

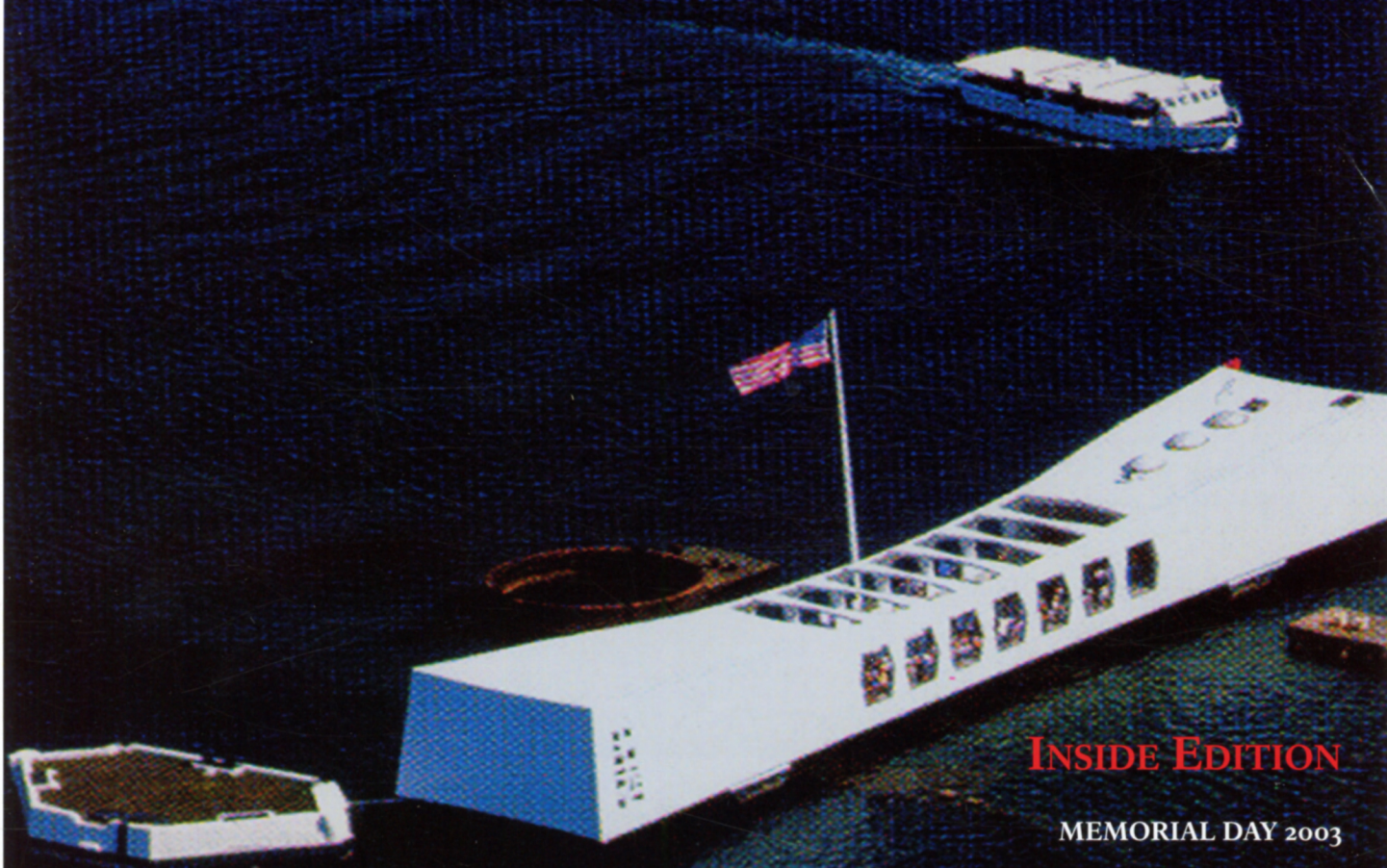


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

SPECIAL EDITION

HARBOR TIMES



INSIDE EDITION

MEMORIAL DAY 2003

VIDEO TELECONFERENCING
- "WITNESS TO HISTORY"

MARINE ATTACK SQUADRON 214
- "THE BLACK SHEEP"

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
- ALWAYS FAITHFUL, FIRST TO FIGHT

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL JUNIOR RANGER BOOKLET

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

MARINE ATTACK SQUADRON 214

ARTICLE BY: MICHELLE BRADLEY



Black Sheep Squadron



MARINE ATTACK SQUADRON

VMA 214 is one of the most remarkable units in Marine Corps aviation history. The squadron was formed at Marine Corps Air Station Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii in August 1943. Originally commissioned as *Marine Fighter Squadron 214*, the unit's foundation was established approximately a year and half after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States entry into World War II.

