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Folder Title:
Veterans Coalition 5/28/92 [OA 7574]

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Bob Klear, VA
535-8450

FACT-CHECK COPY

Chris Paul, ♂
sen. McCain's ofc.

(Smith/Aarhus)
Draft One
May 25, 1992
PHOENIX

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BUSH/QUAYLE VETERANS COALITION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1992

28

Andy
Garlick

Barry Goldwater. Senator McCain. Everett Alvarez. As a
veteran, I want to thank ___ for that introduction. / And let me
thank all of you who represent our nation's veterans -- more than
27 million strong. //

Mimi
Dawson

I want to bring special greetings from the Secretary of
Veterans Affairs, our good friend, Ed Derwinski. / His
Department is intent on serving you -- as you have served your
country. //

Next, a special word about one of the ~~million~~ ^{Sen. McCain tells} ~~million~~ ^{nearly one} retired
veterans living in the ~~Phoenix~~ ^{Phoenix} area. I'm talking about Barry
Goldwater. / Barry once ran for President: His message -- "In
your heart you know he's right." / Right then -- he's even more
right today. We salute a true American hero. //

✓

An old saying goes, "Save the best for last." Today, we're
saving the best for first: The first campaign coalition to be
announced for our campaign. / Barry is its Honorary Chairman --
John McCain and Everett Alvarez its National Chairmen. I am
proud to present the Bush/Quayle '92 National Veterans Coalition.

All of you know why I insisted the Veterans be first to be
unveiled. You know how service has preserved the values that
make -- and keep -- us strong. / You know how veterans have

given of themselves, and often of their lives, in places named Argonne / Normandy / Da Nang / and the Persian Gulf.

Think of our kids and grandkids. They have inherited your bequest of faith in country / family / in liberty / in God. / So have millions like the "^(refugees)boat people" of Southeast Asia who love what America means. // I'll never forget what they shouted as an American carrier approached. Many were crying. All were waving. Calling out in broken English, "Hello American sailor! Hello freedom man!" //

That is what this Campaign must be about -- what we must fight for / enlist our hearts and minds for. / To ensure for people, choice; for society, pluralism; for God's children, the freedom to go about their daily lives free from fear. //

Freedom can let us vote as we want, and pray as we choose. Freedom can ensure the legacies for our kids of family, peace, and jobs. Above all, freedom can secure what we fought for at Guadalcanal and Monte Cassino -- at Bastogne and Bataan: A world where liberty's tide is running in -- just as tyranny's is running out. //

With us today are men who believe in that new world of freedom. No one needs to tell them about the inhumanity of war. Instead, they know that only a strong America can preserve the humanity of peace. / I am proud of these men -- and proud that they have agreed to help me. I thank you for your support. I hope to be worthy of your prayers. //

Thirty-seven years ago, Douglas MacArthur said it best. Returning to the Plain ^{at} West Point, he gave a speech to the cadets. "The soldier," he told them, "above all other people, prays for peace -- for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war." //

You have all been soldiers in the crusade for freedom. This year, I ask you to re-enlist -- and help keep America the last best hope of earth. / For 200 years our veterans have fought for what is right, and good. For joining me this year to defend those values -- I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

God bless you, and God bless America.

#



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: CAROL

FROM: CLANT

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 2
(including cover page)

DATE: _____

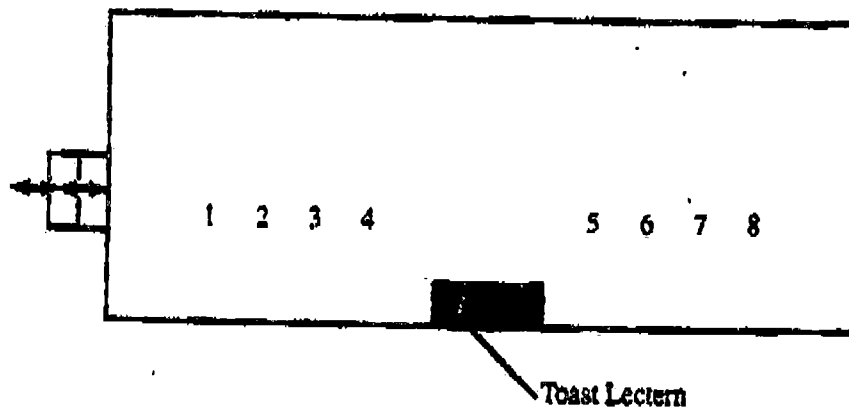
TIME: _____

MESSAGE:

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 6218

TAB D
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
American Legion
Dais Diagram
Thursday, May 28, 1992



Audience

1. Col. Joe Abodeely, Master of Ceremonies
2. Mr. Tony Valenzuela, American Legion State Commander
3. Sen. John McCain
4. THE PRESIDENT
5. Mr. Everett Alvarez, Co-Chairman, Veterans for Bush
6. Gov. Fife Symington
7. Mr. Don Silva, VFW State Commander
8. Mr. Don Gentry, DAV State Commander

KEY:
 → THE PRESIDENT

To Cond

Date _____ Time 1:48

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Andy Garlikov (Phoenix)

of about American Legion

Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT	

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____
Call signal and have them
page Andy.

