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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Draft Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13593  
**Folder ID Number:** 13593-008

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**Folder Title:**  
World War II Veterans 12/7/91 [OA 6040] [2]

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Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	17	5	1

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sealed?  
+ surely?

THE PRES

Note To  
Dr. Ritter -  
President's  
Notes

Grant/Simon  
A:Kilo-8.ts 1  
December 2, :

**PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS, ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KID- 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 ~~campus~~ <sup>(green)</sup> yard <sup>at</sup> ~~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 <sup>who?</sup> 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.

check with Don -

And so, on my 18th birthday <sup>June 12, 1942</sup> 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.

needs work

Like all American kids back then I wanted to fight for my country. I learned to fly Torpedo Bombers and land them on our own carrier.

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.

Day of  
Infamy

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

*control of  
Bulwer  
Gopher*



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

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 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.

# # #

## 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  
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:

*M.R.  
substantial  
comments  
good work  
XX*

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

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

91 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.

*Good*

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~~ *this* ~~X~~ 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."~~ *Held faced* ~~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."~~ *eliminated by the loss of Dunkirk, then* *But when* *he declared* *the cause of freedom* ~~X~~ ✓

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 <sup>early days of this war in Europe or in Asia</sup> 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 <sup>the first</sup> bombs were <sup>met</sup> sending Americans to <sup>lost its innocence - and</sup> early, violent deaths. <sup>in Pearl Harbor.</sup> Before nightfall, our Nation discovered that isolationism really boils down to defeatism, <sup>and</sup> defiant self-doubt. -- ~~it involves a childlike fear that evil will go away if we learned that we could not defeat~~ we just avert our eyes. You cannot defeat tyranny by <sup>averting our</sup> avoiding eyes. <sup>we could not</sup> 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.** *title?*

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. <sup>We've had to confront</sup> ~~Sneak attacks -- from~~ terrorists, military strongmen, and renegade nations bent on aggression, <sup>on recent years</sup> -- now occupy our attention, <sup>this followed forty years of</sup> just as superpower tensions did a couple of years ago.

Events in the Persian Gulf, Yugoslavia, the Middle East <sup>and continue</sup> ~~elsewhere~~ <sup>to</sup> prove that the post-Cold War world is a volatile place.

<sup>Our future stems</sup> 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

Forty years  
of Cold War  
confrontation  
have  
eroded our  
resolve.  
More recently,

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

*very weak*

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 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 might not* ~~We will never know where our next enemy lurks.~~ *future threats might exist.* ~~But we must~~ *know* ~~do know the absolute importance of employing 21st Century technologies to deal with the 21st Century world.~~ *how to defend our vital interests.*

*And I guarantee you we will.*

Pearl Harbor proved the value of unity and the strength of ~~America's resolve.~~ *know* The unity that made us invincible in war, now *how to defend our vital interests.* makes us secure in peace. To the brave men and women who have defended our country -- *from the shores of Anadalconal to the sands of Kuwait* ~~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 *secure the* ~~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

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 <sup>bridge</sup> ~~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



6.

-- Stewart and progressive members of  
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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 <sup>enterprise</sup> open economies, and can experience the excitement  
of engagement in the community of free nations.

*doesn't follow*

~~Economic security comes not through aggression but through  
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commemorate its fallen heroes -- the defenders of freedom, <sup>But we also</sup> as honor  
well as the victims of dictatorship, <sup>the fallen</sup> who never saw the light of  
liberty. <sup>TP</sup> Earlier this year, when former <sup>adversaries</sup> enemies joined us in the  
fight against aggression in the Persian Gulf, they <sup>affirmed</sup> 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 all  
<sup>came to an end,</sup> ended, where the Japanese signed the Articles of Surrender. But  
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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

*other way  
around?*

*Many historians have  
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is. the Japanese military on the*



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

I thought of <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ meeting with MacArthur, ~~the day in 1989~~ <sup>in 1989.</sup> 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 <sup>rebirth</sup> ~~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 <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

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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.

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## 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  
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 <i>N/C</i>	<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"/>	<i>TRE RY / N/C</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRAY <i>Raddemacher 5026</i>	<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:

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

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

91 DEC 2 P8:02

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS WWII VETERANS AND FAMILIES  
KILO EIGHT, HONOLULU, HAWAII  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991  
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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 of its past. We in the United States have come to realize the

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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. //

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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.

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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.

# # #

Kilo 8

p.6



Gen. McArthur reference

didn't know a  
democrat if he  
saw one - not  
a good judge.



Soon after.

\_\_\_\_\_ Japanese

McArthur later said the  
Emperor played.

M. K.

November 25, 1991

Mr. Demerest  
Assistant to the President for Communications  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Demerest:

I have sent the attached letter to President Bush. If you feel it appropriate, please feel free to include part or all of it in the President's speech at Pearl Harbor on December 7.

My father, Bill Leu, is a survivor of the attack, as well as of other battles. His ship was sunk in the Coral Sea, and most of his shipmates were lost. His Navy record is untarnished.

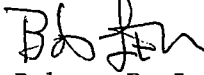
He and my mother, Lois Leu, will attend the ceremony where the President is scheduled to speak. They reside at 22418 77th West, Edmonds, Washington.

I have lived in Japan for over 15 years, attending one year of high school as an exchange student and four years of college. I am employed by United Airlines. My wife is a Japanese national.

The purpose of the letter, of which my parents are unaware, is to demonstrate pride in my father's generation and in America's ability to meet challenges.

Thank you for considering including my comments to the President in his speech.

Sincerely,



Robert B. Leu  
Regional Corporate Communications Manager  
United Airlines

Residence: 7-13-9 Oi  
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo  
Japan

Home telephone: 011-81-3-3777-2943

November 25, 1991

President George Bush  
White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

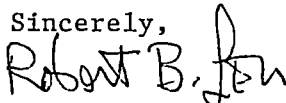
Dear President Bush:

America's present course -- an alert and formidable military combined with strong international relationships -- assures the nation of peace and prosperity.

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'.

Sincerely,

  
Robert B. Leu

(Regional Corporate Communications Manager, United Airlines)

7-13-9 01  
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo  
Japan

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

91 NOV 2 11:10

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: Comments from Cabinet Affairs are attached.

Thanks,

Elizabeth Luttig

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.**

[Acknowledgements]

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# # #

Tony / Mary Kate -

I really enjoyed this. Just a few  
minor comments and questions.

Thanks  
JG

raft three  
991

AMILIES  
I

bout Pearl

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[Without some more definition, people may think we're talking about space-based defenses.]

4

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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 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.

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 <sup>sometimes</sup> 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

Haiti? Some of the African countries?

6

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



*Japan as the birthplace?  
Or Pearl Harbor in 1941?  
~~what~~ What does this mean?*

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 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, 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.

# # #

# 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  
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:

*See comments - important change*

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



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

91 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 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.

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Howard  
X4657  
Import  
charge

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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

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"/>	TREFRY	<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:

*Concurrence*  
*Richard B. Tucker*  
 LTG HSB-PH  
 MDP

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

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

01 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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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."

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

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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.

# # #

# WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 12/5/91 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: ---

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: PEARL HARBOR SPEECHES

	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SCOWCROFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PETERSMEYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BRADY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BROMLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MCBRIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DEMAREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TREFRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GRAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOLIDAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1991 <sup>51 DEC 4</sup> P7:20

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *AD*  
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

November 29, 1991

MEMORANDUM TO MARY KATE GRANT  
FROM TONY SNOW  
REGARDING KILO-8 SPEECH

This speech has everything it needs, although I suggest a number of embellishments along the way. On the particulars of the day, I would suggest more concrete details, perhaps describing how things may have looked from that spot: the harbor and the mountains in the background, etc.

