

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXVI

SUMMER 1996

NUMBER 1

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TO ANOTHER MARINE



CORPS LOSES A 'GIANT': GEN MERRILL B. TWINING . . . PARRIS ISLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL DIGS REVEAL SITE OF OLDEST COLONY . . . FUNDS SOUGHT TO ADD RECENT OPERATIONS TO MARINE MEMORIAL . . . RESTORED 'JENNY' TRAINER NEW TO QUANTICO MUSEUM . . . 'CURRENT CHRONOLOGY' REPORTS BUSY 1995 FOR MARINES

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

PCN 10401220100



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FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Volume XXVI

Summer 1996

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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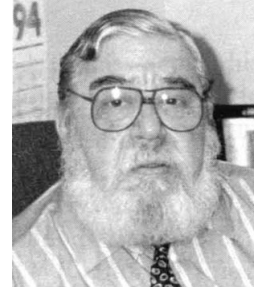
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ABOUT THE COVER

"Rifleman," a sketch made on Guadalcanal by Capt Donald L. Dickson, USMCR, remains in the Marine Corps Art Collection only as a reproduction; the original was lost from an exhibition many years ago. The prolific Marine artist, however, is otherwise exceptionally well represented by original works in the collection. Capt Dickson twice figures in the story of recently deceased Gen Merrill B. Twining. As recounted by Chief Historian Benis M. Frank, beginning on page 3, Dickson succeeded Twining as the editor-publisher of *Leatherneck* years later. And Dickson was there, in the 5th Marines, as then-LtCol Twining, and LtCol Gerald C. Thomas, drew up the plans for victory on Guadalcanal. Twining's many efforts to further Marine interests made him a "giant" of the Corps, Mr. Frank explains.

Fortitudine is produced in the Editing and Design Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10-point and 8-point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18-point or 24-point Garamond. The bulletin is printed on 70-pound, matte-coated paper by offset lithography.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



Benis M. Frank

A Giant Passes: General Merrill B. Twining, 1902-1996

GEN MERRILL B. "BILL" TWINING, one of the Marine Corps' true giants, died 11 May at a hospital in Fallbrook, California. He was 93. Gen Twining's career was marked by his participation in events which profoundly affected the Corps. Among them was the battle for Guadalcanal, where, with then-Col Gerald C. Thomas, he was a co-architect of the 1st Marine Division's victory in the first offensive of the Pacific War. During the post-World War II unification struggle, he was one of the leaders of the effort to safeguard the continued existence of the Marine Corps. Later, at the time of the Ribbon Creek disaster, he was recalled to Headquarters from his command on the West Coast to help to preserve the Marine Corps' reputation and integrity.

In January 1967, some six months after the Marine Corps Oral History Program was established, I made the first of many trips to California to interview retired Marines. Gen Twining was one of the first. His interview sessions were held in his ranch-style house near the end of Santa Margarita Drive in Fallbrook.

Although I had known him by reputation, I had never met him. When I did, I found him reserved, plain-spoken, almost gruff and blunt. Of these personality traits, LtGen Ormond R. Simpson, who had been chief of staff to Gen Twining when he was Commandant of the Marine Corps Schools, wrote me: "Twining [was] not, as many thought, aloof or cold. Rather he is somewhat shy but clearly impatient with those who could not follow his thinking as rapidly as he thought they should."

AS WE BEGAN the interview sessions and as Gen Twining spoke of people and events, I could sense that he never suffered fools gladly. By the end of the third and final interview, I was certain of it. Happily, he did not judge me a fool. In the many hours we spoke both on and off tape, and when, during subse-

quent visits to the West Coast I would visit and talk with him, and in his letters, he revealed to me a Marine Corps which, and Marines who were, in a sense, legendary.

He told me of his time as a midshipman at the Naval Academy, which he described as a "very stern, austere, and, for the most part, an unpleasant place." He chose to become a Marine because "... Marines were proud of themselves and had a high morale." And so he was commissioned a second lieutenant when he

graduated in May 1923. After he finished Basic School at Quantico, Gen Twining's early career was very much as that of other young Marine officers of the time. He was recruited to undergo flight training at Pensacola. To his relief, he failed to become an aviator. He never wanted to, anyway. His tours in successive years were at Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor; with the 4th Marines in China; and with the Marine Barracks at Puget Sound and then Bremerton, Washington.

As a midshipman at the Naval Academy, Twining chose to take his commission in the Marine Corps because "Marines were proud of themselves and had a high morale." Lt Twining, below, saw his early assignments all to Marine Barracks at home and abroad.



In February 1929, Lt Twining was transferred to the Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, Southeast, Washington, D.C., where he was assigned as editor and publisher of *Leatherneck*, a "little weekly house journal" published by the Marine Corps Institute. It was during this brief tour that he discovered a young Marine Reservist from Worcester, Massachusetts, who submitted some artwork together with his Reserve unit's report of its activities. That Marine was Donald L. Dickson, a commercial artist who later served as a captain with the 5th Marines on Guadalcanal, and many years later himself became the editor-publisher of *Leatherneck*.

A KEY ASSIGNMENT in Gen Twining's career occurred in September 1929, when he was ordered to duty in the Office of the Navy Judge Advocate General and was at the same time selected to attend George Washington University Law School. He commented in his interview that he enjoyed the study of law, found it very absorbing, and that he had used his knowledge of law a great deal in the postwar unification struggle, when, among other matters, he had to track down and establish the actual legal status of the Marine Corps. From 1932 to 1935, he had barracks duty at Pearl Harbor again, and at the Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale, California.

In 1935, he was promoted to captain and ordered to the Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to teach law. At the same time, as he recalled, he offered his services as a weapons instructor, for "We were short of people [in the Basic School] . . . and I volunteered my head off in other things, particularly in Marine gunnery, and so forth. I knew something about machine guns and [other] weapons and [was] the assistant to everybody around there regardless of rank. Pretty soon they forgot I was a lawyer."

While in Philadelphia, he became good friends with the then-already-legendary Capt Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller. During this tour, Capt Twining married, whereupon Puller told him, "Any officer who gets married should have the decency to resign from the Corps!" A few years later, in 1937, when Twining commanded Company D, 5th Marines, at Quantico, Lt Ormond R. Simpson, a recent graduate of the Basic School, joined the company. As retired LtGen Simpson recalled, "Capt

Twining asked if I knew his friend, Capt Puller, then on the staff of the Basic School teaching a very popular course called 'Small Wars.' " Simpson told Twining that he really didn't know him but had heard that he was going to be married. Twining was incredulous, and repeated what Puller had said to him when he got married. "He [Twining] then turned to the first sergeant and said: 'Put in a collect call for Capt Puller at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.' Puller came on the line and demurred at the 'Collect' [call] but his curiosity finally got the best of him and he accepted the call. When he was on the line, Twining picked up the phone and said, 'Puller, any officer who gets married should have the decency to resign from the Corps.' With that, he hung up!"

FOR THE YEAR BEFORE he took command of Company D, he attended the Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, which he thought was excellent and which exposed him to the art of operational planning, which was to stand him in good stead for years to come. For a period of five straight years, from July 1937, when he went to Company D, until December 1942, when he left Guadalcanal, he was involved in the training of infantry units and operational planning for their use in peace and war.

Capt Twining was forced to leave Company D in March 1938, when he suffered the first of several bouts with cancer, and was hospitalized until November. When he returned to duty, he was designated the 1st Marine Brigade intelligence officer. In July 1939, he was assigned as an instructor in the F-3 Section of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, and in April 1941 was designated the head of the Tactics Section.

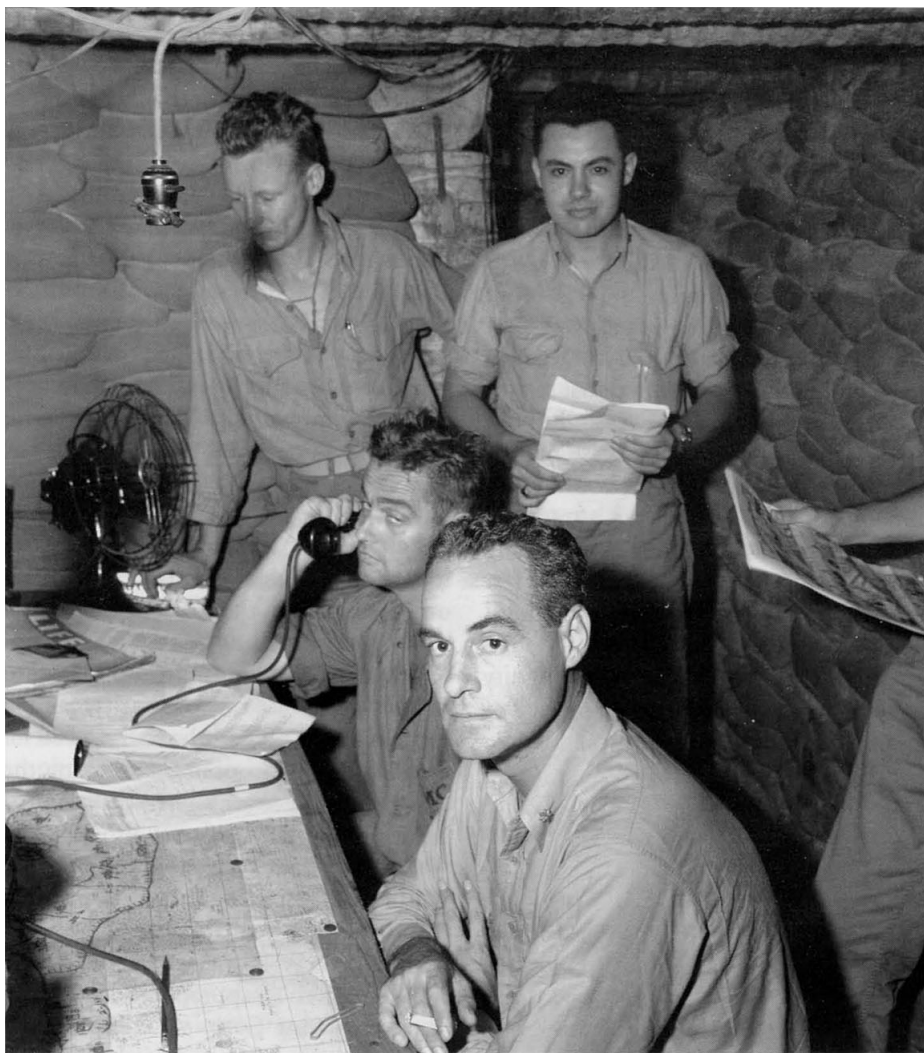
That November, he joined the 1st Marine Division at Marine Barracks—later Camp Lejeune—at New River, North Carolina. Here he was operations officer to the Assistant Division Commander, BGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, whom he had known in China, and with whom he was to have a close professional, but not really personal, relationship until well after the end of World War II. As ADC, Vandegrift was responsible for supervising the division's extensive and heavy training schedule. Daily, Twining accompanied Gen Vandegrift as he rode from training site to training site, observing the conduct of each unit's training. At night, Twining

wrote infantry company and battalion problems, preparing the division for the war that would not be long in coming. As might be expected, after 7 December, the training schedule was accelerated as the division prepared for an anticipated deployment overseas.

IN FEBRUARY 1942, Twining was promoted to lieutenant colonel and continued as Vandegrift's operations officer. On 23 March, Vandegrift received his second star and relieved MajGen Philip H. Torrey as 1st Marine Division commander. At the same time, he reorganized his staff and named LtCol Gerald C. "Jerry" Thomas his D-3 (forerunner of the G-3 designation) with Twining as the Assistant D-3. In April, Thomas was sent to Washington, where he was told that the division would leave for New Zealand in May. On learning this news, Vandegrift issued orders for Twining and a warrant officer to go to New Zealand in advance of the division to consult with the military authorities there and to establish a base in the Wellington area where the division could train. Twining and the warrant officer left New River on 22 April.

In a career replete with demanding challenges, Gen Twining met all successfully. The preparation of the Wellington camp was just one. He went to New Zealand, met with the appropriate authorities there, and set out the requirements of the division. When the 5th Marines arrived on 6 June, it marched "into a camp made out of lumber that the birds had been singing in ten days before," all because of Gen Twining's extraordinary efforts to make the New Zealand authorities understand what was needed, and following through.

