

Chapter 1 : Franklin D. Roosevelt : Day of Infamy Speech/08/

The speech's "infamy" line is often misquoted as "a day that will live in infamy". However, Roosevelt quite deliberately chose to emphasize the date "December 7," rather than the day of the attack, a Sunday, which he mentioned only in the last line when he said, "

Text version below transcribed directly from audio. Speaker, Members of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives: Yesterday, December 7th, -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. But always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory. I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph -- so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, , a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire. Eidenmuller, Published by McGraw-Hill 1 Narrowly considered, it is true that the " formal reply " contained no formal declaration of war, or, definitively expressed statements of actionable immanent hostility. However, within a wider geopolitical context, and from the apparent perspective of key actors within the Japanese government, the perceived threat posed by the U. See, for example, this useful timeline and commentary from the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records. Massachusetts , Hamilton Fish Rep. New York , Luther Johnson Rep. Texas , Edith Rogers Rep Massachusetts.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

Yesterday, December 7th, â€”a date which will live in infamyâ€”the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

In fact, they were Japanese aircraft that had been launched from six aircraft carriers miles north of Hawaii. There were also 2 heavy cruisers, 29 destroyers, and 5 submarines. Four hundred airplanes were stationed nearby. Japanese torpedo bombers, flying just 50 feet above the water, launched torpedoes at the docked American warships. Within half an hour, the U. Pacific Fleet was virtually destroyed. A second attack took place at 9 A. Seven of the eight battleships were sunk or severely hit. Out of aircraft, had been destroyed and were seriously damaged. Altogether, Americans died during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; another were wounded. Japan lost just 55 men. Militarily it was not a total disaster. Even more important, three U. But it was a devastating blow nonetheless. The next day, President Roosevelt appeared before a joint session of Congress to ask for a declaration of war. He began his address with these famous words: To the Congress of the United States: The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with the government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleagues delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. This morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory. I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again. There is no blinking at the fact that that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces - with the unbounding determination of our people - we will gain the inevitable triumph - so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec. Copyright Digital History.

Chapter 3 : A Date Which Will Live in Infamy: Pearl Harbor 7 December

'A Date Which Will Live in Infamy' The First Typed Draft of Franklin D. Roosevelt's War Address Background Early in the afternoon of December 7, , President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his chief foreign policy aide, Harry Hopkins, were interrupted by a telephone call from Secretary of War Henry Stimson and told that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor.

Yesterday, December 7, " a date which will live in infamy " the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation, and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And, while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has therefore undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense, that always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, , a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt: Yesterday, December 7, "a date which will live in infamy" the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with the government and its emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleagues delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. This morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As commander in chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory. I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost, but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again. There is no blinking at the fact that that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces - with the unbounding determination of our people - we will gain the inevitable triumph - so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec.

Chapter 5 : Speech Analysis: Franklin Roosevelt Pearl Harbor Address

A date which will live in infamy On this day, in an early-morning sneak attack, Japanese warplanes bomb the U.S. naval base at Oahu Island's Pearl Harbor—and the United States enters World War.

Choose words deliberately which match the tone of your speech. If your goal is to ignite polarizing emotions, then choose emotionally charged words as Roosevelt has done. On the other hand, more neutral words would be more appropriate if your goal was to heal wounds. Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has therefore undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. That is, the attack was not made simply by the Japanese military, but by the Empire, the government, the armed forces, and Japan itself. Use a variety of related terms to emphasize the whole. For example, suppose you want to voice opposition to a particular industrial development in your community. In this case, you might use a variety of phrases to communicate the widespread opposition: Would this have had the same rhetorical effect as the six individual sentences? No, not even close! Use repetition strategically to highlight key words or phrases that carry the weight of your message. Forceful repetition will help these words resonate with your audience. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. This is the only triad used in the entire speech. More importantly, this is the only appeal to logic *logos* within the speech. He seems to be consciously aiming for an emotional, gut-level response from Congress and from the American people. This is in sharp contrast to the speech which led the United States into World War I, which relied heavily on appeals to logic *i*. Want to learn more? Definitions, examples, and many tips are given in our article series: Understand the roles of *ethos*, *pathos*, and *logos* in a persuasive speech. Make conscious decisions about when to invoke each one depending on your audience and your message. In the final sentence of the speech, Roosevelt clearly asks Congress to make the formal declaration of war: I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, , a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire. The other audience for this speech was the United States public as a whole. In the sentences which precede the final one above, Roosevelt makes his call-to-action clear to the American people: No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph, so help us God. Make your call-to-action clear so that your audience will never wonder what you are asking from them. If your audience is comprised of different groups, use your audience analysis to match a call-to-action to each group. Legend to Annotations In the complete speech transcript below, the 8 charismatic leadership tactics are annotated with the following colors. Legend for CLTs Reflect the sentiments of the group Set high expectations Use metaphors, similes, and analogies Employ contrast Ask rhetorical questions Speech Transcript Yesterday, December 7, “ a date which will live in infamy ” the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation, and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And, while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued

peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense, that always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us. This article is one of a series of speech critiques of inspiring speakers featured on Six Minutes. Subscribe to Six Minutes for free to receive future speech critiques. Andrew Dlugan is the editor and founder of Six Minutes. He teaches courses, leads seminars, coaches speakers, and strives to avoid Suicide by PowerPoint. He is an award-winning public speaker and speech evaluator. Andrew is a father and husband who resides in British Columbia, Canada.

Chapter 6 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

A date which will live in infamy A description by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor – December 7, Roosevelt was addressing Congress, asking it to declare war on Japan.

Naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, taking the Americans completely by surprise. The first wave targeted airfields and battleships. The second wave targeted other ships and shipyard facilities. The air raid lasted until 9: Eight battleships were damaged, with five sunk. Three light cruisers, three destroyers and three smaller vessels were lost along with aircraft. The Japanese lost 27 planes and five midget submarines which attempted to penetrate the inner harbor and launch torpedoes. Three prime targets; the U. Pacific Fleet aircraft carriers, Lexington, Enterprise and Saratoga, were not in the harbor and thus escaped damage. The casualty list at Pearl Harbor included 2, servicemen and 68 civilians killed, and 1, wounded. Over a thousand crewmen aboard the USS Arizona battleship were killed after a 1, pound aerial bomb penetrated the forward magazine causing catastrophic explosions. News of the "sneak attack" was broadcast to the American public via radio bulletins, with many popular Sunday afternoon entertainment programs being interrupted. The news sent a shockwave across the nation, resulting in a tremendous influx of young volunteers into the U. The attack also united the nation behind President Franklin D. Roosevelt and effectively ended the American isolationist movement. On Monday, December 8th, President Roosevelt appeared before Congress and made this speech asking for a declaration of war against Japan, calling the previous day " Speaker, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives: Yesterday, December 7th, - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation, and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in the American island of Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to our Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. And, while this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or of armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has therefore undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense, that always will our whole nation remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people, in their righteous might, will win through to absolute victory. I believe that I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make it very certain that this form of treachery shall never again endanger us. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces, with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph. So help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, , a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire. Roosevelt - December 8, Post-note: Congress responded immediately by declaring war on them.

Chapter 7 : A date which will live in infamy - HISTORY

Val Lauder recalls the day she heard about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. "War was nothing new. But it was always somewhere else. Somebody else."

