment of Japanese residents that took place on the West Coast. There, almost all residents of Japanese ancestry - many of them naturalized American citizens - were removed to internment camps inland. Though Washington recommended the same action be taken in Hawaii, General Richardson resisted wholesale internment.	
Slackman OC	General Richardson and his officers knew they were taking a chance. Uh, they essentially gambled on the loyalty of Japanese Americans. And it turns out that they were right. Japanese Americans were loyal. But they were operating against a background of a long history of military suspicion of the loyalty of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. And they had to take that account--into account uh, because that su--suspicion certainly did not disappear on December 7th, 1941. And the message was sent out to the Japanese community uh, from their leaders that it was absolutely essential in this situation that the community not only be loyal to the United States, but that it demonstrate its loyalty to the United States. And as we know, the Japanese community in Hawaii did demonstrate its loyalty in absolutely incontrovertible terms.	1.5
photos of local Japanese in war years	NARR: Though Japanese-Americans who had served before the war with the Territorial Guard were dismissed at first, ultimately the War Department formed an all Japanese-American fighting unit. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team earned over 18,000 individual decorations - including almost 10,000 Purple Hearts - in their campaigns in Europe against the Germans and Italians. Japanese-American loyalties were never doubted again.	
photos and stock footage of 442nd		
	<u>Second Guessing</u>	1.5
photos and footage of the devastation of the attack	NARR: In the fifty some odd years since the attack, many theories have attempted to explain how the Japanese forces achieved so stunning a victory in Hawaii.	

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Slackman OC	The biggest questions for Americans about the Pearl Harbor attack is why were our forces caught by surprise. And to answer that question, you have to look at what the military commanders in Hawaii expected. And what they expected was that if war between Japan and the United States broke out, it would be accompanied by an uprising of Japanese Americans in Hawaii, a fifth column movement. Espionage, sabotage, insurrection. And this in fact was what the military was best prepared for.	.5
Martinez OC I think that it has to do with that we believed it couldn't happen. We believed that the Japanese were inferior, that they weren't capable of--of those kind of--of technical abilities. We also had a smugness about us. Um, we were America. We're winners, and we play fair. Well the potential adversaries of the United States can see that as a weakness too. And I think that when we look back and we understand that we did have ample intelligence that may have--should have put us on guard, um, we should have--have known that something of this potential disaster was ca--was uh, that ability was there.	.5
footage WWII battle in the Pacific	NARR: Many wonder in retrospect if the Japanese might have avoided war with the Americans altogether, and whether or not the Roosevelt Administration would have been able to muster enough support to militarily oppose Japanese aggression in Asia without direct provocation.	

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Slackman OC	<p>The biggest word in the study of history is the word, If. What would have happened if the Japanese had tried to accomplish their objectives without attacking Pearl Harbor? By sending their entire fleet south to complete the conquest of Southeast Asia, they would have exposed their homeland to attack by the US Pacific fleet. And so the big question is, Could they have gotten away with it? It's hard to say with any definitive certainty. But there is, I think, a case to be made that their fleet was operating at such a level of efficiency, their men were so experienced uh, in warfare that they could have completed the conquest of Southeast Asia, which was in fact pretty weakly defended, and gotten back to their homeland in time to intercept and defeat any American fleet which was on its way to attack Japan.</p>	1.0
footage of war industry	<p>NARR: But Japan was to be hopelessly out-gunned when the full industrial might of the United States was turned toward the end of producing a powerful military. Yamamoto himself knew that Japan had only a short time in which to benefit from the advantage achieved by the damage they had inflicted on the Pacific Fleet.</p>	
photos and footage of sea battles at Midway or Coral Bay map of Pacific Theatre - Japan on the run	<p>That advantage hardly lasted 6 months. The carriers that had escaped damage at Pearl led the stunning American victories at Coral Sea and Midway. And suddenly the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy were on the run.</p>	
Martinez OC with photos	<p>.... Following the battle of Midway uh, American strategy now shifts in the retaking of islands in the Pacific. The first of these is Guadal Canal. Guadal Canal is a most difficult task, but it is the turning point as--in particular that leads us back on the road to retake the islands and head towards Japan. It is an incredibly difficult task that is undertaken. And in the undertaking, major battles will occur in the Solomons that will eventually drain the Amer--Japanese war machine, and in the same time empower the American war machine that no longer are there defeats, but now there's going to be a string of victories.</p>	1.5

