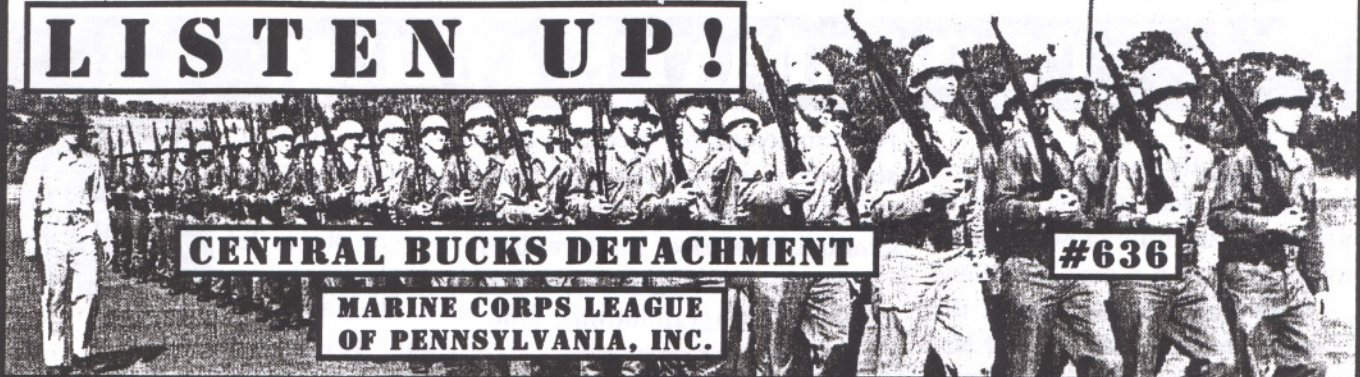


LISTEN UP!



VOLUME XX, Number 4

APRIL 2007

Commandant: WILLIAM R. MILLER

Editor: DON H. GEE

FORMER USMC CHIEF HISTORIAN BEN FRANK DIES

Benis M. Frank, who served as the Chief Historian of the Marine Corps from 1991 to 1997, died March 11. He was 81.

Mr. Frank was born in Amsterdam, NY, in 1925, but lived most of his early life in Stamford, CT. He was a graduate of the University of Connecticut (1949) with a BA in History and did his graduate work in International Relations at Clark University.

He had been a Marine Corps historian since 1961, pioneered the Marine Corps Oral History Program, Marine Corps History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and headed it from 1966 to November 1990, when he was appointed Acting Chief Historian of the Marine Corps. In May 1991, he became Chief Historian. He retired in October 1997, after 43 years in active and civilian Marine service.

Upon retirement, he was presented the Secretary of the Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Medal.

He served as an enlisted Marine in World War II, participating in

Commandant Reaches Out

Corps Wants Former Marines Back

By Jim Garamone

American Forces Press Service

WASHINGTON, DC--The Marine Corps is reaching out to former Marines in its effort to grow the service, the Marine commandant said Feb. 16.

Marine Gen. James Conway said in a media roundtable that the increase of 27,000 Marines by fiscal 2011 will allow Marines to spend more time at home between deployments. He also said the corps will maintain the current quality of recruits.

Part of the effort to grow the force is to contact noncommissioned officers who have separated from the service and offer them the option of coming back in. Conway is sending a letter to every Marine who has gotten out in the last four years.

"It'll say that, 'You may have already served your nation, but the job's not done,'" he said.

Everything is negotiable: four-year enlistments, two-year enlistments, airborne school, other military schools, and so on, Conway said. He added that NCOs should be able to come back on active duty with their former ranks. "We don't have a lot of feedback yet," Conway said. "It's still in the early part of the process."

The Corps will grow to 207,000

Marines by 2011. Conway said the service will begin recruiting an extra 5,000 per year beginning this year without reducing standards. "We think 5,000 a year is within the arc of the possible, and that's our focus at this point," he said.

