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**Series:** Speech File Draft Files  
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**OA/ID Number:** 13593  
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**Folder Title:**  
World War II Veterans 12/7/91 [OA 6040] [1]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
<b>G</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

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50TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM TIME LINE FOR  
 PIER KILO 8 COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY  
 PEARL HARBOR HAWAII, 7 DEC 1991

- 0500 - Security sweep of K-8
- 0600 - Guests arrive at K-8 and are seated  
 - 25th ID band performs for attendees
- 0700 - Welcome remarks by CAPT Michael P. Sullivan,  
 Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor  
 and introduction of Major General Gorden
- 0705 - Welcome remarks and comments on 50th Anniversary of  
 the 25th Infantry Division by Major General Fred A.  
 Gorden, USA, Commander, 25th Infantry Division  
 - Upon conclusion, 25th Infantry Division Band performs  
 selected music
- 0729 - MG Gorden announces beginning of Arizona Program (CAPT  
 Sullivan takes seat in audience)
- 0730 - USS Arizona Memorial program begins, K-8 view by TV
- - - - - USS ARIZONA PROGRAM - - - - -
- 0845 - (Joint Service Color Guard and Honor Cordon form up)
- 0850 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Admiral and Mrs. Larson,  
 board barge and depart Arizona Memorial for K-9  
 - 25th ID Band on K-8 begins music as President departs  
 Arizona Memorial
- 0851 - CODEL, SECDEF, CJCS, and party arrive K-9. CODEL and  
 Glaubitz party, proceed to USS Missouri. SECDEF, CJCS  
 and others proceed through Honor Cordon to K-8  
 ceremonial site, met by MG Gorden. SECDEF and CJCS  
 seated on platform, wives escorted to chairs in front  
 row. (MG Gorden moves to seat in audience)
- 0905 - Presidential party arrives K-9 (accompanying staff  
 escorted via foot to USS Missouri taping location)
- 0910 - President and Mrs. Bush accompanied by Admiral and  
 Mrs. Larson, proceed through Honor Cordon and arrive  
 Off-Stage announcement location and hold briefly
- 0912 - Off-stage announcement and Presidential arrival  
 honors, President and Mrs. Bush and Admiral Larson  
 seated on platform, Mrs. Larson seated on front row

- 0913 - Remarks by Admiral Larson and introduction of General Powell, CJCS
- 0914 - Remarks by General Powell (2 minutes) who then introduces SECDEF Cheney
- 0916 - Remarks by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney (2 min) who then introduces Mrs. Lenore Rickert
- 0918 - Mrs. Rickert introduces President Bush
- 0920 - Presidential remarks (est. 10 min) and mingle with audience as desired
- 0935 - President concludes remarks and accompanied by Mrs. Bush, and Admiral and Mrs. Larson, depart stage and walk to USS Missouri at K-10 for TV interviews  
 (Off-mike announcer informs audience to "please remain in place until the President and his party depart.")  
 - (25th ID Band plays patriotic music until President boards the USS Missouri)
- 0945 - President and Admiral Larson, with wives, arrive USS Missouri. K-8 attendees depart at leisure or board boats for visits to Arizona Memorial from K-9 pier.

**KILO 8 CEREMONY CONCLUDED**

- (1110 - (approx) President and party depart USS Missouri for Hickam AFB)

**PROPOSED DV TIME LINE SCHEDULE  
50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS  
SATURDAY, 7 DECEMBER 1991**

(All times subject to adjustment per White House Advance)

- 0400 - Crews finalize set up of morning ceremony
- 0500 - Security sweep of USS Arizona Memorial
- 0600 - First boat departs Halawa Landing with guests
- 0615 - Second boat departs Halawa Landing with guests
- 0620 - PRESUS Departs for Punchbowl
- 0620 - Band and rifle detail depart for Arizona from Quarry Loch
- 0630 - Third boat departs Halawa Landing with guests

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**PUNCHBOWL CEREMONY**

- 0630 - PRESUS arrives at Punchbowl by motorcade
- 0635 - PRESUS arrives off-stage announcement area
- 0637 - PRESUS enters site through Honor Cordon
- 0639 - PRESUS lays wreath at Dedicatory Stone  
Echo Taps
- 0642 - PRESUS and Mrs. Bush proceed to seats on stage
- 0644 - Invocation by Rev. Joseph Morgan, PHSA Chaplain
- 0646 - Remarks by Secretary Derwinski, Veterans Affairs
- 0649 - PRESUS dedicates PHSA flag
- 0653 - PRESUS introduced by Gerald Glaubitz
- 0654 - Presidential remarks
- 0704 - PRESUS concludes remarks and presents American  
Flag to Mr. Glaubitz
- 0706 - PRESUS proceeds to motorcade
- 0710 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Mr. and Mrs.  
Glaubitz, depart for Merry Point Landing

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**ARIZONA CEREMONY**

- 0700 - RADM Earner welcome remarks and introduction of band
- 0705 - CINCPACFLT Band begins pre-ceremony music
- 0715 - Admiral Larson, SECDEF, CJCS, RADM Lopez and  
Component CDRS depart Merry Point for Arizona Memorial
- (0725 - Presidential party arrives Merry Point Landing
- 0727 - Admiral Larson and party arrive Arizona Memorial
- 0729 - Component CDRS and DVs seated, Admiral Larson introduced  
by RADM Earner (RADM Earner takes seat in audience)

- 0730 - Master of Ceremony, Admiral Larson, commences program
- 0731:30 - Admiral Larson introduces Senator Daniel Inouye
- 0732 - Remarks by Senator Inouye (2 min)
- 0734 - Admiral Larson introduces Senator John S. McCain, III
- 0734:30 - Remarks by Senator McCain (2 min)
- (0735 - Presidential barge departs Merry Point for Arizona)
- (0736 - Press boat departs Merry Point for Arizona)
- 0736:30 - Admiral Larson introduces Representative Sonny Montgomery
- 0737 - Remarks by Rep. Montgomery (2 min)
- 0740 - Press boat arrives, debark and in position
- 0745 - Arrival of Presidential barge. Staff and guests precede President and Mrs. Bush to seats.
- 0746 - President and Mrs. Bush piped aboard through 8 Side Boys and met a top of stairs by Admiral and Mrs. Larson
- 0748 - Presidential arrival announced off-mike, President, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Larson are seated. Admiral Larson proceeds to podium
- 0750 - Admiral Larson introduces Chaplain (RADM) David E. White, CHC, USN, Chief of Chaplains
- 0751 - Invocation (2 min)
- 0753 - Admiral Larson prepares audience for minute of silence and flyover
- 0755 - Minute of silence begins with whistle from USS Chosin
- 0756 - Missing Man Flyover by Hawaii Air National Guard
- 0756:30 - Admiral Larson prepares audience for National Anthem, flag raising and floral presentation procedures
- 0800 - National Anthem performed by Danny Kaleikini as flag is raised, USS Chosin provides passing honors
- 0802 - Admiral Larson announces Floral Presentations by President and Mrs. Bush
- 0802 - President and Mrs. Bush proceed to right rear of well and place leis in well and return to seats
- 0806 - Admiral Larson introduces SECDEF Cheney

- 0807 - SECDEF remarks, then he introduces Captain Donald K. Ross, USN (Ret)
- 0809 - Captain Ross introduces the President
- 0811 - Presidential Speech (15 minutes)
- 0826 - Speech concludes
- 0827 - Benediction by RADM White
- 0828 - Rifle Salute
- 0829 - Echo Taps
- 0830-0845 - President enters Shrine Room, visit with survivors and families  
  
(CINCPACFLT BAND CEASES PLAYING AS PRESIDENT ENTERS SHRINE ROOM)
- 0850 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Admiral and Mrs. Larson, board barge and depart for K-9
- 0851 - Press boat departs Arizona for K-9

(FOLLOWING SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CONCURRENCE OF PARTICIPANTS)

- 0831 - CODELS, SECDEF, CJCS, Component CDRS, Mr. & Mrs. Glaubitz, and others as scheduled, depart by barge for K-9

(Upon arrival K-9, CODEL and Glaubitz party proceed to USS Missouri; SECDEF, CJCS, CDRs, etc., proceed to K-8 stage area, met by MG Gorden. SECDEF, CJCS seated on platform, wives escorted to chairs)

FLORAL OFFERING CONTINUES, RADM EARNER IS MC

- 0852 - Secretary and Mrs. Lujan proceed to front of well and present floral offering  
  
(OTHERS FOLLOW AS ANNOUNCED BY RADM EARNER)  
  
Dept. of Veterans Affairs, D'Wayne Gray  
  
Veterans, Governmental and civic organizations (3 at a time as they are called)

PIER KILO 8 CEREMONY

- 0850 - 25TH ID Band on K-8 picks up music when PRESUS departs Arizona
- 0905 - Presidential barge arrives Kilo 9 (accompanying staff escorted via foot to USS Missouri taping location)

- 0910 - President and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Admiral and Mrs. Larson, proceed through Honor Cordon and arrive at Off-Stage announcement location and hold briefly
- 0912 - Presidential arrival announced off-mike; arrival honors, President and Mrs. Bush proceed on stage and are seated. Mrs. Larson is escorted to seat on front row
- 0913 - Remarks by Admiral Larson, then introduce General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 0914 - Remarks by General Powell (2 min), who then introduces Secretary Cheney
- 0916 - Remarks by Secretary Cheney (2 min), who introduces Mrs. Lenore Rickert
- 0918 - Mrs. Rickert introduces President Bush
- 0920 - Presidential Remarks (est. 10 min) and mingle with audience as desired
- 0935 - President concludes remarks and accompanied by Mrs. Bush and Admiral and Mrs. Larson, departs stage and walks to USS Missouri at K-10
- (Off-mike announcer informs audience to "please remain in place until the President and his party depart")
- (25th ID Band plays patriotic music until Presidential party arrives and boards USS Missouri)
- 0945 - President and Admiral Larson, with wives, arrive USS Missouri. President and Mrs. Bush piped aboard and met by CAPT Lee Kaiss, Commanding Officer
- (Note: The President and Mrs. Bush bid farewell to Admiral and Mrs. Larson at this time. Recommend Admiral and Mrs. Larson proceed to PACAF for COM Conference and wives Tea.)
- 0945-1050 - Presidential interviews with CBS, ABC, CNN. Upon conclusion, depart USS Missouri and proceeds by motorcade to Hickam AFB
- 1110 - President and Mrs. Bush arrive PACAF, met by General and Mrs. Adams, proceed to meeting room via historic lobby display (staff and guests to separate holding rooms)
- President Bush meet with Chiefs of Mission, Kenney Conference Room (Mrs. Bush and wives meet in separate room for Tea hosted by Mrs. Adams)
- (J00 judge appropriate departure time from COM Conference, to be in place at DV-1 for Presidential and departure.)

