

FORTITUDINE

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WINTER 1980-1981

NUMBER 3



ASSAULT ON GREEN BEACH,
Iwo Jima
1945

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FORTITUDINE

Motto of the United States Marine Corps in the 1812 era.

Volume X

Winter 1980-1981

No. 3

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THE COVER

In this drawing by Mr. Richard A. "Buzz" Hillman, the Center's illustrator/cartographer and a captain, USMCR, Marines cross Green Beach on Iwo Jima on D-Day.

Fortitudine is produced in the Publications Production Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10 point and 8 point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18 point or 24 point Garamond. The newsletter is printed on 120-pound, lithocoated paper. Printing, by offset lithography, is by the Defense Printing Service.

Director's Page



BGen Simmons

Progress Report

Each year since 1972, a "Marine Corps Historical Program Progress Report" has been prepared and submitted to the Commandant for information and approval. The report, our principal planning and management document, is keyed to the fiscal year, ticking off both accomplishments and shortfalls for the past year as well as setting goals for the new fiscal year and, further out in time, mid-term and long range objectives. This year's report was approved by Gen Barrow on 9 December.

For the last several years I have reported on the report to the readership of *Fortitudine* and I am doing so again this year.

At the top of the list of accomplishments for the past year I think I would have to put the publication of the revised MCO 5750.1E, "Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program." This may sound mundane and bureaucratic, but the order is just what the title implies, our guidance to ourselves and to the field on the conduct of the total Marine Corps Historical Program. This was the first revision of the basic order in eight years and it ambitiously reflects all we thought we had learned in that lengthy period. It gives us a bedrock reference. We think it has greatly improved the general understanding of the program and we think we see a greatly heightened perceptivity to things historical out in the field. This seems borne out by the improving quality of command chronologies and the increasing number of "outstandings" for unit historical programs being awarded by the Inspector General.

Almost a year's experience with the new order, however, has shown us there are some soft spots that

need rectifying. We are now assembling Change 1 to the order. Users of the order, particularly commanding officers and staff historians, are urged to send us suggested changes or to at least bring the order's deficiencies to our attention.

For the Historical Branch, it was a poor year for publications, a fair year for oral history, and a good year for reference and research support. We published no major titles in FY-1980. Prospects for FY-1981 are much better. We expect to bring out *U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1966: An Expanding War*, *A History of Women Marines, 1946-1977*, and a number of squadron and regimental histories. Last year 30 oral history interviews were conducted but because the position of transcriber stood vacant much of the year, only four interviews were transcribed. As I write this, the position has once again been filled and the Oral History Section should be able to meet its modest FY-1981 goal of completing ten oral history transcripts.

Last year the Reference Section responded to 991 written, 2,271 telephone, and 237 walk-in requests for information ranging in complexity from the 8-year-old school child's ingenuous request for everything about the Marine Corps by next Thursday to a government-required detailed study of exposure to Agent Orange in Vietnam. The Reference Section also completed 21 pairs of lineage and honors certificates. These certificates will eventually be prepared for all color-bearing units of the Marine Corps. The lineage certificate shows the "genealogy" of a unit; the honors certificate shows its unit awards and campaign entitlements. Since 1969, when the

program was begun, 419 pairs of certificates have been prepared. Hopefully all major units of the Fleet Marine Force will have received their certificates by the end of this fiscal year.

The Museums Branch had a very productive year. Amongst the highlights were the opening of the "Early Years" hangar at the Aviation Museum in Quantico; the re-dedication of the Marine Corps Museum and Memorial in New Hall in Philadelphia's Independence National Historical Park; the successful West Coast exhibitions of LtCol Charles Waterhouse's new series of paintings, "Marines in the Conquest of California;" the publication of the new *Personal Papers Collection Catalog*; and the acquisition of a computer for our Marine Corps Museums Catalog and Inventory Control System.

Among the major projects scheduled for the Museums Branch in FY-1981 is the completion of the third stage of the Aviation Museum, "Marine Corps Aviation in the Jet and Helicopter Age, 1946-1965," and the beginning steps of integrating ground weapons into the Aviation Museum as we move toward a Marine Corps Air-Ground Team Museum. Enhancement of the museum here at the Center will continue. One major new exhibit, the "Marines in Miniature" gallery, was formally opened 10 November as reported elsewhere in this issue. This year we also expect to publish an exhibits catalog as an aid to potential exhibitors, and hope to expand greatly the rotation of traveling exhibits to field activities.

LtCol Waterhouse is well into his new series of paintings, "Marines in the Frigate Navy." These will be used in a book of the same title (and some years in the future) being developed with Mr. Richard A. Long as chief researcher and Mr. Charles R. Smith as chief writer. The Waterhouse-Long-Smith team is the same team that produced *Marines in the Revolution*, which was our principal Bicentennial publication.

The Support Branch provides services to both the Historical and Museums Branches. It lost one of its subordinate sections this year when operational control of the Still Photo Repository was passed to the Defense Audio-Visual Agency (DAVA) on 1 October. Control of the Motion Media Repository at Quantico, of which we had operational but not administrative control, also passed to DAVA on the same date. The Still Photo Repository is still housed in the Marine Corps Historical Center.

The Support Branch's five remaining sections are Administrative, Security, Archives, Library, and Publications Production. The Archives Section serves as a repository for official Marine Corps operational records, a way station so to speak before the records go to the Washington National Records Center and thence to the National Archives. At the end of FY-1980 some 1,162 cubic feet of records were being temporarily held by the Archives Section.

The Library now holds 23,720 cataloged works on Marine Corps history, history of amphibious warfare, and related military and naval history. It continues to accrete books at the rate of about 500 titles per year.

The Publications Production Section does everything needed to convert edited copy into camera-ready lay-outs for our books, pamphlets, brochures, posters, and even our captions and labels. We are proud of this shop which has the latest in electronic photo-typesetting ("cold type") equipment. The actual printing (and some binding) is done for us by Defense Printing or the Government Printing Office.

Most of the shortfalls experienced in FY-1980, particularly in publications, was caused by personnel turnover. The key billets of publication production supervisor and illustrator/cartographer stood vacant much of the year. Finding qualified candidates for this specialized work is not easy. Numbers of other slots, including the senior military billet of Deputy Director for Marine Corps History, were also vacant for lengthy periods of time. We have a fairly large staff but individual duties are so diverse that there is very little back-up or redundancy. When we have a prolonged vacancy it can cause great gaps in the work effort.

That is not to say that we are against turn-over. As with the pruning of a tree, some trimming is healthy, but you hope the fresh green shoots come along quickly. Just now the staff is in the best shape it has ever been (albeit with two or three critical vacancies) and we look forward to a very productive FY-1981.

Readers who would like their own copy of the "Marine Corps Historical Program Progress Report, FY-1981," or of MCO 5750.1E, "Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program," should write the:
Administrative Officer
Marine Corps Historical Center
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, DC 20374

The Readers Always Write

OSS MARINE

Copies of *Fortitudine* (Winter 1978-79) were recently given me by MSgt John J. Morgan, Jr., USMC (Ret), with whom I served on Guadalcanal, and by Capt Francois de la Roche, USMCR, with whose father, the late Capt Guy de la Roche, Free French Army, I had the honor to serve in the Pyrenees Mountains in southern France, during the liberation of that area from the Nazi occupational forces.

To follow up Capt de la Roche's article in *Fortitudine*, I am enclosing a photo of the Nazi standard he mentions and which I sent to the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico at the end of World War II. It was captured in an ambush operation in which we took part. [The operation] was carried out by the French resistance forces in the foothills of the Pyrenees Mountains in late August 1944 against the retreating Nazis.

Capt de la Roche, an FFA radio operator, Sgt Guillemot, and myself had been parachuted into this area in May 1944 from Algiers with the mission to arm and train the Resistance forces. We were in daily radio contact with Algiers Headquarters, arranging nighttime air supply drops and sending out intelligence information. It was not until the inva-



A Nazi standard (left photo) acquired by then-Maj Horace W. Fuller, third from right in both photos, as a souvenir of the World War II liberation of France, is now a part of the collection of the Marine

sion of Southern France in early August 1944 that we received instructions to enter into open warfare against the Nazis.

