This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

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### Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

**Clinton Library**

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<th>SUBJECT/TITLE</th>
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<td>001. list</td>
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<td>08/15/1995</td>
<td>P6/b(6)</td>
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<td>ca. 08/1995</td>
<td>P6/b(6)</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)
- OAB/Box Number: 3379

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- V.J. Day-Arrival-Hickam, August 31, 1995

**RESTRICTION CODES**

- **Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**
  - P1 National Security Classified Information \([a](1) of the PRA\]
  - P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office \([a](2) of the PRA\]
  - P3 Release would violate a Federal statute \([a](3) of the PRA\]
  - P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information \([a](4) of the PRA\]
  - P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors \([a](5) of the PRA\]
  - P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy \([a](6) of the PRA\]

- **Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**
  - b(1) National security classified information \([b](1) of the FOIA\]
  - b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency \([b](2) of the FOIA\]
  - b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute \([b](3) of the FOIA\]
  - b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information \([b](4) of the FOIA\]
  - b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy \([b](6) of the FOIA\]
  - b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes \([b](7) of the FOIA\]
  - b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions \([b](8) of the FOIA\]
  - b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells \([b](9) of the FOIA\]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Honolulu, Hawaii)

For Immediate Release August 31, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ARRIVAL CEREMONY

Hickam Air Force Base
Honolulu, Hawaii

12:17 P.M. (L)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Sergeant May, thank you for that introduction, and more importantly, thank you for your service. Governor Cayetano, Senator Inouye, Mayor Harris, General Lorber, Admiral Macke, members of the Armed Service, distinguished guests, honored veterans, Senator Akaka, Congressman Abercrombie, ladies and gentlemen. It is wonderful for our family and for me personally to be back in Hawaii. It is a great honor to be here to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

We come to celebrate the courage and determination of the Americans who brought us victory in that war. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers must also be with the men and women of our Armed Forces who are putting their bravery and their professionalism on the line in Bosnia.

I want to restate to you and to all the American people why our forces and their NATO allies are engaged in the military operation there. The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday, caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war, and a challenge to the commitments which NATO had made to oppose such actions by force if necessary. The United States took the lead in gaining those commitments by NATO, and we must help NATO to keep them.

The NATO bombing campaign and the related artillery campaign against the Bosnian Serb military in which our forces are taking part skillfully is the right response to the savagery in Sarajevo. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by
continuing to attack Sarajevo and other safe areas and by continuing to slaughter innocent civilians. NATO is delivering that message loud and clear. And I hope all of you are proud of the role that the members of the United States Armed Forces are playing in delivering that message. (Applause.)

The war in Bosnia must end, but not on the battlefield, rather at the negotiating table. Just two weeks ago we lost three of our finest American diplomatic representatives in a tragic accident in Bosnia as they were working for a negotiated peace. Today our negotiating team continues its work as well. And in the skies above Bosnia, our pilots and crews and their colleagues from other NATO countries are risking their lives for the same peace. We are proud of those who fly and those who are seeking to negotiate the peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is only fitting that we begin to commemorate this 50th anniversary of the end of World War II here at Hickam Air Force Base, for it was here -- right here -- that the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into the fight for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops who are with us today, representatives of the greatest fighting force in the world, standing watch for freedom all over the world, it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win World War II. Just before 8:00 o'clock on December the 7th, 1941, when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down upon our planes, parked wing tip to wing tip on this tarmac, all 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, as all of us know all too well, the pride of the Pacific's fleet lay in ruins.

But just a few hours later, just a few hours later, in the depth of our darkest hour, a handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the enemy fleet. The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific and for the world began with that first mission from this very field. And it ended 50 years ago this week when the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate that victory, honor its heroes and remember their sacrifice. But we will also celebrate more than the end of war. We will pay tribute to the triumph of peace. Through war in World War II, our people came together as never before. But after the war, they used their newfound sense of unity and common purpose at home and a sense of mission abroad to build for all of us 50 years of security, prosperity and opportunity.
Today, we turn toward a new century, in a very different set of economic and political and social challenges. We now must draw on the legacy of those who won World War II and built peace and prosperity afterward, to do our job to fulfill the spirit of that most remarkable of American generations.

They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities, to their nation and to the world. After they won the war, they advanced the peace, the values, the liberties and the opportunities that they fought and died to win.

Here on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to carry forward their legacy. The World War II generation taught us that when the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose, when we stop arguing about our differences and start embracing what we have in common, nothing -- nothing -- can stop us. (Applause.)

And so I say to you, if we apply the lessons that the World War II generation handed down to us, to the challenges of the 21st century, nothing will stop us.

Thank you, and God bless you, and God bless America. (Applause.)

Thank you very much. And now, as we proceed with the program, I would like to introduce and call forward for some remarks my friend and colleague, your distinguished Governor, Governor Ben Cayetano. (Applause.)

END

12:25 P.M. (L)
8/31/95 3 p.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

We are here to celebrate the courage and determination of a generation of Americans that brought us victory in World War II. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers are with the men and women of our armed forces who are putting their own bravery and professionalism on the line in Bosnia.

I want to tell you and the American people why our forces and their NATO allies are engaged in this operation. The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war -- and a challenge to the commitments NATO made to oppose such actions by force, if necessary. The United States took the lead in gaining these commitments, and we will help NATO keep them.

The NATO bombing campaign and the related artillery campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets, in which our forces are taking part so skillfully, is the right response to the savagery in Sarajevo. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to attack Sarajevo and
other safe areas and to slaughter innocent civilians. NATO is delivering that message—loud and clear.

The war in Bosnia must end -- and it must end at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. We lost three of our finest representatives who were working for a negotiated peace two weeks ago. Today, our negotiating team continues their work. And in the skies above Bosnia, our pilots and crews and their colleagues from other NATO nations are risking their lives for that same peace -- and we are proud of them.

Ladies and gentlemen, it seems only fitting that we begin to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II at Hickam Air Force Base. For it was here--right here--that the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into that struggle for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops who are with us today -- representatives of the great fighting force that stands watch for our freedom every day -- it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war.

It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.
But just a few hours later, in the depth of America’s darkest hour, the handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the enemy fleet. The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific -- and for the world -- began with that first mission from this field. And it ended fifty years ago this week when the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate our victory, honor its heroes, and remember the labors of their sacrifice. But we will celebrate more than the end of war -- we will also pay tribute to the triumph of peace. Through war, the American people came together as never before. And then they used their newfound sense of community at home and sense of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, it falls to all Americans to draw on the spirit of that remarkable generation. They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they advanced in peace the values, liberties and opportunities that so many had fought -- and died -- to defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to carry forward their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common
purpose, nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests that our generation must face, nothing will stop us.