Second, I think we need to dramatize the moment more: How the first blasts at Pearl Harbor changed us forever, ended our innocence by demonstrating the futility of isolationism, the stupidity of complacency, the importance of preparedness, etc. Then you can segue into the longer-range lessons of the war -- internment, etc.

Finally, this will be the final speech of a draining day. Think about the following scheme for wrapping it up: contrast GB's first trip -- cocky, confident, naive -- with his second -- sober, war-hardened, with this one -- reverent of the place, optimistic about the future. The point of the day should be that Pearl Harbor taught us that the old world had gone forever, and subsequent history has shown that the principles and values that we defended in the war can liberate an entire planet. We should revel in the victims' final triumph -- their ideals won, and they did not die in vain. Furthermore, they helped lay the foundation for the New World Order.

12/10

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

For TONY SNOW  
From Torbet Patterson

Tony, attached are some  
of the press reactions to  
your speeches in Pearl  
from the Japanese viewpoint.

They were excellent.

Torbet

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

09-Dec-1991 07:46 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PATTERSON@OEOb@MRGATE

FROM:

VMSMail User RAGLE  
(RAGLE@OEOb@MRGATE)

SUBJECT:

GESCAN

<CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED<DTG> 090908Z DEC 91  
<ORIG>FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO  
<SUBJ> USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER  
9, 1991

<TEXT>

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR  
P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER  
9, 1991

1. THIS EDITION COVERS REPORTING AND COMMENT ON:

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-- PEARL HARBOR ANNIVERSARY --  
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LEAD STORIES: THE YOMIURI, ASAHI, SANKEI AND THE TOKYO  
SHIMBUN GAVE TOP COVERAGE MONDAY MORNING TO REPORTS ON  
PRESIDENT BUSH'S PEARL HARBOR SPEECHES.

-- PRESS REPORTS

HEADLINES: "BUSH: FORGET UNFORTUNATE PAST AND LOOK TO  
FUTURE" (YOMIURI, ASAHI, SANKEI AND OTHERS)

2. TOKYO PAPERS GAVE TOP PLAY TO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS  
FROM HONOLULU ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECHES COMMEMORATING  
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR.  
EDITORIALS REFLECTED ON JAPAN'S SURPRISE ATTACK AND  
EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO OVERCOME U.S.-JAPAN DIFFERENCES  
THROUGH MUTUAL TRUST.

3. THE MODERATE YOMIURI'S CORRESPONDENTS YOSHIDA AND  
SAKATA REPORTED FROM HONOLULU THAT "THE HIGHLIGHTS OF  
THE BUSH SPEECHES WERE THAT WORLD WAR II IS PAST  
HISTORY, THAT HE HAD NO RANCOR TOWARD JAPAN AND GERMANY  
AND CALLED FOR U.S.-JAPAN RECONCILIATION AND LASTING  
PEACE.

"THE BUSH SPEECH CALLED ON AMERICANS WHO STILL FELT A  
GRUDGE TOWARD JAPAN'S SURPRISE ATTACK TO FORGIVE BY  
TAKING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR AS AN  
OPPORTUNITY TO CHANGE THEIR FEELINGS. BESIDES POLITICAL

|| Combined circulation  
→ 30 million

RECONCILIATION, THE PRESIDENT CALLED ON JAPAN TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORTS TO OPEN ITS MARKET.

"BUSH ALSO MENTIONED THE INTERNMENT OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT DURING WORLD WAR II AND APOLOGIZED FOR THE 'GREAT INJUSTICE.'"

4. THE LIBERAL ASAHI'S CORRESPONDENT MURAMATSU SAID, "PRESIDENT BUSH APPRECIATED PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA'S EXPRESSION OF 'DEEP REMORSE' IN HIS SPEECH AT A PIER WITH THE ARIZONA MEMORIAL IN THE BACKGROUND."

5. THE CONSERVATIVE SANKEI'S CORRESPONDENT KOMORI REPORTED THAT "PRESIDENT BUSH POINTED OUT THAT THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK BY JAPAN'S MILITARISTS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP TO MAINTAIN FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD. AT THE SAME TIME, BUSH REPEATEDLY MENTIONED THE NEED FOR FRIENDSHIP AND RECONCILIATION WITH POSTWAR JAPAN. BUT BUSH TOOK A CRITICAL STAND TOWARD JAPAN'S PROTECTIONIST TRADE.

"THE PRESIDENT STATED THAT DURING HIS UPCOMING TRIP TO ASIA, HE PLANS TO DISCUSS NEW BURDEN-SHARING IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION WITH JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES."

6. THE YOMIURI, ASAHI AND OTHER PAPERS FRONT-PAGED REPORTS ON THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE EXPRESSING 'DEEP REMORSE' OVER JAPAN'S SURPRISE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. THE REPORTS SAID WATANABE WAS "DEEPLY MOVED BY PRESIDENT BUSH'S PEARL HARBOR SPEECH."

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER 9, 1991

-- EDITORIALS

7. THE MODERATE YOMIURI SAID SATURDAY MORNING, "DURING THE 50 YEARS SINCE PEARL HARBOR, JAPAN AND THE U.S. HAVE SHELVED THEIR HOSTILE FEELINGS AND DEVELOPED FRIENDLY RELATIONS. NOW, THEIR FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIP IS REGARDED AS THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE WORLD.

"YET, AS THE RELATIONS BECAME CLOSER AND CLOSER, FRICTIONS SURFACED AND INTENSIFIED, ESPECIALLY IN TRADE AND OTHER ECONOMIC AREAS.

"JAPAN AND THE U.S. SHOULD ESTABLISH A RELATIONSHIP BASED ON MUTUAL TRUST AND BECOME TRUE PARTNERS IN BRINGING ABOUT PROSPERITY AND PEACE IN THE WORLD.

"WHAT WE SHOULD DO IN OBSERVING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR IS TO LEARN THE LESSON IT OFFERS AND NEVER REPEAT THE SAME MISTAKE.

"IN THE FUTURE, WE MUST SHAPE OUR THINKING BY EXAMINING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION FIRST AND ONLY THEN CONSIDER WHAT ACTIONS JAPAN SHOULD TAKE."

8. THE LIBERAL ASAHI SAID SUNDAY MORNING, "IN THE EARLY DAWN 50 YEARS AGO TODAY, DEC. 8, JAPANESE TROOPS COMMENCED THEIR INVASION OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, THEN UNDER BRITISH RULE. ABOUT AN HOUR LATER, CRACK AIR



UNITS OF JAPAN'S NAVY SWARMED DOWN ON AMERICAN MILITARY BASES AT PEARL HARBOR IN HAWAII.

"BOTH OUTBREAKS OF MILITARY ACTION CAME WITH NO FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR. REGARDLESS OF THE EVENTS BEHIND THIS PROCESS, IT HAS LED TO THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL IMAGE OF JAPAN AS 'SNEAKY' AND 'DISHONEST.' 'THE PEOPLES OF ASIA ARE PROBABLY OF THE SAME OPINION. THOSE IN ASIA WHO WERE PRESENTED WITH THE DREAM OF A 'GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE' AND WHO TRIED TO BELIEVE IN THAT DREAM MUST HAVE FELT A DOUBLE SENSE OF BETRAYAL.

"THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE U.S. AND ASIA HAS CHANGED GREATLY BETWEEN 1941 AND 1991. TODAY, 90 PERCENT OF THE SEMICONDUCTORS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS BY THE U.S. ARE MANUFACTURED IN PLANTS LOCATED IN EAST ASIA. THE U.S. HAS COME TO SEE ASIA AS ITS RIVAL AND THERE ARE THOSE WHO WARN OF A GROWING ASIA-ISM.

"IT WAS THE U.S. WHICH POINTED OUT THE FOLLY OF JAPAN'S EFFORTS TO CONTROL ASIA 50 YEARS AGO. BOTH JAPAN AND THE U.S. SHOULD NOT FORGET THIS FACT.

"FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS, COEXISTENCE IS THE ONLY PATH FOR JAPAN, ASIA AND THE U.S. IT WILL BE A PERIOD WHEN A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY INCORPORATING NOT ONLY THE MILITARY BUT ALSO THE ECONOMY AND CULTURE WILL BECOME IMPORTANT. ON THIS OCCASION, LET US MEDITATE ON FOOLISHNESS OF INCREASING MILITARY POWER."

9. THE LIBERAL MAINICHI ALSO SAID SUNDAY MORNING THAT "HALF A CENTURY HAS PASSED SINCE THEN AND JAPAN, WHICH UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER 9, 1991

HAS DEVELOPED INTO AN ECONOMIC POWER AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF STABLE RELATIONS WITH THE U.S., IS NOW BEING CALLED UPON TO ASSUME A POSITIVE ROLE FOR THE SAKE OF WORLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

"THIS SHOULD BE DONE AMID DEEP SELF-REFLECTION ON PAST HISTORY. THE PACIFIC WAR CAUSED TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES AND ENDED WITH THE ATOMIC BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI.

"THE TENSION RESULTING FROM THE TRADE IMBALANCE AND CRITICISM OF JAPAN'S RESPONSE TO THE GULF WAR IS SHOWING SIGNS OF WORSENING FROM ECONOMIC FRICTION INTO AN EMOTIONAL CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES.

"THE TRADE FRICTION, PORTRAYING THE PEARL HARBOR IMAGE THAT 'THE JAPANESE ARE TREACHEROUS AND CANNOT BE TRUSTED,' IS GIVING IMPETUS TO 'JAPAN BASHING' WHICH MIGHT AROUSE ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS IN JAPAN. THE NATIONALISTIC MOVES THAT HAVE SURFACED RECENTLY IN BOTH COUNTRIES NEED TO BE GUARDED AGAINST.

"HOWEVER, IF PROPER ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THIS 'MOST

IMPORTANT BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP,' AS POINTED OUT BY PRESIDENT BUSH, THE STRONG POSSIBILITY EXISTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BRIGHT FUTURE."

10. AMONG THE REGIONAL PAPERS, THE LIBERAL HOKKOKU SHIMBUN SAID, "THE U.S.-JAPAN ALIGNMENT IS VERY IMPORTANT AMID THE NEW WORLD ORDER, AS SEEN IN THE REQUEST FOR AID TO THE SOVIET UNION.

"IF THE U.S. AND JAPAN STUMBLE, THE EFFECTS WILL BE FELT NOT ONLY IN ASIA, BUT IN THE WORLD ORDER AS WELL.

"WE HOPE THAT BOTH COUNTRIES WILL DEEPEN MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATIVE RELATIONS BY HURDLING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR."

-- TV REPORTS

11. THE QUASI-GOVERNMENTAL NHK-TV AND THE PRIVATELY-OWNED NTV, TBS-TV, FUJI-TV, TV ASAHI AND TV TOKYO GAVE TOP COVERAGE TO CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PEARL HARBOR CEREMONIES CENTERING ON PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECHES.

12. NHK-TV'S HONOLULU CORRESPONDENT TANAKA SAID, "PRESIDENT BUSH MARKED THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR BY URGING RECONCILIATION AND AN END TO RECRIMINATION AND RANCOR BETWEEN THE U.S. AND JAPAN. BUSH APOLOGIZED TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO WERE INTERNED DURING THE WAR FOR THE GREAT INJUSTICE DONE TO THEM AND THANKED PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA FOR EXPRESSING DEEP REMORSE ABOUT THE ATTACK.

"BUT THE PRESIDENT TOOK A SERIOUS VIEW OF EMERGING ECONOMIC ISOLATIONISM AND PROTECTIONISM AND CALLED FOR JOINT EFFORTS BY THE U.S., JAPAN AND EUROPE TO CREATE A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER, BASED ON FREE TRADE, IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA. IN PARTICULAR, HE URGED JAPAN TO OPEN ITS MARKET WIDER, AND HELP THE U.S. MAINTAIN THE FREE WORLD TRADING SYSTEM.

UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER 9, 1991

"PEARL HARBOR WAS AN IDEAL OCCASION FOR THE PRESIDENT TO APPEAL TO AMERICAN PATRIOTISM AND RECOUP PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR HIS SECOND BID FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1992 FOLLOWING A DRAMATIC DROP IN HIS POPULARITY DUE TO ECONOMIC AND OTHER DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

"BUT HIS SPEECHES GAVE GREATER WEIGHT TO THE IMPORTANCE OF A FUTURE U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA. THE PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES WERE APPARENTLY DESIGNED TO PREVENT ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT IN THE U.S. OVER CURRENT TRADE FRICTION FROM FLARING UP AND HAVING NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THE OVERALL BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP."

13. NHK CORRESPONDENT FUJISAWA SAID, "PRESIDENT BUSH URGED BOTH AMERICANS AND JAPANESE TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE,

NOT THE PAST, TO CREATE A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER, BASED ON FREE TRADE, IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA. BUT HE WARNED AGAINST ECONOMIC ISOLATIONISM AND PROTECTIONISM AND URGED JAPAN TO OPEN ITS MARKET.

"THE PRESIDENT AVOIDED INCLUDING THE NAME 'JAPAN' IN HIS SPEECHES TOUCHING DIRECTLY ON THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR IN WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE A CAREFULLY CALCULATED SCHEME TO PREVENT THE POSSIBLE FLAREUP OF ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT IN THE U.S."

14. NHK COMMENTATOR AEBA SAID, "PRESIDENT BUSH URGED AMERICANS AND JAPANESE TO LOOK TO THE FUTURE AND WORK TOGETHER IN CREATING A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA.

"THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES WERE PRAISEWORTHY IN THEMSELVES. BUT THEY WERE ALSO CONSIDERED AN ALLUSION TO THE U.S. REQUEST THAT JAPAN HELP THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION TO TIDE OVER DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES, INCLUDING THE AILING ECONOMY. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT BUSH WILL APPLY GREATER PRESSURE ON JAPAN TO OPEN ITS MARKET DURING HIS VISIT TO JAPAN JANUARY 7-10. JAPAN MUST BE PREPARED...

"ON THIS OCCASION, JAPAN MUST ALSO APOLOGIZE TO THE ASIAN PEOPLE FOR THE SORROW AND SUFFERINGS IT INFLICTED ON THEM DURING WORLD WAR II. IF JAPAN IS DETERMINED TO WORK TOGETHER WITH THE U.S. TO CREATE A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER, IT MUST APOLOGIZE TO CHINA, KOREA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA."

15. TBS-TV'S CORRESPONDENT SAITO SAID, "IN HIS THREE SPEECHES, THE PRESIDENT CALLED PEARL HARBOR A THING OF THE PAST AND GAVE GREATER WEIGHT TO THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOSER AND STRONGER U.S.-JAPAN TIES IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA. HE WARNED AGAINST ECONOMIC ISOLATIONISM AND PROTECTIONISM AND URGED JAPAN TO WORK HAND-IN-HAND WITH THE U.S. TO MAINTAIN THE FREE WORLD TRADING SYSTEM."

16. FUJI-TV SAID, "PRESIDENT BUSH MADE DRAMATIC SPEECHES, BASED ON HIS POLITICAL CONVICTION. HIS SPEECHES WERE VERY FRIENDLY TO JAPAN. AFTER THE MEMORIAL SERVICES, PEARL HARBOR AND ALL OF HAWAII BECAME AGAIN A PEACEFUL BUT BUSTLING RESORT."

17. FUJI'S COMMENTATOR OKAMOTO SAID, "IT WAS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PRESIDENT BUSH TO APPEAL TO AMERICAN PATRIOTISM, TACKLE DOMESTIC PROBLEMS AND SEEK A SECOND UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER 9, 1991

TERM AS PRESIDENT NEXT YEAR.

"THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES INDICATED THAT PEARL HARBOR IS NO LONGER THE SYMBOL OF U.S.-JAPAN DISCORD BUT THAT OF U.S. PREPAREDNESS FOR A FUTURE EMERGENCY.

"THE QUESTION IS HOW JAPAN WILL APOLOGIZE TO THE U.S.

AND ASIA FOR ITS WARTIME RESPONSIBILITIES IN A MORE POSITIVE MANNER. FOR EXAMPLE, JAPAN WILL OBSERVE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATOMIC BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN FOUR YEARS. IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER A PRIME MINISTER WILL MAKE A SPEECH BASED ON POLITICAL BELIEFS AS SOLID AS PRESIDENT BUSH'S IN CALLING FOR WORLD PEACE AND FREE TRADE.

"ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR, JAPAN MUST OFFER A FORMAL APOLOGY TO THE U.S. AND ASIA."

18. TBS-TV'S SUNDAY COMMENTATOR TAKUBO SAID, "IN HIS SPEECHES, PRESIDENT BUSH SAID THOSE WHO DIED AT PEARL HARBOR HAD NOT DIED IN VAIN BECAUSE THE WAR TAUGHT THE U.S. THE FOLLY OF ISOLATIONISM.

"IT IS ALSO NOTEWORTHY THAT, WHILE CALLING PEARL HARBOR A THING OF THE PAST, BUSH URGED BOTH THE U.S. AND JAPAN TO WORK HARDER TO CREATE A NEW WORLD ORDER, BASED ON FREE TRADE, NOT PROTECTIONISM, IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA.

"THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES WERE AIMED AT URGING JAPAN TO OPEN ITS MARKET AND ALSO AT REFUTING THE GROWING VIEWS OF U.S. CRITICS WHO ARGUE THE U.S. SHOULD REJECT ENGAGEMENT IN THE WORLD FOLLOWING THE END OF THE COLD WAR, 'COME HOME AND TURN ALL OF OUR ENERGIES INWARD.'

"ALTHOUGH BUSH SAID THE U.S. AND JAPAN ARE CLOSE ALLIES, AND THEY SHOULD LOOK TO THE FUTURE, NOT THE PAST, TO TAKE A JOINT LEADERSHIP ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS, IT SEEMS THAT THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT ALLIES STILL BELIEVE DEEP INSIDE THAT THEY OWE EACH OTHER RECONCILIATION. AFTER ALL, THE U.S. AND JAPAN SHOULD MAKE FORMAL APOLOGIES FOR PEARL HARBOR AND HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN ORDER TO BREAK WITH THE PAST ONCE AND FOR ALL AND ESTABLISH A NEW, CLOSER AND STRONGER RELATIONSHIP FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS."

19. FUJI'S SUNDAY COMMENTATOR TAKEMURA SAID, "SOME JAPANESE HAD MISGIVINGS ABOUT THE POSSIBLE FLAREUP OF ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT IN THE U.S. ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR.

"BUT U.S. MEDIA REPORTS AND OPINION POLLS BECAME UNEXPECTEDLY MORE AMICABLE TO JAPAN AS DECEMBER 8 (DECEMBER 7) APPROACHED. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME OF THEM SAID PEARL HARBOR AWAKENED THE U.S. FROM ISOLATIONISM. ONE U.S. MAGAZINE EVEN SAID PEARL HARBOR MARKED THE START OF A NEW AMERICA WHICH COMMITS ITSELF TO WORLD AFFAIRS.

"AS PRESIDENT BUSH SAID IN HIS SPEECHES, AFTER THE WAR, THE U.S. HELPED JAPAN REBUILD ITSELF AS A FREE, DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY. JAPAN HAS BECOME AN ECONOMIC POWER BUT HAS BEEN FAR FROM OPEN TO FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

"RATHER, IT SEEMS THAT JAPAN IS TURNING A DEAF EAR TO U.S. CALLS FOR FREE TRADE AND IS GOING IN THE DIRECTION  
UNCLAS SECTION 06 OF 06 TOKYO 21918

USIA

FOR: STATE/EAP/J, STATE/PM; TREASURY/IMI; NSC; USIA FOR P/M, EA; SECDEF FOR OASD/PA

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: USIS/JAPAN MEDIA REACTION REPORT -- DECEMBER

9, 1991

OF ECONOMIC ISOLATIONISM." NEVITT

<SECT>SECTION: 01 OF 06

<SECT>SECTION: 02 OF 06

<SECT>SECTION: 03 OF 06

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<SECT>SECTION: 05 OF 06

<SECT>SECTION: 06 OF 06

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

09-Dec-1991 07:45 EDT

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PATTERSON@OEEOB@MRGATE

FROM:

VMSMail User RAGLE  
(RAGLE@OEEOB@MRGATE)

SUBJECT:

GESCAN

<CLAS> UNCLASSIFIED<DTG> 090252Z DEC 91  
<ORIG>FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO  
<SUBJ>JAPANESE MORNING PRESS HIGHLIGHTS DECEMBER 9.  
LEAD STORIES:

<TEXT>

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 04 TOKYO 21881

USIA

FOR: USINFO P/P, P/PFF, EA; STATE FOR EAP/J; STATE PASS  
TO USTR; SECDEF FOR JCS/J-5/JAPAN, OASD/ISA/EAPR/JAPAN;  
CIA WASHDC; TREASURY/IMA; WHITE HOUSE; COMMERCE FOR  
DAS; USCINCPAC/PA; COMUSJ/PA; COMNAVFORJAPAN/PA.

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: JAPANESE MORNING PRESS HIGHLIGHTS DECEMBER 9.

LEAD STORIES:

ASAHI: "US PRESIDENT APPEALS FOR JAPAN-US CO-OPERATION  
BEYOND PAST; IN SPEECH GIVEN AT CEREMONY FOR 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR; TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY  
AFTER COLD WAR; URGES MARKET-OPENING EFFORTS"

MAINICHI: "FORMER HOKKAIDO DEVELOPMENT AGENCY DIRECTOR  
GENERAL ABE RECEIVES 100 MILLION YEN FROM 'KYOWA';  
'RETURNED 50 MILLION YEN'; MIYAZAWA FACTION CHIEF OF  
SECRETARIAT, AT PRESENT; ADMITS SUCH FACTS AS VIOLATION  
OF (POLITICAL FUNDS) CONTROL LAW"

YOMIURI: "US PRESIDENT GIVES SPEECH AT CEREMONY FOR  
50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR, APPEALING FOR  
PERPETUAL RECONCILIATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND US; EYE TO  
FUTURE, FORGETTING PAST; URGES JAPAN TO OPEN MARKET"

NIHON KEIZAI: "CITY BANKS BEGINNING TO RE-VIEW  
SHORT-TERM PRIME RATE DECISION FORMULA; TRANSPARENCY ON  
CD (CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT) STANDARDS"

SANKEI: "FUTURE FOR FRIENDSHIP, WITH GRUDGE TURNED  
DOWN; US PRESIDENT GIVES SPEECH ON '50TH ANNIVERSARY OF  
PEARL HARBOR'; JAPAN URGED TO OPEN MARKET; ASIA AND  
PACIFIC -- HEADING TOWARD SHARING BURDEN IN NEW ERA"

TOKYO SHIMBUN: "APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION BEYOND  
UNFORTUNATE HISTORY; US PRESIDENT GIVES SPEECH ON 50TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF 'PEARL HARBOR'; APOLOGIZES FOR FORCIBLE

// Largest paper in Japan.  
Daily circ 710 mil

EVACUATION OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS; SERIOUS RESOLVE  
TOWARD DISSOLVING ECONOMIC FRICTION"

NO-WAR RESOLUTION (ASAHI - PAGE 2)

"A NO-WAR RESOLUTION BY JAPAN WAS REPORTED, AND  
CORRESPONDING TO THE PART OF HAVING THE US AND VARIOUS  
ASIAN NATIONS HARBOR EXPECTATIONS, IT HAS RESULTED IN  
HAVING REVERSE EFFECTS." FOREIGN MINISTRY LEADERS ARE  
ALL LOOKING GLUM OVER THE FACT THAT THE DIET'S "NO-WAR  
RESOLUTION," WHICH HAD BEEN CHECKED INTO BETWEEN THE  
RULING AND OPPOSITION PARTIES, IN THE DIRECTION OF THE  
50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEARL HARBOR, WAS NOT IN TIME FOR  
"DECEMBER 8" AND THAT THERE IS NOW DEVELOPING A  
SITUATION WHERE ITS ADOPTION DURING THE CURRENT DIET  
SESSION HAS ALSO BECOME DIFFICULT.