Operator AG



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

27-MAY-1992 03:24PM

TO: SHARON M. BOTWIN
FROM: REBECCA L. ANDERSON
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
SUBJECT: BQ VETERANS COALITION

COULD YOU PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE CONGRESSMAN BOB STUMP (R-AZ) WHO IS THE RANKING REPUBLICAN ON THE HOUSE VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE -- HE IS UNABLE TO ATTEND THE ANNOUNCEMENT BECAUSE OF VOTES IN THE HOUSE BUT SHOULD DEFINITELY BE ACKNOWLEDGED SINCE HE REPRESENTS PART OF PHOENIX.

THANKS!

VOLUME 3

B to Birling

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

sociated with tyrannical rule. On July 14, 1789, during the turmoil of the early days of the French Revolution, a mob formed around the Bastille and asked the commander of the small garrison in the fortress, the marquis De Launay, to surrender arms and munitions. When he refused, the mob proceeded from the outer court to the inner court. Although the crowd had no weapons with which to storm the towers, the panic-stricken guards opened fire, killing many.

When army officers in the crowd brought some small cannon to the Bastille, De Launay capitulated, after being promised safety for himself and his men. As the garrison emerged from the Bastille, several of its members, including De Launay, were seized by the excited rioters and murdered. Only seven prisoners were found in the dungeons when the Bastille was captured. Destruction of the fortress began immediately and was completed within a few months. The key to the Bastille was presented by the marquis de Lafayette to George Washington and is still at Mount Vernon. The Place de la Bastille covers part of the former location of the prison. A column in the middle of the square, the July Column, commemorates those killed in the July Revolution of 1830.

The actual fall of the Bastille was not an important military event in the Revolution. Its significance lay in the symbolic value that the capture came to have. To many, the fall of the Bastille indicated that the king had lost control of Paris. The day was soon saluted as marking the triumph of popular insurrection over the arbitrary power of the crown. In 1880, July 14th, also known as Bastille Day, was chosen as the French national holiday.

BASTOGNE, bā-stōn'yə, is a town in Belgium, in the province of Luxembourg, about 45 miles (72 km) south of Liège. It is located on the Wiltz River, in the Forest of Ardennes. Bastogne is a rail and road junction and the market town for a farming region. Population: (1961) 6,161.

In World War II, Bastogne was the site of a key engagement during the Battle of the Bulge (1944-1945). The Germans, who had surrounded the town, called upon the American defenders to surrender. The U.S. commander, Brig. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe replied, "Nuts!" Later the town was relieved by American armored forces. See *WORLD WAR II-5. Recovery of France and Advance into Germany.*

BASTROP, bas'trəp, is an industrial town in northeastern Louisiana, 165 miles (26.5 km) north of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Morehouse Parish (county). It has abundant deposits of natural gas, and its industries include the production of kraft and other papers, turned wood products, lumber, printing inks, varnish, carbon, and other chemical products. Agriculture in the surrounding region is devoted to truck farming and raising cotton, peaches, rice, and cattle. The town is served by a municipal airport. Chemin-à-Haut State Park is nearby.

Bastrop was founded about 1845 and its population increased after the discovery of natural gas in the area in 1916. Government is by mayor and council. Population: 15,527.

BASUTOLAND, bə-sōot'ō-land, was a British territory in southern Africa. It achieved independence in 1966. See *LESOTHO.*

BAT, any of a group of small flying mammals. They are found in the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres and are the only mammals that fly.

Bats range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 15 inches (1.9 cm to 37.5 cm) and have a wing spread of up to five feet (1.5 meters). They have fur that may be white, red, brown, gray, or black. Bats usually live in caves, crevices, buildings, or tree cavities. During the colder weather, some species either hibernate or migrate.

Anatomy. The wings of bats are their most characteristic structures. They are formed by an extension of the skin of the back and belly. The two layers of skin are stretched between the elongated bones of the arms and hand and extend along the side of the body to the lower legs and then, in most forms, from the tip of a cartilaginous spur on the foot to the tail. There is no flesh between the membranes of the wings but only connective tissue containing the blood vessels and nerve fibers.

The forelimbs of bats have the same number of bones as those of other mammals, but they are greatly elongated, especially the bones of the fingers. The thumb digit is comparatively small and lies at right angles to the other finger bones. It is equipped with a claw and is used in clinging to support.

The legs are small in relation to the forelimbs and are rotated outward so that the knees bend backward. This leg position is thought to be related to the method by which bats hang by their hind legs when not flying. The toes are equipped with sharp, curved claws. In flying, the arms and legs move in unison.

The tail in many bats has no membranes. It is variable in length, but never prehensile or bushy. A number of species have no tail. The remainder of the bat skeleton is modified for flight by being rigid and lightweight.

Sensory Apparatus. Many bats have grotesquely shaped leafy membranous appendages hanging from nostrils and ears. Although not present in the larger, fruit-eating bats, these appendages, or nose leaves, are common in small, insect-eating, nocturnal bats. There is also a small lobe, called the tragus, at the base of each ear opening.

The tragus and the nose leaves are believed to be the sensory apparatus of the bat, used for orientation in the dark. The process is called echolocation and is based on a sonar principle. The bat emits supersonic sounds through its nose or mouth. The sounds are reflected as echoes from nearby objects and are picked up by the sensitive sensory apparatus. Thus the bat can ascertain the position, for example, of the walls and stalactites in a cave or the position of furniture in a dark room, and avoid those objects. (In addition to their supersonic voices, bats also have voices for expressing emotion and communicating.)

