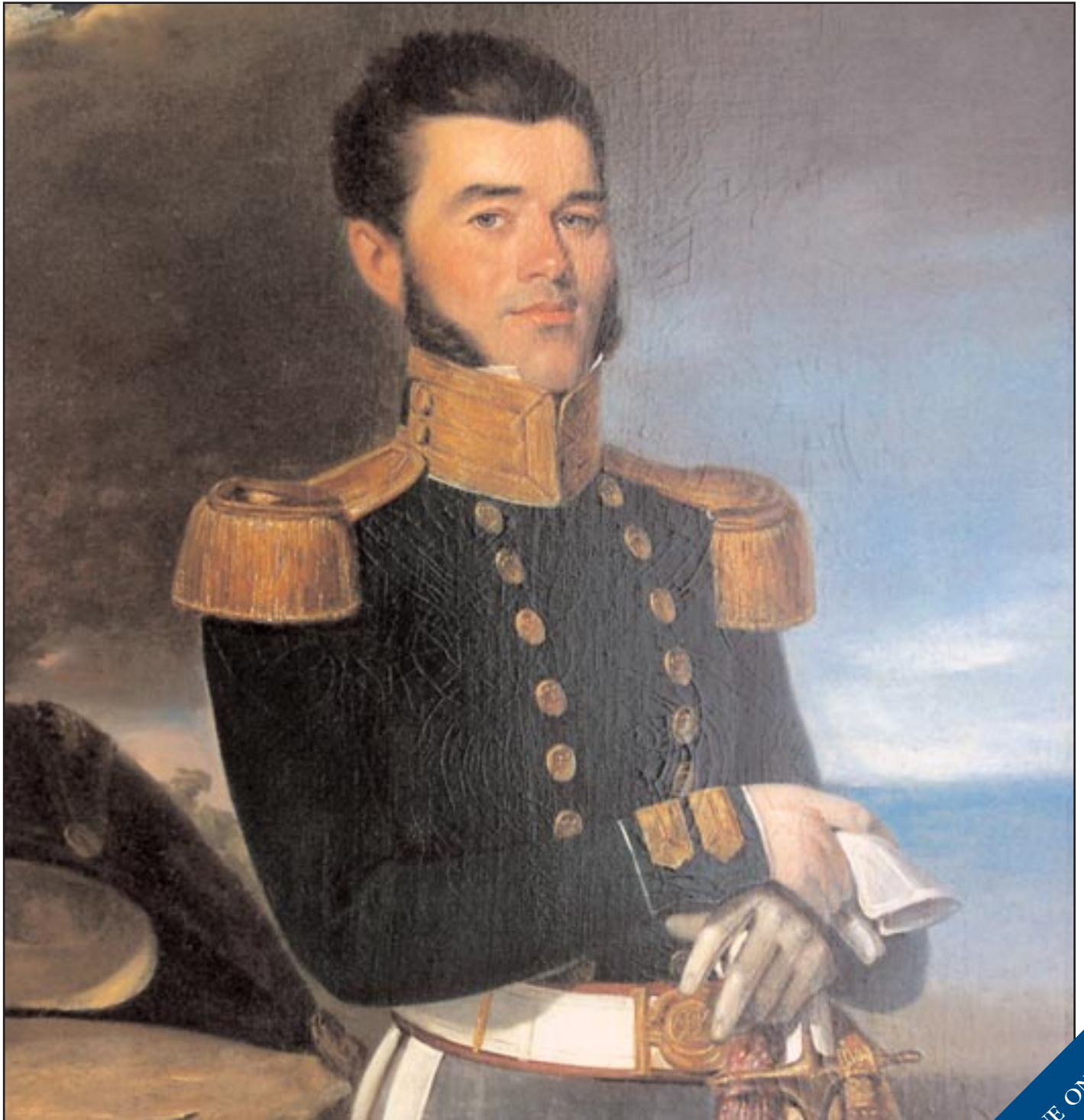


FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXX, NUMBER 2

2003



GIANTS OF THE CORPS ...TEMPO HIGH FOR FIELD HISTORIANS ...GEN RAYMOND G. DAVIS ...2001 CHRONOLOGY
CROSSING THE LINE OF DEPARTURE ...HEROES AND THEIR FLYING MACHINES ...CORPS LEADS WAY IN EQUALITY
KOREAN WAR PAMPHLET SERIES COMPLETE ...BEIRUT, 20 YEARS LATER ...EXHIBIT HIGHLIGHTS LEJEUNE

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

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2003

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Memorandum from the Director: Giants of the Corps
Col John W. Ripley, USMC (Ret)3

Field History: Tempo High for Field Historians
Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR4

In Appreciation: Gen Raymond Gilbert Davis
Robert V. Aquilina5

Marine Corps Chronology: 2001 Annual Chronology (Part I)
Ann A. Ferrante6

Ordnance Collection: We Christen Thee, EFV!
Dieter Stenger8

Uniform and Heraldry Collection: Pruitt Collection Finds Home in Quantico
Neil Abelsma9

Heritage Center News: Crossing the Line of Departure
Col Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR10

Combat Art: All Things New ...
Jack T. Dyer Jr.12

Aviation Collection: Heroes and Their Flying Machines
Michael E. Starn14

Archives: Beirut, 20 Years Later
Frederick J. Graboske15

History Writing: Series Honoring Korean War Heroes Complete
Charles R. Smith16

In Memoriam: LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr. Passes
Robert V. Aquilina17

Historical Quiz: Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984
Lena M. Kaljot18

Books in Review: The Battle for Equality
Canute Malcolm19

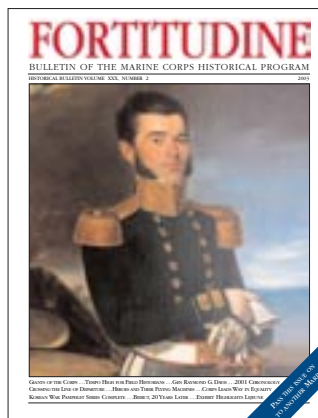
Oral History: Women Marines Association: 60 Years of Service
Fred H. Allison20

Exhibit News: Exhibit Highlights Gen. John A. Lejeune
James A. Fairfax,21

Book Notes: Books by Marines
Evelyn A. Englander22

Answers to the Historical Quiz: Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984
Lena M. Kaljot23

ABOUT THE COVER



A black and white reproduction of this oil painting of Maj Addison Garland, which was painted in 1836 when Garland was a second lieutenant stationed in Philadelphia, was used on the cover of Fortitudine, Vol. IV, No. 2, published in 1974. The Digges family, modern relatives of Garland, recently donated the original color portrait to the History and Museums Division Art Collection.

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Giants of the Corps



Col. John W. Ripley, USMC

We often hear the term “Giants of the Corps” in unit Professional Military Education events, Marine Corps publications and even on a national level. Anyone who frequents the History Channel will easily come across one of these memorable Marines. Styled for public consumption, the stories are somewhat general and not overly burdened with detail, nor are the facts always correct. Still, it matters little when the subject has renown beyond the Marine Corps for his actions on a distant battlefield. Such a Marine and great American has just left us; Gen Raymond Gilbert Davis, USMC (Ret). His accomplishments, his career and his renown and reputation, which will amaze the average Marine, are covered in greater detail on page 5. In all our 20th Century wars, save WWI and the first Gulf War, Gen Davis is linked with some of our toughest, most storied battles—Guadalcanal, Peleliu, Chosin and Vietnam. In the latter, the commanding general of U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Gen Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., USA, publicly singled Davis out as “my best division commander;” very high praise considering the number of divisions operating there and the fact that only two were Marine divisions.

In addition to his remarkable military career, he was lionized in his native state of Georgia, where his public service never stopped. Most Americans, however, and certainly all Marines, will remember Davis as the motivation for and guiding personality of the Korean War Memorial. As with all memorials, it is a tough road from concept to ribbon cutting. Nevertheless, in the person and reputation of Ray Davis, the antagonists had a formidable, if not impossible, obstacle to overcome. Of course, the very stunning and unique memorial to

our Korea veterans added luster to Gen Davis, who would become “Mr. Korea” in the minds of most Americans from that point on.

Throughout the entirety of our 50th anniversary commemoration of the Korean War over the past three years, Ray Davis became understandably prominent, attending ceremonies across the nation, making several trips to Korea and being spontaneously cheered by veterans whenever he appeared. These appearances no doubt took their toll, but he continued to show up. He attended the national commemoration of the Korean Armistice here in Washington in July, after which he returned to Georgia with a feeling of duty done. Still, he planned to attend one last commemorative event sponsored by the Marine Corps in San Francisco this month. He would not make it.

One day there will perhaps be a USS *Davis*, a Davis Hall or even a Camp Davis. Nothing could be more appropriate. Before this happens, however, the monument to Gen Raymond Davis is in the minds and the performance of every Marine who served with him or had the pleasure of knowing him. To be able to say “I knew this man,” or he was “my battalion commander at Peleliu,” or “my division commander in Vietnam,” or perhaps the highest accolade of all, “He led us out of Chosin,” is enough to satisfy the pride of any Marine. I just hope there is room in his outfit when I report to Marine Barracks, Pearly Gates.

October marked another milestone in the Division, and not an altogether pleasant one. We gathered on the quarterdeck and saluted the departure of a great Marine and Combat Artist, Jack T. Dyer, Jr., whose service here as curator of the combat art program stretches back 30 years. He essentially

created it. With 8,500 works of art produced by 340 artists, all cared for and accounted for by Dyer in less than ideal conditions, he has faced formidable tasks. Considering accountability alone, within 20 minutes of learning which offices had suffered damage from the terrorist attack on the Pentagon, Jack was in my office with a complete list of the combat art there. We would later learn that our losses were minimal considering the overall damage, but Jack was on top of it. While many of us can’t remember our zip code, Jack can name the exact location of every piece of original art in our collection, as well as the name of the responsible officer. His name is synonymous with combat art, which he has produced from Vietnam through most recently Turkey, Norway and Beirut. We say farewell to a friend and a professional whose influence will keep our combat art program preeminent for many years.

□1775□

A Marine from Echo Company enjoys the unit Christmas tree in Beirut, Lebanon in 1983. The small tree is decorated with expended brass cartridges carefully linked back together and draped around the branches. A small American flag tops the tree.

