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OA/ID Number: 13735
Folder ID Number: 13735-001

Folder Title:
Hickam A.F.B. 10/28/90 [OA 7563]

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McNally/Simon
Oct. 25, 1990
Draft Two (B:PEARL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OFFICERS AND TROOPS AT HICKAM AIRFIELD
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1990, 1:05 P.M.

((**At ease!**)) \\\ Thank you, Admiral Hardesty. And thank you, each of you, for joining us this day -- and for joining in the defense of freedom every day. \\\ I'm proud to be back at Pearl. Proud to be back as your commander in chief. **And proud to be back, standing up for fighting men and women like you.** \\\

((This is quite a crowd. But I can't help but think of the warning one U.S. soldier gave comedian Steve Martin last week when he began a talk in Saudi Arabia. True story. He said: **"You'd better be funny. We've got bullets!"**)) \\\

((And you may recall, there was some confusion a couple years back when I mistakenly said Pearl Harbor Day was September 7th. But now as President I've put an end to that confusion -- and I just want to say how happy I am to be here in **Alaska**.))\\\ But the truth is, I will always remember the first time we landed here at Pearl Harbor. It was the spring of 1944. My squadron was enroute to Wake Island. And then, as now, it was an impressive sight. The fleet had recovered, the naval shipyard here having set the world record for the fastest repair work completed on battle-damaged ships.

No member of that generation can ever forget the clarion call that Pearl Harbor represented. Things changed instantly. The country came together. **And like you here today, we each knew our duty.**

There was a movie a few years back where the actor John Houseman -- Paper Chase's "Professor Kingsfield" -- played a World War II veteran now desk-bound in Washington. Seizing on a passing reference to the War, a snide young colleague asks: "Do you miss the action of those days, sir?" Houseman's response was classic. He yanked off his glasses and calmly fired back: "No. I miss the **clarity**." \\\

Today in the Persian Gulf, the world is once again faced with a challenge of perfect clarity. Saddam Hussein has given us a whole plateful of clarity. Because today in the Persian Gulf, what we are looking at is good and evil, right and wrong.

Day after day, shocking new horrors reveal the true nature of the reign of terror in Kuwait. In one hospital, dialysis patients were ripped from their machines. Iraqi soldiers pulled the plug on incubators supporting 22 premature babies. All 22 died. The hospital employees were shot. And the plundered machines were shipped off to Baghdad.

President 10/16/90 in Iowa

But you can't pull the plug on a nation. The invasion of Kuwait was without provocation. The invasion of Kuwait was without excuse. **And the invasion of Kuwait will not stand.** \\\\

Iraq's invasion marks an outrageous breach of the peace, a boldfaced violation of the U.N. Charter. And by its actions, the Iraqi regime has shown its contempt for the very principles on which the U.N. was founded.

Saddam Hussein will be held accountable. Iraq has waged a war of aggression, plundered a peaceful neighbor, held innocents

hostage, and gassed its own people. All four crimes are punishable under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the U.N. in 1950. Two weeks ago, I mentioned the Nuremberg Trials. **And pirate leaders like Saddam Hussein must know: The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and today more than ever -- the determination is real.** \\\\

America never went looking for a war. But in World War II, the world paid dearly for appeasing an aggressor who could have been stopped. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and ultimately to war. **We're not going to make that mistake again.**

One of the other lessons of 1941 was that America, like it or not, was part of the whole. Hitler rejoiced at the news from Pearl Harbor, calling it "the turning point" of the war. **He was right -- but not in the way he thought. Pearl Harbor changed the world, and America's role in it, for all time.**

You here know that. During the past three months, men and women like you from all 50 states have helped to launch what history will judge as one of the most important deployments of allied military power since 1945. **But make no mistake: The decision for war or peace was not made in Washington. It was made by the men in Baghdad.** \\\

We're standing up for civilized values. Standing up for a principle that's almost as old as our Republic. Franklin Roosevelt put it clearly, in a Fireside Chat just after Pearl Harbor. He said: "Together with other free people, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors

in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault."

Harry Truman understood this lesson. Almost 10 years after Pearl Harbor, he, too, spoke to the Nation. And he could almost have been talking about Kuwait. "Korea is a small country," he said, "thousands of miles away. But what is happening there is important to every American." He called the unprovoked invasion "a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace."

Since that time, Allied strength and resolve have been tested many times. **But when we look back on that history of valor and sacrifice, it's clear that the strength of our arms and the strength of our will is up to the challenge in the Gulf.**

And we're not alone. The U.N. Security Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for solving the crisis. A majority of the Arab League is with us. And NATO's resolve has never been more firm. **Today, it is not Iraq against Kuwait -- but Iraq against the world.** \\\

This unprecedented unity is the result of hard work and favorable winds -- not the winds of war -- but the winds of change. And from these magnificent Pacific islands, it's easy to see how, with skillful hands at the helm, these winds can carry us towards a future of vast horizons. A dynamic new Asia. And a new partnership of nations, where free peoples and free markets look to our shores for partnership, security, and leadership.

The world is still a dangerous place. And those in uniform will always bear the heaviest burden. I know something of what

you endure. The waiting. The uncertainty. The demands of family and professional life.

We want every single American home. No American will be kept in the Gulf a single day longer than necessary. **But we will not walk away until our mission is done.**

As we meet, it is midday in Hawaii. Soon, the sun will be setting across much of America -- an hour of prayer, a day of rest, a nation at peace. Soon, many of those prayers will follow the sun westward across the Pacific and Asia. And soon, like the rays of the sun itself, those prayers will reach down to carry the light of a new day to the brave men and women standing watch over the sands and shores of the Gulf.

Not an hour passes that they are not on my mind. And so, we've come here to thank you for the important work you do in defending our Nation's freedom, in keeping our nation strong. Thank you for coming. And God bless the United States. of America

# # #

Encyclopedia Americana

...sonally responsible." "The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property"—that is, must be "respected" and cannot be confiscated by the occupant.

Basic Principles Regarding War Crimes.—(1) Since the rules of war are part of international law, no nation can one-sidedly change them. No legislature or government or general can decree that something which is a war crime is permitted for their own forces. In 1842, Daniel Webster, United States secretary of state, declared: "The law of war forbids the wounding, killing, impressing into the troops of the country, or enslaving or otherwise maltreating the prisoners of war unless they have been guilty of some grave crime, and from the obligations of this law no civilized state can discharge itself."

(2) War crimes can be punished, not only by the organs of the country of which the offender is a citizen—for example, a guard who tortures, or a camp commander who orders the torturing of, prisoners of war will in a civilized country be court-martialed by his own authorities—but also by the enemy. The right of the enemy to try a war crime suspect has been uncontested throughout the centuries.

(3) In fact, since the rules of war are *international* law, such enemy suspects may be tried, and, if found guilty, punished even by a nation which has *not* passed any legislation for such procedures. Hence, Gen. George Washington acted correctly when in 1780, during the American Revolutionary War, he had Maj. John André (q.v.) tried by a Board of General Officers, and André was correctly convicted by them as a spy "under the laws of war" (that is, under the then existing *international* rules of war) even though no *American* legislature had by 1780 stipulated the criminality of André's behavior. The matter was lucidly stated by United States Attorney General James Speed in 1865 in connection with the trial of President Abraham Lincoln's assassins: "The laws of war . . . exist and are of binding force upon the departments and citizens of the government though not defined by any law of Congress . . . . When war comes, the laws and customs of war come also, and . . . during the war are part of the law of the land." Similarly, the United States Supreme Court stated shortly after the Civil War (in *Dew* v. *Johnson*): "What is the law which governs an army invading an enemy's country? It is not the civil law of the invaded country; it is not the civil law of the conquering country; it is the law of war."

(4) War crimes are very serious offenses. In the words of the United States basic field manual: "All war crimes are subject to the death penalty, although a lesser penalty may be imposed."

(5) Not only military personnel are bound by the law of war. Hence, any civilian may become guilty of a war crime—for example, a physician who subjects an enemy citizen to inhuman "medical experiments," or a businessman participating in the plunder of enemy property.

(6) Even in the heat of war, persons suspected of war crimes may not be punished without their guilt being properly established. To shoot them out of hand constitutes itself a war crime. International law does not lay down the procedure to be followed. Summary procedure may suffice, if it affords the accused the minimum guarantees of a fair trial according to the general principles of law as recognized by civilized nations.

(7) In a wider sense, the term "war crimes" covers two other types of behavior violating international law, namely "crimes against peace" and "crimes against humanity."

Crimes Against Peace.—These consist in planning, preparing, initiating, or waging of war of aggression. After World War II, the International Military Tribunal at Nürnberg (composed of one each American, British, French, and Russian judge) tried top leaders of Adolf Hitler's Germany, and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, at Tokyo (composed of one judge each from Australia, Canada, [pre-Communist] China, France, Great Britain, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the USSR, and the United States), tried top leaders of Japan. Both tribunals stated in their judgments that to unleash a war of aggression "is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime." But both tribunals emphasized that only persons actually formulating or influencing governmental policy can be charged with "crimes against peace." For example, the Tokyo judgment declared that "the duty of an army is to be loyal." Hence, neither privates nor generals of an aggressor nation can be blamed if they "merely performed their military duty of fighting a war waged by their government," as long as they did not personally participate in the making of the policy of aggression.

The concept that aggression is a crime is intimately connected with the distinction between "just" and "unjust" war. "Unjust war" means, in essence, aggressive war, and includes especially aggression made in violation of a solemn pledge (treaty) *not* to attack. The distinction betwen just and unjust war goes back for more than 2,000 years. It has been insisted upon, for example, by Roman statesmen and jurists in antiquity; by the two most influential "doctors" of the Catholic Church, St. Augustine in the 5th century and St. Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century; by the father of the modern law of nations, Hugo Grotius (1583–1645), and other famous Dutch jurists; and by Spanish scholastics and French and German thinkers of the age of enlightenment. Approximate precedents for the proposition that "crimes against peace" are punishable also exist. Thus, the Senate of Rome requested the extradition for trial of Hannibal for inciting nations to make war upon Rome, and of Brutulus Papius of Samnium for attacking Rome in breach of treaty. (Both committed suicide.) In 1474, Sir Peter of Hagenbach, governor of Breisach, was tried by a court composed of Austrian and Swiss judges and executed for having waged a terroristic war.

During the period of absolutism in Europe, the distinction between just and unjust war fell into oblivion. But when in 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte, violating his pledge, escaped from Elba to France and rekindled the war, the Great Powers of Europe declared him an outlaw "as an enemy and disturber of the tranquility of the world [who] has incurred public vengeance." Thereafter, Britain, with the consent of the other Great Powers, punished him by banishing him to the grim island of St. Helena.

Under the Versailles Treaty (1919), the German emperor William II was to be tried by

an international tribunal "for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" (especially including the violation of the German-guaranteed neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg). But the Netherlands, where William had fled, refused to extradite him, and the trial never took place.

During the interwar period, several international pronouncements condemned wars of aggression as illegal and criminal. Thus, in February 1928, the sixth Pan American Conference of 21 American republics resolved that "war of aggression constitutes an international crime against the human species . . . all aggression is illicit." The Nürnberg and Tokyo international tribunals attached special importance to the "General Treaty for the Renunciation of War" (Kellogg-Briand Pact, q.v.) of Aug. 27, 1928, because it was ratified before World War II by virtually all countries of the world. The pact does not specify that aggression is criminal, but the Nürnberg international tribunal declared: "The solemn renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy [pledged in the Kellogg-Briand Pact] involves the proposition that such a war is illegal in international law; and that those who plan and wage such a war, with its inevitable and terrible consequences, are committing a crime in so doing." This, as well as all other principles enunciated by the Nürnberg international tribunal, received added weight by the fact that the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a unanimous resolution of Dec. 11, 1946, identified itself with these principles, as did subsequently the 11-nation Tokyo tribunal.

It should be noted, however, that after World War II only 36 leaders (12 German and 24 Japanese), out of the many thousands of war crime suspects tried, were convicted for "crimes against peace."

Crimes Against Humanity.—These are outrages (murder, extermination, deportation, torture, and other mass atrocities) and persecutions of entire racial, religious, and political groups. If the victims are enemy citizens, such deeds constitute "war crimes" in the narrow sense of the term. But if the victims were, for example, German nationals, such deeds were considered punishable under international law (that is, also by non-German courts), *provided* they were committed in connection with "crimes against peace," or "war crimes." The Nürnberg international tribunal interpreted these crimes cautiously. Its judgment states that "revolting and horrible" as was "the policy of persecution, repression and murder of civilians in Germany before the war of 1939," the tribunal was not competent to deal with them. It did, however, find certain defendants guilty of atrocities, irrespective of the nationality of the victims, because they were committed "in execution of or in connection with the aggressive war." In other words, when, for example, mentally or physically deficient persons were systematically exterminated as "useless eaters" in occupied territories as well as in Germany, or when German Jews and gypsies were transported to concentration and extermination camps just as were foreign Jews and gypsies pursuant to the Nazi master race theory, all this was part and parcel of a criminal war policy. Other war crimes tribunals which had to deal with indictments for "crimes against humanity" followed the interpretation of the Nürnberg international tribunal.

It will be noted, therefore, that the post-World War II war crimes trials left open the question as to whether mass atrocities committed by or with the complicity of a government in *peacetime* against entire groups of its *own* population constitute international crimes; that is, whether the culprits can be brought to justice before an outside court.

War Crimes Trials After World War I.—The practices of "terror," in violation of the laws of war, which Germany used in World War I led to an insistent demand to punish the individuals responsible for them. The Versailles Treaty provided that Germany should hand over to the Allies the persons wanted for trial. But when in February 1920 the first such list of some 900 names—including the former imperial crown prince, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, and Gen. Erich F. W. Ludendorff—was presented, German indignation was so strong that the Allies agreed to a compromise, namely, that investigations and trials would be handled by the German Supreme Court. The outcome was a farce. Of the 901 persons grievously incriminated by evidence furnished by the Allies (mainly Great Britain, France, and Belgium), 888 were either acquitted or not indicted. The whole procedure gave rise to fanatical chauvinistic demonstrations, and greatly helped the early spread of nazism. The 13 who were found guilty received insignificant prison sentences but were celebrated inside and outside the court as national heroes.

War Crimes Trials in Connection with World War II. ***Wartime Trials.***—The most famous trial held during the war was that staged by the Germans at Riom (France) of French statesmen for "crimes against peace." The intention was to prove that the accused, and especially Léon Blum, the former French prime minister who was of Jewish ancestry, had been involved in a Jewish plot to start a world war against Germany. But the evidence immediately pointed in the opposite direction. The trial was quickly abandoned, and the defendants put in concentration camps. The first trial of an officer of the notorious Nazi Elite Guard extermination troops was held in Kharkov, USSR, in 1943.

Postwar Trials.—In view of the unparalleled mass atrocities systematically carried out by Germany from the inception of the war, numerous formal warnings were issued by the Allies during World War II that the culprits would be brought to justice. Resolve was also strong to punish Japanese atrocities committed in the far-flung Asian and Pacific theaters of war. In 1943, a "United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes," composed of representatives of 17 nations, was established with its seat in London as a clearinghouse of information and evidence. In May 1944, at the request of China, the commission established a Far Eastern subcommission.

The trial before the International Military Tribunal (Nov. 20, 1945, to Oct. 1, 1946) of Hermann Goering and 20-odd other leading personalities of the Third Reich was held at Nürnberg for symbolic reasons, Nürnberg having been the citadel of national socialism where Hitler had held his huge annual rallies. The trial was presided over by the British member of the tribunal, Lord Justice Geoffrey Lawrence. The tribunal was established and functioned pursuant to an agreement signed in London in August



Wide World Photos

Nazi leaders are sentenced during the final session of the War Crimes Trial in Nürnberg's Palace of Justice (1946).

1945 by representatives of the United States, Britain, France, and the USSR, and formally adhered to also by 19 other nations.

Of the 24 former leading Nazis indicted, 22 were tried, including Martin Bormann *in absentia;* one of the defendants committed suicide before judgment and the other was not tried for medical reasons. Death sentences were imposed on 12 defendants, 3 were given life imprisonment and 4 lesser prison sentences, and 3 were acquitted.

Thereafter, 185 other leading German personalities—cabinet ministers, field marshals and admirals, industrialists, ambassadors, jurists, physicians, and so on—were indicted before 12 tribunals, composed exclusively of United States judges, at Nürnberg between December 1946 and March 1949 under a law issued by the Allied Control Council for Germany. Four defendants committed suicide; four were severed from the proceedings for health reasons. Of the remaining 177, these United States tribunals sentenced 25 to death, 20 to life imprisonment, 97 to lesser prison terms, and acquitted 35.

The Tokyo international tribunal was established on Jan. 19, 1946, by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, as Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). The substantive and procedural law applied by it was very similar to that applied by the Nürnberg international tribunal. However, there were four chief prosecutors (one each from the four powers represented on the bench) at Nürnberg, and only one chief prosecutor (an American, Joseph B. Keenan, former assistant to the United States attorney general) at Tokyo. The trial lasted (including a seven-month recess to prepare the 1,200-page judgment) from May 3, 1946, to Nov. 4, 1948. The Australian member, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland William Flood Webb, presided. Probably the best known of the defendants was Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japan's prime minister in 1941–1944, who was hanged as a war criminal in 1948. Of the 25 defendants brought to trial, 7 were given the death sentence, 16 were sentenced to life imprisonment, and 2 to other prison terms.

Furthermore, many trials were conducted from 1945 by American, British, French, Australian, Belgian, Dutch, Polish, Norwegian, Soviet, Czechoslovak, and other courts in many parts of Europe and the Far East. The defendants were mainly citizens of former enemy countries, but numerous nationals of the respective countries also were tried as collaborators in the war crimes of the enemy. The most famous of the latter trials were probably those of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval—respectively head of state and prime minister of France's wartime Vichy regime—and the Norwegian Vidkun Quisling, whose name had become synonymous for fifth columnist during World War II. One reason why many trials could be held was the unique fact that huge masses of official, top-secret documents of the former Axis powers had become available.

As the decade of the 1960's opened, the war crimes trials connected with World War II were not entirely over. This was particularly true of the Federal Republic of Germany, where since the 1950's many gravely incriminated persons who had lived under assumed names were brought to trial. German authorities estimated that these trials—long since held exclusively by German courts under German law—involving several additional thousands of suspects, were to come to an end by 1963. As far as these "late" trials were concerned, world attention focused on the trial in 1961, before the High

McNally/Simon
Oct. 23, 1990
Draft One (B:PEARL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OFFICERS AND TROOPS AT HICKAM AIRFIELD
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
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((And you may recall, there was some confusion a couple years back when I mistakenly said Pearl Harbor Day was September 7th. But now as President I've put an end to that confusion -- and I just want to say how happy I am to be here in **Alaska**.))\\\

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But you can't pull the plug on a nation. The invasion of Kuwait was without provocation. The invasion of Kuwait was without excuse. **And the invasion of Kuwait will not stand.** \\\\

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Saddam Hussein will be held accountable. Iraq has waged a war of aggression, plundered a peaceful neighbor, held innocents

hostage, and gassed its own people. All four crimes are punishable under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously reaffirmed by the U.N. in 1950. Two weeks ago, I mentioned the Nuremberg Trials. **And pirate leaders like Saddam Hussein must know: The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and today more than ever -- the determination is real.** \\\\

America never went looking for a war. But in World War II, the world paid dearly for appeasing an aggressor who could have been stopped. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and ultimately to war. **We're not going to make that mistake again.**

One of the other lessons of 1941 was that America, like it or not, was part of the whole. Hitler rejoiced at the news from Pearl Harbor, calling it "the turning point" of the war. **He was right -- but not in the way he thought. Pearl Harbor changed the world, and America's role in it, for all time.**

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We're standing up for civilized values. Standing up for a principle that's almost as old as our Republic. Franklin Roosevelt put it clearly, in a Fireside Chat just after Pearl Harbor. He said: "Together with other free people, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors

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Since that time, Allied strength and resolve have been tested many times. **But when we look back on that history of valor and sacrifice, it's clear that the strength of our arms and the strength of our will is up to the challenge in the Gulf.**

And we're not alone. The U.N. Security Council has passed eight major resolutions setting the terms for solving the crisis. A majority of the Arab League is with us. And NATO's resolve has never been more firm.

And one more thing: Here in the Pacific, I want to pay special tribute to our Japanese allies, standing side by side with us in the Gulf. Today our alliance with Japan is strong, our friendship genuine. You see it firsthand here in Hawaii, where Japanese-Americans have so enriched our culture. And you see it out there in the harbor, where 30 to 40 percent of those stopping at the Arizona Memorial are visitors from Japan. Earlier this year, both Japan's foreign minister and Japan's ambassador made the same pilgrimage. **And today, our two nations are bound not by the winds of war, but by the winds of change --**

giving birth to a dynamic new Asia where free peoples and free markets look to both our nations for partnership, security, and leadership.

The world is still a dangerous place. And those in uniform always bear the heaviest burden. I know something of what you endure. The waiting. The uncertainty. The demands of family and professional life.

We want every single American home. Indeed, rotations have already begun -- the guided missile cruiser USS Worden, home-ported here in Hawaii, has left the Gulf and will be home in time for Thanksgiving. No American will be kept in the Gulf a single day longer than necessary. **But not will we walk away until our mission is done.**

As we meet, it is midday in Hawaii. Soon, the sun will be setting across much of America, an hour of prayer, a day of rest, a nation at peace. Soon, many of those prayers will follow the sun westward across the Pacific, across Asia. And soon, like the rays of the sun itself, those prayers will reach down to carry the light of a new day to the brave men and women standing watch over the sands and shores of the Gulf.

Not an hour passes that they are not on my mind. And so, we've come here to thank you for the important work you do in defending our Nation's freedom, in keeping our nation strong. Thank you for coming. And God bless the United States.

# # #

UNCLASSIFIED TELEFAX

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE)
CAMP H.M. SMITH, HAWAII 96861-5025

Telecopier: Commercial--(808) 477-6247; AUTOVON--(315) 421-6247
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Date: 24 OCT 90	Subject: ADM HARDISTY BIO
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AS REQUESTED — MORE TO FOLLOW.

90 OCT 24 P2:39

UNCLASSIFIED TELEFAX

THE FOLLOWING ARTCLE APPEARED IN THE BARBERS POINTER DATED 30 June 1989

ON PAGE 11



ADM Huntington Hardisty

Admiral Hardisty becomes Navy's 39th Gray Eagle

Admiral Huntington Hardisty, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) has relieved Vice Admiral Robert F. Dunn, as the Navy's most senior aviator on active duty.

ADM Hardisty became the Navy's 39th Gray Eagle.

The Gray Eagle designation was proposed as a company-sponsored award by the Chance Vought Aircraft Inc., (now Vought Corp), in 1960, to honor the person on the active duty list who has held the designation "Naval Aviator" for the longest period of time. The person cannot have been recalled to service to be eligible.

The proposal was accepted by the Navy and the first formal presentation of the Gray Eagle Trophy was held in January 1961.

The trophy is in the form of an aircraft carrier with an eagle landing on the deck. The inscription on the trophy reads: "In recognition of a clear eye, a stout heart, a steady hand, and a daring defiance of gravity and the law of averages."

ADM Hardisty, a 36-year Navy veteran, was designated a Naval Aviator in 1953. His early aviation tours included duty as a Naval Aviator with Fighter Squadrons 12, 22, 101 and 102; Special Weapons Project Test Pilot, Naval Air Special Weapons Facility, Kirkland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Aircraft Handling Officer, USS America (CVA 66); Commanding Officer, Fighter Squadron 32; Air Operations Officer, Carrier Strike Force, Seventh Fleet.

In August 1961, at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, the Admiral while flying an F4B Phantom II, set a world three kilometer, low-level speed record which was unsurpassed for 16 years.

The Gray Eagle trophy was presented to ADM Hardisty by VADM Dunn, then Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Air Warfare, on May 25 at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, VA.

T E L E C O P I E D M A T E R I A L

U.S. Pacific Command (PAO/J032)
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TO: BOB SIMMONS COVER PLUS - 2 - PAGES
ORGANIZATION: WHITE HOUSE (RESEARCH)
TELEPHONE: 202-456-6218(FAX)/7750 DATE: 22 OCT 90

SUBJECT: SPEECH MATERIAL

M E S S A G E

We're in luck. Navy found several Hawaii kamaaianas (residents, "home-boys" and girl) deployed to the Persian Gulf, on the same ship, the oiler Cimarron, which is homeported in Hawaii. No ka oi! (i.e. literally "number one," but also "super," "hot damn"...et cetera.)

In the midst of the world's greatest crude oil supply, steaming in harm's way, is the U.S. Navy replenishment oiler USS Cimarron. 200 men and women in the Hawaii-based moku koa (lit. warrior ship) are doing an outstanding job keeping our Navy underway in the Persian Gulf on fossil fuel, ready to defend the freedoms we cherish.

The technical wizard behind the maintenance and repairs of the fuel rigs on the Cimarron, is 27-year-old Roger Lucas Manuel of Honolulu. The boatswain mate second class is a perfectionist. His hands-on grooming of fuel line probes, receivers, hoses and wires guarantees the safety of his shipmates and the reliability of his equipment.

After working a full day, refuelling the battle group, Petty Officer Manuel stands duty on a 50 calibre gun. If there's work to be done, he's there doing it. The Hawaii bachelor is a role model and personal favorite among the crew supporting Operation Desert Shield.

A 19-year old Hawaiian woman is also doing more than her fair share for shipmates and country. After working long hours in the ship's galley as a mess management specialist, Dianalyn Lauahi Corpuz goes to general quarters as a damage control plotter.

Her skipper and shipmates are surprised at her enthusiasm, but we know it to be that Aloha spirit. Seaman Corpuz is literally always in good spirits, and that has a significant effect on the entire crew, especially since they see her three times a day for her ono (delicious) kaukau (cow-cow) (food).

Between preparing and serving food and standing general quarters watches, Corpuz does preventative maintenance on four fire stations, 76 deck drains and parts of the ship's hull structure.

MORE

Navy 2-2-2

High atop the Cimarron's superstructure is another Hawaiian, 33-year-old Chief Signalman Leandro Paranada. He was born and raised on the Big Island.

An active leader, the akamai (wise, smart) chief works in the weather with his men and women. They are the masters of flaghoist, semaphore and flashing light message exchange between ships of the battle group. They are the silent communicators, with messages the enemy cannot detect.

Chief Paranada's wife Kathy, though, is perhaps the most active communicator in the Cimarron family. She is the ship's ombudsman. In this crucial role, the Midland, Michigan native provides information, communication and support for the families and friends remaining behind as Cimarron supports Desert Shield. (Note, she was not in the lineup with Mrs. Bush. The Commanding Officer's wife was there instead.)

Hawaii kamaaianas (residents, "home-boys") and moku koa have been real stand-outs in the Arabian region.

The crew of destroyer Goldsborough accomplished the first boarding of an Iraqi merchant ship violating UN sanctions. These sailors' imaginative, innovative actions, in an unfamiliar role, set the tone for subsequent boarding and diversions.

The crew of frigate Brewton fired the first warning shots in the operation. They also conducted the first night boarding and the first multi-national boarding in Desert Shield.

Our men and women seem tireless. Petty Officer Roger Maidman worked thirty hours continuously, restoring USS Brewton's communications link with the battle group.

And when our warriors, men and women, return home, as always, they'll take up their rightful roles with family, friends and community; like Chief Sonar Technician Lenhart S. Hoffman of USS Goldsborough. He coordinates the crew's tutoring and activities program for students at Kalihi Kai Elementary School. Chief Hoffman was the first United States sailor to set foot on the deck of an Iraqi merchant ship.

We all await his safe return.

Note: At approximately 1230/1300 your time, I'll fax the details that I pared for the vignettes above. Also see ships list attached.

Arthur A. Humphries
Commander, U.S. Navy
Deputy

[redacted] end [redacted]

PACOM UNITS
IN CENTCOM AOR

USS INDEPENDENCE (CV 62)
USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC 19)
USS ENGLAND (CG 22)
USS JOUETT (CG 29)
USS ANTIETAM (CG 54)
USS DAVID R. RAY (DD 971)
USS OBRIEN (DD 975)
USS GOLDSBOROUGH (DDG 20)
USS REASONER (FF 1063)
USS BREWTON (FF 1086)
USS BARBEY (FF 1088)
USS OKINAWA (LPH 3)
USS DURHAM (LKA 114)
USS OGDEN (LPD 5)
USS DUBUQUE (LPD 8)
USS FORT MCHENRY (LSD 43)
USS CAYUGA (LST 1136)
USS SCHENECTADY (LST 1185)
USS SAN BERNARDINO (LST 1189)
USS WHITE PLAINS (AFS 4)
USS SAN JOSE (AFS 7)
USS SPICA (TAFS 9)
USS HASSAYAMPA (TAO 145)
USS HIGGINS AJ (TAO 190)
USS CIMARRON (AO 177)
USS KILAUEA (TAE 26)
USS FLINT (AE 32)
USNS MERCY (TAH 19)
USNS CURTISS (TAVB 4)
MV SGT BUTTON
MV PFC WILLIAMS

rev: 18 Oct 90

Remarks at the Bicentennial Convocation at the Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts

November 5, 1989

Thank all of you very much on this beautiful fall day. My thanks to our headmaster, Don McNemar. I was accompanied here by two Members of the United States Congress, fellow alumni of Phillips Academy, Congressman Tony Beilenson and Congressman Andy Ireland, who are out here someplace. But I just want to introduce them. And to the board of this great school, to our outstanding faculty, to the students, administrators, the entire Andover family and community, and friends, I am just delighted to be back here. I'm sorry Barbara isn't with me. I know that's why this crowd is so big. [*Laughter*] But she didn't feel so hot. She's doing okay. But she just had a bad day yesterday, and so, she couldn't make it. But she sends her love and affection.

I want to thank you for this chance to visit—and revisit—the site of so many wonderful memories for me and to celebrate such an historic moment in the life of this academy, because as Don said, it was 200 years ago to this very day that the founder of our country visited one of this country's oldest academies. And George Washington would later write fondly of Andover. And in that vein legend says that he kissed a young girl at the Andover Inn. [*Laughter*] It is reported that she never washed that cheek again. [*Laughter*] But now, I can't bear living testimony to his visit, but I can speak very briefly of my time here. I loved those years. They did, indeed, teach the great end and real business of living. And even now its lessons of honesty, selflessness, faith in God—well, they enrich every day of our lives.

You remember, I'm the guy that said Pearl Harbor Day was on September 7. I want to clear that up—[*laughter*]—because it was right about here, where that guy in a red coat is standing, that I heard that our country was at war on December 7th, 1941. And it was over there, in Cochran Chapel, that in June of 1942, a graduate of Phillips Academy gave our commencement address—Henry Stimson. He was then Secretary of War, and he observed how the American soldier should be brave without being brutal, self-reliant without boasting, becoming a part of irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty. I never forgot those words.

For 211 years, Phillips Academy has embodied the qualities that Secretary Stimson alluded to. And it has shown how we are "one nation under God." It has inculcated into its sons and daughters a sense of service to country and a sense of service to others. Each day I'm reminded of this. This is the message of our years here and the message with which I close. Without God's help we can do nothing. With God's help there is nothing we cannot do, for our children and for the world.

Thank you for inviting me. God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

Note: *The President spoke at 10:45 a.m. in Samuel Phillips Hall. Following his remarks, he participated in a tree-planting ceremony.*

Remarks to the Board of Trustees of the Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts

November 5, 1989

Thank you all. Excuse the slight delay. I was out there talking to the captain of Andover's victorious football team, Tony Pittman. I don't know whether he came in with us. Is he there? I want to show him off to you guys that came here with me. Small but fast—[*laughter*]—tough. I don't know where he went. Is he coming? Tony, get up here now. I need them to see my excuse for

GB was at Pearl 3 times during WW II

1) on his way to the war

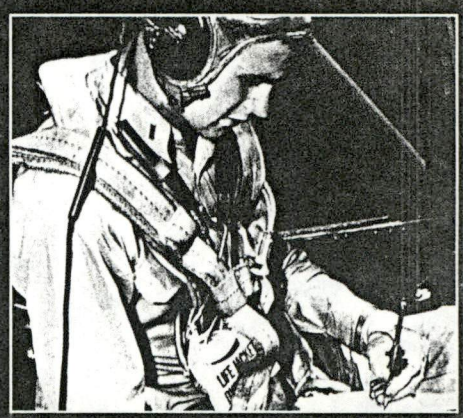
2) 10/1/44 for a week of R+R after he was shot down. (He flew in from Midway I.)

3) 12/44 on his way home from the war



ANNIVERSARY

A BOY GOES TO WAR



FIFTY YEARS AGO WWII BEGAN. PROBABLY THE LAST U.S. PRESIDENT TO FIGHT IN IT LOOKS BACK

On September 1, 1939, the German Army marched into neighboring Poland, igniting World War II. When it was over, in August 1945, 59 nations had been drawn into the struggle. The unprecedented carnage extended from Europe and the Soviet Union to Africa and Asia. In six years more than 45 million were killed, and the lives of millions more were catastrophically disrupted. The war's immediate aftermath saw a shift in the international balance of power and a reconstitution of the political map. On the anniversary of this last great war, a notable U.S. veteran recalls his experiences.

by GEORGE BUSH

December 7, 1941

I was walking across the campus at Andover when I heard the news. I was 17. It came as a shock—a jolt—an awakening. I did not fully comprehend world affairs. My interests were our undefeated soccer season just finished, basketball—baseball coming up. Christmas vacation only a couple of weeks away, graduation, then college. Things changed instantly. I knew right then that I wanted to go into the service.

December 8, 1941

Our headmaster, a great historian and tough disciplinarian, summoned us all into George Washington Hall, the school's assembly place. There was the normal joking, kidding, sloppy posture. Dr. Claude M. Fuess called to order the 800 students by saying something like this: "Your country is at war. We have just played 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' From now on when 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played you will stand at attention, hands at your sides, and you will show respect." From that day on, without fail, I have stood at attention when the national anthem is played.

June 12, 1942

Secretary of War Henry Stimson, an alumnus of Andover, spoke at our commencement. He encouraged the graduating class to get some college education before serving. I was determined not to go on to college but to become a Navy pilot. Secretary Stimson was a towering world figure, but I wondered about this call of his.

On the same day, my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class, the first step toward becoming a pilot. I was a scared, nervous kid. The Navy had just changed the rules. It no longer required two years of college before becoming a pilot; pilots were urgently needed. Walter Levering, Lieutenant USNR, swore me in at Boston. I went on active duty as an aviation cadet August 6, 1942.

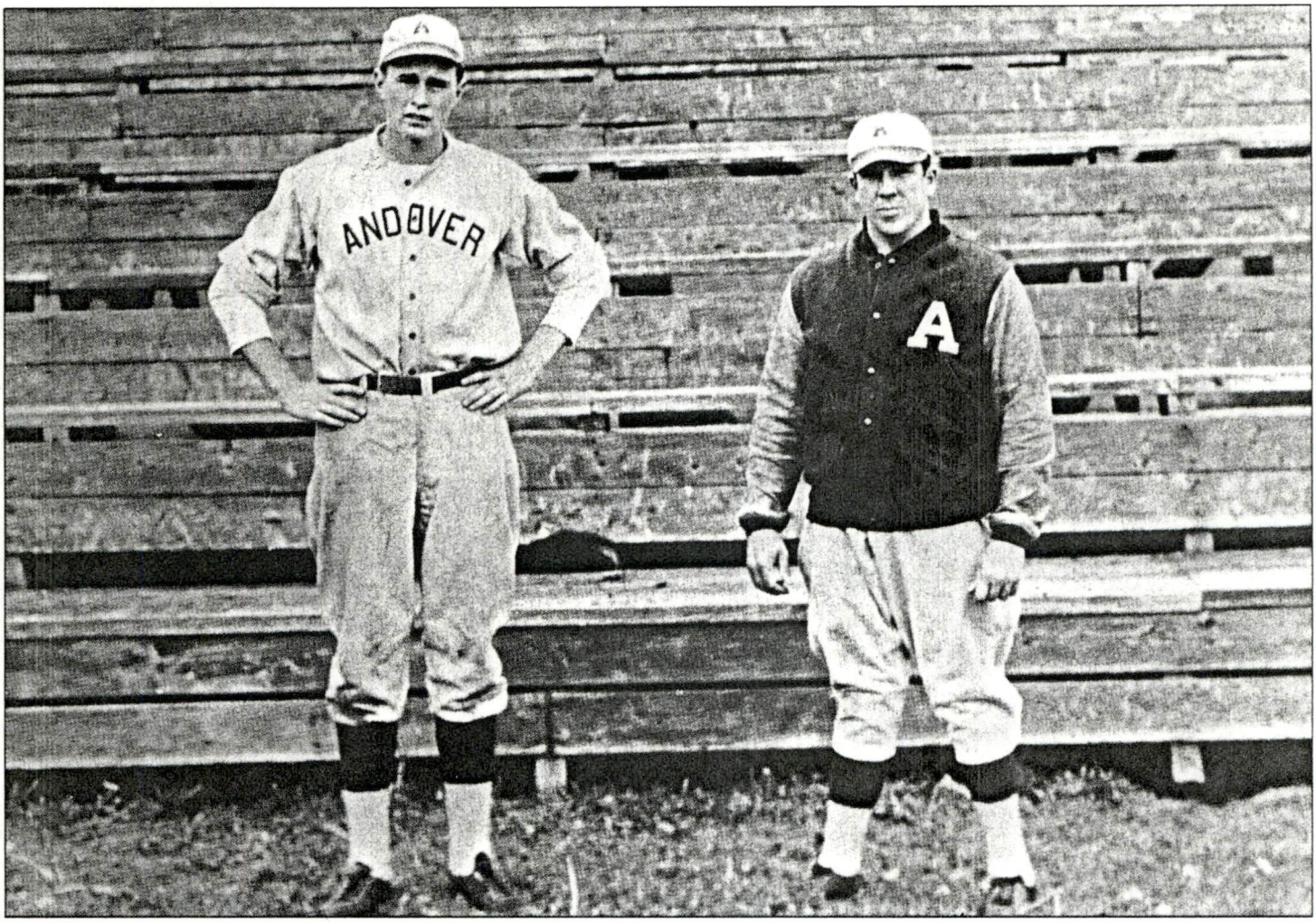
August 6, 1942

I climbed on a southbound train at Penn Station. My dad was a big, strong guy. He put his arm around me and said goodbye. I'd never seen my dad shed a tear before. We arrived in Chapel Hill, N.C., and I met "The Splendid Splinter," Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, who later became a great friend. We all stood in awe of the famous hitter who was in the same program.

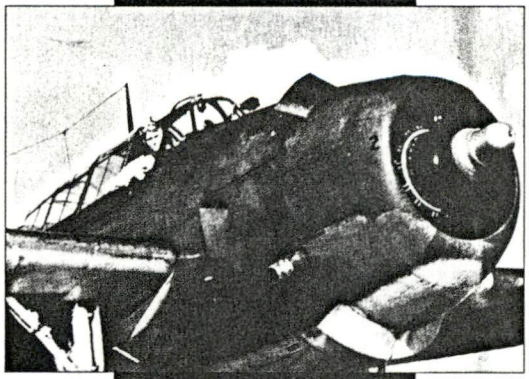
June 1943

Having been stationed at Chapel Hill for preflight, Minneapolis for primary training and Corpus Christi for advanced, I received my Navy wings and ensign's commission June 9. I was still 18 years old. I wanted to fly in combat. All my classmates wanted to as well. I fell in love early on with the "low and slow" torpedo bombers. The Grumman Avenger carried 2,000 pounds of bombs, the biggest single-engine aircraft in the fleet. It had a crew of three. I went off to Fort Lauderdale to learn to fly it. Training up and down the East Coast, dropping torpedoes off Cape Cod, dummy bombs and torpe-

Opposite: **Late in 1944 Lieutenant (j.g.) George Bush, with combat crewmen Leo Nadeau *(right)* and Joe Reichert, was part of a naval air squadron in the Pacific. *Above:* Bush filled out his flight log aboard the U.S.S. *San Jacinto*.**



At Andover prep in 1942, senior George "Poppy" Bush was captain of the baseball team and George L. "Flop" Follansbee, the coach. Bush's torpedo bomber was named "Barbara." His



was the number "two" plane in the squadron. His other three aircraft were named after his fiancée too.

does in Lake Okeechobee, Fla., Chincoteague, Va., Charlestown, R.I., Miami . . . I saw 'em all. I had an ensign's stripe and an admiral's confidence. I was a Navy pilot.

Spring-Summer 1944

I was assigned to Air Group 51, the first to be aboard the new fast carrier *San Jacinto,* CVL 30. We went on a shakedown cruise to Trinidad, put *San Jac* into commission at Philadelphia, headed for the Pacific via the Panama Canal, touched the U.S. one last time at San Diego and then went west.

Many of the air group and ship's company had spent no time at sea. One roommate, subsequently killed, Tom Waters, had a red face, but the seas were so bad that his face literally turned green.

We struck Wake Island on May 23, 1944. My close friend and other roommate Jim Wykes went off on a search mission and never came back. I lay in my upper bunk and cried for my friend. No one saw me—that wouldn't do.

September 2, 1944

On this day at 0715, a division of VT-51, composed of Commander Don Melvin, Doug West, Milt Moore and myself, took off from the *San Jacinto* (my 50th combat mission), flying about 70 miles to destroy two radio stations at Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands. At the target area, the sky was thick with black clouds of exploding enemy antiaircraft fire. Don Melvin led the attack on the target, followed by Doug West and then me.

At about 0830, and moments after pushing over into my dive at 8,000 feet, I felt a jolt as if a giant fist had rammed into the belly of the plane. We'd been hit in the engine area. Smoke poured into the cockpit and flames were spreading aft toward the fuel tanks in the wings. Navy training had taught us to complete the mission. I instinctively continued in the dive, homed in on the target, unloaded our four 500-pound bombs, pulled away heading east toward the sea. A few miles from shore I told my crewmen, Ted White and John Delaney, to bail out. As I bailed out, my head struck the tail of the plane, momentarily knocking me out. I was landing in the water when the Japanese sent two boats out after me. Melvin, West and Moore along with our Hellcat fighter escorts drove the boats away.

I was in the life raft about two hours, wondering if my life would be spared. I prayed to God; I was sick to my stomach and again I cried. I was a very scared kid, just 20, away from his mother and dad, paddling against the wind trying to get farther from the Japanese-held island. I later learned that my crewmen had been killed. Observers said that two persons were seen leaving the plane. The parachute of the other never opened, but mine did. God had spared me from that fate for whatever reason. Hellcat fighter pilots flew over my raft until I was rescued by the submarine U.S.S. *Finback* around noon. ➟

September 1944

The *Finback* stayed on its war patrol in Japanese waters, and I, along with two other rescued pilots and two crewmen, spent the next 30 days standing watch and counting my blessings. We got depth-charged by Japanese ships. The submariners in the *Finback* didn't seem too concerned about that, but Jim Beckman, Tom Keene and I, the rescued pilots, didn't like that a bit. *Finback*'s skipper won a Silver Star for sinking Japanese ships.

