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Abd al-Ilah, regent (1939–1941, 1941–1953)

Sharaf ibn Rajih al-Fawwaz, regent (1941)

Muhammad Najib ar-Ruba'i

Chairman of the Sovereignty Council

Presidents

Abd as-Salam `Arif (1963–1966)

Abd ar-Rahman al-Bazzaz (!966)

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APPENDIX 3

Carrier Deployments by Year

THE CARRIER DEPLOYMENT LISTS do not cover the deployments for escort carriers (CVEs), most of the small carriers (CVLs), or most of the antisubmarine carriers (CVS). Departure and return dates are normally from the carriers' home port or other state side port.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1946

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
08 Jan 1946	19 Mar 1946	CVBG-75	CVB 42	Carib/SoLant
20 Apr 1946	09 Aug 1946	CVG-19	CV 36	WestPac
03 Jul 1946	15 Apr 1947	CVG-81*	CV 37	WestPac
01 Aug 1946	29 Apr 1947	CVG-4†	CV 40	WestPac
08 Aug 1946	04 Oct 1946	CVBG-75	CVB 42	Med
16 Sep 1946	12 Dec 1946	CVG-18	CV 32	Carib/East Coast of South America
22 Oct 1946	21 Dec 1946	CVG-82‡	CV 15	Med

*CVG-81 redesignated CVAG-13

†CVG-4 redesignated CVAG-1

‡CVG-82 redesignated CVAG-17

Major Overseas Deployments for 1947

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
02 Feb 1947	19 Mar 1947	CVAG-17	CV 15	EasternLant/Carib
31 Mar 1947	16 Jun 1947	CVG-5	CV 38	WestPac
31 Mar 1947	08 Oct 1947	CVAG-15	CV 36	WestPac
03 Apr 1947	09 Jun 1947	CVAG-7	CV 32	Med
20 May 1947	11 Aug 1947	CVAG-17	CV 15	NorLant/Carib
07 Jun 1947	11 Aug 1947	CVAG-3	CV 33	NorLant/Carib
30 Jul 1947	19 Nov 1947	CVAG-7	CV 32	Med
09 Oct 1947	11 Jun 1948	CVAG-11	CV 45	World Cruise
29 Oct 1947	11 Mar 1948	CVBG-1	CVB 41	Med

Major Overseas Deployments for 1948

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
07 Feb 1948	24 Feb 1948	CVLG-1	CVL 48	Carib
09 Feb 1948	26 Jun 1948	CVAG-9	CV 47	Carib/Med
01 Jun 1948	02 Oct 1948	CVG-3	CV 33	Med
07 Jun 1948	06 Aug 1948	CVG-17	CVB 43	Med/Carib
13 Sep 1948	23 Jan 1949	CVG-4	CVB 42	Med
01 Oct 1948	23 Dec 1948	CVG-13	CV 37	WestPac
01 Oct 1948	21 Feb 1949	CVG-1	CV 40	World Cruise

Major Overseas Deployments for 1949

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
04 Jan 1949	05 Mar 1949	CVG-6	CVB 41	Med
04 Jan 1949	22 May 1949	CVG-7	CV 47	Med
03 May 1949	26 Sep 1949	CVG-2	CVB 43	Med
06 Sep 1949	26 Jan 1950	CVG-7	CV 32	Med
27 Oct 1949	23 Nov 1949	CVG-6	CVB 42	NorLant

Major Overseas Deployments for 1950

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
06 Jan 1950	23 May 1950	CVG-4	CVB 41	Med
11 Jan 1950	13 Jun 1950	CVG-19	CV 21	WestPac
01 May 1950	01 Dec 1950	CVG-5	CV 45	WestPac/Korea
02 May 1950	24 Aug 1950	CVG-3	CV 32	Med
05 Jul 1950	09 Jun 1951	CVG-11*	CV 47	WestPac/Korea
10 Jul 1950	10 Nov 1950	CVG-7	CVB 41	Med
24 Aug 1950	11 Nov 1950	CVG-2	CV 21	WestPac/Korea
09 Sep 1950	01 Feb 1951	CVG-17	CVB 43	Med
19 Sep 1950	03 Feb 1951	CVG-3	CV 32	WestPac/Korea
09 Nov 1950	09 Jun 1951	CVG-19	CV 37	WestPac/Korea
06 Dec 1950	07 Apr 1951	CVG-2†	CV 45	WestPac/Korea

* CVG-11 deployed to Korea embarked in Philippine Sea (CV 47) and on 29 March 1951 transferred to Valley Forge (CV 45) and CVG-2 transferred from Valley Forge to Philippine Sea. CVG-11 returned to the States embarked in Valley Forge.

† CVG-2 deployed to Korea embarked in Valley Forge (CV 45). On 29 March 1951 the CVG-2 transferred to Philippine Sea (CV 47) and CVG-11 transferred to Valley Forge (CV 45).

Major Overseas Deployments for 1951

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
10 Jan 1951	18 May 1951	CVG-6	CVB 42	Med
02 Mar 1951	24 Oct 1951	CVG-101	CV 21	WestPac/Korea
06 Mar 1951	08 Jun 1951	AirDet	CVL 48	Med
20 Mar 1951	06 Oct 1951	CVG-1	CVB 43	Med
10 May 1951	17 Dec 1951	CVG-102	CV 31	Korea
15 May 1951	04 Oct 1951	CVG-4	CV 34	Med
16 May 1951	29 Aug 1951	CVG-19	CV 37	WestPac/Korea
26 Jun 1951	25 Mar 1952	CVG-5	CV 9	WestPac/Korea
03 Sep 1951	21 Dec 1951	CVG-3	CV 32	Med
03 Sep 1951	04 Feb 1952	CVG-17	CVB 42	Med
08 Sep 1951	02 May 1952	CVG-15	CV 36	Korea
15 Oct 1951	03 Jul 1952	ATG-1	CV 45	WestPac/Korea
28 Nov 1951	11 Jun 1952	CVG-8	CV 40	Med
31 Dec 1951	08 Aug 1952	CVG-11	CV 47	WestPac/Korea

Major Overseas Deployments for 1952

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
09 Jan 1952	05 May 1952	CVG-6	CVB 41	Med
08 Feb 1952	26 Sep 1952	CVG-2	CV 21	WestPac/Korea
21 Mar 1952	03 Nov 1952	CVG-19	CV 37	WestPac/Korea
19 Apr 1952	12 Oct 1952	CVG-4	CVB 43	Med

Major Overseas Deployments for 1952—Continued

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
20 May 1952	08 Jan 1953	CVG-7	CV 31	WestPac/Korea
24 May 1952	11 Oct 1952	CVG-1	CV 18	Med/NorLant
16 Jun 1952	06 Feb 1953	ATG-2	CVA 9	WestPac/Korea
11 Aug 1952	17 Mar 1953	CVG-101	CVA 33	WestPac/Korea
26 Aug 1952	08 Oct 1952	CVG-6	CVB 41	NorLant
26 Aug 1952	19 Dec 1952	CVG-17	CVB 42	NorLant/Med
28 Aug 1952	04 Feb 1953	CVG-3	CVA 32	Med
15 Sep 1952	18 May 1953	CVG-102	CVA 34	WestPac/Korea
20 Nov 1952	25 Jun 1953	CVG-5	CVA 45	WestPac/Korea
01 Dec 1952	19 May 1953	CVG-6	CVA 41	Med
15 Dec 1952	14 Aug 1953	CVG-9	CVA 47	WestPac/Korea

Major Overseas Deployments for 1953

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
07 Jan 1953	03 Jul 1953	CVG-10	CVA 40	Med
24 Jan 1953	21 Sep 1953	CVG-15	CVA 37	Korea/WestPac
30 Mar 1953	28 Nov 1953	ATG-1	CVA 21	WestPac/Korea
26 Apr 1953	04 Dec 1953	CVG-4	CVA 39	Med/IO/WestPac/Korea
26 Apr 1953	21 Oct 1953	CVG-8	CVA 43	Med
11 Jun 1953	03 Dec 1953	CVG-1	CVA 42	Med
11 Jun 1953	21 Jul 1953	*	CV 36	NorLant
01 Jul 1953	18 Jan 1954	CVG-11	CVA 33	Korea/WestPac
03 Aug 1953	03 Mar 1954	CVG-2	CVA 10	WestPac
14 Sep 1953	22 Apr 1954	CVG-19	CVA 34	WestPac
16 Sep 1953	01 May 1954	CVG-17	CVA 18	World Cruise
16 Sep 1953	21 Feb 1954	CVG-7	CVA 20	NorLant/Med
12 Nov 1953	19 Aug 1954	CVG-3	CVA 40	World Cruise
01 Dec 1953	12 Jul 1954	ATG-2	CVA 9	WestPac

* The carrier deployed with VF-84, VC-4 and VS-27 but did not have an assigned air group.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1954

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
04 Jan 1954	04 Aug 1954	CVG-6	CVA 41	Med
03 Feb 1954	06 Aug 1954	CVG-14	CVA 15	Med
03 Mar 1954	11 Oct 1954	CVG-12	CVA 21	WestPac
12 Mar 1954	19 Nov 1954	CVG-5	CVA 47	WestPac
11 May 1954	12 Dec 1954	CVG-9	CVA 12	World Cruise
07 Jul 1954	20 Dec 1954	CVG-10	CVA 43	Med
01 Jul 1954	28 Feb 1955	CVG-15	CVA 10	WestPac
01 Sep 1954	11 Apr 1955	ATG-1	CVA 18	WestPac
28 Sep 1954	22 Apr 1955	CVG-8	CVA 39	Med
07 Oct 1954	12 May 1955	CVG-11	CVA 33	WestPac
03 Nov 1954	21 Jun 1955	CVG-2	CVA 9	WestPac
30 Nov 1954	18 Jun 1955	ATG-181	CVA 15	Med
27 Dec 1954	14 Jul 1955	CVG-1	CVA 41	World Cruise

Major Overseas Deployments for 1955

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
02 Mar 1955	21 Sep 1955	CVG-19	CVA 34	WestPac
01 Apr 1955	23 Nov 1955	ATG-2	CVA 47	WestPac
05 Apr 1955	29 Sep 1955	CVG-17	CVA 43	Med
04 May 1955	10 Dec 1955	CVG-7	CVA 12	WestPac
28 May 1955	22 Nov 1955	CVG-4	CVA 11	Med
03 Jun 1955	03 Feb 1956	CVG-14	CVA 21	WestPac
10 Aug 1955	15 Mar 1956	CVG-12	CVA 19	WestPac
09 Oct 1955	30 Apr 1956	CVG-6	CVA 39	Med
29 Oct 1955	17 May 1956	CVG-5	CVA 33	WestPac
31 Oct 1955	16 Apr 1956	ATG-201	CVA 20	WestPac
9mo. → 04 Nov 1955	02 Aug 1956	CVG-3	CVA 14	Med

Major Overseas Deployments for 1956

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
05 Jan 1956	23 Jun 1956	ATG-3	CVA 38	WestPac
11 Feb 1956	13 Jun 1956	CVG-9	CVA 34	WestPac
12 Mar 1956	05 Sep 1956	CVG-8	CVA 11	Med
19 Mar 1956	13 Sep 1956	ATG-4	CVA 10	WestPac
23 Apr 1956	15 Oct 1956	CVG-15	CVA 18	WestPac
28 May 1956	20 Dec 1956	ATG-1	CVA 16	WestPac
14 Jul 1956	19 Feb 1957	ATG-202	CVA 15	Med
16 Jul 1956	26 Jan 1957	CVG-11	CVA 9	WestPac
13 Aug 1956	11 Feb 1957	CVG-10	CVA 43	Med
16 Aug 1956	28 Feb 1957	CVG-21	CVA 31	WestPac
15 Oct 1956	22 May 1957	ATG-181	CVA 20	WestPac
07 Nov 1956	12 Dec 1956	CVG-1	CVA 59	Azores
13 Nov 1956	20 May 1957	CVG-2	CVA 38	WestPac