- 1130 - President and concludes participation in COM and is rejoined by Mrs. Bush. Proceed by motorcade to DV-1 and bids farewell to well wishers
- 1150 - Presidential party departs Hawaii en route Andrews AFB
- Others depart for hotel. Remainder of day open until: (Attend as desired)
- 1400 - Childrens Commemorative Program, Arizona Visitor Center Mrs. Waihee and children participate
- 1530 - CJCS Depart by motorcade for Schofield Barracks
- 1600 - Retreat Ceremony, CJCS, J00 invited
- 1645 - Depart by motorcade for Arizona Memorial Visitor Center
- 1715 - Arrive Arizona Visitor Center
- 1730 - PHSA Sunset Ceremony: speaker - General Colin Powell, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
- 1815 - (Approx) Depart for Pearl Harbor
- 1830 - Attend Commemorative Gathering, USS Missouri, Bravo Pier
- 2030 - (or as desired) Depart USS Missouri for further schedule

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*  
TONY SNOW *TS*

FROM: JOSEPH DUGGAN  
CURT SMITH  
MARY KATE GRANT *MKG*  
ROBERT SIMON *RS*

SUBJECT: PEARL HARBOR SPEECHES

I. SUMMARY

On Saturday, December 7 in Hawaii, you will give three speeches commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack. The first speech at 6:55 a.m. will be to 4,000 Pearl Harbor survivors and families at the National Cemetery of the Pacific (known locally as the Punchbowl). The second speech is at 8:25 a.m. on the Arizona Memorial to about 250 dignitaries and survivors of the Arizona and Utah. The third speech is to 2,500 WWII veterans and families at 9:50 a.m. at Pier K-8 in Pearl Harbor. They will be seated and will be able to hear the speech on the Arizona Memorial. Both the Arizona Memorial and the USS Missouri will be visible behind you during the speech.

II. DISCUSSION

The speech at the cemetery (12 minutes, on cards) is meant as a remembrance and tribute for those who died.

The speech on the Arizona Memorial (12 minutes, on cards) will be the emotional high point of the day and probably the most widely televised. For that reason, this speech is a rhetorical recreation of what happened that day in 1941, and what it means to us today.

The third speech (15 minutes, on teleprompter) discusses the dangers of isolationism and the triumph of freedom over tyranny brought about by engagement. Near the end, as you reflect upon your war experiences, you look forward to the next 50 years.

(Duggan/Simon)  
December 4, 1991  
Draft Five  
Punchbowl.ts

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NATIONAL MEMORIAL CEMETERY  
OF THE PACIFIC  
HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
6:55 a.m.

[Acknowledgements]

From this sacred ground near the waters of Pearl Harbor, we remember the moment when the Pacific Ocean erupted in a storm of fire and blood. // We remember a morning when America / -- where some thought isolation meant security / -- awoke wounded and reeling, plunged into a desperate fight for world freedom. //

I remember the crackle of the radio and the voice of our President. "We are going to win the war," FDR told us, "and we are going to win the peace that follows." //

We won the war and secured the peace because American men and women responded bravely and instinctively to their nation's call. Within hours after the cruel surprise attack began, many died, having done what came naturally: They fought for their family and friends, defending the land they loved. They did not set out to become heroes, but they did. \\

When torpedoes crippled the USS California's ammunition hoists, Warrant Officer Thomas Reeves stood in a smoke-filled passageway and organized a human supply chain to move the ammunition. He worked with all his might till the smoke overcame him. He died that day aboard the California, and he rests today in this cemetery. // During the attack, Chief Boatswain Edwin

Hill of the USS Nevada swam from the dock back to his ship, ignoring the bombs falling around him. He too died in the attack and rests here. //

The Bible says "love is strong as death." To die for country, for family: that is the truth whispered by these rows of marble markers. //

I remember Ernie Pyle. The greatest of war correspondents, he fell to enemy machine gun fire on Ie Shima [EE-ay SHEE-ma]. He lies here in this cemetery among the GIs he loved and honored so well. / His plain-spoken news dispatches from the front reminded us that behind the battle statistics were true-life stories of how boys became men and men became heroes. He told us what was happening in the war -- how our men were fighting. And by telling the stories of our servicemen to their home towns and neighborhoods, he helped us understand why we were fighting -- how our men at arms defended with all their hearts America's deepest ideals.

Americans did not wage war against nations or races. We fought for freedom and human dignity against the nightmare of totalitarianism. The world must never forget that the dictatorships we fought -- the Hitler and Tojo regimes -- committed war crimes and atrocities. Our servicemen struggled and sacrificed not only in defense of our free way of life, but also in the hope that the blessings of liberty some day might extend to all peoples. ///

Our cause was just and honorable, but not every American action was fully fair. This ground embraces many American veterans whose love of country was put to the test unfairly by our own authorities. These and other natural-born American citizens faced wartime internment. They committed no crime. They were sent to internment camps simply because their ancestors were Japanese. Here lie valiant servicemen of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and of the Military Intelligence Service - - Americans of Japanese ancestry who fought to defeat the Axis in Europe and in the Pacific. Among these is the late Senator Spark Matsunaga, a combat hero and survivor who went on to help lead postwar Hawaii to American statehood. //

I remember sharing danger and friendship in these skies and on this ocean. Some of my closest buddies never came home. As all the veterans here know, when a friend or comrade in arms falls in battle, war grabs a part of your soul. My roommate aboard the carrier San Jacinto was Jim Wykes. As we were about to go into combat for the first time, a strike over Wake Island, Jim Wykes and his crew were sent on a search mission from which they never returned. Many more from our torpedo squadron were to give their lives. The names of many of these, and more than 18,000 other World War II servicemen lost in action in the Pacific, are engraved on the walls of this beautiful memorial.

During every passage of my life, I've often thought of those who never returned. Some left children behind, and today those children, like my own kids, are raising children of their own.

// And thank God, each surviving generation has honored the memory of our heroes of the Second World War. Each new generation has risen to meet the challenge of winning the peace.

After vanquishing the dictators of Japan, Germany, and Italy, America's war generation helped those countries rebuild and grow strong in the habits of democracy and free enterprise. They affirmed again that our quarrel had not been with races or nations. The American victors welcomed the new leaders of Japan, Germany and Italy into alliances that won the Cold War and helped prevent a third World War. America and our wartime allies joined hands with the liberated peoples of our former foes to create and nurture international organizations aimed at protecting human rights, collective security, and economic growth.

Winning the peace, then as now, demands preparedness. The cause of harmony among nations is not a call for pacifism. We avoided a third World War because we were prepared to defend the Free World against aggressors. The Pearl Harbor generation saw its younger brothers go to Korea and its sons to Vietnam to resist communism. Pearl Harbor's grandchildren answered the call to the Persian Gulf to reverse Saddam's aggression against Kuwait. How fitting it is that this great cemetery holds so many who died for the cause of Korean and Vietnamese freedom. How honored we are to stand on this ground, consecrated with the remains of Marine Lance Corporal Frank Allen of Hawaii, who gave his life 10 months ago in the battle to free Kuwait.

Every soldier and sailor and airman buried here offered his life so that others might be free. Not one of them died in vain. Our men and women who served in Korea and Vietnam -- whose sacrifices too often have been forgotten or reviled -- are nearing their day of greatest vindication. For I have confidence that the tragedy of totalitarianism has entered its final scene -  
- everywhere on this earth.

This morning's sun will course the Pacific skies and illuminate the lands of Asia. Just as certainly, the movement of human freedom will supplant dictatorships that now hold sway in Pyongyang, Rangoon and Hanoi. Yes, in China, too -- for a billion yearning men and women -- the future means freedom and democracy.

This fair December dawn breaks on a world ready for renewal. A high tide of hope swells for those committed to peace and freedom. The nations pushed by tyrants into war against us half a century ago join us today as free and constructive partners in the effort for peace. The Soviet communists' designs for world domination have collapsed before the Free World's resolve.

We've reached this morning because generation after generation, Americans kept faith with our founders and our heroes. From the snows of Valley Forge, to the fiery seas of Midway and Pearl Harbor, to the sands of Iraq and Kuwait, Americans lived and died true to our ideals. They have prepared the way for a world of unprecedented freedom and cooperation. \\

Thank God you Pearl Harbor survivors are here today to see this come to pass. \\

Today, as we remember the sacrifices of our countrymen, I ask all Americans to join me in a prayer: Lord, give our rising generations the wisdom to cherish their freedom and security as hard-won treasures. Lord, give them the same courage that pulsed in the blood of their fathers. \\

May God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

# # #

(Smith/Simon)  
Draft Ten  
December 4, 1991  
PEARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USS ARIZONA  
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
8:25 A.M.