October 1944

Back in Pearl Harbor for a week at a "rest home," then after some essential refresher flying, I hitchhiked back to the fleet—Task Force 38 under Admiral William "Bull" Halsey off the Philippines. I wondered at the tremendous naval power in and around Pearl Harbor and at Ulithi Atoll. You could feel things moving our way. We were shown pictures of Japanese atrocities. It was Hirohito's fault. Hitler was beginning to get kicked hard in Europe, but for us there was one unifying symbol—Hirohito and the evil he represented. I wanted badly to rejoin my squadron—to fly more, to do my part.

November 1944

I flew my final mission, the 58th, over the Luzon area, November 29. Puffs of antiaircraft fire, black and menacing, were nothing like the concentrated fire over Chichi Jima. Still you wonder. There was a sense of exhilaration in our ready room. We were going home. We'd probably make it for Christmas. Several of our VT-51 Squadron mates had been killed, but that was accepted. In a sense, the ferocity of the battle helped heal the hurt. It was our duty, our honor. We were fighting for the U.S.A. against tyranny. The country was united. We, on a carrier, were a part of something great and good. At times we were scared, but there were never any doubts.

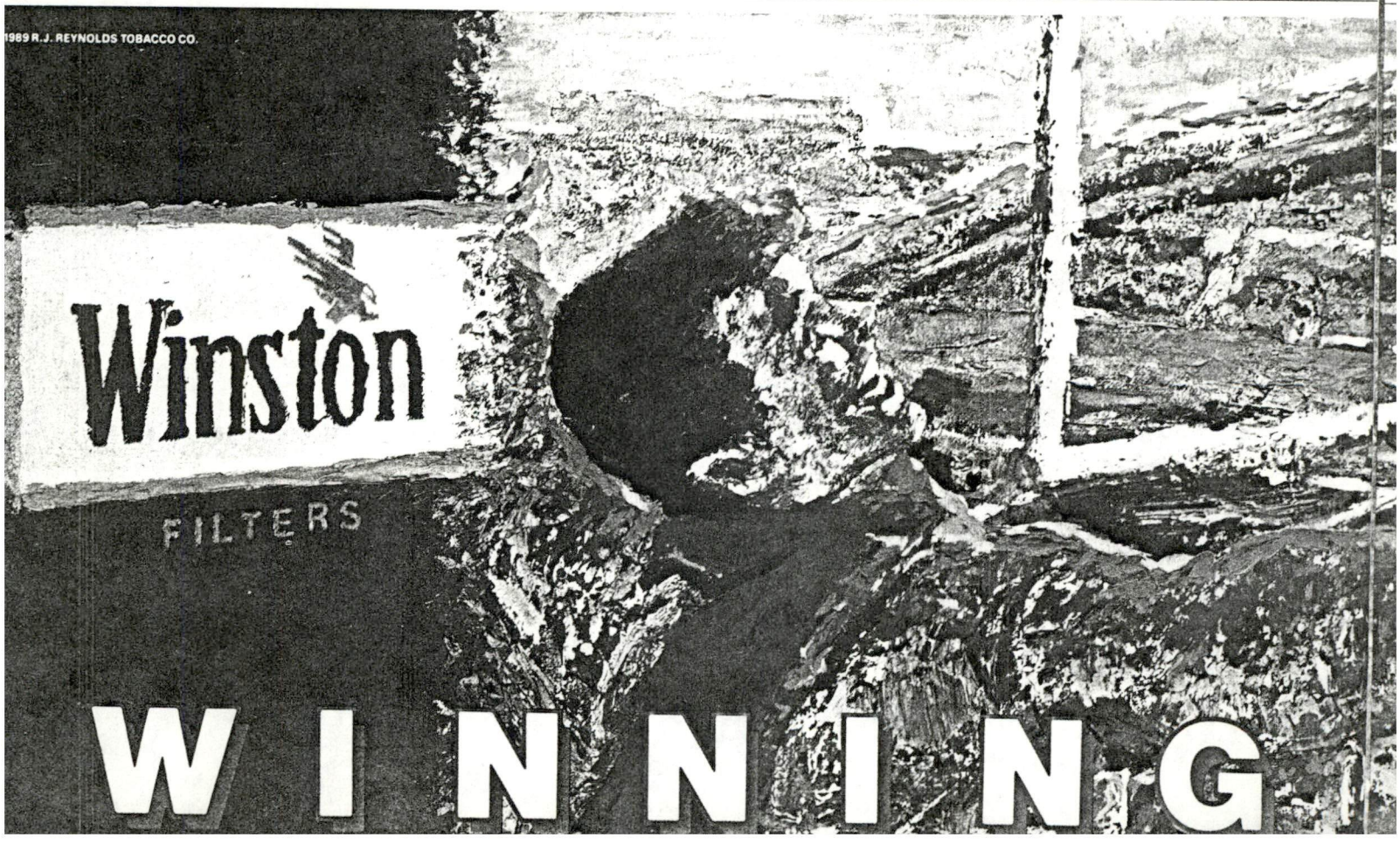


After duty in the Pacific Bush returned home and on January 6, 1945, married Barbara Pierce at the Presbyterian Church in Rye, N.Y.

Christmas Eve 1944

I arrive home. I stop at the Rye [N.Y.] station on the way to Greenwich. There my fiancée, Barbara, climbs on the train. We go the 10 minutes to Greenwich. My mother and dad meet us. I was glad to be home for Christmas Day; I counted my blessings. I was glad to be surrounded by love. At church the next day, Christmas, I thanked God I was home—and in the quiet of our church I thought about Jim Wykes, Dick Houle, Tom Waters, Ted White, John Delaney and the others who would never come home for Christmas.

I asked "Why?" but there was not any agony about the cause. There were no divisions about the war. We were right. God was on our side. We had suffered a surprise attack and now, three years later, we were winning; and I, a 20-year-old lieutenant (j.g.), was part of the greatest fighting force in the world. I had grown up. I had flown with the best off a great carrier that flew the Texas flag into battle. I was part of a team. We cared about each other in our squadron. We understood each other's fears and loves. We played together, sang together, flew together. We bitched about our squadron commander—too tough, too demanding, too serious. But we loved to fly on his wing—we respected Don Melvin.



If we hotdogged it or risked the lives of the ship's crew by some careless maneuver, Captain Harold M. "Beauty" Martin would kick some serious butt, but we bragged about him. He didn't know me from Adam's off ox. But why should he? I had one stripe, finally one and a half, and he had four. We gave him a lot of room, a lot of respect.

We were the best pilots. When we ground-looped on land, it was that damned gust of wind or it was low hydraulics in the left brake. When we missed the proper wire landing on the carrier, it was that crazy landing signal officer . . . "Damn fool, had me too high all the way in," or "too fast" or "too slow"; but we never told him. He held our lives in his hands. And besides, the skipper always thought he was right.

We were the best . . . cocky devils, sure of our ability, sure of our mission. We knew exactly what had to be done. We knew we would win.

Winter-Spring 1945

Having been engaged since the fall of 1943 while I was training up and down the East Coast, on January 6, 1945, Barbara Pierce and I exchanged wedding vows in Rye, N.Y. I was proudly wearing my Navy uniform. My squadron mates, Richard B. Playstead and Milton Moore, were in attendance. Barbara and I had time for a honeymoon at Sea Island, Ga.

Then off we went to carrier requalification in the Great Lakes. We bought our first car—a 1941 Plymouth, price $350—and drove across Canada to join our squadron in Lewiston, Maine. Up and down the East Coast in VT-153, a new torpedo squadron manned by some of my pals from VT-51. I checked out in the F4U, the hotshot gull-wing Corsair fighter . . . and for a moment I wondered if "low and slow" was good enough for me anymore. A fleeting thought only, since by now the feel of the TBF was a part of my very existence. The TBF was a forgiving airplane—and though I was a pretty good pilot, I'd still make errors that needed forgiveness.



George W., the first of five children, got a lift at their home in New Haven while Papa was still in college at Yale. After graduation, they moved to Texas.

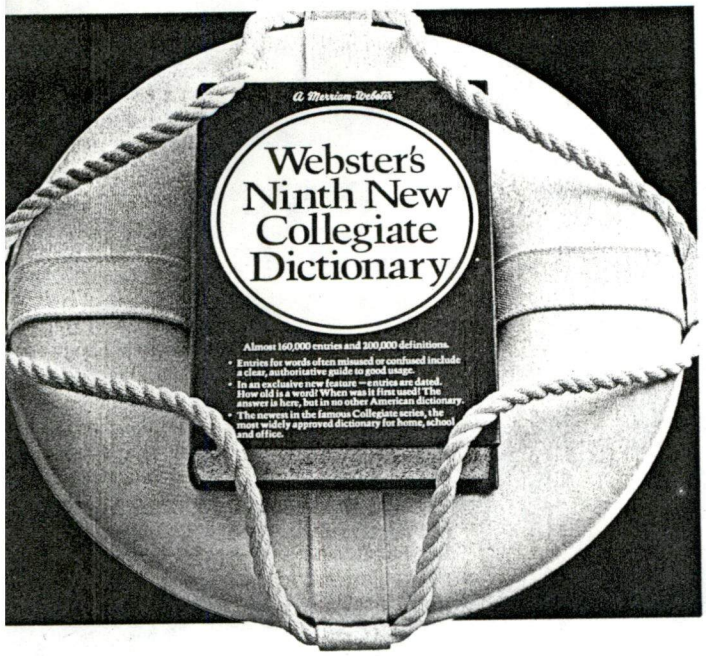
August 14, 1945

I'm just 21 now. We are based in Virginia. Barbara and I are having more time together. As our new squadron, with orders in hand to go back to the Pacific, starts our final training, the war ends. I'll never forget the screaming and the cheering and the dancing in the street and the praying. Bar and I went to church and we said thanks. The war's end meant we would not have to be separated and that I would not have to cover any more landings of Marines on beaches—seeing them get slaughtered as the Japanese dug in to defend their homeland.

September 18, 1945

I am discharged from the Navy on "points," and now I go to college. The togetherness of it all is gone. We refocus. It's soccer, baseball—it's our first baby and economics classes. Barbara and I know family joy, and the happiness of being at school and looking forward shortly thereafter to a new life in our west. We have lots of new friends. The letters from the shipmates slow down. They are finding their new way, too.



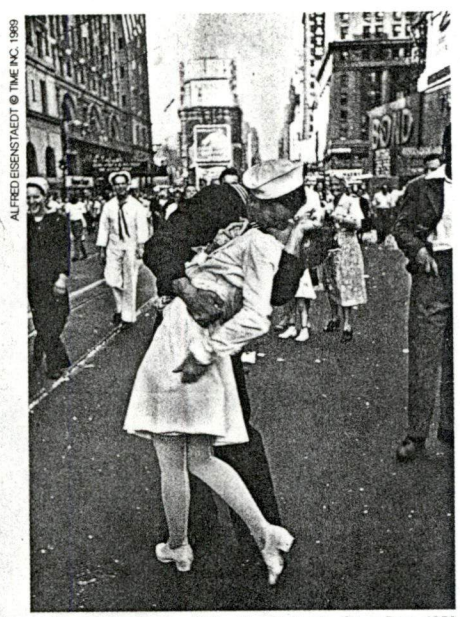


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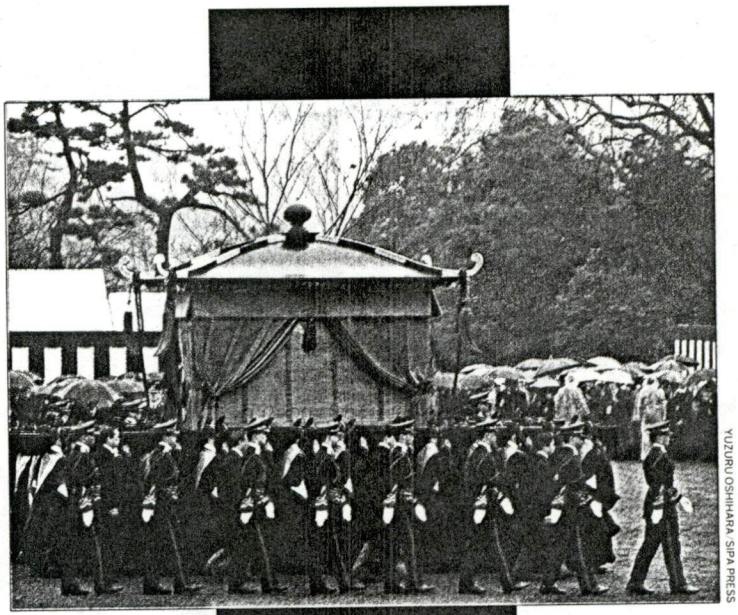
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YUZURU OSHIHARA SIPA PRESS

In Tokyo last February for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, President Bush joined heads of state from 162 other countries. The palanquin was carried through the streets by members of the Imperial Guard.

June 1948
A brand-new college grad, my first job ahead, I drive to Odessa, Tex. The war seems far behind—ahead lies a whole new exciting life.

January 20, 1989
I am sworn in as President of the United States. A TBF on a float goes by in our inaugural parade. On it are some squadron mates from VT-51. They are smiling and waving. No one knows who they are. But I know.

February 1989
I am in Japan for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito. It is an icy cold day, and the long ceremony is beautifully done. Sitting there in the cold, I had time to think. Yes, I thought about the burst of antiaircraft fire from Chichi Jima that killed my friends, but that thought did not dominate. I thought about Hirohito going to call on MacArthur, about Japan's remarkable recovery and about her democracy. I thought about the quiet little man and his love of nature and how that contrasted with the horrible pictures we saw 45 years ago . . . I thought of Japan. And I thought of forgiveness. Our alliance is strong, our friendship is genuine. They are now a democracy. How remarkable that is. Maybe Ted White, Jack Delaney, Jim Wykes, Dick Houle and Tom Waters did not die in vain. It was right that I went back to Japan to the Emperor's funeral. ▭

SEND US YOUR WAR STORIES

Join Mickey Rooney, Sophia Loren, Julia Child and John Hersey in recounting your best anecdotes about WWII. We'd like to hear from grunts, nurses, spies, lovers, pilots, Rosie the Riveter—all of you. Essays of 500 words or less are invited, and the most interesting will be published in the December issue. Your story should be postmarked no later than October 1 to LIFE's War Stories, Room 1725, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020-1393. Your name, complete address and telephone number should appear at the top of your entry. NO ENTRIES WILL BE RETURNED.

We will follow the course we have chosen with courage and with faith, because we carry in our hearts the flame of freedom. We are fighting for liberty and for peace—and with God's blessing we shall succeed.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

NOTE: On July 24 the White House issued a release announcing supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1951 amounting to $10,486,976,000, and on August 4 the White House announced an additional estimate of supplemental appropriations of $1,155,930,000

194 Radio and Television Address to the American People on the Situation in Korea. *July* 19, 1950

[Delivered from the White House at 10:30 p.m.]

My fellow citizens:

At noon today I sent a message to the Congress about the situation in Korea. I want to talk to you tonight about that situation, and about what it means to the security of the United States and to our hopes for peace in the world.

Korea is a small country, thousands of miles away, but what is happening there is important to every American.

On Sunday, June 25th, Communist forces attacked the Republic of Korea.

This attack has made it clear, beyond all doubt, that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer independent nations. An act of aggression such as this creates a very real danger to the security of all free nations.

The attack upon Korea was an outright breach of the peace and a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. By their actions in Korea, Communist leaders have demonstrated their contempt for the basic moral principles on which the United Nations is founded. This is a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace.

This challenge has been presented squarely. We must meet it squarely.

It is important for all of us to understand the essential facts as to how the situation in Korea came about.

Before and during World War II, Korea was subject to Japanese rule. When the fighting stopped, it was agreed that troops of the Soviet Union would accept the surrender of the Japanese soldiers in the northern part of Korea, and that American forces would accept the surrender of the Japanese in the southern part. For this purpose, the 38th parallel was used as the dividing line.

Later, the United Nations sought to establish Korea as a free and independent nation. A commission was sent out to supervise a free election in the whole of Korea. However, this election was held only in the southern part of the country, because the Soviet Union refused to permit an election for this purpose to be held in the northern part. Indeed, the Soviet authorities even refused to permit the United Nations Commission to visit northern Korea.

Nevertheless, the United Nations decided to go ahead where it could. In August 1948 the Republic of Korea was established as a free and independent nation in that part of Korea south of the 38th parallel.

In December 1948, the Soviet Union stated that it had withdrawn its troops from northern Korea and that a local government had been established there. However, the Communist authorities never have permitted the United Nations observers to visit northern

Korea to see what was going on behind that part of the Iron Curtain.

It was from that area, where the Communist authorities have been unwilling to let the outside world see what was going on, that the attack was launched against the Republic of Korea on June 25th. That attack came without provocation and without warning. It was an act of raw aggression, without a shadow of justification.

I repeat that it was an act of raw aggression. It had no justification whatever.

The Communist invasion was launched in great force, with planes, tanks, and artillery. The size of the attack, and the speed with which it was followed up, make it perfectly plain that it had been plotted long in advance.

As soon as word of the attack was received, Secretary of State Acheson called me at Independence, Mo., and informed me that, with my approval, he would ask for an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council. The Security Council met just 24 hours after the Communist invasion began.

One of the main reasons the Security Council was set up was to act in such cases as this—to stop outbreaks of aggression in a hurry before they develop into general conflicts. In this case the Council passed a resolution which called for the invaders of Korea to stop fighting, and to withdraw. The Council called on all members of the United Nations to help carry out this resolution. The Communist invaders ignored the action of the Security Council and kept right on with their attack.

The Security Council then met again. It recommended that members of the United Nations help the Republic of Korea repel the attack and help restore peace and security in that area.

Fifty-two of the 59 countries which are members of the United Nations have given their support to the action taken by the Security Council to restore peace in Korea.

These actions by the United Nations and its members are of great importance. The free nations have now made it clear that lawless aggression will be met with force. The free nations have learned the fateful lesson of the 1930's. That lesson is that aggression must be met firmly. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and ultimately to war.

The principal effort to help the Koreans preserve their independence, and to help the United Nations restore peace, has been made by the United States. We have sent land, sea, and air forces to assist in these operations. We have done this because we know that what is at stake here is nothing less than our own national security and the peace of the world.

So far, two other nations—Australia and Great Britain—have sent planes to Korea; and six other nations—Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and New Zealand—have made naval forces available.

Under the flag of the United Nations a unified command has been established for all forces of the members of the United Nations fighting in Korea. Gen. Douglas MacArthur is the commander of this combined force.

The prompt action of the United Nations to put down lawless aggression, and the prompt response to this action by free peoples all over the world, will stand as a landmark in mankind's long search for a rule of law among nations.

Only a few countries have failed to indorse the efforts of the United Nations to stop the fighting in Korea. The most important of these is the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has boycotted the meetings of the United Nations Security Council. It has refused to support the actions of the United Nations with respect to Korea.

The United States requested the Soviet Government, 2 days after the fighting started, to use its influence with the North Koreans to have them withdraw. The Soviet Government refused.

The Soviet Government has said many times that it wants peace in the world, but its attitude toward this act of aggression against the Republic of Korea is in direct contradiction of its statements.

For our part, we shall continue to support the United Nations action to restore peace in the world.

We know that it will take a hard, tough fight to halt the invasion, and to drive the Communists back. The invaders have been provided with enough equipment and supplies for a long campaign. They overwhelmed the lightly armed defense forces of the Korean Republic in the first few days and drove southward.

Now, however, the Korean defenders have reorganized and are making a brave fight for their liberty, and an increasing number of American troops have joined them. Our forces have fought a skillful, rearguard delaying action, pending the arrival of reinforcements. Some of these reinforcements are now arriving; others are on the way from the United States.

I should like to read you a part of a report I have received from General Collins, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. General Collins and General Vandenberg, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, have just returned from an inspection trip to Korea and Japan.

This is what General Collins had to say:

"The United States Armed Forces in Korea are giving a splendid account of themselves.

"Our Far Eastern forces were organized and equipped primarily to perform peaceful occupation duties in Japan. However, under General MacArthur's magnificent leadership, they have quickly adapted themselves to meet the deliberately planned attack of the North Korean Communist forces, which are well-equipped, well-led, and battle-trained, and which have at times outnumbered our troops by as much as 20 to 1.

"Our Army troops, ably supported by tactical aircraft of the United States Air Force and Navy and our Australian friends, flying under the most adverse conditions of weather, have already distinguished themselves in the most difficult of military operations—a delaying action. The fact that they are preventing the Communists from overrunning Korea—which this calculated attack had been designed to accomplish—is a splendid tribute to the ability of our Armed Forces to convert quickly from the peaceful duties of occupation to the grim duties of war.

"The task that confronts us is not an easy one, but I am confident of the outcome."

I shall also read to you part of a report that I received from General MacArthur within the last few hours.

General MacArthur says:

"It is, of course, impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the future incidents of a military campaign. Over a broad front involving continuous local struggles, there are bound to be ups and downs, losses as well as successes. . . . But the issue of battle is now fully joined and will proceed along lines of action in which we will not be without choice. Our hold upon the southern part of Korea represents a secure base. Our casualties, despite overwhelming odds, have been relatively light. Our strength will continually increase while that of the enemy will relatively decrease. His supply line is insecure. He has had his great chance and failed to exploit it. We are now in Korea in force, and with God's help we are there to stay until the constitutional authority of the Republic of Korea is fully restored."

These and other reports I have received

show that our Armed Forces are acting with close teamwork and efficiency to meet the problems facing us in Korea.

These reports are reassuring, but they also show that the job ahead of us in Korea is long and difficult.

Furthermore, the fact that Communist forces have invaded Korea is a warning that there may be similar acts of aggression in other parts of the world. The free nations must be on their guard, more than ever before, against this kind of sneak attack.

It is obvious that we must increase our military strength and preparedness immediately. There are three things we need to do.

First, we need to send more men, equipment, and supplies to General MacArthur.

Second, in view of the world situation, we need to build up our own Army, Navy, and Air Force over and above what is needed in Korea.

Third, we need to speed up our work with other countries in strengthening our common defenses.

To help meet these needs, I have already authorized increases in the size of our Armed Forces. These increases will come in part from volunteers, in part from Selective Service, and in part from the National Guard and the Reserves.

I have also ordered that military supplies and equipment be obtained at a faster rate.

The necessary increases in the size of our Armed Forces, and the additional equipment they must have, will cost about $10 billion, and I am asking the Congress to appropriate the amount required.

These funds will be used to train men and equip them with tanks, planes, guns, and ships, in order to build the strength we need to help assure peace in the world.

When we have worked out with other free countries an increased program for our common defense, I shall recommend to the Congress that additional funds be provided for this purpose. This is of great importance. The free nations face a worldwide threat. It must be met with a worldwide defense. The United States and other free nations can multiply their strength by joining with one another in a common effort to provide this defense. This is our best hope for peace.

The things we need to do to build up our military defense will require considerable adjustment in our domestic economy. We have a tremendously rich and productive economy, and it is expanding every year.

Our job now is to divert to defense purposes more of that tremendous productive capacity—more steel, more aluminum, more of a good many things.

Some of the additional production for military purposes can come from making fuller use of plants which are not operating at capacity. But many of our industries are already going full tilt, and until we can add new capacity, some of the resources we need for the national defense will have to be taken from civilian uses.

This requires us to take certain steps to make sure that we obtain the things we need for national defense, and at the same time guard against inflationary price rises.

The steps that are needed now must be taken promptly.

In the message which I sent to the Congress today, I described the economic measures which are required at this time.

First, we need laws which will insure prompt and adequate supplies for military and essential civilian use. I have therefore recommended that the Congress give the Government power to guide the flow of materials into essential uses, to restrict their use for nonessential purposes, and to prevent the accumulation of unnecessary inventories.

Second, we must adopt measures to prevent inflation and to keep our Government in a sound financial condition. One of the

major causes of inflation is the excessive use of credit. I have recommended that the Congress authorize the Government to set limits on installment buying and to curb speculation in agricultural commodities. In the housing field, where Government credit is an important factor, I have already directed that credit restraints be applied, and I have recommended that the Congress authorize further controls.

As an additional safeguard against inflation, and to help finance our defense needs, it will be necessary to make substantial increases in taxes. This is a contribution to our national security that every one of us should stand ready to make. As soon as a balanced and fair tax program can be worked out, I shall lay it before the Congress. This tax program will have as a major aim the elimination of profiteering.

Third, we should increase the production of goods needed for national defense. We must plan to enlarge our defense production, not just for the immediate future, but for the next several years. This will be primarily a task for our businessmen and workers. However, to help obtain the necessary increases, the Government should be authorized to provide certain types of financial assistance to private industry to increase defense production.

Our military needs are large, and to meet them will require hard work and steady effort. I know that we can produce what we need if each of us does his part—each man, each woman, each soldier, each civilian. This is a time for all of us to pitch in and work together.

I have been sorry to hear that some people have fallen victim to rumors in the last week or two, and have been buying up various things they have heard would be scarce. That is foolish—I say that is foolish, and it is selfish, very selfish, because hoarding results in entirely unnecessary local shortages.

Hoarding food is especially foolish. There is plenty of food in this country. I have read that there have been runs on sugar in some cities. That is perfectly ridiculous. We now have more sugar available than ever before. There are ample supplies of our other basic foods also.

Now, I sincerely hope that every American housewife will keep this in mind when she does her daily shopping.

If I had thought that we were actually threatened by shortages of essential consumer goods, I should have recommended that price control and rationing be immediately instituted. But there is no such threat. We have to fear only those shortages which we ourselves artificially create.

Every businessman who is trying to profiteer in time of national danger—and every person who is selfishly trying to get more than his neighbor—is doing just exactly the thing that any enemy of this country would want him to do.

If prices should rise unduly because of excessive buying or speculation, I know our people will want the Government to take action, and I will not hesitate to recommend rationing and price control.

We have the resources to meet our needs. Far more important, the American people are unified in their belief in democratic freedom. We are united in detesting Communist slavery.

We know that the cost of freedom is high. But we are determined to preserve our freedom—no matter what the cost.

I know that our people are willing to do their part to support our soldiers and sailors and airmen who are fighting in Korea. I know that our fighting men can count on each and every one of you.

Our country stands before the world as an example of how free men, under God, can build a community of neighbors, working together for the good of all.

That is the goal we seek not only for ourselves, but for all people. We believe that freedom and peace are essential if men are to live as our Creator intended us to live. It is this faith that has guided us in the past, and it is this faith that will fortify us in the stern days ahead.

NOTE: Following is the full text of the message from General Douglas MacArthur which the President quoted in his address. The message was released by the White House on July 20.

The President
The White House

The following is my current estimate of the Korean situation:

With the deployment in Korea of major elements of the 8th Army now accomplished, the first phase of the campaign has ended and with it the chance for victory by the North Korean forces. The enemy's plan and great opportunity depended upon the speed with which he could overrun South Korea once he had breached the Han River line and with overwhelming numbers and superior weapons temporarily shattered South Korean resistance. This chance he has now lost through the extraordinary speed with which the 8th Army has been deployed from Japan to stem his rush. When he crashed the Han Line the way seemed entirely open and victory was within his grasp.

The desperate decision to throw in piecemeal American elements as they arrived by every available means of transport from Japan was the only hope to save the situation. The skill and valor thereafter displayed in successive holding actions by the ground forces in accordance with this concept, brilliantly supported in complete coordination by Air and Naval elements, forced the enemy into continued deployments, costly frontal attacks and confused logistics, which so slowed his advance and blunted his drive that we have bought the precious time necessary to build a secure base.

I do not believe that history records a comparable operation which excelled the speed and precision with which the 8th Army, the Far East Air Force and the Seventh Fleet have been deployed to a distant land for immediate commitment to major operations. It merits highest commendation for the commanders, staffs and units concerned and attests to their superior training and high state of readiness to meet any eventuality. This finds added emphasis in the fact that the Far East Command, until the President's great pronouncement to support the epochal action of the United Nations, had no slightest responsibility for the defense of the Free Republic of Korea. With the President's decision it assumed a completely new and added mission.

It is, of course, impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy future incidents of a military campaign. Over a broad front involving continuous local struggles, there are bound to be ups and downs, losses as well as successes. Our final stabilization line will unquestionably be rectified and tactical improvement will involve planned withdrawals as well as local advances. But the issue of battle is now fully joined and will proceed along lines of action in which we will not be without choice. Our hold upon the Southern part of Korea represents a secure base. Our casualties despite overwhelming odds have been relatively light. Our strength will continually increase while that of the enemy will relatively decrease. His supply line is insecure. He has had his great chance but failed to exploit it. We are now in Korea in force, and with God's help we are there to stay until the constitutional authority of the Republic is fully restored.

MACARTHUR

195 Statement by the President on the Appointment of Charles M. Spofford as Deputy U.S. Representative to the North Atlantic Council. *July* 20, 1950

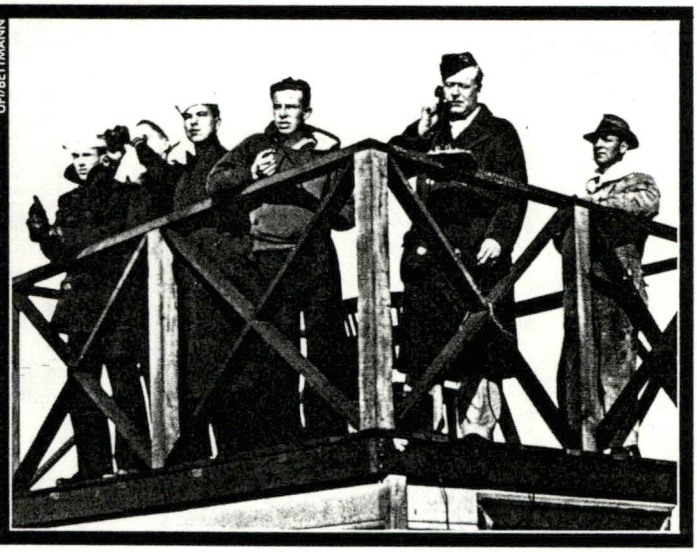
MR. Charles M. Spofford, whom I have appointed Deputy U.S. Representative, North Atlantic Council, will leave for London shortly to assume his duties. The Secretary of State and I have discussed with him the nature of the tasks which lie ahead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The North Atlantic Council, in its meeting during May, stressed the urgency of building the defenses of the North Atlantic area. As I indicated in my message to the Congress on Wednesday, we cannot safely ignore the possibility of aggression in other parts of the world besides the Far East, and it is even more urgent now than it was in May to strengthen the collective defense of the North Atlantic area.

Through the Council of Deputies, which

creasingly edgy, impatient to get back to the War Department, where he could be in touch with commanders in the field (he had already warned Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of U.S. Army forces in the Far East, to take every precaution). Roosevelt impressed on Hull the necessity of keeping all the South American republics informed; he ordered protection for the Japanese embassy and consulates and had the Justice Department put Japanese citizens under surveillance; Stimson and Knox were to see to the protection of U.S. arsenals, private munitions factories, and bridges (though under no circumstances was there to be a military guard at the White House). Then the discussion turned to Roosevelt's message to Congress, which he had already decided to deliver the following day. The President dug in his heels when Hull recommended a review of the entire history of relations with Japan; no, he said, it would be a short, precise message.

New Yorkers heard a siren and turned out their lights. What now? Was this real?



UPI/BETTMANN

Air-raid wardens take their posts atop the Nassau County courthouse in Mineola, Long Island, the day after the raid.

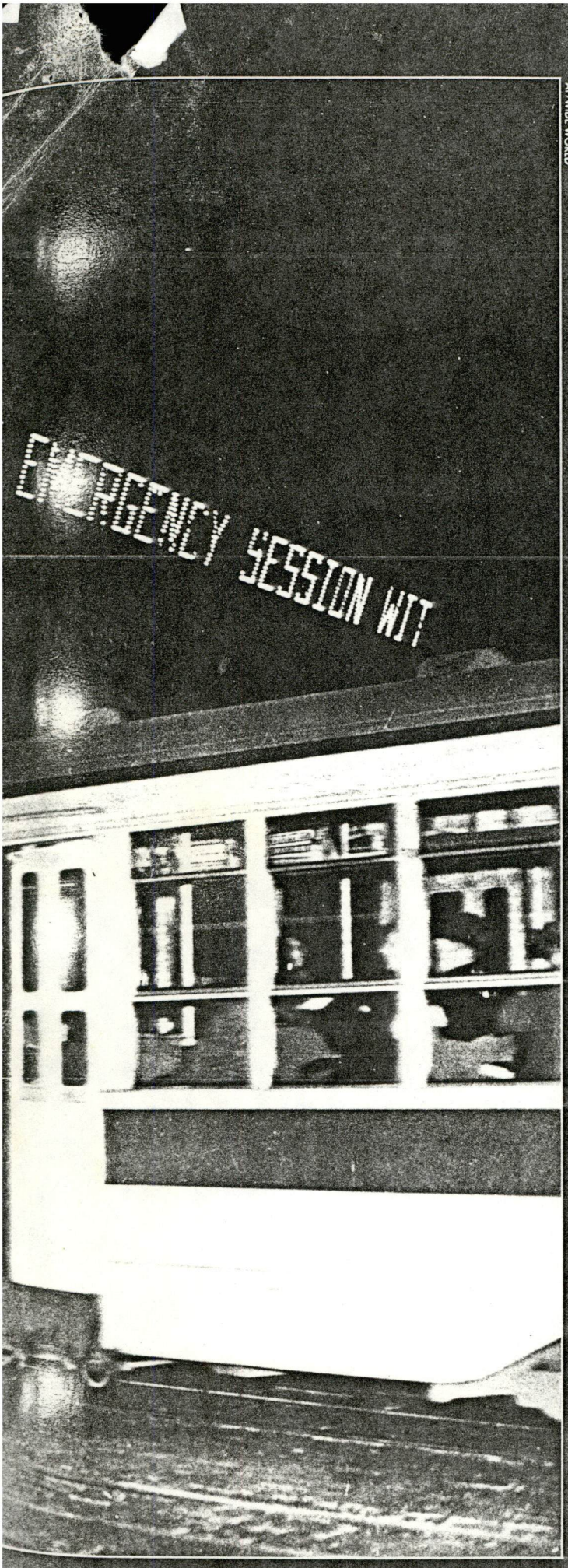
For an immensely energetic man whose infirmity bound him to a chair, all this activity was a relief and a release, a means of channeling that inner rage and putting it to work, and Eleanor Roosevelt could see that at that moment "in spite of his anxiety Franklin was in a way more serene than he had appeared in a long time." Despite the confusion whirling around him, it occurred to some witnesses that the White House was the calmest place in town, with the President in his study the center of the hurricane's eye. The Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles was close by during those hectic hours and thought that of all the times he had seen the President in action he had never had such reason to admire him. Sitting calmly at his desk, receiving a continuous flow of reports on a national disaster, "he demonstrated that ultimate capacity to dominate and to control a supreme emergency which is perhaps the rarest and most valuable characteristic of any statesman." With his talent for grasping the significance of each development, by the end of the evening Roosevelt had personally handled every detail of the situation laid before him by his military advisers, had written the text of a message to Congress, and had overseen the text of the declaration of war to be submitted to that body. All the uncertainty of the recent past was over, and however daunting the future might be, it was calming to know what must be done.

The White House switchboard had an open circuit now to Gov. Joseph Poindexter in Hawaii, who confirmed the news, or as much of it as he knew. As he and the President spoke, the governor suddenly shouted into the phone, and Roosevelt turned to the group in the room to say, "My God, there's another wave of Jap planes over Hawaii right this minute!"

Reports continued to come in to what was now the nation's command headquarters, and in the meantime those present were passing on to the others their fragmentary knowledge of events. Hull, still bitterly angry, repeated "in a tone as cold as ice" his remarks to the Japanese envoys, but as Grace Tully noted, "there was nothing cold or diplomatic in the words he used." Knox and Stimson were interrogated by the President on the situation in Hawaii, on why they believed this could have happened, on what might happen next, on what could be done to repair the damage, but as the bad news continued to pour in, it became evident that the Pacific fleet had been severely crippled, that the Army and air units there were in no condition to fight off an invasion of Hawaii, and that the West Coast of the United States might even be an invasion target.

"Every American is willing to serve"

Meantime, bulletin by bulletin, a smattering of information at a time, the public at large was learning the news, struggling to comprehend and digest it and figure out how to react. Sunday afternoon still had a particular niche in the average American home; with morning church attendance behind them and the big midday dinner cooked, consumed, and cleaned up, members of the family could settle down to a few hours of quiet and rest—napping, listening to the radio, reading the Sunday paper, going for a leisurely walk. Professional football was beginning to make inroads into this domestic tranquillity, and at Washington's dingy Griffith Stadium the crowd was watching the Redskins play their last game of the season against the Philadelphia Eagles when the first bulletin hit the press box. Nearby spectators heard the news from sportswriters, the word spread from seat to seat and section to section, and soon the loudspeaker announcer began paging high-ranking Army and Navy officers, telling them to get in touch with their offices immediately; this was interspersed with summonses to editors and reporters, for-



AP/WIDE WORLD

The bombs that fell that Sunday didn't just knock out some battleships; they roused America into a new age. Here is how the long, unforgettable day unfolded.

"YESTERDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941..."

by Richard Ketchum

For most Americans Sunday began quietly, with nothing to suggest that this was the last morning for almost four years when the nation would be at peace. It was cold and crisp, a glorious day across the eastern half of the country. The Roosevelts had company for the weekend—all old friends. The President's cousin Ellen Delano Adams and her husband, with their son and daughter-in-law, were there, as was Mrs. Charles Hamlin, known as Bertie, whom Franklin had met years before in Albany, New York, at his uncle Ted's inauguration as governor. The White House was silent when Bertie Hamlin awoke, and she dressed quietly, walked down the long hallway past the closed doors leading to the President's bedroom and study, went downstairs, and crossed Pennsylvania Avenue to St. John's Church on Lafayette Square, where the bells were pealing for morning worship. By the time she returned, a number of people were climbing the stairs from the East Entrance. The luncheon guests had

News of the calamity at Pearl Harbor races across the *New York Times* building in Manhattan on the evening of December 7.

arrived—some thirty-one of them, and a mixed bag they were, friends, relatives, minor officials, Army Medical Corps officers—prompting someone to observe that the First Lady's secretary was cleaning up around the edges of the invitation list.

Although they may have hoped to see the President, none of the guests much expected him to put in an appearance; he said, talking peace in the Pacific while plotting to overthrow it.

That morning the corridors of the old State, War and Navy Building had been deserted when Secretary of State Cordell Hull arrived at ten-fifteen for a meeting with Knox and Secretary of War Henry Stimson. By two o'clock they were ready to call it quits and go to the Mayflower Hotel for

As Stimson started for the White House, he thought the Americans might have won a major victory at Pearl.



Soldiers at the San Francisco Presidio study an extra edition of the *Chronicle* on Sunday, and, at far right, a sailor kisses his girl good-bye the next day at Penn Station in New York City.

he was understandably preoccupied with the tense situation in the Far East, and on top of that, Mrs. Roosevelt explained, his sinuses were acting up. He was having a relaxed lunch in his upstairs study with his friend and adviser Harry Hopkins, who recalled that they were talking about "things far removed from war." Saturday, while the White House staff took half a day off for Christmas shopping, the President had worked late, and now, after finishing the lunch on his tray, he was enjoying the undemanding company of his old friend and his Scottie dog, Fala, while he paid a little overdue attention to his stamp collection.

At the Navy's communication station the clocks read 1348 when Chief Frank Ackerson was called to the Washington–Honolulu operator's message AIR RAID ON PEARL HARBOR THIS IS NOT DRILL.

While the President and Hopkins talked, the telephone rang, and it was Frank Knox calling Roosevelt—a stunned, stricken Secretary of the Navy, reporting the staggering news from Pearl Harbor. Hopkins, hearing that Japanese planes were still attacking, thought there must be some mistake—surely Japan would not attack Hawaii—but the President thought the report was probably true. It was just the sort of surprise the Japanese *would* spring on us, lunch, and they were just leaving when the Japanese envoys Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu arrived outside Hull's office. They had a cable for the Secretary of State, a long and insulting reply to the imperious "Ten Point Plan" that Hull had submitted to them on November 27, which demanded that the Japanese withdraw from China and Indochina.

Hull already knew the contents of the document; American cryptanalysts had broken the Japanese code in 1940, and in this particular case they had translated Japan's reply before the Japanese embassy could. In fact, the ambassadors had been so hard pressed that they were an hour late getting their translation to Hull.

When they arrived at his office, the Secretary of State was busy on the telephone. His visitors could not know it, but the President was calling to inform him of the report from Pearl Harbor, advising him to receive the ambassadors formally but under no circumstances to inform them of the attack. He was to accept the reply to his note "coolly and bow them out."

Hull let the agitated Japanese sit outside for fifteen minutes—a tense quarter of an hour that marked an end to innocence and the beginning of a new and different era in

American history. When the two men were finally admitted to his office, he greeted them coldly and kept them standing, and when Nomura handed him the note, explaining that he had been instructed to deliver it at one o'clock, Hull asked why. Nomura said he did not know, but those were his instructions; the Secretary retorted sharply that he was receiving the message at two o'clock. Hull glanced perfunctorily



UPI/BETTMANN

through the document and then, according to the subsequent State Department press release, said indignantly, "In all my conversations with you during the last nine months, I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record.

"In all my fifty years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

If the Japanese wondered how a man could know so much about a document he had barely skimmed, they did not say, but Nomura was about to speak when Hull cut him short with a motion of his hand and gestured toward the door. The two ambassadors left without a word.

Thus the authorized version. But when Dean Acheson arrived at the department several hours later—having rushed in from his Maryland farm as soon as he heard the news on the radio—little groups of people stood in the corridor, talking in whispers, while the Secretary, still in a towering rage, remained closeted with several intimates, and the word Acheson got from those who had overheard Mr. Hull ridding himself of the two Japanese was that he had done so in "native Tennesseean," calling them "scoundrels" and "pissants" in his fury.

Secretary of War Henry Stimson was weary, and he was feeling his seventy-four years. He had hoped to get away to his Long Island place for a rest, but the news that morning got progressively worse, convincing him that something bad was going to happen, so he stayed in Washington. He was eating lunch at Woodley, his handsome Southern colonial home overlooking Rock Creek Park, when the President called and asked, in an excited voice, "Have you heard the news?"

"Well," Stimson replied, "I have heard the telegrams which have been coming in about the Japanese advances in the Gulf of Siam."

"Oh, no," Roosevelt said, "I don't mean that. They have attacked Hawaii. They are now bombing Hawaii."

That was an excitement indeed, Stimson thought, and as he prepared to leave for the White House it occurred to him that American forces in Hawaii might have won a major victory; the defense forces in the islands had been alerted and were capable of inflicting severe damage on the attackers.

At 2:28 P.M. Adm. Harold Stark, Roosevelt's chief of naval operations, phoned the White House and informed the President that the first report was true, that the attack had caused some damage to the fleet and some loss of life—no one could yet say how much. Throughout the afternoon and evening the phone at the President's side continued to ring, each time bringing an even more distressing bulletin about the extent of the devastation. Roosevelt listened calmly to each report, usually without comment, and then returned to the business at hand.