Shortly after the landing on Guadalcanal, Jerry Thomas relieved the chief of staff and Twining was moved up to D-3. While it is generally recognized that his performance as the D-3 in trace with Jerry Thomas as division chief of staff was of the highest order and led to victory on Guadalcanal, it is difficult to isolate the individual and daily things they did to make this so. One first has to read volume I of the official history of the campaign, *Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal: History of U.S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II*; Allan Millett's excellent biography of Gen Gerald C. Thomas, *In Many a Strife*; and Gen Twining's own *No Bend-*



LtCol Twining, center foreground, shares a dugout D-3 operations desk on Guadalcanal with a sleepy-eyed Maj (later LtGen) Henry W. Buse. Along with LtCol Gerald C. Thomas, Twining often is credited with engineering the victory in the island battle.

ed Knee. And then a discerning individual can perceive the handiwork of these two professionals as they fashioned that victory.

TWINING'S NEXT major contribution to the Corps came about in a strange way. He flew out of Guadalcanal on 10 December 1942 with Gen Vandegrift and his staff, bound for Australia by way of Noumea. His brother, BGen Nathan F. Twining, USA, who later became Chief of Staff of the Air Force and then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, put him up in his billet which was also occupied by other senior Army officers. They were dining together and, as Bill Twining told it, the topic of their conversation and their attitude was the beginning of his recognition of the threat to the Marine Corps in the unification push following the end of the war. He recalled: "As the evening wore on . . . the group of generals became

more and more hostile. I was very modest and said nothing, but I could see that our being up there at Guadal, and the whole Navy thing, that it was a Navy man that commanded the area, excited their utmost rancor and they couldn't conceal it. These were all very senior general officers. I found myself defending and so on and they were telling me all that they were going to do and they were right, too. They were going to unify the services after the war and see to it that the Navy and the Marine Corps never got out of hand again, and they were going to do the same thing as far as they could during the war out here. It was all wrong. They were completely uniservice in their attitude and did not have the slightest vestige of magnanimity or willingness to say that the Marines had done a good job. We were intruders and interlopers in their book."

When Twining got to Melbourne, he

told Vandegrift and Thomas about this encounter, "and built up myself a little reputation as the 'original misapprehension man,' I guess, as they called me." It wasn't too long after this, when Vandegrift returned to Washington as Commandant and Thomas accompanied him to head up the important Division of Plans and Policies at Headquarters Marine Corps, that the threats Twining heard in Noumea became real.

Col Twining returned to the States in October 1943 to become chief of the S-3 Section at the Marine Corps Schools. In January, he was hospitalized once again for cancer, and didn't return to active duty until September, when he was detailed as the Schools' executive officer. In August 1946 he was appointed the senior member of a special board "for preparing recommendations relating to the Doctrine of Amphibious Warfare."

THERE WERE OFFICIALLY only two members of the board: Col Twining and LtCol Victor H. "Brute" Krulak. According to Twining, the board "was in sort of a hush-hush category. It wasn't military; it was nothing, and we had a name so long it couldn't have been put on our door had we felt it prudent to do so." He then told of how the term "chowder" came to be applied to the product of that board. At that time, there was a popular comic strip, "Barnaby," about a little boy who had a fairy godfather, Mr. O'Malley, who was the president of "The Little Man's Chowder and Marching Society." A good friend of both Twining and Krulak was Col Jack Colley, "the number two in the Command and Staff School. He used to come out and have a cup of coffee with us every morning . . . Colley used to say that Brute looked like O'Malley . . . both very small, flamboyant and ebullient characters . . . One day Colley showed up in our absence and placed a sign on the door entitling us the 'Little Man's Chowder and Marching Society,' and then from there on the thing narrowed. 'Chowder' became the name of the product or any activity that was in the 'dirty tricks department,' and was intended to combat the opposition to the Marine Corps. 'Chowder' as such never had any organization, but any grouping of people working along this line were loosely referred to as working on 'Chowder' or [were] members of the Chowder Society."

Essentially, this board prepared position papers, policy statements, and speeches for Gen Vandegrift all relating to the threat at that time to reduce the Marine Corps to a number of battalions and small units designed to guard the coal piles in Navy yards, or, in fact, do away with it. In one instance, a paper was brought to Col Twining in the afternoon, at about 1600 he recalled, with the statement that "The Commandant has got to have on [Chief of Naval Operations Chester W.] Nimitz' desk by eight o'clock tomorrow morning a complete justification to show why there should, in fact, be a Fleet Marine Force.' We worked feverishly all that night and got out a paper in which we all contributed something. This paper, if I do say so, was a pretty good document. It set forth, as well as you can in a few hours, why there has got to be a Marine Corps and a Fleet Marine Force, and that if you don't have a Marine Corps, you would have to invent one, a force to do things that the Army can't do. It also set out what the Fleet Marine Force had done, and . . . the power of amphibious operations in the past, their great influence during the last war and what the future was going to be, followed by a resume of the whole thing. I believe it was a convincing paper, and I believe that Nimitz was convinced by it."

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT and dramatic document that the Quantico "chowder group" prepared for Gen Vandegrift was a statement he gave on 10 May 1946 to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. It was holding hearings at the time on proposed legislation concerning the merger of the armed services. As Gen Krulak recalled in his *First to Fight: An Inside View of the U.S. Marine Corps*, he and Twining began preparing a speech for the Commandant that would focus attention on the motivations behind the merger movement. "Twining set the tune. 'Let's make it tough. Tell the truth.' And so we did."

LtGen Ormond R. Simpson at this time was a lieutenant colonel instructing logistics at the Senior School in Quantico, and a friend of Twining's. Twining invited him to go to Capitol Hill, in civilian clothes, to hear Vandegrift testify. As Simpson recalled, "We sat behind what Twining called 'The Unholy Triumvirate': Gen Alfred Gruenther of the Army; Gen Lauris Norstad of the Air Force, and Adm For-

rest Sherman of the Navy."

The piece that was delivered has come down in history as "The Bended Knee Speech." In it, Gen Vandegrift laid out the threat to the Marine Corps, and said that its survival was in danger. He concluded his speech by saying, "The Marine Corps, then, believes it has earned this right—to have its future decided by the legislative body which created it—nothing more. Sentiment is not a valid consideration in determining questions of national security. We have pride in ourselves and in our past but we do not rest our case on any presumed gratitude owing us from the nation. The bended knee is not a tradition of our Corps. If the Marine as a fighting man has not made a case for himself after 170 years of service, he must go. But I think you will agree with me that he has earned the right to depart with dignity and honor, not by subjugation to the status of uselessness and servility planned for him by the War Department."

ACCORDING TO SIMPSON, when Vandegrift finished his speech, "the entire Committee rose in a standing ovation, as did much of the audience. I heard Norstad say bitterly, 'If they start singing the Marine Corps Hymn, I think I will throw up.'" The effect of this speech and subsequent testimony that day served to save the Corps until the next threats loomed.

At about the same time, Twining and Krulak began producing what they called "blue books," because of the color of their covers, which was the same as was used for the Schools' other training publications. "We covered every phase of amphibious operations including Navy matters. What we were really doing was writing chapter by chapter of an amphibious [warfare] manual." Twining figured that if all the many titles in this blue book series were put together, the result would be a comprehensive amphibious manual. The reason for publishing these blue books was to fill a vacuum. *Fleet Training Publication 167*, which had served so well directing the conduct of amphibious operations during World War II, was dated and the few standing operating procedures left over were also out of date. "There was nothing modern in the field. We saw the need and the opportunity and produced the 'blue books' and distributed them everywhere . . . They smelled of the battlefield. When we wrote one on shore par-

ties we would have the shore party commanders of four or five major operations . . . work on [the booklet]."

Meanwhile the unification battle was heating up. Twining read the various pieces of propaganda being published by each of the other services to stake their positions for a slice of the defense appropriation pie as well as for a mission in the postwar world. He recalled that in these documents he "was informed that the Marine Corps historically had never had anything whatever to do with the development of amphibious operations." He saw the danger, related this to BGen Jerry Thomas and got him interested in a project to get the Marine Corps' development and successful conduct of amphibious operations in the war recorded. After a number of fits and starts, Twining interested Dr. Gordon Craig, a professor of history at Princeton University, and a former Marine officer who had worked for Twining at Quantico, in undertaking the study. A contract was signed between the Secretary of the Navy and Princeton in which the university would undertake writing the history with full cooperation from the Marine Corps. Further, the authors, Jeter A. Isely and Philip A. Crowl, would be given all appropriate documents, and the Marine Corps would not censor the final manuscript in any way. *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War* appeared first in 1951 and has gone through several reprintings. It has become a classic in its own time and serves still as an unambiguous reminder of the preeminent role that the Marine Corps' development and employment of amphibious warfare doctrine had in successful World War II operations.

TWINING WAS A MAJOR PLAYER in yet one more project during his postwar years at Quantico. LtGen Roy S. Geiger was a Marine observer of the Bikini atom bomb tests in 1946. As a result of what he saw he wrote the Commandant that amphibious operations could no longer be conducted as they were in World War II. Geiger recommended that the Marine Corps find a " . . . solution to develop the techniques of conducting amphibious operations in the atomic age." Gen Vandegrift appointed a blue ribbon panel, headed by the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, MajGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. Among his subordinates were Cols Twining and Edward Colston

Dyer, an aviation officer of extensive technical attainment. Among a number of recommendations made by the board was that the Corps should press for the development of transport seaplanes and assault helicopters, and should immediately organize an experimental helicopter program and that the Schools should begin work on a doctrine for the employment of helicopters in landing operations. The obstacle was that helicopter development and construction had not yet progressed to the point where they could be used in what was to become known as "vertical envelopment," or assault from the air. Dyer told Twining that they were being built at that time and flew him up to the Piasecki plant in Philadelphia, and they saw what was then called the "Flying Banana." In his interview, Twining said, "Having seen this breakthrough coming we prepared a helicopter program for the Marine Corps including tactics, logistics, and the new amphibious ships. Brute was then head of the Command and Staff School and he picked it up like that. You don't have to tell him twice. He wrote a handbook on tactics for his school and started teaching helicopter assault tactics and we wrote this study, a long thing with a program and so forth." The story of the Marine Corps' pioneer work in developing the helicopter assault program ahead of all the other services, and the rest of the free world's military, has been well enough told elsewhere. It is only here to demonstrate Gen Twining's immediate perception of how the Marine Corps could operate in the new atomic age.

The next call to Twining to help save the Marine Corps came in the early morning hours of 5 April 1956. He was then commander of Camp Pendleton, a job he liked exceedingly well, and the call was from the Commandant, Gen Randolph McC. Pate, who told Twining that he had a reserved seat on a 0900 flight from Los Angeles to Washington that morning. It seems that a Parris Island drill instructor, SSgt Matthew McKeon, had marched his 74-man platoon into the waters of Ribbon Creek at night as punishment for some breach of discipline or an inadequate performance in training. McKeon came out with only 68 recruits; six drowned.

At that time there was considerable criticism about the harshness of Marine Corps recruit training in the media. Life magazine, in particular, had recently pub-

lished a scathing article about the treatment of Marine Corps recruits. Congress, too, was becoming restive about Marine Corps training, and the McKeon affair exacerbated the issue. Twining was called back to put his lawyer's mind and his writing skill to work to extricate the Marine Corps from the wrath of Congress and the American public; former and retired Marines were positive in their comments about boot training. Gen Twining recalled that former Chowder Society members, then-LtCols James D. Hittle, Robert D. Heintz, Jr., DeWolf Schatzel, and others, contacted key congressmen and senators, and found out what kind of statement would be acceptable to them. Also included in this group was Marine Reservist LtCol John R. "Russ" Blandford, counsel to the House Armed Services Committee, who

helped edit a revised statement, which Gen Pate presented on 1 May. Veteran Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the committee congratulated the Commandant in these words: "General Pate, you have reported this morning not only to this Committee, but to the nation. During my 42 years in Congress, this is the first time within my memory that the senior officer of any Armed Service has had the courage to state in public session that his service could be deficient in some respect." Congress took no punitive action against the Marine Corps for Ribbon Creek. At the same time, the Corps instituted changes in the whole recruit training process. Twining, who once again saved the Corps, said that "for the first time and the only time in my life the Marine Corps had gotten an unfavorable

In 1956, LtGen Twining could look back 10 years to creating such "chowder" as: "We have pride in ourselves and in our past but we do not rest our case on any presumed gratitude owing us from the nation. The bended knee is not a tradition of our Corps."



press, and we were years living it down. And boy, did the other people rub it in on us!"

