**The Battle Of Midway 1941**

The **Battle of Midway** was a major [naval battle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_battle), widely regarded as the most important one of the [Pacific Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Theater_of_Operations) of [World War II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II). It took place from June 4 to 7, 1942, approximately one month after the [Battle of the Coral Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Coral_Sea), five months after the Japanese capture of [Wake Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wake_Island), and exactly six months to the day after [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_of_Japan)'s attack

on Pearl Harbor. The [United States Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Navy) decisively defeated a Japanese attack against [Midway Atoll](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midway_Atoll).

Both sides sustained significant losses. Four Japanese [aircraft carriers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aircraft_carrier) and a [heavy cruiser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heavy_cruiser) were sunk in exchange for one American aircraft carrier and a [destroyer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Destroyer). The heavy losses permanently weakened the [Imperial Japanese Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Navy) (IJN), in particular the four fleet carriers and over 200 experienced naval aviators. Japan was unable to keep pace with American shipbuilding and aircrew training programs in providing replacements. By 1942, the United States was three years into a massive ship building program intended to make the navy larger than Japan's. As a result of Midway, strategically, the U.S. Navy was able to seize the initiative in the Pacific and go on the offensive.

The Japanese plan was to lure America's few remaining carriers into a trap and sink them. The Japanese also intended to occupy Midway Atoll to extend their defensive perimeter. This operation was considered preparatory for further attacks against [Fiji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiji) and [Samoa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samoa), as well as an invasion of [Hawaii](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaii_(state)).

The Midway operation, like the attack on Pearl Harbor, was not part of a campaign for the conquest of the United States, but was aimed at its elimination as a strategic Pacific power, thereby giving Japan a free hand in establishing its [Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_East_Asia_Co-Prosperity_Sphere). It was also hoped another defeat would force the U.S. to negotiate an end to the [Pacific War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_War) with conditions favorable for Japan.

**Strategic context**

Japan had been highly successful in rapidly securing its initial war goals, including the takeover of the [Philippines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines), capture of [Malaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Malaya) and [Singapore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore), and securing vital resource areas in [Java](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Java_(island)), [Borneo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borneo), and other islands of the [Dutch East Indies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_East_Indies) (now [Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia)). As such, preliminary planning for a second phase of operations commenced as early as January 1942. However, because of strategic differences between the [Imperial Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Japanese_Army) and Imperial Navy, as well as infighting between the Navy's [GHQ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_General_Headquarters) and [Admiral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Admiral) [Isoroku Yamamoto](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isoroku_Yamamoto)’s [Combined Fleet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combined_Fleet), the formulation of effective strategy was hampered, and the follow-up strategy was not finalized until April 1942. Admiral Yamamoto succeeded in winning a bureaucratic struggle placing his operational concept—further operations in the Central Pacific—ahead of other contending plans. These included operations either directly or indirectly aimed at [Australia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) and into the [Indian Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean). In the end, Yamamoto's barely-veiled threat to resign unless he got his way succeeded in carrying his agenda forward.

Yamamoto's primary strategic concern was the elimination of America's remaining carrier forces, the principal obstacle to the overall campaign. This concern was acutely heightened by the [Doolittle Raid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doolittle_Raid) on [Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo) (April 18, 1942) by [USAAF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army_Air_Forces) [B-25s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-25_Mitchell), launching from [USS Hornet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_(CV-8)). The raid, while militarily insignificant, was a severe [psychological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychological_operations) shock to the Japanese and proved the existence of a gap in the defenses around the Japanese home islands. Sinking America's aircraft carriers and seizing Midway, the only strategic island besides Hawaii in the East Pacific, was seen as the only means of nullifying this threat. Isoroku Yamamoto reasoned an operation against the main carrier base at [Pearl Harbor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl_Harbor) would induce the U.S. forces to fight. However, given the strength of American land-based air-power on Hawaii, he judged the powerful American base could not be attacked directly. Instead, he selected Midway, at the extreme northwest end of the [Hawaiian Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawaiian_Islands) chain, some 1,300 miles (2,100 km) from [Oahu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oahu). Midway was not especially important in the larger scheme of Japan's intentions; however, the Japanese felt the Americans would consider Midway a vital outpost of Pearl Harbor and would therefore strongly defend it. The U.S. did consider Midway vital; after the battle, establishment of a U.S. [submarine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Submarine) base on Midway extended submarine range 2,400 miles (3,900 km). An airstrip on Midway served as a forward staging point for bomber attacks on [Wake Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wake_Island).

