

Chapter 1 : USS Kidd provides a meeting ground for veterans - []

Bloody Waters—*Tarawa and Normandy* WHEN MARINES OF THE 2D MARINE DIVISION CLAMBERED INTO their amphibious tractors on the morning of 20 November , they were already in deep trouble. The big battlewagons of the navy's Fifth Fleet had hammered Betio, the larger of the two islands in the Tarawa atoll, until little more than the stubs of.

The Los Angeles Times has claimed that *Reefer Madness* was the first film that a generation embraced as "the worst". *No Orchids for Miss Blandish* was described by British film historian Leslie Halliwell as a "hilariously awful gangster film". The final scene is notable for Ruth delivering on a promise he made to a young cancer patient that he would hit a home run. Not only does Ruth succeed in fulfilling the promise, but also the child is subsequently cured of his cancer. Dan Shaughnessy of the *Boston Globe* claimed the film was the worst he had ever seen, [12] while the *Washington Times* stated that it "stands as possibly the worst movie ever made". *Club* , [14] [15] and called one of the worst biopics by *MovieFone* and *Spike*. After a nightmarish dream sequence , Glen undergoes psychotherapy to help cure his affliction. *Bela Lugosi* appears in this film, as he did in several other *Wood* films toward the end of his career. *Robot Monster* *Robot Monster* , a science-fiction film originally shot and exhibited in 3D , features an actor dressed in a gorilla suit and what looks almost like a diving helmet. The *Golden Turkey Awards* confers on its main character the title of "Most Ridiculous Monster in Screen History" and, listing director *Tucker* among the runners-up to "Worst Director of All Time" the winner being *Ed Wood* , states, "What made *Robot Monster* ineffably worse than any other low-budget sci-fi epic was its bizarre artistic pretension". It was featured in an episode of the movie-mocking television show *Mystery Science Theater* , [20] and was fondly remembered by author *Stephen King* , who quotes, and agrees with, a review in *Castle of Frankenstein* magazine "certainly among the finest terrible movies ever made", "one of the most laughable poverty row quickies". The movie was filmed near *St. Original* written for *Marlon Brando* , *The Guardian* called the choice of *Wayne* for *Khan* "one of the worst casting decisions of all time". This film developed a negative reputation for its poor special effects including a scene on the alien planet, where an automobile is visible driving past. *Hunter* included it in his list of candidates for "the worst British film ever made". This movie marked the final film appearance of *Bela Lugosi*. Numerous critics also pointed out the cheap, hardly believable special effects and kitschy dialogue. Shot in , the film was not released until because of difficulty in finding a distributor. In , *Tim Burton* directed *Ed Wood* , which includes some material about the trials and tribulations of making *Plan 9*. *Phil Hall* of *Film Threat* calls it "far too entertaining to be considered as the very worst film ever made". *Plan 9 From Outer Space* is one of them. *Nelson*, but he keeps his name when credited as an actor. The movie is about a large slug-like alien that lands on Earth and terrorizes an American town. *Scott Weinberg* of *efilmcritic*. *Del Tenney* directed it, and the plot mainly consists of sea monsters attacking young women at slumber parties on a beach, who keep returning even after a few murders. The *New York Times* film review stated, "The most to be said for him is that he has not stinted on the gore. *The First Wave*, " called it "by far the worst of the sixties beach films", and *Stephen King* called it "an abysmal little wet fart of a film". *Steckler* also starred in the film, billed under the pseudonym "Cash Flagg". In the film, three friends visit a carnival and stumble into a group of occultists and disfigured monsters. The film was billed as the first "monster musical", beating out *The Horror of Party Beach* by a mere month in release date. It is this lunar purity which largely imparts to the film its classic stature. Because *Martian children* only get to see *Santa Claus* on TV signals beamed from Earth, their parents decide to abduct *Santa* to make them happy. The film was initially criticized for its oddity and poor special effects. It is also known for starring a very young *Pia Zadora*. An estimated release date was announced as , though it was then believed to have been in development hell. The production ran out of money and the film was abandoned. *Herschell Gordon Lewis* , who reportedly needed a second feature to compose a double bill, purchased and completed it for a minimal amount of money. One of the actors *Lewis* managed to rehire had gained weight, gone bald, and grown a goatee, so *Lewis* recast him as the brother of the original character. At one point, when a phone supposedly rings, the sound effect is obviously a person making a noise with their mouth. *All Movie Guide* calls the film a "surreal anti-masterpiece". *The Hands of Fate* The low-budget horror