HIS FINAL Marine Corps posting came in September 1956, when he was advanced to lieutenant general and ordered to become the Commandant of the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, where he had spent so many productive years for the Marine Corps. His chief of staff was then-Col Simpson, who came down to Quantico from Washington, where he had been the military secretary to Commandant Pate. Simpson recalled, "Being Twining's chief of staff was ideal for me. He let me know that he did not intend to 'look in any garbage cans.' In short, he left the administration of the base entirely to me. His interest was in the Educational Center, then headed by BGen Brute Krulak and the Development Center—BGen [William R.] "Rip" Collins. The only specific guidance he gave me was 'Watch what you spend on the golf course!' Twining thought bass fishing was great sport and golf was an expensive waste of time."

Gen Twining, together with LtGen Edwin A. Pollock, both Guadalcanal veterans, were considered to be the premier candidates to replace Gen Pate as Commandant when his term was up on 31 December 1959. Neither was selected. Again Simpson: "One afternoon when he and Mrs. Twining had departed for bass fishing at [the] Lunga [reservoir at Quantico], I got a telephone call from Headquarters Marine Corps telling me that [MajGen David M.] Shoup had been selected . . . I knew that Twining did not know this and I wanted to get the word to him. I raced to the spot where I knew he would embark for his fishing expedition. When we stopped at the foot of the pier, I had the driver honk the horn and flash the lights. I took off at a dead run since they obviously were just about to cast off. I arrived at the boat out of breath . . . He looked up at me with sort of a sad smile and said simply, 'It's Shoup, isn't it?' I could only nod, whereupon he turned to Vivian and said, 'Let's go fishing.' And they did without another word." Of some interest is the fact that in a 26 August 1957 Life magazine article about the Twinings, Bill's brother, Nathan, then an Air Force general and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that if his Marine brother became Commandant, he would be happy to re-

tire to avoid any conflict of interest.

The next day, Col Simpson arrived at his office to find that Gen Twining had called his senior aide the night before and told him to have his immediate staff in place at 0630. He dictated a letter to his personal secretary for the Commandant, requesting immediate retirement, signed it, and gave it to his driver with instructions to take it to Washington as soon as possible for delivery to the office of the Commandant. Twining then called Simpson into his office and told him to make certain that there were no departing ceremonies of any kind—no receptions, no dinners, no parades. "As I said previously, Twining [was] a man who cannot possibly be misunderstood, and he wasn't." Because of the old "tombstone" law, he was entitled to retire with four stars for having been decorated for valor in combat. Simpson was able to secure a four-star flag and arranged for a crew to man the saluting battery in front of Lejeune Hall.

On the day of his retirement, Gen Twining came to his office in civilian clothes and said his good-byes to his staff. "Brute was there and we went in to make our manners. I had the four-star flag on his desk. He opened it and looked at me and said simply 'four.' I nodded and replaced the cover on the box and walked to the door. Brute and I went to the car with him. We knew that he was going to his quarters and he and Mrs. Twining would shift to their station wagon and depart. After his car was out of sight, I called the saluting battery crew and they started firing the guns [the number of volleys] to which his new four-star rank entitled him. Brute and I went to the sentry box at the Main Gate and saluted as they drove out the gate—Mrs. Twining driving."

GEN TWINING MADE one more lasting contribution to the Corps when he wrote *No Bended Knee: The Battle for Guadalcanal*. The book was published in early 1996. During the times I interviewed him and in my subsequent visits, he always said that the true story of Guadalcanal had not yet been written. Each time I replied that he was the man to do it, and yet he kept putting it off. Several fine histories of the operation have appeared over the years, but none contained the profound perspicacity and frankness about personalities, decisions made, and the rest which only he could have provided. Some

of this appears in the oral history interview I conducted with Gen Thomas, but in Gen Twining's interview, his book, and his letters to me there are unique insights which are vintage Twining. I have written about his connection with Gen Vandegrift but, as Gen Twining wrote me, "Gen Vandegrift never knew how to accept me and was never very comfortable with me around. My Yankee background and forthright views he found hard to abide. When I came home I was never asked for at Headquarters but they kept me nearly always working on Headquarters matters. This arrangement suited me to a "T" and I put in some highly productive years there at Quantico . . . Unification, the helicopter program . . . Isely and Crowl, amphibious warfare . . . were some of the matters I handled for him working almost entirely through Jerry Thomas."

He could be as hard on himself and as self-critical as he was of others. When his oral history was transcribed and sent to him for review, correction, and emendation, and also for his decision whether he wanted the interview "open" or "closed," he wrote, "I hate to be uncooperative but I am unwilling to release any part of the 'opus' I turned out for the Oral History Section. It is too awful to contemplate." As he told me later, he didn't like the way he expressed himself.

GEN TWINING was basically untrusting of published history, and especially official history. In one letter he said, "The trouble with official writings is that they must all be positive, all pluses, no minuses. I understood this from my own experiences in this area while on active duty . . ." He wrote, as an example, "The fictional history of the unification controversy seems so well established, there seems little point in changing it. People don't want to be disturbed in their beliefs—like George W. and the cherry tree."

In his excellent foreword to *No Bended Knee*, Gen Krulak wrote: "Every book has its weaknesses, of course. This one's chief shortcoming can be found in the very brief, almost misleading, autobiographical remarks the author makes at the beginning. Modest, self-effacing almost to the point of deception, Twining seeks to portray himself as just another in a long line of unremarkable Marines, but he was much more than that. In truth, Twining

was marked from the outset of his career as a leader with courage and initiative, a steel-trap mind, and a renown for getting things done—no matter how difficult. His modesty also became legend. His self-deprecatory behavior is best portrayed in his comment herein that 'after the war, I served as head of the Marine Corps Board at Quantico, charged with the development of specific postwar planning and legislative duties connected with unification of the armed forces.'

"What an immense understatement! It would be more accurate to say that after the war Twining perceived, as did few others, the bone-deep hostility to the Marine Corps entertained by the army as well as that service's determination to engineer the elimination of the Corps. Despite the vigorous antagonism of the army, apathy

Historical Quiz

on the part of the navy—which had problems of its own—and opposition in his own branch, often from officers much senior to him, Twining courageously pursued the legislative preservation of the Marine Corps and its mission. He had a little help from a small group of loyal younger officers who believed in him and who were prepared to risk the opprobrium of their seniors in the Corps, but it was Twining—his resolution, his vision, and his wisdom—who won the day. [They are] his precise words, written with the stub of a lead pencil and recorded in the National Security Act of 1947 (later Title X, United States Code) that protect the Marine Corps to this day.

"It is for all these things that Marines past, present, and future are in Bill Twining's Debt."

IMMEDIATELY AFTER Gen Twining died, Gen Krulak called, telling me the sad news and requested some biographical material to assist him in writing an appreciation to be published in the *Marine Corps Gazette*. I told Gen Krulak that when *No Bended Knee* appeared, I had a strange feeling that Gen Twining had done his last great service for the Marine Corps and was now ready to rest. Gen Krulak replied that Gen Twining had told him that that was exactly the way he felt.

In his letters to me, Gen Twining always began them "Dear Ben," and ended them, "Yours, Bill." I never could or would, nor will I here address him as "Bill." I can only say: So long, General. It was my great honor and privilege knowing you. Thank you for all you did for our Corps. □1775□

Marines in the Olympics

by Midn2/c Richard R. Rusnok, Jr., U.S. Naval Academy, Reference Section Intern

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who was the first Marine to participate in the Olympic Games? 2. This Marine weightlifter and American record holder competed in the 1996 games in Atlanta. 3. These three Marines represented the United States in the 1992 summer games in Barcelona. 4. Which Marine won five gold medals in Olympic competition? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. This Marine won the silver medal in Graeco-Roman Wrestling in the 1984 Summer Olympics. 6. A corporal and future World Heavyweight Champion captured the gold medal in boxing in 1976. What was his name? 7. Name the four Marines who earned Olympic medals before joining the Corps. 8. This Marine general, whose regiment | <p>took part in the flag-raising on Iwo Jima, participated in the 1920 and 1924 Olympic Games in the shotput.</p> <p>9. In what year and event did distance runner and Marine 1stLt Billy Mills set an Olympic record and win a gold medal?</p> <p>10. This future Marine won the Olympic Decathlon in 1948 in London and again in 1952 in Helsinki.</p> |
|--|---|--|

(Answers on page 14)

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'Legacy' Grants Enable Cataloging, Restoration Efforts

by Col Alfred J. Ponnwitz, USMC (Ret)
Former Head, Museums Branch

LAST YEAR, THE FINAL YEAR in which the Department of Defense Legacy Program was fully funded, the Museums Branch of the Marine Corps History and Museums Division submitted two project proposals which competed with thousands of other worthwhile efforts within the department and was notified that both of its efforts were successful.

One branch project, "Cataloging Artifacts Responsibly and Effectively" (CARE), received \$155,500, and the other, "Safe Alternatives for Effective Preservation/Conservation/Restoration" (SafePCR), received \$89,000.

The DoD Legacy Program was established by Congress, which directed that funds be set aside in the DoD budget specifically for projects focused on compliance with federal cultural and natural resource preservation laws. The federal preservation laws are the basis for national programs to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The most significant of these laws are the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

THE HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935 established that "It is national policy to preserve for public use, historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." Subsequent laws became very specific and required federal agencies, including DoD, to take specific action regarding the preservation, conservation, and protection of historic properties and objects.

The National Historic Preservation Act defines "historic property" by stating it "... includes ... property such as buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts built, used, or associated with significant historical events, persons, places, cultures, periods, technologies, and military accomplishments, and associated records which have helped to preserve the enduring

values of this Nation, its collective cultures, and people."

As a consequence of these policies coupled with a national appreciation of history, a significant amount of historic property has been collected by federal agencies over the years. As the number of artifacts and associated records increased, so did the specific requirements for protection, preservation, conservation, and restoration of those artifacts, objects, and records. There also have been increasing federal regulation compliance requirements and more needs than funds available to meet them. The Legacy Program has been a resource to help fund legitimate requirements. The last year the program was fully funded, and therefore had funds available for a variety of projects, was Fiscal Year 1995.

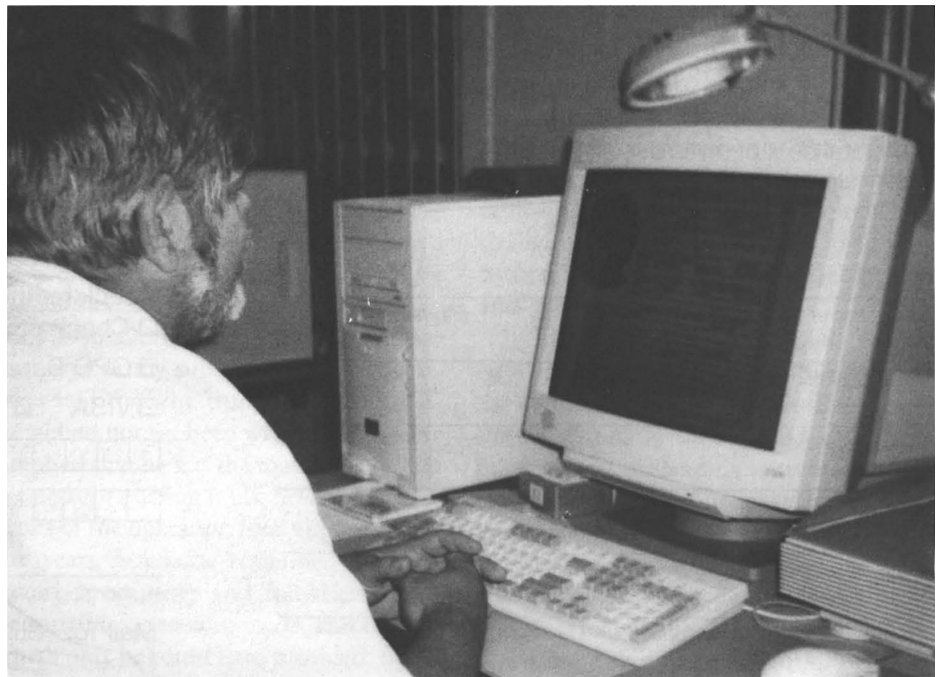
THE OBJECTIVE of the branch's CARE project was to demonstrate an effective methodology of artifact description, digital imaging, and computer data storage and access, in order to index and catalog relics, recovered archeological objects, and related archival materials. The

system would ensure that all historical property collections of the Marine Corps would be cataloged in a consistent and similar manner. When fully implemented, selected information from the catalog as well as the computer program could be made accessible to other military services, federal and state agencies, museums, education facilities, researchers, and other interested parties.