During World War II, *VMF 214* had three distinct tours of duty. The first was soon after its creation. Between March and August of 1943, the squadron fought in the Solomon Islands campaign. With their commanding officer, Major George Britt, the "Swashbucklers" shot down 20 enemy planes.

Between mid-1943 and January 1944, *VMF 214* earned the nickname "The Black Sheep" when the squadron came under the command of Major Gregory Boyington. At the age of 35, Major Boyington was considered old for a Marine Corps fighter pilot and as such, received the nickname "Pappy."

The squadron was made up of unattached pilots either separated from their squadrons by illness or by reorganizations of existing units. Boyington saw these men as a wasted resource, and encouraged them to join the ranks of *VMF 214*. Because of their backgrounds, they earned the name "Black Sheep."

VMF-214 came to the attention of most Americans during the late 1970's when their story was dramatized in the television show "*Baa Baa Black Sheep*," starring



Major Gregory "Pappy" Boyington



Black Sheep Squadron

Robert Conrad. However, the squadron's record stands out in the history books with or without the notoriety of the television series. Ultimately, the Black Sheep became the most successful Marine Fighter squadron during World War II. During their 84-day tour of duty in the Northern Solomon Islands and Rabaul,

they claimed 197 enemy planes either shot down or damaged, including troop transports, and supply ships.

The Japanese captured Major Boyington in late December 1944 after he was shot down. He remained a prisoner until the end of the war, but after his release he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Following Boyington's capture, the squadron was reassigned to the USS *Franklin* (CV-13) and flew missions to mainland Japan as bomber escorts from 1944-1945. In an interesting twist of fate, on March 19, 1945, a Japanese Kamikaze pilot hit the USS *Franklin*. Seven hundred and twenty four crewmen died during the attack and the ship was severely damaged, yet none of the Black Sheep were injured or killed.

In late 1945, *VMF-214* was decommissioned from active duty, but it wasn't long before the call to active duty came once again. In 1948, the squadron was recommissioned as Marine Fighter Squadron 214 (*VMA-214*), spending several years aboard various aircraft carriers training pilots off the United States west coast.

During the Korean War, the squadron was renamed "The Fighting 214" and became the first Marine squadron to see action in the conflict. On August 29, 1961, *VMA-214* was awarded the prestigious Commandant of the Marine Corps Safety Award. The squadron had achieved the most outstanding safety record for all attack squadrons in the Marine Corps.

Continued from Page 1

Then the Vietnam Conflict provided yet another chance for VMA-214 to distinguish themselves in combat. The squadron served three tours in Vietnam, flying over 13,000 sorties in support of operations with the Third Marine Amphibious Force and providing bomber support for operations over mainland Vietnam. Upon returning to the United States, the squadron had participated in operational readiness deployments to Iwakuni, Japan; Kadena, Okinawa; Pohang, Korea; and several Marine Corps bases within the United States, such as Twenty Nine Palms in California.

Today, VMA-214 remains on active duty, home-based at Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE BLACK SHEEP SQUADRON, PLEASE VISIT:

WEBSITES

<http://www.military.com>

http://www.acepilots.com/usmc_vm214.html

BOOK

The Black Sheep: The Definitive Account of VMF-214 in World War II, by Bruce Gamble.

TELEVISION

The True Story of the Black Sheep Squadron from A&E *Baa Baa Black Sheep*
TV series: reruns on History Channel

MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY 2003

USS *Arizona* Memorial

Keynote Speaker

Photo: Bruce Matheson in 1942



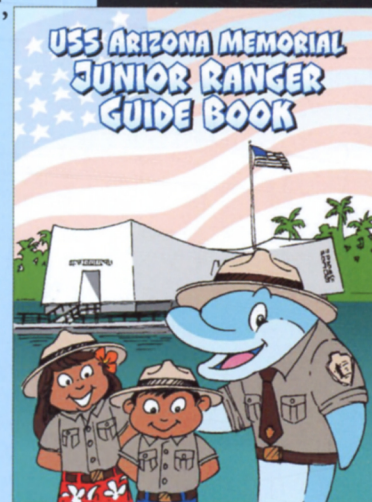
General Bruce Matheson, USMC Ret., was a young second lieutenant in the famous "Black Sheep Squadron."