Captain Ross. Family and friends of the USS Arizona and USS Utah. Fellow veterans, and Americans. //

It was a bright Sunday morning. Brave troops slept soundly in their bunks. Those who were awake looked out and marveled at the serene and glassy sea. /

On the stern of the USS Nevada, a brass band prepared to play the Star Spangled Banner. On other ships, sailors readied for the 8 a.m. flag raising. // Ray Emory, who was on the USS Honolulu, read the morning newspaper. // Aboard the battleship California, Yeoman Durell Connor wrapped Christmas presents. // On the West Virginia, a machinist's mate looked at photos just received from his wife. // They were of his eight-month-old son whom he had never seen. //

On the mainland, millions listened to football games on the radio. Others turned to songs like "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" / comics like Terry and the Pirates / or movies like Sergeant York. // In New York, families went window-shopping. Out West, it was late morning -- and many families were still at church. /

At first, the hum of engines seemed routine -- and why not? To American sailors, the idea of war seemed palpable, but remote. / Then, in one horrible instant, they froze in terror. The abstract threat suddenly was real. //

But these men did not run -- they raced to their stations. Some strapped pistols over pajamas -- fought, and died. // What lived was the shock wave that soon swept across America -- forever immortalizing December 7, 1941. // Ask anyone who endured that awful Sunday. Each felt like the writer who observed: "Life is never again as it was before anyone you love has died; never so innocent, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will." //

Today, we honor those who gave their lives at this place, half-a-century ago. // Their names were Bertie and Gomez and Dougherty and Granger. They came from Idaho, and Mississippi, and the sweeping farmland of Ohio. // They were black and white, brown and yellow, native-born and foreign-born. Most of all, they were Americans -- hating war, but loving freedom more. //

Think of how it was for these Heroes of the Harbor -- men who were also husbands / fathers / brothers / sons. Imagine the chaos of guns and smoke, flaming water and ghastly carnage. Two thousand, four hundred and three Americans gave their lives. But in this haunting place, they live forever in our memory -- reminding us gently, selflessly, like chimes in the distant night.

Every 15 seconds a drop of oil still rises from the Arizona, and drifts to the surface. As it spreads across the water, we recall the ancient poet: "In our sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, and in our own despair / against our will / comes wisdom through the awful grace of God." // It is as though God Himself were crying. //

He cries -- as we do -- for the living, and the dead. Men like Commander Duncan Curry -- firing a .45 at attacking planes as tears streamed down his face. // We remember machinist's mate Robert Scott -- who ran the air compressors that powered the guns aboard the California. When the compartment flooded, the crew evacuated. Bob Scott refused. "This is my station," he said. "I'm going to stay as long as the guns are going." // Nearby, aboard the cruiser New Orleans, Chaplain Howell Forgy assured his troops it was all right to miss church that day. "You can praise the Lord and pass the ammunition." //

For these men, heroism came as naturally as breath. They reacted to assault by rushing to their posts. They knew instinctively that a Nation is sustained by the nobility of its cause. // Every American did. / Ted Williams, who served America in two wars, put down his bat after the bombs began to fall. He took up arms and risked his life so that liberty could survive. // Enlisting in that mission were Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry who came by the hundreds to give wounded Americans blood -- and later thousands of kinsmen who took up arms for their country. //

The men I speak of would be embarrassed to be called heroes. Instead, they would tell you with defiance: Foes can sink American ships, but not the American spirit. They may kill us, but never the ideals that made us proud to serve. // Talk to those who survived to fight another day. They would repeat the Navy Hymn I memorized as a boy: "Eternal Father, strong to save

/ Whose arm hath bound the restless wave / O hear us when we cry  
to thee / For those in peril on the sea."

I come here as a Navy man -- enlisting on my eighteenth birthday -- 188 days after Pearl. // It was the day I graduated from high school, and I remember how Henry Stimson, then Secretary of War, gave the Commencement speech. / He talked of the American soldier, and how that soldier should be -- and I quote -- "Brave without being brutal, self-confident without boasting, being part of an irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty." //

The Heroes of the Harbor engraved that passage on every heart and soul. They fought for a world of peace, not war -- where children's dreams speak more loudly than the brashest tyrant's guns. // Because of them, this memorial lives to pass its lessons from one generation to the next -- lessons as clear as the Pacific sky. //

One of Pearl Harbor's lessons is that, together, we could "summon lightness against the dark" -- that was Dwight Eisenhower. / Another: that when it comes to national defense, finishing second means finishing last. / We learned that appeasement is a bankrupt course of action -- the world stops not at our water's edge. // Perhaps above all, that real peace -- the peace that lasts -- means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. //

Real peace stems from might that is moral and intellectual, economic and military. It comes from Nations who use that might

to make temporary peace permanent -- and fragile peace strong. //  
As we look down at the Arizona's shrunken hull -- tomb to more  
than one thousand Americans -- the beguiling calm comforts us,  
reminds us of the might of ideals that inspire boys to die as  
men. // Every one who aches at their sacrifice knows America  
must be forever vigilant -- and Americans must always remember  
the brave and innocent who gave their lives to keep us free. //

Each Memorial Day, not far from this spot, Hawaiian Boy  
Scouts and Girl Scouts honor the heroes of Pearl Harbor by  
placing two leis on the graves of U.S. servicemen. // It is for  
them -- the future -- that we must apply the lessons of the past.  
// In Pearl Harbor's wake, we won the war and, thus, the peace.  
In the Cold War that followed, Americans also shed their blood -  
- but we used other means as well. // For nearly half-a-century,  
patience, foresight, and personal diplomacy helped America stand  
fast and firm for democracy. But it has never stood alone. /  
Beside us stood nations committed to democracy, free markets,  
free expression, and freedom of worship -- nations that include  
our former enemies, Germany, Italy, and Japan. //

This year, they supported our triumph in the seas and sands  
of the Gulf. By joining that great coalition, they paid solemn  
tribute to the memory of December 7 -- standing tall for what is  
right and good. // They said: We believe in a New World Order  
where the force of law outlasts the use of force -- the kind of  
world our boys died for right here. //

The cause of peace among Nations is the highest in the Community of God, and man. Today, we re-enlist in its crusade. /

It is the cause of the Commonwealth of Freedom -- where nations beat swords into plowshares. / It is the cause of the Family of America -- where individuals, and communities, practice the Golden Rule. / It is the cause, finally, of your family, and mine -- of children and grandchildren: Where we say to every child: "Someone loves you, and knows your name." //

The men of Pearl Harbor served this cause -- honored it. // They knew that there are things worth living for -- but also worth dying for: Things like principle / decency / fidelity / honor. //

Look behind you at Battleship Row -- and behind me, at the gun turret, still visible -- and the flag, flying proudly, from a truly blessed shrine. //

Look into your hearts, and minds: You will see boys who this day became men / and men who became heroes. //

Look at the water here -- clear and quiet, bidding us to sum up and remember. One day -- in what now seems another lifetime - - it wrapped its arms around the finest sons any Nation could ever have; and it carried them to another, better world. //

God bless them. Let me close with words worthy of the Heroes of the Harbor: God Bless America -- the most wondrous land on earth. // Thank you very much.

# # # #

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft five  
December 4, 1991

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
K-8 PIER, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the green at school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me.

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday -- June 12, 1942 -- I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Like all American kids back then, I wanted to fight for my country. I learned to fly torpedo bombers and land them on aircraft carriers. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the carrier San Jacinto. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still stood silent in the water. // Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality. //

Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- we wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and prayed for our buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. // We all did. //

Two thousand men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong. On that Day of Infamy, Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before / into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news. He'd faced the Nazi conquest of Europe, the blitz of London, and the terror of the U-boats. But when America was attacked, he declared there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then / that the American spirit would not fail the cause of freedom.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." // It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at what was known in those days as an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh -- at precisely the moment the first Americans met early, violent deaths in Pearl Harbor. The isolationists failed to see that the seeds of Pearl Harbor were

sewn in 1919, when a victorious America decided that in the absence of a threatening enemy, we should turn all of our energies to domestic problems. That notion of isolationism flew escort for the bombers that attacked our men fifty years ago. //

Again, in 1945, some called for America's return to isolationism -- as if abandoning world leadership was the prerequisite for dealing with pressing matters back home. They were rudely awakened by the brutal reality of the Iron Curtain, the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and the communist invasion of South Korea.

Now we stand triumphant -- for the third time this century -- this time in the wake of the Cold War. As in 1919 and 1945, we face no enemy menacing our security. Yet we stand here today on the site of a tragedy spawned by isolationism. **And it is here we must learn -- and this time avoid -- the dangers of today's isolationism and its economic accomplice, // protectionism. //**

The fact is, this country has enjoyed its most lasting growth and security when we rejected isolationism in favor of engagement and leadership. Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific friends and allies their responsibility to share with us the challenges and burdens of leadership in the post-Cold War world. Together, we will continue our efforts to promote free markets and free people. To do otherwise -- to believe that turning our backs on the world would improve our lot here at home -- is to ignore the tragic lessons of the 20th century. //

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. That, too, is a lesson we shall never forget. But Pearl Harbor also proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve. The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To those who have defended our country -- from the shores of Guadalcanal to the hills of Korea; and from the jungles of Vietnam to the sands of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember. // We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to secure the peace.