The intent of the SafePCR project was to demonstrate and evaluate various technologies, such as paint removing devices and materials and paint products and primers, which are used in museum restorations. The goal was to find environmentally safe procedures and products, afford maximum protection to the workers, and minimize the production of liquid hazardous waste. In the process of conservation and restoration of significant historic objects, many restoration facilities have had to severely curtail operations in order to ensure compliance with local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

Both projects have been underway since September 1995 and are progressing well. The CARE project was demonstrated in

Aeronautics Curator Michael E. Starn logs-on to the Museums Branch CARE system, which is supported by a \$155,500 grant from the Legacy Program. One of two such branch projects, CARE represents "Cataloging Artifacts Responsibly and Effectively."



March to museums experts from all over the world at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum's Mutual Concerns Conference. The SafePCR project has been of continuing interest to DoD and the Federal Preservation Office of the Department of the Navy. The restoration of a Vietnam-era ONTOS using

acrylic latex primer and water-base top coats has attracted the interest of observers from many agencies, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum's restoration facility was recently inspected by state environmental protection officials and received a complimentary compliance

report of no discrepancies.

BOTH OF THESE PROJECTS are expected to be of long-term benefit to the Museum as the experience, lessons learned, equipment, training, and potential applications survive the completion of the formal programs. □1775□

For Historians, Reserve Unit Makes Impossible Possible

*by Maj Craig A. Swanson, USMCR
IMA Det/MTU (Hist) DC-7*

WHAT HISTORIAN would not like to be able to travel back in time to the place and period he is studying? He could select and save those documents that would be most helpful in understanding historical events; sit down and do interviews with participants and ask them questions about their motivations and experiences; and he could take photographs and chronicle his own contemporaneous observations. Who better than a trained historian to know in the first place what best to observe and save. If historians could do this, they would not have to rely on the random collection of evidence that manages to survive the ravages of time. For most historians, however, studying their subject up close in this way is simply not possible. The Marine Corps, however, is accomplishing the next best thing.

The Marine Corps currently has a unique reserve unit dedicated to deploying trained field historians anywhere in and the world where Marine Corps history is being made. The Individual Mobilization Augmentation Detachment/Mobilization Training Unit (Hist) DC-7, based in the Marine Corps Historical Center at the Washington Navy Yard, has the highly specialized task of deploying trained historians to operational Marine Corps units whenever events warrant. The MTU portion of the unit was originally activated in the late 1970s and the IMADET was added in 1993. The unit's officers and staff noncommissioned officers all have many years of varied experience in the Marine Corps. In addition to their backgrounds in the Marine Corps, most members of the unit also have advanced degrees in history or related academic disciplines. Several also have similar civilian professions such as museum curators, teachers, and college instructors. Collec-

tively, they bring a unique blend of academic training and Marine Corps experience to the difficult task of documenting Marine Corps history up close. The unit's artists are also accomplished and recognized in their field.

Although relatively new, the History IMA/MTU is one of the more operationally active in the Marine Corps Reserve. Historians have already been deployed to such diverse places as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Haiti, Somalia, Bosnia, Germany, Liberia, and Grenada. The unit's historians are typically assigned individually or in pairs to operational Marine Corps units engaged in real-world operations deemed significant enough for detailed historical study. In addition to supporting the Marine Corps' historical program, IMA/MTU field historians are also sometimes deployed to support Joint Operations such as those in Haiti and Bosnia.

ONCE DEPLOYED, the IMA/MTU field historians integrate themselves into the operational units they are assigned to document. They may patrol with infantry squads, go out with civil affairs teams,

or go on flight operations with aviation units. In short, the Marine Corps' field historians place themselves in the best position possible to get as complete an understanding of the context of events as possible. They also conduct taped interviews, collect and save documents, take photographs, and keep detailed records of their activities. As a result, when they or other historians later sit down to write the official history of a particular operation, they have available a far more complete and detailed array of primary documentation. They also collect historical property for the Marine Corps Museum. Some of their acquisitions include such items as the first allied tank to cross over into Kuwait during the ground offensive that ended the Gulf War and complete examples of uniforms and equipment carried by Marines in Desert Shield.

In addition to their field activities, the IMA/MTU historians also work on long-term historical writing projects such as articles and book-length histories of subjects ranging from Marine participation in the Gulf War, to rescue operations after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, to writing the history of Camp Lejeune. □1775□

MTU DC-7 Commanding Officer Col Dennis P. Mroczkowski in 1991 stands at the entrance to Blue 3, one of the lanes breaching Iraqi lines in Operation Desert Storm.



Museum Fosters Important Archeological Finds at Depot

by Dr. Stephen R. Wise
Curator, Parris Island Museum

USUALLY, MUSEUMS ARE known exclusively for their collections of artifacts and rounds of exhibits. In the past few years, however, the Parris Island Museum has become known equally for its work with projects designed to record, protect, and enhance the Recruit Depot's notable cultural resources. The museum has taken a leading role in establishing a base historic preservation plan and in the creation of a Depot Order that sets guidelines for the care of historic properties. The museum curator also serves on the Depot's Archaeological and Historic Resources Committee.

Until this decade, military installations worked diligently to protect their known historic sites, but oftentimes funding was not adequate for real cultural resource preservation, to locate new sites, or to develop and interpret existing ones. Then, in 1990, Congress established the Legacy Program to assist the Department of Defense in its cultural and natural resource programs. Over the past five years, Congress has allocated money to the DoD Legacy Program, and Parris Island has

received funding for nine projects. Two of these projects centered on natural and environmental undertakings, while a third project dealt with the replacement of the roof of Quarters One, a building listed on the National Register of Historic Places that serves as home to the Depot's commanding general. The remaining projects deal with history and archeology.

With the museum staff serving as inspectors and reviewers, contracts have been issued for archeological surveys and historical research on Depot property. The results have been always interesting and sometimes astounding, and the discovered artifacts and data will be of significance to historians internationally and enhance future museum exhibits.

FIELD WORK HAS revealed numerous prehistoric sites showing that more than 4,000 years ago Parris Island was home to American Indians. Research into the ante-bellum period has also discovered that while Alexander Parris, the island's namesake, did not live on Parris Island, his

daughter Jane and her husband Jean de la Bere operated a plantation near what is today the rifle range. Eventually this plantation passed into the hands of the Rippon family and the name Rippon was given to the nearby creek. Over the years the name was corrupted and is known today as Ribbon Creek.

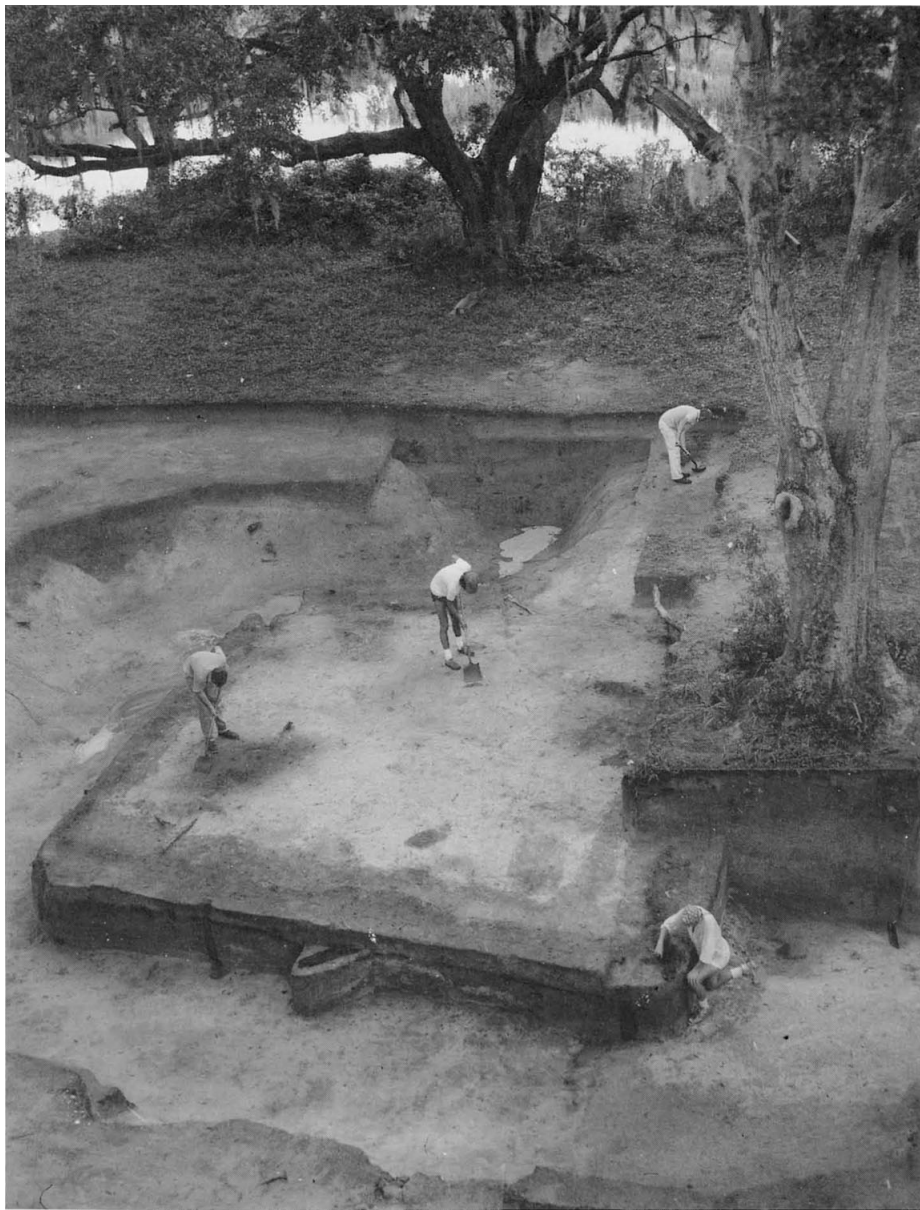
Future work will concentrate on locating and documenting such Parris Island sites as the Port Royal Navy Yard, the state quarantine station, the Civil War coaling station, the lighthouse complex, and the extensive communities inhabited by former slaves. Besides documenting non-Marine Corps activity the archeological work is also revealing insights into Marine Corps establishments such as the World War I Sea School that was located on what is today the Parris Island Golf Course.

Of international interest are the Legacy projects that deal with the sixteenth-century Spanish site of Santa Elena. Since 1979, Stanley South of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina has been per-

Professors Chester DePratter, left, and Stanley South of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina, on 6 June jointly announce discovery of the real

site of Charlesfort, a French outpost three years older than the Spanish colony at St. Augustine, Florida, and thus the oldest known European settlement in what is today the United States.





Sheltered by Parris Island's venerable trees decorated with Spanish moss, a bastion of Fort San Felipe, neatly uncovered during earlier digs, is now believed to have been built upon an already existing French construction, the circa 1562 Charlesfort.

forming excavations of the Spanish village of Santa Elena that existed on Parris Island from 1566-1587. In 1994, Legacy funds allowed Professor South and his crew to return to Parris Island and carry out two important projects. The first consisted of a massive survey covering 2,400,000 square feet. Results of the eight-week project were tabulated onto computer spreadsheets with the printout showing the probable boundary of Santa Elena. It suggests that the city proper may be located under the Golf Course's seventh fairway.