The Corps will be competing against the other services and especially against the Army, which has been slated to grow by 62,000 over the same period. Conway said the Corps will probably put between 300 and 400 more recruiters on the street. He said plans call for the plus-up to be funded out of supplemental requests through 2009 and then become part of the annual budget.

Standards are important to the Marine leadership, Conway said. "We do not want to sacrifice the quality of recruits simply to make the numbers," the Commandant said.

Marine recruit standard is higher than that set by the Defense Department. The DoD standard states that 90 percent of all recruits must be high school graduates. The Marine standard is 95 percent, and the service is recruiting 96 percent.

"We think the Marine Corps -- as the most prestigious service of all, with our mission, with the quality of

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Please turn to **MARINES** on Page 7

COMMANDANT'S COLUMN

Marines,

Hopefully everyone made it through this past winter blast of mostly sleet and little snow. My snow blower didn't put a dent into it and was rendered useless. Forget the driveway and sidewalk. Mother Nature put it there and she can take it away.

We managed to get a Detachment meeting in this month and also the election of officers. We will have a



**CENTRAL BUCKS
DETACHMENT, Inc. #636**
P. O. Box 1372
Doylestown, PA 18901-1372
Meets
7:30 p.m.
2nd Wednesday of Month
American Legion Post 210
315 North Street, Doylestown, PA

Sr. VICE COMMANDANT
JAMES POWELL

Jr. VICE COMMANDANT
ELLIS M. (BUDD) PEARCE III, PC

ADJUTANT
GARY SMITH

PAYMASTER
ROBERT J. CODY

JUDGE ADVOCATE
WILLIAM E. JERROM

QUARTERMASTER
ROBERT DUFF

CHAPLAIN
EDWARD W. HOTH, PDC

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
BOB SUNDLING, PC

MESS SERGEANT
WIL HAAS

WEBMASTER
JAMES E. PEARCE

full complement of officers for the Installation Ceremony during our regular monthly meeting on April 11. **Commandant-elect Jim Powell** will relieve me becoming your new Commandant. Congratulations, Jim. I know you'll do a great job.

Past Commandant Don Gee will assume the role of Senior Vice Commandant. All other elected positions remain the same. Our meeting was without two of our key officers present. **Paymaster Bob Cody** and **Junior Vice Commandant Budd Pearce, PC**, were on sick leave and were excused. Budd gave me a verbal report by phone.

He asked me to mention that the next highway clean up is scheduled for Saturday morning April 14. The weather should be favorable and we ask you to please come out and support this worthy cause. Just think, you'll get a hardy free breakfast and some good exercise. Any questions contact Budd or myself.

Also we brought up at the meeting that our A-Day fund raiser at Delaware Valley College is coming up the last week end of April.

We don't have much in the way of parking lots any longer and Budd said that he will try and look into one other possibility. We need at least two good lots and nice weather in order to be successful.

The Department of Pennsylvania Staff & Member Meeting at Indiantown Gap this month was called off due to weather and rescheduled for March 30-31. I will be attending.

There will also be a Southeast Division meeting hosted by the Delaware County Detachment in Ashton on Sunday May 20 at 1300. I understand that a super-duper breakfast is being offered as well from 0800-

1100. Anyone interested in attending either event please let me know.

Well Marines, the time has come for me to say goodbye, not in the permanent

sense, but as your Commandant for the past three years. I want to express my gratitude to all the members that supported me and made my job an easy one.

I've enjoyed the experience, but it's time for me to move on.

I've had the opportunity to travel around the state, and even the country, representing our Detachment and, as a result of my involvement, was given the opportunity to grow and advance within the League.

In my roll as a Department of Pennsylvania officer, I'll be involved with a number of detachments within the Southeast Division reporting directly to the Southeast Division Vice Commandant. I don't know how far this will take me but I'm looking forward to the challenge.

This does not mean that I walk away from the Central Bucks Detachment. I will continue to play a roll in Detachment affairs as well as assuming the position of Junior Past Commandant and chief advisor to the Commandant and represent him as he sees fit.