**Yamamoto's plan**

Midway Atoll, several months before the battle. Eastern Island (with the airfield) is in the foreground, and the larger Sand Island is in the background to the west.

Typical of Japanese naval planning during the Second World War, Yamamoto's battle plan was quite complex. Additionally, his designs were predicated on optimistic intelligence information suggesting [USS Enterprise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Enterprise_(CV-6)) and [USS Hornet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_(CV-8)), forming Task Force 16, were the only carriers available to the U.S. Pacific Fleet at the time. [USS Lexington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Lexington_(CV-2)) had been sunk and [USS Yorktown](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Yorktown_(CV-5)) severely damaged (and believed by the Japanese to have been sunk) at the Battle of the Coral Sea just a month earlier. The Japanese were also aware that [USS Saratoga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Saratoga_(CV-3)) was undergoing repairs on the [West Coast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Coast_of_the_United_States) after taking [torpedo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torpedo) damage from a submarine.

More important, however, was Yamamoto's belief that the Americans had been demoralized by their frequent defeats during the preceding six months. Yamamoto felt deception would be required to lure the U.S. fleet into a fatally compromised situation. To this end, he dispersed his forces so that their full extent (particularly his [battleships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battleship)) would be unlikely to be discovered by the Americans prior to battle. However, his emphasis on dispersal meant none of his formations were mutually supporting. Unbeknownst to Yamamoto, any benefit from this was neutralized by the fact the United States had broken the main Japanese naval code (dubbed [JN-25](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JN-25) by the U.S.).

Critically, Yamamoto's supporting battleships and cruisers would trail Vice-Admiral [Chuichi Nagumo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chuichi_Nagumo)'s carrier striking force by several hundred miles. Japan's heavy surface forces were intended to destroy whatever part of the U.S. Fleet might come to Midway's relief, once Nagumo's carriers had weakened them sufficiently for a daylight gun duel to be fought; this was typical of the battle doctrine of most major navies. However, their distance from Nagumo's carriers would have grave implications during the battle, since the battleships were escorted by [cruisers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruiser), which possessed [scout planes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scout_plane) invaluable to Nagumo.

**U.S. forces**

In order to do battle with an enemy force anticipated to muster four or five carriers, Admiral [Chester W. Nimitz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chester_W._Nimitz), Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Areas, needed every available U.S. flight deck. He already had [Vice Admiral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_Admiral) [William Halsey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Halsey)'s two-carrier (Enterprise and Hornet) [task force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_force) at hand; Halsey was stricken with [psoriasis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psoriasis) and was replaced by [Rear Admiral](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rear_Admiral) [Raymond A. Spruance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raymond_A._Spruance) (Halsey's escort commander). Nimitz also hurriedly called back Rear Admiral [Frank Jack Fletcher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Jack_Fletcher)'s task force from the [South West Pacific Area](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_West_Pacific_Area). He reached Pearl Harbor just in time to provision and sail. Saratoga was still under repair, and Yorktown had been severely damaged at the Battle of the Coral Sea, but [Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl_Harbor_Naval_Shipyard) worked around the clock to patch up the carrier. Though it was estimated that Yorktown would require several months of repairs at [Puget Sound Naval Shipyard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puget_Sound_Naval_Shipyard), 72 hours was enough to restore her to a battle-capable state. Her flight deck was patched, whole sections of internal frames were cut out and replaced, and several new squadrons (drawn from Saratoga) were taken aboard. Nimitz disregarded established procedure in getting his third and last available carrier ready for battle—repairs continued even as USS Yorktown sortied, with work crews from the repair ship [USS Vestal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Vestal_(AR-4))—herself damaged in the attack on Pearl Harbor six months earlier—still aboard. Just three days after putting into drydock at Pearl Harbor, Yorktown was again under way.