THE "NO-WAR RESOLUTION" CONCEPT WAS PROPOSED BY JSP  
CHAIRMAN TANABE, AND THE LDP EXECUTIVE ALSO SHOWED A  
FORWARD-LOOKING POSTURE OUT OF SPECULATIONS FOR  
PROMOTING THE DELIBERATIONS ON THE UN PEACE-KEEPING  
OPERATIONS (PKO) CO-OPERATION LAW BILL, WHICH IS HAVING  
HARD-SAILING, AND AT ONE TIME, IT MOVED FORWARD IN THE  
DIRECTION OF ITS REALIZATION.

IT WAS UNDER SUCH A SITUATION THAT DEPUTY PRIME  
MINISTER/FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE EXPRESSED "DEEP  
SELF-REFLECTION" OVER THE PACIFIC WAR, IN HIS INTERVIEW  
WITH THE WASHINGTON POST, AND STATED DEFINITELY, ALSO  
IN REGARD TO A NO-WAR RESOLUTION, THAT "IT WILL  
PROBABLY BE ADOPTED AT THE DIET WITHOUT FAIL."  
HOWEVER, WITH LDP SECRETARY GENERAL WATANUKI'S  
PROPOSING TO JSP SECRETARY GENERAL YAMAHANA  
CONSULTATIONS FOR ITS CONCRETE MATERIALIZATION, ON THE  
3RD OF THIS MONTH, AS AN OCCASION, STRONG REPULSION  
BURST FORTH.

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 04 TOKYO 21881

USIA

FOR: USINFO P/P, P/PFF, EA; STATE FOR EAP/J; STATE PASS  
TO USTR; SECDEF FOR JCS/J-5/JAPAN, OASD/ISA/EAPR/JAPAN;  
CIA WASHDC; TREASURY/IMA; WHITE HOUSE; COMMERCE FOR  
DAS; USCINCPAC/PA; COMUSJ/PA; COMNAVFORJAPAN/PA.

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: JAPANESE MORNING PRESS HIGHLIGHTS DECEMBER 9.  
AT A JOINT CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-RELATED  
DEPARTMENTS, HELD AT THE LDP HEADQUARTERS ON THE  
MORNING OF THE 4TH, THE VIEW WAS VOICED THAT "IT WAS  
THE GOVERNMENT WHICH GAVE RISE TO THE PACIFIC WAR. IF  
AN APOLOGY IS TO BE MADE, IT SHOULD BE BY THE  
GOVERNMENT." ALSO, AT AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION MEETING  
OF THE LDP'S MITSUZUKA FACTION, HELD ON THE 5TH,  
SHINTARO ISHIHARA CRITICIZED "WHY DO THE DEFEATED HAVE  
TO APOLOGIZE TO THE VICTOR?" AND MASAYUKI FUJIO ALSO  
LASHED OUT, SAYING "WHY DO WE HAVE TO THROW MUD AT  
JAPAN'S HISTORY WITH OUR OWN HANDS?"  
MOVES FOR THE ADOPTION OF A NO-WAR RESOLUTION WITHIN  
THE LDP CAME TO A STOP. A FOREIGN MINISTRY LEADER  
VOICES CONCERN, SAYING "IT HAS GIVEN THE IMPRESSION TO



OTHER COUNTRIES THAT JAPAN IS, AFTER ALL, NOT  
SELF-REFLECTING IN REAL EARNEST."

IT WAS A MISTAKE ON THE PART OF FOREIGN MINISTER  
WATANABE TO MENTION IT, IN A CONCLUSIVE WAY, AT A STAGE  
WHERE THE OUTLOOK FOR THE "RESOLUTION" WAS STILL NOT  
CLEAR. HOWEVER, AS TO THE OTHER ARGUMENT ON  
"SELF-REFLECTION/APOLOGY" WHICH AROSE WITHIN THE US  
OVER THE WASHINGTON POST'S INTERVIEW WITH THE FOREIGN  
MINISTER, THE FOREIGN MINISTER IS SOMEWHAT PERPLEXED.  
IN REGARD TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF "DEEP  
SELF-REFLECTION" IN HIS INTERVIEW, THE FOREIGN MINISTER  
HIMSELF ADMITTED, WHEN ASKED BY A GROUP OF JAPANESE  
REPORTERS, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 4TH, THAT "IF IT IS  
TRANSLATED AS 'REMORSE,' IT WILL COME TO HAVE A  
CONSIDERABLY STRONG MEANING, LIKE 'REGRET (TN: OR  
REPENTENCE)' ..." THAT "IT IS ALRIGHT THAT WAY."  
THE FOREIGN MINISTRY HAD ARRANGED THE INTERVIEW WITH  
THE WASHINGTON POST THIS TIME, WITH THE "50TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN  
AND THE US," AND "WE TRIED TO TRANSMIT OUR 'DEEP  
SELF-REFLECTION' TOWARD THE ASIA/PACIFIC REGION, AS A  
WHOLE, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN VICTIMS OF THE SURPRISE  
ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR" (FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE).  
IT HAD INTENDED IT AS SENDING A MESSAGE, WHICH STEPPED  
ONE STEP FURTHER, AND IT IS REGRETABLE THAT IT IS BEING  
DISCUSSED ON A PLANE WHICH IS DIFFERENT FROM ITS  
ORIGINAL AIM.

WATANABE STATEMENT (NIHON KEIZAI - PAGE 2)

IN REGARD TO THE SPEECH BY US PRESIDENT BUSH AT THE  
50TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL  
HARBOR, FOREIGN MINISTER WATANABE ON THE 8TH ISSUED A  
STATEMENT, TO THE EFFECT THAT "HIS SPEECH WAS TO  
RECONFIRM THE INTERNATIONAL ROLE WHICH THE US, WHILE  
EXCLUDING ISOLATIONISM, OUGHT TO FULFILL FROM NOW ON,  
AND TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF JAPAN-US  
CO-OPERATION TOWARD AN INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF  
TOMORROW. IT WAS DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE."  
AS FOR JAPAN'S WAR RESPONSIBILITY, HE EXPRESSED "DEEP  
SELF-REFLECTION," SAYING AS FOLLOWS: "DIRECTLY LOOKING  
AT THE HISTORICAL FACT THAT THE PACIFIC WAR, WHICH  
BROUGHT FORTH UNBEARABLE HARSHNESS AND SORROW TO MANY  
PEOPLE MAINLY IN THE ASIA/PACIFIC REGION, INCLUDING  
AMERICAN PEOPLE, WAS STARTED WITH JAPAN'S SUDDEN ATTACK  
ON PEARL HARBOR ON THIS DAY OF 50 YEARS AGO, I DEEPLY  
UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 04 TOKYO 21881

USIA

FOR: USINFO P/P, P/PFF, EA; STATE FOR EAP/J; STATE PASS  
TO USTR; SECDEF FOR JCS/J-5/JAPAN, OASD/ISA/EAPR/JAPAN;  
CIA WASHDC; TREASURY/IMA; WHITE HOUSE; COMMERCE FOR  
DAS; USCINCPAC/PA; COMUSJ/PA; COMNAVFORJAPAN/PA.