Jack T. Dyer, Jr., USMCR (Ret)



Tempo High for Field Historians

by Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR
Field History Branch OIC

After the end of major combat operations in the Persian Gulf, the History and Museum Division's Field History unit faced a dilemma of sorts—where to focus its efforts in the coming months? Like Marines everywhere, the unit had to perform a set of post-deployment tasks, though the historian's tasks were a little more focused on the printed and spoken word. There weren't a lot of weapons to clean or equipment to run through the wash racks, but there were oral histories to summarize, thousands of documents to catalog and hundreds of pictures to sort through. At the same time, Marines still were deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan and the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) was sailing for the coast of Liberia.

The first order of business was to insure the most important "perishable" event-based histories, those of the occupation of Iraq, were captured and secured since it appears such security

and stability operations are likely to become a mainstay of Marine operations in the 21st Century. To support this continuation of traditional Marine participation in small wars, the unit established in late July an historical "fire team" led by Col Jon T. Hoffman, who is both Deputy Director of the History and Museums Division and a field historian in the Individual Mobilization Augmentee Detachment. Hoffman traveled to Kuwait and Iraq with two other field historians, Maj Theodore R. McKeldin III and Capt Chris M. Kennedy. Their mission was to document operations that had occurred in the Marine Corps' area of operation since the end of major combat operations was declared in late April.

The historians recorded the Marines' challenges and accomplishments throughout southern Iraq. The situation in the Shiite holy center of An Najaf, Iraq, which was returning to a

semblance of order under the aegis of 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, was in many ways typical of the Marine experience as a whole. Historians are encouraged to record their impressions of events, and Kennedy's account of the situation in Najaf was particularly striking. He wrote about how Marines had succeeded in stabilizing the city beyond anyone's expectations. The Shiites are often associated with anti-American Islamic fundamentalism, but grassroots work by the Marines had gone a long way toward building a constructive relationship between the Marines and the local citizenry, which was quite different from the situation in other parts of the country.

Field historians then faced the issue of how best to cover the history of 26th MEU, which was putting Marines ashore in Africa. The significance of the operation in Liberia had to be weighed against that of the historical main effort—Operation Iraqi Freedom. The unit had to determine if enough manpower was available to cover operations in Liberia and still exploit the material from the war. There also was the question of whether a field historian could be inserted into that country. In the end, the unit opted to join forces with the Enduring Freedom Combat Assessment Team and the Naval Historical Center and send a field historian, Maj Carroll N. Harris, to Rota, Spain. There, Harris joined the MEU on its transatlantic trip back to the continental United States. Past experience has shown this approach presents an excellent opportunity for conducting oral history interviews. Memories are still relatively fresh, and once the ship sails, there are few competing priorities for the Marines on the interview list.

In short, the operational tempo of the Field History branch remains as high as that of the Fleet Marine Force as a whole. □1775□



Photo by USMC Historical Center

Capt Chris Kennedy (left), an unidentified armed escort, Col Jon Hoffman and Maj Ted McKeldin, members of the History and Museum Division's "historical fire team," met with local law enforcement officers at police headquarters outside Karbala, Iraq, during a recent fact gathering mission. The team visited nearly a dozen locations in Kuwait and Iraq and conducted more than 100 interviews that will provide important historical accounts of recent operations in the Gulf region. Those interviews, along with information compiled by Marine Corps historians, will become part of the resources available through the Historical Center.

Gen Raymond Gilbert Davis

*by Robert V. Aquilina
Reference Section Assistant Head*

General Raymond Gilbert Davis, USMC (Ret), a highly decorated combat veteran of three wars, who earned the Medal of Honor during the bitter fighting at the Chosin Reservoir in Korea, died 3 September 2003 in Conyers, Georgia, at the age of 88. He was buried at Forestlawn Memorial Gardens in College Park, Georgia.

The Fitzgerald, Georgia, native held a B.S. degree in chemical engineering from the Georgia School of Technology, and after graduation in 1938, was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant. He completed the Marine Officers' Basic School in May 1939 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and began a year of service with the Marine detachment on board the USS *Portland* in the Pacific. At the outbreak of World War II, he was serving with the 1st Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battery at Marine Barracks, New River (later Camp Lejeune), North Carolina. Upon his promotion to captain in February 1942, he was assigned as battery commander. During WWII, he participated in the Guadalcanal, Western New Guinea, Cape Gloucester and Peleliu campaigns.

In February 1943, he was promoted to major and appointed Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division in April 1944 while stationed on Cape Gloucester.

Maj Davis' heroism while commanding the 1st Battalion at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him a Navy Cross and the Purple Heart. Although wounded during the first hour of the Peleliu landing, he refused evacuation to remain with his men, and on one occasion, when heavy Marine casualties and the enemy's point-blank cannon fire had enabled Japanese forces to break through the Marine lines, he personally rallied and led his Marines in fighting to re-establish defensive positions. In October 1944, he returned to Pavuvu and was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Davis served in a variety of assign-



Gen Raymond G. Davis

ments following the war, including tours of duty at Quantico, Guam and Chicago, Illinois, where he was the Inspector-Instructor of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve Infantry Battalion. He was ordered to Korea in August 1950.

In Korea, LtCol Davis commanded the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines from August to December 1950. He earned the Nation's highest decoration for heroism, the Medal of Honor, during the 1st Marine Division's historic fight to break out of the Chosin Reservoir area. Against overwhelming odds, he led his battalion in a heroic four-day battle, which saved a rifle company from annihilation and opened a critical mountain pass to enable two trapped Marine regiments to escape the enemy. In addition to the Medal of Honor, Davis also was awarded two Silver Stars, a Legion of Merit and a Bronze Star with Combat "V." He returned from Korea in June 1951. President Harry S. Truman personally presented the Medal of Honor to LtCol Davis during a 24 November 1952 ceremony at the White House.

Following his return to the United States, Davis served at Quantico, Virginia, and at Headquarters, Marine Corps in Washington, D.C. He also served as Chief, Analysis Branch, on

the Staff of the Commander in Chief, Europe. In July 1963, he was promoted to brigadier general while enroute from Europe to the United States. Gen Davis served as Assistant Division Commander of the 3d Marine Division from October 1963 to November 1964. He was promoted to major general in November 1966.

During the Vietnam War, Davis served as Commanding General, 3d Marine Division from 1968 to 1969. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and three personal decorations by the South Vietnamese Government for his service there.

Following his return to the United States in May 1969, Davis was assigned as Deputy for Education with additional Duty as Director, Education Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico. After his promotion to lieutenant general in July 1970, he was appointed Commanding General at Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico.

On 23 February 1971, President Richard M. Nixon nominated Davis to the grade of general and to the position of Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. He served as Assistant Commandant until his retirement from active duty on 31 March 1972, following more than 33 years of service with the Marine Corps.

In retirement, Davis was a tireless advocate for veterans and a moving force in the successful effort to build the National Korean War Veterans' Memorial. He served as Executive Vice President of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce and President of the Marine Corps Coordinating Council of Greater Atlanta. In recent years, he was among a small group of Korean War veterans who visited the western side of the Chosin Reservoir. The trip was the first occasion since the Korean War in which North Korea had allowed Americans to visit the site. □1775□

2001 Annual Chronology (Part I)

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

The “Current Chronology of the Marine Corps” serves as a valuable source of information on significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history. Since 1982, the Marine Corps Historical Center’s Reference Section has compiled the yearly chronology by researching numerous primary and secondary sources each week. The following excerpts highlight events listed in the first eight months of the full 2001 Chronology.

16 January – A decade earlier, the air war against Iraq began, transforming Operation Desert Shield into Operation Desert Storm. Of the 400,000 Americans participating in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 93,000 were Marines, making it the largest contingency of Marines ever to participate in a single operation. The war began after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein invaded the small neighboring country of Kuwait and threatened to invade Saudi Arabia.

19 January – The Secretary of the Navy approved the awarding of the Prisoner of War Medal to eligible members of the Marine Security Guard Detachment, United States Embassy, Teheran, Iran, for the period 4 November 1979 through 20 January 1981. On 4 November 1979, 65 Americans were taken hostage, including 13 Marines. While four of the Marines were released two weeks later, the remaining nine were not released until the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan on 20 January 1981, suffering 444 days in captivity.

20 January – The Marine Corps participated in the inauguration of the 43rd President of the United States, George W. Bush. Participants included the United States Marine Corps Color Guard, officers representing the Marine Corps staff and a group of Marine reservists. The Marine Band, known as “The President’s Own,” also was on hand, as they have been for every inauguration since President Thomas Jefferson’s inaugural in 1801.

28 February – Approximately 1,200 Marines who served as a peacekeeping force in Kosovo following the air war



Photo by: Sgt M. V. Tindade, USMC

Poll bearers from 8th and I Marine Barracks Washington raise above their heads the casket containing the group remains of the Makin Raiders before laying it to rest at Arlington Cemetery.

there in 1999 were the first to rate and receive the Combat Action Ribbon following an amendment of the qualifications for the ribbon. Formerly, award of the Combat Action Ribbon was reserved for troops who fell under hostile fire and returned fire. Those requirements were relaxed in recognition of the danger in peacekeeping missions.

20 March – Gen James L. Jones, Commandant of the Marine Corps, handed out tan utility belts to the first company of Marine lieutenants to complete martial arts training in The Basic School. The Marine Corps martial arts program has five belts. Tan delineates the first level of training. Gen Jones wanted every Marine to receive some level of martial arts training by mid-2002.

30 March – The “8th and I” Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C. commenced the celebration of its bicentennial year with a ceremony attended by Gen James L. Jones, other general officers and former barracks Marines. Founded in 1801, the location of the oldest post of the Corps was decided by President Thomas Jefferson and LtCol William Ward Burrows, Commandant of the Marine Corps, based on its proximity to the Capitol and the Navy Yard.

9-11 April – The 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) and Boxer Amphibious Ready Group provided civic and humanitarian aid to the fledgling country of East Timor, an island nation besieged by civil strife and violence since declaring independence from Indonesia two years earlier. The Marines and sailors provided medical and dental care, transported supplies and resources and helped in construction projects.

24 May – Gordon R. England was sworn in as the 72d Secretary of the Navy. England had served as vice president of General Dynamics since 1997, and brought with him more than 30 years of experience in the defense and technology industries. As Secretary of the Navy, England’s vision was to “substantially improve our combat capability, enrich the lives of our people, swiftly incorporate technology across our total operation and dramatically improve our business practices.”

