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This official U.S. Navy photo depicts damage to Substation on 1010 ("Ten-Ten") Dock, at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. Naval History & Heritage Command tells us: "The original photograph was in Enclosure (B) to 14th Naval District report, serial 01451 of 24 December 1941." Click on the image for a better view.

Devastating as it was, the Pearl Harbor attack was not a complete success for Japan.

Although Genda was enraged that a second attack was abandoned (because the first had produced such good results), the truth is Genda's main objective was never accomplished. The American aircraft carrier fleet remained undamaged and intact.

But there was more.

Genda had never considered wiping out America's fuel storage, power plant and Navy repair yard in the surprise attack. With those vitally important basics essentially unharmed, America repaired the damage and continued the fight.

Later, Genda told Prange he had other plans for those key supports and for Hawaii. In *Pearl Harbor: The Verdict of History* (at page 505), we learn about those plans:

If only they had listened to me, we would have invaded Hawaii. After the attack on Pearl Harbor and the other Oahu installations we could have taken Honolulu pretty easily.

Genda's strategy - in his opinion - would have caused Australia to fall under Japanese control. In fact, ten weeks after Pearl Harbor, [Japan attacked Australia](#) for the first time - at Darwin - killing at least 234 people and wounding 300-400 more.

But Genda had more bombing plans. As he later stated:

I was also in favor of bombing the American aircraft factories and oil refineries on the California coast. In December 1941 we could have bombed San Diego, Long Beach, Portland and Seattle without much opposition. (Quoted by Prange, et al, in *Pearl Harbor: The Verdict of History*, at page 451.)

In early 1942, President Roosevelt issued [Executive Order 9066](#). As a result, Americans of Japanese, German and Italian ancestry were [rounded up and placed in internment camps](#). The biggest fear, at the time, was a

Japanese attack on America's west coast.

Photo # KN-32031 "The Japanese Sneak Attack on Pearl Harbor", charcoal and chalk by Griffith Bailey Coale, 1944



Credits:

The Naval Historical Center describes the in-text illustration—created by Commander Griffith Bailey Coale, USNR, Official U.S. Navy Combat Artist, 1944 (quoting from the original Combat Art description)—as follows:

[The image] ... shows the destruction wrought on ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet attacked in their berths by scores of enemy torpedo planes, horizontal and dive bombers on December 7, 1941.

At the extreme left is the stern of the cruiser Helena, while the battleship Nevada steams past and three geysers, caused by near bomb misses, surround her. In the immediate foreground is the capsizing minelayer Oglala. The battleship to the rear of the Oglala is the California, which has already settled. At the right, the hull of the capsized Oklahoma can be seen in front of the Maryland; the West Virginia in front of the Tennessee; and the Arizona settling astern of the Vestal ..., seen at the extreme right.

The artist put this whole scene together for the first time in the early summer of 1944, from 1010 Dock, in Pearl Harbor, where he was ordered for this duty. Coale worked under the guidance of Admiral William R. Furlong, Commandant of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, who stepped from his Flagship, the Oglala, as she capsized.

See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

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Media Stream



Pearl Harbor Japanese Sneak Attack

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Japan Attacks Australia - Raid on Darwin

Clip compiling historical footage on the bombing of Darwin from the [Australian War Memorial](#). Copyright, Australian War Memorial, all rights reserved. Clip online via YouTube and provided here as fair use for educational purposes.

The Australian War Memorial provides this description of the historical footage featured in this video (split into paragraphs, here, for easier reading):

On the 19th of February seventy years ago [that is, in 1942], the city of Darwin was bombed. Sustaining heavy damage and civilian casualties in air raids by Japanese forces, this attack was the first of over sixty air raids conducted up until November 1943.

For footage of the actual bombing, we rely on the films of amateur filmmakers who were stationed in Darwin at the time. They also took in scenes of destruction, filmed once the danger had passed.

Though mostly black and white, faded, scratched and lacking a sound track, the films clearly convey the devastating effects of the attacks: masses of smoke rise against a clear sky, out of which a shot fighter plane drops to earth; ships stream plumes of smoke, and the wreckage of homes is clearly seen.

Here are a few selections from the Memorial's film collection of Darwin in 1942.

1. Bombing of Darwin, by Roy Wheeler.

Aboard the hospital ship Manunda moored in Darwin Harbour on February 19, Lieutenant Roy Wheeler filmed smoke rising from the USS Peary and the SS Zealandia, hit by Japanese aircraft. In other scenes, army personnel in tin hats and life jackets watch the bombing as it occurs, and the camera surveys damage done to the Manunda's rigging, deck and windows.

2. The bombing of Darwin and aftermath February-March 1942, by Francis Sheldon-Collins.

Sheldon-Collins, Captain and Commodore's cook at Darwin's Naval Headquarters, had ample opportunity to follow the bombing and its effects. In the first scene, smoke from bombs bursting on Darwin's RAAF Station can be seen. These shots were taken from a rooftop at Myilly Point.

In the second scene, Members of the 2/14th Field Regiment are seen proceeding to slit trenches. Then the camera races to keep up as bombs rapidly fall across the landscape, hitting the Naval Barracks at Myilly Point, the hospital beach, the Naval Supply stores and the Naval Paymaster's office.

In the third scene, the camera follows the course of an aircraft shot from the sky. The film donor thought it was a P-40 Kittyhawk, which, he later observed, was not a craft to match the speed of the Japanese Zeros.

In the fourth scene, we see a bomb crater by the hospital, in which the officer's cook, N.J. Phillips, standing in the crater to give an idea of the depth. Then follows scenes of damage to the town including the Supreme Court, the Administrator's Residence, a block of flats nearby, the Post Office, and the Darwin Pier, damaged in the first air raid. Behind it, lying on its side, is the wrecked freighter Neptuna, lost when her cargo of depth charges was exploded by a bomb.

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