Thank you all. I’m very glad to be back in Hawaii.
8/31/95 3 p.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE,
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General
Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services;
distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and
gentlemen:
We are here to celebrate the courage and determination of a generation of Americans that brought us victory in World War II. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers are with the men and women of our armed forces who are putting their own bravery and professionalism on the line in Bosnia.
I want to tell you and the American people why our forces and their NATO allies are engaged in this operation. The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war -- and a challenge to the commitments NATO made to oppose such actions by force, if necessary. The United States took the lead in gaining these commitments, and we will help NATO keep them.
The NATO bombing campaign and the related artillery campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets, in which our forces are taking part so skillfully, is the right response to the savagery in Sarajevo. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to attack Sarajevo and other safe areas and to slaughter innocent civilians. NATO is delivering that message - loud and clear.
The war in Bosnia must end -- and it must end at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. We lost three of our finest representatives who were working for a negotiated peace two weeks ago. Today, our negotiating team continues their work. And in the skies above Bosnia, our pilots and crews and their colleagues from other NATO nations are risking their lives for that same peace -- and we are proud of them.
Ladies and gentlemen, it seems only fitting that we begin to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II at Hickam Air Force Base. For it was here -- right here -- that the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into that struggle for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops who are with us today -- representatives of the great fighting force that stands watch for our freedom every day -- it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war.
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But just a few hours later, in the depth of America’s darkest hour, the handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the enemy fleet.
The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific - - and for the world -- began with that first mission from this field. And it ended fifty years ago this week when the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate our victory, honor its heroes, and remember the labors of their sacrifice. But we will celebrate more than the end of war -- we will also pay tribute to the triumph of peace.
Through war, the American people came together as never before. And then they used their newfound sense of community at home and sense of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, it falls to all Americans to draw on the spirit of that remarkable generation. They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war...
And then they advanced in peace the values, liberties and opportunities that so many had fought -- and died -- to defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to carry forward their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose, nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests that our generation must face, nothing will stop us.

# # #
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HOUNOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

We are here to celebrate the courage and determination of a generation of Americans that brought us victory in World War II. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers are with the men and women of our armed forces who are putting their own bravery and professionalism on the line in Bosnia.

I want to tell you and the American people why our forces and their NATO allies are engaged in this operation. The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war. The NATO bombing campaign and the related artillery campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets, in which our forces are taking part so skillfully, is the right response. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to attack Sarajevo and other safe areas and to slaughter innocent civilians.

NATO is delivering that message - loud and clear.
The war in Bosnia must end -- and it must end at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. Our pilots and crews and their colleagues from other NATO nations are risking their lives for that peace -- and we are proud of them.

Ladies and gentlemen, it seems only fitting that we begin to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II at Hickam Air Force Base. For it was here -- right here -- that the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into that struggle for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops who are with us today -- representatives of the great fighting force that stands watch for our freedom every day -- it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war.

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Thank you all. I’m very glad to be back in Hawaii.
8/31/95 11:45 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

We are here to celebrate the courage and determination of a generation of Americans that brought us victory in World War II. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers are with the men and women of our armed forces who are putting their own bravery and professionalism on the line in Bosnia.

I want to tell the American people what our forces and their NATO allies are working to achieve in Bosnia. The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war. The NATO bombing campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets, in which our forces are taking part so skillfully, is the right response. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to attack Sarajevo and slaughter innocent civilians. This war must end, and it must end at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. NATO is delivering that message -- loud and clear.

Our pilots and crew are risking their lives for that peace -- and we are proud of them.
It seems only fitting that we begin to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II at Hickam Air Force Base. For it was here -- right here -- that the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into that struggle for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops who are with us today -- representatives of the great fighting force that stands watch for our freedom every day -- it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war.

It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.

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of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, it falls to all Americans to draw on the spirit of that remarkable generation. They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they advanced in peace the values, liberties and opportunities that so many had fought -- and died -- to defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to carry forward their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose, nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests that our generation must face, nothing will stop us.

Thank you all. I am very glad to be back in Hawaii.
8/31/95 11:15 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

We are here to celebrate the courage and skill of a generation of Americans that brought us victory in World War II. But as we do, our thoughts and prayers are with the men and women of our armed forces who are putting their own bravery and professionalism to the test in Bosnia.

The massacre of civilians in Sarajevo on Monday caused by a Bosnian Serb shell was an outrageous act in a terrible war. The ongoing NATO bombing campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets, in which our forces are taking part, is the right response. The campaign will make clear to the Bosnian Serbs that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to slaughter innocent civilians. This war must end, and it must end at the negotiating table, not on the battlefield. NATO is delivering that message loudly and clearly.

Proud
8/31/95 11:15 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

I have a few words to say about the situation in Bosnia. The United States fully supports the ongoing NATO bombing campaign against Bosnian Serb military targets. It is the right response to the massacre of civilians in Sarajevo caused by Bosnian Serb shelling -- an outrageous act in a terrible war. I hope the Bosnian Serbs will finally understand that they have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing this war, and that they will come to the negotiating table in good faith.

Let me say to the men and women of our armed forces who are taking part in the NATO action in Bosnia: we applaud your bravery and skill. Our thoughts and prayers are with you and your loved ones.
8/31/95  9:30 a.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen:

As you know, Hillary, Chelsea and I just spent a wonderful family vacation in Wyoming. We went fishing, rafting, hiking, horseback riding; we had a great time. So when my staff reminded me it was time to go back to work, I wasn’t a happy camper. But then they told me we’d be going to Hawaii, and I figured they were doing the best they could to break me back in the easy way.

It seems only fitting that we begin to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II here at Hickam Air Force Base -- where the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into the long struggle for freedom.

Looking out at the active duty troops with us today -- representatives of America’s awesome fighting force which stands watch for our freedom every day -- it is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war. But there was nothing easy or inevitable about victory.
It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.

But just a few hours later, in the depth of America’s darkest hour, the handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the enemy fleet. The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific -- and for the world -- began with that first mission from this field. And it ended fifty years ago this week when the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate our victory, honor its heroes, and remember the labors of their sacrifice. But we will celebrate more than the end of war -- we will also pay tribute to the triumph of peace. Through war, the American people came together as never before. And then they used their newfound sense of community at home and sense of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, we would do well to draw on the spirit of that remarkable generation of Americans. They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they
advanced in peace the values and liberties that so many had fought -- and died -- to defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to carry forward their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose, nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests of our time, nothing will stop us.

Thank you all. I’m very glad to be back in Hawaii.
8/30/95 12:30 p.m.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAII
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Address]

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen: thank you for a wonderful welcome. I've made such a habit of coming to Hawaii that I was afraid I might wear that welcome out. But once you experience the blessed beauty of this great state, far though it is from the mainland, it grows forever nearer to your heart.

It seems only fitting that we begin to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II here at Hickam Air Force Base -- where the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into the long struggle for freedom.

It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.