6 June – A new, more practical Marine Corps uniform was given final approval by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The new “cammies,” aside from being wash-and-wear, featured a unique computer generated pixel camouflage

design. The boots were made of rough-textured, non-reflective leather that did not require polishing.

14 June – While on tour in Europe, President George W. Bush announced the Navy would be pulling out of Vieques, a Puerto Rican island that served as the Atlantic Fleet's prime warfare training range. This decision came in light of the intense Puerto Rican opposition to the military's presence on Vieques. With a departure deadline of May 2003, the Center for Naval Analyses compiled a report that cited ranges in North Carolina and Florida as being jointly capable of replacing the Vieques training ground.

29 June – Five legendary Marine athletes were the first to be inducted into the new Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame in a ceremony held at Marine Barracks Washington. The inductees were Capt Gene Tunney, boxing legend famous for defeating Jack Dempsey in 1927 for the world heavyweight title; Col Frank Goettge, a Marine football player killed on Guadalcanal during World War II; Capt Ted Williams, Boston Red Sox right-fielder and World War II and Korean War fighter pilot; Cpl Lee Trevino, an outstanding golfer still competing on the Senior PGA Tour; and Capt Billy Mills, Olympic gold medalist in the 10,000 meter run.

30 June – The amphibious assault ship USS *Iwo Jima* was commissioned by the Navy in Pensacola, Florida. The ceremony included a keynote address by Gen



Photo courtesy: Stars and Stripes
A Marine models the pixel camouflage utility uniform. The uniform hit the military clothing stores 6 June.

Michael Williams, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. Zandra Krulak, wife of former Commandant Gen Charles Krulak and sponsor of the LHD-7, officially named the ship by breaking a bottle of champagne across the bow. The *Iwo Jima* was commissioned as a multipurpose transport ship with capabilities of serving as the command ship for any amphibious operations.

27 July – President George W. Bush awarded the 29 original Navajo "code talkers" of World War II Congressional Gold Medals. Four of the five living encoders attended the ceremony, held at the U.S. Capitol. The unique code, based on the Navajo language, was never deciphered by the Japanese and, because of its success, remained classified until 1968. Between 1942 and 1945, the code talkers were involved in every Marine assault in the Pacific, during which time 13 were killed in action.



Photo by: PHAN Robert Stratchko
Marines attached to NAS Pensacola joined sailors from USS Iwo Jima in the traditional manning of the rails ceremony when the ship joined the fleet as the seventh WASP class amphibious assault ship.

17 August – On this 59th anniversary of the famous World War II raid on Makin Atoll, the remains of 13 Raiders were buried at Arlington National Cemetery in a ceremony that drew more than 1,000 surviving friends, family members, Raiders and other Marines and war veterans who came to honor the dead. The bodies of 19 of the Raiders remained missing until 1999, when their location

was discovered. Upon identification by the Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii, the men were returned home for proper burial. Six of the families opted for a private burial.

24 August – President George W. Bush nominated Gen Peter Pace to succeed Air Force Gen Richard Myers as the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Currently serving as the chief of the U.S. Southern Command overseeing U.S. military interests in Central and South America, Gen Pace became the first Marine to serve in this capacity.

31 August – Secretary of the Navy Gordon R. England formally added the Kosovo Campaign Streamer to the official Battle Colors of the Marine Corps in a ceremony during the summer's final Evening Parade at Marine Barracks Washington. Former President Bill Clinton approved the Kosovo Campaign Medal and streamer in recognition of the role U.S. troops played in the Balkans

against the oppressive Yugoslavian government, headed by then-President Slobodan Milosevic. In 1999, Marines participated in the air campaign against Yugoslavia and later served as peace-keeping forces in Kosovo.

(Part II of the 2001 Chronology will be published in *Fortitudine*, Vol. XXX, No 3, 2003.) □1775□

We Christen Thee, EFV!

by Dieter Stenger
Curator of Ordnance

On 10 September 2003, the General Dynamics' Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV) was renamed and christened "EFV" (Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle) at the Direct Reporting Program Manager facility in Woodbridge, VA. "Alligator Marines" from World War II and the present smashed vials of water from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans against the vehicle while crying out the seminal words, "We christen thee, EFV!"

Truly revolutionary, with an unprecedented waterborne speed of up to 25 knots, the EFV will allow naval expeditionary forces to eliminate the mobility gap and, for the first time in naval warfare history, maneuver ashore in a single, seamless stroke to give both ships and landing forces sufficient sea space for maneuver, surprise and protection. The EFVs combination of firepower, armor, protection against nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, integrated and interoperable command and control systems, survivability characteristics unparalleled in the U.S. combat vehicle inventory, and high speed mobility on land and sea represent major breakthroughs in the ability of naval expeditionary forces to avoid an enemy's strengths and exploit their weaknesses. Moreover, the EFV will provide the Marine Corps with the capability to execute the full spectrum of military missions from humanitarian to conventional combat operations.

These concepts were outlined by LtGen Emil R. Bedard, Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations, flanked by a World War II-era tracked landing vehicle (LVT-4), provided by the History and Museums Division's branch activity in Quantico, and the current EFV. A full exhibit for the planned Heritage Center and National Museum of the Marine Corps (NMMC) also was on display that outlined how the story of Alligator Marines, their vehicles and amphibious



Photo: DRPM EFV

The EFV has a land speed of 45 mph and is armed with a 30 mm Mk 44 Mod 1 main automatic gun, a 7.62 mm coax machine gun and a fully stabilized ballistic solution laser range finder. The EFV has a planned carrying capacity of 17 Marines.

ous warfare would be incorporated in the new museum.

The NMMC will showcase four different amphibian tractors. The original Roebling Alligator, designed in 1937, will be on display to mark the beginning of what revolutionized amphibious warfare. The tableaux and suspended aircraft in the central gallery speak to the major contributions of the Marine Corps to American military history. The LVT-1, its logistical role transformed into a combat role on Tarawa, is depicted on Red Beach 3, alongside Major Henry "Jim" P. Crowe, leading his Marines over the seawall. In the Iwo Jima immersion exhibit, museum visitors will first learn of the proposed landings in the briefing room. By way of audio and visual simulation, the visitor shall embark onto an LVT-4 and experience a "run" to the enemy-held beaches on Iwo Jima. The Marine Life display in the

Korean War exhibit will incorporate an LVT-3 to illustrate the flexibility of the amphibian tractor. In this scenario, sandbags have been used to entrench an LVT-3 armed with a .50-caliber Browning machine gun in a fire support role. Outside the landings at Inchon and Wonson, and the Han River crossings, LVTs were used in fire-support missions.

The successful renaming ceremony of the EFV could be measured by the atmosphere and rhetoric that was predominately historical. Both the old and the new, represented by the vehicles themselves and Alligator Marines from yesterday and today, set the stage for a truly historic event. For more information about the EFV, visit www.efv.usmc.mil. For more information about the NMMC, visit www.marineheritage.org.

□1775□

Pruitt Collection Finds Home in Quantico

by Neil Abelsma

Curator of Textiles and Heraldry

Outgunned and vastly outnumbered, Cpl John Henry Pruitt demonstrated the kind of courage and heroism for which Marines are revered when he single-handedly attacked and overwhelmed an enemy stronghold at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, during World War I. He was later wounded and died the next day, on his birthday. For his actions, Pruitt was awarded the Medal of Honor. His official citation states: "For extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 3, 1918. Cpl Pruitt, single-handed, attacked two machine guns, capturing them and killing two of the enemy. He then captured 40 prisoners in a dugout nearby. This gallant soldier was killed soon afterward by shell fire while sniping at the enemy."

In all, eight Marines were awarded the Medal of Honor during WWI. Of those, Pruitt and four others received both the Navy and Army versions for the same action. Pruitt was returned to the United States following his death and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

In a ceremony on 22 April 2003 at the Arizona Capitol Museum, the Pruitt family generously donated the medals and other items associated with Pruitt's life to the Marine Corps Museum. Pruitt family members had visited Quantico a year earlier to participate in the dedication ceremony of Pruitt Hall, a bachelor enlisted quarters.

The donation was a coming home event since it was from Quantico that Pruitt departed for France with the 78th Company, 6th Regiment of Marines to join the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Force. He participated in engagements at Chateau-Thierry, Bouresches and Belleau Wood. On 14 June 1918, Pruitt suffered injuries from a gas attack and was sent to a base hospital. Once



Photo: Air-Ground Museum

Among the items donated by the Pruitt family were a scrapbook, medals and an array of award documents. The items will become integral parts of exhibits in the new National Museum of the Marine Corps.

recovered, he returned to the front and fought in the Marbache sector, St. Mihiel and Thiacourt, where he was cited for bravery in action for aiding in the capture of an enemy machine gun.

The Pruitt family donation was presented in Phoenix and hand-carried back to Quantico. Present during the donation ceremony were numerous members of the Pruitt family, Arizona Capitol Museum staff and the media. The medals are destined for the WWI and Medal of Honor exhibits in the new National Museum of the Marine Corps, where they will be preserved for future generations to appreciate.

Pruitt's Navy Medal of Honor is an example of the rare "Tiffany Cross" designed by the New York City jewelry firm, Tiffany & Company. In 1919, the Navy adopted two different Medals of Honor to distinguish between combat and non-combat action. The Tiffany design was awarded for combat actions. In 1942, however, the Medal of Honor became

solely for combat action and the Tiffany design was dropped. The inscription on Pruitt's medal reads: "Awarded to Corporal John Henry Pruitt United States Marine Corps Blanc Mont Ridge, France October 3, 1918."

In a 1922 letter to Pruitt's mother, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, then MajGen John A. Lejeune, wrote: "Please accept my congratulations, as the Commandant of the Corps whose traditions your late son so nobly upheld, upon being the mother of so worthy a son who unselfishly laid down his life for the love of his country, and may these simple tokens of recognition of his gallant conduct in the face of the enemy, in their own peculiar way perpetuate his memory in the hearts of those who mourn his loss."

The Pruitt family donation will be on display in the new National Museum of the Marine Corps upon its completion. □1775□

Crossing the Line of Departure

by Col Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR
Deputy Director

All Marines know when you cross the line of departure you shift from the realm of planning and preparation and actually begin to execute your mission. After years of preliminary thought and effort, the project to build a state-of-the-art National Museum of the Marine Corps has finally stepped off in tangible fashion toward its objective. The most visible manifestation of that event are the bulldozers, dump trucks and workers swarming over the museum site just outside the front gate of Marine Corps Base Quantico.

