

FORTITUDIN

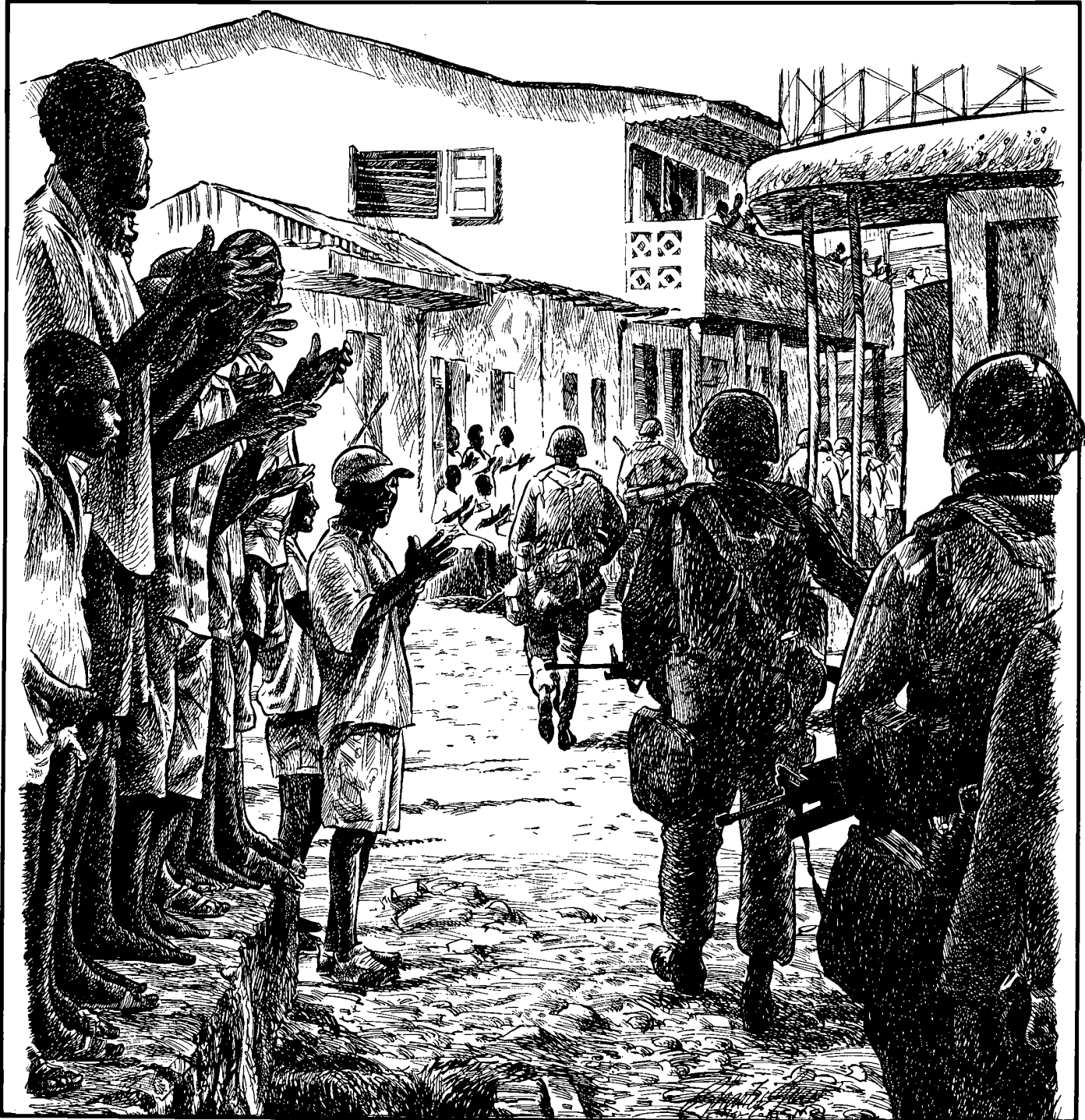
BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXIV

WINTER 1994-1995

NUMBER 3

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TO ANOTHER MARINE



WITH MARINES IN HAITI: A HISTORIAN'S VIEW OF OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY . . . MARINE CORPS MUSEUM-BUILT PENTAGON EXHIBIT HIGHLIGHTS 1945 JOINT OPERATIONS . . . 'NEW SERVICE' REVOLVERS ENRICH MUSEUM'S WEAPONS COLLECTION . . . NEW PAMPHLETS KEEP TRACK ON PACIFIC WAR DRIVE TO JAPAN

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PCN 10401220100



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Mr. Robert E. Struder
Senior Editor/Editor, Fortitudine

FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Volume XXIV

Winter 1994-1995

No. 3

This quarterly bulletin of the Marine Corps historical program is published for Marines, at the rate of one copy for every nine on active duty, to provide education and training in the uses of military and Marine Corps history. Other interested readers may purchase single copies or four-issue subscriptions from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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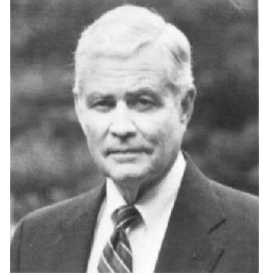
THE COVER

"Haitians line the dirt-and-stone streets. Cheers, chants, and merriment greet Marines from Golf Company 2/2, SPMAGTF Caribbean, on patrol through the streets of Bord du Borgne, Haiti, Sep94," reads a side-note to the pen-and-ink drawing by CWO-2 Charles G. Grow, USMC, the official combat artist attached to Marine forces in Haiti in autumn 1994. In addition to contributing another pen-and-ink drawing (page 12), CWO Grow writes about his experiences in the Caribbean in complement to those of Capt (Maj Sel) John T. Quinn, USMC, the official historian dispatched to the scene by the History and Museums Division. For his part, Capt Quinn looks at the Haiti intervention in its historical context as the second one performed by Marines and as an objective test of skills in the conduct of an amphibious landing and the establishment of a base within a populous city, beginning on page 8.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHIL ORR

The article "Memorandum from the Director: Guam Redux" in *Fortitudine's* Fall 1994 issue is enhanced by a number of adept and attractive photographs taken during the island's commemoration of the 50th anniversary of its liberation in World War II. Among these photographs, the four on pages 10 and 11 were prepared by Phil Orr, of Artifactual Creations, Riverside, California, who did not receive the credit due to him within the issue. We regret the delay in recognizing this important contribution.

Fortitudine is produced in the Editing and Design 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 bulletin is printed on 70-pound, matte-coated paper by offset lithography. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



BGen Simmons

The Commandants' Portraits

AS THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH does with its Popes, the Marine Corps numbers its Commandants. Maj Samuel Nicholas, by tradition, is counted as the First Commandant. Although he never held the title of "Major Commandant" (as it would have been then), he was the senior Marine and muster master of the Continental Marines (1775-1781).

After the "United States Marine Corps" (as opposed to the Continental Marines) came into being on 11 July 1798, William Ward Burrows (1798-1804) was the first to hold the actual title. It was "Major Commandant Burrows" at first and then, with a promotion, "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Burrows." We count him as the Second Commandant.

As the size of the Corps increased over the years the grade of its commander moved up. The Fifth Commandant, Archibald Henderson (1820-1859), was the first Colonel Commandant. He also held the honorary grade of brevet brigadier general, which causes some confusion.

MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT (sometimes abbreviated "MajGen-Comdt," sometimes "MGC") Thomas Hol-

Traditionally regarded as the First Commandant, Maj Samuel Nicholas appears in a portrait based on a contemporary miniature, by LtCol Donna J. Neary, USMCR.



comb, the 17th Commandant (1936-1943), switched his title to "Commandant of the Marine Corps" after his promotion to lieutenant general. That made official a usage that had been prevalent for some time.

Gen Carl E. Mundy is the 30th Commandant and he recently told us to take a hard look at the name plates on the portraits of the Commandants that hang in the Commandant's House and make them uniform in name, grade, number, signature, and tenure. A by-product of our labors appears on these pages—facsimiles of the signatures of the 30 Commandants to date.

The portraits of the Commandants form a unique collection (and unique is not a word to be used lightly or indiscriminately). In addition to the original oil paintings which are held in the Commandant's House (more about that later), there are high-quality reproductions on display at Headquarters Marine Corps and in the Marine Corps Research Center and the Marine Corps Historical Center. Actually, many of the paintings are not as old as most viewers suppose. Some were painted from life, but many are reconstructions.

The idea of collecting the portraits of MajGen George Barnett, the Twelfth Commandant, originated the idea of a collection of portraits and sought the help of Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt.

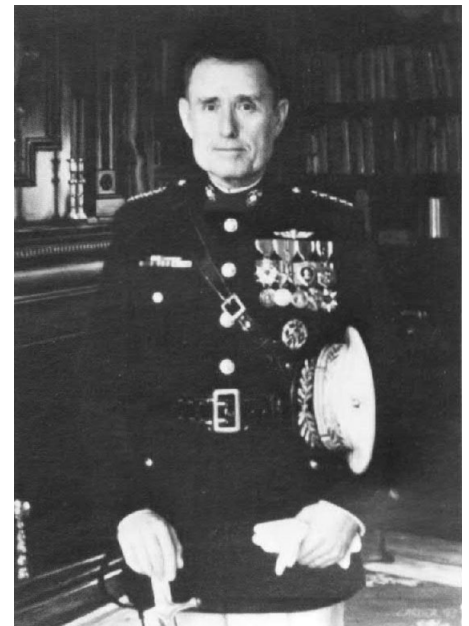


the Commandants originated with Maj-GenComdt George Barnett (himself the 12th Commandant) in 1916. He went to Franklin D. Roosevelt as Acting Secretary of the Navy for permission. (It can be guessed that Barnett waited until Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who was something of a curmudgeon, was out of town.) FDR was a very active Assistant Secretary of the Navy and he delighted in moving things when acting in place of Daniels. FDR was already an inveterate collector of military and naval artifacts, books, prints, and paintings. Much of his own collection can be seen today in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at the Roosevelt homestead at Hyde Park, New York.

ROOSEVELT, EVEN AS Acting Secretary of the Navy, could not approve the expenditure of public funds for portraits, or, for that matter, for anything else. In those days all expenditures of funds had to be "warranted" by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Roosevelt, perhaps with his tongue slightly in his cheek, wrote to the Comptroller of the Treasury on October 16, 1916, stating that:

The Thirtieth Commandant, Gen Carl E. Mundy, was painted by Mark Carder.



COMMANDANTS' SIGNATURES FROM 1775 TO PRESENT

Samuel Nicholas

No. 1
MAJOR SAMUEL NICHOLAS
28 November 1775-1781

W. P. Burrows

No. 2
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM W. BURROWS
12 July 1798-6 March 1804

Franklin Wharton

No. 3
LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN WHARTON
7 March 1804-1 September 1818

Anthony Gale

No. 4
LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANTHONY GALE
3 March 1819-16 October 1820

Arch Henderson

No. 5
COLONEL ARCHIBALD HENDERSON
17 October 1820-6 January 1859

John Harris

No. 6
COLONEL JOHN HARRIS
7 January 1859-12 May 1864

J. Zeilin

No. 7
BRIGADIER GENERAL JACOB ZEILIN
10 June 1864-31 October 1876

Charles G. McCawley

No. 8
COLONEL CHARLES G. MCCAWLEY
1 November 1876-29 January 1891

Charles Heywood

No. 9
MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES HEYWOOD
30 January 1891-2 October 1903

G. F. Elliott

No. 10
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT
3 October 1903-30 November 1910

W. P. Biddle

No. 11
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM P. BIDDLE
3 February 1911-24 February 1914

George Barnett

No. 12
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BARNETT
25 February 1914-30 June 1920

John A. Lefeune

No. 13
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LEFEUNE
1 July 1920-4 March 1929

Wendell C. Neville

No. 14
MAJOR GENERAL WENDELL C. NEVILLE
5 March 1929-8 July 1930

B. H. Fuller

No. 15
MAJOR GENERAL BEN H. FULLER
9 July 1930-28 February 1934

John H. Russell, Jr.