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their sacrifice. But our celebration must be about more than the end of war -- it must also
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to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they
advanced in peace the values and liberties that so many had fought -- and died -- to
defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to live
up to their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when
the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose,
nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests of our time, nothing will stop us.
Thank you all. I'm very glad to be back in Hawaii.
PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
ARRIVAL STATEMENT
HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I
AUGUST 31, 1995

[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano [Kai-uh-tanno]; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen: thank you for your warm welcome. As you know, Hillary, Chelsea and I just spent a wonderful family vacation in Wyoming. We went fishing, rafting, hiking, horseback riding. We had a great time. So when my staff reminded me it was time to go back to work, I wasn't a happy camper. But then they told me they would break me back in the easy way. Colin's trip to Hawaii, I always seem to find my way back to this great place.

It seems only fitting that we begin to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II here at Hickam Air Force Base -- where the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into the long struggle for freedom.

Today, as we look at America's awesome fighting force -- which stands watch for our freedom every day. It is hard to imagine just how far our nation had to come to win the war. That there was nothing easy or inevitable about our victory.

It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft
at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.

But just a few hours later, in the depth of America’s darkest hour, the handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the enemy fleet. The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific -- and for the world -- began with that first mission from this field. And it ended fifty years ago this week when the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate our victory, honor its heroes, and remember their sacrifice. But we will celebrate more than the end of war -- we will also pay tribute to the triumph of peace. Through war, the American people came together as never before. And then they used their newfound sense of community at home and sense of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, we would do well to draw on the spirit of that remarkable generation of Americans. They understood the duty they owed to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they advanced in peace the values and liberties that so many had fought -- and died -- to defend.
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[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen: thank you for a wonderful welcome. I've made such a habit of coming to Hawaii that I was afraid I might wear that welcome out. But once you experience the blessed beauty of this great state, far though it is from the mainland, it grows forever nearer to your heart.

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<td>08/15/1995</td>
<td>P6/b(6)</td>
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**COLLECTION:**
- Clinton Presidential Records
- National Security Council
- Anthony Blinken (Speechwriting)
- OA/Box Number: 3379

**FOLDER TITLE:**
- V.J. Day-Arrival-Hickam, August 31, 1995

**RESTRICITION CODES**

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor’s deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b5 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
# DRAFT

## PRESIDENTIAL ARRIVAL

### HICKHAM BASE OPS

### PRIMARY GREETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>BRANCH OF SERVICE</th>
<th>BACKGROUND</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>SSAN</th>
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<tr>
<td>GEORGE BUDWAY</td>
<td>COL</td>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>Oahu resident, WWII vet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES A. GRADY</td>
<td>MSG</td>
<td>USAAC</td>
<td>Oahu resident, WWII vet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENNETH LUM</td>
<td>SGT</td>
<td>USAAC</td>
<td>Oahu resident, WWII vet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALTERNATE GREETERS

| GEORGE J. G. CHOW | SFC  | USAAC              | Oahu resident, WWII vet.     |       |      |
| CLIFFORD HOUSE    | TSGT | USAAC              | Oahu resident, WWII vet.     |       |      |
| CARL W. TAPFER    | MAJ  | USAAC              | Oahu resident, WWII vet.     |       |      |

X - denotes non-registered individual
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<td>ca. 08/1995</td>
<td>P6/b(6)</td>
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
Veterans Questionnaire
VJ Day Events

Name: Clifford House  AGE: 74
Address:  
City:  
Telephone:  

Service: Army Air Corps  Highest Award: Commendation Citation
Where Entered Service: U.S. Corps  Syracuse, NY
Rank at end of War: 5 Sgt.  Date Left Service: July 22, 1945
Where did you leave service: Great Bend, Kansas
Where were you on V-J Day (2 Sep 45): Hickman Field

Most notable WW II Experience: Shooting at the Japanese with a 30'6 rifle

Wounded? No  Disabled Vet? No  Did you use GI Bill? Yes
Civilian Education after war: Drake U. Pre-med
Married? Yes  Spouse's Name: Widowed
What was your career? Engineer Aircraft Mechanic
Children? Yes  Names: Edward, James, Kristina

Have any of your children been in the military? Yes  If so, give details:
Edward, marine corp (vet Vietnam)

Grandchildren? Yes  Are any of them in the military? No
Details:  
expansion into the resource-rich Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific. And it appeared, for the first six months, anyway, after Pearl Harbor, that they were right on the mark, because in rapid succession, you saw the fall of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Singapore -- the British garrison there. And then finally our own Philippine Island defenders, both American and Filipino troops, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, were forced finally to surrender greatly -- great odds.

The general in charge, General MacArthur, had shifted his headquarters just before the surrender to Australia in order to carry on the fight against the Japanese; initially, in a purely defensive way, trying to sustain our access to those same resources in the Southeast Asia area and, of course, to defend Australia. Because if we had no base in the far reaches of the Pacific, we'd be hard-pressed to fight back and regain our holdings. As you recall, when he left the Philippines, he promised, "I shall return." And, in fact, he did.

The aircraft carriers that made up part of our Pacific fleet had fortuitously been out on maneuvers and training when the attack took place that Sunday morning, and they were spared the initial attack. And thanks to them and a few more naval vessels that quickly put to sea, moved out from West Coast ports, we were able to maintain some limited offensive strikes, such as the one that Colonel Jimmy Doolittle with his squadron of American Army bombers staged in the Spring of 1942, in April, taking off from the aircraft carrier, USS Hornet, just a few hundred miles off the Japanese coast, and actually dropping bombs on Tokyo, the Japanese capital, in what was the first strike back at the Japanese by U.S. forces.

Unlike Europe, where large land armies fought over tremendous expanses of territory, naval power was going to be the key in the Pacific. And that was going to determine the course of the war. Fast carrier task forces and an ever-growing fleet of special purpose ships, from battleships to submarines, and all sorts of supply ships began to roll down the U.S. ways at shipyards on the East Coast and West Coast, and joined the fighting fleets in both the Pacific and the Atlantic.

We understand, of course, that it was critical to U.S. planners to do whatever we could do to destroy or decimate Japan's ability to resupply its war machine from those captured territories. Oil, tin, manganese, rubber -- all of those items were in short or nonexistent supply in the Japanese home islands. All of them were needed by our modern industrial state.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, in May 1942, on the very doorstep to Australia, and then in the Central Pacific, the battle at Midway, in June 1942, marked a definite turning point in the naval war. Although I think we might be stretching it to say it was the beginning of the end in the Pacific, clearly it was the end of the beginning, because from that point on, Japanese naval theorists and those fleets that carried out their strategy truly never enjoyed the
This is a remarkable time. And I am convinced that the increased freedom of economic activity, rooted in your commitment to risk your commitment to think and imagine and visualize what you might do and to mobilize human resources in this cause is an absolutely pivotal part of continuing the march of freedom.

So I ask as we leave this remarkable meeting to recommit ourselves to fulfilling the human potential of your enterprise and all those whom you touch. For when the history of this era is written, it will be written in these terms. These changes, at bottom, are good because we are permitting, sometimes slowly, often rapidly, more and more people to fulfill the potential that lies within them.