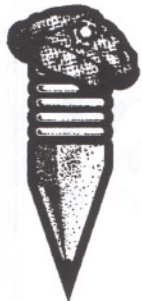
I wish Commandant-elect Jim Powell all the best as well as the officers and members of the Central Bucks Detachment to continue keeping the Detachment moving forward. I know you will.

Semper Fidelis,



BILL MILLER
Commandant

MARCH DETACHMENT MEETING



M I N U T E S

The regular meeting of the **Central Bucks Detachment #636**, Inc., of the Marine Corps League of Pennsylvania, Inc., was held March 14 2007, at the Albert E. Atkinson American Legion Post #210, 315 North St., Doylestown, PA.

There were 16 members present including all officers except the Junior Vice Commandant, Paymaster and Quartermaster. Distinguished members in attendance included **Past Commandants Don Gee and Bob Sundling** and **Past Commandant of the Department of New Jersey Ed Hoth**.

The Minutes of the January Meeting were unanimously accepted by the members.

Sick Call: **Junior Vice Commandant Budd Pearce, PC**, has "the bug," and **Paymaster Bob Cody** just got out of the hospital.

OFFICER REPORTS

Commandant Bill Miller reported there will be a Department Meeting on Mar. 17 & 18 at Indiantown Gap. He also reported there will be a Southeast Division Meeting on May 20.

Senior Vice Commandant Jim Powell reported the Detachment strength at 49 including 22 Life Members, 22 Regular Members, 4 Associate Members, and 1 Honorary Member.

Judge Advocate Bill Jerrom reported the Detachment had no legal problems.

Chaplain Ed Hoth, PDC, reported his services were available but not requested since the last meeting.

Sergeant-at-Arms Bob Sundling, PC, reported the Detachment's Color Guard had been requested by Delaware Valley College for its graduation ceremony on May 19.

The Public Relations Officer set March 20 as the deadline for submitting materials for the April issue of *Listen Up!* He also reported there will be a 25th Anniversary Ceremony marking the dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, on Mar. 26.

Young Marines Liaison Bob Sundling reported the Young Marines Unit will undergo Cold Weather Training on 24-25 March. The Unit is also planning a trip to the Marine Barracks, 8th & I Sts., Washington, DC, for the final Evening Parade of the season in August.

NEW BUSINESS

Detachment Elections--Elections were conducted in proper order by **Past Commandant Don Gee**. Elected to serve the Detachment for 2007-2008 are: **Commandant Jim Powell**; **Senior Vice Commandant Don Gee, PC**; **Junior Vice Commandant Budd Pearce, PC**; **Adjutant Gary Smith**; **Paymaster Bob Cody**; and, **Judge Advocate Bill Jerrom**. The newly elected officers and appointed officers will be installed at the April Meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marine Mike Waldron announced there will be a reunion of H/3/7 and a Memorial Dedication for the unit's deceased members at 10:30 a.m. on Oct. 5, in Quantico, VA.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned until 1930 on April 11.

GOODIES FOR THE TROOPS

Peggy Sundling, who continues to send "Goodies to the Troops," has provided a sampling of items which are needed for the shipments. She cautions, "NO CHOCOLATE!" Items include Moist Wipes--with or without aloe (some people are allergic); Beef Jerky/Slim Jims--very popular; Hard Candy--no lollipops; Lotions and Moisturizers; Lip Balm; Chewing Gum; Crackers/Snacks/Granola Bars--in individual packages for easy toting; Fruit Snacks/Raisins--in individual packages; Writing Tablets/Envelopes/Pens; Crossword Puzzles; Magazines--military, automotive, hunting, etc. (used, are fine); Drink Mixes--individual envelopes.

Thanks, Marines, for your continued support!

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

**EASTER
8 APRIL**

**APRIL
INSTALLATION
MEETING
11 APRIL**

**MEMORIAL DAY
PARADE
COMMITTEE MEETING
16 MAY**

**A-DAY
FUND RAISER
28-29 APRIL**

**DETACHMENT
MEETING
9 MAY**

**MOTHER'S DAY
13 MAY**

**MEMORIAL DAY
PARADE
28 MAY**

**DETACHMENT
MEETING
13 JUNE**

**FLAG DAY
14 JUNE**

**FATHER'S DAY
17 JUNE**

**FIRST DAY
OF SUMMER
21 JUNE**



MARINES!