No. 16
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN H. RUSSELL, JR.
1 March 1934-30 November 1936

Thomas Holcomb

No. 17
LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS HOLCOMB
1 December 1936-31 December 1943

A. A. Vandegrift

No. 18
GENERAL ALEXANDER A. VANDEGRIFT
1 January 1944-31 December 1947

Clifton B. Cates

No. 19
GENERAL CLIFTON B. CATES
1 January 1948-31 December 1951

Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.

No. 20
GENERAL LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, JR.
1 January 1952-31 December 1955

Randolph McCall Pate

No. 21
GENERAL RANDOLPH MCCALL PATE
1 January 1956-31 December 1959

David M. Shoup

No. 22
GENERAL DAVID M. SHOUP
1 January 1960-31 December 1963

Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

No. 23
GENERAL WALLACE M. GREENE, JR.
1 January 1964-31 December 1967

Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.

No. 24
GENERAL LEONARD F. CHAPMAN, JR.
1 January 1968-31 December 1971

Robert E. Cushman, Jr.

No. 25
GENERAL ROBERT E. CUSHMAN, JR.
1 January 1972-30 June 1975

Louis H. Wilson

No. 26
GENERAL LOUIS H. WILSON
1 July 1975-30 June 1979

Robert H. Barrow

No. 27
GENERAL ROBERT H. BARROW
1 July 1979-30 June 1983

Paul X. Kelley

No. 28
GENERAL PAUL X. KELLEY
1 July 1983-30 June 1987

Alfred M. Gray, Jr.

No. 29
GENERAL ALFRED M. GRAY, JR.
1 July 1987-30 June 1991

Carl E. Mundy, Jr.

No. 30
GENERAL CARL E. MUNDY, JR.
1 July 1991-

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is desirous of procuring, for historical purposes, portraits, in oil, of as many of the Commandants of the Marine Corps since its reorganization in 1798 as may be obtainable, probably eight or nine in all, such portraits to be preserved at the Headquarters of the Corps.

FDR asked for a decision if the expense involved could be borne out of the appropriation "Maintenance, Quartermaster's Department" under any of several subheads, including "office furniture" or "expenses arising at home or abroad but impossible to anticipate or classify."

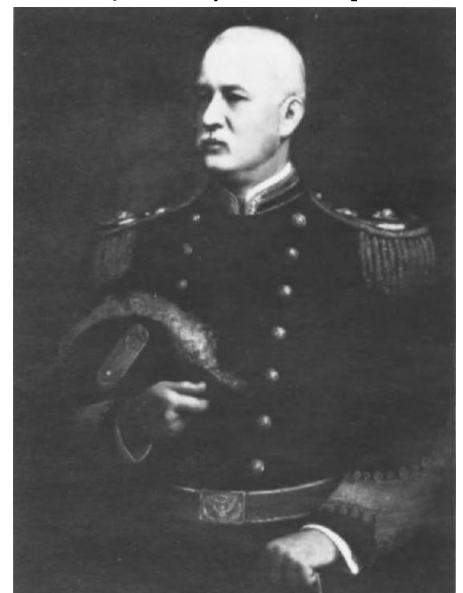
HE ADDED IN HIS OWN handwriting at the end of the letter, "I believe that it is the duty of the government to encourage in every way possible the col-

lection and preservation of every kind of historical material."

The Comptroller of the Treasury (who had probably dined at the Commandant's House as the Barnetts had great reputations as Washington hosts) came through with a favorable decision on 21 October saying that he held that [pictures] were "office furniture." His precise words were that "paintings suitable for the decoration of rooms in a public building are within the meaning of the term 'furniture,' and may be purchased from an appropriation for furniture." Barnett later stated that his purpose in having the paintings done was to show the successive changes in Marine Corps uniforms.

Such things moved more quickly in 1916 than now and on 13 November the Quartermaster General, Charles G. McCawley, was able to report to Barnett

Eighth Commandant Col Charles G. McCawley in one of the Brooke portraits.



that a contract had been let with Richard N. Brooke for an "Oil portrait of Major General Commandant George F. Elliott, M.C., retired, and other portraits of former commandants as may be desired" at \$225.00 each.

ONE OF THE portraits painted by Brooke was of McCawley's father, ColCmndt Charles G. McCawley (1876-1891). Charles McCawley, Sr. was already dead when the painting was done in 1917 and the artist worked from photographs taken while ColCmndt McCawley was on active service. Barnett's own portrait,

painted from life in 1917, not by Brooke, but by Louis H. Gebhardt, cost \$235.00. The Comptroller of the Treasury apparently did not challenge the price, and the cost has been going up ever since.

Conspicuously absent in the collection is a portrait of the black sheep Fourth Commandant, LtColCmndt Anthony Gale (1819-1820), whose tenure was cut short by courtmartial. No known likeness of him exists.

Each Commandant now chooses the artist who will do his portrait. Gen Mundy chose Mr. Mark Carder of Birmingham, Alabama.

Although they may not have seen the originals or even the reproductions collected together in one place, most Marines have seen the portraits at one time or another in the pages of *Leatherneck*, *Marine Corps Gazette*, or elsewhere. They may be less familiar with the signatures of the 30 Commandants of the Marine Corps. So we have gathered them together here.

It may be that out there in the readership of *Fortitudine* there are some handwriting analysts. If so, we invite them to take a searching look at these signatures and tell us what they see. □1775□

Bust Memorializes Guadalcanal War Hero John Basilone

by Charles A. Wood
Chief Curator

A BUST OF "Manila John" Basilone, the Marine whose quick thinking and bravery on Guadalcanal during World War II were credited with helping to turn back an attack by an entire Japanese regiment, has been donated by his family to the Marine Corps Museum.

The plaster with bronze-patina finish bust of GySgt John Basilone was presented by Mary G. Basilone, his sister, of Raritan, New Jersey, in a ceremony in the Special Exhibits Gallery in October 1994. Accompanying Miss Basilone were her sister, Dolores Hawkins, and family friend, John Garlup.

At the ceremony Miss Basilone recounted how her brother had grown up with the sculptor, Philip Orlando, who later wanted to memorialize his friend in a larger-than-life statue. Drawing on photographs provided by the family, Mr. Orlando completed the heroic bronze likeness which is a prominent feature of the city of Raritan. When the statue was completed, Orlando destroyed the plaster casting with the exception of the bust, which he presented to Miss Basilone.

GYSGT BASILONE WAS BORN in Buffalo in 1916 and began his military service with a tour of duty in 1934 with the U.S. Army in the Philippines, where he gained the sobriquet "Manila John." He was discharged from the Army in 1937 and returned to Raritan, but with World War II approaching, enlisted in the Marine Corps. In 1942 he shipped out for the Solomon Islands with the 1st Battalion,



Mary G. Basilone is flanked by her sister, Dolores Hawkins, and family friend John Garlup, who helped to transport the bust.

7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. During the Guadalcanal campaign, on the night of 24-25 October 1942, as a sergeant in charge of two heavy machine gun sections, Basilone manned one gun and skillfully directed the remaining guns to help turn back an attack by a Japanese regiment after most of his gun crews were either killed or wounded. For his actions he was awarded the Medal of Honor. The citation reads: "In a fierce frontal attack with the Japanese blasting his guns with grenades and mortar fire, one of Sergeant Basilone's sections, with its gun crews, was put out of action, leaving only two men to carry on. Moving an extra gun into position, he placed it into action, then under continual fire repaired another, and personally manned it. A little later, with the ammunition critically low and the supply lines cut off, Basilone at great risk to his life and in the face of continued enemy attack, battled his way through hostile lines with urgently needed shells for his gunners."

The battle continued for hours, with Basilone and his few remaining Marines holding the Japanese back—at one point he used his pistol to repulse enemy who had reached his trenchline—until reinforcements could reach them. Basilone's citation notes that his small force contributed in large measure to the destruction of an entire enemy regiment.

"MANILA JOHN" subsequently was ordered back to the U.S. to tour in aid of the War Bond Drive. During this period, in 1944, he met and married a sergeant in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, Lena Reggi. But having requested to return to combat duty, he was sent with the 1st Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, to Iwo Jima. There he single-handedly attacked and destroyed a Japanese blockhouse which was holding up his unit. He was killed on D-day, 19 February 1945, and was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for his actions.

□1775□

The bust, by Philip Orlando, is on display among World War II 50th anniversary commemorative exhibits in the Museum.



New Showcase Updates Museum's WWII Remembrance

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

A NEW LARGE SHOWCASE containing displays on six World War II campaigns was installed in the Special Exhibits Gallery of the Marine Corps Museum in Washington, D.C., on 5 December 1994. The addition of this case and a display featuring the two flags raised over Mount Suribachi brought the history of the war up to the Okinawa campaign in this steadily growing, major exhibit, which is dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of World War II.

Earlier visitors returning to the Museum now will find two large multipurpose showcases, one at either end of the gallery. These are in addition to the recently mounted four window cases and a special selection of World War II combat art. The installation of the first large showcase was part of the second phase of the Museum's efforts to commemorate World War II (see *Fortitudine*, Fall 1994). It contains artifacts which were used or encountered by Marines throughout the entire war in the Pacific Theater. The newest large case, however, is divided into six sections which contain exhibits on the campaigns in the Marshall Islands and on Saipan and Tinian, Guam, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. These were the six battles which followed Cape Gloucester, the featured campaign in the last of the four preceding window cases.

Each of these famous Marine victories is allotted a distinctive section of this versatile case. The design of the showcase al-

lows it to be used for multiple shallow-depth exhibits, such as is being done at this time, or for large single-theme displays with a potential volume of 900 cubic feet. As has been done in all of the Museum's World War II commemorative exhibits, two- and three-dimensional items are blended together to tell the story of the battle. Facsimile documents and photographs are juxtaposed with artifacts which are significant to the overall war effort or are specific to that particular campaign.

IN THE FIRST display on the Marshalls campaign, an M1 carbine, characteristic Japanese split-toed military footwear, and a model of an M3 halftrack are featured, along with a reproduction copy of the landing instructions issued to each Marine in the 4th Marine Division. As much as possible, copies of the original documents in the Marine Corp's historical archives are being used to minimize any damage to the originals due to fading during the long-term exhibit.

The display on Saipan and Tinian has an M1918A2 Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR) prominently mounted, since this was the first time that the new four-man fire team concept, including a BAR man, was used in the Pacific. This new doctrine increased the number of BARs from one to three in each squad, and provided a new flexibility in Marine ground tactics for the rest of World War II. In addition to

other smaller objects, a Japanese Type 99 light machine gun is shown next to it, so that the visitor can compare the two weapons. A homemade fighting knife which was carried by a Marine sergeant who was killed on Saipan is also included in this section. It has a cast aluminum grip, copied from the familiar M1918 "knuckle knife" of World War I, but has a blade which was fashioned from a cut-down M1840 U.S. cavalry saber. This knife was transferred to the Museum from the U.S. Army's museum at Fort Sam Houston in the 1980s.

