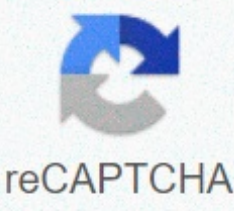




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If Joe Rosenthal's famous image of flag-raising on Mount Suribachi had not been, Iwo Jima's bloody battle might well have been almost forgotten, and this book would never have been written. On February 23, 1945, six young men climbed up the mountain side and raised the American flag. It was filmed and became the most famous photograph of The Second World War, permanently corroded in the minds of millions. Who were these young men of war? Why were they there, in the midst of one of the deadliest battles the Marines had ever fought? James Bradley was the son of a flag-raiser. His father died without talking much about the war and he was determined to learn more about those who took part in the famous photograph. Bradley grew up in a small Wisconsin town knowing that his father was one of them in the famous photo, but not much else. After his father's death, he found three cardboard boxes in his father's office containing letters, photographs, addresses and a Navy Cross that his father had never mentioned. The younger Bradley then went on a four-year pilgrimage to explore the stories of the flag-raisers, including the father he knew so little about. He first went to Iwo Jima, a teardrop on an island barely 5 miles long and about two miles wide. Its strategic value was that it acted as Japan's early warning island against US bombers. Bradley delivers a story that grabs the reader with the intensity of that feeling. It takes one of the Manchester, New Hampshire factories to the cavities of Appalachia, from the heat of the Rio Grande Valley in Texas to the iron smelters of Pennsylvania and the a dry desert of Arizona. It's a story of bravery and courage in incredible numbers. For 36 days during the terrible conflicts of the 4000, 25,851 Americans died, including 7,000 dead. Bradley is a talented storyteller and he deals sympathetically with every flag-raiser, scrolling through their lives and loving almost fatherly affection. It is a book that anyone who has even a little interest during The Second World War should read. It's the best of its kind. Lloyd Armour is a retired newspaper editor in Nashville. For the 2006 film adaptation, see Our Fathers' Tickets (movie). Flags of Our Fathers First Edition CoverAuthorJames BradleyRon PowersCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishGenreNon-fictionPublisherBantam BooksPublisherBantam BooksPumping Day2000MediatypePrintISBN0-553-11133-7 Flag Our Fathers (2000) is the best-selling book by James Bradley and Ron Powers of The New York Times about six U.S. Marines, who would eventually become famous with Joe Rosenthal's praised photograph of raising the 1945 U.S. flag over Iwo Jima, one of the most expensive and terrifying battles in world war II Pacific Theater. The flag raisers were Harold Henry Schultz, Harold Pie. Ira Hamilton Hayes, Michael Strank, Harlon Henry Block ja ja Runyon Sousley, is that you? The latter three men were later killed in action. Strank was a sergeant who refused to be promoted to staff sergeant before the battle to bring his son back to his mothers. Block was a corporal who reported to Strank, as was Keller, and the rest were first class of the military. [1] Until 2016, it was believed that Pfc. Rene Gagnon was one of the flag-raisers instead of Keller, and Gagnon went on a bond draw in the book, although he was not part of either of the flag-raising. Published in May 2000 by Bantam Books, a division of Random House, the book spent 46 weeks on The New York Times' non-fiction bestseller list, spending six weeks number one. Shortly after the book was published, Steven Spielberg acquired an option on dreamworks pictures' film rights. The book follows the lives of six flag-raisers in their early innocence lives, military training, fierce fighting and after they were sent on tours to raise money for war bonds. Opened in the United States on October 20, 2006, the film adaptation Flags of Our Fathers was directed by Clint Eastwood and produced by Eastwood, Steven Spielberg and Robert Lorenz with a screenwriting by William Broyles, Jr. and Paul Haggis. References to ^ James Bradley; Ron Powers (2000). Our fathers' flags. In the New York Times. External eFilmCritic.com James Bradley during an interview with Flags of Our Fathers Booknotes with Bradley on our Fathers' flags on July 9, 2000. This article from the book on U.S. military history is stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte This article from the World War II non-fiction book is the core. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved Iwo Jima's flag-bearers made history, although they couldn't have known it at the time. When six American brawlers raised the American flag at the top of Mount Suribachi on 23 October 2005, the U.S. government was in a state of war. And it forever changed the lives of everyone involved. Flags of Our Fathers, a 2000 bestseller that was later adapted into a 2006 Clint Eastwood film, was written by James Br Iwo Jima's ticket trackers made history, although they couldn't have known it at the time. When six American brawlers raised the American flag at the top of Mount Suribachi on 23 October 2005, the U.S. government was in a state of war. the most refurbished and iconic photo ever. And it forever changed the lives of everyone involved. Flags of Our Fathers, a 2000 bestseller, was later adapted into a 2006 Clint Eastwood film and written by James Bradley, whose father Jack Bradley was a U.S. Navy medic identified as one of the flag tracks. Bradley recalls how his father almost never talked about his service in World War II – not about the battle of Iwo Jima, and certainly not about The Photograph. This book represents Bradley's attempt to understand the experiences of his father and other flaiths both before and after the war. The six flag bearers came from all over the United States and reflected the diversity of the American experience. Mike Strank was a Pennsylvania sergeant who was known and respected for his