Major Overseas Deployments for 1957

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
15 Jan 1957	22 Jul 1957	CVG-1	CVA 59	Med
21 Jan 1957	25 Jul 1957	CVG-14	CVA 12	WestPac
21 Jan 1957	27 Jul 1957	ATG-182	CVA 39	Med
09 Mar 1957	25 Aug 1957	CVG-19	CVA 10	WestPac
06 Apr 1957	18 Sep 1957	ATG-2	CVA 19	WestPac
19 Apr 1957	17 Oct 1957	CVG-12	CVA 16	WestPac
01 Jul 1957	24 Feb 1958	CVG-4	CVA 15	Med
12 Jul 1957	09 Dec 1957	CVG-5	CVA 31	WestPac
12 Jul 1957	05 Mar 1958	CVG-17	CVA 42	Med
09 Aug 1957	02 Apr 1958	ATG-3	CVA 33	WestPac
16 Aug 1957	21 Oct 1957	CVG-1	CVA 59	NorLant
30 Aug 1957	22 Oct 1957	*	CVS 18	NorLant
03 Sep 1957	22 Oct 1957	CVG-6	CVA 11	NorLant
03 Sep 1957	22 Oct 1957	CVG-7	CVA 60	NorLant
16 Sep 1957	25 Apr 1958	CVG-9	CVA 14	WestPac

* Unable to locate records indicating a carrier air group (CVG) was assigned to the carrier during the deployment. CVSs (Antisubmarine Carrier Air Groups) were not established until 1960.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1958

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
06 Jan 1958	30 Jun 1958	ATG-4	CVA 12	WestPac
01 Feb 1958	01 Oct 1958	CVG-3	CVA 60	Med
→ 02 Feb 1958	17 Nov 1958	ATG-201	CVA 9	Med/IO/WestPac
15 Feb 1958	02 Oct 1958	CVG-15	CVA 19	WestPac
08 Mar 1958	21 Nov 1958	CVG-11	CVA 38	WestPac
09 Jun 1958	08 Aug 1958	ATG-181	CVA 11	NorLant
20 Jun 1958	20 Aug 1958	CVG-14	CVA 61	SoLant/SoPac
14 Jul 1958	19 Dec 1958	CVG-21	CVA 16	WestPac
16 Aug 1958	12 Mar 1959	CVG-2	CVA 41	WestPac
21 Aug 1958	12 Jan 1959	ATG-4	CVA 20	WestPac
02 Sep 1958	12 Mar 1959	CVG-10	CVA 59	Med
02 Sep 1958	12 Mar 1959	CVG-7	CVA 15	Med
04 Oct 1958	16 Feb 1959	ATG-1	CVA 14	WestPac
01 Nov 1958	18 Jun 1959	CVG-19	CVA 31	WestPac

Major Overseas Deployments for 1959

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
03 Jan 1959	27 Jul 1959	CVG-14	CVA 61	WestPac
13 Feb 1959	01 Sep 1959	CVG-1	CVA 42	Med
13 Feb 1959	30 Aug 1959	CVG-6	CVA 11	Med
09 Mar 1959	03 Oct 1959	CVG-11	CVA 38	WestPac
26 Apr 1959	02 Dec 1959	CVG-21	CVA 16	WestPac
01 Aug 1959	18 Jan 1960	CVG-15	CVA 19	WestPac
07 Aug 1959	26 Feb 1960	CVG-10	CVA 9	Med
15 Aug 1959	25 Mar 1960	CVG-2	CVA 41	WestPac
15 Aug 1959	26 Feb 1960	CVG-3	CVA 60	Med
21 Nov 1959	14 May 1960	CVG-19	CVA 31	WestPac

Major Overseas Deployments for 1960

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
28 Jan 1960	24 Aug 1960	CVG-1	CVA 42	Med
28 Jan 1960	31 Aug 1960	CVG-8	CVA 59	Med
06 Feb 1960	30 Aug 1960	CVG-9	CVA 61	WestPac
05 Mar 1960	11 Oct 1960	CVG-5	CVA 14	WestPac
14 May 1960	15 Dec 1960	CVG-14	CVA 34	WestPac
16 Jul 1960	18 Mar 1961	CVG-11	CVA 19	WestPac
04 Aug 1960	17 Feb 1961	CVG-6	CVA 11	Med
04 Aug 1960	03 Mar 1961	CVG-7	CVA 62	Med
22 Aug 1960	26 Feb 1961	CVG-3	CVA 60	Med/NorLant
06 Sep 1960	20 Oct 1960	CVG-10	CVA 38	NorLant
19 Sep 1960	27 May 1961	CVG-15	CVA 43	WestPac
29 Oct 1960	06 Jun 1961	CVG-21	CVA 16	WestPac
14 Nov 1960	27 Nov 1960	CVG-10	CVA 38	Carib

Major Overseas Deployments for 1961

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
02 Feb 1961	15 May 1961	CVG-10	CVA 38	Med
09 Feb 1961	25 Aug 1961	CVG-8	CVA 59	Med
15 Feb 1961	28 Aug 1961	CVG-1	CVA 42	Med
16 Feb 1961	28 Sep 1961	CVG-2	CVA 41	WestPac
26 Apr 1961	13 Dec 1961	CVG-19	CVA 31	WestPac
10 May 1961	15 Jan 1962	CVG-5	CVA 14	WestPac
05 Jul 1961	22 Aug 1961	CVG-3	CVA 60	Carib
03 Aug 1961	01 Mar 1962	CVG-6	CVA 11	Med
04 Aug 1961	19 Dec 1961	CVG-7	CVA 62	Med
11 Aug 1961	08 Mar 1962	CVG-9	CVA 61	WestPac
11 Aug 1961	01 Nov 1961	CVG-11	CVA 63	*
09 Nov 1961	12 May 1962	CVG-14	CVA 16	WestPac
19 Nov 1961	30 Nov 1961	CVG-1	CVA 42	Carib
28 Nov 1961	12 May 1962	CVG-3	CVA 60	Med
12 Dec 1961	17 Jul 1962	CVG-15	CVA 43	WestPac

* The *Kitty Hawk* (CVA 63) changed home ports from the Atlantic to the Pacific. During the transit to the Pacific, via Cape Horn, the carrier and its embarked squadrons participated in operations in the Caribbean, South Atlantic and eastern Pacific.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1962

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
02 Feb 1962	24 Aug 1962	CVG-21	CVA 19	WestPac
07 Feb 1962	28 Aug 1962	CVG-10	CVA 38	Med
06 Apr 1962	20 Oct 1962	CVG-2	CVA 41	WestPac
19 Apr 1962	27 Aug 1962	CVG-7	CVA 62	Med
07 Jun 1962	17 Dec 1962	CVG-16	CVA 34	WestPac
12 Jul 1962	11 Feb 1963	CVG-19	CVA 31	WestPac
21 Jul 1962	11 Sep 1962	CVG-5*	CVA 16	SoPac/SoLant
25 Jul 1962	17 Sep 1962	CVG-5	CVA 64	SoLant/West Coast
03 Aug 1962	11 Oct 1962	CVG-6	CVAN 65	Med
03 Aug 1962	02 Mar 1963	CVG-8	CVA 59	Med
13 Sep 1962	02 Apr 1963	CVG-11	CVA 63	WestPac
14 Sep 1962	22 Apr 1963	CVG-1	CVA 42	Med
19 Oct 1962	06 Dec 1962	CVG-6	CVAN 65	Carib
09 Nov 1962	14 Jun 1963	CVG-9	CVA 61	WestPac
03 Dec 1962	21 Dec 1962	CVG-3	CVA 60	Carib

* Only two squadrons from CVG-5 were aboard *Lexington* (CVA 16) during her home port change and transit from the Pacific Fleet to the Atlantic Fleet.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1963

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
03 Jan 1963	15 Jul 1963	CVG-5	CVA 14	WestPac/NorPac
06 Feb 1963	04 Sep 1963	CVG-6	CVAN 65	Med
21 Feb 1963	10 Sep 1963	CVG-14	CVA 64	WestPac
29 Mar 1963	25 Oct 1963	CVG-3	CVA 60	Med
03 Apr 1963	25 Nov 1963	CVG-15	CVA 43	WestPac

Major Overseas Deployments for 1963—Continued

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
07 Jun 1963	16 Dec 1963	CVG-21	CVA 19	WestPac
01 Aug 1963	10 Mar 1964	CVW-16	CVA 34	WestPac
06 Aug 1963	04 Mar 1964	CVG-7	CVA 62	Med
01 Oct 1963	23 May 1964	CVG-10	CVA 38	Med
17 Oct 1963	20 Jul 1964	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac
08 Nov 1963	26 May 1964	CVW-2	CVA 41	WestPac

Major Overseas Deployments for 1964

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
28 Jan 1964	21 Nov 1964	CVW-19	CVA 31	WestPac/IO/Vietnam
08 Feb 1964	03 Oct 1964	CVW-6	CVAN 65	Med/World Cruise
14 Apr 1964	15 Dec 1964	CVW-5	CVA 14	WestPac/Vietnam
28 Apr 1964	22 Dec 1964	CVW-1	CVA 42	Med
05 May 1964	01 Feb 1965	CVW-14	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Jul 1964	13 Mar 1965	CVW-8	CVA 59	Med
05 Aug 1964	06 May 1965	CVW-9	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam
08 Sep 1964	05 Nov 1964	CVW-7	CVA 62	NorLant/Med
21 Oct 1964	29 May 1965	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
28 Nov 1964	12 Jul 1965	CVW-3	CVA 60	Med
07 Dec 1964	01 Nov 1965	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1965

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
10 Feb 1965	20 Sep 1965	CVW-10	CVA 38	Med
06 Mar 1965	23 Nov 1965	CVW-2	CVA 41	WestPac/Vietnam
05 Apr 1965	16 Dec 1965	CVW-16	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam
21 Apr 1965	13 Jan 1966	CVW-19	CVA 31	WestPac/Vietnam
10 May 1965	13 Dec 1965	CVW-7	CVA 62	WestPac/Vietnam
28 Jun 1965	17 Dec 1965	CVW-1	CVA 42	Med
24 Aug 1965	07 Apr 1966	CVW-8	CVA 59	Med
19 Oct 1965	13 Jun 1966	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam
26 Oct 1965	21 Jun 1966	CVW-9	CVAN 65	SoLant/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
28 Sep 1965	13 May 1966	CVW-5	CVA 14	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Nov 1965	01 Aug 1966	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
30 Nov 1965	10 Jul 1966	CVW-6	CVA 66	Med
10 Dec 1965	25 Aug 1966	CVW-14	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1966

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
11 Mar 1966	26 Oct 1966	CVW-3	CVA 60	Med
04 Apr 1966	21 Nov 1966	CVW-10	CVS 11	Med/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
12 May 1966	03 Dec 1966	CVW-15	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
26 May 1966	16 Nov 1966	CVW-16	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1966—Continued

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
13 Jun 1966	01 Feb 1967	CVW-7	CVA 62	Med
21 Jun 1966	21 Feb 1967	CVW-1	CVA 42	SoLant/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
29 Jul 1966	23 Feb 1967	CVW-2	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam
29 Sep 1966	20 May 1967	CVW-8	CVA 38	Med
15 Oct 1966	29 May 1967	CVW-19	CVA 14	WestPac/Vietnam
05 Nov 1966	19 Jun 1967	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam
19 Nov 1966	06 Jul 1967	CVW-9	CVAN 65	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1967

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
05 Jan 1967	22 Jul 1967	CVW-5	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Jan 1967	20 Sep 1967	CVW-6	CVA 66	Med
26 Jan 1967	25 Aug 1967	CVW-21	CVA 31	WestPac/Vietnam
29 Apr 1967	04 Dec 1967	CVW-14	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
02 May 1967	06 Dec 1967	CVW-3	CVA 60	Med
11 May 1967	30 Dec 1967	CVW-10	CVS 11	Med/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
06 Jun 1967	15 Sep 1967	CVW-17	CVA 59	WestPac/Vietnam
16 Jun 1967	31 Jan 1968	CVW-16	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam
26 Jul 1967	06 Apr 1968	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam
24 Aug 1967	19 May 1968	CVW-1	CVA 42	Med
04 Nov 1967	25 May 1968	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam
15 Nov 1967	04 Aug 1968	CVW-8	CVA 38	Med
18 Nov 1967	28 Jun 1968	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam
28 Dec 1967	17 Aug 1968	CVW-19	CVA 14	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1968