Thank you, and bless you all.

Proclamation 6757—National Farm-City Week, 1994
November 16, 1994
By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Agricultural industries, from farming itself to the retail selling of farm products, constitute the largest sector of the American economy and account for 16 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product. Our Nation's food and fiber industry has had an inextricable impact on America's culture, lifestyle, and tradition. As we enjoy the benefits of another rich harvest, it is important that we pay tribute to production agriculture as a central aspect of American life. That is why, since 1956, National Farm-City Week has been celebrated in the busy time just before and including Thanksgiving Day.

Americans are blessed with an abundance of wholesome and economical food and fiber, but we often do not fully appreciate the complexity of food production. Today, our Nation's farm-to-market system uses technically advanced tools that enable our farmers to feed our diverse and millions more overseas each year.

From Alaska to New York, from Hawaii to the southern tip of Florida, American farms yield a remarkable variety of crops. These products bring economic stability to farm families and rural communities, who in turn work to implement the latest conservation measures to safeguard and improve the environment for the generations to come.

America's farmers are helped by countless professionals who advertise, develop, forecast, inspect, market, purchase, regulate, report, research, and transport value-added food and fiber throughout the country and around the world. This farm-city connection and these millions of individuals provide 1 in 6 of the United States; assisting and enhancing the efforts of our 2 million farmers every day.

It is fitting that we reflect on the importance and strength of agriculture in our society. The interdependency between the farm and city forms a solid, vital link connecting agricultural producers and professionals of all kinds. It allows the United States to maintain its leadership role as a source for both raw and value-added goods around the world.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 16 through November 24, 1994, as "National Farm-City Week."

I encourage all Americans, on our farms and in our cities alike, to recognize the accomplishments of our farmers and of all those who assist them, and to produce the unprecedented abundance of agricultural foods and fibers that strengthen and enrich the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

William J. Clinton

Remarks to the Military Community at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu, Hawaii
November 16, 1994

Thank you so much. It's good to be home. Thank you, Admiral Mackett. General Kealoha. Senator Akaka. Congresswoman Mink, Congressman Abercrombie, Governor and Mrs. Waihee, to Governor-elect Cayetano and Lieutenant Governor-elect Hirono, and Mayor Harris. Hillary and I and our distinguished Secretary of Commerce. Ron Brown, we're all very glad to be here with all of you.

I want to say a special word of thanks and appreciation to the service members and the spouses, the families of the Army; the Navy, the Air Force, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, all of you stationed here in Hawaii. And I'd like to say a special word of thanks to the Marine Corps Band for making me feel so very at home when I got off the airplane. Thank you.

I'm glad to be back at Hickam. I want all of you to know that while you're a long way from the mainland, you're never far from the heart of the action. And we're very glad to have you. But I want to say a special word of thanks to the Marine Corps Band for making me feel so very at home when I got off the airplane. Thank you.

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tant job for America. And I went to Manila in the Philippines to honor those who fought in World War II.

It has been an immensely rewarding time for me to serve as President and Commander in Chief. Just a few days ago I was in the Persian Gulf with our forces there who got there so quickly and stopped the aggression of Saddam Hussein before it ever got started, thanks to the United States.

So to all of you here and all of your counterparts around the world, I say the world knows that the skill of our fighting men and women has never been higher. Your capacity to carry out our missions has never been greater. Your commitment to liberty has never been stronger. The world is more peaceful and secure because of you. And the most important thing I came here to say tonight is thank you.

You know, the world is changing profoundly. There are still threats out there, and they are significant threats of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, threats of terrorism, the growing international drug trade, and the rise of international organized crime in the wake of communism's fall.

But if you really look around the world, you'd have to say that security, peace, and freedom are on the march, that all these children here today holding their American flags will in all probability grow up in a world where they will have less fear than their parents and their grandparents faced because of you.

If you look at what's happened from the Persian Gulf and the Middle East to North Africa and Northern Ireland and South Africa to Haiti, there are no Russian missiles pointed at American children, you'd have to say we're on the move.

Our forces in the Pacific are at this moment undertaking critical missions from Hawaii to the Sinai, from joint exercises with Japan to your role in deterring Iraq, I appreciate all of that. I know well that the success of our diplomatic efforts depends in large measure on our military strength. It is imperative that you remain the best fighting force in the world. And we are determined to do everything we can to make sure that is exactly what happens.

Let me say, too, that all of you know, even though your role as workers might be in our national defense, that the world of America at home is changing, too, in ways that are both good and troubling. We've had problems in our system that are profound: 60 percent of American-wage earners are earning the same or less today that they were earning 15 years ago when you adjust for inflation. We know that this has been especially hard on working men with limited educations. We know that our country still has rates of crime, violence, and family and community breakdown that are too high and unacceptable. We know that a lot of people have a deep sense of anger and frustration about how the world seems to them, which they have confidence, only works for organized special interests and it is too often unable to protect the interests or the values of the ordinary Americans. The deep concerns and frustrations of our people about these conditions led to the changes they voted for in both 1992 and in 1994.

But just because the Congress changed hands, let me say to these Members of Congress here behind me, we don't think the message of the American people is, 'We want more gridlock. We want an enhanced version of the ordinary citizen, which is what always happens when we have gridlock.' I think what the American people said is, 'You've got to keep working together until you change this enough to make it right, until you turn the difficult trends around, until America is going in the right direction at home as well as abroad.' And I can tell you that I am committed to doing that.

If you look at what makes a strong country, it's a lot of what makes strong military, strong families, good schools, safe streets, good-paying jobs, the kind of things that allows people to live up to the fullest of their God-given potential.

To all of you here and all of your counterparts around the world, I say that security, peace, and freedom are on the march, that all these children here today holding their American flags will in all probability grow up in a world where they will have less fear than their parents and their grandparents faced because of you.
The United States this year at the world-economic forum in Switzerland was voted the most productive economy in the world for the first time in 9 long years—9 years. We are back. We need a fair chance to sell America's products and services around the world, just as we can promote America's ideals and values around the world. And that's what this trip was all about. That's what my work is all about.

And without regard to our party, let us agree not to allow any line between our role in the world and our role at home. We can't be strong abroad if we're not strong at home. We'll never be strong at home if we withdraw from our responsibilities around the world. What really makes us strong is strong families, good education, safe streets, good jobs, and national security. You, as much as any group in America today, embody all those, and all Americans are in your gratitude.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Iran
November 18, 1994

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

I hereby report to the Congress on develop­ments since the last Presidential report on May 14, 1994, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Econo­mic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 502(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 8802(c). The report covers events through October 18, 1994. My last report, dated May 14, 1994, covered events through March 31, 1994.

1. There have been no amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR Part 550, or to the Iranian Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Part 535, since the last report.

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the Department of the Treasury continues to process applications for licenses under the Iranian Transactions Reg­ulations. However, a substantial majority of such applications are determined to be ineligible for licensing and, consequently, are denied.

3. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at The Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 56 awards, bringing the total number to 373. Of this total, 373 have been awards in favor of American claimants. Two hundred and sixty of these awards were on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 150 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has rendered 38 de­cisions dismissing claims on the merits and 85 decisions dismissing claims for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 59 remaining awards, 3 approved the withdrawal of cases and 56 were in favor of American claimants of the 85 claims. Of the 38 decisions dismissing cases, 33 were on the merits and 5 were for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 59 remaining awards, 3 approved the withdrawal of cases and 56 were in favor of American claimants. Of the 59 remaining awards, 33 were on the merits and 5 were for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 59 remaining awards, 36 were on the merits and 3 were for jurisdictional reasons.

4. Since my last report, the Tribunal has issued two significant awards in favor of U.S. citizens who are dual nationals, for their respective claims against corporations expropriated by Iran. The Tribunal awarded members of the Khosrowshahi family $2,484,746.31 plus interest. The Tribunal awarded members of the al-Hibri family $5,263,857.00 plus interest.

5. The Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, in coordination with concerned government agencies, and to respond to claims brought against the United States by Iran. In July 1994, the United States filed a new case, Number A/29, seeking to compel Iran to make its payments for Tribunal expenses in a timely manner. Over the past 2 years, Iran has failed repeatedly to make its payments for extended periods of time, until pressed by the United States in Cases A/25 and A/29.

The United States also recently filed its Rejoinders in, respectively, Case A/15 (1-D and 1-H), a claim brought by Iran for the return of certain amounts held in U.S. banks, and Case A/27, a claim brought by Iran for the alleged failure of the United States to enforce a Tribunal award in its favor against a United States.

In August, the United States filed a Production Request in Case B/1, a case in which Iran alleges the United States is liable for termination costs and the nondelivery of goods and services under contracts through the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program. The United States is seeking the return of FMS documents that remained in U.S. military offices in Iran after the Revolution.

6. United States arbitrator Howard Holtzmann, one of the original members of the Tribunal, resigned July 31, 1994, after 13 years of service. To replace him, the United States appointed Charles T. Duncan, who assumed his duties on August 1, 1994. Mr. Duncan was Senior Counsel to the law firm of Reid & Priest.

7. As anticipated by the May 13, 1990 settlement agreement, the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than $250,000, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCCS) has continued its review of 3,112 claims. As of October 18, 1994, the FCCS has issued decisions in 3,066 claims, for total awards of more than $85 million. The FCCS expects to complete its adjudication of the remaining claims this year.

8. The situation described above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals and presents an unusual chal­lenge to the national security and foreign pol­i­cy of the United States. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations issued pursuant to Execu­tive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the Iranian Transactions Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to play an important role in combating international terrorism. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.
## Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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  - P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

- **C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.**

- **PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).**

- **RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.**

- **Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]**
  - b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
  - b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
  - b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
  - b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
  - b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
  - b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
  - b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
  - b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]
### PRESIDENTIAL ARRIVAL

#### HICKHAM BASE OPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>BRANCH OF SERVICE</th>
<th>BACKGROUND</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>SSAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEE GROSSHUESCH</td>
<td>COL</td>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>WWII Ace (6 kills), Hawaiian resident.</td>
<td>(609) 855-1090</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM &quot;FRANK&quot; STEER</td>
<td>COL</td>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>USMA Class of 25; WWII veteran, served with Generals Pershing and Mac Arthur. WWII Martial Law Chief of Police and OIC of POWs in the Central Pacific.</td>
<td>(808)261-5991</td>
<td>576-30-5992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DON LOPEZ</td>
<td>COL</td>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>WWII Ace (5 kills) and Flying Tiger. Nominated by Air Staff to CSAF.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
on its radar appeared over Hickam Field. To save weight on the long flight, the big bombers carried no ammunition and their guns were not mounted. Low on fuel, sniped at by Japanese fighters and by nervous American antiaircraft gunners, the B-17 pilots nevertheless managed to land their planes on the wreckage strewn airfield.

There was a short lull in the battle around eight-thirty, as the first wave of Japanese attackers departed. The defenders took advantage of this brief respite to improvise additional defenses. When the second wave—eighty dive-bombers, fifty-four high-level bombers, and thirty-six fighters—arrived around nine, they were given a hot reception. Six fighters and fourteen dive-bombers of this second group of attackers were lost to antiaircraft fire—more than double the number shot down in the initial onslaught.

The second attack concentrated on the least-damaged ships. The battleship Pennsylvania, which was in dry dock, was hit by a bomb which caused minor damage. But two destroyers in the same dock, Cassin and Downes, were almost totally destroyed. In a nearby floating dock, the destroyer Shaw’s bow was blown off by a bomb.

By ten o’clock the second wave of attackers had departed, leaving behind six battleships sunk or sinking; two other battleships, three destroyers, and three cruisers damaged. Almost 3,600 men had been killed or wounded. Columns of black smoke, hundreds of feet high, hung over the fleet anchorage. Burning oil covered parts of the harbor as salvage teams worked frantically to free men still trapped in the hulls of sunken ships.

At the airfields, work crews fought fires and struggled to clear away enough of the wreckage to permit takeoffs and landings. One hundred eighty planes had been destroyed and 128 others damaged. At Ewa Marine Air Station and the naval air station at Kaneohe, not a single plane was in condition to fly. Late in the morning a handful of army and navy planes flew off from Hickam field to look for the Japanese task force, which had long since safely withdrawn to the north.

In Washington that afternoon, President Franklin D. Roosevelt met with his military advisors amid reports of Japanese attacks on Guam, Wake, and Hong Kong, as well as against Singapore and other parts of Southeast Asia. Present at the meeting were Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Navy Secretary Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and the two military service chiefs. The president read them a draft message to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Japan.
The information center had no Marines, or Army Bomber at morning, Tyler and a switchman in the center. Lieutenant Tyler had experience as a controller or operations office of the Fourth Naval District. Harold Kaminski faced a submarine operating in business to be. Like Lieutenant Tyler, a telephone operator in his signal office, orders to contact over headquarters by telephone started dialing. He reached Information from the Ward and Admiral C. C. Bloch, District. Bloch, like Kimmel, ordered Fuchida Mitsuo moored together in groups. German warships assembled have also seen the French and our own warships assembled. I have never seen ships, a distance less than 500 to picture down there was hard to imagine back to the waiting—the code word indicating orders peeled off to attack the beginnings of the attack. “Her bulkheads were so leaky the water entering the great gash [made by these hits] could not be isolated.”

In almost all ships, many key officers were ashore for the weekend. In the incredible noise and confusion, the flames of burning oil, and the dull crash of bombs, it was the junior officers, young reserve lieutenants and ensigns, many of them only a few months out of college or the naval academy, who carried most of the burden of command. Ensign J. K. Taussig, a “Navy brat,” got the Nevada underway in forty-five minutes—a task which normally required two and one-half hours and the assistance of four tugboats. Commanded by Lieutenant Commander Francis J. Thomas, a middle-aged reservist, her antiaircraft guns directed by Ensign Taussig and a second ensign, the Nevada steamed majestically down the channel and later beached herself near the southern end of Ford Island.

