

PATRIOTS 4 PENDLETON

PROUD AMERICAN PATRIOTS

Patriots 4 Pendleton Monthly Newsletter June 2023



Flag Day...

"And let us never forget that in honoring our flag, we honor the American men and women who have courageously fought and died for it..."
-President Ronald Reagan

June 14 is Flag Day

America's Flag Day marks the Second Continental Congress's adoption of the first U.S. national flag on June 14, 1777. The first flag featured the same 13 red and white stripes we see today. However, the number and arrangement of stars have changed as the number of states has increased over the centuries. The current flag has remained the same since 1960.

Continental Congressman Francis Hopkinson designs a United States flag and a flag for the U.S. Navy, however, Hopkinson's naval flag becomes the preferred National flag and the Continental Marine Committee sponsors the U.S. Flag Resolution on June 14, 1777.

Celebrating the selection of the first American flag back in 1777, in 1916 President Wilson signs off on establishing June 14 of each year as Flag Day.

On July 4, 1960, the current U.S. Flag is completed. The 50th star, representing Hawaii completes the flag flown in the U.S. today.

There are now six U.S. flags present on the moon, but the first was placed by Neil Armstrong on July 20, 1969.

Members of the 15th MEU enjoying a bit of downtime playing pool on the pool table which was donated last year to the recreation room which is open to several units to enjoy in their free time. And this is possible due to the generosity of the donor and to those who paid to package and ship the table down to Camp Pendleton. Everything we do is thanks to those who support our military !!! Thank you so much !!!



Happy Father's Day to all the dads ! Let's not forget about the dads who are deployed and won't be home with their kids to celebrate and special prayers for all the Gold and Blue Star dads !



OUR MISSION STATEMENT

To assist military personnel at Camp Pendleton and to serve their families by providing financial, educational and social enrichment programs as they face the unique challenges of military life while standing ready to selflessly defend our country. We will inspire and encourage members of the community to join us as we honor, support and show appreciation to the Marines, Sailors and their families and will afford opportunities for the community to do so through various outreach programs throughout the year.

CURRENT AND UPCOMING EVENTS

Back to School Supply
Drive

P4P's Founding Patriots

*Jerry Zomorodian -
All American Petroleum
Brian Chuchua
Christopher & Cecilia
Hopper*

P4P's Patriot Partners

*Anaheim Hills Rotary Club
Conservative Patriots of
Orange County
Earl Kelso
Hunsaker & Associates
John Lavender
John Sheffield
Kiwanis Club of Greater
Anaheim
Knights of Columbus
Council 9195
Kris Weber
Lillian Treiberg
Lucille Bolduc
Meghan Shigo
Nikki Karell
Orange Lutheran Lancer
Baseball
Ralph & Winnie Harp
Rhona Gewelber
Transformation Health &
Wellness
Veteran Air
Vietnam Veterans of
America, Chapter 756
Vision Calvary Chapel
Wilson Automotive*



D-Day was the name given to the **June 6, 1944**, invasion of the beaches at Normandy in northern France by troops from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries during World War II. France at the time was occupied by the armies of Nazi Germany, and the amphibious assault - codenamed Operation Overlord - landed some 156,000 Allied soldiers on the beaches of Normandy by the end of the day. Despite their success, some 4,000 Allied troops were killed by German soldiers defending the beaches. At the time, the D-Day invasion was the largest naval, air and land operation in history, and within a few days about 326,000 troops, more than 50,000 vehicles and some 100,000 tons of equipment had landed. By August 1944, all of northern France had been liberated, and in spring of 1945 the Allies had defeated the Germans. Historians often refer to D-Day as the beginning of the end of World War II.

After World War II began, Germany invaded and occupied northwestern France beginning in May 1940. The Americans entered the war in December 1941, and by 1942 they and the British were considering the possibility of a major Allied invasion across the English Channel.

In January 1944, General Dwight Eisenhower was appointed commander of Operation Overlord. In the months and weeks before D-Day, the Allies carried out a massive deception operation intended to make the Germans think the main invasion target was Pas-de-Calais rather than Normandy. In addition, they led the Germans to believe that Norway and other locations were also potential invasion targets. Many tactics were used to carry out the deception, including fake equipment; a phantom army commanded by George Patton and supposedly based in England, across from Pas-de-Calais; double agents; and fraudulent radio transmissions.

By dawn on June 6, thousands of paratroopers and glider troops were already on the ground behind enemy lines, securing bridges and exit roads. The amphibious invasions began at 6:30 a.m. The British and Canadians overcame light opposition to capture beaches codenamed Gold, Juno and Sword, as did the Americans at Utah Beach. U.S. forces faced heavy resistance at Omaha Beach, where there were over 2,000 American casualties. However, by day's end, approximately 156,000 Allied troops had successfully stormed Normandy's beaches. According to some estimates, more than 4,000 Allied troops lost their lives in the D-Day invasion, with thousands more wounded or missing. Less than a week later, on June 11, the beaches were fully secured and over 326,000 troops, more than 50,000 vehicles and some 100,000 tons of equipment had landed at Normandy.