All bats can see, but in most species the eyes are small, concealed by fur, and useless in the dark. Some bats, notably members of the flying fox family, have large prominent eyes that readily reflect light at night.

Reproduction. Bats generally have one young per year. Only the red and hoary bats have two, three, or even four young at a time. In nonhibernating bats, breeding and ovulation are in the spring. In hibernating forms, breeding is in the fall, and the sperm are retained in the female tract until spring, when ovulation occurs.

Types of Bats. Bats belong to the order Chiro-

Speech @ West Point
5/12/62

reprinted in his Reminiscences (1964)

E 748. M2a

Eric's birthday
Dad's home # 703-764-0137
(903 352 7555)?

VOLUME 19

Meyer to Nauvoo

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

MONTE CARLO, mōn'te kār'lō, is a town in Monaco, situated about 1 mile (0.6 km) north of Monaco-Ville, the capital of the principality. Monte Carlo is celebrated for its luxuriously appointed casino, founded in 1856 by Prince Charles (Carlo) III, who granted a joint-stock company the right to build a casino in a deserted area on an isolated escarpment overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. The town that grew up around the casino was named by the prince for himself. The government took over the casino in 1967. Citizens of Monaco are not admitted to the casino.

Besides being famous as a gambling place, Monte Carlo is one of the most fashionable seaside resorts on the French Riviera. From 1931 to 1963, one of the great attractions of the town was the Ballet Russe (first called Ballets Russes) de Monte Carlo, a ballet company formed to carry on the traditions of Sergei Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, which had presented many important premières in Monte Carlo. Two celebrated automobile races are held annually—the International Monaco Grand Prix and the Monte Carlo Rally. Population: (1977 est.) 10,000.

MONTE CASSINO, mōn'tā kās-sē'nō, is a Benedictine monastery southeast of Rome, situated 1,500 feet (457 meters) above the town of Cassino. When Saint Benedict founded a monastery there about 529 on the site of a Roman temple, he laid the foundations of Western monasticism. The original buildings were destroyed by the Lombards in the 580's. Thereafter the monastery was rebuilt and destroyed several times. The monastery as it was rebuilt in baroque style in the 17th century was demolished in an Allied air attack during World War II and then reconstructed after the war. The monastery is famous for its library of ancient and medieval manuscripts.

MONTEBELLO, mon-tə-bel'lō, is a city in southern California, in Los Angeles county, 9 miles (14 km) east of Los Angeles. It is a residential and industrial community, whose manufactured products include cans, control valves, pumps, furniture, paper, and plastics.

Montebello was laid out in 1899 and incorporated in 1920. It is governed by a city administrator and council. Population: 52,929.

MONTECRISTO, mōn-tā-krēs'tō, is a mountainous island in the Tyrrhenian Sea between Corsica and the coast of Italy. It belongs to the Tuscan archipelago and is part of the Italian province of Livorno. Its area is 4 square miles (10.3 sq km). There are ruins of an ancient Benedictine monastery. The island has come to be known chiefly through Alexandre Dumas' famous novel *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

MONTECUCCOLI, mōn-tā-kōō'kō-lē, **Raimondo** (1609–1680), Italian-born Austrian general, one of the greatest military commanders of the 17th century. He was born near Modena, Italy, on Feb. 21, 1609. He served in the imperial army in the Thirty Years' War and by the time of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) had risen to the rank of general.

Created a field marshal, he commanded the Holy Roman emperor's troops against the Swedes in the First Northern War (1658–1660). In the Austro-Turkish War of 1663–1664 he won a decisive victory over the Turks at St. Gotthard

(Szentgotthárd), Hungary, on Aug. 1, 1664. That year he was made generalissimo of the imperial army. His last campaigns were fought successfully against the French marshal Henri de Turenne in the 1670's. In addition to being an outstanding commander he wrote several works on the art of warfare. He died in Linz, Austria, on Oct. 16, 1680.

MONTEFELTRO, mōn-tā-fāl'trō, **Federigo da** (1422–1482), Italian mercenary military commander and patron of the arts. He was born in Gubbio on June 7, 1422, the illegitimate son of Guidantonio da Montefeltro, whose family had governed Urbino since 1234. He was raised as a Renaissance prince at the Gonzaga court in Mantua. From 1438 to 1444 he served under the condottiere Gattamelata. He became duke of Urbino in 1444 and amassed a large fortune in his lifetime by selling his services as military commander to other Italian rulers. He supervised the building of the great ducal palace at Urbino. A patron of scholars and artists, he assembled an outstanding library and presided over a court of great elegance. He died in Ferrara on Sept. 10, 1482, while campaigning.

MONTEGO BAY, mon-tē'gō, is a commercial town and resort on the northwest coast of Jamaica. The town is the administrative center of St. James parish. The economy rests on tourism and banana, sugarcane, and coffee raising. The old Spanish name for the town, Mantica Bahi, suggests it was once a lard-making center.

Formerly a plantation port, Montego Bay has become a popular resort with luxury hotels, handsome private residences, an active night life, and an airport handling international jet flights. Coral reefs line the area's attractive white sand beaches, the most famous of which is Doctor's Cave. Among the historic buildings in Montego Bay are St. James Church, the town hall, and the Cage, once a lockup for runaway slaves. Near the town stands Rose Hall, a 19th century landmark that was the home of Annie Palmer, known as the "white witch." Population: (1970) 42,500.

