

writer of articles dealing with his profession, writing 17 in the 1940s and 1950s. As a captain in 1941, he was awarded first prize in the *Marine Corps Gazette* essay contest, and he was to win it three more times for his essays in 1945, 1953, and 1957. A serious student of amphibious warfare, he understood the uses of applied military history and used the knowledge in writing articles for *Marine Corps Gazette*, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, *Infantry Journal*, and other professional publications.

Successive assignments in the interwar period led him to the Office of Naval Research, where he headed the Amphibious Warfare Branch; to a staff position with the newly formed Central Intelligence Agency; and to the staff of CinCNELM, in London, where he was an amphibious planning officer. In 1954, Col Cushman was transferred to the faculty of the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, and two years later was given command of the 2d Marines at Camp Lejeune. In 1957, Col Cushman was assigned to the staff of Vice President Nixon as the Marine Assistant for National Security Affairs. Following this four-year tour, BGen Cushman became Assistant Division Commander of the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa, and with his promotion to major general, assumed command of the division in September 1961. He returned to Washington and Headquarters Marine Corps the next year, where he was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2/G-3 until January 1964, and G-3 alone for the next six months. From June 1964 to March 1967, Gen Cushman served in the dual capacity as commander of Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, as well as CG of the 4th Marine Division.

In June 1966, he formed the 5th Marine Division, and commanded it also until November 1966. He went to Vietnam in April 1967 as Deputy Commander, III Marine Amphibious Force, assuming command in June, when he received his third star and promotion to lieutenant general. When he took command of III MAF, it had some 163,000 soldiers and Marines, the largest combined combat unit ever led by a Marine. For his service first as Deputy Commander and then Commanding General of III MAF (and as Senior Advisor, I Corps Tactical Zone and I Corps Coordinator

for United States/Free World Military Assistance Forces from January 1968 to his departure from Vietnam in March 1969), he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and a Gold Star in lieu of a second medal.

A close relationship grew with Mr. Nixon during his four-year assignment as military advisor to the vice president. President Nixon nominated him to become Deputy Director of the CIA in March 1969, and Commandant in late 1971. It was during his Commandancy that Gen Cushman's appreciation of history in general and Marine Corps History in particular became especially evident. In 1976, the Commandant's House was designated a National Historic Landmark. Four years earlier, it had been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, the first step in the hierarchy of historical preservation. At that time, with Gen Cushman's encouragement, a private group was formed to seek contributions for and to assist in the refurbishment of the house. As Commandant, Gen Cushman fully supported the move to obtain Building 58 in the Washington Navy Yard as the Marine Corps Historical Center following its abandonment as a Marine barracks.

Despite the demands on the Marine Corps' military construction budget, Gen Cushman was steadfast in his support of the renovation of the barracks into a combined museum/research center.

Most importantly, Gen Cushman's Commandancy was marked by the Corps' return to normalcy after its long involvement in the Vietnam War. His most severe problem concerned Marine Corps personnel, that is, recruiting and retaining quality Marines without sacrificing the end strength of the Corps. As it transpired, he handed the reins of the Commandancy to one of his former company commanders in the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines—Gen Louis H. Wilson—whom Gen Cushman had personally recommended for the Medal of Honor in the wake of the desperate fight for Fonte Hill on Guam.

Gen Cushman was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on 7 January with full military honors tendered a former Commandant. He is survived by his wife, the former Audrey Boyce; a daughter, Roberta Lind Cauley of Charlottesville, Virginia, and a son, Robert E. Cushman III, of Arlington.—BMF

Then-LtGen Cushman takes part in a ceremony at Da Nang, South Vietnam, in September 1968, as Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force.



MCHF Chairman, Naval Gun Tactician, MajGen Weller Dies

Retired MajGen Donald McPherrin Weller, a pioneer in the development of naval gunfire support tactics and techniques prior to World War II, died on 8 March 1985, in his 78th year, at Malcolm Grow USAF Medical Center, Andrews AFB, Maryland, after a long illness. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on 12 March with full military honors.

To all who knew him, he was, above all, a professional Marine in all that he did. Highly respected by his seniors and contemporaries, he was much beloved by his juniors to whom he served as a mentor and role model. As one of these Weller-trained officers recently wrote:

Don Weller was the living antonym for stuffy, hardnosed, and methodical, whether he was a battery or division commander, staff officer or Marine Corps Schools instructor. With the addition of a keen intelligence, abundant common sense, a lively sense of humor, and an infectious enthusiasm for whatever he was doing completed a unique personality that earned him an ever-growing company of friends and admirers, and corpus of 'Don Weller' anecdotes.