THE CASE ON GUAM contains one of the two bronze entrance plaques which were recovered from the ruins of the old U.S. Marine Barracks on Guam's Orote Peninsula, when it was recaptured by the 22d Marines in the summer of 1944. Both of these battle-damaged plaques have been in the Museum's reserve collection since the war, and the mate to this one was sent to Guam on extended loan for an exhibit last summer. This is the first time that these plaques have been on exhibit since their use in war bond drives during the last few months of World War II. Also included in this display is a spear made from a bamboo pole, with a Japanese bayonet lashed to it. This evocative makeshift weapon was found after a banzai charge on Guam and has not been on exhibit since 1977.

The Peleliu display has three edged-

Consuming all of one wall of the Special Exhibits Gallery, the second new showcase is divided into six sections, each honoring a Pacific campaign: Marshalls, Saipan and Tinian, Guam, Peleliu,

Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Among items on display—this one in the Okinawa exhibit—is a rare Marine Corps sniper rifle, made from a M1903 Springfield rifle and a target telescopic sight.





Guam Marine Barracks plaque is a feature. weapons in it which were all donated in recent years: a Japanese "samurai" sword, a hospital corpsman's bolo knife, and the familiar "Ka-bar" combat utility knife. In all of the exhibits, an example of the appropriate divisional cloth shoulder insignia is displayed, and in this case, it is an early-war 1st Marine Division patch which was worn by long-time museum volunteer George H. MacGillivray.

THE LAST TWO exhibits are slightly larger than their predecessors, since these campaigns involved so many more combatants. Within the last 10 years, the museum was fortunate to receive from

Readers Always Write

Pamphlet Cover Information Puts Japanese Shrine in Wrong Place

There is one thing about . . . [*Breach- ing the Marianas: The Battle for Saipan*] that may draw some letters. The caption for the cover photograph reads: "A Marine enters the outskirts of Garapan, Saipan, through the torii gate of a Shinto Shrine." I have had enough experience in publishing to know that one must believe what is said in the captions that accompany photographs one intends to use. However, this shrine is not in Garapan. Therein lies an interesting story.

Under Japanese rule there were two population centers. One was Garapan. The other was built around the sugar refinery at what the records show as *Chagan Kanoa* today is within a Catholic cemetery.



ran Kanoa. This is a phonetic spelling from the Japanese pronunciation. The natives call it Chalan Kanoa. They manage the L's better than did the Japanese. That area was blown away during the preinvasion bombardment and the refinery was left in ruins. Nearby, U.S. forces soon established a camp for civilians. When it was safe to do so, the camp was closed and the natives were free to resettle. One of the first things they did was to build a church. The location they chose was the ruins of the sugar refinery. The church was built entirely by hand labor and Americans joined in to assist the natives in the venture. Today the church is designated as the cathedral. Alongside the church structure is a Catholic school complex. One of the buildings is from the old refinery, the only structure to survive. Next to the school is a cemetery. That torii gate and shrine can be seen today—smack dab in the middle of a Catholic cemetery.

There is one other item that could be interest. Afetna Point was a significant factor in the invasion. Islanders call it Susupe Point. To them, Afetna is further down.

made of clay pottery. This example is one of several which have been given to the Museum in recent years. In addition to the 6th Marine Division embroidered shoulder insignia is a squadron patch of Marine Night Fighter Squadron 542, a unit which downed 18 Japanese planes while flying Grumman F6F Wildcats during the campaign and helped to protect the U.S. fleet offshore from *kamikaze* attacks.

National treasures, both of the flags which were raised over Mount Suribachi on 23 February 1945 have been moved from the former Iwo Jima exhibit, in place since 1977, to the new setting in the Special Exhibits Gallery.

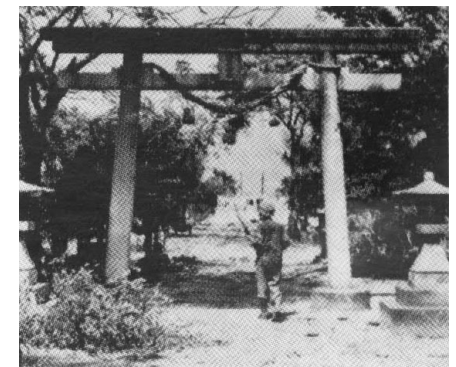
FILLED OUT BY some of the most significant and appropriate art of the period, the entire World War II commemorative exhibit now takes the viewer through the early summer of 1945. This spring, additional displays on the end of the war, the occupation of Japan and North China, and the experiences of Marine prisoners of war are expected to be added. □1775□

Just above Agingan Point. When the Coast Guard maintained a station on the island they had an old Spanish map on the wall. It revealed the place names the same way islanders have them.

Saipan is one of my favorite places. I am a retired professor from San Jose State University. My field is history. Over the years the university has maintained degree programs in Micronesia and I have been out there many times. The last tour on Saipan was in March/April/May of this year.

Dr. Damon G. Nalty
San Jose, California

Cover note misidentified Marine's locale.



Marine Historian Records ‘Uphold Democracy’ in Haiti

by Capt John T. Quinn II, USMC
Historical Writer

IN SEPTEMBER 1994, with U.S. diplomatic efforts to oust the regime of LtGen Raoul Cedras in Haiti at an impasse, I was afforded an opportunity to serve as a field historian when Marine Forces Atlantic requested that one be dispatched as soon as possible to the Marine force on station in the Caribbean Sea. After spending my first eight months at the Marine Corps Historical Center working on projects related to the 1990-1991 Gulf War, I welcomed the opportunity to return—even if only for a short while—to the fleet. Within days of the request, I had packed my sea bag and caught a flight to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to join what was then still billed as Operation Support Democracy. This encompassed the U.S. military’s activities in support of the U.N. economic blockade of Haiti designed to unseat LtGen Cedras and restore exiled Haitian President Jean Bertrand Aristide to office.

Uncertain as to the scope and size of the Marine portion of the projected operation, I joined the amphibious task force located just offshore south of Guantanamo Bay on the late afternoon of 15 September in time to attend a complete brief for its officers on board the USS *Wasp* (LHD 1). As outlined that evening by the combined staffs of the amphibious task force, the plan for U.S. military intervention—dubbed Operation Uphold Democracy—called for Joint

Preintervention planning was carried out on board Wasp among, from left, Maj Herman C. Broadstone, executive officer, BLT 2d Bn, 2d Marines; LtCol George S. Hartley, commanding BLT 2/2; and Maj Thomas C. Greenwood, 2d Marines/MAGTF S-3.



At H-hour on 20 September, air-cushioned landing craft (LCACs) leave the Wasp (LHD 1) for Cap Haitien, in the left background. The Ashland (LSD 49) is at right in this picture. The landing was under the command of RAdm William H. Wright IV, USN.

Task Force 180 (JTF 180) under the command of LtGen Henry H. “Hugh” Shelton, USA, to take control of key objectives throughout Haiti in order to help force the Haitian military from power. The operation would consist of two major actions at the outset. A large task force (15,000-20,000 troops), consisting of most of the 82d Airborne Division from Shelton’s XVIII Airborne Corps, as well as elements of the U.S. Special Operations Command, would seize Port-au-Prince, the country’s capital and its largest city, as well as key facilities in the surrounding area utilizing

both parachute and helicopter-borne assaults. The latter would be launched from two aircraft carriers of VAdm Jay L. Johnson’s Task Force 185 offshore.

A SMALL AMPHIBIOUS task force (Task Force 185.2) from Johnson’s fleet under the overall command of RAdm William H. Wright IV, would seize Haiti’s second largest city, Cap Haitien, on its north coast. Wright, the commander of the Mayport, Florida-based Cruiser-Destroyer Group 12, also headed the maritime interdiction operations for the U.N. embargo of Haiti. Wright’s landing force was the 1,900 Marines and sailors of Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force Caribbean (SPMAGTF CARIB) under Col Thomas S. Jones.

SPMAGTF CARIB’s command element consisted of the staff and headquarters of Jones’ 2d Marines with augmentation from other II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF) units. The task force’s ground combat element was a battalion landing team built around the 2d Battalion, 2d Marines (BLT 2/2), commanded by LtCol George S. “Steve” Hartley. The battalion had just returned in June from a six-month deployment to the Far East, and virtually every key billet was held by an officer new to the job after the normal summer turnover. LtCol Anthony J. Zell’s Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 264



On 21 September, Marines of Company G, BLT 2/2, man an AAV barricade just outside the entrance to the port of Cap-Haitien. Task Force Irish, including Company G, was to land near the port, clear, and occupy it, before moving to other objectives.

(Reinforced) (HMM-264 [Rein]) served as the MAGTF's aviation combat element. Besides HMM-264's regular lineup of 12 Boeing CH-46E Sea Knight helicopters, the squadron included four Sikorsky CH-53E Super Stallions from Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 464 and four Bell Textron AH-1W Super Cobras and three UH-1N Hueys from Marine Light/Attack Helicopter Squadron 269. The task force's logistical support was provided by Combat Service Support Detachment 29 (CSSD 29), commanded by Maj Lance R. McBride. This detachment of nearly 200 Marines and sailors was formed from units throughout the 2d Force Service Support Group.

Besides SPMAGTF CARIB and the *Wasp*, Admiral Wright's command for the operation also included the *Nashville* (LPD 13), the *Oliver Hazard Perry* (FFG 7), and, temporarily, the *Ashland* (LSD 49). This force was rounded out by the patrol craft *Monsoon* (PC 4) and SEAL platoons from Naval Special Warfare Group Two. Capt Guy E. Myslivy, USN, the commander of Amphibious Squadron Eight, and several of his officers joined Wright's staff to lend it greater amphibious expertise. Operating off the *Perry* was a section of Bell OH-58D Kiowa Warriors from O Troop, 4th Squadron, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, which provided the task force an excellent reconnaissance capability at night, paired with the ability to designate targets with lasers and engage them with Hellfire antiarmor missiles.

Formed on 20 July at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, the SPMAGTF was dispatched to the Caribbean Sea in mid-August to maintain the U.S. Atlantic Command's afloat non-combatant evacuation operation (NEO) capability, off Haiti. This had been the principal mission of

its immediate predecessor, the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) (24th MEU [SOC]), which itself had been quickly dispatched from North Carolina to the Caribbean in early July 1994 after only a few weeks rest from a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea. As the United Nations and the administration of President Clinton exhausted efforts to negotiate the return of President Aristide to power, the mission of the joint task force shifted to preparations for an armed intervention.

COL JONES and his operations officer, Maj Thomas C. Greenwood, had been briefed on contingency plans for such an operation before SPMAGTF CARIB departed Camp Lejeune. In the case of the main effort by U.S. forces at Port-au-Prince, a two-track planning for both "hard" and "soft" intervention options was adopted by General Shelton that involved different force packages. For the "hard" or combat entry, much of the 82d Airborne

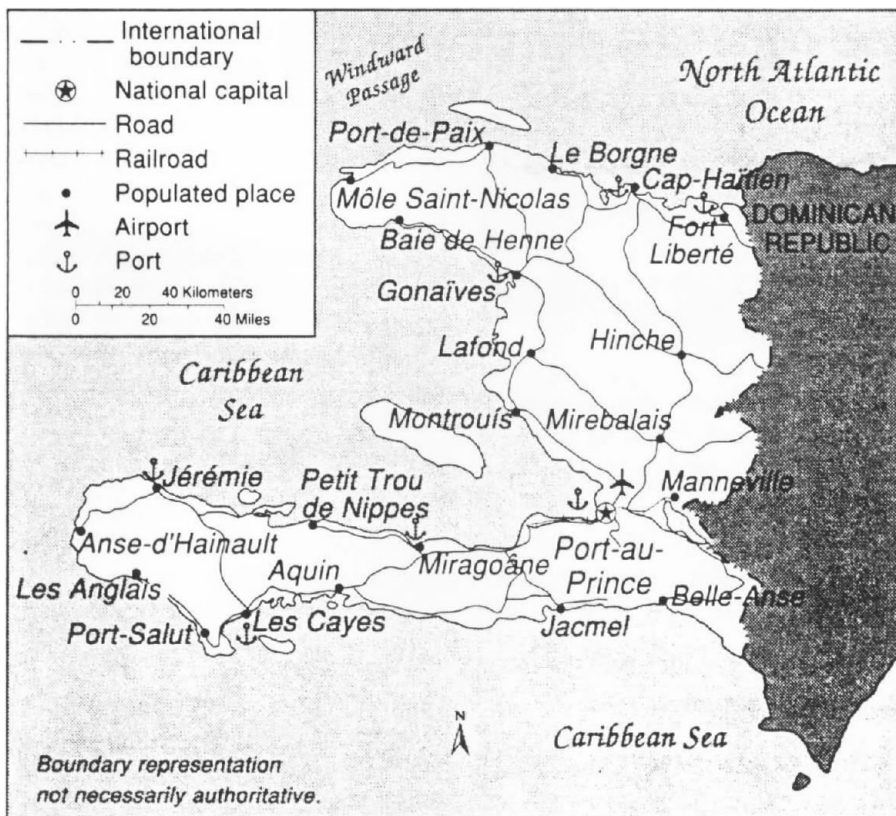
A light armored vehicle—a LAV-25 from Company B, 2d LAR Battalion—takes up a position adjacent to the headquarters of the Haitian Army's Military Department of the North, despite the previously expressed displeasure of its commander.



