

USS *Arizona* Memorial

Discovery Packet



December 7, 1941

The Legacy of Pearl Harbor

Experience Your America



USS *Arizona* Memorial [National Park Service]

U.S. Department of the Interior

FEATURES



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FACT SHEET

Annually, 1.5 million visitors come to the USS *Arizona* Memorial, making the shrine a popular visitor destination. To get the inside guide on how to visit the USS *Arizona* Memorial and what there is to see, visit page four.

PEARL HARBOR HISTORY

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, shortly before 8:00 a.m., Japan attacked U.S. forces across the island of Oahu, Hawaii. In less than two hours, Pearl Harbor and several other military installations were left in fiery ruins.

IDEA TO ICON

The USS *Arizona* Memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day 1962. Since construction, the memorial has stood as a place to remember the tragedy, honor the dead and embrace the Pearl Harbor story.

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

On exhibit in the museum are artifacts of the USS *Arizona* and her crew, other U.S. Pacific Fleet ships and the U.S. Armed Forces from December 7, 1941 through the Battle of Midway. These artifacts weave a visual memoir of Pearl Harbor in peace and war.

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS

On December 7, 1941, 2,390 lives were lost, but thousands of service members survived, going on to fight in all theatres during World War II. Regularly, Pearl Harbor Survivors come to the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center to tell their story, bringing history to life.

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FRONT COVER - RAY SANDLA/ARIZONA MEMORIAL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

USS *ARIZONA* MEMORIAL

LOCATION - OAHU

1 *Arizona* Memorial Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818-3145

The USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center is located adjacent to Kamehameha Highway, near the Aloha Stadium, between Ford Island Bridge and Pearl Harbor's Makalapa Gate. To reach the USS *Arizona* Memorial from Waikiki, take the H-1 Freeway to the Airport Viaduct and follow the signs to the USS *Arizona* Memorial Exit 15A.

INFORMATION

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Park Information (Recorded) | (808) 422-0561 |
| National Park Service Representative | (808) 422-2771 |
| Website address | www.nps.gov/usar |



The USS *Arizona* Memorial is one of nearly 400 park sites administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS preserves the cultural, historic and natural legacy of America for the education, enjoyment and inspiration of future generations.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed an act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 40 national parks and monuments then managed by the department and those yet established. The mission of the Department of the Interior is protect and provide access to our nation's natural and cultural heritage and to honor our trust responsibilities to tribes. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country and the world.

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of Interior is usually asked by Congress for recommendations on proposed additions to the system. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, who advise on possible additions to the system and policies for management.

FACT SHEET

ADMINISTRATOR

The National Park Service has operated the USS *Arizona* Memorial since 1980, under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Navy. The National Park Service is responsible for the management of the memorial and shoreside visitor center, which spans 11 acres. The National Park Service is committed to preserving and interpreting both the tangible and intangible historical resources and the memories, attitudes and traditions associated with the attack on Pearl Harbor. The park is located on and adjacent to U.S. Naval Base Pearl Harbor.

VISITOR CENTER

The visitor center is the first stop for visitors planning to tour the memorial. Located within the center are: two theaters, a museum, a bookstore, restrooms, limited snack-bar, public telephones and shoreline exhibits outlining the Pearl Harbor attack. The visitor center front desk is where visitors pick up free tickets for the USS *Arizona* Memorial program tour.

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

When guests enter the visitor center, they are asked to line up for a numbered program ticket, which provides free admission to the memorial tour. While waiting for the tour to begin, many visitors tour the visitor center and its shoreline exhibits, including the museum and Remembrance Circle. When the program number that appears on their ticket is called, visitors are asked to assemble at the theater entrance in preparation for the program tour. The tour of the USS *Arizona* Memorial includes a 23-minute documentary film depicting the attack on Pearl Harbor, a short boat trip and a self-guided exploration of the USS *Arizona* Memorial.

For visitors interested in a narrated tour of the USS *Arizona* Memorial and the story of December 7, 1941, an audio tour headset is available for a small fee. The audio tour is one hour in duration and takes visitors to 23 destinations. Academy Award winner and Navy veteran Ernest Borgnine narrates the audio tour that is available in seven languages: English, French, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, German and Spanish.

BOOKSTORE

The bookstore is filled with books, videos, DVDs, audio tapes, posters and mementos of the USS *Arizona*, the Pearl Harbor attack and the War in the Pacific. Visitors can purchase these items at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center or on-line at www.arizonamemorial.org. The Arizona Memorial Museum Association, a non-profit organization, operates the bookstore and provides the World War II era related products. The Association's main purpose is to provide educational and interpretive materials to the public with all proceeds going directly to the interpretive operation of the USS *Arizona* Memorial.

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

The USS *Arizona* Memorial is located in Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu. The USS *Arizona* is the final resting place for many of the 1,177 service members who lost their lives on December 7, 1941. The 184-foot-long (56-m) memorial spans the mid-portion of the sunken battleship. The memorial consists of three sections: the entry and assembly rooms; a central area designed for ceremonies and general observation; and the shrine room, where the names of those killed on the USS *Arizona* are engraved on the marble wall. The USS *Arizona* Memorial is only accessible by boat, which departs from the visitor center.

SIGNIFICANCE

The USS *Arizona* Memorial was constructed to honor all American service members who lost their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. This attack is one of the most well-remembered and significant events in the history of our nation. Six military sites on Oahu were attacked, killing 2,390 Americans, destroying or damaging over 320 aircraft and sinking or damaging 21 vessels. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor acted as a catalyst bringing the U.S. fully and actively into World War II. "Remember Pearl Harbor" became the battle-cry to unify the country throughout the war. Because the USS *Arizona* accounted for almost half of those casualties, it has become the central symbol of commemoration.

MUSEUM

The museum brings visitors closer to the sights and sounds of the December 7, 1941, attack on Oahu, with personal memorabilia, dramatic photographs, artifacts of the battle and other exhibits.

ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

THE ATTACK

Japanese forces arrived undetected just 230 miles north of the Hawaiian Islands. At dawn, six aircraft carriers launched their planes in two waves. The first wave of bombers and fighters struck Pearl Harbor at 7:55 a.m. For two hours, the planes roared overhead raining a torrent of bombs and torpedoes on the unsuspecting American forces. The ignition of the forward magazine by an aerial bomb on the USS *Arizona* was so devastating, she sank to the bottom in just nine minutes.

JAPANESE FORCES

Six battle-ready aircraft carriers and 25 support vessels made up the task force. The carriers launched a total of 350 aircraft to participate in the attack.

AMERICAN FORCES

Twenty-one vessels, including all eight first-line battleships, were sunk or damaged. One hundred seventy aircraft were destroyed, and 150 were damaged.

CASUALTIES OF THE ATTACK

On the American side, 2,390 service members and civilians were killed, including 1,177 on the USS *Arizona*. Only 337 of the *Arizona* crew members survived. Twenty-nine Japanese aircraft were lost. Fifty-five air crew members were killed. Four midget submarines were sunk, one captured, and nine crew members were killed.

ARIZONA MEMORIAL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

Incorporation Date - September 22, 1979

PURPOSE

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

The Arizona Memorial Museum Association was formed to give the public an opportunity to provide ongoing support for the USS *Arizona* Memorial. Many charter members of the Association had been involved in the fundraising for the construction of the Visitor Center. The Association grew out of a desire to continue to support this historical landmark and to ensure visitors have an appreciation and understanding of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Since 1979, the Arizona Memorial Museum Association has provided more than \$9 million to assist the Park with its interpretive operations. In addition to supporting the interpretive operation at the USS *Arizona* Memorial, the organization is also dedicated to preserving the history of World War II in other places as well. Through a program of visitor services, publications and membership activities, the Arizona Memorial Museum Association also supports **Kalaupapa National Historical Park** on Molokai, **War in the Pacific National Historic Park** on Guam and **American Memorial Park** on Saipan.

SECURITY

Strict security measures prohibit purses, handbags, fanny packs, backpacks, camera bags, diaper bags, luggage and/or other items that offer concealment. Visitors may bring a camera and video-recorder. A storage container is available for visitors coming to the USS *Arizona* Memorial, USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park, and the Battleship *Missouri*.

The storage container can be found in the visitor center parking lot. The adjacent USS *Bowfin* Submarine Museum and Park operates this storage container where purses, handbags, fanny packs, backpacks, camera bags, diaper bags and/or other small items may be stored. Luggage and suitcases are not accepted. The fee is \$2.00 per item. The storage locker is in operation daily 7:30 a.m.

to 5:30 p.m. Visitors may use the same locker and parking stall for all three tours.

Security measures are strictly enforced at all three Pearl Harbor visitor destinations. Federal law enforcement officers and security bike patrols monitor the parking lots. However, it is not recommended that items of value be secured in vehicles. Be safe; do not travel with valuables and use the storage locker.

MEDIA (FILM PERMITS) SECURITY

Members of the media should expect to have their equipment checked by NPS Law Enforcement before entering the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center. All personnel must have media credentials or make the appropriate arrangements with the USS *Arizona* Memorial public affairs officer.



Security at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center patrolling the parking lot.

ANNUAL VISITOR STATISTICS

VISITOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Since the USS *Arizona* Memorial opened, visitation has increased by more than 1,000 percent. In 1962, more than 122,000 people came to see the memorial. Today, 1.5 million people from around the world visit the national memorial each year. It is one of the most visited sites in Hawaii.



ABOVE Lines for the USS *Arizona* Memorial can stretch beyond the sidewalk on busy days. Though the line moves quickly, waits inside can exceed two hours. While waiting, visitors can tour the museum, wayside exhibits, bookstore or rent an audio tour.

BELOW Visitors disembark a Navy shuttle boat for a tour of the USS *Arizona* Memorial.

PEAK MONTHS

JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST

In the past five years, the USS *Arizona* Memorial has averaged over 4,000 visitors a day. A national resurgence in patriotism and a revitalized cruise ship economy in Hawaii has kept a steady visitation to the memorial. The shrine is a visitor destination for both national and international travelers. Though crowds can be expected year round, visitation reaches its peak between Memorial Day and Labor Day.

NATIONAL VISITORS
70%

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS
30%

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 822,271 | 1980 |
| 851,320 | 1981 |
| 1,148,561 | 1982 |
| 1,153,286 | 1983 |
| 1,376,816 | 1984 |
| 1,336,992 | 1985 |
| 1,435,885 | 1986 |
| 1,522,635 | 1987 |
| 1,462,396 | 1988 |
| 1,446,639 | 1989 |
| 1,469,915 | 1990 |
| 1,496,915 | 1991 |
| 1,546,827 | 1992 ♦ |
| 1,460,149 | 1993 |
| 1,462,391 | 1994 |
| 1,381,181 | 1995 |
| 1,423,805 | 1996 |
| 1,412,484 | 1997 |
| 1,366,499 | 1998 |
| 1,410,218 | 1999 |
| 1,452,704 | 2000 |
| 1,443,956 | 2001 |
| 1,507,560 | 2002 |
| 1,484,196 | 2003 |
| 32,875,601 | Total |

TABLE I A third of the USS *Arizona* Memorial visitation comes from foreign travelers. Brochures are available at the visitor center front desk in 35 different languages.

TABLE II Since the National Park Service began managing the USS *Arizona* Memorial in 1980, nearly 33 million people have visited the memorial. Daily 4,200 visitors come to the memorial. In the summer, visitation soars to 4,800.

Requests for additional public use information on the National Park Service should be addressed to the NPS Social Service Program - Public Use Statistics Office. Telephone: (303) 987-6957

♦ Highest visitation year. The year following the 50th Pearl Harbor Day Commemoration.



PHOTO CREDITS

Photo 1-3
[National Park Service Photo Collection]
Naval Station Pearl Harbor

Photo 4
[National Park Service Photo Collection]
Ford Island Control Tower

Illustration 5
[Zack Anderson, Contractor/NPS]
Vessels Under Attack: Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941



6 USS *Arizona* Memorial [Press Kit]

WAI MOMI

“WATERS OF PEARL”

THE STORY OF PEARL HARBOR

Just as the luster of a pearl seems to change with the shifting light of day, so has Pearl Harbor changed in the shifting light of history. This remarkable port, home to the great U.S. Pacific Fleet, has been called “majestic,” one of the greatest harbors in the Pacific. In fact, it has long been the envy of every nation that has tried to control it. The sheltered blue-green oasis glitters with scenic, historic and strategic importance that predates the attack that drew the United States into World War II. Long before the morning of December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor had been captivating people with its dramatic beauty and provocative history.

