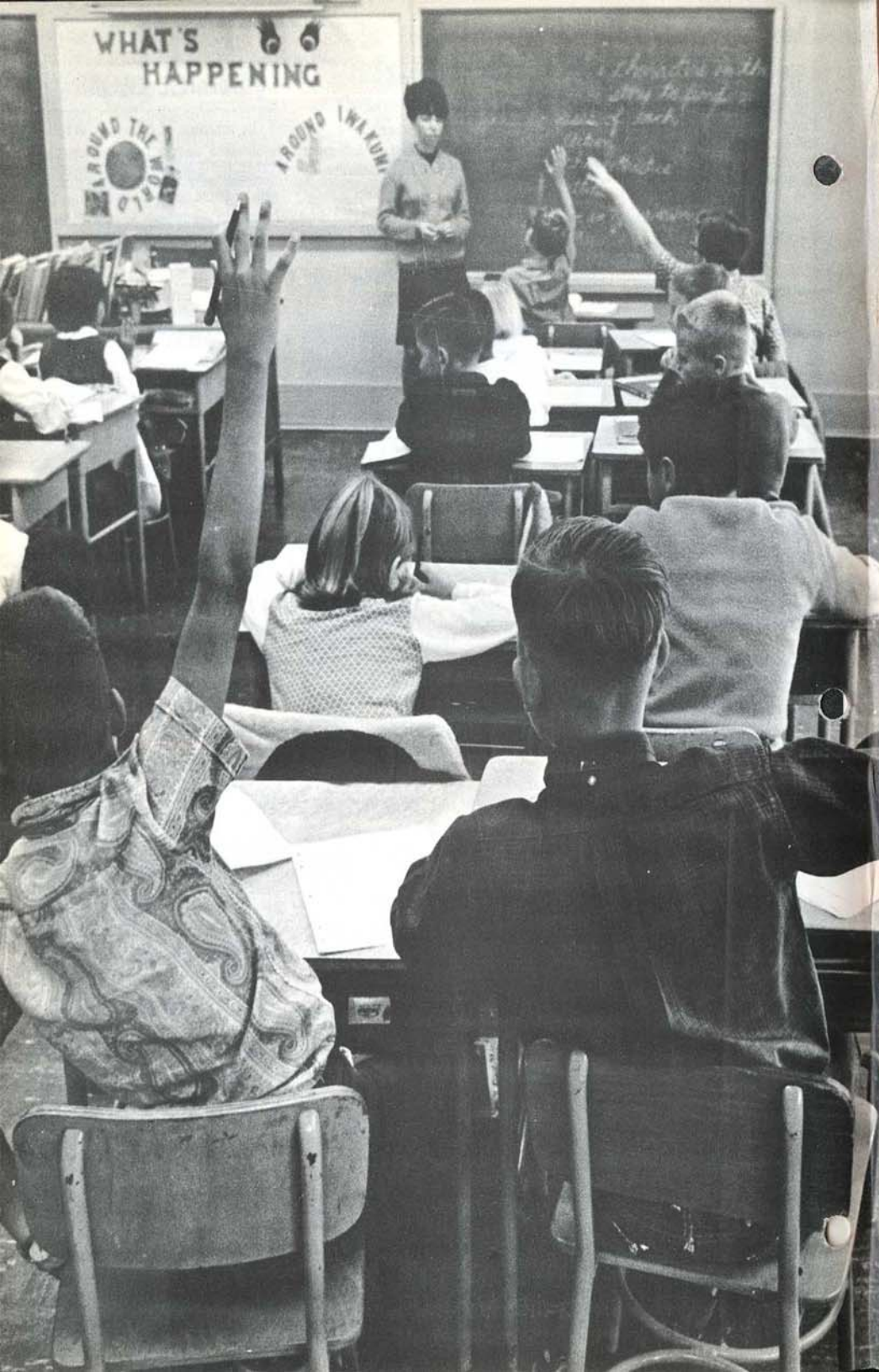
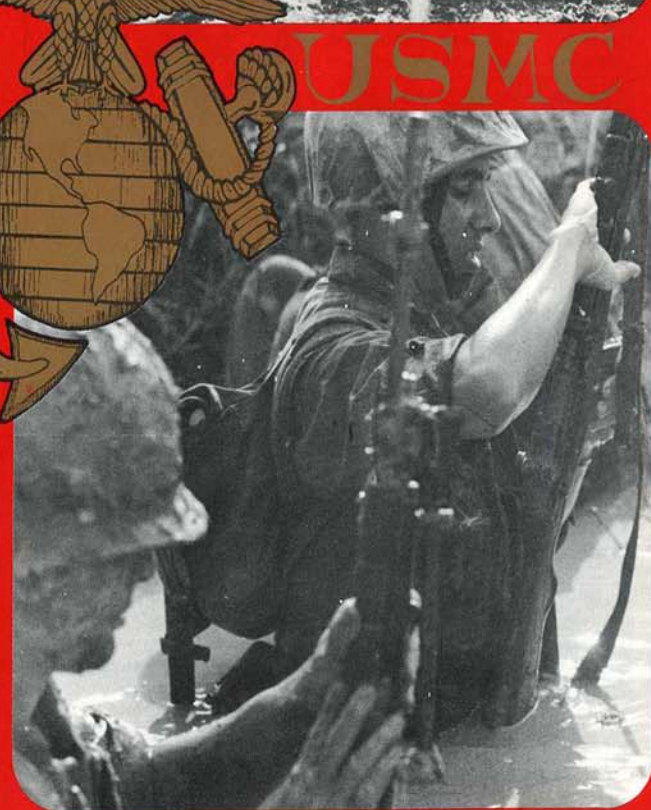