About the time of Stark's first call, Mrs. Roosevelt was bidding good-bye to her departing luncheon guests when one of the ushers told her the news. The report was so stunning, she said, that there was complete quiet, and after she had seen her guests to the door she waited until Franklin was alone, hoping to slip into his study. It took only a quick glance to make her realize that he was concentrating on what had to be done and wouldn't talk of what had happened until the first strain was over, so she went back to work—work, at that moment, consisting of going through her mail and writing letters, with one ear cocked to the voices of people going in and out of the President's study, and finding the time and strength of character to concentrate on what she would say in her weekly radio broadcast that afternoon.

Roosevelt's first move, after Stark confirmed the report, was to summon his press secretary, Stephen T. Early, and dictate a statement for immediate release, and at two-thirty Louise Hachmeister, who supervised the White House switchboard, called the three wire services, put them on a conference hookup, and asked, "All on? AP? UP? INS? Here's Mr. Early."

"This is Steve Early at the White House," the press secretary said. "At 7:55 A.M., Hawaiian time, the Japanese bombed

Pearl Harbor. The attacks are continuing and . . . no I don't know how many are dead." Almost instantaneously alarm bells on teletype machines in every city across the country began to ring.

"Give us the reaction from London"

In London the CBS correspondent Robert Trout was sitting in the BBC's Studio B-2, two stories underground. He had been stationed there since early November, temporarily replacing Edward R. Murrow, who had returned to the United States with his wife, Janet, for some rest and recreation, and as Trout looked at the wall of the studio, he found himself thinking that there was a huge bomb crater on the other side and that all that stood between him and the hole was a single course of bricks.

FDR dug in his heels when Hull urged him to make his message to Congress long and elaborate.



UPI/BETTMANN

Manhattan office workers listen to Roosevelt on December 8.

For these nightly broadcasts, CBS leased a transatlantic telephone line for ten minutes. Even though the transmission might last for only a fraction of that, ten minutes was the minimum rental, with the result that some of the time was used in preparing for the broadcast and testing voice levels, with engineers, announcers, and others in studios on opposite sides of the ocean conversing. Trout was waiting for his cue from the CBS news department chief, Paul White, to go on the air, while next to him, as always, sat a British censor.

The procedure called for the censor to read the script that the reporter had prepared in advance, approving it or asking him to delete or alter something, but both parties knew that the censor had his hand on the control by which he could cut off Trout if he extemporized and said something that was not permitted. The regulars like Murrow and Trout had a good working relationship with the censors. It was all very informal and friendly, and in addition to his official duties the censor actually served as a technician, by cutting Trout in and out.

Trout was wearing earphones, listening to a British engineer and an American in Riverhead, Long Island, discuss the transmission. He recognized other voices from the CBS studio in New York—none of them on the air, of course, just desultory conversation between people waiting for the broadcast to begin. Paul White loved to sit in front of the complex instrument panel, surrounded by gadgets, and he would either push a lever and tell Trout to start talking or simply let his man in London listen to the broadcast and wait for the announcer to say, "And now we bring you Robert Trout in London—come in, Bob Trout."

But tonight Trout realized that his cue was being delayed for some reason, and he didn't hear White's voice. He was also aware that the door to the studio in New York had opened because he could hear the clatter of teletype machines in the hall outside, then a babble of voices, and someone saying, "Of course it means war . . . but why Pearl Harbor?," which is how he became aware of what had occurred.

Then White came on, to say he would have to tell Trout what they had just seen on the wire. "I already know," Trout told him. White didn't ask how he knew (he died before Trout ever had a chance to tell him); instead he said, "Okay then, I'm cutting you in. Give us the reaction from London."

For a horrified moment Trout couldn't believe his ears. He turned to the censor, who realized immediately the spot he was in, thought for a moment, and then nodded his approval—meaning that Trout could go ahead with the "reaction" as best he could.

"I have no idea what I said," Bob Trout recalled, "but somehow I put some words together and delivered a two-minute talk. Then I was off the air—though only for a while. I was on again any number of times that night."

A few minutes later Trout had a telephone call from Ambassador John G. Winant, who was visiting the British prime minister at Chequers and was furious. Why hadn't Trout called the embassy and told them we were at war before he began his broadcast? What did he think I should do, Trout wondered, call the American embassy and announce, "We are at war"? Until Winant asked the question, Trout hadn't realized that he had been the first person in Great Britain to learn that hostilities had begun between the United States and Japan.

Ambassador Winant had had a busy weekend. He was supposed to have gone to Anthony Eden's country house on Friday evening, to discuss the foreign secretary's forthcoming conversations with Joseph Stalin in Moscow (Eden was leaving for Russia on Sunday), but the news from the Far East intruded on the U.S. ambassador's plans. What with one thing

and another, he didn't arrive at Eden's place until after midnight on Saturday, but his obliging host "found me some supper and we stayed up until the early hours of the morning discussing his mission." When Eden departed at ten o'clock, Winant left for Chequers, a hundred miles away, to see the prime minister, whom he found pacing back and forth outside the front door, the other guests having gone inside to lunch.

Churchill at once asked Winant if he thought war with Japan was imminent. When the ambassador replied yes, Churchill stated with some vehemence, "If they declare war on you, we shall declare war on them within the hour."

After lunch most of the guests departed, leaving the prime minister to work and to rest, since he had been up most of the previous night, while Winant spent a quiet afternoon with Averell Harriman, who was in England coordinating the Lend-Lease program, and his daughter. A few minutes before nine o'clock they assembled in the dining room and found Churchill sitting alone, grim and silent; as soon as they took their places, he called out to Sawyers, the butler, asking him to put a portable radio on the table so he could hear the news. Churchill switched it on, and as the sound of music faded away, it was replaced by a voice announcing that the Japanese had attacked the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor. As the diners looked at each other incredulously, Sawyers came back into the room to assure them, "It's quite true. We heard it ourselves outside. The Japanese have attacked the Americans."

Churchill bounded to his feet and headed for the door, exclaiming, "We shall declare war on Japan."

Winant got up and hurried after him, saying, "Good God! You can't declare war on a radio announcement! Don't you think you'd better get confirmation first?"

Churchill walked through the hall to the office, which was manned twenty-four hours a day, and told his staff to put through a call to the White House.

"Mr. President, what's this about Japan?" Churchill asked when the connection was made.

"It's quite true. They have attacked us at Pearl Harbor," Roosevelt replied. "We are all in the same boat now."

Hull let the agitated Japanese ambassadors sit outside his office for fifteen minutes.



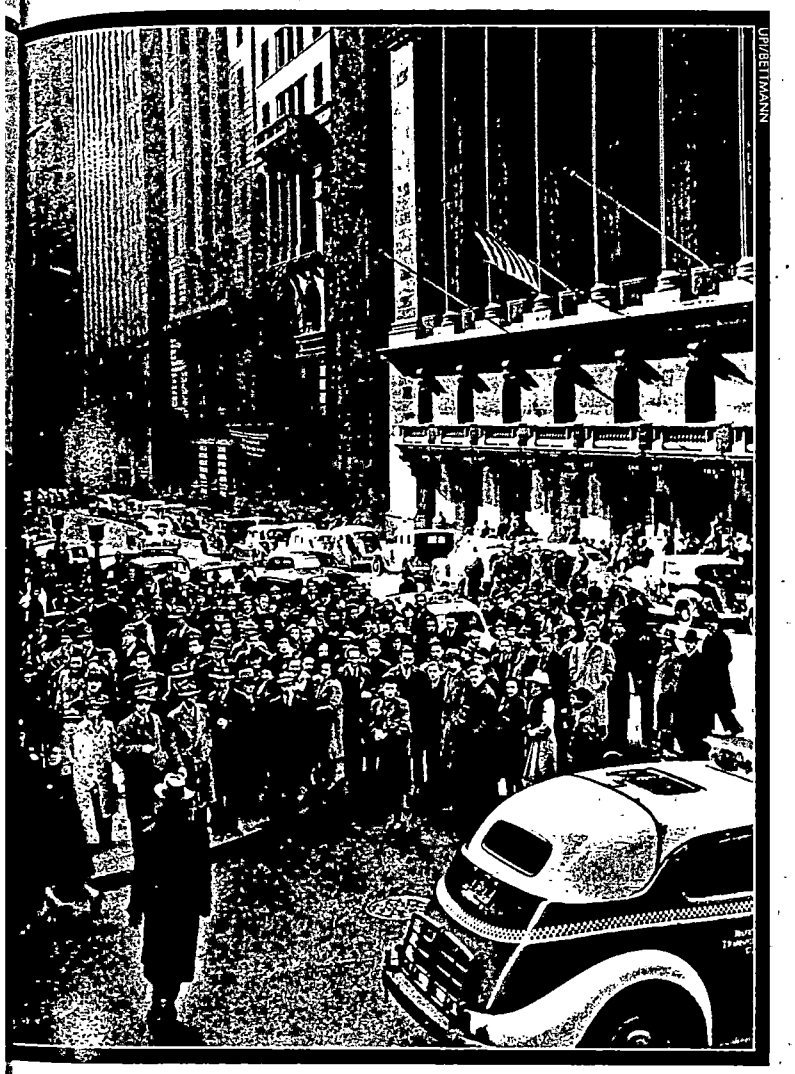
AP/WIDE WORLD

The Japanese ambassadors Nomura (seated) and Kurusu wait at the State Department for their meeting with Cordell Hull; at far right, Wall Street crowds listen to FDR call for war.

After the two leaders talked briefly (no mention was made of the serious losses that had been suffered), the prime minister and his guests returned to the table and, as Churchill said, "tried to adjust our thoughts to the supreme world event which had occurred." To the man who represented Britain's last chance, the indomitable leader whose courage and conviction had rallied his countrymen when the nation seemed doomed, the news that America would be in the war—"up to the neck and in to the death"—was a gift from the gods. "So we had won after all!" he exulted, confident now that "England would live; Britain would live; the Commonwealth of Nations and the Empire would live." After the long succession of defeats, the trials that were enough to scar men's souls—Dunkirk, the fall of France, the threat of invasion, the blitz, the U-boat war—he knew at last that there was "no more doubt about the end."

"It is the worst day in American history"

From New York, Ed and Janet Murrow had come to Washington, where they were to have dinner at the White House on Sunday, December 7. That afternoon Murrow was playing golf at the Burning Tree club when a man rushed out of the


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clubhouse shouting that Pearl Harbor had just been bombed. Murrow went at once to the CBS office to confirm the report and phoned Paul White in New York. Earlier in the day a friend had driven Janet Murrow to an Army airfield near Washington so that she could see the planes awaiting shipment to England. She was amazed. The field was jammed with aircraft, and until then she had had no idea that Lend-Lease was producing aid on such a scale for Britain. In the afternoon she was with their hosts, listening to the New York Philharmonic, and when the program was interrupted with a bulletin about the attack, she assumed at once that their dinner engagement would be canceled. To her surprise, when she phoned the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt told her that they were still expected.

At three o'clock the President met with the War Council—Hull, Stimson, Knox—plus the two military chiefs, Gen. George Marshall and Adm. Harold Stark, and despite the gravity of the circumstances, Harry Hopkins remarked the absence of tension. These men, for whom the imminence of war had been a constant presence, reacted as Churchill did when he heard of the attack. They had concluded long since that the ultimate enemy was Hitler; they knew the Germans could never be defeated without the force of arms; sooner or later, moreover, the United States was bound to be in the war, so it was an unexpected boon that "the crisis had come in a way which would unite all our people," as Stimson remarked.

Harry Hopkins saw things in an even more positive light. "Japan had given us an opportunity," he felt. Others looked on the day's bloody events not as opportunity but as unmitigated disaster, and Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long expressed that point of view in the diary he kept for most of his life. "Sick at heart," he wrote. "I am so damned mad at the Navy for being asleep at the switch at Honolulu. It is the worst day in American history. They spent their lives in preparation for a supreme moment—and then were asleep when it came."

That state of mind was hardly unique to Long. It was the kind of reaction that was bound to surface publicly after the first shock wore off, and with the idea of controlling the damage promptly, Hopkins suggested to the President that he schedule two conferences that evening—one with the full cabinet, the other with legislative leaders. Roosevelt agreed on both counts; the cabinet would meet at eight-thirty, the congressional delegation an hour later.

Grace Tully, one of the President's private secretaries, had been resting at home that afternoon, after the grueling demands of the past few weeks, when the telephone rang. It was Louise Hachmeister, and, with a long list of people to call, she wasted no words: "The President wants you right away. There's a car on the way to pick you up. The Japs just bombed Pearl Harbor!" Twenty minutes later Tully pulled into the White House driveway, which was swarming with extra police and Secret Service men, reporters, and military brass.

In the second-floor study she found Knox, Stimson, and Hopkins, who were joined a few moments later by Marshall and Hull, whose face looked as white as his hair. Since most of the news from Pearl Harbor was coming in to Admiral Stark at the Navy Department, it was her job to answer calls from him, take down the "fragmentary and shocking reports . . . by shorthand, type them up and relay them to the Boss." At first she used a telephone in the second-floor hall, but the noise and confusion were such that she moved into the President's bedroom. Each time she put down the phone and rushed to the typewriter to transcribe her notes, a quartet of White House aides—Gen. Edwin M. Watson, Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Capt. John R. Beardall, and Marvin H. McIntyre—followed and crowded in behind her to peer over her shoulder as she typed. To all of them the news was shattering. Each time Stark called she heard the shocked disbelief in his voice; the men around the President were first incredulous, then angry; and while "the Boss maintained greater outward calm than anybody else . . . there was rage in his very calmness. With each new message he shook his head grimly and he tightened the expression of his mouth."

After talking to Churchill, the President had a long conversation with General Marshall about the disposition of troops and the Air Force, and it was evident that Marshall was in-

125 ¶ "December 7, 1941 — A Date Which Will Live in Infamy" — Address to the Congress Asking That a State of War Be Declared Between the United States and Japan. December 8, 1941

Mr. Vice President, and Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

YESTERDAY, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that Nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American Island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

But always will our whole Nation remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces — with the unbounding determination of our people — we will gain the inevitable triumph — so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

NOTE: Less than 24 hours after the receipt of the first news of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the President drove to the Capitol to deliver the foregoing message to a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President spoke grimly for six and a half

between them, and see that they don't clash in what they give out. . . .

Q. Will there eventually be a censor that we can get our teeth into?

THE PRESIDENT: It is awfully hard to answer it. Talk to Steve [Early] about this. . . . What we want is to get the news out as soon as we can, subject to the two qualifications, and do it in the most convenient way. In other words, our objectives are exactly alike. It is going to work all right.

127 ¶ "We Are Going to Win the War and We Are Going to Win the Peace That Follows" — Fireside Chat to the Nation Following the Declaration of War with Japan. December 9, 1941

THE sudden criminal attacks perpetrated by the Japanese in the Pacific provide the climax of a decade of international immorality.

Powerful and resourceful gangsters have banded together to make war upon the whole human race. Their challenge has now been flung at the United States of America. The Japanese have treacherously violated the long-standing peace between us. Many American soldiers and sailors have been killed by enemy action. American ships have been sunk; American airplanes have been destroyed.

The Congress and the people of the United States have accepted that challenge.

Together with other free peoples, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault.

I have prepared the full record of our past relations with Japan, and it will be submitted to the Congress. It begins with

the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan 88 years ago. It ends with the visit of two Japanese emissaries to the Secretary of State last Sunday, an hour after Japanese forces had loosed their bombs and machine guns against our flag, our forces, and our citizens.

I can say with utmost confidence that no Americans, today or a thousand years hence, need feel anything but pride in our patience and in our efforts through all the years toward achieving a peace in the Pacific which would be fair and honorable to every Nation, large or small. And no honest person, today or a thousand years hence, will be able to suppress a sense of indignation and horror at the treachery committed by the military dictators of Japan, under the very shadow of the flag of peace borne by their special envoys in our midst.

The course that Japan has followed for the past ten years in Asia has paralleled the course of Hitler and Mussolini in Europe and in Africa. Today, it has become far more than a parallel. It is actual collaboration so well calculated that all the continents of the world, and all the oceans, are now considered by the Axis strategists as one gigantic battlefield.

In 1931, ten years ago, Japan invaded Manchukuo — without warning.

In 1935, Italy invaded Ethiopia — without warning.

In 1938, Hitler occupied Austria — without warning.

In 1939, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia — without warning.

Later in 1939, Hitler invaded Poland — without warning.

In 1940, Hitler invaded Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg — without warning.

In 1940, Italy attacked France and later Greece — without warning.

And this year, in 1941, the Axis powers attacked Yugoslavia and Greece and they dominated the Balkans — without warning.

In 1941, also, Hitler invaded Russia — without warning.

And now Japan has attacked Malaya and Thailand — and the United States — without warning.

It is all of one pattern.

We are now in this war. We are all in it — all the way. Every

single man, woman, and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history. We must share together the bad news and the good news, the defeats and the victories — the changing fortunes of war.

So far, the news has been all bad. We have suffered a serious set-back in Hawaii. Our forces in the Philippines, which include the brave people of that Commonwealth, are taking punishment, but are defending themselves vigorously. The reports from Guam and Wake and Midway islands are still confused, but we must be prepared for the announcement that all these three outposts have been seized.

The casualty lists of these first few days will undoubtedly be large. I deeply feel the anxiety of all of the families of the men in our armed forces and the relatives of people in cities which have been bombed. I can only give them my solemn promise that they will get news just as quickly as possible.

This Government will put its trust in the stamina of the American people, and will give the facts to the public just as soon as two conditions have been fulfilled: first, that the information has been definitely and officially confirmed; and, second, that the release of the information at the time it is received will not prove valuable to the enemy directly or indirectly.

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime. They have to be examined and appraised.

As an example, I can tell you frankly that until further surveys are made, I have not sufficient information to state the exact damage which has been done to our naval vessels at Pearl Harbor. Admittedly the damage is serious. But no one can say how serious, until we know how much of this damage can be repaired and how quickly the necessary repairs can be made.

I cite as another example a statement made on Sunday night that a Japanese carrier had been located and sunk off the Canal Zone. And when you hear statements that are attributed to what they call "an authoritative source," you can be reasonably sure

from now on that under these war circumstances the "authoritative source" is not any person in authority.

Many rumors and reports which we now hear originate with enemy sources. For instance, today the Japanese are claiming that as a result of their one action against Hawaii they have gained naval supremacy in the Pacific. This is an old trick of propaganda which has been used innumerable times by the Nazis. The purposes of such fantastic claims are, of course, to spread fear and confusion among us, and to goad us into revealing military information which our enemies are desperately anxious to obtain.

Our Government will not be caught in this obvious trap — and neither will the people of the United States.

It must be remembered by each and every one of us that our free and rapid communication these days must be greatly restricted in wartime. It is not possible to receive full, speedy, accurate reports from distant areas of combat. This is particularly true where naval operations are concerned. For in these days of the marvels of radio it is often impossible for the commanders of various units to report their activities by radio at all, for the very simple reason that this information would become available to the enemy, and would disclose their position and their plan of defense or attack.

Of necessity there will be delays in officially confirming or denying reports of operations but we will not hide facts from the country if we know the facts and if the enemy will not be aided by their disclosure.

To all newspapers and radio stations — all those who reach the eyes and ears of the American people — I say this: You have a most grave responsibility to the Nation now and for the duration of this war.

If you feel that your Government is not disclosing enough of the truth, you have every right to say so. But — in the absence of all the facts, as revealed by official sources — you have no right in the ethics of patriotism to deal out unconfirmed reports in such a way as to make people believe that they are gospel truth.

Every citizen, in every walk of life, shares this same responsibility. The lives of our soldiers and sailors — the whole future of this Nation — depend upon the manner in which each and every one of us fulfills his obligation to our country.

Now a word about the recent past — and the future. A year and a half has elapsed since the fall of France, when the whole world first realized the mechanized might which the Axis Nations had been building for so many years. America has used that year and a half to great advantage. Knowing that the attack might reach us in all too short a time, we immediately began greatly to increase our industrial strength and our capacity to meet the demands of modern warfare.

Precious months were gained by sending vast quantities of our war material to the Nations of the world still able to resist Axis aggression. Our policy rested on the fundamental truth that the defense of any country resisting Hitler or Japan was in the long run the defense of our own country. That policy has been justified. It has given us time, invaluable time, to build our American assembly lines of production.

Assembly lines are now in operation. Others are being rushed to completion. A steady stream of tanks and planes, of guns and ships, and shells and equipment — that is what these eighteen months have given us.

But it is all only a beginning of what still has to be done. We must be set to face a long war against crafty and powerful bandits. The attack at Pearl Harbor can be repeated at any one of many points, points in both oceans and along both our coast lines and against all the rest of the hemisphere.

It will not only be a long war, it will be a hard war. That is the basis on which we now lay all our plans. That is the yardstick by which we measure what we shall need and demand; money, materials, doubled and quadrupled production — ever-increasing. The production must be not only for our own Army and Navy and Air Forces. It must reinforce the other armies and navies and air forces fighting the Nazis and the war lords of Japan throughout the Americas and throughout the world.

I have been working today on the subject of production. Your Government has decided on two broad policies.

The first is to speed up all existing production by working on a seven-day-week basis in every war industry, including the production of essential raw materials.

The second policy, now being put into form, is to rush additions to the capacity of production by building more new plants, by adding to old plants, and by using the many smaller plants for war needs.

Over the hard road of the past months, we have at times met obstacles and difficulties, divisions and disputes, indifference and callousness. That is now all past — and, I am sure, forgotten.

The fact is that the country now has an organization in Washington built around men and women who are recognized experts in their own fields. I think the country knows that the people who are actually responsible in each and every one of these many fields are pulling together with a teamwork that has never before been excelled.

On the road ahead there lies hard work — grueling work — day and night, every hour and every minute.

I was about to add that ahead there lies sacrifice for all of us.

But it is not correct to use that word. The United States does not consider it a sacrifice to do all one can, to give one's best to our Nation, when the Nation is fighting for its existence and its future life.

It is not a sacrifice for any man, old or young, to be in the Army or the Navy of the United States. Rather is it a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice for the industrialist or the wage earner, the farmer or the shopkeeper, the trainman or the doctor, to pay more taxes, to buy more bonds, to forego extra profits, to work longer or harder at the task for which he is best fitted. Rather is it a privilege.

It is not a sacrifice to do without many things to which we are accustomed if the national defense calls for doing without.

A review this morning leads me to the conclusion that at present we shall not have to curtail the normal use of articles of food.

There is enough food today for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us.

But there will be a clear and definite shortage of metals of many kinds for civilian use, for the very good reason that in our increased program we shall need for war purposes more than half of that portion of the principal metals which during the past year have gone into articles for civilian use. Yes, we shall have to give up many things entirely.

And I am sure that the people in every part of the Nation are prepared in their individual living to win this war. I am sure that they will cheerfully help to pay a large part of its financial cost while it goes on. I am sure they will cheerfully give up those material things that they are asked to give up.

And I am sure that they will retain all those great spiritual things without which we cannot win through.

I repeat that the United States can accept no result save victory, final and complete. Not only must the shame of Japanese treachery be wiped out, but the sources of international brutality, wherever they exist, must be absolutely and finally broken.

In my message to the Congress yesterday I said that we "will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us." In order to achieve that certainty, we must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

In these past few years — and, most violently, in the past three days — we have learned a terrible lesson.

It is our obligation to our dead — it is our sacred obligation to their children and to our children — that we must never forget what we have learned.

And what we all have learned is this:

There is no such thing as security for any Nation — or any individual — in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism.

There is no such thing as impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning.

We have learned that our ocean-girt hemisphere is not im-

mune from severe attack — that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on any map any more.

We may acknowledge that our enemies have performed a brilliant feat of deception, perfectly timed and executed with great skill. It was a thoroughly dishonorable deed, but we must face the fact that modern warfare as conducted in the Nazi manner is a dirty business. We don't like it — we didn't want to get in it — but we are in it and we're going to fight it with everything we've got.

I do not think any American has any doubt of our ability to administer proper punishment to the perpetrators of these crimes.

Your Government knows that for weeks Germany has been telling Japan that if Japan did not attack the United States, Japan would not share in dividing the spoils with Germany when peace came. She was promised by Germany that if she came in she would receive the complete and perpetual control of the whole of the Pacific area — and that means not only the Far East, but also all of the islands in the Pacific, and also a stranglehold on the west coast of North, Central, and South America.

We know also that Germany and Japan are conducting their military and naval operations in accordance with a joint plan. That plan considers all peoples and Nations which are not helping the Axis powers as common enemies of each and every one of the Axis powers.

That is their simple and obvious grand strategy. And that is why the American people must realize that it can be matched only with similar grand strategy. We must realize for example that Japanese successes against the United States in the Pacific are helpful to German operations in Libya; that any German success against the Caucasus is inevitably an assistance to Japan in her operations against the Dutch East Indies; that a German attack against Algiers or Morocco opens the way to a German attack against South America, and the Canal.

On the other side of the picture, we must learn also to know that guerrilla warfare against the Germans in, let us say, Serbia or Norway helps us; that a successful Russian offensive against the

Germans helps us; and that British successes on land or sea in any part of the world strengthen our hands.

Remember always that Germany and Italy, regardless of any formal declaration of war, consider themselves at war with the United States at this moment just as much as they consider themselves at war with Britain or Russia. And Germany puts all the other Republics of the Americas into the same category of enemies. The people of our sister Republics of this hemisphere can be honored by that fact.

The true goal we seek is far above and beyond the ugly field of battle. When we resort to force, as now we must, we are determined that this force shall be directed toward ultimate good as well as against immediate evil. We Americans are not destroyers — we are builders.

We are now in the midst of a war, not for conquest, not for vengeance, but for a world in which this Nation, and all that this Nation represents, will be safe for our children. We expect to eliminate the danger from Japan, but it would serve us ill if we accomplished that and found that the rest of the world was dominated by Hitler and Mussolini.

We are going to win the war and we are going to win the peace that follows.

And in the difficult hours of this day — through dark days that may be yet to come — we will know that the vast majority of the members of the human race are on our side. Many of them are fighting with us. All of them are praying for us. For in representing our cause, we represent theirs as well — our hope and their hope for liberty under God.

NOTE: As initially drafted, the foregoing fireside chat included a long review of the history of our relationships with the Japanese, and a detailed account of the negotiations in the weeks preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor. This material had been prepared in the State Department, and constituted a very careful documentation of historical facts. As such, it was important to be in the record in order to show that the United States Government had exhausted every possible means to achieve an amicable and honorable settlement with Japan.

eign ambassadors, and others, until individuals in every section of the grandstand seats were hurriedly leaving and running for their cars.

At the Polo Grounds in New York City, no one expected the Brooklyn Dodgers football team to be leading the Eastern champion Giants, but that was exactly what was happening, and the radio audience was as intent on the play-by-play account as those in the stands were on the game they were watching. "It's a long one down to the three-yard line," the announcer shouted; the ball was intercepted by Ward Cuff, who picked up a nice block by Alphonse Leemans before he was hit hard around the twenty-seven-yard line—at which moment another voice broke in to say, "We interrupt this broadcast to bring this important bulletin from United Press: Flash! The White House announces Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor!" Predictably, the Mutual Broadcasting System was suddenly deluged with calls from furious fans, wanting to know what was happening in the game. Mutual put the Pearl Harbor story on the air immediately; astonishingly, NBC and CBS decided not to interrupt scheduled music programs but waited until their two-thirty news broadcasts to announce the news.

It struck some witnesses that the White House was the calmest place in town.



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Officials planned to sleep in the War Department during the crisis; this bed is Assistant Secretary of War Robert Lovitt's.

At Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas, an Army officer whose exceptional performance in the Louisiana maneuvers a few months before had won him a brigadier general's star was taking a nap after lunch, having told his aide that he was tired and didn't want to be awakened under any circumstances. Under these particular circumstances, however, the aide decided that disobedience was warranted, and he called General Eisenhower. From another room, Mamie Eisenhower heard her husband saying, "Yes? When? I'll be right down," and as he ran for the door, pulling on his uniform jacket, he told her he would be at headquarters and didn't know when he would be back.

Paul Tibbets was flying a Douglas A-20 bomber from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to Savannah, Georgia, navigating by tuning in to a Savannah station and steering by radio compass. He was listening to a Glenn Miller recording and was about twenty miles from his destination when someone interrupted the music to announce the bombing of Pearl Harbor. For Tibbets, that was the first news of the war whose end he would help bring about less than four years later, piloting a B-29 Superfortress called the *Enola Gay* over Hiroshima, Japan. (By some extraordinary turn of fate and timing, a few minutes after the atomic bomb dropped from the *Enola Gay*, Mitsuo Fuchida flew into the area. This was the same Mitsuo Fuchida who led the Japanese planes from their carriers to Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, bringing war to America, and as he flew past Hiroshima, he wondered what had caused the curious mushroom-shaped cloud he saw rising above the city. So the man who was present at the beginning was there at the end as well.)

In Manhattan the author Marcia Davenport was at one end of the apartment when she heard her husband, Russell, shout for her in a high, tense voice. He was listening to the New York Philharmonic broadcast, and when she ran into the room an announcer was talking about the attack on the U.S. fleet. Neither of them quite believed what they were hearing and they stared at each other, wondering if it might be a hoax of some kind, while repeating, "Japan? *Japan?*" A few hours later they sat talking with friends they had invited for a pickup supper, stupefied by the news, not knowing what to do, half-expecting that Hitler might have planned an attack on the East Coast to coincide with Pearl Harbor, when suddenly they heard the wail of an air-raid siren. Everyone stopped talking and looked around the table at the others. What now? Was this real? Marcia Davenport turned on the radio and switched off the lights, and they waited in the dark until a voice finally informed them that the sirens were being tested on account of the day's events.

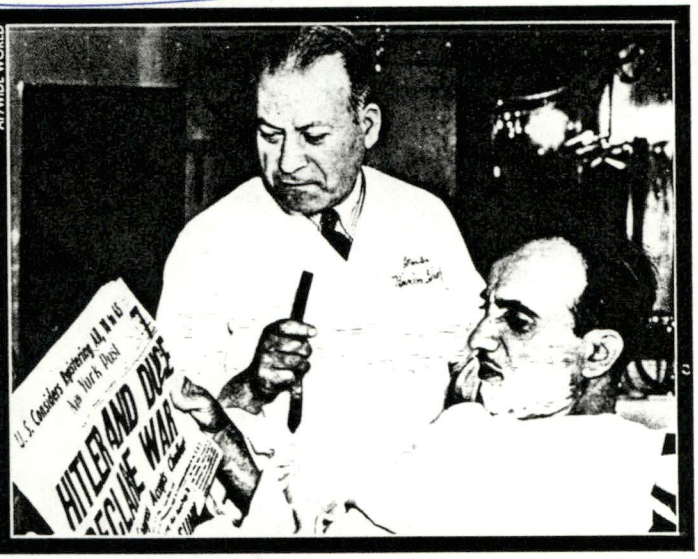
The man the Davenports had tried so hard to get elected in 1940 was contemplating a trip to Australia on Sunday, December 7. That autumn the Australian government had invited Wendell Willkie to visit the commonwealth. As chance would have it, President Roosevelt had written him on December 5, saying he hoped Willkie would accept the invitation in the interest of Australian-American relations and the Allied cause. The letter reached Willkie after Pearl Harbor, and it was several days before he replied to the President, saying he would think further about the wisdom of making the trip.

Apart from that, however, he wanted to add something that was very much on his mind. Friends of Mr. Roosevelt were suggesting that he could be extremely useful to the

President in the national emergency, and Willkie hoped they had not troubled the Chief Executive on that score. Noting the incredibly anxious and burdensome days that lay ahead for the President, he wrote: "What I am trying to say—honestly, but awkwardly I am afraid, because it is not easy—is this: If any such well-meant suggestions about me are brought to you, I beg you to disregard them. There is on your shoulders the heaviest responsibility any man can carry and I would not add to it in the slightest way. Even to volunteer a willingness to serve seems to me now only an imposition on your attention. Every American is willing to serve."

On Sunday afternoon, December 7, that letter had not yet been written, but Wendell Willkie knew precisely what the mood of the country was: Everyone was willing to serve. The question for most of them would be how—and how soon.

Hitler was jubilant; without any preparation he vowed to declare war on America.



Now it's a world war: a barber and his customer read of Germany and Italy's coming in against the U.S., December 12.

"Yesterday comma December seventh comma . . ."

The first news bulletin had attracted a crowd to the Japanese embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, and as people stood watching, smoke began to rise from the rear of the building, where the staff was burning diplomatic papers. Onlookers were tight-lipped and silent, and a woman who was there said their faces reminded her of a lynch mob she once saw in Georgia.

In front of the President's house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, another silent crowd had been collecting since the first announcement of the attack, and several hundred were on hand—some women and children, but mostly men with anger etched into their faces. These people were eager to do something and had no idea what shape action might take; mostly they had come here because they needed the reassurance of the White House, as if proximity to the embodiment of America's roots and its might would relieve their anxiety, their shock, and their horror, and even in the random comings and goings of high-level civilians and military men they found security of a sort, as if the very activity of important people could somehow set matters right.

A few minutes before five o'clock, President Roosevelt asked Grace Tully to come to his study, and she found him alone, with two or three neat piles of notes before him on his desk containing the information he had received in the last two hours. As she came in with her notebook, he lit a cigarette, took a deep drag, and said, "Sit down, Grace. I'm going before Congress tomorrow. I'd like to dictate my message. It will be short."

With that he took another long pull on the cigarette and began to speak in a calm tone as if he were dictating a letter, but she noticed that his diction was unusually incisive and slow and that he specified each punctuation mark.

"Yesterday comma December seventh comma 1941 dash a day which will live in infamy dash the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan period paragraph."

In fewer than five hundred words, spoken without hesitation or second thought, Roosevelt dictated the speech intended to lay America's case before Congress and the world. The message had none of Churchill's soaring prose, no patriotic summons, no bugle calls to action—only a simple, direct recitation of the facts, as in the conclusion: "I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday comma December seventh comma a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire period end."

When Grace Tully had transcribed her notes, the President called Hull back to the White House to go over the draft. As he anticipated, the Secretary of State had in hand a much longer message relating in explicit detail the long train of circumstances leading to war; again, Roosevelt was ready for him and would have none of it. He must have known that his wish in this grave instance was the wish of the whole American people, for he sensed that they wanted no oratory, no lawyer's brief, only the briefest summary of the facts, set forth by him in what might be described as controlled rage, so that the nation could get on with what needed to be done as quickly as possible. Except for a few minor changes of words, the only real addition he permitted was volunteered by Harry Hopkins, who suggested what appeared as the next-to-last sentence of the message: "With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounded determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God."

Eleanor Roosevelt was carrying on gallantly downstairs, on the theory that her dinner guests had to eat somewhere

and it might as well be there, but it was not a relaxed occasion for the visitors, who were acutely aware of the empty chair at the head of the table and the stream of worried-looking men scurrying through the hall to or from the study that was the focus of the nation's attention. Ed and Janet Murrow were with Mrs. Roosevelt, as were her young friends Joe Lash and Trude Pratt, and during dinner the President sent word that Murrow was to wait, that he wanted to see him.

After the meal Janet departed to attend another party, at which the Murrows were to have been the guests of honor, while Ed went upstairs to sit on a bench outside the President's study. As he waited to be summoned, he observed the continuing procession of VIPs and overheard snatches of conversation as they passed, including a snarled rebuke to Frank Knox—"Goddamnit, sir, you ought not to be in charge of a rowboat, let alone the United States Navy!" Some years later, commenting on the charges that Roosevelt and his top advisers possessed advance knowledge of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Murrow recalled the opportunity he had had that night to observe these men off guard and said, "If they were *not* surprised by the news from Pearl Harbor, then that group of elderly men were putting on a performance which would have excited the admiration of any experienced actor."

FDR seemed relieved; the men in Tokyo, after all, had taken the decision for war or peace from his hands.

BOTH: UPI/BETTMANN



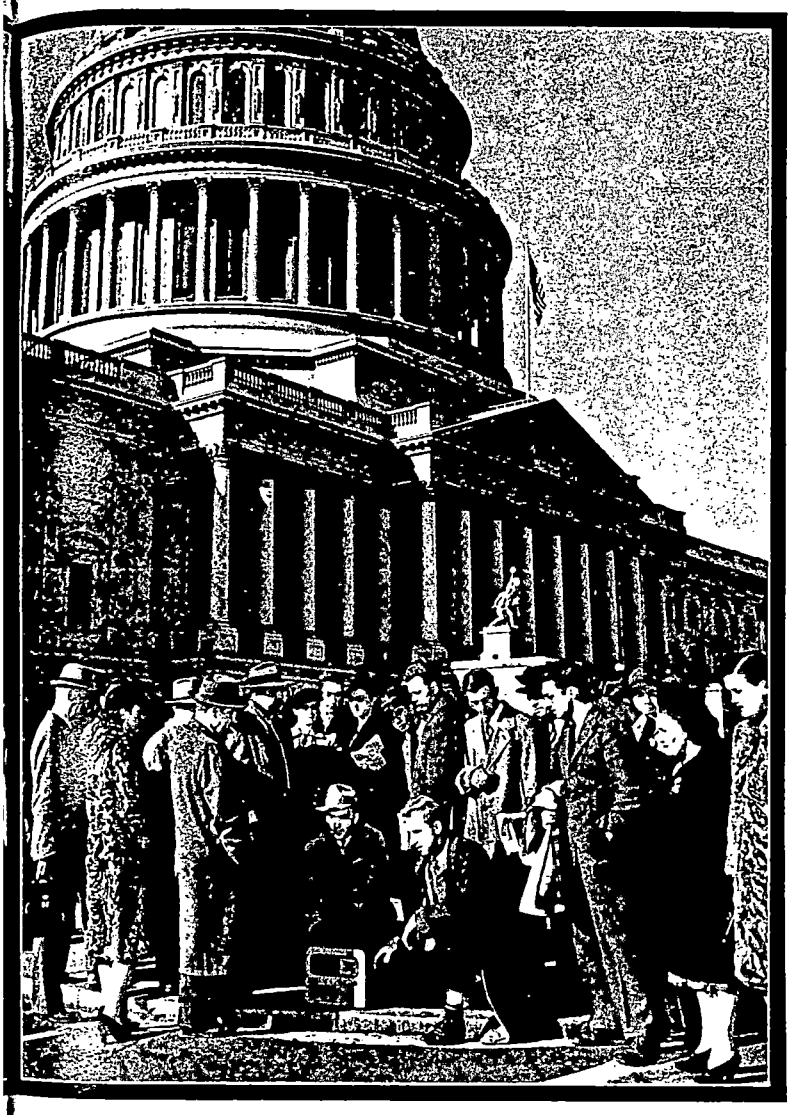
FDR signs the joint congressional resolution declaring war on Japan; at far right, a crowd in front of the Capitol follows developments on a portable radio.

"It sounds terribly fishy to me"

The affair in Pittsburgh that afternoon was billed in advance as "one of the biggest mass meetings ever staged here by the America First Committee," and the faithful began arriving early at Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall, on Sunday, December 7, to hear Sen. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Irene Castle McLaughlin, the widow and former dancing partner of Vernon Castle, who was killed in World War I. Given the rapid pace of events and the polarization of opinion in the country, something like what happened here was almost bound to take place, but it proved to be a demonstration of America First at its most inept, a sorry end to a protest movement that had begun with such high hopes and ideals.

As luck would have it, the audience was seated by three o'clock, when the program was scheduled to begin, so these twenty-five hundred Pittsburghers were innocently unaware of the catastrophe in Hawaii. In an anteroom offstage a reporter informed Nye that Pearl Harbor and Manila had supposedly been bombed, but, lacking confirmation, and feeling that they should not hold up the meeting, the America First group decided that the show must go on.

It was almost five o'clock by the time Senator Nye got his chance to talk. Gerald the Giant Killer was feisty and proud of his reputation as a stump speaker against Roosevelt and the policies that were taking the country into war. He was not about to pass up an opportunity to harangue a crowd because of an unconfirmed report (though he had not troubled to check it out during the two hours he waited to speak). The unhappy result was that while hundreds of Americans were dying in Hawaii, the senator from North Dakota set some sort of record for insensitivity by striking out at the administration for fighting Britain's war and at Britain for suffering fewer casualties than any of its allies, lampooning the national debt and the destroyers-for-bases deal. He had been talking for half an hour when a local reporter walked



onto the stage and handed him a note stating that the Japanese had declared war on the United States.

Nye glanced at the piece of paper and with barely a pause completed his sentence. For another fifteen minutes he continued, interrupted only by cheers and shouts of "Impeach Roosevelt!," and at last he turned to the subject of the Far East and the administration's "studied effort to pick a war with Japan." At that point he stopped long enough to read what was written on the slip of paper before him. He seemed confused, one reporter noted, as if he had difficulty digesting it before he spoke again. "I have the worst news that I have had in twenty years to report," he declared. "The Japanese Imperial Government at four P.M. announced a state of war between it and the United States and Britain." Then, incredibly, he proceeded to deliver the rest of his prepared speech, and when it was done and reporters gathered around to ask for comments on the Pearl Harbor disaster, he told them, "It sounds terribly fishy to me."

Then and later it was customary to sneer at the isolationists and pass them off as an aberration of the thirties, myopes who had failed to perceive reality. And certainly there was some truth in the accusation. Yet the charge fails to take into account that the isolationists' illusion was all of a piece with the ancient European dream of America as an innocent, uncorrupted land, untroubled by the Old World's wars, a new Eden where man might make a fresh start. "Liberty has still a continent to live on," Horace Walpole had promised, and in what people had called the Great War—the one to make the world safe for democracy, which my father and his generation fought—Americans went off to Europe resolved to set matters right, singing ". . . we won't come back till it's over, over there." But there was no coming back to a sanctuary set apart by oceans, no holding off the world. One of the lessons of 1941, as of 1914, was that America, like it or not, was part of the whole. In the twentieth century no nation was an island.

"On the ground, by God, on the ground!"

By evening people were standing five and six deep on the sidewalk beyond the tall iron fence around the White House grounds, peering at the lighted windows in hopes of spotting movement inside, watching intently the arrival of each automobile to see if they could identify passengers, and by the time Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes appeared for the cabinet meeting the moon was up, misty and indistinct. He noticed especially how quiet and serious the crowds were, and he decided their presence was an example of the human instinct to get close to the scene of action even if one could see or hear nothing. Some cabinet officers had been trying all afternoon to get back to Washington, and Ickes was pleased to see that everyone had made it. Postmaster General Frank Walker and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had flown from New York in a special plane; so had the Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau.

Promptly at eight-thirty the full cabinet met, with the members forming a ring completely around the President's desk. Ickes noticed at once how solemn Roosevelt was: no wisecracks or jokes this evening, not even a smile, and the calmness he had displayed earlier in the afternoon was largely gone, replaced by tension and signs of enormous fatigue. The President began by telling them that this was probably the gravest crisis to confront a cabinet since 1861; then he filled them in on everything he had heard from Hawaii, making clear that what they had on their hands was the worst naval defeat in American history. Not only that: Guam had probably been captured, and it was likely that Wake was gone, while the Japanese were advancing on Manila, Singapore, Hong Kong, and other locations in the Malay States. For all anyone knew, an attack might be taking place in Hawaii at that very moment.