film *Manos: Warren*, concerns a vacationing family kidnapped by a polygamous cult of pagans. The film was conceived after Warren bet Academy Award-winning screenwriter Stirling Silliphant that anyone could make a horror movie. All dialogue was later dubbed by Warren and four others, including a grown woman who dubbed the voice for a seven-year-old girl. It also used the technique of inserting clips from Golden Age movies in such a way that the dialogue took on sexual undertones. Several stars whose films were featured objected to the gimmick, and some such as Loretta Young sued to remove the footage. The film was a critical failure, with *Time* magazine saying "Myra Breckinridge is about as funny as a child molester". Gore Vidal disowned it, calling it "an awful joke", [67] and blamed the movie for a decade-long drought in the sale of the original book. Z the name under which it was lampooned on *Mystery Science Theater* The film follows a Nazi mad scientist who injects himself with a formula that turns him into a mutated catfish. Florida *Times-Union* critic Matt Soergel quipped Zaat "could very well be the best film ever made about a mutated catfish". The film was presumed lost , but after resurfacing 38 years after its production, it became a "midnight sensation" in Tel Aviv and developed a cult following akin to *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. It was then released internationally on home video by Grindhouse Releasing. Gil Shefler of *The Jewish Daily Forward* described it as "perfectly awful", offering that it "probably is the worst Israeli movie ever made, and a serious candidate for the worst movie of all time". Not just Batman-themed pornography. ALL pornography", deriding its "obese redneck" cast as rendering the film " wank -proof". Upon release, it received very negative reviews. CNN noted it was once considered "the worst musical extravaganza in Hollywood history". He subsequently recut it again before it debuted on cable TV the next year. The Heretic *Exorcist II: While British* film critic Mark Kermode called the original film his favourite film of all time, he believes the sequel to be the worst film ever made. Critic Bill Chambers stated it was "Possibly the worst film ever made and surely the worst sequel ever made. Out of the Shadows, he confessed, "The sin I committed was not giving the audience what it wanted in terms of horror. Despite its all-star cast including Michael Caine , Henry Fonda , Richard Widmark and Olivia de Havilland , it was a box-office failure and was excoriated by reviewers. It was initially unable to find a distributor until , when it received a wider release. *Caligula* earned some prerelease controversy after Gore Vidal , who had written the script, distanced himself from the film. When *Caligula* was released, it received strongly hostile reviews, reviewers criticizing its extreme scenes of sex and violence and lack of narrative coherence. *Louis Post-Dispatch* discussing historical films set in Ancient Rome, argued, "two of the worst movies made in the 20th century were ancient Rome pieces He demanded 50 takes of at least one scene, and refused to start shooting for another until a cloud he liked rolled across the sky. It later resurfaced in a minute version, but by then the damage was done. Vincent Canby famously called it "an unqualified disaster", among other things. The production is also notorious for the cruelty to animals that occurred both on screen and on site, including deliberately killing a horse with explosives. In stark contrast, the *Times* called the restored version "a modern masterpiece" and its cut "one of the greatest injustices of cinematic history". Manohla Dargis of *The New York Times* said that the movie "has been called a disaster and a disgrace, yet also anointed a masterpiece". A number of reviewers at various media outlets described *Inchon* as the worst film ever made, including *The Washington Post*, [] *Newsweek*, [] *TV Guide*, [] and the *Canadian Press*. Despite being a box office success, it was widely panned by critics upon its release due to its poor screenplay, bad acting, and unintentional humor. Leonard Maltin , writing for his *Movie Guide* , stated that the film "lacks action, humor and charm", and considered it so bad that it "nearly forced editors of this book to devise a rating lower than BOMB". Hirschak described it thus:

Chapter 2 : Daily Devotional - Heaven's Highway: Devotion for D-Day

-- *Bloody waters: Tarawa and Normandy* -- *From Saipan to Tokyo Bay* -- *A different breed: commandos from the sea* -- *New horizons and war in Korea* -- *Birth of the SEALs* -- *A pleasant little war* -- *The men with green faces* -- *The super SEALs* -- *The Lieutenant (jg) says no* -- *The march of the Jedi* -- *A tiny little island* -- *Target: Manuel Noriega.*

