

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXX, NUMBER 3

2004



GEN WALLACE M. GREENE, JR. ... MARINES IN WWII ... BARRETT SNIPER RIFLE MUSEUM ACQUIRES RARE COAT ... AN ARTISTIC HISTORY OF THE CORPS HUMANITARIAN SERIES ON CARIBBEAN ... NATIONAL MEMORIAL DEDICATION

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FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Vol. XXX, No.3

2004

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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ABOUT THE COVER



A Marine sniper attached to Golf Company 2/8 scopes suspected sniper positions near the Café Danielle near Lebanon's Beirut International Airport in 1984.

Jack Dyer

Control No.1-1-476

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

History Defines Our Lives



Col John W. Ripley, USMC

During our recent year-end activities, I received a powerful and unexpected reminder that there is much to be proud of, and certainly thankful for. It came as I was leaving the building late after a long and pleasant day that included an enjoyable holiday party for all hands and guests. At that late hour when the museum had long since been secured, a single, dimly lit display along the outside wall guided my movement to the door. The lone beacon compelled me to stop and closely examine a display I had passed hundreds of times without a second thought. Thank heavens I did.

There, under the warm glow of that single light, was displayed the heroic defense of Wake Island. Throughout the annals of combat, little compares to this remarkable feat of arms where a Marine Defense Battalion, a Marine Fighter Squadron and some naval station personnel defended the island against impossible odds and overwhelming enemy forces. Civilian workers were also present, but only a few helped Marines, most notably in re-supply activities. During that battle against a powerful enemy force, Marines fought in the air, on the beaches and, owing to their shore batteries and aircraft, at sea; just as our Hymn suggests. Individual bravery, personal commitment, esprit de corps and amazing battlefield innovation kept weapons firing and aircraft aloft. The defenders of Wake Island defined the warrior's élan and "spirit of the attack" that would become the hallmark of Marines throughout World War II.

None were more surprised at the ability and persistence of these brave warriors than the enemy, who destroyed two thirds of our aviation combat power and, in their minds, all of our beach defenses on the first

attack. They expected the subsequent landing would be a pushover. It was anything but.

With small arms and shore batteries, Marine defenders accomplished the impossible during the next several weeks and turned back a 5,000-man landing force. Overhead, Capt Henry Talmage Elrod sank an enemy cruiser with a single bomb. In all, nine ships were sunk, not including landing craft, one of which took a direct hit from a 5-inch shore battery, blowing it apart and killing more than 150 enemy troops.

I stood in front of the display for some time with the picture of Capt Elrod staring handsomely back at me. Other artifacts and memorabilia surround the picture, including Elrod's poignant and heart rendering last letter to his wife. It is a classic of the genre. Every battle-tested Marine reading this letter will feel their eyes sting



Capt Henry T. Elrod

as they recall their own letters that tried to put loved-ones at home at ease. This was the last time Elrod's wife would hear from "Talmage," her Marine.

With all their aircraft destroyed, the

remaining aviation Marines on Wake Island joined their brethren on the beaches. Hopeless is a weak description of the situation Marines faced as the enemy returned with an even more powerful landing force. But this only emboldened the fighting spirit of the Wake Island guardians. They held their positions for another 11 days, destroying more than 5,000 of the enemy at sea and in the landing force.

On 23 December 1941, Capt Elrod died while leading his Marines in a successful assault on the beach against enemy machine guns. Surprisingly, the island was surrendered that same afternoon. Even today, the few Marine survivors of Wake Island tell of the shock they felt when the garrison commander, Cdr W. Scott Cunningham, USN, told them to lay down their arms.

Capt Elrod stands today as perhaps the perfect example of what a Marine leader should be. A remarkable aviator that achieved the impossible in the air, he joined Marines on the ground when he could no longer fly and led them in a magnificent fight. As I read Elrod's letter I realized it was the same day, 62 years later, that he had been killed in action, earning a posthumous Medal of Honor. It was the same day his companion Marines would be directed to surrender and spend the next four horrifying years in Japan as prisoners of war.

As I headed home to enjoy Christmas with my family, a blessing denied Capt Elrod forever, I found those precious minutes in front of the Wake Island display had reaffirmed a personal belief. It is history, above all else, that inspires us to perform our duties and live our lives in a way that always honors the memory and accomplishments of these few, these proud, these remarkable Marines.