Even though they had heard some of this news before they arrived, the detailed catalogue of catastrophe shocked the cabinet members—that and the manner in which Roosevelt described the disaster. Frances Perkins said he actually had "physical difficulty in getting out the words that put him on record as knowing that the navy was caught unawares." It was obvious to her that he was "having a dreadful time just accepting the idea." Yet she knew him well, and she de-

tected an evasive look, revealing the wave of relief he was reluctant to acknowledge—relief that the long period of tension, of not knowing what the Japanese would do and when they would do it, was over. The men in Tokyo, after all, had taken the decision for war or peace from the President's hands.

Throughout the meeting, according to Ickes, Hull behaved more than ever like a Christian martyr—indignant that he was the one to have been duped by the Japanese diplomats while their army and navy were plotting against us, since it was obvious that the expedition against Pearl Harbor had been in the works for months. Despite FDR's annoyance, moreover, Hull was still plumping for a long presidential message to Congress, but when Roosevelt read his own draft aloud, all but the Secretary of State agreed that he had struck exactly the right note.

Shortly after nine-thirty the congressional leaders were ushered into the study, and the cabinet members moved back to let them have the chairs surrounding the President's desk. The President reviewed the situation with them in much the same words he had used with the cabinet, informing them that "the casualties, I am sorry to say, were extremely heavy" and that "we have lost the majority of the battleships there."

Following his summary of the attack, there was dead silence until the man most visibly outraged said what most of the others were thinking. Tom Connolly of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asked, "How did it happen that our warships were caught like tame ducks in Pearl Harbor? I am amazed at the attack by Japan, but I am still more astounded at what happened to our navy. They were all asleep!" he exploded. "Where were our patrols? They knew these negotiations were going on." Knox was obviously deeply embarrassed by these and other questions but made no attempt to reply.

Finally, at twelve-thirty, it was Ed Murrow's turn in the study, and the President ordered beer and sandwiches. Joining them was Col. William Donovan, who was then engaged in setting up an intelligence organization that would be known as the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Mr. Roosevelt, dead tired, his face ashen, asked Murrow a few questions about the bombing of London and the morale of the British and then informed his visitors in detail about the losses at Pearl Harbor—the loss of life, how ships had been sunk at their moorings and planes destroyed on the airstrips—and he pounded his fist on the table and groaned, "On the ground, by God, on the ground!"

For a reporter on this night of nights, it was the chance of a lifetime, since the details that Roosevelt gave them—with no indication that what he said should be off the record—would not be made public for hours—in some cases, for months. The President mentioned that he had talked with Churchill, who told him of attacks on British bases, and he asked Donovan if he thought this might be part of an overall Axis plan. The latter had no evidence to offer but said it was certainly a reasonable assumption. Then Roosevelt asked a rather curious question, hinting at the isolationists' powerful influence on his thinking and his intense concern about public unity: Did they believe the nation would now support a declaration of war? Both men assured him that it would.

As Murrow was taking his leave after more than half an hour's conversation, the President inquired, "Did this surprise you?"

There were some women and children in front of the White House, but mostly men with anger etched into their faces.

BOTH: UPI/BETTMANN



The lights in the White House burned all night, and crowds waited quietly outside; at far right, FDR's press secretary Steve Early briefs reporters.

"Yes, Mr. President," he replied.

"Maybe you think it didn't surprise us!" Roosevelt responded.

In the early hours of the morning Murrow returned to the hotel and for hours paced the floor, smoking continuously, debating whether or not he could reveal the information he had heard from the President. "The biggest story of my life," he kept telling his wife, "and I can't make up my mind whether it's my duty to tell it or forget it." In the end he decided it had been told him in confidence and he should not report what Roosevelt had said.



"We have never even considered a war against the United States"

The telephone awakened Ambassador Joseph Grew in Tokyo at 7:00 A.M. on December 8. The call was urgent, requesting that he come as quickly as possible to see Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and, without taking time even to shave, he threw on some clothes. When he arrived at 7:30, he found Togo grim, formal, and—as always—imperturbable. The Japanese official made a brief statement and slapped down on the table the thirteen-page memorandum that Nomura had delivered to Hull. Then he made a pretty little speech thanking Grew for his cooperation during the long negotiations and walked downstairs to see him to the door. Not a word was spoken about Pearl Harbor. Indeed, not until after he had shaved and breakfasted did Grew learn that the two countries were at war, and this was not confirmed until late morning, when a functionary appeared at the embassy and, hands trembling, read the official announcement.

Shortly thereafter the embassy gates were closed and the ambassador was told that no one could enter or leave, that no cipher messages could be sent, and that all telegrams must be submitted to the Foreign Office for approval. The British ambassador and several others from the diplomatic colony managed to get past the police outside the gates and bid farewell to the Americans, and they were followed by a group of extremely polite Japanese, who apologized profusely before confiscating all the short-wave radios in the embassy. None of the Americans knew, of course, how long it would be before they might be exchanged for Japan's diplomats in Washington, and about sixty members of the staff assembled for cocktails that evening, livened by a few brave speeches. Arrangements were made for those who lived outside the compound to move into the embassy, sharing apartments, bunking down on mattresses on the floor.

Reflecting on the way Tokyo had borrowed blitzkrieg tactics from its allies in Berlin, Grew concluded that "if the Japanese had confined themselves to the Far East and had attacked only the Philippines, there would have been pacifists and isolationists at home who would have said that we have no business in the Far East anyway, but once they attacked Hawaii it was certain that the American people would rise up in a solid unit of fury." The task ahead would not be easy, he knew, but Japan's defeat was absolutely certain, and he permitted himself a smile of satisfaction as he recalled how he had warned Washington to be ready for a step of "dangerous and dramatic suddenness"—exactly what had occurred.

Grew might be right that victory over Japan was certain, but what good was that if Britain and Russia should fall, if Hitler should triumph in Europe? Despite pressure from Stimson, in particular, who argued that Germany had pushed Japan to attack, President Roosevelt resisted the temptation to declare war on Germany and Italy, hoping that Hitler would relieve him of the necessity to act. He detected "a lingering distinction in some quarters of the public between war with Japan and war with Germany," he told the British ambassador, and although Berlin was ominously silent, he decided to wait it out to see if the Führer would resolve his dilemma.

Hitler had his hands full. Winter had closed in on Russia, and his dream of conquering that nation in a single summer campaign ended as the days grew shorter and brutal cold and blizzards descended on the land. On December 6, to the utter surprise of the German high command, the Russians seized the initiative when the temperature was thirty-five degrees below zero, launched a major assault with one hundred fresh divisions, and threw back the Wehrmacht within twelve miles of the center of Moscow. Simultaneously, Gen. Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps began to retreat in the desert, and Hitler assumed control of all military operations. Curiously, despite the many warning signs from the Far East, the Japanese attack took him by surprise. In the spring he had urged his allies in Tokyo to move against Singapore, saying that one of the benefits would be to deter the United States from entering the war, but he had not contemplated hostilities between Japan and America. As the German foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop perceived, the Japanese attack "brought about what we had wanted to avoid at all costs,

war between Germany and America," but Hitler himself was jubilant. Rejoicing in the news—"The turning point!" he proclaimed when he heard it—he dismissed the advice of those around him and made another monumental miscalculation: He would declare war on the United States.

Knowing virtually nothing about the United States, viewing it merely as a decadent bourgeois democracy incapable of waging or sustaining a prolonged war, he disastrously underestimated its strength (an opinion bolstered by the apparent ease of the Japanese triumph), and despite the lack of the most elementary preparations (one of his headquarters officers admitted that "we have never even considered a war against the United States") and the certainty of U.S. intervention in the European war, he left his Wolf's Lair bunker on the evening of December 8, returned to Berlin, and began to prepare a speech to the Reichstag. On December 11, after denouncing Roosevelt as "the main culprit of this war" and a creature of the Jews, he announced to deafening applause that he had arranged for the American chargé d'affaires to be handed his passport. Now the fire he had ignited with the invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, would rage around the world.

They could hardly imagine that they were seeing certain friends for the last time.



Boston men stand in line to join up; recruiting offices across the country were busy the day after the attack.

"The shortest, gladdest years of life"

Sunday, December 7, 1941, was my parents' twenty-first wedding anniversary, and I had called them that morning from New York City to wish them many more of the same. They were going to church in their hometown of Pittsburgh, as they nearly always did, confident that Rev. Hugh Thompson Kerr would reinforce their Presbyterianism in the most amiable manner imaginable. I was never sure how much they liked the idea of my spending a lot of time in New York City; after all, if you were paying someone's tuition at Yale, you probably thought he should stick to his studies there. But I was pretty well caught up on my work and had come to New York for several days, planning to stay through the weekend. Before leaving New Haven, my classmate Dick Drain and I had written one of our occasional, purportedly humorous "Brothers Grim" columns for the Yale *Daily News* and had turned in what both of us recognized as a piece of fluff for the Saturday, December 6, issue—a hasty, last-minute effort before Christmas vacation—in which, by pure coincidence, we imagined ourselves during the approaching "reading period" in Honolulu, taking in the sun and fun on Waikiki Beach.

I had been spending more time in New York that fall with my friend Bobs Bray. She was commuting to Sarah Lawrence as a day student; happily, her mother's apartment had a spare, closet-size bedroom where I was welcome to stay; and I had begun work on my senior thesis, which was to be a history of *The New Yorker*, and was doing much of the research at the magazine's office on West Forty-third Street. That Sunday morning we had a late breakfast and sat around reading the paper. After lunch Bobs and I went out for a long walk. Sometime before three o'clock we were strolling down Madison Avenue, several blocks from her mother's apartment. Suddenly it was very cold, with the sun low in the sky, sinking behind the tall building, and I turned my coat collar against the sharp wind. We passed a soda fountain and decided to have a hot chocolate, and while we sat at the counter the news came over the radio.

As in millions of other homes that night, we talked the hours away, for the first time contemplating a future in which the two of us might be separated for long periods, though we could not admit to the unspoken fear beneath the surface: the possibility that I might go off to war and not come back. Whatever else we may have thought about during that troubled evening, it never occurred to us that what lay ahead would prove to be the great divide for our generation—not only a chasm that would swallow up some of our closest friends but the demarcation line against which we would measure time and change ever afterward, as the Civil War and the First World War marked them off for our great-grandfathers' and fathers' generations.

On the Yale campus itself a carol service was in progress in Dwight Hall. A mixed group of students and faculty families raised their voices in the old Advent hymn, joyously singing out "Gloria in excelsis Deo!" at the same time the announcer at the Polo Grounds in New York interrupted the Giants-Dodgers football game with the news that Pearl Harbor had been bombed.

All over the campus students were preparing for Monday classes when the word came, and it sent them rushing from their rooms, spilling out into the streets of New Haven, until two entire blocks on Elm Street were filled with undergradu-

ates, churning about, moving without a destination, a mass of nervous energy seeking release in shouting, singing "Over There," yelling, "On to Tokyo!" Long after dark they were on the march up Hillhouse Avenue to President Seymour's house, to serenade with "The Star-Spangled Banner" the aloof, dignified man who had been a delegate to the peace conference in Versailles only twenty-two years before. Seymour was sick in bed and had to dress, and while the students milled around, waiting for him to appear, the secretary of the university led them in singing "Bright College Years," which nearly everyone regarded mistakenly as the alma mater and which almost no one realized was set to the tune of Germany's World War I anthem, "Die Wacht am Rhein." Its sentimental words were as much a product of another generation as the man to whom they were sung, but they had a particular poignancy at this moment, coming from a little band of America's youth, their hundreds of uplifted faces illuminated by the soft light from the President's house:

Bright college years, with pleasure rife,
The shortest, gladdest years of life;
How swiftly are ye gliding by!
Oh, why doth time so swiftly fly? . . .

At last the President appeared to address the "Men of Yale," recalling similar gatherings in 1898 and 1917, reminding them of the university's tradition of loyalty and service to the nation, telling them how proud he was that they were ready to serve. Seymour was not exactly a spellbinder, but the undergraduates listened politely enough, rewarded him with a chorus of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and set off toward the center of town, shouting the rallying cry of so many football weekends: "On to the Taft!" The magic of the moment was gone, and Charles Seymour watched as the darkness swallowed them up.

The management of the Taft Hotel was resigned to occasional outpourings of enthusiasm by Yale students, but neither they nor their paying guests were prepared for the small army that swarmed through the lobby, past and over chairs, couches, and potted plants, a bobbing, weaving, boisterous snake dance that made its way noisily up the stairs, through the corridors to the top floor, and down and out again onto the streets. For most students and the "townies" who had joined them, it seemed like good clean fun, but windows were broken, potted plants overturned, the hotel lobby was a mess, and beneath the fun ran an undercurrent of potentially destructive force, a mix of exhilaration and anger that reflected the shock of the day's news—that, and a kind of relief that the uncertainties of the past months had been resolved at last. Fortunately for everyone, the police appeared in force, the students ran out of steam, and after a brief mass sit-down on the trolley tracks to demonstrate their independence, the students broke up into groups of two or three and slowly faded away in the night.

Beneath the fun was a mix of exhilaration and anger that reflected the shock of the day's news.


Yale News

NAVAL BLITZ OPENS WAR
1500 MEET NEWS WITH RIOT

British Follow Empire in War Against Japs

Seymour Sees Need of Unity And Discipline

Faculty, Student Comment Expresses Surprise, Optimism In Eastern Crisis

The front page of the Yale *Daily News* on December 8. YALE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

They could have no idea of the hardships and suffering that lay ahead or of the thin margin that would separate their country and its allies from defeat at times. As they strode through the cobbled streets of New Haven on that December evening, bursting with the force of youth and defiance, laughing, cheering, some with tears in their eyes, they could hardly imagine that they were seeing certain friends in the crowd for the last time, or know that the only future vestige of those names or faces would be the dimming memory of lost comrades forever young, glowing and strong, walking arm-in-arm through a college town on the night the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

All that was for the future; for now, everything was lost in joyful exuberance and a surge of patriotism, the likes of which might not be seen again on that campus or another. During those borrowed years before the unsought war came to America, these students had favored America's entry into the war, or they had opposed it, or they had not known exactly where they stood, but the differences that had seemed so important didn't really matter any longer. What needed to be done now seemed very clear. ★

Richard Ketchum was the editor of *The American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War* and cofounder of *Country Journal*. He is the author of several books on American history; the most recent is *The Borrowed Years: America on the Way to War, 1938–1941*, published this month by Random House, from which this article was adapted.



OAHU

The Gathering Place

Oahu, third largest of the Hawaiian Islands, has an area of 608 square miles and is the home of 761,933 persons, about 80 percent of Hawaii's population.

In the last century Oahu has become the center of activity of the Islands, with the State Capitol located in Honolulu.

Aloha Airlines and Hawaiian Air are based at Honolulu International Airport and offer frequent daily flights by jet to the other main Islands of the Hawaiian chain. There are also scheduled commuter and other air taxi services operating between the Islands.

Visitor Information Offices are maintained by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau on all Islands. On Oahu, the Information Office is located in Honolulu's Waikiki Beach resort area at 2270 Kalakaua Avenue.

For further information, see your local travel agent or write any of these

HAWAII VISITORS BUREAU

Visitor Information Offices

2270 KALAKAUA AVENUE HONOLULU, HAWAII 96815
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
180 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601
209 POST STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108
3440 WILSHIRE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90010



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Korean and Vietnam war veterans. Open seven days a week, it overlooks the vast expanse of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu and Waikiki.

Nuuanu Pali—Oahu's scenic masterpiece, at the head of Nuuanu Valley, Here Kamehameha the Great defeated the Oahuans in a bloody battle in 1795, thus adding Oahu to his realm. Thousands of the defeated warriors were forced over the precipice to meet death on the jagged rocks below.

Old Sugar Mill—Near Kaaawa, the stone ruins of the first sugar mill on Oahu erected in 1864.

Paradise Park—Situated in Manoa Valley, the Park is an extensive tropical exhibit set amidst 5 ethnic gardens depicting Hawaii's golden people. Hundreds of tropical birds inhabit the Park which features an entertaining demonstration of trained birds. Stroll along trails through bamboo forests, hau jungle growth, mountain streams and waterfalls.

Pearl Harbor—Hub of Pacific Fleet operations with more than 1.5 million visitors annually by Navy and commercial tour boats. The USS Arizona Memorial, above the sunken battleship, is a tribute to American fighting men killed during the attack on December 7, 1941. Tied up next to the Arizona Memorial ground facility is the USS BOWFIN, one of the last of the World War II submarines which has been restored and is on exhibition.

Polynesian Cultural Center at Laie—Located on the north shore of Oahu the Center is made up of native villages representative of those in Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Tahiti, Samoa, Marquesas and Hawaii.

Queen Emma Summer Palace—A charming home, located in Nuuanu Valley, the former summer palace has been restored to its original appearance and houses a fine collection of Hawaiiana.

Rabbit Island—Near Waimanalo, this is one of the many interesting islets that border Oahu. It looks like the head of a rabbit and was once overrun by them.

Royal Mausoleum—Resting place of Hawaii's former rulers, with well-informed guide-custodian.

Sacred Falls—Off the highway near Hauula is this clear stream leaping out of sheer cliffs to the cool pool below. Lower falls drop over an 87-foot cliff.

Sea Life Park—Located at Makapuu Point. Sea Life Park features an outstanding display of Hawaii's exotic marine life in a truly beautiful oceanside setting. The 300,000-gallon Hawaiian Reef Tank is one of America's finest aquariums, housing 2,000 island specimens: Sharks, rays, moray eels, turtles and exotic reef fish.

Waimea Bay—Between Haleiwa and Kahuku. The beach is fine for picnicking but the bay is dangerous for swimming when surf is six feet or more.

Waimea Falls Park—This narrow canyon extending into the Koolau mountains was once a heavily populated Hawaiian village. Today, the 1,800-acre site between Haleiwa and Kahuku is a dwelling for Nature's lovely, unspoiled environment of tropical plantlife, birds, hiking trails, and a truly beautiful waterfall.

Sports of Oahu

Endowed with Hawaii's finest beaches and surfing waters, Oahu has a wide range of recreational facilities which are enjoyed year-round.

Surfing, for the beginner or the experienced, is one of the top attractions at Waikiki. For the expert only, the mammoth breakers in winter months at Makaha and the north shore of the island offer great sport and challenge.

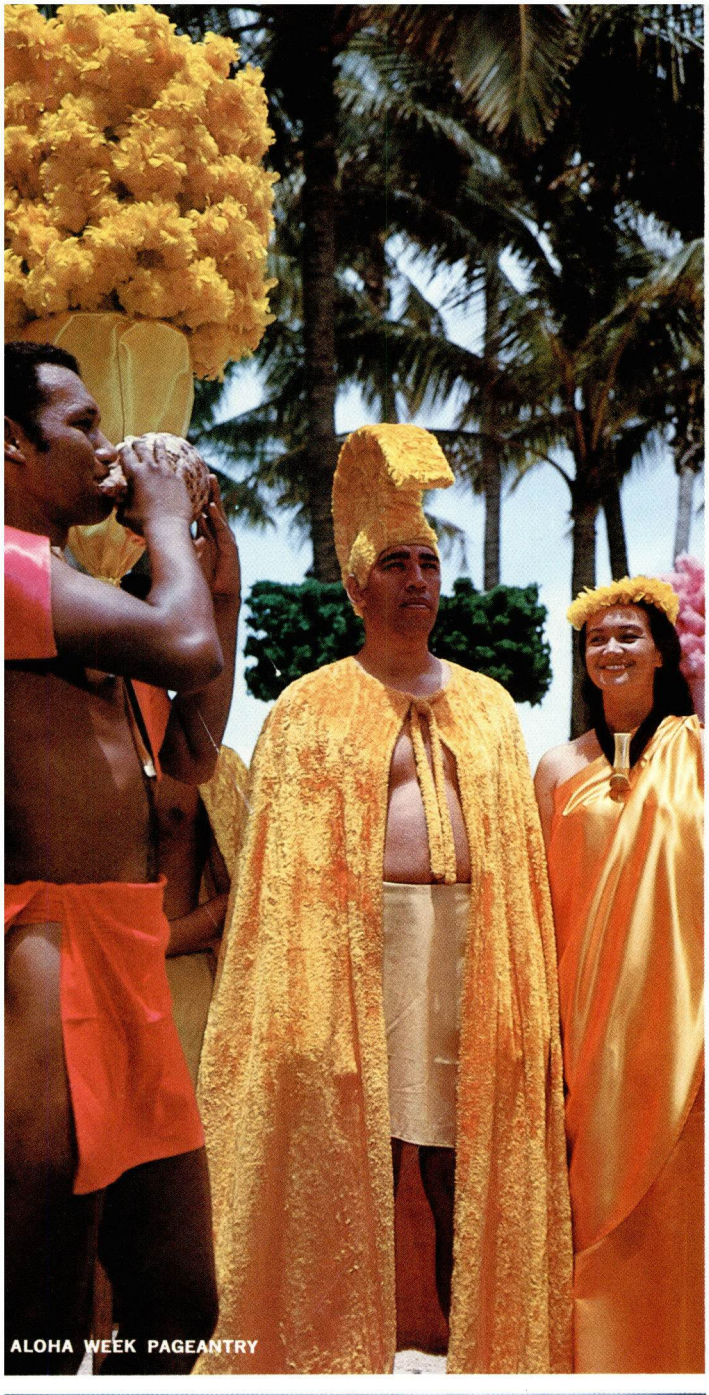
Catamaran riding and outrigger canoeing at Waikiki are favorite visitor activities and the island's three yacht clubs have frequent regattas and races.

The charter fishing fleet is moored at Kewalo Basin, just minutes from Waikiki. Of the 25 golf courses on Oahu, 15 are open to the public. The others are military or private courses. One of the municipal courses is adjacent to Waikiki and several of the other public courses are within 30 minutes' drive of the tourist center.

There are numerous public tennis facilities located in various areas of Oahu, some within walking distance of the Waikiki resort area. There are also several private courts open to the public and five hotels now have courts, three of them in Waikiki.

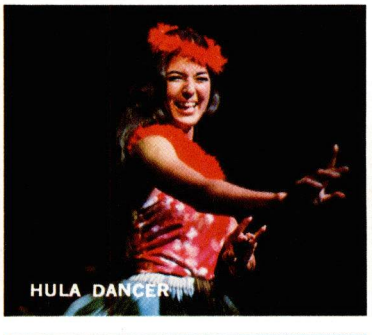
Several of the State parks located on Oahu have picnic facilities and access to fine mountain trails. Hikers also enjoy the Hawaii Trail and Mountain Club hikes into remote valleys and along rugged ridges.

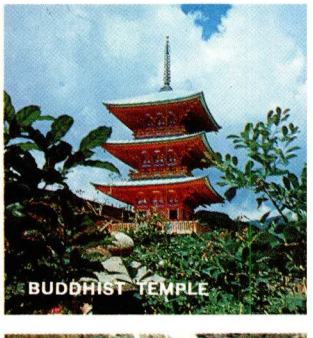

POLYNESIAN CULTURAL CENTER
HAUULA
BEACH PARK
SACRED FALLS
PUNALUU
83
Kahana Bay
CROUCHING LION
KAAAWA
Kualoa Pt.
CHINAMAN'S HAT
WAIKANE
Kaneohe Bay
MOUNTAIN
WATER
RESERVE
KANEOHE USMCAS
Mokapu Pt.
630
KAHALUU
KALAMA
KAILUA
LANIKAI
KANEOHE
83
61
OLOMANA GOLF COURSE
BELLOWS FIELD USAFB
Waimanalo Bay
Rabbit Island
KAIMANALO
PALI GOLF COURSE
NUUANU PALI
MT. OLOMANA Elev. 1650 Ft.
WAIMANALO BEACH PARK
MOANALUA GOLF COURSE
TRIPLER GENERAL HOSPITAL
AIEA
H-1
63
61
ROUNDTOP
PARADISE PARK
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
EAST-WEST CENTER
MOANALUA GARDENS
KALIHI
HONOLULU
ALOHA TOWER
HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
AINA HAINA
WAILUPE
KULIOUOU
HAWAII KAI
72
SEA LIFE PARK
Makapuu Pt.
HAWAII KAI GOLF COURSE
Sandy Beach
BLOWHOLE
Hanauma Bay
KOKO HEAD NATURAL PARK
Maunalua Bay
72
WAIKIKI BEACH
Kupikipikio (Black Pt.)
Koko Head
DIAMOND HEAD


ALOHA WEEK PAGEANTRY


WAIKIKI — ALA WAI HARBOR TO DIAMOND HEAD

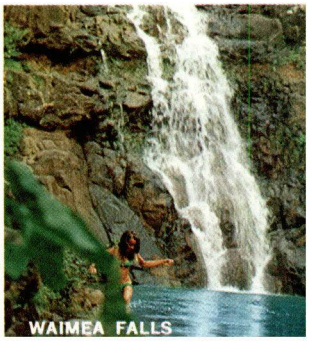

PUNCHBOWL BATTLE MEMORIAL OF THE PACIFIC


HULA DANCER


BUDDHIST TEMPLE

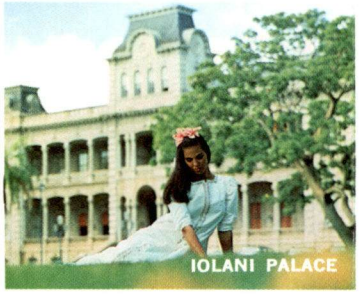

CHAMPIONSHIP SURFING


SKIN-DIVER


WAIMEA FALLS











The Myriad Pleasures Of The Gathering Place

The city of Honolulu lies on the lower side of Oahu, the green Koolau Mountains rising behind. It is a community of varied textures, intriguing complexities and uncommon events.

Next door to the impressive new State Capitol is historic, ornate Iolani Palace, built by King Kalakaua. It is America's only royal palace. Nearby is old Kawaiahao Church, once site of coronations. A bit beyond rise tall office buildings housing Honolulu's thriving business world. A few steps away you'll believe yourself transported to the Orient. Honolulu's Chinatown is the image of Hong Kong, except the shopkeepers speak English. Narrow, dimly lit shops offer strange, unusual wares. Across town is one of the world's largest shopping centers, Ala Moana.

Sightseeing in Honolulu is a fascinating undertaking. Museums, exhibits, theatres and parks present the thrilling worlds of the Pacific, of Polynesia, of life beneath the sea.

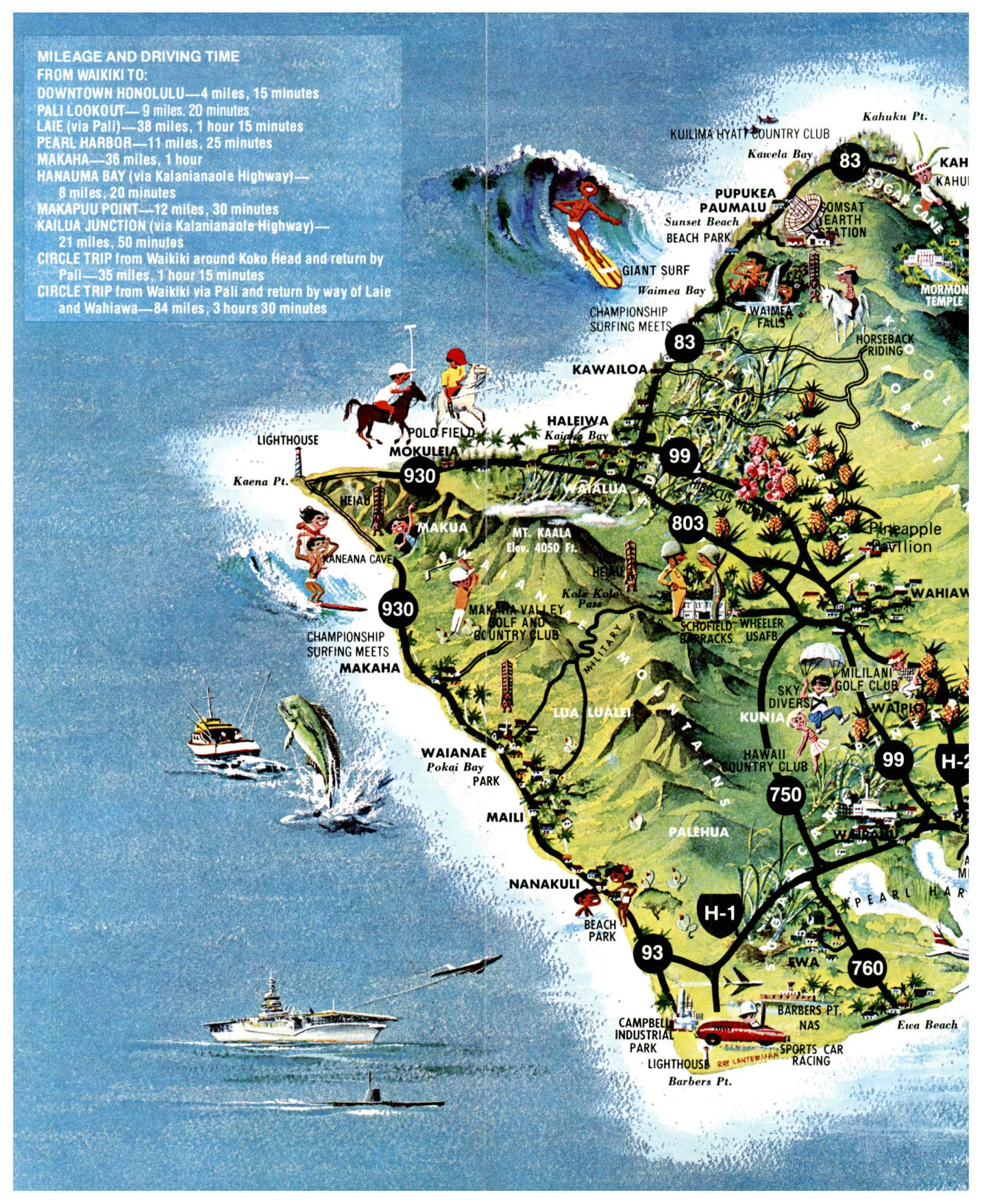
All of Oahu kindles interest. On the North Shore in winter break the finest surfing waves in the world. Fields of sugar cane bend gracefully beneath the gentle tradewinds.

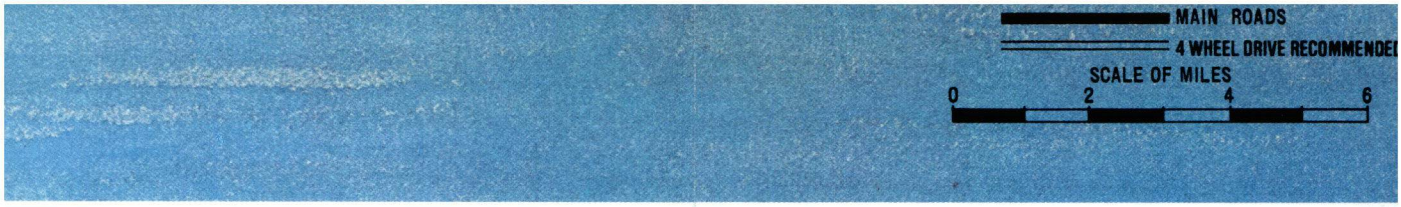
Windward Oahu faces the trades, enjoying a heavy rainfall that produces magnificent forests and jungles, an ocean of variegated greenery. The lightly populated coast is speckled with small bays and picturesque ancient fishponds that provided Hawaiians of earlier days with a ready food supply.

The people of Oahu are of many races, many cultures, inter-mingling in the warm Hawaiian sun. This is an isle where Chinese boys speak Hawaiian and a European may speak Japanese. A Buddhist temple may face a Christian church, a gourmet steak house abut a Tea House. You can dine at an okazu-ya or in an elegant French restaurant. Entertainment at the Neal S. Blaisdell Center Concert Hall could be Tokyo's Grand Kabuki Theatre, the Moscow Ballet or a Broadway musical.

At night, Honolulu becomes a tapestry of colorful lights strung along the ocean. Lavish Hawaiian revues, Las Vegas comics, concerts in the Waikiki Shell, subdued harp music, tinkling ukuleles, all find a place.

From the sun-splashed sands of its many beaches to the cool green mountains, Oahu has gathered the many meanings of aloha.


MILEAGE AND DRIVING TIME
FROM WAIKIKI TO:
DOWNTOWN HONOLULU—4 miles, 15 minutes
PALI LOOKOUT—9 miles, 20 minutes
LAIE (via Pali)—38 miles, 1 hour 15 minutes
PEARL HARBOR—11 miles, 25 minutes
MAKAHA—36 miles, 1 hour
HANAUMA BAY (via Kalanianaole Highway)—8 miles, 20 minutes
MAKAPUU POINT—12 miles, 30 minutes
KAILUA JUNCTION (via Kalanianaole Highway)—21 miles, 50 minutes
CIRCLE TRIP from Waikiki around Koko Head and return by Pali—35 miles, 1 hour 15 minutes
CIRCLE TRIP from Waikiki via Pali and return by way of Laie and Wahiawa—84 miles, 3 hours 30 minutes
Kahuku Pt.
KUILIMA HYATT COUNTRY CLUB
Kawela Bay
83
KAHU
SUGAR CANE
PUPUKEA PAUMALU
Sunset Beach BEACH PARK
COMSAT EARTH STATION
GIANT SURF
Waimea Bay
MORMON TEMPLE
CHAMPIONSHIP SURFING MEETS
WAIMEA FALLS
HORSEBACK RIDING
83
KAWAILOA
HALEIWA
Kaiaka Bay
POLO FIELD
LIGHTHOUSE
MOKULEIA
99
Kaena Pt.
930
HEIAU
WAIALUA
803
MAKUA
MT. KAALA Elev. 4050 Ft.
Pineapple Pavilion
KANEANA CAVE
HEIAU
WAHIAW
Kole Kole Pass
930
MAKAHA VALLEY GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
SCHOFIELD BARRACKS
WHEELER USAFB
CHAMPIONSHIP SURFING MEETS
MAKAHA
MILITARY RD.
MILILANI GOLF CLUB
SKY DIVERS
WAIPIO
LUA LUALEI
KUNIA
WAIANAE
Pokai Bay PARK
HAWAII COUNTRY CLUB
99
H-2
750
MAILI
PALEHUA
NANAKULI
H-1
BEACH PARK
93
EWA
760
PEARL HAR
BARBERS PT. NAS
Ewa Beach
CAMPBELL INDUSTRIAL PARK
SPORTS CAR RACING
LIGHTHOUSE
Barbers Pt.



OAHU

The Gathering Place

Aloha Tower—Honolulu's familiar landmark is open to visitors and offers an excellent view of the harbor area.

Aquarium—On Kalakaua Avenue across from Kapiolani Park at Waikiki. A top attraction for visitors, the Aquarium contains a world-famous collection of brilliantly colored tropical fish.

Bishop Museum and Planetarium—At 1355 Kalihi Street, the Museum houses the world's foremost collection of Hawaiiana and Polynesian antiquities.

Blow Hole—Near Koko Head. Playful Mother Nature forces the mighty sea through a tiny hole in a lava ledge and blows miniature geysers high into the air.

Byodo-in Temple—Japan's 900-year-old architectural treasure is duplicated in exact detail at the Valley of the Temples Memorial Park, beneath the majestic cliffs of the Koolau mountains. The beautiful Oriental garden setting also has a carp pool, massive nine-foot Buddha statue, and tea house.

Castle Park—Hawaii's first theme park, this family entertainment center covers over 14 acres adjacent to Aloha Stadium, with attractions such as water flumes, bumper boats, miniature race cars and golf courses.

Chinatown—Unlike the Chinatowns in other American cities, this section of downtown Honolulu is an exciting blend of shops, restaurants and markets displaying not only Chinese goods but wares and foods typical of the countries of origin of Hawaii's early-day immigrants.

Diamond Head—This world renowned landmark bounds Waikiki Beach on the south. An extinct volcano, it is said to have once been the home of Pele, the Fire Goddess.

East-West Center—A center for cultural and academic interchange between the peoples of Asia, the Pacific and the United States. Established by the U.S. Congress in 1960, the center has since become a public, non-profit educational corporation with offices and facilities adjacent to the University of Hawaii campus.

Foster Botanic Garden—Remarkable botanical displays, including photogenic orchid section, in a 20-acre setting in downtown Honolulu.

Hanauma Bay—A delightful sea cove in Koko Head Park. Its rugged grandeur was created by volcanic action 10,000 years ago when Pele made her last attempt to find a home on Oahu, as legend tells. A favorite spot for bathers and picnickers.

Honolulu Academy of Arts—Built in 1927 and accredited by the American Association of Museums, the Honolulu Academy of Arts is internationally renowned for its extensive collection of Asian and Western Art and the beauty of its grounds and buildings. It is a registered national and state historic place.

Honolulu International Airport—Nine miles west of Waikiki, this airport is one of the busiest in the nation. It serves as the hub of the Pacific for trans-Pacific airlines as well as several inter-island airlines.

Iolani Palace—Only throne room under the American flag, where Hawaii's last two monarchs lived and ruled.

Kamehameha School—Established by a member of Hawaii's royal family for boys and girls of Hawaiian ancestry.

Kaneana Cave—Near Makua just before the end of Farrington Highway (930). Formation is volcanic and coral. Kaneana, the sharkman deity, is supposed to have made his home in the cave.

Kawaiahao Church—Dedicated in 1842, the "Westminister Abbey" of Hawaii offers Sunday services in Hawaiian and English.

Kewalo Basin—Sampans and other fishing boats moor in this small boat harbor which is also the departure point for Pearl Harbor cruises.

Mission Houses—The oldest existing buildings erected by the first Missionary contingent to Honolulu are in the civic center area, which is also the locale of many other historic sites.

Mormon Temple—Built in beautiful Laie in 1920, it is the first Mormon Temple to be constructed outside of Salt Lake City.

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific—Punchbowl or Puowaina, literally translated "Hill of Sacrifice," is the final resting place of thousands of World War II,

Spectacular scenery marvelous cosmopolitan living

Oahu, "The Gathering Place," was once the common meeting ground for Hawaii's island kings. Since those ancient times, through tribal wars, arrival of missionaries, the rising and falling of a monarchy, the Island of Oahu has remained "The Gathering Place" . . . with its stunning tropical metropolis, Honolulu.

Honolulu is modern, with soaring structures, broad thoroughfares, bright lights, and music for all moods. Streamlined cargo ships stand in the harbor. Industrial and financial networks stretch across the Pacific. At the East-West Center, important cultural and academic interchange takes place.

Yet the beauty and languor of Polynesia suffuse the city, shower trees and coconut palms line the boulevards, the scent of plumeria filters through the sunny air, Island songbirds fly about, the sparkling ocean curls beyond the reef and Diamond Head stands watch over Waikiki.

Life on this Island is both relaxed and exciting, a dynamic composition of East and West, savoring the finest delicacies of each culture. From the beach boy waxing your surfboard to the latest Broadway show, from a stately fisherman mending his net to a quiet museum or a spontaneous celebration, the spirit of aloha is everywhere.



WINDWARD OAHU FROM PALI LOOKOUT

Bowie 2-12-59 10-21-59

Quotables

"This is the best job in Western civilization. And nobody sits in front of you at games."

—Baseball Commissioner Fay Vincent.

"You'd better be funny. We've got bullets."

—A U.S. soldier to comedian Steve Martin, who is in Saudi Arabia on a USO tour.

"There is an aura about the place that induces other highly motivated people to come here. Besides, what else is there to do in Chicago in the winter but go to the lab and work?"

—D. Gale Johnson, University of Chicago economics professor, on the school's wealth of Nobel laureates.

"This is an honor to business schools and the field of finance. It shows we're finally accepted in the mother church of economics."

—Merton Miller, University of Chicago finance professor, after he and two other financial theorists were given the 1990 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science.

"George Bush has decided he would rather see the government of the United States shut down than tax the wealthy."

—Rep. Thomas Downey (D-Conn.), on the budget impasse between Congress and the president.

"Come on, fellas, who drinks beer and smokes cigarettes and uses public fishing boats? The Republican rich? Horsefeathers."

—Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.), on Democratic budget proposals.

"They don't bark and they're not going to nip the mailman's leg off. They'll watch TV with you."

—Dave Keown, who breeds Vietnamese pot-bellied pigs, comparing them to dogs.

Photo Copy Preservation

Gentleman to the last, the vice consul sent word not to wait; he "probably would be unable to play golf that day."[11]

In the anchorage, oil oozing out of damaged vessels had caught fire, and the whole area around Battleship Row was aflame. "One of the most terrifying sights that day," said Train, "was to see those burning waters move down the channel and go out with the tide. It was ghostly, eerie, threatening and dangerous. And worst of all, there was nothing to put it out with."[12] So menacing did the burning oil become around *California* that at 1015 her skipper, Captain J. W. Bunkley, with Pye's approval, ordered Abandon Ship. But shortly afterward, when the fires cleared the vessel, Bunkley canceled the order.[13] Nevertheless, *California* had become unsuitable as a headquarters, so Pye removed himself and his staff and reported to Kimmel's office. The CinCUS reassured both them and himself: "I need you men." Though badly shaken by his terrible ordeal, Kimmel thought only of striking back against the Japanese.[14]

On and off ship survivors fought the fires valiantly. *Tennessee*'s crew tried to move her away from *Arizona*, but the ship did not budge. Apparently *West Virginia* had wedged her close to the quays. For the rest of the day and night *Tennessee* kept her engines turning "in order that the screw current could wash the burning oil from the stern. . . ."[15]

Fire engulfed *West Virginia* except for a small area forward. Some survivors of the battleship crossed to *Tennessee*, using a 5-inch gun as a bridge. Alongside, the garbage scow *YG-17* played her powerful hoses on *West Virginia* until the fires came under control[16]—a lowly scullery maid protecting a beleaguered queen.

Rescue crews swarmed over *Utah* and *Oklahoma*, cutting through the hulls, following the faint taps from inside as trapped crewmen pounded against the bulkheads. Not until Monday afternoon did Thesman and his men scramble out of *Oklahoma*. "It was a deep, powerful feeling . . ." he said, "like being dug up out of your own grave."[17]

A burning passion consumed the Americans to ferret out the enemy's flattops and exact a grim payment for the blood spilled this Sunday morning. But the hand of fate seemed to hover protectingly over Nagumo's task force. At first the defenders had no idea whatever whence the attack came. Soon, however, Kimmel's instinct told him that the enemy ships lay northward. At 1018 he advised his forces at sea: "Search from Pearl very limited account maximum twelve VP searching from Pearl. Some indication enemy force northwest Oahu. Addressees operate as directed Comtaskforce Eight to intercept enemy. Composition enemy force unknown."[18]

A Japanese submarine intercepted this message and sent it to the task force. Aboard *Akigumo* Chigusa noted in his diary, "Looks like enemy might catch us." But the Americans did not pursue this potentially profitable line of thought. From a direction finder at Heeia, Rochefort learned that the Japanese commander "bore either 357 or 178." This indicated the attackers lay north or south—the readings would be the same for either direction—and "through a limitation of aircraft operations he could be expected to be within 200 miles."[19]

Our conversations convinced me of the depth of understanding between the United States and the Philippines, which will permit points on which we may differ to be resolved without becoming items of major conflict.

As I leave today, I go home convinced that the relationship of mutual respect and mutual trust between our two countries is the continuing basis for a true alliance today as well as in the future.