The attack shocked America and propelled the nation into the Second World War. We look back and ask "why did Japan launch this attack, and why was this particular attack, as President Franklin D. The Pearl Harbor Attack The attack began at 7: The majority of the US Pacific Fleet was at anchor in Pearl Harbor, with the notable exception of three aircraft carriers. Appearing from aircraft carriers out of sight over the horizon, Japanese planes bombarded the harbor with bombs and torpedoes. They came in two waves, the first equipped to deal with the heavier and more important American ships. Submarines also participated in the attack. The assault caught the defenders completely by surprise. Men were roused from their beds by the sound of alarms and explosions, rushing to take up air defense positions. The attack lasted only ninety minutes. The third wave of aircraft was canceled, in part due to the determined resistance put up against the second wave. Two battleships and two other ships were lost. The Japanese lost five midget submarines, 29 aircraft, 64 men killed and one captured. Why A Day of Infamy? The United States and Japan had been preparing for the possibility of war since the s. Since the outbreak of open hostilities between Japan and China in , those tensions had escalated at an increasingly rapid pace. Japanese massacres of Chinese civilians turned American opinion strongly against the Japanese, leading the US to provide supplies to the Chinese. When Japan invaded French Indo-China in , America cut off much of the critical trade between them, further raising the stakes. With Japan increasingly expansionary and America increasingly restrictive in its trade, a war began to look inevitable. So why was it so shocking when it arrived? Japan and the US had been in negotiations throughout , trying to improve relations and so maintain peace. The collapse of the conciliatory Konoye government in Japan made peace less likely, but talks were still in progress. Though the Second World War was becoming global, many in America wanted to avoid involvement. Japan was allied with Germany and Italy, so war with her would draw them into the bloody mess engulfing Europe. The Japanese deliberately waited until the last moment to declare war, and it is likely that the surprise attack would have shocked and outraged Americans regardless. But the infamy of the attack was made worse by an error of timing. A declaration of war was meant to be handed to the American government just before the attack began, but it took longer than expected to transmit and transcribe. As a result, the two countries were not formally at war when the attack began. Why Attack Pearl Harbor? The strategic advantage for Japan of taking out the American fleet was clear. By not trading, America was cutting off Japanese access to important industrial resources, in particular, oil. The Japanese response was to seize land that would give them access to these resources or allow them to control trade. This might not force outsiders to trade with Japan, but it could prevent them supplying China. Many of these territories were colonies controlled by European powers. If Japan was going to act, it needed to do so now, before its fleets were completely outnumbered. Tactically, the attack on Pearl Harbor came from balancing costs and benefits. Being in the harbor, the ships would be easy to find, unable to maneuver, and unprepared to defend themselves. They would be sitting ducks. On the other hand, the shallow water would make them easier to salvage and mean more survivors among the crews. Aside from the physical impact, the Japanese believed that a single shocking attack would fracture American morale, making it harder for the US to commit to and maintain a war effort. In essence, they hoped to shock America into a swift surrender. Why the Surprise Attack? Crew members aboard Shokaku launching the attack. Surprise was vital to this. The Japanese needed the Americans to be unprepared so that they could catch as much of the Pacific fleet in dock as possible. The surprise would minimize preparedness at Pearl Harbor, reducing resistance and so Japanese casualties. The shock value of the attack would also be accentuated by surprise. But ultimately this shock value, exaggerated by the delayed declaration of war, led to outrage and hostility from America rather than surrender. Like Hitler in Europe, the Japanese believed that they could quickly win with a small number of swift, decisive strikes, overpowering the superior manpower and industrial might of their enemies. But as the following years showed, the Second World War would be won by a slow grind and a mass industrial process backed by the

will to win. The date of infamy only added to that will.

Chapter 8 : Pearl Harbor Day: Remembering the date which will live in infamy (opinion) - CNN

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Pearl Harbor Speech December 8 To the Congress of the United States. Yesterday, Dec. 7, - a date which will live in infamy - the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