The other photograph is with a *Maquis* patrol in the Pyrenees while looking for German occupational stragglers [who were] retreating in small groups [and] trying to fight their way north to join their withdrawing army. Even owners of ancient 12-gauge hammer shotguns were taking part in the chase.

All this was many years ago and today I'm an old man living in retirement next to the sea on a Greek island some fifty miles south of Athens. I still have wonderful memories of those brave and courageous French *Maquisards* and the many difficult and harrowing times together before that part of France was finally liberated.

Horace W. Fuller
BGen, USMCR (Ret)
Kouzounos
Spetsai Island
Greece

BGen Fuller's letter helps fill in some of the many gaps in our holdings on Marine involvement with the OSS in World War II. The flag he donated is number 204 in the Museum's flag register.



Corps Museum. Maj Fuller, assigned to the OSS after service on Guadalcanal, was one of three men who parachuted into the Pyrenees mountains area to assist Maquis resistance fighters (right photo).

BALLOONS AND 7-INCH GUNS

The spring 1980 issue of Fortitudine contained an article about 7-inch guns used by the 10th Marines during World War I. An article on balloons appeared in the fall 1980 issue. The following letter, received after the fall issue had gone to press, addresses both articles.

I enrolled in the Marine Corps Reserve, Class 4, on the 8th of May 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland. I was sent to the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Maryland where I joined a battalion of Marines which had recently returned from Santo Domingo. We stayed at Annapolis only a short time before going to Quantico, Virginia. We left Annapolis, spent the night at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and left the next morning by train for Quantico. Our gear came by water on a barge.

I believe we were the first Marine organization to arrive at Quantico. I am sure there was none other there when we arrived. We were called the 1st Field Artillery Battalion. The 10th Regiment was formed in January 1918 and, I believe, we were the nucleus of the regiment.

I was transferred to the officers training camp at Quantico on 15 April 1918. On 15 July, I became a Second Lieutenant (Provisional) in Class 4, Marine Corps Reserve. I was transferred back to the 10th Regiment, which was then camped in tents at Indian Head, Maryland.

We were equipped with the 7-inch gun. We took one gun down the Potomac to a place called Persimmon Point, on the Virginia side of the river, south of Fredericksburg. The gun was fired for technical data I was not part of the gun crew and know little about the actual firing.

[At the time] I was one of eight Aerial Artillery Observers . . . of the 10th Regiment. We had one balloon and one seaplane which had two pontoons. We did not observe any splashes from the gun. Our plane was inactive.

I believe we were the first Marines to jump from a captive balloon. We all jumped from the balloon from about 3000 feet. We did not have any fancy parachute harness but [used] one made of rope It consisted of two loops for legs connected to a band around the body under the arms. The chute was in a container on the outside of the basket [and] connected to the harness by a rope which we had to hold up when we jumped to keep it from falling off. Our

instructor was an aviator captain [whose] name I have forgotten. He was killed in air races somewhere in Ohio.

After the firing was finished, we returned to Indian Head and prepared to go overseas. The Armistice caught us and we never left the USA.

BGen William F. Brown, USMC (Ret)
Wilmington, Delaware

BALLOONS IN VIETNAM

. . . in *Fortitudine* (Fall 1980) the statement is made that with the disbanding of the WW II barrage balloon squadrons, lighter-than-air activity ended in the Marine Corps.

In fact, it was renewed briefly in Vietnam in 1969 and 1970 when a tethered helium balloon was used in succession by 1st Radio Battalion and 5th Communication Battalion to raise antennas above the jungle canopy.

The results were questionable, but it did represent further LTA activity.

Frank W. Martino
LtCol, USMC
Washington, D.C.

SEMPER FIDELIS

I found *Fortitudine* (Summer, 1980) most interesting, particularly relative to the mention of the Onslow family. This is a Shropshire family and, in fact, Admiral Sir Richard Onslow died only recently. [However], the estate at Onslow [has been] occupied and owned by the Wingfield family . . . for many years There is always the possibility that a member of the [Onslow] family gave [*Semper Fidelis*] to the U.S.M.C., but not only Onslows [but a number of families in England] chose *Semper Fidelis* . . . as their motto. It would be interesting if one of the original officers of the Marine Corps was from one of these families

There is little doubt that whoever chose the motto picked an excellent one for your Corps.

G. Archer Parfitt
Shrewsbury
Shropshire
England

Another View of the Iwo Flag Raisings

by Robert L. Sherrod

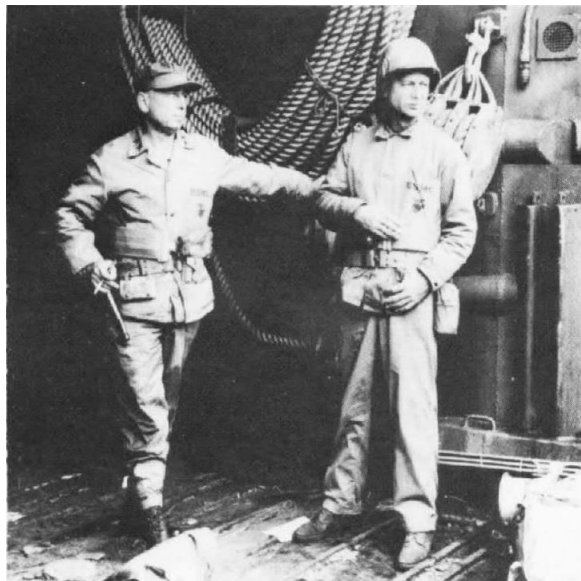
During the past year and a half *Fortitudine* has published a lot about the Iwo Jima flag raising and another piece may strike you as a bit much. But, for what it is worth, here is the way it looked to me.

I set foot on Iwo's coarse, black sand late on the afternoon of D-Day, 19 February 1945, with fifteen officers and men of the 24th Marines, 4th Division, the senior of whom was LtCol Austin R. Brunelli, the regimental executive officer. Of our LCVP-load, incidentally, only one was killed and one wounded during the 26-day Iwo battle, which must have been the lowest casualty rate for any unit of any description.

I spent two days on that very hot beachhead, then I walked back to the water line to catch a boat back to my transport, the *Bayfield*, where I would write stories about the battle's bloody beginning.

On 23 February, after two days on board the *Bayfield*, I was ready—and moderately willing—to go ashore again. This time I hitched a ride with the 4th Division commander, MajGen Clifton B. Cates, in an LSM; the surf had become so heavy an LCVP could not penetrate to the beach. Soon after our

Aboard an LSM, MajGen Clifton B. Cates, left, and Time Magazine correspondent Robert Sherrod see the first flag flying atop Mt. Suribachi.



craft was underway I recall that a photographer took a picture of the general and me. Just then we spotted a flag flying atop Mount Suribachi, which I recorded in the pocket notebook I always carried: "Approaching control boat. Can see troops standing on Suribachi and flag flying." The time was 1140; I thought the flag had just been raised but others say it went up at 1030. Gen Cates looked at the flag and said, curiously, "I'm glad—Keller Rockey [the 5th Marine Division commander] is a fine fellow"—as though he believed the capture of Suribachi signaled the end of the battle, and he had missed it.

It was 1230 before Gen Cates and I got ashore on Yellow Beach 1. I left Cates because I had already spent two days with his division, and I wanted to see how the Fifth was getting along (the three division command posts—the Third was also beginning to land now—were within spitting distance of each other anyway). The V Marine Amphibious Corps commander, MajGen Harry Schmidt, had also come ashore by now and was conferring with General Rockey at his command post (CP).

The executive officer of the 28th Marines, LtCol Robert H. Williams, came in to brief the generals on conditions on the southern end of the island. They congratulated Williams on the capture of Suribachi. "It wasn't so tough," he said, "there wasn't a great deal of opposition after we got past the guns at the base of the mountain." He lamented the shortage of prisoners; the 28th had captured only two, both badly wounded.

When I continued walking toward Suribachi I stopped at the CP of Col Harry ("The Horse") Liversedge, the tall, Lincolnesque commander of the 28th, who said his men tried hard to capture prisoners: "Before we blow a cave we give them a chance. We send an interpreter up to the cave and he tells the Japs they'll be well treated if they surrender." He added, "They never do."

