Primary Sources

Association Press. "Martial Law Declares Deaths Are Mounting." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* 7 Dec. 1941, 3rd Extra ed.: 1-8. Print. This article is from a newspaper printed on the day of the attack. Mr. Jager, a survivor, had the article and allowed us to view it. The article indicates the number of deaths and the latest news from Pearl Harbor. This was the third edition, so it contained updated news as it was happening.

Bacon, Melvin. "The USS *Utah*." Interview by Paul J. Travers. *Eyewitness to Infamy: An Oral History of Pearl Harbor* Jan. 1992: n. pag. This eyewitness account of the attack on Pearl Harbor is from Machinist's Mate Second Class Melvin Bacon. He was on watch in the USS *Utah*’swater distilling plant when the attack began. Bacon describes how he had to go to the top of the ship, go overboard, and swim to safety. This primary account came from a book containing multiple first-hand accounts of Pearl Harbor.

"Deaths Over 400 On Oahu, Latest Report." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* 7 Dec. 1941, 2nd Extra ed.: 1-8. *Ancestory*. RootsWeb. Web. 2 Feb. 2013. <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~keller/news/work/index.html>. This is the second edition of the newspaper printed in Honolulu on December 7, 1941. It shows the shock of the American public after Pearl Harbor. The newspaper was published online after it was found in a survivor’s processions. On the day of the, there were several editions of the newspaper that updated the incoming information of the victims and the details of the attack.

Faulkner, Melvin. "Burying the Dead." Interview by Paul J. Travers. *Eyewitness to Infamy: An Oral History of Pearl Harbor* Jan. 1992: n. pag. Print. This account is from Private First Class Melvin Faulkner, who was assigned the task of helping with the burial details on December 8th. Faulkner describes his memory of the attack, the burial of the American soldiers along with three Japanese pilots, and the ceremonial and funeral services for these men. We found this source in a book containing many eyewitness accounts of Pearl Harbor and the days following the attack.

Fields, Cal. "The USS Honolulu." Interview by Paul J. Travers. *Eyewitness to Infamy: An Oral History of Pearl Harbor* Jan. 1992: n. pag. Print. This is a primary account from Cal Fields, who was a helmsman on the USS *Honolulu*, which was docked in the Navy Yard at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. Fields tells of how he and his crew tried to get guns to counter the Japanese attack, but were unable to get the lockers holding the ammunition open in time. This source came from a book containing eyewitness accounts of Pearl Harbor.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt." *Pearl Harbor Speech December 8 1941*. N.p., n.d. Web. 10 Jan. 2013. <http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/presidents/franklin-delano-roosevelt/pearl-harbor-speech-december-8-1941.php>. Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave a famous speech the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In it, he referred to December 7th as a day that would live in infamy. It was his first public announcement about the attack, in which he encouraged Americans to rally against their enemy, Japan.

Fuchida, Mitsuo. "Attack At Pearl Harbor, 1941 - the Japanese View."*EyeWitness to History*. Ibis Communications, Inc., 2001. Web. 2 Feb. 2013. <www.eyewitnesstohistory.com>. This article was found on EyeWitnesstoHistory.com. Japanese Commander Mitsuo Fuchida published his recollections of Pearl Harbor in 1951 and they were translated into English in 1955. This is a section of his commentary on the first wave of the air attack. Commander Mitsuo Fuchida ordered the attack at 7:49A.M., and Japan launched their torpedoes. Fuchida and his crew thought the surprise attack was a success.

Goldstein, Donald M., and Katherine V. Dillon. *The Pearl Harbor Papers: Inside the Japanese Plans*. Washington: Brasseyʼs (US), 1993. Print. This is a primary source because the editors, Donald M. Goldstein and Katherine V. Dillon, collected Japanese documents translated them into English and put them together to form a book. Gordon W. Prange, the author of many books about Pearl Harbor, was privileged in seeing and gathering Japanese interviews and papers never before observed. When Prange died, Donald Goldstein and Katherine Dillon used his research to finish his work. These documents are very important because they provide insight into the complexity of the Japanese plans to bomb Pearl Harbor. Understanding the Japanese point of view allows us to better comprehend why Pearl Harbor happened.

"Great Pearl Harbor Navy Base Blasted in Fierce Surprise Attack." *The Valley Daily News* [Tarentum] 7 Dec. 1941: 1. Print. Mr. Jager, a survivor, had this newspaper in a photograph album from his days in the service. It was the newspaper printed on December 7th, 1941 for the town of Tarentum, where Jager lived for a short time. The article relates the information received about the attack in Hawaii and gave updates as the event was happening.