Under a contract funded by the Marine Corps, a construction firm is clearing away stumps and brush, cutting an access road and grading the land to conform to the master plan for the museum and its environs. This portion of the project will continue for several more weeks. At the same time, work is underway to bring water, sewer, electric and gas utilities to the site. When these efforts are complete, the site will be ready for a prime contractor to begin erecting the museum itself.

The project has achieved several other critical milestones in recent months. Fentress Bradburn Architects of Denver submitted the final plans for the site and building to the Marine Corps in July 2003. The History and Museums Division, Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation have now approved these documents. The detailed drawings and schedules will serve as the basis for competitive bids by prime contractors. The process of



Photo by: LCpl Christopher Roberts

Ground Breaking for the National Museum of the Marine Corps, the first phase of a campus of facilities planned for the Marine Corps Heritage Center, took place in front of Lejeune Hall on 26 Sept. Gen Michael W. Hagee, Commandant of the Marine Corps; former U.S. Sen. Charles Robb, Prince William County Board of Supervisors Chairman Sean Connaughton and retired LtGen Ronald Christmas dig into soil which had to be transported from the actual construction site because of Hurricane Isabel.

winnowing the field of potential bidders is already under way.

The exhibit design process continues to move forward at a steady clip. Christopher Chadbourne and Associates submitted its 60 percent design package in July 2003. These documents encompass plans for each individual exhibit in every gallery, a list of artifacts that will be displayed, draft text for a representative sample of the exhibits and a thorough outline of audio and visual productions for

the media component of the exhibits. The History and Museums Division has reviewed the 60 percent plans and provided feedback to the designers, who are now engaged in fleshing out the remaining details to bring the plans to the 95 percent level. Those documents will be submitted for review in December 2003. The exhibit design process is on track for completion by February 2004.

The Marine Corps Heritage Foundation continues its Herculean effort to raise the money needed to construct the National Museum building. On the evening of 25 September, the Foundation hosted a gala dinner to launch a more public phase of its capital campaign. The announced goal is \$36.5 million, which will entirely fund construction of Phase 1 of the project. The Foundation already has in hand dona-



A new proposed logo design by Christopher Chadbourne and Associates for the National Museum of the Marine Corps.

tions and pledges totaling half that amount. The money has come from more than 50,000 donors, which includes corporations, other foundations and a wide range of individual Marines, Marine veterans and friends of the Corps.

On the morning of 26 September, Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Foundation co-hosted a formal groundbreaking for the new museum. Due to soggy conditions created by Hurricane Isabel, the ceremony took place in front of Lejeune Hall on board the base rather than at the actual museum site. It was a fitting location nonetheless, since a statue of Gen John Archer Lejeune—a leading proponent of professional military education and historical study in the Corps—stood watch over the proceedings. The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Michael Hagee; the president of the Foundation, LtGen Ron Christmas; Marine veteran and former U.S. senator Charles S. Robb; and chairman of the Prince William County Board of Supervisors, Sean T. Connaughton wielded ceremonial shovels and turned the first dirt, which was brought from the site for the occasion.

The History and Museums Division continues its efforts to prepare thousands of artifacts for display, ranging from aircraft and armored vehicles to

Commandant Gen Michael W. Hagee and Marine Corp Heritage Foundation member David H. Hugel enjoy the festivities at a recent gala event to support the new National Museum of the Marine Corps.

Photo courtesy: Marine Corps Heritage Foundation



Photo courtesy: Marine Corps Heritage Foundation

Models of the new National Museum of the Marine Corps give a bird's eye view of what visitors can expect when they visit the new state-of-the-art facility in Quantico, Virginia. The museum will feature a full array of exhibits, including aircraft suspended above the museum floor.

muskets and medals. As an assist to the division's small restorations section, private contractors are refurbishing many of the items. All planes and helicopters destined for overhead display have been inspected for structural integrity and unique suspension mounts will be designed and fabricated for each.

The road to the National Museum of the Marine Corps has been long and

challenging so far, but the pace of activity will only increase for the foreseeable future. The History and Museums Division and its partners are "locked and loaded" as we cross the line of departure and march toward our objective—the opening of a facility that will showcase the sterling record of the Corps and set the standard for military museums around the world. □1775□

A model of the exterior of the new National Museum of the Marine Corps shows how planners envision the building and surrounding grounds. The nearby roadway is Interstate 95. This view of the building's central mast and surrounding glass atrium clearly shows how the Marine flag raising at Iwo Jima influenced the design of the facility.

Photo courtesy: Marine Corps Heritage Foundation



All Things New ...

*Compiled by Jack T. Dyer Jr.
Curator of Art*

This year saw several new acquisitions at the Historical Center's art collection, more than can be shown in a single issue of *Fortitudine*. In this section, we have chosen to highlight one of the combat artists who recently submitted new work upon his return from Iraq.

Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC, was deployed to Iraq from March to May of this year. He went to the field with Delta Company of the 1st Tank Battalion. Upon his return to the United States, he finished a number of paintings depicting his experience in Iraq. In addition, Carrillo, who has rejoined his parent unit, continues to work on other pieces based on the many sketches he made in the field.

A combat artist is seldom able to set up an easel and paint a picture while working in an active theater of operation—they have neither the luxury of time nor are they able to carry the necessary materials for such a task with them in that environment. The sketchbook, therefore, becomes the film that enables the artist to capture the details of the moment. Some of the sketches may later be used as a guide for creating color paintings.

Delta Company M-1A1 Abrams tanks fire south of Al Basarab, Iraq, on 5 April 2003. The artist later made a watercolor from this pencil drawing.

Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC

Tanks Firing



While combat artists carry a sketchbook into the field, they are not constrained to its pages as their only medium. Carrillo demonstrates this with his "Marine Standing" sketch, which was drawn on a piece of cardboard from an MRE (Meal, Ready to Eat) box.

Of course, this "cardboard canvas" may not have been altogether a matter of choice. Carrillo may have improvised while his sketchbook was drying after being dunked in an Iraqi wetland when his Humvee overturned. Fortunately, no one was injured in the accident, but Carrillo's sketchbook got a good soaking. Although the artist was able to use the sketchbook again after it had dried for about a week, the musty odor of waterlogged paper has only recently dissipated.

Another challenge for artists in Iraq were the frequent sand storms, depicted in Carrillo's "Sand Storm" sketch of a Marine desperately trying to protect himself and his equipment from the swirling sand. Aside from the problem of holding pages in place while the wind was blowing, Carrillo said the sketchbook pages turned to sandpaper from the storm's fine gran-



Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC Marine Standing
This drawing of a Marine was done on the back of an MRE ration carton using brown, black and blue pencil with white highlights.

ules, allowing only three to four strokes of a pencil before the lead was worn down.

Long-time *Fortitudine* readers may recognize another of the Center's recent acquisitions, which appears on this month's cover. A black and white reproduction of this original was used on the cover of Vol. IV, No. 2, published in 1974. This issue's full color version shows the technical progress made in the 29 years since Addison Garland, our 19th Century Marine second lieutenant, last graced the cover of *Fortitudine*.

As explained in the original article by Richard A. Long, the hunter green uniform blouse worn by Garland in the portrait was short-lived, used for only six years from 1834 to 1840 after President Andrew Jackson decreed that military uniforms would reflect the same colors used during the Revolutionary War. For a Marine, that



Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC

A Delta Company M-1A1 tank aims its turret toward an open area during a patrol in Iraq. The crew christened the steel beast "BAD MOFO," which they had lettered on the tank's barrel.

Bad Mofo



Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC

An irritating swirl of sand engulfs a Marine as he tries to keep himself and his equipment serviceable.

Sand Storm

meant hunter green. The blouse was soon pulled from service because the vibrant green color faded rapidly to a dull gray when exposed to ultra-violet light.

The original oil on canvas portrait was painted in 1836 and was recently donated to the Museums' Art Collection by the Digges family, the modern relatives of Garland who affectionately refer to the painting as "Uncle Add." Maryland residents Deborah of Towson and Sally of Baltimore, and Massachusetts residents Diana of Jamaica Plain and Mallory of Milton, donated the painting in honor of their grandfather, Dudley M. Diggs (Mr. Diggs spelled his last name differently) and their father, Dudley P. Digges.

It is unclear who painted the Garland portrait, but indications are it may have been J. Barincou, a French artist who worked in Philadelphia from 1830 to 1839. Garland was stationed in Philadelphia when the portrait was painted. Unfortunately, little is known about Barincou, but he may also have used the name F. Barinsou, a lithographer who worked in Philadelphia during the same period.

Staff members are greeted by Garland daily, as the piece has become a favorite fixture in the Museum's office space at the Washington Navy Yard. Those interested may view the piece by appointment. □1775□

Carrillo shows a marine resting in this quick pencil drawing. The sketchbook includes notes about details the artist observed.

Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC

Marine Resting



Heroes and Their Flying Machines

by Michael E. Starn
Curator of Aeronautics

Since 1948, Marines have looked to the skies with hope, joy and even reverence as the sound of helicopter blades beat through the air in places such as Inchon, Saigon, Beirut and now Tikrit, signaling incoming supplies, reinforcements, wounded being flown out for emergency medical attention, or fallen Marines heading home to final resting places.

Since its inception, the helicopter has played a vital role in combat. On 19 August 1967, the importance of helicopters was put to the test when Maj Stephen W. Pless, then a captain, flew his UH-1E (nicknamed Huey) to the rescue of a downed Army helicopter crew that was being overrun by Viet Cong. After making several passes over the crash site and driving 40 to 50 Viet Cong back to the tree line, Maj Pless landed and his crew, consisting of Capt Rupert Fairfield (co-pilot), GySgt Leroy Poulson (gunner) and LCpl John Phelps (crewchief), rescued three of the four crewmen of the downed craft. Fairfield and Poulson then placed the fourth soldier, who had been killed by enemy fire, in an Army UH-1B.

Pless' fully armed UH-1E was severely overloaded, carrying himself, his three crewmen, and three of the four Army crewmen. To reduce the weight of the aircraft, Pless ordered his crew to jettison the craft's empty rocket pods and armor plating. Without the additional weight, Pless managed to coax his aircraft off the ground and he flew the wounded men to the hospital in Chu Lai.