With several other correspondents, among them John Lardner of the *New Yorker* and Alwyn Lee, a droll Australian, I had intended to climb the 556 feet to the top of Suribachi but it was in the late afternoon and the way was steep for old newsmen in

their thirties. We slept in a hole in the G-2 area of the 5th Division CP, courtesy of LtCol George Roll. I didn't reach the top of Suribachi until a year and a half later, via jeep.

I find nothing more about the flag raising in my Iwo notes; I don't recall being conscious of the change to a second flag—the one made famous by Joe Rosenthal's photograph. Nearly everyone on the island faced northward, away from Suribachi.

The Rosenthal photograph, unquestionably the visual triumph of World War II, made its mark on the United States only two days after Joe clicked his shutter—it hit the front pages on 25 February, I later learned—because by 1945 the process of transmitting film had been speeded up. A plane took film once a day from Iwo to Guam, where the Navy had a good darkroom. The developed photographs were then wirephotoed to San Francisco for world-wide distribution.

On Iwo we—rather I—didn't know anything about the tremendous impact of the Rosenthal photograph, and Joe himself has always candidly admitted that he initially thought the flood of congratulatory messages he received referred to the “gung-ho” shot of helmet-waving marines that he posed after the flag raising. (As you point out in the Fall 1979 *Fortitudine*, Rosenthal complicated matters by replying “yes” to the AP's query, “Was the photograph posed?”)

My editors on *Time* led the 5 March issue of the magazine (on the newsstands 1 March) with Joe's photograph but the editors of *Life* were more suspicious: it had to be posed, they believed, so they didn't run it. Since I was still on Iwo, I didn't yet know of these decisions. I didn't even know the flag's picture had been taken.

I left Iwo Jima 9 March on Adm Kelly Turner's flagship, *El Dorado*, and managed to get several stories written before we docked at Apra Harbor, Guam, forty-nine hours later. It was an exciting time on Guam: photographs of the B-29s' first fire-bombing of Tokyo, flown during the night of 9-10 March, showed sixteen miles of Tokyo burnt out—and Iwo was already being used as a haven for those AAF planes which had been damaged over Japan.

I find the first mention of Rosenthal's masterpiece in my notes of 12 March: Joe had become so famous he was going stateside for a lecture tour, although some said the photograph was a fake. “But what a picture,” I scribbled.

Among those disturbed by the authenticity of Rosenthal's photograph was SSgt Louis Lowery of *Leatherneck*, who came to see me. He was more than lukewarm under the collar, calling the Rosenthal, “grand photographically but, in a fashion, historically phony, like Washington crossing the Delaware.” What Lowery was sore about was the failure to credit him with photographing the first, or “real” flag raising. The quality of the photographs was for him a secondary issue.

The AP got wind of my dispatch to *Time*, Inc. from Guam, and made rather stiff representations to the editors: Rosenthal's photograph was neither phony nor posed, and *Time* and *Life* had better not say so. Oddly, the editors never told me of the AP's protest, and I didn't find out about it until nearly twenty years later, when I was lunching with an AP editor in New York. There is no doubt that I went a bit overboard and I hereby apologize to the AP and Joe Rosenthal. I'm glad my dispatch was published in neither magazine.

Time ran the “Story of a Picture” in the “Press” section of its March 26 issue, and *Life* same date also explained the confusion about who-got-there-first, using Rosenthal's and Lowery's photographs as well as Emanuel Leutze's “Washington Crossing the Delaware,” which shows the Father of His Country standing up in the boat; it was painted from models on the Rhine River many years after the American Revolution. These stories were based chiefly on dispatches I filed from Guam.

This was the first time the public had a chance to distinguish between the first and second flag raisings, I believe. Muddying the water was an AP story from Iwo which coincided with the wirephoto of Rosenthal's photograph: this story identified Platoon Sergeant Ernest I. Thomas, Jr. of Tallahassee, Florida, as “the Marine who raised the flag atop Mount Suribachi.” The photograph dominated page 1 of the New York *Times* February 25; the news story about Thomas, on page 28, did say the “small flag was supplanted soon by a larger one on a high staff,” but that told readers very little. A third story, on page 22, identified Rosenthal as the AP photographer who took an “outstanding series of pictures of the Iwo invasion.” A reader would be justified in believing that Rosenthal of page 22 photographed Thomas of page 28 as the chief flag raiser on page 1. What was needed was someone to point out that Rosenthal didn't photograph the original flag raising—which was the one which Thomas helped to raise.



This picture by Louis Lowery, taken after the first flag was raised, will be used as the basis for a bas-relief on a monument to PLSgt Ernest I. Thomas in

Monticello, Florida. Sgt Thomas, standing in front of the flagpole and facing the camera, was killed in action eight days later.

Sgt Thomas was the platoon sergeant of the platoon that helped raise the flag, though certainly not "the Marine who raised the flag." (He took over the platoon after his lieutenant was wounded on D-plus-2 and won a Navy Cross posthumously for his heroism that day.) When his death (on 3 March) was revealed by AP (from Tallahassee, 29 March) Thomas had become "the Marine who planted the United States flag on Mount Suribachi . . . he put the flag on the mountain top, then had his men dig in around it and guard it through the night." It is no wonder that the bewildered Florida legislature demanded that Thomas be given the credit he failed to receive when the names of Rosenthal's flag raisers were published.

Ever since 1945 the citizens of "Boots" Thomas's home town, Monticello, Florida, led by his boyhood friend Dr. James Sledge, have grimly insisted that Thomas be given his due; his gravestone in Roseland cemetery, I learned when I visited Monticello in December 1980, is inscribed "Ernest I. Thomas Jr.,

Sgt. USMCR, Mar. 10, 1924-Mar. 3, 1945. Killed in action on Iwo Jima five days after raising the first flag on Mt. Suribachi." (Actually it was eight days.) Furthermore, plans were being made to erect a memorial alongside Highway 90 on February 22, 1981; it would carry a bas-relief of a Lowery photograph that showed Thomas standing atop Suribachi, rifle at the ready. At one time Dr. Sledge and friends hoped to collect \$100,000 from the public for the memorial but they decided to go with the \$7,000 in hand.

Not everyone on Guam favored enlightening the public. Edward Steichen, the illustrious photographer, pleaded with me not to reveal that Rosenthal's photograph wasn't the real first one; for the greater glory of the Marine Corps it was better unsaid, he said. Steichen also showed me movies made by the late Sgt William Genaust, who stood alongside Rosenthal atop Suribachi. It was remarkable that Genaust and Rosenthal recorded

almost precisely the same action on their film—a clip from the movie could substitute for the still—yet the movie man's work (and his name) are lost in the dimness of time.

I admired Capt Steichen, USNR, at age 66 probably the oldest officer in the Pacific—a year older than Douglas MacArthur—and I admired the photographic team he had put together, quite a few

of them former colleagues of mine on *Life* whom he had commissioned lieutenant commanders and lieutenants. The photographic record of the latter stages of the Pacific war is certainly enriched by their efforts. But I had to disagree with him: I said the truth about the flag hoistings would come out eventually, and it was better now than later. I filed the story.

According to Robert Elson in the official company history, *The World of Time, Inc.*, Daniel Longwell, *Life's* executive editor, who had rejected the Rosenthal photograph, repented, saying, "The country believed in that picture, and I just had to pipe down." Not all Time, Inc. editors joined him; five years after the war Arthur Tourtellot refused to publish the photograph in *Life's Picture History of World War II*.

I sometimes encounter veterans of Iwo who, like the radioman atop Suribachi, label Rosenthal's photograph as "posed, reenacted, fake" (*Fortitudine*, Fall 1979), and some nagging doubts do remain (why would six husky men be required to raise a flag on a thin piece of Japanese pipe with a following wind?) As for myself, I have long since accepted Joe's version as stated in his oral history interview with Ben Frank: "All of the fortunate things that can happen in one picture happened together without any urging on my part" (page 55).

The validity of the photograph is something else again. In my opinion—and I find many Iwo types who feel the same way—the implications are all wrong. Iwo wasn't a matter of climbing the parapet and heroically planting the flag there. It was tortuous, painful slogging northward on the porkchop-shaped island, which eventually cost us 6,821 killed and 19,217 wounded. Suribachi was a symbol, and it was nice to have our flag up there, but the action—and the horror—lay elsewhere—where three of the Rosenthal flag raisers, as well as Sgt Thomas, were killed. The inaccuracy was quaintly compounded by the fact that the photograph that characterizes Iwo depicted the *second* flag raising.

