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EL TORO MUSEUM AIMS AT OFFERING A HISTORY OF MARINE AVIATION IN THE WEST . . . LINEAGE AND HONORS PROGRAM PRESERVES THE CORPS' GENEALOGY . . . EARLY AMERICAN PORTRAIT OF MARINE OFFICER ENRICHES COLLECTION . . . 'PHIL' BERKELEY'S FULL LIFE AS A MARINE . . . CORPS' ANNUAL CHRONOLOGY

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**HEADQUARTERS
U.S. MARINE CORPS
HISTORY
AND MUSEUMS
DIVISION**

Marine Corps Historical Center
Building 58, Washington Navy Yard
901 M Street, Southeast
Washington, D.C. 20374-5040
Telephone: (202) 433-3840

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Senior Editor/Editor, Fortitudine

FORTITUDINE

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

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Summer 1995

No. 1

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. The appropriate order form appears in this issue.

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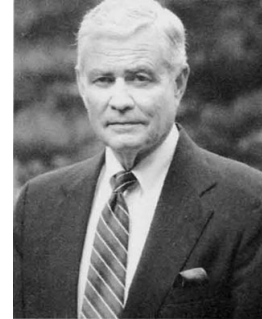
THE COVER

In the early dawn at Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, plane captains stand by their birds in artist Guy Corriero's "Waiting for Pilots," completed in June 1968. A former enlisted Marine, Corriero teaches advertising art and design at New York State University, Farmingdale. His paintings of Marines in the Far East and at Parris Island, completed as a civilian for the Marine Corps Combat Art Collection, have appeared in numerous exhibitions and publications. The new Jay W. Hubbard Aviation Museum at El Toro, located in a refurbished World War II squadron area, is building a reputation, too, with the goal of becoming a tangible "History of Marine Corps Aviation in the Western U.S." Museum Director Harry Gann provides the facts and figures in his article beginning on page 12. Facts and figures are also what propel the Lineage and Honors Program, conducted at Headquarters Marine Corps by the Reference Section of the History and Museums Division. BGen Simmons compares the program to a genealogy of the Corps in his article beginning on page 3.

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Lineage and Honors: Genealogy of the Corps



BGen Simmons

THIS PAST WORK YEAR, which ran from 1 August 1994 to 31 July 1995, saw the Reference Section of the History and Museums Division issuing 45 pairs of lineage and honors certificates. This was in addition to answering 7,591 research requests, completing 21 commemorative naming actions, responding to many high priority requests for the Commandant and HQMC staff, and a myriad number of other tasks.

No project undertaken by the busy five-person section, however, is more important than executing the lineage and honors program, the genealogy, so to speak, of the Marine Corps. The streamers that fly from the staffs of the colors of every color-

bearing unit in the Marine Corps depend upon it.

The program did not begin formally until 1969. Before that, each unit, more or less, kept track of its lineage and its accumulation of honors, sometimes a bit optimistically. Procedures for the program are now embedded in Section 3008 of MCO P5750.1G, the *Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program*. Readers of that section will find that "The objective of the Unit Lineage and Honors Program is to record the history of service of Marine Corps units of battalion/squadron size and larger which have been issued Type III, Class 1 colors through certificates of lineage and the authentication of battle

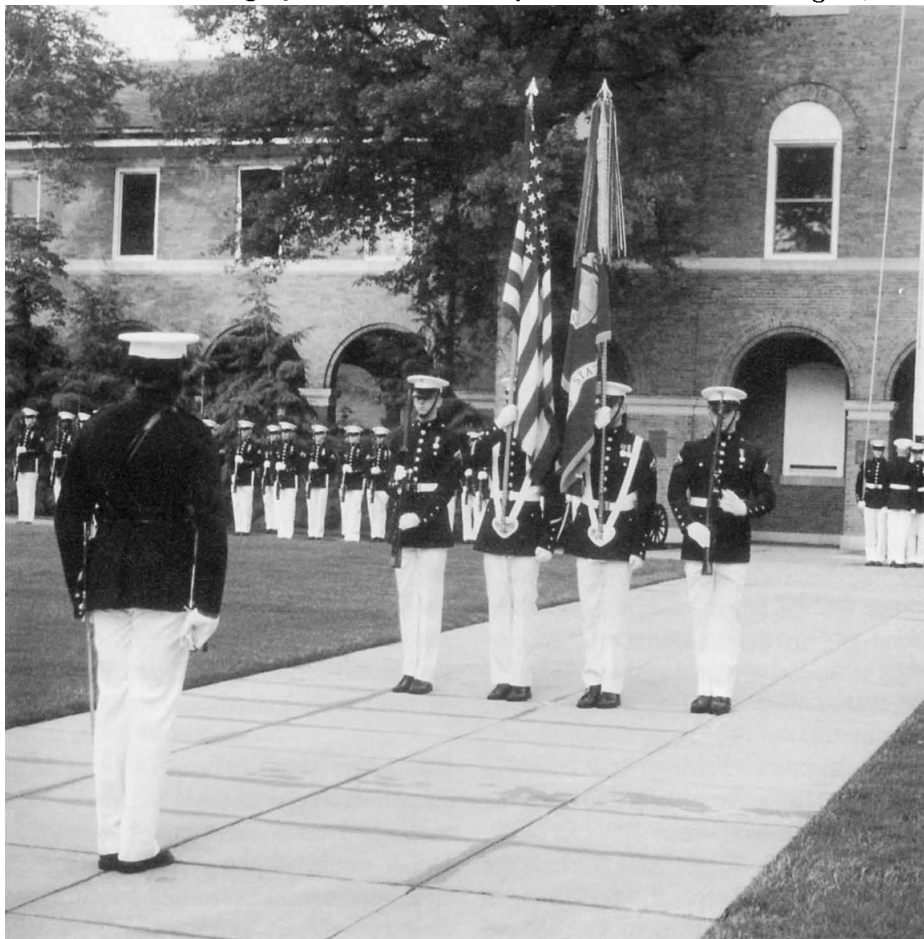
honors and awards." The final authentication of the certificates is the signature of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The order requires that the certificates be prominently displayed in the headquarters of the unit.

STRUCTURE CHANGES in the Marine Corps obviously affect lineage. Units are activated, redesignated, deactivated, reactivated, located, relocated, and sometimes moved to the Marine Corps Reserve. This all shows up on the lineage certificate. The honors certificates embrace both campaign and service awards, including the several levels of unit citations.

MCO 5060.1G provides directions for requesting unit streamers. The process includes authentication of streamer entitlements by the Reference Section acting for the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums. An organization's colors can bear only those streamers attested to by the official certificate or those received since the issuance of the latest certificate. The Battle Color of the Marine Corps, which bears 49 streamers and silver bands representing the hundreds of campaign, service, and unit awards made to the Marine Corps since 1775, is borne by the Color Guard of Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. The Presidential Unit Citation Streamer, for example, with its six Silver Stars and two Bronze Stars, represents the 33 awards of the presidential citation made to the Marine Corps from World War II to the present.

During the first years of the formal program priority was given to providing certificates to Fleet Marine Force units, but a good number of certificates were also prepared for non-FMF units. By the mid-1980s most units had been supplied with at least their initial set of certificates, taking them through the Vietnam War. Then along came Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990-1991. Virtually all the operating forces of the Marine Corps went to the Persian Gulf. All those certificates had to be brought up to date with

The Battle Color of the Marine Corps, with 49 streamers and silver bands representing hundreds of campaign, service, and unit awards received since 1775, is carried alongside the National Flag by the Color Guard of Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.





Official keepers of the Corps' genealogy are members of the History and Museums Division Reference Section, from left in front, Ann A. Ferrante, Shelia Gramblin, and Lena M. Kaljot, and behind, Section Head Danny J. Crawford and Robert V. Aquilina.

these new honors. This lengthy process was just beginning — unit awards were still being determined and unit records were still arriving — when there were fresh expeditions, a large one to Somalia and smaller ones to Haiti, off-shore Bosnia, and such.

PROVISIONAL UNITS, that is, units provided for a temporary purpose are a special problem. There have been many “1st Provisional Marine Regiments” and “1st Provisional Marine Brigades,” the latter as recent as the Korean War. But these provisional units have no antecedents and, in most cases, no descendants. What to do with their battle honors? In most cases the headquarters has disappeared, but their component parts still bear the honors. So it was with the honors gathered by the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in its brief but spectacular life in the saving of the Pusan Perimeter in the Korean War. The 5th Marines, the core ground unit of the brigade, has garnered 10 awards of the Presidential Unit Citation; one of those is for Pusan.

Permanent or standing MAGTF headquarters now do away with the need for *provisional* headquarters, but some of the

same problems of lineage and honors arise when we organize a *Special Marine Air Ground Task Force* (MAGTF) as we did for Haiti in 1994.

Someone researching the lineage of the I Marine Expeditionary Force might logically conclude that it is the descendant of the I Marine Amphibious Corps of World War II, but such is not the case.

The I Marine Expeditionary Force dates back only to its activation on 8 November 1969 at Okinawa. It was redesignated as the I Marine *Amphibious* Force in August 1970 and relocated to Camp Pendleton in April 1971 with a change back to I Marine *Expeditionary* Force in February 1988. (See “‘Amphibious’ Becomes ‘Expeditionary,’” *Fortitudine*, Spring-Summer 1988.) I MEF was the Marine Corps’ senior field command in the Persian Gulf, August 1990 to April 1991, and again in Somalia, December 1992 to May 1993.

THE TRUE DESCENDANT of World War II’s I Marine Amphibious Corps is the III Marine Expeditionary Force. I MAC, having fought at Bougainville, became the III Amphibious Corps in April 1944, in time for its landings at Guam, Peleliu, and

Okinawa. It was III AC that also went to North China at the war’s end, functioning as the senior Marine headquarters until its deactivation in June 1946.

Its rebirth as the III Marine Expeditionary Force came on 6 May 1965 at Danang, Republic of Vietnam. There were objections in high places to the term “Expeditionary” as being distasteful to the Vietnamese with memories of the French Expeditionary Force so a day later the designation was changed to “III Marine *Amphibious* Force.” III MAF remained the senior Marine headquarters in Vietnam until its redeployment to Camp Courtney, Okinawa, in April 1971. MAGTFs would stay *amphibious* in designation until changed back to *expeditionary* in February 1988 by the then-Commandant, Gen Alfred M. Gray.

On the ground side, the 1st Marines and its battalions offer examples of the interesting and revealing information contained in the certificates of lineage and honors. Although there had been provisional 1st Marine Regiments, today’s 1st Marines has as its ancestor the 2d Advance Base Regiment activated at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia on 27 November 1913. As such it went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, and to Haiti in 1915. In 1916 it was redesignated as the 1st Regiment of Marines and was assigned to the 2d Provisional Brigade in the Dominican Republic. Deactivated briefly at the end of 1916, the regiment was almost immediately reactivated in Philadelphia as part of the Fixed Defense Force. Service at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, would be its role in World War I. After the war, the 1st Marine Regiment alternated between Quantico and the Dominican Republic with intermittent deactivations and reactivations. There was no 1st Marines from 1930 until 1 March 1941 when it was reactivated once again and assigned to the 1st Marine Division. Ahead for the regiment were the Pacific War battles of Guadalcanal, New Britain, Peleliu, and Okinawa, and post-war service in North China. After coming out of China and returning to Camp Pendleton in 1949 the regiment was deactivated.