The Hawaiians called this area Wai Momi - literally, the “Waters of Pearl” or “Pearl Water.” The sweeping shoreline that caressed the pristine bay also boasted the most fish ponds of any area in the islands. This natural abundance made Wai Momi a prime location for fishing and diving. According to legend, a benevolent shark goddess who watched over this precious natural resource protected the area. Just as the Hawaiian people treasured Wai Momi in the old days, the United States honors and values Pearl Harbor today.

Over the years, the face of Pearl Harbor has changed dramatically. When the first Westerner, British seafarer Captain James Cook, came to the islands in 1778, a coral reef barred the entrance of the place known as Wai Momi, making it unsuitable as a port for deep draft shipping. At that time, nearby Honolulu Harbor was an infinitely more hospitable destination.

It wasn't until 1826 that the U.S. Navy had its first contact with the Hawaiian Islands, when the schooner USS *Dolphin* sailed into port. After that, it took more than 13 years for the Navy to begin to recognize the potential of Pearl Harbor. During a routine survey of the area in 1840, an enterprising naval officer determined that the deep

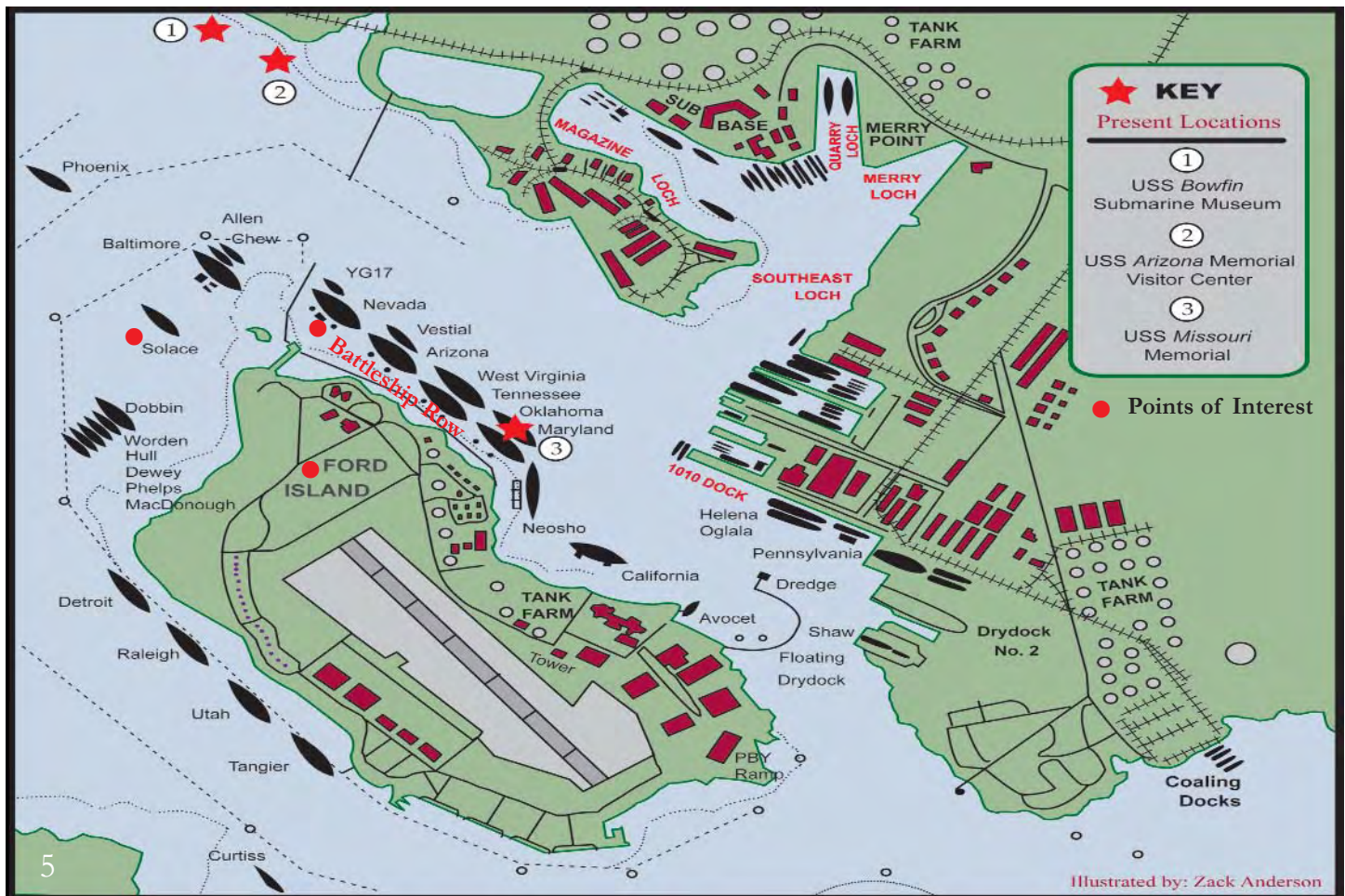
inner harbor could actually be accessed by completely removing the obstructing reef.

Despite gaining exclusive rights to Pearl Harbor in 1887, the United States did not make any attempt to take advantage of their claim on this strategic estuary until well after the turn of the century. After the fall of Manila during the Spanish-American War, the United States needed to establish a permanent way station in the Pacific to maintain control of the Philippines. Then, for the first time, the American government began to understand the strategic importance of Oahu. Annexation soon followed, but even then little was done to fortify the area or capitalize on the vast potential of Pearl Harbor. Finally, beginning in 1902, the entry channel was dredged, deepened and widened to clear an opening at the Harbor entrance.

Despite the success of this massive undertaking, Congress did not officially create a naval base at Pearl Harbor until 1908. Even then, the first large ship did not enter the channel and anchor off the Pearl Harbor Naval Station until the armored cruiser USS *California* crossed the threshold in 1911.

From the early days of the 20th Century, it was clear that Japan was taking her place as a world power. This shift led the United States to move a significant portion of her naval forces to the Pacific. Pearl Harbor was a focal point of the transition; becoming homeport for much of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. And so the pieces of this historic puzzle came together. In time, the very action taken to protect America from this potential threat would be the thing that made her vulnerable to it.

Today, Pearl Harbor embodies the lessons of our past and our vision of the future. Its legacy is the assurance we will never forget Pearl Harbor.



VESSELS UNDER ATTACK: PEARL HARBOR DECEMBER 7, 1941

POINTS OF INTEREST

For over 100 years, the United States Navy has used Pearl Harbor as a naval port. The illustration above shows naval positions in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. On a quiet Sunday morning, a day before week-long ship maneuvers, approximately 185 vessels of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, including yard and district craft, were moored in the shallow confines of Pearl Harbor.

BATTLESHIP ROW

On the eastern shoreline were moored the great warships that composed the main battle line of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Moored tightly together with no aircraft carriers in port, battleships became the Japanese aviators' main objective. The most devastating damage occurred here. Of the seven battleships moored, five were sunk and two were damaged. It would be forever known as "Battleship Row." Raging fires along Battleship Row increased the danger for ships and men. The oiler *Neosho* escaped fires by getting under way, thus avoiding a terrible aviation fuel explosion. Across the harbor in Dry Dock No. 1, the Japanese targeted the battleship *Pennsylvania* and the destroyers *Cassin* and *Downes*. In floating Dry Dock No. 2, the USS *Shaw* was pierced by three Japanese bombs leading to the explosion of the forward magazines, which detonated in a gigantic ball of fire.

FORD ISLAND

The U.S. Navy built a runway and seaplane base on Ford Island in the early 1920's, and in the late 1930's added a supply depot and expanded the base to a naval air station. Amphibious aircraft such as the PBV

long range patrol planes and carrier aircraft most frequently used the mile-long island. On the west shoreline, the light cruisers, *Detroit* and *Raleigh*, the seaplane tender *Tangier* and the target ship *Utah* were moored in an area often used for aircraft carriers. The best targets, the three U.S. carriers, were gone. The USS *Lexington* was in route to Midway to deliver a squadron of Marine bombers. The USS *Saratoga* was in San Diego for overhaul. The USS *Enterprise* was returning from a supply mission to Wake Island. The American aircraft carriers would escape an almost certain death; the USS *Utah* did not share the same fortune. She was sunk within a few minutes of the Japanese attack and is today one of two ships still resting in Pearl Harbor. As a result of the attack on December 7, 1941, a memorial to the the USS *Utah* was placed in 1972.

USS SOLACE

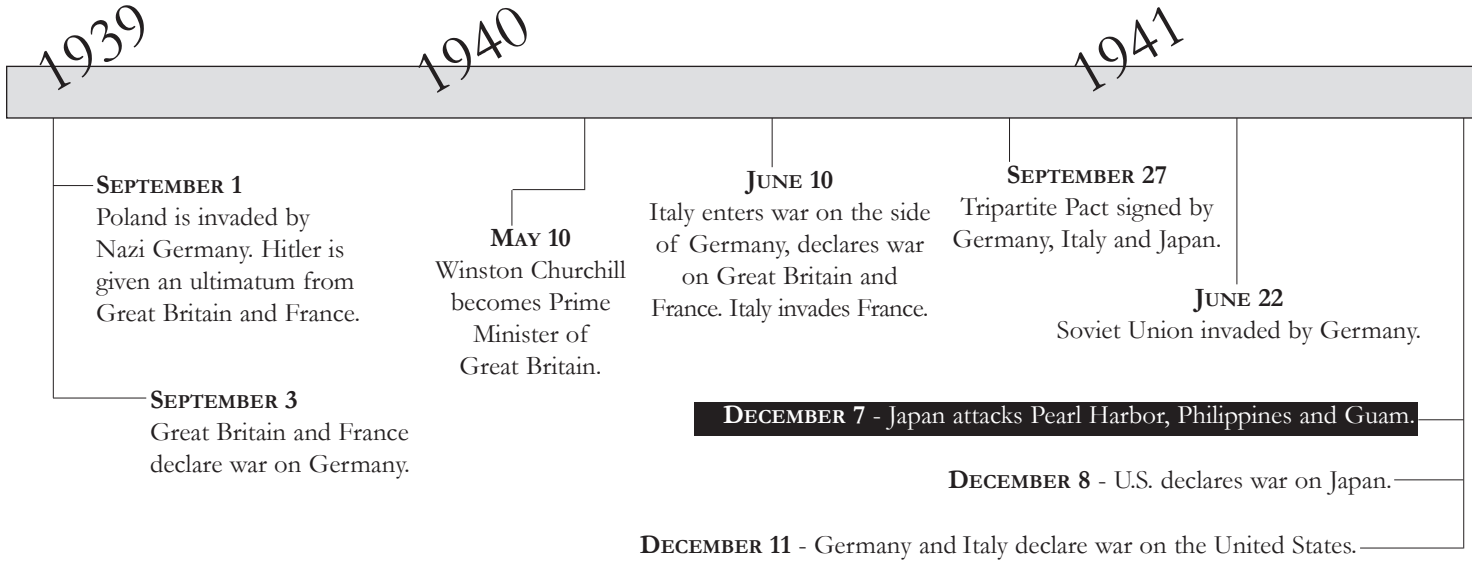
Off the northern point of Ford Island, the hospital ship *Solace* was moored. This spot marks the locations where Army doctor Eric Haakensen captured the bombing and sinking of the USS *Arizona* in 16mm film. This footage is shown in the USS *Arizona* Memorial theater presentation.