His pioneering investigations during the late 1930s into the whys, whats, and hows of naval gunfire support of a landing operation and search of solutions to all the ensuing numerous problems revealed made possible the amphibious assaults of World War II. In this, he was the ardent and convincing apostle of naval gunfire support in the Navy and the Marine Corps before and during that war. He converted many of the heathen and inspired and encouraged other officers in both services to become expert in this field.

Gen Weller was born in Hartford, Connecticut, 1 May 1908, the son of a

Methodist clergyman. He attended Carnegie Tech for a year before entering the Naval Academy with the Class of 1930. Together with 26 of his classmates, including future Commandant of the Marine Corps Wallace M. Greene, Jr., his roommate during their last year at the Academy, he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant. As a midshipman, he saved the life of classmate in a boating accident in stormy seas. He was a magnificent swimmer and loved the ocean. In contrast, he also won a prize for his knowledge of current history and events. He was an achiever. From almost the beginning of his active service, Gen Weller was an artilleryman. While a student at the Army Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, his ideas of naval gunfire support of Marine operations ashore coalesced. At Fort Sill, he was not only an outstanding student, but he also found time to win the annual equestration prize. He loved horses and riding. When he returned to the Fleet Marine Force as a battery commander, he was able to test his theories during the prewar fleet landing exercises. He was to write extensively about naval gunfire in later years, both while on active duty and during retirement.

Gen Weller joined the 1st Marine Brigade at Guantanamo Bay in 1940, and was assigned to the staff as the artillery and naval gunfire officer. In March 1941, he was assigned to a similar billet on the staff of MajGen Holland M. Smith's Amphibious Corps, Atlantic Fleet. The next year in October, LtCol Weller became assistant operations officer of the Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet. During both prewar and early World War II tours, he helped train major Army units in naval gunfire support techniques before their landings in North Africa. He also was instrumental in arranging the purchase of Bloodsworth Island in Chesapeake Bay for use as an East Coast naval gunfire range.

In January 1943, LtCol Weller took command of the 2d Battalion, 12th Marines, leading his artillery unit in the Bougainville and Guam operations. Following each operation, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for outstanding service. At the end of the Guam campaign, he joined Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, as the staff naval gunfire officer and set up a highly suc-

cessful shore bombardment training program for the Pacific fleet and Marines in the Pacific. Kahoolawe Island, in the Hawaiian Islands, was used as a firing range. Here, all fire support ships and shore fire control parties were required to demonstrate their proficiency before they were allowed to operate in the combat zone. LtCol Weller was awarded a Legion of Merit with Combat "V" for his services as FMFPac naval gunfire officer after preparing the naval gunfire support plans for the Iwo Jima operation.

Following World War II, he served as chief of the naval gunfire section, Troop Training Unit, Training Command, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet, and then headed the Naval Gunfire Section at the Marine Corps Schools in Quantico. His succeeding assignments took him to the Naval War College and then to the 2d Marine Division, where he commanded the 10th Marines and later served as division chief of staff. As a student at the Naval War College, Gen Weller, who had always been fascinated with sailing, acquired a Chesapeake Bay schooner. From that time until his death, he was never without a sailboat of some kind. Col Weller was promoted to brigadier general in 1951, while he was chief of staff of the Marine Corps Schools. Next year, he was assigned as Deputy J-3 on the staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. European Command, and three years later he returned to Marine Corps Headquarters to become Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

MajGen Donald M. Weller



MajGen Weller took command of the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa in August 1960. A year later, he was transferred to Hawaii to become Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. He retired in Hawaii in August 1963.

He was as busy with a multitude of projects following his retirement as he had been on active duty. He joined the Institute for Defense Analysis, where he worked on a number of assignments during the nine years he was there. He

also attended the London School of Economics. Gen Weller then became a consultant to the Naval Surface Weapons Center at Dahlgren, Virginia, where he prepared a number of studies, including "Naval Gunfire Support to Amphibious Operations: Past, Present, and Future," which was published and distributed widely. He also embarked upon a long-range study of the evolution of naval gunfire doctrine, tactics, and techniques. Before his death, he had taken the study up to the Civil War.

Gen Weller is survived by his wife, the former Frances J. Jordan of Norfolk, Virginia, and two children, Donald M., Jr., of Seattle, Washington, and Mary Calvert Brodbeck of Paris, France.