Torii Teller

Aviation Weekly

November 8, 1967



USMC

Birthday Messages

Commandant

As we near fulfillment of a second century of service to our country and Corps, United States Marines—past and present—can take prideful inventory of our Corps' accomplishments and its contributions to the development and welfare of the greatest nation on earth.

The occasion of the 192nd birthday of the Marine Corps is a time for reflection on the past; to pay tribute to our predecessors who set the watch. It is also time to view the present and look into the future to assure that the watch remains eternal.

Although fighting his country's battles is a Marine's profession, it is not his preoccupation. It is not for him to make war, but to keep the peace. This anniversary, however, finds Marines in fierce combat, as they have been on many anniversaries past. But it is my fervent hope and desire that all of us will be able to mark future observances in an environment of peace—and at home.

To those Marines now serving in Vietnam, I send special greetings and personal wishes for Godspeed in the pursuit of their tasks. To all Marines and their loved ones—everywhere—I say thank you for making the past year in our Corps' history every bit as illustrious as those before.

Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

General, U.S. Marine Corps

Commanding General FMFPac

Nov. 10, 1967 marks the 192nd year of selfless dedication of the United States Marine Corps to the service of our country. As in so many years past, this anniversary again finds Marines manning the ramparts of freedom in a remote corner of the globe. The hard-won victories of our air-ground team in Vietnam, in the tradition that is now almost two centuries old, will alter the course of history and bring more deserved renown to our colors.

The combat successes of 1967 are a tribute not just to the valor of those who are in the battle, but to the efforts of thousands of other dedicated Marines in the warehouses, shops, and offices. Their unflinching dedication and loyal teamwork is the hallmark of our Corps, and has been since 1775.

To the officers and men of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, I extend my heartiest congratulations on the 192nd anniversary of the birth of our Corps, sincere thanks for your incomparable efforts together with a prayerful hope that the coming year will bring the peace for which you have already sacrificed so much.

Victor H. Krulak

Lieutenant General, U.S. Marine Corps

Commanding Officer

Anniversaries often cause us to reminisce about past glories. This is good, since we learn from history. For 192 years the Marine Corps has left little doubt as to its accomplishments, so I feel it is fitting to look toward our future as well as dwell on the past.

We must rededicate ourselves to the principles established by Marines of the past; to freedom, the cause so many of our fellow Marines are valiantly defending in the Republic of Vietnam.

To all Iwakuni-based Marines and their families, my thanks for your past excellent performance, and my personal greetings on the 192nd anniversary of our Corps.

Frank A. Shook Jr.

