

NATO Corridor

All 28 NATO member countries are represented in this corridor. On the right you can see some 200 images, diagrams and maps that illustrate America's commitment to this important military and political alliance. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in 1949 in order to counter the perceived threat from the Soviet Union and Soviet controlled Eastern Bloc nations. The fundamental role of NATO is to safeguard the freedom and security of its member countries by political and military means. Currently, NATO has more than 60,000 troops deployed worldwide in places like Afghanistan, Iraq, and Northern Africa. NATO has also been the leader in peacekeeping missions in Kosovo since 1999.

-Continue onto corridor 4 towards the E-ring-

Soldiers and Signers of the Constitution Corridor

-2nd floor, Corridor 4-

Out of the 40 signers of the U.S. Constitution, 23 aided in the fight for our nation's independence and are represented on the left side of this corridor. Among the paintings is one that commemorates the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The flags along the corridor are the thirteen original colonies.

- Go down one floor at the end of corridor 4 and enter set of wooden double doors along E ring. In the next room use doors on left to enter memorial-

9-11 Memorial

-1st floor, E-ring, Corridor 4, Room #1E438-

At 9:37 on the morning of September 11th, 2001, American Airlines flight number 77 deliberately crashed into the Pentagon killing everyone on board and 125 people in the building. Although nearly 20 percent of the Pentagon structure was affected by the attack, offices in the undamaged portions were kept open and the business of our nation's defense went on. In fact, less than a month after the attack, some employees were able to move back into their offices near the crash site. The memorial commemorates those killed in the terrorist attack on the morning of September 11, 2001. The panels on the left and right represent the medals awarded to the military and civilian casualties. The panels on the back wall display all the names of the victims. Attached to the memorial is the new Pentagon chapel.

-Exit Memorial to Corridor 4, follow corridor 4 back to A ring in front of escalators, exit building to the Center courtyard-

Center Courtyard

-Walk through center of center courtyard to apexes 9&10-

The center courtyard of the Pentagon is five and a half acres and is used quite a bit by the people that work here. It is one of the largest no hat, no salute zones within the continental United States. The building was originally designed with 4 floors; however, if you look up you can see the ledge defining where the 5th floor was added.

-Go up 1 floor using exterior stairs to go inside and proceed toward the metro entrance-

The Hall of Heroes

-2nd floor, corridor 10, turn left at the ramps.-

This room is dedicated to the 3,460 recipients of the Medal of Honor, our nation's highest military decoration. The Medal of Honor is presented to its recipients in the name of Congress of the United States. For this reason, it is often referred to as the Congressional Medal of Honor. There are three different versions of the Medal of Honor. There is; the Army version, the Sea Service version (Marine Corps, Navy and Coast Guard), and the Air Force version. An asterisk next to some of the names on the nameplates denotes service members who received two Medals of Honor for two separate acts of bravery. Dots next to other names denote Marines who were under the command of the Army during WWI and received both the Army and Sea Service versions of the Medal of Honor for a single act of bravery.

-Exit Hall of Heroes, proceed to main concourse and exit at Metro-

Facts and Figures

Construction began:	September 11, 1941
Construction completed:	January 15, 1943
Land area:	583 acres
Floor space:	6,636,360 sq. ft.
Total length of corridors:	17.5 miles
Length of each outer wall:	921 feet
131---- Stairways	284---- Restrooms
19 ---- Sets of Escalators	691---- Drinking Fountains
16,250---- Light Fixtures	7,754---- Windows

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-Take Metro entrance escalators, 2nd floor. Follow the hallway to the 9-10 apexes. Continue towards the A -Ring in the direction of corridors 7-8-

ANZUS Corridor

The ANZUS corridor commemorates a security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States in 1951. These glass displays show a timeline of the relationship the United States has shared with Australia and New Zealand since WWI. This relationship continues today with the current war on terror. The ANZUS treaty provides for the common defense of each country against any attack. However, in 1986 the United States suspended its treaty obligations with New Zealand. Because nuclear armed ships were not allowed in New Zealand's ports the U.S. had no choice but to suspend their treaty obligations with them.

-Take escalators to the 3rd floor. Continue in the A - ring towards corridors 5&6-

POW/MIA

The displays and flags in this hallway pay special tribute to all prisoners of war, as well as those missing in action. From World War II to Operation Iraqi Freedom, there are approximately 83,000 who are still unaccounted-for. However, they are not forgotten. Day after day, our Department of Defense has teams of specialists which work to locate and return these men and women. In the glass display cases are artifacts recovered, which may have helped the specialists locate these men and women. The first POW/MIA recognition day was established in 1979. Today, ceremonies are held every third Friday of September to honor our missing and captured comrades.