THE 1ST MARINES came to life again in the summer of 1950, in time to land at Inchon on 15 September. Service in Korea would continue until April 1955 when the regiment returned once again to Camp Pendleton. In August 1965 the regi-

United States Marine Corps



LINEAGE

OF

U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC

1944 - 1994

ORGANIZED 12 JUNE 1944 AT CAMP CATLIN, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AS HEADQUARTERS, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC, BY REDESIGNATION OF HEADQUARTERS, MARINE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND, V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HOLLAND M. SMITH DESIGNATED 12 JULY 1944 AS COMMANDING GENERAL, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC, BY COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET

REDESIGNATED 24 AUGUST 1944 AS PROVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

FORMALLY DESIGNATED 17 SEPTEMBER 1944 AS HEADQUARTERS, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC, THE OFFICIAL ACTIVATION DATE

RELOCATED DURING MAY 1950 TO PEARL HARBOR, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

RELOCATED DURING JANUARY 1956 TO CAMP H. M. SMITH, TERRITORY OF HAWAII

REDESIGNATED 31 JULY 1992 AS U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC

14 August 1995

DATE

COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS

Among the first documents signed by the 31st Commandant, Gen Charles C. Krulak, upon taking office were the Certificates of Lineage and Honors for U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, his immediate past command with headquarters at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

ment began echeloning by battalion into South Vietnam and would stay in-country until its return to Camp Pendleton in May 1971. The regiment would go to war once more, this time to the Persian Gulf, for Desert Shield and Desert Storm, from August 1990 until April 1991.

The regiment's up-dated certificates of lineage and honors were signed by the present Commandant, Gen Charles C. Krulak, on 14 August 1995. The long string of honors includes the Presidential Unit Citation with two Silver Stars, the Navy Unit Commendation with one Bronze Star, and a Meritorious Unit Commendation. The list of campaign and service streamers begins with the Mexican Service Streamer and ends, for the present, with the Southwest Asia Service Streamer with three Bronze Stars.

A look at the certificates of the battalions of the 1st Marines will show that the battalions do not always operate with their parent regiment and that their lists of operational deployments and honors can vary. Battalions wander away from their

parent regiments, particularly as they deploy in Marine Expeditionary Units and also as they move back and forth from their home bases in the continental United States to be temporarily assigned to the 3d Marine Division in Okinawa. The same is even more true for squadrons as they move in and out of Marine aircraft groups and as they are assigned to MAGTFs.

THE LINEAGE of a squadron is determined by its three-digit numerical designator regardless of the type of squadron it might be. A case in point is VMFA-115. For the uninitiated, the "V" stands for fixed-wing, the "M" for Marine, the "F" for fighter, and the "A" for attack. VMF-115 was activated as a Marine fighting squadron on 1 July 1943 at Santa Barbara, California. It echeloned into Guadalcanal during February and March 1944 and in April was assigned to Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 12, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW). The squadron saw action over the Bismarck Archipelago, the northern Solomons, Leyte, Luzon, and the

southern Philippines. After the war it went to Peiping, China. It was reassigned to MAG-24 in April 1946 and in early 1947 was relocated to Ewa (now Naval Air Station, Barber's Point), Oahu, in what was still the Territory of Hawaii, and reassigned to MAG-15.

In March 1949 VMF-115 moved to Edenton, North Carolina, and became part of the 2d MAW. In August 1949 Marine Fighting Squadron 115 became Marine Fighter Squadron 115, a small change in nomenclature old-timers still grouse about. The squadron relocated to Cherry Point in March 1950 and in January 1952 left for Korea to join MAG-33, operating on both the East Central Front and Western Front. In 1955 the squadron returned from Korea to be based at El Toro as a component of the 3d MAW. At the end of 1956 it was redesignated a Marine All Weather Fighter Squadron (VMF(AW) 115). Two years later it moved to Atsugi, Japan, joining MAG-11. It deployed forward to Pingtung, Taiwan, in the fall of 1958 during the Formosa Straits crisis, staying there until spring 1959 when it returned to Atsugi. A short while later it redeployed to Cherry Point where it was assigned to MAG-24.

VMF(AW) 115 did a tour, April to August 1962, as a carrier squadron, flying from the deck of the *Independence* (CVA 62). On 1 January 1964 the squadron was redesignated as a Marine Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA-115), the designation it still holds. In July 1965 it deployed to Iwakuni, Japan, and was assigned to MAG-13. In October of that year it went into South Vietnam, was assigned to MAG-11, and operated from both Danang and Chu Lai.

THE SQUADRON returned briefly to Iwakuni during March 1971 and was assigned to MAG-15, but, as a result of the Communist Easter Offensive, went back to Danang in April 1972 and then on to Thailand in June where it remained until its return to Iwakuni in December 1973.

VMFA-115 came home to Beaufort, North Carolina, in August 1977 and was assigned to MAG-31. Here it remained during the 1980s, taking part in many training exercises.

VMFA-115's certificate was signed by the Commandant, Gen Gray, on 22 June 1990, as was the accompanying honors certificate. As one would expect, the list of

honors is impressive. There are three Presidential Unit Citations, one for World War II and two for Vietnam; seven Navy Unit Commendations, one for World War II, one for Korea, and five for Vietnam; and four Meritorious Unit Commendations, all for Vietnam.

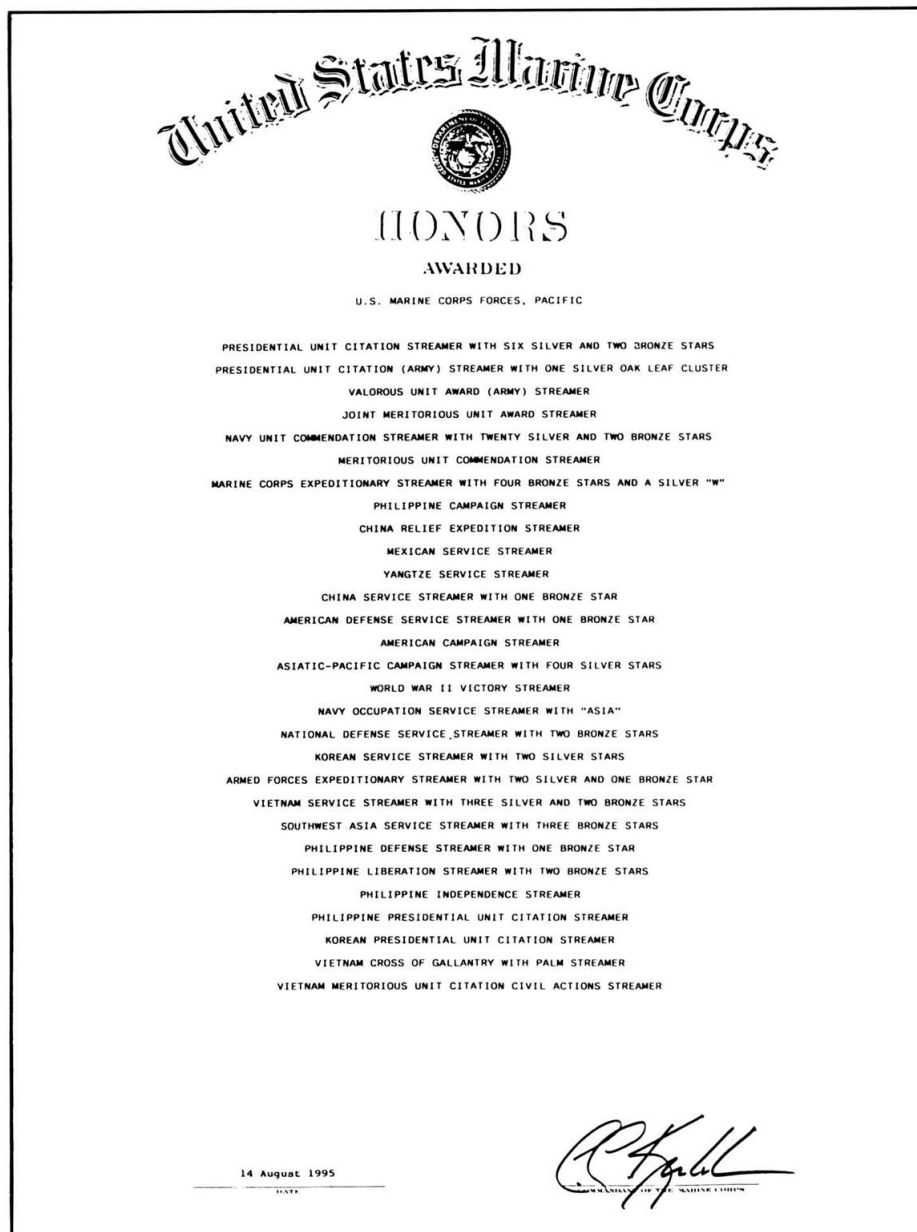
WORLD WAR II service is reflected in Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Streamer with Silver Star and a Victory Streamer. A National Defense Service Streamer with Bronze Star is present, as is a Korean Service Streamer with four Bronze Stars and an Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer with Bronze Star.

The Vietnam Service Streamer has two Silver and four Bronze Stars (each Silver Star represents five awards) and the Philippine Liberation Streamer has two Bronze Stars.

Among the foreign decorations are a Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation, a Korean Presidential Citation, the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm Streamer, and the Vietnam Meritorious Unit Citation Civil Actions Streamer.

All this and more can be gleaned from the present pair of VMFA-115 certificates. What kind of planes did the squadron fly? Who were the commanding officers? What were some of the details of its deployments and operations? For these, a reader must look elsewhere.

AS IT HAPPENS, we have published *A History of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 115* by Capt John C. Chapin, USMCR (Ret). It will tell you, among many other things, that Maj John F. Bolt of VMF-115 became the first Marine Corps jet ace with his fifth and sixth kills in July 1953 while flying with the U.S. Air Force's 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing. The squadron adopted the nickname "Able Eagles" in 1952. This got changed to the present "Silver Eagles" in 1959. The squadron flew the Vought F4U-1 Corsair in the Pacific, the F4U-4 in China, and transitioned into Grumman F9F-2 Panthers in North Carolina in 1949, becoming the first fully jet-equipped squadron in the Marine Corps. Both the F9F-2 and the follow-on F9F-4s and F9F-5s were flown in Korea. The squadron's next aircraft was the Douglas F4D Skyray which was used in the Formosa Straits crisis. The next transition was to the McDonnell F-4B Phantom II in the fall of



The list of honors awarded to U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific, in Hawaii, begins with multiple awards of the Presidential Unit Citation and also numbers decorations by foreign governments, including Philippine and Korean Presidential Unit Citations.

1963. The redoubtable Phantom, with the F-4J following the F-4B, would be the workhorse of the squadron for more than two decades. Transition to the F/A-18 Hornet came in 1985.

Chapin's history was published in 1988; the certificates of lineage and honors in 1990. What has the squadron done since then? A review of subsequent command chronologies and the unit history file will tell you that the "Silver Eagles" of VMFA-115 continue to operate out of Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort. In 1990, the squadron was awarded the Hanson Trophy as the Marine "Fighter Squadron of the Year." The squadron stepped up its operational training during the period of Desert Shield and Desert Storm, but did

not deploy to the Persian Gulf.

Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 162 (HMM-162) is one of the oldest of the Corps' helicopter squadrons, having been activated in June 1951 at Santa Ana, California. Its certificates of lineage and honors were also signed by Gen Gray on 22 June 1990. They reflect alternating deployments to Japan and North Carolina, stationing in Thailand in the summer of 1962 for the Laotian crisis, and movement to South Vietnam in January 1963. The squadron came home to New River, North Carolina, in the summer of 1963, but in May of the following year went out again to Futema, Okinawa. It served afloat in the *Princeton* (LPH 5) from October 1964 until March 1965 when it went back



On 30 June in Washington, D.C., Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., 30th Commandant of the Marine Corps, at left with back to camera, and former Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Harold G. Overstreet, watch as Gen Charles C. Krulak, the 31st Commandant, accepts the Battle Color of the Marine Corps from new Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Lewis G. Lee, alongside Overstreet.

into South Vietnam. The squadron returned to New River in June 1965. The 1970s and 1980s saw busy times for HMM-162 in the Mediterranean, the North Atlantic, the Caribbean, and the Indian Ocean areas. From May until November 1983 the squadron was part of the multi-national peace-keeping force in Lebanon. HMM-162 has a list of honors comparable to that of the fixed-wing VMFA-115.

ITS SISTER SQUADRON, HMM-161, has a published squadron history, *A History of Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 161* by LtCol Gary W. Parker, but HMM-162 does not and it is well-deserving of one. Since its certificates were issued in June 1990, the squadron has been awarded a Marine Corps Expeditionary Streamer for its part in Operation Sharp Edge, the evacuation of U.S. and foreign nationals from Liberia from August 1990 to February 1991. Late in 1993, the squadron provided off-shore support for Operation Restore Hope in Somalia. In January 1994 HMM-162 operated over the Adriatic Sea in Operations Provide Promise and Deny Flight in Bosnia.

Any writer wishing to do a history of a Marine squadron or regiment would do well to start with the certificates of lineage and honors. As just demonstrated, this will provide an outline history that can be fleshed out with other official records, news clippings, and oral history interviews. The History and Museums Division has published a number of fine squadron and

regimental histories and would like to do more. We are looking for volunteer historians, hopefully squadron members or veterans, to do some of them.

Until 1990, a Marine Corps Bulletin in the 5060 series was published each year announcing which units could expect to receive their new or refurbished certificates that year. With all the movement and changes of units, stemming from the Persian Gulf War and later events, it became impossible to predict with any degree of certitude which units could be researched. The present waiting period is longer than we would like it to be, but hundreds of streamer requests continue to be authenticated even though the number of lineage and honors certificates completed has fallen off from a previous average of 70 pairs a year. The goal now is to provide every FMF unit with an updated set of certificates by the fast-approaching year 2000.

COMPILATION OF lineage and honors certificates demands a detailed review of a unit's command chronologies and other pertinent primary records. There are two specific problems that the Reference Section faces and which each Marine Corps unit can assist in overcoming:

The first problem is with command chronologies that have not been submitted by the unit, or, at least, have not been received by the History and Museums Division. For almost every unit there are significant gaps in the command chronologies on file. Most of these gaps

have occurred within the last five years. Sometimes we find that the command chronology has been prepared and submitted but has been held up for some reason by an intermediate headquarters.

A second problem occurs when a command chronology is too general and fails to include specific details about a deployment; i.e., when deployed, the name of the operation, duration of deployment, strength and composition of unit deployed, and so on. Computers, for all their time-saving benefits, have unfortunately led some units to generate "fill-in-the-blanks" type narrative summaries which show little change from one six-month period to the next. The rule that command chronologies must be signed by the unit commander is a good one and it goes without saying (but we will say it!) commanders should read what they sign.

Filling in the gaps in the command chronologies may depend in large measure upon how well the unit historian has maintained his unit's historical summary file. It should include copies of important messages and directives dealing with unit deployments, relocations, redesignations, and so on.

The tempo of present-day deployments coupled with changes in Marine Corps structure make it more imperative than ever that units in the field and the historians of the History and Museums Division work together closely to memorialize the history of the Marine Corps and its component units. □1775□

Worton's Secret Mission Led to North China Liberation

TAKING JAPAN'S SURRENDER

I was very interested to read Robert Aquilina's excellent article in the Winter 1994-1995 issue of *Fortitudine* which recounted chronological events pertaining to the Marine Corps occupation duty in China from October to December 1945. I was a first lieutenant with the III Amphibious Corps at that time.

While I heartily commend Mr. Aquilina on his research and narrative, I would like to add some particulars that he may have overlooked. Before his first chronological item—the arrival of the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, at Chinwantao on 1 October—there were preliminary events in which I participated.

On 17 September an advance party of 20, led by BGen W. Arthur Worton, chief of staff of the III Phib Corps, departed, under secret orders, from Guam for China. In addition to the general, the group consisted of his aide-de-camp (myself), two intelligence officers, two logistical officers, and 12 specialist noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

After a brief stop on Okinawa for consultation with Gen Louis Woods, CG of the II Marine Aircraft Wing, we headed for occupied mainland China.

Gen Worton's orders were to reconfirm and lock-in the Chinese Nationalist Government's cooperation in the Marine Corps' overall mission: i.e., to accept the surrender of North China by Japanese Imperial forces; to repatriate the Japanese military and civilians to their homeland; and to keep North China secure from the Maoist armies immediately to the north until Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Nationalist forces were in strong enough position eventually to replace the Marines in North China.

Our first destination was Shanghai on 18 September. Gen Worton's discussions took two days. Our group was then flown to Tientsin on 20 September in a Chinese Airforce plane. We were met by the chief of staff of the ranking Japanese military authority in North China, LtGen Ginosuke Uchida, and escorted to our interim "headquarters" at the Astor House Hotel in central Tientsin.

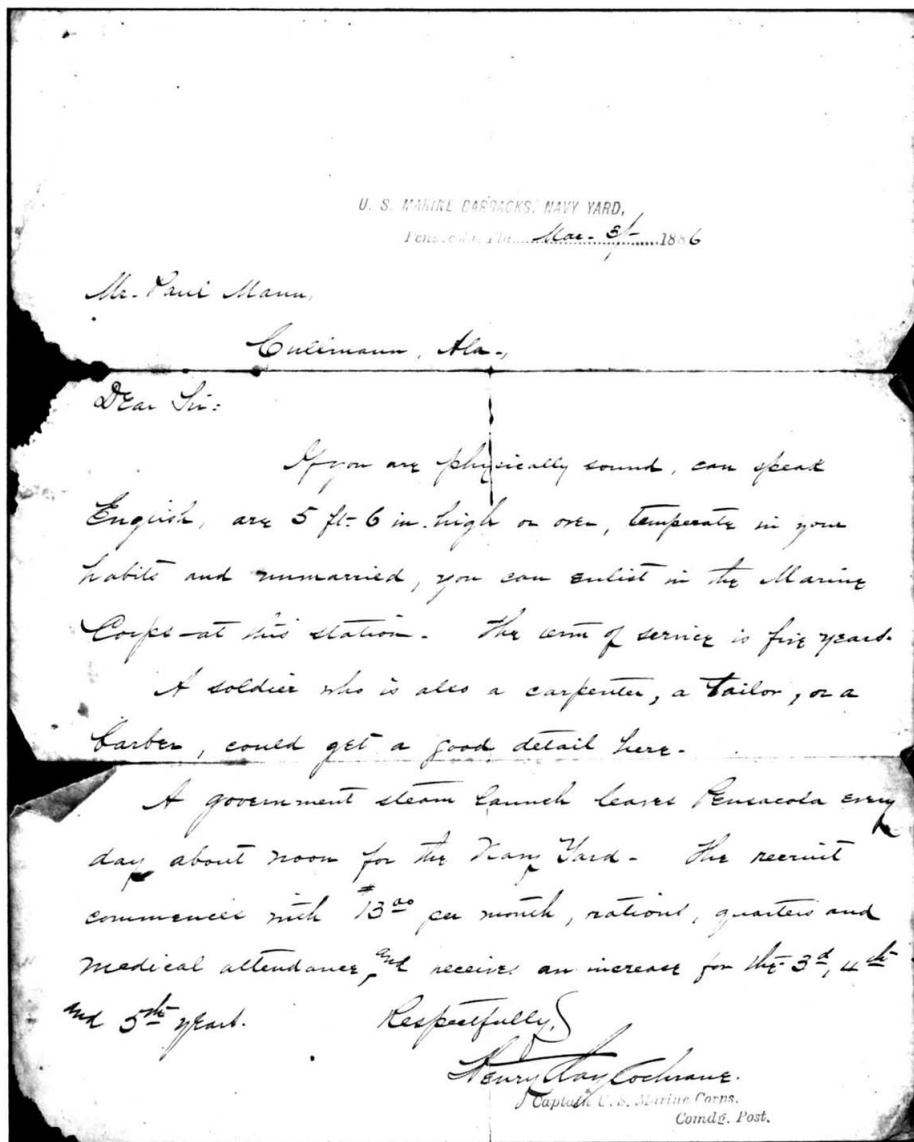
From that moment until 1 October, Gen Worton and his small band negotiated the logistics for the arrival of the main body of the III Phib Corps officers and men; established liaison with the Chinese regional and municipal authorities as well as the Japanese military and civilian bureaucrats; assumed *de facto* control of rail and air traffic into the area; contacted local Chinese and non-Chinese civilian groups; and conveyed our assessments of these circumstances to III Phib Corps Headquarters on Guam.

These preliminaries led the way for the troops' arrival on 10 October 1945. Gen

Arthur Worton's well-organized mind, diplomacy, and sophistication, combined with his fluency in Chinese and firm sense of purpose, enabled his team to prepare the ground for the successful mission whose chronology was cited by Robert Aquilina. I believe that the Worton advance team's role belongs in that recitation.

I am proud to have been Gen Worton's ADC, to have played a part in those extraordinary events, and to be a surviving witness to the accomplishments of the III Phib Corps Commanding General, Keller E. Rockey (under whom I had served as a

Capt Henry Clay Cochrane's letter to a potential recruit promises pay of \$13 monthly.



platoon leader on Iwo Jima), and of his chief of staff, Gen W. Arthur Worton, in the occupation of North China by the Marine Corps in 1945-46.

Walter J. P. Curley
New York City

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is former U.S. ambassador to Ireland (1975-1977) and France (1989-1993).

A GLORIOUS BUT AWFUL WAR

I happily received today the two copies of the new publication *The Right to Fight: African-American Marines in World War II*. Gosh, you folks do good work! I am so proud that you and your staff considered material we sent you and included it in this new pamphlet. I know you agree with me that the individuals mentioned or referred to in the book were just a few of the many Marines, of all colors, who served patriotically, courageously, and meritoriously in World War II and are representative of all who wore the green in that glorious but awful period.

Perry E. Fischer
Turlock, California

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer was a member of the 8th Marine Ammunition Company in World War II and is the co-author, with Brooks E. Gray, of Blacks and Whites Together Through Hell: U.S. Marines in World War II (Millsmont Publishing, 1993).

DEAR RECRUIT

The enclosed letter was found among other old correspondence in my wife's family home in Cullman, Alabama.

Paul Mann was my wife's great uncle, who probably emigrated as a young man when the Mann family came to America from Breslau, Germany, in 1882. We have no records of him other than this letter.

I find it interesting in this day of faxes, e-mail, and the like, to note that 110 years ago the commanding officer of the Pensacola Marine Barracks corresponded with a potential recruit by a personal, handwritten letter.