In remembering, it is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and disgraces of its past. We in the United States acknowledge a great injustice in our history: The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was such an injustice, and it will never be repeated. //

The values we hold dear as a Nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion, speech, and assembly, free and vigorous elections -- are now revered by many Nations. Our greatest victory in World War II took place not on the field of battle, but in nations we once counted as foes. The ideals of democracy and liberty have triumphed in a world once threatened with conquest / by tyranny and despotism.

Today as we celebrate the world's evolution toward freedom, we commemorate democracy's fallen heroes -- the defenders of

freedom -- as well as the victims of dictatorship who never saw the light of liberty. // Earlier this year, when former adversaries joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, we affirmed the values cherished by the Heroes of the Harbor. In effect, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and to all who have fallen for the sake of liberty: **You did not die in vain.** //

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great and noble cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in greater freedom and peace than ever before. It is right that we are here today. // And it is right that we go on from here. //

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it came to an end, where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But the Missouri was also the **birthplace** of democracy in Japan. Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "thorough grasp of the democratic concept ... He played a major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and a hopeful future for Japan began to take shape.

I thought of that meeting with MacArthur when I attended the Emperor's funeral in 1989. I thought of it this morning, too, at the National Cemetery of the Pacific and the Arizona. As one who proudly served my country in World War II, I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I **also** thought about

Japan's rebirth and about her democracy. And I thought of Pearl Harbor as the birthplace of the new world order.

Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu, who is here today. His son writes from his home, now in Tokyo, saying: "A half century ago, my father's thoughts were on surviving the attack and winning the war. He could not have envisioned a future where his son would study and work in Japan. But he recognizes that the world has changed, that America's challenges are different. [My father's] attitude represents that of the United States: Do your duty, and raise the next generation to do its."

I can understand Bill's feelings. The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never been in a war zone.

On my second visit, having faced death and been given another chance to live, I spent the time in Pearl thinking about the things that were important to me -- faith and family among them.

Today, I come as a grown man, a father and a grandfather. As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person you are, you pick out the defining moments, the crucial events. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am.

I come today also as President, to lead the Nation in honoring the last fifty years, its lessons and its heroes -- and to dream of the next fifty years, the Next American Century.

We must answer our call to destiny -- because it is America's destiny to lead, to strive -- to be "man's last best hope on Earth." Today we still dream of gaining "that inevitable triumph ... so help us God."

Today, we remember those we loved. We place our hearts' hopes in the generations that will follow. And we know -- as we knew fifty years ago -- that we will not fail.

God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM: STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER *SR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks: Address WWII Veterans and Families, Honolulu, Hawaii -- Saturday, December

Pursuant to Phillip Brady's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. We have no objection to the proposed presidential remarks, subject to the comments indicated on the attached text.

Attachment

cc: Phillip D. Brady

NOV 3 1991  
12:20

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 P8:02

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the yard in high school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me, and someone later described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Just a scared and nervous kid, learning how to fly the "low and slow" torpedo bombers ... I named my Grumman Avenger for Barbara. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still poked through the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- I wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and I prayed for my buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. We all did.

A **thousand** men died in a matter of **minutes** on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya and Hong Kong. The first blasts at Pearl Harbor annihilated our national illusions. They demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness. In "the two hours that changed the world," Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news that night. After the loss at Dunkirk, the Fall of France, the blitz of London, the scourge of the U-boats, he said that once America had been attacked, there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then that the American spirit would not fail.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the initial conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment that bombs here were sealing Americans to early, violent deaths. Before nightfall, our Nation discovered that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, defiant self-doubt -- it involves a childlike fear that evil will go away if we just avert our eyes. You cannot defeat tyranny by avoiding it. You cannot meet the challenges of world leadership by retreating from the world. Fifty years after Pearl Harbor, we know that despite our two oceans, no nation is an island.

Those who call today for an "America First" isolationism, like those who rallied in Pittsburgh 50 years ago, don't see the danger -- military and economic -- that isolationism invites. As science and technology change, so do the means and methods of warfare. Sneak attacks -- from terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression -- now occupy our attention, just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago. Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, the Middle East and elsewhere prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

Isolationists also overlook the gains from engagement. The United States is a Pacific nation. Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific allies their responsibility to share the burdens of leadership with us in the new world order. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as

trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our ~~march to secure~~ <sup>efforts to promote</sup> free markets and free ~~people.~~ <sup>political systems.</sup>

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. We failed to make proper use of new radar technology that day in Pearl Harbor, and hundreds of people died for it. The people of Hawaii learned the hard way the importance of defense technologies. Today they stand at the forefront of developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, to protect America from future surprise attacks. In fact, ~~this year's~~ <sup>the 1992</sup> defense budget increased funding for SDI, and we have, for the first time, committed to deployment of a ballistic missile defense system. We will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.

Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve. The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and the liberation of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember you -- with gratitude and with pride. We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to make peace.

It is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and ~~degradations~~ <sup>disgraces</sup> of its past. We in the United States have ~~come to realize the~~ <sup>acknowledged that there have been</sup>

great injustice in our history; that when the rights of any individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was ~~a disgrace to America that~~ <sup>such an injustice, and it</sup> will never be repeated.

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." As one

*I assume this is what is meant. If what is meant is that they disregarded the human rights of their enemies, the observation is not a compliment and should be deleted.*

man put it, they placed duty before <sup>the</sup> human rights <sup>of themselves and their families</sup>. In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on <sup>to become</sup> what may be the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history. Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. We owe these heroes a debt of gratitude to this day, and we honor them by working to end the cultural misunderstanding that separates Japan and America. Those who use caricature and racial stereotypes for domestic political ends dishonor these proud Americans. //

The values we cherish as a Nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion, speech and assembly, free and vigorous elections -- have become revered by many Nations. Our greatest victory in World War II took place not on the field of battle, but in nations we once counted as foes. The ideals of democracy and liberty have triumphed in a world once threatened with conquest by tyranny and despotism.

Who would have thought in 1941 that our mortal enemies -- Germany, Japan and Italy -- would now stand with us, as strong

allies? Five decades ago we waged a war to banish the shadow of evil from the world, to let men and women of every country live in the bright light of liberty. Our victory was great -- and now Germany, Japan and Italy belong to the community of free nations.

But the struggle for freedom is not complete. We look forward to the day when the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Burma can enjoy the freedom of democracy and open economies, and can experience the excitement of engagement in the community of free nations.

Economic security comes not through aggression but through shared values -- free people and free markets. Today we celebrate ~~much~~ of the world's evolution to <sup>ward</sup> democracy, as we commemorate ~~its~~ <sup>democracy's</sup> fallen heroes -- the defenders of freedom -- as well as the victims of dictatorship, who never saw the light of liberty. Earlier this year, when former enemies joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, they joined us to fight for the values upheld by the Heroes of the Harbor.

Together, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and buried in fields around our great land: You did not die in vain.

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it ended, where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But the Missouri was also the birthplace of democracy in Japan. Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "more thorough grasp of the democratic concept than almost any [other] Japanese. He played a

*This sentence is out of context - surely we didn't say this to our coalition partners in the Persian Gulf, nor did they join us in making such a statement to America's war dead.*

major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and the postwar era began to take shape.

I thought of the meeting with MacArthur the day in 1989 when I attended the Emperor's funeral. I thought of it this morning, too, as I visited the National Cemetery and the Arizona. I was proud to have served my country, and I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I also thought about Japan's remarkable recovery and about her democracy. I thought of this <sup>→ Pearl Harbor? The Missouri?</sup> as the birthplace of the new world order.

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in freedom and peace. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never even been in a war zone. I had been trained to appreciate the gravity of war. I saw the wreckage here. But I had yet to really understand the horrors that awaited.

By my second visit, I wasn't much older, but I had grown up fast. I remember flying over the island, trying to imagine the scene that day three years earlier, when Japanese planes made their way through the mountain passes and swooped down upon the harbor. Having faced death and been given another chance to live, I spent the time in Pearl thinking about the things that were important to me -- faith and family among them. As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person

you are, you pick out defining moments, crucial events. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am.

Today, I come as a grown man, a father and a grandfather. Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu who is here today. His son writes from his home in Tokyo: "A half century ago, my father's thoughts were on surviving the attack and winning the war. He could not have envisioned a future where his son would study and work in Japan. But he recognizes that the world has changed, that America's challenges are different. His attitude represents that of the United States: Do your duty, and raise the next generation to do its."

I come today as President, to lead the Nation in honoring the last fifty years, its lessons and its heroes -- and to dream of the next fifty years, the next generation, and the beginning of the Next American Century. We must answer our call to destiny -- because it is America's destiny to lead, to strive -- to be "man's last best hope on Earth." Today we dream of gaining "that inevitable triumph ... so help us God."

Today, remembering those we loved and thinking about those in whom we place our hearts' hopes, we know -- as we knew then -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

91 NOV 2 P2:28

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

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# FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

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DATE:	
December 3, 1991	
TO:	FROM:
Tony Snow	Steve Rademaker
PHONE NO.:	PHONE NO.:
x2930	x5026
FAX NO.:	FAX NO.:
x6218	x1039
COMMENTS:	
NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover page) : 10	

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 3, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY SNOW

FROM:

STEPHEN G. RADEMAKER *SR*  
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Remarks: Address WWII Veterans and Families, Honolulu, Hawaii -- Saturday, December 7

Pursuant to Phillip Brady's request, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced matter. We have no objection to the proposed presidential remarks, subject to the comments indicated on the attached text.

Attachment

cc: Phillip D. Brady

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 P8:02

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the yard in high school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me, and someone later described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Just a scared and nervous kid, learning how to fly the "low and slow" torpedo bombers ... I named my Grumman Avenger for Barbara. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still poked through the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

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Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- I wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and I prayed for my buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. We all did.