A paraphrase of the last sentence of *The Adventures of General Marbot*, by John W. Thomason, Jr., is eminently fitting for Gen Weller's service to Corps and country. "He loved the Corps and its Marines, and all his record is honorable." —BMF

COL RAYMOND HENRI, USMCR (RET), died at the age of 79 at the Bethesda Naval Hospital on 9 March 1985. Born 7 December 1907 in Paris, France, his family came to America when he was 9 and settled in New York, where he was educated. He was a printing company executive when World War II broke out and designed a pocket printing press for the OSS, an important invention used in Nazi-occupied Europe. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in December 1943 and was commissioned in February the next year and was assigned to the Division of Information, where he was placed in charge of the Marine Corps Combat Art Program. In the late days of the war, he supervised the first U.S. Marine Corps Combat Art exhibit in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. Shortly after, he was assigned to the Pacific. After participating in the Bougainville landings, he joined the 3d Marine Division and landed on Guam and Iwo Jima with it. When organized resistance had ended on Iwo, together

Col Raymond Henri



with Marine Corps combat correspondents from the 3d, 4th, and 5th Marine Divisions, he was recalled to Washington to write *The U.S. Marines on Iwo*, an instant history. Simultaneously, Capt Henri wrote the text for *Iwo Jima, Springboard to Victory*, an illustrated essay of the operation. For his services in the Guam campaign, he received a Letter of Commendation; for Iwo, he was decorated with the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." Following his release from active duty, Col Henri remained in the inactive reserve until 1954, when he was given command of the Reserve Public Affairs Voluntary Training Unit 1-1. This unit was unique in that it was comprised of professional public relations and media personnel who provided the Marine Corps with a considerable amount of free public relations assistance annually. Col Henri returned to active duty in 1966 to head a new Marine Corps Combat Art Program. He personally encouraged over 40 civilian and military artists to participate in the program not only to cover the Vietnam War but also stateside and NATO training exercises. In 1967 at the age of 60 he went to Vietnam as much to see what his artists would face as to brief area commanders on the still new program. In November 1969, he was reassigned to head the Marine Corps equal opportunity program. For his outstanding meritorious service as head of the combat art program, he was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. He was also very active in the Marine Corps participation in the bicentennial celebration. He was recalled to active duty to direct the mounting of the "Marines and Contemporary Art" exhibit for the opening of the Marine Corps Historical Center in 1977, and for this exhibit, he

was instrumental in obtaining major works of art from all over the world as well as from major art collections in the United States. Col Henri wrote the text for *Vietnam Combat Art*, published by Cavenagh and Cavenagh, and published poetry in *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Harpers*, *American Mercury*, *The New York Herald Tribune*, among other publications. The Poetry Editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* wrote, "Henri writes as easily of living nature—of a wren, a hawk or a squirrel—as of the honored dead . . . His poems haunt us with strange and wondrous truths." His last book of poetry, *Dispatches from the Field* was published in 1981. Col Henri was cremated and a memorial service was held in April in New York City.

RESEARCH GRANTS

The U.S. Army Military History Institute will award six advanced research grants in 1986, each carrying a stipend of \$750 to cover travel and living costs while conducting research at the Institute. Applicants must be scholars at the graduate level in the field of military history. The Institute is particularly interested in work in U.S. and foreign operational level doctrine; combat operations; training, logistical, and organizational systems; and command and leadership. Application deadline is 1 January 1986; information and application forms from: Assistant Director for Historical Services, U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013-5008.

MTU DC-7 Schedules Wider Involvement In FMF Exercises

Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) DC-7 continues to progress toward a broader and deeper involvement in Fleet Marine Force exercises and operations. Along those lines, the MTU is currently processing a request for a field historian to attend annual training duty in August with the 2d Marine Amphibious Brigade, 4th Marine Division, USMCR. During his two weeks of active duty, this officer will compile the historical report, as well as other information for the post-exercise report.

The MTU is recruiting additional historians. It has already completed a preliminary screening of candidates for commissioning as specialist officers. Of the more than 30 applicants, the MTU recommended four who have been endorsed by the Division for final screening by Headquarters, Marine Corps. All have prior Marine Corps service, including tours in Vietnam. All have doctorates in history and are currently on the faculties

of Yale, Duke, the University of Rochester, and the University of California (Santa Barbara). After commissioning and training, the successful candidates will deploy as unit historians with active and Reserve Marine amphibious forces and brigades for major training exercises and contingency operations.

The History and Museums Division has begun planning to convert the MTU into a Reserve Augmentation Unit (RAU), a change which will provide regular funding for monthly and annual active Reserve training. If approved, the new RAU's training would emphasize preparing MTU members for FMF service as field historians and combat artists. Marines with backgrounds in history-related fields are encouraged to apply for membership through the History and Museums Division.