**Japanese forces**

[Akagi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Akagi) in April 1942, the flagship of the Japanese carrier striking force which [attacked Pearl Harbor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attack_on_Pearl_Harbor), as well as [Darwin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwin,_Australia), [Rabaul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabaul), and [Colombo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colombo,_Sri_Lanka), prior to the battle.

Meanwhile, as a result of their participation in the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese carrier [Zuikaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Zuikaku) was in port in [Kure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kure,_Hiroshima), awaiting a replacement air group. The heavily damaged [Shōkaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Sh%C5%8Dkaku) was under repair from three bomb hits suffered at Coral Sea, and required months in drydock. Despite the likely availability of sufficient aircraft between the two ships to re-equip Zuikaku with a composite air group, the Japanese made no serious attempt to get her into the forthcoming battle. Consequently, instead of bringing five intact fleet carriers into battle, Admiral Nagumo would only have four: [Kaga](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Kaga), with [Akagi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Akagi), forming Division 1; [Hiryū](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Hiry%C5%AB) and [Sōryū](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_S%C5%8Dry%C5%AB), as the 2nd Division. At least part of this was a product of fatigue; Japanese carriers had been constantly on operations since December 7, 1941, including pinprick raids on [Darwin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombing_of_Darwin_(February_1942)) and [Colombo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Ocean_raid).

Japanese strategic scouting arrangements prior to the battle also fell into disarray. A picket line of Japanese [submarines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Submarine) was late getting into position (partly because of Isoroku Yamamoto's haste), which let the American carriers proceed to their assembly point northeast of Midway (known as "Point Luck") without being detected. A second attempt to use four-engine reconnaissance [flying boats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying_boat) to scout Pearl Harbor prior to the battle (and thereby detect the absence or presence of the American carriers), known as "Operation K", was also thwarted when Japanese submarines assigned to refuel the search aircraft discovered that the intended refueling point—a hitherto deserted bay off [French Frigate Shoals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Frigate_Shoals)—was occupied by American warships (because the Japanese had carried out an identical mission in March). Thus, Japan was deprived of any knowledge concerning the movements of the American carriers immediately before the battle. Japanese radio intercepts also noticed an increase in both American submarine activity and U.S. message traffic. This information was in Yamamoto's hands prior to the battle. However, Japanese plans were not changed in reaction to this; Yamamoto, at sea in [Yamato](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_battleship_Yamato), did not dare inform Nagumo for fear of exposing his position, and presumed (incorrectly) Nagumo had received the same signal from Tokyo.

**American and British code-breaking**

Admiral Nimitz had one priceless asset: American and British cryptanalysts had broken the [JN-25](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_naval_codes#JN-25) code. Commander [Joseph J. Rochefort](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_J._Rochefort) and his team at [HYPO](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Station_Hypo) were able to confirm Midway as the target of the impending Japanese strike, to determine the date of the attack as either 4 or 5 June, and to provide Nimitz with a complete IJN [order of battle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_battle). Japan's efforts to introduce a new codebook had been delayed, giving HYPO several crucial days; while it was blacked out shortly before the attack began, the important breaks had already been made.

As a result, the Americans entered the battle with a very good picture of where, when, and in what strength the Japanese would appear. Nimitz was aware, for example, that the vast numerical superiority of the Japanese fleet had been divided into no less than four task forces, and the escort for the main Carrier Striking Force was limited to just a few fast ships. For this reason, they knew that the [anti-aircraft guns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-aircraft_guns) protecting the carriers would be limited. Knowing the strength he faced, Nimitz calculated his three carrier decks, plus Midway Island, to Yamamoto's four, gave the U.S. rough parity. (It is also true American carrier air groups were larger than Japanese ones.) The Japanese, by contrast, remained almost totally in the dark about their opponents even after the battle began.