Other projects centered around the Golf Course Clubhouse, where an earlier excavation had uncovered the oldest-known European kiln in North America. Legacy money allowed the archeologists

to continue their investigation of the kiln and to process and catalog its contents. The archeologists also were able to work on their current theory that places a Spanish fort near the clubhouse. By a reappraisal of period documents, it has become evident that two previously identified forts were misidentified, and additional forts remain to be discovered. By their current theory, the archeologists placed Fort San Marcos, the 1577-1587 fortification, near or under the existing clubhouse. Thanks to Legacy, small test pits were opened near the clubhouse which, while not revealing the Spanish fort, did allow the archeologists to narrow their search area.

While working with Legacy funds, the archeologists began a systematic re-evaluation of the artifacts taken from the Santa Elena site. While doing this, James Legg, field director for the most recent excavations, noticed that some pottery, previously identified as plantation period, was in fact sixteenth-century French pottery. These artifacts were discovered inside Fort San Felipe, but were not associated with any Spanish items from the dig. This, coupled with translations of Spanish documents indicating that the remains of a French fort was within Santa Elena, convinced the site's principal investigators, Professor South and Dr. Chester DePratter, that Fort San Felipe had been built on top of Charlesfort, an earlier French fortification.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF the discovery of Charlesfort on 6 June 1996, brings a historical controversy full circle. For many years a site on the southeastern tip of Parris Island was thought to be Charlesfort,

Students continue to excavate the interior of the Spanish Fort San Felipe, a feature of the Santa Elena dig. Artifacts from the Charlesfort period were found within its walls.





Archeologist Chris Judge, with back to camera, points to a Santa Elena discovery, the oldest known European pottery kiln in America, near the depot's golf course clubhouse.

an outpost established by Jean Ribaut in 1562, as a refuge for French Huguenots (Protestants). Ribaut left a small band of soldiers to hold the fort until he returned with colonists. However, Ribaut was delayed and the French soldiers mutinied, killed their commanding officer, built a ship, and sailed back to France.

Since the 1670s, when the English claimed the region, an earthen fort site on Parris Island was constantly referred to as Charlesfort. In the 1920s the area was excavated by Maj George Osterhout, USMC, who declared the site to be Ribaut's Charlesfort. In 1926, a large monument was placed inside the fort site com-

memorating the French settlement.

By the 1950s, the artifacts recovered by Maj Osterhout had been re-analyzed and declared to be Spanish from the village of Santa Elena, thus leaving the Marine Corps with a French monument inside a Spanish fort. For years, while Santa Elena was being excavated, researchers tried to locate Charlesfort. Some placed it off Parris Island. Others suggested widely different sites on Parris Island. But now, with the recent announcement by the archeologists, Charlesfort has taken its rightful place on Parris Island.

The discovery of Charlesfort has had ramifications throughout the historical

community. The site is three years older than St. Augustine, Florida. It makes Parris Island the site of the oldest known European settlement in what is today the United States. It has sparked interest in the French and Spanish rivalry in the southeast and has renewed interest in the Huguenots. In order to fully explore the site, additional Legacy money has been applied.

BESIDES PROVIDING funds for tremendous archeological discoveries, Legacy money has allowed the Depot to renovate the existing Spanish monument for on-site interpretation about the settlement and the archeological digs. The impressive brick structure will serve as a focal point for a combination history and nature trail that will lead visitors on a tour through 400 years of Parris Island history.

In addition to the new exhibits, monuments, interpretations, and excavations, Legacy has awarded funds to the Marine Corps History & Museums Division's Museums Branch at Quantico for the development of a computerized digital catalog system. By working with the Parris Island Museum and the Santa Elena collection, the Museums Branch is developing the Marine Corps Artifact Management System (MCAMS) which will eventually make available a catalog of Spanish and American Indian vessels excavated from the Parris Island site. □1775□

Answers to Historical Quiz

Marines in the Olympics

(Questions on page 9)

1. Sgt Joseph Jackson made the U.S. Olympic Marksmanship Team for the 1912 games at Stockholm. He brought home a bronze medal in the Individual Military Rifle Event, the first Olympic medal for a U.S. Marine. As a member of a tri-service unit he brought home a gold medal in the Military Rifle Team Event.
2. Cpl Tom Gough ranks as the top American lifter in the 200 1/2-pound weight class with records in the snatch (359 pounds) and clean and jerk (429 3/4 pounds).
3. SSgt Roxanne C. Thompson finished 24th in the Women's Sport Pistol competition, Sgt Anthony "Buddy" Lee competed in Graeco-Roman Wrestling, and Cpl Sergio R. Reyes boxed his way past the first round in Barcelona.

4. GySgt Morris Fisher won three gold medals in 1920 and two in 1924 with his rifle, to set a record as yet unequalled by any other American shooter.
5. Sgt Greg Gibson garnered a silver medal at the Los Angeles games.
6. Cpl Leon Spinks won gold in Montreal and a year and a half later defeated Mohammed Ali to become World Heavyweight Champion.
7. Future 2dLt Bob Mathias—1948 gold in decathlon.
Future Capt Charley Paddock—1920 gold in 100 meter dash; silver in 200 meter dash.
Future Cpl Thelma Kalama—1948 gold in 4 x 100 meter swimming relay.
Future 2dLt Randy Williams—1972 gold in long jump.

8. BGen, then 1stLt, Harry B. Liversedge won the bronze medal in the shotput in 1920 with a throw of 46 ft. 5 1/2 inches.
9. Billy Mills won the 10,000-meter run in the Tokyo games of 1964. He upset the rest of the field by setting a new Olympic record by 5.8 seconds. He was the first American to win a distance event over 3,000 meters since 1908.
10. Bob Mathias struck gold in 1948, the same year he graduated from high school. In 1951, while a student at Stanford University, he enrolled in the Platoon Leaders Course. He was also a star fullback and successfully defended his gold medal in 1952. The Washington Redskins drafted him in the 13th round in 1953. He graduated from Stanford and began his commissioned service in January 1954.

Funds Would Inscribe New Battle Honors for Memorial

by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret)
Director Emeritus

NEW BATTLE HONORS are being added to the frieze of the Marine Corps War Memorial (better known, perhaps, as the "Iwo Jima Memorial") in Arlington, Virginia. Honors in the form they will be chiseled are "PERSIAN GULF 1987-1991 * PANAMA 1989-1990 * SOMALIA 1992-1994."

The Marine Corps Historical Foundation is funding the addition of these honors. Federal funds cannot be used for the creation or embellishment of public monuments. All such funds must be privately raised.

The original funding, some \$850,000, was raised by the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation. That foundation is now dissolved and its functions taken over by the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, which has arranged funding for previous additions to the battle honors.

The new honors will be unveiled, if all goes according to plan, at this year's traditional Marine Corps Birthday ceremonies at the monument.

AFTER ITS DEDICATION in 1954, the memorial was turned over to the Department of Interior for perpetual care. The National Park Service maintains the monument and its grounds but this maintenance does not include changes or additions. Any changes, however, such as additional battle honors, must be approved by the National Park Service and Washington's Commission of Fine Arts.

The world-famous statue was inspired by the equally famous photograph by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal of the Iwo Jima flag-raising. The statue was created by Felix de Weldon, who himself served as a SeaBee in World War II. Mr.

Similar articles on the new battle honors are appearing in the *Marine Corps Gazette* and *Leatherneck*. *Fortitudine* readers with long memories may also remember "Dr. De Weldon's Iwo Jima Statues" in the Fall 1981-Winter 1982 issue and "Marines in Bronze," Winter 1985-1986.—EHS



The Marine Corps Memorial stands in a park at the boundary of Arlington National Cemetery. Its primary inscription reads: "In honor and memory of the men of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives to their country since 10 November 1775." The names of significant Marine Corps battles and operations appear together as a frieze around the base. The latest such inscription is for "Grenada 1993," and it is to add the Persian Gulf War (1987-1991) and operations in Panama (1989-1990) and Somalia (1992-1994) that the Marine Corps Historical Foundation has begun its fund-raising effort.

Rosenthal now lives in San Francisco and Dr. De Weldon in Newport, Rhode Island.

The original battle honors, which received the personal attention of the then-Commandant, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., form a single band at the top of the polished black granite base. Some of these original honors were wars, such as "Korea"; some are campaigns, such as "Marianas Islands"; and some are individual battles, such as "Peleliu." The last honor on the original band was "KOREA 1950." No provision was made in the origi-

nal design for honoring Marines lost in later conflicts.

Casting the six figures in the statue, each about 36 feet tall, required about 100 tons of bronze—90 tons of copper and 10 tons of tin—making it reputedly the largest cast bronze statue in world. Total height of the statue to the tip of the flag-staff is 78 feet. The flag that flies over the monument, 24 hours a day, is a standard post flag.

THE FIRST addition, "VIETNAM," without dates, was added in 1974 at the instigation of the Nixon White House. It was placed on the panels on the base at the head of the monument. In 1984, after the tragic bombing of the Beirut barracks, it was proposed that "Lebanon" be added. What began as a simple inscription of "Lebanon" to be entered below "Vietnam" grew increasingly elaborate as it went through the review process. A second band to the frieze was created, incorporating "Vietnam." As finally executed it reads "LEBANON 1958 * VIETNAM 1962-1975 * DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1965 * LEBANON 1981-1984 * GRENADA 1983."

Incising the additional honors and their gold-leafing is being done by an architectural sculptor and will be completely consistent with all the lettering on the monument.

The Marine Corps War Memorial, whose site overlooks the Memorial Bridge with the Lincoln Memorial at the far end, is one of Washington's most-visited tourist attractions. On Tuesday evenings during the summer season it is the scene of weekly parades by Marines from Marine Barracks, Washington, along with the Marine Band, the Drum and Bugle Corps, and the crowd-pleasing Silent Drill Platoon.

Readers wishing to contribute to the funding of the additional battle honors to the Marine Corps War Memorial should send their donations to:

WAR MEMORIAL
Marine Corps Historical Foundation
P.O. Box 420
Quantico, Virginia 22134-0420

□1775□

Restored 'Jenny' is a Grand Old Veteran of the Corps

*by Michael E. Starn
Curator of Aeronautics*

IN LATE 1914, the U.S. Army put out a call to all aircraft manufacturers for a "tractor" trainer aircraft to replace the "pusher" trainers which had been in use since 1908. (Tractor aircraft are those which are pulled, rather than pushed, through the air). The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, under the legendary Glenn E. Curtiss, responded with an aircraft designed for it by an Englishman, B. Douglas Thomas, who had been a designer for Avro and later Sopwith. This new tractor trainer would be the only proven domestic model ordered into mass production.

The JN series acquired its designation from the aircraft that had helped to produce it; it embodied the best qualities of the Curtiss J and N aircraft already in production. The J model production was later halted, while the N and JN models continued. The name "Jenny" is a phonetic extension of the designation JN. (This was a natural progression as planes, as well as ships and cars, were thought of as having feminine qualities.) The JN was the principal American trainer during World War I, and it has been suggested that more than 95 percent of all U.S. and Canadian

pilots received some part of their training in a JN during the war. The British began ordering JNs in 1916 to fill their ever-expanding training requirements. This caused the establishment of a Canadian subsidiary, Curtiss Aeroplane and Motors Ltd., in Toronto. The plant produced JN-3s, called "Canucks" to distinguish them from their American counterparts, prior to a takeover of the firm by the Canadian government, which changed its name to Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd. The JN-4 was identical to the JN-3, and appeared in July 1916.

In November 1916, production began on the JN-4A, of which the U.S. Navy purchased five, equipped with OX-5 engines. In 1917, the Navy bought three JN-4Bs directly from the Curtiss factory and also acquired six from the Curtiss Exhibition Company. Later, in April, the JN-4D model was being produced when the United States entered the war. In 1918, the engine was changed from a 90-hp OX-5 to a 150-hp American-built Wright Hispano-Suiza "Hisso," thus the "H" in the model JN-4H. This change was brought about because of two reasons: engine performance and costs. It was felt that

the OX-5-powered Jennies were marginal in performance, even for primary training; secondly, just as today, when budgets plague equipment development, funds were extremely limited for new equipment purchases but were available for restoration and up-grading of existing equipment. The JN-4HG model was a single-control gunnery trainer that carried either machine guns or a camera gun on a standard Scarff ring over the rear cockpit. Either one or two Lewis machine guns or one camera gun could be mounted on the ring. The pilot was armed with a single Marlin machine gun that was synchronized for firing through the propeller arc and a gun camera, usually mounted on top of the upper wing.