Hobby, William M., Jr. "The USS *Oklahoma*." Interview by Paul J. Travers. *Eyewitness to Infamy: An Oral History of Pearl Harbor* Jan. 1992: n. pag. Print. This account of the attack comes from Lieutenant Commander William M. Hobby, Jr., who was second in command aboard the USS *Oklahoma* during its fatal bombing in Battleship Row. Hobby tells of the attack and how he and another commander were forced to give the order to abandon ship. We found this account in a book containing multiple eyewitness accounts of Pearl Harbor.

*Interview With Pearl Harbor Survivor Raymond Chavez*. Perf. Raymond Chavez. *KPBS News*. KPBS Public Broadcasting, 6 Dec. 2011. Web. 26 Jan. 2013. <http://www.kpbs.org/news/2011/dec/06/interview-pearl-harbor-survivor-raymond-chavez/>. Raymond Chavez is a Pearl Harbor survivor. He and his navy crew were the first to spot a Japanese submarine two hours before the attack. We used this video to learn more about the survivors.

Jager, Steve. "Interview With Pearl Harbor Survivor." Personal interview. 2 Feb. 2013. We interviewed Steve Jager, who is a Pearl Harbor survivor. He was born in Czechoslovakia and enlisted in the Army in 1939. He never used to talk about his experience, but a few years ago, a teacher asked him to speak to her students. Now he wants to share his story. He believes Pearl Harbor should be remembered and that it is very important to learn from history. Jager told us about the absence of warnings and the lack of preparation for the attack. We used Windows Movie Maker and Clone2Go to edit the videos we recorded during the interview, and added them to the website to help spread Jager’s story.

Jager, Steve. "My Part in The Greatest Generation." Comp. Edward L. Jager. (2004): 1-4. Print. *My Part in the Greatest Generation* is the story of Steve Jager, a survivor of Pearl Harbor. His brother Edward Jager recorded what Steve Jager wanted to say to inspire the younger generation. Mr. Jager tells the story of his life, growing up doing the Great Depression, and fighting for his country. We received this article before we interviewed Steve Jager in person and used this to learn about his history.

"Japs Bomb Hawaii, Manila." *Reno Evening Gazette* 7 Dec. 1941, Extra! ed.: 1-14. *Newspaper Archives*. Web. 2 Feb. 2013. After the attack on December 7th, 1941, Franklin Delano Roosevelt ordered that the army and navy prepare to take defense for the United States. We got this primary source from the Newspaper Archives, which allowed us to read about the attack as it was happening through the eyes of America. Reno Nevada, located only miles away from Pearl Harbor, received the news of the attack on the same day that it occurred and shared it with the public.

"Japs Claim U.S. Navy Hard Hit." *Emporia Gazette* [Kansas] 8 Dec. 1941: 6. *Newspaper Archives*. Web. 26 Jan. 2013. This primary source was found through the Newspaper Archives and highlights December 7th, 1941. Japan’s attack on Hawaii was a national headline and meant that America was heading to war.

*Keith M. Taylor at Pearl Harbor*. Perf. Keith M. Taylor. *History Channel*. A&E Television Networks, LLC, n.d. Web. 25 Jan. 2013. <http://www.history.com/videos/kenneth-m-taylor-at-pearl-harbor#kenneth-m-taylor-at-pearl-harbor>. Keith M. Taylor was a Pearl Harbor and World War II veteran. He shared his story of leading an assault on the Japanese airplanes. As he was fending off the Japanese, Taylor was able to get a first-hand look at the seriousness of the battle.

La, Forte Robert S., and Ronald E. Marcello, eds. *Remembering Pearl Harbor: Eyewitness Accounts by U.S. Military Men and Women*. Wilmington, DE: SR, 1991. Print. *Remembering Pearl Harbor*, edited by Robert S. La Forte and Ronald E. Marcello, contains the eyewitness accounts of U. S. Military men and women who were at Pearl Harbor during the bombing. The accounts describe the events of the day according to the memory of each witness. Not only was this source able to show different views of the Pearl Harbor bombing, but it also described the immediate aftermath of the attack.

*Live From Pearl Harbor*. *Military Channel*. Discovery Communications, LLC, n.d. Web. 25 Jan. 2013. <http://military.discovery.com/battles-history/videos/pearl-harbor-news-live-from-pearl-harbor.htm>. This is a live news report from Honolulu on December 7th, 1941. It gave the latest information about the attack on Pearl Harbor. We used Clone2Go to shorten the original video to meet the requirements for the website.

Mead, Harry. "Ford Island." Interview by Paul J. Travers. *Eyewitness to Infamy: An Oral History of Pearl Harbor* Jan. 1992: n. pag. Print. This was a primary account from Harry Mead, who was a radioman in the Ut Wing Base Radio Station. He was on duty during the time of the bombing, and his account tells how he took action to try to stop the Japanese. Mead was later recognized for his quick and courageous response to the attack. This source came from a book containing many primary accounts of Pearl Harbor.