Col., U.S. Marine Corps

November 10, 1967 . . . the Marine Corps is 192 years old.

Marines are celebrating the birthday of the Corps while serving in a multitude of assignments, in a variety of climates around the world.

Marines and their guests, dressed in formal attire, raise their crystal glasses in a toast. On the other side of the world, Marines dressed in wrinkled utility uniforms raise a metallic canteen cup of coffee during a lull in battle . . . in the steaming jungles of South Vietnam.

But a cunning enemy, scorching sun, monsoon rain and a wall of jungle growth are not new to Marines. They have been met and conquered by Leathernecks of other wars.

John Adams introduced the resolution passed by the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, which authorized the raising of two battalions of Marines. Men selected had to be "good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage at sea."

It was at Tun Tavern, Philadelphia, that the first Marine Corps recruiting office was established.

Four months after the birth of the Corps, Marines landed on the island of New Providence, in the Bahamas. It was not only their first amphibious landing, but one made in tropical rain.



Returning to solid ground, Marines were assigned to General George Washington in 1776. They sailed with John Paul Jones in 1777; fought in the war with France in 1798; landed at Tripoli, 1804, and won a battlefield citation from General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812.

Smaller battles included actions against the Creek and Seminole Indians. Marines marched through the "Halls of Montezuma" during the Mexican War of 1846.

TARAWA



Marines accompanied Commodore Perry on his voyages to Japan in 1853 and 1854, and were sent with Army Colonel Robert E. Lee to Harper's Ferry in 1859 to capture John Brown.

In 1865, 400 Marines and a larger group of sailors attacked Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N.C. The fall of the fort sealed off the Confederacy, making the defeat of Lee inevitable.

Marines landed for the first time in Korea in June 1871; they returned 79 years later. They were with Admiral Dewey when he destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, Philippines, in 1898, and were "first to fight" in Cuba, securing Guantanamo Bay.

In June 1900, American Marines teamed with - Russian, English and German troops to oppose the Chinese for "55 Days at Peking," during the Boxer Rebellion.

In 1911, Lieutenant Alfred A. Cunningham was ordered to the Navy's aviation camp at Annapolis, Md. After two hours and 40 minutes of instruction, he soloed, becoming the Marine Corps' first aviator.

Soon after America entered World War I, fifty percent of the entire Marine Corps was either serving in Europe or preparing for such duty. The Fourth Brigade participated with great distinction in some of the most important battles of the war.

Major General John A. Lejeune became the first Marine to command a U.S. Army Division, the Second Infantry Division.

At Belleau Wood in June 1918, the Germans referred to Marines as "teufel-hunden" or "Devil-dogs" because of the ferocious fighting spirit of the Fourth Brigade. The French, by official proclamation, ordered that Belleau Wood be known thereafter as the "Wood of the Marine Brigade."

The brigade also fought at Soissons, Saint Mihiel, Mont Blanc and the Argonne Forest. The Marine unit was cited by the French with the Croix de Guerre three times, the only unit in the entire American Expeditionary Force so honored.

Army General John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expedi-

tionary Force in France said, "A Marine and his rifle is the most dangerous weapon in the world!"

It was in August 1918 that Opha M. Johnson invaded what had previously been a completely male organization. She was first of 305 women to "free a man to fight." They were called "Marinettes."

On July 30, 1919, all Marinettes were separated from the Corps.

Although two Marine aviators were awarded the Medal of Honor for valor against overwhelming odds in the air during World War I, the development of the Marine Corps' Air/Ground Team didn't begin until Nicaragua. The year was 1919, when a Marine pilot was flying his antique biplane a few hundred feet off the ground. He circled over a Marine ground unit engaged in fighting a group of bandits.

The pilot grabbed his 45 pistol, and diving, guided his aircraft with one hand while firing his pistol with the other. The enemy panicked and ran.

It was also during this era that Lieutenant Lawson H. M. Sanderson succeeded in pointing his plane toward a target and releasing his bomb from a makeshift rack at an altitude of 250 feet. The technique later became known as "glide bombing."