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
03 Jan 1968	18 Jul 1968	CVW-9	CVAN 65	WestPac/Vietnam
27 Jan 1968	10 Oct 1968	CVW-5	CVA 31	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Apr 1968	16 Dec 1968	CVW-6	CVA 66	World Cruise/Vietnam
30 Apr 1968	27 Jan 1969	CVW-7	CVA 62	Med
29 May 1968	31 Jan 1969	CVW-14	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
04 Jun 1968	08 Feb 1969	CVW-10	CVS 11	SoLant/IO/Pacific/Vietnam
18 Jul 1968	03 Mar 1969	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
22 Jul 1968	29 Apr 1969	CVW-17	CVA 59	Med
07 Sep 1968	18 Apr 1969	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam
26 Oct 1968	17 May 1969	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam
30 Dec 1968	04 Sep 1969	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1969

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
06 Jan 1969	02 Jul 1969	CVW-9	CVAN 65	WestPac/Vietnam
07 Jan 1969	29 Jul 1969	CVW-8	CVA 38	Med
01 Feb 1969	18 Sep 1969	CVW-16	CVA 14	WestPac/Vietnam
18 Mar 1969	29 Oct 1969	CVW-5	CVA 31	WestPac/Vietnam
05 Apr 1969	21 Dec 1969	CVW-1	CVA 67	Med

Major Overseas Deployments for 1969—Continued

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
14 Apr 1969	17 Nov 1969	CVW-19	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam
09 Jul 1969	22 Jan 1970	CVW-3	CVA 60	Med
02 Aug 1969	15 Apr 1970	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
11 Aug 1969	08 May 1970	CVW-14	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
03 Sep 1969	09 Oct 1969	CVW-7	CVA 62	NorLant
23 Sep 1969	01 Jul 1970	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam
14 Oct 1969	01 Jun 1970	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam
02 Dec 1969	08 Jul 1970	CVW-17	CVA 59	Med

Major Overseas Deployments for 1970

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
02 Jan 1970	27 Jul 1970	CVW-6	CVA 42	Med
05 Mar 1970	17 Dec 1970	CVW-8	CVS 38	SoLant/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
02 Apr 1970	12 Nov 1970	CVW-5	CVA 31	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Apr 1970	21 Dec 1970	CVW-9	CVA 66	WestPac/Vietnam
14 May 1970	10 Dec 1970	CVW-19	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam
17 Jun 1970	09 Nov 1970	CVW-3	CVA 60	Med
23 Jun 1970	31 Jan 1971	CVW-7	CVA 62	Med
14 Sep 1970	01 Mar 1971	CVW-1	CVA 67	Carib/Med/NorLant
22 Oct 1970	03 Jun 1971	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
27 Oct 1970	17 Jun 1971	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam
06 Nov 1970	17 Jul 1971	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1971

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
05 Jan 1971	02 Jul 1971	CVW-17	CVA 59	Med
29 Jan 1971	23 Jul 1971	CVW-6	CVA 42	Med
16 Apr 1971	06 Nov 1971	CVW-5	CVA 41	WestPac/Vietnam
14 May 1971	18 Dec 1971	CVW-19	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam
07 Jun 1971	28 Oct 1971	CVW-3	CVA 60	NorLant/Med
11 Jun 1971	12 Feb 1972	CVW-14	CVAN 65	WestPac/Vietnam/IO
06 Jul 1971	16 Dec 1971	CVW-8	CVA 66	Med
16 Sep 1971	16 Mar 1972	CVW-7	CVA 62	NorLant/Med
01 Oct 1971	30 Jun 1972	CVW-9	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
12 Nov 1971	17 Jul 1972	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac/Vietnam
01 Dec 1971	06 Oct 1972	CVW-1	CVA 67	Med/NorLant

Major Overseas Deployments for 1972

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
07 Jan 1972	03 Oct 1972	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/Vietnam
15 Feb 1972	08 Dec 1972	CVW-6	CVA 42	Med
17 Feb 1972	28 Nov 1972	CVW-11	CVA 63	WestPac/Vietnam
10 Apr 1972	03 Mar 1973	CVW-5	CVA 41	WestPac/Vietnam
11 Apr 1972	13 Feb 1973	CVW-3	CV 60	SoLant/IO/WestPac/Vietnam
05 Jun 1972	24 Mar 1973	CVW-8	CVA 66	WestPac/Vietnam
05 Jun 1972	30 Mar 1973	CVW-19	CVA 34	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1972—Continued

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
12 Sep 1972	12 Jun 1973	CVW-14	CVAN 65	WestPac/Vietnam
→ 22 Sep 1972	06 Jul 1973	CVW-17	CVA 59	Med
16 Nov 1972	23 Jun 1973	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac/Vietnam

Major Overseas Deployments for 1973

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
→ 05 Jan 1973	11 Oct 1973	CVW-9	CVA 64	WestPac/Vietnam
09 Mar 1973	08 Nov 1973	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac
16 Apr 1973	01 Dec 1973	CVW-1	CVA 67	Med/NorLant/Med
08 May 1973	08 Jan 1974	CVW-21	CVA 19	WestPac/IO
21 Jun 1973	19 Jan 1974	CVW-7	CV 62	Med
11 Sep 1973	05 Oct 1973	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac
14 Sep 1973	17 Mar 1974	CVW-6	CVA 42	Med
18 Oct 1973	05 Jun 1974	CVW-19	CVA 34	WestPac/IO
23 Nov 1973	09 Jul 1974	CVW-11	CV 63	WestPac/IO
26 Nov 1973	22 Dec 1973	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac

* Midway (CVA 41) with CVW-5 and its assigned squadrons were forward deployed and home ported overseas at Naval Station Yokosuka, Japan. Only operations outside the home waters of Japan are listed as deployments.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1974

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
03 Jan 1974	03 Aug 1974	CVW-8	CVA 66	Med
29 Jan 1974	06 Mar 1974	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac
11 Mar 1974	11 Sep 1974	CVW-17	CVA 59	Med
07 May 1974	18 Oct 1974	CVW-2	CVA 61	WestPac
21 Jun 1974	22 Dec 1974	CVW-9	CVA 64	WestPac/IO
19 Jul 1974	21 Jan 1975	CVW-7	CV 62	Med
06 Sep 1974	12 Oct 1974	CVW-8	CVA 66	NorLant
17 Sep 1974	20 May 1975	CVW-14	CVAN 65	WestPac/IO
27 Sep 1974	19 Mar 1975	CVW-3	CV 60	Med
18 Oct 1974	20 Dec 1974	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac
05 Dec 1974	02 Jul 1975	CVW-15	CVA 43	WestPac

* Midway (CVA 41) with CVW-5 and its assigned squadrons were forward deployed and home ported overseas at Naval Station Yokosuka, Japan. Only operations outside the home waters of Japan are listed as deployments.

Major Overseas Deployments for 1975

<i>Date of Departure</i>	<i>Date of Return</i>	<i>Air Wing</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Area of Operation</i>
03 Jan 1975	16 Jul 1975	CVW-6	CV 42	Med
13 Jan 1975	18 Feb 1975	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac
05 Mar 1975	22 Sep 1975	CVW-17	CV 59	Med
18 Mar 1975	20 Oct 1975	CVW-21	CV 19	WestPac
31 Mar 1975	29 May 1975	CVW-5	CVA 41*	WestPac
21 May 1975	15 Dec 1975	CVW-11	CV 63	WestPac
28 Jun 1975	27 Jan 1976	CVW-1	CV 67	Med
16 Jul 1975	24 Sep 1975	CVW-8	CVN 68	Carib/NorLant

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Updated: 20 Mar 2003



AMERICAN FORCES INFORMATION SERVICE NEWS ARTICLES

Coalition Forces Launch Operation in Afghanistan

By Jim Garamone
American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, March 20, 2003 -- Coalition forces in Afghanistan launched another offensive in the global war on terror, DoD officials said today.

Operation Valiant Strike is aimed at villages and cave complexes east of Kandahar in the Sami Ghar Mountains, officials said. The operation began with an air assault at dawn today.

Special Forces and 82nd Airborne Division soldiers are participating in the operation. A Combined Joint Task Force 180 spokesman said about a battalion's worth of soldiers is involved. Coalition soldiers are also participating, and strike aircraft are standing by to support the operation, he said.

Officials said Valiant Strike is a direct result of intelligence gleaned over the past few weeks, including interrogations of Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, a top al Qaeda lieutenant captured in Pakistan March 1, they said.

U.S. Central Command officials said there is no connection between the actions in Iraq and the new operation except that both are part of the global war on terrorism. The operation is another in a series of offensives that included operations Mountain Lion, Mountain Sweep, Champion Strike, Mongoose, Viper and Alamo Sweep.

The operation will continue until the mission is completed, officials said.

Related Sites of Interest:

- [U.S. Central Command Web site](#)
- [DoD Defend America Web site](#)

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The Associated Press

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April 29, 2003, Tuesday, BC cycle

7:24 AM Eastern Time

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 840 words

BODY:

Top Saddam adviser who headed oil ministry and missile program surrenders

Eds: PMs

AP Photo AXLP101

By NIKO PRICE

Associated Press Writer

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) - One of Saddam Hussein's top advisers, who oversaw **Iraq's** missile programs and later its oil ministry, has surrendered to U.S.-led forces, the U.S. Central Command said Tuesday.

Amer Mohammed Rashid, known to U.N. weapons inspectors as the "Missile Man," turned himself in Monday. A former general with expertise in weapons delivery systems, he was ranked No. 47 on the U.S. military's list of the 55 most-wanted officials from Saddam's regime.

Rashid is married to Dr. Rihab Taha, a microbiologist known as "Dr. Germ" who was in charge of the secret Iraqi facility that weaponized anthrax and other toxic substances. She also is sought by the United States; there was no word on her whereabouts.

Chief U.N. weapons inspector Hans Blix said last month that Taha and Rashid would be among "the most interesting persons" for American investigators to interrogate because of their familiarity with a range of Saddam's secret weapons programs.

In London, curators from some of the world's major museums met Tuesday to draft a recovery plan for **Iraq's** pillaged art works. Organized by the British Museum and UNESCO, the meeting drew experts from the Louvre in Paris, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, Russia's Hermitage and the Berlin Museums.

They were hearing a report from British Museum Near East curator John Curtis, who returned Monday after a week in **Iraq**, and from Iraqi Donny George, director of research at the looted

National Museum in Baghdad.

Thousands of items, some dating more than 6,000 years, were stolen from **Iraq's** National Museum in Baghdad and other cultural institutions. Among the missing items are the Sacred Vase of Warka from 3200 BC. and other treasures from the Assyrian and Sumerian civilizations.

The commander of U.S.-led forces in **Iraq**, Gen. Tommy **Franks**, said Monday that his troops are making progress in efforts to recover the looted items. Over the weekend, U.S. forces began broadcasting radio announcements offering rewards for looted art.

In an interview with The Associated Press, **Franks** said Iraqis have started providing information regarding the whereabouts of some of the artifacts. More than 100 items have been returned already, according to Central Command, including priceless manuscripts, a 7,000-year-old vase and one of the oldest recorded bronze bas relief bulls.

"Over the last 96 hours we have had a whole lot of Iraqis contact our people up in **Iraq** and say actually we know where a great many of these artifacts are," **Franks** said from his command headquarters in Qatar.

Franks also discussed the hunt for weapons of mass destruction, plans to reorganize the U.S. military presence in the Gulf, and the status of Saddam and his two sons.

"I don't know whether Hussein and his sons are alive or dead," **Franks** said. "I have seen nothing over the last week or two that convinces me that he is alive."

With the collapse of Saddam's regime, **Franks** said there will be "reorientation and some reorganization" of U.S. forces in the Gulf. Specifically, he said the United States no longer needs to fly aircraft out of Turkey and Saudi Arabia to patrol the northern and southern no-fly zones over **Iraq**.

He said the hunt for banned weapons continues at 950 to 1,000 **sites** around **Iraq**, but said he didn't know if about a dozen 55-gallon drums found near Baiji north of Baghdad contained any. One barrel initially tested positive for nerve and blister agents, but a U.S. chemical weapons expert said new tests - though still not conclusive - indicate the contents may instead be rocket fuel.

Rashid, the former oil minister, was a member of Saddam's Military Industrialization Organization, the group responsible for producing all of **Iraq's** most lethal weapons. Others members included Lt. Gen. Hossam Mohammed Amin, **Iraq's** chief liaison with U.N. weapons inspectors, and Amir al-Saadi, Saddam's senior weapons adviser, both of whom are also in custody.