Of the clashes between British and French cavalry at Waterloo John Keegan writes in his book, *The Face of Battle*: "A little inquiry reveals, in any case, that formations were much less dense and speeds much lower than casual testimony, and certainly the work of salon painters, implies." The renowned Iwo photograph is the salon painting of World War II.

Certificates of Appreciation

Recent awards of Certificates of Appreciation, issued on behalf of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to persons who have made significant contributions to the Marine Corps Historical Program are as follows:

For participation in the oral history program:

LtGen Edward S. Fris, USMC (Ret)
BGen Margaret A. Brewer, USMC (Ret)
Col John P. Leonard, Jr., USMC (Ret)

For service as museum docents:

Margaret Greenwood
Marie Grace
Marlene Schumacher
Midge Schwenk
Gloria "Shortie" Simmons
Jane Weidhahn
Marge Fallon
Ann Williams

For service to the Marine Corps Historical Foundation:

Catherine S. Bakkela

For volunteer service with the Military Music Collection:

Diane M. Helms

Center Aided Authors Of New Books on Corps

by Benis M. Frank

The Fall 1980 publication season saw the appearance of four books which rate more than passing Marine Corps interest and which received varying degrees of assistance in the research phases from the History and Museums Division.

The first of these books, whose reappearance is most welcome, is Robert Sherrod's *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II*. (Presidio Press. \$16.95). First published in 1952 to critical acclaim, this fact-filled, interesting, and eminently readable book has been an old and faithful friend to military historians, working writers, and others interested in Marine Corps aviation. Mr. Sherrod called upon and was given the full cooperation of the History and Museums Division staff.

The second new book and one whose preparation from its very inception called upon all the resources of the History and Museums Division is Allan R. Millett's monumental *Semper Fidelis, The History of the United States Marine Corps* (Macmillan, \$29.95). This outstanding institutional history of the Corps is one of the books in "The Macmillan Wars of the United States" series. In his gracious acknowledgements, Dr. Millett, a Marine Corps Reserve lieutenant colonel, wrote:

For both the research and editorial review of the book, I am indebted to Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret.), the director of the Marine Corps History and Museums Division, and his staff at the Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard. I received critical assistance from two deputy directors of the division, Colonel Herbert M. Hart and Colonel John E. Greenwood, and their principal civilian associates, chief historian Henry I. Shaw, Jr., and the head of oral history, Benis M. Frank. All five read all or parts of the manuscript and made many suggestions for research and interpretation. Other current and former members of the History

and Museums Division contributed their time as advisers and critics: Ralph W. Donnelly, Jack Shulimson, Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, Charles R. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Gary W. Parker, USMC, and Major David Buckner, USMC.

I relied heavily upon the research suggestions of other members of the History and Museums Division, primarily reference historians Gabrielle M. Santelli and Dr. Martin K. Gordon, librarians Patricia E. Morgan and Evelyn A. Englander, operational records archivist Joyce E. Bonnett, personal papers curator Charles A. Wood, and still photograph archivist Gunnery Sergeant William K. Judge, USMC. I also appreciated the courtesy and friendship of all the other members of the division with whom I came in contact.

Both the Sherrod and the Millett books are on sale in the Museum Gift Shop.

Pulitzer Prize-winner John Toland's *No Man's Land* (Doubleday, \$17.95) is the story of the last months of World War I, beginning with the first of the Ludendorff offensives in March 1918. To portray the full flavor of the 4th Marine Brigade's participations in the last battles of the war, Mr. Toland researched the Oral History and Personal Papers Collections in the Marine Corps Historical Center extensively. In his acknowledgement, Mr. Toland wrote, "This book would not have been written without the cooperation of [the] U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center (Brigadier General E. H. Simmons, Benis Frank, C. A. Wood)."

On the best seller lists for some time now, the fourth book is William Manchester's *Goodbye Darkness, A Memoir of the Pacific War* (Little, Brown and Company, \$14.95), a reminiscence by a World War II veteran who served with the 29th Marines in the Okinawa operation. The book is highly readable, as might be expected from a successful, previously published writer.

“Marines in Miniature,” A New Marine Gallery

Former Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., officially opened the Museum's new standing exhibit, “Marines in Miniature,” on 10 November 1980. Housed in a small time tunnel at the north end of the Museum, the new exhibit uses eight dioramas, a scale model of the frigate *Constellation*, and two table models to illustrate Marine Corps history through 1918.

Some visitors to the new exhibit will recognize several of the dioramas as having been in the former Marine Corps Museum at Quantico. These had been in storage since the Museum moved to its present location in 1977.

Other dioramas, plus the model of the *Constellation*, were originally installed in the Marine Corps Memorial Museum at New Hall in Philadelphia.

When that museum, which is managed by the National Park Service, changed its theme to “Marines in the Revolution,” the dioramas became surplus since they covered later periods of history. The table models were separate gifts to the Marine Corps Museum.

When the Center opened in 1977, only the Tarawa diorama from the old Museum was on display. However, the Museum staff planned to install the remainder eventually. When they learned that additional dioramas were available because of the New Hall renovation, they decided to expand their planned exhibit.

Col Nihart sent Mr. DeVere to Philadelphia in January 1979 to work out an agreement with the National Park Service. The response was favorable and

In one of the dioramas in the exhibit, Sgt John H. Quick earns the Medal of Honor by signalling a fire

adjustment to the dispatch boat Dolphin during the 1898 battle for Cuzco Wells near Guantanamo Bay.





SSgt David Dendy makes final repairs to the diorama of the Battle of Bladensburg prior to the opening of the new exhibit.

the Park Service agreed to ship the material to the Center.

Before leaving Philadelphia, Mr. DeVere removed from the dioramas all loose objects that might break during shipment; unfortunately, many of the figures were nevertheless broken during removal from New Hall and the subsequent transfer. When the dioramas arrived at the Center, the broken figures filled a cardboard box.

Mr. DeVere faced the challenge of restoring the broken figures to their original condition. With no prior experience in repairing wax figures, Mr. DeVere turned to the National Park Service Headquarters in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia for help. Through that office he met Mr. William Smith who taught him the proper techniques. Armed with his new knowledge, Mr. DeVere began the painstaking task of repairs.

Concurrently, Mr. DeVere redesigned the "Marines in Miniature" exhibit to include all the dioramas and models. The approved plan called for construction of a small gallery to house the dioramas and the *Constellation* model. Adjacent to the gallery would be the two sets of miniature figures representing the Marine Band under John Philip Sousa and the pre-World War II mounted detachment, or

"Horse Marines," of the Peiping Legation Guard.

When Mr. DeVere finished his work on the miniature figures last summer, construction of the new exhibit began. Building the walls of the small time tunnel progressed rapidly. One difficult task, however, was squeezing one diorama into the hollow space of the north stairwell. This and all other work on the exhibit had to be done with a minimum of disruption to Museum visitors. The final requirement was to finish the exhibit in time for a formal opening on 10 November, the birthday of the Marine Corps.

Gen Greene, honorary chairman of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, opened "Marines in Miniature" as part of the Center's celebration of the Corps' 205th birthday. He and Mrs. Greene were the first official visitors through the new exhibit.

The dioramas in the exhibit are notable for their accuracy and fine detail. They cover such historical highpoints as the actions at Tripoli, Bladensburg, Harpers Ferry, Guantanamo, and Belleau Wood. The model of the *Constellation* shows the same high quality craftsmanship and is accompanied by illustrations of the Marines' battle stations on board the frigate.

The January 1981 issue of *Leatherneck* had a story by Mr. Tom Bartlett on the exhibit. The photographs illustrating that story were taken by Mr. Fleming of the Center's staff.

Gen Greene cuts the ribbon opening the new exhibit, flanked by BGen Simmons and Mr. DeVere.



College Interns' Talents Advance Center Program

The Center participates in two federal programs that provide internships to college students. The first provides a summer of salaried employment with a federal agency and the second allows students to earn academic credit by working part-time for an agency.