A thousand men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya and Hong Kong. The first blasts at Pearl Harbor annihilated our national illusions. They demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness. In "the two hours that changed the world," Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news that night. After the loss at Dunkirk, the Fall of France, the blitz of London, the scourge of the U-boats, he said that once America had been attacked, there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then that the American spirit would not fail.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

3

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the initial conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment that bombs here were sealing Americans to early, violent deaths. Before nightfall, our Nation discovered that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, defiant self-doubt -- it involves a childlike fear that evil will go away if we just avert our eyes. You cannot defeat tyranny by avoiding it. You cannot meet the challenges of world leadership by retreating from the world. Fifty years after Pearl Harbor, we know that despite our two oceans, no nation is an island.

Those who call today for an "America First" isolationism, like those who rallied in Pittsburgh 50 years ago, don't see the danger -- military and economic -- that isolationism invites. As science and technology change, so do the means and methods of warfare. Sneak attacks -- from terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression -- now occupy our attention, just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago. Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, the Middle East and elsewhere prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

Isolationists also overlook the gains from engagement. The United States is a Pacific nation. Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific allies their responsibility to share the burdens of leadership with us in the new world order. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as

4

trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our ~~march to secure~~ <sup>efforts to promote</sup> free markets and free ~~people.~~ <sup>political systems.</sup>

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. We failed to make proper use of new radar technology that day in Pearl Harbor, and hundreds of people died for it. The people of Hawaii learned the hard way the importance of defense technologies. Today they stand at the forefront of developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, to protect America from future surprise attacks. In fact, ~~this year's~~ <sup>the 1992</sup> defense budget increased funding for SDI, and we have, for the first time, committed to deployment of a ballistic missile defense system. We will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.

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It is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and ~~degradations~~ <sup>disgraces</sup> of its past. We in the United States have ~~come to realize the~~ <sup>acknowledged that this has been</sup>

great injustice in our history; that when the rights of any individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was ~~a disgrace to America that will never be repeated.~~ *such an injustice, and it*

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the

442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." As one man put it, they placed duty before <sup>its</sup> human rights. <sup>of themselves and their families</sup> In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on <sup>to become</sup> what may be the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history. Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. We owe these heroes a debt of gratitude to this day, and we honor them by working to end the cultural misunderstanding that separates Japan and America. Those who use caricature and racial stereotypes for domestic political ends dishonor these proud Americans. //

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allies? Five decades ago we waged a war to banish the shadow of evil from the world, to let men and women of every country live in the bright light of liberty. Our victory was great -- and now Germany, Japan and Italy belong to the community of free nations.

But the struggle for freedom is not complete. We look forward to the day when the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Burma can enjoy the freedom of democracy and open economies, and can experience the excitement of engagement in the community of free nations.

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7

major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and the postwar era began to take shape.

I thought of the meeting with MacArthur the day in 1989 when I attended the Emperor's funeral. I thought of it this morning, too, as I visited the National Cemetery and the Arizona. I was proud to have served my country, and I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I also thought about Japan's remarkable recovery and about her democracy. I thought of this <sup>→ Pearl Harbor? The Missouri?</sup> as the birthplace of the new world order.

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in freedom and peace. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never even been in a war zone. I had been trained to appreciate the gravity of war. I saw the wreckage here. But I had yet to really understand the horrors that awaited.

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8

you are, you pick out defining moments, crucial events. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am.

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I come today as President, to lead the Nation in honoring the last fifty years, its lessons and its heroes -- and to dream of the next fifty years, the next generation, and the beginning of the Next American Century. We must answer our call to destiny -- because it is America's destiny to lead, to strive -- to be "man's last best hope on Earth." Today we dream of gaining "that inevitable triumph ... so help us God."

Today, remembering those we loved and thinking about those in whom we place our hearts' hopes, we know -- as we knew then -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

# # #

8795

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 NOV 3 P1:13

DATE: 12/2/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUESDAY, 12/3/91 2:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES HONOLULU, HAWAII - SAT. DECEMBER 7, 1991

SUBJECT:

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 p.m., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

December 4, 1991

NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Brent Scowcroft

PHILLIP D. BRADY Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary Ext. 2702

cc: Phillip Brady

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 P8:02

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the yard in high school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me, and someone later described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Just a scared and nervous kid, learning how to fly the "low and slow" torpedo bombers ... I named my Grumman Avenger for Barbara. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still ~~poked through~~ <sup>stood silent sentinel in</sup> the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- I wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and I prayed for my buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. We all did.

*Two thousand four hundred and three*

*(more files  
2000 plus  
recheck  
1000 of Arizona)*  
A thousand men died in a matter of **minutes** on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya and Hong Kong. The first blasts at Pearl Harbor annihilated our national illusions. They demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness. In "the two hours that changed the world," Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news that night. After the loss at Dunkirk, the Fall of France, the blitz of London, the scourge of the U-boats, he said that once America had been attacked, there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then that the American spirit would not fail.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the initial conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment that bombs here were sending Americans to early, violent deaths. **Before nightfall, our Nation discovered that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, defiant self-doubt -- it** <sup>is no more than</sup> **[involves]** <sup>hope</sup> **a childlike [fear]** that evil will go away if we just avert our eyes. You cannot defeat tyranny by avoiding it. You cannot meet the challenges of world leadership by retreating from the world. Fifty years after Pearl Harbor, we know that despite our two oceans, **no nation is an island.**

Those who call today for an "America First" isolationism, like those who rallied in Pittsburgh 50 years ago, don't see the danger -- military and economic -- that isolationism invites. As science and technology change, so do the means and methods of warfare. Sneak attacks -- from terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression -- now occupy our attention, just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago. Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, <sup>the Korean Peninsula</sup> **[the Middle East]** and elsewhere prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

Isolationists also overlook the gains from engagement. The United States is a Pacific nation. Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific <sup>friends and</sup> allies their responsibility to share the <sup>challenges and burdens</sup> **[burdens]** of leadership with us in the <sup>post-Cold War</sup> new world **[order]**. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as

*You see, through peacetime engagement -- politically, economically, militarily -- we will ~~protect the peace~~ encourage democracy, free markets and promote the stability that prolongs the peace.*

trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our march to secure free markets and free people.

**Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence.** We failed to make proper use of new radar technology that day in Pearl Harbor, and hundreds of people died for it. The people of Hawaii learned the hard way the importance of defense technologies. Today they stand at the forefront of developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, to protect America from future surprise attacks. In fact, this year's defense budget increased funding for SDI, and we have, for the first time, committed to deployment of a ballistic missile defense system. We will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.

**Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve.** The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and the liberation of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember you -- with gratitude and with pride. **We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to make peace.**

It is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and degradations of its past. We in the United States have come to realize the

*we don't reach for SDI is the speech anyway*

*thousands*

*people of Hawaii??*

*in an era increasingly threatened by missile proliferation.*

*may*

great injustice in our history: that when the rights of any individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was a disgrace to America that will never be repeated.

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." ~~As one man put it, they placed duty before human rights.~~ In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on what <sup>to become</sup> <sup>is known as (?) one of the (P)</sup> <sup>^</sup> may be the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history. Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. We owe these heroes a debt of gratitude to this day, and we honor them by working to end the <sup>^</sup> [cultural] misunderstanding<sup>s</sup> that separates <sup>^</sup> Japan and America. Those who use caricature and racial stereotypes for domestic political ends dishonor <sup>all</sup> these proud<sup>^</sup> Americans. //

*(either is or isn't)*

The values we cherish as a Nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion, speech and assembly, free and vigorous elections -- have become revered by many Nations. Our greatest victory <sup>of</sup> [in] World War II took place not on the field of battle, but in nations we once counted as foes. The ideals of democracy and liberty have triumphed in a world once threatened with conquest by tyranny and despotism.

Who would have thought in 1941 that our mortal enemies -- Germany, Japan and Italy -- would now stand with us, as strong

allies? Five decades ago we waged a war to banish the <sup>greatest</sup> shadow of evil from the world, to let men and women of every country live in the bright light of liberty. Our victory was great -- and now Germany, Japan and Italy belong to the community of free nations.

But the struggle for freedom is not complete. We look forward to the day when <sup>all</sup> the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Burma can enjoy the freedom of democracy and open economies, and can experience the excitement of engagement in the community of free nations. <sup>We have helped unlock the treasures of development and democracy throughout the third world. Friends and foes alike have</sup> <sup>Enduring</sup> ~~Economic~~ security comes not through aggression but through shared values -- free people and free markets. Today we celebrate much of the world's evolution to democracy, as we <sup>come to seek the benefits of our way of life.</sup> commemorate its fallen heroes -- the defenders of freedom -- as well as the victims of dictatorship, who never saw the light of liberty. Earlier this year, when former enemies joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, they joined us to fight for the values upheld by the Heroes of the Harbor. Together, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and buried in fields <sup>wherever they may lie</sup> ~~around our great land~~: You did not die in vain.

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it ended, ~~where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender.~~ But the Missouri <sup>brought with it renewal</sup> ~~was~~ also ~~the birthplace~~ of democracy in Japan. ~~Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "more thorough grasp of the democratic concept than almost any [other] Japanese. He played a~~

SECRET

major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and the postwar era began to take shape.

I thought of the meeting with MacArthur the day in 1989 when I attended the Emperor's funeral. I thought of it this morning, too, as I visited the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific and the Arizona. I was proud to have served my country, and I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I also thought about Japan's remarkable recovery, and about her global partnership with us. I thought of this as the birthplace of the new world order.