**The battle**

The first air attack occurred on June 4, by nine [B-17s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-17_Flying_Fortress) operating from Midway against the Japanese transport group. Though hits were reported, none of the bombs actually landed on target and no significant damage was sustained. Early the following morning, Akebono Maru sustained the first hit when a torpedo from an attacking PBY [flying boat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flying_boat) struck her around 01:00. Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo launched his initial attack wave (108 aircraft) at 04:30 on June 4. At the same time, he launched eight search aircraft (one 30 minutes late due to technical issues, and one which was forced to turn back), as well as his [combat air patrol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_air_patrol).

Japanese reconnaissance arrangements were flimsy, with too few aircraft to adequately cover the assigned search areas, laboring under poor weather conditions to the northeast and east of the task force. Now, Isoroku Yamamoto's faulty dispositions came home to roost.

American radar picked up the enemy at a distance of several miles and interceptors soon scrambled. Unescorted bombers headed off to attack the Japanese carrier fleet, their fighter escorts remaining behind to defend Midway. At 06:20, Japanese carrier aircraft bombed and heavily damaged the U.S. base on Midway. Midway-based Marine fighter pilots, flying obsolescent [Grumman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grumman_Aircraft) [F4F-3 Wildcats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F4F_Wildcat) and obsolete [Brewster](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewster_Aeronautical_Corporation) [F2A-3s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewster_Buffalo), intercepted the Japanese, suffering heavy losses, though managing to destroy several bombers and at least three Zeros. Most of the U.S. palnes were downed in the first few minutes; several were damaged, and only two remained flyable. American anti-aircraft fire was accurate and intense, damaging many Japanese aircraft and claiming a third of the Japanese planes destroyed. Tomonaga reported island's bombers had already departed and another attack would be necessary to neutralize Midway's defenses before troops could be landed on June 7; American bombers still could use the airbase to refuel and attack the Japanese invasion force.

Having taken off prior to the Japanese attack, American bombers based on Midway made several attacks on the Japanese carrier fleet. These included six [TBF Avengers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TBF_Avenger) composed of pilots from Hornet's [VT-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VT-8) in their first combat operation, and four [USAAC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USAAC) [B-26 Marauders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-26_Marauder), all armed with torpedoes. The Japanese shrugged off these attacks with almost no losses, while destroying all but one TBF and two B-26s.

Admiral Nagumo, in accordance with Japanese carrier [doctrine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_doctrine) at the time, had kept half of his aircraft in reserve. These comprised two squadrons each of dive-bombers and torpedo bombers, the torpedo bombers armed with torpedoes, should any American warships be located. The dive bombers were, as yet, unarmed. As a result of the attacks from Midway, as well as the morning flight leader's recommendation regarding the need for a second strike, Nagumo at 07:15 ordered his reserve planes to be re-armed with general purpose contact bombs for use on land targets. This had been underway for about 30 minutes, when at 07:40 a scout plane from the [cruiser](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cruiser) [Tone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_cruiser_Tone) signaled the discovery of a sizable American naval force to the east. Nagumo quickly reversed his order and demanded the scout plane ascertain the composition of the American force. Another 40 minutes elapsed before Tone's scout finally detected and radioed the presence of a single carrier in the American force, [TF 16](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Task_Force_16) (the other carrier was not detected).

Nagumo was now in a quandary. Rear Admiral [Tamon Yamaguchi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamon_Yamaguchi), leading Carrier Division 2 (Hiryū and Sōryū), recommended Nagumo strike immediately with the forces at hand. Nagumo's seeming opportunity to hit the American ships, however, was curtailed by the fact his Midway strike force would be returning shortly. They would be low on fuel and carrying wounded crewmen, would need to land promptly or ditch, losing precious aircraft and crews; there was slim chance a strike could be mounted in time. Spotting his flight decks and launching aircraft would require at least 30–45 minutes. Furthermore, by spotting and launching immediately, he would be committing some of his reserve to battle without proper anti-ship armament, as well as without fighter escort; they had just witnessed how easily unescorted American bombers were shot down by their own fighters. Japanese carrier doctrine preferred fully constituted strikes, and in the absence of a confirmation (until 08:20) of whether the American force contained carriers, Nagumo's reaction was doctrinaire. In addition, the arrival of another American air strike at 07:53 gave weight to the need to attack the island again. In the end, Nagumo chose to wait for his first strike force to land, then launch the reserve force, which would have by then been properly armed and ready. In the final analysis, it made no difference; Fletcher had launched beginning at 07:00, so the aircraft which would deliver the crushing blow were already on their way. There was nothing Nagumo could do about it. This was the fatal flaw of Isoroku Yamamoto's dispositions: it followed strictly traditional battleship doctrine.