MONTEMAYOR, mōn-tā-mā-yōr', **Jorge de** (1520?–1561), Portuguese-born novelist and poet. He took his name from that of his birthplace, Montemor-o-Velho, near Coimbra. In 1543, Montemayor went to Spain as a chapel musician in the service of Princess Maria of Portugal on her marriage to the future King Philip II. After her death in 1545, he stayed on at the Spanish court. He returned to his homeland in 1551 with Princess Juana of Castile, bride of Prince John of Portugal, but went back to Spain with her when she was widowed in 1554. Later he served in the army of Philip II. Montemayor's death, in Piedmont, Italy, is said to have resulted from a duel occasioned by an amorous escapade.

Montemayor wrote mainly in Spanish. His *Cancionero*, a book of poems, appeared in 1554, and his major work, *Diana*, about 1559. The first Spanish pastoral novel, *Diana* was inspired by the *Arcadia* (1504) of the Italian poet Jacopo Sannazaro. Montemayor's prose text is interspersed with lyrics. The novel went through numerous editions, was widely translated, and gave rise to many sequels and imitations. Its influence on English literature can be traced in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* and Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*. See also *DIANA*.

VOLUME 2

Ankara to Azusa

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

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ARGONAUTS, är'gə-nòts, in Greek legend, the Greek demigods and heroes who sailed the ship *Argo* to Colchis, a kingdom at the eastern end of the Black Sea, in quest of the Golden Fleece. The voyage was supposed to have taken place a generation before the Trojan War (traditionally 1194-1184 B.C.).

The legend appears abundantly in Greek and Latin literature with many variants of personnel and route, since various Greek city-states craved attention of their heroes and their sites in the voyage. It may represent a real exploit in the earlier age of Greek colonization (750-500 B.C.), when the adventures of explorers, navigators, and colonizers were commonly attributed to mythical heroes of a preceding age.

Pelias, who had usurped the Thessalian kingdom of Iolcus, agreed to surrender its sovereignty to Jason, his nephew and the rightful ruler, only if the latter would fetch the Golden Fleece from Colchis, where a dragon guarded it in a sacred grove. Jason accepted the proposal and collected companions from all parts of Greece. The *Argo*, built by Argus, conveyed the Argonauts from Lemnos first to Lemnos, an Aegean isle, where they stayed for a year as welcome guests of the Lemnian women, who recently had murdered all their men.

After additional adventures in the northern Aegean Sea, the Argonauts entered the Sea of Marmara by way of the Dardanelles Strait. Next, they successfully sailed through the Symplegades, clashing rocks that smashed ships attempting to enter the Black Sea. After engaging in other exploits along the Black Sea coasts, the Argonauts came to Colchis, where King Aeëtes promised the Golden Fleece to Jason, provided that in one day he would yoke two fire-breathing bulls to a plow, plow a hitherto unplowed field with them, sow it with the remaining teeth of the dragon of Cadmus, and slay the soldiers who would spring from these seeds. Aided by the magic of Aeëtes' daughter Medea, who had fallen in love with Jason, he accomplished these tasks.

When Aeëtes hesitated to keep his promise, Jason stole the fleece, took Medea and her brother Absyrtus with him, regained the *Argo* with his followers, and sailed for Iolcus. Aeëtes started in pursuit and was overhauling the Argonauts when Medea killed Absyrtus, cut his corpse to pieces, and threw them overboard, so that Aeëtes might be delayed by salvaging his son's scattered remains. The artifice succeeded, and the Argonauts escaped. But Zeus (Jupiter), angered at Medea's murder of Absyrtus, raised a storm that sent the *Argo* on a course that is described variously in different versions of the legend: (1) the same way as it had sailed to Colchis; (2) up the Phasis River (modern Rion) to earth-encircling Ocean, which the Argonauts followed until they entered the Mediterranean; or (3) up the Danube River and thence either into the Po River and the Adriatic Sea or into the Rhine River and the North Sea, whence it traversed the ocean and so came into the Mediterranean. The second and third routes allowed the Argonauts to have adventures on the Mediterranean coasts and islands, where Medea's magical arts assisted them. By any course, however, they returned to Iolcus, and Jason eventually came into his kingdom.

The chief account of the adventures of the Argonauts is in the *Argonautica* of Apollonius of Rhodes. In this work earlier scattered materials

about the voyage are combined into a connected and scholarly epic.

P. R. COLEMAN-NORTON
Princeton University

ARGONNE, är-gôn', a plateau in France in Meuse, Marne, and southern Ardennes departments. Also known as the *Argonne Forest*, it is a rocky, heavily wooded ridge about 10 miles wide, extending northwest-southeast for about 45 miles between the Lorraine and Champagne regions. It has an average altitude of about 1,150 feet and is drained by the Aisne and Aire rivers.

In 1792, Gen. Charles François Dumouriez checked the Prussians at Valmy in the Argonne. During World War I it was the scene of a major United States offensive in 1918.