While the Pacific Fleet anchorage was under attack, other Japanese planes bombed and strafed the nearby navy, army, and Marine Corps air bases. Three squadrons of Catalina Flying Boats from the navy seaplane base at Kaneohe Bay were almost totally destroyed in two successive waves of Japanese dive-bombing attacks. At the principal Army Air Corps fields—Bellows, Wheeler, and Hickam—the closely parked planes would have required a minimum of four hours to be ready for takeoff. Within a few minutes, fighters and dive-bombers had knocked out most of the army planes and severely damaged the hangar facilities. The Marine Corps air station at Ewa suffered the same fate. All but two of the dozen Wildcat fighters were destroyed, and Japanese fighters roamed the area freely—shooting up barracks, hangars, and other targets of opportunity.

When the attacks were at their height, the twelve B-17s from the mainland which Lieutenant Tyler had thought Opana was tracking and torpedos hit the ship. Although severely damaged, the West Virginia suffered relatively few casualties. Hit below the water-line, she avoided capsizing by skillful damage control, and settled right side up on the shallow bottom.

Other ships were not so lucky. The battleship Arizona was buried under a rain of bombs, one of which penetrated the forecastle and detonated the forward magazine. More than 80 percent of her crew of over 1,500 men were killed or drowned. The Oklahoma was hit by three torpedoes almost simultaneously and rapidly capsized, taking with her over 400 of her crew. The California, which had her watertight doors “unbuttoned,” for an anticipated inspection, was hit by two torpedoes at the beginning of the attack. “Her bulkheads were so leaky the water entering the great gash [made by these hits] could not be isolated.”

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in Chief spent most of the day forestalling a "Matador" to send the fleet on a mission and give Japan an unexpected visit. Air Marshal Brooke of the British ministry ordered only to begin an RAF patrol more than 100 miles from the Japanese recon base.

The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of 1914 was confirmed as the day Japan sent a message: "THE BLITZKREIG WILL BE IN THE WORLD." Roosevelt reacted. A final message to the % 4 officials arrived, indicating that the Japanese had sent a furious "NATIONAL HARA-KIRI." The President was furious, too. He decided not to learn that he was the President. He decided to take the mild course of removing the American B-17 bombers on Luzon.

COUNTDOWN TO WAR

Dawn was already breaking over London on Sunday, December 7, when the clock struck midnight in the White House and the President retired for the night. Ready on his desk was a thirty-page draft of a speech to be delivered to Congress with which he hoped to win its support for declaring war if the Japanese attacked British or Dutch possessions in the Far East but not the Philippines. Across Washington on Massachusetts Avenue, the radio operator was standing by in the Japanese Embassy for Tokyo to transmit the fourteenth part of the message to be delivered by Ambassador Nomura. A few blocks south on Constitution Avenue the duty watch of the OP 20 G unit of Naval Intelligence were also anxiously awaiting the same message.

By a tragic oversight, what might have proved the vital indication of the imminent air attack on Pearl Harbor was already lying in Lieutenant Commander Kramer's "Pending" tray. That very afternoon, Mrs. Dorothy Edgers, a new Japanese linguist on the OP 20 G team, had begun the task of translating a second-priority message cabled in low-grade code by the Japanese consul general in Honolulu. The contents indicated an extensive interest in shipping movements at Pearl Harbor which so roused Mrs. Edger's curiosity that she brought the intercepts to the notice of her senior officer. Overtaxed by the laborious task of decoding and translating the long diplomatic messages, they told her, "It can wait until Monday."

Midnight in Washington was the end of a bright tropical afternoon across the Pacific on Oahu, as the bars, dancehalls, and pinball parlors of the Honolulu waterfront prepared to cater to the usual boisterous Saturday night revelers chasing entertainment, beer, and women. Technically, the Army and Navy personnel were on full war alert, but alerts had by now become so frequent as to be nothing unusual. No one on the staff of Army Headquarters at Fort Shafter or on the Naval Staff of the Pacific Fleet or the 14th Naval District was expecting anything out of the ordinary. Boats were busily plying between Battleship Row, where the pride of the Pacific Fleet was secured to the dolphins south of Ford Island, and the jetties, ferrying Bluejackets ashore. For those not on liberty, the big attraction was the Fleet Band Championships, being held that evening in Block Hall. At the Army airfields of Hickam and Wheeler, guards patrolled the neatly parked rows of bombers and fighters. As a precaution against sabotage, their antiaircraft batteries ammunition was safely locked away in the central magazines.
the clouds broke, and a long line of coast appeared. We were over Kahuku Point, the northern tip of the island, and it was now time for our deployment."

The only confusion to the otherwise clockwork precision of the strike now occurred when Fuchida, convinced that one flight of torpedo bombers had not responded to his "Black Dragon" smoke flare signal to send them in first, sent off a second. This flare was mistaken by the dive bombers as the signal sending them into the attack to prevent enemy fighters taking off. They broke away, climbed up to 12,000 feet, and came racing down on the Oahu airfields.

Sweeping round the Kodakan peaks from the southwest, Fuchida studied his objective through binoculars before ordering his radio operator: "Notify all planes to launch attack."

07.49 hrs.

"TO TO TO TO" flashed out to all pilots (the first two letters of Totsugeki—Charge!). Seconds later, as he watched the first wave of torpedo bombers sweeping in over Battleship Row, Fuchida ordered his operator to tap out "TORA TORA TORA"—the prearranged TIGER TIGER TIGER code signal that would let Admiral Nagumo know complete surprise had been achieved. Five thousand miles away aboard the Akagi an excited yeoman passed the message on to Admiral Yamamoto, who impassively continued the game of Shogi he was playing with Watanabe, his staff gunnery officer.

Over Oahu's jewel-green canefields and pineapple plantations, three startled civilian fliers were suddenly caught up in the racing maelstrom of diving planes. Roy Vitousek, a Honolulu lawyer, dived for his home field. The same instinctive reaction to duck the attack saved Jimmy Duncan of the Hui Lele Flying Club as he was chased by a fiery stream of tracer bullets from the Zero. Flying instructor Cornelia Fort also managed to get her light plane and stunned pupil-pilot down through a rainstorm of bullets onto John Rogers civil airport.

07.56 hrs.

The Japanese were concentrating the main weight of their attack on the military airfields, while the torpedo planes hit the battleships. The first wave of eighteen dive bombers struck Hickam Field, the Army base south of Pearl Harbor—where row upon row of fighters and bombers were parked wingtip to wingtip on the aprons as a protection against sabotage—while bombers plastered the flying boat ramps on Ford Island. Explosions rocked the hangars, sending blazing chunks of PBY boats into the air.

07.56 hrs.