Col Ross S. Mickey, USMC (Ret)
Kailua, Hawaii

EDITOR'S NOTE: The manuscript letter will be added to the Henry Clay Cochrane Collection at the Marine Corps Historical

Center. Cochrane, in command at Pensacola when he wrote the letter to Mrs. Mickey's great uncle, is one of the strongest personalities of the Marine Corps in the second half of the 19th century. He was commissioned a second lieutenant at the beginning of the Civil War and after a long and adventuresome career retired as a brigadier general with a reputation as a dynamic public speaker.

FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY

I retired in 1963 as a master sergeant with a primary MOS of cryptologic chief, and secondary MOS of cryptographic chief and communication center chief. Following my retirement, I worked at the National Security Agency until [last] year. I received a 50-year federal government service award.

On page 612 [of *Victory and Occupation*, volume 5 of *History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II*] there is the account of the patrol which was escorting a convoy between Peiping and Tientsin when it was ambushed at Anping [North China, 29 July 1946]. They were using TCS radios which, according to the report, lacked the range to keep in contact all the way to Peiping. I have verbally "set the record straight," but I do not recall ever officially writing my views.

I was a radio operator with E/2/11, which was billeted at Tunghsien, about 14 miles east of Peiping. With F/2/11 at the same site, we provided radio communications for a daily patrol between Tunghsien and Lang Fang between October 1945 and March 1946. I either operated a radio on patrol or at the base nearly every one of those days. I do not recall ever losing contact with the patrol unless equipment failures occurred with the ancient Jeeps (which was rare). Sometime in March we received two brand new TCS mounted Jeeps, so equipment failures should not have occurred after that. The difference was that we used Morse code rather than voice. Morse code more than doubled the range of a radio of that type. All of our operators were trained in Morse code, which was more efficient in the extreme cold because our breath froze the microphones. Also, we experimented with various authorized frequencies and settled on one which worked best for that area and during daytime.

Therefore, I believe the reasons the patrol lost touch with its base were: (1) it

was apparently using voice, (2) it was probably using a frequency which didn't work well in that area at that time of day, and (3) whatever command was furnishing radio communications for that patrol apparently had not tested their equipment for that area at those distances. If my recollections are correct, we didn't mount a patrol until we had our Jeeps and radios in proper running order each morning.

I was sent home on 3 April 1946. I believe I was the last Morse operator in the command. In fact, I was starting to train some replacements in Morse code, which takes weeks. I was a PFC and was one of the senior enlisted communicators in the command. There were no school-trained or experienced officers in communications remaining in the command. I reenlisted immediately upon reaching the states and was assigned as an instructor in the Field Radio Operators' Course for several years.

MSgt Harold C. Cramer,
USMC (Ret)
Pasadena, Maryland

Fortitude Marking Its 25th Anniversary

Fortitude, the Bulletin of the Marine Corps Historical Program, is celebrating its 25th volume this year. The successor to a bulletin published by the Marine Corps Museum, *Fortitude* numbers its own issues from Summer 1971.

The bulletin's first editor was former Museum Chief Curator Jack B. Hilliard. He was succeeded beginning with the Fall 1977 issue by Maj David N. Buckner, who served for three years. Maj Buckner's successor, historian V. Keith Fleming, Jr., served for two years, beginning with the Summer 1980 issue. Mr. Fleming's relief was Maj Edward F. Wells, from the Fall 1982 to the Fall 1984 issues. The editor for the past 11 years has been the division's senior editor, Robert E. Struder.

The bulletin's production staff is unusually well experienced, with composition services technician Catherine A. Kerns giving typesetting assistance for 21 years and visual information specialist W. Stephen Hill creating layouts for 12 years.

Early 19th Century Marine's Portrait Enriches Museum

by *Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas*
Curator of Material History

A RARE EARLY American portrait, of Marine LtCol Charles Rumsey Broom, was presented to the Marine Corps Museum on 21 June. The gift was bestowed by William W. Lannon, and eight members of his family, and accepted in ceremonies by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, who commented that it is one of the most significant portraits ever donated to the Marine Corps. The oval oil painting is a likeness of a Marine officer who served with distinction on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812 and continued his career for 28 years thereafter.

Charles R. Broom, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, came from a military family. According to the research of History and Museums Division staff historians Charles R. Smith and Richard A. Long, Charles Broom's father, Abraham, held the rank of major, most likely in the local militia. Charles' eldest brother, James, was commissioned as a lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1810 and was killed while commanding the Marine detachment on board the USS *Chesapeake* during her legendary fight with the British frigate HMS *Shannon* on 1 June 1813. Charles' younger brother, Thomas, was a cadet at West Point during the War of 1812 and served in the U.S. Army, mainly as a paymaster, until his retirement.

Charles Broom was commissioned a second lieutenant of Marines on 27 June 1813, 26 days after his brother's death. However, correspondence shows that he had been given a "brevet" commission by Commo Isaac Chauncey at Sackett's Harbor, New York, the year before. Since Charles does not appear as an enlisted Marine on any of the muster rolls for the detachment there, it is surmised that he travelled to the area as one of the "young gentlemen" who came seeking military service. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1814 and went on to serve on board the USS *North Carolina* and at Headquarters, Marine Corps, as well as at the Marine barracks in Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. As did his brother Thomas, Charles served as a paymaster. In 1817, he married Mary E. Hewitt in Baltimore. Their son, James Broom (named after Charles' brother) served as a Marine lieutenant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the mid-1830s. Brevet LtCol Charles R. Broom died on 14 November 1840 and was buried in Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

THE HANDSOME OVAL portrait, painted by an unknown artist, is mounted in a heavy gilt frame and had hung for years in Mr. Lannon's mother's home on North Haven Island, off the coast of

Maine. In 1988, it was brought to the attention of then-Curator of Special Projects, Richard A. Long, by a recognized expert in early American uniforms, John S. Du Mont. When contacted by the Museum several months later, Mrs. Lannon promised the portrait to the Marine Corps upon her death. Her children acknowledged and followed her wishes. Unfortunately, the connection between the Broom family and Mrs. Lannon has not yet been fully established, but according to family stories, Charles Broom was a distant relation.

In addition to being a well-executed representative of the period just after the War of 1812, this portrait is valuable to the curatorial staff for the information it relays. First Lieutenant Broom (as evidenced by the single gold epaulet on his right shoulder) is pictured wearing a stamped brass shoulder belt plate on his white buff-leather sword belt. Up to now, we were unsure of the date of this plate's adoption, when it replaced the two-piece insignia worn since about 1800. There are no other known likenesses showing this particular belt plate. Now thanks to information derived from the painting, we can date adoption of this insignia to the period between 1814 and 1821, since Broom was promoted in 1814 and epaulets were replaced by "wings" in 1821. □1775□

The donor of Marine LtCol Charles Rumsey Broom's portrait, members of his family, and friends gather around the painting at the Marine Corps Museum presentation: from left, Mrs. Kris-

tina Brewer; Miss Melissa Aubrey; William M. Lannon (kneeling); David Brown; Christopher Lannon; Mrs. Patsy Brown; Mrs. Karen Lannon; William W. Lannon; and James D. Lannon.



Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia Operations Under Scrutiny

by Evelyn A. Englander
Historical Center Librarian

THE LIBRARY of the Marine Corps Historical Center receives many recently published books of professional interest to Marines. Most of them are available from local bookstores or libraries.

Intervention: The Use of American Military Force in the Post-Cold War World. Richard M. Haass. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment, 1994. 250 pp. *Intervention* includes studies of Bosnia, Somalia, Panama, Grenada, Haiti, and the Gulf War. Appendices include statements on the subject of intervention by Caspar Weinberger, Colin Powell, George Bush, and Bill Clinton, along with the text of the War Powers Resolution. \$24.95

Presidential War Power. Louis Fisher. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1995. 245 pp. Chronicles the expansion of the executive's war power. The author is a specialist in separation of powers at the Congressional Research Service. \$29.95

Art of War in World History Edited by Gerard Chaliand. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1994. An anthology of writing about war through the ages. \$30.00 (paperbound)

Carry Me Home. John Del Vecchio. New York: Bantam Books, 1995. 719 pp. By the author of *The 13th Valley* and *For All Living Things*, one of the foremost writers on the Vietnam experience. A novel of the homecoming of three Vietnam veterans and their post-war life in the community they create for themselves and fellow veterans on High Meadow in Central Pennsylvania. \$22.95

Tailspin: Women at War in the Wake of Tailhook. Jean Zimmerman. New York: Doubleday, 1995. 336 pp. Focus is on the U.S. Navy, and the changing roles of women. \$24.95

In the Time of the Americans: The Generation That Changed America's Role in the World. David Fromkin. New York: A. A. Knopf, 1995. 618 pp. The contributions of FDR, Truman, Eisenhower, Marshall, and MacArthur to America's changing role in the world, and its place

of pre-eminence in post-war international affairs. \$30.00

Oxford Companion to World War II Edited by I. C. B. Dear. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995. 1,342 pp. One-volume reference work with more than 1,700 entries, from extensive essays to concise one-paragraph definitions, includes photographs, diagrams, and maps. Covers strategy, policy, politics, intelligence, technology, battles, economics, and society. Includes a chronology and listing of place-name changes. \$49.95

To Foreign Shores: U.S. Amphibious Operations in World War II. John A. Lorelli. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1995. 362 pp. Covers the development of U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps amphibious operations in World War II, including ships, landing-craft, ship-to-shore movement, air and gunfire support. \$38.95

Okinawa: The Last Battle of World War II. Robert Leckie. New York: Viking, 1995. 220 pp. by the author of *Helmet for My Pillow, March to Glory*. He especially focuses on the soldiers themselves along with their commanding officers. \$24.95

Historical Quiz

World War II in Review

by Nancy A. Frischmann
College of Wooster
Reference Section Summer Intern

1. Name the two generals who served as Commandants of the Marine Corps during World War II.
2. What was the strength of the Marine Corps at the end of World War II?
3. What is the estimated total number of Marines wounded and killed in action during the war?
4. Who said, "We're not accustomed to occupying defensive positions. It's destructive to morale."
5. How many Medals of Honor were awarded to Marines for actions during the war?
6. After shooting down five or more enemy air-

Operation Iceberg: The Invasion and Conquest of Okinawa in World War II—An Oral History. Gerald Astor. New York: Donald I. Fine, 1995. 480 pp. The author, himself a veteran of World War II, has based his account on first-hand interviews with participants in the fighting on Okinawa. \$24.95

The War in the Pacific: From Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay. Harry A. Gailey. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1995. 534 pp. The author's previous books include *Peleliu, 1944* and *Howlin' Mad vs. the Army*. He presents a one-volume account of all the campaigns in the Pacific War, examining in detail the Allied and Japanese naval, land, and air forces. \$29.95

The Last Great Victory: The End of World War II, July/August 1945. Stanley Weintraub. New York: Dutton. 729 pp. Chronicles the last months of World War II from the meetings at Potsdam to the secret decisions involving the use of the atomic bomb; the torpedoing of the *Indianapolis*, and the concentration camp survivors struggling for survival along with all the others displaced by the war. \$35.00

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- craft, how many Marine aviators became aces?
7. Name the island that was captured from the Japanese in 1944, that was also the departure point for the B-29 (the *Enola Gay*) carrying the atomic bomb to be dropped on Hiroshima.
8. Out of 2,346 downed enemy aircraft in the Pacific during World War II, how many can be attributed to the Marine Corps?
9. Who were the first commissioned and enlisted Marines to be awarded the Medal of Honor in World War II?
10. Who said, "Casualties many; Percentage of dead not known; Combat efficiency: we are winning?"