CONCLUSION

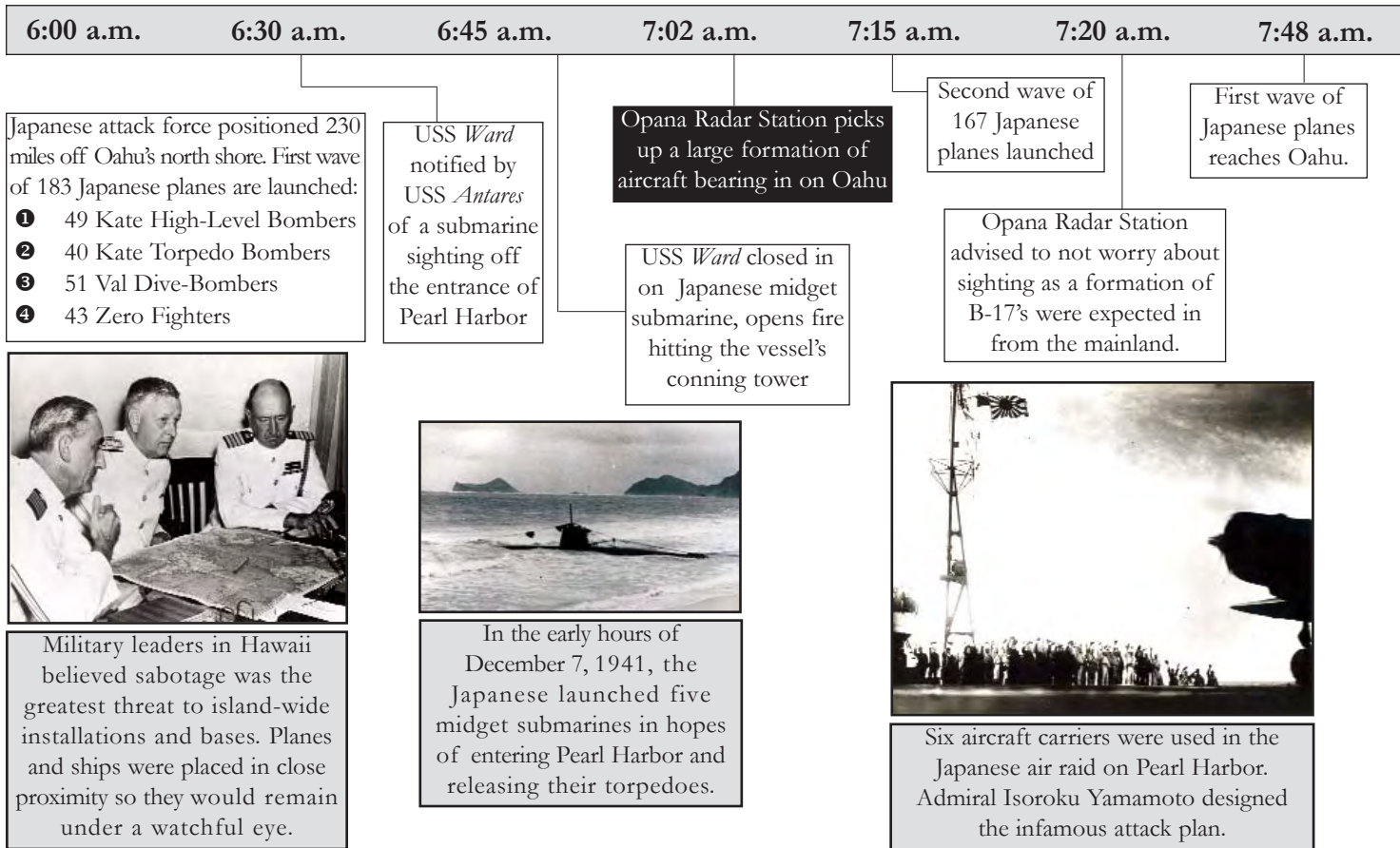
When the attack was over, shortly before 10:00 a.m., 21 vessels had been sunk or damaged. On Ford Island, numerous aircraft were destroyed and several hangers heavily damaged. It is important to note there were military airfields spread across Oahu. The devastation of Pearl Harbor was shared on the airfields of Hickam, Wheeler, Ewa, Kaneohe and Bellows. Collectively, Oahu was a battlefield.

Time·line

WORLD WAR II - ABBREVIATED CHRONOLOGY



DECEMBER 7, 1941 - ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR



1942

1943

1944

1945

MAY 8

Battle of Coral Sea

JUNE 4 - JUNE 6

Battle of Midway

SEPTEMBER 8
Italy Surrenders

APRIL 12 - FDR dies, Harry Truman becomes President of the United States.

JUNE 6
D-Day

MAY 8 - Victory in Europe.

AUGUST 6 - Atomic Bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

AUGUST 9 - Atomic Bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

SEPTEMBER 2 - Japan surrenders on board the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay: Victory in Japan

7:53 a.m.

7:55 a.m.

8:05 a.m.

8:50 a.m.

8:54 a.m.

9:45 a.m.

10:30 a.m.

Commander Fuchida radios code to Japanese Fleet "Tora, Tora, Tora," indicating that strategic surprise has been achieved.

Uncontested, the Japanese attack squadrons zero in on airfields and ships. The goal is to create enough damage on the U.S. Pacific Fleet to impede American involvement in the Pacific Theater for six months.

Val Dive-Bombers hit Ford Island and Bellows Airfield. Kate Torpedo and High-Level Bombers hit Pearl Harbor

A Japanese aerial bomb ignited the USS *Arizona's* forward powder magazine. In nine minutes the battleship sank.



A Kate High-Altitude Bomber scored a perfect hit sinking the mighty USS *Arizona*. The sinking of the USS *Arizona* resulted in the greatest loss of life on a naval warship in American history. Lost on the USS *Arizona* were 1,177 service members. The ship would not be salvaged.

Second Wave of Japanese planes reaches Oahu

Japanese begin second wave of attack.

- ① 54 Kate High-Level Bombers
- ② 78 Val Dive-Bombers
- ③ 36 Zero Fighters

Japanese bombers hit naval air stations, dive bombers hit Pearl Harbor ships and fighters maintain air control over Pearl Harbor.



Along Battleship Row, vessels of America's mighty Navy are moored together as the initial attack begins. Twenty-one vessels would be sunk or damaged during the attack, crippling the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

The attack ends. Japanese aircraft return to their carriers.

Japan officially declares war on the United States and Great Britain.



At the conclusion of the air attack, 2,390 people are killed or mortally wounded.

IDEA TO ICON

USS *ARIZONA* MEMORIAL

The USS *Arizona* is the final resting-place for the majority of the ship's 1,177 crew members who lost their lives on December 7, 1941. The 184-foot memorial structure, spanning the mid-portion of the sunken battleship, was built to honor not only the fallen crew members of the USS *Arizona*, but the members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial is one of America's most revered and sacred sites. It's a place of quiet contemplation, where visitors can reflect on the great sacrifice made by those who gave their lives to defend our freedom.

From the soaring beauty of the memorial, to the aching reality of the men entombed in the ship that lies beneath, visitors from around the world experience a pervasive sense of loss along with an enormous surge of gratitude and pride.

Within the memorial itself, visitors will see three distinct areas:



The **Entry Room** holds flags of the nine states for whom the eight great battleships and the USS *Utah* were named. Today, the USS *Utah* still rests in Pearl Harbor.



The **Assembly Room** is an open area where ceremonies are held and visitors may reflect and more closely examine the shadowy remains of the USS *Arizona* below.



The **Shrine Room** displays the names of the 1,177 service members that perished on the USS *Arizona*. It also honors the USS *Arizona* survivors who have been interred on the ship in recent years.

ARCHITECT/DESIGN

CONCEPT

Renowned architect Alfred Preis designed the memorial. The gleaming white memorial straddles, but does not touch, the USS *Arizona*. The concave silhouette symbolizes America's initial defeat and ultimate victory in World War II. The one feature purposely designed into the structure is the Tree of Life, a universal symbol of renewal that also graces the entryway of the visitor center.



FUNDRAISING

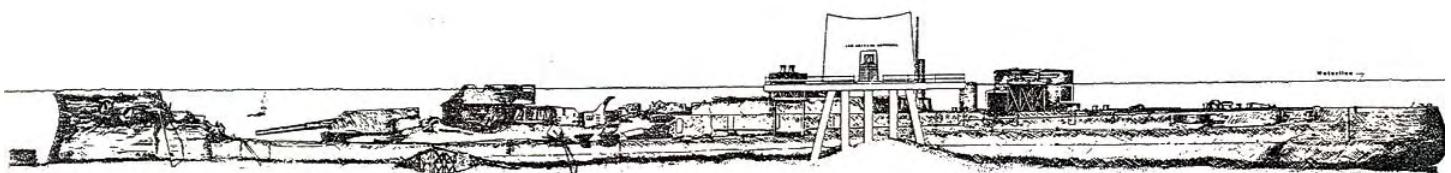
President Eisenhower signed Public Law 85-344, authorizing the creation of the USS *Arizona* Memorial on March 15, 1958. The Public Law stipulated that the monument would be built without federal funding. The Pacific War Memorial Commission was tasked with raising the \$500,000 required to build the structure. Several organizations and individuals helped in the effort to raise the amount. In 1958, the Territory of Hawaii contributed the initial \$50,000. On December 3, 1958, the popular television series "This is Your Life," hosted by Mr. Ralph Edwards, featured Medal of Honor Recipient Samuel Fuqua, the senior surviving officer from the USS *Arizona*. This broadcast kicked off the public fundraising campaign. Over \$95,000 was raised for the new permanent structure. Three years later, singing legend Elvis Presley hosted a benefit concert on March 15, 1961, at Pearl Harbor's Bloch Arena, raising over \$64,000. The Fleet Reserve Association (FRA) partnered with Revell Model Company to sell plastic models of the battleship *Arizona*. Enclosed inside the kit was donation information on the instruction sheet. This led to the contribution of \$40,000. Finally, on September 6, 1961, freshman Hawaii Senator Daniel Inouye secured federal funding, which contributed the final \$150,000 to complete the construction. In the end, public money was required to meet the goal of the PWMC. The legislation stated that the memorial was "to be maintained in honor and commemoration of the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who gave their lives to their country during the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941."

DEDICATION CEREMONY

The soaring structure was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1962.

"Upon this sacred spot, we honor the specific heroes who surrendered their lives. . . While they were in full bloom, so that we could have our full share of tomorrows."

Olin F. Teague, Chairman, Veterans Affairs Committee.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE MEMORIAL

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

The structure is 184 feet long, 36 feet wide and 21 feet high at the ends, tapering to 27 feet wide and 14 feet high at the center.

COST

\$532,000

The final layout was managed by Johnson & Perkins, Preis Associates. The construction of the architectural design was handled by the Walker-Moody Construction Company with the assistance of the Pearl Harbor Public Works Center and various subcontractors. The first formal recognition of the USS *Arizona*, after the attack, came on March 7, 1950, when Admiral Arthur Radford ordered that the American flag

fly over the sunken battleship. The Pacific War Memorial Commission wrestled with concerns over the message and the appropriateness of the proposed memorial for years before settling on the final design. Construction on the memorial then began in 1960.

The memorial was designed to give the appearance of floating gracefully over the *Arizona*. In truth, two 250-ton steel girders and 36 concrete pilings, driven deep into the bed of the harbor, support the building. This solid and unwavering foundation is an apt metaphor for our remembrance of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which honors the patriotism, bravery, honor and duty of all that served here.



Above:

Early stages of the USS *Arizona* Memorial construction.

Opposite Below:

Drawing illustrating the placement of the USS *Arizona* Memorial. The concrete columns that are driven 80 feet into the silt of Pearl Harbor support the memorial, which spans the midsection of the ship.

Opposite Above:

Elvis Presley, though not the main fundraising contributor, made a major contribution to the memorial campaign by hosting a benefit concert at Bloch Arena.

FILM PERMIT CONDITIONS & PROCEDURES

PUBLIC AFFAIRS MESSAGE

Welcome to the USS *Arizona* Memorial. The memorial is a unit of the National Park System, which protects and cares for special places for future generations.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial's mission is to preserve the cultural and historic integrity of the USS *Arizona* and to provide a framework for visitors to understand the events that unfolded on December 7, 1941. In accomplishing this mission, the NPS maintains a reflective atmosphere on the memorial. Here, visitors have the opportunity to remember those who gave their last full measure of devotion.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center covers 11 acres and is located on U.S. Naval Station Pearl Harbor. Resting in Pearl Harbor, the memorial spans the midsection of the famous battleship. The memorial was designed by Alfred Preis and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1962. The national shrine honors the United States service members killed or mortally wounded during the Japanese air raid. The sinking of the USS *Arizona* accounted for nearly half of these casualties.