A recap of his remarks can be found on page 9.

uss arizona memorial JUNIOR RANGER BOOKLET

FOR THOSE WHO LIVED IT, they can never forget. For the sons and daughters born since, they've been told to remember. Questioning the relevance of the attack on Pearl Harbor is a way to show children that what happened here two generations ago is still important to us today.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial designed a Junior Ranger Booklet to help children embrace and enjoy this 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. However, a funded Junior Ranger program at the USS *Arizona* Memorial was a unique challenge - how to take the vast death and destruction of that infamous day and make it into a fun and interesting booklet for kids?



All the possible options in Hawaii - the beach, shopping, snorkeling, hula - and it is difficult for any visitor, regardless of age, to switch from an adventure mode to a reflective mode. Nonetheless, it can be done by humanizing a story and by making history personal.

The first step was to create a concise and age-appropriate storyboard. The booklet guides young students through the events of the attack. These activities include: Opana Radar, Target Oahu, Midget Subs, Battleship Row, Code-Breaking Magic, Wartime Civilian Life, Remembering Those Who Died and Memorials and Memories.

The second step was to develop an animated figure to serve as the program's guide. KOA, a dolphin designed by longtime illustrator Alan Low, best met the criteria for the main character. Reflecting the maritime and Hawaiian sense of place, the dolphin seemed the ideal choice. The name KOA means warrior in the Hawaiian language and also is an acronym for Knowledge Officer for the *Arizona*.

The booklet approaches history with a child 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, and gain an appreciation for the USS *Arizona* Memorial. In the end, the WW II generation's legacy lives on.

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. Please see a Park Ranger if you have any questions.

Article: Kendall McCreary, Education Specialist

(Above) Illustration: Alan Low

(Left) Photo: National Archives

SAVE OUR HISTORY

PLEASE SEND YOUR DONATION TO:

PEARL HARBOR MEMORIAL FUND
#1 ARIZONA MEMORIAL PLACE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96818

WEBSITE

www.pearlharbormemorial.com



USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

BE PART OF THE STORY

ONE AND A HALF MILLION VISITORS EVERY YEAR EXPERIENCE THE POWER AND REVERENCE of the USS *Arizona* Memorial. The shrine is the final resting-place for most of the 1,177 officers, sailors and Marines who died on the *Arizona*. The remembrance exhibit at the Memorial Visitor Center also honors the fallen civilians and service personnel of other ships, airfields and barracks attacked on the "Date which will Live in Infamy." Ultimately, it commemorates all casualties and combatants of World War II in the Pacific.

A nationwide poll of American journalists looking back at all the incredible moments of the 20th century rated Pearl Harbor as the #3 "News Story of a Century," topped only by the atomic bomb and the man on the moon. Thousands of journalists and millions of visitors agree that the USS *Arizona* and its graceful Memorial remains one of the most unforgettable images of World War II. The national shrine and museum is a living testament to the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial Museum - - with its dramatic and educational exhibits - - is now in serious need of help. Originally designed for 750,000 annual visitors, the Museum and Visitor Center today average twice that many. More importantly, precious artifacts, documents, photographs and personal memorabilia are still in storage, never seen by the general public.

It is time to expand the USS Arizona Memorial Museum. The Memorial Museum expansion will double the exhibit space and provide a climate-controlled environment. Then we can tell more heroic, moving and inspiring stories of Pearl Harbor than ever before. Your contribution today helps preserve our Pearl Harbor heritage forever. When you contribute, you and those you honor will be listed in the Honor Roll of Donors and Memorial Registry at the Memorial Museum and Visitor Center .

Being in Pearl Harbor where it actually happened is a moving experience. Perhaps you wonder, as do many visitors, "What can I do to remember and honor...a husband, a father, a comrade in arms? How can I help preserve and protect the enduring values of this place?"

In 1960-62, people like you contributed to the public-private partnership that created the USS *Arizona* Memorial in the first place. In 1978-1980, private contributions and public funds helped build the present Memorial Museum and Visitors Center.

Your gift now will show that we remember our heroes of WW II in the Pacific. It solidifies our intent to keep a constant vigil at their Memorial, that we honor the Pearl Harbor survivors, that we plan to create a larger and more dramatic space to tell the rest of their stories.