See also WORLD WAR I—7. *Western Front: 1918—The Year of Decision.*

ARGOS, är'gəs, is a city in Greece in the north-eastern Peloponnesus. It is located in the *nomos* (department) of Argolis and Corinthia, about 23 miles (37 km) southwest of Corinth, near the head of the Gulf of Argolis. Situated in the Argive plain at the foot of two hills—the Kastro and the Ayios Ilias—Argos is a railroad junction and market center for the surrounding agricultural area. Vegetables, tobacco, wheat, and corn are the leading crops. The modern city is built over the major part of the ancient city. The most important ruins are the remains of an amphitheater cut into the slopes of the Kastro, whose summit served as the acropolis of ancient Argos. The smaller Ayios Ilias was the site of a Mycenaean necropolis and a temple to Apollo and Athena. There is a museum of antiquities in the city.

Argos is reputedly the oldest city in Greece, its site having been occupied since the early Bronze Age (about 3500 B.C.). In the *Iliad* of Homer, its name was applied to all of the settlements on the Argive plain, the country of Diomedes and Agamemnon. After the Dorian invasion (about 1200 B.C.), Argos was probably the base from which the Dorians retained their overlordship of the Peloponnesus. Under King Pheidon (probably 7th century B.C.), who is said to have minted the first Greek coins, Argos became the most important city in Greece. But as the power of Sparta rose, beginning in the late 7th century B.C. and thereafter, Argos declined. It repeatedly aligned itself with Athens (in 461, 420, and 395 B.C.) against Sparta. Argos became a member of the Achaean League in 229 B.C., and, like the other members of that league, was subjugated by Rome in 146 B.C. It was successively part of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires. The city was sacked and burned in 1825 by Ibrahim Pasha in the Greek war of independence. During the war, Argos was the seat of Greek national assemblies in 1821 and 1829. Population: (1981) 20,702.

ARGÜELLO, är-gwä'yō, Luis Antonio (1784-1830), Mexican official in Alta California. He was born in San Francisco, Calif. His father, José Darío Argüello, was commandant of the presidio of San Francisco and later governor of Baja California (1815-1822). In 1821, while leading an exploratory expedition to the Columbia River, Luis Argüello discovered Lassen Peak. When Mexico gained independence from Spain, he was elected governor of Alta California (1822-1825), the first native Californian to hold the office. He died in San Francisco in 1830.

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1990
WH

A D ICTIONARY
OF THE
SECOND WORLD WAR

Elizabeth-Anne Wheal
Stephen Pope
and
James Taylor



PETER BEDRICK BOOKS
NEW YORK

Bartolomeo Colleoni Italian Navy* light cruiser, completed in 1932. The good-looking, modern Italian cruisers enjoyed a reputation before the war, based on their exceptional speeds. Unfortunately these were derived from trials conducted with ships stripped for maximum performance, and at combat weight they did no faster than their older British counterparts. The *Bartolomeo Colleoni* was sunk on 19 July 1940 by gunfire and torpedoes* from the cruiser HMAS *Sydney** and two escorting destroyers*.

DATA (1940) Displacement: 5,200 tons; Dimensions: o/a lgh - 555' 7", b - 55' 6"; Speed: 37 knots; Armament: 8 × 6 × 4 × 2), 6 × 3.9" AA gun, 8 × 1.1" AA gun, 8 × 13.2mm AA gun, 4 × 150mm TT, 2 aircraft.

Marshal Ettore (1876-1972) Veteran Italian Army* officer, he was appointed C-in-C of Axis* forces in Libya in 1941, in which capacity he was General Bastico's* official superior. General Bastico had little success imposing his often-contradictory orders on the aggressive German troops who tended to treat them as 'advisors' who usually appealed to higher authority if he disagreed. In June 1942 a Field Marshal answerable directly to Rome but in November the promoted Marshal Bastico regained control, charged with preventing the Afrika Korps* from retreating into Tripoli. In fact, by February 1943 Rommel* retreated west beyond Tripoli, which convinced Mussolini* to recall Bastico.

French town and vital road junction captured by US forces against Hitler's* offensive in December 1944 (the Battle of the Bulge). The decision, under orders, by the acting American commander of the 101st Airborne Division, Brigadier General McAuliffe*, to reply 'Nuts!' against the German advance was his subsequent reply of 'Nuts!'

to the commander of the surrounding 47th Panzer Corps when he called for McAuliffe's* surrender have since become legendary. Holding out for eight days without reinforcements after a 100-mile overnight drive from Rheims, the defence was performed so aggressively that they could not be bypassed, and the arrival of two German reserve divisions also failed to dislodge them. The 101st Division was relieved by General Patton's* 3rd Army on 26 December 1944. See also Northwest Europe, Allied Invasion of.

Bataan Peninsula A small jutting peninsula on the west of the main Philippine* island of Luzon*. The Philippines were among the American island territories invaded in force by Japan following the attack on Pearl Harbor* on 7 December 1941. Caught between two converging Japanese assault forces under General Homma*, the 80,000 American and Filipino troops under General MacArthur* were forced to resort to an earlier defensive plan (War Plan Orange) and fall back to the Bataan Peninsula, designated by MacArthur as the centre of resistance to the Japanese invasion, to fight a brutal and costly siege.