On 1 December 1984, long-time MTU DC-7 member Col Sandra L. Detwiler retired after more than 30 years of service. She began her Marine Corps Career in 1953, serving as a supply officer at both Camp Pendleton and MCB Quantico. After her release from active duty in 1955, Col Detwiler remained active in the Marine Corps Reserve serving in various assignments. These included:

assistant platoon leader and later commanding officer of Womens Supply Platoon, 2d Supply Battalion, Philadelphia; member of two selection boards and the Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board; and student at the National Security Seminar. In June 1977, Col Detwiler joined MTU DC-7, and has been very active since that time, working with the Museums Branch to catalog and regularize several personal papers collections.

Two of the MTU members, Col Allan R. Millett and Maj Ronald H. Spector, both noted historians, have new books on the market. Dr. Millett, the MTU commanding officer and professor of history at Ohio State University, and Peter Maslowski have written *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States* (Free Press, \$24.95). The book chronicles the growth and organization of America's military forces from colonial times to the end of the Korean War. Dr. Spector, formerly of the Army's Center of Military History and now associate professor of history at the University of Alabama, has written *Eagle Against the Sun: The American War with Japan* (Free Press/MacMillan, 1984). The book has been a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. —CVM

New Certificates of Unit Lineage and Honors

Among 18 certificates of lineage and honors prepared for Marine Corps units and activities by the Reference Section, History and Museums Division, during the period October 1984-January 1985, was:

THE BASIC SCHOOL: 1891-1907: Activated 1 May 1891 at Washington, D.C., as School of Application of the United States Marine Corps; deactivated during April 1898; reactivated during July 1903 at the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Maryland; deactivated during June 1907. **1909-1923:** Reactivated during December 1909 at Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina, as the Marine Officers School; relocated during August 1911 to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Virginia; relocated during July 1917 to Marine Barracks, Quantico,

Virginia, and redesignated Marine Officers Training Camp; redesignated 3 January 1920 as Marine Officers Training School; Marine Corps Schools activated 1 September 1920 at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, including the former Marine Officers Training School, under which The Basic School was first convened during March 1922. **1924-1945:** The Basic School relocated during July 1924 to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Basic School Detachments located at the State Military Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, from September 1940-June 1942; The Basic School and Detachments deactivated at Philadelphia Navy Yard 20 July 1942, functions of The Basic School absorbed by Officers Candidates Class, Platoon Leaders Class, and Reserve Officers Class, Marine Base,

Quantico, Virginia, from July 1942-October 1945. **1945-1984:** Officers Candidate School redesignated 17 January 1945 as the Platoon Commanders School, Marine Corps Schools, Marine Base, Quantico, Virginia; Platoon Commanders School redesignated 3 October 1945 as The Basic School; Marine Corps Schools redesignated 1 January 1968 as Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, and The Basic School placed under the operational control of the Education Center. (Honors: Meritorious Unit Commendation Streamer, 1965-1971; World War I Victory Streamer; American Defense Streamer; American Campaign Streamer; World War II Victory Streamer; National Defense Service Streamer with one Bronze Star.)

FLIGHT LINES

Douglas SBD-5 Dauntless

THE DOUGLAS SBD DAUNTLESS was a single-engine, all-metal, low-wing monoplane designed for dive bombing and scouting missions. Based on the earlier design of John Northrop's BT-1, over 5,000 SBD Dauntless models were built by the Douglas Aircraft Company from 1939 to 1944.

For Marines fighting in the Pacific

during World War II, the rugged SBD came to symbolize precision dive bombing, but its combat debut was less than auspicious. At the time of the Japanese attack on the main Hawaiian island of Oahu, 7 December 1941, slightly over half of all Dauntlesses in the Marine Corps inventory were assigned to VMSB-232 at MCAS, Ewa, Hawaii. As

with most American arms that day, Marine losses were heavy; all Dauntlesses were destroyed or damaged. This early reverse, however, was soon righted, due in large part to the contributions of Navy and Marine Corps SBDs.

In June 1942, land-based VMSB-241 SBDs fought in the Battle of Midway. This combat action was soon followed with the first American offensive of the war, the Guadalcanal Campaign. Dauntlesses from VMSBs -231 and -232 became crucial to continued success at Guadalcanal when the Navy's withdrawal of carrier support left them as the Marines' only strike weapon for use against Japanese convoys and destroyers running "The Slot." The SBD's importance at Guadalcanal is best reflected by a recent statement from a veteran of that campaign. "The fighter pilots deserve every plaudit they receive, but the survivor/veterans of this campaign owe their lives to the unsung, heroic SBD crews, who day after day, went for the jugular of the enemy. . . . in particular the transports that would have brought overwhelming ground superiority to the enemy, had they been able to land."