In July 1927, Marines accomplished the first organized divebombing attack and possibly the first low-altitude

attack ever launched in support of ground troops, when they attacked a large force of bandits in Nicaragua. The runs began at altitudes of 1,000 feet, with bombs dropped at 300 feet.

Lieutenant Christian F. Schilt added another chapter to the book of Marine Corps aviation in 1928. Two Marine units were ambushed by 700 bandits. Using a two-seater Corsair, Schilt made 10 trips into the area, landing on a fire-swept, small, rutted road. The supplies he brought in were unloaded, and wounded were carried to his plane for evacuation to hospitals.

For his heroism, he received the Medal of Honor. He later achieved the rank of general.

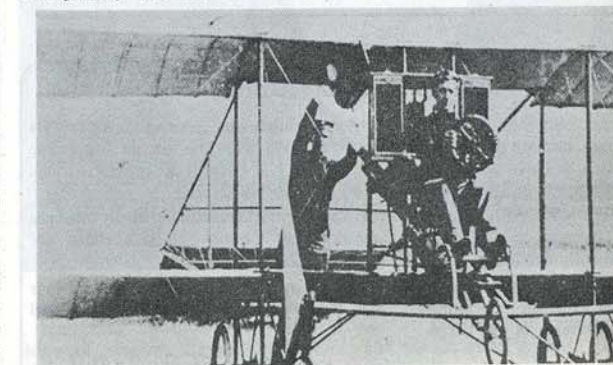
Another Marine aviator, Captain Alton N. Parker, became the first pilot to fly over the antarctic continent. He accompanied Admiral Byrd on his polar expedition.

For 20 years preceding World War II, Marines experimented with the art of amphibious warfare. Landing operations were conducted at Guantanamo Bay, in the West Indies, off the eastern coast of the United States, at Panama and in Hawaii. In November 1931, Marine pilots were stationed aboard Navy aircraft carriers.

Experiments with amphibian tanks and a variety of other landing craft were made. Techniques for communications, air and naval gunfire support and the employment of armor and artillery were developed.

The attack on Pearl Harbor destroyed all but one of the 48 Marine planes based there. The last of another dozen planes at Wake Island was destroyed two weeks later, after seven enemy aircraft had been downed and the Japanese destroyer Kisaragi had been sunk.

From Wake to Okinawa, Marine



CUNNINGHAM
It was a very good year

pilots in their gull-winged Corsairs relentlessly pursued the enemy, becoming a symbol of the Marine Corps' Air/Ground Team. Marines shot down 2,355 enemy aircraft while producing 121 aces.

The first American offensive operations in World War II were the amphibious landings of Marines at Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Gavutu in the Solomon Islands in August 1942. They would not be the last . . .

In 1943, Marines landed at New Guinea, Vella Lavella, and Bougainville. Tarawa followed, as did Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian and Guam, Peleliu and Leyte.

On February 19, 1945, Marines landed at Iwo Jima. History records the battle as the turning point of World War II and the fall of the Japanese Army. Military strategists have assessed the battle as one of the bloodiest engagements ever fought by Marines or any other military organization.

Medals of Honor, the highest American decoration, were awarded to 22 Marines and three sailors serving with Marines on Iwo Jima.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said that on Iwo Jima, "... uncommon valor was a common virtue." These words are engraved on the Iwo Jima Memorial in Washington, D.C.

On Easter Sunday, 1945, 1,300 American ships of the Pacific Task Force surrounded the Ryukyu Islands chain, including Okinawa. The Japanese on the island had been ordered to "prolong each individual action to the utmost and inflict maximum casualties at each opportunity".

It was not until June 22 that organized resistance ended. An estimated 75,000 Japanese soldiers died; 10,755 were captured.



Following the war, the Marine Corps established a working group to experiment with a relatively new vehicle, the helicopter. It bore some resemblance to the autogyro with which Marines had experimented in the 1930s as an evacuation-resupply aircraft.

A helicopter development unit was established in December 1947 at the Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico, Virginia. Its mission: To develop assault troop movement techniques and tactics for amphibious assault and to evaluate a small helicopter as a replacement for the small observation airplane.



The Korean conflict began June 25, 1950 as North Korean communist troops invaded South Korea.