A living testament to valor and perseverance, the shrine is a tangible place for Americans and the world to visit and participate in the Pearl Harbor story.

One of America's most recognized symbols, the USS *Arizona* Memorial receives national media attention and frequent film permit requests. Working with Hollywood, cable and network television, print media and scholars, the National Park Service staff at the USS *Arizona* Memorial assist in giving the story of Pearl Harbor a voice, highlighting the event's importance on a national and international level.

Thank you for your interest in the USS *Arizona* Memorial and the National Park Service. In obtaining this packet, you have completed the initial step in obtaining a special use permit. The USS *Arizona* Memorial staff looks forward to your visit. Mahalo, for making the permit application process successful.

Respectfully,

Bradford Baker,
Public Affairs Officer

"It is important that permit applicants understand that, because of the irreplaceable resources and values encompassed within the national parks and the unique and stringent laws that govern the National Park System, national park areas are managed under regulations, policies and guidelines that are different from those that guide many other federal, state and local agencies."



APPLICATION PROCESS

All permit applicants will be charged a non-refundable **\$100.00** application fee. This one time fee is a recoverable cost allocated for the review, planning and set-up of events and film shoots. In addition, the National Park Service reserves the right to recoup all those costs that include, but are not limited, to:

- ⇒ Direct personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits. This includes prorated costs for all field personnel assigned to the use, as well as all necessary support personnel such as managers and supervisors, dispatchers, maintenance, public health officers and any others involved. The recoverable costs also include any charges for premium pay and all miscellaneous personnel costs, including training.
- ⇒ Material and supply costs, including miscellaneous supplies and materials, equipment purchase or rental; purchased services such as printing; ADP services; and photographic reproduction, contractual services and postage etc.

Fees associated with recouping personnel costs will be assessed for a minimum of four (4) hours and for each additional hour. If a permit activity is deemed to exceed the initial fee, the National Park Service will estimate the cost necessary to reimburse the park. Commercial photography including motion pictures and television must not impact the visitor experience. All filming in the park will be done in such a manner that provides for the protection of park resources and for the positive experience of the visitor. Film story lines must fall under the mission of the USS *Arizona* Memorial and the National Park Service. The memorial is reserved as a place of reflection and tranquility, filming on the memorial is B-roll, background format only. Interviews, scenes, etc., will be conducted at an approved location at the visitor center. Interference with any visitor access

PERMIT PROCESS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Step I. | Complete, sign and return the application form to the park. |
| Step II. | Submit a copy of your insurance naming the “United States Government” as additionally insured. |
| Step III. | Submit a check for \$100.00 (U.S. Dollars/U.S. Bank) made out to the National Park Service . |

In order to process your application, the following information must be submitted: type of production, locations, proposed dates, hours of filming, number of crew, number of vehicles, equipment and props and/or number of actors. Please allow four (4) business days for permit consideration. All permits are issued on a first come - first served basis.



or enjoyment of an area is prohibited. Altering, moving or disturbing any park feature is prohibited. The park will assign a monitor to your group for part or all of the shooting. The monitor will provide essential resource protection, safety information and inform other visitors about the special use activity. The USS *Arizona* Memorial is required to recover all costs associated with facilitating the permit. Submit all permit inquiries to the USS *Arizona* Memorial public affairs officer.

Permit Evaluation Criteria

1. Will your activity help the National Park Service accomplish its public service/education objectives?
2. Will your activities damage the park?
3. Will your activities interfere with public use?
4. Will your activities conflict with park operations?
5. Will your film create safety hazards?
6. Will your film mislead the public concerning national parks?
7. Will your activity imply NPS endorsement of a product or service?

PARK FILM POLICY

- ❶ USS *Arizona* Memorial filming is Beauty Roll (B-Roll) only.
- ❷ Interviews and/or dialog is reserved for the visitor center.
- ❸ Filming is not permitted in the theatres.
- ❹ Yellow matting or safety tape is required for all wiring.
- ❺ Filming may not interrupt the public's access in the park.

ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES

- ❶ Commercial notices or advertisements shall not be displayed, posted or distributed on federal land without the written consent of the superintendent.
- ❷ Boats are operated by the U.S. Navy and are under federal safety guidelines; standing is prohibited on boats.
- ❸ Engaging in solicitation in the park, except in accordance with the permit, is prohibited.
- ❹ Interviewing of the park historian, Pearl Harbor Survivors, and/or park visitors is prohibited on-site unless approved by the park superintendent.
- ❺ All bags and equipment will be checked, and credentials must be worn at all times.

FILM PERMIT APPLICATION

(NPS Form 10-931)
(New 10/00)

(OMB No. 1024-0026)
(Expires 01/01/2006)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
USS *Arizona* Memorial
1 *Arizona* Memorial Place
Honolulu, HI 96818

APPLICATION FOR PHOTOGRAPHY/FILMING PERMIT - SHORT FORM

Date _____

1st Unit _____

2nd Unit _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

Company Name _____

Project/Client Name _____

Type of Project _____

Tax ID or Social Security _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Producer _____

Phone _____

Fax # _____

E-Mail _____

Photographer/Director _____

Set Contact _____

Local Contact _____

Location Manager _____

Pager _____

(On-Island) Hotel _____

Phone _____

FILM AND/OR PHOTOGRAPHY SCHEDULE

Date _____

Start Time _____

End Time _____

Rain Date _____

Start Time _____

End Time _____

Summary of Activities and Scene(s):

REQUESTS

Park Spokesperson (Yes) (No)

Pearl Harbor Survivor (Yes) (No)

Park Historian (Yes) (No)

Use of Roads and/or Trails (Yes) (No)

Maximum Number of Cast and Crew _____

Number/Type(s) of Vehicles _____

Description of Equipment/Props _____

PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW AND/OR SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

I hereby state that the above information given is complete and correct and that no false or misleading information or false statements have been given. All estimates are reliable to the best of my knowledge, and I have the full authority to represent the applicant entity and the project described above.

Signature _____ Print Name _____ Date _____

Title _____ Company Name _____

NOTE

This is an application only and does not serve as permission to conduct a filming project or any other use of a National Park. If your request is approved, a permit containing applicable conditions and regulations will be sent to the person designated on the application. The permit must be signed and returned to the park prior to the event.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected to allow the park manager to make a value judgment on whether or not to allow the requested use. All the applicable parts of the form must be completed.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 30 minutes per response including the time it takes to read, review instructions and complete the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspects of this form to the National Park Service Program Manager, Special Park Uses, Ranger Activities Division, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240, and to the Information collection Clearance Officer, Washington Administrative Program Center, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

APPLICATION FEE

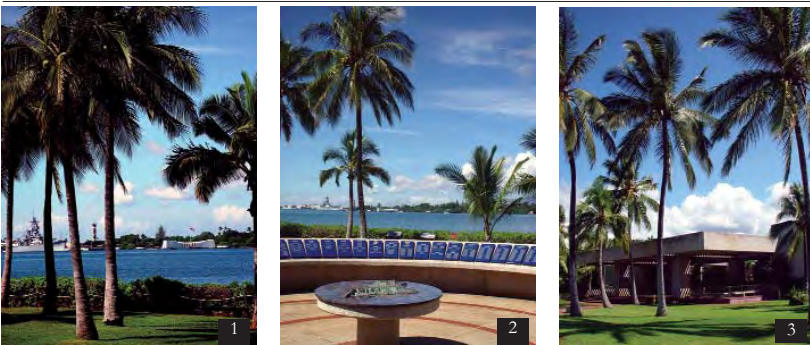
Information provided will be used to determine whether a permit will be issued. The completed application must be accompanied by an application fee in the form of a check or money order in the amount of **\$100.00**. Please make checks payable to the **National Park Service**. All application and administrative charges are non-refundable. This completed form should be mailed or faxed to:

Office of Public Affairs, USS *Arizona* Memorial - NPS
 #1 *Arizona* Memorial Place Honolulu, HI 96818

CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

All insurance certificates must be with United States carriers. Foreign insurance will not be accepted. The National Park Service must be additionally insured using the following address:

USS *Arizona* Memorial - NPS ● #1 *Arizona* Memorial Place ● Honolulu, HI 96818
 Attention: Bradford Baker ● Phone: (808) 422-2771 Ext.123 ● Fax: (808) 483-8608



PHOTOS

- Photo 1 Pearl Harbor backdrop where most interviews and narrated sequences are filmed.
- Photo 2 The Remembrance Circle provides a nice spot for narration.
- Photo 3 The visitor center back lanai provides ample film opportunities with shots of palm trees, Pearl Harbor and the USS *Arizona* Memorial.
- Photo 4 Aerial view of the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center.

ILLUSTRATIONS

- A & B Indicate the visitor center back lawn where narration, scenes and interviews may be conducted.
- C Morning check-in at security checkpoint.
- D The Navy water taxi launch. Camera crews are allowed to go to the memorial via the water taxi. Crews must remain seated and follow Navy safety regulations.



All interviews and narration are to be conducted at the visitor center.



USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

TANGIBLE CONNECTIONS TO THE PAST

A walk through the USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum allows visitors the opportunity to experience the human side of the Pearl Harbor story.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum is a richly hued tapestry of memories, a moving testimonial to the bravery and honor of those who served and the thousands who died in the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. It is an intrinsic part of the memorial experience, carrying our focus from the grand scope of a world-changing event down to the most basic level of the individuals who lived and died there.

As they move through the museum, visitors are drawn into the pleasant rhythm of pre-war life at Pearl Harbor. Programs for concerts featuring the ship's award-winning big band, photographs showing sailors at work and play and a display case packed with trophies and victory photos can be viewed. Perhaps the most haunting of all are the letters written to the folks back home. Together they weave a visual memoir of shipboard life in a time of peace.



In stark contrast to these casual and happy mementos, there are other reminders of the catastrophic event of December 7, 1941. There's a dramatic model of the Japanese aircraft carrier *IMS Akagi*, flagship of the deadly attack force. Another model shows the *USS Arizona* as she appeared before the attack. Visitors admire the proud vessel, and at the same time suddenly sense the magnitude of the destructive force that sent her to the bottom in just nine minutes. In other displays, fragments of Japanese warplanes and photos of a beached mini-sub carry visitors through the museum on a wave of recognition and remembrance. There's even the twisted metal remains of a Japanese torpedo that was headed towards Battleship Row before it got lodged in the harbor floor, saving perhaps hundreds of sailors from its deadly intended purpose.

Along the way, there are also oversized photographic murals showing the fury of the raging fires that burned for days along Battleship Row. Even after more than a half-century, these and other eyewitness pictures of the attack - some even taken by Japanese pilots - clearly convey the tragic tale.

This museum weaves an eloquent tale of life and death, of honor, bravery, courage and loss. It's a wrenching human drama that holds visitors enthralled. For those too young to remember, or not yet born, the museum establishes an important link to the history of the attack. Perhaps for the first time, they experience the real story. The exhibits include telegrams of condolence - small pieces of

paper carefully preserved for decades by families with nothing else left to connect them to their loved ones. In another case, a row of medals gleams softly in mute testament to the bravery of a young sailor who gave his life for his country. The families of these fallen sailors have graciously donated all of these precious keepsakes to the *USS Arizona* Memorial so they can be displayed for the world to see.

The Arizona Memorial Museum is a powerful tribute to the men who gave their lives during the attack on Pearl Harbor. It holds within its walls the memory of great camaraderie, stunning heroism and ultimately unspeakable loss. It delivers a message that transcends nations and generations - peace is a precious gift, and we must steadfastly preserve the memory and honor of those who fought to secure it.