In announcing Rashid's surrender, U.S. Central Command identified him as Amir Rashid Muhammad al-Ubaydi. But in his previous jobs, the Iraqi News Agency and other official sources gave his name as Amer Mohammed Rashid.

U.S. military officials have accounted for the last American soldier listed as missing in **Iraq**. A body found March 24, the day after a convoy was ambushed in southern **Iraq**, was identified as Army Spc. Edward John Anguiano, 24, of Los Fresnos, Texas.

Officials used DNA tests to confirm that the remains were Anguiano, according to the soldier's grandfather, Vicente Anguiano Sr.

At Arlington National Cemetery, Buddhist monks in flowing orange robes prayed over the casket of Cpl. Kemaphoom Chanawongse on Monday.

Chanawongse, 22, was honored in a rare Buddhist prayer service at the cemetery, a ceremony that celebrated his life and the sacrifice he made in dying last month in a firefight in **Iraq**.

LOAD-DATE: April 29, 2003



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Associated Press Online

April 28, 2003 Monday

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL NEWS

LENGTH: 827 words

HEADLINE: U.S. Seeks to Keep Gulf Military Presence

DATELINE: ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates

BODY:

The United States wants to keep using military bases in friendly Persian Gulf countries, including a high-tech command center in Qatar where planners directed the war in **Iraq**, U.S. officials said Sunday.

Officials are considering moving the air operations center at Prince Sultan Air Base in Saudi Arabia, which ran the **Iraq** air war. One possibility is a shift to the Qatar base, Camp As Sayliyah.

Gen. Tommy **Franks**, the top war commander, and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld met with officials in the United Arab Emirates on the first stop of a tour of the region. After talks with the UAE's defense minister and chief of staff, Rumsfeld and **Franks** said American military forces were not going to leave any time soon.

"We assured them that the United States intends to do what is necessary to make sure there is a secure environment in **Iraq**," Rumsfeld said.

"There's no question but that the people of this region are safer today than they were when the Saddam Hussein regime was in power."

Rumsfeld is in the region to meet with U.S. troops involved in the war in **Iraq** and to discuss America's role after overthrowing Saddam. Rumsfeld also plans to visit Afghanistan this week to see government leaders and U.S. troops.

The defense secretary has said the United States is considering reducing or rearranging its presence in the Persian Gulf region now that the threat from **Iraq** is over.

But **Franks** said a possible reduction in the American use of ports and air bases in the UAE did not come up Sunday. He said the issues needs more study.

Franks said the U.S. military presence in the region might increase, at least in the short term, as stability and humanitarian relief missions in **Iraq** and Afghanistan continue.

The United States also wants to keep using the Qatar command center built just before the war and used by **Franks** as his headquarters for the **Iraq** campaign.

"We do know that we want to use it, now that we have it," **Franks** said.

Rumsfeld and **Franks** said they are pleased with progress in the search for top members of Saddam's government. Ordinary Iraqis are a big help, **Franks** said.

"They want these people out of their country," **Franks** said.

U.S. forces announced Sunday they had captured Lt. Gen. Hossam Mohammed Amin, Saddam's chief contact with U.N. weapons inspectors.

Amin was No. 49 on the U.S. list of 55 most wanted Iraqis. His capture brings to 13 the number of officials on that list whom U.S. officials have acknowledged as being in custody.

Former Iraqi deputy prime minister Tariq Aziz seems to be cooperating with his American interrogators but his claims must be checked to see if they are true, **Franks** said. Aziz turned himself in to U.S. forces in Baghdad on Thursday.

"How cooperative and how truthful he is, we'll have to see over time," **Franks** said.

The general said the United States will have to search several thousand **sites** for evidence of **Iraq's** chemical, biological and nuclear weapons programs. American forces started the war with a list of about 1,000 suspect **sites**, and for each **site** on the list, Iraqis tell Americans about one or two others, **Franks** said.

U.S. troops found about a dozen 55-gallon drums in an open field in northern **Iraq**, and initial tests indicated one of them contained a mixture of a nerve agent and mustard agent, an American officer said Sunday.

Iraq is becoming more stable and secure every day, **Franks** said, but it is up to President Bush and Rumsfeld to decide when to declare that major combat is over. Tensions inside **Iraq** still simmer, he said.

"There is a great deal of uncertainty. There is a great deal of fear," **Franks** said. "There are tribal animosities. There are religious animosities."

In Abu Dhabi, Rumsfeld and **Franks** said they thanked the UAE leaders for their war help, which included sending troops to Kuwait and humanitarian aid to **Iraq**.

UAE officials did not speak to journalists or issue a statement after the talks.

Franks and Rumsfeld met with Crown Prince Sheik Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the son of the UAE president. The UAE's defense minister, Sheik Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, and chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sheik Mohammad Zayed Al Nahyan, also participated.

U.S. troops have used bases in the UAE since the 1991 Persian Gulf War, in which the UAE joined the coalition to oust Saddam's invading forces from Kuwait. American aircraft using the al-Dhafra air base near Abu Dhabi have included U-2 and Global Hawk surveillance planes as well as refueling tankers.

The UAE government has not indicated it wants to close off its bases to the United States, a U.S. official said Sunday. The UAE's concerns include a territorial dispute with Iran over three small islands in the Persian Gulf.

U.S. officials say the UAE also has helped in the war on terrorism, and a top former Iraqi nuclear weapons scientist, Jaffar al-Jaffer, turned himself in to authorities in the UAE after fleeing Iraq through Syria.

LOAD-DATE: April 29, 2003



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April 28, 2003, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 9; Column 3; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 686 words

HEADLINE: AFTEREFFECTS: FORBIDDEN ARMS;
Franks Foresees a Weapons Hunt at 'Several Thousand Sites'

BYLINE: By ERIC SCHMITT

DATELINE: ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, April 27

BODY:

Gen. Tommy R. **Franks**, the commander of allied forces in the Persian Gulf, said today that the hunt for unconventional weapons in **Iraq** would require scouring "several thousand sites," a process that experts said could take months.

"We have about 1,000 sites that we knew about before this point," General **Franks** told reporters here. "We'll go through all of those. The whole thrust of this is probably going to carry us through several thousand sites up in that country."

The failure of military teams to find evidence of illegal chemical, biological or nuclear weapons, a major reason the United States attacked **Iraq**, has forced the Bush administration to rethink the scope of the search.

The administration is tripling the number of scientists and engineers assigned to the operation, to about 1,500. President Bush has also said that Iraqi officials have told American investigators that Saddam Hussein may have ordered some of the illicit weapons destroyed or dispersed before the start of the war.

Military teams have turned up tantalizing prospects, including a dozen suspicious 55-gallon drums found propped up with gravel on Friday in an open field near the northern Iraqi town of Baiji. Tests indicated that one drum might contain the nerve agent cyclosarin and a blister agent that could be mustard gas.

But General **Franks** warned against jumping to conclusions.

"What we want to do is not come across like Baghdad Bob," he said, referring to **Iraq's** former information minister, "and say we have it before we have it. But we do believe that it is there, and we're going to continue to get through all the sites."

General **Franks's** comments came after he and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld met here with top officials of the United Arab Emirates, including Abu Dhabi's crown prince, Sheik Khalifa bin

Zayed al-Nahyan. On Monday, Mr. Rumsfeld is to hold a town-hall-style meeting with troops in Doha, Qatar.

Mr. Rumsfeld is on a weeklong trip to the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan to thank regional allies for their support in the **Iraq** war, to promise to help guide **Iraq** through postwar reconstruction, and to consult his senior commanders and regional leaders about America's military commitments after the fall of Mr. Hussein's government. He is also expected to visit **Iraq**.

Speaking to reporters traveling with him, Mr. Rumsfeld said he told officials here that "the United States intends to do what is necessary with coalition partners to ensure there's a secure environment in **Iraq**," to nurture an interim Iraqi civilian authority and, ultimately, to support a permanent elected Iraqi government.

The emirates allowed American U-2 spy planes, a Global Hawk reconnaissance aircraft and KC-10 refueling jets to fly from Al Dhafra air base and a second airstrip that was hastily prepared after Turkey rejected the Pentagon's request to use air bases there. The port of Jebel Ali is a major Navy logistics hub.

The oil-rich emirates, a loose federation of seven former sheikdoms at the southern end of the gulf, have already played an important role in **Iraq's** reconstruction, Mr. Rumsfeld said. They sent the first relief ship into **Iraq**, carrying 700 tons of food, medicine and supplies. They are also re-equipping six Iraqi hospitals that were looted and building a plant in Basra that will convert 250,000 gallons of sea water into drinking water each day.

Mr. Rumsfeld and General **Franks** said American forces were making steady progress capturing Iraqis on the administration's most-wanted list, thanks in large part to Iraqis providing tips. Lt. Gen. Hossam Muhammad Amin, the Iraqi chief liaison to United Nations weapons inspectors, surrendered today.

General **Franks** said the most well-known Iraqi prisoner, Tariq Aziz, the former deputy prime minister, was answering interrogators' questions, but it was too soon to tell if he was being truthful or helpful.

Neither General **Franks** nor Mr. Rumsfeld offered any new clues about Mr. Hussein's fate. "I'm not sure," General **Franks** said. "I've seen nothing recently that convinced me he's alive."

<http://www.nytimes.com>

GRAPHIC: Photo: Jabir Ubayd, a reporter for Al Jazeera, greeting Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld before interviewing him yesterday in Abu Dhabi. (Pool photo by Luke Frazza)

LOAD-DATE: April 28, 2003

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHWRITING FORM

TODAY'S DATE: 4/29/2003

TO: Michael J. Gerson
Deputy Assistant to the President
Director of Presidential Speechwriting

FROM: Karl C. Rove
Assistant to the President and Senior Advisor

Condoleezza Rice
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

DATE AND TIME OF EVENT: Thursday, May 1, 2003 // 12:30 pm PDT

LENGTH AND
TYPE OF REMARKS: Brief Remarks, focusing on Operation Iraqi Freedom and
the USS Abraham Lincoln's role

TOPIC OF REMARKS: The President will focus on Operation Iraqi Freedom and
welcome the crew of the USS Abraham Lincoln back to the
United States.

POINT IN PROGRAM WHEN
THE PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK: Following a tour of the carrier, the President will deliver
brief remarks to the crew. He will then eat lunch with the
crew.

PERSON WHO WILL
INTRODUCE THE PRESIDENT: TBD

OTHERS THE PRESIDENT
SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE IN
HIS OPENING REMARKS: USS Abraham Lincoln crew
Kendall L. Card, Commanding Officer of the USS
Abraham Lincoln
Rear Admiral Kelly, Battle Group Commander (T)
Captain K. C. Albright, Commander, Carrier Air Wing (T)
Secretary Rumsfeld (T)
Dr. Condoleezza Rice (T)

SIZE AND TYPE OF AUDIENCE: 5,300 Crew of the USS Abraham Lincoln

BACKGROUND ON THE EVENT: The President will tour the USS Abraham Lincoln, deliver remarks to the crew, eat lunch with Sailors and Airmen, and observe Airwing operations.

The USS Abraham Lincoln will be arriving in San Diego on May 3rd for a brief layover, and will depart on May 4th for its home port in Everett, Washington.

The USS Abraham Lincoln was ordered home on April 9, 2003, after nearly nine months of deployment (longest time at sea of any carrier since 1973). The USS Abraham Lincoln was relieved in the Persian Gulf by the USS Nimitz, and is scheduled for an 11-month maintenance period in Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, beginning in June 2003.

In July 2002, the USS Abraham Lincoln departed on its scheduled six month deployment to support Operations Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Southern Watch (OSW), in the Arabian Gulf. However, on January 1, 2003, shortly after leaving a port call in Perth, Australia, the carrier was ordered to the Persian Gulf on its way home to Everett, Washington. The USS Abraham Lincoln led the Navy's air attacks in the opening days of the "shock and awe" campaign during Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

The USS Abraham Lincoln is America's fifth Nimitz-class nuclear powered aircraft carrier, and the second naval vessel to bear Lincoln's name. The ship's keel was laid on November 3, 1984, at Newport News, Virginia. It was commissioned on November 11, 1989, at Norfolk Virginia. Commanding Officer Captain Kendall Card took command in November 2002. The aircraft carrier is home to a crew of nearly 5,500.