These students are nominally assigned as historian and curator interns, but the Center broadens their experience by exposure to a variety of its activities and through visits to other historical facilities in the Washington area. Most receive specially arranged familiarization tours of the National Archives and Records Service and the Library of Congress. Since the needs of the historical program come first, interns frequently assume a portion of the duties of staff members on leave or otherwise absent.

Each intern is evaluated by his or her immediate supervisor. Unpaid interns' schools require evaluations for course credit; government interns are evaluated using standard employee rating forms.

Peter Maassen, from Hope College in Holland, Michigan, was the first intern to work in the Center, in 1977 when the Division consolidated its activities under one roof in the Navy Yard. He joined the Historical Branch in January and worked initially as a reference historian before becoming involved with preparations for the impending move. This meant packing and sorting records while still continuing to answer information requests from Headquarters and the public. Once the move was made, he took part in the settling-in process and, while all his government experience may not have been completely professional, it was educational in the broadest sense.

Mr. Maassen's presence in the Center was not exactly a bolt out of the blue. Mr. Shaw is a graduate of Hope College (1949) and has kept in touch with his alma mater over the ensuing years, to include serving as alumni historian on campus for a week in 1972. When Hope instituted its semester-in-Washington program, he made sure the college was aware that



Miss Susanne Tedeschi, earning academic credit while working part-time in the Reference Section, assists Mr. Crawford in answering an inquiry.

the History and Museums Division would welcome qualified and interested interns. The first of a succession of interns from Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia, joined us for the spring semester in 1978. Laurie R. Mansell, a history major, began as a reference historian, moved on to help LtCol Rogers in compiling information on Marine advisors in Vietnam, and then sorted and catalogued the personal papers of LtGen Louis E. Woods. Laurie, like all interns working for college credit, typically was at the Center two full days a week. She came back for an additional semester in the fall, which was the reason she worked on such a variety of tasks.

In the summer of 1978, the first participants in the government's intern program to work in the Center were Valerie D. Dykstra of Dordt College, Sioux Center, Iowa, and Cheryl A. Stewart from Carlow College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Valerie, a history major, worked on cataloging Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.'s papers. Cheryl, an art major, split her time in the Center, working with Mr. Dyer cataloging the art collection and with Mr. Johnston as an illustrator, producing a cover for *Fortitudine* [Fall 1978].

Our first intern from American University,

Washington, D.C., Perry Flint, a history major, worked in the Reference Section during the spring semester of 1979. At the same time Matthew J. Kelly of Mary Washington split his time between working as a reference historian and developing an inter-related listing of the personal papers collections which contain material on Marine activities in World War I. Ann E. Hodgson, also from Mary Washington, spent her semester in the Personal Papers Section working on Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift's papers.

During the summer of 1979, Thomas W. Roach, political science major from Franklin College, Franklin, Illinois, and a government intern, worked as a reference historian. Miss Elizabeth A. Beane, a history major, came from Mary Washington as a work-for-credit intern. Elizabeth, who worked for Mr. Long in Special Projects, concentrated on examining, collating, and copying original Marine Corps records in regards to uniforms of the 1829-1859 era. She continued her work into the fall semester. This past summer, she came to the Center as a government intern, and because of her familiarity with records in the National Archives, she spent four months examining Marine Corps, Navy, Treasury, and Congressional records of the 19th Century for information about the Commandant's House as well as various Marine barracks throughout the country. Joining Miss Beane as a student intern for the fall of 1979 was Jack L. Edlund, also from Mary Washington, who spent his time as a member of the Reference Section.

This past summer the Center again had a combination of paid and unpaid interns. In the early part of the season, Michael Green of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, worked for Mrs. Santelli in the Reference Section. His place was taken during August by Barney Reilly of Mary Washington who worked full time in order to accumulate enough credits so that he could spend all of the fall semester at Fredericksburg and resume his role of last year as leading scorer on the college's male basketball team.

From the government program, the Center gained two interns, brother and sister, from Dordt College. David P. Zinkand, a history major, and Heidi Zinkand, a biology major, worked in the Reference Section at a time when it was both short-handed and faced with a mandatory research project regarding possible exposure of Marines in Vietnam to the "Agent Orange" defoliant.

Mary Washington College again provided two stu-

dent interns for the fall semester. Susanne M. Tedeschi was assigned to the Reference Section. Roderick H. Slayton, whose father is a professor at the college, assisted Mr. Long in Special Projects researching records in the Navy Historical Division here in the Navy Yard, for information pertaining to the early Marine Corps.

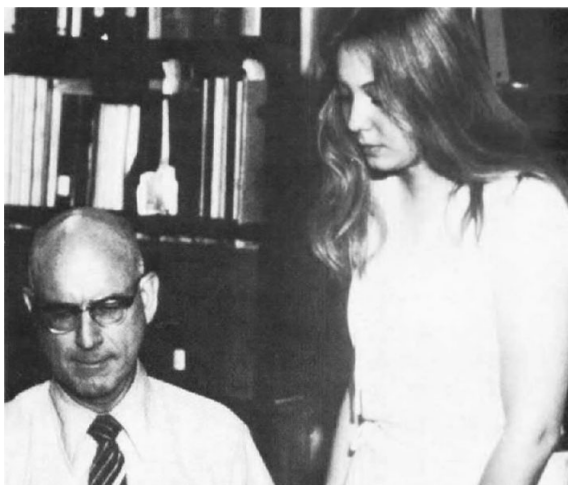
Mr. Slayton returned to the Center for the spring semester, again working for Mr. Long, this time researching for Marine Corps-related information in collections held by the Library of Congress. Sharon A. Schweissinger from Mary Washington, a junior and a history major, is working with Mr. Slayton.

Two more Mary Washington students, making up a careful coming from the Fredericksburg campus, also joined us for the spring semester. Nancy A. Kaiser, who is president of the history club of the college, is working with Mr. Wood in the Personal Papers Collection. Katherine W. Holland, a history major with a strong concentration in computer science, is assisting Mr. Smith-Christmas in entering and collating material in the Center's computer.

We also have an intern from Hope College, Karl A. Stegenga, who is working full-time as a reference historian with Mr. Crawford. During the second half of his semester in Washington, Mr. Stegenga will be working in the office of Senator Danforth Quayle (R-Ind.) on Capitol Hill.

College and university students and officials interested in the intern programs are invited to write the Marine Corps Historical Center (Code HDH-1), Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374.

Mr. Long and Miss Elizabeth Beane, a government intern, look over some of her research on the Commandant's House.



Electro-Mechanical Failures Endanger Center's Holdings

by Keith Fleming

The latest in the long series of incidents plaguing the Center occurred on 18 December 1980 when a leaking hot water pipe flooded the Director's office and portions of the library. This culminated a sequence of events beginning the previous day when a workman repairing the street near the Center accidentally cut an underground power cable to the building. The loss of this line not only eliminated one of the three normal power phases and affected lighting, but it caused a hot water circulating pump to burn out. This was enough to set off the fire alarm, forcing the evacuation of the Center. When the fire department gave the "all clear" signal, the Center staff returned to a building without heat or adequate electricity, a condition that lasted for two days until the cable was replaced.

In the meantime, other workmen making repairs to the heating system carelessly left open some valves

A water-filled light fixture in the Director's office cascades its contents over CWO4 Skidmore and Col

in the hot water circulating pipes. When the pipes were recharged sometime during the night of 17-18 December, a large amount of water flowed into the building. Additional water came from an overflow receiver that failed to accommodate the water channeled to it as a result of its being undersized for the system capacity.

The Director's office suffered the major damage; the library and other parts of the building had lesser damage. Among the ruined items were several hundred pages of manuscript on the Director's desk.

Since 1977, recurring electro-mechanical problems associated with the Center's building have endangered the historical materials it houses. Leaking water pipes, inadequate air conditioning with concurrent high humidity, a poorly regulated heating system, and ground water seepage into the basement

Nibart, as they determine the extent of water damage from December's systems failure.



floor have caused constant concern and some damage.