(Answers on page 16)

El Toro Provides a History of Marine Aviation in the West

by Harry Gann

Director, MCAS, El Toro Command Museum

IN THE MORE than six years since the commitment of a World War II-vintage squadron area to refurbishment as an aviation museum on board Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), El Toro, California, a command museum has grown up with the theme, "The History of Marine Corps Aviation in the Western U.S."

In early 1989, then-Commanding General, BGen David V. Shuter, invited several Reserve and retired Marines in the El Toro area to form a steering committee to design a volunteer and fundraising support system for the planned facility. The committee moved quickly to establish the MCAS El Toro Historical Foundation, patterned in its founding documents after the Marine Corps Historical Foundation. Approval as a California non-profit corporation was in hand as of 30 June 1989. Thus, the project was launched.

After two years of mostly self-help building renovations, and of exhibit preparations, the museum opened as an officially approved "historical holding" on 7 June 1991 and became fully certified as a "command museum" on 6 January 1993.

THE COMPLEX IS headquartered in a 4,160-square-foot, single-story T-Building which houses a serpentine gallery, library-archives, gift shop, mini-

Two former members of the World War II Black Sheep Squadron, Marine Fighter Squadron 214, visited El Toro and posed in front of the museum's restored F4U-5N. They are Col Frank E. Walton, Jr., USMCR (Ret), left, and former Capt Frederick S. Losch.



Retired BGen Jay W. Hubbard, USMC (Ret), left, whose personal interest led to the creation of the museum, welcomes model donor MSgt Fritz Gemeinhardt, USMC (Ret).

MCAS El Toro Historical Foundation and Command Museum volunteers help in the movement of a Stinson OY-1 to new quarters at the refurbished WWII squadron area.



galley, and offices. Adjacent are a 17,000-square-foot hangar and a large warehouse which has been converted to an exhibit annex and shops. Aircraft are on indoor exhibit in the hangar and annex and in outdoor groupings on the museum grounds and at the El Toro and MCAS Tustin main gates.

The vintage aircraft collection has grown from 18 in 1989 to 37 today. Recent additions include an RF-8G Photo Crusader, an OV-10 Bronco, and, one each A-4F, and A-4M Skyhawk. An F/A-18-A Hornet will soon join the inventory. All major accessions are subcustodies from the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum at Quantico. Three warbirds—a Mig-15, a TO-1, and an F4F-3—are on temporary loan from the National Museum of Naval Aviation at Pensacola and are subject to recall.

As an educational-recreational-research facility, the prime mission of the El Toro



World War II Marine aces and holders of the Medal of Honor were distinguished guests during a Marine Corps Aviation Association meeting. From left are BGen Robert E. Galer, BGen Joseph J. Foss, LtCol Kenneth A. Walsh, and Col James E. Swett.

Museum is to serve Marines and their families by informing them of the dynamic history of Marine Corps aviation. However, by virtue of its prime location, just off Interstate 5 in a mega-metropolitan region, the museum attracts hundreds of other visitors each month for group and individual tours.

BECAUSE OF ITS unique flavor and hospitable atmosphere, the museum has also become a social and special event center of choice for squadrons and for local military-oriented private associations.

U.S. Air Force History Director Dr. Richard P. Hallion, second from left, toured the museum with restoration volunteers Elmer Anderson, left, and Marsh Austin and Tom Dozier, and had a close look at work underway on the Lockheed TO-1 in the collection.



The museum bears the name of BGen Jay W. Hubbard, founding chairman of the MCAS El Toro Historical Foundation.

terest deserves special mention. Under the dogged direction of airline captain and Reserve Col Jerome T. "Birdie" Bertrand, the museum library will soon complete uploading more than 2,500 reference books and documents for eventual accession into the database of the Marine Corps Research Center at Quantico. As this capability matures, the next step will be archival storage with an electronic retrieval system for all Marine Corps western airbases (MCABWA) documents of historical significance which become excess to the needs of the command's working files.

A critical, but necessarily longer-term project which confronts museum staff and volunteers is the need to check deterioration of aircraft on outdoor display. Simple overhead protection will prolong aircraft skin integrity almost indefinitely, but the fund drive to meet that requirement will be major.

Retired BGen Jay W. Hubbard and Col Bertrand, after five years as foundation chair and vice-chair, were succeeded at last year's annual meeting by retired test pilot and Reserve MajGen Kenneth W. Weir and airline pilot and Reserve Col Charles J. Quilter II. Meanwhile, the host commander, MajGen Peter D. Williams, and the foundation together intend to continue to operate the museum at its maximum potential.

Persons who wish to contact the museum staff or the foundation can do so by calling: voice mail at (714) 726-4380 or (714) 559-6795 and Fax at (714) 559-4279.

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'Phil' Berkeley Brought Talent, Integrity to Corps Posts

by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian

LTGEN JAMES P. "PHIL" BERKELEY, USMC, (Ret), 88, died last February 13th in Virginia Beach, Virginia. He was one of only six serving Marine general officers who were, in turn, the sons of serving Marine Corps generals.* He was born in Quarters M-7, Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of Randolph Carter Berkeley, a Marine officer who was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism at Veracruz in 1914.

Because his mother died at the time of his birth, and his father was a member of a Marine detachment in one of the ships of the Great White Fleet during its cruise around the world, young Phil was brought up by his grandmother and grandfather, who was in the Navy Pay Corps at the time. He rejoined his father in 1923, when the elder Berkeley commanded the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth.

After public school, the younger Berkeley was sent to the Severn Academy to prepare for entrance to the Naval Academy. Failing the entrance examination, he was told by his father that he either had to go to work or join the Marine Corps. He recalled in his oral history, "I didn't want to go to work, so I enlisted in the Marine Corps."

Initially failing the physical, he finally passed it and was enlisted on 1 March 1927. Following boot camp, he was assigned to duty in Nicaragua, where his father was serving on the 2d Marine Brigade staff in Managua. Young Marine Berkeley subsequently was a corporal billeted in the north of Nicaragua when he was recommended for promotion to sergeant. Then 2d Brigade chief of staff, Col Berkeley blocked it, saying that his son was "too young" for the promotion. "So that's how much my father's influence helped me," Gen Berkeley later said. Af-



Second Lieutenant James Phillips Berkeley, newly commissioned and on his way to China, sat for a portrait in April 1931.

ter serving almost three years as an enlisted Marine, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was assigned to the Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Following graduation in 1931, he was detailed to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk Navy Yard, for a short time before sailing for duty with the Marine Detachment, American Embassy, Peiping, China.

IN PEIPING, LtGen Berkeley was assigned to the 38th Company, a machine-gun unit whose commander was Capt John W. Thomason, Jr., who was on his way to fame as an artist and writer. After a two-and-a-half-year tour in China, Berkeley returned to the States and assignment to the 2d Battalion, 6th Marines, at San Diego in December 1934. Because he had been an acting communications officer in China, his battalion commander, LtCol Thomas E. Watson, made him battalion communications officer, which, for Berkeley, began a 12-year-plus career in Marine Corps communications.

In 1935, Lt Berkeley reported to the 1st Marine Brigade at Quantico, where he commanded the brigade's communications platoon. He became a student at the Army Signal School at Fort Monmouth,

New Jersey, in August 1936. Graduating in June 1937, Capt Berkeley returned to Quantico where he became the brigade communications officer. From 1939 to June 1941, he commanded the Marine detachment on board the cruiser *Wichita* and then went back to Quantico as base communications officer.

Capt Berkeley was serving in this billet when World War II broke out. In March 1942, then a major, Berkeley was ordered to Headquarters Marine Corps to become the assistant officer in charge of the Communications Section in the Division of Plans and Policies. During this time, he was involved with the discussions regarding the Navajo Code Talker program, which he endorsed. While still in that section, he accompanied MajGenComdt Thomas Holcomb on an inspection tour of Guadalcanal and other South Pacific areas where Marine units were located.

He also visited parts of the United Kingdom, Africa, and Italy during the period August-October 1943. Accompanying him were LtCols Edward Hagenah, Harold O. Deakin, Norman Hussa, and John Scott. All spent a week in London on the way to joining the U.S. Navy's Northwest African Waters Command to observe Operation Avalanche, the landing at Salerno in September 1943. LtCol Berkeley later reported that his LST, which beached about two hours after H-hour, came under German artillery fire almost immediately and was so badly damaged that it had to withdraw for repairs to its elevator mechanism before it could return to unload. After the Salerno landing, Berkeley and his Marine companions met Gen George Patton. This meeting was notable in that Patton proclaimed his distaste for and distrust of naval gunfire support, a Marine requirement for successful amphibious landings.

LT COL BERKELEY went to war in the Pacific, first joining the newly formed 5th Marine Division at Camp Pendleton as division signal officer in February 1944. He commanded the Field Signal Battal-

*The other five are: Gen Charles C. Krulak, son of LtGen Victor H. Krulak; LtGen Joseph C. Fegan, Jr., son of MajGen Joseph C. Fegan; MajGen Thomas L. Wilkerson, son of MajGen Herbert L. Wilkerson; BGen David M. Mize, son of MajGen Charles D. Mize; and Gen John R. Dailey, son of BGen Frank G. Dailey.

ion at Pendleton when the 5th was activated and it was almost just a matter of crossing the street to join the new division. As he related in his oral history, "I sort of wrote my own orders as to how to organize the signal operation in the 5th Marine Division. We had access to the quartermaster area and could sort of pick and choose what we wanted in the way of equipment . . . and we decided that we would want to have the communicators lined up long before the division was activated . . . So, when the 5th Division did activate [we had] a communications outfit that had been in business for about three and a half months at that time." Sometime after the landing on Iwo Jima and during the operation, LtCol Berkeley became executive officer of the 27th Marines. After the division returned to Hawaii, he was named signal officer of V Amphibious Corps, serving in that capacity in Hawaii and during the occupation of Japan.

In October 1945, then-Col Berkeley became officer in charge of the disposition of enemy materiel, and took command of the 6th Marines in January 1946. Upon returning to the United States from Japan in April, he was named an assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. This was in the early stages of the unification effort, and in the end, Col Berkeley's job was to review any paper requiring joint action sent to the Secretary of the Navy. After nearly a year at what seemed to be an uneventful and boring job, he was transferred to Buenos Aires, Argentina, to serve as amphibious warfare advisor to the Argentine Naval War College and as advisor to the Argentine Marine Corps.

As an advisor, Col Berkeley worked closely with the Commandant of the Argentine Marine Corps, helping to reorganize it along U.S. Marine Corps lines. After a two-year tour, 1947-1949, Col Berkeley returned to the States for assignment first to the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, and then, in 1950, to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island, where he served as a staff member and later as assistant head, and then head of the Department of Strategy and Tactics during a three-year tour. As he recalled, he arrived at the college in January, and assisted in preparing the first-ever Command and Staff course at the junior level for lieutenant commanders and majors. He also was the duty expert on amphibious operations, and prepared his presen-

tations by first traveling to the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico to learn what was new in doctrine and equipment, and then incorporating that information in his lectures.