LIVING HISTORY

HISTORY REMEMBERED

VIDEO TELECONFERENCING

STORY: KENDALL MCCREARY

Imagine a Pearl Harbor survivor speaking to a secondary school about his experience. He tells his story to a class of about 25 interested students. They see his garrison cap identifying his ship or station. They look into his eyes, which tell the story behind the story. He speaks with elementary students and high school students, personalizing history. Another survivor joins in and tells his story. After they speak, students are eager to ask questions. Is this a visit to a local school? No. The two schools were 4,000 miles apart, and the Pearl Harbor Survivors were 3,000 miles apart.

Photo: Joe Morgan (USS Utah Survivor) reflects at the USS Utah Memorial. Photo credit: Bradford Baker

The USS *Arizona* Memorial has embarked on a new and unique educational project. The concept is simple: to provide an opportunity for Pearl Harbor Survivors to tell their stories to interested students from elementary through the university level. The method is more sophisticated: to use teleconferencing technology to reach classrooms locally and nationwide. Rather than travel to an individual school to give an interview, this program involves a survivor and a moderator in one room and a teacher and students in another room, either five or 5000 miles away. These educational interviews would be recorded for future generations.

While relatively new to the National Park Service in Hawaii, distance-learning programs are established in a few museums. The Museum of Tolerance (Simon Weisenthal Center) has a successful program in place titled "Bridging the Gap." Classrooms nationwide listen to the personal stories of Holocaust Survivors and their experience during World War II. The Simon Weisenthal Center has offered technical and administrative support for the initial stages of this new program.

The first technical and administrative tests were conducted on February 27th and 28th, 2003, between Ford Island, Naval Station Pearl Harbor and Naval Station San Diego. Pearl Harbor Survivors Herb Weatherwax, Everett Hyland and Ray Emory participated in a video conference with a group of active duty Navy volunteers at all three sites. Mr. Weatherwax told of witnessing the island-wide damage during the attack. Mr. Hyland told of being wounded



Pearl Harbor Association - Hawaii Chapter

while fighting on the USS *Pennsylvania*. Mr. Emory told of his continuing struggle to identify the unknown casualties of December 7th, 1941, 50 years after the event. All men had different perspectives of the same event. Each story captivated the participants.

On March 13th, 2003, the first official pilot test was conducted. Pearl Harbor Survivor and Volunteer-in-Park (VIP) Dick Fiske gave an interview with the 5th grade at Iolani School in Honolulu. The interview was teleconferenced to a U.S. History class at Hoover High School in North Canton, Ohio, while the Corpus Christi Chapter of

the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association observed from the Naval base in Ingleside, Texas. After telling his story and showing pictures, he answered questions from the students. All participants expressed interest in becoming more involved.

On May 9th, the second pilot test took place. VIP and Pearl Harbor Survivor Bill Cope and his VIP wife, Ruth, shared their remarkable story with 11th grade students in Honolulu (Kaimuki High School) and in North Canton, Ohio (Hoover High School). Both pilot tests resulted in solid information with regard to delivery techniques and program moderation.

This program is vital for educational and community outreach. It brings the powerful and compelling stories of Pearl Harbor survivors nationwide to classrooms throughout the country. It is a way to bring the Memorial to those who cannot visit Hawaii. This program can be expanded to include others who witnessed the attack (civilian and other

THE GOAL OF THESE TELECONFERENCES IS TO BRING THE PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS TO STUDENTS.

veteran's experiences). Exhibits and artifacts could be included to supplement interpretive discussions by Park Rangers. Even underwater teleconferences could take place from the wreckage of the *Arizona* by the Submerged Resources Unit of the National Park Service.

This program would never have moved beyond the concept phase into reality without the unprecedented support from both the Aloha Chapter of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association and the U.S. Navy. The Naval Submarine Training Center, Pacific volunteered the use of their video teleconferencing equipment and technical support for this project. This allows for testing and developing this program prior to the purchase of expensive teleconferencing equipment. Navy Public Affairs has been helpful in arranging base

Volunteers of the Witness to History Program



From Left to Right: Richard Fiske, USS West Virginia; Herb Weatherwax, Schofield Barracks; Robert Kinzler, Schofield Barracks; Albert Alexander, Schofield Barracks; & Everett Hyland, USS Pennsylvania.

access and public relations. The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association has supported this program from the beginning and many members, including chapters outside Hawaii, have offered support and assistance.