Granite The material to be used in the memorial will be New Hampshire granite from the quarries of the John Swenson Granite company of Concord. Alice Cosgrove, well-known New Hampshire artist and originator of "Chippa Granite", designed the drawing for the memorial. The memorial will constitute the statue proper, mounted on circular bases. Overall size of the bottom base will be five feet six inches. The base, together with the figure of the seated woman, will be 12 feet high. The statue itself will be eight feet in height. The semi-circular seat will be 20 feet long and four feet high, upon which will be carved the names of the New Hampshire men and women lost at sea. Carved on the base will be the words, "Breathe soft, Ye winds, Ye waves in silence rest. Walker, other member of the Commission include William E. Daniel Poling of Deering, Mrs. Maurice Mullen of Concord, Paul V. Brown of Portsmouth, Mrs. Paul Swanson of New Castle, and Mrs. Robert Goss of Rye. Goodwin of Portsmouth is treasurer of the commission, while Peter J. Agrafiotis of Manchester is executive secretary. Will Be Unique Mr. Downs is the original chairman of the commission. He has done considerable work on the project, and his research shows that no other state in the Union has built a memorial in honor of the heroes who lost their lives at sea, and whose bodies have never been recovered. New Hampshire has lost more than of its sons and daughters in this manner to date, according to best estimates available. The memorial will allow space for the carving of approximately names in all. The location of the statue will be in front of the Ashworth hotel. The ledge on which the statue will be placed will be 20 feet above the low-elevation point. The highest tide at this particular location goes up to 12 feet. Date of letter is unknown at this writing. Spotlighting this ceremony of riddance woke up an indignant America which demanded justice and a fair deal for those whose bodies were unrecoverable. It took 17 years after that "dastardly day of infamy" for its accomplishment. Not until now could the identities of those lost at Pearl Harbor be officially brought home -- 1, heroes lost on the Arizona whose bodies at battle stations entombed in its battered, rusting hulk will now reap the belated reward for patriotism, along with their 80, comrades throughout the world lost at sea. Marshall, has yet to consecrate a memorial to identify the unrecovered dead of the Pacific. With the passage of the enclosed act, August 14, a long overdue debt has finally been paid. I would be lax in my gratitude were I not to acknowledge the valued and continued aid rendered by you, your newspapers and their staffs in quest of recognition and remembrance at home for heroes who gave their lives to perpetuate the "Four Freedoms" for all mankind and above all, thought more of their country than they did of themselves. Few pass by the Marine Memorial without pausing to look and probably meditate momentarily on the sacrifices it represents. Bottom base is 6 feet in diameter, total height is 12 feet. Circular seat 20 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet high. On the second base of the monument, the following inscription is carved: Reverently she lays a wreath upon the soft waters which embrace them. As she looks across the waters, she asks that the winds and waves be gentle, as a mother who covers her sleeping child at night. The rough block of granite which was required to execute this statue, weighed approximately 24 ton. Finished weight of statue approximately 7 ton. On the back of the seat is carved the following inscription: On each end of the seat, the seal of the State of New Hampshire is also carved. Subsequent to , 42 additional names were carved into the seat, which included among others, the Merchant Mariners. A Marine detail fired a salute during solemn ceremonies of dedication for the N. Part of the crowd which attended the ceremonies is shown outside the railing. Many know that the words the statue bears: Yet why these men were selected for the immortality of granite -- and some others were no -- makes a chapter in New Hampshire history which belongs in print before more years blur why. Without his vision, his never-failing drive, is courage and his old-fashioned determination to get a memorial completed, this Granite Lady -- who attracts thousands here each year -- would never have come to be. Nor, of course, would it have without the others who became a living part of the memorial later. At long last tapped for rotation to the States, he had boarded a troopship --