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: JAPANESE MORNING PRESS HIGHLIGHTS DECEMBER 9.  
SELF-REFLECT ON THE PAST ACTIONS OF JAPAN. I  
WHOLEHEARTEDLY PRAY ONCE AGAIN FOR THE REPOSE OF THE

SOULS OF THE VICTIMS IN THIS WAR OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED AND JAPAN.

(TN: ALL OTHER NEWSPAPERS CARRIED SIMILAR REPORTS.)

BUSH SPEECH (NIHON KEIZAI - PAGE 5)

CONCERNING US PRESIDENT BUSH'S SPEECH AT THE CEREMONY FOR THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN IT THAT "IT EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF A FREE MARKET, FROM A BROAD POINT OF VIEW." ON THAT POINT, THERE IS THE PREDOMINANT WAY OF VIEWING THINGS THAT AT HIS VISIT TO JAPAN IN JANUARY, THE PRESIDENT WILL COME TO SEEK THE STRENGTHENING/EXPANDING OF THE JAPAN-US STRUCTURAL CONSULTATIONS UPON FOCUSING ON THE CLOSED NATURE OF THE JAPANESE MARKET, AS A WHOLE, NOT THE OPENING UP OF INDIVIDUAL SECTORS. STILL, THE PRESIDENT HAS ALSO SHOWN THE POSTURE OF ATTACHING IMPORTANCE TO TRADE PROBLEMS, TOO, AT HIS VISIT TO JAPAN, AS SEEN IN HIS SEEKING THAT KEY BUSINESSMEN OF THE US ACCOMPANY HIM, ETC. IT THEN IS EXPECTED THAT JAPAN WILL BE PRESSED TO RESPOND TO THE OPENING OF THE MARKETS FOR AUTOMOBILES AND RICE.

CONCERNING THE STRENGTHENING/EXPANDING OF THE STRUCTURAL CONSULTATIONS, US SECRETARY OF STATE BAKER, WHO VISITED JAPAN EARLIER, ALSO REFERRED TO IT. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CHANGE ITS POSTURE ON THE "FOLLOW-UP OF THE FINAL REPORT IN JUNE LAST YEAR," BUT PRESIDENT BUSH, IN HIS SPEECH THIS TIME, HAS SHOWN THE VIEW THAT HE WILL STRONGLY SEEK THE OPENING UP OF THE JAPANESE MARKET IN ORDER ALSO TO AVOID ISOLATIONISM AND PROTECTIONISM IN THE US CONGRESS, ETC. FOR THIS REASON, IT ALSO IS EXPECTED THAT (JAPAN AND THE US) WILL REACH AGREEMENT TO START THE STRUCTURAL CONSULTATIONS ONCE AGAIN IN A NEW FORM EVEN AT THE END OF JANUARY.

AS REGARDS THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO JAPAN, THE POSSIBILITY ALSO IS STRONG THAT THE OPENING UP OF THE RICE MARKET WILL BECOME A THEME. IN THE GOVERNMENT, THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY THAT THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO JAPAN WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAL DIRECTLY TO HIM, SAYING "WE CANNOT ACCEPT TARIFF-IZATION OF RICE," BUT IT SEEMS THAT THE US POSTURE IS SO FIRM THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL FALL INTO A DIFFICULT POSITION.

ALSO, SINCE THERE HAS COME AN OUTLOOK THAT TOP LEADERS OF THE US BIG THREE AUTO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS WILL ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT BUSH, THE POSSIBILITY IS BIG THAT CONCRETE FRUITFUL RESULTS WILL BE SOUGHT AS TO THE OPENING UP OF THE MARKET FOR JAPANESE COMPLETED VEHICLES AND THE EXPANSION OF THE PROCUREMENT OF AUTO PARTS. THE JAPANESE SIDE HAS THE INTENTION OF WANTING TO SEEK THE UNDERSTANDING (OF THE US) BY PUSHING IMPORTS BY DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, WITH FY1994 AS A GOAL, A PLAN FOR THE EXPANSION OF PROCUREMENT, AND TIES-UP WITH US ENTERPRISES.

RECRUIT PROBLEM (NIHON KEIZAI - PAGE 1)

THE DIET WILL HOLD A LOWER HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING ON A TWO-DAY SCHEDULE FROM THE 9TH FOR A SESSION ON DELIBERATIONS ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET BILL FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR. THE OPPOSITION PARTIES ARE SHOWING A POSTURE OF THOROUGHLY PURSUING UNCLAS SECTION 04 OF 04 TOKYO 21881

USIA

FOR: USINFO P/P, P/PFF, EA; STATE FOR EAP/J; STATE PASS TO USTR; SECDEF FOR JCS/J-5/JAPAN, OASD/ISA/EAPR/JAPAN; CIA WASHDC; TREASURY/IMA; WHITE HOUSE; COMMERCE FOR DAS; USCINCPAC/PA; COMUSJ/PA; COMNAVFORJAPAN/PA.

E.O. 12356: N/A

SUBJECT: JAPANESE MORNING PRESS HIGHLIGHTS DECEMBER 9. THE PROBLEM OF TRANSFERRING RECRUIT COSMOS UNLISTED STOCKS TO PRIME MINISTER MIYAZAWA, INCLUDING THE SUMMONS OF THOSE INVOLVED AS WITNESSES, AND IT IS INEVITABLE THAT THE BUDGET COMMITTEE WILL SHOW DEVELOPMENT OF THINGS WITH CONFUSION FROM THE BEGINNING. IN PARALLEL WITH THIS, THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE RULING AND OPPOSITION PARTIES OVER THE HANDLING OF THE UN PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS (PKO) CO-OPERATION LAW BILL AND THE EXTENDING OF THE CURRENT DIET SESSION, WITH ITS ENDING ON THE 10TH IMMEDIATELY AHEAD, WILL ALSO COME TO A CLIMAX, AND THE TENSE OFFENSIVES/DEFENSIVES ARE LIKELY TO CONTINUE. CONCERNING THE RECRUIT PROBLEM, THE JSP AND VARIOUS OTHER OPPOSITION PARTIES WILL PURSUE IT, WHILE STANDING ON THE "THREE-POINT SET," INCLUDING THE AGREEMENT ON DEALING, ETC., WHICH WERE PRESENTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE 6TH. THIS IS BECAUSE THERE IS A DISCREPANCY WITH THE EXPLANATIONS WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER GAVE IN THE PAST WHILE TAKING THE POSITION OF SAYING THAT IT WAS "FORMER SECRETARY TSUNEO HATTORI'S PERSONAL DEALING," AS CAN BE SEEN IN SUCH FACTS AS THAT THE MAKING OF SUCH (A) REQUEST(S) TO (A) BANK(S) FOR TRANSFERRING MONEY TO PAY FOR COSMOS STOCKS WAS FOUND TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT UNDER THE NAME OF MASAO MATSUMOTO, WHO STILL SERVES AS SECRETARY TO THE PRIME MINISTER AT PRESENT, AND THE OPPOSITION PARTIES ARE THEREFORE FEELING STRONG SUSPICIONS, SAYING AS FOLLOWS: "IS IT NOT THAT THE (MIYAZAWA) OFFICE ITSELF WAS INVOLVED IN THE DEALING?" FOR THE FOREGOING REASON, THE BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING IS LIKELY TO SHOW A "RECRUIT COLOR" FROM THE BEGINNING, AND THE OPPOSITION PARTIES ARE SHOWING EVEN A POSTURE OF NOT DESISTING FROM DEMANDING THE SUMMONS OF WITNESSES, AND IT IS ALSO PREDICTED THAT ITS DELIBERATIONS, DEPENDING ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S EXPLANATIONS, WILL BE THROWN INTO CONFUSION AND WILL BE BROKEN OFF.