Even though the Corsair began to replace the Dauntless as the Marines' primary attack aircraft during the latter half of the war, a final offensive use of Marine Dauntlesses occurred in January 1945 when seven SBD squadrons from the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing began supporting General MacArthur's Philippines Campaign. Dubbed by the press as the "Diving Devil Dogs of Luzon," Army confidence in the SBD's effectiveness grew to the point that the 1st Cavalry Division depended on the Marine dive bombers to provide primary flank security in its sprint towards Manila. The Museum's Dauntless is actually an A-24B (the U.S. Army Air Force version of the SBD-5A) which has been returned to the configuration of an SBD-5 in paint and markings specifications prescribed during early 1943 by the Bureau of Aeronautics.—FMB



"Slow But Deadly," "Speedy-D," the "Barge," the "Clunk"—regardless of the derisive nickname assigned, the pilots that flew her and the Marines supported by her knew the Douglas Dauntless to be one of the premier dive bombers of World War II.

Technical Data

As depicted with one 500-lb. bomb in the SBD-5 airplane characteristics and performance chart issued on 1 August 1943.

Manufacturer: Douglas Aircraft Company, El Segundo, California, and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Type: Carrier-based scout/dive bomber.

Accommodation: Pilot and observer/rear gunner.

Power Plant: One 1,200-h.p. Wright R-1820-60.

Dimensions: Span, 41 ft., 6 5/16 in.; Length, 33 ft., 1/8 in.; Height 13 ft., 11 in.

Weights: Empty, 6,675 lbs.; Gross, 10,080 lbs.

Performance: Max speed, 248 m.p.h. at 15,800 ft.; Service ceiling, 25,200 ft.; Range, 1,165 mi.; Climb at sea level, 1,165 ft. per min.

Armaments: Two fixed, forward-firing .50-caliber machine guns; Two flexible, rear-mounted .30-caliber machine guns; One external, under-fuselage bomb station (capable of carrying 1,600 lbs.); Two under-wing stations (capable of carrying 325 lbs.)

World War II Chronology

January-March 1945

Philippines

6-7 January. U.S. Navy and Marine airmen from carriers of the Third Fleet made repeated strikes on Luzon; over 100 Japanese aircraft were destroyed.

9 January. The U.S. Sixth Army landed on beaches of the Lingayen Gulf, Luzon.

10 January. An advance party of Marine aviators from Marine Aircraft Groups 24 and 32 landed on Lingayen Beach.

11 January. Squadrons from Marine Aircraft Group 14 (VMF-212, -222, and -223) landed at Guiuan, Samar Island, under the operational command of the Fifth Air Force.

11 January. Marine Aircraft Groups, Dagupan, commanded by Col Clayton C. Jerome, was organized on Luzon.

11 January. The forward echelon of Marine Aircraft Group 24 arrived in Lingayen Gulf, Luzon.

25 January. The first planes, from Marine Scout-Bombing Squadrons 133 and 241, arrived at Mangaldan airstrip, Luzon, to provide close air support for U.S. Army operations on Luzon.

27 January. Aircraft of Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron-241 flew the first mission by Marine Aircraft Groups, Dagupan, in support of U.S. Army operations in the Philippines.

LSMs dash for the beach at Iwo Jima shortly after H-Hour in the invasion of the enemy bastion, 660 miles from the Japanese

27 January. Marine Aircraft Group 32 arrived at Mangaldan where it became part of Marine Aircraft Groups, Dagupan, under the control of the 308th Bombardment Wing, Army Air Forces.

1 February. The Lingayen Gulf beachhead was secured, and the U.S. Army concentrated its efforts on the capture of Manila.

1-3 February. The 1st Cavalry Division, USA, at Guimba, Lingayen Gulf, pushed through La Union Province toward Manila assisted by flyers of Marine Aircraft Groups, Dagupan, who provided air cover, flank protection, and reconnaissance.

3 February. U.S. Army troops entered Manila.

16 February. U.S. Army parachute troops assaulted Corregidor.

19 February. Forty-eight planes from Marine Aircraft Groups, Dagupan, struck derelict ships in Manila Harbor to assist the Army's 37th Division's penetration of the waterfront sector.

20 February. U.S. Army troops under cover of Marine aircraft were landed on Biri Island to insure control of the San Bernardino Straits.

28 February. U.S. Army troops invaded Palawan.

3 March. Manila fell to the U.S. Sixth Army.

4 March. Air Warning Squadron 4 arrived at Leyte Gulf from Los Negros in the Admiralties.

homeland. Shrouded by the smoke of naval bombardment, the volcano Mount Suribachi appears in the background.