but his journey ended May 25, in a vast reach of the ocean, still thousands of miles from home. Taken Ill For he had been taken ill aboard ship, and had not lived to see the daughter born after he left for combat. His loss left his father peculiarly unsettled, with no place to take his grief but the seashore. On Decoration Day, , this granite memorial was dedicated and presented to the state, to those men of the U. These specifics are important. Poling, father of one of the "Four Chaplains," delivered the main address during dedication ceremonies of the N. Marine Memorial five years ago next Wednesday. The famed clergyman is shown during that portion of the event. Seated in front are then-Gov. Lane Dwinell, and Mrs. Maurice Mullen of Concord, a member of the Commission which erected the memorial. Artist Alice Cosgrove, who designed the memorial and carved the model from which it was sculptured, is shown second from right, rear. Poling of Deering, father of one of these honored men, delivered the main address. On the platform that day were U. Sunday News and Manchester Union Leader -- who had earned their places through years of labor to help the project -- Bill Downs himself and many others, including the artist-designer Alice Cosgrove, whose combined work made the gift possible. The audience held fathers, mothers and children of many of those memorialized. Here for the first time, were also presented new University of New Hampshire-developed geraniums, placed around the statue base, and aptly named "Purple Heart. My wife and I have just dug again into the history -- and the memories -- of these men. Five years before, we had served as the N. As a result of our new research, we give you here the first over-all report on those who appear on the memorial. And of some of those who do not. This memorial was not erected for those who swim or sun- bathe nearby, or wipe towels over damp feet as they sit on the granite seat. Yet somehow it IS for them, too. If it reminds them of the cost of war. No Resting Place For these men disappeared in tearing blasts of shells against ships, in the bloody waters off Tarawa and Iwo Jima, in the crushing weight of depth bombs in their submarines, in the awful impact of their planes, shot out of bright Far East skies, or in the sudden splash of weighted bodies, at conclusion of sea burials. This memorial gives concrete identity to those New Hampshire men of the armed services who had no final resting place. The identities thus brought back to American shores were the vanguard of the 65, other Americans similarly lost where Bill Downs had hoped would be similarly "returned" home. It helps, as one mother wrote ". And there was Ben Bronstein, a young doctor with whom we sat on a dressing bench at the YMCA and talked about the war. Other members of the commission knew men of their own flesh and blood here. Goss, died with his submarine in the Pacific, Dec. Grave Known And there was Mrs. Though his grave was known, the Mullens devoted substantial assistance to this memorial project because their own grief made them understand the unsettling loss of these other parents. Four other New Hampshire-men were entombed in the Pearl Harbor attack. Others were killed, but their bodies were found. Cloues of Warner was among them, as were Bruce R. Edmunds of Epsom, David L. Crossett of Manchester and Edwin C. His name finally did not appear because the state officially informed the commission that Goffe was not in the armed services, but was aboard a private ship hunting booty from the enemy. It was attacked by enemy fighters before it could make cloud cover, and its companions never saw it again. It is believed to have been shot down in flames. Four Chaplains You remember the "Four Chaplains"? Only two of those names are on the list. The other was Harold C. Paczosa of Manchester, one of GIs being ferried through the cold mists for Arctic duty. But his name does not appear, because he was of the Merchant Marine. Ruled Out Not one of the members of the Marine Memorial Commission but would have given him a place on the honor roll, but the rules did not include the Merchant Marine in the armed services. Five other Merchant Marine names in fact, were offered the commission, but also do not appear. Marine Memorial, is shown in this picture made just after conclusion of the dedication ceremony in Our count showed that at least five Granite State men died at sea when Japanese suicide strikers beat at, but could not sink, the carrier Franklin one awful day --March 19, -â€” off their homeland coast. Lost On Subs Ten other men were lost with their submarines.

Chapter 3 : USS Kidd provides a meeting ground for veterans in Baton Rouge

--Bloody waters: Tarawa and Normandy --From Saipan to Tokyo Bay --A different breed: commandos from the sea --New horizons and war in Korea --Birth of the SEALs --A pleasant little war --The men with green faces --The super SEALs --The Lieutenant (jg) says no --The march of the Jedi --A tiny little island --Target: Manuel Noriega --To the.