POINTS OF CONTACT:

David Thomas, OPA 6-7944 // Kori Schake, NSC, x6-9191

OTHER INFORMATION:

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Saturday, April 26, 2003 - 12:47 a.m.

<< Conflict with Iraq

Bush to stay on USS Abraham Lincoln as it returns to California

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bush will travel to California next week to talk about the economy and national security and spend the night on an aircraft carrier as it returns from the war in Iraq, the White House announced today.

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Bush will fly to San Diego and make a speech Thursday aboard the USS Abraham Lincoln, which has been at sea for nearly nine months, longer than any U.S. carrier group now on duty. On Friday, he will leave the ship and travel to Santa Clara, where he will make remarks on the economy and national security.

"He will depart the ship Friday morning prior to its pulling into port," said White House press secretary Ari Fleischer. "That way the families can be reunited as quickly as possible without delay."

The USS Lincoln will offload its airwing and leave some of its support ships in California before returning to its home port in Everett, Wash.

After his speech in Santa Clara, Bush will fly to his ranch in Crawford, Texas, where he and first lady Laura Bush will welcome Australian Prime Minister John Howard and his wife.

On Saturday, Bush and Howard, a strong backer of the U.S.-led war in Iraq, will meet and answer reporters questions.

Bush is scheduled to return to the White House on Monday.

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In 2000, only about 32 percent of school-age children were enrolled. An overwhelming 97 percent of the country's girls did not attend school. Eighty percent of existing schools were either severely damaged or destroyed at the end of Taliban rule.

USAID is working to bring Afghan children and teachers back to school with textbooks, school supplies, and training materials in hand. Pent-up demand for education is so great that more than two times the projected number of children showed up for school in March 2002. To meet this demand, 1,000 schools are being rebuilt or rehabilitated over the next three years.

USAID:

- ▶ Supported the 2002 Back-to-School campaign by printing 15 million textbooks for 2.9 million students, 30 percent of whom were girls.
- ▶ Trained 3,600 teachers.
- ▶ Produced and distributed 30,000 teacher instructional material kits.
- ▶ Provided a curriculum development workshop for the Ministry of Education, NGOs involved in the education sector, and critical donors.
- ▶ Established an accelerated learning program to address the problems of retention of over-aged students and lack of access for out-of-school youth.
- ▶ Provided food salary supplement to 55,000 teachers, valued at 26 percent of monthly income.
- ▶ Provides food rations as incentives for families to send their daughters to school.
- ▶ Built/reconstructed 113 primary and secondary schools and teacher training institutes.
- ▶ Will build or rehabilitate 1,000 more schools over the next three years.

Sector Snapshot

More Information:

- ▶ Sector Snapshot: [Enhancing Education](#) (pdf - 201k)
- ▶ Before & After: [5,000 Girls Return to School](#) (pdf - 228k)
- ▶ Before & After: [Training Teachers in Kabul and Kunduz](#) (pdf - 220k)

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Improving Health

One of every four Afghan children dies before the age of five, and adults face an average life expectancy of only 46 years. The health

status of the

Afghan people is among the worst in the world.



USAID is working to improve the basic health and nutrition of Afghans, particularly women, children, and displaced persons. It is bringing basic services and health education to under-served communities, focusing on maternal and child health, hygiene, water and sanitation, immunization and control of infectious diseases. These programs, women are the primary recipients of services, as well as providers of healthcare.

USAID:

- ▶ Rehabilitated 72 health clinics, birth centers, and hospitals.
- ▶ Provided funding to UNICEF to treat 700,000 cases of malaria.
- ▶ Vaccinated 4.26 million children against measles and polio, likely preventing some 20,000 deaths.
- ▶ Surveyed all health facilities and services; supported plans to expand basic health services for 16.5 million women and children and to rebuild 550 rural health centers.
- ▶ Provides basic health services to more than 2 million people in 21 provinces; 90 percent of recipients are women and children.
- ▶ Provides, through CARE, one-quarter of Kabul's water supply, focusing on the poorest districts.
- ▶ Is rehabilitating the water systems of Kandahar and Kunduz, which will provide water to 700,000 people.

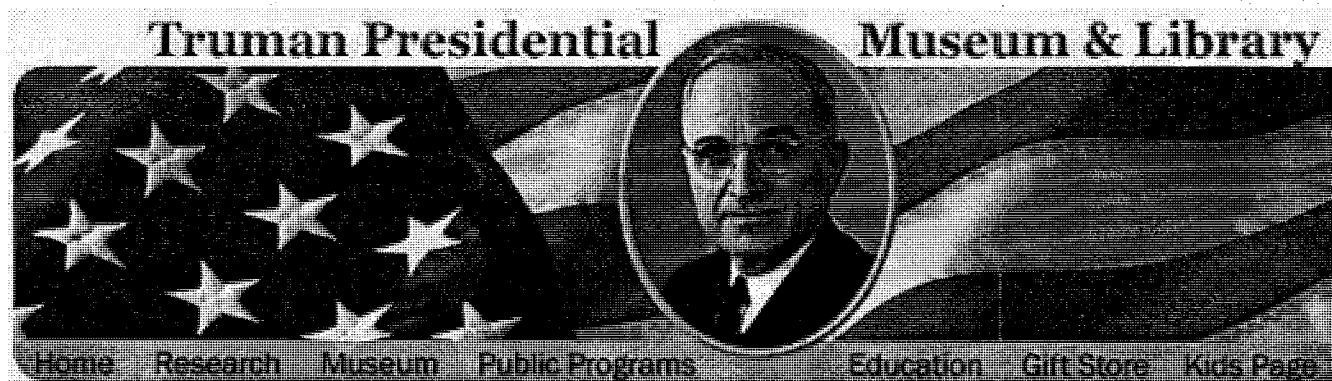
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Student Activity

Harry Truman and the Truman Doctrine

[Introduction](#) | [Vocabulary](#) | [Conditions in Greece](#) | [Photograph analysis](#) | [Conditions in Turkey](#) |
[Map analysis](#) | [Truman's speech to Congress](#) | [Oral History activity](#)

Introduction

On Friday, February 21, 1947, the British Embassy informed the U.S. State Department officials that Great Britain could no longer provide financial aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey. American policymakers had been monitoring Greece's crumbling economic and political conditions, especially the rise of the Communist-led insurgency known as the National Liberation Front, or the EAM/ELAS. The United States had also been following events in Turkey, where a weak government faced Soviet pressure to share control of the strategic Dardanelle Straits. When Britain announced that it would withdraw aid to Greece and Turkey, the responsibility was passed on to the United States.

In a meeting between Congressmen and state department officials, Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson articulated what would later become known as the domino theory. He stated that more was at stake than Greece and Turkey, for if those two key states should fall, Communism would likely spread south to Iran and as far east as India. Acheson concluded that not since the days of Rome and Carthage had such a polarization of power existed. The stunned legislators agreed to endorse the program on the condition that President Truman stress the severity of the crisis in an address to Congress and in a radio broadcast to the American people.

Addressing a joint session of Congress on March 12, 1947, President Harry S. Truman asked for \$400 million in military and economic assistance for Greece and Turkey and established a doctrine, aptly characterized the Truman Doctrine, that would guide U.S. diplomacy for the next forty years. President Truman declared, "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The sanction of aid to Greece and Turkey by a Republican Congress indicated the beginning of a long and enduring bipartisan cold war foreign policy. The Truman Doctrine has raised profound questions from historians regarding its origins, long-term consequences, and the relationship between domestic and foreign policy. However, one thing is for certain, the Truman Doctrine signaled America's post war embrace of global leadership and ended its longstanding policy of isolationism.

Vocabulary

Allies

during World War II, the combined forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union

Anatolia

also called ASIA MINOR, the peninsula of land that today constitutes the Asian portion of Turkey- because of its location at the point where the continents of Asia and Europe meet, Anatolia was, from the beginnings of civilization, a crossroads for numerous peoples migrating or conquering from either continent

Axis

during World War II, the combined forces of Germany, Italy, and later, Japan

cession

obedience; surrender

Dardanelles Straits

a narrow strait in northwestern Turkey, 38 miles (61 km) long, linking the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 miles wide and lies between the peninsula of Gallipoli in Europe (northwest) and the mainland of Asia Minor (southeast)

EAM-ELAS

People's National Army of Liberation (ELAS), directed politically by the communist-dominated National Liberation Front (EAM)- these two movements were involved in resistance and guerilla activities toward the Greek monarchy

guerilla

a member of an independent band engaged in irregular, though often legitimate, warfare in connection with a regular war

inflation

an increase in the level of consumer prices or a decline in the purchasing power of money, caused by an increase in available money beyond the amount of available goods and services

sphere of influence

a territorial area over which political or economic influence is wielded by one nation

tubercular

to suffer from tuberculosis of the lungs, characterized by the coughing up of mucus and sputum, fever, weight loss, and chest pain

vacuum

a state of emptiness; a void

Conditions in Greece**Activity 1****Introduction**

On Friday, February 21, 1947, Great Britain notified the United States that it could no longer provide financial aid to the governments of Greece and Turkey. American policy makers had been monitoring Greece's deteriorating economic and political conditions. There was a civil war taking place between the Greek monarchy and communist **guerillas**, and there was a severe economic crisis. The United States was also observing Turkey, where a weak government faced Soviet pressure to share control of the **Dardanelles Straits**. Both Turkey and Greece had in modern times depended on Britain's diplomatic and economic support, but it now seemed that London planned to pass this responsibility on to the United States.

Like much of the chaos of the early cold war, the problems of Greece and Turkey stemmed from World War II. Turkey's

dilemma derived from Stalin's demands for joint control of the Dardanelles. When negotiations for this joint control failed, Stalin stationed troops near the Turkish border. Meanwhile, Greece faced a political vacuum and civil war following the withdrawal in October 1944 of Nazi occupation forces from the war-ravaged land. **EAM-ELAS** rebels received outside assistance from Communist Yugoslavia and neighboring Albania and Bulgaria, and inflicted havoc on the unstable Greek monarchy. Great Britain, aware that Greece was an important Middle Eastern **sphere of influence**, supported the country's right-wing government.

Discussion Questions

1. What were some of the problems facing Greece and Turkey in 1947?
2. What did many of the problems facing Greece and Turkey in 1947 stem from?
3. How would you describe what is meant by a "political vacuum"?
4. Why was it important to the United States that the spread of communism be halted before it reached Greece?



This lonely building was all that remained of the city's hospital facilities after Bulgarian Rebels leveled the site.

Activity 2

"Greece is not a rich country. Lack of sufficient natural resources has always forced the Greek people to work hard to make both ends meet..."

When forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways,

roads, port facilities, communications, and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five percent of the children were **tubercular**. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings...

As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible..."

President Harry S. Truman, March 12, 1947 in an address recommending aid to Greece and Turkey.

Discussion Questions

1. Why did the Greek people have a difficult time of "making both ends meet"?
2. What does it mean for a child to be tubercular?
3. Referring back to the Introduction, who was the "militant minority" that President Truman refers to?
4. What effect did the militant minority have on the recovery of Greece? What are some ways in which this minority could have exploited human "want and misery"?
5. Imagine that you are a British or American soldier entering Greece in 1945. Write a letter to a loved one describing the devastation surrounding you.

Activity 3

Photograph Analysis

The conditions under which Greek children lived in 1945 were devastatingly harsh and painful. Starvation was a part of everyday life for a child, many children were orphaned, and eighty-five percent suffered from a terrible lung disease, tuberculosis.

**Step 1. Observation**

A. Study the photograph of the two young boys for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

B. Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES

Step 2. Inference

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3. Questions

- A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?
- B. What could be some of the fears going through these young boys' minds?
- C. Write your own caption for this photograph.
- D. Write a dialog, or conversation, between the two boys. What might they be saying to each other?

Conditions in Turkey**Activity 4**

Conditions in Turkey were not as desperate as those in Greece, but the country was still experiencing severe economic problems and threats from the Soviet Union at its borders. By 1945 agricultural output had fallen to 70 percent of the 1939 figure, and per capita income had fallen to 75 percent. Inflation was strong: official statistics show a rise of 354 percent between 1938 and 1945, but this figure probably understates the fall in the value of money, which in 1943 was less than one-fifth its 1938 purchasing power.