Division, along with Rangers and other special forces, would parachute onto key objectives in and around Port-au-Prince. They would be relieved within weeks by the Army's 10th Mountain Division in the role of occupation force. The "soft" or permissive entry option skipped the airborne assault and instead envisioned directly airlanding most of the 10th Mountain Division plus additional special operations forces into Port-au-Prince. For the amphibious operation to the north directed at Cap-Haitien, either option would be executed by SPMAGTF CARIB.

With the potential for widely varying circumstances under which a landing could take place, Adm Wright and Col Jones designed a flexible plan for the operation. Wright identified the port and the airfield as the two key objectives in the city of approximately 65,000 people, with the control of both necessary to sustain the force ashore and to permit the quick introduction of a follow-on Army light infantry brigade task force. With the key objectives separated by a distance of nearly three kilometers, Jones divided LtCol Hartley's battalion landing team into three task forces for the initial phase of the landing. The port and the airfield would each be the object of a task force, while the third would be held in reserve.

To seize the port area, Col Jones formed Task Force Irish, which consisted primarily of Company G, 2d Battalion, 2d Marines and Company B, 2d Light Armored Reconnaissance (LAR) Battalion. It also included significant portions of the BLT's Headquarters and Service Company and its Weapons Company. Under the com-



Map from Library of Congress, *Atea Handbook for Dominican Republic and Haiti, second edition, 1991*

mand of LtCol Hartley, Task Force Irish would land adjacent to the port with Company G mounted in amphibious assault vehicles (AAVs) and clear and occupy it. The light armored vehicles (LAVs) would immediately follow in both air-cushioned and conventional landing craft. A portion of this force would then quickly move to landing force objectives—most notably the headquarters and barracks of the Military Department of the North, located a few blocks inland from the port—and demand their immediate surrender under the threat of attack.

CONCURRENTLY, THE airfield just to the south of the city would be taken primarily via air assault by Task Force Hawg under the command of 2d Battalion, 2d Marines' executive officer, Maj Herman C. Broadstone. This task force, so named in recognition of Maj Broadstone's fondness for Harley-Davidson motorcycles, consisted of Company F, 2d Battalion, 2d Marines; Battery B, 1st Battalion, 10th Marines; and a combined anti-armor team (CAAT) from BLT 2/2's Weapons Company. In a somewhat unusual move, Battery B had left its M-198 howitzers back at Camp Lejeune and had organized and trained as a provisional rifle company from the outset of the deployment to the Caribbean. The third task force—Company E,

2d Battalion, 2d Marines—was designated as the MAGTF reserve and would remain on board the *Wasp* until Col Jones determined where best to employ it.

As the deadline for a negotiated settlement to the crisis rapidly approached, the MAGTF launched into a final round of briefings and preparations. Foremost among these were instructions by its commanders on the rules of engagement, which emphasized discipline and restraint on the part of Marines and promoted Col Jones' philosophy that the hearts and minds of the Haitian people were the objectives that ultimately had to be won over. Thus, only military targets that presented a direct threat would be taken under

Looking northward from the vehicle bridge over the Haut-du-Cap River at the southern edge of Cap Haitien gives a partial view of the city, strung out along the western shore of Cap Haitien Bay and surrounded by high hills. Villas dot the slopes of the lower hills.



fire by Marines, and all possible efforts would be taken to limit collateral damage to civilian areas.

Reconnaissance missions that identified usable landing beaches for the Marines were undertaken by Navy SEALs in the waters off Cap Haitien during mid-September. Intelligence sources helped to pinpoint critical targets for immediate engagement, the most worrisome of which were heavy machine gun positions near the airfield. With the administration facing strong opposition from many in Congress over its threatened intervention in Haiti, the question of the effect of American casualties on the operation's success was carefully considered, especially in light of the bitter U.S. experience in Somalia in October 1993. Marines were aware of the foreign policy disagreements at home concerning the wisdom of U.S. armed intervention. On average they seemed skeptical of the utility of the mission, given their understanding of Haiti's troubled history. Despite this, the men and women of the SPMAGTF focused their attention on the "how" of the mission ahead rather than the "why."

AN 11TH-HOUR ACCORD, brokered on the evening of 18 September by a U.S. delegation to Haiti headed by former President Jimmy Carter, resulted in the abrupt cancellation of the assault on Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien just a few hours short of its scheduled commencement. Marines greeted this turn of events with a mixture of relief and disappointment; the former because of the natural uncertainty felt by those on the verge of possible combat, and the latter because it meant being denied the opportunity to participate in the Marine Corps' first amphibious assault in over a decade. As Ma-



Lt Charles H. Miller IV, MC, USN, the 2d Marines medical officer, tends to an ailing civilian. Lt Miller, with other officers, provided an initial assessment for the Joint Task Force of civil needs in the Cap Haitien area, including one for clean drinking water.

ines settled down and awaited further instructions, reports on the details of the last-minute settlement captured the interest of those on board ship well into the evening. Many expressed surprise when, later that evening, the amphibious task force was ordered to stand by well out to sea while U.S. forces were to be introduced into the Port-au-Prince area the next morning. Thus, as Marines and sailors watched and waited, throughout the day on 19 September elements of the 10th Mountain Division and U.S. Special Operations Command helicoptered ashore into Port-au-Prince from aircraft carriers pressed into service as troop transports. To many in the naval service, this method of introducing Army troops onto a foreign shore seemed to be an odd reversal of traditional roles.

Late in the day on the 19th, Gen Shelton directed Adm Wright to land SPMAGTF CARIB at Cap Haitien at first light on 20 September. Reflecting the rather abrupt change from a forcible to a somewhat permissive intervention, Wright and Col Jones modified the operation so as to drop the planned seizure of Haitian military positions in the city. The Joint Task Force commander issued new rules of engagement that restricted the use of deadly force to self-defense. In order to limit possible misunderstandings, these modifications were again personally briefed by Marine commanders, and hastily printed cards with this new guidance were distributed to all going ashore.

September 20th dawned clear and

warm, with the ships of the amphibious task force anchored several miles to the north of Cap Haitien off Pointe Picoulet. The city, strung out along the western shore of Cap Haitien Bay, was overshadowed by a series of hills, the largest of which, at 718 meters, completely dominated the peninsula on which it lay. South toward the airport, the terrain flattened out quickly. Just visible on the horizon beyond the airport stood the famed Citadel-Henry, said to be built in the 1810s at a cost of more than 10,000 lives in order to defend against the feared return of the French Army. To one participant, the local topography was reminiscent of Beirut, Lebanon, in miniature.

RIGHT ON SCHEDULE and without incident, the landing force occupied its initial objectives starting at 0700 that morning. The reaction of the local people was positive but restrained, their mood reflecting the continued fear by many of the regime's reach. As Marines strung concertina wire around their positions and established hasty roadblocks, small crowds began to form close by. Bolstered by nearly three dozen interpreters from throughout the Department of Defense, Marines on the ground were able to communicate readily with the locals, some of whom were quick to point out alleged agents of the regime and its sympathizers.

The town of Cap Haitien, wedged between the bay and the hills, was a little over three kilometers long and a thousand

meters deep at its widest point, but its depth was pinched down to less than half a kilometer as one travelled from the government and business center south toward the airfield. The lower hills on the northern outskirts of Cap Haitien were dotted with the villas of the area's wealthy. The buildings in its faded town center wore traditional Caribbean pastels over the French colonial flavor in their architecture. Although in this part of town there were hints of a more prosperous era, in general downtown Cap Haitien was in an advanced state of decay, presumably in part due to the effects of the lengthy U.N. embargo. As LtCol Hartley's Marines moved south through town to link up with the airfield task force, the living conditions they confronted quickly deteriorated. Overcrowded and half-finished cinder-block dwellings seemed to be the norm on the south side of town, with mounds of trash and sewage piled up haphazardly on the streets. The sights and smells offered by the land were often striking. They provided an intriguing backdrop to combat artist CWO-2 Charles G. Grow, who joined the SPMAGTF historical team a few days into the operation ashore.

WITH THE AIRFIELD and port quickly secured, Col Jones linked up with Task Force Irish at the port and proceeded with a mechanized column to the military department headquarters located a few blocks away. There he informed the northern department commander, a lieutenant colonel of the Force Armee d'Haiti (FAd'H), of the SPMAGTF's mission and noted its overwhelming superiority in combat power relative to anything the Haitian Army could muster. The department commander indicated through a translator that he understood the situation, but his demeanor clearly signalled to the Marines his displeasure at their intrusion onto his territory.

After establishing security at landing force objectives and along the key route in between, Col Jones, who had brought his command post ashore at a small pier just south of the commercial port, next focused on a JTF-mandated initial assessment of civil needs in the area. This was conducted by his executive officer, LtCol John D. McGuire, along with his logistics officer, Maj Mark C. Dobbs; his engineer, Capt

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Combat Artist Preserves Haiti Service Scenes on Paper

by CWO-2 Charles G. Grow, USMC

AS A COMBAT ARTIST on assignment for the Marine Corps Historical Center for Operation Uphold Democracy, my primary function was to experience and record current events that will become Marine Corps history. My mission was to translate the experience of Marines in and around Haiti during the September-October 1994 intervention into drawings and paintings. Over the next few months I hope to complete various artworks resulting from my tour with Special Purpose MAGTF Caribbean (SPMAGTF CARIB) in Haiti. Here in a condensed version are some of the things I saw and hope to convey to others through my pen and brush:

After going ashore on 21 September at the northern city of Cap Haitien, the young Marines of Battalion Landing Team 2d Battalion, 2d Marines (BLT 2/2) and the other elements of SPMAGTF CARIB began by occupying key positions from which to operate and then extended security as far as their limited resources allowed. The individual Marine went ashore with little more than his pack and his weapon with which to carry out his task, although the BLT's nearly two dozen light armored vehicles and amphibious assault vehicles provided an overwhelm-

Marines from Company G, BLT 2/2, stand in the ankle-deep water of a creek, while on the bank a resident of the village of Petit Bord du Borgne discusses possible weapons locations with

ing combat edge if the need arose. Overhead, four AH-1W Cobra attack helicopters from HMM-264 made their presence known, along with several Army OH-58D Kiowa Warrior armed scouts.