Video Games The Rise of Nintendo: Harris on May 14, The following is an excerpt from Blake J. It has been slightly modified for this publication. On September 23, , just weeks before his thirtieth birthday, an entrepreneur named Fusajiro Yamauchi opened a small, rickety-looking shop in the heart of Kyoto. To attract the attention of passing rickshaws and wealthy denizens, he inscribed the name of his new enterprise on the storefront window: Nintendo, which had been selected by combining the kanji characters nin, ten, and do. In an era where most businessmen were content to survive off the modest returns of regional mainstays such as sake, silk, and tea, he decided it was time to try something new. So instead of selling a conventional product, Fusajiro Yamauchi opted for a controversial one, a product that the Japanese government had legalized only five years earlier: In the heart of Kyoto, he and a small team of employees crafted paper from the bark of mulberry trees, mixed with soft clay, and then added the hanafuda card designs with inks made from berries and flower petals. After several decades of staggering success, Fusajiro Yamauchi retired in and was succeeded by his son-in-law Sekiryō Yamauchi, who ran Nintendo efficiently for nineteen years, but in he had a stroke and was forced to retire. He fired every manager that had been appointed by his grandfather and replaced them with young go-getters who he believed could usher Nintendo beyond its conservative past. He saw the potential in these industries and took the necessary steps for Nintendo to enter both. Despite middling results from titles like Wild Gunman and Battle Shark, Yamauchi remained committed to his new vision and continued to allocate a vast amount of resources toward videogames. In Nintendo released a shoebox-sized orange console called the Color TV-Game 6, which played six slightly different versions of electronic tennis and was met with a mixed reception. Though the console managed to sell one million units, it ultimately lost money. Nevertheless, Yamauchi remained undeterred. Nintendo continued to put out arcade games striking out with duds like Monkey Magic and Block Fever and also continued to release home consoles like the Color TV-Game 15, which offered fifteen slightly different versions of electronic tennis. By this point, Nintendo already had penetrated most of Japan, and so Yamauchi set his sights on the place where the videogame frenzy had started: Arakawa Yamauchi had dipped a toe into this red, white, and blue pool a few years earlier and was encouraged by the results. In the late s Nintendo had begun working with a trading company that would export arcade cabinets to American distributors, who would in turn sell these games to vendors in the United States. The American market would be risky, tricky, and perpetually persnickety. There appeared to be only one man properly equipped for the challenge: Minoru Arakawa, a frustratingly shy but brilliant thirty-four-year-old MIT graduate. Not only did Arakawa possess the insight and intellect to open a U. She simply refused to let her husband join Nintendo, as she did not want to watch history repeat itself. Yamauchi initially proposed the idea to Arakawa in early Following a pleasant family dinner, Yamauchi spent two hours discussing his plans for the expansion of Nintendo and concluded by stating that the success of his plan hinged on Arakawa. Arakawa wrestled with the decision as well as with the objections of his wife, who cautioned him that no matter what he accomplished, he would always be perceived as nothing more than the son-in-law. Arakawa decided that the opportunity was too good to pass up, and in May he and his wife left Vancouver to start Nintendo of America NOA. Arakawa and his wife spent their days at the office and their nights observing games and players at local arcades. They learned a lot this way, but no amount of knowledge could make up for the fact that for Nintendo to gain a foothold, they needed a strong sales network. So Arakawa set up a meeting with a couple of guys who he thought might be able to help: Al Stone and Ron Judy. Stone and Judy Al Stone and Ron Judy were old friends from the University of Washington, where they had lived in the same frat house and had been known to embark on promising get-rich-quick schemes together like buying soon-to-be-discarded local wine cheaply and then reselling it to their college brethren with less sophisticated palates. After graduating, they started a trucking business in Seattle called Chase Express. Chase struggled,

and while they continued to invest in it and hope for a turnaround, they also began looking for alternative business opportunities. They eventually found their answer, though it still involved big rigs. Through a friend in Hawaii, Ron Judy had been informed that a Japanese trading company was seeking a distributor to sell some arcade games made by Nintendo. Much to his delight, the machines were quickly overrun with quarters, which convinced him and Stone that this was their future. They formed a distribution company called Far East Video and used their assets from the trucking industry to travel around the country and sell Nintendo games to bars, arcades, hotel lounges, and pizza parlors. Space Fever was followed by Space Launcher underwhelming , which was followed by Space Firebird disappointing , which was followed by a slew of unsuccessful non-space-themed games. But a few weeks later, before the rest of the arcade cabinets even arrived, Arakawa felt an ominous chill upon revisiting the test locations, where he noticed that nobody was playing his crucial new game. That foreboding was validated after the three thousand units finally arrived and Stone and Judy found that operators had little interest. Radarscope was fun at first, the consensus appeared to be, but it lacked replay value. Miyamoto With so much invested in this game, the last remaining hope was for a designer in Japan to quickly create a game and send over processors with that new game to America, where NOA employees could swap out the motherboard and then repaint the arcade cabinets. This task was given to Shigeru Miyamoto, a floppy-haired first-time designer who believed that videogames should be treated with the same respect given to books, movies, and television shows. His efforts to elevate the art form were given a boost when he was informed that Nintendo was close to finalizing a licensing deal with King Features, enabling him to develop his game around the popular cartoon series Popeye the Sailor Man. Using those characters, he began crafting a game where Popeye must rescue his beloved Olive Oyl by hopping over obstacles tossed in his way by his obese archenemy, Bluto. Due to last-minute negotiation issues with King Features, Nintendo had lost the rights to Popeye, which forced Miyamoto to come up with something else. The initial impression was that this was a silly game with an even sillier name. Who would possibly want to play a game where a tiny red plumber must rescue his beloved princess by hopping over obstacles tossed in his way by an obese gorilla? Yet, with no remaining options, Stone and Judy set out across the country to sell it. Never before had there been a quarter magnet quite like Donkey Kong. It was so successful, in fact, that it eventually attracted the attention of a major Hollywood studio, whose high-priced legal team believed that the game violated copyrights, and they threatened to crush Nintendo. To avoid this potentially crippling blow, Arakawa turned to the only lawyer he knew in Seattle: Lincoln Lincoln had first crossed paths with Arakawa about one year earlier when Stone and Judy needed him to review their contract with Nintendo of America. As Nintendo of America grew, Lincoln drew up new employment agreements, looked at various business deals, and handled some tough matters like siccing the U. Through it all, Lincoln and Arakawa forged an unshakable friendship. The prudent thing to do was pay the ransom. But Lincoln had an ace tucked up his sleeve: And in early , Judge Robert W. Sweet sided with Nintendo. The Donkey Kong fiasco-turned-feat caused many ripples, but three waves in particular were instrumental in creating the eventual tsunami that would be Nintendo. Second the countersuit set the tone for the litigious stance that many would say later defined the company. And third “ and most importantly “ the verdict kept the Donkey cash flowing, providing Nintendo with a war chest at what would soon prove to be a crucial moment. Borofsky and Associates By the early s, the videogame bonanza had become so lucrative that everyone wanted in. The marketplace was overrun by a glut of smut, muck, and mediocrity. And just like that, the North American videogame industry ground to a halt. Hardware companies like Atari went bankrupt, software companies like Sega were sold for pennies on the dollar, and retailers like Sears vowed never to go into the business again. Meanwhile, Nintendo quietly glided through the bloody waters on a gorilla-shaped raft. The continuing cash flow from Donkey Kong enabled Arakawa, Stone, Judy, and Lincoln to dream of a new world order, one where NOA miraculously resurrected the industry and Nintendo reigned supreme. Not now, perhaps, but one day soon. In Japan, however, that time had already come. The Famicom, as it was commonly called, was an 8-bit console that stood head and shoulders above anything that had ever come before. It was released in July along with three games: Donkey Kong, Donkey Kong Jr. The Famicom stumbled out of the gate but was soon rescued by heavy advertising and the release that September of Super Mario Bros. As sales soared to staggering heights,