Meanwhile, the Americans had already launched their carrier aircraft against the Japanese. Admiral Fletcher, in overall command aboard USS Yorktown, and armed with [PBY](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PBY_Catalina) patrol bomber sighting reports from the early morning, ordered Spruance to launch against the Japanese as soon as was practical. Spruance gave the order "Launch the attack" at around 06:00 and left Halsey's Chief of Staff, Captain [Miles Browning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miles_Browning), to work out the details and oversee the launch. It took until a few minutes after 07:00 before the first plane was able to depart from Spruance's carriers, Enterprise and Hornet. Fletcher, upon completing his own scouting flights, followed suit at 08:00 from Yorktown. It was at this point Spruance gave his second crucial command, to run toward the target, having judged that the need to throw something at the enemy as soon as possible was greater than the need for a coordinated attack among the different types of aircraft (fighters, bombers, torpedo planes). Accordingly, American squadrons were launched piecemeal, proceeding to the target in several different groups. This diminished the overall impact of the American attacks and greatly increased their casualties; coincidentally, it reduced the Japanese ability to counterstrike and found Nagumo with his decks at their most vulnerable.

American carrier aircraft had difficulty locating the target in the vastness of the Pacific, despite the positions they had been given. Nevertheless, they did finally sight enemy carriers and began attacking at 09:20, led by Torpedo Squadron 8 ([VT-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/VT-8), from Hornet), followed by [VT-6](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=VT-6&action=edit&redlink=1) (from Enterprise) at 09:40. Without fighter escort, every [TBD Devastator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TBD_Devastator) of VT-8 was shot down without inflicting any damage, with Ensign [George H. Gay, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_H._Gay,_Jr.) the only survivor. VT-6 met nearly the same fate, with no hits to show for its effort, thanks in part to terrible aircraft torpedoes. The Japanese combat air patrol (CAP), flying the much faster [Mitsubishi Zero](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitsubishi_Zero), made short work of the unescorted, slow, under-armed TBDs. However, despite their losses, the American torpedo attacks indirectly achieved three important results. First, they kept the Japanese carriers off balance, with no ability to prepare and launch their own counterstrike. Second, their attacks pulled the Japanese combat air patrol out of position. Third, many of the Zeros grew low on ammunition and fuel. The appearance of a third torpedo plane attack from the southeast by [VT-3](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=VT-3&action=edit&redlink=1) at 10:00 very quickly drew the majority of the Japanese CAP to the southeast quadrant of the fleet.

By chance, at the same time VT-3 was sighted by the Japanese, two separate formations (a total of three squadrons) of American [SBD Dauntless](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SBD_Dauntless) dive bombers were approaching the Japanese fleet from the northeast and southwest. They were running low on fuel due to the time spent looking for the enemy. However, squadron commanders [C. Wade McClusky, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C._Wade_McClusky,_Jr.) and [Max Leslie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Leslie) decided to continue the search and luckily spotted the wake of the Japanese destroyer Arashi. The destroyer was steaming at full speed to rejoin Nagumo's carrier force, after having unsuccessfully [depth-charged](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Depth-charge) the U.S. submarine [Nautilus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Nautilus_(SS-168)), which had earlier unsuccessfully attacked the [battleship Kirishima](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_battleship_Kirishima). The American dive-bombers arrived at the perfect time to attack. Armed Japanese strike aircraft filled the hangar decks, fuel hoses were snaking across the decks as refueling operations were hastily completed, and the constant change of ordnance meant bombs and torpedoes were stacked around the hangars, rather than stowed safely in the magazines, making the Japanese carriers extraordinarily vulnerable.