For their actions in this rescue mission, Fairfield, Poulson and Phelps all received the Navy Cross. On 16 January 1969, Pless was summoned to the White House where he was presented the Medal of Honor by President Lyndon B. Johnson. Tragically, Pless was killed six months later in a motorcycle accident.

On 3 May 1983, the helicopter was transferred to the Museums Branch for



Photo: Department of Defense (USMC) 48604

Mrs. Nancy Pless reflects on times past sitting in the Huey her son flew during the Vietnam War. This was the first time Mrs. Pless had seen the actual aircraft her son used to rescue the crew of a downed Army helicopter and it provided an additional connection to her deceased son, Maj Stephen Pless, who earned the Medal of Honor during that rescue.

inclusion in its historical aircraft collection. After being on loan to the Liberal Aviation Museum in Liberal, Kansas, for several years, the helicopter was returned to Quantico where it has been in storage awaiting a complete restoration before going on display in the National Museum of the Marine Corps. For several months, the Museums Branch has been waiting approval from the Secretary of the Navy to allow Black Shadow Aviation, Inc., owned by former Marine Roy Stafford, to perform a complete restoration of Pless' Huey. Upon its return, UH-1E BuNo: 154760 will appear just as it did on 19 August 1967.

On 13 August 2003, almost 37 years later to the day, the Museums Branch had the honor and pleasure of a visit by Mrs. Nancy Pless, Maj Pless' mother. After viewing her son's duplicate Medal of Honor, which she requested be transferred to this office from the National Naval Aviation Museum in Pensacola, Florida, Mrs. Pless was escorted by members of the Marine Corps Vietnam pilots Pop-A-Smoke Association and myself to Larson Gymnasium where the helicopter is

currently being stored. After several emotional moments, Mrs. Pless said she only had seen her son's aircraft in photographs and never in person. Mrs. Pless and her entourage were given a complete briefing on the National Museum of the Marine Corps and the role that her son's helicopter would play in the exhibits representing Vietnam.

Personal stories such as this are common with many of the artifacts being held in the historic collections at the Museums Branch, which is constantly working to identify and locate historic objects still in service or in the hands of former Marines or their families. For example, the branch recently identified CH-46E BuNo: 153389 as another aircraft involved in a rescue operation in Vietnam. During that operation, PFC Michael Clausen earned the Medal of Honor. This aircraft will be stricken from service and conveyed to this office as soon as it is available. The aircraft is currently serving overseas with HMM-161 and has served in every major operation since its history-making event in Vietnam.

□1775□

Beirut, 20 Years Later

by Frederick J. Graboske
Archives Section Head

Recent military operations in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom) and in Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom) are included under the rubric “global war on terror.” President George W. Bush proclaimed these conflicts in response to the Al-Qaeda attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001. However, the terrorists’ war against the United States began much earlier. Their war began before the explosions in East Africa and Saudi Arabia, or the attack on the USS *Cole*. It began before the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, or the 1989 hanging of Marine LtCol William Higgins, who had been taken hostage by terrorists.

Although it was not the opening salvo in the war, the suicide bombing of the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines Headquarters Building in Beirut, Lebanon, on 23 October 1983 was one of the most successful attacks against American interests. In that attack, 241 Americans died; 220 were Marines and the remainder were soldiers and Navy medical personnel assigned to the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), of which the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, was a component. For the Marines, this was the highest loss of life in a single day since the landing on Iwo Jima in 1945.

Earlier in 1983, on 21 April, terrorists had bombed the American embassy in Beirut. That attack killed 63 people, including 17 Americans. One of those killed was a member of the Marine Security Guard detachment who was on duty in the main lobby. On 19 October, four Marines in a supply convoy were wounded by a remote controlled car bomb. Presumably, Palestinian terrorists were

responsible for these attacks. There was never an overt response by American forces against any terrorist organization.

The Archives Section is the custodian of the records of the 1982 to 1984 Marine deployment to Beirut. There are no command chronologies for the 1st Battalion or the 8th Marines for the period July to December 1983. There are, however, command chronologies from the 24th MAU for the entire period. In addition, Archives houses extensive message traffic related to the bombing. These records pri-



Photo: Department of Defense (USMC) 20031088146

A Marine patrol from BLT 2/6, the ground combat element of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit, takes cover after receiving fire in the Ouzai district of Beirut in March 1983. Behind the Marines is a French soldier in sunglasses.

marily show researchers how the military emergency medical evacuation system quickly began moving the wounded to hospitals in Europe. While some of the material is pending review by other agencies, most has been declassified. The Archives Section is currently imaging the declassified records and copying them to CD-ROM. The project should be completed by the end of 2003.

Benis M. Frank, the History and

Museums Division’s oral historian during that period, conducted many interviews with survivors. The interviews were recorded on audiocassettes. There are more than 50 items listed under the search topic “Beirut” in the oral history collection alone. A joint project with the Navy Historical Center is currently underway to convert all oral histories to digital format. So far, approximately 35 percent of the collection has been converted. Interviews related to the Lebanon deployment are among those now available in digital format. Not all interviews have been transcribed, nor are there associated data sheets. In fact, approximately 30 percent of the collection lacks data sheets. A volunteer is currently listening to the tapes and recording information about the contents, which is then entered into a searchable database. There is an entry for every interview in the database. While not always complete, the entries contain at least a name and sometimes a date or unit.

In addition, the section’s map collection is being inventoried. To date, there are seven map entries for Beirut. Inasmuch as the section lacks the ability to make large format copies, the collection is currently closed to the public. However, plans are in the works to begin digitizing the collect sometime this year, with the ultimate goal of having it available on the Internet.

The History and Museums Division produced a history of the Lebanon deployment: *U.S. Marines in Lebanon 1982-1984*. Written by Benis M. Frank, it is a detailed account of Marine activities during this period and contains numerous photographs. A few copies still are available through the Division’s S-4. □1775□

Series Honoring Korean War Heroes Complete

by Charles R. Smith
History Writing Head

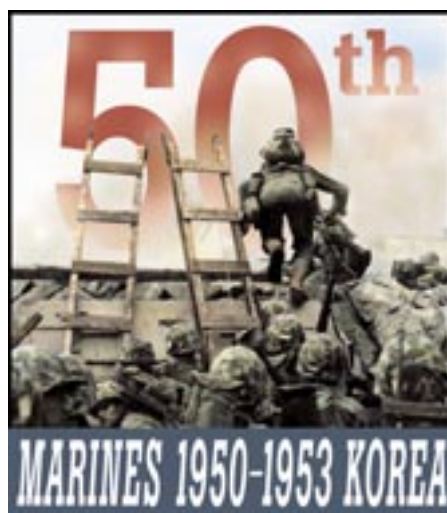
The official commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Korean War ended this year with the Department of the Navy's Sea Services October capstone event in San Francisco, California, honoring all Korean War veterans, and the Nation's final commemorative event on Veteran's Day in November in New York City. During the commemorative period, which began on 25 June 2000, the History and Museums Division not only created a large Korean War exhibit with appropriate contemporary artifacts and photographs, but also completed the publication of a series of 50th anniversary pamphlets.

The Division had planned to publish 12 titles, but completed the series with 11, the last of which appeared in November. The series, as published, covers every Marine Corps landing and campaign in Korea, as well as additional topics related to aviation, helicopters and the contributions of the British Royal Marines and the Korean Marines.

The series of Korean War pamphlets mirrored the purposes of the Division's previous commemorative pamphlets: express appreciation to the Korean War generation of Marines; acquaint the American people with the Marine Corps' Korean War accomplishments; and most importantly, tell today's Marines what their predecessors did 50 years before.

The first pamphlet to be published, *Fire Brigade: U.S. Marines in the Pusan Perimeter*, by Capt John C. Chapin, USMCR (Ret), looked at the formation, employment and ultimate dissolution of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade and the support rendered by Marine Aircraft Group 33 during the fateful summer of 1950. *Over the Seawall: U.S. Marines at Inchon*, by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), followed. A veteran of the landing, Simmons covered the events leading up to Gen Douglas MacArthur's bold stroke to cut off the North Korean's thrust to the south, as

well as the landing and movement inland as Marines carried the attack toward the South Korean capital. Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret), takes the Marines 20 miles inland through Yongdungpo, across the Han River and into Seoul. There, in *Battle of the Barricades: U.S. Marines in the Recapture of Seoul*, he takes the reader from house to house, from barricade to barricade, through the fight for the South Korean capital to the landing at Wonsan. Simmons completed the campaigns of 1950 with *Frozen Chosin: U.S. Marines at the Changjin Reservoir*. The pamphlet is the day-by-day, at times hour-by-hour, account of



Logo design by W. Stephen Hill

individual heroism and perseverance by Marines of the 1st Marines Division in the snow-covered mountains of North Korea, which proved to be one of the most remarkable feats in the storied history of the Marine Corps.

LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR (Ret), in *Counteroffensive: U.S. Marines from Pohang to No Name Line*, describes the skirmishes and battles involving the 1st Marine Division during the first United Nations counteroffensive from late January to late April 1951, following the fight out of the Chosin Reservoir. Noted historian, Col Allan R. Millett, USMCR (Ret), followed with *Drive North: U.S. Marines*

at the Punchbowl, which tells the story of fighting northeast of the Hwachon Reservoir during the summer and fall of 1951—some of the fiercest the Marine Corps has faced in its history.

Against the backdrop of ongoing peace negotiations, *Stalemate: U.S. Marines from Bunker Hill to the Hook*, by Bernard C. Nalty, traces the efforts of the 1st Marine Division, following its move across the Korean peninsula to hold the Jamestown Line during 1952. Nalty followed up with *Outpost War: U.S. Marines from the Nevada Battles to the Armistice*, which tells of the frequent and hard fight to defend the main line of resistance at such famous outposts as Carson, Reno and Vegas, north of the Imjin River along the trace of the 38th Parallel, the return of Marine prisoners of war following the ceasefire and the withdrawal of the 1st Marine Division in 1955.