Yamauchi pressured his son-in-law to introduce the Famicom in America. Arakawa resisted, exercising patience. For this reason, he continued to rebuff the suggestion until , when he was finally willing to consider the notionâ€” but only if the console Nintendo of America sold looked nothing like a console at all. Arakawa simply wanted to gauge the market reaction, which was distressing: Nobody there wanted anything to do with the AVS, except for a tanned man with piercing blue eyes who stared at the Advanced Video System as if it were the sword in the stone. He then introduced himself with an understated sureness that would have made even King Arthur jealous. His name was Sam Borofsky. Borofsky ran Sam Borofsky Associates, a marketing and sales representative firm based in Manhattan. If Nintendo of America ever wanted retailers to reopen their doors, then these were the guys who ought to do the knocking. Arakawa, however, still needed convincing, which Borofsky was happy to provide. Meanwhile, Nintendo of America put another new costume on the Famicom, dressing it up as an all-in-one entertainment center for kids. The result of the rebranding effort was a clunky gray lunchbox-like contraption and, along with that, a new lexicon to differentiate it from its predecessors: And to round out the renovation, the NES came with a pair of groundbreaking peripherals: Arakawa, however, remained undeterred. He temporarily relocated a handful of employees to the East Coast after leasing a warehouse in Hackensack, New Jersey, where Nintendo could house inventory, build in-store displays, and, most important, resemble a legitimate company to still-skeptical retailers. Lowry was occasionally able to help Borofsky persuade the big toy chains. On the morning of the big day, the Nintendo of America team gathered at FAO Schwarz, where Nintendo had paid for an elaborate window display and an attractive floor space that featured a small mountain of televisions with game footage playing. The NOA team looked on, watching everything they had been working toward so suddenly come to fruition. It was a dream come true â€” until they were snapped back to reality upon learning that Customer 1 was actually just a competitor doing due diligence. That Christmas, the NES was available in over five hundred stores. Heading into , what NOA really needed was someone to help roll out the NES nationwide and ensure that at the end of this roller-coaster ride, Nintendo would wind up on top. Someone who could exploit the potential for expansion and transform Nintendo from a niche sensation into a global juggernaut.

Chapter 4 : DONALD ROTHWELL Obituary - Gainesville, FL | Gainesville Sun

Bloody Waters—*Tarawa and Normandy* When marines of the 2d Marine Division clambered into their amphibious tractors on the morning of 20 November, they were already in deep trouble. The big battlewagons of the navy's Fifth Fleet had hammered Betio, the larger of the two islands in the Tarawa atoll, until little more than the stubs of palm.