On behalf of Mrs. Ford, our daughter Susan, and all of our delegation—yes, all of the American people—I thank you and Mrs. Marcos and all of the people of the Philippines for the gracious, the kind, and the wonderful reception that we had. We are most appreciative.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:52 p.m. at the Manila International Airport. President Marcos responded as follows:

For and on behalf of the 42 million Filipinos, on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, and on my own personal behalf and that of my wife, I wish you a happy trip home and hope that you will bring with you to the American people the affection and good will that you have found in the Philippines.

You came to Asia, Mr. President, with one message underneath—that America has no intention of withdrawing into the Pacific and into your hemisphere and abandoning Asia and your allies in the Pacific.

It is, therefore, with confidence that we face the future. All Asian countries and Asian leaders take courage in your work and shall mark your work with resolution to move forward in preparedness for their security as well as for their development.

The confidence that you instill in the Asian nations today shall be met with the effort of obtaining self-reliance, and it is our hope that the bond of friendship and comity that now exists between our two countries shall continue strengthening.

With the faith on the part of the Filipino people, we can hopefully say, go with God, Mr. President, and may you succeed on your mission of peace.

Thank you.

Earlier in the day, President Ford and President Marcos went to Manila Harbor where they boarded the presidential yacht for a trip to Corregidor Island. During the trip, the two Presidents held a meeting on the yacht.

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Remarks at Pearl Harbor Memorial Ceremonies in Honolulu, Hawaii. *December 7, 1975*

Admiral Gayler, distinguished guests:

We who remember Pearl Harbor will always remember. For us it is a moment etched in time, a moment of shock and mixed feelings and, particularly, disbelief, a moment of shame and a moment of sorrow, of anguish and of anger, an end to irresolutions, a summons to action, the start of a total commitment that comes but rarely to men and to nations.

Whoever watched the Pacific churned by winds of war comes to this hallowed

place with feelings overcoming words. Our shipmates who rest in honor here, our comrades in arms who sleep beneath the waves and on the islands that surround us need no eulogy beyond the eternal gratitude of the land that they loved.

On this Sunday morning in December, we remember them. In all the history of war there is a recurrent question, why do young men have to die? Why not save, instead of spend, our bravest and our best? Could they not live for their country, work for their country, achieve for their country? Can't we have living heroes, patriots of peace, and raise our monuments to lives well lived rather than memorials to lives snuffed out in the black smoke of battle?

I believe we can and will build a safer and saner world. If I did not believe it, then I and hundreds of thousands like me learned nothing in the Pacific during World War II. If I didn't believe it, I would not have supported America's bipartisan policy of peace through strength for more than a quarter of a century of severe challenges—trials that are far from finished here today.

If I didn't believe it, I would not have journeyed 27,000 miles around the Pacific as President to talk peace and mutually beneficial ties with the leaders of Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

The 1,600 million people of these nations and of the United States make up more than half of the whole human family. If a majority of people want peace, why cannot the world have peace? If a majority want to live in friendship, why cannot we all live in friendship?

There may be uncertainties, but surely it is worth a try. Here in Hawaii, with its diversity and its harmony, such a goal seems neither impractical nor impossible. The crossroads of the Pacific can become the crossroads of old and new civilizations, the lives of all lands can be preserved and prosper in the Pacific.

We who remember Pearl Harbor will never drop our guard nor unilaterally dismantle our defenses. But we Americans must and will use our moral leadership and our material strength to bring the Pacific community and the world little by little, year by year, closer and closer to real and reliable peace.

We will hold our course for a peaceful Pacific, remembering that vigilance, the price of liberty, must be paid and repaid by every generation. We will keep faith with our past as we work to build a better world for our children and our grandchildren.

1949

I believe they will see peace come through and thank us as we thank those fallen heroes we honor here today. Their duty is done. Let us do ours.

Thank you and *aloha.*

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:01 a.m. at the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial. In his opening remarks, he referred to Adm. Noel A. M. Gayler, USN, Commander in Chief, Pacific.

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Address at the University of Hawaii. *December 7, 1975*

Thank you very much, Dr. Kleinjans. Governor Ariyoshi, Senator Fong, Congressman Matsunaga, Dr. Matsuda, students, faculty, and members of the community here in Hawaii:

It was nice to see you, Doctor. I had the honor for a good many years of representing an area, a wonderful community, from which the Doctor came. I know more of his relatives perhaps than he does—[*laughter*]—and they were always very kind to me, for which I was deeply grateful.

But it is good to be home again in the United States. I have just completed, as many of you know, a 7-day trip to the State of Alaska, to the People's Republic of China, to our good friends Indonesia and the Philippines, and now I am obviously happy to be home in our 50th State, Hawaii.

This morning I reflected on the past at the shrine of Americans who died on Sunday morning 34 years ago. I came away with a new spirit of dedication to the ideals that emerged from Pearl Harbor in World War II—dedication to America's bipartisan policy of pursuing peace through strength and dedication to a new future of interdependence and cooperation with all peoples of the Pacific.

I subscribe to a Pacific doctrine of peace with all and hostility toward none. The way I would like to remember or recollect Pearl Harbor is by preserving the power of the past to build the future. Let us join with new and old countries of that great Pacific area in creating the greatest civilization on the shores of the greatest of our oceans.

My visit here to the East-West Center holds another kind of meaning. Your center is a catalyst of America's positive concern for Asia, its people and its rich diversity of cultures. You advance our hope that Asia will gain a better understanding of the United States.

Last year we were pleased to receive and to welcome nearly 54,000 Asian students to the United States, while thousands upon thousands of American

Japanese had as much as

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turn out into them and
nany there were. . . . I
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ıut. I don't know what
nk, shot the other man
ctly into them and shot
or's tail."[32]
He rocked his wings to
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s Genda had planned.[33]
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rom Haleiwa and their

ighters sped to Hickam
and Ichihara's fifty-four
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l with stolid thorough-
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ıen were dispersed."
ucted him to assess the
ıgle strafing operation,
r at an altitude of 300
apped up his report to

all of whom came from
bunch as they flew on
nt Takemi Iwami, who
ısted combat in China,
was also not easy. The
even when flying over
lthough several bomb-
ɔered, none of the hits

Iangars 13 and 15. The
ɔok another bull's-eye,
ıught protection in the

freezer room. "The hangars looked as if they were being lifted right off the ground."[36]

Lacking the all-important element of surprise which had brought the first wave through almost unscathed, Egusa's dive bombers met an aroused enemy striking back with all the ferocity and power at his command. Lieutenant Zenji Abe noted that as soon as they flew beyond northern Oahu, "fierce AA barrages began gradually to close in. . . . This gave me the cold shivers," he added candidly.[37] And Chihaya flashed back to *Akagi*, "Enemy defensive fire strong." That settled one question for Genda: If the task force launched a third major strike, the torpedo bombers would remain on the carriers.[38]

Egusa had orders to finish off any ships damaged in the first attack, preferably the battleships. Each plane carried one 250-kilogram bomb, so each bombardier had but one crack at the enemy. But when Egusa's bombers reached Pearl Harbor, they had little choice of targets. The heavy rolls of black smoke obscured the vessels, and the exploding ack-ack made accurate sighting almost impossible. The Japanese would have to hit what they saw when they saw it.

Ofuchi swooped down on a battleship moored along the south end of Ford Island. "When we went into our attack dive, my feelings were numbed and, truthfully, I didn't give a damn what happened. I just gave myself over to Fate," Ofuchi said. "But when the bomb was dropped, and we pulled up to level off, I really got scared."[39]

As the second wave broke over Pearl Harbor, doctors, nurses, corpsmen, and patients at the naval hospital scrambled for cover. Some vivid images would never leave Lieutenant Ruth Erickson's memory: doctors, inured by profession and experience to human suffering, shaken to the core; a physician holding a needle to insert into a patient's vein, his fingers quivering like reeds in the wind; the stench of burning flesh ripping up one's nostrils. "I can still smell it . . . and I think I always will," she said.[40]

By now Pearl Harbor was a hellpit of smoke—gray, brown, white, lemon yellow, black, and again black—acrid, foul, mushrooming billows erupting skyward, folding in and opening out like a mass of storm clouds. Out of this pall came a sight so incredible that its viewers could not have been more dumbfounded had it been the legendary Flying Dutchman—*Nevada*, heading into the channel, a hole the size of a house in her bow, her torn flag rippling defiance.

Nevada had been under partial steam when the first wave struck, and at 0850 the battleship got under way, Thomas at the conn, Ruff acting as navigator. Chief Quartermaster Robert Sedberry ably assisted.[41] When *Nevada* limped past the blazing *Arizona*, someone saw three survivors swimming nearby and tossed them a line. They climbed up and helped man *Nevada*'s starboard 5-inch gun. Heat from the burning battleship was so intense gunners had to cover their shells with their bodies lest they explode.

The capsized *Oklahoma* was "another terrifying and shocking s

YOUR NAVY IN HAWAII

A Brief History of Pearl Harbor

Before the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, little of Pearl Harbor was known to the rest of the world. Until then, few Americans even knew where Pearl Harbor was located. That was to change as news of that dark "Day of Infamy" quickly spread.

When the British explorer, Captain James Cook, discovered the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, Pearl Harbor was known as Pu'uloa. "Wai Momi" or "water of pearl" was adopted later, due to the abundance of pearl oysters that grew in its waters.

In those early days, Pearl Harbor was not considered suitable as a port because a coral bar blocked its entrance to all but shallow draft vessels. It was not until 1840 when a far-sighted Navy lieutenant named Charles Wilkes calculated that by blasting out the obstruction, even the largest ships of the day could enter the harbor freely.

Almost from the time of its first discovery by the West, foreign nations of many flags sought to obtain the islands as a fueling and supply base; but in 1884, the Hawaiian monarchy finally granted exclusive landing rights to the United States in exchange for allowing Hawaiian sugar to enter the U.S. duty free.

Clearing the coral bar was to be delayed for nearly 20 years until the Spanish-American War confirmed the strategic value of Pearl Harbor as an advance naval base. In 1902, the entrance to the inlet was dredged to a depth of 35 feet. Six years later, serious development of Pearl Harbor began with the construction of work shops and Dry Dock No.1 and the dredging of the channel.

By 1916, Pearl Harbor ranked 10th among the Navy's growing bases. Headquarters for the 14th Naval District was established that same year; and three years later, a $27 million construction program was started.

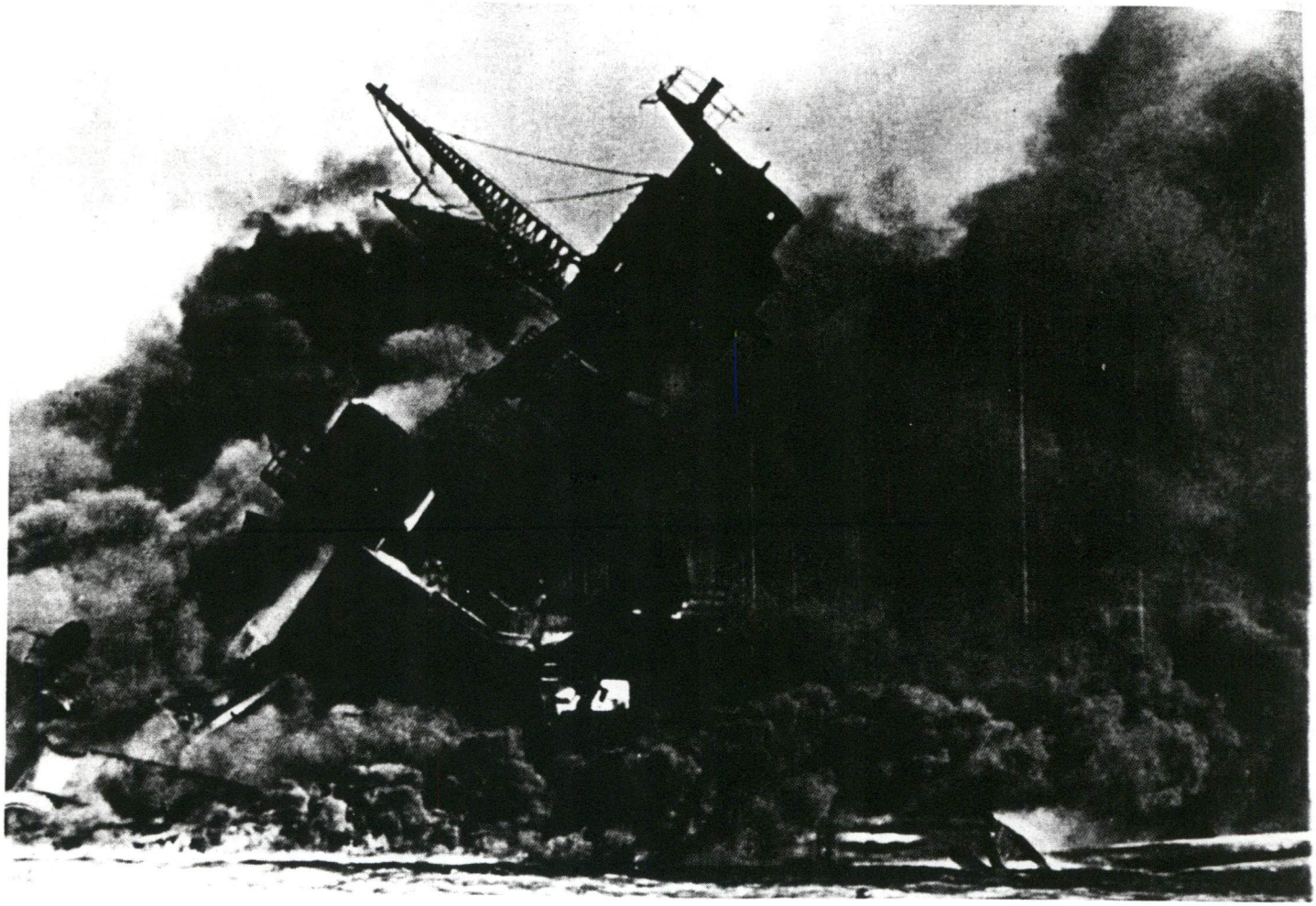
Activity at Pearl Harbor reached an all-time peak during World War II, when the civilian work force at the shipyard topped 26,000.

Now valued at over $1.5 billion, Pearl Harbor is the Navy's most important island base in the Pacific growing from a small coaling station to a busy city of some 70 naval commands and more than 32,000 Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

December 7, 1941

6:25 a.m. The sun was just rising over Oahu, but already the events that were to be burned into history that day were underway as 190 Japanese warplanes from six aircraft carriers approached from the northwest. Circling the island, 25 Japanese submarines lay in hiding, waiting to pick off the survivors of the air attack.

Two hundred miles to the southwest, a squadron of scout planes from the USS Enterprise had just been launched with orders to search ahead and land at Ford Island. The Enterprise, one of three carriers in the Pacific that later spearheaded early U.S. counterattacks, had run into heavy weather on the way home from delivering a squadron of Marine fighter planes to Wake Island.



Although she was due to reach Pearl Harbor on the evening of December 6th, she had been forced to slow down out of consideration to her destroyer escort. Her crew griped about missing a Saturday night liberty.

Sunday morning was bright and clear over Pearl Harbor – perfect weather for what was about to happen. At 6:45, the USS Ward, patrolling off the harbor entrances, fired the first shot of the war with Japan. Thirty seconds later, a second round from the Ward tore the conning tower off a 2-man Japanese midget sub that had tried to enter the harbor. The incident was reported, but a 25 year habit of peace was hard to break.

Nearly an hour after the sinking of the midget sub, the Japanese air strike group arrived off Kahuku Point at Oahu's northern tip and deployed the attack.

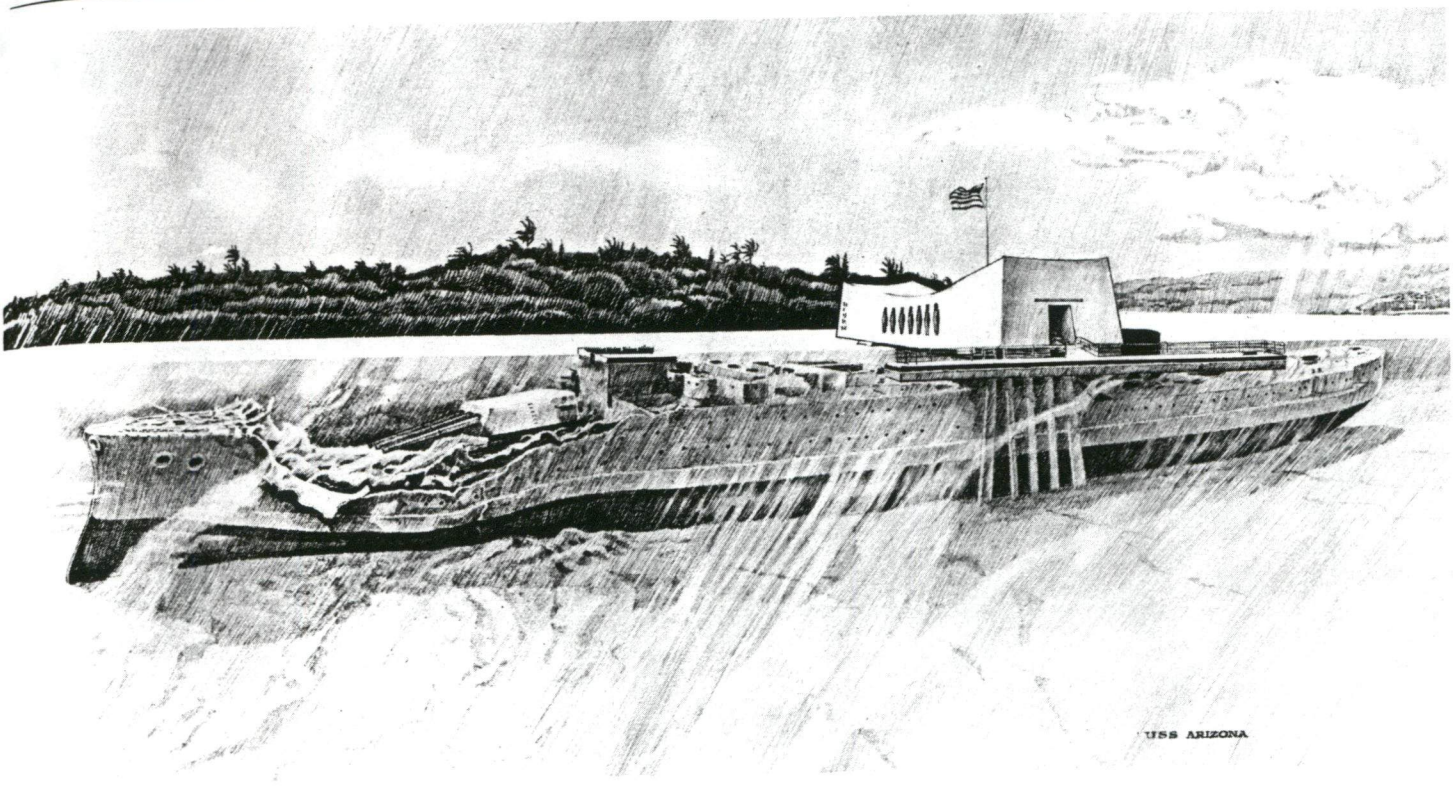
"Pearl Harbor was still asleep in the morning mist," the Japanese Commander leading the first formation of planes later wrote. "It was calm and serene inside the harbor." Inside that serene harbor were 96 warships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet including eight battleships, eight cruisers, 29 destroyers, five submarines and assorted minecraft, tenders and auxiliary ships.

7:55 a.m. In the following 60 seconds, all hell was to break loose as the battleship West Virginia was struck by the first of six or seven torpedoes. The battleship Arizona, suffering a direct hit on her forward magazine, sank in less than nine minutes. The battleship Oklahoma took three torpedoes and began to capsize.

In attacks that had been practiced again and again for three months the Japanese flyers smashed at the startled Americans both afloat and ashore. But it was Battleship Row along the southeast shore of Ford Island, where seven massive battlewagons were moored, that was the primary target.

Skimming along East and Middle Loch and across Pearl City, waves of Kate torpedo bombers spread out and dropped their deadly "fish" from altitudes of 40 to 100 feet – their direction taking them directly into the long flanks of the stationary battleships.

Almost at the same time, Val dive bombers dove out of the blue Sunday sky to rake the heavy vessels with



USS ARIZONA

conventional bombs. Kates dropped converted 16-inch armor-piercing shells. When their bombs and torpedoes were expended, the planes circled and then returned to strafe again nd again.

But the attack did not go entirely unchallenged. A Fleet doctrine that called for one-fourth of each ship's anti-aircraft batteries to be manned and armed resulted in machine gun emplacements responding almost at once. Within four short minutes of the attack's start, the lethal black puffs of 5-inch rounds began dropping enemy planes from the sky.

By 8:25, the first attack was over. The Arizona was a burning wreck; the Oklahoma had capsized; the West Virginia was sunk; the California was going down and every other battleship (except the Pennsylvania, which was in dry dock) was heavily damaged. The Japanese achieved nearly 90 percent of their goal. Except for the aircraft carriers still out at sea, they had effectively wrecked the battle force of the Pacific Fleet. Missing the absent carriers was to prove a costly mistake for the invaders later on, as history was to record.

From 8:25 to 8:40, a lull occurred in the battle, during which time most of the Enterprise's Scouting Squadron was able to dodge or fight its way into Ford Island. At Pearl Harbor, shaken sailors tended to their shattered ships and wounded companions, and rushed to get ammunition into the breeches in time to meet the next assault.

In Washington, D.C., at 8:30 Pearl Harbor time, Japanese Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu were meeting with Secretary of State Cordell Hull continuing their negotiations to preserve the "peace."

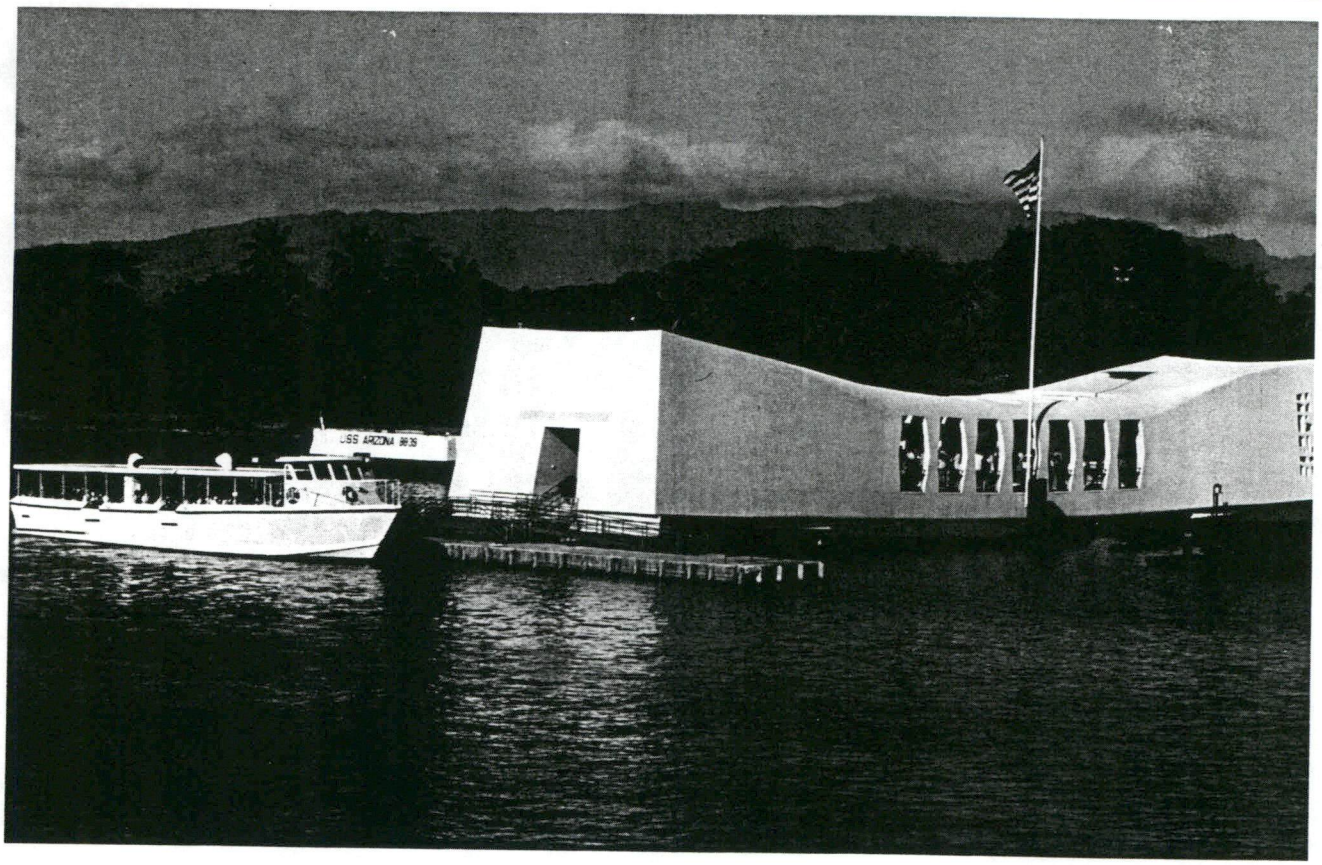
At 8:40, while the peace envoys met, high level bombers left over from the first attack began criss- crossing the burning ships and installations, laying racks of bombs from 10,000 to 12,000 feet before veering away to return to their carriers that waited hundreds of miles away.

But after 8:40, the battle was not as terribly one-sided as it had been before. As late as 8:05, only isolated puffs of antiaircraft fire peppered the clear skies over Pearl Harbor, but during the 15-minute lull from 8:25 to 8:40, the guns got into action and the heroic efforts of sailors and officers began to take effect.

The battleship Nevada shot down two torpedo bombers and got underway shortly after 8:30 – despite a 45-by-30 foot hole in her bow. Fighting her way through a determined wave of dive bombers, she was ordered grounded first at Hospital Point, and later on the Waipio Peninsula across from the south end of Ford Island for fear that she might sink and block the harbor's entrance.

The destroyer Monaghan got underway at 8:27, rammed, depth-charged and sank a midget submarine, and then made it safely to sea.

At 9:15, the second wave came in. Fifty more high level bombers swung in over Bellows Field, skirting Diamond Head and Waikiki, then crossed Hickam Field to make their drops through the columns of black smoke that rose from the burning ships. And at the same time, 80 dive



bombers burst in from the east while 40 fighters screamed in to strafe and engage the few defending interceptors that had managed to get airborne.

In two hours and four minutes that Sunday, the Navy lost four battleships, three were badly damaged and the eighth wounded. Two destroyers had been demolished and several other warships had been either permanently or temporarily put out of commission. In the sunken hulls of ships, in the oil-slickened waters, on the piers and docks, and in the hangars, 2,113 Navy men and Marines lay dead and 987 others wounded. In that short time span, the U.S. Navy lost three times as many men as it had lost to the enemy in all of the Spanish-American War and World War I combined.

While the U.S. had several minor successes within the overwhelming defeat, by the time the last Japanese elements departed at 10 a.m., they took with them the most smashing victory ever at the start of a modern war. A war that was to end just as dramatically nearly 1,400 days later on the deck of a U.S. battleship – not in Pearl Harbor, but in the waters of Tokyo Bay.

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

A tribute to those who died suddenly one quiet Sunday morning, the USS Arizona Memorial spans the sunken hull of the world's most famous ship, the battleship USS Arizona, which lies in 38 feet of water at the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

An enclosed bridge, the 184-foot-long Memorial doesn't touch the ship itself, but instead is supported by two 250-ton concrete girders which rest on 36 prestressed pilings. Varying in width from 27 feet in the center, to 36 feet at the ends, its graceful roof arcs from 14 feet in the center to 21 feet at the outer edges.

The Memorial is divided into three sections: the Bell Room, which houses one of the original ship's bells; the Assembly Area, which can accommodate 250 persons; and the Shrine Room, in which a marble wall stands engraved with the names of the 1,177 Navy men and Marines who died aboard the Arizona when she went down.

Construction of the Memorial was authorized by the 85th Congress and approved by President Eisenhower in 1958; the $1.5 million bill, passed by the 87th Congress, was signed by President Kennedy in 1961. Under sponsorship of the Pacific War Memorial Commission, additional funds were raised from public contributions along with a $100,000 donation by the State of Hawaii. The Memorial was dedicated, appropriately enough, on Memorial Day 1962.

In tribute to all the American fighting men killed during the attack on Pearl Harbor, our national flag is flown over the USS Arizona daily by special permission of the Navy.

YOUR AIR FORCE IN HAWAII

A Brief History of Air Power in Hawaii

Hawaii has played an important role in the development of air power since 1913 when 1st Lt. Harold Geiger brought 12 enlisted men, a civilian mechanic and two seaplanes to the islands and established a flying school at Fort Kamehameha. He was followed four years later by Capt. John F. Curry, who arrived to command the 6th Aero Squadron which was charged with responsibility for the "aerial coast defense" of Oahu.

Curry returned to the mainland for reassignment after five months and was replaced by Capt. John B. Brooks, who succeeded him as commander. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. government purchased Ford Island in Pearl Harbor for joint use by the Army and Navy. The airfield there was named Luke Field in honor of 2nd Lt. Frank Luke Jr., an outstanding air ace in World War I who was awarded the Medal of Honor. Luke was killed in combat fighting in skies over France on September 29, 1918.

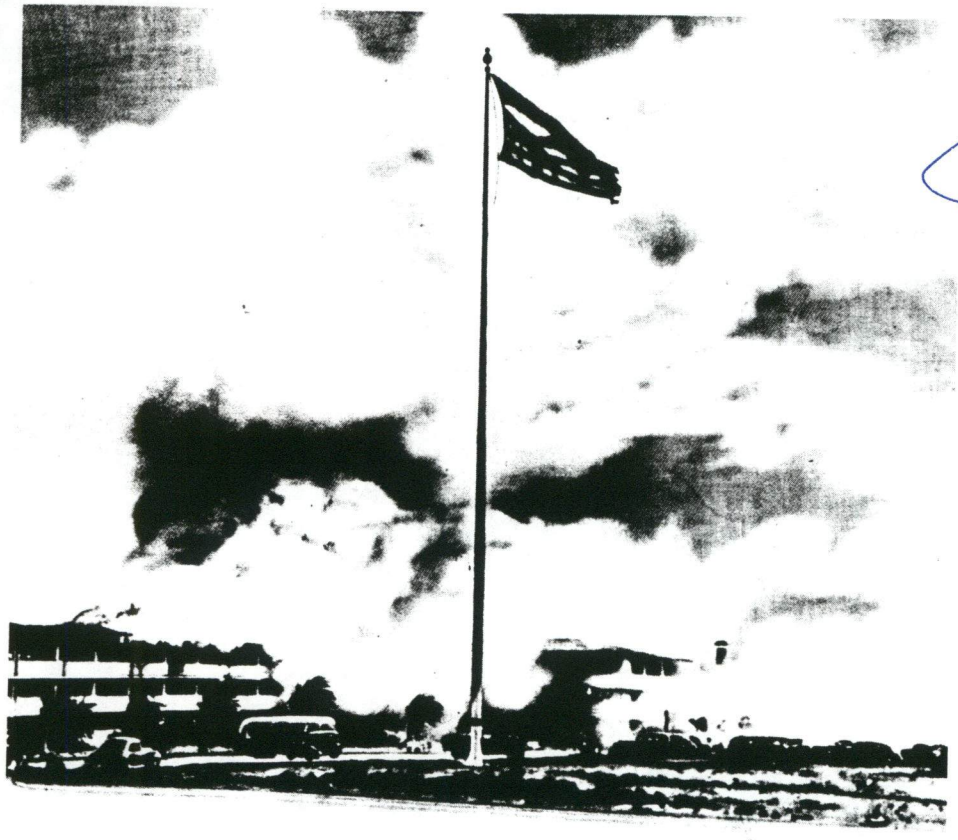
The first inter-island flight was made in May that same year when Major Harold M. Clark and his mechanic, Sergeant Robert P. Gray, flew from Fort Kamehameha to Maui. Their continued flight to Hawaii was marred, however, when thick clouds caused them to lose their bearings. Crashing on the slopes of Mauna Kea, the highest peak in the Hawaiian chain, they emerged unhurt and spent two days and nights hiking in jungle-like brush before reaching safety. One week later, three lieutenants flew to Molokai and back, completing the first inter-island round trip.

Other air power landmarks came rapidly. Capt. Robert Olds made the first night flight over Oahu in 1920. A little while later, the first aerial photographs of Haleakala Crater on Maui were taken by military pilots. Soon, aircraft based on Luke Field began providing humanitarian services by participating in search and rescue missions and flying the sick and injured from neighboring islands to Honolulu hospitals. This proved that flying was a practical way to link the islands together.

In February 1922, construction started on a new airfield near Schofield Barracks. Dedicated on November 11, 1922, Wheeler Field was named in honor of Major Sheldon H. Wheeler, former commander of Luke Field who died in a plane crash in 1921.

Wheeler Field was the site of several historic aviation events, including the first nonstop mainland to Hawaii flight by Army Air Corps Lieutenants Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger in 1927; the Great Dole Derby air race from Oakland, California to Hawaii, also in 1927; the first trans-Pacific flight from the United States to Australia by Squadron Leader Charles Kingsford-Smith in 1928; and the first solo flight from Wheeler Field to California by Amelia Earhart in 1935.

In 1934, the Army's Quartermaster Corps began ambitious plans for a new airdrome – to be constructed on 2,200 acres of tangled brush and



sugar cane fields next to Pearl Harbor. Dedicated on May 31, 1935, and named for Lt. Col. Horace Meek Hickam (an aviation pioneer killed in a flying accident at Fort Crockett near Galveston, Texas), Hickam Field was completed and officially activated in 1938.

December 7, 1941

The sky was a bright blue with a few puffy clouds on that December 7th Sunday morning. It was 7:45 a.m., and Technical Sergeant John Zemitis was walking to church at Wheeler. He watched as a large number of aircraft circled the field far overhead and first thought they were Navy aircraft. When they peeled out of formation, he was certain they were coming in to buzz their Army Air Force comrades at the base.

At Aiea Landing in Pearl Harbor, Private First Class Koenig stood waiting on a dock for a launch to take him to visit a friend on a Navy ship.

And at Hickam, 2nd Lt. J.W. Livingston was doing what most people on Oahu were doing that morning...sleeping.

The lieutenant was jolted from his bed, Koenig didn't get his boat ride and Zemitis never made it to church that day. Instead, three waves of enemy aircraft dove from the skies, shattering the peace of paradise and plunging the United States into World War II. In all, 360 Japanese naval aircraft attacked Oahu military installations.

The attackers struck Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows with devastating fury. What few American aircraft could get into the air flew out of Bellows, Wheeler and a landing strip at Haleiwa, but the odds were overwhelming.

When it was over, there were 124 people killed, 273 wounded and 37 missing at Hickam. At Wheeler, 37 people were dead, 53 had been wounded and one was missing. Bellows had two dead, nine wounded and five missing.

At the end of the attack, just 79 aircraft were usable. Two hours earlier, 231 had been ready for duty.

The Air Force Arrives in Hawaii

With the formation of the Air Force as a separate branch of the Department of Defense in 1947, Air Transport Command and its successor, Military Air Transport Service, assumed control of Air Force activities in Hawaii. Pacific Air Force was activated in 1954, and in 1955, the 7th Air Force was reactivated at Wheeler.

Pacific Air Force and Far East Air Forces were merged in 1957, becoming today's Pacific Air Forces with headquarters at Hickam. The 6486th Air Base Wing assumed control of former 7th Air Force duties at Hickam, the 6486th being replaced by the 15th Air Base Wing on November 1, 1971.

AIR FORCE UNITS IN HAWAII

15th Air Base Wing

The 15th Air Base Wing is the host unit at Hickam which is also headquarters for Pacific Air Forces, a major air command and air component of U.S. Pacific Command, largest of the U.S. unified commands. PACAF's area of responsibility includes the central and western Pacific, Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and Far East. This area encompasses more than 100 million square miles, 70 percent of the world's ocean area and about two-thirds of the world's population.

Other units with the 15th designation include the Civil Engineering, Headquarters, Security Police, Services, Supply, Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance and Transportation Squadrons at Hickam; 15th Air Base Squadron at Wheeler; Detachment 1 at Bellows; Detachment 2 at Kilauea Military Camp on the island of Hawaii; Detachment 3 at March

tions (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to the German Democratic Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register.*

George Bush

Executive Order 12726—Waiver Under the Trade Act of 1974 With Respect to the German Democratic Republic

August 15, 1990

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), which continues to apply to the German Democratic Republic pursuant to section 402(d), and having made the report to the Congress required by section 402(c)(2), I hereby waive the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to the German Democratic Republic.

George Bush

The White House,
August 15, 1990.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:17 p.m., August 15, 1990*]

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate on Trade With the German Democratic Republic

August 15, 1990

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to subsection 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), I have determined that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 with respect to the German Democratic Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. A copy of that determination is enclosed. I have also received the assurances with respect to the emigration practices of the German Democratic Republic required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2), I shall issue an Executive order waiving the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to the German Democratic Republic.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Remarks to Department of Defense Employees

August 15, 1990

Thank you, Secretary Cheney and General Powell and distinguished members of the Joint Chiefs, General Schwarzkopf, and all of you who do all the work. Thank all of you for joining us today and, really most of all, for your hard work in defense of freedom and America every day.

Over the past 10 days you've launched what history will judge as one of the most important deployments of allied military power since the Second World War. As I told the American people last week, let no one underestimate our determination to confront aggression. It is you, the men and women of the Department of Defense, who turn these words into deeds that transform hope and promise into reality.

I've just received a wonderful briefing from Secretary Cheney and General Powell and others here at the Pentagon. Our objectives remain clear: the immediate, complete, and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait; the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government; security and stability of Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and protection of the lives of American citizens abroad. We will achieve these honorable goals.

We've worked for decades to develop an international order, a common code and rule of law that promotes cooperation in

place of conflict. This order is imperfect; we know that. But without it, peace and freedom are impossible. The rule of law gives way to the law of the jungle. And so, when the question is asked: Where does America stand? I answer: America stands where it always has—against aggression.

Today, the brave American and allied forces are keeping watch along the sands and off the shores of Saudi Arabia. They're there for a purpose: to serve the cause of justice and freedom, a cause the world supports. But Saddam Hussein [President of Iraq] would have us believe that his unprovoked invasion of a friendly Arab nation is a struggle between Arabs and Americans. And that is clearly false. It is Saddam who lied to his Arab neighbors. It is Saddam who invaded an Arab state. And it is he who now threatens the Arab nation. We, by contrast, seek to assist our Arab friends in their hour of need.

Saddam has claimed that this is a holy war of Arab against infidel—this from the man who has used poison gas against the men, women, and children of his own country; who invaded Iran in a war that cost the lives of more than half a million Moslems; and who now plunders Kuwait. Atrocities have been committed by Saddam's soldiers and henchmen. The reports out of Kuwait tell a sordid tale of brutality.

Saddam would also have us believe that this is a struggle between the haves and the have nots. But Iraq is one of the haves, for you see, next to Saudi Arabia, Iraq has the largest oil reserves in the world. But thanks to his ruinous policies of war against other Moslems, he—Saddam Hussein—has transferred wealth into poverty. Sadly, it is the Iraqi people who suffer today because of the raw territorial ambition of Saddam Hussein.

Our action in the Gulf is not about religion, greed, or cultural differences, as Iraq's leader would have us believe. What is at stake is truly vital. Our action in the Gulf is about fighting aggression and preserving the sovereignty of nations. It is about keeping our word, our solemn word of honor, and standing by old friends. It is about our own national security interests and ensuring the peace and stability of the entire world. We are also talking about maintaining access to energy resources that are key, not just to the functioning of this country but to the entire world. Our jobs, our way of life, our own freedom, and the freedom of friendly countries around the world would all suffer if control of the world's great oil reserves fell into the hands of that one man, Saddam Hussein.

So, we've made our stand not simply to protect resources or real estate but to protect the freedom of nations. We're making good on longstanding assurances to protect and defend our friends who have the courage to stand up to evil and are asking for our help. We are striking a blow for the principle that might does not make right. Kuwait is small. But one conquered nation is one too many.

A half a century ago our nation and the world paid dearly for appeasing an aggressor who should and could have been stopped. We're not about to make that same mistake twice. Today Saddam Hussein's Iraq has been cut off by the Arab and Islamic nations that surround it. The Arab League itself has condemned Iraq's aggression. We stand with them, and we are not alone. Sanctions are working. The armies and air forces of Egypt, Morocco, the United Kingdom, and the Gulf Cooperation Council states are shoulder to shoulder with us in Saudi Arabia's defense. Ships of numerous countries are sailing with ours to see that the United Nations sanctions, approved without dissent, are enforced. Together we must ensure that no goods get in and that not one drop of oil gets out.

I am very grateful for the support all of us here are receiving from the American people. The American people are with us. Congress is with us. Our allies are with us. And the vast majority of the Arab people are with us. No one should doubt our staying power or our determination. We are in a new era, one full of promise. But events of the past 2 weeks remind us that there is no substitute for American leadership, and American leadership cannot be effective in the absence of America's strength. I know that this strength does not come cheaply or easily. You pay for it every day in the work you do, in the sacrifices you make, in the time you spend away from your families. I am relying on you to shape the forces of the

future, to preserve peace and freedom in the face of new threats and new dangers.

General Powell told me today that it's a great honor, during these dangerous times, to serve as an American soldier. I know it's a great honor for me to serve as your Commander in Chief. I thank you. And I join people everywhere in praying for you, for those in the field, and for the United States of America. God bless you all. And thank you for what you're doing for your country.

Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the courtyard at the Pentagon. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, USA, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Central Command, who is in charge of the Persian Gulf deployment. Prior to his remarks, the President received several briefings on the situation in the Middle East and toured the Logistics Readiness Center at the Pentagon. Following his remarks, he traveled to his home in Kennebunkport, ME.

The President's News Conference
August 16, 1990

Meetings With King Hussein I of Jordan and Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia

The President. We've had some good meetings here today—two good meetings—one with King Hussein of Jordan, the other with the Foreign Minister, His Highness Prince Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia. In addition, I was on the phone earlier to President Özal of Turkey. He reported in on some conversations he's had and, I must say, was somewhat optimistic about the effectiveness of these international sanctions in which most countries around the world have joined. So, it's been a very illuminating day.

I, of course, was very pleased that King Hussein, who previously had announced his support for sanctions, his willingness to go with sanctions, reiterated that to me, making clear that this was a decision that Jordan had taken some time ago. But nevertheless, I put this under the heading of very encouraging developments.

In terms of the Saudis, Prince Sa'ud very kindly thanked me for the strong support from the United States, and I told him that we were determined and wanted to do everything in our power to enforce the United Nations resolution which calls for Iraq to get out of Kuwait and calls for the restoration of rulers to Kuwait. So, we're in sync with the Saudis.

I feel that the differences that possibly existed with Jordan have been narrowed, and I cited one extremely important point there. But I was pleased to see them both here at our home.

I'll be glad to take some questions.

Q. Mr. President, what kind of report did King Hussein give you on his trip to Baghdad, and did he offer any kind of hope that Saddam Hussein [President of Iraq] would pull his troops out of Kuwait and let the Amir return to power?