**BUS TRIP TO QUANTICO, VA
ON JUNE 8, 2007**

Visit the National Museum of the Marine Corps
Then on to 8th & I Marine Barracks for Dinner
and the Evening Parade

Depart:	Doylestown, PA	7:30 a.m.
Arrive:	Quantico, VA	11:30 a.m.
Depart:	Quantico, VA	3:30 p.m.
Arrive:	8th & I Marine Barracks	5:30 p.m.

(For Dinner At Mess Hall)

**SNACK, SOFT DRINK & DINNER INCLUDED
IN THE PRICE OF
\$35.00 PER PERSON**

For More Information: Contact **BILL HAAS** at
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or
215-757-0420 (Office)

You Can Call Bill at his Business Number
Tuesday - Friday between 7 a.m. and 1 p.m.
or at his Home Number Any Other Time

Guided Tour at the Museum for Additional Fee--
Make Your Own Arrangements

It was expected to take four months to achieve its objective, with the three fresh American divisions per month to be landed in support of that operation if needed. If all went well with Olympic, Coronet would be launched March 1, 1946. Coronet would be twice the size of Olympic, with as many as 28 divisions landing on Honshu. All along the coast east of Tokyo, the American 1st Army would land the 5th, 7th, 27th, 44th, 86th, and 96th Infantry Divisions, along with the 4th and 6th Marine Divisions. At Sagami Bay, just south of Tokyo, the entire 8th and 10th Armies would strike north and east to clear the long western shore of Tokyo Bay and attempt to go as far as Yokohama. The assault troops landing south of Tokyo would be the 4th, 6th, 8th, 24th, 31st, 37th, 38th, and 8th Infantry Divisions, along with the 13th and 20th Armored Divisions.

Following the initial assault, eight more divisions - the 2nd, 28th, 35th, 91st, 95th, 97th, and 104th Infantry Divisions and the 11th Airborne Division -- would be landed. If additional troops were needed, as expected, other divisions redeployed from Europe and undergoing training in the United States would be shipped to Japan in what was hoped to be the final push.

Captured Japanese documents and post war interrogations of Japanese military leaders disclose that information concerning the number of Japanese planes available for the defense of the home islands was dangerously in error.

During the sea battle at Okinawa alone, Japanese Kamikaze aircraft sank 32 Allied ships and damaged more than 400 others. But during the summer of 1945, American top brass concluded that the Japanese had spent their air force since American bombers and fighters daily flew unmolested over Japan.

What the military leaders did not know was that by the end of July the Japanese had been saving all aircraft, fuel, and pilots in reserve, and had been feverishly building new planes for the decisive battle for their homeland. As part of Ketsu-Go, the name for the plan to defend Japan -- the Japanese were building

20 suicide takeoff strips in southern Kyushu with underground hangars. They also had 35 camouflaged airfields and nine seaplane bases.

On the night before the expected invasion, 50 Japanese seaplane bombers, 100 former carrier aircraft and 50 land based army planes were to be launched in a suicide attack on the fleet. The Japanese had 58 more airfields in Korea, western Honshu and Shikoku, which also were to be used for massive suicide attacks.

Allied intelligence had established that the Japanese had no more than 2,500 aircraft of which they guessed 300 would be deployed in suicide attacks.

In August 1945, however, unknown to Allied intelligence, the Japanese still had 5,651 army and 7,074 navy aircraft, for a total of 12,725 planes of all types. Every village had some type of aircraft manufacturing activity.

Hidden in mines, railway tunnels, under viaducts and in basements of department stores, work was being done to construct new planes.

Additionally, the Japanese were building newer and more effective models of the Okka, a rocket-propelled bomb much like the German V-1, but flown by a suicide pilot. When the invasion became imminent, Ketsu-Go called for a fourfold aerial plan of attack to destroy up to 800 Allied ships.