UNTIL THE SPRING of 1918, most of the training which Marines received in "Jennies" had been at the hands of the Navy, the Army, or the Curtiss flying school. In April 1918, Capt Roy S. Geiger made arrangements to take over the Curtiss flying school located in Miami, Florida, thus establishing the first Marine Corps aviation training facility. Through the efforts of Capt Alfred A. Cunningham, the de facto director of Marine Aviation, Capt Geiger received approximately 30 "Jennies" that were used to train new Marine pilots and mechanics at the Marine Flying Field, until its closure in September 1919. Most of the "Jennies," and equipment, used by the Marines were dispersed to Quantico and Parris Island before being sent to the Naval Aircraft Factory. There they would receive engine changes and other up-grades before being sent to other locations to continue their training roles in the military. The balance of aircraft and equipment from Marine Flying Field Miami was used to formulate a new Squadron D, to support the 2d Provisional Brigade in the Dominican Republic, and Squadron E, to support the 1st Provisional Brigade in Haiti. Naval service ended for the Jennies in 1926, with 22 aircraft on hand.

Unlike most military aircraft of today,

A 1918 photo of the U.S. Marine Flying Field, Miami, Florida, shows Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" trainers circling its dirt roads and period vehicles. This first aviation training facility in the Corps was organized around 30 of these aircraft by Capt Roy S. Geiger.

Department of Defense (Marine Corps) Photo H-1432-9





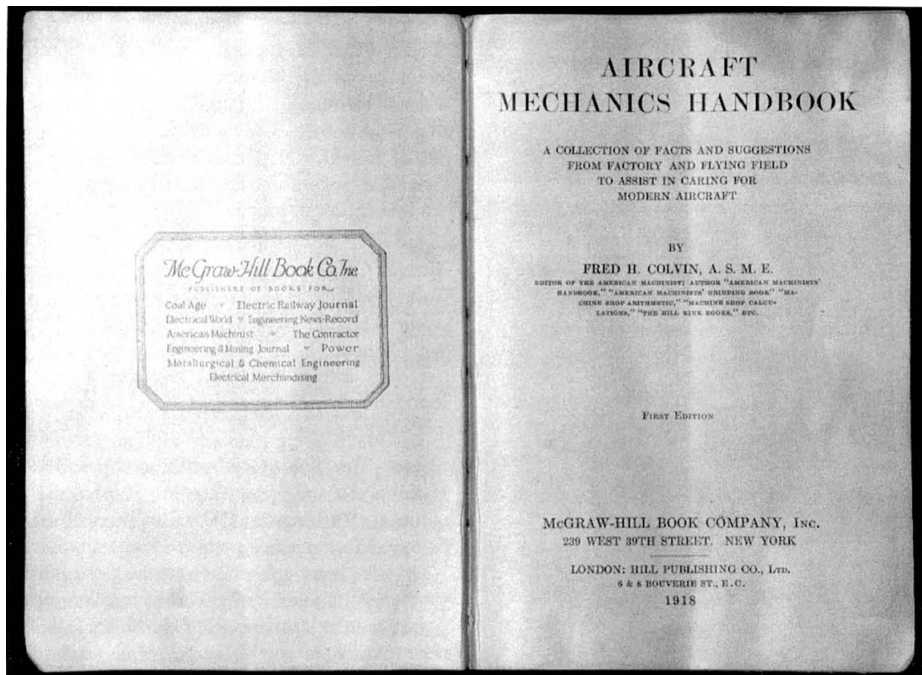
The result of careful restoration work by Howard Wells of Sepulveda, California, the JN-4HG is on display at the Air-Ground Museum at Brown Field, Quantico, where it served from July 1918 to June 1919. It was a crop duster in retirement after 1920.

surplus Jennies concurrently flew in the civilian sector. Jennies are most remembered for their barnstorming days, which lasted from 1920 through 1926, at the hands of civil pilots. This period is sometimes referred to as the "Jenny Era." Former military pilots, as well as others who learned to fly after the war, purchased surplus trainers and earned money by carrying passengers and putting on aerial shows. However, the end for the Jenny had already begun in 1919 when most aviation user nations started requiring aircraft registration and airworthiness certificates; the United States did not sign this agreement until 1927. Because the "Jennies" had been extensively modified by their

owners, and because it was not cost effective at that time to make corrective repairs, the aircraft were grounded since they could not meet the airworthiness requirements. Not wanting to simply throw away an aircraft that had given so many pilots their first real-life adventures, owners stored some in barns and warehouses. Some even found their way into museums.

During the 1950s, a resurgence of interest in antique aircraft started a new phase of the Jenny story. Armed with ample funds, the love of old aircraft, and the stories passed down over the years, these new pioneers began the struggle of finding those Jennies which could be found and restored to flight condition. As of this

The mechanics' manual at flying fields across the country was the first edition Aircraft Mechanics Handbook by Fred H. Colvin, published by McGraw-Hill in 1918, "to assist in caring for modern aircraft." Such manuals now are indispensable to restorers.



The restored Jenny's glistening cockpit shows care given to it by Howard Wells.

writing, 79 years later, there are not more than a handful of airworthy survivors remaining, and not many more in museums. Those that are operating do so under experimental licenses.

OUT OF NEARLY 230 Curtiss Model JN aircraft that served with Navy and Marine Corps units, 45 served at Quantico between 4 June 1919 and 24 December 1926. Aircraft number A-4160, a JN-4HG, was one of those aircraft. It was acquired by the Marine Corps from Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation and was delivered to Miami Flying Field on 3 July 1918. On 2 June 1919, the aircraft was transferred to the newly established Quantico Flying Field, Quantico, Virginia, for a brief stay before being transferred to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island Navy Yard, California, in August 1919. It was eventually stricken from Navy service on 20 December 1920. While in the private sector, aircraft number A-4160 was used as a crop duster until it was grounded by an accident. In 1990, Howard Wells of Sepulveda, California, offered to restore this aircraft for inclusion in the Marine Corps historical aircraft collection. Under U.S. Code Title X, which authorizes service museums to exchange excess government material for acquisition and restoration of its historic holdings, the Marine Corps Museums Branch offered a derelict F8F "Bearcat" for the restoration and delivery of the JN-4HG A-4160. Over the next four and a half years, Mr. Wells' technical expertise, coupled with research conducted and supplied by the Museums Branch staff, produced an excellent example of a restored original aircraft used in early Marine Corps aviation. On 20 December 1995, the Curtiss JN-4HG A-4160 was delivered, and accepted, into the Marine Corps Historical Aircraft Collection, 75 years to the day after it had been stricken from U.S. naval service. □1775□

Commemorations of World War II Battles Marked 1995

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

The "Current Chronology of the Marine Corps" serves as a valuable source of information on important events in Marine Corps history as well as a tool for documenting notable dates and anniversaries. Since 1982, the Reference Section has compiled the ongoing, yearly chronologies by researching literally hundreds of pages of primary and secondary sources each week.

Below are selected entries from the 1995 chronology:

17 Jan—Maj Steven M. Zotti was selected as the 1994 recipient of the Leftwich Trophy for outstanding leadership. At the time of his nomination, Major Zotti was a captain with the 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit.

20 Jan—Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., opened a Marine Corps History and Museums Division exhibition commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II, in the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes. The exhibit, "The Final Campaigns: Spring and Summer 1945," highlighted the role of American and Allied forces as they neared victory in the Pacific and European theaters of operation.

2 Feb—The Marine Corps Institute (MCI) celebrated 75 years of professional military education support to the Marine Corps. Although the focus of MCI changed from vocational to professional military education during the life of the program, the original spirit and intent—personal development through education—would remain valid.

19 Feb—Commemoration ceremonies were held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the World War II battle for Iwo Jima at the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, Virginia. More than 20,000 people

gathered to pay tribute to the Marines, sailors and soldiers who fought on the Western Pacific island. **3 Mar**—After two years and \$2 billion, the United Nations concluded its withdrawal from Somalia. Under the protective cover of a seven-nation task force, 2,500 Pakistani and Bangladeshi peacekeepers completed their withdrawal and began their journey home. About 1,800 U.S. Marines and 350 Italian Marines landed on 1 March to safeguard the movement. The 73-hour operation was successful. The Marines' return marked the second landing in Somalia in the last 27 months. In December 1992, in Operation Restore Hope, U.S. Marines were called upon to stem the war-induced famine that claimed 350,000 Somali lives.

14 Mar—Nearly 1,000 American and Japanese World War II veterans returned to Iwo Jima to commemorate the 50th anniversary of one of the bloodiest Pacific battles. The Iwo Jima veterans and their families covered the eight-square-mile island as they went through sulfur caves, attended ceremonies, and stood once more atop Mount Suribachi. In attendance were: U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale; Secretary of the Navy John Dalton; Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.; Commandant-select LtGen Charles C. Krulak; and Charles W. Lindberg, former Marine, who is the sole survivor of either of the two flag raisings atop Mount Suribachi.

24 Mar-8 Apr—One of the Marine Corps' largest exercises of the year, Exercise Kernel Blitz '95, took place at Camp Pendleton, California. It involved more than 12,000 active duty and Reserve Marines as well as units from the Navy and Army. The exercise tested the ability of Marine and Navy expeditionary forces to project combat power ashore in a major amphibious landing.

13 Apr—The V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft exceeded 1,000 hours risk-reduction flight testing during ongoing testing at Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Maryland. With more than 860 flights, the V-22

would continue to prove that tilt-rotor technology would be a valid and essential requirement to meet the Corps' needs for the 21st Century.

19 Apr—Two Marines were killed and four other Marines were injured in a catastrophic explosion of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building in Oklahoma City that claimed 167 lives. These Marines along with one injured civilian were assigned to the U.S. Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Oklahoma City, located on the sixth floor of the building. The remains of Capt Randolph A. Guzman from Castro Valley, California, and Sgt Benjamin L. Davis, a native of Oklahoma City, were found at their recruiting station posts on 24 April.

24-25 May—Marine aviation units stationed in Northern Italy and supporting NATO Operations Deny Flight and Provide Promise stepped up operational tempo. Air strikes on the Bosnian Serb ammunition dump in Pale were conducted on these dates. Also, in recent support of Operation Deny Flight, Marine All Weather Attack Squadron 533 enforced U.N. restrictions on the movement of weapons on the ground and aircraft flying over Bosnia and Herzegovina. Operation Provide Promise involved escorting an airlift of food and medical supplies into Sarajevo.

8 Jun—A Marine tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel (TRAP) team from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) stationed on board the USS *Kearsage* (LHD 3) rescued a downed U.S. pilot from Bosnian Serb territory in Bosnia. The downed pilot, Capt Scott O'Grady, USAF, was flying an F-16C fighter near the town of Banja Luka on 2 June in support of Operation Deny Flight to enforce a no-fly zone when he was shot down by a Bosnian Serb surface-to-air missile.

22 Jun—This date marked the groundbreaking ceremony for the Women in Military Service for America Memorial, the nation's memorial honoring all Service women. The memorial will stand at the gate of Arlington National Cemetery, honoring the 1.8 million women who have served from the American Revolution to present.

22 Jun—The 50th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Okinawa honored the veterans of the fierce World War II battle at a memorial service and wreath-laying at Marine Corps Base, Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan. More than 250 veterans, active duty service members, and guests were in attendance. The Commandant, Gen Mundy, was the special guest.

27 Jun—The "Enola Gay" exhibition opened at the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., after years of debate among various veterans groups and museum officials. Nearly 50 years ago, the B-29, named after the mother of its pilot, dropped the atom bomb that devastated the Japanese city of Hiroshima and, with the atomic bombing of the city of Nagasaki three days later, hastened the end of World War II.