The last three pamphlets, *Corsairs to Panthers: U.S. Marine Aviation in Korea*, by MajGen John P. Condon, USMC (Ret), and Cdr Peter B. Mersky, USNR (Ret), *Whirlybirds: U.S. Marine Helicopters in Korea*, by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR (Ret) and *Train Wreckers and Ghost Killers: Allied Marines in the Korean War*, by Leo J. Daugherty III, tell the stories of Marine airmen, the first use by the Marine Corps of the helicopter in combat and the contributions of our allied Marines forces—the British Royal Marines and the Marines of the South Korean Marine Corps.

Now that the Korean War commemorative period is over and the pamphlet series is completed, the Division can look back at the effort with pleasure and pride. We have received praise ranging from delight to finding the pamphlets “informative and essential.” We hope we have accomplished what we set out to do: honor the Marine veteran and educate today's young Marines about the history and traditions of their Corps. □1775□

LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr. Passes

by Robert V. Aquilina

Reference Section Assistant Head

LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr.



LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr.

LtGen Alpha L. Bowser, Jr. USMC (Ret), died 13 July 2003 in Kailu, Hawaii, at the age of 92. Born in Crafton, Pennsylvania,

he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in June 1932.

During World War II, Bowser participated in Marine operations on New Georgia, Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima. He was awarded a Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and two Bronze Stars for heroism and outstanding service.

Following World War II, he served in several assignments at Quantico and later on the Staff of Fleet Marine Force Pacific, in Honolulu, Hawaii. In July 1950, he was ordered to Korea, where he served as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 1st Marine Division. For outstanding service during the Inchon-Seoul and Chosin Reservoir campaigns, he was awarded a second and third Legion of Merit with Combat "V."

After his return from Korea, Bowser served in a variety of assignments, including duty at Camp Pendleton, California, and later as Staff Officer, Plans Branch, and Senior Marine Officer, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE). In August 1956, he assumed command of the Recruit Training Command, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, and was promoted to brigadier general in September 1956.

In June 1958, he became Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division, at Camp Pendleton, and in January 1959, he was assigned duty as Commanding General, Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, California. He was promoted to major general in July 1960. From 1963 to 1965, he

served as the Commanding General at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

Nominated for three-star rank in March 1965, LtGen Bowser began his last active duty assignment as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, in July 1965. He retired from active duty on 30 June 1967, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

LtGen Louis B. Robertshaw



LtGen Louis B. Robertshaw

LtGen Louis B. Robertshaw, USMC (Ret), died 14 July 2003 in Chestertown, Maryland, at the age of 90. The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania native was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1936.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, Robertshaw served several tours of duty with the 2d Marine Brigade in China. Following his return to the United States in 1940, he was assigned to the Naval Academy as Executive Officer of the Marine Detachment, and also coached the football and basketball teams. He entered flight school at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida in February 1942, and upon graduation in August 1942, was designated a Naval Aviator.

During World War II, Robertshaw earned two awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross, along with six air medals, for heroism in combat operations in the Solomons area. He also served during the war at Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, Hawaii, and later, as Marine Aviation Officer on the staff of the Commander, Naval Activities, Japan.

During the Korean War, Robertshaw served as Commanding Officer of Marine Aircraft Group 33, 1st Marine

Aircraft Wing, and was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V," a third Distinguished Flying Cross and his seventh through eleventh Air Medals.

Following his return to the United States, Robertshaw served in a number of assignments, including tours of duty at Quantico; Cherry Point, North Carolina; Iwakuni, Japan; and Glenview, Illinois.

Robertshaw assumed command of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in May 1966. He received a Gold Star in lieu of his twelfth Air Medal for meritorious achievement in aerial flights in Vietnam during the period 27 January to 25 May 1967. He also was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal along with several Vietnamese decorations.

Upon his return to the United States in July 1967, he assumed duties as the Marine Corps Liaison Officer on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations, and for service in this capacity was awarded the Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. In July 1968, he was appointed Inspector General of the Marine Corps.

Upon assuming duties as Deputy Chief of Staff (Manpower) and Director of Personnel at Headquarters Marine Corps in April 1969, Robertshaw received his third star. For his service in this assignment, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a third Legion of Merit. Robertshaw retired from active duty on 1 July 1971, after 35 years of Marine Corps service.

Felix W. de Weldon



Felix W. de Weldon

Felix W. de Weldon, the sculptor of the inspiring Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, Virginia, died 2

June 2003 in Woodstock, Virginia, at the age of 96. The native of Vienna,

Austria, obtained his bachelor degree at Marchetti College in 1925, and received M.A. and M.S. degrees in 1927 from the University of Vienna's Academy of Creative Arts and School of Architecture. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree at the same institution in 1929. He also studied in Paris, Rome, Florence and Oxford before settling in the United States in 1938. By that time, he was an acknowledged sculptor and had received commissions to create busts of members of the British royalty.

During World War II, de Weldon served in the United States Navy and was a combat artist stationed at Patuxent River Naval Air Station in Maryland. His admiration of the famous 28 February 1945 Joe Rosenthal photograph, which depicts the second flag raising atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, inspired him to create the sculpture that would receive international acclaim. The resulting Marine Corps War Memorial took hundreds of assistants and nearly a decade to complete. The memorial was dedicated on 10 November 1954, and continues to this day to draw thousands of visitors annually. Although de Weldon sculpted more than 30 monuments for the

Washington, D.C. area, the Marine Corps War Memorial arguably remains his most famous work.

Donald T. Regan

Donald T. Regan, a former Marine who served as Secretary of the Treasury and later as Chief of Staff under President Ronald Reagan, died in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the age of 84.

Regan left Harvard Law School in 1940 to enlist in the Marine Corps Officer Candidate program. He subsequently served as an enlisted Marine from October 1940 until February 1941. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve on 20 February 1941 at Quantico, and was assigned to the Fourth Reserve Officers Course. On 3 August 1941, he resigned his Reserve commission to accept a Regular commission. In October 1941, he was assigned to the 5th Defense Battalion and went with the unit to Iceland. The battalion returned to the United States in March 1942. In July, he was transferred to the 11th Defense Battalion and sailed with the unit in December to Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. By this time, he was a captain. As an artillery officer, Regan served in four Pacific opera-

tions, specifically New Georgia, Bougainville, Guam and Okinawa. At the war's end, he returned to the Marine Corps Reserve and was a member of the 5th Infantry Battalion in Washington, D.C. Regan was promoted to major in 1943 and to lieutenant colonel in 1951. He retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1957. Regan was a member of the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation.

Leon Uris

Leon Uris, a former Marine and best-selling author of such novels as *Exodus* and *Battle Cry*, died 21 June 2003 at the age of 78. A native of Baltimore, Maryland, Uris quit high school to join the Marine Corps in 1941. He participated in combat operations on Guadalcanal and Tarawa. Following the war, he began work on *Battle Cry*, which was based on his Marine Corps experiences in the Pacific. Uris went on to author several more popular novels and screenplays, including *Topaz*, an espionage thriller, *Trinity*, an epic best seller about Ireland, and his celebrated portrayal of the founding of Israel, *Exodus*. His last book, *O'Hara's Choice*, was released in October and deals with the Marine Corps following the Civil War. □1775□

Historical Quiz

Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984

by Lena M. Kaljot
Reference Historian

- Which Commandants of the Marine Corps led the Corps during the period of Marine deployments to Lebanon?
- Which Marine Amphibious Unit was the first to land in Lebanon in August 1982 to supervise the evacuation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization from Beirut?
- In late February 1983, Marines conducted relief operations in the town of Quartaba and the Syrian-held territory in Lebanon's central mountains, during what natural disaster?
- As members of the Multinational Force, units from which three countries worked with U.S. Marines toward ending factional fighting and establishing stability in Lebanon?
- Having left Lebanon in June 1983, Marines of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit participated in the 25 October to 2 November 1983 operation on this Caribbean island nation before returning to Lebanon in November.
- Which venerable Navy battleship participating in the Lebanon operation was a veteran of World War II, Korea and Vietnam?
- A suicide truck loaded with explosives destroyed the headquarters building of the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 242 U.S. servicemen, on what date?
- In November 1983, as a result of the Commandant's request for an investigation of the bombing incident, the Department of Defense established the Commission on the Beirut International Airport Terrorist Attack. Who was appointed head of this commission?
- In his first series of Christmas shows to U.S. troops overseas since the Vietnam War, what well-known comedian and his troupe spent the 1983 holidays performing and visiting Marines?
- In his December 1983 welcoming remarks to the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit returning to Camp Lejeune from Lebanon, who said, "Where do we get such men?"

(Answers on page 23)

The Battle for Equality

by Canute Malcolm

Historical Center Library Intern

American Patriots: The Story of Blacks in the Military from the Revolution to Desert Storm. By Gail Buckley. Random House, New York, NY, 2001, 534 Pp.

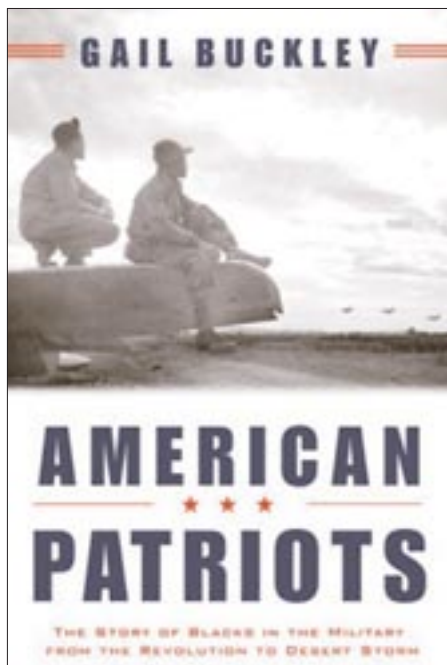
The history of blacks in the U.S. military is long and distinguished, and Gail Buckley's insightful book, *American Patriots*, is a celebration of the role black Americans have played in all major U.S. wars from the Revolutionary War to Desert Storm. In her book, Buckley illustrates how the story of blacks in the military is not just black history, but American history that should be part of the consciousness of the nation in general.

In going to war, black men and women believed they could better their socioeconomic situation and make their country true to its best promise that "all men are created equal." None of the wars America has fought have been fought without black Americans, whether in an integrated or segregated setting. According to George Washington, his army was a "mixed multitude." Unfortunately, that would be the last such mix the U.S. military would see until the Korean War, 175 years later.

During the Civil War, even more blacks filled the rank and file despite the Union Army's hesitancy about blacks fighting. But with the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863, the first black division, the United States Colored Troops, was brought into the Civil War and took part in the battles for Vicksburg and Richmond. By the end of the Civil War, blacks accounted for nearly 12 percent of the entire Union Army.