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in greater freedom and than ever before peace. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never even been in a war zone. I had been trained to appreciate the gravity of war. I saw the wreckage here. But I had yet to really understand the horrors that awaited.

By my second visit, I wasn't much older, but I had grown up fast. I remember flying over the island, trying to imagine the scene that day three years earlier, when Japanese planes made their way through the mountain passes and swooped down upon the harbor. Having faced death and been given another chance to live, I spent the time in Pearl thinking about the things that were important to me -- faith and family among them. As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person

you are, you pick out defining moments, crucial events. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am.

Today, I come as a grown man, a father and a grandfather. Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu who is here today. His son writes from his home in Tokyo: "A half century ago, my father's thoughts were on surviving the attack and winning the war. He could not have envisioned a future where his son would study and work in Japan. But he recognizes that the world has changed, that America's challenges are different. His attitude represents that of the United States: Do your duty, and raise the next generation to do its."

I come today as President, to lead the Nation in honoring the last fifty years, its lessons and its heroes -- and to dream of the next fifty years, the next generation, and the beginning of the Next American Century. We must answer our call to destiny -- because it is America's destiny to lead, to strive -- to be "man's last best hope on Earth." Today we dream of gaining "that inevitable triumph ... so help us God."

Today, remembering those we loved and thinking about those in whom we place our hearts' hopes, we know -- as we knew then -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

# # #

# URGENT

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER:

8795

ACTION OFFICER:

Patterson

DUE:

Noon, today, 3 Dec

Prepare Memo For Scowcroft/Gates

Appropriate Action

Prepare Memo For Brady

Prepare Memo For Sittmann

Prepare Memo Scowcroft

to Tony Snow cc: Brady

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\*

PHONE\* to action officer at ext.

x6173

Concur

FYI

- Andricos
- Barth
- Beers
- Burns
- Canas
- Carney
- Chellis
- Davis
- Deal
- Dyke
- Fry
- Gordon
- Gompert
- Haass
- Holl
- Hewett
- Hull

Concur

FYI

- Hutchings
- Jones
- Kansteiner
- Kanter
- Kitchen
- Lampley
- Lowenkron
- McNamara
- Melby
- Menan
- Morley
- Needles
- O'Leary
- Paal
- Pacelli
- Patterson
- Pavitt

Concur

FYI

- Pilling
- Poneman
- Popadiuk
- Pryce
- Rademaker
- Riedel
- Rostow
- Stettner
- Tilley
- Tobey
- Van Eron
- Wayne
- Welch
- Whitley
- Working
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMATION

Sittmann

Hill

Exec Sec Desk

Scowcroft (advance)

Gates (advance)

Secretariat

COMMENTS

**— MASTER —**  
SEE COUNSEL COMMENTS  
**URGENT** ATTCH.

Logged By

DD

Return to Secretariat  
379-OEOB

8795

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**

DATE: 12/2/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUESDAY, 12/3/91 2:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES

HONOLULU, HAWAII - SAT. DECEMBER 7, 1991

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 p.m., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

NSC concurs with changes as noted.

Brent Scowcroft

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

cc: Phillip Brady

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 P8:02

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the <sup>green at (POTUS)</sup> ~~yard in high~~ school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me, and <sup>later reports</sup> (someone) later described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class <sup>June 12, 1942</sup> ~~Just a scared and nervous kid, learning how to fly the "low and slow" torpedo bombers...~~ <sup>I named my Grumman Avenger for Barbara.</sup> I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still <sup>stood silent sentinel in</sup> ~~poked through~~ the water. ✓  
Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

> Like all American kids back then,  
I wanted to fight for my country.  
I learned to fly Torpedo Bombers and  
~~to~~ land them on an aircraft carrier. (POTUS)



We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the ~~initial conflict~~ <sup>early days of war in Europe or in Asia</sup> -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment that ~~bombs here were sending~~ <sup>the first</sup> Americans ~~to~~ <sup>met</sup> early, violent deaths. <sup>in P.H.</sup> Before nightfall, our Nation ~~discovered~~ <sup>lost its innocence</sup> and that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, <sup>and</sup> defiant self-doubt. -- <sup>is no more than</sup> ~~it involves~~ a childlike <sup>hope</sup> ~~fear~~ that evil will go away if <sup>we learned that we could not</sup> we just avert our eyes. ~~You cannot~~ <sup>averting our eyes</sup> defeat tyranny by ~~avoiding~~ it. ~~You cannot~~ meet the challenges of world leadership by retreating from the world. Fifty years after Pearl Harbor, we know that despite our two oceans, ~~no nation is an island.~~ <sup>frick?</sup>

Those who call today for an "America First" isolationism, like those who rallied in Pittsburgh 50 years ago, don't see the danger -- military and economic -- that isolationism invites. As science and technology change, so do the means and methods of warfare. Sneak attacks -- from terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression -- now occupy our attention, just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago. Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, ~~the Middle East~~ <sup>the Korean Peninsula</sup> and elsewhere prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

(DD) <sup>Our future stems from</sup> ~~Isolationists also overlook the gains~~ from engagement. The United States is a Pacific <sup>Rim (DOV)</sup> nation. Next month in Asia, I'll <sup>some of strongest friends and</sup> discuss with <sup>(CSA)</sup> our Pacific allies their responsibility to share the <sup>post-Cold War</sup> ~~burdens~~ of leadership with us in the new <sup>world</sup> order. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as

✓ You see, through peacetime engagement -- politically, economically, militarily -- we will ~~promote the peace~~ encourage democracy, free markets and promote the stability that ~~ensures the peace.~~

(Democrat)

See DD + Gompert

trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our march to secure free markets and free people.

~~leaders~~

~~Political~~  
~~systems~~  
(Counsel)

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. We failed to make proper use of new radar technology that day in Pearl Harbor, and <sup>thousands</sup> hundreds of people died for it. The people of Hawaii learned the hard way the importance of defense technologies. Today they stand at the forefront of developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, to protect America from future surprise attacks. In fact, this year's defense budget increased funding for SDI, and we have, for the first time, committed to deployment of a ballistic missile defense system. We will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.

(w/o some more definitions, people may think we're talking about space-based defense.)

*It is a lesson we shall never forget. In an unpredictable world,*  
*the 1992 Congress / OMB - very important - has joined us in supporting initial*  
*in an era increasingly threatened by missile proliferation.*  
*GPALS (JG) we might not know where future threats might exist. But we must know how to defend our vital interests. And I guarantee you, we will.*

(DD)

Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve. The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and the liberation of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember you -- with gratitude and with pride. We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to <sup>I would like</sup> make peace.

Lebanon 1983?

*freedom*  
*from the shores of Guadalcanal to the sands of Kuwait --*  
*disgraces (Counsel)*  
*acknowledge that there have been*

It is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and degradations of its past. We in the United States have come to realize the

great injustice in our history: that when the rights of any individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was ~~a disgrace to America that will never be repeated.~~ *such an injustice, and it (Counsel)*

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." ~~As one~~

~~man put it, they placed duty before human rights.~~ In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on what *to become (DDV)*

~~may be the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history.~~ *is known as (?) one of the (P)* Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. We owe these heroes

a debt of gratitude to this day, and we honor them by working to end the ~~misunderstanding~~ *NSC* ~~that separates~~ *sometimes (JG)* Japan and America. ~~Those who use caricature and racial stereotypes for~~ *DD* domestic political ends dishonor ~~these proud~~ *all* Americans. //

The values we cherish as a Nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion, speech and assembly, free and vigorous elections -- have become revered by many Nations. Our greatest victory ~~in~~ *of* World War II took place not on the field of battle, but in nations we once counted as foes. The ideals of democracy and liberty have triumphed in a world once threatened with conquest by tyranny and despotism.

Who would have thought in 1941 that our mortal enemies -- ~~Germany, Japan and Italy~~ -- would now stand with us, as strong

stalwart and progressive<sup>6</sup> members of allies? [Five decades ago we waged a war to banish the shadow of <sup>greatest</sup> evil from the world, to let men and women of every country live in the bright light of liberty. Our victory was great -- and now Germany, Japan and Italy belong to] the community of free nations.

(DD - cut)

But the struggle for freedom is not complete. We look

forward to the day when the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Burma can enjoy the freedom of democracy and open economies, [and can experience the excitement of engagement in the community of free nations.

Haiti? Some of the African countries? (JG)

[Economic] security comes not through aggression but through shared values -- free people and free markets. Today we

(Rademaker)

celebrate much of the world's evolution to democracy, as we commemorate its fallen heroes -- the defenders of freedom -- as well as the victims of dictatorship, who never saw the light of liberty.

[Earlier this year, when former enemies] joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, they joined us to fight for] the values upheld by the Heroes of the Harbor.

No we didn't

Together, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and buried in fields [around our great land]: You did not die in vain.

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it [ended,] where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But the Missouri was also [the birthplace] of democracy in Japan. Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "more thorough grasp of the democratic concept than almost any [other] Japanese. He played a

stet

(DD) X Many historians have written of the humiliation felt by the Japanese military on the decks of this great ship.

major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and <sup>a hopeful future for Japan (DD)</sup> the postwar era began to take shape. <sup>that (DD)</sup>

I thought of <sup>in 1989.</sup> the meeting with MacArthur, <sup>Memorial of the Pacific</sup> the day in 1989 when I attended the Emperor's funeral. I thought of it this morning, too, as I visited the National Cemetery <sup>^</sup> and the Arizona. I was proud to have served my country, and I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I also thought about Japan's <sup>rebirth (DD)</sup> remarkable recovery <sup>and about her global partnership with us.</sup> and about her democracy. [ I thought of this as the birthplace of the new world order. ] <sup>Pearl Harbor? The missions? Missouri</sup>

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in <sup>greater</sup> freedom and <sup>than ever before</sup> peace. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never even been in a war zone. I had been trained to appreciate the gravity of war. I saw the wreckage here. But I had yet to really understand the horrors that awaited.