The raid erupted with such sudden fury that for the first few minutes few aboard the warships of the Pacific Fleet could grasp what was happening. The forenoon watch had just been piped to breakfast and color parties assembled on fantails, awaiting the 8 o'clock signal to hoist en-
Pearl Harbor

an atmospheric phenomenon, on the flagship of Yamamoto in Japan.

The first wave of 183 Japanese planes struck at 7:55 A.M. Most of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was at anchor, including eight of the fleet's nine battleships. Airfields around the island of Oahu, some 250 Navy, Marine, and Army Air Corps planes were mostly parked wingtip-to-wingtip in neat lines, to make it easier to guard them against SABOTAGE. Nearly all the planes were hit.

There had been warnings—one, wrongly interpreted, resulted in the disastrous sabotage defense. And there would be others, up to minutes before the attack. All were ignored. (See PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATIONS.)

The airfields and battleships were the principal targets of the first wave, with the second wave striking other ships and shipyard facilities. A direct hit on a mess hall at Hickam Field killed thirty-five men having breakfast. Of the 231 aircraft at Hickam, sixty-four were destroyed and of those that were damaged, only seventy-two were later judged repairable.

At Pearl Harbor, one of the 1,760-pound bombs (actually they were 16-inch armor-piercing projectiles fitted with fins) hit the Arizona (BB 39) near

Pearl Harbor Attack Routes, Dec. 7, 1941.
her No. 2 turret and penetrated into the forward magazine, where it exploded, killing 1,104 Navy and Marine officers and enlisted men, including Rear Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Commander Battleship Division 1, and the ship's commanding officer, Capt. F. Van Valkenburgh (both of whom were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, as was the senior surviving officer of the ship, Lt. Comdr. S. G. Fuqua). The ship may also have been struck by one or two torpedoes and several other bombs.

The *Utah*, a target ship that attackers had been told to ignore, was hit by two torpedoes and capsized, killing at least fifty-eight men. Two torpedoes and a bomb hit the *California* (BB 44), which settled on the bottom. As many as seven torpedoes slammed into the *West Virginia* (BB 48). In fifteen minutes five to seven torpedoes struck the *Oklahoma* (BB 37) and she capsized.

The *Pennsylvania* (BB 38), in drydock, was slightly damaged when a 551-pound bomb went through two decks and exploded. Two duds hit the *Tennessee* (BB 43). One bomb hit the *Maryland* (BB 46). The *Nevada* (BB 36), hit by a torpedo and five 551-pound bombs, somehow managed to get underway and was hit by more bombs when the second wave of Japanese aircraft roared over Pearl Harbor. All but the *Arizona*, the *Utah*, and the *Oklahoma* were salvaged and returned to the fleet.

The three U.S. Aircraft Carriers in the Pacific, the prime target of the original Operation Hawaii plan, escaped the air attack. The *Lexington* (CV 2) and *Enterprise* (CV 6) were delivering Marine aircraft to outlying islands, and the *Saratoga* (CV 3) was in California waters.

The Japanese lost only twenty-seven aircraft in the raid plus the five midget submarines. The carrier planes, however, did not strike the fuel tanks at Pearl Harbor. If they had been destroyed, the Pacific Fleet would have had to shift its base to the West Coast, delaying U.S. offensive actions in the Pacific.

The Japanese had briefly considered an Amphibious Landing to follow the air raid, but the distances involved and the need for available transports for landings in the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and other areas deterred that plan.

**Pearl Harbor Investigations**

The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor—most Americans called it a "sneak attack"—inspired the rallying cry "Remember Pearl Harbor!" It also inspired the question "How did Pearl Harbor happen?" From that question came eight major investigations and a welter of rumors, accusations, and dark tales of conspiracies.

The first of the investigations, a board of inquiry appointed by President Roosevelt eleven days after the attack, convened at the site of Pearl Harbor—Oahu, Hawaii—behind closed doors. The Roberts Commission, named for its chairman, Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, concluded its investigation on Jan. 23, 1942, by declaring that both Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding officer of the U.S. Army's Hawaiian Department, had failed to exhibit the qualities expected of high command. Kimmel and Short had already been relieved of their duties, were given no assignments, and soon retired.

The next six investigations, under Army or Navy auspices, were also secretly conducted. Not until the war ended could concern about military security give way to a resolve to publicly air the facts about the Pearl Harbor disaster. A joint congressional investigation began on Nov. 15, 1945, and continued through six months of hearings that produced 15,000 pages of testimony.

Both the majority and minority reports issued in July 1946 again put the basic blame on Kimmel and Short. This time the reasons for the conclusion were specific: The admiral and general had failed to heed the warnings sent to them from Washington; they had failed to alert their forces properly; they had not coordinated what defenses they did mount; they had not employed their personnel and equipment as well as they should have in anticipating the attack or in defending against it. The committee concluded that Kimmel and Short had made "errors of judgment" but were not guilty of "drediction of duty."

The Congressional investigation did not end the questions about Pearl Harbor. Many lingered, for several reasons: In 1945 U.S. code-breaking prow-
of reparations to individual countries. Japan signed reparation treaties with Burma in 1954, the Philippines in 1956, and Indonesia in 1958.

In 1947 a U.S.-framed Constitution, modeled on the United States constitution and stripping the emperor of monarchical power, was ratified by Japan. The constitution prohibited Japan from having any "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential." But the occupation powers modified this in 1950, allowing the creation of what became Japan’s Self-Defense Force. This gave Japan the last bit of sovereignty that had been retained by the victors of World War II.

Peacemaker, see B-36.

Pearl Harbor

Major U.S. naval and air base on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, attacked by Japanese aircraft on Dec. 7, 1941. The surprise attack killed 2,403 people, most of them American servicemen, and wounded 1,104 others. The attackers crippled the U.S. Pacific Fleet and destroyed 75 percent of the aircraft on the airfields around Pearl Harbor. In two swift air strikes the Japanese destroyed or damaged 188 planes, eight BATTLESHIPS, three light CRUISERS, three DESTROYERS, and four smaller vessels.

The idea of a surprise attack originated with Adm. ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, who began planning the attack in Nov. 1940, two months after Japan signed the TRIPARTITE PACT that aligned Japan with the Axis powers, Germany and Italy. In Jan. 1941 Yamamoto directed Rear Adm. TAKIHIRO ONISHI, a leading naval aviator, to prepare a preliminary study. Onish secured the assistance of Comdr. MINORU GENDA, air operations officer of the First Carrier Squadron. The plan, completed in April, called for Japan to make a surprise air and submarine attack on Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. MIKIMU FUCHIDA, who would direct the air attack, spent months developing the tactics and equipment needed to fly to Hawaii and torpedo the U.S. BATTLESHIPS lined up in “Battleship Row” at FORD ISLAND in the middle of Pearl Harbor.