The President. He didn't go into any details of his trip to Baghdad, and I did not come away from that conversation with a feeling of hope that Saddam Hussein would do that which he's been called upon to do under international law.

Foreign Nationals in Iraq and Kuwait

Q. Mr. President, what can you tell us about reports—or what do you know about reports that foreign nationals in both Iraq and Kuwait have been ordered segregated and been reported to report to one place, including some 2,500 Americans? Are you concerned that their lives may be in danger at this point?

The President. I'm concerned that any coercion on foreign nationals in some other country is a violation of international norms, and I must say that I did see a report. We've discussed it. They've checked with one of the hotels to which people were encouraged to go, and the hotel had no knowledge of an influx of people coming there. So, it's a little vague right now, Jim [Jim Miklaszewski, NBC News], but anything that compels individuals to do something against their will would of course concern me.

I don't want to overstate it, because we continue to get statements out of these vari-

Major Prevo
Lt. Col Tom Boyd

AL

A.J. LYNN
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12 Oct 90

Peggy Dooley

Peggy

This package will help you in your speech research. Starting on page 95, you'll find historical pitches on all the military installations on Oahu, including Pearl Harbor. If you need more detail on any subject, please let me know.

You also asked for the name of the mountain range visible from the Hickam AFB flightline. See the enclosed map for the Koolau (Koh-oh-laoo) Mountains.

Aim High

MEL CUMMINGS
Col USAF
PACOM Public Affairs J032
Camp Smith, HI 96861
(808)477-1343

T E L E C O P I E D M A T E R I A L

U.S. Pacific Command (PAO/J032)
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-5025
808-477-1343 A/V 477-1343 FAX 808-477-6247

TO: BOB SIMMONS	COVER PLUS - 42 - PAGES
ORGANIZATION: WHITE HOUSE	
TELEPHONE: 202-456-6218(FAX)/7750	DATE: 17 OCT 90
SUBJECT: PRES. SPEECH MATERIALS	

M E S S A G E

Attached background materials on Pearl Harbor and Arizona Memorial are provided in response to your request of 15 Oct.

Information that you requested today on units/commands and individuals from Hawaii, et cetera participating in Desert Shield, coming to you by 1200 Thursday your time. We've found that all of the commands that deployed to the Persian Gulf have taken their personnel records with them, so we cannot readily identify people from Hawaii. Nor do we have any information here on Desert Shield stand-out performers.

We're going to our commands in the Gulf to ask for that information. Hopefully we'll have a response for you in time to add to the President's remarks. In the meantime, since you wake up before us, we all can save six hours if you'll call DOD first thing tomorrow and have them tap the services' personnel computers in Washington to identify the Hawaiian natives (either Hawaiian descent or long-time residents) assigned to units in Hawaii. Though "Hawaiian" isn't listed as a race in the personnel computer data, "Native American" is listed. The personnel folks can ask for "Native American -- with home of record Hawaii -- and assigned to a Hawaii based/homeported command."

Mel Cummings
Colonel, USAF

END

ARIZONA MEMORIAL INFORMATION

1. Background: See attached brochure (10 pages) and script of boat tour. (26 pages)

2. Plaques: See attached. (6 pages)

3. Presidents: The following presidents visited the memorial, however; no dates were available.

KENNEDY
NIXON
CARTER
FORD

4. Recent Japanese leaders:

Hon. Ichiji Ishii, Parliamentarian Vice Minister, 27 July 1990

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, 13 July 1990

His Excellency, Ryohei Murata, Japanese ambassador to U.S., 26 January 1990

earlier this year, in separate trips, both...

30 - 40% of tourists are Japanese

Japanese interment reparations??

PEARL HARBOR - A SHORT HISTORY

The Japanese attack on December 7, 1941 established a permanent if unwanted place in history for Pearl Harbor. Before the tragic events of that Sunday morning, Pearl Harbor was little known to the rest of the world.

When Captain James Cook, the British navigator, "discovered" the Hawaiian Islands in 1778, Pearl Harbor was called "Wai Momi," meaning "water of pearl," taking its name from the pearl oysters that thrived in its waters.

In those early days, Pearl Harbor was not considered suitable as a port site because a dead coral reef blocked its entrance to all but shallow draft vessels. It remained undeveloped until the late 19th century, when several nations sought to obtain it as a fuel and supply base.

In 1840, a far-seeing U.S. Navy lieutenant named Charles Wilkes led a geodetic expedition to the South Seas, stopping in Hawaii. While surveying the Pearl Harbor estuary, he discovered that the dead coral reef blocked the entrance to the harbor. He reported that "if the water upon the bar should be deepened, which I doubt not can be effected, it would afford the best and most capacious harbor in the Pacific." Six years later an English sea captain made a British bid for the inlet, sending word back to Queen Victoria that all the ships in the world could fit into Pearl River, as it was then called.

In 1873, Major General J. M. Schofield and Lieutenant Colonel B. S. Alexander were sent to Honolulu to inspect the defensive capacity of Oahu. They reported that "Pearl River is a fine sheet of deep water extending inland about six miles from its mouth, the depth of water after passing the bar is ample for any vessel..." The method of removal of the dead coral reef and the cost involved were also discussed in their report to Washington D.C.

A long period of negotiations followed with the Hawaiian monarchy, ending with the United States obtaining exclusive rights to Pearl Harbor in 1884. In exchange, Congress agreed to allow Hawaiian sugar to enter the United States duty free.

Clearing the coral bar across the harbor entrance was delayed for nearly two decades until the Spanish American War confirmed the strategic value of Pearl Harbor as an advance naval base. It was not until 1900 that dredging of the entrance was begun.

In 1908, the Appropriation Act of 13 May declared that "the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on the site heretofore acquired for that purpose and to erect thereat all the necessary machine shops, storehouses, coal sheds, and other necessary buildings...."

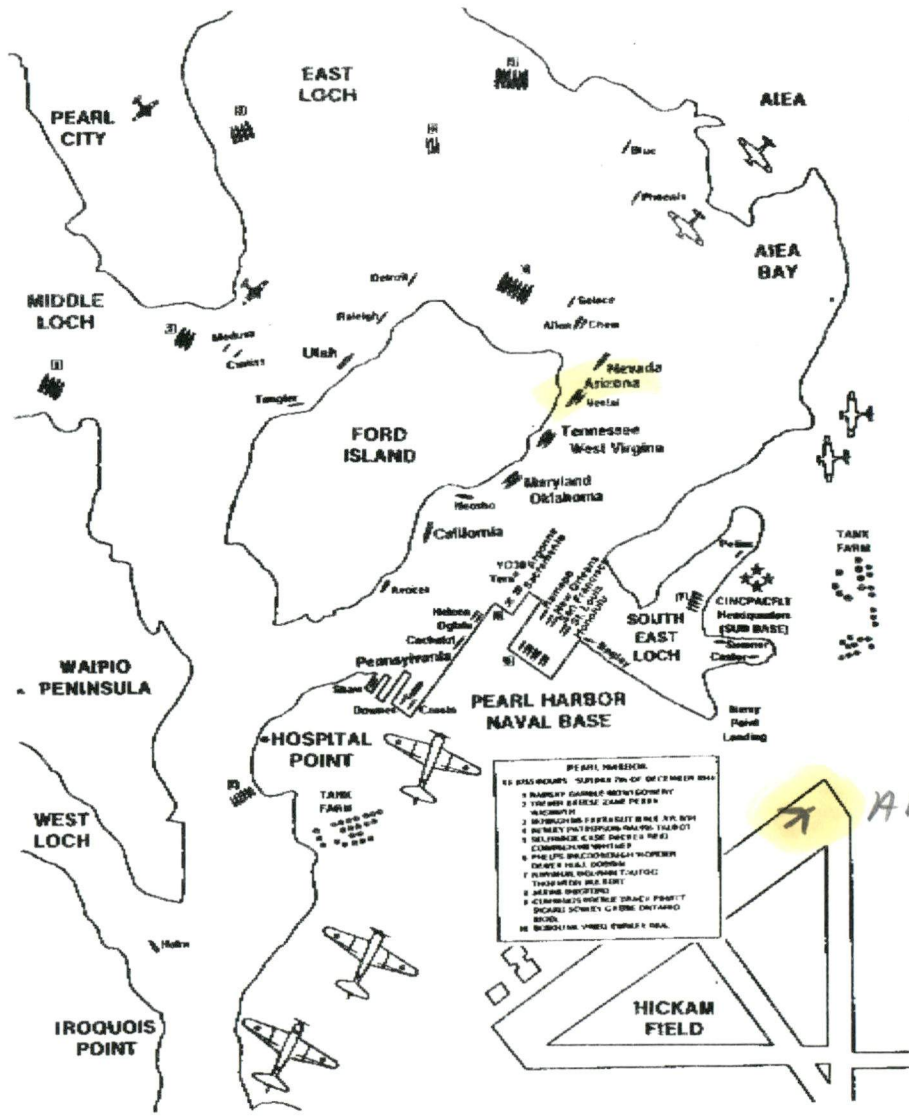
Serious development of Pearl Harbor began with a $6,200,000 appropriation from Congress. Initial work included dredging the channel, building work shops and constructing Dry Dock No. 1.

By 1916 Pearl Harbor ranked tenth in value among the Navy's growing bases. The 14th Naval District, with headquarters at Pearl Harbor, was established the same year, and three years later a $27,000,000 construction program was launched.

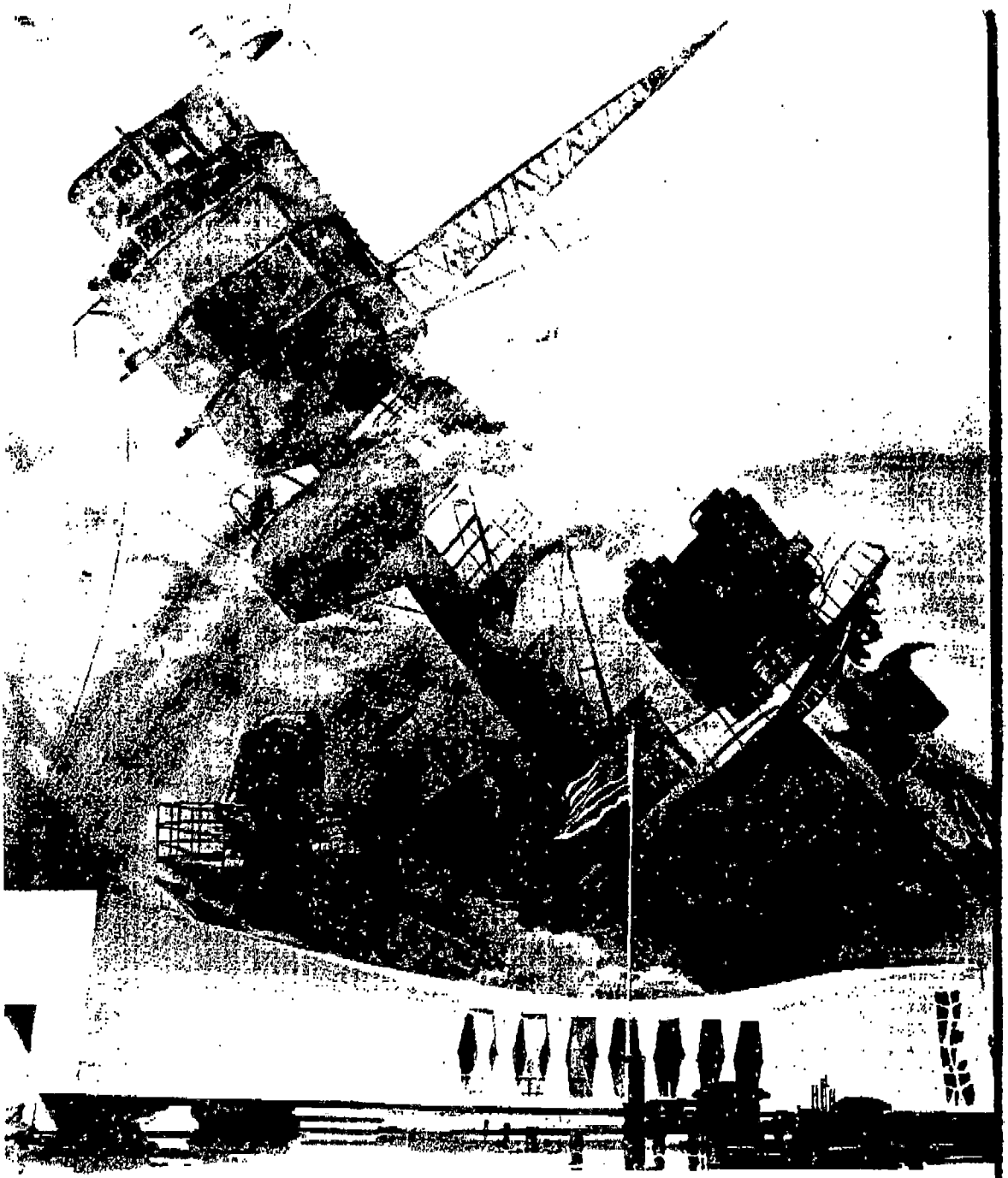
Activity at Pearl Harbor reached an all-time peak during World War II, when the civilian force at the naval shipyard climbed to 26,000 employees.

Today, Pearl Harbor is the Navy's most important island base in the Pacific. From a small coaling station, it has grown into a busy city in itself, with more than 70 naval commands and a network of shops, churches, clubs, restaurants, recreational facilities and offices serving as the hub of activity for Hawaii's Navy and Marine Corps personnel and their dependents.

PEARL HARBOR - DECEMBER 7, 1941



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"A day that will live in infamy"

December 7, 1941

Cover painting—a mural, painted in oil on canvas, by New York artist Kipp Soldwedel and unveiled as a permanent part of the Arizona Memorial on Memorial Day, 1969.

3

USS Arizona Memorial

The USS Arizona Memorial spans the sunken hull of the battleship USS Arizona, which rests in 38 feet of water at the bottom of Pearl Harbor.

An enclosed bridge touching no part of the ship itself, the 184-foot memorial is supported by two 250-ton concrete girders resting on 36 pre-stressed pilings. It varies in width from 27 feet at the center to 36 feet at the ends and in height from 14 feet at the center to 21 feet at the ends.

The memorial is divided into three sections: the museum room, housing mementos from the ship; the assembly area, which can accommodate 200 persons for ceremonies; and the shrine room, where on a large marble wall are engraved the names of the 1,177 Navymen and Marines who were killed on the USS Arizona in the Pearl Harbor attack.

Construction of the memorial was authorized by the 85th Congress and approved by President Eisenhower in 1958. A bill appropriating $150,000 for construction was passed by the 87th Congress and signed by President Kennedy in 1961. Under sponsorship of the Pacific War Memorial Commission, the remaining funds were raised through public contributions, including $100,000 donated by the State of Hawaii. The memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1962.

"The form, wherein the structure sags in the center but stands strong and vigorous at the ends, expresses initial defeat and ultimate victory.

"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 overall effect is one of serenity. Overtones of sadness have been omitted to permit the individual to contemplate his own personal responses . . . his innermost feelings."

ALRED PREIS
Architect

More than 3.5 million persons have visited the Arizona Memorial since its opening, including a record 504,885 visitors in 1973, compared with a first year total of 102,000 in 1962.

Pearl Harbor was designated a national landmark in 1965 in recognition of its "exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

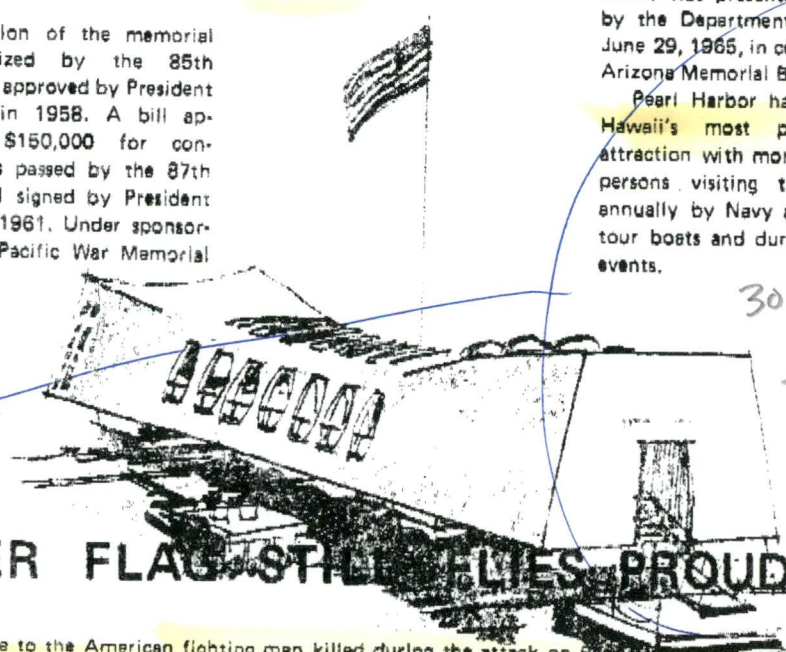
This distinction was bestowed on the Pearl Harbor naval base, not just the USS Arizona Memorial. No other naval base has been so honored.

A bronze plaque officially registering Pearl Harbor as a national shrine was presented to the Navy by the Department of Interior on June 29, 1965, in ceremonies at the Arizona Memorial Boat Landing.

Pearl Harbor has since become Hawaii's most popular tourist attraction with more than 750,000 persons visiting the naval base annually by Navy and commercial tour boats and during open house events.

Hallowai or Arizona?

30% - 40% of tourists are Japanese



HER FLAG STILL FLIES PROUDLY

In tribute to the American fighting men killed during the attack on Pearl Harbor, the national ensign is flown over the USS Arizona daily. The ship is no longer in commission, having been stricken from the active list in 1942, but in memory of the brave men who lost their lives on that tragic Sunday morning, the Navy has granted special permission to fly the American flag over the USS Arizona.

The U. S. flag is flown from 8 a.m. to sunset. It appears to fly from the USS Arizona Memorial, but in fact does not touch any part of the monument itself. The flag

fact does not touch any part of the monument itself. The flagpole on which it flies is mounted on a part of the battleship's superstructure which is still visible above the water.

4

It began on a battleship in Pearl Harbor . . . and ended on a battleship in Tokyo Bay

By Cdr. Edward Peary Stafford, USN (Ret.)

Commander Stafford is a former Pacific Fleet historian and served as the DOD project officer, naval coordinator and technical advisor for Toral Toral Toral, *the historical movie which re-created the Pearl Harbor attack. Commander Stafford has written the books* The Big E *and* The Far and the Deep *plus numerous magazine articles. He is the grandson of Admiral Robert E. Peary, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the North Pole.*

The sun rose over Oahu at 6:26 a.m. on December 7, 1941. But the business of that day which mankind can never forget had already begun. In exact accordance with a thoroughly worked-out plan prepared months before, 190 Japanese warplanes from six aircraft carriers were already boring in from the northwest. And around the island and its approaches 25 Japanese submarines waited to pick off survivors of the air attack. From five of the big subs, two-man midgets had already been launched and were converging on Pearl Harbor. The carriers had been at sea since the 26th of November, the submarines since the 20th.

Two hundred miles southwest of Oahu a squadron of Dauntless scout bombers was just launching from the USS ENTERPRISE with orders to search ahead and land at Ford Island. The BIG E's Air Group Commander was already well on his way. ENTERPRISE herself, one of three aircraft carriers in the Pacific and later the spearhead of early U. S. counterattacks, had run into heavy weather on the way home from delivering a squadron of Marine fighter planes to Wake Island and been forced to slow out of consideration for her destroyer escort. She had been due at Pearl Harbor on the evening of the 6th. There was much griping among her crew at the loss of a Saturday night liberty.

At Pearl Harbor it was a bright, clear Sunday morning. Under the light northeast trades, surrounded by green cane fields and the white puffs of cumulus over the ridge of the Koolaus, it seemed the least probable place on earth for a war to start. But at exactly quarter of seven the destroyer USS Ward patrolling off the harbor entrance fired the first shot of that war at one of the Japanese midget subs trying to enter. With the second shot, half a minute later, WARD hit the midget squarely on the conning tower and then finished it off with her depth charges. Both WARD and the Catalina pilot reported the incident, but after nearly a quarter-century the long habit of peace was hard to break.

Fifty minutes after the sinking of the midget, the Japanese air strike group arrived off Kahuku Point at Oahu's northern tip and deployed to the attack. "Pearl Harbor," the Japanese Commander leading the first formation of planes later wrote, "was still asleep in the morning mist. It was calm and serene inside the harbor." But inside that calm and serene harbor were some 96 warships of the United States Pacific Fleet including eight battleships, eight cruisers, 29 destroyers, five submarines and assorted minecraft, tenders, and auxiliaries.

At five minutes of eight, although the attacking planes were in their dives, the Sunday harbor was still at peace. In the next 60 seconds the battleship WEST VIRGINIA was holed by the first of six or seven torpedoes (especially

SHIPS PRESENT
PEARL HARBOR
7 December 1941

ALLEN (DD-66)
ANTARES (AKS-3)
ARGONNE (AG-31)
ARIZONA (BB-39)
ASH (YN-2)
AVOCET (AvP-4)
AYLWIN (DD-355)
BAGLEY (DD-386)
BLUE (DD-387)
BOBOLINK (AM-20)
BREESE (DM-18)
CG-8 (USCG)
CACHALOT (SS-170)
CALIFORNIA (BB-44)
CASE (DD-370)
CASSIN (DD-372)
CASTOR (AKS-1)
CHENGHO (IX-52)
CHEW (DD-106)
CINCHONA (YN-7)
CUCKATOO (AMc-8)
COCKENOE (YN-47)
CONDOR (AMc-14)
CONYNGHAM (DD-371)
CRUSSELL (AMc-9)
CUMMINGS (DD-365)
CURTISS (AV-4)
DALE (DD-353)
DETROIT (CL-8)
DEWEY (DD-349)
DOBBIN (AD-3)
DOLPHIN (SS-169)
DOWNES (DD-375)
FARRAGUT (DD-348)
GAMBLE (DM-15)
GHEDE (AM-42)
HELENA (CL-50)
HELM (DD-388)
HENLEY (DD-391)
HOGA (YT-146)
HONOLULU (CL-48)
HULBERT (AVD-6)
HULL (DD-350)
JARVIS (DD-393)
KEOSAUQUA (AT-26)
MAC DONOUGH (DD-351)
MANUWAI (YFB-17)
MARIN (YN-53)
MARYLAND (BB-46)
MEDUSA (AR-1)
MONAGHAN (DD-354)
MONTGOMERY (DM-17)
MUGFORD (DD-389)
NARWHAL (SS-167)
NAVAJO (AT-64)
NEOSHO (AO-23)
NEVADA (BB-36)
NEW ORLEANS (CA-32)
NOKOMIS (YT-142)
OGLALA (CM-4)
OKLAHOMA (BB-37)
ONTARIO (AT-13)
OSCEOLA (YT-129)
PT-20
PT-21
PT-22
PT-23
PT-24
PT-25
PT-26
PT-27
PT-28
PT-29
PT-30
PT-42
PATTERSON (DD-392)
PELIAS (AS-14)
PENNSYLVANIA (BB-38)
PERRY (DMS-17)
PHELPS (DD-360)
PHOENIX (CL-46)
PREBLE (DM-20)
PRUITT (DM-22)
PYRO (AE-1)
RAIL (AM-26)
RALEIGH (CL-7)
RALPH TALBOT (DD-390)
RAMAPO (AO-12)
RAVISAY (DM-16)
REDBIRD (AMc-30)
REID (DD-369)
RELIANCE (USCG)
RIGEL (AR-11)
ST. LOUIS (CL-49)
SACRAMENTO (PG-19)
SAN FRANCISCO (CA-38)
SCHLEY (DD-103)
SELFRIDGE (DD-357)
SHAW (DD-373)
SICARO (DM-21)
SOLACE (AH-5)
SOTOYOMO (YT-9)
SUMNER (AG-32)
SUNNADIN (AT-28)
SWAN (AVP-7)
TANEY (PG-37) (USCG)
TANGIER (AV-8)
TAUTOG (SS-199)
TENNESSEE (BB-43)
TERN (AM-31)
THORNTON (AVD-11)
TIGER (PC-152) (USCG)
TREVER (DMS-16)
TRACY (DM-19)
TUCKER (DD-374)
TURKEY (AM-13)
UTAH (AG-16)
VEGA (AK-17)
VESTAL (AR-4)
VIREO (AM-52)
WAPELLO (YN-56)
WARD (DD-139)
WASMUTH (DMS-15)
WEST VIRGINIA (BB-48)
WHITNEY (AD-4)
WIDGEON (ASR-1)
WORDEN (DD-352)
YG-15
YG-17
YG-21
YMT-5
YN-17
YO-21
YO-43
YP-108
YP-109
YTT-2
YT-119
YT-130
YT-152
YT-153
YW-15
ZANE (DMS-14)
YO-30
YO-44

DECEMBER 7, 1941 -- "A DAY

5

designed and adjusted long ago for the short, shallow runs required in Pearl Harbor), the battleship ARIZONA was blown apart by a bomb hit in her forward magazine, and the battleship OKLAHOMA took three torpedoes and began to capsize.

In carefully coordinated attacks which they had been practicing for three months, the Japanese aviators slashed at the startled Americans on ship and shore. But their prime target was Battleship Row along the southeast shore of Ford Island where seven battlewagons were moored. Skimming down East and Middle Loch and across Pearl City, four waves of Kate torpedo bombers fanned out and lay their long "fish" in the harbor from altitudes of 40 to 100 feet pointed straight at the long broadsides of the battleships. Almost simultaneously the Val dive bombers swooped out of the Sunday sky to comb the line of heavy vessels fore and aft with both conventional bombs and converted 16" armor-piercing naval shells. When bombs and torpedoes had been expended all planes banked around and attacked again, strafing viciously.

But only during the first few seconds of the shock were the attackers unopposed. Fleet doctrine called for a quarter of each ship's anti-aircraft batteries to be manned and ready with ammunition at hand. As a result the machine gun batteries opened up almost at once and within four minutes the first five-inch round slammed its lethal black puff into the teeth of the enemy. On all the ships the general alarm was sounded immediately and they began to fight back as best they could. And that best was not too bad under the incredible circumstances. Five of the torpedo planes which began the attack, for example, were shot down by the steadily rising drumfire of resistance.

By 8:25 when the first attack was over, "ARIZONA was a burning wreck, OKLAHOMA had capsized, WEST VIRGINIA had sunk, CALIFORNIA was going down and every other battleship (except PENNSYLVANIA in drydock) had been badly damaged. The Japanese had accomplished about 90 percent of their objective—they had wrecked the Battle Force of the Pacific Fleet."

From 8:25 to 8:40 there was a lull in the action during which most of the BIG E's Scouting Squadron was able to dodge or fight its way into Ford Island. At Pearl Harbor the shaken sailors on their shattered ships tended the wounded and rushed to get ammunition to their guns to meet the next attack. In Washington, D. C., at 8:30 Pearl Harbor time, Japanese Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu met with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in continuing negotiations to preserve the "peace."

At 8:40 while the "peace" envoys were consulting with Mr. Hull, high level bombers left over from the 7:55 attack began criss-crossing the burning ships and installations laying sticks of bombs from 10 and 12 thousand feet, and as they veered away to return to their carriers at 9:15, the second attack wave came in. Fifty more high-level bombers swung in over Bellows Field, around Diamond Head and Waikiki and across Hickam Field to make their drops through columns of black smoke rising from the burning ships. At the same time 80 more dive bombers roared in over the Koolaus to attack from the eastward while 40 fighters swooped down to strafe and engage the few defending interceptors which managed to get airborne.

But after 8:40 it was not as terribly one-sided as before. As late as 8:05 there had been only isolated puffs of anti-aircraft fire in the clear sky over Pearl, but after the 15-minute lull from 8:25 to 8:40 the guns got into action in earnest and the heroic efforts of the sailors and their officers began to take effect. NEVADA shot down two torpedo bombers and got underway shortly after 8:30 despite a 45 by 30-foot hole in her bow, fought her way through a determined dive-bombing attack but was ordered grounded on Waipio Point across from the south end of Ford Island for fear she might be sunk in the channel and block it. The destroyer MONAGHAN got underway at 8:27, rammed, depth-charged and sank a midget submarine which had penetrated the harbor, and made it safely to sea. The light cruiser ST. LOUIS got underway at 9:31 and just inside the harbor entrance dodged two torpedoes and probably sank the midget which had fired on them. There were many other minor successes within the overwhelming defeat but at ten o'clock that morning when the last Japanese planes joined up over northern Oahu for the flight back to their carriers they had won the most smashing victory ever achieved at the start of a modern war. With a loss of 29 planes, five midget submarines and 64 men they had sunk four United States battleships, badly damaged three more and wounded the eighth, demolished two destroyers and blown the bow off a third, and put several other warships permanently or temporarily out of commission. In the battered, sunken hulls of ships, in the oil coated harbor water, on the piers and docks and hangars of Pearl Harbor 2,113 Navy men and Marines were dead, another 987 wounded. In ARIZONA's blasted hulk, 1,177 officers and men still lay where they fell that terrible morning. The United States Navy in two hours and four minutes had lost three times as many men as it had lost by enemy action in all of the Spanish-American War and World War I combined.

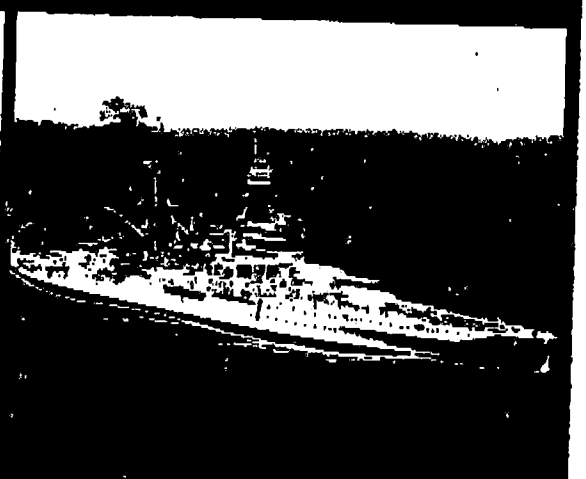
Yet in final summation the calculated treachery of Sunday, December 7th, 1941, did not pay. Of the 18 warships sunk or damaged at Pearl Harbor, 13 were repaired and lived to strike back. Of the six carriers, two battleships, two cruisers and nine destroyers of the Japanese Striking Force, four of the carriers were sunk six months later in the Battle of Midway, and only a single destroyer survived the war. 1,364 days after it began, the war ended in crushing defeat for those who began it. And it ended on the deck of a United States battleship—not in Pearl Harbor but in Tokyo Bay.

THAT WILL LIVE IN INFAMY"

6



USS Arizona Departing New York, 1918



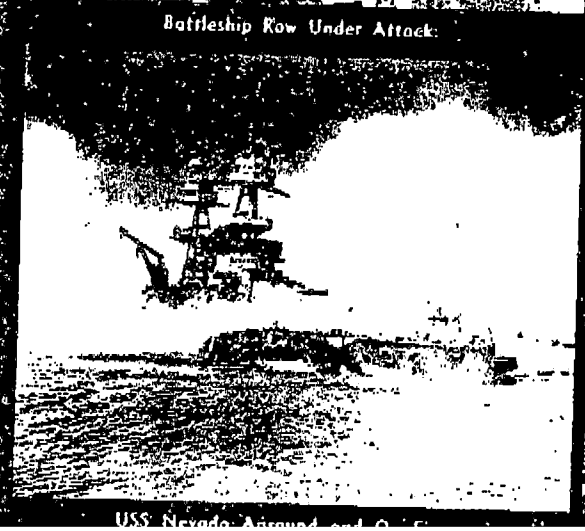
USS Arizona In All Her Glory, 1935



Battleship Row Under Attack:



Ford Island based Ships Were First Hit

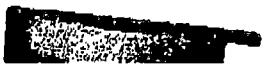




USS Nevada Aground and O[illegible]

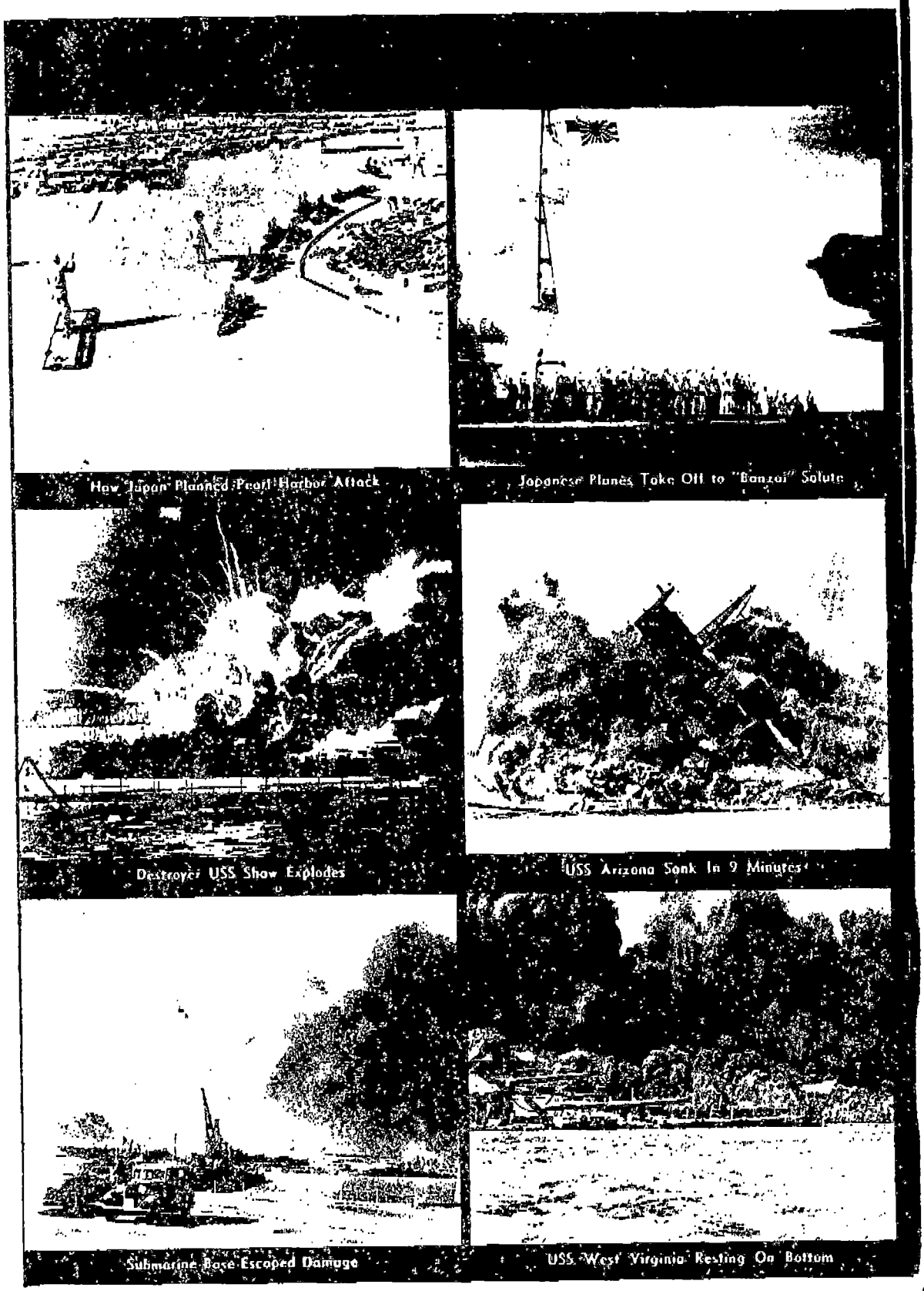
USS Nevada Aground and On Fire

USS California Struggles To Stay Afloat

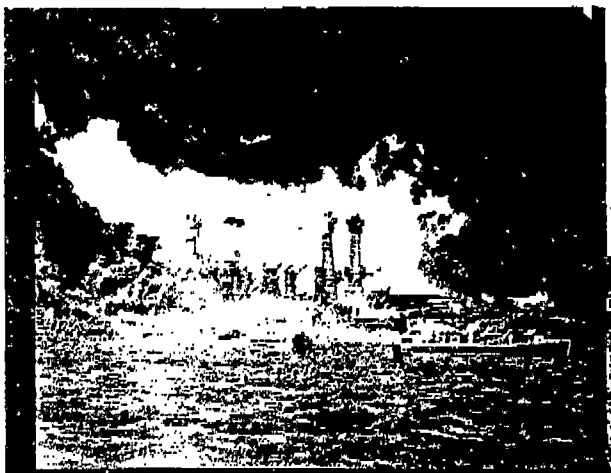




7


How Japan Planned Pearl Harbor Attack
Japanese Planes Take Off to "Banzai" Salute
Destroyer USS Shaw Explodes
USS Arizona Sank In 9 Minutes
Submarine Base Escaped Damage
USS West Virginia Resting On Bottom

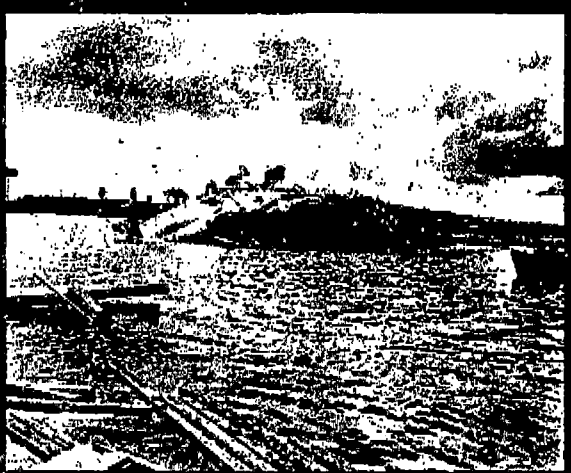
8



Small Boats Rescue Men In Water.



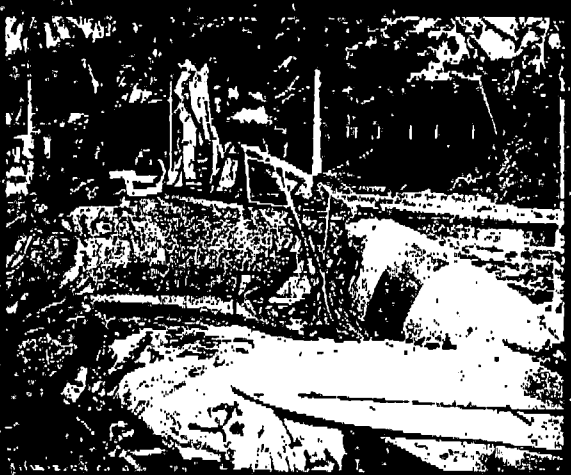
USS Helena Burning, USS Oglala Capsized



USS Oklahoma Lies On Its Side



Ford Island Hangar Burns After Direct Hit



One Of 29 Japanese Planes Shot Down



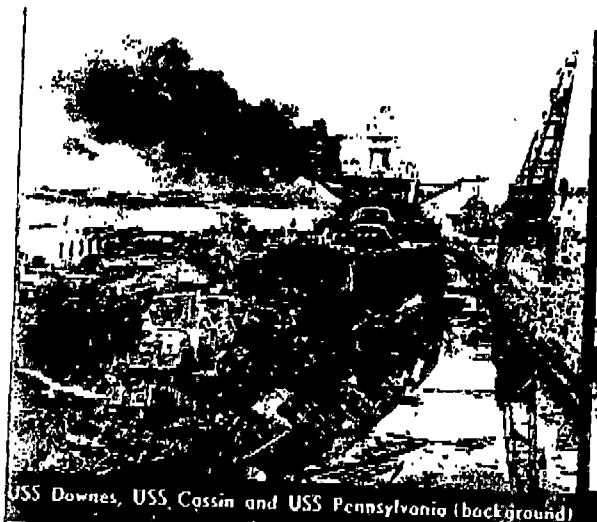
Japanese Midget Sub Found In Harbor

ARMY 228 KILLED 364 WOUNDED **MARINES** 109 KILLED 69 WOUNDED **NAVY** 2,004 710

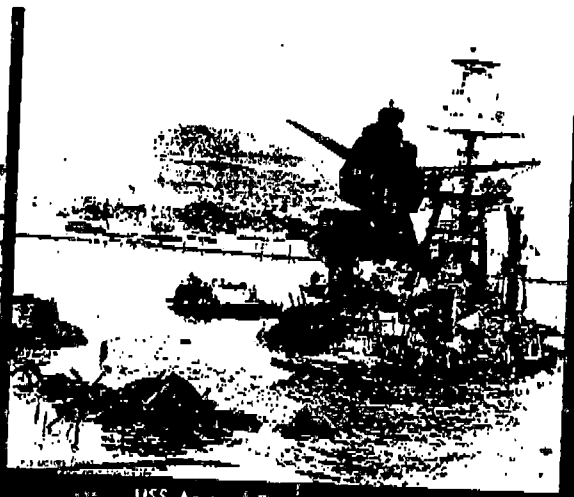
DECEMBER 7 1941 "A" DAY

DECEMBER 7, 1941 -- "A DAY

9



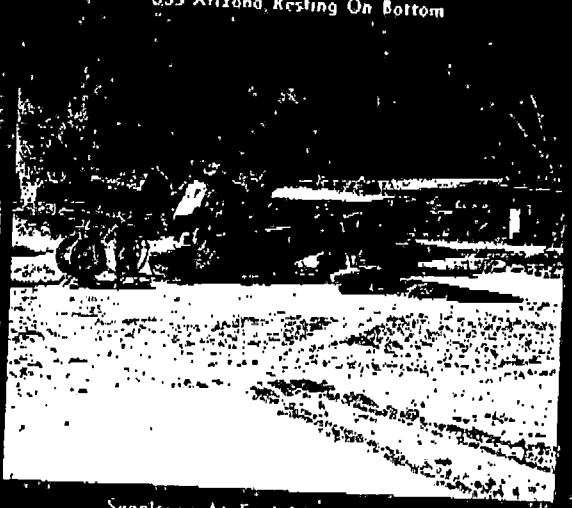
USS Downes, USS Cassin and USS Pennsylvania (background)



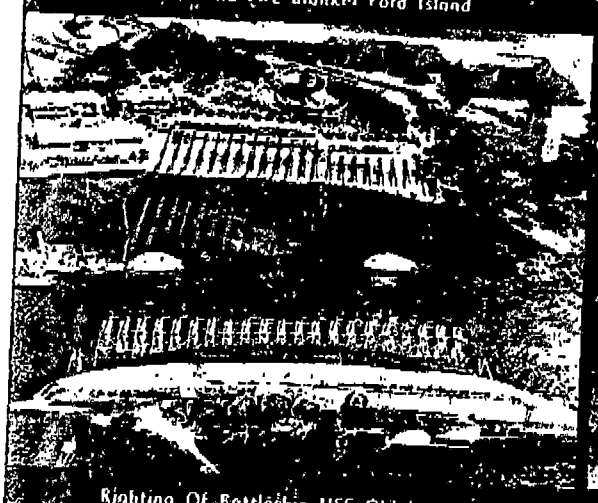
USS Arizona Resting On Bottom



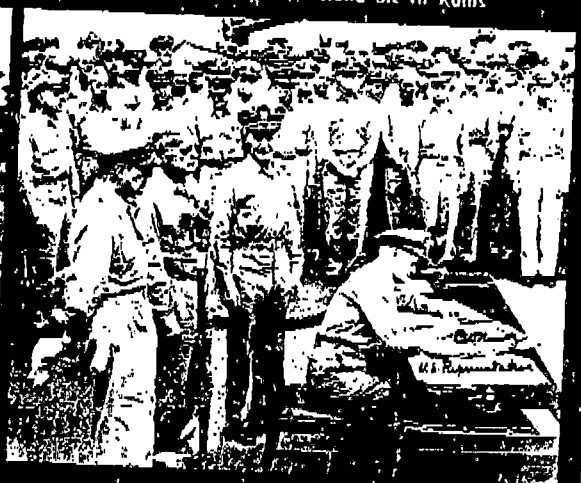
Smoke And Fire Blanket Ford Island



Seaplanes At Ford Island Sit In Ruins



Righting Of Battleship USS Oklahoma



Japanese Surrender, September 2, 1945

KILLED
WOUNDED **CIVILIANS** 68 KILLED 35 WOUNDED **TOTALS** 2,409 KILLED 1,178 WOUNDED

THAT WILL LIVE IN INFAMY"

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

U.S. NAVY WEEKLY VISIT SHIP

The U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor offers a free Weekly Visit Ship Program from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. to a variety of groups such as Hawaii's school children, youth groups, and other organizations. The Visit Ship Program, which is normally held on Wednesdays, hosts groups aboard the base and provides them with a guided tour of a Pearl Harbor-based surface ship such as a cruiser, destroyer, frigate, salvage ship or fleet oiler. Each group is given a first-hand look at one of these fine Navy ships to observe how its well-trained crew lives and works aboard ship.