Turkey clung to neutrality until an **Axis** defeat became inevitable; it entered the war on the **Allied** side on Feb. 23, 1945. The great expansion of Soviet power exposed Turkey in June 1945 to Soviet demands for control over the **Dardanelles Straits** and for the **cession** of territory in eastern Asia Minor. It was also suggested that a large area of northeastern **Anatolia** be ceded to Soviet Georgia. This caused Turkey to seek and receive U.S. assistance; U.S. military aid began in 1947 (providing the basis for a large and continuing flow of military aid), and economic assistance began in 1948.

Discussion Questions

- 1. What countries made up the Axis powers? What countries made up the Allied powers?
- 2. What effects would inflation and lower agricultural output have on the Turkish people?
- 3. What forms of Soviet pressure led Turkey to seek assistance from the United States?

4. What sort of aid did Turkey receive from the United States?

Activity 5

Map Analysis



1. List the six countries that border Turkey.
2. List the three bodies of water that surround Turkey.
3. What bodies of water do the Dardanelle Straits connect?



4. Using the map scale, approximately how many miles long are the Dardanelle Straits?

5. Looking back at the introduction, the Soviet Union wanted to share control of the Dardanelles Straits with Turkey. Why do you think the Straits were so important to the Soviet Union?

6. On what two continents can Turkey be found?

7. Using other resources, such as the Internet or your school library, answer the following questions:

a. What mountain range is found in southern Turkey? Hint

b. What is the dominant religion in Turkey? Hint

c. What is the capital of Turkey? Hint

Activity 6

The Truman Doctrine

"At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one. One way of life is based upon the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic stability and orderly political process."

-- President Harry S. Truman, March 12, 1947 in an Address Recommending aid to Greece and Turkey.

Discussion Questions

1. Who is Truman addressing?
2. What is Truman asking for?
3. What are the first and second "ways of life" that Truman refers to?
4. Who is President Truman referring to when speaking of the two different "ways of life"?
5. Give a modern day example of a country that lives by the first "way of life".
6. Give a modern day example of a country that lives by the second "way of life".
7. How are the conditions in these two countries different today?
8. For more primary sources related to the Truman Doctrine, visit Truman Library's [Truman Doctrine Collection](#).

Activity 7

Oral History Interview

Extract from [Oral History Interview with CLARK M. CLIFFORD](#) Assistant to White House Naval Aide, 1945-46; Special Counsel to the President, 1946-50. Washington, D. C. March 16, 1972 by Jerry N. Hess.

"We weren't concerned about markets; we were concerned about preventing Soviet control of larger areas of the world than they already controlled. When the Second World War ended, France was decimated. England was almost brought to its knees, you'll remember, and if Hitler had moved at one

time, he could have probably brought them to their knees. The Soviet Union had gone through the most traumatic experience of its career. I read that in the Second World War it's estimated that the Soviet Union lost between twenty-five and thirty million men. So I think they were just determined that it was never going to happen to them again. But an enormous vacuum had been left in the free world by the end of World War II, and the Soviet Union was determined to move into that vacuum.

Now, that was the basis of the Marshall plan when we were thinking about reviving Europe. At the time the Soviets were pressing and searching and trying to find every soft spot where they could insert themselves. That was the reason for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; it was the reason for the Truman Doctrine."

Discussion Questions

1. What does Clifford mean when he says, "an enormous vacuum had been left in the free world by the end of World War II?"
2. Why would the Soviet Union be determined to avoid another conflict as devastating as World War II?
3. What does Clifford say was the main reason for NATO and the Truman Doctrine?
4. What does NATO stand for?
5. Compare Truman's address in Activity 6 with Clifford's statements in his oral history in Activity 7. Make a list of similarities and differences between the two sources of information. What can you conclude from this comparison?
6. What influence does the Truman Doctrine have on American foreign policy today?

[Introduction](#) | [Vocabulary](#) | [Conditions in Greece](#) | [Photograph analysis](#) | [Conditions in Turkey](#) | [Map analysis](#) | [Truman's speech to Congress](#) | [Oral History activity](#)

This activity was created by Aimee Sexton as part of the [Internship Program](#) at the Truman Library
Supervised by: Mark Adams, Educational Programs Coordinator

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General George S. Patton

PALATINATE CAMPAIGN

In the incredible 10 day Palatinate Campaign, Patton's Third Army destroyed German Army Group G in the Hunsruck Mountains. They captured ten German divisions and raced onwards to the Rhine. With Third Army had crushed all resistance and breached both the Siegfried Line and the Rhine River.

AMERICAN BLITZKRIEG by B. E. Boland

In August 1944, an unheard-of American army broke free German coastal defenses in Normandy and ended the stalemate. In a sudden and spectacular advance this army captured the French ports of St. Brieuc, Quimper, Morlaix, and Nantes. This incredible American army had known combat for only three weeks, yet in seven days had stolen 10,000 square miles from the "victorious reich!"

"Who was in command of Third Army?" the Germans wondered. Whoever he was, he had just made the fastest advance in history by a green army!

The commander of Third Army, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, has never been properly recognized for his contribution to military strategy. Despite the fact that he was in command of a mere army fighting with less supplies than the Germans, his army was capturing or killing 1,000 Germans every day in combat, trapping divisions at Falaise, rescuing the stranded Allies in Bastogne after the Battle of the Bulge, surrounding and capturing 10 German divisions in the Hunsruck Mountains, crossing the Rhine with only 28 casualties, liberating the first concentration camp, and discovering the German strategic reserve. Patton's army liberated France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Bavaria, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Yet Patton achieved these victories with an under-supplied

that was constantly being hampered by the high command. This will investigate the strategy that achieved such victories.

An example of Patton's strategy, even more incredible advance in France, was Patton's Palatinate Campaign, which came a year after his race across France.

It was March, 1945, and Patton's XX Corps' was rapidly moving towards the Rhine, threatening General Balck's entire forces. Balck, commander of German Army Group G, needed to delay the crossing of the Rhine. So he formed a defensive line consisting of divisions in the Hunsruck Mountains to protect his north flank. Patton now used his most effective method against a solidly-held area. He split his army's advance in two. In addition to the advance in the north which Balck was worried about, he also ordered the 4th Armored to cross the Moselle in the south and dash to the enemy's rear. The XII Corps' Infantry followed closely by an armored division, wiping up any resistance. The XII Corps in the rear, far in the enemy's rear, circled around and linked up in the rear of the XX Corps, which had plunged through the West Wall and was advancing towards the Rhine. Because Patton had split the Third Army into two and encircled the Hunsruck Mountains, the Americans captured the entire German divisions there. This was Patton's masterpiece; the true genius of his strategy.

Continuing his campaign in the Palatinate, Patton's 4th Armored cut off the Germans' bridges across the Rhine. Mainz and Koblenz quickly fell to the onslaught of Patton's slashing armor. The 4th Armored divisions were attacking the German Army Group on the Rhine. Trapped in France, surrounded and cut off from their Rhine bridges, the Germans began surrendering in the tens of thousands.

The Third Army's campaign in the Palatinate was rolling

more brilliant by the hour. "We are the eighth wonder of the world," Patton wrote to his wife, "...I hope things keep smooth. It seems too good to be true." On March 21st 1945, the Palatinate officially came to an end with Third Army having annihilated the German contingent in the Moselle triangle. "I really believe this operation is one of the outstanding operations in the history of the war," Patton wrote in his diary. German Major General Schimpf of the 1st Paratroop Division would call Patton's campaign in the Palatinate "phenomenal."

Patton's strategy, to encircle and cut-off the enemy, rather than annihilating him in a direct assault, was the key to his success. He used his armored divisions and the air force for these behind-the-line encirclements because they were fast enough to surprise the enemy. When they then had the infantry follow behind the armored divisions, what Patton's strategy was perfect blitzkrieg. Unfortunately, some historians claim that Patton was merely "chasing a retreating enemy" and that his army fell apart under real resistance, or that the success was due to capturing and defeating inferior, under-supplied German troops.

There are several problems with these arguments. The purpose of Patton's strategy, and the purpose of blitzkrieg, is to avoid frontal attacks and to bypass resistance. The idea is to cut off the enemy from his supplies and force him to surrender. This strategy costs thousands of lives, but it requires the armies to move very fast, giving rise to the accusation that they are "chasing" the enemy. The other accusation, that the Germans were under-supplied and not as well equipped as the Americans, is silly. The first blitzkrieg, executed by Guderian in Poland, consisted of German tanks and planes against British cavalry. The inequality of these forces in no way diminished the German victory.

There were occasions where the Third Army actually had

supplies than the Germans, yet still managed to win the battle. These occurred at dawn on September 8th, 1944. Because the Third Army was now on the defense, an SS Panzer Brigade attacked their brigade at first had a minor success. They fired at General headquarters, broke in and captured classified files, then went to join the main force. This would have been the first German victory of the campaign; but then Third Army asserted itself, counterattacking and almost completely annihilated the German contingent. The Germans lost 30 tanks, 60 half-tracks, and 900 men.

Patton was just as brilliant in defense as he was in attack and pursuit. When Eisenhower ordered the Third Army to defense in September, 1944, Patton told his two corps commanders they were to make "limited attacks" so that the Germans would not know that they had been ordered onto the defense. He prohibited the stringing of barbed wire and warned his men to mine the army's frontier. This would only be a temporary halt, and he ordered them to do anything which would make future advances difficult. So here is how Patton defended the Third Army's border: he ordered his men to make small outposts which could be assisted by the Third's powerful tanks in case of a German attack. Artillery was placed where German tanks were likely to strike. Then Patton alerted the men in Weyland's airfield ready at a moment's notice to fly in and strafe enemy soldiers. If the German commanders were to call in the tanks and infantry at once. This is the essence of constant mobility at a moment's notice; and contrary to the revisionist theory, here we see Patton exercising it under defense.

One of Patton's most ingenious and little known plans was his Rhine crossing. Several months before he crossed the Rhine, when he was still planning in England, he selected a spot along the Rhine where he would cross with his Army. He chose this area "because the terrain on my side dominated that on the other side, as the forest was far enough away from the Frankfurt hills to prevent direct firing on the bridges, and because, above everything else, there was a barge

there from which we could launch the boats unseen." Less than died in Patton's military crossing of the Rhine! That is unprecedented in the history of war. That Patton could plan this from simply at a terrain map in London is incredible, and shows Patton's genius just in swift exploitation, but also in planning.

Patton's crossing of the Rhine was typical of his operations. The 5th Infantry Division had simply ferried across the Rhine in small engineer assault boats early in the morning. The operation was launched with nothing special in the way of supplies or equipment. Patton was very proud of this and had his messenger tell Brad. "Without benefit of aerial bombing, ground smoke, preparation, and airborne assistance, the Third Army at 22 Thursday evening, March 22, crossed the Rhine River." The map of the aerial bombing, ground smoke, artillery, airborne division. Marshal Montgomery, had been beaten across the Rhine by the Lt. Gen. Patton's strategy.

"We did not wait," Patton wrote, "and caught most of the Panzer division in bed." Patton's strategy had triumphed. Patton's strategy was constant advance: he needed to be unpredictable. He was to surprise the enemy. The Germans respected Patton's strategy and admired its genius, calling him the Americans' "most brilliant commander. Rommel wrote that, "We had to wait until the Patton crossed France to see the most astonishing achievements in mobile warfare. Rundstedt simply called Patton our "best."

The Americans, however, have been unwilling to give Patton credit for his remarkable achievements. It is time to reevaluate our military strategy. If Americans value winning a war with a minimum of casualties, they should look to the commander who won ten Germans to one American; they should look to the American blitzkrieg, General Patton.

B.E. Boland is author of "Patton Uncovered." Visit her website at <http://www.pattonuncovered.com>

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Page: 206

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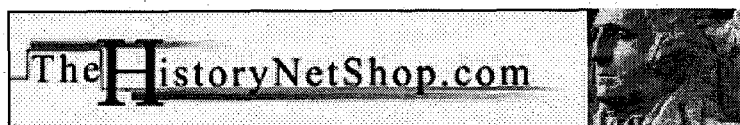
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World War II**Barbarossa's Lightning Strike**

In an amazing feat of arms, the fast-moving German 10th Panzer Division closed the noose around 55 Soviet divisions near Vyasma in October 1941.

by **Russel H.S. Stolfi**

In the summer of 1941, Adolf Hitler unleashed Operation Barbarossa, sending German forces against the Soviet Union. The Nazi dictator had long considered communism the arch-enemy of his people, and he decided that Germany needed Lebensraum, or living space. Hitler believed that conquering the Soviets was the next step toward German expansion and domination.