Now the Big-E turns towards the Mariana Islands, one deadly step closer to the enemy homeland. And the American submarines have the Imperial fleet locked in their sights. On this degree battle, where threats loom on the seas, in the skies, and in the ocean depth. There is nowhere to run when the battles are all around you. D-Day in the Pacific. Her massive flight deck is alive with revving engines as the TBF Avengers of Torpedo Squadron 10 prepare to hit enemy positions on Saipan. In command of Torpedo 10 is Bill Martin. So, he was just an all-around, good officer. Flying in the big Avenger with Martin are radioman first class Williams and ordnance man W. Their target is a Japanese flak battery on the southern tip of the island, where in just a few days, ground troops will be slogging ashore. We were dropping bombs on land targets and any ships or anything that happen to be there. It was not like we had at Guadalcanal. For 2 days, Enterprise and the fleet of American carriers have been launching air strikes against Saipan, pummeling the island with bombs in anticipation of a major invasion by U. USS New Jersey and her sister Iowa-class battleships open fire with heavy broadsides from their 16" batteries. These warships are the new generations of the fast battleships. The Iowa Class battleship weighs in 45, tons with an overall length of ft. The gunners on these ships are raw and inexperienced in shore bombardment. Most of the 2, inch projectiles, each weighing nearly a ton, are simply wasted. They barely scrape the surface of the Japanese positions. Japanese gun emplacements and bunkers. But the Japanese see him coming and open fire. At 12, feet, bursts of steel flak pepper the air all around his Avenger. Martin rolls into a steep dive, heading right for his target at high speed. Really, the plane should have been at about knots for a diving profile. His Avenger begins a deadly, tumbling free fall towards the earth. The blood has been pushed into your face. You just need to keep thinking straight. He tries to call Williams and Hargrove on the mic. His plane is on fire. Only seconds separate Martin from a fiery death. At the last possible moment, he releases his harness, jerks the ripcord, and is pulled out of the burning aircraft. His body makes a rough landing in five feet of water as charred debris falls all around him. With Japanese machine guns and rifles firing at him from shore, Martin slowly makes his way to a reef 1, yards away. So he paddled outside the lagoon. They were shooting at him for a while but he got outside. Somebody came in and picked him up. Martin is later rescued by the cruiser Indianapolis. And the next day, he is returned to the Big-E, very lucky to be alive. And it is only the beginning. One month earlier, May For 6 months, US fleet has been raising hell in the central Pacific, and carriers like USS Enterprise have seen their share of the action. The US navy sets their sights on Saipan, the main focus of the operation. By now the American war machine has built an Armada unlike anything ever seen. It ends up with a large number of aircraft carriers. These carriers can move quickly. More and more ships. Its bigger, faster, and much more deadly navy. From here, the massive warplanes can begin strategic bombing of the home islands. We would be able to contribute to the battle a major strategic air campaign against the Japanese home islands. And it was thought that by subjecting the Japanese home islands to a protracted, strategic air campaign, the likes of which we were doing to the Germans in Europe, it would accelerate the end of the war. Seize the heavily defended enemy island; crush the Japanese garrison. Carriers like Enterprise will hammer the island with warplanes, battleships will pummel it from the sea, and US marines and soldiers will battle the enemy on land. As Allied forces push in on the empire from all sides, the Japanese army and navy will be divided, faced with fighting a multi-front war. And planes that, you know, could be sent to the central Pacific navy, in many cases, are going down to New Guinea to fight against the army down there. By , the Axis power was on the defensive. As the Allies are prepared for the mass invasion in the Pacific, in France and Italy, You can consider that the American forces are heavily engaged in combat in Italy that the American forces are also about to conduct the landing in Normandy on June 6. Saipan will be one of the most important invasions of the war, a Normandy of the Pacific. Most of the sailors and marines from different ships are strangers from every corner of USA. Not all this fighting men are