By my second visit, I wasn't much older, but I had <sup>certainly aged.</sup> grown up fast. I remember flying over the island, trying to imagine the scene that day three years earlier, when Japanese planes made their way through the mountain passes and swooped down upon the harbor. Having faced death and been given another chance to live, I spent the time in Pearl thinking about the things that were important to me -- faith and family among them. As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person

Japan as the birthplace?  
Of Pearl Harbor in 1941?  
What does this mean?  
TC

you are, you pick out defining moments, crucial events. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am.

Today, I come as a grown man, a father and a grandfather. Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu who is here today. His son writes from his home in Tokyo: "A half century ago, my father's thoughts were on surviving the attack and winning the war. He could not have envisioned a future where his son would study and work in Japan. But he recognizes that the world has changed, that America's challenges are different. His attitude represents that of the United States: Do your duty, and raise the next generation to do its."

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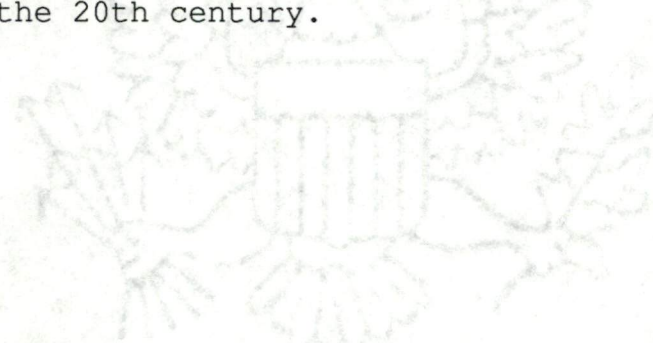
Today, remembering those we loved and thinking about those in whom we place our hearts' hopes, we know -- as we knew then -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

# # #

*zomplet x 5112*

**Basic speech okay, you might want to add these points:**

- The seeds of Pearl Harbor were sewn in 1919, when a victorious America decided that the absence of a threatening enemy permitted it to disengage from the world, to devote its energies exclusively to domestic problems. That earlier decision in favor of isolationism flew escort for the bombers that attacked our ships and men fifty years ago.
- Again in 1945, the United States began drifting again into a catatonic isolationism, as if abandoning world leadership was not only possible but necessary in order to deal with pressing matters back home. We were rudely awakened by ringing in of the iron curtain, the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and the communism invasion of South Korea.
- For the third time this century, we stand triumphant -- this time from a Cold War fought not with bullets but with ideas. As in 1919 and 1945, we see no enemy menacing our immediate security and vital interests. But we must be wiser today -- standing here on the site of a tragedy spawned by isolationism, we should promise ourselves: never again.
- The lure of isolationism and its companion, protectionism, depends on two false premises: first, that the absence of a present enemy means that we are safe; and second, that domestic problems are easier to solve if we retreat from global problems. The fact is, this country has experienced its most lasting growth and security in the half century during which we rejected isolationism in favor of engagement and leadership. To believe that turning our backs on the world would improve our lot -- our safety, our prosperity -- is to ignore the lessons of both the first half and the second half of the 20th century.



1991

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

DAVID -

CORRECTION :

STAFFING COMMENTS  
ARE DUE BY 2 PM

TODAY -

THANKS -

MARY KATE

X. 2930

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
K-8 PIER, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the yard in high school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me, and someone later described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Just a scared and nervous kid, learning how to fly the "low and slow" torpedo bombers ... I named my Grumman Avenger for Barbara. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still poked through the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- I wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and I prayed for my buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. We all did.

A thousand men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese<sup>enemy</sup> forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya and Hong Kong. The first blasts at Pearl Harbor annihilated our national illusions. They demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness. In "the two hours that changed the world," Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news that night. After the loss at Dunkirk, the Fall of France, the blitz of London, the scourge of the U-boats, he said that once America had been attacked, there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then that the American spirit would not fail.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the initial conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment that bombs here were sending Americans to early, violent deaths. Before nightfall, our Nation discovered that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, defiant self-doubt -- it involves a childlike fear that evil will go away if we just avert our eyes. You cannot defeat tyranny by avoiding it. You cannot meet the challenges of world leadership by retreating from the world. Fifty years after Pearl Harbor, we know that despite our two oceans, no nation is an island.

Those who call today for an "America First" isolationism, like those who rallied in Pittsburgh 50 years ago, don't see the danger -- military and economic -- that isolationism invites. As science and technology change, so do the means and methods of warfare. Sneak attacks -- from terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression -- now occupy our attention, just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago. Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, the Middle East and elsewhere prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

Isolationists also overlook the gains from engagement. The United States is a Pacific nation. Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific allies their responsibility to share the burdens of leadership with us in the new world order. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as

trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our march to secure free markets and free people.

**Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence.** We failed to make proper use of new radar technology that day in Pearl Harbor, and hundreds of people died for it. The people of Hawaii learned the hard way the importance of defense technologies. Today they stand at the forefront of developing the Strategic Defense Initiative, to protect America from future surprise attacks. In fact, this year's defense budget increased funding for SDI, and we have, for the first time, committed to deployment of a ballistic missile defense system. We will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.

*The war that followed* **Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve.** The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Grenada, Panama and the liberation of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember you -- with gratitude and with pride. **We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to make peace.**

It is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and degradations of its past. We in the United States have come to realize the

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great injustice in our history: that when the rights of any individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was a disgrace to America that will never be repeated.

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." As one man put it, they placed duty before human rights. In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on what may be the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history. Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. We owe these heroes a debt of gratitude to this day, and we honor them by working to end the cultural misunderstanding that separates Japan and America. Those who use caricature and racial stereotypes for domestic political ends dishonor these proud Americans. //

The values we cherish as a Nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion, speech and assembly, free and vigorous elections -- have become revered by many Nations. Our greatest victory in World War II took place not on the field of battle, but in nations we once counted as foes. The ideals of democracy and liberty have triumphed in a world once threatened with conquest by tyranny and despotism.

Who would have thought in 1941 that our mortal enemies -- Germany, Japan and Italy -- would now stand with us, as strong

allies? Five decades ago we waged a war to banish the shadow of evil from the world, to let men and women of every country live in the bright light of liberty. Our victory was great -- and now Germany, Japan and Italy belong to the community of free nations.

**But the struggle for freedom is not complete.** We look forward to the day when the peoples of China, North Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba and Burma can enjoy the freedom of democracy and open economies, and can experience the excitement of engagement in the community of free nations.

Economic security comes not through aggression but through shared values -- free people and free markets. Today we celebrate much of the world's evolution to democracy, as we commemorate its fallen heroes -- the defenders of freedom -- as well as the victims of dictatorship, who never saw the light of liberty. Earlier this year, when former enemies joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, they joined us to fight for the values upheld by the Heroes of the Harbor. Together, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and buried in fields around our great land: You did not die in vain.

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it ended, where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But the Missouri was also the birthplace of democracy in Japan. Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "(more) thorough grasp of the democratic concept than almost any [other] Japanese." He played a

major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and the postwar era began to take shape.

I thought of the meeting with MacArthur the day in 1989 when I attended the Emperor's funeral. I thought of it this morning, too, as I visited the National Cemetery and the Arizona. I was proud to have served my country, and I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I also thought about Japan's remarkable recovery and about her democracy. I thought of this as the birthplace of the new world order.

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in freedom and peace. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

The first time I came to Pearl Harbor, I was a cocky young Navy pilot who had never even been in a war zone. I had been trained to appreciate the gravity of war. I saw the wreckage here. But I had yet to really understand the horrors that awaited.

By my second visit, I wasn't much older, but I had grown up fast. I remember flying over the island, trying to imagine the scene that day three years earlier, when <sup>enemy</sup> Japanese planes made their way through the mountain passes and swooped down upon the harbor. Having faced death and been given another chance to live, I spent the time in Pearl thinking about the things that were important to me -- faith and family among them. As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person

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Today, remembering those we loved and thinking about those in whom we place our hearts' hopes, we know -- as we knew then -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of America. Thank you.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

31 NOV 3 11:58

DATE: 12/2/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: TUESDAY, 12/3/91 2:00pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
SUBJECT: HONOLULU, HAWAII - SAT. DECEMBER 7, 1991

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HORNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SUNUNU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCCLURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please forward your comments directly to Tony Snow, Rm. 122, x2930, no later than 2:00 p.m., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, with a copy to this office. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

*This is good two added minor pts. As noted - S.R.*

PHILLIP D. BRADY  
Assistant to the President  
and Staff Secretary  
Ext. 2702

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft three  
December 2, 1991

31 DEC 2 P8:02

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

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*(with them)*

*add: 1st A.M. event.*

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# # #

mk-

Another  $\Delta$  from NSC

p.5

middle p

"We honor these heroes; we honor them by working to end the misunderstandings that separates on group [of Americans] from another."

Jap-Am are not a bridge between the 2 countries. This group is highly sensitive.

- CPM

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft four  
December 4, 1991

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
K-8 PIER, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
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When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, June 12, 1942, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. (Like all American kids back then, I wanted to fight for my country. I learned to fly torpedo bombers and land them on aircraft carriers.) I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still stood silent in the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

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Two thousand men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong. ~~The first blasts at Pearl Harbor demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness.~~ On that Day of Infamy, Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before / into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: **victory.**

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news. He'd faced *The Nazi conquest of Europe* the blitz of London, ~~the Fall of France~~, and the terror of the U-boats. But when America was attacked, he declared there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then / that the American spirit would not fail the cause of freedom.