While Allied ships were approaching Japan, but still in the open seas, an initial force of 2,000 army and navy fighters were to fight to the death to control the skies over Kyushu. A second force of 330 navy combat pilots were to attack the main body of the task force to keep it from using its fire support and air cover to protect the troop carrying transports. While these two forces were engaged, a third force of 825 suicide planes was to hit the American transports.

As the invasion convoys approached their anchorages, another 2,000 suicide planes were to be launched in waves of 200 to 300, to be used in hour by hour attacks. By mid-morning of the first day of the invasion, most of the American land-based aircraft would be forced to return to their bases, leaving the defense

against the suicide planes to the carrier pilots and the shipboard gunners.

Carrier pilots crippled by fatigue would have to land time and time again to re-arm and refuel. Guns would malfunction from the heat of continuous firing and ammunition would become scarce. Gun crews would be exhausted by nightfall, but still the waves of kamikaze would continue. With the fleet hovering off the beaches, all remaining Japanese aircraft would be committed to nonstop suicide attacks, which the Japanese hoped could be sustained for 10 days. The Japanese planned to coordinate their air strikes with attacks from the 40 remaining submarines from the Imperial Navy -- some armed with Long Lance torpedoes with a range of 20 miles -- when the invasion fleet was 180 miles off Kyushu.

The Imperial Navy had 23 destroyers and two cruisers which were operational. These ships were to be used to counter-attack the American invasion. A number of the destroyers were to be beached at the last minute to be used as anti-invasion gun platforms. Once offshore, the invasion fleet would be forced to defend not only against the attacks from the air, but would also be confronted with suicide attacks from sea. Japan had established a suicide naval attack unit of midget submarines, human torpedoes and exploding motorboats.

The goal of the Japanese was to shatter the invasion before the landing.

The Japanese were convinced the Americans would back off or become so demoralized that they would then accept a less-than-unconditional surrender and a more honorable and face-saving end for the Japanese.

But as horrible as the battle of Japan would be off the beaches, it would be on Japanese soil that the American forces would face the most rugged and fanatical defense encountered during the war.

Throughout the island-hopping Pacific campaign, Allied troops had always outnumbered the Japanese by 2 to 1 and sometimes 3 to 1. In Japan it would be different. By virtue of a combination of cunning, guesswork, and brilliant military reasoning, a number of Japan's top

military leaders were able to deduce, not only when, but where, the United States would land its first invasion forces.

Facing the 14 American divisions landing at Kyushu would be 14 Japanese divisions, 7 independent mixed brigades, 3 tank brigades and thousands of naval troops. On Kyushu the odds would be 3 to 2 in favor of the Japanese, with 790,000 enemy defenders against 550,000 Americans. This time the bulk of the Japanese defenders would not be the poorly trained and ill-equipped labor battalions that the Americans had faced in the earlier campaigns.

The Japanese defenders would be the hard core of the home army. These troops were well-fed and well equipped. They were familiar with the terrain, had stockpiles of arms and ammunition, and had developed an effective system of transportation and supply almost invisible from the air. Many of these Japanese troops were the elite of the army, and they were swollen with a fanatical fighting spirit. Japan's network of beach defenses consisted of offshore mines, thousands of suicide scuba divers attacking landing craft, and mines planted on the beaches.

Coming ashore, the American Eastern amphibious assault forces at Miyazaki would face three Japanese divisions, and two others poised for counter attack. Awaiting the Southeastern attack force at Ariake Bay was an entire division and at least one mixed infantry brigade.

On the western shores of Kyushu, the Marines would face the most brutal opposition. Along the invasion beaches would be the three Japanese divisions, a tank brigade, a mixed infantry brigade and an artillery command. Components of two divisions would also be poised to launch counterattacks. If not needed to reinforce the primary landing beaches, the American Reserve Force would be landed at the base of Kagoshima Bay November 4, where they would be confronted by two mixed infantry brigades, parts of two infantry divisions and a fortified, non-retreating enemy.