The *USS Arizona* Memorial was dedicated on Memorial Day 1962 to commemorate the service personnel who sacrificed their lives for their country December 7, 1941. In 1989 the *USS Arizona* was designated a National Historic Landmark. Since 1980, the National Park Service has operated the memorial and the visitor center to ensure the preservation and interpretation of the tangible historical resources associated with the attack - including the rich and vivid memories of its survivors. Veterans have always played a key part in maintaining this historic site. In fact, funding for the *USS Arizona* Memorial is provided in part by the Arizona Memorial Museum Association, a group of Pearl Harbor survivors and others interested in preserving this important legacy.

PHOTO ABOVE

Visitors examine a Japanese torpedo in the *USS Arizona* Memorial Museum. The 18-foot weapon was used at Pearl Harbor with tremendous success and was one of Japan's premier weapons throughout World War II. This detonated torpedo was found in 1990 during a dredging project inside Pearl Harbor

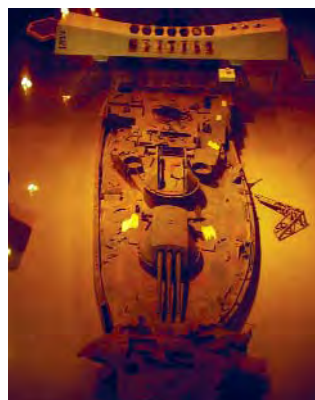


PHOTO I

Visitors view the the pre-attack room in the museum. In the foreground is a model of the *USS Arizona*.

PHOTO II

Model of the *USS Arizona* Memorial with the sunken *Arizona* resting amidsection between the shrine's support columns.

PHOTO III

Visitors get an opportunity to see the condition of the famous battleship as it currently rests in Pearl Harbor.



SNAPSHOTS



USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL
 PHOTO ORDER FORM *(Prices Subject to Change)*

Instructions:

1. Please complete the following form.
2. Fax or mail your completed form to:

c/o Daniel Martinez - Photo Archives
 USS *Arizona* Memorial
 1 *Arizona* Memorial Place
 Honolulu, HI 96818
 FAX number: (808) 483 - 8608

3. Fees for photo reproduction, shipping and handling as follows:

For each 8 x 10 photograph: \$10.00
 For 150 image CD: \$25.00



Photo Order Form

Name: _____ Date: _____

Publication: _____ Date Required: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Intended Use: _____

Order: 150 image CD: 8 x 10 photograph: Number of photographs: _____

Checks Payable to: Arizona Memorial Museum Association

Payment Method (VISA/MasterCard/American Express): _____

Card number: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Authorized signature: _____

| Photo ID | Photograph Description | Unit price | Qty. | Extended Cost |
|----------|------------------------|------------|------|---------------|
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HISTORIC FILES

300 DPI

Approximately 8 x 10

B & W



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 5



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 9

PHOTO 1

Admiral Kimmel, Admiral Pacific Fleet, confers with his staff: (left to right) Captain W.S. Kelaney (Operations Officer), Admiral Husband Kimmel and Captain William Smith (Chief of Staff).

PHOTO 2

A fireboat pours water onto the burning battleship *West Virginia* following the attack by Japanese naval aircraft.

PHOTO 3

Japanese torpedo plane rises after a direct torpedo hit on battleship *West Virginia*. This dramatic image captures the opening sequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

PHOTO 4

A Japanese midget submarine lies beached at Bellows Field, on the windward side of Oahu.

PHOTO 5

This image was captured by a Japanese naval aviator in the opening moments of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Torpedo tracks can be seen headed towards Battleship Row. Smoke rises in the distance from the burning aircraft at Hickam Field.

PHOTO 6

Navy personnel attempt to save a burning PBY patrol plane at Kaneohe Naval Air Station.

PHOTO 7

USS *Arizona* burns after her forward magazines have exploded. Note collapsed foremast.

PHOTO 8

USS *Arizona* underway, circa 1930's.

PHOTO 9

Dense smoke rises from the forward and mid-ships portion of the USS *Arizona*. Just ahead of her (L-R) the sinking USS *West Virginia* outboard with the slightly damaged USS *Tennessee* inboard.

CONTEMPORARY FILES

300 DPI

Approximately 8 x 10

CYMK

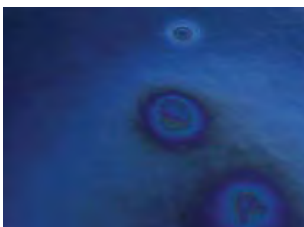


Photo A



Photo B



Photo C



Photo D



Photo E



Photo F

COLOR IMAGES

Photo A Oil from the USS *Arizona* still seeps to the surface. **Photo B** Pearl Harbor Survivor Dick Fiske at the memorial. **Photo C** Partial view of the submerged USS *Arizona* with the memorial. **Photo D** USS *Arizona* Memorial ceremony with U.S. Marines at attention in the shrine room. **Photo E** USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center sign. **Photo F** Visitors wait in line at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center.

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS



Across the American landscape there exists hundreds of historic sites preserved to tell the American story. From battlefields to courthouses, the echoes of our forefathers reverberate our storied past. However, few of these places have the fortune of first-hand eyewitnesses. Imagine the power of listening to a Civil War soldier tell his tale of woe, or a slave of the Underground Railroad speak of hope and fear.

At the USS *Arizona* Memorial, Pearl Harbor Survivors volunteer their time to tell the Pearl Harbor story. These “citizen soldiers” take visitors back in time sharing personal stories and letting visitors into the heart and soul of history - people.

As history continues forward, new inventions, events and figures fill the timeline of the American experience. Daily over 1,000 World War II veterans pass away. The “Greatest Generation” will soon be gone with only text and recorded sound to fill their absence.

The volunteers who share their experiences at the *Arizona* Memorial are living history. Their dedication to sharing the story of December 7th has not gone unnoticed. Seven of the memorial’s full-time Pearl Harbor Survivor volunteers were recently recognized by the Governor of Hawaii, the Secretary of Interior and the President of the United States for their outstanding community service.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was a pivotal event in the great American saga, reshaping our destiny and ushering in an era of terrifying conflict. Historians can give us the details of the event - what happened, what led up to it and what followed. But beyond these facts and scholarly interpretations, there is another story. It is the riveting tale of the men who were there that fateful day. It is the tale of the survivors.

Pearl Harbor survivors have something to share that is more moving, more personal and more meaningful than any objective third-party account of the attack could ever be. Pearl Harbor survivors share an emotion-charged remembrance. They speak of anger, fear, sorrow and regret; and the haunting look in their eyes suggest these emotions are as fresh today as they were more than a half century ago.

“I joined up to see the world, not to fight a war.”
- Joe Morgan

Joe Morgan was the honorary chaplain of the USS *Arizona* Memorial. Over the years, he was asked to perform burial ceremonies for many USS *Arizona* survivors who had chosen to be interred with their shipmates on the sunken vessel. By Morgan’s own account, war was the last thing he expected when he joined the Navy as a teenager. “I joined up to see the world, not to fight a war. When the attack started, I was scared and looked for a place to hide.”

Chaplain Morgan was on Ford Island when the bombs started falling December 7, 1941, Morgan ran into a hangar and found a huge I-beam to shelter himself from the fury of the bullets, bombs and explosions. While he was hiding, he noticed some of his shipmates were out on the tarmac, armed with nothing more than handguns, and shooting back at the aircraft roaring overhead.

“Here I was, a trained gunner hiding in an I-beam, and I began to feel ashamed of myself,” he said. “The shame overpowered my fear. I went into the armory and grabbed a machine gun to fight back.”

For Morgan and hundreds of other young men barely past boyhood, fear was a natural and understandable reaction to the devastation they witnessed. Yet, they rose above it and went on to serve with honor and in many cases, great heroism.

“We started hearing someone tapping from inside the hull.”

- Richard Fiske

Richard Fiske was a Marine bugler serving on the battleship USS *West Virginia* at the time. The *West Virginia* suffered a crippling hit in the first few minutes of the attack and sank quickly. “There’s one thing I remember in particular,” Fiske recalled. “On Monday, the day after the attack, we started hearing someone tapping from inside the hull. It echoed through the ship, and we went throughout the superstructure trying to find out where we heard the noise. That tapping went on all week long. They sent divers down 14 times to find those guys. Finally, around December 18th or 19th, they had to stop looking. They did the best they could, but they just couldn’t find them. We didn’t know who was down there, but the tapping continued until December 24th.”

With obvious difficulty, Fiske went on: “When we went into dry-dock on June 18, 1942, we found them. They were in the last watertight compartment we opened. We found a calendar and a clock with them. For me, that clock is one of the most precious artifacts found because it reminds me of those guys. I often wonder what they were thinking



about. Their lives were cut so short and they never had a chance to realize their dreams.”

“Crews were going around in small boats picking guys out of the water as they floated up.”

- Warren Verhoff

The horrifying memories of the attack are burned on the hearts and minds of the survivors. “There are some sights you remember so well, said Warren Verhoff, crew member on the USS *Keosanqua*. “I have a vivid memory of

going around Ford Island and seeing this one guy hanging in the rigging. He must have been up there most of the week because we were just too busy down below to get up there and lower him. Crews were going around in small boats picking guys out of the water as they floated up. Many of these 'floaters,' as they were called, came up with no arms, no legs, things like that. It's something I'll never forget."

For most of the men caught in the merciless surprise, the attack seemed to last forever, though it was actually only a couple of hours long. Verhoff continued: "I remember being mad all through the day. But then, in the evening we started to get scared because we didn't know what would happen next. For months I dreamed about planes."

"The count on the *Oklahoma* was the second largest loss of life."

- Richard C. Husted

Seamen First Class Richard C. Husted was rushing back from a rare overnight liberty with his family in Haleiwa when he discovered that his ship the USS *Oklahoma* had already capsized, taking more than 400 of his shipmates to their deaths. "I had left my uncle at Schofield where he was stationed and from there I really don't know how I made it to the small boat harbor. That's when I was told about the USS *Oklahoma*," Husted said.

After collecting his composure, Husted contin-



ued, "She was my first ship and it's difficult to talk about. The count on the *Oklahoma* was the second largest loss of life. The fact that I was not aboard disturbed me for many a year, but I really didn't talk about it. At the 30th reunion, I joined the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, and I could finally start talking - it sort of freed me up. Being out at the memorial as a volunteer is sort of a catharsis, because I wasn't there when it happened."

"I saw a torpedo drop and our guns were firing."

- Bill Speer

Bill Speer had just stepped out of his morning shower on the light cruiser USS *Honolulu* when the attack began. "I saw a torpedo drop, and our guns were firing before they'd even sounded general quarters," he said. "I ran to my battle station and went through the rest of that day without getting fully dressed."

Speer tells of the deep sorrow they felt during those first terrible hours. "We could clearly see the *Arizona* and all of Battleship Row from our post. At one point we were all just standing there with tears in our eyes watching the devastation and feeling helpless, with nothing to be done about it."

For many survivors, "doing something about it" meant getting back to their posts as quickly as possible, even if they were injured. Of the hundreds of men wounded in the attack, only 10 percent stayed in their hospital beds more than a day. The rest went almost immediately back to their duties. "That gives you an idea of our patriotism," Speer said with a note of pride.

"No matter how severely injured, we will fight for life."

- Everett Hyland

For those who were the most severely wounded, such heroism was simply not an option. Everett Hyland was standing on the deck of the USS *Pennsylvania* when she took a direct hit from a 500-lb. bomb. "We'd got 10 through the first wave of the attack okay," he recalled.

"Unfortunately, we weren't so lucky with



the second. I happened to be standing near where the bomb exploded when it hit. It knocked me through the air and I landed flat on my face." Hyland suffered multiple wounds and severe burns on his hands and face. Of his entire squad, he was the only one to survive. "I think it's a basic part of humanity, the will to stay alive," he said. "No matter how severely injured, we will fight for life." It would be nine long months after the attack before Hyland would even get out of the hospital.

"We started to wonder whether it would hurt more to be shot by a 25 caliber bullet from a Japanese weapon, than our own 30 caliber rifles."

- Robert Kinzler

Robert Kinzler, current president of the Hawaii Pearl Harbor Survivors Association chapter, was not at Pearl Harbor when the bombs began to fall. He was stationed at Schofield Barracks. His vantage point was a few miles from the inferno in the harbor, but the experience was nonetheless gripping. "I remember the sound of the first bombs hitting Wheeler Airfield," Kinzler said. "There were 353 planes in the air that day but I only remember hearing one."