Contrary to some accounts of the battle, contemporary research, based on recent translation of relevant portions of the 100 volume Japanese account of the war, Senshi Sōshō, has demonstrated that the Japanese were not in fact prepared to launch a counterstrike against the Americans at the time they were attacked. Because of the constant flight deck activity associated with combat air patrol operations during the preceding hour, the Japanese never had an opportunity to spot their reserve for launch. The few aircraft on the Japanese flight decks at the time of the attack were either CAP fighters, or (in the case of Sōryū) strike fighters being spotted to augment the CAP.

Beginning at 10:22, Enterprise’s aircraft attacked Kaga, while to the south, USS Yorktown’s aircraft attacked carrier Sōryū, with Akagi being struck by several of Enterprise's bombers four minutes later. Simultaneously, VT-3 was targeting Hiryū, although the American torpedo aircraft again scored no hits. The dive-bombers, however, had better fortune. Within six minutes, the SBD dive bombers made their attack runs and left all three of their targets heavily ablaze. Akagi was hit by just one bomb, which penetrated to the upper hangar deck and exploded among the armed and fueled aircraft there. One extremely near miss also slanted in and exploded underwater, bending the flight deck upward with the resulting geyser and causing crucial rudder damage. Sōryū took three bomb hits in the hangar decks; Kaga took at least four, possibly more. All three carriers were out of action and were eventually abandoned and [scuttled](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuttling).

Hiryū, the sole surviving Japanese aircraft carrier, wasted little time in counterattacking. The first wave of Japanese dive-bombers badly damaged Yorktown with two bomb hits, yet her damage control teams patched her up so effectively (in about an hour) the second wave's torpedo bombers mistook her for an intact carrier. Despite Japanese hopes to even the results of the battle by eliminating two carriers with two strikes, Yorktown absorbed both Japanese attacks, the second attackers mistakenly believing Yorktown had already been sunk and they were attacking Enterprise. After two torpedo hits, Yorktown lost power and was now out of the battle, forcing Admiral Fletcher to move his command staff to the heavy cruiser [Astoria](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Astoria_(CA-34)); but Task Force 16's two carriers had escaped undamaged as a result.

News of the two strikes, with the reports each had sunk an American carrier, greatly improved the morale of the crewmen of the Kido Butai. Its surviving aircraft all recovered aboard Hiryū, where they were prepared for a strike against what was believed to be the only remaining American carrier.

When American scout aircraft subsequently located Hiryū late in the afternoon, Enterprise launched a final strike of dive bombers (including 10 bombers from Yorktown), leaving Hiryū ablaze, despite being defended by a strong defensive CAP of over a dozen Zero fighters. Rear Admiral Yamaguchi chose to go down with his ship, costing Japan perhaps her best carrier sailor. Hornet's strike, launching late because of a communications error, concentrated on the remaining surface ships but failed to score any hits.

As darkness fell, both sides took stock and made tentative plans for continuing the action. Admiral Fletcher, obliged to abandon the derelict Yorktown and feeling he could not adequately command from a cruiser, ceded operational command to Spruance. Spruance knew the United States had won a great victory, but was still unsure of what Japanese forces remained at hand and was determined to safeguard both Midway and his carriers. To aid his aviators, who had launched at extreme range, he had continued to close Nagumo during the day, and persisted as night fell. Fearing a possible night encounter with Japanese surface forces, Spruance changed course and withdrew to the east, turning back west towards the enemy at midnight.

For his part, Isoroku Yamamoto initially decided to continue the effort and sent his remaining surface forces searching eastward for the American carriers. Simultaneously, a cruiser raiding force was detached to bombard the island. The Japanese surface forces failed to make contact with the Americans due to Spruance's decision to briefly withdraw eastward, and Yamamoto ordered a general retirement to the west.

American search planes failed to detect the retiring Japanese task forces on June 5. An afternoon strike narrowly missed detecting Yamamoto's main body and failed to score hits on a straggling Japanese destroyer. The strike planes returned to the carriers after nightfall, prompting Spruance to order Enterprise and Hornet to turn on searchlights in order to aid their landings. [Marc Mitscher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc_Mitscher), commanding Hornet, would later issue the same order under similar circumstances during the [Battle of the Philippine Sea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Philippine_Sea).