Water damage has been a problem since 1977. The first serious incident occurred even before the Center was occupied. On an extremely cold night in January 1977, a water line on the top floor froze and burst. The northern quarter of all floors had to be rehabilitated before the building could be occupied. The damage would have been even more extensive had not Marine Barracks personnel checked the building during the night and observed the flowing water. Each succeeding winter, other leaks in the heating system have caused lesser damage.

Water damage was not confined to leaky pipes. During wet weather, the northeast corner of the basement floor, housing the photo archives and the art collection, has at times been flooded to a depth of several inches. The basic problem stemmed from the water table which lies only a few inches below the basement floor. During periods of wet weather and high water in the Anacostia River, the water table rose higher than the basement floor. After two Public Works repair projects to improve drainage, this problem may have been corrected.

The same cannot be said for the air conditioning system's defects. Design and construction errors limit the system to, at best, 75 percent of its planned capacity. When outside temperatures climb above 90 degrees, the system cannot cope and shuts down, creating high heat and humidity throughout the building. This happens several times each summer, despite efforts by Public Works, and its independent engineering consultants.

Cold weather brings on other problems in addition to leaky hot water pipes. The design of the heating system precludes maintaining consistent temperatures throughout the building. Some areas will be hot and stuffy while other are quite cold. The top floor has been notorious for low temperatures during the winter and excessive heat in the summer. Temperatures as low as 44 degrees have been recorded in the Reference Section during the winter.

These year-round electro-mechanical problems are of great concern for the deleterious effect they have had on the Center's mission. They have degraded our ability to live up to our responsibility to preserve, store, and exhibit the collections of invaluable, irreplaceable art works, artifacts, and archives pertaining to Marine Corps history. Heat and high humidity, whether from inadequate air conditioning during the summer or poorly regulated



Warmly bundled against 50-degree temperatures in the Reference Section, Mr. Cressman is able to provide service as usual.

heating during the winter, can cause irreversible damage to these items. Computerized typesetting equipment, vital to the task of writing and publishing Marine Corps history, quickly breaks down during high heat. Outside researchers, who come to the Archives and Reference Sections, must endure heat or cold, depending upon the season. Finally, the year-round high temperatures in the Museum discourage the public from lingering and absorbing the history of the Corps.

Pending the final resolution of its electro-mechanical problems, the Center has of necessity taken some stop-gap measures. Dehumidifiers have been obtained for those spaces where high humidity poses the greatest threat. By summer, hopefully, Public Works will install window air conditioners in the Publications Production office to cool the computerized typesetting machines.

Additional progress is imminent, thanks to the Commandant, Naval District, Washington, RAdm Karl J. Bernstein. Recognizing the Center's problems, RAdm Bernstein recently ordered a comprehensive study to determine whether redesign of the electro-mechanical plant is needed. This is a positive step toward making the Center's building an environmentally satisfactory repository of the Marine Corps' material heritage.

Oral History Report

Recently accessioned into the Marine Corps Oral History Collection were interviews with MajGen Bennett Puryear, Jr., and the late BGen Robert L. Denig, as well as a number of interviews with former members of the Marine Security Guard Battalion who had been stationed in detachments located in American embassies and consulates throughout the world.

At the age of 96, Gen Puryear is the second oldest living Marine Corps general officer; only MajGen Earl C. Long is older, by six weeks. After attending Texas A&M, Gen Puryear was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in 1904 and soon became a supply officer. A portion of this memoir is Gen Puryear's account of his assignment as supply officer of the 5th Regiment, first at Philadelphia and later in France during World War I. He provides some reminiscences of Col Doyen, Gen Lejeune, and other officers who fought in France. His postwar assignments included tours at Headquarters, Marine Corps and later with the Haitian Gendarmerie. At the beginning of World War II, Gen Puryear was executive officer of the Supply Department at Headquarters. He was forced to retire in 1944 because of a heart condition.

Like Gen Puryear, Gen Denig was a member of the 1906 class of the School of Application at Annapolis. Gen Denig was the son of a Navy officer and a descendent of Robert Livingston of New York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Gen Denig attended the University of Pennsylvania before being commissioned a Marine officer. He was a member of the Marine detachment on board the *Missouri*, one of the ships of the Great White Fleet when it made the historic round-the-world cruise.

The first portion of this transcript is an interview conducted in 1967 with Gen Denig at his home in Virginia Beach by Mr. Frank and Mr. Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., a World War II Marine combat cor-

respondent. As the father of this program, Gen Denig told of its original concept and how it was created. He also discussed the professional journalists, photographers, artists, and radio newsmen who joined the Marine Corps, went through boot camp, and—after promotion to sergeant—were sent into the field to cover the activities of the wartime Marine Corps.

The remainder of this memoir is a series of 30 short interviews covering his 40-year career, conducted by his son, BGen Robert L. Denig, Jr., USMC (Ret). The last session was completed less than four months before Gen Denig's death in July 1979, just short of his 96th birthday.

The cooperation between the Marine Security Guard Battalion and the History and Museums Division continues apace as Marines returning from MSG detachments abroad are sent to the Historical Center to be interviewed about their experiences. As noted in an earlier issue of *Fortitudine*, the purpose of these interviews is not only to chronicle the activities of MSG Marines but also to support a history of Marine security guards which is being written by Danny Crawford, head of the Reference Section. Among the recent interviews are those with Sgts Vicki Gaglia and Jeannie Jacko and Cpl Julie Williams, who were three members of the first group of women Marines to go through the MSG School and be assigned to posts overseas. Sgt Gaglia's first post was Karachi, and after the attack on the embassy at Islamabad—in which Cpl Steven Crowley was killed—she was reassigned to that detachment as it was shorthanded. Because of the potential threat to American embassies and personnel in Moslem countries, women in the MSG detachments were ordered to new and safer posts. Sgt Gaglia was reassigned to Brussels. This was the case with Sgt Jacko and Cpl Williams, who were first sent to Amman, Jordan. Jacko was reassigned to Brussels and Williams to Paris. Their account of the reaction of Jordanians to their jogging in the streets of Amman is an interesting commentary on their presence in a Moslem country.

The other MSG Marines interviewed recently were stationed at such widely ranged places as Tunisia, Brazil, Haiti, Lebanon, Columbia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Venezuela, and Cuba. Three of the Marines interviewed were in the detachment at the Special Interest Section, Havana, at the time of the mass migration of Cubans to the United States, and recalled the parade of massed Cubans past the embassy building.

—BMF

Historical Foundation Sets Goals for Growth

The Marine Corps Historical Foundation held its annual meeting at the Center on 1 December 1980. The Board of Directors and officers met in the morning, adjourned for a buffet luncheon with members and guests in the Center's special exhibits gallery, and concluded its business in the afternoon. Both functions included discussions of the Foundation's accomplishments and plans for the future.

The Board of Directors and officers began their business meeting in the Center's conference room at 1000. The Secretary, Mr. Shaw, reported the nearly unanimous election to three-year terms of five new directors of the Foundation. They are: Col John E. Greenwood, USMC (Ret); SgtMaj George F. Meyer, USMC (Ret); Mrs. Nancy Heintz; Mr. Robert L. Sherrod; and Mr. Benis M. Frank.

The continuing membership drive was a major topic of discussion. The drive had achieved positive results, increasing the membership by 133 to a total of 234, according to BGen Samuel R. Shaw, USMC (Ret), of the Membership Committee.

On Col Nihart's recommendation, the Board approved the hiring of a bookkeeping service for the Museum Shop, which operates under the auspices of the Foundation. This would ease the responsibility of the unpaid volunteers who run the shop. The Board expressed its thanks for the valuable services of these volunteers, most of whom are from local Corps officers wives clubs.

BGen Gordon D. Gayle, USMC (Ret), said that the scope of volunteer services aiding the Marine Corps Historical Program could be expanded beyond the Museum Shop. Among the areas that could profit by such expansion are the Center's Personal Papers Collection and reference files.

BGen Simmons reported progress in enlarging the Col Robert D. Heintz, Jr. Memorial Fund. In conjunction, the Board decided the Heintz Award for the 1981 prize article should be raised to \$500. The winner of the 1980 award of \$250 will be announced at the April meeting of the Board of Directors.