Turning on his former ally in violation of a nonaggression pact between the two countries, Hitler sent thousands of troops, tanks and aircraft against the Soviets. Immediately victorious on a broad front, the Wehrmacht conquered vast amounts of Soviet territory in the opening weeks of the operation. As summer gave way to fall, the German invaders seemed unstoppable.

One of Germany's greatest feats of arms, the encirclement of 55 Soviet divisions that led to the capture of about 463,000 prisoners, was accomplished during Operation Typhoon, the offensive toward Moscow that began on October 2, 1941. The 7th Panzer Division had quickly arrived on the outskirts of Vyasma, 145 kilometers east of Smolensk, setting one encircling arm around a northern pocket of Soviet forces. The 10th Panzer Division arrived on the southern outskirts of Vyasma virtually simultaneously, having covered more than twice the distance that the 7th had traveled in the same period of time.

The 10th Panzer Division and other German formations that were concentrated for the attack faced the challenge of attacking Soviet forces that had been preparing defenses for more than two months. On the main front, west and southwest of Vyasma, the Soviets had massed field armies that had been allowed more than two months of additional mobilization time while the Germans had been delayed by encirclement operations near Kiev. The Soviets had blocked the obvious and practical routes to Moscow, and the Germans were forced to attack in the Smolensk-Vyasma area in order to push toward the capital and rail center of the Soviet Union.

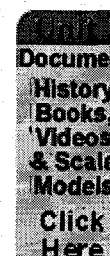
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The Germans were also forced to attack a Soviet front that ran almost in a straight line north and south of the heights of Jarcevo, located 50 kilometers northeast of Smolensk. The Germans would have to penetrate the Soviets' prepared defenses, then advance quickly enough behind the defending Soviets to cut them off from the rest of the Soviet Union and destroy them.

The 10th Panzer's commander, Maj. Gen. Ferdinand Schaal, had led his division through campaigns in Poland and France and the opening operations in the Soviet Union. For his success, the Wehrmacht promoted him to lieutenant general, and Maj. Gen. Wolfgang Fischer was given command of the 10th Panzer on the eve of Operation Typhoon. Fischer and his staff had to both plan the details of the attack and determine the direction and tempo the drive would take after the breakthrough. Corps Commander General Georg Stumme reinforced the 10th Panzer Division with Artillery Headquarters 128 (Arko 128) for the attack. Arko 128 was to plan and execute fire support in the attack sector, serve as the fire support control center for the division, and coordinate the fire of the division's 90th Artillery Regiment and the other artillery that was attached to the panzer division for the breakthrough. The Germans positioned Arko 128 away from the division command post, freeing the command post from the dominating pressure of the fire support control apparatus and associated technical processes and procedures, and allowing it to remain light, mobile and movement-oriented.

Stumme also reinforced the 10th Panzer Division with Artillery Regiment 618, its four artillery battalions, one special artillery observation battalion and one smoke mortar battalion to supplement the firepower of the 90th Artillery Regiment. In addition, Stumme attached Infantry Regiment 479 to the 10th Panzer Division to make an assault against the Soviet field fortifications. He also assigned several pioneer formations to bridge the intervening water courses, improve the narrow unpaved roads over the projected route of advance, and negotiate several big anti-tank ditches discovered by aerial reconnaissance.

The 10th Panzer Division began the encirclement at 5:30 a.m. on October 2, 1941, with the flexible general mission to "break through the enemy Desna River positions and thrust deeply beyond." The objectives established by corps headquarters show the division advancing northeast, parallel to and south of the main road from Roslavl through Juchnov to Moscow. The artillery preparation, which lasted only 35 minutes, fired shells against known targets; the artillery then was held for fire-on-call when directed by artillery forward observers with the advancing German columns.

Stumme visited the division command post periodically to observe the progress of the attack. At 8:05 a.m., he called for additional Junkers Ju-87 Stuka dive bomber support. Then he ordered the rail bridge across the Desna, which had been seized by the division, to be made passable. He sent out reconnaissance to find a location to ford the river and ordered the quickest possible advance of the tanks.

At 9:10 a.m., Fischer ordered the division's reinforced panzer brigade, consisting of the 7th Panzer Regiment and several other combat elements, to advance across a ford discovered near a partly constructed bridge, which would not be ready until about noon. As the first battalion of tanks crossed the ford and began to move through the difficult terrain beyond, it became evident that the passage was going too slowly, and Fischer ordered the second battalion to cross at the rail bridge. By 4:20



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p.m., the panzer brigade had effectively crossed the Desna and several small streams just beyond it. It was then reinforced by the 2nd Battalion of Motorized Infantry Regiment 69 and an attached artillery battalion, turning it into a strong combined-arms battle group (Kampfgruppe). Accompanied by Fischer and his staff, the tank-heavy Kampfgruppe began to advance.

By early evening on October 2, the Kampfgruppe had advanced well in the face of moderate Soviet resistance and difficulties with the unpaved roads and swampy off-road soil conditions. Fischer decided to take advantage of the nearly full moon and ordered the Kampfgruppe to continue to advance throughout the entire night. He directed the force to thrust toward the city of Mosalsk, approximately 75 kilometers distant and behind the defending Soviet field armies, which presented possibilities for strategic encirclement. He also ordered his two motorized infantry regiments to advance along a separate axis toward Mosalsk.

On October 3, the division continued to struggle with difficult road and cross-country conditions and tough resistance from strong Soviet units. At 7 a.m. Fischer, moving behind the Kampfgruppe in his small group of command, communications and escort vehicles, was fired on by Soviet anti-tank guns from north of the road. Later along that same stretch of road, which had seemed to be reasonably well secured, two radio trucks of the communications battalion were destroyed by direct hits from Soviet anti-tank guns--direct-fire weapons evidently shooting from ranges of no more than about 800 meters.

The annoyed commander of the accompanying division radio company picked up every man in the area, three German self-propelled anti-tank guns that were passing by on the road, and elements of the 3rd Company of Panzer Pioneer Battalion 39 and attacked the Soviet force. As the attack progressed, a light battery of 1st Battalion, 90th Artillery Regiment, which was advancing along the road on another assignment, voluntarily deployed into firing positions to support the attack. Finally, the radio company commander managed to communicate with division headquarters to get Stuka air support in the target area, which was marked by artillery smoke rounds and white light clusters fired by signal pistols. By 11:40 a.m., the 1st Battalion of Motorized Infantry Regiment 69 and the rest of the 1st Battalion, 90th Artillery Regiment, had added their efforts to help destroy an entire Soviet infantry regiment that had remained quietly in its position and been bypassed by the rapidly moving Kampfgruppe.

Slowed by that engagement, difficult road conditions and fuel shortages, at 4:10 p.m. on October 3 the division was reorganized into two new Kampfgruppen. The right (southern) battle group consisted of the 90th Panzer Reconnaissance Battalion, the 10th Motorcycle Battalion and the 89th Motorized Rifle Regiment. The left (northern) battle group included the 7th Panzer Regiment and one light reconnaissance troop. All of the division artillery was attached to the groups and moving in column with them. Artillery support would be especially responsive because the artillery was moving with the units. The commander and headquarters of the 90th Artillery Regiment moved with the southern battle group and had the radio communications capability to mass the division firepower. Central control of fire in this mobile advance was virtually impossible, however, because the two battle groups would advance too far apart and would face encounters too different and widely separated to permit centralized control of artillery. Fischer ordered the two battle groups to continue to move through the evening of October 3, converging on Mosalsk from two different directions.

Early the next afternoon, as the division continued its slow move toward Mosalsk over the unpaved roads, Stumme arrived at Fischer's location and directed him to turn north at Mosalsk to reach the road running from Roslavl through Juchnov to Moscow. Fischer agreed and requested permission to move one of the Kampfgruppen as quickly as possible to Juchnov, on the Ugra River, to set up a bridgehead to fight off flank attacks as the division turned north to seize Vyasma. A short time later the 10th Panzer Division broke into the deep rear area of the Soviet forces. As the Germans overtook Soviet horse-drawn and motorized columns, the Soviets surrendered without offering resistance.

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World War II

Barbarossa's Lightning Strike

For the first time in the campaign, the 10th Panzer Division directed prisoners rearward without escort. Fischer, in the lead of the northern battle group, moved into Mosalsk at 4:30 p.m. Observing the clean breakthrough that the battle group had achieved, he ordered the advance to again continue through the night, this time to reach the Roslavl-Juchnov-Moscow road, 25 kilometers southwest of Juchnov.

As the battle group moved north on October 4 with Fischer accompanying the column, 12 Russian trucks suddenly drove into the column immediately in front of Fischer's vehicle. The 10th Panzer Division's war diary notes briefly that all of the staff officers engaged in the ensuing firefight and that 30 Soviet prisoners were taken.

About two hours later, Fischer moved onto the road junction 25 kilometers southwest of Juchnov. Around 8:30 p.m., corps headquarters ordered the 10th Panzer Division to advance eastward toward Juchnov and seize both the city and the bridge over the Ugra River. In an impressive display of initiative, Fischer had already ordered part of the left battle group to continue to advance and take the town.

The right battle group, which had been lost by division headquarters, reported by radio at 1:50 a.m. on October 5 that its advance element stood only three kilometers southeast of Juchnov. On the initiative of its commander, this powerful battle group had continued to march through the night toward an objective vital to the encirclement of the Soviet forces.

In the midst of this confusing situation--in which the two battle groups lay spread out over approximately 100 kilometers of unpaved roads, generally bordered by soft ground--Fischer asked corps headquarters if he should continue to thrust toward Vyasma or if a thrust to Gzhatsk (now the city of Gagarin, 65 kilometers northeast of Vyasma and a mere 150 kilometers from Moscow) would be better. At 3 a.m., corps headquarters answered that the 10th Panzer Division was to advance west of the Ugra and take Vyasma.

The drive continued at an unbelievable pace. At 5 a.m. on October 5, Fischer ordered the left battle group to advance into the area 12 kilometers northeast of Vyasma. Fuel remained in short supply; the

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division was now only three days into its drive, but it had traveled 175 kilometers from its original position on the west bank of the Desna River. The battle group did not have enough fuel for both tank battalions, so the commander ordered one battalion to refuel and lead the battle group north toward Vyasma. He directed the other battalion to wait for the struggling fuel columns, fill up, then catch up to the advancing battle group. As it turned out, a few German fuel trucks were not far behind, and by 6:15 the remaining battalion was refueled and had linked up with the rear of the battle group. The commander of the Kampfgruppe then estimated that he had enough fuel to advance 60 kilometers.

The other large battle group, which was comprised largely of motorized infantry, was assigned to hold Juchnov, develop a bridgehead over the Ugra and cover the right rear of the division in its advance toward Vyasma. When the closely following SS Division Das Reich reached Juchnov, the battle group was to move forward to reinforce the 10th Panzer Division's northward drive.

As the leading Kampfgruppe moved north on the road from Juchnov to Vyasma, it encountered more difficult road conditions and came under Soviet air attack. The leading panzer battalion had been refueled in the morning, but there had been only enough fuel to fill the tanks halfway. Near Slobodka, the tanks ran out of gasoline. At 12:30 p.m., just after the tanks had run dry, the division operations echelon, which had been moving near the lead of the division, arrived on the scene. To maintain the tempo of the advance, Fischer ordered the battle group's motorized infantry to continue the march past the immobilized tanks and lead the advance. He expected only weak enemy resistance, so tanks were not required in the lead.

At 5 p.m., the leading motorized infantry unit, the 2nd Battalion of Motorized Rifle Regiment 69, informed division headquarters that it had only enough fuel to advance about 25 kilometers. Forty-five minutes later, the motorized infantry battalion informed the battle group commander that it had reached the Ugra River northwest of Slobodka and was now only 40 kilometers from Vyasma. As the sun set that evening, the division was faced with a lack of fuel, no bridge across the river and indications that the enemy was increasing in strength.