There is evidence that Yamamoto’s idea to attack Pearl Harbor had been inspired by two events: His reading of a prophetic book and his knowledge of an historic air attack. The book was The Great Pacific War, written in 1925 by Hector Bywater, a British naval authority. Bywater’s realistic account of a war between the United States and Japan begins with the destruction of the U.S. fleet and the subsequent invasion of the Philippines and capture of GuAM. The historic air attack was the RAF strike, on Nov. 11, 1940, against the Italian fleet at TARANTO; two battleships were torpede and extensively damaged. It was the first practical attack of aircraft on battleships.

In mid-November, after the “Hawaiian Operation” was approved by the government, the striking force began to assemble in Hitokappu Bay in the bleak KURIL ISLANDS. Commander of the force, on board the flagship Akagi, was Vice Adm. CHUICHI NAGUMO. The striking force was built around Japan’s six carriers. The carriers—screened by two battleships, three cruisers, and nine destroyers—departed Hitokappu Bay on Nov. 26 under strict radio silence.

Eight oilers would refuel the striking force. To supplement their normal fuel capacities, the warships were loaded with drums of fuel oil and fuel was carried in the double bottoms of the carriers, a practice usually forbidden. The northern route the force would take, roughly along latitude 48° north, took the ships into stormy seas. But the route kept the striking force out of normal shipping lines and beyond the range of U.S. search planes from WAKE or MIDWAY. Fierce gales, high seas, and dense fog hid the fleet.

Three large fleet submarines scouted ahead of the main force. Twenty-seven other fleet submarines were to deploy around Oahu to attack any U.S. warships that escaped the attack. Five of the submarines carried MIDGET SUBMARINES to penetrate the harbor just before the air attack.

(Only one of the five two-man undersea craft was able to enter the harbor; it fired two TORPEDOES, but hit no ships. All five midgets were lost; one was attacked by a U.S. flying boat and DESTROYER shortly before the air raid. The one surviving crewman of the midgets became the first U.S. PRISONER OF WAR.)

On Dec. 1 the Japanese Cabinet set Dec. 8 (Japanese dates; Hawaii time is a day earlier) as the day
Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.
Japanese bombers devastate the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. In the center of this photo is Ford Island and, along its eastern side, "Battleship Row." Moments after this photo was taken the battleship Arizona (BB 39), the second large ship from the left, blew up and sank. (Japanese Navy)

war would begin between Japan and the United States. On Dec. 2 in Japan, Yamamoto's flagship in the Inland Sea sent out a pre-arranged code signal to attack Pearl Harbor on Sunday, Dec. 7, Hawaii time: Niitaka Yama Nobore ("Climb Mount Niitaka"—a mountain on Formosa, then part of Japan).

The next day the striking force refueled at sea and turned southeast, then south. At 6 A.M. on Dec. 7, when the striking force was 230 miles north of Oahu, the first wave of 183 planes, led by Fuchida, began their runs down the pitching decks of the Japanese carriers. The forty-three ZERO fighters would gain control of the air over Oahu and strafe airfields. The fifty-one Val dive bombers, each carrying a 551-pound bomb, would strike the Army's Wheeler Field and the naval air station at Ford Island. Forty KATE bombers armed with torpedoes and another forty-nine Kates carrying 1,760-pound bombs would attack the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

An hour and fifteen minutes later, while the first wave was still on its way to Oahu, the second wave of 167 planes was launched: thirty-five Zero fighters for cover and for strafing if there was no airborne opposition; fifty-four Kates, each carrying a 551-pound bomb and six 132-pounders to hit the airfields; seventy-eight Val dive bombers with 551-pound bombs, their targets the warships.

Over Oahu, Fuchida gave the attack signal, two telegraph-key dot-dash clusters that meant to and na; said together, they happened to mean "tiger." The signal was heard on the Akaaji and, because of
[Acknowledgments:] Governor Cayetano; Senator Inouye; Mayor Harris; General Lorber; Mr. May; members of the armed services; distinguished guests, honored veterans; ladies and gentlemen: thank you for a wonderful welcome. I’ve made such a habit of coming to Hawaii that I was afraid I might wear that welcome out. But once you experience the blessed beauty of this great state, far though it is from the mainland, it grows forever nearer to your heart.

It seems only fitting that we begin to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II here at Hickam Air Force Base -- where the guns of war shattered the peace of our land and drew America into the long struggle for freedom.

It was just before 8 a.m. on December 7, 1941 when the first wave of enemy bombers swooped down on our planes, parked wingtip to wingtip on this tarmac. All 231 aircraft at Hickam were either destroyed or damaged. At Pearl Harbor, the pride of our Pacific fleet lay in smoldering ruins.

But just a few hours later, in the depth of America’s darkest hour, the handful of Army and Navy planes that were still able to fly took to the skies from Hickam in search of the
enemy fleet. The long journey to reclaim freedom for the Pacific -- and for the world --
began with that first mission from this field. And it ended fifty years ago this week when
the forces of freedom finally triumphed over tyranny.

In the days ahead, we will commemorate our victory, honor its heroes, and remember
their sacrifice. But our celebration must be about more than the end of war -- it must also
pay tribute to the triumph of peace. Through war, the American people came together as
never before. And then they used their newfound sense of community at home and sense
of mission abroad to build half a century of security, prosperity and opportunity for
themselves and their children.

Today, as we turn to a new century and new challenges, we would do well to draw on the
spirit of that remarkable generation of Americans. They understood the duty they owed
to one another, to their communities and to the world. They won the war. And then they
advanced in peace the values and liberties that so many had fought -- and died -- to
defend.

Here, on this island of peace that knows all too well the horror of war, let us vow to live
up to their legacy. We know, because the World War II generation taught us, that when
the American people find strength in their diversity and unity in a common purpose,
nothing can stop us. If we apply that lesson to the tests of our time, nothing will stop us.
Thank you all. I’m very glad to be back in Hawaii.
As we gather to celebrate the end of a war that engulfed the world, I want to say a few words about the prospects for peace in Bosnia.

The foreign ministers of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia have agreed to meet late next week in Geneva. They will try to reach agreement on the basic principles of a settlement....
This is a positive step forward, but much remains to be done. Our own negotiating team will continue its vital work to bring the parties together. And as I said yesterday, no one should doubt NATO’s resolve to prevent the further slaughter of civilians in Sarajevo and the other safe areas in Bosnia. In the meantime, I know that every American shares my pride in the skill and professionalism of our pilots and crews and their NATO colleagues.
Before I begin, let me say how proud I am of our pilots and crews and their NATO colleagues who this morning resumed air strikes against Bosnian Serb military positions.

This action is appropriate. And it is necessary. The Bosnian Serbs failed to comply fully with the conditions set over the weekend to withdraw their heavy weapons from the Sarajevo exclusion zone. NATO and the UN will follow through on their commitments to protect Sarajevo and the other safe areas. The Bosnian Serbs should have no doubt about our determination.
Let me repeat: the Bosnian Serbs must comply with the demands of the international community. They have nothing to gain -- and everything to lose -- by continuing to threaten innocent civilians and continuing this war. We must do everything we can, now, to end this terrible conflict in Bosnia at the negotiating table.