As a fascinated world looked through the eyes of a somewhat hawkish press, the U.S. Marines actually lived in an often dull world of hot days and boring nights. SPMAGTF engineers bulldozed mounds of garbage and waste from the streets of Cap Haitien. Combat Service Support Detachment 29 (CSSD 29) warehousemen organized the MAGTF's small forward supply cache at a concrete plant in the port area. Corpsmen treated the minor injuries of Haitians at points along the Marine perimeter. Reconnaissance teams watched over the city day and night from positions high on the mountain that dwarfed it and the small "Recon Hill" near the airport. Infantrymen and artillerymen roasted in the sun, suffering the insects and elements.

Curious, jubilant crowds of Haitians drew near the Marine positions to watch. Parents dressed children in their finest clothes and brought them to stare through the concertina. Little girls in Sunday dresses held hand-made dolls and smiled at Marines through the wire. Elderly folk led burros by and leisurely *them. At the center of the Marine group, holding folded maps in his right hand, is Col Thomas S. Jones, the MAGTF commander. Artist CWO-2 Grow sketched the scene in pen and ink.*



waved "Bonjour!" Across from the main entrance to the Cap Haitien Airport, the locals raised an American flag to "honor America." The Haitians seemed simultaneously grateful and apprehensive.

The brown Caribbean hills, swaying palms, and blue-green seas belied the temporary peace. A brief but sharp firefight between a squad from Company E, 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, and Haitian military police erupted on the evening of 24 September. In its aftermath, the populace moved against Haitian Army barracks and posts on the morning of the 25th, but much to the Marines' relief Haitians filed to the perimeter and turned over many seized weapons to them. Later, the locals gathered at the entrance to the airfield and burned a mound of police uniforms.

ON 26 SEPTEMBER, the SPMAGTF commander, Col Tom Jones, and a platoon from Company F of BLT 2/2 flew to Grand Riviere du Nord to seize weapons at a military police company barracks. The low-level helicopter ride over the countryside was exhilarating. Huge crowds of cheering Haitians deafened the Marine platoon as it made its way from the soccer field to the yellow barracks in the center of town. Thousands of spectators watched and waved banners as the Marines emptied the building of weapons. A Toyota pickup truck was piled high with rifles and ammunition and escorted back to the LZ. The cache included many M1 Garands and '03 Springfields, the latter were likely left over from the 1915-1934 Marine intervention, judging by their age and condition. The day was a grand success; more missions would follow.

On 28 September I again accompanied Col Jones and a platoon from Company G as they flew to a couple more villages in search of additional weapons caches. We first landed in a field outside of Petit Bord du Borgne. Marines waded across a wide but shallow creek toward the little village. The far shore was lined with cheering Haitians. In the background stood a large building with a cross; this scene struck me as appropriate since the Marines were greeted like saviors by the locals. Some of them clutched small posters of ousted President Aristide.

WE NEXT LANDED at Le Borgne on the coast, again wading across a shallow stream to enter the town. The locals were equally friendly in their reception of Marines. We continued on foot through the village lined with French colonial structures and a sea of clapping hands. At its center stood a "mall" comprised of poorly fashioned stick and thatch huts. Atop a hill near the beach stood an abandoned police headquarters. Everything at this post was either taken or broken. The ground was littered with official-looking papers that no longer had any power.

Near the SPMAGTF headquarters, which was located on Cap Haitien's small boat pier, in the Cafe du Port, a few Haitians worked at various tasks, mostly housekeeping. One gentleman of particular interest was Mr. Jacques Compere. He was a pleasant man of 74 years who easily smiled and conveyed an animated story of being a boy during the "last Marine occupation of Haiti." I sketched a portrait and had him sign it. He told us that the city was now happier, and so it seemed.

The Cap Haitien locals planned and staged a demonstration early on 30 September that trailed through the colorful little city. The parade was peaceful and full of frolic. The only injury recorded was a self-inflicted gunshot wound suffered by a Haitian policeman reportedly trying to protect himself from other Haitians.

On 1 October, the SPMAGTF established two food distribution sites in town in order to help alleviate the suffering of some of its people. The first site ran as smoothly as a modern supermarket. Marines with fixed bayonets along with sailors and coast guardsmen watched over a very peaceful crowd. The experience of the second distribution site was quite the opposite. A large, unruly crowd stretched for blocks and swarmed the Marine position. An earnest attempt to gain and maintain order was made by the mostly Marine force. Ultimately the attempt to pass out food was scrubbed to prevent the Haitians from inflicting further hurt on themselves or becoming a bigger danger to the Americans. I didn't sense any malice in the crowd, simply confusion and misdirected curiosity. As a reward for the peaceful festivities on 30 September, limited electrical power was restored to the city that evening to the evident joy of all.

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Randy J. Lawson; and his medical officer, Lt Charles H. Miller, IV, MC, USN. Among other things, they noted grossly inadequate sanitation facilities for the town, an absence of clean drinking water, a shortage of basic medical supplies, and a lack of electricity for the local hospital.

Although the first day went smoothly, just after sunset on 20 September a crowd that had gathered to listen to SPMAGTF CARIB's U.S. Army Psychological Operation team in the town center was forcibly dispersed by police agents, hazarding the team in the process and forcing it to break off its mission. In the wake of this incident, Col Jones attempted to locate the FAd'H commander at his residence and warn him against further actions of this type, but this proved futile as the com-

mander was reported to have travelled to Port-au-Prince for consultations with his superiors. At that point, officers on the MAGTF staff began to wonder how much control the FAd'H commander really exerted over his subordinates.

IN RESPONSE TO THE continued abuse by the FAd'H of citizens in Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien, Joint Task Force 180 modified the rules of engagement on the 21st to allow soldiers and Marines to use deadly force to prevent heinous crimes and to detain the perpetrators. BLT 2/2 instituted mounted patrols of Cap Haitien on the evening of 21 September in order to discourage the FAd'H from using the cover of night. Despite these efforts, such abusive behavior was again reported sporadically throughout the night. On the

morning of the 22d, LtCol Hartley dispatched Company E, under the command of Capt Richard L. Diddams, Jr., on a foot patrol of the southwest section of the city known as Bel Air where most of the reported FAd'H activity was centered. At the end of its patrol, the company took up positions for the evening at a primary school a few blocks to the west of the town center. From there, Diddams dispatched squad-sized patrols to frequent the surrounding areas, which included the headquarters of the Haitian military police company, the hospital, and the prison.

SPMAGTF CARIB maintained its positions throughout 23 September amid reports of continuing FAd'H violence in town and intelligence warnings of possible strikes against Marines. Mounted and dismounted patrolling of the city con-



Near BLT headquarters, LtGen Cedras takes a report from a Haitian captain at mid-morning on 25 September. Visible behind him, in helmets and facing the camera, are LtGen Henry H. Shelton, USA, left, and MAGTF commander Col Thomas S. Jones.

tinued as the MAGTF awaited the arrival of Army follow-on forces. In the meantime, LtCol McGuire led the effort to provide some humanitarian relief to the city. Under Doctor Miller's direction, MAGTF medical personnel restocked the hospital with basic supplies while preventative medicine technicians tested the city's wells for bacteria and contaminants. The engineers began efforts to clear the streets of debris and restore limited electrical service. With little information on effective local relief agencies through which to work, LtCol McGuire drew up plans to distribute directly rice, beans, and health items to the poorer segment of the populace.

At first light on 24 September, the advance element of the 2d Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, started to arrive at Cap Haitien airfield on board Air Force transports. The brigade was commanded by Col James M. Dubick, USA, a 1979 graduate of the Amphibious Warfare School. With only half of the runway in usable condition and very little aircraft parking area, the flow of the brigade into Cap Haitien was initially limited to the capacity of a single C-130 on the ground at any one time. Fortunately, most of the brigade's equipment was transported to Haiti on the USNS *Cape Ducato*, which arrived at Cap Haitien on 23 September after the port was cleared of immobilized merchantmen and fishing boats.

ON THE MORNING of 24 September, accompanied by two senior officers from Cedras' staff, the FAd'H commander returned to Cap Haitien and met with Col Jones. Jones warned them that the conduct of their men during the past few days was

unacceptable. After they left, Jones discussed with his operations officer, Maj Greenwood, the need to strip the FAd'H of most of its weapons in order to limit its ability to cause mischief in the north. During the afternoon, Adm Wright and Col Jones hosted a visit by Secretary of Defense William J. Perry, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen John M. Shalikashvili, LtGen Shelton, and VAdm Johnson. Secretary Perry and the others discussed the situation in northern Haiti with Wright and Jones, and the Secretary visited the Marines of Company G on the perimeter outside the port.

Shortly after sunset, the day's quiet was broken by reports of gunfire heard by a LAV section stationed near the vehicle bridge on the south end of the city. Minutes later, as Marines were still investigating this incident, a volley of rifle and

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry hears the experiences of Marines at the Company G position outside the port of Cap Haitien on 24 September. Secretary Perry was joined for his visit by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen John M. Shalikashvili.



machine gun fire ripped through the town center. As illumination rounds lit up the area, a quick check of radio nets by the SPMAGTF CARIB combat operations center personnel revealed that a squad from Company E, on patrol from its base at the schoolyard on the west side of town, was involved in a fight outside the military police barracks. A platoon commander, accompanying the squad on its patrol, observed a highly agitated military policeman raise his weapon in the direction of the squad. Responding to this perceived threat, he felled the individual with shots from his M-16. As other policemen at the site reached for their weapons in reaction, the Marine squad took them under concentrated fire. Within a minute, the situation settled down into a standoff, at a cost of 10 Haitian military policemen killed and several others who lay wounded inside the building. On the part of U.S. forces, one sailor, serving as an interpreter for the squad, was slightly wounded in the exchange.

With the area quickly surrounded by his Marines, LtCol Hartley waited until first light to clear the police barracks. This task was then accomplished without further bloodshed. In the wake of the firefight of the previous evening, Haitian military authority began to crumble throughout the city on 25 September. Even a hastily organized visit by Gen Cedras that morning could not staunch the collapse of the FAd'H. Cedras, who accused the Marines of murder and demanded — to no avail — the immediate relief of Col Jones by

Gen Shelton, could not even locate the department commander or his deputy, so he was forced to assign one of his captains to temporarily command the department.

IN THE MIDST of Cedras' visit, reports of gunfire and a riot in town outside the military department headquarters reached the SPMAGTF headquarters. Company G, led by Capt Jay C. "Colin" Smith and with Col Jones and LtCol Hartley close behind, moved quickly to secure the department headquarters and detain the few Haitian soldiers remaining in the vicinity. Witnesses to the earlier events reported that some of the Haitian soldiers, after firing a few shots to keep the growing antiregime crowds outside the department headquarters at bay, had discarded their uniforms and fled their posts.

Col Jones immediately launched his earlier planned effort to seize the FAd'H weapons caches in his area of operations in Cap Haitien. Although in the wake of the FAd'H's dissolution crowds had invaded police posts in town and taken some weapons, many were promptly turned over to Marines by jubilant Haitians. On the afternoon of 25 September, Jones dispatched a platoon from Capt Gregg L. Lyon's Company F via helicopter to recover a large quantity of FAd'H weapons at a depot in the town of Limbe located nearly 20 kilometers to the southwest of Cap Haitien. In the following week, SPMAGTF CARIB forces similarly raided armories in the surrounding towns of Grand Riviere du Nord, Le Borgne, Petit Bord du Borgne, Fort Liberte, and Ouanaminthe. In the wake of these seizures, Special Forces "A" teams were inserted by HMM-264 to spearhead the U.S. effort of rebuilding a police force that was compatible with democratic government.