The Arizona Memorial Museum Association plans on conducting at least one more pilot test before the school years ends. With distance-learning teleconferencing technology a growing trend nationwide, museums and educational centers are beginning to appreciate its far-reaching and immediate effects on schools. This program, named "Witness to History," is one method to present the story and message of December 7th, 1941, to classrooms nationwide. While these conferences are centered on an historical event, they are not history lessons. The goal of these teleconferences is to bring the personal accounts of Pearl Harbor survivors to students. In the words of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association mission statement: Keep America Alert; Remember Pearl Harbor."

stan melman's

TRUE OR FALSE



TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

QUESTION I

The explosion that caused the sinking of the USS *Arizona* was caused by a 1,750-lb. Japanese bomb that traversed the ship's main stack.

QUESTION II

The USS *Arizona* Band won the Battle of Music competition 6 December 1941 at Bloch Arena, winning liberty to sleep in 7 December 1941.

QUESTION III

The USS *Arizona* is still a commissioned ship in the United States Navy.

ANSWERS

ANSWER I

A bomb **DID NOT** go down the stack of the USS *Arizona* and explode causing the destruction of the vessel. Many years later, a dive survey found the grating over the stack uptake intact. **(FALSE)**

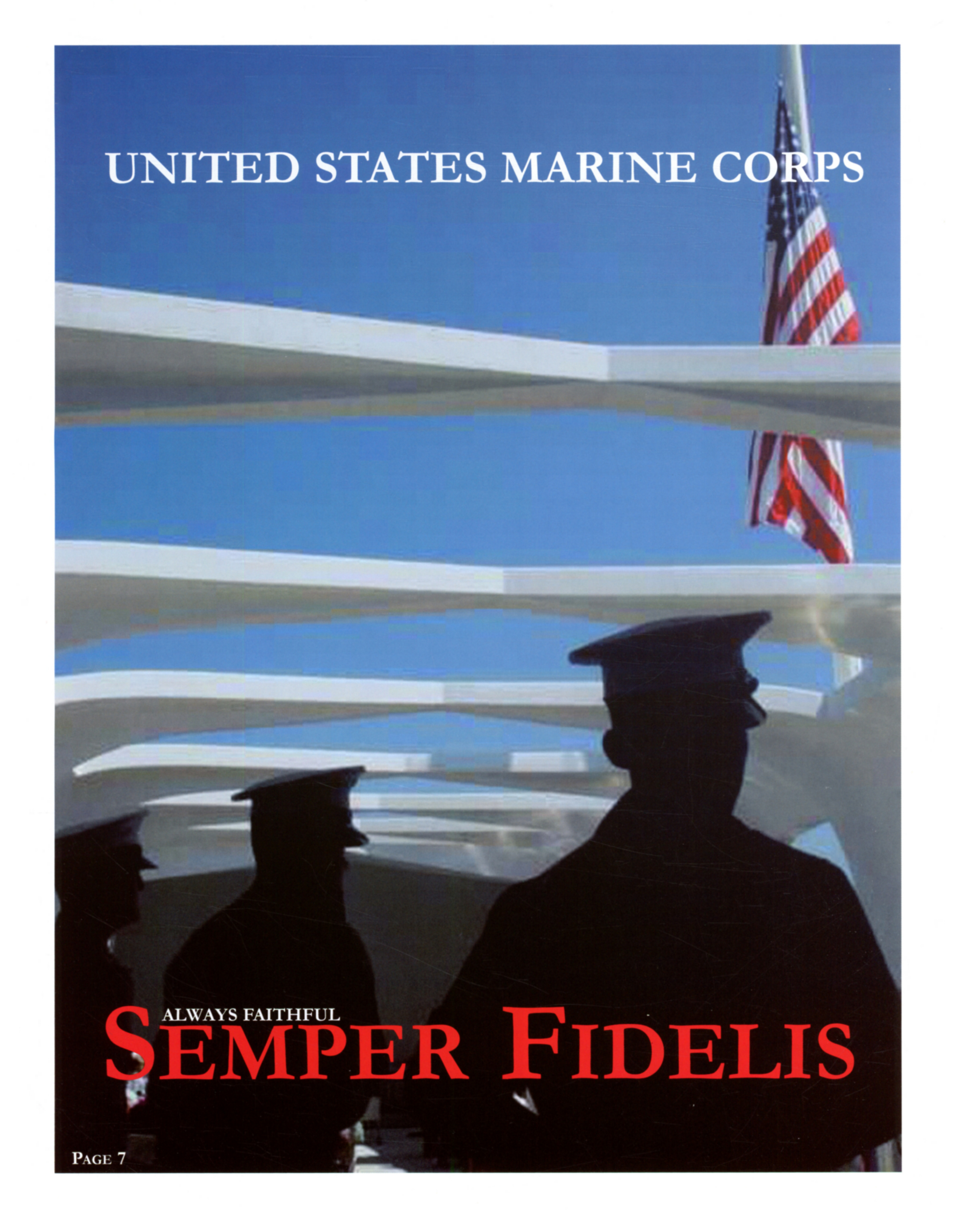
ANSWER II

The USS *Arizona*'s band **DID NOT** compete in the Battle of Music competition at Bloch Arena on the evening of 6 December 1941, and thereby get permission to sleep in the following morning. **(FALSE)**

ANSWER III

The USS *Arizona* **IS NOT** a commissioned naval vessel. She was stricken from the official register of United States naval vessels 1 December 1942. **(FALSE)**

(Above) Photo: USS Arizona Memorial Collection

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Virginia. The memorial's white, curved balustrade is visible against a clear blue sky. Two American flags are flying from poles in the background. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of three Marines in dress uniform and caps are visible, looking towards the memorial.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

ALWAYS FAITHFUL
SEMPER FIDELIS

U.S. MARINES

FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI



TODAY we celebrate the splendid and loyal service to our country by the United States Marine Corps. On November 10, 1775, the Continental Congress was meeting in Philadelphia. It passed a resolution stating that "two battalions of Marines be raised" for service as landing forces for the fleet. The Act established the Continental Marines and marked the birth date of the United States Marine Corps. Since this date, Marines have served the nation with honor and distinction.