At 10 p.m. on October 5, the commander of the panzer brigade that led the Kampfgruppe radioed that his force was too weak to hold the modest bridgehead at the ford on the Ugra River. Division headquarters calculated that it could not provide reinforcements before daylight and ordered the battle group to evacuate its bridgehead. In an astounding display of initiative, the battle group commander proceeded to ignore the order to evacuate that he had requested, and led a night tank attack that gained high ground north of the bridgehead and secured the crossing. At 3:20 a.m., division headquarters ordered the battle group not to evacuate the bridgehead but rather to break out of it northward toward Vyasma.

By daybreak on October 6, the division had been able to bring forward enough fuel to allow the battle group to advance another 80 kilometers, but as the group began to advance at about 7 a.m., it ran into a series of impassable bridges that delayed movement over the numerous brooks in the area. Fischer, again accompanying the lead elements of the battle group, ordered the pioneers forward to bridge the gaps. In some cases the small streams were only 3 to 6 feet wide but had bottoms and banks so soft that no wheeled vehicles could cross the short distances. The pioneers were not able to bridge the streams until 2:30 p.m., and the battle



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groups were not able to move out until approximately 4 p.m. While they were waiting, two new Kampfgruppen were formed from the previously very strong group. Each group had one panzer battalion, one motorized infantry battalion, attached artillery, anti-aircraft guns and pioneer units. The division ordered the left Kampfgruppe to seize Vyasma from the south and the right Kampfgruppe to seize and block the road to Moscow at a point about 10 kilometers northeast of the city and then move into the city from that direction. Late on the evening of October 6, Fischer ordered a night attack--despite the fact that the fuel supply was tenuous and his troops were tired and would be advancing over unknown terrain. He ordered the left Kampfgruppe to seize the airport on the southern outskirts of Vyasma before midnight, and directed the right Kampfgruppe to block the rail line running east out of the city by the same time.

At 2:30 p.m., Stumme met with Fischer near the division command post close to the Ugra River. He ordered the advancing right column of the neighboring 2nd Panzer Division to move into the 10th Panzer Division's route of advance, clear the supply route and reinforce the 10th Panzer Division's advance. At 3:30 p.m., Fischer moved forward to accompany the leading element of the left Kampfgruppe into the southern outskirts of Vyasma. Fischer observed as the Kampfgruppe cleared the area that there was virtually no contact with the enemy. He accordingly ordered the leading panzer battalion to move forward immediately without any other supporting forces and seize the airfield, which was about six kilometers northeast of the city. Fischer made that decision just as the panzer battalion seized a long wooden bridge at the town of Bessova and moved across it. To secure the bridge, he stationed himself, the drivers and messengers of the operations vehicles, the panzer battalion's reconnaissance platoon and two light-armored reconnaissance vehicles from the 90th Reconnaissance Battalion on and around the bridge.

The 2nd Battalion, Panzer Regiment 7, broke into the clear and, at 7:15 p.m. on October 6, radioed division headquarters that it had seized the Vyasma airfield. This position alone blocked a significant part of the east-west movement through Vyasma.

About two hours later, the battle group reported that the 2nd Battalion, Motorized Rifle Regiment 69, had linked up with the panzer battalion at the airfield and that the reinforced formation had broken one of the two great rail lines leading east toward Moscow and Kaluga, out of Vyasma. A few hours later, the division linked up with elements of the 7th Panzer Division, which was advancing from the north, and blocked the escape route of 55 Soviet divisions trapped to the west of the two German panzer divisions.

Farther south, at approximately the same time, other forces of Army Group Center linked up near Bryansk, encircling 33 additional Soviet divisions. In the resulting double battle of Vyasma and Bryansk, the Germans took 663,000 Soviet prisoners. The Germans had won one of the largest battles of encirclement in history.

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John O'Sullivan

NR Editor at Large



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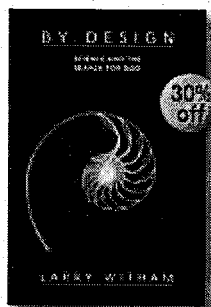
Cracks in Iraq's Resistance

Expect a mood change.

No sensible pundit makes predictions at the best of times — and the week of April Fools' Day is certainly not the best of times. But the current elite media epidemic of doubt and defeatism about the course of the war in Iraq sorely tempts me to stick out my neck and state firmly that Iraqi resistance will soon crack — and crack so completely that, as at the fall of Kabul, we will be astonished at the gloomy forecasts of "quagmire" and "endless" guerrilla warfare that preceded the collapse.

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One reason for believing this is the dramatic progress of the Anglo-American forces in only 12 days' campaigning. In every engagement thus far — including the largest British tank battle since El Alamein — the allies have defeated Iraqi forces and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on them. They have secured the southern oilfields without significant environmental damage. They control vast areas of both southern and northern Iraq — and have persuaded the Turks not to intervene against the Kurdish-controlled north. It took them less than a week to reach the gates of Baghdad — perhaps the quickest advance of a heavily armored column in military history. And these extraordinary gains have been achieved with the loss of about 60 American and British lives, and of approximately 40 other soldiers either captured or missing in action.

These figures represent a tragedy for 100 families, but they prefigure a military triumph rather than a disaster.

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Critics argue, however, that they are short-term gains in contrast to the long-term disasters foreshadowed by two other developments: first, that there is stronger Iraqi military resistance than expected and, second, that ordinary Iraqis have failed to welcome the invading allies as liberators with flowers and kisses. What these setbacks allegedly foreshadow is a long-running guerrilla warfare campaign against the allies that will continue long after Baghdad has fallen and Saddam Hussein has been dispatched to enjoy his 70 virgins. What we face, in the jargon, is a "quagmire."

What should be first said is that this stronger-than-expected Iraqi resistance is still not very strong. It consists of irregular soldiers, generally disguised as civilians, harrying the armored column and picking off the occasional straggler. It manifestly failed to halt the allied advance and, if it delayed that advance slightly, it still failed to prevent the allies from setting a new world record in seizing enemy territory. This falls several notches below the defense of Stalingrad on any scale of heroic resistance.

Such resistance would be even less effective if the allies had embarked on a conventional strategy of merely defeating the enemy by the unconstrained use of superior firepower and the destruction of the enemy's infrastructure. But the novel strategy, adopted by the allegedly ruthless figure of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, consists of defeating the enemy while safeguarding civilian lives, protecting his ordinary civil and economic infrastructure, and even minimizing those enemy casualties that are not strictly necessary to gain military objectives.

Fighting a war in this "compassionate conservative" way has its drawbacks: it takes longer; it may suggest that the allies lack the necessary toughness to carry them through to victory; and it may encourage the other side to keep fighting. That would be an additional explanation for the Iraqi resistance.

On the other hand, it reduces the likelihood of a future "quagmire" by minimizing the harm and destruction that might otherwise stimulate a desire for revenge among the Iraqis. At present, the "Arab street" outside Iraq, that sees the air attacks on Baghdad through the distorting lens of al-Jazeera, seems more likely to harbor resentment and revenge than the city's inhabitants who know just how precise the targeting has been.

Still, together with the fact that ordinary Iraqis have not generally

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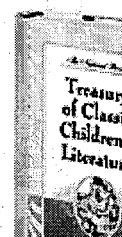
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welcomed the allies, Iraq's continued military resistance requires some explanation. Why has Iraq not yet cracked?

The conventional explanation — advanced to CNN by any passing Arab ambassador — is that the Iraqis are inspired by nationalism. However much they hate Saddam, they prefer him to an invader and will fight to defend their land.

But the evidence for this explanation is very thin. It is either circular logic — nationalism is inspiring their resistance. What is nationalism? It is what inspires people to resist — or it rests on patriotic public statements made to television cameras by Iraqi civilians.

But what happens when the cameras are switched off? Here is what a journalist from *Arab News*, Saudi Arabia's English daily, discovered when he took aside a young Iraqi man who had been chanting "With our blood, with our souls, we will die for you, Saddam" to television crews filming a Red Cross handout of food in an area under allied control. The young man later explained in private:

There are people from Baath here reporting everything that goes on. There are cameras here recording our faces. If the Americans were to withdraw and everything were to return to the way it was before, we want to make sure that we survive the massacre that would follow. ... In public we always pledge our allegiance to Saddam, but in our hearts we feel something else.

Iraqi "resistance" can be similarly explained. Iraq's regular forces are stiffened by the special security forces, in reality licensed thugs, that Saddam has recruited to sustain his regime against both popular discontent and military mutiny. Ordinary soldiers, not excluding officers, are forced into battle either with a gun at their backs or by threats to their family at home if they should fail to fight. In these circumstances surrendering may require more courage than advancing against a militarily superior enemy.

As the *Arab News* reporter concluded: "the people of Iraq are terrified of Saddam Hussein." And that includes the ordinary Iraqi soldier.

Those who predicted that resistance would collapse and the allies welcomed as liberators, as I did, made the reasonable assumption that this universal fear would dissipate when allied tanks came into view. But Saddam had reached exactly the same conclusion and, as the months of U.N. diplomacy dragged on, he set in place a structure of repression that would survive the mere arrival of the U.S. and British armies. He instilled in the Iraqi people a fear, rooted in the memory of how the first President Bush betrayed the Shiite uprising in Basra immediately after the Gulf War, that

the liberation would be strictly temporary. He persuaded them in advance that the allies were mere birds of passage who, after an interval, would fly off and leave them to the ruthless revenge of a returning Baath party. He made them passive and suspicious of their own hopes.

It may seem odd that this should work in the face of overwhelming allied power. But it is an inventive variation on two established totalitarian practices. All totalitarian parties — and Saddam's Baath party is a blend of fascism and communism — rely on politicized security units to enforce their will. That is especially so when their power is dying and the regular troops can no longer be relied on.

It was true of the Vichy regime that in its last days recruited the ideological paramilitaries of the Milice to crush the Resistance; it was true of Hitler, whose bunker was defended against the Russians by non-German fascist volunteers of the Charlemagne division of the SS; it was true even of the Soviet regime which as late as the perestroika period used the thuggish "special forces" of the Soviet Interior Ministry against the Baltics.

Such forces tend to be recruited from the dregs of society who enjoy not only the perquisites of power but power itself — the more brutal the better. Or as Orwell described the totalitarian ambition: "A boot stamping on a human face forever."

Power itself is their ideology, justification and drug. As long as they can exercise it, they are loyal to the only kind of regime that would ever give them authority. Once it is removed from them, they lose all motivation. The reverse of the power wielded by such creatures is the fear of everyone else. And such fear lasts as long as the paramilitaries are a visible presence wielding power.

Saddam's variation on these themes was to realize that the paramilitaries could continue to inflict fear — and thus to uphold his regime's power — even in the territory occupied by the invading Anglo Americans. But for how long? And will the paramilitaries remain a terrorist threat after the Coalition establishes its rule clearly and without doubt?

History has some lessons to teach us here. In 1945 Germany resisted the allied advance to the bitter end, relying on the fanaticism of the SS and calling up elderly men and 14-year-old Hitler Youth, despite the deep war-weariness of the German people. There were even plans for a campaign of guerrilla resistance — the so-called "Werewolves" — after a formal German surrender. The wartime allies took this threat very seriously.

With Hitler's death, however, the Nazi myth of totalitarian power

evaporated and the entire apparatus of terror collapsed. Those who had acted from Nazi conviction — like Saddam's thugs — vanished into the shadows, deprived of the drug of power that had sustained them in their wickedness. Those who had acted from fear — like ordinary Iraqis today — were suddenly released from a living nightmare. Not a single "Werewolf" emerged from his lair. And the allies, who had arrived as conquerors not liberators, soon found themselves handing out food parcels to a grateful German population.

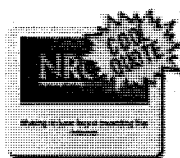
That will happen in Iraq too. When? That no one can predict with certainty. But happen it will — and not long after the battle of Baghdad is joined.

— *John O'Sullivan is editor-in-chief of United Press International. This piece was originally written for UPI and is reprinted with permission.*

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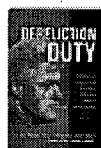
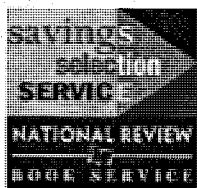


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