"We had to pass Pearl Harbor to get to our battle station across town, at Roosevelt High School, and we could see huge columns of thick black smoke and deep orange flames rising up from Pearl Harbor. We felt totally powerless and we began to wonder about an invasion. We started to wonder whether it would hurt more to be shot by a 25-caliber bullet from a Japanese weapon, than our own 30 caliber rifles. When you're 19 and facing such things, your mind goes to a strange place."

For each of these men and the others who join them in the ranks of survivors, Pearl Harbor is more than a day that will live in infamy. It was an event that completely



redefined their lives, and left them wrestling the immutable question - "why me?" With a catch in his throat, Richard Fiske sums it up with eloquent simplicity: "I pray every day because the good Lord was with us."

We are fortunate to have these men in our midst. They enrich us with a deep sense of duty, honor and country; and, they teach us valuable lessons about courage, fear, war, peace, anger and forgiveness. We owe them our gratitude, and our freedom.

PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS - BIOGRAPHIES

ROBERT KINZLER

By: Abrar Qureshi

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS - US ARMY

“The pilot and the machine gunner were no more than 50 feet from us,” Kinzler said. “But the gunner was not shooting.” Having had no aircraft identification instruction, the company could not identify the plane and continued to the mess hall for breakfast. At that moment, the bugles began to play and the alert call signaled everyone to meet.

The company learned that Pearl Harbor was under attack by the Japanese. They also learned that the plane they had seen earlier had bombed Wheeler Field, which was almost a mile away. The soldiers immediately set off to their assigned battle station and as they cleared Pipa Gulch on the Honolulu side, became eyewitnesses to the ongoing attack.

“There was a tremendous volume of black smoke from the burning oil,” remembered Kinzler. “Periodically, within that black smoke there would be a deep orange colored flame which might have been from another bomb striking a ship or an internal explosion.”

The residents of Honolulu at the time of the attack were not aware of what was going on, according to Kinzler. Some of the anti-aircraft shells fired from Pearl Harbor exploded in various parts of Honolulu. “About 48 to 50 civilians were killed from fragments.” Martial law had been established by 4 p.m. around Honolulu, and there was a curfew from sunset to sunrise.

After Pearl Harbor, Kinzler was stationed at Canton Island (Kiribati), which served as a refueling point for airplanes. He was assigned as a radar operator on Canton to monitor incoming bombers making sure aircraft at Canton had ample time to fly off before the Japanese bombers flew in for their raids.

After the war, Kinzler went back to college to study chemical engineering, and married Mary Jane Johns. In 1954, he moved his family to Hawaii, where he worked at C&H Sugar. After retiring from C&H in 1985, Captain Kinzler became a NPS volunteer.



EVERETT HYLAND

By: Gary Aceves-Foster

USS PENNSYLVANIA - US NAVY

Word had gotten back to the main Japanese launch force...they had missed the USS *Pennsylvania*. Finally figuring out the USS *Pennsylvania* was in dry dock, they were now after her. Flying in a V-formation, all five planes released their bombs at the same time. Radioman 2nd Class Everett Hyland never even heard them go off. “The only thing I remember is I was flat on my face,” he recalled. “I picked myself up on the fantail right up close to the gun crew, and the gun crew was gone.”

Memories of the time before that fateful morning are “fuzzy” for Everett Hyland. Born on March 17, 1923, in Stamford, Connecticut, Everett recalls how life was hard for his family in the Dutch farming country of northeastern Pennsylvania. At 15, he joined the Army and was promptly kicked out. Soon after, he joined the Navy. Everett was transferred to the USS *Pennsylvania* six months before the air raid on Pearl Harbor. President Roosevelt wanted the fleet in the Pacific, and the 18 year-old radioman loved it. “I never had as good a time in my entire life, I never missed hometown,” he said.

Everett states that he “took a shellacking” at Pearl. “When I got hit I was part of what they call the antenna repair squad. When battle-stations were sounded, and we went up to our assembly point on the main deck, we all had jobs to do. Mine was to batten down the battle ports. I would come to each port, kind of peek out to see what was going on; one of the things I saw was people getting off the *Arizona* going hand-over-hand on a line to the ship next to them.”

Severely wounded, Radioman Hyland was to spend the next nine months convalescing, first at the Pearl Harbor Naval Hospital and then at a hospital in California. After he was released to sea duty, he served on board a light cruiser, the USS *Memphis*. When the war ended, he was sent to New York to be discharged. After graduating from the University of Connecticut, Everett worked for the California Conservation Service as a soil scientist. He then taught elementary school science and spent 20 years in Las Vegas, Nevada.



HERB WEATHERWAX

By: Kendra Freeland

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS - US ARMY

Herb Weatherwax was born on June 3, 1917, in Honolulu, Hawaii. On June 6, 1941, Weatherwax was drafted into the Army. Losing his father at a young age, the Army gave him guidance in life and became his family. After basic training, he was assigned to the 198th Infantry Regiment at Schofield Barracks in Honolulu, Hawaii.

After hearing on the radio that Pearl Harbor was under attack, Weatherwax got a ride to Schofield Barracks. En route, he passed Pearl Harbor and saw a large swelling mass of smoke rising from Battleship Row. The battleship *Arizona* was engulfed in flames. The bus kept going by Schofield and passed by Wheeler Field. There he saw airplanes destroyed and hangars on fire. “We got to Schofield Barracks, I got into uniform and got my weapon,” remembered Weatherwax. “Then I got a call to get back to my station that was on the opposite side of the mountain. The Japanese had struck seven different military installations at one time - it wasn't just Pearl Harbor. We waited through the next morning expecting to see the Japanese invading, but nothing happened.”

In 1944, Weatherwax was reassigned to the 272nd Infantry Regiment, 69th Division. The following year, the 69th Division was sent to Europe and entered combat at the Eifel Forest, in Belgium. The division later moved on to join forces with Russian troops in Germany. “As we crossed Europe, it was terrible,” Weatherwax said. “We went through France, Belgium and Germany and saw nothing but destruction. It was the first time I saw what war does to people. The death, the destruction, there were so many young people that were killed. It was a terrible experience, but it was also a relief. When we joined up with the Russians, we knew that the war was coming to an end.”

After the war, Weatherwax took advantage of the GI Bill and entered an electrical school in Chicago. In 1953, he started his own electrical contracting business. He joined the National Park Service volunteer program in 1996. He regularly comes to the USS *Arizona* Memorial to share his aloha spirit with visitors.



WARREN VERHOFF
USS *Keosanqua* - US NAVY

By: Kendra Freeland

Warren Verhoff was born on April 4, 1921. He grew up in the quiet surroundings of Denver, Colorado. Verhoff joined the Navy right after high school. He remembers an innocent outing to the movie with friends that changed his life forever. "We saw a Navy movie, and then we saw this Marine movie," he said. [After the movies], One guy said, let's all go down and join the Marines. So we all went down to the recruiting office. I was the only one who passed all of the tests. I was obligated then. I couldn't back down. I ended up joining the Navy.

"On December 7, there were 90-some ships at Pearl Harbor - auxiliaries, battleships, and ship yard crafts," stated Verhoff. That's what a lot of people don't realize. They think that only the *Arizona* was there [but] I was on a tug boat, the USS *Keosanqua* AT 38, and that morning, we had a job to do. At 6:10 a.m., we got underway to meet the barge. On the way down the channel about half way down, we saw a submarine submerge. We thought it was one of ours [but] when we got out to the channel, we saw the USS *Ward*, one of our destroyers, firing at something. It turned out that it was a midgeet sub. As the USS *Keosanqua* reached the barge, Verhoff recalls, "That's when it all started." Looking up towards the sky, he remembers: "They came from over the mountain range and got closer and closer. We thought those were ours until they turned and you could see the markings on the side. We were getting strafed by machine-gun fire, and they were launching torpedoes at battleships. We thought it was never going to end. I'll never forget that morning."

Verhoff served on the USS *Bush* for the remainder of World War II. During the Korean War, he served on two battleships, the USS *New Jersey* and the USS *Wisconsin* and during the Vietnam War he spent his final service years on the aircraft carrier USS *Ranger*. He retired on April 6, 1970 and joined the National Park Service volunteer program in 1991.

April 4, 1921 - August 14, 2003



RICHARD FISKE
USS *West Virginia* - US NAVY

By: Abrar Qureshi

Marine Private Bugler Fiske was on the quarter-deck of the USS *West Virginia* when the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor began. "From a distance they looked like ours so we didn't pay any attention to it," remembered Master Sergeant Richard Fiske. "That is when the first of five torpedoes hit!" Two of the five torpedoes hit the USS *Oklahoma*. But when the other three hit the USS *West Virginia*, Fiske knew this meant war.

"I saw from very close that they were torpedo planes coming in from the Waianae Mountains," he said. As the attack began, the First Sergeant ordered everyone to his battle station. For the next two hours, Fiske said, "It was one torpedo after another!"

The USS *West Virginia* was hit by a total of nine torpedoes. "After the *Arizona* blew up, we were sitting on the bottom," Fiske recalled. The crew of the *West Virginia* was ordered to abandon ship by 9 a.m. as they swam towards Ford Island through oil slicked waters and burning debris. "Our ship had fuel and 1,650,000 pounds of ammunition. I wanted to get the hell away from it!" said Fiske. When the attack ended, he could not believe it was over, even after seeing the planes finally fly away. "We were all left wondering if they were going to return." After the attack, Fiske became an assistant platoon leader for the landing at Iwo Jima. "Out of 22,000 Japanese soldiers that were on the island, the U.S. Marines only took 337 prisoners," recalled Fiske. "They wouldn't surrender."

In 1991, Fiske and several other Pearl Harbor survivors meet with a group of Japanese pilots who took part in the Pearl Harbor attack. One of the pilots Fiske met that day was Colonel Zenji Abe, with whom he became close friends. Fiske placed two roses at the USS *Arizona* Memorial every month. "One rose was for him, and one was for me," said Fiske. "It was a simple way of saying he was sorry."

After graduating in 1940, Fiske enlisted in the Marine Corps and then served 20 years in the Air Force.

March 26, 1922 - April 2, 2004



TOM UNGER
ROTC - HONOLULU CIVILIAN

By: Gary Aceves-Foster

On the morning of December 7th, 1941, Thomas E. Unger was 18 years old and had just graduated from Roosevelt High School. After graduation, Unger went to work for the Standard Dredging Company building a sea-plane runway in Kehii Lagoon. During this time, he was also playing semi-pro football. He had been a star fullback on Roosevelt's football team. Now he played for the Na Alii in the Honolulu senior league against many football stars of the day, such as Jackie Robinson.

Viewing the billowing smoke from the direction of Pearl Harbor, Unger heard the Red Cross on the radio urgently requesting all able-bodied men, especially truck drivers, to report immediately to the Iolani Palace grounds. "I jumped into my Model A and sped through the city to the palace grounds," he said. "Once there, I leapt on board a lumber truck as it was heading out for Pearl Harbor."

Directed into Hickam Airfield, Tom first helped rescue men out of a blazing guard-house. "Later, at the request of one of the Army doctors, we carried nine dead airmen on our truck to Tripler Army Hospital at Fort Shafter," he added. "Rumors were rampant. Paratroopers had landed on Tantalus. Japanese troop ships were offshore about to send in troops. It was a hell of a night."

At daybreak, Unger met a group of high school ROTC classmates carrying rifles. He went to the armory where he was issued a rifle, khaki uniform and an armband for the newly organized Hawaii Territorial Guard. A week later, he was sworn in to the United States Army at Fort Shafter.

After serving a year on Sand Island, Unger was sent to Fort Sam Houston in Texas and assigned to the 88th Infantry Division. He saw combat in three Italian campaigns. During this time, he received a Purple Heart and was awarded a combat commission to the grade of Second Lieutenant. After the war, Unger learned one of the Austrian prisoners at Sand Island was Alfred Preis, the architect who would later design the USS *Arizona* Memorial.