(TN: SIMILAR REPORTS APPEARED IN SOME OTHER NEWSPAPERS.)

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## Remarks to World War II Veterans and Families in Honolulu, Hawaii

December 7, 1991

Mrs. Rickert, thank you for that wonderful tale of how it was at Hospital Point. Thank you for that warm and generous introduction. And now I have a favor to ask of you. I hope you and everyone else will take a deep breath for me too, please. [Laughter] You didn't need it, but I might; this is a very emotional day.

I would like to salute the members of my Cabinet that are here today, particularly Dick Cheney, our able Secretary of Defense who's done so much for the military, so much in terms of leadership for our Nation. I want to salute General Powell, the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, and again take this opportunity on this historic day to thank him for his leadership, his inspirational leadership, for all the men and women that serve in the Armed Forces. I want to thank the commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Larson. And I especially want to single out all the fellow veterans here, particularly those who are the survivors, the survivors of this historic day.

I expect if we went around the room, all of us would remember. I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor. I was 17 years old, walking across the green at school. And my thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things, more mundane things, like making the basketball team or entering college. And that walk across the campus marked an end of innocence for me.

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. Like all American kids back then, I was swept up in it. I decided that very day to go into the Navy to become a Navy pilot. And so on my 18th birthday, June 12th, 1942, I was sworn into the Navy as a seaman second class.

And I was shocked, I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor several months later, April of '44. We came into port on the CVL-30, on the carrier *San Jacinto*. Nearby, the *Utah* was still on her side; parts of the *Arizona* still stood silent in the water.

circumstances, the outcome never in doubt. It was short; thank God our casualties mercifully few. But I ask you veterans of Pearl Harbor and all Americans who remember the unity of purpose that followed that momentous December day 50 years ago: Didn't we see that same strength of national spirit when we launched Desert Storm?

The answer is a resounding "yes." Once the war for Kuwait began, we pulled together. We were united, determined, and we were confident. And when it was over, we rejoiced in exactly the same way that we did in 1945—heads high, proud, and grateful. And what a feeling. Fifty years had passed, but, let me tell you, the American spirit is as young and fresh as ever.

This unity of purpose continues to inspire us in the cause of peace among nations. In their own way, amidst the bedlam and the anguish of that awful day, the men of Pearl Harbor served that noble cause, honored it. They knew the things worth living for but also worth dying for: Principle, decency, fidelity, honor.

And so, look behind you at battleship row—behind me, 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 a better world.

May God bless them. And may God bless America, the most wondrous land on Earth.

*Note: The President spoke at 8:10 a.m. from the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He was introduced by Captain Donald K. Ross, retired U.S. Navy, a surviving crewmember of the U.S.S. Nevada and Congressional Medal of Honor recipient. During his remarks, the President referred to Admiral Charles Larson, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command. Following his remarks, the President met with survivors of the Pearl Harbor attack.*

Everywhere the skeletons of ships reached out as if to demand remembrance and warn us of our own mortality.

Over 2,000 men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half a century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines and Guam and Wake Island, Midway, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore, 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, ever 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 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 enemy mistook our diversity, our Nation's diversity, for weakness. But Pearl Harbor became a rallying cry for men and women from all walks of life, all colors and creeds. And in the end, this unity of purpose made us invincible in war and now makes us secure in peace.

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 "American First" rally in Pittsburgh at precisely the moment the first Americans met early, violent deaths right here at Pearl Harbor. The isolationists failed to see that the seeds of Pearl Harbor were sown back in 1919, when a victorious America decided that in the absence of a threatening enemy abroad, we should turn all of our energies inward. That notion of isolationism flew escort for the very bombers that attacked our men 50 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. And they were rudely awakened by the brutal reality of the Iron Curtain, the Soviet blockade of Berlin, and the Communist invasion of South Korea.

And 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. And yet we stand here today on the site of a tragedy spawned by isolationism. And we must learn, and this time avoid, the dangers of today's isolationism and its economic accomplice, protectionism. 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.

The fact is, this country has enjoyed its most lasting growth and security when we rejected isolationism, both political and economic, in favor of engagement and leadership. We're a Pacific nation. And 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.

The time has come for America's trading partners, in Europe, Asia, and around the world, to resolve that economic isolationism is wrong. To the leaders of Japan in particular, I say: This solemn occasion should reinforce our determination to join together in a future energized by free markets and free people. And so I'll continue to speak out against the voices of isolationism and protectionism, both at home and abroad.

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. That too is a lesson we shall never forget. To those who have defended our country, from the shores of Guadalcanal to the hills of Korea, 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, too, of the past. We in the United States acknowledge such

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an injustice in our own history: The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was a great injustice, and it will never be repeated.

Today, all Americans should acknowledge Japan's Prime Minister Miyazawa's national statement of deep remorse concerning the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was a thoughtful, it was a difficult expression much appreciated by the people of the United States of America.

The values we hold dear as a Nation—equality of opportunity, freedom of religion and 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 stand against aggression in the Persian Gulf, we affirmed the values cherished by the heroes of the Harbor.

The friends I lost, that all of us 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 all of us are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

As you know, I just paid my respects at the *Arizona*, where it all began. And behind us stands the *Missouri*, where it came to an end. But the *Missouri* was also a beginning. Soon after that, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who later noted that the Emperor "played a major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and a hopeful future for a democratic 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 then at the *Arizona* Memorial.

As you look back on life and retrace the steps that made you the person you are, you pick out the turning points, the defining moments. Over the years, Pearl Harbor

still defines a part of who I am. To every veteran here, and indeed to all Americans, Pearl Harbor defines a part of who you are.

Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu, who is with us 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. I wondered how I'd feel being with you, the veterans of Pearl Harbor, the survivors, on this very special day. And I wondered if I would feel that intense hatred that all of us felt for the enemy 50 years ago. As I thought back to that day of infamy and the loss of friends, I wondered: What will my reaction be when I go back to Pearl Harbor? What will their reaction be, the other old veterans, especially those who survived that terrible day right here?

Well, let me tell you how I feel. I have no rancor in my heart towards Germany or Japan, none at all. And I hope, in spite of the loss, that you have none in yours. This is no time for recrimination.

World War II is over. It is history. We won. We crushed totalitarianism. And when that was done, we helped our enemies give birth to democracies. We reached out, both in Europe and in Asia. We made our enemies our friends, and we healed their wounds. And in the process, we lifted ourselves up.

The lessons of the war itself will live on, and well they should: Preparedness; strength; decency and honor; courage; sacrifice; the willingness to fight, even die, for one's country—America, the land of the free and the brave.

No, just speaking for one guy, I have no rancor in my heart. I can still see the faces of the fallen comrades, and I'll bet you can see the faces of your fallen comrades too, or family members. But don't you think they're saying, "Fifty years have passed; our

Dec. 7 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

country is the undisputed leader of the free world, and we are at peace."? Don't you think each one is saying, "I did not die in vain."?

May God bless each of you who sacrificed and served. And may God grant His loving protection to this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth, the United States of America.

Thank you all, and God bless you. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:20 a.m. from Kilo 8 Pier in Honolulu, Hawaii. He was introduced by Lenore Rickert, retired U.S. Navy nurse and a survivor of the Pearl Harbor attack.*

#### Remarks at Half-Time During the Army-Navy Football Game December 7, 1991

Well, first let me salute all that are there at that wonderful Army-Navy contest. I understand you have a great ballgame underway.

Over my shoulder, perhaps you can see the picture of *Arizona* where the war started, World War II, on December 7th, 50 years ago. And now I'm talking to you also from the deck of the *Missouri* where the war ended on September 2d, 1945. And I must tell you this has been a very emotional day for the survivors of Pearl Harbor. It's an emotional day for those of us who served in World War II, and it's an emotional day for our entire country.