In the mountains behind the Japanese beaches were underground networks of caves, bunkers, command posts and hospitals connected by miles of tunnels with dozens of entrances and exits. Some of these complexes could hold up to 1,000 troops.

In addition to the use of poison gas and bacteriological warfare (which the Japanese had experimented with), Japan mobilized its citizenry. Had Olympic come about, the Japanese civilian population, inflamed by a national slogan - "One Hundred Million Will Die for the Emperor and Nation" - were prepared to fight to the death. Twenty Eight Million Japanese had become a part of the National Volunteer Combat Force. They were armed with ancient rifles, lunge mines, satchel charges, Molotov cocktails and one-shot black powder mortars. Others were armed with swords, long bows, axes and bamboo spears. The civilian units were to be used in nighttime attacks, hit and run maneuvers, delaying actions and massive suicide charges at the weaker American positions.

At the early stage of the invasion, 1,000 Japanese and American soldiers would be dying every hour.

The invasion of Japan never became a reality because on August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was exploded over Hiroshima. Three days later, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

Within days the war with Japan was at a close. Had these bombs not been dropped and had the invasion been launched as scheduled, combat casualties in Japan would have been at a minimum of the tens of thousands. Every foot of Japanese soil would have been paid for by Japanese and American lives.

One can only guess at how many civilians would have committed suicide in their homes or in futile mass military attacks. In retrospect, the 1 million American men who were to be the casualties of the invasion, were instead lucky enough to survive the war.

Intelligence studies and military estimates made 50 years ago, and not latter-day speculation, clearly indicate that the battle for Japan might well have resulted in the biggest blood-bath in the history of modern warfare.

LISTEN UP! Seeks Editor

Someone familiar with desktop publishing is needed to edit our Detachment newsletter.

If you're interested in serving your Detachment as its Public Relations Officer, contact **Commandant-elect Jim Powell** (215-862-6280) or **Senior Vice Commandant-elect Don Gee** (215-822-6898).

USMC TRIVIA QUIZ



1. Who was largely responsible for developing the amphibious landing techniques in the Pacific during World War II?
2. Name the largest helicopter evacuation ever attempted?
3. How many awards did Chesty Puller earn during his Marine Corps career?
4. How many stars are on the Medal of Honor ribbon?
5. Which U. S. President first ordered Marines to guard U. S. Navy ships?

Answers in next month's LISTEN UP.

ANSWERS TO LAST MONTH'S QUIZ

1. There are six types of wounds.
2. Ammonia is the cleaning agent used to remove quartermaster from belt tips and buckles.
3. The junior man enters the vehicle first.
4. A silver star on the Marine Battle Color represents five campaign awards.
5. Six numbers are needed in grid coordinates to locate a point to the nearest 100 meters.

MARINE

(From Page 1)

the folks we are bringing in now -- that we need to hold to those standards," he said. "And we need to have every Marine to understand that the Marine on their flank is the same quality of individual that we always have."

DoD officials said that only about one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds qualify to join the military. "We're going to hold to our standards, and we're going to have to be driven off those standards," Conway said.

The 27,000-Marine increase will be put against those units experiencing the heaviest "deployment-to-dwell" ratios, Conway said.

"We have some units that are deployed for seven months, ... and then they are home for only five months," the General said. "We start creating additional of those types of units so we're able to put these folks into rotation and reduce the stress on the force."

The Marine Corps would like to get to the point of seven months deployed, 14 months at home station. The general said aviation units, military police and civil affairs are among the most heavily stressed units.

The Commandant is adamant that the Corps must do something about deployment-to-dwell time. "If you want to find sky-high morale, go to a unit that is getting ready to go, is there or is just back," he said. "Now, that said, we believe as an institution that we have got to do something about the tempo or we're going to start to lose some great young Americans who otherwise might want to stay."

Families have to feel that they have been given proper consideration. Seven months at home is not enough time to have a normal life, he said.