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<p>footage of the atomic bomb blast and devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki</p>	<p>NARR: As dramatically as World War II began for the United States with the attack on Pearl Harbor, it would end with the most terrifying explosions the world had ever seen: the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thus the last global conflagration would suddenly come to a halt with the introduction of new weaponry so awesome and destructive that any future war on this scale would threaten the very existence of all peoples.</p>	
<p>Fade to Black</p>	<p><u>Arizona Memorial</u></p>	<p>1.5</p>
<p>present day footage of Arizona Memorial</p>	<p>NARR: Today, the Arizona Memorial stands guard over the sunken battleship, tomb to so many. The words of its architect, Alfred Preis, describe it best:</p> <p>"Wide openings in walls and roof permit a flooding by sunlight and a close view of the sunken battleship eight feet below, both fore and aft. At low tide, as the sun shines upon the hull, the barnacles which encrust it shimmer like gold jewels, a beautiful sarcophagus. The form wherein the structure sages in the center but stands strong and vigorous at ends, expresses the initial defeat and ultimate victory."</p>	
<p>Randy Wester OC with b-roll of tourists</p>	<p>Over a million and a half people come to visit this memorial each year. They come for many different reasons.</p>	
<p>b-roll survivors talking with tourists</p>	<p>(RE: THE PEOPLE WHO COME TO THE ARIZONA MEMORIAL)</p> <p>NARR: Besides the exhibits and the film and even the memorial itself, the Visitors Center has another resource that makes it unique: access to some of The Pearl Harbor Survivors themselves.</p>	<p>.5</p>

Martinez VO & OC	<p>These are the people that throughout the country constantly remind the American public of what happened to them, and also their motto to keep America alert. You don't have Wake Island survivors. You don't have Guam survivors. You don't have Normandy. You have Pearl Harbor survivors. And they have worn that mantle proudly. They have become--they have been in the past a political force. They are how we remember. At the Arizona Memorial Visitor Center, daily, you can see and talk with Pearl Harbor survivors--a dwindling resource that will no longer be with us, but part of a memory that brings about a personal experience when visitors come to pay their respects. To be able to talk with a survivor and say I was there is a very special moment.</p>	
footage of 50th anniversary of attack at the memorial	<p>NARR: It has become more than a place for honoring the slain, or for remembering the past. It has become a place for healing.</p>	
Slackman OC and b-roll of memorial	<p>What makes the Arizona Memorial unique is you're also at the site of the battle and you're over the entombed remains of m--the people who were killed there. And the combination is so powerful and so affecting that when you go into the chapel end of the memorial, and you see all those names inscribed on the wall, it just hits you that every one of those people was somebody's father, somebody's husband, somebody's son. And it really comes home to you then and there, just what a waste and a tragedy that war really is.</p>	.75
present day footage of Arizona Memorial	<p><u>End copy</u></p> <p>NARR: Perhaps this simple memorial in a harbor of an island in the middle of the pacific Ocean will serve, like other such memorials in Hiroshima, Washington, Auchwitz, and London, to remind us of the horrors of war and of the costs that we will bear should we ever decide again to pick up arms on such a scale.</p>	1.0

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modern footage of visitors to the Memorial	For now, the Arizona rests peacefully on the soft floor of Pearl Harbor, holding with it enough memories to supply generations of visitors. Even after the last survivors of that date of infamy have died, and their children have died, people will come to witness this place and remember the awful destruction of war.	
Roll Credits	MUSIC	.5
	Total - 69.5	