The arrival of the Army's 2d Battalion, 87th Infantry at the Cap Haitien airfield on the 25th paved the way for it to assume responsibility for the airfield's defense the next day. Additional Army combat service support units arrived through the end of September, but the final retrograde of the Marines was held in abeyance until a second infantry battalion could be transferred from Port-au-Prince. The movement of this additional battalion—the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry—did not occur until after countrywide pro-Aristide demonstrations on 30 September came and went

without serious incident. The MAGTF continued its limited humanitarian relief operations even as it prepared to turn over Cap Haitien to the Army. It distributed thousands of pounds of foodstuffs to townspeople on 30 September and 1 October, and its engineers restored partial electric power service on 29 September.

WITH THE ARRIVAL of the second Army light infantry battalion on 1 October, BLT 2/2, CSSD 29, and the MAGTF command post began to return to the *Wasp* and *Nashville*. The MAGTF's reembarkation was completed by midafternoon on the 2d, and within a few hours the amphibious task force commenced steaming for a "gator box" south of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to assume the role of Joint Task Force 180 reserve. Just before nightfall, the force's destination was switched to Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, where it was to replenish and await further instructions. After a week in port, the amphibious task force took sta-

tion off northern Haiti in anticipation of the scheduled return of President Aristide on 15 October. This done, it was released from the joint operations area by the U.S. Atlantic Command on 17 October, and two days later its men and women were finally reunited with family and friends in North Carolina.

My deployment to Haiti as a field historian was a highly rewarding professional and personal experience, and on balance, the men and women of SPMAGTF CARIB also returned home with a sense of pride and accomplishment over their actions in Haiti. The avoidance of war with the Haitian Army—other than the incident of 24 September—was viewed with relief by commanders at all levels. But the overall positive outlook of Marines was tempered somewhat by the realization that this small nation, with its tortured political history and stunning poverty, must travel a long and difficult road of reform before its people can enjoy the many benefits of democracy. □1775□

Historical Quiz

Marines in 1945

by *Lena Kaljot*
Reference Historian

Answer the following questions:

1. Which Marine divisions took part in the battle for Iwo Jima?
2. How many Medals of Honor were awarded for actions on Iwo Jima?
3. The youngest Marine ever to receive a Medal of Honor was awarded his medal for heroism on Iwo Jima. Who was he?
4. D-Day for the assault upon Iwo Jima was set for what date?
5. Who said, "Among the men who fought on Iwo Jima, uncommon valor was a common virtue?"
6. What named operation began with the 1 April landing on Okinawa in 1945?
7. Which Marine general replaced Army LtGen Simon B. Buckner as commander of the Tenth Army on Okinawa, when Buckner was killed while observing the 8th Marines' attack?
8. How many Medals of Honor were awarded for actions on Okinawa?
9. Who was Commandant of the Marine Corps at the end of World War II?
10. Who was the senior Marine on board the USS *Missouri* on 2 September 1945, when the Japanese officially surrendered?

(Answers on page 17)

Exhibit Made for Pentagon Hails 1945 Joint Operations

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas and Charles A. Wood
Museums Branch

A MARINE CORPS Museum-built exhibit featuring the World War II-era campaigns for Iwo Jima and Okinawa was opened in the Pentagon on 20 January by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.

The exhibit had been installed in the "A" corridor of the Pentagon during the second week of January. One in a continuing series of displays sponsored by the Department of Defense's World War II Commemorative Committee, this is the seventh exhibit heralding the actions of America's fighting men and women during the war to be shown in the 55-foot long case. Since 1991, each branch of the Armed Services has installed one or more exhibits which focus on the anniversary of a six-month period. The exhibits emphasize campaigns which have special significance for the sponsoring branch, within the context of the entire war and with an emphasis on joint operations.

The Museums Branch began planning for its second phase of the program several weeks before the U.S. Navy installed its final contributing exhibit in July 1994. The Navy Museum, having prepared the first commemorative exhibit in 1991, addressed the campaigns in Europe, the Philippines, and the Western Pacific in its second appearance. Between January and July 1993, the Marine Corps Museums

The display's midsection relates to the end of the war in Europe. Included are a Nazi flag which flew over the Dachau concentration camp, and a U.S. 100-pound bomb.



First section of the Pentagon main corridor display is dedicated to the battle for Iwo Jima, the largest Marine Corps operation in history and the most costly of the Pacific War.

Branch mounted an exhibit featuring the Central Solomons campaign of 1943. It earlier had also assisted the U.S. Army's Center for Military History by loaning uniforms, accouterments, and weapons for the exhibits mounted by the Army in 1992 and 1994.

THE TIME PERIOD allotted to the Marine Corps for its final display corresponded with the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns in the spring and summer of 1945. These island campaigns were launched to establish new air bases from which the Japanese mainland could be at-

tacked. By the end of 1944, Marines and soldiers had seen years of hard fighting across thousands of miles in the Pacific and, having seized island after island from their defenders, were now poised to capture islands where landing zones could be established for larger bombers and other aircraft.

The Museum's assignment to cover the last six months of the war was a good choice. The Marine Corps and the U.S. Army fought side-by-side, in a joint operation, on Okinawa. Iwo Jima was the most costly and dramatic battle of the Marine Corps' participation in the Pacific Theater, as well as the largest Marine Corps operation in history. As Gen Mundy later noted, "in many ways, for America and her Allies, the final months of the war were the hardest part of the journey."

MUCH THE SAME AS had been done during the Museum's first exhibit in 1993, plans called for the new exhibit to be broken down into three sections. The area in the middle of the case would address the fall of Nazi Germany, marking the end of the war in Europe also. Flanking this area on the right would be the section on Iwo Jima, and on the left, the section on the Okinawa campaign. While research for photographs and text was being conducted during the summer months, appropriate artifacts were being isolated and prepared for exhibit by the curatorial staff, with the assistance of interns and the security guards at the Ma-



Third section deals with the Army-Marine Corps joint campaign for Okinawa. Featured are the M1919A4 light machine gun, used by both services, and the Japanese Type 99 machine gun, which took its toll of soldiers and Marines. Included is the U.S. flag which was raised by Marine LtCol Richard P. Ross over the ruins of Shuri Castle.

rine Corps Air-Ground Museum at Quantico. In the autumn of 1994, the text was being written while the final design was formulated. Construction of the exhibit took place in November and December.

In the two flanking sections on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, oversized photographs are used to illustrate the campaigns, while in the middle section, photographs of newspaper headlines announce the German surrender and President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death. Two rare German rifles, an FG-42 parachutist's rifle and an MP-44 *Sturmgewehr* ("assault rifle"), are featured in this section to show the technical level of German industry, despite the effects of the Allied bombing campaign. The bombing of Germany is represented by a 100-pound bomb. In addition to a yellow Star of David insignia which was borrowed from the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the horrors of the extermination camps are illustrated by a large Nazi flag which had flown over the camp at Dachau. This flag was loaned for the exhibit by the Virginia War Memorial Museum in Newport News. To recognize efforts on the home front, a poster depicting a woman war worker (a W.O.W., or Woman Ordnance Worker) was selected from the Marine Corps' art collection, while a Gurkha kukhri knife, borrowed from a young local collector, represents the capture of Mandalay by British forces in the China-Burma-India Theater.

A large, bullet-scarred, and shattered Nazi eagle and swastika insignia was carved from a block of foam by the exhibit designer, James A. Fairfax, and was so convincingly realistic that it fooled nearly everyone who saw it into believing that it

was an actual cast-concrete decoration. Likewise, oversized individual unit insignia were sculpted and painted to represent the military formations which took part in all of these campaigns. The insignia range from those worn by the six U.S. armies which fought in Europe to the corps and divisions which took Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

THE CENTERPIECE of the Iwo Jima section is a Japanese Type 92 70mm battalion gun. This 468-pound cannon was partially dismantled, and then manhandled into the glass case where it was reassembled. The process was reminiscent of building a sailing ship in a bottle, albeit on a vastly larger scale. Alongside the gun's trail is a captured Japanese national flag, which bears the signatures of some of the Marines who conquered Mount Suribachi, and an artist's rendering of the scene of the famous flag-raising. The M1941 knapsack and haversack worn ashore by Eugene Heinzl, then a rifleman in the 26th Marines, is also included in this exhibit.

One of the most significant and effective man-portable weapons in the Iwo Jima campaign was the M2 flamethrower. This weapon was used by Marines to neutralize the Japanese fortified caves, pillboxes, and bunkers constructed over the entire island. Unfortunately, not many of these weapons survived the war, and the Museums Branch has only the one which is already on display in the Air-Ground Museum.

In spite of repeated inquiries, not one example could be found available for loan in any of the other Department of Defense museums or state military museums. Fortunately, one of the museum's volunteers,

Dr. Alan Kornblum, had a fully restored example in his own extensive personal collection and loaned it for the duration of the exhibit. Over the past several years, Dr. Kornblum has cleaned, preserved, and restored some of the foreign flamethrowers in the museum's collection.

ON THE OTHER SIDE of the exhibit case, the Okinawa campaign is examined from an Army-Marine Corps perspective. Army weapons, such as the 57mm recoilless rifle, are featured and discussed along with the M1919A4 light machine gun, which was used by both Services. Opposite the latter weapon is a Japanese Type 99 light machine gun which took its toll of soldiers and Marines. The helmets worn by the opposing forces are also shown together as a study in contrasts and comparisons.

Several large photographs of the Japanese kamikaze suicide attacks on the U.S. fleet offshore, are balanced by the cloth aviator's helmet and goggles worn by all of the Service airmen flying with the 10th Army's Tactical Air Force and a set of Navy pilot's gold wings.

The most significant artifact in this section, and perhaps in the entire exhibit, is the tattered American flag which was raised by LtCol Richard P. Ross over the ruins of Shuri Castle. This same flag also had been raised over Cape Gloucester and Peleliu by the 1st Marine Division, still attached to its bullet-riddled steel flagpole.

This exhibit will remain on display until July 1995. □1775□

Answers to the Historical Quiz

Marines in 1945

(Questions on page 15)

1. The 4th Marine Division (23d, 24th, 25th, and 14th Marines), 5th Marine Division (26th, 27th, 28th, and 13th Marines), and 3d Marine Division (3d, 9th, 21st, and 12th Marines)
2. 27 (22 Marines, 4 Navy corpsmen, and 1 Navy landing craft commander)
3. PFC Jacklyn Lucas (age 17)
4. 19 February 1945
5. FAdm Chester W. Nimitz, USN (Pacific Fleet communique, 16 March 1945)
6. Operation Iceberg
7. LtGen Roy S. Geiger became the first Marine general officer to command a field Army.
8. 23 (10 Marines, 3 Navy corpsmen, 1 Navy landing craft commander, and 9 soldiers)
9. Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift (1 January 1944-31 December 1947)
10. LtGen Roy S. Geiger, Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Service, Achievement Honored by Historical Foundation

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

TWO INDIVIDUALS were recognized for their exceptional contributions to the Marine Corps historical program among recipients of special honors at the annual awards ceremony and reception of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation held at the Marine Corps Research Center on 30 October 1994.

BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, for "unparalleled and enduring" contributions to Marine Corps history and the Corps' historical program was presented the Foundation's highest honor, its Distinguished Service Award, by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.

George C. MacGillivray, who is familiar to numerous researchers and all of the authors of the World War II commemorative pamphlet series in his role as a volunteer in the History and Museums Division's Personal Papers Collection, was presented the Foundation's Heritage Award.

FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, Gen Simmons has served as the point man for the Corps' historical pro-

gram, as a prodigious author, and as the mentor of artists, historians, and museum technicians whom he encouraged to do careful research and often dispatched worldwide to observe, collect, and record the Corps' history as it was being made. Among his major initiatives were the consolidation of the historical offices and museum collections into the Historical Center, creation of the quarterly historical bulletin, *Fortitudine*, and a long list of impressive historical publications, among them the nine-volume series, *U.S. Marines in Vietnam*; the ongoing series, *Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991*; and the current series of 50th anniversary commemorative pamphlets on *Marines in World War II*. In addition, he encouraged artists to reconstruct significant events in the Corps' history, resulting in several highly acclaimed collections of full-color lithographs: "Marines in the Revolution"; "Marines in the Frigate Navy"; "Marine Corps Uniforms, 1983"; and "Historical Uniforms of the U.S. Marine Band."

His sponsorship, since 1979, of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation has resulted in a first-rate awards program and grants and fellowship program which provides funds to military and civilian scho-

BGen Edwin H. Simmons receives the Historical Foundation's Distinguished Service Award, recognizing his accomplishments during more than 20 years as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, from Marine Commandant Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.



Volunteer George C. MacGillivray accepts the Heritage Award from Gen Mundy.

lars and writers, encouraging wider study and examination of the historic Marine Corps.

MACGILLIVRAY, in addition to aiding researchers in the use of the Personal Papers Collection, has provided the impetus and borne the primary responsibility for organizing, conserving, and inventorying more than 2,000 maps, charts, and blueprints in the History and Museums Division's collection. He also has used his extensive knowledge of the collection and his service with the 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, during the Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester campaigns, to provide assistance to the authors and division staff members involved in the World War II 50th Anniversary pamphlet series.

In addition to Simmons and MacGillivray, the Foundation recognized six individuals for their written scholarship pertinent to Marine Corps history and professional subjects during the preceding year.

Due to the number of first-rate works entered in the competition, two General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Book Awards were presented. The first recipient was Maj Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR, for his *Once A Legend: Red Mike Edson of the Marine Raiders*. The second award was given to Dr. Jack Shulimson for his book, *The Marine Corps' Search for a Mission, 1880-1898*.

Maj Hoffman, two-time recipient of the

Heinl Award, was given a third Colonel Robert D. Heinl, Jr., Award for the best article on Marine Corps history. His series of articles, "Legacy and Lessons," appeared in the January, September, and November 1993 issues of the *Marine Corps Gazette*. Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret), a prolific author and author of the World War II commemorative pamphlets on Tarawa and Iwo Jima, was awarded an Honorable Mention for his article, "Red Sky in the Morning," published in the November 1993 issue of the *Naval Institute Proceedings*.

The General Roy S. Geiger Aviation Award, given to the author of the best aviation article published in the *Gazette*, was presented to Capt Eric K. Fippinger, USMC, for his article, "Naval Aviation's Expeditionary Airfield Capability: Power

Projection for the Future," from the October 1993 issue. Capt Fippinger, a F/A-18 pilot, is stationed at MCAS, Beaufort, South Carolina.

CPL JENNIFER S. NISCHALKE was the recipient of the Sergeant Major Dan Daly Award for her article, "Women Marines Celebrate 50 Years of Service," which appeared in the 12 March 1993 issue of the *Quantico Sentry*. The Daly Award is given annually to the enlisted Marine who writes the best historical article or series of articles for a Marine Corps post or station periodical.

The Foundation also recognized the highly acclaimed artist, Tom Lea, whose paintings of Marines in combat during World War II, most notably his depictions of the Marine assault on Peleliu, earned

him the Foundation's Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr., Award for excellence in the fine or applied arts. In the field of museum exhibitry, the Foundation's Colonel John H. Magruder III Award was given to Charles R. Bish. The Pennsylvania Military Museum's special exhibit on Marines in the Pacific was awarded an Honorable Mention, while Battery G, 3d Battalion, 14th Marines (Trenton, New Jersey) and 1st Battalion, 6th Marines, 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, were recognized with Special Mentions.

Lastly, a Marine Corps Historical Foundation Special Recognition Award was presented to Susan K. Lemke for her efforts in promoting the history of the Corps through a series of special exhibits at the National Defense University, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D.C. □1775□

Marine Forces Reserve Hosts 28 Wearing Medal of Honor

by SSgt Joseph P. Jascur, USMC
Public Affairs Office, Marine Forces Reserve

TWENTY-EIGHT Medal of Honor recipients from across the country converged in New Orleans 9-11 November 1994, to participate in Veterans Day activities and to celebrate the 219th anniversary of the Marine Corps.

MajGen James E. Livingston, Marine Forces Reserve commander, hosted the 23 Marines and four sailors in what may be the largest one-time gathering of Medal of Honor recipients. Gen Livingston is the only active-duty Medal of Honor recipient in the Marine Corps today.

After six of the recipients were guest panelists on the locally broadcast "Angela" television show, all the recipients started the next morning by attending a wreath-laying ceremony at the Garden of Memories cemetery in Metairie, Louisiana, honoring servicemembers killed and missing in action. Following the ceremony, the recipients were officially welcomed by New Orleans city officials at a luncheon.

THE HIGHLIGHT of the recipients' stay was on the evening of the 10th, when they joined more than 2,000 Marines and their guests from commands and units in a night filled with historic events.

The evening began by introducing each Medal of Honor recipient with a highlight of his heroic actions, in battles from World

War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Inside the football-field-sized ballroom, six large hanging TV screens allowed everyone to view the ceremony.

Frederick Y. Pang, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs, relayed a warm birthday message to everyone from the Commander in Chief. Former Marine Commandant Gen Robert Barrow, and the guest of honor of the evening, former Assistant Commandant, Gen Raymond G. Davis, as well as community leaders and state and local government representatives were present.

Following the traditional Birthday Ball ceremony, the Marine Reserve Force was redesignated as Marine Forces Reserve.

Six men who wear the Medal of Honor were guests on the "Angela" TV show in New Orleans. They were joined in the city shortly thereafter by 22 other Marines and sailors who received the nation's highest military decoration, as guests of Marine Forces Reserve.



Two Colt 'New Service' .45 Revolvers Expand Collection

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

TWO COLT REVOLVERS were added to the Marine Corps Museum's collection during the autumn of 1994, through the generosity of two different donors and by the efforts of other supporters of the Marine Corps' historical program. Both of these weapons are variations on the Colt "New Service" large-frame, .45-caliber revolver; one is the very scarce Marine Corps M1909, while the other is the more often encountered Army M1917. Both revolvers are in excellent condition and will not require any conservation work before they are needed for an exhibit.

The story of the adoption of the New Service revolver by the United States military centers on the relatively poor performance of the .38-caliber Colt revolver during the Spanish-American War and the subsequent Philippine Insurrection. The .38-caliber bullet did not stop the fanatical Philippine Moro warriors and, by 1905, the Army was inviting inventors to submit both .45-caliber revolvers and semi-automatic pistols for trials. (At the same time the Army was considering the adoption of a semiautomatic pistol in lieu of the six-shot revolver.) Although several designs eventually were field tested, none were found to be sufficiently well engineered. Meanwhile, the situation in the Philippines was so desperate that the Army of Occupation requested that obsolescent .45-caliber revolvers which had been in storage since the early 1890s be reissued and shipped to Manila as soon as possible.

The Army decided to order appropriately marked versions of the popular Colt "New Service" revolver as a stop-gap measure, until a new pistol finally could be approved. This rugged weapon had first appeared in 1898 and was a favorite of American outdoorsmen. According to correspondence in the Army's Chief of Ordnance records in the National Archives, although the Army tried to convince the Colt company to make some minor changes to the revolver, Colt demurred. The Army ordered at least 13,000 revolvers (some sources state that the total was more than 18,000), all of which were deli-



Walnut grips on the M1909 Marine Corps revolver donated by Boyd Worley were replaced by mother-of-pearl grips before his father purchased it in the 1930s.

vered in 1909, while the Navy asked for 1,000 identical weapons. The Army versions were marked "U.S. ARMY MODEL 1909" with a serial number on the butt of the grip; the Navy arms were marked "USN" with a small anchor.

AT THE SAME TIME as the Army and the Navy ordered their revolvers, the Marine Corps contracted for enough weapons to rearm the Corps, a number thought to be about 1,300. The exact number is in question, because the original contract is missing from the Marine Corps' Quartermaster records in the National Archives, as are many of the receipts for the delivered weapons. Oddly enough, whereas the Army had been unable to persuade the Colt company to make alterations to the thousands of revolvers it ordered, the Marine Corps with its comparatively modest order was able to have Colt furnish revolvers with checkered and varnished wooden hand grips. More importantly, the Marine Corps insisted on a major change in the shape of the pistol's grip. The grip on the Marine Corps' version of the M1909 revolver is smaller and more rounded than the standard model, and is similar to the grip of the M1905 Marine Corps .38-caliber Colt revolver. This is a major manufacturing alteration, and involves a considerable amount of effort. However, a thorough examination of the

pertinent records in the National Archives, even including the Army's Chief of Ordnance files, failed to shed any light on the request for this change. Neither the Marine Corps nor the Army records address this subject, and both the reason for this variation, and the person who requested it, remain a mystery. Even stranger is the reticence shown by the Commandant of the Marine Corps on this subject in his annual reports submitted to the Secretary of the Navy from 1907 to 1912. Although such items as the cost (to the penny) of new gutters for the Marine Barracks in Boston are dutifully recorded, there is not even a mention of the requirement, contract, alteration, adoption, use, or eventual disposal of a new service pistol in any of these reports! *Fortitudine* readers are invited to respond if they have any further information on the Marine Corps' requirements for the alterations in this revolver.

The service life of the M1909 military Colt revolver, and its unique cartridge, was very short, since the familiar M1911 Browning-designed Colt .45-caliber semi-automatic pistol was adopted only two years later. After obtaining the new pistol, the Marine Corps gave some of its obsolescent revolvers to the *Gendarmerie d'Haiti* when the Marine Corps established that unit in 1915. Others appear to have been sold on the domestic surplus market. The revolver recently donated by Boyd C. Worley, a customs inspector in Skagway, Alaska, was acquired by his father from a Tennessee pawnshop in the 1930s. At the urging of fellow customs inspector, 1stSgt Norman Sape, USMC (Ret), Mr. Worley gave the weapon to the museum, when he realized its historical significance to the Marine Corps.

At the outbreak of World War I, the United States was caught short on all military material, including handguns. Although contracts were let with other companies to produce the M1911 semiautomatic pistol, the immediate need for handguns was so acute that quantities had to be acquired before these companies could get new pistols into production.

Again, the military turned to Colt for a stopgap firearm. However, even Colt could not produce enough New Service revolvers to arm the American Expeditionary Force, so the well-known Smith & Wesson company, Colt's major competitor, was tasked with providing military models of their "hand-ejector" large-frame revolver to supplement those made by Colt. Both weapons were adapted to fire the rimless .45-caliber Colt Automatic Pistol (ACP) cartridge. To accommodate the .45 ACP round, steel "half-moon" clips, each holding three cartridges, were used to keep the cartridges from sliding down into the

cylinder and to facilitate extraction. The U.S. Government bought 151,700 New Service "M1917" revolvers from Colt and 153,311 revolvers from Smith & Wesson during the war. Although officially not used by Marines, the Colt M1917 is a significant weapon and the museum was very pleased to receive one from the estate of former museum specialist, MSgt George McGarry, USMC (Ret). Through the kindness of another former museum associate, retired Maj John H. Elliott, MSgt McGarry's family donated the revolver which he had owned from the 1940s until his death two years ago.

Both of these weapons have been placed in the museum's reserve collection and will be available for exhibit when needed.