"We've had some great young Marines who have deployed two or three times -- Iraq, Afghanistan -- and they

are now in (shoreside, non-deployable) billets. I think when those folks get ready to come back, if the leadership hasn't done something about this tempo, (the Marines) are going to face a fork in the road.

"The Marine in the family may say, 'It's my job. I've got to do it.' But the spouse in the family may say, 'Uh-

uh, I've been there. I've done that, and I demand more.'"

Growing the force is more than simply going out and hiring more people, Conway said. There are infrastructure concerns, training schedules and billeting arrangements. Marine Corps experts are working on these issues now, he said.

FRANK

(From Page 1)

the invasions of Peleliu and Okinawa, and the occupation of North China with the 1st Marine Division.

Commissioned just before the Korean War, he returned to active duty as a member of the 1st Provisional Historical Platoon at Fleet Marine Force Pacific. Later in the war, he served once more with the 1st Marine Division, this time in Korea, where he was the Division Order of Battle Officer and Battalion Intelligence Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines.

Mr. Frank was the author of *Okinawa: Touchstone to Victory* and *Halsey*, both published by Ballantine Books, and *Okinawa: The Great Island Battle*, published in late 1978 by Dutton. He was the co-author of *Victory and Occupation*, the fifth and last volume of the official History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II. He also wrote *A Brief History of the 3d Marines*, and a history of U. S. Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984. He was General Editor of the History and Museums Division's World War II 50th Anniversary series of commemorative monographs. By the end of 1997, there were 25 titles in the series. Mr. Frank was a major contributor to the Simon and Schuster *Encyclopedia of World War II* and has contributed to the *Dictionary of American Biography*. He also wrote a biography of General Holland M. Smith for *Men of War: Great Naval Leaders of World War II*. Mr. Frank

also contributed to *The Oxford Companion to American Military History* and *The Oxford Companion to United States History*. He had written a number of articles and signed book reviews in the fields of military and oral history. He was a free-lance indexer and copy editor, and had refereed a number of manuscripts in the field of military history.

Ben Frank belonged to various professional organizations and was a Fellow and former Governor of THE COMPANY OF MILITARY HISTORIANS and former managing editor of its quarterly, *Military Collector & Historian*. He was a charter member of both the Oral History Association and Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region and first president of the latter. He was the coordinator of Military Classics Seminar in Washington for nearly seven years and took up that position once again in Fall 1991 for a period of four years. Mr. Frank was a long-time member of the Society for Military History (formerly the American Military Institute) and was a former Trustee and Chairman of the Tellers' Committee of that organization. He was formerly editor of *The Old Breed News*, official bimonthly newspaper of the 1st Marine Division Association, of which he was a Life Member. He was President and a founding member of the Virginia Scottish Games Association, and was an Honorary Member of the St. Andrew's Society of Washington, DC. He was a member of The Military Order of the Carabao.



Application for Membership Marine Corps League

(Date)

Name _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Date of Birth ____/____/____ Date of Enlistment/Commissioning _____

Date of Discharge/Separation/Retirement _____ SSN _____

Type of Application -- New () Renewal () Associate () Phone (____) _____

E-mail: _____

I hereby apply for membership in the **CENTRAL BUCKS DETACHMENT**, Marine Corps League, and enclose \$30.00 for one year's membership (which includes subscription to **MARINE CORPS LEAGUE MAGAZINE**).

I hereby certify I have served as a U.S. Marine for more than 90 days, the character of my service has been honorable and, if discharged, I am in receipt of an Honorable Discharge. By signature on this application, I hereby agree to provide proof of Honorable Discharge/service upon request.

(Sponsor - where applicable)

(Applicant's Signature)

Remit this form with check or money order (made payable to **CENTRAL BUCKS DETACHMENT, MCL**)
to: **CENTRAL BUCKS DETACHMENT, P. O. Box 1372, Doylestown, PA 18901-1372**

CENTRAL BUCKS DETACHMENT, Inc.
P. O. Box 1372
Doylestown, PA 18901-1372

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



"ONCE A MARINE, ALWAYS A MARINE"