In March, the Commandant, Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., spoke to nearly 1,000 American and Japanese veterans on Iwo Jima on the 50th anniversary of the World War II battle.





In June, Gen Charles C. Krulak, center front, who had been commander of Marine Forces, Pacific, became the 31st Commandant in ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

30 Jun—Gen Charles C. Krulak became the nation's 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps in a change of command ceremony at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

12-22 Jul—Marines from the 3d Force Service Support Group and Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) 172 participated in Exercise Freedom Banner near Pohang, Korea. During the exercise, Typhoon "Faye" touched down southwest of the Sea of Japan port city of Pohang. MWSS-172 provided weather support to all Marine aviation assets, issued warnings, and conducted weather briefs.

14 Jul—MajGen James E. Livingston, the last active duty Marine who held the Medal of Honor, retired after 33 years of service. General Livingston earned the Medal of Honor on 2 May 1968 while serving as a rifle company commander in Vietnam. He is one of 29 living Marines who hold the Medal of Honor.

26-29 Jul—Thousands of veterans and their families gathered on the Mall in Washington, D.C., for the events dedicating the Korean War Veterans Memorial honoring 5.7 million Korean War-era veterans and those from 21 other countries who served in the United Nations force in Korea. President Bill Clinton and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea attended the dedication ceremonies.

1 Aug—The Pentagon concluded its study of 10,000

veterans who served in Operation Desert Storm and were complaining of one or more of a variety of illnesses. The study found that there was no clinical evidence for new or unique illnesses or syndromes among Persian Gulf veterans, and that most of the reported symptoms were common to the general U.S. population.

6 Aug—The American flag was raised for the first time in more than 20 years over an American embassy in Vietnam. Secretary of State Warren Christopher attended the ceremony at the new U.S. Embassy in Hanoi.

1-3 Sep—Hawaii-based Marines were at the center of special 50th anniversary VJ Day commemorations. Ceremonies included a National Memorial Service with President Clinton as the keynote speaker, a parade of ships and airplanes, wreath-laying and memorial services at the USS *Arizona* memorial site, and a veterans' parade. More than 10,000 veterans attended and 180 veterans' organizations were invited to present memorial wreaths.

18 Sep-12 Oct—The Marine Corps had four separate crashes involving a total of six aircraft—three AV-8B Harrier attack jets, one F/A-18D Hornet fighter jet, and two F-5 Tiger jets. One Marine student pilot was killed and seven pilots (six Marines and one Navy officer) were unharmed or slightly injured.

21 Sep-9 Oct—Marines from the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Eager Mace 96-1 held in Kuwait. Eager Mace was a combined amphibious training exercise held with the Kuwaiti armed forces. It was designed to promote interoperability and enhance cooperation and coordination between Kuwaiti and U.S. armed forces.

22 Sep—The Naval Medical Clinic dedicated and opened the new John H. Bradley Medical Clinic at Officer Candidates School, Quantico, Virginia. The clinic was named for Pharmacist Mate 2d Class Bradley who served as a hospital corpsman attached to a Marine rifle platoon with 2d Battalion, 28th Marines on Iwo Jima, 21 February 1945, and is known for his participation in the famous flag raising atop Mount Suribachi. He was awarded the Navy Cross for his heroism on Iwo Jima.

26 Sep—1stLt Sarah Deal completed her final flight hour at Marine Helicopter Training Squadron 302, earning her the distinction of becoming the Marine Corps' first female aviator. The 26-year-old Pemberville, Ohio, native was then assigned to Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 466 where she would fly the Corp's premier troop carrier—the CH-53E Super Stallion helicopter.

26 Oct—Henderson Field, the site that was key to the Guadalcanal campaign and whose capture and retention marked a critical turning point in the Pacific War, was rededicated in ceremonies on the island. The field was named in honor of Maj Lofton R. Henderson who was killed in action during the Battle of Midway in 1942. The ceremonies were attended by Maj Henderson's younger brother, BGen Frederick P. Henderson, USMC (Ret), and David Vouza, son of World War II hero SgtMaj Sir Jacob Vouza.

10-19 Nov—The 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Bright Star 95 in Egypt. About 33,000 Egyptian troops along with British, French, and Arab Emirates troops took part in the largest joint military exercise held in Egypt.

27 Nov—A Marine was pulled from the North Arabian Sea by Pakistani fisherman after surviving more than 36 hours alone and adrift. LCpl Zachary R. Mayo, a 20-year-old aviation mechanic with Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 3, fell from the aircraft carrier USS *America* (CV 66) on 24 November. LCpl Mayo credited his Marine water survival training for keeping him alive.

5 Dec—At the close of the trading day on the New York Mercantile Exchange in New York City, a team of Marine Corps generals and colonels tested their mettle with exchange traders as part of the first wargaming experiment conducted by the Commandant's Warfighting Laboratory (CWL). The CWL would serve as the test bed for the development or enhancement of concepts, tactics, techniques, and doctrine that can be introduced into the operating forces.

10 Dec—In Bosnia, 22 Marines from Marine Corps Security Force Company, Naples, Italy, were among the first American troops to arrive to help provide security for Allied Forces Southern Europe headquartered at Sarajevo. About 2,500 NATO troops would be in place by 19 December taking on the task of peace enforcement in former Yugoslavia from the U.N.

21 Dec—This date marked the end of Operation Deny Flight after nearly 1,000 days and 100,000 flights supporting and enforcing the U.N. no-fly zone over Bosnia. 2d Marine Aircraft Wing squadrons were based at Aviano Air Base, Italy. □1775□

Collection of 5,000 Korean War Photos Being Processed

by Frederick J. Graboske
Head, Archives Section

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY commemorations of the most colossal military conflict ever seen, World War II, have been completed. A new generation of Americans has been exposed to the legacy of courage exemplified by the names Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, and others. The time now has come to turn our attention to the commemorations of a much smaller war, Korea, but one with its own action that resonates through the history of the Marine Corps: the Chosin Reservoir.

Part of our mission in the Archives Section is the identification and processing of collections related to forthcoming commemorations. Such collections will be used by our historians and curators in the preparation of pamphlets and exhibits. Several years ago, while engaged in a clean-up prior to a visit by the Commandant, I uncovered a large box of photographs of the Korean War. Recently, since we in the Marine Corps Historical Center have begun planning for Korea's fiftieth anniversary, I decided that the time had come to begin the archival processing of these well-kept photos.

There are approximately 5,000 4"x5" black-and-white photos in the collection

One among 5,000 4"x5" black-and-white prints in a collection stored in the Historical Center Archives is this photo of wartime training maneuvers in Korea in which four Marines take cover behind a tree and open fire against "the enemy." All photos in the collection are the work of official photographers and typically captioned by them.

Department of Defense (Marine Corps) Photo A 159627 by MSgt Roy E. Olund, USMC



Department of Defense (Marine Corps) Photo No. A 158142 by SSgt R. H. Mosier, USMC
Marines of the 1st Division fire from prone positions in the snow in a Korean War-training exercise in which they also are testing newly arrived cold-weather clothing. Photos in the collection include those of tanks and fixed- and rotary-winged aircraft.

covering all aspects of the conflict: tanks, helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft (propeller and jet), infantry, recreation, mess halls, medical evacuations, Korean Marines and civilians, pets, EPWs, and more. We have catalogued only the first 2,500 so far, so I don't yet know what other treasures we will find.

AN IMPORTANT ASPECT of the photos is that they all are captioned and most have their identifying number. Generally, we have no capability of reproducing photos; our collections are for reference use only. We do have a photo stand on which researchers may mount their own cameras to make reproductions. In the case of these Korea photos, researchers will be able to order reproductions from the National Archives, which is the custodian of all the official photographic records from the war.

Our archival processing consists of numbering the individual photos for identification purposes. This is done with a number 2 soft pencil on the back of the photo, to avoid damaging the image in any way. Then the photo is put into a transparent plastic sleeve, so that researchers may handle it without leaving acidic fingerprints on the image. Finally, a list of the photo numbers and captions is made. Researchers working from the list may request photocopies of the images to aid them in deciding whether to order photo reproductions from the National Archives.

The accompanying reproductions were selected to provide an idea of the breadth of the 50 percent of the collection we have processed to date. □1775□

New Books Survey Defense Battalions, Panama Marines

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

Condition Red: *Marine Defense Battalions in World War II*, the 19th title in the History and Museums Division's series of World War II 50th anniversary commemorative pamphlets, is the latest to be published. Written by Maj Charles D. Melson, USMC (Ret), this monograph traces the origins and activities of the 20 defense battalions, including the two African-American battalions, deployed by the Marine Corps during World War II. A former historian with the History and Museums Division and now a writer and teacher, the author, in addition to contributing to *Marines in the Persian Gulf: Anthology and Bibliography*, was co-author of *The War That Would Not End*, a volume in the official history of Marine Corps operations in Vietnam, and also wrote *Up the Slot: Marines in the Central Solomons*, another pamphlet in the World War II commemorative series.

In late 1939, as Japan remained heavily engaged in China and Europe teetered on the brink of war, isolationism still gripped the United States. Realizing that Congress was unlikely to vote funds to support the formation of new offensive units, MajGenComdt Thomas Holcomb seized on the concept of defense battalions as a means of increasing the Corps' strength beyond the current 19,000 officers and men. As the possibility of war with Japan increased, the first of several 900-man defense battalions, consisting of three anti-aircraft batteries, three seacoast batter-

ies, ground and anti-aircraft machine gun batteries, and a team of administrative and weapons maintenance specialists, took shape in the United States. Their mission was to "hold areas for the ultimate offensive operations of the Fleet."

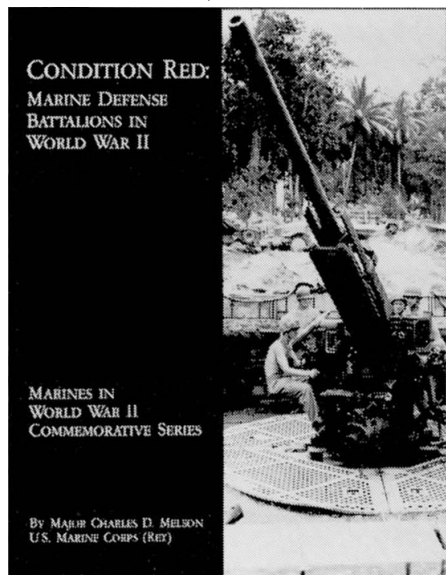
Of the seven defense battalions organized by late 1941, one stood guard in Iceland, five served in the Pacific, and another trained on the West Coast for eventual deployment to the Pacific. The first real test of the concept, the author points out, came with the savage air attacks against Wake Island on 8 December. After 15 days, Wake's defenders, with limited means at their disposal, sank one warship with aerial bombs and another with artillery fire, and during the final assault inflicted hundreds of casualties on the Japanese.

From the beginning at Wake, Melson covers the major activities of Pacific-deployed battalions, including the formation of the 51st and 52d Defense Battalions, which became a milestone on the road toward today's racially integrated Marine Corps. As the Pacific War drew to a close, many battalions found themselves in the backwater of the war, "struggling with boredom rather than fighting an armed enemy."

The editorial expenses of this pamphlet were supported by generous grants from the Defense Battalion Association and several of its individual members and the Marine Corps Historical Foundation.

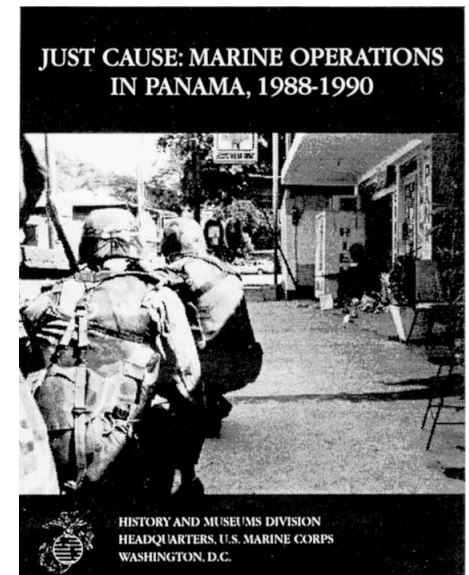
USMCR, points out in *Just Cause: Marine Operations in Panama, 1988-1990*, in proportion the contributions of the some 700 Marines in Panama to the success of the operation far exceeded their numbers. A federal employee and member of Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) DC-7, which supports the History and Museums Division, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds joined the Marine Corps in 1975 after receiving a doctorate in history from Oxford University. Following active duty, he held a variety of Reserve billets, including that of company commander at the Basic School during the Persian Gulf War.