professionalism and dedication to his men. Franklin Sousley was a cheerful young man from the Appalachian Highlands of Kentucky. Harlon Block had been a star player on the legendary high school football team in Rio Grande Valley, Texas. Ira Hayes was a native American from the People of Pima, Arizona. Rene Gagnon, from the New Hampshire mill family, was known for her darkly handsome appearance. And Jack Bradley, the author's father, grew up fervently in the Catholic household in Wisconsin.It is moving to read Bradley's tribute to ordinary Marine riflemen who had to do the dirty work of dislodging Japanese soldiers from the Pacific Islands that those soldiers had chosen to defend to the death:It was a rifleman who slipped ashore in the teeth of murderous fire. It was a rifleman surrounded by his friend's screams and floating bodies. It was a rifleman, scared, exposed and unspoked from armor, looking through smoke and confusion for a glimpse of a single enemy. It was a rifleman who would decide the outcome of the American war. (p. 105) The reference to the American war shows Bradley's sense that, unlike the European Theatre of War, where allies of many nations worked together, the Pacific War was practically a matter for america as a whole – an assessment that at least some Australians and New Zealanders may well disagree with. Bradley also writes well about the Japanese opponents of Iwo Jima's flag-seeded, virtually all of which died on the island, highlighting the Bushido corruption caused by Japan's malign military regime. A traditional samurai could expect to die in battle and be credited with it. He may kill himself to atone for a moral error or a failure of courage. But suicide as an expression of ultimate sacrifice for his country was not a traditional samurai value. This was a structure of a dysfunctional military facility cynically inclined to pick up I benefit from issen gorin [penny soldiers] [penni soldiers] 207). The difference between Japanese and American troops in Iwo Jima, as Bradley sees it, is that the enemy of Japan fights to the death for the emperor. That motive made them great. But these boys fight each other to the death. And that motive made them invincible (p. 146-47). Bradley's intention is also to dispel popular illussions about the battle of Iwo Jima. First of all, the flag shown in the photo was not the first flag-raising of the battle; The first flag had taken place earlier on February 23, 1945, but a Marine officer had concealed the first flag because he did not want the flag removed from his unit. It was the second blatant that photographer Joe Rosenthal went crazy – a moment that the flarer Gagnon found as significant as going into a mailbox (p. 334), but an image that spoke volumes to the self-esteem of a embatted American nation:People would always remember where they were as soon as they saw the image, as others would later remember the death of President Kennedy. The flagging image marked victory and hope, in contrast to photographs of sinking ships at Pearl Harbor that had marked defeat and fear four years earlier (p. 220). Another widely held misconception about Iwo Jima is that The Photograph represents the moment of final victory of the battle. The image has that look, but in fact the battle went on for another month; And three flag bearers – Strank, Sousley and Block – would be among the 6,800 Americans who died in battle. The three surviving flag bearers encountered a celebrity, a hero's position they didn't want. As Jack Bradley once said to his son James, Iwo Jima's heroes are guys who didn't come back (343). But the Americans wanted heroes, and the U.S. government needed help raising money to move the Pacific War forward toward ultimate victory. Thus, Bradley, Gagnon and Hayes were booked for a new form of service: receiving civic donations for the nation's seventh Bond Drive, the Mighty Seventh. Each flag bearer reacted differently to this pressure. Bradley returned as quickly as possible to a quiet civilian life as a Wisconsin undertaker and politely rejected any request for an interview about his war years. Gagnon spent his postwar years waiting, sometimes bitterly, for his celebrity status to bring him wealth that never fully materialized. Hayes slowly succumbed to alcoholism. Some readers of Flags of Our Fathers know that after a thorough investigation, the U.S. Marine Corps concluded that the sixth flag bearer shown in the photograph was not Jack Bradley, but rather a U.S. Marine named Howard Schultz. Author James Bradley has said ever since that he believes his father is in the first. But he believed he was in another, not that it would take Away Jack Bradley's heroism during the battle. One ends our Fathers' flags with a strong sense of the heroism of the Marines who fought in Iwo Jima – an engagement bradley calls America's most heroic battle (b. 247). Perhaps part of the reason why this book speaks so strongly to me is because I live in Northern Virginia, an area where war and remembering it are such a visible part of the social and cultural landscape. Yesterday, for example, my wife and I took my visiting friend to Arlington Cemetery. On the way home, we drove past the Iwo Jima Memorial, where a sculpture by Felix de Weldon preserves the image of the photograph as part of the official iconography of the Washington area. And there's another reason why I'm thinking about this book today, this Father's Day. My father, who served in the U.S. Navy as Lieutenant J.G., is buried with my mother in Arlington. On this Father's Day, I find ming mingle in my father's service to this nation, for Bradley has spent so much of his life thinking about his father's service. Like Bradley's father, my father came home from military service, got married, built a career and raised children in a safe, peaceful, safe and stable household. All of us who were lucky enough to have a Father, like Bradley's father, or like my father, find our Fathers' flags as a particularly powerful reading experience. More... More

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