Problems playing this file? Secretary of State Cordell Hull had recommended that the President devote more time to a fuller exposition of Japanese-American relations and the lengthy, but unsuccessful, effort to find a peaceful solution. However, Roosevelt kept the speech short in the belief that it would have a more dramatic effect. It was intended not merely as a personal response by the President, but as a statement on behalf of the entire American people in the face of a great collective trauma. In proclaiming the indelibility of the attack, and expressing outrage at its "dastardly" nature, the speech worked to crystallize and channel the response of the nation into a collective response and resolve. The wording was deliberately passive. Rather than taking the active voice. During the s, however, American public opinion turned strongly against such themes, and was wary of, if not actively hostile to, idealistic visions of remaking the world through a "just war". Roosevelt, therefore, chose to make an appeal aimed more at the gut level—in effect, an appeal to patriotism, rather than to idealism. The Battle of the Little Bighorn in and the sinking of the USS Maine in had both been the source of intense national outrage, and a determination to take the fight to the enemy. Defeats and setbacks were on each occasion portrayed as being merely a springboard towards an eventual and inevitable victory. Coming from over two thousand years ago, the idea of *kairos*, [14] which relates to speaking in a timely manner, makes this speech powerful and rhetorically important. Delivering his speech on the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt presented himself as immediately ready to face this issue, indicating its importance to both him and the nation. As Campbell notes in *Deeds Done in Words: Presidential Rhetoric and the Genres of Governance*, war rhetoric is similar to inaugural rhetoric in that the speaker utilizes their speech to inform their audience that now is the necessary time for them to take charge. The overall tone of the speech was one of determined realism. Roosevelt made no attempt to paper over the great damage that had been caused to the American armed forces, noting without giving figures, as casualty reports were still being compiled that "very many American lives have been lost" in the attack. However, he emphasized his confidence in the strength of the American people to face up to the challenge posed by Japan, citing the "unbounded determination of our people". He sought to re-assure the public that steps were being taken to ensure their safety, noting his own role as "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy" the United States Air Force was at this time part of the U. Army and declaring that he had already "directed that all measures be taken for our defense". Roosevelt also made a point of emphasizing that "our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger" and highlighted reports of Japanese attacks in the Pacific between Hawaii and San Francisco. In so doing, he sought to silence the isolationist movement which had campaigned so strongly against American involvement in the war in Europe. If the territory and waters of the continental United States—not just outlying possessions such as the Philippines—was seen as being under direct threat, isolationism would become an unsustainable course of action. However, Roosevelt quite deliberately chose to emphasize the date—December 7, —rather than the day of the attack, a Sunday, which he mentioned only in the last line when he said, " Sunday, December 7th, , He sought to emphasize the historic nature of the events at Pearl Harbor, implicitly urging the American people never to forget the attack and memorialize its date. Notwithstanding, the term "day of infamy" has become widely used by the media to refer to any moment of supreme disgrace or evil. Thirty-three minutes after he finished speaking, Congress declared war on Japan, with only one Representative, Jeannette Rankin, voting against the declaration. The speech was broadcast live by radio and attracted the largest audience in US radio history, with over 81 percent of American homes tuning in to hear the President. Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman, who served as an adviser to Roosevelt, described the scene: It was a most dramatic spectacle there in the chamber of the House of Representatives. But this day was different. The applause, the spirit of cooperation, came equally from both sides. The new feeling of unity which suddenly welled up in the chamber on December 8, the common purpose behind the

leadership of the President, the joint determination to see things through, were typical of what was taking place throughout the country. Charles Lindbergh , who had been a leading isolationist, declared: Now [war] has come and we must meet it as united Americans regardless of our attitude in the past toward the policy our Government has followed. Our country has been attacked by force of arms, and by force of arms we must retaliate. We must now turn every effort to building the greatest and most efficient Army, Navy and Air Force in the world. Hollywood enthusiastically adopted the narrative in a number of war films. Wake Island , the Academy Award -winning Air Force and the films Man from Frisco , and Betrayal from the East , all included actual radio reports of the pre-December 7 negotiations with the Japanese, reinforcing the message of enemy duplicity. Across the Pacific , Salute to the Marines , and Spy Ship , used a similar device, relating the progress of USâ€™Japanese relations through newspaper headlines. The theme of American innocence betrayed was also frequently depicted on screen, the melodramatic aspects of the narrative lending themselves naturally to the movies. The slogans "Remember December 7th" and "Avenge December 7" were adopted as a rallying cry and were widely displayed on posters and lapel pins. Language, Politics and Counter-terrorism that "there [was] a deliberate and sustained effort" on the part of the George W.

Chapter 9 : WWII Memorial revises history in Roosevelt quotation-Fiction! - Truth or Fiction?

Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The assault killed more than 2,300 Americans and destroyed a significant number of US battleships and airplanes. Hide Caption 1 of 15 Photos: Attack on Pearl Harbor Crewmen of the Japanese Hiryu aircraft carrier prepare fighter planes for takeoff before the raid on Pearl Harbor. Hide Caption 2 of 15 Photos: Attack on Pearl Harbor This is believed to be an image of the first bomb dropped during the raid on Pearl Harbor; it shows a Japanese plane pulling out of a dive near the explosion. Hide Caption 3 of 15 Photos: Hide Caption 4 of 15 Photos: The Hickam Field airbase was heavily targeted during the attack, and Japanese bombers sought to prevent counter-attacks from US forces by disabling American planes on the ground. Hide Caption 5 of 15 Photos: Hide Caption 6 of 15 Photos: The base sustained heavy losses of both personnel and planes during the attack. Hide Caption 8 of 15 Photos: Hide Caption 11 of 15 Photos: Hide Caption 14 of 15 Photos: The Personal Face of History. It was 75 years ago. It was a Sunday afternoon, my senior year in high school. My parents and I gathered around the radio, an old Philco with the arched top, listening to the stunning news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Val Lauder I think my father was listening to the radio when the station broke in with the news. My mother was probably in the kitchen after Sunday dinner. I was in my room doing homework when they called to me. What I remember -- clearly, vividly, testify-to-it-in-court -- is the three of us huddled around the radio, trying to take it in. War was nothing new. But it was always somewhere else, somebody else. Murrow reported from London, bombs falling in the distance. The next day at school we were all buzzing about it. Someone said, and everyone picked it up: The President was asking for a declaration of war, declaring the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy. Up the marble stairway, past the framed copies of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution, the walls of the second floor were covered with documents in narrow black frames. I noticed the text said "a date which will live in history. According to a one-page, historical footnote by former Times Executive Editor Max Frankel in The New York Times Magazine years later, President Roosevelt had dictated the speech but then felt "history" did not cover the treachery, the heinous nature of the surprise attack. Infamy does better convey the deed, and toll. The Japanese attack destroyed or damaged 19 US Navy ships, including eight battleships. It killed 2,300 Americans and wounded 1,100. Not that any of these figures were released at the time -- valuable intelligence for the enemy, impact on morale on the home front. Years later, I chanced upon a fact that is the one I remember today. The seemingly small detail that lingers. Casey, whom I had the pleasure of knowing when I was at the Daily News. Casey, who had been covering the war in Europe -- the Fall of France, Battle of Britain and London Blitz -- had turned his professional attention to the Pacific. When he arrived in Pearl Harbor shortly before Christmas I think I read this in a Daily News Alumni newsletter, he said the smell of burning oil and rubber was still in the air. That Christmas, I was trying, as was everyone, to cope with the news of another loss -- Wake Island, December 7. The only good news for months came with the Doolittle Raid, April 18, 1942. Sixteen B bombers under the command of Lt. Bataan fell April 9. In one of those twists of fate encountered in novels rather than our own lives, the morning of February 1, 1945, when I arrived for work at the Chicago Daily News -- I was a copygirl then -- I was told not to go to my usual post, but to a desk where I would receive the names of the men who had just been freed from a Japanese prisoner of war camp, the men taken prisoner when Bataan and Corregidor fell. The names were being released as they were obtained and needed to be put in alphabetical order. I cut The Associated Press copy into strips and put the names in order. All morning and well into the afternoon. On my way home that night, I read The Associated Press story on the men rescued, the first glimpse of the horrors of the Bataan Death March. When a copyboy dropped off copies of the latest edition at the city desk a few weeks later, I saw the picture of the flag-raising on Iwo Jima -- page one, front and center. News stories documented the bloody struggle. One day I was told to go the library -- the morgue of an earlier time -- to get the clips on Ernie Pyle, the beloved correspondent fatally shot in the early days of the Battle of Okinawa, "the bloodiest battle of the Pacific War. Those who did serve are passing at a

rate that has been the subject of a number of stories. Whether someone served on the front lines or kept the home fires burning, each passing reduces the number to remember, to talk about these things, write about them. Without that, the events, like the memories, fade with the years, as surely as the wallpaper that gets full afternoon sun. I only had to Google precise dates and the number and type of planes in the Doolittle Raid for this story. And, perhaps, the impact -- on my world, our world -- of that long ago Sunday. The date which will live in infamy. The Sunday morning Japanese bombs rained down on US battleships and cruisers and destroyers. Torpedoes sped toward them. Machine-gun fire raked the decks. The USS Arizona may be a beautiful memorial today. And, each day, up to nine quarts of oil rise to the surface from the submerged wreckage. It is sometimes referred to as the "tears of the Arizona," or "black tears."