The Marines, in general, were responsible for a large coastal area west of the Pacific entrance to the Canal. Their mission was to protect the Canal's western approaches and American military facilities in the area, prevent Noriega's forces from moving out of Panama City, and provide security patrols and apprehend PDF and so-called Dignity Battalion personnel. Throughout the Marine operations, emphasis was placed on the minimum use of force to avoid inflicting unnecessary civilian casualties. Although Marines apprehended more than 1,200 detainees and confiscated large quantities of weapons, the experience gained and lessons learned in low-intensity conflict, Reynolds points out, would have been understood easily by an earlier generation of Marines who served in Central America. □1775□



OPERATION JUST CAUSE, the action that began in Panama on 20 December 1989, was launched to protect American lives, restore democracy, preserve the integrity of the Panama Canal Treaty, and apprehend dictator Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega. Unfortunately, it was the death of Marine 1stLt Robert Paz, an operations officer with U.S. Southern Command, who was shot and killed by Noriega's notorious Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) while enroute to a restaurant in Panama City, that became one of the major incidents prompting President Bush to take action.

Although it was predominately an Army show, as LtCol Nicholas E. Reynolds,



'President's Own' Conductor Passes Baton to Successor

by SSgt Christine A. Kohn, USMC
U.S. Marine Band Public Affairs Office

MORE THAN 3,000 people packed DAR Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C., 11 July to witness the gala event that President Clinton called "the hottest ticket in town." Col John R. Bourgeois conducted his final concert as director of "The President's Own" U.S. Marine Band and passed the Sousa Baton to Maj Timothy W. Foley, making him the 26th director of America's oldest professional musical organization.

People traveled from throughout the world to attend the "sold out" Change of Command Concert and Ceremony which was covered by CNN, ABC, CBS, the *New York Times*, and the *Washington Post*. ABC's World News Tonight with Peter Jennings selected Col Bourgeois as their "Person of the Week." Dignitaries attending the event included Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun and Senator Charles S. Robb.

During the ceremony, American presidents and military leaders honored Col Bourgeois for his 40-year career as Marine, musician, and band director. "On behalf of all who have had the opportunity to enjoy your music, I salute you for a job well done," wrote President Bill Clinton in a letter that was read at the ceremony. Wrote President George Bush, "There is no way that I can possibly tell you what you and the Marine Band meant to me when I was President. I get very emotional just thinking about it. Your music inspired me and often made me shed a tear of gratitude for those who serve our nation in uniform."

At the White House, retiring Marine Band Director Col John R. Bourgeois, right, accompanied by new Band Director Maj Timothy W. Foley, center, receives the good wishes of President Clinton, whose message was read at the farewell concert.



Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter as well as Mrs. Nancy Reagan also sent congratulatory letters to Col Bourgeois.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY John H. Dalton called Col Bourgeois a "national treasure" and presented him the Distinguished Service Medal. Marine Corps Commandant Gen Charles C. Krulak compared Col Bourgeois to the band's famous 17th Director, John Philip Sousa, saying, "Our Corps has not only had a John Philip Sousa, we have now had a John Bourgeois. His legacy of professionalism and excellence will never be forgotten by the Marine Corps or our nation."

Only the 25th director in the Marine Band's history, Col Bourgeois' career spanned nine presidential administrations—from Presidents Eisenhower to Clinton. Born in 1934 in Gibson, Louisiana, Bourgeois spent most of his early life in Metairie, Louisiana. He attended Jesuit high school and Loyola University, both in New Orleans. His major instrument was the French horn. While a student at Loyola, he performed with the New Orleans Philharmonic Orchestra and the New Orleans Opera Company. He joined the Marine Corps in 1956. Following recruit training in San Diego, he was principal hornist with the Department of the Pacific Marine Band in San Francisco for two years. In 1958, he joined "The President's Own" as a French hornist and staff arranger. He was appointed the band's operations chief in 1968, serving as liaison

between the White House and the band. Selected as assistant director in 1974 and named director in 1979, Col Bourgeois was promoted to his present rank in June 1983.

"I have been blessed and rewarded every day for the past 39 years," Col Bourgeois said at the ceremony. "For the past 17 years I have had the daily reward of association with the most magnificent ensemble of performers that anyone could ever dream of having." □1775□

The New Director

On 11 July Maj Timothy W. Foley accepted the Sousa Baton and the leadership of the Marine Band from Col John R. Bourgeois, director for the past 17 years. With the baton, Colonel Bourgeois symbolically transferred a legacy that has spanned nearly 200 years.

Reflecting on the leadership transition, Maj Foley said he considers himself to be part of a continuum—one of a long line of Directors who maintained the band's unique mission: to provide music for the President of the United States and Commandant of the Marine Corps. "In carrying out that mission, the person at the helm of the band has two vitally important musical responsibilities," Maj Foley said. "One is to be what I call the 'keeper of the flame.' It is to recognize and continue our very special musical traditions, going all the way back to 1798. The other responsibility is to direct the band, musically speaking, toward the 21st century.

As Director, Maj Foley will continue a career that stretches back nearly 30 years with "The President's Own." He joined the band in 1968 as a clarinetist.

In 1979, he was appointed assistant director and, in 1986, he was promoted to his present rank.

July-December 1947

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

Fortitudine's "Chronology" series continues with a selection of events in the Marine Corps from July-December 1947, including the deployment of the 1st Marine Division from China, the appointment of a new Commandant, and the activations of the Corps' first jet squadron and first helicopter squadron.

4 Jul—The 1st Marine Brigade camp on Guam was officially named Camp Witek in memory of Pvt Frank P. Witek, USMCR, who was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism during the recapture of Guam.

6 Jul—The 1st Marine Division, less the 7th and 11th Marines, landed at San Diego, California, from duty in the Far East and moved to its new base at Camp Pendleton.

7 Jul—The first postwar Platoon Leaders Class convened at Quantico, Virginia, for a six-week course of instruction.

16 Jul—The 3d Marine Brigade was deactivated at Camp Pendleton, California, with most of its personnel and equipment being transferred to the 1st Marine Division.

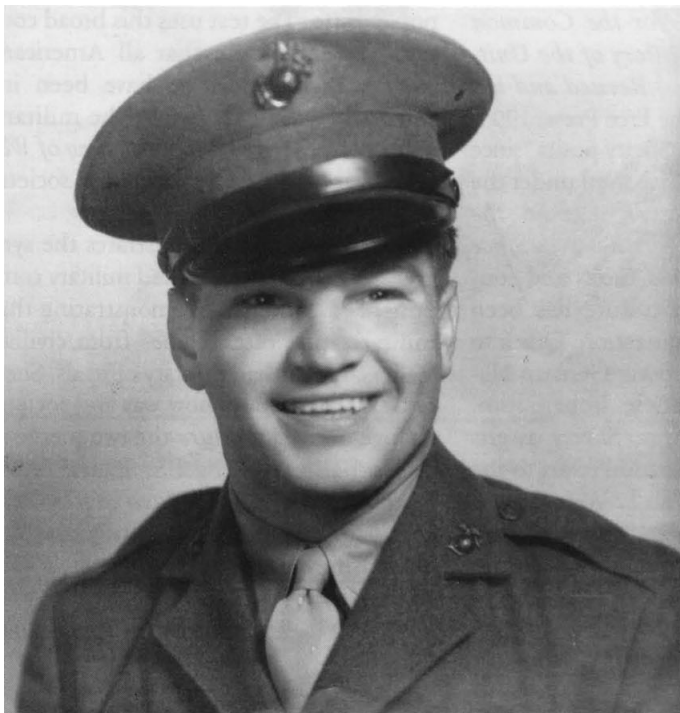
22 Jul—A detachment of 26 Marines, commanded by LtCol Robert F. Scott, mounted guard on the Freedom Train which toured the United States.

26 Jul—President Harry S. Truman nominated Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal as the first Secretary of Defense.

26 Jul—The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, released the following statement on unification:

"It is now the duty of every Marine to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the unification law. By virtue of the extensive experience we have had in joint operations, the Marine Corps has a unique and valuable background for cooperation with all services. We are prepared to cooperate to the utmost, and intend to do so wholeheartedly."

The home camp of the 1st Marine Brigade on Guam was named for Pvt Frank Witek, USMCR, recipient of the Medal of Honor.



25 Aug—Maj Marion E. Carl, USMC, a test pilot at the Patuxent Naval Air Test Center, set a world three-kilometer speed record of 650.6 mph in a Douglas D-558 Skystreak at Muroc Lake, California.

1 Sep—The rear echelon of the 1st Marine Division left Tientsin for the United States, making Tsingtao the sole remaining Marine duty station in China.

6 Sep—A pioneer in the application of dive bombing techniques, LtGen Ross E. Rowell, USMC, died in San Diego, California.

16 Sep—The U.S. Navy transport *Pickaway* docked at Navy Pier, San Diego, with 1,825 Marines of 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division on board. This was the last unit of the division to be withdrawn from China.

24 Oct—The Marine Corps' first jet fighter squadron, VMF-122, was activated at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, commanded by Maj Carl. The squadron was equipped with McDonnell FH-1 "Phantom."

21 Nov—President Truman nominated LtGen Clifton B. Cates to be the 19th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

1 Dec—The first Marine Corps helicopter squadron, HMX-1, commanded by Col Edward C. Dyer, was activated at Marine Corps Air Station, Quantico, Virginia. The squadron was equipped with Sikorsky H03S-1s, and with Piasecki HRP-1 "Flying Bananas."

11 Dec—LtGen Thomas E. Watson was assigned to duty as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

31 Dec—Gen Vandegrift retired as the 18th Commandant and was succeeded by Gen Cates.

31 Dec—The Marine Corps strength at the end of the year was 93,053. □1775□

Famed Marine aviator Maj Marion E. Carl set a world speed record of 650.6 mph in a Douglas D-558 Skystreak in California.



New Books

Two Major Works Help to Interpret U.S. Military History

by Gregory L. Davenport
Personal Papers Unit Intern

MILITARY HISTORIANS Allan R. Millett and Peter Maslowski in their *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America*, interpret the development of the American military through a multi-dimensional process. In this revised and expanded edition of the original *Common Defense* 1984, Millett and Maslowski shy away from battlefield analysis and focus upon the development of military policy.

The authors build upon two earlier works, Walter Millis' *Arms and Men* and Russell F. Weigley's *The American Way of War*, to illuminate the impact of military policy on America's international relations and domestic developments from the birth of the country to the Cold War.

For the Common Defense provides the reader insight into the development of the American military. Demonstrating that military history is more than battles and weapons, they show that American culture

has been influenced deeply by military as well as diplomatic events. This insight provides a more meaningful methodology with which to examine the American cultural and military fabric. (Allen R. Millett and Peter Maslowski, *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America—Revised and Expanded*. New York: The Free Press, 1994)

Historian Michael S. Sherry posits "since the 1930s, Americans have lived under the shadow of war." Sherry's text *In the Shadow of War: The United States Since the 1930s*, examines that thesis and concludes that American culture has been changed through militarization. Quick to note the differences among German National Socialism, Japanese Imperialism, and Soviet Communism, Sherry asserts that American militarization refers to the "process by which war and national security became consuming anxieties and provided the memories, models and

metaphors that shaped broad areas of national life."

Thus militarization has reshaped all facets of American society—politics, foreign policy, economics, technology, and pop culture. The text uses this broad context to demonstrate that all Americans have participated in or have been influenced to some degree by the militarization of America. *In the Shadow of War* emphasizes war as an agent for societal transformation.

The text clearly demonstrates the synergism between the civil and military components of America. Demonstrating that militarization often comes from civilian leaders, rather than military officials, Sherry clearly articulates how war and societal change overlap and how the two merge to alter a nation. (Michael S. Sherry, *In the Shadow of War: The United States Since the 1930s*. News Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1995) □1775□