National Park Service



WITNESS TO HISTORY PROGRAM

PEARL HARBOR INTERVIEW SERIES

VIDEO TELECONFERENCING

A 21st century connection to perspectives from the past



Every year, 1.5 million visitors from all over the world travel to Pearl Harbor and the USS *Arizona* Memorial. They come to honor the men and women who gave their lives on December 7, 1941. They also come to learn the history of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the subsequent United States involvement in World War II.

Not everyone can visit the memorial personally. But with *Witness to History* educational programs like the Pearl Harbor interview series, students nationwide can learn about the events surrounding December 7, 1941.

The *Witness to History* Pearl Harbor interview series offers a distance learning opportunity like no other. Now, students have an alternative way to learn about our history. They get to experience a historical perspective from those who were there.

Learning about World War II is a moving experience. Communicating directly with a Pearl Harbor Survivor, however, can be invaluable. For one hour, students of all ages interview and discuss the World War II era with Pearl Harbor Survivors through the use of video teleconference technology. Participation is free.



PHOTO ABOVE

The USS *Arizona*, December 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Hawaii. After the ignition of the forward powder magazine by the explosion of a 1,760-lb. Japanese armor piercing bomb, the 608-foot battleship sank in nine minutes. The exposed superstructure continued to burn for three days.

The *Witness to History* video teleconferencing program is sponsored by both the National Park Service and the United States Navy. These two organizations have vested interest not only in telling the story of Pearl Harbor, but in preserving the cultural and historic significance of the USS *Arizona*. The program is funded by the Arizona Memorial Museum Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to financially supporting the National Park Service's educational and interpretive initiatives. Their support of the distance learning program has brought the program national and international accolades.

Witness to History provides educational programs for students across the globe via distant learning. As of June 2004, the program has reached over 500 students in seven states and one foreign country. Ohio, New York, and Italy have been locations for the program. The program is made possible by the dedication and support of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association - Aloha Chapter. A fading voice, these volunteers are among the last of the eye-witnesses of the attack.

Teachers receive a teleconference survivor questionnaire to outline the classroom discussion with the Pearl Harbor Survivor. Teachers receive an educational booklet that provides a historical background of the Japanese air attack with learning exercises for the students. Below is a list of some of the discussion points:

1. *What was an average day like in the military before the attack?*
2. *Where were you and what were you doing during the attack?*
3. *Did you serve for the remainder of the war? If so, where?*
4. *Did the news of September 11, 2001, bring back any memories from December 7, 1941?*

THERE ARE TWO SERIES OFFERED:

❶ Pearl Harbor Interview Series

This program supplements the history classroom. Through the voices of Pearl Harbor's survivors, times and dates of America's past are given meaning. Listening to Pearl Harbor survivors recount that day of infamy, students hear the personal side of the event. The personalization provides younger generations with a common connection to understand the magnitude of the event. Some of the volunteers who have told their stories include a sailor from the USS *Pennsylvania*, a bugler from the USS *West Virginia*, two Schofield Barracks soldiers, an Army Air Corps bomber pilot and an Army nurse. By talking directly to eye-witnesses in an interview type setting, history comes to life.

❷ Inside the Vault: The Curator's Series

This facet of the program allows students to view artifacts currently not on display. Fuchida's bible, silverware off the U.S. Pacific Fleet's capital ships, the Jitterbug Trophy awarded at the Battle of the Bands December 6, 1941. These are a few of the incredible artifacts preserved from the event. Also on display are rare images from the 14th Naval District Historic Photo Collection. They illustrate the development of Pearl Harbor, the Japanese attack and the massive salvage operation which followed.

Contact Information:

Video Conference Director
 Witness to History Program
 #1 *Arizona* Memorial Place
 Honolulu, Hawaii 96818
 Telephone: (808) 753-4428
 Fax: (808) 483-8608
 e-mail: witnesstohistory@hawaii.rr.com



PHOTO I

Admiral Kidd display at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum. The program uses artifacts when possible to convey points.



PHOTO II

Pearl Harbor Survivor Robert Kinzler tells students of his personal connection and military role during the December 7, 1941, air raid.



PHOTO III

Underwater divers drill core samples on the USS *Arizona*. Underwater archeology and the ship's future is discussed during the lectures.

RELATED SITES & CONTACTS

SUBMERGED RESOURCES UNIT



When the National Park Service began managing the USS *Arizona* in 1980, very little was known about the condition of the ship. Navy records indicated that the ship had been refueled in the days prior to the attack. During the salvage efforts after December 7, 1941, no attempt was made to remove the remaining oil. Yet, every day, oil leaks out of the ship into Pearl Harbor. To properly manage the USS *Arizona*, it was necessary to determine the ship's condition and answer some very basic questions about its deterioration and the amount of oil remaining.

National Park Service (NPS) divers took the first steps to finding these answers when they began a series of dives on the USS *Arizona* in 1983. These first researchers were archeologist from the NPS Submerged Resources Center, an organization dedicated to studying underwater archeological sites and natural marine environments. Navy divers from Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit One joined the NPS divers in 1986. Together, they completed the first maps of the ship since her sinking.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial Dive Team was created to provide diving support with research capabilities. Team members conduct dives every two weeks to monitor and record the condition of several cracks on the deck of the ship, to remove objects dropped by visitors to the memorial, to inventory objects on the surface of the ship and to recover and deploy scientific monitoring instruments recording environmental data. In addition, the USS *Arizona* Dive Team members enter the ashes of survivors on board the ship and assist visiting researchers with ongoing projects. Members of the USS *Arizona* Dive Team are chosen from the National Park Service staff and qualified volunteers.

The research efforts of the National Park Service and its partners continue today. These efforts will ultimately provide us with an accurate understanding of the USS *Arizona's* condition and allow us to create management plans to ensure this National Historic Landmark and war grave will be properly managed for future generations. To learn more about oil, corrosion, interment, photographs and audio visual footage on the USS *Arizona*, please contact the USS *Arizona* Memorial Dive Officer.

EDUCATION

One of the USS *Arizona* Memorial's major initiatives is education. Every year, the Arizona Memorial Museum Association in conjunction with the National Park Service provides educational opportunities to students across the world. These programs are more than tours - they are built around national standards of learning and supplement teacher lesson plans.

By bringing history to life, school interest in the USS *Arizona* Memorial has grown significantly over the last three years. The park recorded a 29% increase in official school visits during this time span. One reason for the increase is the attention December 7, 1941, has received. The movie *Pearl Harbor*, and the 60th Anniversary of the attack have brought the Pearl Harbor story to the forefront of American consciousness.

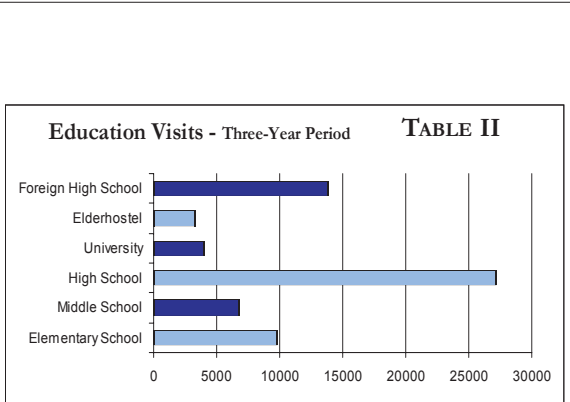
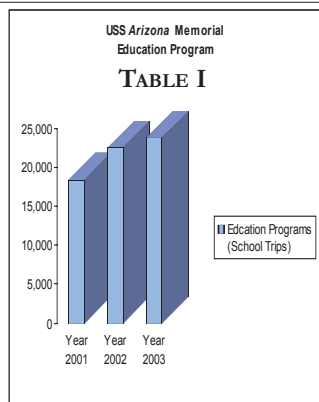
A site visit satisfies various state and national standards of learning. Please contact Education Specialist Kendall McCreary, (808) 422-4257, for all education questions and to receive supplemental education resources. Below is a list of learning points that help prepare students to learn about World War II and the role of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

LEARNING POINTS:

1. Region, Locations & Places - Facts & Symbols of Hawaii
2. Region, Locations & Places - Geography [Boundaries of the United States]
3. Map Skills - U.S. Presidential Election Maps
4. Movement - Historic Photo Gallery
5. Timeline - Date Keys to America's Past
6. People, Places, & Events - Interpret Primary Source Documents
7. People, Places, & Events - Political Cartoons

Though over half of the recorded school visits are from Hawaii schools, the program is available to any school. The USS *Arizona* Memorial makes limited reservations for school groups studying World War Two and American history. Education reservations are limited to two classes or up to 300 students. There must be one adult chaperone for every ten students. Reservations are taken no later than two weeks before and no sooner than one-year in advance of the proposed visit.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| TABLE I | In a three-year span, education programs have increased 29%. In 2003, 23,403 students participated in park education programs, up from 18,403 students in 2001. Over the last three years, 64,715 students have embraced the Pearl Harbor story. |
| TABLE II | Education programs are available from 4th grade up. High school visits are the most popular. |



RELATED SITES

USS *Bowfin* SUBMARINE PARK & MUSEUM



The park is operated by the non-profit Pacific Fleet Submarine Memorial Association. Proceeds from admissions and gift shop sales are used to continue the preservation and restoration of the USS *Bowfin* (SS-287). The park is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The last tour starts at 4:30 p.m. The USS *Bowfin*, launched on December 7, 1942, was nicknamed the “Pearl Harbor Avenger.” She sank 44 enemy ships during the course of her nine extraordinary war patrols. Take time to reflect at the waterfront memorial, which stands to remember the 52 American submarines and the more than 3,500 submariners lost during World War II.

BATTLESHIP *MISSOURI* MEMORIAL



A general admission price gets you aboard the USS *Missouri*. Inquire at the ticket office about military rates, local rates and a variety of tour options. You will stand on Battleship Row where World War II began for the United States. While on board the Battleship *Missouri*, you will get a taste of shipboard living as you view the ship’s quarters. With some areas still preserved in their original state, the battleship provides an accurate account of how these brave men spent countless days at sea protecting the United States. The USS *Missouri* is open 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL CEMETERY OF THE PACIFIC



The National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific is often referred to as the “Punchbowl”; it lies in the middle of Puowaina Crater, an extinct volcano. The Punchbowl was officially dedicated on September 2, 1949, on the fourth anniversary of V-J Day. Roughly translated, “Puowaina” means “Consecrated Hill” or “Hill of Sacrifice.” The cemetery is open 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. September 30 - March 1; 8:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. March 2 - September 29; and 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Memorial Day.

USS *ARIZONA* MEMORIAL JUNIOR RANGER BOOKLET (CHILDREN)



The USS *Arizona* Memorial designed a Junior Ranger Booklet to help children embrace history. The idea of a Junior Ranger Booklet is not new, as national parks throughout the country have long traditions of established Junior Ranger programs. The booklet guides young students through the events of the attack. These activities include: Opana Radar Station, Target Oahu, Midget Submarines, Battleship Row, Code-Breaking Magic, Wartime Civilian Life, and Memorials and Memories. The booklet approaches history with a young student in mind, which is the primary purpose of the Junior Ranger program. Junior Rangers not only earn a badge, but they learn the story of December 7, 1941, gaining an appreciation for the USS *Arizona* Memorial and the National Park Service mission. The USS *Arizona* Memorial Junior Ranger Booklet can be obtained for free at the visitor center front desk. The guide is intended for youths (ages 7-12). A Junior Ranger badge will be given upon completion. A second adventure booklet is available for sale in the park bookstore for \$5.95. This booklet comes with a collector’s patch.

USS *ARIZONA* MEMORIAL - TICKETS

24

- Please line up at the theater 5-minutes prior to the starting time of your program.
- Entire 75-minute program consists of the film and boat to the Memorial.
- Please be sure to visit our museum, bookstore, and waterfront exhibits.