Col Nihart briefed the Board on the status of the

MAG-25/SCAT Veterans Association for aiding the restoration of a transport aircraft for display at the Marine Corps Aviation Museum. The aircraft is an R4D-4 "Skytrain," the naval aviation designation of the DC-3. The Aviation Museum, currently restoring the aircraft to its original military configuration, can obtain many needed parts from the surplus aircraft facility at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base. The MAG-25/SCAT fund will provide for painting and parts not available from surplus.

The Board adjourned at 1130 to join 56 members and guests of the Foundation at a buffet luncheon in the Center's special exhibits gallery. After the light lunch of cold cuts, salad, and refreshments, Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., USMC (Ret), Honorary Chairman of the Board, welcomed the members, their guests, and the guest of honor, Gen Kenneth McLennan, Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps. MajGen Weller briefed the members on the Foundation's accomplishments during the past year and BGen Simmons outlined the History and Museums Division's 1980 Progress Report (See page 3, this issue).

When the Board reconvened at 1300, BGen Simmons elaborated the various points in the Division's 1980 Progress Report. He then commented that the Marine Corps Historical Program needed additional money for grants. The Board voted to give the Research Award Fund \$2,500.

On BGen Simmons' recommendation, the Board voted to form a Development Committee. This committee, with representation from all other committees and input from the Board of Directors, will study the future development of the Foundation, including mid-term and long-range goals. BGen Weller will name a member to chair the committee.

In its final item of business, the Board voted to spend \$275 to purchase an 1804 roster of the frigate *Constellation* for the Marine Corps Museum. However, subsequent to the meeting, Col Nihart learned that the roster had been sold to another buyer.

In Memoriam



Col John Kaluf, USMC (Ret), died 22 October 1980 at the Anne Arundel General Hospital in Annapolis, Maryland, and was buried with full military honors at Arlington Cemetery on 27 October. A longtime friend of the Marine

Corps historical program, Col Kaluf could always be counted upon to comment meaningfully on those matters of Marine Corps history of which he had first-hand knowledge. He was especially helpful to the author of *Progress and Purpose: A Developmental History of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1900-1970*, for, as the Executive Secretary of the Marine Corps Equipment Board, 1937-1939, Col Kaluf was very closely involved with the development of the amphibian tractor and other innovative items of equipment which were eventually used in World War II by the Marines.

Born in 1897, Col Kaluf graduated from the Illinois State Normal College in 1917 and enlisted in the Marine Corps in July of that year. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in October and assigned to the 2d Officers Training Course. Some of his classmates were Walter Greatsinger Farrell, Lester A. Dessez, Ford O. Rogers, John W. Thomason, Jr., Ray A. Robinson, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Lawrence T. Stallings, and Merritt A. Edson, all of whom later were to gain fame in the Corps. In his early career, Col Kaluf had normal tours of sea duty as well as assignments to Marine Corps posts and stations. He was quartermaster of Camp Lejeune when it opened in 1941 and later was assigned to the 1st Marine Division, with which he served as quartermaster through the Peleliu and Okinawa campaigns. He recalled that it was on the fourth or fifth day of the Peleliu operation that:

... some young Marine private came up to me in mild excitement and asked me if I ever knew a Colonel Ellis in the Marine Corps. I told him that I knew the name very well, but what about it? He then told me that 'some kid' had picked up on the battlefield there a 'bronze

plate' bearing the name of Col Ellis USMC I impressed upon the young Marine the importance of what had been found and what the name meant and urged him to bring the nameplate and finder to me. He took off on the run, and I never saw him again. I believe I reported the incident but to this day have never been able to uncover any further information on the matter nor run across anyone who could confirm it. I feel certain that the young man was telling the truth as he was too young and inexperienced to have the name of Col Ellis mean anything to him

Col Kaluf's postwar assignments were with the 1st Division in China, at Camp Lejeune, and at Headquarters Marine Corps, where he was Executive Officer of the Supply Department, a billet he filled until his retirement in June 1950.



BGen Robert M. Montague, USMC (Ret), died on 4 December 1980 in Fairfax, Virginia and was buried at Arlington Cemetery with full military honors. Born in 1892, Gen Montague began his military career serving first in the 2d

Idaho Infantry for four years. He was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in August 1917, and participated with the 77th Machine Gun Company, 1st Machine Gun Battalion in the Soissons (Aisne-Marne), St. Mihiel, and Champagne (Meuse-Argonne) Offensives in France in World War I and with the 5th Marines in the post-Armistice occupation of Germany. He was later awarded the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry in action. In the interwar period, Gen Montague served with the Gendarmerie d'Haiti and later in Nicaragua. A mix of sea and garrison duty followed, as well as tours in China and the Philippines. After the outbreak of World War II, Gen Montague as a colonel was given command of the 19th Marines and also wore a second hat as 3d Marine Division Engineer Officer. He led his regiment during the fighting in the Bougainville operation. In 1944 he returned to Camp Pendleton and served on the staff of the commanding general until his retirement in December 1946. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier general on the retired list in February 1949.

Events at the Center

BGen Simmons spoke to a Center of Military History seminar on 15 October on the subject "The Importance of Professional Societies to the Military Historian." In this talk, BGen Simmons traced out the interrelationships of the various general historical associations such as the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Association of Museums, as well as specialized military history groups such as the American Military Institute, Company of Military Historians, Council on Abandoned Military Posts, and the U.S. Commission on Military History. He repeated essentially the same talk at a professional development seminar at the Marine Corps Historical Center on 19 November. On 3 December, BGen Simmons spoke at a dinner meeting of the Society of Colonial Wars at the Metropolitan Club in Washington on "The Secret Mission of Archibald Gillespie—Or Why Ronald Reagan Would Not Be President-Elect If It Were Not for the United States Marines."

AHA CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

Mr. Shulimson and Mr. Wood served on the Local Arrangements Committee for the annual meeting of the American Historical Association held in Washington at the end of December. At the meeting information about the Center received prominent display at the publicity table manned by the Society for History in the Federal Government.

BGen Simmons and Dr. Philip K. Lundeborg of the Smithsonian Institution presided over a luncheon sponsored jointly by the American Military Institute and the U.S. Commission on Military History. BGen Simmons is the president of the former organization and vice president of the latter. At the luncheon, Dr. Ronald H. Spector of the U.S. Army Center for Military History presented a paper

entitled, "The United States Army and the French Model: From the Revolution to Vietnam." Dr. Spector, a major in the Marine Corps Reserve, is also a member of Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) DC-7, which comes under the cognizance of the History and Museums Division.

NAVAL HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Four former Chiefs of Naval Operations visited the Center on 4 December. The occasion was a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Naval Historical Foundation. Principal business of the meeting was to elect a new president of the Foundation. Adm James L. Holloway III was named to that post. The other three former CNOs present at the meeting were Adm Robert B. Carney, chairman of the Board; Adm Arleigh A. Burke, a director; and Adm George W. Anderson, vice-president. A secondary purpose for the meeting was to tour the Marine Corps Historical Center and to view Building 57 which stands at right angles to the Center at the south end of Leutze Park. The conversion of Building 57, which is similar in age and appearance to our Building 58, into a new Naval Historical Center has begun.

DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS

Mrs. Gabrielle M. (Gay) Santelli resigned as head of the Reference Section in November. After becoming a mother, she decided to devote full time to her family. Mrs. Santelli had been with the Reference Section since 1969.

Capt Gregory R. Wright, assigned as an historian with Museum Activities, Quantico, was transferred during February. Capt Wright, who joined the Division in August 1979, is now with the Education Center, Quantico, where he works with the Tactical Test Team.

Sgt Gregory A. Nance, former NCOIC of security at Museum Activities, Quantico, was transferred during January. Sgt Nance is currently assigned to the Office of the Provost Marshal, Quantico.

Prior to his release from active duty during February, Cpl Joseph J. Hynes was a member of the Publications Production Section here at the Center. Cpl Hynes is now attending college in New York, pursuing a degree in business administration.

Capt Wright's replacement, Capt Gerald G.

Gaston, arrived in January from the 3d Marine Division. Promoted to his present rank while on Okinawa, Capt Gaston served as the executive officer of Headquarters Company, 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, and was the Assistant OIC, Combat Skills Course in the Northern Training Area. Capt Gaston, a graduate of George Mason University with a BA degree in history, is a five year veteran of the Marine Corps.