THE AUTHOR wishes to thank Maj Edward C. Wages, USMC (Ret), for sharing the information which he has gathered over the years on the M1909 revolver, and Dr. Timothy K. Nenner, head of the Old Military Records Branch of the National Archives and Records Administration, for his suggestions and assistance in the Army records consulted during this study. □1775□

New Series Titles Follow Marines on Long Pacific Drive

(Continued from page 24)

After a period of rest and rehabilitation in Australia following the Guadalcanal landing, the 1st Marine Division came under Gen Douglas MacArthur's Sixth Army for the landing on 26 December 1943 at Cape Gloucester, on the island of New Britain. Here, the terrain was every bit as much of an enemy as the Japanese, as the Marines swept east with a mission of destroying the major enemy base at Rabaul at the tip of the island. The three-month operation resulted in the destruction of both enemy forces and their vital supplies. In the end, the division did not have to

capture Rabaul, since it was neutralized by Allied planes flying from airfields quickly prepared by Seabees on Bougainville, and by planes rising from the decks of aircraft carriers.

The next pamphlet is *Free a Marine to Fight: Women Marines in World War II* written by a former member of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation Board of Directors, Col Mary V. StremLOW, USMCR (Ret). She is the author of an official Marine Corps history, *A History of Women Marines, 1946-1977*, and now serves as Deputy Director, Division of Veterans' Affairs for New York State.

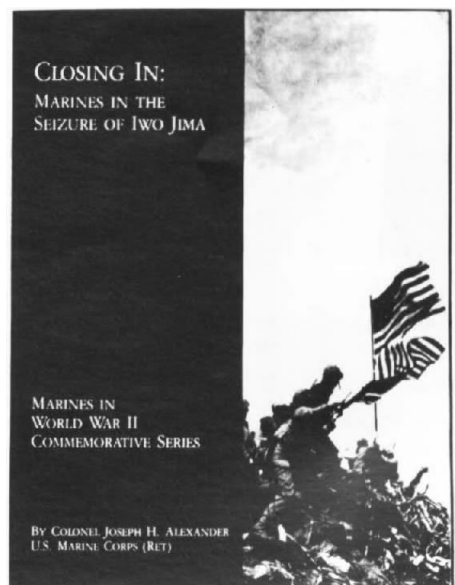
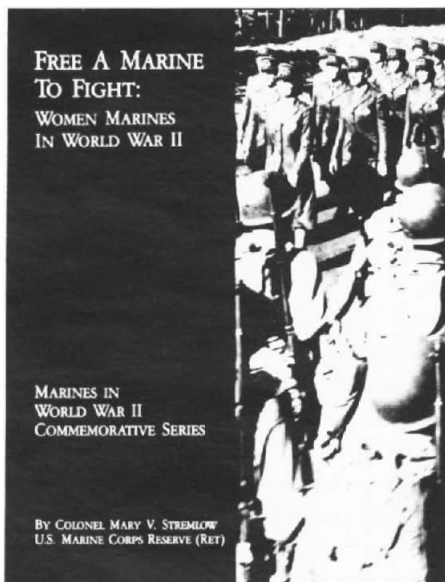
The notion of using women to relieve male Marines "for essential combat duty" initially was unpopular. But as women were incorporated into the Corps, attitudes changed and adjustments were made, largely owing to the excellent individual reputations of Women Reservists and top-quality leaders, such as Col Ruth Cheney Streeter. By war's end, less than three years after the formation of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, 18,460 active-duty women held assignments in more than 200 occupational fields at Marine bases throughout the United States and in Hawaii. MajGenComdt Thomas Holcomb, who initially opposed having women in the Corps, paid them a simple but distinct honor when he said: "Like most Marines, when the matter first came up I didn't believe women could serve any useful purpose in the Marine Corps Since then I've changed my mind."

THE LATEST World War II pamphlet to be published is *Closing In: Marines in the Seizure of Iwo Jima*. It was written by Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret),

who, in addition to being the author of the series' "Tarawa" pamphlet, has written widely on military subjects.

Iwo Jima was the largest all-Marine amphibious operation of World War II. Seventy-two thousand Marines assaulted the heavily fortified island in February 1945. In 36 days of fighting against a disciplined force of deeply entrenched Japanese, the Marines achieved total victory, attaining all tactical objectives and destroying a reinforced enemy division. The victory was not without cost. The landing force sustained 26,000 casualties. More than 6,000 died. Twenty-two Marines, four Navy corpsmen, and one landing craft skipper were awarded the Medal of Honor—half were posthumous awards.

"Among the Americans who served on Iwo Jima," FAdm Chester Nimitz said, "uncommon valor was a common virtue," words now chiseled into the granite base of the Marine Corps Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. □1775□



October-December 1945

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

Fortitudine's chronology feature continues with historical entries from October-December 1945, pertaining to post-war Marine Corps occupation duty in China and Japan.

The Occupation of China

1 Oct—The 1st Battalion, 7th Marines (rein), arrived at Chinwangtao, where its commanding officer put a stop to fighting between Communist regular and guerrilla forces and former Japanese puppet troops. The Marines replaced the puppet forces on their perimeter defenses. In addition, the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, arrived in Tientsin from the Tangku docks for occupation duty.

6 Oct—MajGen Keller E. Rockey, USMC, commanding the III Amphibious Corps, accepted the surrender of the 50,000 Japanese troops in the Tientsin-Tangku-Chinwangtao area.

6 Oct—Headquarters of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing was established at the French arsenal near the airfield east of Tientsin.

6 Oct—Marine engineers guarded by a rifle platoon, sent to clear roadblocks on the Tientsin-Peiping road, were fired upon by 40-50 Chinese troops. This was the first major armed clash between Marines and Chinese Communists in North China.

11 Oct—The 6th Marine Division began landing at Tsingtao and secured Tsangkou airfield, about 10 miles from the city.

13 Oct—The 6th Marine Division command post at Tsingtao was opened.

25 Oct—The Japanese surrendered the Tsingtao garrison in Shangtung to MajGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC, and to LtGen Chen Pao-Tsang of the Chinese Nationalist Army, acting for the Chinese Central Government.

Japanese workers observe amused U.S. Marines of the 2d Division and sailors operating a crane at Nagasaki harbor to unload American landing boats in September 1945. The hoist lifts the net by electrical power, but the crane has to be turned by hand.



Residents of Tientsin, China, cheer the arrival in the city of the 1st Marine Division on 1 October 1945. The parade marked the end of eight years of Japanese rule and wartime deprivation.

30 Oct—The III Amphibious Corps ordered the 6th Marine Division to provide a reinforced infantry battalion for duty in the Chinwangtao area.

31 Oct—MajGen Louis E. Woods, USMC, arrived in Tientsin to assume command of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing from BGen Claude A. Larkin.

14-15 Nov—Marines guarding a train carrying MajGen DeWitt Peck, commanding general of the 1st Marine Division, clashed with Communist forces near Kuyeh.

The Occupation of Japan

2 Oct—The Reconnaissance Company of the 5th Marine Division pushed north from Sasebo Island and moved onto Hirado Island.

5 Oct—The V Amphibious Corps expanded the 5th Marine Division zone to include Saga Prefecture and the city of Kureme, and the 3d Division zone to include Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyushu. The 2d Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, moved to Saga City.

13 Oct—All units of the 8th Marines, 2d Marine Division, had established themselves in and around Kumamoto.

15 Oct—The Oita Occupation Force (Company A of the 5th Tank Battalion, operating as infantry) set up in Oita City and conducted a reconnaissance of the military installations in the coastal prefecture. The company served as an advance party for troops of the Army's 32d Infantry Division.

19 Oct—The 26th Marines was detached from the 5th Marine Division and returned to the control of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

21 Oct—The 26th Marines (less the 2d Battalion, to be disband-



A 1st Division Marine stands alert with ready rifle as Chinese laborers repair a break in the railroad line between Tientsin and

Chinwangtao. A train carrying division commander MajGen DeWitt Peck had been fired upon and Marines had returned fire.

ed) departed Sasebo for the Palau Islands to supervise the repatriation of Japanese troops from the Western Carolines.

24 Oct—The Fukuoka Occupation Force was dissolved when the 32d Infantry Division, USA, opened its command post in Fukuoka. A base command force comprising the service elements that had been assigned to the occupation force was set up to support the operations in northern Kyushu.

14 Nov—By this date, the V Amphibious Corps had established effective control over its entire zone of responsibility.

20 Nov—The 4th Marines was removed from the administrative control of the 6th Marine Division, and now came directly under Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. Orders were received directing that preparations be made for the 3d Battalion, 4th Marines, to relieve the regiment of its duties in Japan, effective 31 December.

23 Nov—The V Amphibious Corps began to relieve the 5th Marine Division of its areas of responsibility, and to assign its personnel to the 2d Marine Division.

25 Nov—The base command at Fukuoka, a remnant of the deactivated Fukuoka Occupation Force, ceased to function when the 32d Infantry Division took over its duties. The 28th Marines and the 5th Tank Battalion occupation forces at Yamaguchi Prefecture and Fukuoka and Oita Prefectures, respectively, were relieved by U.S. Army units.

8 Dec—The V Amphibious Corps received a directive from the U.S. Sixth Army stating that the Corps would be relieved of all occupation responsibilities on 30 December, and that the Army

I Corps was to take over the V Amphibious Corps' area and troops.

19 Dec—The last elements of the 5th Marine Division departed Sasebo for the United States.

31 Dec—The V Amphibious Corps was relieved of all occupation responsibilities when the U.S. Eighth Army relieved the 6th Marine Division, and assumed command of all Allied occupation troops in Japan. □1775□

A Marine occupation force in 1945 heads toward the Japanese city of Sasebo, north of Nagasaki on the island of Kyushu, and also a major seaport and naval base on the East China Sea.



OFFICIAL BUSINESS



New Series Entries View WWII Marines' Drive to Japan

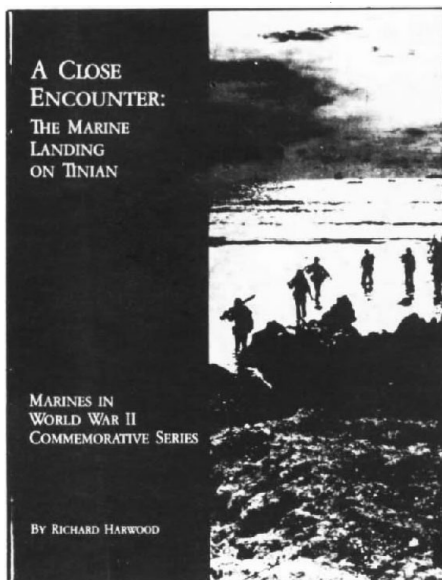
by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian

A TOTAL OF 16 titles now have been published in the History and Museum Division's series of World War II commemorative pamphlets. The first of four new histories recently added to the series is *A Close Encounter: The Marine Land-*

ing on Tinian, written by Richard Harwood, himself a veteran of Tinian, as well as of Tarawa, Saipan, and Iwo Jima. The author recently retired as deputy managing editor of *The Washington Post*, but continues his journalistic career as a syndicated columnist.

C. Nalty, a former civilian historian with both the Marine Corps and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who recently retired after 20 years as a civilian with the Air Force historical program.

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Adm Raymond A. Spruance, a senior commander in the Pacific War, called the shore-to-shore landing of the 2d and 4th Marine Divisions on 24 July 1944 the most perfect amphibious assault of the war, and certainly less costly than the Saipan assault, which preceded it. After a series of suicidal Japanese counterattacks, the Marines rapidly drove south across the island. "The fighting," Marine MajGen Clifton B. Cates reported, "was different from most any that we had experienced because it was good terrain It was a good clean operation and I think the men really enjoyed it."

The next pamphlet, *Cape Gloucester: The Green Inferno*, was written by Bernard