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deaths in Pearl Harbor. The isolationists failed to see that the seeds of Pearl Harbor were sewn in 1919, when a victorious

America decided that <sup>in</sup> the absence of a threatening enemy, allowed <sup>we should</sup> us to turn all of our energies to domestic problems. That

~~earlier decision in favor~~ <sup>notion</sup> of isolationism flew escort for the bombers that attacked our ~~ships and~~ men fifty years ago.

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Marshall [ Again, in 1945, <sup>Some called for America's return to</sup> America began drifting into isolationism -- as if abandoning world leadership was <sup>the prerequisite for</sup> necessary to deal with pressing matters back home. <sup>They</sup> We were rudely awakened by the brutal reality of the Iron Curtain, the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and the communist invasion of South Korea. ]

?  
For the third time this century, <sup>Now</sup> we stand triumphant -- this <sup>in the wake of Im</sup> time ~~from a~~ Cold War ~~[ fought not with bullets but with ideas. ]~~ As in 1919 and 1945, we <sup>fact</sup> ~~see~~ no enemy menacing <sup>our vital int. security</sup> ~~[ our immediate security and vital interests ]~~ Yet we stand here today on the site of a tragedy spawned by isolationism. <sup>if it is</sup> And here we must learn -- and this time avoid -- the dangers of today's isolationism and its economic <sup>a accomplice</sup> ~~companion~~, protectionism.

stet  
[ The fact is, this country has enjoyed its most lasting growth and security <sup>when</sup> ~~(in the half century in which)~~ we rejected isolationism in favor of engagement and leadership. <sup>(A) To do otherwise,</sup> To believe that turning our backs on the world would improve our lot here at home / is to ignore the tragic lessons of the 20th century. ]

Insert  
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~~discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as trading partners and political allies.~~ Together, we will continue our efforts to promote free markets and free peoples.

**Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence.** <sup>That too,</sup> It is a lesson we shall never forget. But Pearl Harbor also proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve. The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To <sup>those</sup> ~~the brave men and women~~ who have defended our country -- from the shores of Guadalcanal, to the hills of ~~Vietnam and Korea,~~ <sup>from jungles of Viet to</sup> and the sands of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember. **We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to secure the peace.**

In remembering, it is important to come to grips with the past. No nation can fully understand itself or find its place in the world if it does not look with clear eyes at all the glories and disgraces of its past. We in the United States acknowledge a great injustice in our history: **The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was such an injustice, and it will never be repeated.**

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7 young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator  
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9 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." In  
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The values we <sup>hold dear</sup> cherish as a Nation -- equality of  
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16 [ Who would have thought in 1941 that our mortal enemies --  
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 18 allies, stalwart and progressive members of the community of free  
 19 nations? But the struggle for freedom is not complete. We look  
 20 forward to the day when all people can enjoy the freedom of  
 21 democracy and enterprise. Throughout the Third World, we have  
 22 helped unlock the treasures of development and democracy.  
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Today as we celebrate the world's evolution toward freedom,  
 we commemorate democracy's fallen heroes -- the defenders of  
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 joined us in the fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, we  
 affirmed the values <sup>cherished</sup> upheld by the Heroes of the Harbor. In

effect, we said to those entombed in the Arizona, and buried in ~~fields all over the world~~ *to all those who have fallen ~~for the cause of~~ for the ~~cause of~~ liberty ~~the~~ sake*

The friends I lost -- we all lost -- upheld a great and noble cause. Because of their sacrifice, the world now lives in greater freedom and peace than ever before. It is right that we are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

Earlier this morning, I paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. Behind us stands the Missouri -- where it came to an end, where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But the Missouri was also the **birthplace** of democracy in Japan. Soon after, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who noted that the Emperor had a "thorough grasp of the democratic concept ... He played a major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and a hopeful future for Japan began to take shape.

I thought of that meeting with MacArthur when I attended the Emperor's funeral in 1989. I thought of it this morning, too, at the National Cemetery of the Pacific and the Arizona. As one who proudly served my country in World War II, I understand the anger that lingers to this day. But this morning I **also** thought about Japan's rebirth and about her democracy. And I thought of Pearl Harbor as the **birthplace** of the new world order. <sup>(C)</sup>

*I can understand what Bill's ~~attitude~~ attitude ~~feeling~~ feeling.*

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Today, I come as a grown man, a father and a grandfather.

Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor  
 survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu, who is here today. His son  
 writes from his home <sup>now</sup> in Tokyo: <sup>of yours</sup> "A half century ago, my father's  
 thoughts were on surviving the attack and winning the war. He  
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I come today also as President, to lead the Nation in  
 honoring the last fifty years, its lessons and its heroes -- and  
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to destiny -- because it is America's destiny to lead, to strive  
 -- to be "man's last best hope on Earth." Today we still dream  
 of gaining "that inevitable triumph ... so help us God."

Today, <sup>we</sup> remembering ~~ing~~ those we loved, <sup>we</sup> and ~~thinking about those~~  
 in ~~whom~~ we place our hearts' hopes <sup>in the generations that will follow. And</sup> ~~we know -- as we knew then~~ <sup>fifty years</sup>  
 -- that we will not fail. God bless these United States of  
 America. Thank you.

# # #

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts Draft four  
December 4, 1991

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
K-8 PIER, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
9:50 A.M.**

[Acknowledgements]

I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor -- as I'm sure all of you do, too. I was seventeen years old, walking across the green at school. My thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things: making the basketball team, entering college. That walk across campus marked an end of innocence for me. Later reports described the attack as the instant "when the impossible happened, when warfare suddenly spread, for the first and only time in history, to virtually the whole world."

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. I was swept up in it -- I became determined that very day. I wanted to be a Navy pilot.

And so, on my 18th birthday, June 12, 1942, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class. Like all American kids back then, I wanted to fight for my country. I learned to fly Torpedo Bombers and land them on aircraft carriers. I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor in April of '44: we came into port on the San Jacinto, and docked right behind the Essex. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, and parts of the Arizona still stood silent in the water. Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out, as if to demand remembrance -- and warn us of our own mortality.

Heading out with Admiral Mitscher's Fleet, we quickly saw the face of battle -- I wrote letters to the families of crewmen who didn't return from bombing runs, and I prayed for my buddies when their planes got hit. I lost friends. We all did.

Two thousand men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, Midway Island, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong. The first blasts at Pearl Harbor annihilated our national illusions. They demonstrated to one and all the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, and the importance of preparedness. On that Day of Infamy, Pearl Harbor propelled each of us into a titanic contest for mankind's future. It galvanized the American spirit as never before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing: victory.

Churchill knew it as soon as he heard the news that night. He'd faced the blitz of London, the Fall of France, and the terror of the U-boats. But when America was attacked, he declared there was "no more doubt about the end." He knew then that the American spirit would not fail the cause of freedom.

The next day, President Roosevelt proclaimed the singular American objective: "With confidence in our armed forces -- with the unbounding determination of our people -- we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God." It was the steadfastness of the American people that would "win the war" and "win the peace that follows."

We triumphed in both, despite the fact that the American people did not want to be drawn into the conflict -- "the unsought war," it's been called. Ironically, isolationists gathered together at an "America First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment the first Americans met early, violent deaths in Pearl Harbor. The isolationists failed to see that the seeds of Pearl Harbor were sewn in 1919, when a victorious America decided that the absence of a threatening enemy allowed us to turn all of our energies to domestic problems. That earlier decision in favor of isolationism flew escort for the bombers that attacked our ships and men fifty years ago.

Again, in 1945, America began drifting into isolationism -- as if abandoning world leadership was necessary to deal with pressing matters back home. We were rudely awakened by the brutal reality of the Iron Curtain, the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and the communist invasion of South Korea.

For the third time this century, we stand triumphant -- this time from a Cold War fought not with bullets but with ideas. As in 1919 and 1945, we see no enemy menacing our immediate security and vital interests. Yet we are standing here today on the site of a tragedy spawned by isolationism. **And we have learned that we must be wiser to today's "America First" isolationism and its companion, protectionism.**

The fact is, this country has experienced its most lasting growth and security in the half century during which we rejected insolationism in favor of engagement and leadership. To believe

that turning our backs on the world would improve our lot here at home is to ignore the lessons of the 20th century.

Next month in Asia, I'll discuss with our Pacific friends and allies their responsibility to share with us the challenges and burdens of leadership in the post-Cold War world. We will discuss our economic and political responsibilities; our roles as trading partners and political allies. Together, we will continue our efforts to promote free markets and free people.

**Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence.** It is a lesson we shall never forget. In an unpredictable world, we will never know where our next enemy lurks. But we do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with ~~the~~ 21st Century world. <sup>threats</sup>

**Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of America's resolve.** The unity that made us invincible in war, now makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- from the shores of Guadalcanal, to the jungles of Vietnam and the sands of Kuwait -- I say this: we will always remember. **We will always be prepared -- prepared to take on aggression, prepared to step forward in reconciliation, and prepared to secure the peace.**

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individual are taken away -- even in time of war -- we are all threatened. **The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was such an injustice, and it will never be repeated.**

But despite the internment of their families, thousands of young men -- including Senator Inouye and the late Senator Matsunaga -- volunteered in the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team -- nicknamed "Go For Broke." In liberating dozens of French and Italian towns, they ultimately went on to become one of the most decorated units in U.S. Army history. Nowhere did mothers display their sons' gold stars more proudly than in the bleak surroundings of the internment camps. **We honor these heroes. We honor them by working to end the misunderstandings that separate one group from another.**

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