DURING HIS third year at the War College, it was visited by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., who informed Col Berkeley that he was to become the new commanding officer of Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye, in Washington, D.C. It was during his tour that President Eisenhower began using Camp Shangri-La (later called Camp David) as a weekend retreat, and Marines were used for security once again.

In May 1954, Col Berkeley went to Korea to become chief of staff of the 1st Marine Division. There was no fighting at this time as the truce was in effect, and the division left Korea in spring 1955. Col Berkeley was promoted to brigadier general at that time and transferred to Headquarters Marine Corps, where he was assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, during the commandancy of Gen Randolph McC. Pate. When he began this three-year tour in Washington, Gen Berkeley found a number of personnel problems in the Corps needing solutions. One was the problem of a surplus of officers in certain ranks, a condition known as a "hump." The need was to reduce the hump so that the promotion process could go on apace, and Congress eventually enacted the so-called "Hump Bill," which alleviated the situation.

LtGen Berkeley, former 2d MarDiv and Camp Lejeune commander, retired from a post as CG, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic.



Another personnel matter which came up during his incumbency arose from a Department of Defense study of the percentage of college graduates in the officers' ranks of each of the Services. The Marine Corps came out at the bottom, which forced it to begin a college degree program for officers, enabling them to attend civilian colleges. The concept of a Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps billet arose and was approved while Gen Berkeley was G-1.

IN 1958, Gen Berkeley became Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, in San Francisco. Of this assignment, Gen Berkeley said, "The job itself was a representation-type job. The Army had a three-star there, the Air Force had a two-star at Hamilton Field, the Navy had a three-star admiral there, the Marine Corps had a two-star there many, many times." It was a trans-shipping point and had an active personnel department, as well as a supply depot, and the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, which Gen Berkeley also headed. As he also said, "My job was to represent the Marine Corps [as a] meeter and greeter." In Gen David M. Shoup's regime as Commandant, the department was deactivated. The Commandant asked Gen Berkeley to give him 12 good reasons why it should stay in business. Gen Berkeley later said: "I gave him what I thought were 12 good reasons, but didn't buy any of them, and of course he phased it out immediately . . . In retrospect, I think that Gen Shoup was right; it didn't serve a great deal of purpose."

In November 1959, Gen Berkeley assumed command of the 2d Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, an assignment he thoroughly enjoyed. He was given a second hat as commander of the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade in August the next year, when his brother, Col Randolph Carter Berkeley, Jr., who commanded a Marine Aircraft Group at Cherry Point, became his brigade chief of staff. Gen Berkeley relinquished command of the division in November 1961 and took command of Camp Lejeune, where he remained until July 1963. In this billet, he became quite active in base and Jacksonville community affairs. At that time, he was given another star as well as command of Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, in Norfolk.

During his tour at FMFLant, Gen Berkeley and his command were deeply in-

volved in the planning for and execution of Steel Pike, a joint U.S./Spanish amphibious landing exercise on the shores of Spain. As he noted in his oral history interview, one of the purposes of Steel Pike was to "prove the need for the Merchant Marine," as well as the ability to move large Marine Corps forces across the Atlantic to land in Europe in what he called "the biggest maneuver since Operation Overlord," on D-Day in 1944.

His last official action as a Marine and commander of FMFLant was to oversee the deployment of Marines to the Dominican Republic in April-June 1965. He retired on 30 June 1965. "The ceremony was over at 1115 and we were airborne for Floyd Bennett Field at 1125. If you can get out any faster than that, I'll challenge you to try." From New York, he and Mrs. Berkeley

sailed for Europe and came back a year later. This was to be the first of many trips taken to places all over the world during his retirement years.

IN SUMMING UP his career, Gen Berkeley said, "First, oxcarts to jets in my time. From a twisted pair of telephone wires to the coaxial cable, microwaves and single sideband communications. From troops who scorned salads and wristwatches to elaborate salad bars in mess halls When I was an enlisted man, I never saw salad in a mess. They wouldn't eat one. Meat and potatoes was all anybody wanted. But if you wore a wristwatch, you were a sissy. I'll never forget, when I was in high school in Portsmouth, when they did away with the high-collared khaki blouse and they wore a shirt and a field scarf, and my father's chauffeur said, 'I'll

go over the hill before I wear a necktie. Horrible thing to think about.' From a lightly armed expeditionary force to a powerful air-ground team From a Corps steeped in Naval lore and tradition to one that could well be losing its distinctness and its respect. Loss of personal integrity. I worry about it One thing I was brought up on was that you never lied And to end it all, I had 38 years and four months, a wonderful support both of my seniors and my juniors. I had a hell of a good time in 38 years and four months."

Those who knew and served with Gen Berkeley have never forgotten his personal integrity, or his infectious giggle, or his way of ending his letters, "Give my regards to those who think well of me." There were very few who didn't. □1775□

Southwest Asia History Among Newest Books

(Continued from page 24)

The final new publication in this group is *Humanitarian Operations in Northern Iraq, 1991: With Marines in Operation Provide Comfort*, the fifth in the "U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991" series. It was written by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR, a member of Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) DC-7 since its inception in 1976. A teacher in civilian life, LtCol Brown was an infantry officer in Vietnam. Mobilized in 1991, he was sent to Saudi Arabia, where he served as deputy command historian, and then command historian, of I Marine Expedi-

tionary Force. He volunteered to cover Operation Provide Comfort. In this monograph, LtCol Brown relates the dreadful conditions of the Kurds in Northern Iraq and the international humanitarian effort mounted to rescue them and relieve their suffering, well documented in the television network news programs of the period. Essentially, LtCol Brown tells the story of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) and its role

in the rescue effort in the three months in which it and allied forces created a safe haven in northern Iraq, providing emergency food and medical aid, and moving more than 750,000 refugees back to their homeland to reestablish normal lives. The lessons learned in this operation will be put to good use as Marines are more and more involved in similar humanitarian relief operations around the world. □1775□

Answers to the Historical Quiz

World War II in Review

(Questions on page 11)

1. 1 Dec 1936—31 Dec 1943, LtGen Thomas Holcomb, and 1 Jan 1944—31 Dec 1947, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift.
2. 485,000.
3. Killed in action—19,733; wounded in action—67,207; and total—90,709.
4. LtGen Holland M. Smith at Iwo Jima, 1945.
5. 81.
6. 125.
7. Tinian. Three days later a second B-29 left the island carrying the bomb to be dropped on Nagasaki.
8. 982.
9. 1stLt George Cannon was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously by President Roosevelt for defending his command post against the Japanese on Midway Island. He died on 7 December 1941. Sgt Clyde Thomason was awarded his Medal of Honor posthumously for leading an assault on Makin Island on 17 August 1942.
10. Radio message from Col David M. Shoup at Betio (Tarawa) on 21 November 1943 to MajGen Julian C. Smith, Commanding General, 2d Marine Division, on board the *Maryland* (BB 46).

JAMES GUTHRIE HARBORD

1866-1947

Register of His Personal Papers



Compiled by
Lieutenant Colonel Merrill L. Bartlett
U.S. Marine Corps (Retired)

Occasional Paper

HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1995

'94 Year of Major Training, Humanitarian Relief Efforts

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

The "Current Chronology of the Marine Corps" outlines significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history. It has been compiled by the Reference Section since 1982 by researching literally hundreds of pages of primary and secondary sources each week.

Selected entries from the 1994 Marine Corps Chronology are:

11 Jan—John Bradley, the last survivor among the servicemen who raised the U.S. flag atop Mount Suribachi on 23 February 1945, during the World War II campaign to capture Iwo Jima, died in Antigo, Wisconsin, at the age of 70.

—**Feb**—The Marine Corps Toys for Tots Foundation, the chief fund-raising arm for the Marine Reserve's Christmas gift drive, was the target of a federal investigation into whether its former president diverted money from the nonprofit organization and engaged in other financial improprieties for his personal benefit.

17 Feb—Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton announced the names to be given to five Arleigh Burke class guided-missile destroyers scheduled to be built. Two of the ships would be named for Marines: DDG 75 for Col Donald G. Cook, USMC, a prisoner of war in Vietnam who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and DDG 76 for Col William R. Higgins, who was kidnapped and killed by terrorists in Lebanon in 1988.

20 Feb—This date marked the deadline for Serbs and other warring factions near Sarajevo to remove their weapons or place them under United Nations control. Operation Deny Flight, a force of 4,000 from 12 NATO countries, including VMFA(AW)-251 based in Aviano, Italy, supported the U.N.-mandated no-fly zone over the skies of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

28 Feb—The "U.S. Marine Corps Implementation of DOD Homosexual Conduct/Administrative Separation Policy," outlined in ALMARS 64/94 and 65/94, took effect. The new policy continued to enforce separation procedures for homosexual conduct, however, a Marine's sexual orientation would be considered a "personal and private" matter and that



Guided missile destroyer DDG 75, was named in honor of the late Marine Col Donald G. Cook, a POW in Vietnam.

alone would not be a bar to continued service.

—**Mar**—With no aircraft yet identified to replace the CH-46 and with possible procurement of the V-22 still years away, the Corps began a modernization effort to ensure that all CH-46s reach the 12,500-hour level, some 4,000 more hours than current flight time. It would require a Dynamic Component Upgrade Program that would replace the aircraft's rotor heads, drive systems, transmissions, and rotor control systems over a five-year period.

13 Mar—Gen John Shalikashvili, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited sailors and Marines on board the USS *Peleliu* off the coast of Somalia as they redeployed. He expressed his gratitude for their service during Operation Restore Hope. Some 50 Marines from Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, Atlantic, would remain in Somalia after the U.S. forces withdrawal to provide security for U.S. diplomats who would continue to man a liaison office in Mogadishu.

4-25 Apr—More than 500 Marines and sailors teamed up with the Kuwait Army and British Royal Marines for Exercise Native Fury 94 in Kuwait. The exercise was part of a 10-year defense pact between the United States and Kuwait. It was designed to demonstrate U.S. commitment to stability in the region while conducting maritime prepositioning force operations and combined training.

12 Apr—Operation Distant Runner rescued Americans from Rwanda. Some 230 civilians, including 142 U.S. citizens, fleeing ethnic bloodshed in Rwanda, were evacuated to safety through the central African nation of Burundi by a contingency force of Marines from the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit (SOC).

22 Apr—Former President Richard M. Nixon died at the age of 81 after a stroke. The remains of the nation's 37th President were transported from the East Coast to Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California. He was buried at the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library in Yorba Linda, California, on 27 April. Marines from Battery B, 5th Battalion, 11th Marines, rendered 21-gun salutes at the arrival and interment ceremonies.

25 Apr-11 May—More than 13,000 Marines from four major commands participated in Exercise Agile Provider 94, a joint and combined exercise spread out over six southern states and Puerto Rico. Sponsored by the U.S. Atlantic Command, the exercise was designed to train more than 44,000 soldiers, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guard personnel to operate jointly in command and control, forcible entry, air and ground operations, and maritime and special operations.

2-26 May—The 13th in its series, Exercise Cobra Gold 94 was held in Thailand. The exercise was designed to maintain regional peace through the U.S. strategy of cooperative engagement and strengthen the ability of the Royal Thai armed forces to defend Thailand. The exercise included joint/combined land and air operations as well as combined naval/amphibious operations. Some 11,000 Thai troops and 13,000 U.S. personnel, including elements of Marine Forces Pacific, participated.