Reservations must be made in advance of the scheduled weekly tour. Groups are requested to arrive at Pearl Harbor's Nimitz (main) Gate 15 minutes before their reserved tour time. A Navy representative will meet groups at Nimitz Gate to escort them to the Visit Ship.

Groups must provide their own transportation to and from Pearl Harbor, including aboard the naval base. Regrettably, Navy buses will not be available for even short runs between Nimitz Gate and the Visit Ship.

Children must be at least eight (8) years old. The ratio of supervision for children 12 or under must be one adult supervisor, aged 21 or older, for every 10 children. Approval of group size by COMNAVBASE may vary due to age of visitors.

To reserve a ship tour for a group or for further information, call COMNAVBASE Public Affairs Office at 471-0281.

U.S. NAVY MONTHLY VISIT SHIP

On the first Saturday of each month, the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor offers a free topside tour of a Pearl Harbor-based surface ship from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. Those interested should arrive at Nimitz Gate by public or personal vehicle. All visitors in vehicles without Department of Defense decals will be required to park off base at the Pass and Identification building parking lot. A Navy shuttle bus will transport visitors from the Pass and Identification parking lot to the designated Visit Ship regularly. The ship visit is approximately one hour in length. Children 12 or under must be accompanied by an adult. For safety reasons, children under eight (8) years of age are not permitted. For further information, call COMNAVBASE Public Affairs Office at 471-0281.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALL VISIT SHIP GUESTS

- Comfortable dress is recommended, such as jeans or slacks.
- Footwear is required, with sneakers strongly recommended for maneuvering the steep ladders and tight spaces aboard a Navy ship.
- Cameras are permitted. Photography is only allowed, however, when approved by the Navy escort assigned to the group.

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL AND VISITOR CENTER

The USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor is operated by the National Park Service in conjunction with the U.S. Navy. Composed of the Arizona Memorial structure spanning the sunken battleship USS ARIZONA and a visitor center on the nearby shore, the USS Arizona Memorial complex is located within the boundaries of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base.

The public can tour the Memorial and Visitor Center, which includes a movie theater, museum, book store, and snack shop. No reservations are taken; all tours are on a first-come, first-served basis. Children must be at least 45 inches tall to ride the Navy shuttle boat.

The Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center are open daily from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. For further information, call the Visitor Center at 422-2771.

BOWFIN PARK

The Pacific Fleet Submarine Memorial Association invites the public to visit the Pacific Submarine Museum and the USS BOWFIN (SS 287). Bowfin Park is maintained as a memorial to the 52 U.S. Navy submarines and 3,505 submariners lost during World War II.

The public can visit Bowfin park and see submarine equipment, photographs, memorabilia, tour and photograph a historic World War II submarine. Open daily from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission. Children under six (6) years of age are not permitted on the submarine but are welcome in the museum, gift shop and other Bowfin Park attractions.

10/17/90 18:20 ☎808 477 6247 USCINCPAC PAO 008

Re-WriTE,

CINCPACFLT VIP BOAT TOUR

ON BEHALF OF ADMIRAL ~~DAVID E. JEREMIAH,~~ COMMANDER IN CHIEF U-S PACIFIC FLEET; ALOHA AND WELCOME ABOARD. I'M _____ AND I WILL BE YOUR NARRATOR DURING THE TOUR. YOUR COXSWAIN IS _____.

DURING THIS ONE HOUR TOUR, WE WILL CIRCLE FORD ISLAND IN A COUNTER-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION. POINTS OF INTEREST ALONG THE WAY I WILL POINT OUT INCLUDE THE EX-BATTLESHIP U-S-S UTAH, OUR ONE AND ONLY CHANNEL ENTRANCE, THE NAVAL SHIP YARD, AND THE SUBMARINE BASE. WE WILL THEN CRUISE ALONG BATTLESHIP ROW AND GO ABOARD THE ARIZONA MEMORIAL FOR A BRIEF VISIT BEFORE RETURNING TO THE BOATHOUSE.

I WOULD LIKE TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE COMPARTMENT FORWARD. THIS IS WHERE ALL THE LIFE JACKETS ARE LOCATED. IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY YOUR COXSWAIN AND I WILL HELP YOU DON THEM.

CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS, YOU MAY TAKE PICTURES OF ANYTHING YOU SEE IN THE HARBOR WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS. WE ASK THAT YOU DO NOT PHOTOGRAPH ANY SUBMARINES YOU MAY SEE, THE SUBMARINE BASE, OR THE NAVAL SHIPYARD. I WILL REMIND YOU AGAIN WHEN WE GET IN THESE AREAS.

I AM SURE THAT EVERYONE ON BOARD IS INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHAT HAPPENED ON THE MORNING OF DECEMBER 7, 1941. IN ORDER TO GIVE YOU A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF IT, OUR NARRATION DATES BACK TO THE EARLY 1930'S. IT WAS AT THIS TIME THAT JAPAN BEGAN THEIR AGGRESSION BY MARCHING INTO MANCHURIA. UP UNTIL 1940, JAPAN RECEIVED MOST OF THEIR OIL AND METAL MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES. IN 1940, CONGRESS PASSED A LAW FORBIDDING THE SALE OF WAR MATERIALS TO ANY COUNTRY EMBARKED ON A PATH OF AGRESSION. IN 1941, ALL JAPPANESE ASSETS IN THE U.S. WERE FROZEN. WAR WAS INEVITABLE. THE JAPANESE WOULD ACCEPT NOTHING BUT COMPLETE COOPERATION FROM THE U.S. IN THEIR EFFORTS TO CONQUER CHINA.

COOPERATION WAS THE ONE THING THAT WASHINGTON WAS UNWILLING TO PROVIDE.

IN MARCH OF 1941, JAPAN REALIZED THAT THEIR SUCCESS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WOULD RELY ON THE COMPLETE AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES BASED IN HAWAII. THE JAPANESE BIGGEST STUMBLING BLOCK WOULD BE THE EIGHT AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS. THESE SHIPS WERE CONSIDERED TO BE THE BACKBONE OF THE PACIFIC FLEET. TRAINING FOR THE ATTACK BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER OF 1941. THE ELEMENT OF SURPRISE WOULD BE THEIR ULTIMATE WEAPON.

BEFORE I DISCUSS THE ACTUAL EVENTS OF THE ATTACK, THERE IS ONE NOTION THAT I WOULD LIKE TO DISPEL. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ATTACK THERE WERE MANY RUMORS AS TO HOW THE JAPANESE HAD RECEIVED SO MUCH INFORMATION ABOUT OUR SHIP'S MOVEMENTS. MANY OF THESE RUMORS ACCUSED AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT OR JAPANESE LIVING HERE IN HAWAII.

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TO: BOB SIMON

ACTUALLY, THE SPY WORK WAS DONE PRIMARILY BY ONE MAN, ENSIGN TAKEO YOSHIKAWA WORKING UNDERCOVER AS VICE CONSUL WITH TWO ASSISTANTS IN THE JAPANESE CONSULATE. NOT ONE SINGLE CASE OF SABOTAGE OR ESPIONAGE BY HAWAII'S JAPANESE COMMUNITY BEFORE, DURING, OR AFTER THE WAR HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

THE JAPANESE FORCE SENT TO DESTROY THE U-S PACIFIC FLEET AT PEARL HARBOR CONSISTED OF 33 SHIPS INCLUDING 6 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WHOSE PLANES REPRESENTED THE STRIKING FORCE. BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, AND DESTROYERS WERE PRESENT SHOULD THE CARRIERS BE DETECTED AND ATTACKED. 8 TANKERS ALSO ACCOMPANIED THEM DURING THEIR LONG JOURNEY.

90 OCT 18 A9:17

ON THE MORNING OF DECEMBER 7TH, THE U-S NAVY HAD 97 SHIPS IN PORT. TO THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE JAPANESE, TWO PEARL HARBOR BASED AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THE U-S-S LEXINGTON AND THE U-S-S ENTERPRISE, WERE AT SEA. SO, THE 8 AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS BECAME THE MAIN TARGET.

THE FIRST ATTACK CAME AT 0755 A-M AND CONSISTED OF 183 AIRCRAFT BOMBERS, DIVE BOMBERS, AND TORPEDO PLANES. ALTHOUGH THE OBJECTIVE OF SURPRISE WAS ACHIEVED, A MIX-UP IN COMMUNICATION AMONG THE JAPANESE PILOTS LED TO AN ALTERNATE ATTACK DESIGNED TO MEET ENEMY RESISTANCE. AS A RESULT, THE FIRST BOMBS DROPPED WERE AT HICKAM AIR FIELD, ADJACENT TO PEARL HARBOR, WHERE THE ARMY AIR CORP WERE BASED. AT THE SAME TIME, OTHER BOMBS WERE BEING DROPPED AT WHEELER AIR BASE, IN CENTRAL OAHU, AT THE NAVAL AIR STATIONS ON FORD ISLAND AND AT KANEOHE ON THE WINDWARD SIDE OF THE ISLAND.

OF THE APPROXIMATELY 450 MILITARY PLANES ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU THAT MORNING ONLY 38 AIRCRAFT WERE ABLE TO GET AIRBORNE, 10 WERE SHOT DOWN WHILE OTHERS EITHER RAN OUT OF FUEL OR AMMUNITION. AFTER THE BOMBING RAID ON HICKAM, THE TORPEDO PLANES BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ON BATTLESHIP ROW.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRST TORPEDO EXPLODED, THE COMMAND CENTER ON FORD ISLAND TRASNSMITTED A PLAIN ENGLISH MESSAGE ON ALL AIR FREQUENCIES, "AIR RAID...PEARL HARBOR...THIS IS NOT A DRILL.", THE TIME WAS 0758 A-M. JUST MINUTES BEHIND THE TORPEDO PLANES WERE THE BOMBERS

IT WAS FROM ONE OF THESE BOMBERS THAT AN ARMOR PIERCING BOMB PENETRATED THE U-S-S ARIZONA DECKS AND QUICKLY SANK HER. THE BATTLE RAGED ON AS JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CONTINUED TO MAKE PASS AFTER PASS ALONG BATTLESHIP ROW. A SECOND ATTACK GROUP OF BOMBERS AND DIVE BOMBERS ARRIVED ABOUT 9-A-M AND CONTINUED THE OFFENSIVE. ONLY TWO HOURS AFTER THE BATTLE BEGAN, IT WAS OVER. A DECISIVE VICTORY FOR THE JAPANESE, BUT A DEVASTATING BLOW TO THE U-S PACIFIC FLEET, ONE ~~THAT~~ IT WOULD TAKE MONTHS FOR THE FLEET TO RECOVER.

add to FDR account

OF THE 46 WARSHIPS IN PORT THAT MORNING, 18 WERE BADLY DAMAGED OR SUNK, INCLUDING ALL 8 BATTLESHIPS. TWO THOUSAND-FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO AMERICANS WERE KILLED THAT MORNING, MOSTLY SAILORS.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF WAR WITH THE U-S, JAPAN'S LOSSES WERE MINIMAL, ABOUT 150 MEN KILLED, 29 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN, FIVE TWO-MAN SUBMARINES AND ONE FLEET SUBMARINE WERE SUNK. YET, BY THE END OF THE WAR ALL BUT ONE OF THE 33 JAPANESE SHIPS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE ACTIONS AGAINST PEARL HARBOR WERE SUNK. ON THE OTHER HAND, THREE OF THE FIVE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS THAT WERE SUNK DURING THE ATTACK WERE LATER RAISED, REPAIRED, AND RETURNED TO THE FLEET TO FIGHT IN THE WAR.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THE STARBOARD SIDE OF THE BOAT - TO THE DIP IN THIS MOUNTAIN RANGE. THIS IS KNOWN AS THE KOLI-KOLI PASS. THIS WAS ONE OF THE WAYS THAT THE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CAME THROUGH TO BOMB PEARL HARBOR. THEY USED THE PASS BECAUSE IT ACTED AS A NATURAL BARRIER AGAINST OUR SHIPS RADAR.

PLEASE DIRECT YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PORT SIDE OF OUR BOAT TO THIS PIER. IT IS THE OLDER OF TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIER PIERS IN PEARL HARBOR TODAY. IT HAS THE TOTAL LENGTH OF TWELVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET AND CAN ACCOMMODATE ANY CARRIER IN TODAYS FLEET. IF YOU WOULD LOOK FROM END TO END AND MENTALLY SUBTRACT 150 FEET, YOU CAN GET A BASIC IDEA OF OUR LARGEST CARRIERS. FOR A BETTER COMPARISON, YOU CAN PLAY THREE REGULATION GAMES OF FOOTBALL ON A CARRIER'S FLIGHT DECK AND STILL HAVE ROOM FOR THE BLEACHERS AND CONCESSION STANDS.

THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF TODAY CAN SUPPLY ENOUGH AIR CONDITIONING TO COOL THREE BUILDINGS THE SIZE OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING AND THE ELECTRICITY USED EACH DAY COULD LIGHT UP THE WHOLE ISLAND OF OAHU.

WE ARE NOW COMING ALONGSIDE THE EX-BATTLESHIP U-S-S UTAH. SHE IS ON HER PORT SIDE LYING IN APPROXIMATELY 35 FEET OF WATER. AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK THE UTAH HAD ALREADY BEEN CONVERTED FROM A BATTLESHIP TO AN AUXILIARY SUPPORT SHIP. SHE WAS ALSO USED AS A TARGET VESSEL FOR AIRCRAFT AND AS A TRAINING PLATFORM FOR ANTI-AIRCRAFT SCHOOL. OF THE SMALL NUMBER OF SHIPS PRESENT ON THIS SIDE OF FORD ISLAND ON THE MORNING OF THE ATTACK, THE UTAH WITH HER 450 CREWMEN DREW THE MOST FIRE. SHE CAPSIZED AND TURNED BOTTOM UP DURING THE ATTACK.

SHE WAS LATER RIGHTED, AS YOU SEE HER NOW, AND EVERYTHING FROM HER MAIN DECKS UP WAS REMOVED TO ALLOW ACCESS TO THE CARRIER PIER. THE UTAH WAS STRICKEN FROM THE NAVY'S LIST OF SHIPS IN 1944. THE WHITE STRUCTURE YOU SEE ON FORD ISLAND WAS CONSTRUCTED IN MEMORY OF THE 58 MEN WHO WERE KILLED ABOARD HER, 54 OF WHOM ARE STILL ENTOMBED WITH THE SHIP.

NOW, OFF TO YOUR STARBOARD SIDE IS PEARL CITY PENISULA, THE SITE OF NAVY HOUSING AND GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES. BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY ARE THE PIERS ALONG THE WATERS EDGE WHICH WERE THE NUMBER ONE REFUELING PIERS AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK. THE JAPANESE FAILED TO BOMB THESE PIERS OR THE REFUELING FACILITIES. MANY REGARD THIS AS THE FIRST OF 3 MAJOR MISTAKES MADE BY THE JAPANESE. DESTROYING THESE PIERS WOULD HAVE DEPRIVED OUR OPERATING SHIPS, PRIMARILIY OUR BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, OF A FORWARD SUPPLY OF FUEL.

I WILL GET INTO THE OTHER TWO MISTAKES FURTHER INTO THE TOUR.

ALSO, OFF TO OUR STARBOARD SIDE IS A PART OF PEARL HAROR KNOWN AS MIDDLE LOCH. THE SHIPS YOU SEE THERE ARE PART OF THE NAVY RESERVE FLEET, COMMONLY CALLED THE "MOTH BALL" FLEET. ANCHORED THERE ARE SUPPORT OR AUXILIARY SHIPS, ALONG WITH A FEW DESTROYERS.

OFF TO OUR PORT SIDE IS AN EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE OLD NAVAL AIR STATION, FORD ISLAND. THERE WERE 188 AIRCRAFT PRESENT ONBOARD THAT MORNING OF DECEMBER SEVENTH. ONLY A FEW WERE ABLE TO TAKE OFF. IN 1962, MOST JET AIRCRAFT HAD REPLACED PROPELLER DRIVEN AIRCRAFT IN THE FLEET AND SINCE THE RUNWAYS WERE TOO SHORT FOR THE JET AIRCRAFT TO USE, THE OLD NAVAL AIR STATION ON FORD ISLAND WAS DECOMMISSIONED.

THE RAMPS YOU SEE ALONG THE WATERS EDGE WERE USED BY OUR NAVY SEA PLANES TO GET ON AND OFF OF FORD ISLAND. THE FORD ISLAND RUNWAY IS STILL USED TODAY BY SMALL PLANES FOR TOUCH AND GO LANDINGS.

AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK, THE U-S-S NEVADA WAS THE OLDEST BATTLESHIP IN THE U-S PACIFIC FLEET. BY A STROKE OF LUCK ON THE MORNING OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. THE NEVEDA HAD NO OTHER SHIPS TIED UP ALONGSIDE AND TWO BOILERS UP TO STEAM, THE MINIMUM NUMBER REQUIRED FOR A BATTLESHIP TO GET UNDERWAY.

THOUGH FIRST HIT BY A TORPEDO TO HER BOW, SHE WAS ABLE TO BREAK AWAY AND MAKE A RUN FOR THE OPEN SEA. THE HARBOR EXIT IS THE AREA YOU SEE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF YOU. ALTHOUGH THE CHANNEL ENTRANCE IS 800 FEET WIDE, ONLY 400 FEET IS USABLE FOR NAVIGATION.

THE JAPANESE PILOTS REALIZED THAT IF THEY COULD SINK THE NEVEDA IN THE NAVIGATION PORTION OF THE CHANNEL, THEY COULD VIRTUALLY CLOSE PEARL HARBOR FOR MANY MONTHS, SO THEY CLOSED IN ON THE NEVADA TO PREVENT HER ESCAPE. THE HARBOR CONTROL OFFICER ALSO REALIZED THIS POSSIBLILITY AND ORDERED THE NEVADA TO GO AGROUND AT HOSPITAL POINT. SHE BEACHED THERE BUT HER STERN BEGAN TO DRIFT INTO THE CHANNEL. TWO TUGS WERE ABLE TO HOOK UP TO HER AND PULL HER FREE. SHE WAS THEN ORDERED TO GO AGROUND AT A AREA KNOWN AS WAIPO'S POINT, WHICH WAS LATER NAMED NEVEDA'S POINT. NEVADA'S POINT IS THE THIRD GREEN CHANNEL MARKER IN THE CHANNEL ENTRANCE.

IF YOU WOULD NOW LOOK OFF TO YOUR STARBOARD SIDE YOU CAN SEE AN ORANGE CHANNEL MARKER ON THAT SMALL BUILDING. THAT WAS THE LOCATION OF OUR NAVAL HOSPITAL AT THE TIME OF THE ATTACK.

OFFICIALS SEEING HICKAM WITH ITS PLANES ON ONE SIDE AND PEARL HARBOR WITH ITS BATTLE DAMAGED SHIPS ON THE OTHER, REALIZED THAT THIS WOULD BE A POOR PLACE FOR A PERSON TO RECUPERATE. THEY MOVED THE HOSPITAL TO CAMP SMITH WHERE THE COMMANDER IN CHEIF OF THE PACIFIC ARMED FORCES HAS HIS HEADQUARTERS. IT WAS ONCE AGAIN MOVED IN 1949 TO FORM TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER WHERE TODAY ALL THE ARMED FORCES ARE SERVED.

I WOULD ONCE AGAIN LIKE TO REMIND YOU THAT THERE ARE TO BE NO PICTURES TAKEN OF THE NAVAL SHIPYARD. THE NAVAL SHIPYARD EXTENDS FROM THE GREEN BUILDING YOU SEE DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF US...ALL THE WAY DOWN THE PIER. YOU MAY TAKE PICTURES OF FORD ISLAND, IF YOU LIKE.

I WOULDLIKE TO BRING YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR STARBOARD SIDE, TO THE LARGE CONCRETE BLOCK IN THE WATER WITH WHAT LOOKS LIKE A RING ON TOP OF IT.

THIS WAS THE LOCATION OF A LARGE FLOATING DRYDOCK WITH THE DESTROYER THE U-S-S SHAW SITTING INSIDE HIGH AND DRY. THE JAPANESE DROPPED ONE ARMOR PIERCING BOMB ON THE SHIP'S BOW, WHICH PENETRATED THROUGH HER DECKS AND EXPLODED IN THE AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA. A PHOTOGRAPHER ON FORD ISLAND WHO WAS TAKING PICTURES OF THE ATTACK CAUGHT THIS EXPLOSION ON FILM AND THE PHOTO IS STILL CONSIDERED TO BE ONE OF THE BEST WARTIME PHOTOS EVER TAKEN. ALTHOUGH THE SHIPS BOW HAD BEEN COMPLETELY BLOWN OFF, OTHER DAMAGE WAS RELATIVELY LIMITED. A SPECIAL WOODEN BOW WAS CONSTRUCTED, AND UNDER HER OWN POWER, THE U-S-S SHAW SAILED TO CALIFORNIA FOR REPAIRS. SHE LATER PARTICIPATED IN ACTION AGAINST JAPAN.

ALSO, OFF TO OUR STARBOARD SIDE IS THE PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD. THE JAPANESE BOMBED THE SHIPS TIED UP TO THESE PIERS, BUT SURPRISINGLY THE NEARBY REPAIR SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES WERE LEFT UNTOUCHED.

MANY REGARD THIS AS THE SECOND MISTAKE MADE BY THE JAPANESE. THESE REPAIR SHOPS WERE ABLE TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF REPAIRS TO BATTLE DAMAGED SHIPS IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE WAR AND EVEN RETURNED TO DUTY MOST OF THE SHIPS THE JAPANESE HAD THOUGHT THEY HAD DESTROYED. THE PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD SET THE WORLD RECORD FOR THE FASTEST REPAIR WORK COMPLETED ON BATTLE DAMAGED SHIPS.

FOR THOSE OF YOU NOT FAMILIAR WITH HAWAIIAN TERMINOLOGY, THE PHRASE "NO-KA-OI" ON THE NAVAL SHIPYARD BUILDING MEANS THE NAVY'S "FINEST OR BEST" SHIPYARD.

WE ARE NOW TURNING TOWARD THE SUBMARINE BASE. THE JAPANESE TOTALLY IGNORED OUR SUBMARINES...THEIR THIRD MISTAKE. TODAY, WE HAVE ABOUT 29 NUCLEAR POWERED SUBMARINES BASED HERE.

THE BEIGE OR TAN TOWER YOU SEE TO OUR STARBOARD SIDE WAS USED AS A TRAINING FACILITY TO TEACH SAILORS THE PROPER BREATHING TECHNIQUES TO ESCAPE FROM A SUBMERGED SUBMARINE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY. THIS TOWER IS NO LONGER IN USE TODAY. THE GRAY, RECTANGULAR SHAPED BUILDING YOU SEE IS THE COMPETENT. IT IS A FLOATING DRYDOCK FOR SUBMARINES. WHAT THEY DO IS SINK THE COMPETENT INTO THE WATER. A SUBMARINE IS DRIVEN INTO IT, THEN THE COMPETENT IS RAISED SO OUTSIDE REPAIR WORK CAN BE DONE ON THE SUBMARINE.

BECAUSE THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WERE NOT IN PORT, THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR HAD ONE MAJOR GOAL...TO CRIPPLE OR DESTROY THE EIGHT AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS BASED HERE.

AS A RESULT, THE FURY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK WAS DIRECTED TOWARD THIS AREA WHICH IS STILL KNOWN AS "BATTLESHIP ROW". IN AN AREA OF LESS THAN ONE MILE, FROM THE FLAG POLE YOU CAN SEE ON FORD ISLAND TO THE FLAG POLE YOU SEE IN FRONT OF THE MEMORIAL, OVER 2000 SAILORS AND MARINES DIED THAT MORNING.

THE U-S-S CALIFORNIA WAS TIED UP TO THE TWO WHITE MOORING QUAYS TO OUR PORT SIDE. ALTHOUGH HEAVILY DAMAGED, THE CALIFORNIA AND HER CREW FOUGHT BACK AGAINST THE ATTACKING PLANES. THE CREW CONTINUED TO GALLANTLY FIGHT FOLLOWING THE ATTACK, BUT THE DAMAGE WAS TOO GREAT. THREE DAYS AFTER THE ATTACK THE CREW HAD TO GO ASHORE AND WATCH HER SINK. THE CALIFORNIA WAS LATER RAISED, REPAIRED, AND SENT TO FIGHT IN THE WAR.

THE NEXT SHIP ON BATTLESHIP ROW WAS NOT A BATTLESHIP, BUT A FLEET OILER -- THE USS NEOSHO. HAD ONE BOMB OR TORPEDO HIT THE NEOSHO, SHE WOULD HAVE GONE UP TAKING A GOOD PORTION OF FORD ISLAND, AS WELL AS BATTLESHIP ROW. HOWEVER, SHE HAD A VALIANT CAPTAIN AND CREW WHO BACKED HER AWAY FROM THIS T-SHAPED PIER TO A SAFE AREA IN THE HARBOR, WITHOUT RECEIVING ONE BULLET, BOMB, OR TORPEDO HIT. THE CAPTAIN WAS LATER AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS FOR HIS HEROISM.

THE PIER WE ARE NOW APPROACHING WAS NOT HERE THE DAY OF THE ATTACK, BUT BENEATH IT TODAY ARE THE TWO MOORING QUAYS FOR THE U-S-S MARYLAND AND THE U-S-S OKLAHOMA. TIED UP ALONGSIDE THE MARYLAND ON THE OUTSIDE, THE OKLAHOMA TOOK BOTH THE TORPEDOS, MEANT FOR BOTH SHIPS. AS A RESULT, THE OKLAHOMA CAPSIZED AND SANK IN A BOTTOM-UP POSITION. SOME OF THE SHIPS CREW WERE ABLE TO FIND THEIR WAY TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SHIP, WHICH WAS NOW THE TOP, AND RESCUE PARTIES WERE ABLE TO CUT INTO THE HULL AND SAVE

THEY FOUND AND SAVED THE LIVES OF 32 MEN, THE LAST WERE RESCUED TWO DAYS AFTER THE ATTACK. IT WAS ALSO DISCOVERED THAT SOME OF THE MEN SURVIVED FOR AS LONG AS NEW YEARS EVE WITHOUT BEING RESCUED. THE OKLAHOMA WAS SOLD TO A SCRAP COMPANY IN 1946. WHILE BEING TOWED TO THE MAINLAND, SHE SANK TO THE OCEANS' BOTTOM ABOUT 500 MILES FROM PEARL HARBOR. THE MARYLAND IS CONSIDERED TO BE OUR LEAST DAMAGED BATTLESHIP, FOLLOWING THE ATTACK. SHE RECEIVED NO TORPEDO HITS AND HAD FEW CASUALITIES.

WE ARE NOW COMING ALONGSIDE THE MOORING QUAYS WHERE THE U-S-S TENNESSEE WAS TIED UP ALONGSIDE THE U-S-S WEST VIRGINIA , LIKE THE MARYLAND, BEING INBOARD OFFERED MUCH PROTECTION FOR THE TENNESSEE, WHICH ALSO RECEIVED LIMITED DAMAGE AND CASUALITIES. THE WEST VIRGINIA, HOWEVER, WAS NOT AS LUCKY. SHE IS CONSIDERED TO BE OUR MOST HEAVILY DAMAGED BATTLESHIP THAT WAS REFLOATED AND RETURNED TO DUTY.

HER DAMAGE CONTROL OFFICER SAW THAT SHE WAS SINKING AND ORDERED COUNTERFLOODING, WHICH ENABLED HER TO SINK IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION. THIS SAVED MANY LIVES AND MADE IT MUCH EASIER FOR REFLOATATION, TWO YEARS LATER.

THIS BRINGS US TO THE SHIP MOST PEOPLE ASSOCIATE WITH THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR -- THE U-S-S ARIZONA. THE ORANGE BOUY YOU SEE OFF TO YOUR PORT SIDE MARKS HER BOW AND THERE IS AN IDENTICAL BOUY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEMORIAL MARKING HER STERN. THE ARIZONA WAS 608 FEET IN LENGTH, 106 FEET AT HER WIDEST, AND SHE DISPLACED 32,000 TONS. WHEN SHE SANK HER DEATH TOLL INCLUDED MEMBERS REPRESENTING NEARLY EVERY RANK IN THE U-S NAVY, INCLUDING REAR ADMIRAL ISSAC C. KIDD; THE SHIP'S COMMANDING OFFICER, CAPTAIN FRANKLIN VON VOLKANBURG AND THE SHIP'S CHAPLAIN, THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

WHAT ACTUALLY HIT AND SANK THE ARIZONA WAS A 1760 POUND ARMOR PIERCING DELAYED ACTION BOMB. IT HIT JUST IN FRONT OF THE NUMBER ONE GUN TURRET, PIERCING DOWN THROUGH SIX DECKS, LODGING ITSELF IN THE AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA WHERE IT EXPLODED. THE EXPLOSION WAS SO GREAT THAT IT LIFTED THE BOW OF THE SHIP COMPLETELY OUT OF THE WATER. THE ARIZONA SANK IN LESS THAN NINE MINUTES. IT HAPPENED SO QUICKLY THAT OVER ELEVEN HUNDRED MEN WERE KILLED ABOARD HER, MOST OF WHOM ARE STILL ENTOMBED WITHIN THE SHIPS HULL.

THE MEMORIAL HOLDS MUCH SYMBOLIC SIGNIFICANCE, ITSELF. THE DIP IN THE CENTER REPRESENTS OUR LOSS OF LIVES IN PEARL HARBOR, WHILE THE TWO ENDS STAND STRONG AND PROUD REPRESENTING OUR VICTORIES IN THE PACIFIC AND MARKING THE END OF WORLD WAR TWO. THERE ARE SEVEN WINDOWS ON EACH SIDE AND ON TOP OF THE MEMORIAL. OUR VETERANS FEEL THAT THE WINDOWS SIGNIFY A CONTINUAL 21 GUN SALUTE TO THE MEN BURIED BELOW.

THE CUT-OUT DESIGN ON THE FAR END IS THE ARCHITECT'S, ALFRED PRICE'S, RENDITION OF THE BIBLICAL TREE OF LIFE. THE MEMORIAL ITSELF CONSISTS OF THREE ROOMS. THE FIRST ROOM IS THE BELL ROOM, CONTAINING ONE OF THE TWO BELLS SALVAGED OFF THE ARIZONA. THE SECOND ROOM IS THE VIEWING ROOM WITH THE TWENTY-ONE WINDOWS AND THE THIRD ROOM IS THE SHRINE ROOM. IN THE SHRINE ROOM THERE IS A MARBLE WALL CONTAINING ALL THE NAMES OF THE MEN WHO WERE KILLED ABOARD THE ARIZONA. YOU MIGHT NOTICE THAT SEVERAL OF THESE LAST NAMES ARE THE SAME. THIS IS BECAUSE THERE WERE SEVENTEEN SETS OF BROTHERS AND ONE FATHER AND SON KILLED ABOARD HER THAT MORNING. THE MEMORIAL WAS BUILT IN 1961 AND DEDICATED ON MEMORIAL DAY OF 1962, NOT ONLY TO THE MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE U-S-S ARIZONA, BUT TO ALL TWO-THOUSAND AND FORTY THREE AMERICANS WHO WERE KILLED ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU, ON THAT TRAGIC MORNING OF DECEMBER SEVENTH, 1941.

WE WILL BE BOARDING THE MEMORIAL IN JUST A FEW MOMENTS. WHEN YOU HEAR THE ANNOUNCEMENT, "CINCPACFLT, NOW BOARDING, CINCPACFLT", PLEASE RETURN TO THIS BOAT AND NOT ONE OF THE OTHER TOUR BOATS. THE OTHER TOUR BOATS RETURN TO THE VISITOR CENTER AND WE ARE UNABLE TO COME AND GET YOU.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, THE ARIZONA IS NOT IN COMMISSION. SHE STILL HAS THREE-FOURTHS OF HER CREW ABOARD HER, SO SHE IS CONSIDERED STILL IN COMMISSION SENTIMENTALLY. WHILE YOU WERE ON BOARD THE MEMORIAL YOU MAY HAVE NOTICED THAT THE FLAG IS NOT ATTACHED TO THE MEMORIAL, BUT TO THE AFTERMAST OF THE SHIP. THE MEMORIAL IS NOT PHYSICALLY ATTACHED TO THE SHIP, IN THIS WAY, THE MEMORIAL IS ACTUALLY DEDICATED TO ALL MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE MORNING OF DECEMBER SEVENTH, 1941.

289 ARIZONA CREWMEN SURVIVED THE ATTACK. THEY FORMED AN ORGANIZATION AND EACH YEAR ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK THEY SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

DECEMBER SEVENTH, 1941 WAS A DARK DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, YET THERE WERE SCORES OF ACTS OF SELF SACRIFICE AND HEROISM. FOR THEIR DEEDS ON THAT DAY, FIFTEEN MEN RECEIVED THE MEDAL OF HONOR, TEN POSTHUMIOUSLY.

OFF TO YOUR STARBOARD SIDE IS THE SECOND OF THE TWO CARRIER PIERS IN PEARL HARBOR. THIS IS ALSO A REFUEL PIER. IT HAS THE CAPABILITY TO REFUEL OR DEFUEL UP TO FOUR LARGE NAVAL VESSELS AT ANY ONE TIME OR ANY ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER.

ALSO OFF TO YOUR STARBOARD SIDE IS THE EX-U-S-S BOWFIN, A WORLD WAR TWO SUBMARINE. THE BOWFIN LAUNCHED ON DECEMBER SEVEN, 1942, SERVING IN BOTH WORLD WAR TWO AND KOREA. SHE MADE NINE WAR PATROLS DURING WORLD WAR TWO, SINKING 38 JAPANESE SHIPS.

THIS CONCLUDES YOUR TOUR OF PEARL HARBOR. ON BEHALF OF YOU HOST, ADMIRAL DAVID E. JEREMIAH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF U-S PACIFIC FLEET, MYSELF AND YOUR COXSWAIN, THANK YOU AND ALOHA.

-USN-

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THE AMVETS MEMORIAL CARILLON

OF THE PACIFIC REDEDICATED

DECEMBER 5, 1982

AS A TRIBUTE TO THE MEN

OF THE USS ARIZONA WHO

GAVE THEIR LIVES DURING THE ATTACK

ON PEARL HARBOR, DECEMBER 7, 1941

"AS THESE BELLS RING...HONORED DEAD REST...FREEDOM LIVES"

(Located in the Bell Room on the Memorial)

MURAL

PRESENTED BY

KIPP SOLDWEDEL

TO THE

FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

IN BEHALF OF THE

NAVY ART COOPERATION AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

OF THE

SALMAGUNDI CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

IN MEMORY OF THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE

HERE UPON THESE HALLOWED WATERS.

(Under renovation, but usually located in bell room)

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DEDICATED

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY

OF OUR GALLANT SHIPMATES

IN THE USS ARIZONA

WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN ACTION

7 DECEMBER 1941

"FROM TODAY ON THE USS ARIZONA
WILL AGAIN FLY OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG
JUST AS PROUDLY AS SHE DID ON THE
MORNING OF 7 DECEMBER 1941.
I AM SURE THE ARIZONA'S CREW WILL
KNOW AND APPRECIATE WHAT WE ARE
DOING." ADMIRAL A.W. RADFORD, USN
7 MARCH 1950

MAY GOD MAKE HIS FACE
TO SHINE UPON THEM
AND GRANT THEM PEACE

(located in assembly room)

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U.S.S. ARIZONA MEMORIAL

WAR MEMORIAL OF THE PACIFIC
PEARL, HARBOR, HAWAII
"...IN HONOR AND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED
STATES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES TO THEIR
COUNTRY DURING THE ATTACK ON PEARL
HARBOR, HAWAII, ON DECEMBER 7, 1941."
PUBLIC LAW 87-201

CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED
BY 85TH CONGRESS
APPROVED MARCH 15, 1958
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
PRESIDENT

APPROPRIATION GRANTED
BY 87TH CONGRESS
APPROVED SEPTEMBER 6, 1961
JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRESIDENT

IN ADDITION TO $150,000 IN APPROPRIATED FUNDS,
THE USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL WAS BUILT WITH PRIVATE
FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY AMERICANS FROM THROUGHOUT
THE UNITED STATES AND $100,000 DONATED BY
THE STATE OF HAWAII.

THE PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL COMMISSION EXPRESSES
GRATITUDE TO THE MANY PUBLIC OFFICIALS, VETERANS
ORGANIZATIONS, OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GROUPS
AND ENTERPRISES, AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUAL
DONORS WHOSE SUPPORT MADE POSSIBLE THIS
MEMORIAL TO THE 2,341 HONORED DEAD.

U.S. ARMY	U.S. NAVY	U.S. MARINE CORPS
228	2,004	109

(located in assembly room)

5

U.S.S. ARIZONA MEMORIAL

WAR MEMORIAL OF THE PACIFIC
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII

THIS MEMORIAL WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS OF MANY INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS & ORGANIZATIONS IN PRIVATE & PUBLIC LIFE.

OFFICIALLY AUTHORIZED ON 15 MARCH 1958, BY THE 85TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE U.S.S. ARIZONA MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDANT, FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT, REPRESENTING THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WITH FUNDS RAISED IN A NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII.

DEDICATED
MEMORIAL DAY
1962

COMMANDANTS 14TH NAVAL DISTRICT
1957-1962
REAR ADMIRAL C.E. OLSEN USN
REAR ADMIRAL N.K. DIETRICH USN
REAR ADMIRAL E.A. SOLOMONS USN
REAR ADMIRAL R.L. CAMPBELL USN
REAR ADMIRAL C.H. DUERFELDT USN
REAR ADMIRAL C.A. BUCHANAN USN

PACIFIC WAR MEMORIAL COMMISSION
H. TUCKER GRATZ
CHAIRMAN
HARRY G. ALBRICHT
JOE JAMES CUSTER
MRS. WALTER F. DILLINGHAM
DUKE P. KAHANAMOKU
MAJ. GEN. F.W. MAKINNEY
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
GEORGE T. MIKE
DWIGHT E. STYNE

CONSTRUCTION AGENCY: U.S.S NAVY BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS
OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION: CAPT. N.M. MARTINSEN, CFC, USN
ARCHITECT-ENGINEER: JOHNSON & PERKINS, PREDS AND ASSOCIATES

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CONSULTING ENGINEER: ALFRED YEE AND ASSOCIATES
CONTRACTOR PHASE I: PEARL HARBOR NAVAL SHIPYARD
CONTRACTOR PHASE 2: WALKER-MOODY CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

(located in assembly room)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 26, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: EDWARD E. McNALLY

SUBJECT: REMARKS AT HICKAM AFB

I. SUMMARY

On Sunday, October 28, at 1:30 p.m., you will address approximately 10,000 military personnel and families on the tarmac at Hickam Air Force Base just prior to your departure from Hawaii.

II. DISCUSSION

Hickam Field -- adjacent to Pearl Harbor -- was severely damaged during the Japanese raid on December 7, 1941. The remarks (9 minutes, on cards) apply some of the lessons learned during World War II to the world's response to Iraq's aggression.

McNally/Simon
Oct. 26, 1990
Draft Three (B:PEARL)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: OFFICERS AND TROOPS AT HICKAM AIRFIELD PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1990, 1:30 P.M.

((**At ease**!)) \\\ Thank you, Admiral Hardisty. And thank you, each of you, for joining us this day -- and for joining in the defense of freedom every day. \\\ I'm proud to be back at Pearl. Proud to be back as your commander in chief. **And proud to be back, standing up for fighting men and women like you.**

((This is quite a crowd. But I can't help but think of the warning one U.S. soldier gave comedian Steve Martin last week when he began a talk in Saudi Arabia. True story. He said: **"You'd better be funny. We've got bullets!"**)) \\\

((And you may recall, there was some confusion a couple years back when I mistakenly said Pearl Harbor Day was September 7th. But now as President I've put an end to that confusion -- and I just want to say how happy I am to be here in **Alaska**.))\\\

But the truth is, I will always remember the first time we landed at Pearl Harbor. It was the spring of 1944. My squadron was enroute to Wake Island. And then, as now, it was an impressive sight. The fleet had recovered, the naval shipyard here having set the world record for the fastest repair work completed on battle-damaged ships.

No member of my generation can ever forget the clarion call that Pearl Harbor represented. Things changed instantly. The country came together. **And like you here today, we each knew our duty.**

There was a movie a few years back where a World War II veteran was now desk-bound in Washington. Seizing on a passing reference to the War, a young colleague asks: "Do you miss the action of those days, sir?" The vet yanked off his glasses and calmly fired back: "No. I miss the **clarity**." \\\

Today in the Persian Gulf, the world is once again faced with a challenge of perfect clarity. Saddam Hussein has given us a whole plateful of clarity. Because today in the Persian Gulf, what we are looking at is good and evil, right and wrong.

Day after day, shocking new horrors reveal the true nature of the reign of terror in Kuwait. In one hospital, dialysis patients were ripped from their machines. Iraqi soldiers pulled the plug on incubators supporting 22 premature babies. All 22 died. The hospital employees were shot. And the plundered machines were shipped off to Baghdad.

But you can't pull the plug on a nation. The invasion of Kuwait was without provocation. The invasion of Kuwait was without excuse. **And the invasion of Kuwait will not stand.** \\\\

Iraq's invasion marks an outrageous breach of the peace, a boldfaced violation of the U.N. Charter. And by its actions, the Iraqi regime has shown its contempt for the very principles on which the U.N. was founded.