Reconstruction brought prosperity. It was a time intellectuals such as William Edward Burghardt DuBois referred to as "the mystic years." Between 1870 and 1877, eight blacks were admitted to West Point.

The role of blacks in the Indian Wars and in the Spanish American War is legendary. Buckley says one in every five soldiers involved in these conflicts



was black. Also, when the USS *Maine* blew up in the harbor in Havana, Cuba, 22 of the 260 American sailors killed were black.

At the onset of World War I, blacks were turned away at many recruiting stations. However, the new Selective Service Act of June 1917 mandated the enlistment of all able-bodied men between the ages of 22 and 31. By 5 July 1917, more than 70,000 blacks were registered. But of the 367,710 black draftees who ultimately served in WWI, 89 percent were assigned to labor, supply and service units. Only a handful, primarily in the National Guard and a few Southern draftee units, ever saw combat. Still, the black soldiers served with distinction, with 14 black officers and 43 enlisted men receiving Distinguished Service Crosses. Some examples Buckley points out were men such as Sergeant Henry Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, whose heroic exploits during a German ambush in 1918 made them the first Americans to earn the *Croix de Guerre*, a French award presented for gallantry in action. In fact, the entire 369th Infantry, a primarily black regiment known as the Harlem Hellfighters, proved themselves during

WWI and returned as one of the U.S. Army's most decorated regiments.

World War II was even more segregated than WWI. It was a war of enormous firsts, with blacks serving as fighter pilots, female soldiers, armored combat personnel, paratroopers, naval officers and Marines. Buckley tells how the first black Marines underwent segregated training at the Montford Point Camp, North Carolina. It was here such famous black Marines as Sergeant Major Gibert H. "Hashmark" and Sergeant Major Edgar R. Huff were trained.

The Korean War became the first officially integrated war since the Revolution. Among the black Marine heroes was Lieutenant General Frank E. Petersen, who in his 38-year career became the first black Marine aviator. While the Marine Corps was the last service to integrate, it was the first to eliminate overt segregation from its ranks.

The Vietnam War drastically changed the face of the military. With Operation Desert Storm, racial equality in the military was in full bloom. Buckley claims the military has made more progress in terms of racial equality than has society at large, and says society could learn from today's military in ensuring equality.

American Patriots is not only a valuable scholarly tome, it reveals the basic human qualities of the men and women who have served this country. Buckley interviewed several WWII veterans who fought on foreign soil against an enemy whose ideology was white supremacy and Nazism. But in some cases, their return home brought them face-to-face with ideas similar to those they had fought against.

There have been great strides made in the military, and according to Buckley it is one of the greatest institutions in recognizing and promoting men and women regardless of race or color. Today's military, and especially today's Marine Corps, is truly a mixed multitude fighting to make America proud. □1775□

Women Marines Association: 60 Years of Service

by Fred H. Allison
Oral Historian

This year marks 60 years of continuous service by women in the Marine Corps. Although women served as Marines in World War I (the Navy and Marines were the only services that enlisted women), the “Marinettes,” as they were known, were disbanded after the war. When the nation mobilized in World War II, all the services added women to their ranks—the Marines did so in 1943. Serving under the motto, “Free a Marine to Fight,” there were about 19,000 women Marines on active duty during World War II, roughly the numerical strength of a Marine division. One World War II Commandant, LtGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, noting this similarity and reflecting on the women Marines’ motto, commented that they “could feel responsible for putting the 6th Marine Division in the field.” Interestingly, only the Marine Corps welcomed women into its ranks as full-fledged members rather than as an auxiliary, as was the case in the other services. They even carried the name Marine, instead of some catchy acronym such as WAVES, WACs, WASPS or WAAFs. Since their beginnings in World War II, women have been increasingly prominent in the Marine Corps and their duties have moved them ever closer to the main line of resistance.

In 1960, a group of Marines organized the Women Marines Association (WMA). Like most Marine veterans’ organizations, one of the prime objectives of the WMA is to collect and preserve their history. Under the leadership of the current president, LtGen Carol A. Mutter, USMC (Ret), the WMA is indeed accomplishing this mission by tapping into the wealth of historical information among its members. This is being done through a collaborative oral history project with the History and Museums Division’s Oral History unit. Col Eleanor Wilson, USMCR (Ret), long involved in interviewing veteran women Marines, has the lead



Photo donated by Lucille Teixeira of the WMA
LtCol Eleanor Hill (center, facing camera) inspects PFC Lucille Teixeira during a uniform inspection of the 13th Infantry Battalion’s Reserve Disbursing Platoon in 1958 at the Landing Force Training Unit in Norfolk, Virginia. Assisting in the inspection is MSgt Ellen Murphy (left) and Maj Frances Taylor.

for the WMA in this project.

But there is much more to the WMA project than doing interviews—that is the easy part. The Marine Corps Oral History Program has established standards and procedures that must be met before oral histories become part of the collection. These procedures apply to anyone who submits oral histories to the oral history collection, including the full time oral historians, the USMC Reserve field historians and volunteer efforts like those of the WMA.

Col Wilson and the women who have participated in the WMA project have overcome the logistical challenge of collecting interviews from a nationwide membership. By outlining the program’s goals and procedures, and including copies of the needed forms in their newsletter, *Nouncements*, members across the

country understand what is required. Individuals then step forward to conduct interviews and associated paperwork for their local chapters. As a result, 70 oral histories have been added to the oral history collection.

This project benefits a number of parties. Most obviously, the Marine Corps Historical Program, which has acquired quality oral histories that document an important aspect of Marine Corps history. The WMA also benefits by having its collective memory retained in the official Marine Corps Oral History Collection. Finally, since the Marine Corps History Division is an official partner with the comprehensive Veterans Project of the Library of Congress, these interviews support that institution’s efforts to document and preserve America’s overall military experience. □1775□

Exhibit Highlights Gen John A. Lejeune

*by James A. Fairfax
Exhibits Section Head*

In August 2003, an exiting and compelling new historical exhibit illuminating the life and times of LtGen John Archer Lejeune was dedicated and opened to the public in Lejeune Hall, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Prior to the unveiling of the exhibit, MajGen David M. Mize, the 51st Commanding General of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, presided over a formal ceremony that included his opening remarks and a ribbon cutting.

This Lejeune exhibit introduces a rich amalgamation of photographs, posters, letters, documents, medals, uniforms and an interesting infusion of select and unique military objects. The presentation of these artifacts and objects bring to life Gen Lejeune's extensive contributions to the nation and our United States Marine Corps. The foyer and corridors of Lejeune Hall have been effectively transformed into a tasteful history and museum setting.

Plans for the expansion of the Lejeune exhibit are ongoing. The ultimate goal is to make the exhibit and its future additions a permanent feature for the appreciation of all who pass through the corridors of Lejeune Hall. Young Marines and history buffs will forever be enriched by the knowl-



Col James E. Schleinig was one of the speakers during the dedication ceremony of the new exhibit in Lejeune Hall.



Highlighting the new exhibit in Lejeune Hall is a plaster bust of Gen John A. Lejeune augmented on either side by cased displays of his uniforms, artifacts and other pertinent military objects.

edge and enlightenment provided by the segments on the institutional heritage of the Marine Corps. The real value of this exhibit is centered in the educational context.

"The intent of the exhibit is to educate base personnel and visitors on the life and legacy of the base's namesake, as well as to educate our visitors on an important aspect of our rich Marine Corps history—the life and contributions of General John A. Lejeune," Gen Mize said during the ceremony.

Much of the success of this new exhibit is due to budget, support, desire, efforts, diverse talents, skills and focus of staff members from Headquarters, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune; the Gray Research Center; the Marine Corps University Foundation; and the History and Museums Division of Marine Corps University.

The Museums Branch, Exhibit Section, provided the lead with design concepts, ideas, exhibit planning, fabrication and installation. The Museums Branch and its curators provided a tasteful selection of artifacts, as well as

expertise and assistance with storyline development. The efforts put forth by such a team of talented and dedicated Marines and civilian employees has been the hallmark of producing this exciting and compelling historical exhibit. □1775□



A portrait of Gen John A. Lejeune, painted by John Joseph Capolina in the 1930s, is displayed above a set of Lejeune's glass-encased medals and decorations.

Books by Marines

by Evelyn A. Englander
Historical Center Librarian

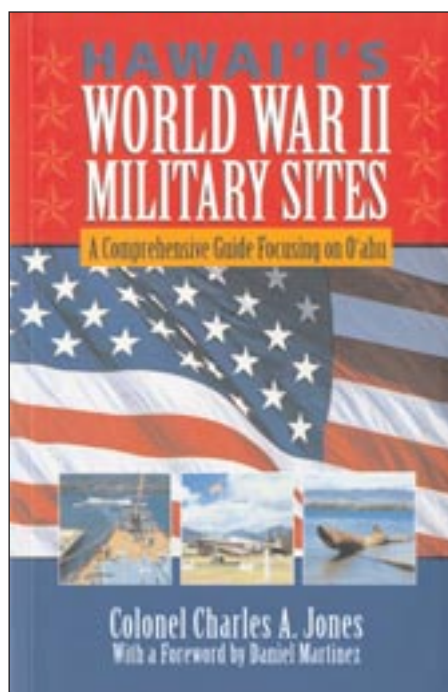
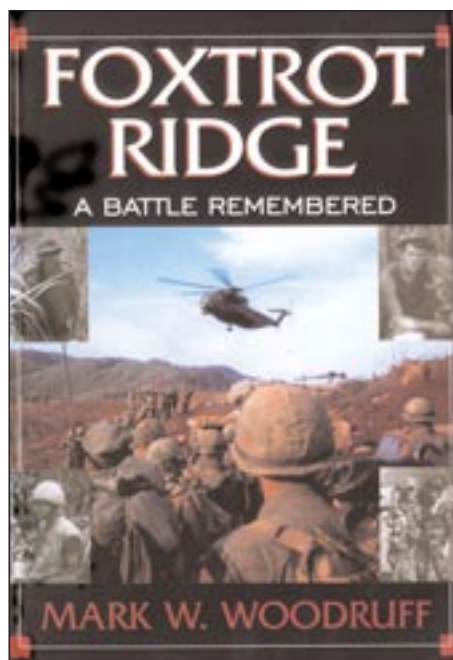
Present and former Marines authored many of the following books about the Marine Corps. Most of the books listed here are available through brick-and-mortar or online bookstores, or from local libraries and the interlibrary loan program.