In the ensuing weeks, the Allies fought their way across the Normandy countryside in the face of determined German resistance, as well as a dense landscape of marshes and hedgerows. By the end of June, the Allies had seized the vital port of Cherbourg, landed approximately 850,000 men and 150,000 vehicles in Normandy, and were poised to continue their march across France. By the end of August 1944, the Allies had reached the Seine River, Paris was liberated and the Germans had been removed from northwestern France, effectively concluding the Battle of Normandy. The Allied forces then prepared to enter Germany, where they would meet up with Soviet troops moving in from the east.

The Normandy invasion began to turn the tide against the Nazis. A significant psychological blow, it also prevented Hitler from sending troops from France to build up his Eastern Front against the advancing Soviets. The following spring, on May 8, 1945, the Allies formally accepted the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. Hitler had committed suicide a week earlier, on April 30.

- Information taken from history.com



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Get Involved

Write

If you would like to send a letter or card of support to a member of the 15th MEU, please write to:

"Any Marine"
c/o Chaplain Paul Rodgers
15th MEU
P.O. Box 555365
Camp Pendleton, CA 92055

Say a Prayer



Donate

We are happy to answer any questions you may have; please feel free to contact us by phone at

714-637-5575 or by email patriots4pendleton@gmail.com

There are several ways you can donate:

Donate through **Zelle** using our **email address**

Donations can be **mailed** to
Patriots 4 Pendleton
154 Jerilee Lane,
Anaheim, CA 92807

You can donate through the link on our website page which can be accessed [here](#) or you can donate through our square account by clicking [Donate](#)

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KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Korean War provided the first confrontation between two nuclear powers. And as the war progressed the conflict demonstrated how difficult it would be for either side to use atomic bombs decisively in battle.

The war broke out on **June 25, 1950** when North Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel, invading South Korea. North Korean leader Kim Il-sung launched the attack once he had received a promise of support from Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. In January 1950, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson had delivered a speech in which he said South Korea and Taiwan were not part of the American "defensive perimeter," which seemed to indicate the U.S. would keep out of a Korean conflict. And it's clear that Stalin only agreed to support the invasion after being convinced the U.S. would not get involved.

However, Acheson's comments were misleading. The United States reacted to the news of the invasion by immediately taking steps to convene the United Nations Security Council. On June 27th the Security Council asked UN members to provide military assistance to help South Korea repel the invasion. U.S. forces went in on June 30th, by which time the North Koreans had taken the South Korean capital of Seoul. On September 15th, a UN force landed at Inchon and by September 29th, the UN troops had returned Seoul to the South Korean President. But by the end of the year the Chinese had intervened on behalf of the North Koreans halting the UN advance.

While the U.S. Strategic Air Command was well prepared to launch an all-out attack against the Soviet Union, it was less clear how it could use atomic weapons in a limited conflict like Korea. On August 1, 1950, the "decision was made to send the 9th Bomb Wing to Guam as an atomic task force immediately." Ten B-29s, loaded with unarmed atomic bombs, set out for the Pacific. On August 5, one of the planes crashed during take off from Fairfield-Suisun Air Force base near San Francisco, killing a dozen people and scattering the mildly radioactive uranium of the bomb's tamper around the airfield. The other planes reached Guam where they went on standby duty.

At a press conference on November 30, President Truman confirmed that he had been actively considering using atomic bombs in Korea since the beginning of the war. The comments provoked worldwide reaction and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee rushed to Washington to express his concern. Truman reluctantly reassured him that the U.S. had "no intention" of using atomic weapons in Korea except to prevent a "major military disaster."

So while President Truman tried to use his atomic superiority to the United States' advantage in North Korea he was never able to. Ultimately, it was not even clear that atomic bombing in a war against peasant armies would produce decisive results. If the Americans used the bomb and the Chinese forces kept on coming, it would demonstrate the bomb's ineffectiveness and reduce its deterrent effect in other arenas.

The war ended up being a see-saw affair that saw the UN forces retreat from North Korea to the Pusan perimeter in southeastern Korean and then forge forward again across the 38th parallel only to be driven south once more by the Chinese forces. In July 1951 after 13 months of fighting the two sides began armistice talks, which dragged on for more than two years. After Stalin's death in March 1953, the new leadership in Moscow moved more rapidly towards reaching an agreement. The cease-fire was ultimately signed on July 27, 1953.

The human cost of the war was catastrophic. In the first month of their operation alone, the Strategic Air Command groups dropped 4,000 tons of bombs. Besides high explosives, the bombers used napalm. In retirement, Curtis LeMay described the devastation saying, "we eventually burned down every town in North Korea... and some in South Korea too. We even burned down [the South Korean city of] Pusan -- an accident, but we burned it down anyway." Estimates of the casualties vary widely, but there is reason to believe that besides the three and a half million military dead, wounded and missing on both sides, more than two million civilians died in North Korea. In the end the border dividing the two countries remained exactly where it had been before the North Korean invasion.