1 Jun—MajGen Carol A. Mutter pinned on her second star, making her the first female major general in Marine Corps history. Gen Mutter assumed command of Marine Corps Systems Command, Quantico, Virginia, on 3 June.

4 Jun-13 Aug—Marine Reserve Force conducted Exercise Pinnacle Advance, the largest peacetime training exercise in the



In September, Operation Uphold Democracy brought Company G, 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, out to guard the perimeter of the port of Cap-Haitien, Haiti. SPMAGTF-Caribbean was sent to aid in the restoration of the duly-elected Haitian president.

Marine Corps Reserve's 78-year history. The exercise involved 16,000 Marines and took place at sites in Southern California, Nevada, and Arizona. It included humanitarian assistance, peace keeping, combat, and amphibious operations.

15-23 Jun—The U.S. Navy and Marine Corps combined with the Russian navy and naval infantry to conduct an historic joint/combined exercise. USS *Dubouque* (LPD 8), based out of Sasebo, Japan, and Detachment 1, 3d Marine Division, from Okinawa, Japan, participated in Exercise Cooperation from the Sea at Vladivostok, Russia. It was designed to advance military-to-military cooperation in a disaster relief scenario.

—**Jul**—Marines and civilian employees of Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia, assisted the people of flood-damaged southwest Georgia, particularly the Albany area where record floods wreaked havoc and rescues were conducted daily. About 20,000 Albany residents were evacuated from their homes as a result of Tropical Storm Alberto.

21 Jul—On Guam, the National Park Service unveiled a memorial wall honoring the casualties of the fighting there during World War II. The ceremony also honored more than 1,000 American veterans visiting the island as Guam celebrated 50 years of liberation from the Japanese. Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, attended as well as retired former Commandant Gen Louis H. Wilson, Jr., who was awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism on Guam in 1944. Additionally, a War Dog Cemetery was dedicated on Guam with a monument of a life-sized Doberman sculpture in bronze.

21 Jul—The 9th Marines deactivated for the fourth time in the regiment's 77-year history. Originally formed on 17 November 1917 at Quantico, Virginia, the unit participated in World War II and the Vietnam War.

28 Jul—Secretary of Defense William Perry approved recommendations made by the Service chiefs to expand career opportunities for military women, a move that would almost double the number of occupational opportunities available to women in the Marine Corps. Women Marines would be eligible to serve in 93 percent of all occupational specialties, an additional 48,000 new positions, effective on 1 October.

31 Jul—The first contingent of 1,200 Marines arrived in Washington state to join firefighters in combating blazes across the eastern Cascade range in central Washington. Marines from the 5th and 11th Marines stationed at Camp Pendleton, California, marked the seventh summer in a decade that the military was called upon to assist firefighting efforts. The fire in Washington was one of 26 blazes ranging over eight western states.

10-12 Aug—The History and Museums Division was a co-sponsor of the World War II in the Pacific Conference held in Crystal City, Virginia. The conference program included academic papers, remembrances of war veterans, book exhibits, slide and film presentations, and displays.

19 Aug—More than 500 Pacific-based Marines and sailors deployed to the Republic of Korea to participate in Exercise Ulchi/Focus Lens 94. The purpose of the month-long exercise was to improve plans for the defense of the Republic of Korea. The exercise provided the yearly opportunity to fully form and train the Combined Marine Forces Command Staffs, a United Nations command component established in 1992.

20 Sep—Special Purpose Marine Air-Ground Task Force Caribbean, built around the headquarters of the 2d Marines, landed at Cap-Haitien, Haiti, to end a stand-off rebellion between the Haitian military commander and the Haitian president. Operation Uphold Democracy included 1,900 Marines who were part of

a 20,000-man Army force. After 12 short days, the task force was relieved by members of the 10th Mountain Division.

23 Sep—The 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) deactivated at a ceremony at Dewey Square on Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Kaneohe Bay. The 1st MEB was originally activated in 1901 at Cavite, Philippine Islands. It had been located at Hawaii since 1953.

—**Oct**—Some 20,000 Pacific-based Marines were on alert and ready to deploy to the Persian Gulf to battle Iraqi forces then threatening Kuwait. Although the threat of an imminent Iraqi attack on Kuwait receded, 2,500 Marines were deployed to continue to deter Iraq and to train with coalition partners.

13 Oct—The command of Operation Sea Signal, Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba, changed hands from BGen Michael J. Williams to BGen Raymond P. Ayres, Jr. The operation was a humanitarian relief effort for 14,000 Haitian migrants seeking shelter from a military dictatorship and 30,000 Cubans stymied by the closing of a door to the U.S. Hundreds of Marines from units at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, provided security for the base.

17-25 Oct—Approximately 1,700 Marines of the 37th Marine Expeditionary Unit, III Marine Expeditionary Force, from Okinawa, Japan, helped commemorate the 50th anniversary of the battle of Leyte Gulf when they reenacted the landing that returned Gen Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines during World War II.

10 Nov—28 recipients of the country's highest military award, the Medal of Honor, gathered in New Orleans to celebrate the 219th anniversary of the Marine Corps. The 24 Marines and 4 corpsmen were also featured in several commemorative veterans' activities there.

25 Nov-9 Dec—Marines from the III Marine Expeditionary Force participated in Exercise Tandem Thrust, a biennial joint military training exercise that stressed rapid response to short-notice crisis in the Pacific. The exercise took place on the islands of Guam, Tinian, and Farallon de Medinilla in the South Pacific.

6 Dec—Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton announced that an Arleigh Burke class destroyer (DDG 79) would be named in honor of PFC Oscar P. Austin, an African-American Marine who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in Vietnam. □1775□

Declassification Awaits 750,000 Marine Corps File Pages

by Fred J. Graboske
Head, Archives Section

OTHER THAN BY ordering Marines into hostile situations, the actions of the President rarely cause a direct and immediate reaction from the Marine Corps. However, for those of us who deal with classified documents, the impact of Executive Order 12958 is both immediate and long-lasting. It makes major changes to President Reagan's EO on classification/declassification.

The three levels of classification—Confidential, Secret, and Top Secret—remain the same. The permitted duration of classification has changed. Section 1.6 (b) states that, except for special listed categories, documents must be marked for declassification in 10 years or less. Section 1.7 (a) specifies that each classified document must bear the name or position of the classifying authority (“multiple sources” is not acceptable) and a concise reason for classification. Section 2.2 (b)(2)(B) requires that documents containing classified information from multiple sources must list those sources on the document. Thus, a Marine Corps document derived in part from Navy, Air Force, and DIA information must list those agencies as originators of some of the data.

The purpose of these requirements is to make the declassification job easier. When I am reviewing a document classified by “multiple sources,” I have to guess what those sources might be. Planning and operational data usually are straightforward, but intelligence is not. Did it come from CIA, NSA, DIA, ONI, or some other source? That burden now is passed to those of you who create classified documents.

“OADR” no longer is acceptable as a declassification date. There has been great public and Congressional criticism of the Executive Branch of the federal government, and especially the military services, for classifying too much information for too long a period. The intent of the Executive Order is to end this practice. By setting a maximum 10-year duration for classification (with some exceptions), the President indicated his agreement with those critics and his intention to solve the problem. I have seen very few USMC

Somalia Operation Papers Bestowed

by Amy J. Cantin
Personal Papers Archivist

CAPT DAVID A. DAWSON was a historical writer with the History and Museums Division at the Marine Corps Historical Center at the Washington Navy Yard from August 1991 to June 1994. During his tenure, he served with Marines in Somalia, acting initially as the official historian for the Joint Task Force and later for the Marine component. Upon his return from Somalia, he began writing the official history of Marines in Operation Restore Hope.

In the spring of 1994 Capt Dawson was reassigned to command H&S Company, 3d Battalion, 8th Marines. Before he completed his tour with the Historical Center, he retired the materials he gathered in Somalia to the Personal Papers Collection. These papers have been arranged, described, and cross-referenced into our data-base computer program.

The Dawson collection is the most complete we have from the recent humanitarian relief operations. Capt Dawson was able to gather a wide variety of materials from headquarters and officers in Somalia. Thus, the collection doesn't rely solely on Dawson's own observations and notes, but includes copies of official records-keeping and the written views of others.

The collection consists of, as examples: Marine Force command chronologies, fragmentary orders, situation reports, and logistical reports; and Somali propaganda, money, and postcards.

If you are interested in researching the Dawson collection, or other items in the Personal Papers Collection, we encourage you to call in advance, at 202-433-3396.

documents that require protection beyond 10 years; most can be declassified in less.

TO END THE huge overhang of classified documents from the Cold War, the Executive Order specifies the declassification review of all documents that will be more than 25 years old five-years from now. At the end of this five year period, all documents for which their originators have not received exemptions will be declassified automatically. Very few of you will be affected by this provision; History and Museums (HD) and Administration and Resource Management (AR) Divisions control all of the official records of Headquarters, Marine Corps. I know of no subordinate component other than the Marine Corps Combat Development Command which has classified documents of this age in its possession. If any of you do have such documents, contact me immediately at the Historical Center so that we can begin planning the declassification process. I am the action officer for the Marine Corps for this effort.

This is an appropriate point for an aside. The records manager for the Marine Corps is Linda Goodwin, who works in AR. That office establishes and maintains the records disposition schedule for the Corps. All of your records are covered by this schedule. If the schedule lists certain of your records as permanently valuable, you cannot simply destroy them when the file cabinets become overloaded. You must contact her office for instructions on retiring such records to a federal records center, per OPNAV instructions. If you are unsure what to do with old records or with boxes of classified documents in your vault, you must contact her office or mine. I know of two batches of classified documents, one related to Operation Earnest Will and the other to Operation Sea Angel, that disappeared before they reached HD, to the detriment of the historical program.

To return to the main topic, Mrs. Goodwin's office has provided me a listing of all batches of classified documents held for the Marine Corps in the federal records centers. The total is approximately 1,800 cubic feet, and there are approximately 200 cubic feet in our vault here. The Ex-

Executive Order requires that we complete a minimum of 15 percent in the first year. For us, that is 300 cubic feet, which translates into 750,000 pages. We are confident in our ability to meet this and the five-year review requirements. In anticipation of these requirements we began reviewing materials over a year ago.

Section 3.8(b) of the Executive Order requires the establishment of a database of information that has been declassified. This does not mean that we have to scan every declassified document or that we need make an entry for each document. Description of a series of records, i.e., "3d MAW Misreps," will suffice. That data must be entered on the Government Information Locator System (GILS). The use of GILS by all federal agencies to describe their documentary holdings is mandated by OMB.

THE RESULT OF THE actions mandated by the Executive Order will be increased public confidence in the federal government. With the elimination of most of the huge volume of classified material from the Cold War (the Army alone estimates it has 200,000,000 classified pages to review), the public will perceive that their government has become much more open. 1775

Raiders Cartoons Given to Historical Center

by James "Horse" Smith
Historical Center Volunteer

The Marine Corps Historical Center is the recipient of most of the original cartoons by Charles J. Hedinger that were featured in the cartoon history of the World War II-era 1st Marine Raider Battalion, *Bless 'em All*, recently reprinted by the Marine Corps Association.