I think it is not a day for hatred. I think it is not a day for rancor. I think it is a day for healing and looking forward. And because of the sacrifice of the people here at Pearl Harbor and others that followed, yesterday's enemies are now our friends. Yesterday's hatred has now given way to feelings of goodwill, partnership, friendly competition. And so it has been a moving day at Pearl Harbor. And I, as Commander in Chief of the forces, have been very proud to be here.

Let me wish all of you at that wonderful football game now the very best. And may I say to the men and women of the U.S.

Naval Academy and the Army of the West Point, thank you for your service to this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth. May God bless each and every one of you who served the United States of America. It is a special day, and all of you helped make it a special day.

Thank you so much.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:17 a.m. aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. His remarks were broadcast live by the American Broadcasting Company during half-time of the Army-Navy football game. Keith Jackson of ABC-Sports introduced the President. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.*

#### Interview With Charles Bierbauer of CNN at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii December 7, 1991

##### *Pearl Harbor*

**Q.** This is Charles Bierbauer with President Bush on board the deck of the U.S.S. *Missouri*.

**Mr. President,** thank you for joining us with the *Arizona* Memorial behind us. As you were there this morning, a day which you've described as a very emotional one, the sense of an apology from Japan for the events at Pearl Harbor, how necessary is that?

**The President.** I don't think it's necessary. The Prime Minister very forthrightly expressed either regrets or remorse. I can't remember the word that was used. But this is a time for healing. This is a time for looking forward.

We won the war. We made a tremendous contribution to freedom by winning the war—war ending right on the decks of this very vessel. And this is not a time for recrimination or rancor. And so my message is one of healing, of going forward—tough competitors, being tough in competition for business and markets, but not looking back in the sense of bitterness and hatred.

**Q.** And yet you've heard from many of the survivors a sense that they still—

**The President.** Q.—perhaps be a demarcation.

**The President.** tion. It should can understand thousand sailors. And dealing with meeting them tional. But I look forward. derstand part. I lost a lot of mates, many for recrimination them feel the say, look, my ther did not d

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**Q.** Do you

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary  
(Honolulu, Hawaii)

For Immediate Release

December 7, 1991

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
IN ADDRESS TO WORLD WAR II VETERANS AND FAMILIES

Kilo 8 Pier  
Honolulu, Hawaii

9:20 A.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Mrs. Rickert, thank you for that wonderful tale of how it was at Hospital Point. Thank you for that warm and generous introduction. And now I have a favor to ask of you. I hope you and everyone else will take a deep breath for me, too, please. (Laughter.) You didn't need it, but I might -- this is a very emotional day.

I would like to salute the members of my Cabinet that are here today, particularly Dick Cheney, our able Secretary of Defense who's done so much for the military, so much in terms of leadership for our nation. I want to salute General Powell, the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs of Staff, and, again, take this opportunity on this historic day to thank him for his leadership, his inspirational leadership, for all the men and women that serve in the Armed Forces. I want to thank the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Larson. And I especially want to single out all the fellow veterans here, particularly those who were the survivors, the survivors of this historic day.

I expect if we went around the room, all of us would remember. I remember exactly when I first heard the news about Pearl Harbor. I was 17 years old, walking across the green at school. And my thoughts in those days didn't turn to world events, but mainly to simpler things, more mundane things, like making the basketball team or entering college. And that walk across the campus marked an end of innocence for me.

When Americans heard the news, they froze in shock. But just as quickly we came together. Like all American kids back then, I was swept up in it. I decided that very day to go into the Navy to become a Navy pilot. And so, on my 18th birthday -- June 12th, 1942, I was sworn into the Navy as a Seaman Second Class.

And I was shocked -- I was shocked at my first sight of Pearl Harbor several months later -- April of '44. We came into port on the CVL-30, on the carrier San Jacinto. Nearby, the Utah was still on her side, 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.

Over 2,000 men died in a matter of minutes on this site, a half a century ago. Many more died that same day as Japanese forces assaulted the Philippines and Guam and Wake Island, Midway, Malaya, Thailand, Singapore, 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 ever before into a single-minded resolve that could produce only one thing -- victory.

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MORE

rallying cry for men and women from all walks of life -- all colors and creeds. And in the end, this unity of purpose made us invincible in war, and now makes us secure in peace.

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The fact is, this country has enjoyed its most lasting growth and security when we rejected isolationism -- both political and economic -- in favor of engagement and leadership. We're a Pacific nation. And 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.

The time has come for America's trading partners -- in Europe, Asia, and around the world -- to resolve that economic isolationism is wrong. To the leaders of Japan in particular, I say: This solemn occasion should reinforce our determination to join together in a future energized by free markets and free people. And so I'll continue to speak out against the voices of isolationism and protectionism both at home and abroad.

Fifty years ago, we paid a heavy price for complacency and overconfidence. That, too, is a lesson we shall never forget. To those who have defended our country -- from the shores of Guadalcanal to the hills of Korea; 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, too, of the past. We in the United States acknowledge such an injustice in our own history: The internment of Americans of Japanese ancestry was a great injustice, and it will never be repeated.

MORE



Today, all Americans should acknowledge Japan's Prime Minister Miyazawa's national statement of deep remorse concerning the attack on Pearl Harbor. It was a thoughtful, it was a difficult expression much appreciated by the people of the United States of America.

The values we hold dear as a nation -- equality of opportunity, freedom of religion and 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 stand against aggression in the Persian Gulf, we affirmed the values cherished by the heroes of the Harbor.

The friends I lost -- that all of us 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 all of us are here today. And it is right that we go on from here.

As you know, I just paid my respects at the Arizona, where it all began. And behind us stands the Missouri -- where it came to an end. But the Missouri was also a beginning. Soon after that, Emperor Hirohito went to call on General MacArthur, who later noted that the Emperor "played a major role in the spiritual regeneration of Japan." Their meeting made history, and a hopeful future for a democratic 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 then at the Arizona Memorial.

As you look back on life, and retrace the steps that made you the person you are, you pick out the turning points, the defining moments. Over the years, Pearl Harbor still defines a part of who I am. To every veteran here, and indeed to all Americans, Pearl Harbor defines a part of who you are.

Recently a letter arrived from the son of a Pearl Harbor survivor, a Navy man named Bill Leu, who is with us 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. I wondered how I'd feel being with you, the veterans of Pearl Harbor -- the survivors -- on this very special day. And I wondered if I would feel that intense hatred that all of us felt for the enemy 50 years ago. As I thought back to that day of infamy and the loss of friends, I wondered: What will my reaction be when I go back to Pearl Harbor? What will their reaction be -- the other old veterans -- especially those who survived that terrible day right here?

Well, let me tell you how I feel. I have no rancor in my heart towards Germany or Japan -- none at all. And I hope, in spite of the loss, that you have none in yours. This is no time for recrimination.

World War II is over. It is history. We won. We crushed totalitarianism -- and when that was done, we helped our enemies give birth to democracies. (Applause.) We reached out, both in Europe and in Asia. We made our enemies our friends. And we healed their wounds and in the process, we lifted ourselves up.

The lessons of the war itself will live on -- and well they should. Preparedness, strength, decency and honor, courage, sacrifice, the willingness to fight, even die, for one's country. America, the land of the free and the brave.

No, just speaking for one guy, I have no rancor in my heart. I can still see the faces of the fallen comrades, and I'll bet you can see the faces of your fallen comrades, too, or family members. But don't you think they're saying fifty years have passed; our country is the undisputed leader of the free world, and we are at peace? Don't you think each one is saying I did not die in vain?

May God bless each one of you who sacrificed and served. And may God grant His loving protection to this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth -- the United States of America.

Thank you all, and God bless you. (Applause.) Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

9:37 A.M. (L)