At 02.15 on 5 June–6 June, Commander John Murphy's [Tambor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Tambor_(SS-198)), lying some 90 nm (165 km) west of Midway, made the second of the Submarine Force's two major contributions to the battle's outcome, sighting several ships. He (along with his exec, Ray Spruance, Jr.) could not identify them (and feared they might be friendly, so he held fire), but reported their presence, omitting their course. This went to Admiral Robert English, Commander, Submarine Force, Pacific Fleet (COMSUBPAC), and from him through Nimitz to the senior Spruance. Unaware of the exact location of Yamamoto's "Main Body" (a persistent problem since PBYs had first sighted the Japanese), Spruance presumed this was the invasion force. Thus, he moved to block it, taking station some 100 nm (185 km) northeast of Midway; this frustrated Yamamoto's efforts, and the night passed without any contact between the opposing forces.

In actuality, this was Yamamoto's bombardment group of four cruisers and two destroyers, which at 02:55 was ordered to retire west with the rest of his force. Murphy was sighted around the same time; turning to avoid, [Mogami](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_cruiser_Mogami_(1934)) and [Mikuma](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_cruiser_Mikuma) collided, inflicting serious damage to Mogami's bow, the most any of the eighteen submarines deployed for the battle achieved. Only at 04:12 did the sky brighten enough for Murphy to be certain the ships were Japanese, by which time staying surfaced was a hazard, and he dived to approach for an attack. This was unsuccessful, and at around 06.00, he finally reported two Mogami-class cruisers, westbound, placing Spruance at least 100 nm (185 km) out of position. It may have been fortunate Spruance did not pursue, for had he come in contact with Yamamoto's heavies, including Yamato, in the dark, his cruisers would have been overwhelmed, and his carriers helpless.

Over the following two days, first Midway and then Spruance's carriers launched several successive strikes against the stragglers. Mikuma was eventually sunk, while Mogami survived severe damage to return home for repairs. Captain [Richard E. Fleming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_E._Fleming), a U.S. Marine Corps aviator, was posthumously awarded the [Medal of Honor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor) for his attack on Mikuma.

Yorktown was sunk during salvage efforts, by three torpedoes from Japanese submarine I-168 on June 7. There were few casualties since most of the crew had already been evacuated. One torpedo from this salvo also sank the destroyer [USS Hammann](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hammann_(DD-412)), which had been providing auxiliary power to Yorktown, splitting her in two with the loss of 80 lives. It remains unclear why Yorktown had not been placed under tow immediately after being hit, to get her out of reach of Japanese attack.

**Aftermath**

After winning a clear victory, and as pursuit became too hazardous near Wake, American forces retired. Japan's loss of four out of their six fleet carriers, plus a large number of their highly trained aircrews, stopped the expansion of the Japanese Empire in the Pacific. Only [Zuikaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Zuikaku) and [Shōkaku](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Sh%C5%8Dkaku) were left for offensive actions. Japan's other carriers, [Ryūjō](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Ry%C5%ABj%C5%8D), [Junyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Junyo), and [Hiyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_aircraft_carrier_Hiyo), were second-rate ships of comparatively poor effectiveness.

On 10 June, the Imperial Japanese Navy conveyed to the liaison conference an incomplete picture of the results of the battle, on the ground that the real extent of damage was a military secret not to be entrusted to all members. Only Emperor [Hirohito](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hirohito) was accurately informed of carriers and pilots losses, and he chose not to inform the Army immediately. Army planners then continued for a short time to believe the fleet was healthy and secure.

Below is an incomplete list of Carriers and their demise

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Carrier | Demise |
| Akagi | Midway |
| Kaga | Midway |
| Soryu | Midway |
| Hiryu | Midway |
| Shokaku | Philippine Sea |
| Zuikaku | Leyte Gulf |
| Junyo | Scrapped |
| Hiyo | Philippine Sea |
| Taiho | Blew up at Sea |
| Unryu | Torpedoed at Sea |