Marines from 105 posts and stations throughout the U.S. were rushed to Camp Pendleton, California, and on August 2, landed at Pusan, Korea. These were Marines of the First Provisional Marine Brigade, reinforced by Marine Aircraft Group-33.

Five days later they clashed with the enemy.

The air/ground teamwork proved the soundness of post-World War II refinement in close air support. So well were Marine concepts working under combat conditions that Marine tactical air control parties were assigned to Army as well as Marine units.

Marines performed the first helicopter rescue in Korea during the Inchon-Seoul Operation, when they picked up a Navy pilot forced to "ditch" in Inchon Harbor.

During the first year of the Korean conflict, helicopters evacuated 1,926 wounded who might not have survived evacuation by truck or ambulance over the bumpy, hilly Korean terrain.

Marines staged the first heli-borne landing of a combat unit, and executed the first helicopter night lift.

Marines "found" the enemy at the Chosin Reservoir in November 1950. Some of the bitterest fighting of the conflict followed as hordes of Chinese communist troops attempted to encircle the Seventh Regiment of the First Marine Division.

An estimated six Chinese divisions, totaling about 60,000 men, had enveloped the Marines. In 15 days of furious battle, over 60 miles of narrow, winding road, the Marine Air/Ground Team fought its way to the sea. One Chinese division, following the "frozen Chosin", was so crippled that it never saw action again in Korea.

Other battles followed, including "Bloody Nose Ridge," "Reno," "Carson," and "Bunker Hill". In July 1953, representatives of North Korea agreed to a truce.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, a Marine aviator who had shot down three Migs in the Korean conflict broke the transcontinental speed record in July 1957. In February 1962, orbiting the earth three times, he became America's first "spaceman".



Prior to the landing of the Ninth Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Da Nang, Vietnam, in March 1965, about 950 Marines had been serving as advisors or with a helicopter squadron assisting the Vietnamese armed forces. Marines continued arriving, and today more than 78,000 Marines are in Vietnam with the Marine Air/Ground Team.

Marines also had been to Vietnam before. In May 1845, they were members of a landing party at Da Nang (then Tourane Bay, Cochinchina) from the *USS Constitution*. One hundred years later, in the closing months of World War II, Marine pilots aboard the aircraft carrier *Essex* (in Admiral William F. Halsey's Task Force 38) flew in successful low-level bombing raids against Japanese oil tanks and troop concentrations around Saigon and other cities of Vietnam (then called Indochina).



On November 10th, today's Marine not only toasts the heroes of the past, but as he raises his drink, in crystal glass or canteen cup, he pledges that he will be "Always Faithful" to defend our country against its enemies.

"... first to fight for right and freedom, And to keep our honor clean.

"We are proud to claim the title of United States Marine!"

(continued from Page 3)

inspections, during fire equipment maintenance trips and during the execution of fire fighting drills has proven effective in the training of JASDF personnel as well as effective in preventing the outbreak of fires in JASDF facilities.

"It is through the efforts of such men as yourself and the department you head that the 82nd Fighter Group was able to accomplish its mission successfully.

"Your time, effort and wholehearted cooperation has the appreciation of myself and my command. Please accept our heartfelt thanks for the many services you and your staff have provided."

The ceremony took place in the CO's office.

Salutes to 17th

The members of United States Forces, Japan, proudly salute the Japan Self Defense Forces on their 17th Anniversary.

Their professionalism has earned wide recognition among other military forces with whom they share the special challenges of protecting freedom.

The spirit of the men and women who dedicate their lives to the defense of Japan can be a great and continuing source of pride to all Japanese, as it is to us, as we specially observe on this occasion the daily contribution they are making to their fellow citizens and their country.

LtGen. Seth J. McKee USAF
Commander, U.S. Forces, Japan

The close working relationship U.S. Forces at Iwakuni have enjoyed with units and members of the Japan Self Defense Forces has been rewarding to all concerned.

U.S. Forces members here offer sincere congratulations to the Japan Self Defense Forces for 17 years of excellence in service to their country and in the defense of world freedom.

Col. Frank A Shook Jr. USMC
CO, MCAS Iwakuni