The opposing forces settled initially into a stalemate, both sides suffering heavily from the malarial conditions on the mountainous jungle peninsula. General Homma's* forces were further depleted by the loss of 48th Division to Java*, while the Bataan Defence Force positioned on Mount Rosa suffered increasingly from lack of food and medical supplies. Fierce attacks by Japanese forces began again on 9 February, pushing the American troops back to their reserve positions. A decision had already been made in January not to reinforce the peninsula, despite repeated pleas for reinforcements from MacArthur and repeated promises of help from Washington. Heavily besieged, the Allied forces fought on, despite the loss of their overall commander General MacArthur, who was ordered to leave for Australia on 10 March to take over a new command. It was not

until April that a reinforced Japanese offensive forced his successor, General Wainwright*, to surrender to avoid a massacre.

In a now infamous act of cruelty, the 70,000 starving survivors were subsequently forced to march 60 miles, from Mariveles to San Fernando, before being transferred to goods trains for transfer to prison camps. The Bataan Death March alone claimed some 14,000 lives.

The final episode in a highly courageous defence took place on the fortified island of Corregidor*, opposite the tip of the Bataan Peninsula, where a garrison of 15,000 men under General Wainwright* had withdrawn before the surrender of the Bataan force and survived for a further two months before finally capitulating.

Battleaxe, Operation After the failure of Operation Brevity* to dislodge General Rommel's* forces from the Egyptian frontier in May 1941, General Wavell* planned the more ambitious Operation Battleaxe, an offensive aimed at driving the Axis* forces back beyond Tobruk* (see Desert War). On 12 May a fast convoy, rushed to Alexandria* via the dangerous Mediterranean* route, had arrived with 238 tanks, and this gave Wavell's* Western Desert Army a numerical advantage of more than 4 to 1 over his opponent's armoured forces. However, this superiority was undermined by a battle plan calling for the division of the British tanks into separate 'cruiser' and 'infantry' roles (see Tanks).

The original plan was to launch a three-pronged attack on coastal positions near the frontier. Heavily armoured Matilda* tanks would support the infantry, while the 7th Armoured Division (the Desert Rats*) was to drive for Tobruk only after covering the desert flank of the initial advance. Destroying Rommel's* two panzer divisions, it would then join the fortress garrison in an exploitative push further westwards.

The Western Desert Army began its coastal attack on 15 June. In the centre Fort Capuzzo was taken quickly, but to the

who pioneered their valuable work from small escort carriers*.

BRIEF DATA (F4F-4) Type: single-seat naval fighter; Engine: 1 × 1,200hp Pratt and Whitney Twin Wasp; Max speed: 318mph; Ceiling: 35,000'; Range: 900m; Arms: 5 × 0.5" mg (provision for 500lb bombs).

Grumman F6F Hellcat Planned as a replacement for the inadequate Grumman F4F Wildcat*, the big F6F fighter was developed quickly and mass-produced in the US with enormous efficiency. Between late 1942 and November 1945, a total of 12,272 were delivered, and they mastered the skies over the Pacific for the Allies. The first service model (the F6F-3) was supplanted in 1944 by the F6F-5, which differed only in refinement, by which time the Hellcat was the US Navy's* principal carrier fighter. The British Fleet Air Arm* employed more than 1,200 F6Fs (as Hellcat Is and IIs) in Europe as well as the Far East. They also received some of an F6F-5N night-fighter version, with centimetric radar* mounted on a wing pod. The Japanese, although they eventually built fighters which could match the F6F's performance, were overcome by sheer weight of numbers, and about 75 per cent of American air-combat victories in the Pacific War* were credited to Hellcats.

BRIEF DATA (F6F-3) Type: single-seat naval fighter; Engine: 1 × 2,000hp Pratt and Whitney Double Wasp; Max speed: 376mph; Ceiling: 37,500'; Range: 1,090m; Arms: 6 × 0.5" mg.

Grumman F7F Tigercat Powerful fighter-bomber, huge by naval standards, it was designed primarily to operate from US Navy* land bases. The first prototype flew in December 1943, but the Tigercat arrived too late for combat, and although fast and well-armed, was cut back after the war as emphasis switched to jet power.

BRIEF DATA (F7F-1) Type: 1-2-man naval fighter-bomber; Engine: 2 × 2,100hp Pratt and Whitney; Max speed: 427mph;

Ceiling: 36,200'; Range: 1,170m; Arms: 4 × 20mm cannon, 4 × 0.5" mg; Bomb load: 2,000lb or torpedo*.

Grumman Martlet British version of the US Grumman F4F Wildcat* naval fighter.

Grumman (TBF) Avenger One of the most successful and widely used torpedo-bombers of the war, the Avenger entered the US Navy* in the spring of 1942 as a replacement for the Douglas Devastator*, and first saw action at the Battle of Midway*. Despite its bulk, it proved easily manageable on carrier decks and was one of the few US production aircraft capable of carrying a 22-inch torpedo*. In 1943, after Grumman had completed 2,311 TBF-1s, production was switched to the Eastern Aircraft Division of General Motors, who built 2,882 redesignated TBM-1 versions and 4,664 TBM-3s. Altogether, 958 of all three types served with the British Fleet Air Arm* (as the Tarpon, Avenger II and Avenger III) and, although incompatible with British torpedoes, they were effectively employed as conventional bombers, minelayers and rocket*-armed attack planes. The final production model was the re-engined TBM-4, which remained in service for many years after the war.

BRIEF DATA (TBF-1) Type: 3-man naval torpedo-bomber; Engine: 1 × 1,850hp Wright Double Cyclone; Max speed: 259mph; Ceiling: 23,000'; Range: 1,020m (normal); Arms: 3 × 0.5" mg, 2 × 0.3" mg; Bomb load: 2,000lb or 1,921lb torpedo.

Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon* group that was the primary strategic objective of the first American Pacific offensive of WW2, code-named Operation Watchtower, and became the focus of a long series of crucial naval and land battles between Allied and Japanese forces during the second half of 1942. See Map 14. The prolonged bitterness of the fighting at Guadalcanal over six months was foreshadowed by the gloomy atmosphere

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surrounding the launch of the American offensive. Nicknamed 'Operation Shoe-string', available resources were limited and planning of the amphibious landings hastily executed, with much background dispute between the Joint Chiefs of Staff that had already undermined the morale of the relatively inexperienced troops.

Under the overall command of Vice Admiral Ghormley*, with Rear Admiral Fletcher* as tactical commander and Major General Vandegrift* leading the landing force of 19,000 of the US Marine 1st Division, the first landings were successfully made on Guadalcanal, Gavutu and Tulagi on 7 August 1942, although the progress of debarkation was considerably held up by poor organization and lack of experience. Despite the lack of opposition to the American assault on the Japanese airfield on Guadalcanal, where unarmed Japanese construction workers mostly fled into the jungle, the American force was brought under pressure on the night of 8 August, when a Japanese cruiser force under Vice Admiral Mikawa sailed down the 'Slot' into Sealark Channel to shatter Australian Rear Admiral Crutchley's screening force in the Battle of Savo Island*.

On Tulagi, the Japanese garrison of 4,000 'Special Landing Force' troops held out for two days of bitter fighting against a larger Marine force with massive supporting naval gunpower. It was here that the Marines, spearheaded by 'Edson's Raiders' (see Edson) first experienced the fanatical resistance of the 2,000 Japanese defenders who refused to surrender and held out in caves, without food, water or any hope of relief - a feature which was characteristic of the Japanese fighting mentality (see Bushido). Japanese control of the seas around Guadalcanal continued to press the isolated groups of Vandegrift's forces, until 20 August, when the first American aircraft were landed on the now renamed Henderson Field*.

Under orders from Imperial GHQ to drive the Americans off Guadalcanal, and with command of 50,000 men of the 17th

Army based at Rabaul at his disposal, Lt General Hyakutake* ordered a series of day and night bombings of Guadalcanal and sent a small force under Colonel Ichiki to attack the eastern perimeter of the 1st Division on 18 August. The Battle of Tenaru River on the 21st saw the destruction of the whole of Ichiki's small force, which had rushed the American positions on the sand spit at the mouth of the river in the face of point-blank fire and had been savagely cut down.

Thereafter the American build-up of aircraft, combined with the effects of the frequent and sometimes crucial naval engagements fought in parallel (see Torpedo Boats; Eastern Solomons), won the American forces daytime control of the sea and a firm toe-hold on Guadalcanal, though the night-time supply and reinforcement of the Japanese forces from Bougainville, nicknamed the 'Tokyo Express', enabled the Japanese to maintain a ferocious resistance. A raid by Marines on the Japanese base at Taivu on 7 September brought intelligence of a planned counter-attack on Henderson Field by 3,500 troops of the Japanese 35th Brigade under Major General Kawaguchi. In response, a composite battalion under Colonel Edson took up positions on a ridge south of the airfield, and fought an infamous battle, now called the Battle of Bloody Ridge, under heavy naval bombardment, to effectively destroy the Japanese assault.

Undaunted by the scale of their losses, the Japanese continued the heavy reinforcement of Guadalcanal, landing troops, supplies and equipment at night at Cape Esperance*. During September and October the Japanese force was increased by 20,000 men, while Vandegrift's force was also swelled by the arrival of the 7th Marines and units of the Americal Division. In this hard campaign of attrition, which was increasingly fought for control of the sea, the naval engagements were crucial to the outcome of the efforts on land. Japanese superiority in naval night-fighting techniques continued to be a fea-

ture of these engagements. In the major naval battle at Cape Esperance (11–12 October) Ghormley's* naval force failed to stop the landing of the transports carrying a new Japanese force under Maruyama, escorted by Admiral Yamamoto* and the Combined Fleet, and Ghormley was subsequently replaced by Admiral Halsey*. On 23 October a renewed offensive led by Maruyama and Hyakutake, who had arrived with the 17th Army from Rabaul to direct operations personally, was launched across the Matanikau River but was pushed back twice under heavy artillery fire, leaving 3,500 Japanese dead. Meanwhile Admiral Yamamoto's force was lured back to Guadalcanal by false reports of the destruction of Henderson Field and engaged two American task forces under Kinkaid* and Murray in the Battle of Santa Cruz* (26 October).

On 9 November, the Japanese made a final attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal, resulting in the great naval battle there (see Guadalcanal, Naval Battle of). Following this decisive engagement, in which the majority of Japanese troops and supplies destined for Guadalcanal were lost, the Americans had undisputed control of the seas around Guadalcanal. Although Hyakutake managed to evacuate 13,000 men from Cape Esperance, he had lost 25,000 men during the six-month campaign as well as 24 ships. The sometimes desperate struggle at Guadalcanal resulted in the seizure by the US of the initiative in the Pacific War*. For many of the relatively inexperienced American forces, it served as an apprenticeship from which they were quick to learn. With relatively small American losses, the campaign was much covered in the American press and victory gave a highly important boost to American morale.