The history of the Corps and its service is punctuated on every page of America military history. It began with the American Revolution. Later, operations against the Barbary pirates would take them to the "shores of Tripoli." The War of 1812 saw marines participate in defense of the fledgling nation. In 1846, war erupted with Mexico, and they fought "to the halls of Montezuma." In the Civil War, Marines would fight on both land and sea. In 1898, the Marines would see service during the Spanish-American War in Cuba and the Phillipines. World War I saw the Marine Corps distinguish itself on the battlefields of France. At Belleau Wood, the Marine Brigade would earn the name "Devil Dogs." World War II would be the Marine's greatest test and sacrifice, in particular the Pacific theatre. The cost was nearly 87,000 killed or wounded, with 82 Marines receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor.

In the post World War II era, the Marine Corps continued to write history on the frozen battlefield of the Chosin Reservoir in Korea, and later in the jungles of Vietnam. Peacekeeping efforts took the Marines to Europe, Lebanon, Grenada and Panama. In 1991, the Corps helped liberate Kuwait. In 2003, the Marine effort in the war with Iraq is so fresh, the ink that recorded their remarkable success has not yet dried on the books of history.

The Marines today continue their proud tradition of faithful service to the nation and their resolve to face the challenges of the future, upholding the belief that they are "the best of the best."

Daniel Martinez, Park Historian
USS *Arizona* Memorial

2003 MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

Honoring the United States Marine Corps

ON THE LAST MONDAY IN MAY, Americans throughout the world reflect on the sacrifices made by our nation's fallen service personnel. This past Memorial Day, veteran groups, service members, military families and patriotic Americans were presented with a plethora of Memorial Day services. On Oahu, where there is a large military community, options included candlelight vigils, patriotic concerts, speeches and choreographed flyovers.

This year's Memorial Day Service at the USS *Arizona* Memorial was dedicated to the United States Marine Corps. Marines from Marine Corps Base Hawaii under the command of Brigadier General Jerry McAbee supported the ceremony. Along the palm-edged shoreline of the USS *Arizona* Memorial Visitor Center, an intimate crowd gathered for the tribute. The Marine Forces Pacific Band and Ceremonial Guard opened the ceremony with the aircraft carrier USS *Constellation* moored adjacent to the stage.

Brigadier General Bruce J. Matheson, United States Marine Corps, Retired, pre-

sented the keynote address. An original member of the famous "Black Sheep Squadron" and three-time war veteran, the general spoke of his WW II experience and how it changed his life. The address in particular focused on Matheson's own service in the famous VMF 214 "Black Sheep

"We were stunned by the radio announcing the Japanese attack. I left college the next morning and enlisted as a private in the Marine Corps."