Reporting to the Division during January, Sgt Miquel San Inocencio is a security guard with Museums Activities, Quantico. Sgt San Inocencio came from Camp Pendleton where he was a security guard.

Also joining the Division during January was Cpl Hynes' replacement, PFC Mark J. Zigante. PFC Zigante, who was promoted to his present rank here at the Center, transferred from the Basic Administration School, Camp Pendleton. PFC Zigante is a manuscript typesetter in the Publications Production Section.

Another addition to the Center is Mrs. Cathleen J. Solms, who joined the Division during February. A graduate of the University of Maryland with a BA degree in American studies, Mrs. Solms is an editorial assistant in the Oral History Section. Mrs. Solms' husband, Capt William R. Solms, USN, is with Navy operations at the Pentagon.

Mrs. Catherine A. Kiley reported to the Center in February to take the position as secretary to the Deputies and Chief Historian. Mrs. Kiley, who came from DC/S (Air) at Headquarters, is a graduate of Emerson College in Dublin, Ireland, and a former Woman Marine officer.

PROMOTIONS

Mr. Danny J. Crawford became the new head of the Reference Section in January and received a promotion to GS-12. Mr. Crawford has been with the Division for five years.

Mr. Robert E. Struder, head of the Publications Production Section, received a promotion to GS-11 in January. Mr. Struder has been with the Center for 13 months.

THAI COMMANDANT'S VISIT

On 22 October the Center was honored by the visit of the Commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps, Vice Admiral Yuthaya Cherdboonmuang.



VAdm Yuthaya Cherdboonmuang, Commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps, right, is escorted by BGen Simmons on a tour of the Museum.

The Admiral and his party were received by BGen Simmons and Col Nihart, and given a tour of the Museum and the other facilities. The visit was capped by refreshments in the conference room. While viewing the "Time Tunnel," the Admiral surprised his host with his interest and knowledge of Brevet BGen Archibald Henderson, a former Commandant who held that office for 39 years during the last century.

During the tour of the Center, Mr. DeVere renewed his acquaintance with the Thai Commandant's aide, Cdr Banjerd Kongthong. The two met in 1972 when Mr. DeVere worked at the Training Support Center at Quantico. Cdr Kongthong was studying the operation of the TSC with the purpose of establishing a similar center for his own Marine Corps.

Mr. DeVere renews his friendship with Cdr Banjerd Kongthong, aide to the Commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.



Acquisitions

As is usually the case, the autumn of 1980 saw a wide variety of items being donated to the Marine Corps Museum. Although only one weapon was received, numerous gifts were made to all of our other collections by donors, both Marine and non-Marine, throughout the country. The bulk of the material acquired by the Museum during this period was in the area of research material, including such items as personal papers, photographs, scrapbooks, and sheet music.

Mrs. F. H. Wirsig of Silver Spring, Maryland, sent us a series of newspaper drafts covering a flight over the Nicaraguan volcano, Momotombo, by Marine aircraft in the 1930s. The widow of Col Albert E. Randall, USMC, added some more photographs to her previous donations to the Museum. These photographs were especially noteworthy in that they show Col Randall with the famous blinded hero of Guadalcanal, Al Schmidt. A photograph album showing the Japanese entry into Shanghai in 1941 was given by Mr. John E. Drake of Lilburn, Georgia. This album, written in Japanese, shows both the departure of the 4th Marines for the Philippines and the subsequent entry of the Imperial Japanese forces.

Mr. John F. Sullivan of Ottawa, Illinois, sent in a scarce piece of World War II sheet music entitled "The Silent Second." This was written for the 2d Marine Division and, being the only copy we had ever seen, was a most welcome addition to our military music collection. From the University of Texas library, we received two early copies of sheet music for the Marine's Hymn.

A number of items from the World War I period found their way into our holdings. Mr. William H. Greer, Jr., of Washington, D.C., donated several items into our personal papers collection as did 1st Sgt R. L. Gaines, USMC (Ret), of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Photographs from this period were given by Mr. William M. Daugherty and former Marine Mrs. Oliver M. Miller, both of northern Virginia. The panoramic photograph donated by Mr. Daugherty showed his father along with the other members of the Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Marine Brigade. Mrs. Miller's photographs were of the Women Marines working in Washington during World War I. Supplementing our small collection of early avia-

tion artifacts, frequent donor Maj James W. Wilson, USMC, gave us a World War I French Air Service pocket watch. Col C. T. Westcott, USMC (Ret), also donated personal papers belonging to his father. These were an accretion to the collection we set up to hold all of Col Westcott's previous gifts.

One of the most interesting items we received from the World War I period was the flag of the "Veterans of Belleau Wood." This organization was the forerunner of the Marine Corps League and its colors are a unique addition to our flag collection. Thanks to Maj Raymond L. Kielhofer, USMCR, of Clearwater, Florida, we were able to get in touch with the flag's owner and designer, former Marine Webster deS. Smith of Palm Harbor, Florida.

We received only two items this autumn which predate World War I. One was a photograph of a Marine on the China station and the other was a fascinating logbook kept by a Marine corporal during the period 1912 to 1915. Mr. Peter Tilbury, a former British Royal Marine donated the photographs, while retired MSgt Cyrt Cyrtmus gave us the logbook.

Collections of personal papers and photographs from the 1920s through World War II were sent in by Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC (Ret); Mr. H. Francis of Portland, Oregon; Mr. George C. Moran; Col Robert S. Mayo, USMC (Ret); Mr. Wayne V. Masterson; Mrs. Constance A. Hazen of Browns Mills, New Jersey; and Mr. Gerald L. Beeman. Mr. Beeman was a POW of the Japanese during World War II, after his unit surrendered in 1941 at Peiping.

In addition to their gifts of personal papers, several donors also gave us uniforms, insignia, and accoutrements. Notably among these were Mrs. Harold E. Rosecrans of Daytona Beach, Florida. Mrs. Clay Nixon of Belleview, Washington, and Mr. David Bernstein of Chevy Chase, Maryland. Attached to the M1937 winter service blouse which Mr. Bernstein's late brother wore as a member of VMB-612 was a unique set of navigator's wings which do not conform with any regulations of the period. It is the only set of this type in our collection.

We were given uniforms by Col Mary L. Condon, USMC (Ret); BGen Malcolm K. Beyer, USMCR (Ret); LtCol Douglas C. Binney, USMC (Ret); and Mr. Robert P. Meehan of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Meehan visited the Museum with the 6th Marine Division Association and offered his winter service blouse for donation at that time. Although we have sufficient quantities of this type



ACQUISITIONS

(Continued from previous page)

of uniform, Mr. Meehan's offer was immediately accepted as his uniform was altered to the "Vandegrift" or "Ike" style jacket by a tailor at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital in 1945. This was done because those patients with leg wounds had problems catching their lower pockets on the crutches.

Captured Japanese equipment was donated by Mr. Manuel Berkowitz of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr.

George H. Ewalt of Los Osos, California, and LtCol Wallace B. Stanford, Jr., USMC (Ret). One of LtCol Stanford's gifts was the canopy latch of a Japanese Zero, which was downed by Marines during the Pearl Harbor attack. Other aviation-related material was received from Maj Bob Lehmacher, USAR; Mr. Joseph K. Petter of Elm City, North Carolina; and Mr. John Fink of Charlottesville, Virginia. Mr. Fink's gift was a bit more unwieldy than most items donated to us in that it was a jet aircraft engine from the Korean War period.

Washington Paper Praised Corps' Modesty

"The *Washington Sunday Gazette* says: 'One of the most useful branches of the Government service, and yet one which seems to be very much neglected by Congress, is the Marine Corps—an arm of our national defense which has never failed to respond in the most gallant and satisfactory manner to every call that had been made upon it, and which, in every respect, is a credit and an ornament to the Navy. It has not received that amount of popular recognition it so highly deserves, simply because the Corps did

its duty faithfully and well, and having done it, was too modest to blow its own trumpet. This modesty, so characteristic, by the way, of brave and conscientious men, has led, in many instances, to imposition upon the Corps. If any branch of the service was to be put off, and required to wait for that share of consideration so justly its due, the Marine Corps was bound to be that one.'"

— *Army and Navy Journal*, 1887