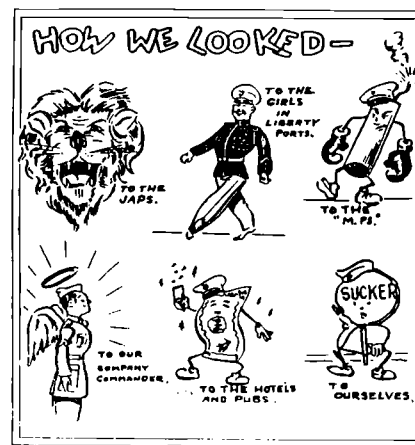
The collection is in small part incomplete because some of the original cartoons were auctioned off in February 1952 to raise money for the Edson's Raiders Scholarship Fund, one of the first of its kind following the war.

Hedinger, a member of the battalion, participated in the operations on Tulagi, Guadalcanal, and New Georgia. Following the Tulagi and Guadalcanal landings, the survivors were accorded a welcome rest and recreation period in Wellington, New Zealand, over the Christmas and New Year's holidays of 1942. Some of the events of this period are the subjects of cartoons. Hedinger collected 61 of his best efforts and turned them over to the battalion communications officer, who also was publisher of the *Titusville* (Pennsylvania)

Herald. The *Herald* printed and bound the drawings into the first edition of *Bless 'em All*.

Hedinger died on 19 September 1979. The original cartoons were held by the widow of the publisher, who had copyrighted the book, until she donated them to the First Raider Battalion Association for use in a second scholarship fundraising effort. They were auctioned at a 1981/1982 reunion, with the author offering the winning bid.

A cartoon by Raider Charles Hedinger.



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Marine Museums Support Korean War Memorial Debut

by *Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas*
Curator of Material History

THE MARINE CORPS Museums Branch actively supported several functions surrounding the dedication of the new Korean War Memorial in Washington, D.C., during the week of 24-29 July. Using a teamwork approach with both the Quantico-based Air-Ground Museum and the Washington, D.C.-based Marine Corps Museum participating, the Museums Branch was able to provide exhibits throughout the national capital area.

The Quantico Museum's Exhibits Unit started work in May on a series of nine modular exhibits which detailed the major campaigns of the Korean War. The text was drawn, for the most part, from permanent exhibits in the Korean War hangar of the Air-Ground Museum. The design mirrored that of the currently popular World War II travelling modular exhibits. These new cases were to be shown at the Marine Corps Museum in the Marine Corps Historical Center in Washington, and then put on display for one night at a Marine Corps Aviation Association gathering in nearby Arlington, Virginia.

However, a coordinating committee from the Department of Defense tasked the museum with supplying exhibits for a special "military museum" which was to be located in the "tent city" erected along the National Mall in Washington for the

Marine Corps Museum exhibits chief James A. Fairfax surveys the show he mounted honoring the Korean War Memorial's sculptor, Frank C. Gaylord, in the "military museum" tent erected on the Mall in Washington, D.C., for the dedication ceremonies.



Veterans visiting the Marine Corps Museum during the dedication week found a special exhibition on Marines in the Korean War, highlighted by the famous sculpture of the "Frozen Chosin" Marine by Col John Rogers, and a chunk of the Inchon sea wall.

dedication festivities. In response, the Museums Branch offered up this new modular series and then built a duplicate series at Quantico. This second set went on display in the Historical Center, while the original set was arrayed in the Mall's "military museum" on 26 July. The set at the Center was augmented by Col John Rogers' sculpture of the "Frozen Chosin" Marine and the chunk of the Inchon sea wall which was presented to the Museum in 1980.

In addition to the modular exhibits, the Museum staff also mounted an exhibit on the Mall in tribute to Frank C. Gaylord, the sculptor of the figures in the new memorial. The museum staff had consulted with Mr. Gaylord in 1992 on the ap-

pearance of the Marine figures and had loaned him the appropriate artifacts. In June 1995, the staff contacted him again to get the full story of his work on these statues. Mr. Gaylord provided a series of photographs which detailed the artistic process, step by step. Selected views were then enlarged and a free-standing exhibit which told the story of the monumental creation was built by the Exhibits Unit of the Marine Corps Museum in Washington.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 Marine Korean War veterans and their families visited the Quantico Marine Base on 27 July. Many took the opportunity to go through the Korean War hangar of the Air-Ground Museum and those who did were treated to a new series of audiotapes playing the "top ten" tunes of the 1950-1954 era. These were recorded for the museum in May by Thomas Villarrial, a Marine Korean War veteran living in nearby Fredericksburg, Virginia. That evening, the modular exhibits from the Museum at the Historical Center were set up in Arlington for three hours for the MCAA function.

More than 15,000 visitors saw the exhibits on the Mall during the next three days. In the evenings, veterans were treated to special parades at the Washington, D.C. Marine Barracks, at which they could also view a selection of large photographs taken in Korea by the famed photographer, David Douglas Duncan. These had been set up by the Historical Center's art curator and complemented the related exhibits just down the street at the Marine Corps Museum. □1775□

May-August 1946

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

Fortitudine's chronology feature continues with entries from May-August 1946, pertaining to postwar Marine Corps activities at home and abroad, including developments in the occupations of China and Japan.

1 May—In Washington, Marine Corps Reserve Bulletin No. 1 advised all personnel released from active duty service that they could retain their connection with the Corps through membership in the Reserve.

2 May—Marine volunteers, commanded by Maj Albert Arsenault, assisted civilian police in subduing rioting prisoners on Alcatraz Island, California.

6 May—The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, appeared before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to speak against S. 2044, a bill to reduce the size of the Marine Corps.

10 Jun—In China, the III Amphibious Corps headquarters was deactivated and most of its staff assigned duties on the staff of the 1st Marine Division. The new organization, with a total authorized strength of 24,252, was designated Marine Forces, China, with MajGen Keller E. Rockey commanding. At Tsingtao,

The 18th Commandant, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, appeared before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee in May to speak against a proposed postwar reduction in the size of the Corps.



LtGen Keller E. Rockey, seen here in a 1949 photo, became the commander of Marine Forces, China, in June. The organization, comprising 24,252 Marines, replaced the III Amphibious Corps.

the headquarters and supporting troops of the 3d Marine Brigade merged with those of the 4th Marines.

13 Jun—In Japan, the 2d Marines—responsible for Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures—left Sasebo, Kyushu, bound for Norfolk, Virginia, and eventually to MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The 8th Marines followed soon thereafter.

15 Jun—MajGen LeRoy P. Hunt, USMC, turned over his zone, the island of Kyushu, to the Army 24th Infantry Division, concluding Marine responsibility for the occupation of Kyushu.

20 Jun—Marine Aircraft Group 31 embarked at Yokosuka for the U.S., completing the roll-up of Marine aviation in the Pacific and Marine occupation activities in northern Japan.

27 Jun—The Division of Reserve was transferred from the Personnel Department and reactivated as a separate division of Headquarters Marine Corps.

30 Jun—The active duty strength of the Marine Corps was 158,679, of which there were 14,208 officers and 144,471 enlisted Marines.

30 Jun—The Navy V-12 College Program, a source for Marine



Marine Pvt William R. Deshler stands guard duty on Bridge No. 113 on the Peiping-Mukden Railway in May. Marine guards on the railways of North China helped to keep the highly populous

cities of the region supplied with coal and other essentials during the postwar period of unrest and uncertain government. In July seven Marine guards were taken and held by Communists.

Corps officers during the war, was deactivated.

1 Jul—The functions of the office of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve were transferred from the Personnel Department to the Division of Reserve. The Division of Recruiting was removed from the Personnel Department to become a separate division of Headquarters Marine Corps.

1 Jul—Marine inductees or reservists with 30 months of active duty became eligible for discharge regardless of the number of points acquired.

2 Jul—By this date, all the major elements of the 2d Marine Division had departed Japan for the United States.

12 Jul—The 2d Marine Division docked at Norfolk, Virginia, and

A Marine convoy is assembled with its armed escorts and communications van just outside the city limits of Tientsin, along the Tientsin-Peiping highway. Once moving, vehicles in the con-

voys proceeded to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, where it arrived the following day.

13-24 Jul—In China, negotiations were successfully concluded for the return of seven Marine guards who had been ambushed and captured by Chinese Communists in an area about 15 miles from Peitaiho.

29 Jul—Near An Ping, China, a motorized patrol from the 11th Marines, escorting a supply convoy, was ambushed, resulting in the deaths of four Marines and 12 wounded.

19 Aug—The Marine Corps Base, Guantanamo Bay was redesignated Marine Barracks, Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay.

□1775□

voys will keep a 100-yard interval. On 29 July, near An Ping, a motorized patrol from the 11th Marines, escorting a supply con-



OFFICIAL BUSINESS



African-American Marines History Tops Publications List

by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian

FOUR NEW TITLES have been added to the History and Museums Division publications list. The first is *The Right to Fight: African-American Marines in World War II*, the 17th World War II 50th anniversary commemorative pamphlet printed to date. This history was written by Bernard C. Nalty, a former Marine Corps and Air Force historian, who recently retired. He is the co-author of *Central Pacific Drive*, Volume 3 of the *History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II*; author of *Cape Gloucester: The Green Inferno*, another title in the World War II commemorative series; and co-author of a 13-volume series, *Blacks in the United States Armed Forces: Basic Documents*. *The Right to Fight* . . . tells the story of the recruitment of African-Americans into the Marine Corps in 1942 and their training at a segregated boot camp, Montford Point, in westernmost Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Mr. Nalty relates the activation of two Marine African-American defense battalions, the 51st and 52d, and a host of ammunition and depot companies which supported Marine divisions in combat in the Pacific war. In telling this story, he doesn't gloss over the fact that young African-Americans had to fight for "The Right to Fight," and rightfully to call themselves "Marines."

Two of the four new titles are occasional papers. The first, *Project 100,000*, by Capt David A. Dawson, is a reprint of his

thesis written for his master of arts degree awarded by Kansas State University. This paper plows new ground and destroys some old stereotypes about the Marines who came into the Corps under the aegis of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's "Project 100,000." This program came into being because the Vietnam War caused real manpower strains and forced the Services to accept into their ranks men of lower mental ability. Using official published documents, primary Marine Corps records, and personal interviews, Capt Dawson demonstrated that the presence of "new standards" men ". . . accounted for only a tiny part of a huge disciplinary problem" during the lat-

ter years of the Vietnam era. Capt Dawson's original and incisive analysis may very well prove to be of utmost importance to Marine Corps manpower and training specialists as they develop their plans for the Marine Corps of the 21st century.

THE SECOND occasional paper is *James Guthrie Harbord, 1866-1947: Register of His Personal Papers*. This publication was compiled by LtCol Merrill L. Bartlett, USMC (Ret), author of many articles and books, the most recent being *Lejeune: A Marine's Life* and, coauthored with Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret), *Sea Soldiers of the Cold War: Amphibious Warfare in the Age of the Superpowers, 1945-1991*. The papers in this collection are limited to that correspondence relating to the Marine Corps. MajGen Harbord commanded the Fourth Marine Brigade, American Expeditionary Force (AEF), in France from May to July in 1918 and for the middle two weeks of July he commanded the 2d Division, of which the brigade was a part. Gen Harbord maintained old friendships with Marines from the AEF and often helped his former comrades in a variety of professional and personal matters. The entries in this register reflect this relationship. The acquisition effort for the papers in the Harbord register was supported by a grant from the Marine Corps Historical Foundation.

(Continued on page 16)