Squadron," where he was a junior First Lieutenant. The crowd listened with heads tilted forward as Matheson described the squadron and some of the heroic episodes

"THE HISTORY OF THE CORPS AND ITS SERVICE IS PUNCTUATED ON EVERY PAGE OF AMERICA'S MILITARY HISTORY."

that characterized their service. He explained that the squadron was made up of good, honorable men, not a motley crew of drunks predisposed towards disorderliness as portrayed in Hollywood movies and television. Matheson's words validated the accomplishments of the "Black Sheep" and bestowed upon them their rightful legacy, like the U.S. Marine Corps, a legacy of integrity and faithful service.

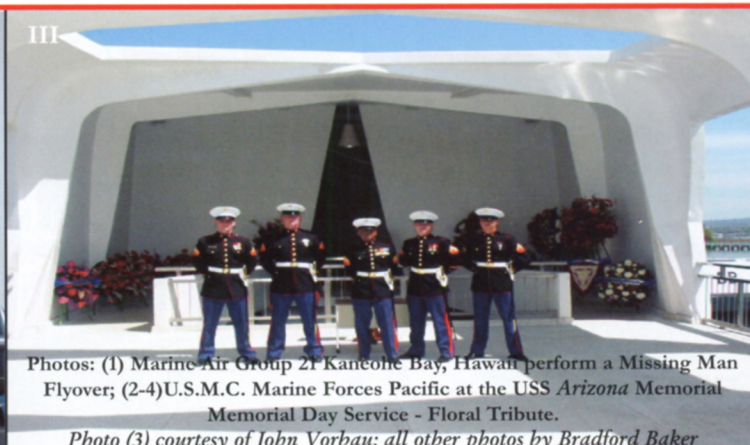
The General stated that one of his finest recollections was that as a F4U Corsair pilot with the Black Sheep Squadron. As escorts, the squadron never lost a dive bomber or torpedo bomber to a Japanese Zero. He later went on to say: "There were many wars fought by Marines before WW

II, and there have been many wars fought by Marines since. But, I like to think that the conflict which began at this historic and hallowed site found the

Marine Corps at its very best."

A water tribute by the Pearl Harbor Naval Station fireboat Z-5 and a Missing Man Flyover by helicopters from Marine Air Group 24 Kaneohe Bay climaxed the words of the keynote speaker. The display brought a picturesque quality to the program, creating a multitude of photographic opportunities for the crowd.

The Service ended with the Marine Forces Pacific Band as they played the Marines Hymn, and normal tours of the Memorial began including special harbor boat tours of historic Ford Island conducted by NPS staff. In closing, 4,000 visitors learned about the WW II story. As day gave way to night, another chapter in American history was passed to a new generation.



Photos: (1) Marine Air Group 24 Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii perform a Missing Man Flyover; (2-4) U.S.M.C. Marine Forces Pacific at the USS *Arizona* Memorial Memorial Day Service - Floral Tribute.

Photo (3) courtesy of John Vorbau; all other photos by Bradford Baker

UNDERSTANDING THE USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

The USS *Arizona* is the final resting-place for the majority of the ship's 1,177 crewmen 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 1,211 other servicemen and civilians who also died as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack.

The USS *Arizona* Memorial is one of America's most revered, 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.

ARCHITECT/DESIGN

Renowned architect Alfred Preis designed the Memorial. The gleaming white Memorial straddles, but does not touch the *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 which also graces the entryway of the Visitor Center. 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 *Utab* were named. Today, the USS *Utab* 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 *Arizona* below. The Shrine Room holds the great marble plaque with the names of the 1,177 sailors and marines that perished on the *Arizona*. The Shrine Room also honors the USS *Arizona* survivors who have chosen to be interred along with their shipmates.

COST

\$532,000

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

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

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 MEMORIAL

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 foundation is an apt metaphor for our remembrance of the attack on Pearl Harbor, which rests on the patriotism, bravery, honor and duty of all that served here.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

ADMINISTRATOR

The National Park Service has operated the Park since 1980, under a congressional agreement with the U.S. Navy. Its responsibility includes the Memorial and shore side Visitor Center. 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.

VISITOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

VISITOR BREAKDOWN

Approximately 30% are international visitors.
The remaining 70% are visitors from the United States.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Two hours

PEAK MONTHS

June, July and August and Holidays

NUMBER OF VISITORS

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

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.