destined to get along. By , a year rivalry still divides the marines of the fleet and the ship sailors. There is a marine came aboard ship, looking for me. And I gave him a big hug, and everybody looked at me. You gave a marine a hug. The marines waiting there were surprised too. Enterprise will sail as the flagship of her task group, but she is only part of a massive armada of 15 carriers, 7 battleships, 14 cruisers, over 50 destroyer escorts, and a score of transports, oilers, and supply ships. One of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen: There were 14, 15 big United States carriers there, as well as light carriers and cruisers, destroyers. I have never, in my life, seen such a bunch of ships getting together. The entire naval force is under the command of Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher. At 57 years old, Wisconsin native Marc Mitscher is a hard-fighting admiral and former naval aviator. As a career veteran with more than 30 years at sea, he knows how to use carriers like Enterprise and their aircraft in mortal combat against the enemy. Among the 15 carriers that Mitscher commands are 6 of the new Essex Class fleet carriers. Each of these giant flat top with displacement more than 36, tons fully loaded, 10, more than Enterprise. They also pack heavy armaments: June 6, , Enterprise and her task group steam away from the island of Majuro, bound for Saipan. As the ship cruises through the open seas, her Executive Officer comes on loud speaker and announced the news of Normandy invasion in France. But the beaches of Normandy are half a world away. Enterprise, the Pacific are heading for a D-Day of their own. For the men of Enterprise, the road to victory and the way home is through Saipan and the Philippine sea. But each time the Big-E heads into battle, her men can only wonder when their famous luck might run out. Louisiana native and Enterprise marine Louis Michot already knows the risks after 6 months aboard ship. You know your time might be coming which you keep-- you just get it off your mind and do your job. If you get hit, you get hit. I knew I was in danger, but so was all my comrades. And we were working like a team. This time, Enterprise, the fleet, and the marines are up against 32, Japanese troops. Dug in on the hillsides of Saipan, like their brothers at Guadalcanal and Tarawa, these defenders will fight to their death. But for the first time since the battle of Santa Cruz, a massive Japanese carrier fleet is also preparing for battle. The Japanese navy has tried frantically to build their carrier force into some sort of replica of what they had at the beginning of the war. They have more carriers now. Among the Japanese carriers are sister ships Shokaku and Zuikaku, the very same vessels that the Big-E squared off against in the eastern Solomons and Santa Cruz. So, we were longing for bearing? The Imperial task force also includes the new mega carrier, Taiho. Taiho, which means "great phoenix," is 30, tons of imperial iron built by Kawasaki. Her weaponry consists of 12 millimeter flak guns and 51 millimeter machine guns. She is the flagship of the entire carrier force. Commanded by Vice-Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa a. Japan is running out of expert pilots. Most of them wiped out in the first year of the war.

Chapter 5 : WWII Today – Follow the War as it happened –!

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Josh Holly Washington, D. And a few miles away, the 4th Infantry Division was wading through bloody waters onto Utah Beach. Thousands of miles away, the 1st Marine Division was culminating a series of island operations, including Guadalcanal, Peleliu and many others, which were very dangerous, very bloody. We call them the Greatest Generation. The 4th Infantry Division – including many of the grandchildren of those great members of the Greatest Generation – is in Baghdad. I call them the new Greatest Generation. I think we owe it to this New Greatest Generation to unite behind their mission. And not just because it is their mission and we are Congress and we oversee national security – but because we gave them the mission. We, not somebody else, we gave them the mission. They have carried out that mission. They have carried it out in thousands of firefights at 10,000 foot elevations in Afghanistan; taking down safe houses in Mosul and Tikrit and Fallujah and many other areas in Iraq; winning 45,000 bronze stars for valor and meritorious service, among many other medals. And all the while taking on the enemy, they inoculated over 5 million children against diseases, re-stood up over 3,000 schools, built hundreds of hospitals, and they carried the free elections of the Afghan and Iraqi people on their shoulders. That is why we had free elections in those two countries. They no longer question that capability. Zarqawi [deceased leader of Al Qaeda in Iraq] did not question that capability. Saddam Hussein does not question that capability. They have been convinced of it in thousands of firefights. For the 4th ID, the 3rd ID, the 1st, the 10th Mountain Division, the 1st Marine Division, reenlistments, after multiple tours, are more than 100 percent of the requirement. They have seen this President go through highs and lows in the polls and continue his commitment to the mission that we launched together. They question our commitment to this mission. And this resolution, Mr. Speaker, is a chance to unite this House of Representatives by restating our commitment to this mission.

Chapter 6 : List of films considered the worst - Wikipedia

Brave Men - Dark Waters by Orr Kelly. Pocket. Mass Market Paperback. POOR. Noticeably used book. Heavy wear to cover. Pages contain marginal notes, underlining, and or highlighting.

Chapter 7 : Daily Devotional - Heaven's Highway: D-Day Devotion: Overlord

The D-Day invasion was a turning point in World War II, cracking Hitler's western front as Soviet troops made advances in the east. At least 4,000 Allied troops were killed the first.

Chapter 8 : N.H. Memorial To Honor Heroes Who Lost Their Lives At Sea | Lane Memorial Library

Stanley Scislowski was a 20 year old infantryman with the Perth Regiment, 11th Infantry Brigade, 5th Canadian Armoured Division. He was on the troopship John Ericsson in a convoy from Liverpool to the Mediterranean.

Chapter 9 : - Brave Men - Dark Waters by Orr Kelly

For these men disappeared in tearing blasts of shells against ships, in the bloody waters off Tarawa and Iwo Jima, in the crushing weight of depth bombs in their submarines, in the awful impact of their planes, shot out of bright Far East skies, or in the sudden splash of weighted bodies, at conclusion of sea burials.