Nightingale, E. C. "Attack At Pearl Harbor, 1941." *EyeWitness to History*. N.p., 1997. Web. 02 Feb. 2013. Marine Corporal E.C. Nightingale remembers December 7th from aboard the *Arizona*. Before the attack, he had eaten breakfast and was just leaving when he heard the attack sirens. He almost drowned on the boat, but Major Shapley saved him and helped him to shore. We used some quotes from Nightingale on our website.

*Oral History: Giles G. Bacon*. Perf. Giles G. Bacon. *Infamy: December 1941*. The National WWII Museum, n.d. Web. 25 Jan. 2013. <http://www.infamydecember1941.rg/pearl-harbor.html>. This video is an interview with Giles Bacon, a survivor of Pearl Harbor. He grew up in Des Moines, Iowa and enlisted in the US Marine Corps in 1939. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Private Bacon was serving as an MP at the brig on Ford Island. During and after the attack, Bacon helped pull sailors from the water. We used Windows Movie Maker and Clone2Go to edit the video on our website.

"Pearl Harbor - FDR's "Day of Infamy" Speech." *Pearl Harbor - FDR's "Day of Infamy" Speech*. N.p., n.d. Web. 11 Jan. 2013. <http://library.umkc.edu/spec-col/ww2/pearlharbor/fdr-speech.htm>. This is Franklin Delano Roosevelt's famous speech about Pearl Harbor. He gave the speech on December 8th to encourage the American people and get them ready for war. He calls December 7th "a date that will live in infamy."

*Pearl Harbor Attack News Report*. *Pearl Harbor*. N.p., 23 May 2008. Web. 25 Jan. 2013. <http://www.pearlharbor.org/>. This was a news report announced by the United States Navy. It talks about the surprise attack from the Japanese that inspired America to go to war. It also reports the damage and loss taken by America. We put this video on our website to show America’s reaction to Pearl Harbor.

Stillwell, Paul. *Air Raid, Pearl Harbor!: Recollections of a Day of Infamy*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute, 1981. Print. We used *Air Raid: Pearl Harbor* as a primary source because the first person narratives were written from both Japanese and American eyewitnesses. They were collected by Paul Stillwell, who placed them in a convenient book that provides statements and testimony to the horrible event that destroyed thousands of lives. We used this book because it recaptures the experiences of men who lived through the events that led America to war. It was useful for us to have the story of Pearl Harbor told from people who actually experienced it.

Tully, Grace. "The Attack on Pearl Harbor, 1941: The White House Reacts." *EyeWitness to History*. N.p., 2005. Web. 02 Feb. 2013. This article was published on EyeWitnesstoHistory.com and was originally published in Grace Tully’s book, *F.D.R. My Boss*. Grace Tully was the Secretary to Franklin D. Roosevelt and witnessed the reaction of the White House on December 7th, 1941.The men around the President were first incredulous and then later became angry. She later wrote down the speech FDR would give Congress the next day and started preparations for the war.

United Press. "War! Oahu Bombed by Japanese Planes." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* 7 Dec. 1941, 1st Extra ed.: 1-8. *Star Bulletin*. 7 Dec. 2001. Web. 2 Feb. 2013. <http://archives.starbulletin.com/2001/12/07/news/story2.html>. This source was found on the archives for the *Star Bulletin*, a newspaper for Honolulu. The first edition of the December 7th, 1941 newspaper reported the known information of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Each following edition comes out as the newspaper receives more information and supports how unprepared America was for an attack.

"War Declared on Japan by US." *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* 8 Dec. 1941, First ed.: 1-24. *Star Bulletin*. 7 Dec. 2001. Web. 2 Feb. 2013. <http://archives.starbulletin.com/2001/12/07/news/story2.html#jump2>. On the day after the attack on December 7th, 1941, Americans were still in shock over the surprise assault. Together they rallied for war, which FDR declared on Japan. Germany declared war on America only a few days later. This article was written for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and describes of the attack and how it would change the world.

*Zenji, Abe*. Perf. Zenji Abe. *Infamy: December 1941*. The National WWII Museum, n.d. Web. 9 Feb. 2013. <http://www.infamydecember1941.org/maps/pearl\_harbor\_web.html>. Zenji Abe was a Japanese bomber pilot aboard the aircraft carrier *Akagi*. The first wave of the attack was very successful, so he helped to continue the assault in the second wave. We used this video because it gives a visual of how the Japanese viewed the attack. The program Windows Movie Maker helped us to cut and put together a clip for the website.