Saddam Hussein will be held accountable. Iraq has waged a war of aggression, plundered a peaceful neighbor, and held innocents hostage. All three crimes are punishable under the principles adopted by the Allies in 1945, and unanimously

reaffirmed by the U.N. in 1946. Two weeks ago, I mentioned the Nuremberg Trials. **And pirates like Saddam Hussein must know: The stakes are high, the cause is just -- and today more than ever -- the <u>determination</u> is <u>real</u>.** \\\\

America never went looking for a war. And we are not looking for one now. But in World War II, the world paid dearly for appeasing an aggressor who could have been stopped. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and ultimately to war. **<u>We're not going to make that mistake again</u>.**

One of the other lessons of 1941 was that America, like it or not, could not remain in isolation. Hitler rejoiced at the news from Pearl Harbor, calling it "the turning point" of the war. **He was <u>right</u> -- but <u>not</u> in the way he thought. Pearl Harbor changed the world, and America's role in it, for all time.**

You here know that. Here in the Pacific Command you recognize what American engagement means in a region that stretches from the chill waters of the Bering Sea and the Arctic, to the warm climes of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Your comrades in arms today stand shoulder to shoulder with our Allies in Korea; support our alliances in Japan and the Philippines; and provide a presence for stability that is welcomed by all in the region.

And during the past three months, men and women like you from all 50 states have helped to launch what history will judge as one of the most important deployments of allied military power since 1945.

We're standing up for civilized values. Standing up for a principle that's almost as old as our Republic. Franklin Roosevelt put it clearly, in a Fireside Chat just after Pearl Harbor. He said: "Together with other free people, we are now fighting to maintain our right to live among our world neighbors in freedom and in common decency, without fear of assault."

Harry Truman understood this lesson. Almost 10 years after Pearl Harbor, he, too, spoke to the Nation. And he could almost have been talking about Kuwait. "Korea is a small country," he said, "thousands of miles away. But what is happening there is important to every American." He called the unprovoked invasion "a direct challenge to the efforts of the free nations to build the kind of world in which men can live in freedom and peace."

Since that time, Allied strength and resolve have been tested many times. **But when we look back on that history of valor and sacrifice, it's clear that the strength of our arms and the strength of our will is up to the challenge in the Gulf.**

And we're not alone. The U.N. Security Council has passed nine resolutions setting the terms for solving the crisis. A majority of the Arab League is with us. And NATO's resolve has never been more firm. **Today, it is not simply Iraq against Kuwait -- but Iraq against the world.** \\\

This unprecedented unity is the result of hard work and favorable winds -- not the winds of war -- but the winds of change. And from these magnificent Pacific islands, it's easy to see how, with skillful hands at the helm, these winds can carry

us towards a future of vast horizons. A dynamic new Asia. And a new commonwealth of nations, where free peoples and free markets look to our shores for partnership, security, and leadership.

The world is still a dangerous place. And you in uniform will always bear the heaviest burden. I know something of what you endure. The waiting. The uncertainty. The demands of family and professional life.

We want every single American home. No American will be kept in the Gulf a single day longer than necessary. **But we will not walk away until our mission is done.**

As we meet, it is midday in Hawaii. Soon, the sun will be setting across much of America -- an hour of prayer, a day of rest, a nation at peace. Soon, many of those prayers will follow the sun westward across the Pacific and Asia. And soon, like the rays of the sun itself, those prayers will reach down to carry the light of a new day to the brave men and women standing watch over the sands and shores of the Gulf.

Not an hour passes that they are not on my mind. And so, we've come here to thank you for the important work you do in defending our Nation's freedom, in keeping our nation strong. Thank you for coming. And God bless the United States.

# # #

T E L E C O P I E D M A T E R I A L

U.S. Pacific Command (PAO/J032)
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-5025
808-477-1343 A/V 477-1343 FAX 808-477-6247

TO: BOB SIMMONS COVER PLUS - 11 - PAGES
ORGANIZATION: WHITE HOUSE (RESEARCH)
TELEPHONE: 202-456-6218(FAX)/7750 DATE: 23 OCT 90

SUBJECT: SPEECH MATERIAL

M E S S A G E

attached eleven pages of messages from ships with info on outstanding performers in Persian Gulf from Hawaiia-based ships.

end

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FM USS BREWTON

TO CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//013//

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UNCLAS //N05720//

SECTION 01 OF 02
SUBJ: WHITE HOUSE REQUEST FOR PERSONAL INFORMATION
MSGID/GENADMIN/BREWTON//
REF/A/RMG/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI/180356Z OCT 90//
AMPN/REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL INFORMATION FOR WHITE HOUSE SPEECH//
RMKS/

1. IRT REF A, THE FOLLOWING INFO IS PROVIDED:
A. USS BREWTON (FF-1086), COMMANDED BY COMMANDER CHARLIE A. JONES, JR. IS A MEMBER OF DESTROYER SQUADRON 25 HOMEPORTED IN PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII. BREWTON IS NAMED IN HONOR OF LTJG JOHN C. BREWTON, A U.S. NAVY SEAL WHO WAS KILLED IN THE VIETNAM CONFLICT. HE WAS, AND BREWTON IS DEDICATED, DETERMINED, PREPARED.
B. BREWTON DEPARTED PEARL HARBOR FOR A ROUTINE WESTPAC DEPLOYMENT ON 26 JUNE 1990 AS A MEMBER OF THE USS INDEPENDENCE BATTLE GROUP AND WAS DIVERTED TO THE NORTH ARABIAN SEA IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD. A CHANGE OF COMMAND OCCURRED ON 18 SEPTEMBER 1990. BREWTON'S CREW OF 24 OUTSTANDING OFFICERS AND 260 OF OUR FINEST NAVY ENLISTED MEN HAVE SET BATTLE GROUP DELTA STANDARDS OF READINESS AND PERFORMANCE. THE BOARDING OF THE IRAQI TANKER "AL FAO" WAS THE FIRST BOARDING AFTER WARNING SHOTS WERE FIRED, THE FIRST NIGHT BOARDING AND THE FIRST MULTINATIONAL BOARDING OPERATION (INVOLVED U.S., AUSTRALIAN, AND BRITISH NAVAL UNITS). BREWTON'S USN/USCG BOARDING TEAM BOARDED AND INSPECTED THE INDIAN VESSEL "VISHVA SIDDHI" LESS THAN A WEEK LATER. DURING THE INTERCEPTION AND BOARDING OF THE IRAQI TANKER "AL MUTANABBI" COMMANDER CHARLIE A. JONES WAS DESIGNATED THE ON SCENE COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF A MULTINATIONAL OPERATION INVOLVING U.S. MARINES, U.S. NAVY, ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY AND ROYAL NAVY (U.K.)

J03(1)...INFO FOR USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI(1) /19/

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FORCES. THIS BOARDING WAS INITIATED WITH A COORDINATED 5 SHIP INTERCEPT FOLLOWED BY HELICOPTER INSERTION OF A MARINE UNIT ONTO THE MERCHANT VESSEL PRIOR TO THE USN/USCG/RAN BOARDING TEAM ARRIVAL.
C. THE CONCERTED EFFORTS OF THE ENTIRE CREW HAVE MADE BREWTON THE "A-TEAM" WITHIN BATTLE GROUP DELTA. EVERYONE OF THE 284 CREW MEMBERS HAS PLAYED AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN BREWTON'S SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE BUT THE FOLLOWING ARE WORTHY OF SPECIAL NOTE:
(1) LCDR PAT MCMILLIN (EXECUTIVE OFFICER- HIS EXEMPLARY PROFESSIONALISM, TIRELESS PERSONAL ENDEAVOR, AND INSPIRED LEADERSHIP WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN EVERY OPERATIONAL SUCCESS. HE WAS INTEGRAL TO THE PLANNING AND SAFE EXECUTION OF EVERY EVOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF BREWTON'S MISSION AND WAS A KEY MEMBER OF THE VISIT, BOARD SEARCH, AND SIEZURE TEAM IN ALL BOARDINGS.
(2) ETCS(SW) DAVID M. BIBB, LEADING SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER OF ELECTRONICS REPAIR DIVISION. HIS SUPERIOR ELECTRONICS SKILLS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN THE HIGH STATE OF MATERIAL READINESS OF THREE MAJOR RADARS, OVER 20 PIECES OF COMMUNICATIONS GEAR AND RELATED ANTENNAS AND A COMPLICATED SATELLITE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, A REMARKABLE FEAT CONSIDERING THE HARSH HEAT, SAND AND DUST ENVIRONMENT OF THE GULF OF OMAN.
(3) LTJG PAUL LEHMAN, AN EXCEPTIONAL CIC WATCH OFFICER. HIS ATTENTION TO DETAIL ENSURED ALL REQUIREMENTS WERE MET AND ALL EVENTS WERE ORGANIZED AND EXECUTED ON TIME, RESULTING IN OVER 100 SEPARATE OPERATIONAL EVENTS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE DEPLOYMENT.
(4) ET2 ROGER MAIDMAN PERSONALLY CORRECTED COUNTLESS EQUIPMENT FAILURES AND OVERCAME PARTS SUPPORT PROBLEMS WITH UNRELENTING DETERMINATION AND IMAGINATION WHILE MAINTAINING SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS CIRCUITS. HE ONCE WORKED THIRTY STRAIGHT HOURS TO SUCCESSFULLY CORRECT A COMPLEX CASUALTY, RESTORING BREWTON'S COMMUNICATIONS LINK WITH THE BATTLE GROUP.
(5) ENS GARY IRVIN- HIS PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT AND OUTSTANDING GUIDANCE WAS THE DRIVING FORCE BEHIND OVER 100 UNREP, CONREP, AND SEAMANSHIP EVOLUTIONS! ALL WERE CONDUCTED IN A SAFE, EXPEDITIOUS MANNER WITH ZERO MISHAPS.
(6) BM3 REUBEN CALZADA VOLUNTEERED AS A MEMBER OF THE VISIT, BOARD, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE BOAT CREW USED EXTENSIVELY DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD'S INTERCEPT OPERATIONS. HIS RESCUE SWIMMER EXPERIENCE AND OUTSTANDING SMALL BOAT EXPERTISE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE OVERALL SAFE AND EFFICIENT COMPLETION OF THREE BOARDINGS, ALL OF WHICH WERE COMMENDED BY THE BATTLE GROUP COMMANDER.
(7) HM1 ALEJANDRO JIMENEZ PROPERLY DIAGNOSED A CRUCIAL EOOW'S COLLAPSED LUNG AND DIRECTED THE EMERGENCY MEDEVAC PROCEDURES TO INDEPENDENCE. HE RECEIVED A "BRAVO ZULU" FROM BATTLE GROUP DELTA'S MEDICAL OFFICER WHO THOUGHT "THE MEDEVAC PROCEDURES SET THE STANDARDS FOR THE BATTLE GROUP".
(8) RM2 PERRY CRONEY, ENSURED BREWTONS COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTIVITY THOUGH INCOMING MESSAGE TRAFFIC QUADRUPLED DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD OPERATIONS. OUTGOING MESSAGES NUMBERED MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND PER MONTH DURING DEPLOYMENT. THROUGH HIS EFFORTS, BREWTON'S COMMUNICATION TEAM ACHIEVED ONE OF THE HIGHEST MONTHLY ACCURACY

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PERCENTAGES IN BATTLE GROUP DELTA (97.3 PERCENT).
(9) MMC FRANK NORMAN SUPERVISED THE CHANGE OUT OF NO. 1 AND NO. 2 SALT WATER EVAPORATOR HEATER/AIR EJECTOR CONDENSERS IN LESS THAN 96 HOURS SO BREWTON COULD DEPLOY ON TIME. HE ALSO FABRICATED A NEW MAIN ENGINE JACKING GEAR ENGAGEMENT SECTION TO RESTORE SYSTEM TO FULL OPERATION (ZERO FAILURES SINCE REPAIRS).
(10) GMGI MICHAEL WOODS, ACHIEVED 100 PERCENT RELIABILITY FOR THE 5 INCH/54 GUN MOUNT AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT/SYSTEMS DURING WESTPAC DEPLOYMENT, A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO BREWTON'S SUPERB COMBAT SYSTEMS READINESS THROUGHOUT DESERT SHIELD OPERATIONS.
(11) OSI MARK BUREK - DURING INTERCEPT OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD, HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF AIR ASSETS FROM BREWTON, AN AUSTRALIAN FRIGATE AND A BRITISH FRIGATE DURING THE FIRST NIGHT TIME INTERCEPT AND BOARDING OF AN IRAQI MERCHANT VESSEL. HIS CAPABLE AND ASSERTIVE CONTROL OF THREE HELO'S ENSURED THE MULTI-NATIONAL BOARDING PROCEEDED WITHOUT INCIDENT.
(12) IC2 MATHEW JERGENS - OUTSTANDING COORDINATION AND SUPPORT OF OTHER SHIPBOARD SYSTEMS. HIS DEMONSTRATED CONCERN AND SUPPORT WAS EVIDENT IN HIS UNSELFISH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO GUNNERY DIVISION IN THE REPAIR OF A SUPPOSEDLY NON-REPAIRABLE RELAY IN THE MK 68 GUN FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM. HIS RESOURCEFULNESS FURTHER ENHANCED COMMAND SELF-SUFFICIENCY.
(13) DCC TRACY HAVARD- DEDICATED DAMAGE CONTROL TRAINING IN CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL WARFARE READINESS WAS EXCEPTIONAL. HIS PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT WAS THE DRIVING FACTOR IN BREWTON'S OUTSTANDING CBR READINESS, MOST EVIDENT DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD.
(14) FCC TIMOTHY KOTAS- LEAD THE TROUBLESHOOTING EFFORT ON THE MK-68 GUNFIRE CONTROL SYSTEM STABLE ELEMENT, QUICKLY REPAIRING A MAJOR CASUALTY, SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THESE REPAIRS TO THE STABLE ELEMENT ARE

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UNCLAS //N05720//

FINAL SECTION OF 02
SUBJ: WHITE HOUSE REQUEST FOR PERSONAL INFORMATION
NORMALLY CONDUCTED IN PORT WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. FROM DISCOVERY TO REPAIR TO OPERATIONAL TESTING, HE WAS ON THE SCENE TO INSTRUCT AND INSPECT EACH REPAIR STEP.
(15) LT MARK STEINMETZ, AN EXPERT FINANCIAL MANAGER. HE AGGRESSIVELY MONITORED THE COMMAND'S BUDGET TO SPEND EVERY OPTAR DOLLAR WISELY. HIS FORESIGHT, PLANNING AND SUPERIOR ABILITY TO PRIORITIZE ENABLED THE SHIP TO COMPLETELY FUND 85 PERCENT OF ALL UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS THAT EXISTED WHEN HE ARRIVED, WHILE STILL MAINTAINING 100 PERCENT OF SHIPBOARD STOCK ALLOWANCE. HIS EFFORTS RESULTED IN A NET BENEFIT OF OVER $125,000.00.
(16) MSC RODRIGO ARCIAGA, THE CHIEF COOK FOR THE 284 FIGHTING, HUNGRY MEN OF THE BREWTON. HE MANAGES A FOOD SERVICE OPERATION THAT PREPARES HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF FOOD YEARLY. DURING OPERATION DESERT SHIELD, HE HAS FED BREWTON CREW MEMBERS GENEROUSLY BY PROCURING FOOD FROM EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AND THE UNITED STATES AND PREPARING IT TO NEAR PERFECTION, A DEFINITE MORALE BOOST.
(17) LT IRVIN NORWOOD, THE SHIPS WEAPONS OFFICER, RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL AAW, ASW, ASUW WEAPONS SYSTEMS ON BREWTON. HIS SUPERB LEADERSHIP ENSURED OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE WEAPONS SYSTEMS WERE ALWAYS UP AND READY FOR ANY CONTINGENCY WHILE ON STATION IN THE GULF OF OMAN. HIS SAFETY RECORD FOR THE DEPLOYMENT IS IMPECCABLE (ZERO MISHAPS), A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT CONSIDERING THE DAY TO DAY HAZARDS OF ALL WEAPON AND DECK SEAMANSHIP EVOLUTIONS.
(18) PNCS DAVE KEGLER- AS PERSONNEL HIS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE PROCESSED OVER 5000 SEPARATE ADMIN ITEMS DURING THE DEPLOYMENT. HE EXCEEDED HIS JOB REQUIREMENTS THROUGH EXTENSIVE INVOLVEMENT IN DAMAGE CONTROL READINESS AS A MEMBER OF THE SHIPS DCETT, WHICH PREPARES THE CREW TO FIGHT AND CONTAIN EXTENSIVE BATTLE DAMAGE.
(19) BREWTON'S AIR DETACHMENT FROM HSL 37 HOMEPORTED OUT OF BARBERS POINT NAVAL AIR STATION, HAS SHOWN THAT TEAMWORK IS ALL IMPORTANT DURING SUSTAINED BATTLE GROUP OPERATION. DETACHMENT FOUR FLEW THE LAMPS, SH-2H, HELICOPTER OVER 200 ACCIDENT FREE HOURS DURING EXTENSIVE INTERCEPT PATROLS AND SURVEILLANCE DURING INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH ARABIAN SEA.

2. SPECIAL STANDOUTS ON THE HOME FRONT WERE TWO OF THE FINEST COMMAND OMBUDSMEN A COMMANDING OFFICER COULD ASK FOR! KAYE RICHTER AND MARY HALL. THEIR SUPERB DEDICATION AND TIRELESS AND SENSITIVE

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SUPPORT HAS KEPT OUR FAMILIES INFORMED AND PROVIDED INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO BREWTON FAMILIES IN NEED OF COMFORT, HELPING CREW MORALE THOUGH WE WERE MORE THAN 11,000 MILES FROM OUR LOVED ONES.

3. BREWTON CONTINUES HER DUTIES AS PART OF THE INDEPENDENCE BATTLE GROUP ON STATION IN THE GULF OF OMAN, THANKING GOD FOR THE SUPERIOR CREW OF THE FINEST FRIGATE IN THE PACIFIC FLEET.

4. MINIMIZE CONSIDERED. RELEASED BY CDR C.A. JONES//

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CORRECTED COPY ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGE

IMMEDIATE PRIORITY

O P 201055Z OCT 90 ZYB ZDS PSN 342089P26

FM USS CIMARRON

TO CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI

INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J03// COMUSNAVCENT
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UNCLAS //N05720// VOL CCN

SUBJ: WHITE HOUSE REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL INFORMATION
MSGID/GENADMIN/CIMARRON//
REF/A/RMG/CINCPACFLT 180356Z OCT 90//
AMPN/REF A IS CPF REQUEST FOR INFO ON CIMARRON SAILORS//
RMKS/

1. IRT TO REF A THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED. THE DECISION WAS NOT EASY AS MOST OF CIMARRON S CREW MEMBERS HAVE PERFORMED IN AN OUTSTANDING MANNER THROUGH OPERATION DESERT SHIELD. THE FOLLOWING REPRESENTS SOME OF THE MARVELOUS TALENT AND DEDICATION TO DUTY ONBOARD CIMARRON.

A. DAVID CHARLES BAKER
POSTAL CLERK SECOND CLASS
37 YEAR OLD MAN SINGLE PARENT
HOME OF RECORD: PHOENIX, ARIZONA
TREMENDOUS PERSEVERANCE AND TOTAL DEDICATION TO THE MORALE OF THE CREW HE HAS BEEN INEXHAUSTIBLE IN PROVIDING QUICK INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAIL DISPATCHES FOR OPERATION DESERT SHIELD. FOR A CREW OF ONLY 200 MEN AND WOMEN, HE SINGLE HANDEDLY PROCESSED 14,877 LBS OF DISPATCH MAIL AND 22,717 LBS OF RECEIVED MAIL. NO SINGLE ELEMENT HAS A GREATER MORALE IMPACT THAN MAIL FOR SAILORS AT SEA. WHILE PROVIDING EXCELLENT SERVICE HE ALSO MAINTAINED PERFECT DAMAGE CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND UNSELFISHLY GAVE OF HIMSELF LEADING PERSONNEL IN THEIR PHYSICAL FITNESS EFFORTS. HE RECEIVED A LETTER OF COMMENDATION FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER FOR HIS COMPASSIONATE AND HUMANE EFFORTS IN THE RESCUE AND CARING FOR TWENTY FIVE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES RESCUED AT SEA.

B. DIANALYN LAUAHI CORPUZ
MESS SPECIALIST SEAMAN APPRENTICE

J03(1)...INFO FOR USCINCPAC HONOLULU H(23) 30893/17/0710

342089/294 1 OF MATA0032 294/08:36Z 201055Z OCT 90
CSN:AUIB00383 296/04:27Z USS CIMARRON

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19 YEAR OLD WOMAN SINGLE
HOME OF RECORD: HONOLULU, HAWAII
YOUNG, ENERGETIC, EXTREMELY POSITIVE INDIVIDUAL. WORKING LONG HOURS IN SHIPS GALLEY, COOKING AND SERVING 200 MEN AND WOMEN INCLUDING OFFICERS AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS. DURING GENERAL QUARTERS SHE IS A DAMAGE CONTROL PLOTTER. SHE PERFORMS PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE ON 4 FIRE STATIONS, 76 DECK DRAINS, AND SOME HULL STRUCTURE FOR STATEROOMS. LITERALLY ALWAYS IN GOOD SPIRITS SHE UPLIFTS EACH CREW MEMBER WITH ENTHUSIASM AND GENUINE HONESTY. SEEING ALMOST 200 PEOPLE A DAY THREE TIMES A DAY SHE ALWAYS HAS A HAPPY WORD. DURING EXTREMELY STRESSFUL TIMES SHE STILL MAINTAINS PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE BELIEVING IN THE WORK SHE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AND IN THE MISSION OF THE SHIP.
OPERATION DESERT SHIELD HAS BEEN HER TEST AND SHE HAS PERFORMED LIKE A SEASONED TROOPER.

C. LEANDRO PARANADA
SIGNALMAN CHIEF
33 YEAR OLD MAN MARRIED 3 CHILDREN
WIFE - KATHY IS SHIPS OMBUDSMAN
HOME OF RECORD: HAWI, ISLAND OF HAWAII, HAWAII
ONE OF THE TOP CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS ONBOARD, BORN AND RAISED IN HAWAII. HE HEADS THE VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS SECTION OF THE COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION ONBOARD CIMARRON. AN ACTIVELY INVOLVED LEADER HE WORKS IN THE WEATHER BESIDE THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO REPORT TO HIM. THEY ARE THE MASTERS OF FLAGHOIST, SEMAPHORE AND FLASHING LIGHT MESSAGE EXCHANGE BETWEEN SHIPS OF THE BATTLE GROUP. HIS COLLATERAL DUTY OF WELFARE AND RECREATION OFFICER IMPACTS ON THE MORALE OF EVERY CREWMEMBER. ON THE HOMEFRONT HIS WIFE, KATHY, FROM MIDLAND, MICHIGAN, SERVES VALIANTLY AS THE CIMARRON S OMBUDSMAN. IN THIS CRUCIAL ROLE SHE PROVIDES INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPORT FOR THE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS REMAINING BEHIND AS CIMARRON SUPPORTS OPERATION DESERT SHIELD.

D. ROGER LUCAS MANUEL 575-04-9964
BOATSWAIN MATE SECOND CLASS
27 YEAR OLD MAN SINGLE
HOME OF RECORD: HONOLULU, HAWAII
THE TECHNICAL WIZARD BEHIND THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF THE REPLENISHMENT RIGS OF THE OILER USS CIMARRON. BM2 MANUEL IS A PERFECTIONIST WHOSE HANDS ON GROOMING OF PROBES, RECEIVERS, HOSES AND WIRES GUARANTEES THE SAFETY OF HIS SHIPMATES AND THE RELIABILITY OF EQUIPMENT. BY HAND HE HAS CLEANED OVER THIRTY FIVE (35) 450 FOOT SADDLE WHIPS AND FIFTEEN (15) 800 FOOT SPAN WIRES. HE MAINTAINS 16 FUELING PROBES IN TOP CONDITION. IF IT APPEARS THAT THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE, HE IS THERE. HE TAKES PERSONAL PRIDE IN SEEING HIS HARD WORK AND DEDICATION SHINE WHILE CIMARRON REFUELED THE BATTLE GROUP. AFTER WORKING A FULL DAY HE MANS A 50 CALIBER GUN MOUNT DURING CONDITION III STEAMING. HE S A PROFESSIONAL ROLE MODEL AND PERSONAL FAVORITE ABOARD CIMARRON AS SHE SUPPORTS OPERATION DESERT SHIELD.

E. LATONIA DENISE BROADWATER
ELECTRICIANS MATE THIRD CLASS

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21 YEAR OLD WOMAN SINGLE
HOME OF RECORD: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AN EXCELLENT ELECTRICIAN WITH AGGRESSIVE INITIATIVE AND ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY. SHE IS IN CHARGE OF THE ELECTRICAL TOOL ISSUE ROOM WITH OVER 50 PIECES OF EQUIPMENT, SHE HAS MADE IT A VIABLE ASSET TO COMPLETION OF THE SHIPS MISSION IN OPERATION DESERT SHIELD. WORKING TIRELESSLY SHE PERSONALLY COMPLETED MOST OF HER WORK CENTER S MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR OVER 200 ELECTRICAL CHECKS. HER KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCEFUL EFFORTS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN COMPLETING PROMPT REPAIRS TO THE SHIP S LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT AND SCULLERY BOOSTER HEATER THUS ENSURING OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE CREW. VERSATILE SHE STANDS SOUNDING AND SECURITY WATCHES INPORT AND REPAIR LOCKER ELECTRICIAN DURING GENERAL QUARTERS. TECHNICALLY COMPETENT SHE MAINTAINS A STEADY PROFESSIONAL MANNER LENDING STABILITY TO A VERY HECTIC OPERATIONAL SCHEDULE.

3. REQ ADVISE IF FURTHER INFO REQUIRED. POC IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LCDR SHARON CARRASCO//

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IMMEDIATE

O 192025Z OCT 90 PSN 336323P20

FM USS GOLDSBOROUGH

TO CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//013//

INFO USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI//J03// USCINCCENT//CCPA//
COMUSNAVCENT COMIDEASTFOR

UNCLAS //N05720//

SUBJ: WHITE HOUSE REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL INFORMATION
MSGID/GENADMIN/GOLDSBOROUGH//
REF/A/RMG/COMUSNAVCENT/180921Z OCT 90//
REF/B/RMG/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI/180356Z OCT 90//
NARR/REF A DIRECTS INPUTS TO REF B REQUEST FOR STANDOUT PERFORMERS//
RMKS/1. IAW REFS A AND B, FOL ARE SOME OF THE STANDOUT PERFORMERS AMONGST A SUPERB 350 MAN CREW.

2. THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL WERE AMONG THOSE WHO ACCOMPLISHED THE FIRST BOARDING, AND SUBSEQUENT FORCED DIVERSION, OF AN IRAQI MERCHANT SHIP ("ZANOOBIA"), WHICH WAS CARRYING A CARGO OF TEA TO IRAQ IN VIOLATION OF UN SANCTIONS. THESE SAILORS' IMAGINATIVE, INNOVATIVE ACTIONS IN A NEW, UNFAMILIAR ROLE, SET THE TONE FOR SUBSEQUENT BOARDING AND DIVERSION OPERATIONS WHICH HAS SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATED INTERNATIONAL RESOLVE TO ENFORCE THE UN SANCTIONS:
A. CHIEF TORPEDOMAN ANTONIO L. BONNER, USN, AND CHIEF FIRECONTROLMAN ROWLAND C. DIXON, USN; IN CHARGE OF THE SECURITY TEAM COMPONENT OF THE BOARDING CREW. IN BOARDINGS OF THE IRAQI MERCHANT VESSELS ZANOOBIA AND TADMUR, SKILLFULLY DETERRED RESISTANCE AND MAINTAINED CONTROL OF IRAQI CREWMEMBERS WITHOUT THE USE OF FORCE. CHIEF DIXON ALSO ORGANIZED THE MULTI-NATIONAL SECURITY FORCE FOR THE UK-US-AUSTRALIAN BOARDING AND DIVERSION OF THE IRAQI TANKER "TADMUR".
B. SEAMAN DAVID L. HANDSHOE, USN, AND BOATSWAIN'S MATE THIRD CLASS JACK D. LEDFORD, USN; TOOK THE HELM OF THE "ZANOOBIA" FOR THE TWENTY-NINE HOURS SHE WAS UNDER U.S. CONTROL, STEERING THIS UNFAMILIAR SHIP AWAY FROM IRAQ TO A DIVERSION PORT. ABOARD GOLDSBOROUGH, THEY ALTERNATED DUTY AS LEADER OF THE FLIGHT DECK RIGGING TEAM FOR VERTICAL REPLENISHMENT, AND AS LEADER OF THE RIGGING TEAM FOR ONE OF THE TWO STATIONS USED FOR UNDERWAY REFUELING AND REPLENISHMENT. THEIR EXPERTISE IN THE DEMANDING AREA OF DECK SEAMANSHIP DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTED TO MORE THAN 50 SAFE UNDERWAY

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REPLENISHMENTS AND MORE THAN 100 SAFE HELICOPTER TRANSFERS UNDER WEATHER CONDITIONS THAT RANGED FROM BENIGN TO AWESOME.
C. CHIEF MACHINIST MATE TIMOTHY M. BRANDT, USN; THE LEADER OF A FOUR-MAN TEAM OF ENGINEERS IN THE BOARDING CREW WHO, FOR 29 HOURS, OPERATED THIS UNFAMILIAR SHIPS ENGINEERING PLANT WITHOUT THE AID OF OPERATING MANUALS OR INSTRUCTIONS. ALSO KEPT THE SHIP'S BOATS, WHICH WERE ESSENTIAL TO THE EXECUTION OF MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS, IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER OVER FIVE MONTHS OF HEAVY USE.
D. CHIEF SONAR TECHNICIAN LENNART S. HOFFMAN; THE FIRST U.S. SAILOR TO SET FOOT ON DECK OF THE "ZANOOBIA". HIS SEARCH TEAM CONFIRMED THE NATURE OF THE CARGO (TEA, PROHIBITED UNDER U.N. SANCTIONS) WHICH LED TO THE INVOLUNTARY DIVERSION OF THE VESSEL. IN HOMEPORT CHIEF HOFFMAN ALSO COORDINATES CREW'S TUTORING AND ACTIVITIES PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS AT KALIHI KAI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (HAWAII)UNDER THE SHIPS SCHOOL SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM.
E. SONAR TECHNICIAN THIRD CLASS CURTIS C. KEKAHBAH; PROVIDED SECURITY FOR THE BOARDING OFFICER, AND RECORDED VIDEO DOCUMENTATION OF THE BOARDING PROCEEDINGS AND THE CARGO. HE ALSO PROVIDED SECURITY FOR THE BOARDING OFFICER DURING THE INTERNATIONAL BOARDING AND DIVERSION OF THE IRAQI TANKER "TADMUR".

3. OTHER STANDOUT PERFORMERS INCLUDE;
A. BOILER TECHNICIAN FIRST CLASS RANDY C. BROOKER, USN,
BOILER TECHNICIAN FIRST CLASS JAMES C. GATES, USN, AND
BOILER TECHNICIAN FIRST CLASS ROBERT F. POPE, USN;
DOING AN IMPORTANT, BUT UNGLAMOROUS JOB IN THE HOT, SWEATY ENVIRONMENT OF THE SHIPS BOILER ROOMS, THEY KEPT A 27 YEAR OLD ADAMS CLASS DESTROYER STEAMING CONTINUOUSLY AND SAFELY FOR FIVE MONTHS.
B. SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS SCOTT P. EARHART, USN; AN EXPERT AT VISUAL RECOGNITION, HE HAS IDENTIFIED AND CLASSIFIED OVER 200 MERCHANT VESSELS ENCOUNTERED DURING MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS. A DYNAMIC LEADER, HE HAS TRAINED HIS SIGNALS GANG TO BE TOPS IN VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS , AS WELL AS SHIP SPOTTING AND IDENTIFICATION.
C. OPERATIONS SPECIALIST FIRST CLASS GILBERT M. ORTIZ, USN; ORGANIZED MEN OF THE SHIPS COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER INTO A SUPERB, EXPERTLY-TRAINED COMMAND AND CONTROL TEAM IN SUPPORT OF U.S. MARITIME OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF OMAN AND THE NORTH ARABIAN SEA.
D. ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN SECOND CLASS DAVID J. PENN, USN; HIS SUPERIOR TECHNICAL ABILITY AND TROUBLESHOOTING TECHNIQUES MAINTAINED OVER 95 PERCENT AVAILABILITY FOR EACH OF THE SHIPS AIR SEARCH RADARS, SURFACE SEARCH RADARS, AND IFF SYSTEMS OVER FIVE MONTHS OF DEPLOYED OPERATIONS.
E. LIEUTENANT WILLIAM W. WINDLE, USNR, AND
LIEUTENANT THOMAS K. FRIZZLE, USN; EACH STANDS 12 HOURS OF WATCH PER DAY AS SHIPS WEAPONS COORDINATOR, VIGILANTLY MONITORING THE SKIES OVER THE GULF OF OMAN, GUARDING THE SHIP AND BATTLEGROUP/AGAINST POSSIBLE ATTACK FROM THE AIR. HIGHLY SKILLED IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE SHIPS WEAPONS SYSTEMS, THEY FREQUENTLY EXERCISED THE SHIP'S MISSILE AND GUNS SYSTEMS TO MAINTAIN PEAK READINESS.
F. MESS MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST SECOND CLASS EDWARD C. LOUKS

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(PRONOUNCED "LUKES"), USN; PROVIDES CONSISTENTLY OUTSTANDING MEALS TO THE CREW. THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT MORALE BOOSTER DURING A FIVE MONTH DEPLOYMENT. EVEN HIS BOX DINNERS, SENT TO THE MULTI-NATIONAL BOARDING CREW ON THE IRAQI TANKER "TADMUR" RECEIVED RAVE REVIEWS FROM THE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN SAILORS.

G. SHIP SERVICEMAN FIRST CLASS KEITH A. SZCZEPANSKI (PRONOUNCED "SHUH-PANSKY"), USN; KEPT MORALE HIGH WITH THE EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FROM SHIP'S LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, VENDING MACHINES, AND STORE. SALES FROM HIS UNUSUALLY WELL STOCKED STORE HAVE THUS FAR THIS YEAR RAISED $38,000 IN PROFITS WHICH GO DIRECTLY TO SUPPORT THE CREWS MORALE AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES.

H. QUARTERMASTER SECOND CLASS GLENN A. CRAIG, USN; A MASTER HELMSMAN WHO DEMONSTRATED GREAT SKILL AND INTENSE CONCENTRATION IN THE PRECISE STEERING OF THE SHIP DURING MORE THAN 50 UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENTS, WHERE A MOVING SUPPLY SHIP IS ONLY 120 FEET AWAY. HE HAS ALSO SAFELY NAVIGATED THE SHIP INTO UNFAMILIAR PORTS AT NIGHT FOR URGENT FUEL STOPS, REQUIRED TO CONTINUE MARITIME INTERCEPTION OPERATIONS.

I. HOSPITALMAN FIRST CLASS JOHN P. BASTIN, USN; WITH NO DOCTOR ABOARD HE HAS SUPERBLY ATTENDED TO ALL THE CREWS MEDICAL NEEDS. HE HAS TRAINED SHIPS MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TEAMS TO PROVIDE EXPERT FIRST AID. AND ALL CREWMEMBERS IN THE PROCEDURES TO PROTECT THEMSELVES IN THE EVENT OF A CHEMICAL ATTACK.

J. ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN SECOND CLASS JAY J. LECLAIRE, USN; KEPT A COMPLEX COMMUNICATIONS SUITE OF RADIO TRANSMITTERS, RECEIVERS, AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AT VIRTUALLY 100 PERCENT AVAILABILITY OVER FIVE MONTHS OF SUSTAINED OPERATIONS AT SEA, ENSURING INSTANT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN GOLDSBOROUGH AND MILITARY COMMANDERS HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD.

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90 OCT 31 15:48 T E L E C O P I E D M A T E R I A L

U.S. Pacific Command (PAO/J032)
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-5025
808-477-1343 A/V 477-1343 FAX 808-477-6247

TO: BOB SIMMONS	COVER PLUS - 00 - PAGES
ORGANIZATION: WHITE HOUSE	
TELEPHONE: 202-456-6218(FAX)/7750	DATE: 30 OCT 90
SUBJECT: PRES. VISIT INFO	

M E S S A G E

1. The following information is provided in response to your request regarding Hawaii-based ships supporting Desert Shield.

USS BREWTON (FF 1086)
COMMANDING OFFICER
COMMANDER KRAIG R. KENNEDY, USN
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96661-1446

USS GOLDSBOROUGH
COMMANDING OFFICER
COMMANDER JAMES A. REID, USN
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96666-1250

USS CIMARRON (AO 177)
COMMANDING OFFICER
COMMANDER ERIC B. SHAVER, USN
FPO SAN FRANCISCO 96666-3018

2. Please use the following address for the personalized photo for Colonel Mel Cummings, USAF, on the occassion of his retirement after 30 years of service (AND the guy who really pulled it all together on this end for Pres. Bush's Hawaii visit):

Commander Arthur A. Humphries, USN
U.S. Pacific Command (PAO/J032), BOX 31
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-5025

Thank you
Art Hgh

earnings subject to the tax up to more than 52,800.

But this is only part of the reason those people at the poverty level are having trouble keeping up, and it hasn't anything to do with our across-the-board, 25-percent cut in the income tax. The simple truth is the income tax does not take into account the value of your dollars. It's based on the number of dollars you earn. So, even though $10,180 is only worth as much in purchasing power as 6,662 was a few years ago, you have to pay income tax on those 3,500 additional dollars just as if you gained that much in purchasing power.

Now, let's take a look at that other drumbeat that our tax cut is designed to help the rich get richer and either does nothing for the low- or middle-income earners or, even worse, adds to their burden, and how they arrive at that conclusion. Well, it's true that if your tax burden is $100, your tax cut is only $25. But if your tax is $1,000, your saving is $250, 10 times as much. But the ratio stays the same. If your tax burden was 10 times as much before, you're still paying ten times as much tax.

There's a better test of whether one group benefits more than another: Did the tax cut increase or decrease the share of the total tax paid by the earners at various levels? In 1982, the last year for which we have complete figures, all those with incomes below $20,000 a year paid a 10-percent smaller share of total income tax revenue than they did in 1981. From $20,000 to $50,000, the share only dropped by 1 percent. From $50,000 and up, the share of total tax increased by 7 percent. And if you break that group down to those earning $500,000 and up, their share of the total income tax burden increased by 43 percent.

This, then, is the best kept secret about our tax cut. The wealthiest Americans are carrying a higher share of the total tax burden after our tax cut than they were before.

Next year, another part of our tax program will go into effect. It's called indexing and will begin on January 1st. Very simply, it means you will no longer pay an income tax on inflation, which you've done every time a raise or cost-of-living increase pushed you into a higher tax bracket. The greatest beneficiaries of indexing will be those in the lower and middle-income tax brackets. It will do little for the so-called rich, because they're already in top tax brackets.

Many of those who were the loudest in declaring our tax program unfair want to cancel indexing before it goes into effect. Canceling indexing would increase the tax burden for lower and middle-income earners by three times as large a percentage as it would for the rich.

And one last point—perhaps the most important. Our program is stimulating strong economic growth, creating more jobs and opportunity than ever before.

Well, so much for swimming upstream. Until next week, thanks for listening. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from Rancho del Cielo, his ranch near Santa Barbara, CA.

Remarks on Arrival at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu, Hawaii
April 22, 1984

Governor and Mrs. Ariyoshi, Admiral and Mrs. Crowe, and fellow Americans, Nancy and I want to thank you for your warm and very generous welcome. To all the people of Hawaii, we want to convey our thanks for the aloha spirit of your greeting and to say how thrilled we are to begin a long journey for peace in this place of overpowering beauty and tranquillity.

It is also appropriate that this journey should begin on Easter Sunday—a day of peace proclaimed, a day of triumph over evil and suffering. In a short time, we will be worshiping at St. Andrew's Cathedral,

and I can assure you that our prayers this afternoon will not just be for the success of this mission, but for an enduring peace among the peoples of all nations.

On this Easter, in the year of our Lord 1984, I ask for the prayers of all Americans and the peoples of the world for peace among men and peace among nations. Let the nations and the peoples of the world renounce war, and let us pledge ourselves to its permanent abolition. Let us forsake its anguish and agony and live in love with one another.

Like all Americans, the people of these islands cherish peace. Unlike most of their countrymen, the people of Hawaii have known firsthand the destruction wrought by nations that take up arms against each other. As we passed over Pearl Harbor this afternoon, I don't have to tell you of our silence as we reflected on the Arizona Memorial beneath us. The building that is now the Pacific Air Force's headquarters is still pockmarked with bullets from that fateful Sunday almost 43 years ago. And 32 years later, it was here to this airport that our first prisoners of war returned from an awful captivity in North Vietnam.

The American people have never sought war nor the test of arms. And yet in my lifetime I have seen four such wars—none of them because the United States was too strong or too ready. The United States is resolved to avoid war, pursue peace, and to do so by remaining strong and remaining ready.

Hawaii remains key to this resolve and readiness. To our men and women in uniform today, I bring the greetings and gratitude of your country. In these islands there is testimony to the heroism and courage of others who've worn their country's uniform before you. And today you continue in that valiant tradition. Your vigilance makes peace possible; your readiness protects freedom and brings closer the day when mankind will renounce forever the use of force.

It's our fervent hope that the events of this coming week will also bring us closer to that day. One of the critical developments in our country's postwar foreign relations is our opening to China and the establishment of diplomatic relations with that nation of a billion people. Today in the economic, educational, and cultural areas we have a wide range of agreements with the Chinese, and the United States is now China's third leading trade partner. And we share similar concerns on many critically important geopolitical situations, such as our disapproval of the aggression waged against the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Our shared progress did not happen instantly; it took more than a decade to build. This week, we hope to continue the process of reconciliation. I believe the mission that we undertake is another careful yet sure step toward peace and friendship between the Chinese and American people.

While our friendship is vital to the cause of world peace, we should also acknowledge that our vital national interests are at stake. The Pacific Basin is one of the fastest growing markets for American goods, services, and investments. To a great extent, our nature's [nation's] future is in the Pacific.

And this is why we're especially glad to begin our journey here in Hawaii, the crossroads of the Pacific. All Americans are proud of Hawaii, proud of her 25 years of statehood, proud of her history, her people, and proud of the role that she's played in the struggle for progress and human freedom. In the years and decades to come, Hawaii's importance will continue to grow. And it is America's great, good fortune that Hawaii is her 50th and youngest State. We're grateful to you for your hospitality, for this chance to rest and relax, to enjoy Hawaii's beauty and the warmth of her people.

So, again, I'll just say Happy Easter, and thank you, and God bless all of you. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:05 p.m. at the base. He was greeted by Gov. George Ariyoshi, and Mrs. Ariyoshi; Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command, and Mrs. Crowe; and Sfc. and Mrs. Gregory Lee Emfinger.