The National Park Service now offers a new USS *Arizona* Memorial tour ticket. The commemorative ticket is available to visitors who take the memorial’s 75-minute program tour. As part of an effort to remember Pearl Harbor, each ticket highlights an individual act of courage and valor that was performed across the island on December

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA
REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

James G. Daniels III

Kansas City, Missouri

Ensign
United States Navy Aviator
USS *Enterprise*

Wing and a Prayer

On the evening of December 7, 1941, Ensign Daniels was part of an air search comprised of six F4F “Wildcat” fighters. Their mission was to locate the Japanese fleet. Unable to find the enemy, they were ordered to land on Oahu. On arrival at Pearl Harbor, they were mistaken for the enemy and five of the six aircraft were shot down. Three pilots were killed instantly, one died later and two survived. Ensign Daniels was the only pilot to land safely at the naval station on Ford Island. After his harrowing experience, he called to tell his wife, Helen, that he was okay and very much alive.

Series 1 Ticket design by: Zack Anderson

VISIT THIS PARK ON THE WEB AT:
www.nps.gov/usar

7, 1941. The first Pearl Harbor series includes 10 unique stories: Doris Miller, William G. Turner, John William Finn, Kenneth Marlar Taylor, Harry T.L. Pang, Torao Migita, Anna Urda Busby, James G. Daniels III, Frank C. Flaherty and Rudolph M. Martinez. The tickets give visitor’s a personal memento of their USS *Arizona* Memorial experience. A new series of tickets are planned to be introduced each year, highlighting additional facets, figures and stories of the attack on Oahu, December 7, 1941.

USS *ARIZONA* MEMORIAL - AUDIO TOUR

Visitors may choose to enhance their USS *Arizona* Memorial visit by renting an audio headset for a nominal fee. The audio headset program takes visitors to 23 destinations, providing explanations to the various artifacts and displays found at the USS *Arizona* Memorial.



The tour is narrated by Academy Award winner and Navy veteran Ernest Borgnine and includes excerpts from USS *Arizona* Memorial historian Daniel Martínez. In addition, several Pearl Harbor Survivors reflect on their personal experiences, giving visitors a human connection to the “date which will live in infamy.” The state of the art MP3 audio program is available in seven languages: English, French, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, German and Spanish.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

10. Unaware of the approaching Japanese flotilla, the U.S. Navy (185-plus U.S. ships) was moored in small groups throughout Pearl Harbor in defense of possible sabotage attempts.
9. The Japanese attack on the island of Oahu, December 7, 1941, acted as a catalyst propelling America into World War II. On December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared war on Japan. In return, on December 11, 1941, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, making it a world war.
8. The majority of the U.S. Pacific Fleet was moved to Pearl Harbor in 1940 as peace negotiations began faltering with Japan.
7. The *USS Arizona* sank in nine minutes and burned for over two days.
6. The *USS Arizona* is no longer a commissioned naval ship. She was stricken from the official register of U.S. naval vessels on December 1, 1942.
5. There were 1.4 million gallons of fuel on the *USS Arizona* when she sank. Over 60 years later, approximately two quarts a day still surfaces from the ship. Pearl Harbor Survivors refer to the oil droplets as “black tears.”
4. On the *USS Arizona* 1,177 service members perished, making it the greatest loss of life on any U.S. warship in American history.
3. The bond between *USS Arizona* shipmates went beyond being comrades; there were 37 sets of brothers assigned to the *USS Arizona* on December 7, 1941.
2. Unlike the battlefields of Gettysburg and Antietam, the story of Pearl Harbor is still alive in the memories of those who witnessed the attack. The Pearl Harbor Survivors who volunteer at the memorial tell their story to the public; they truly are living history.
1. The majority of the *USS Arizona's* crew members went down with the ship; however, 337 service members survived. Today, interments for deceased *USS Arizona* survivors are conducted on the ship. Over 20 interment have been conducted on the *USS Arizona*.

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL - SITE SURVEY



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Street Address: 1 Arizona Memorial Place
City: Honolulu **State:** Hawaii **Postal Code:** 96818
Phone: (808) 422-2771 **Fax:** (808) 483-8608
Website: <http://www.nps.gov/usar>

Operation: Managed by the National Park Service
Hours of Operation: Sunday - Saturday (Seven days a week)
 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 ◆ First program (Summer) 7:45 a.m.; 8:00 a.m. (Winter)
 ◆ Last program 3:00 p.m.
 ◆ Closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25 and January 1

Entrance Fee: Free, first come, first served tickets

Restrictions: No age restrictions

Program Tour: The tour is 75 minutes in length and includes a 23-minute documentary film, a shuttle boat ride and memorial visit.

Narrated Tour: Narrated audio tour available for small fee at visitor center front desk (23 stops)

Multi-Lingual: Paper Material available in 35 Languages
 Audio Service available in seven Languages

Dress Attire: Civilian: Shoes, and shirt; no bathing suits
 Military: Dress whites or better; Service equivalent

Strollers: Strollers are allowed in the Visitor Center; however, strollers must be stowed before beginning the USS Arizona Memorial program tour.

Pets: Except for visitors with service animals, pets are not allowed in the USS Arizona Memorial Visitor Center.

Addition Information:

Special Events: Pearl Harbor Day Ceremony, annually on December 7

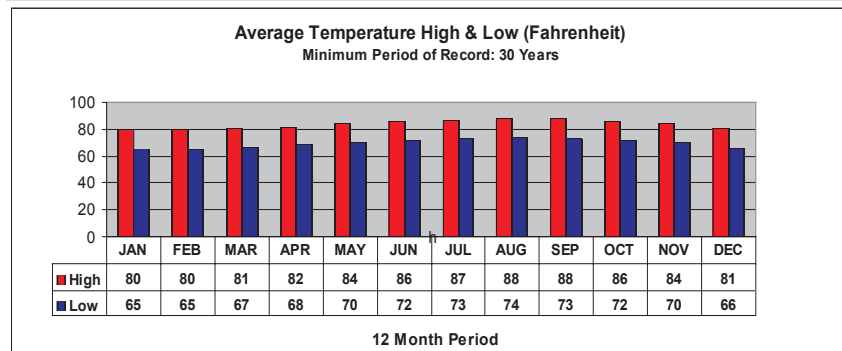
Shopping: Bookstore and limited snack bar on-site

Nearby landmarks: United States Naval Base, Pearl Harbor
 USS Submarine *Bowfin* Museum and Park
 Battleship *Missouri* Memorial

HONOLULU WEATHER

AVERAGE PRECIPITATION - HONOLULU, HAWAII

| JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| 3.60 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 1.50 | 1.10 | .50 | .60 | .40 | .80 | 2.30 | 3.00 | 3.80 |



FACILITIES & SERVICES

| | YES | NO |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| FOOD | | |
| SNACK BAR (LIMITED) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| VENDING MACHINES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| RESTAURANTS | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| PICNIC & LUNCH AREA(S) | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| RESTROOM(S) | | |
| FEMALE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| MALE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| DIAPER CHANGING TABLE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| FEEDING AREA | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| LOCKER ROOM | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| SHOWER | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| MEDICAL | | |
| NURSE OR DOCTOR ON-SITE | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| EMS AVAILABLE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| HOSPITAL NEARBY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| TRAINED STAFF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| EXHIBITS | | |
| MUSEUM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| HARBOR-SIDE DISPLAYS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| VIDEO/FILM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| DISABILITY ACCESS FOR EXHIBITS | | |
| HEARING IMPAIRED FACILITIES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| SIGHT IMPAIRED FACILITIES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBILITY | | |
| FACILITY ACCESS (RAMPS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| WHEELCHAIRS AVAILABLE ON-SITE | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| DISABILITY PARKING (FIVE SPOTS) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| OVERNIGHT FACILITIES | | |
| ON-SITE | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| NEARBY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| CAMPGROUND(S) | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| TRANSPORTATION | | |
| CITY BUS (NUMBERS 20 & 42) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| TAXI (TAXI STAND ON-SITE) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

FUNDRAISING & THE FUTURE

The Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund

“Passing In Review”



The Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund logo echoes the time-honored U.S. naval tradition of rendering honors to the brave crew of the USS *Arizona*. The logo depicts service personnel standing at attention upon passing the USS *Arizona* Memorial.

CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

The Arizona Memorial Museum Association (AMMA) has launched a capital campaign to construct a new USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center.

This new facility will be a world class repository of artifacts and information surrounding the Pearl Harbor attack. It will house a state-of-the-art museum and a new research and educational teleconferencing center, designed for distance learning, improved curatorial facilities and enhanced amenities to enrich the visitor experience. The enlarged facility will improve visitor comfort by ameliorating visitor congestion due to current space constraints.

The new facility is a joint project between AMMA and the National Park Service. The estimated cost is approximately \$34 million.

TOM HANKS, NATIONAL HONORARY CELEBRITY CHAIRMAN



“It is imperative that the history of the United States’ war effort in the Pacific be presented and recorded . . . for my generation and for generations to come; correctly, honestly and as thoroughly as possible. And it’s equally important to honor the men and the women who served at Pearl Harbor and across the Pacific in the course of the largest, most devastating war in history. That is the goal of the Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund.”

FUNDRAISING

In order to reach the fundraising goal for the new visitor center, AMMA has established the Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund Campaign, a multi-faceted capital improvement campaign to raise the nearly \$34 million needed from public and private sources. The campaign consists of four fundraising efforts with strong local and national support: Grassroots, Major Gifts, Planned Gifts and Grants.

Leadership to the campaign is provided by National Honorary Chairmen U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye (Hawaii), U.S. Senator John McCain (Arizona) and Hawaii Governor Linda Lingle. The campaign has the endorsement and involvement of actor Tom Hanks as its National Celebrity Chairman.

Though the Major Gifts effort will not formally kick-off until late in 2004, \$3.4 million has been raised in advance gifts to date. The project is nearing the architectural and exhibit design phase. Currently a management team of architects, engineers, and cultural and historical resource specialists are developing project plans.

THE PROBLEM

① DETERIORATING FACILITY

Originally built on a landfill designed to settle 18 inches, the museum and visitor center has settled 30 inches in some areas, far exceeding expectations. As a result, the lower level of the facility is nearing the water table. Repeated leveling projects to maintain the facility’s support structure has created cracks in the concrete. This deterioration has allowed moisture to permeate the concrete and sometimes reach the rebar. Engineers have assessed that the deterioration must be addressed and have given the current building a five to ten year life expectancy. The building has settled more than expected and, as a result, some support columns are close to being over-extended. The National Park Service is dedicated to keeping the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center open and to provide a safe environment for the public. However, future planning must be done to ensure the Pearl Harbor legacy is secure for future generations.

② LACK OF SPACE

The memorial’s yearly visitation is double the original intent. During the site’s peak season, Memorial Day - Labor Day, crowds flood the museum and visitor center causing congestion and prolonged program waits. Visitation to the USS *Arizona* Memorial is expected to increase in upcoming years as the state of Hawaii revitalizes its tourism industry. An increase in international and mainland visitors is forecasted as Hawaii markets vacation packages abroad and new laws restructure the cruise-line industry.

③ INADEQUATE MUSEUM CONDITION

The existing museum lacks sufficient space to display many of the thousands of artifacts that have been donated and remain in warehouses unavailable to the visiting public. The current design of the museum, originally built with open-air exhibits to take advantage of the warm Hawaiian weather, does not allow for adequate atmospheric control and prohibits the display of many irreplaceable artifacts. Exhibit areas are often over-crowded.

④ INCOMPLETE STORY

While powerful, the current museum tells only the basic story of Pearl Harbor. The new exhibits will allow for a more comprehensive story and better recognition of those who fought and sacrificed at Pearl Harbor.

THE PLAN

① NEW VISITOR CENTER

In 2003, a vision was born to create a new museum and visitor center better able to accommodate the thousands of daily visitors, better able to preserve and share the wealth of historical artifacts and memorabilia and better able to tell a more complete story of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the early War in the Pacific. The new visitor center will have more than twice the exhibit space of the current facility. There will be several project phases including: demolition and removal, core museum and visitor center design, external elements and landscaping.

THE PRIMARY COMPONENTS OF THE VISITOR CENTER PLAN ARE:

- An enlarged and enclosed state-of-the-art museum
- An outdoor amphitheater
- Memorial orientation theatres
- An education center with library and teleconferencing facility
- Expanded and improved visitor comfort areas
- An expanded bookstore

USS *Arizona* Memorial

Discovery Packet



Pearl Harbor, Hawaii



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