The United States Marines, a History. Fourth Edition. BGen Edwin Howard Simmons, USMC (Ret), Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2003. 403 Pp.

This Fourth Edition of Gen Simmons' history brings the story of the Marine Corps up to 2001. This updated edition includes Lebanon, Grenada, Panama, the Persian Gulf War, Bangladesh, Somalia and Haiti. There is a forward written by former Commandant Gen James L. Jones, USMC. (Gen Simmons is Director Emeritus of the History and Museums Division.)

Foxtrot Ridge: A Battle Remembered. Mark W. Woodruff. Clearwater FL: Vandamere Press, 2002. 216 Pp.

This is a detailed view of a battle fought 25 to 28 May 1968 by the Marines of Foxtrot Company, 2d Battalion, 3d Marines, commanded by



former Commandant Gen James L. Jones (currently commander of the European Command). The author focuses on the battle through recollections from members of the company. The narrative is organized to follow the geographic locations of the actions interspersed with the personal narratives of Marines who fought there. The book includes photographs, a listing of members of the company and the command chronologies for 2d Battalion, 3d Marine Regiment, May 1968.

Hawaii's World War II Military Sites; a Comprehensive Guide Focusing on Oahu. Col Charles A. Jones, USMCR. Honolulu, HI: Mutual Publishing, 2002. 250 Pp.

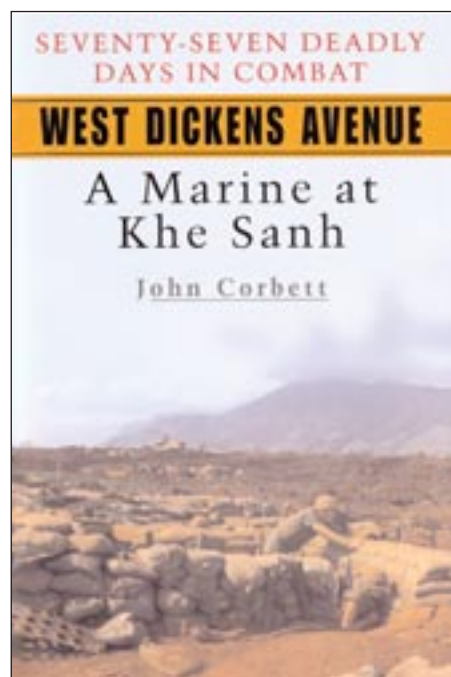
This guidebook looks at the sites on the island of Oahu that were affected by December 7, 1941 and the sites that were involved in the entire war in the Pacific. The book also offers historical sketches for each of the sites. Included are personal perspectives on the war, narratives of Medal of Honor winners and a description of the code breakers who contributed to the Battle

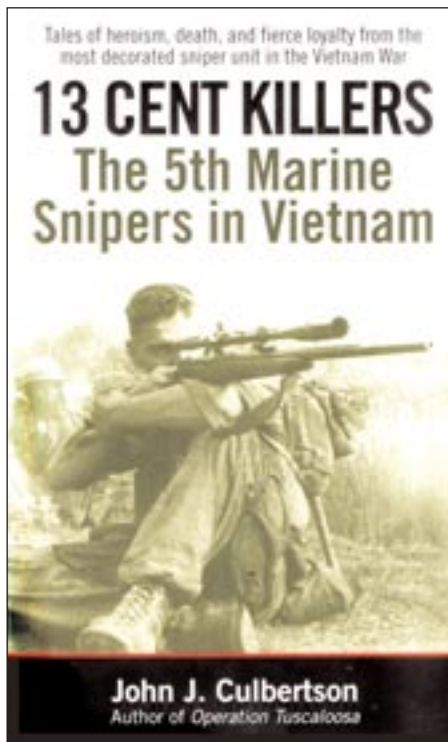
of Midway in 1942. There are descriptions of the Marine Corps Air Station Ewa, the home of Marine Aircraft Group 21 (MAG-21), and Marine Corps Base Kaneohe Bay. Col Jones is currently attached to U.S. Marine Forces, Atlantic. The book includes photographs, maps and a forward by Daniel Martinez, Nation Park Service historian of the USS *Arizona*. The Web site is www.pearlharborguide.com.

West Dickens Avenue; a Marine at Khe Sanh. John Corbett. New York, NY: Ballantine Books, 2003. 205 Pp.

In January 1968, the 26th Marines were ordered to Khe Sanh in the northwest corner of Vietnam overlooking the Ho Chi Minh trail. Nearly 20,000 North Vietnamese surrounded the base days after John Corbett and his unit arrived, outnumbering the Marines 7 to 1. Over the next 27 days, the battle for Khe Sanh became one of the deadliest fights of the Vietnam War. This is the author's personal account of the siege of Khe Sanh and includes photographs by the author.

13-Cent Killers; the 5th Marine



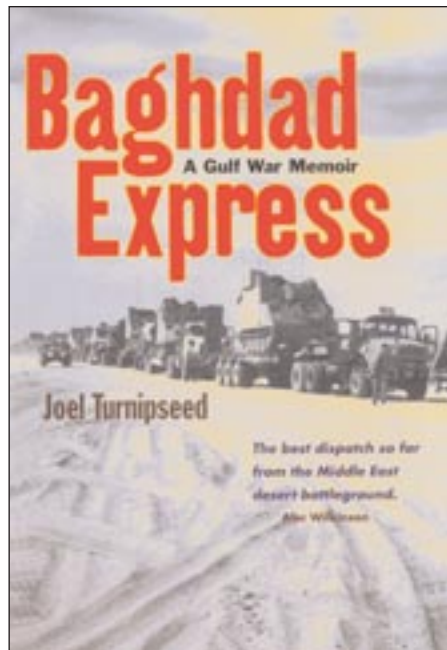


Snipers in Vietnam. John J. Culbertson. New York, NY: Ballantine Books, 2003. 272 Pp.

John Culbertson, author of *Operation Tuscaloosa; 2d Battalion, 5th Marines at An Hoa, 1967* and *A Sniper in the Arizona: 2d Battalion, 5th Marines in the Arizona Territory, 1967*, tells the stories of members of the 5th Marine Regiment Sniper Platoon, marksman so lethal and so feared the Viet Cong offered huge rewards for killing them. There was the most decorated regimental sniper platoon of the war. The book features a forward by LtCol Ron Brown (author of *A Few Good Men*.)

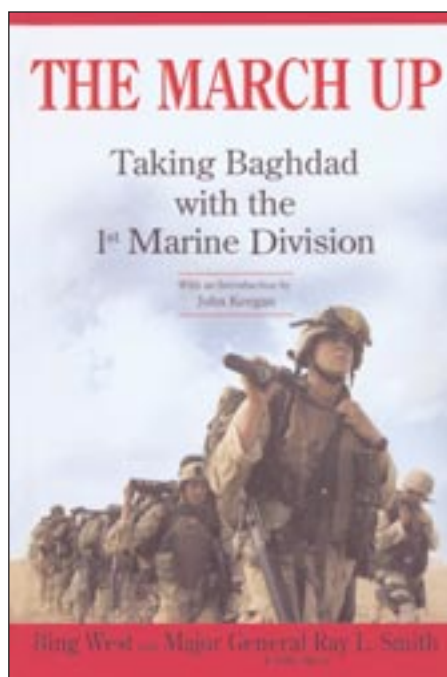
Baghdad Express; a Gulf War Memoir. Joel Turnipseed. St. Paul, MN: Borealis Books, 2003. 203 Pp.

The author was a reservist who served on active duty during the Persian Gulf War with the 6th Motor Transport Battalion, nicknamed the "Baghdad Express." The battalion hauled truckloads of explosive ammunition across hundreds of miles of desert. Turnipseed was a philosophy student when his unit was activated. He later became a Bread Loaf Scholar. This background served him well in the writing of his memoir of the Gulf War. The Web site is www.baghdad-express.com.



The March Up; Taking Baghdad with the 1st Marine Division. Bing West and MajGen Ray L. Smith, USMC (Ret). New York: Bantam Dell, 2003. 289 Pp.

In writing their book about Operation Iraqi Freedom, the authors, both Marine Corps combat veterans, traveled with the 1st Marine Division in 18 separate units using a Nissan Pathfinder that formerly belonged to an Iraqi general. They describe the 1st Marine Division's march on Baghdad from its beginnings in the south, to the capture of prisoners, through the aggressive assault that led to victory.



With an introduction by John Keegan, the book also includes color photographs, maps, organizational tables and a glossary of terms.

O'Hara's Choice. Leon Uris. New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers, October 2003, 400 Pp.

Leon Uris' long writing career has been framed with his very first novel, *Battle Cry*, and this, his last novel, focusing on the Marine Corps. A Marine in WWII, he had a lifetime love for the Corps. Covering the last years of the 19th Century, *O'Hara's Choice* tells the story of Zachary O'Hara, son of Civil War Marine legend Paddy O'Hara. The book details Zach's career, his dedication to the Corps and his willingness to fight for its very survival. Woven into the narrative is the story of Zach's love for Amanda Kerr and the very stormy path of their relationship. In the end, Zach is faced with a difficult choice: Amanda or the Corps. □1775□

Library Needs Back Issues

The Marine Corps History and Museums Division library needs the January, February, May and June 1943 issues for *Leatherneck* magazine. Also, the library needs the 1950 volume of the *Marine Corps Gazette* or January-December 1950 issues, and any issues of the *Sea Tiger* newspaper, especially for 1970. To donate copies to the library collection, please mail them to: MCHF Library Donation, P.O. Box 998, Quantico, VA 22134-0998.

Answers to the Historical Quiz

Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984

(Questions on page 18)

1. Gen Robert H. Barrow (1 July 1979 to 30 June 1983) and Gen Paul X. Kelley (1 July 1983 to 30 June 1987)
2. 32d Marine Amphibious Unit
3. A blizzard
4. France, Italy and Great Britain
5. Grenada
6. USS *New Jersey*
7. 23 October 1983
8. Adm Robert L. G. Long, USN (Ret) (nicknamed the Long Commission)
9. Bob Hope
10. Gen Paul X. Kelley