Guadalcanal, Naval Battle of Climactic naval engagement in the American campaign to capture Guadalcanal* that brought Japanese reinforcement of the island to an end. The action began on 12 November 1942 with a Japanese bomber attack on

American transport ships. The attack was beaten off by anti-aircraft* fire, but it was followed up that night by the arrival of a strong Japanese surface force – a 'Tokyo Express'* under Vice Admiral Abe with two battleships, two cruisers and 14 destroyers. Deployed as a bombardment force against Henderson Field*, it was attacked, amidst some confusion over the identity of the ships involved, by two transport escort groups under Rear Admiral Callaghan and Rear Admiral Scott who managed to damage severely the battleship *Hiei** and sink two Japanese destroyers*. Of the American force the cruisers *Atlanta** and *Juneau* were sunk, as well as four destroyers. Both American admirals were also killed in the action. Their action successfully thwarted Japanese attempts to put Henderson Field out of action.

Further Japanese attempts to bombard Henderson Field and land reinforcements were made on 13 November when Admiral Mikawa's flagship *Chokai* (see Takao) with three heavy cruisers and six destroyers arrived off Savo Island, bombarding Henderson Field and destroying 18 aircraft before being attacked by land-based and carrier aircraft from the *Enterprise**. The next day, Rear Admiral Tanaka's* 11 transport convoy sailed down the 'Slot' under intense bombardment by Navy and Marine Corps aircraft, again from Henderson Field and the *Enterprise*. Six of the transports were sunk, although Tanaka landed the surviving troops successfully on Guadalcanal.

Meanwhile, Tanaka's escort bombardment squadron under Vice Admiral Kondo* clashed with Admiral Lee's two battleship force in Ironbottom Sound* after another bombardment attempt on Henderson Field. American destroyers were put out of action, leaving the battleships *Washington** and *South Dakota** without protective screening, but determined action by Lee on the *Washington* caused Kondo to retire with his remaining ships, the battleship *Kirishima* (see Kongo) having been sunk by gunnery fire from the *Washington* and the transports were run aground with

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a meagre quantity of supplies and men landed. Control of the seas around Guadalcanal now came firmly into American hands.

Guam Central Pacific island in the Marianas group and American territory, it was captured by a Japanese invasion force with support from Saipan-based bombers from a small Marine garrison and Insular Guard Force on 8 December 1941, three hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor. See Map 10. The island was re-invaded by the Marine 3rd Amphibious Corps under Major General Roy Geiger as part of an operation against the Marianas designed to provide air bases for USAAF B-29s to fly bombing missions to Japan. The assault was launched on 21 July 1944 after a 13-day pre-invasion naval bombardment. The Japanese force of 19,000 men under General Takashina managed to contain the Marines' advance from two beachheads, but a counter-attack was beaten back and the American assault was renewed. The northern tip of the island, Ritidian Point, was reached by American forces on 10 August, though a Japanese guerrilla campaign continued to be fought until the end of the war with characteristic ferocity (see Bushido). A large American base was subsequently established on Guam with long runways for the American B-29 Superfortresses. See also Tinian; Battle of the Philippine Sea; Amphibious Warfare.

Guderian, General Heinz (1888-1954) A pioneer of tank warfare and Blitzkrieg tactics and their most outstanding exponent, Guderian was born in Kulm (Polish Chelmo) and served as a staff officer during WW1. After 1918 he remained in the shrunken post-Versailles *Reichswehr*, posted to a telegraph battalion at Koblenz. Perhaps influenced by his work in communications technology, Guderian was a founder member of a group of young, forward-thinking military strategists who advocated the creation of a fast, independent task force, to be supported by highly mobile infantry and

artillery. Inspired by British experiments of the late 1920s and early 30s, notably by Captain Liddell Hart and General John Fuller, the German 'tank school' (which also included Thoma, Reichenau and Lutz) was initially opposed at High Command level by conservative military chiefs. With Hitler's takeover in 1933, however, came an opportunity to demonstrate the new theories in a series of field displays. In 1934, Hitler sanctioned the first Wehrmacht tank battalion.

Guderian gained rapid promotion in the 30s and was appointed General of Armoured Troops in 1938. By the outbreak of war, the German Army had six panzer divisions operational. In command of the 19th Corps for the invasion of Poland, Guderian proved and perfected his Blitzkrieg theories. Striking ahead of the main advancing infantry, his self-supporting armoured units achieved deep penetration at incredible speed, succeeding even in apparently tank-proof terrain and creating observable terror among the enemy. The potential value of tactical air support was also demonstrated for the first time in the Polish campaign.

In 1940, when Hitler announced his decision to launch the Western Offensive, Guderian supported Manstein's plan for an attack on the west through the Ardennes, using the new tactics (see Manstein Plan). In May, in command of the southern wing of Kleist's Panzer Army, his 19th Corps smashed through the French forces at Sedan and, in one of the key actions of the offensive, forced the crossing of the Meuse, advancing at astonishing speed across northern France against a now fatally dispersed opposition. After the fall of France in June, Blitzkrieg was established as the orthodoxy of the German High Command and Guderian was promoted to Colonel General.

The opening of the Eastern Front war against the Soviet Union in June 1941 saw Guderian repeat his triumphs of 1940 at the head of the 2nd Panzer Group, striking first through Belorussia and then south