-Continue along the A-ring-

MacArthur Corridor

General Douglas MacArthur was awarded several distinguished decorations during WWI, to include: two Distinguished Service Crosses, one Distinguished Service Medal, seven Silver Stars and two Purple Hearts. Gen. MacArthur and his father Lt General Arthur MacArthur were the first father and son to ever receive the Medal of Honor. Also in this corridor is a replica of the Instrument of Surrender, which was the official document ending WWII. On it you can see the signatures of the Japanese Empire, Douglas MacArthur, and our American representative, Admiral Nimitz.

-Take escalators to the 4th floor. Continue in the A-ring towards corridors 5&6-

Marine Corridor

The Department of the Navy is unique because it consists of both the Navy and the Marine Corps. In 1829, President Jackson tried to abolish the Marine Corps because he didn't see a reason for two land-based infantry forces within the United States. Archibald Henderson, the commandant at the time, debated the abolishment with congress for five years. Then, in 1834, the Marine Corps was placed under the Department of the Navy to act as an amphibious assault force. The Marine Corps mission is to conduct amphibious assaults, to seize, occupy and defend advanced naval bases.

- Continue along the A-ring-

Navy Aviation Corridor

The displays in this half of the corridor show the evolution of Naval Aviation. In 1898 The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, appointed two Naval officers to examine Samuel P. Langley's flying machine for its potential use in war. In 1919, after seeing the benefits of flying boats during WWI, Congress authorized the conversion of the Collier Jupiter to the Carrier Langley. In WWII Naval Aviation was called on to carry the fight to the enemy. It not only carried out its tasks, but became the very backbone of the fleets striking power. Today, the mission of the Navy is to control vital waters in the area of naval operations. They are responsible for the transportation and support of ground forces through the use of carrier based aviation and naval gunfire.

Coast Guard

On the right are paintings commemorating the history of the Coast Guard. Their mission is to protect the public, the environment, and the United States economic and security interests in any maritime region. The Coast Guard was established in August of 1790 by the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. It has had many names, including Revenue Cutter Service, Steamboat inspection Service, and the Life-saving Service. The name Coast Guard wasn't adopted until 1915. Today they fall under the Department of Homeland Security and are our nation's frontline agency for enforcing maritime laws and saving lives.

-Continue along the A-ring-

Air Force Display Cases

The mission of the Air Force is to fly, fight, and win in air, space, and cyberspace. On your right are the USAF aircraft display cases. These models are built to scale and provide a dramatic illustration of the changes in the aircraft over the years. The C-5A Galaxy is the largest aircraft in the Air Force's fleet, measuring 247 feet long, with a wing span of 222 feet. It is so large that it can carry six Apache helicopters. The F-117A Nighthawk helped achieve victory in Desert Storm. Also in this display is a model of the B-2 Spirit, also known as the Stealth Bomber. The F-22 Raptor has multiple capabilities including ground attack and electronic warfare. There are also some models of older aircraft in the Air Force's history. There is the P-51 Mustang, which was a long-range single seat fighter aircraft famously flown by the Tuskegee airmen.

-Turn around and head back towards apexes 7&8 take escalators down to the 2nd floor, and continuing along A-ring-

HUMANITARIAN CORRIDOR

The United States Military doesn't only fight wars we lead and assist in humanitarian missions around the world. At the height of hurricane Katrina relief operations 22,000 active duty, 48,000 National Guard and 1,900 other reserve component troops were involved. Operation Provide Promise supplied humanitarian aid to Bosnia-Herzegovina in the former Yugoslavia, during its civil war. The joint operation involved Air Force and Navy carrier aircraft as well as Marines from the European theater amphibious ready group and Marine Expeditionary Unit which supplied vital support to U.N. forces. This four year operation was the longest sustained humanitarian airlift in history ending in 1996. On a day known as "Black Saturday" flames spread across 150,000 acres of Yellowstone National Park. The Air Force transported over 4,000 Army and Marine Corps Personnel to fight the fires. For their heroic efforts the Secretary of Defense approved the Humanitarian Service Medal to all soldiers who participated directly in the operations. In the 1950 Operation Christmas Kid-Lift, Far Eastern Air Force personnel arranged for an impromptu airlift. They transported approximately 1,000 kids that were left on the street because the liberation of Seoul from North Korean occupation.

-Continue along A-ring-