□1775□

Field History in Garrison

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

Field historians in garrison? What good are field historians if they are not deployed?

Ironically, this is often the most productive phase of the field historian's service to the Corps. They have gone to the field, collected a great deal of perishable data and turned that data over to archives. The collection phase of the mission accomplished, field historians can now turn their attention to creating publishable monographs describing their recent deployments. The field historian's monograph, defined as "a focused, written account of a single thing," is the first draft of history about operations and events in which Marines participated.

It is far too early for a definitive history of the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. Many of the accounts of those conflicts will continue to trickle in for months or years, and the declassification process will have to run its course. But the History and Museums Division's interim products offer a valuable, somewhat different perspective from most journalists' early books, some of which are excellent but are essentially "history through a straw." This is because

imbedded journalists can only report accurately on what they saw and heard at their specific locations. The Division's historians, by contrast, are able to combine their own experiences with insights from official records, especially command chronologies and oral history interviews. These additional resources give the Division the ability to publish a monograph about an operation, complete with troop lists, timelines and some indication of the sources, within one or two years. The Division's goal is to provide a useful account for professional military education, students at the Marine Corps University and future commanders. Combined with the excellent products produced by the Marine Corps Combat Development Command's Combat Assessment Team, readers will get a reasonably complete picture of recently concluded operations.

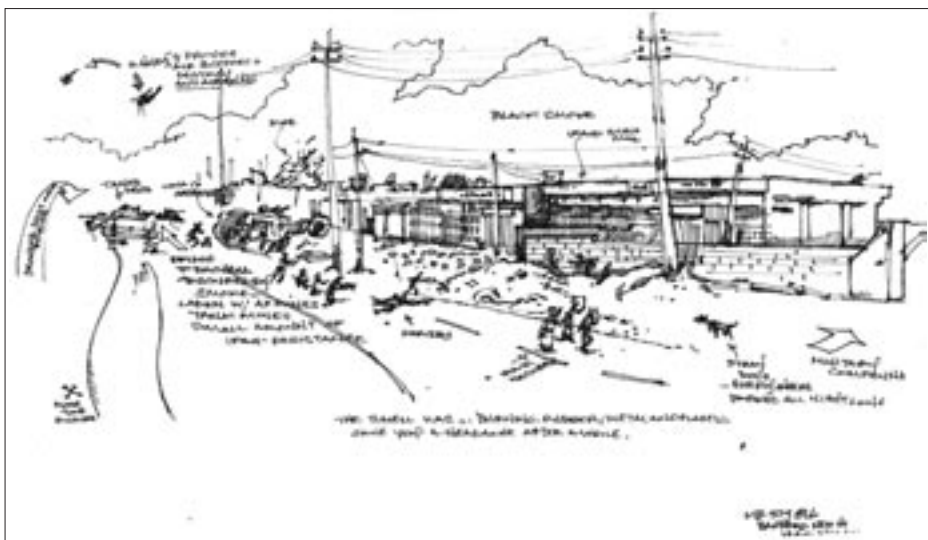
The value of this process was exemplified in the 1990s with the Division's "Marines in the Persian Gulf" monograph series, the first of these being published in 1993. The seven volumes in the series focused on individual units or on specific functions during



SSgt Michael D. Fay, USMCR 335-1-1
Marines of 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit setting defensive trip flares around their position near Kandahar, Iraq. SSgt Michael Fay often paints his pieces on the spot.

the first conflict in the Persian Gulf. It was very satisfying, from a field historian's point of view, to learn that some commanders in Operation Iraqi Freedom literally carried these monographs in their packs when they went to war.

Field historians, augmented by a few officers on loan to the History and Museums Division, are currently working on subjects ranging from an overview of the recent conflict in Iraq and the employment of reserves, to combat service support and the air war, not to mention Marines in Afghanistan. Similarly, the Division's lone combat artist, SSgt Michael Fay, is turning photographs and sketches into finished works of art at his studio in Quantico, Virginia. SSgt Fay recently won recognition from Fogelsville, Pennsylvania's Penn State Lehigh Valley, where students, faculty, staff and visitors voted one of Fay's watercolors as their favorite in the college's Artist-in-Action program. □1775□



Sgt Jack Carrillo, USMC 030407-M-7262C-049
In this sketch of 1st Tank Battalion's Delta Company preparing to cross the New Saddam Bridge into Baghdad, Iraq, Sgt Jack Carrillo notes both physical and environmental details that evoke a sense of taste, smell and sound.

Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

by Robert V. Aquilina
Reference Section Assistant Head

Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

The Marine Corps was saddened at the passing on 8 March 2003 of Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., 23d Commandant of the Marine Corps. In his 37-year career, Gen Greene was an active participant in many of the events and movements that helped to shape the current Marine Corps. In lieu of the usual *Fortitudine* "In Memoriam" piece, we have decided to reprint the following moving tribute to Gen Greene that was given by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Michael W. Hagee at Greene's 3 April memorial service. The tribute is followed by an article that appeared in the Summer 2003 Marine Corps Heritage Foundation's *Sentinel*, on the subject of Gen Greene's life-long interest and contributions to the subject of Marine Corps history.

Memorial tribute delivered by Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Michael W. Hagee, 3 April 2003.

Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., was our 23d Commandant. He was Commandant from the first of January 1964 to 31 December 1967, capping a 37-year career of service to Corps, country and his God, truly exemplifying our core values of courage, honor and commitment. But I would like to just tell a short personal story—I have never shared this with anyone.

Gen Greene was Commandant while I was a midshipman at the Naval Academy. I came to the Academy knowing nothing about the Marine Corps. My father is a retired Navy Chief and he taught me two things about the Marine Corps—they guard gates, they harass sailors. But I learned something else at the Naval Academy. Whether it is right or wrong, I can tell you what the midshipmen talked about during those years was that the Services were relaxing their standards. They were not training hard and they were growing soft, except for one Service and that was the Marine Corps.



Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

And the reason for that was the Commandant at that time, Gen Greene. And then I had the opportunity to meet him while I was a midshipman and I was so impressed with his firmness, yet obvious caring, that he is one of the main reasons I joined the Marine Corps when I graduated.

He met danger with coolness and courage, enabled by his strong character and firmness of mind. He was a leader who bore adversity without complaint and overcame any challenge through resolute endurance. Simply put, he was a leader who always did the right thing, while successful in leading the Marine Corps through peacetime challenges and wartime difficulties. He was firm, capable and professional. He got the job done whether working as a superb staff officer or fulfilling the more visible responsibilities of command.

Gen Greene's positive impact upon the Corps is still felt by Marines in uniform today. His lasting legacies are many. He helped plan and execute the invasion of the Marshall Islands, Saipan and Tinian in World War II, making vital contributions to our success in the Pacific. After the tragic events of Ribbon Creek at the Parris Island Recruit Depot, he helped

restore the faith and trust the American people had in the Marine Corps. He then went on to improve the quality of recruit training. He advocated aggressive and innovative military actions to our civilian leaders during Vietnam that enhanced our success on the tactical battlefield of that war. And also, Gen Greene was a model citizen and a devoted family member who instilled in his children a sense of duty and service to the nation. The Marines here today represent an entire Corps that is eternally grateful for Gen Greene's leadership and caring. Our hearts, thoughts and prayers go out to his family during this difficult time.

The following tribute appeared in the Summer 2003 Marine Corps Heritage Foundation's Sentinel.

Gen Greene served as a founder, director, honorary chairman and advisor of the Marine Corps Heritage (Historical) Foundation, and was acknowledged by the institution he helped found with an annual book award named in his honor, and the 1988 Distinguished Service Award. Throughout his military career, Gen Greene maintained an abiding interest in Marine Corps history and its official historical program. To quote from the Distinguished Service Award citation:

"Gen Greene's relationship with the Marine Corps and its history began as early as his midshipman years at the Naval Academy. As a young boy growing up in Vermont he was a vociferous reader, particularly of American history and the biographies of great Americans. At the Naval Academy he became increasingly interested in the history and traditions of the United States Marine Corps and this interest, in great part, inspired him to seek a commission in the Marine Corps.

As a young officer, his study of history broadened and deepened. He began to contribute articles to the

Marine Corps *Gazette* as early as 1936 and to the U.S. Naval Institute *Proceedings* as early as 1932, beginning a life-long practice of writing for publication, which has of itself created a body of historically significant prose. During the years 1958 through 1963 while serving successively as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3; Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans); and Chief of Staff at Headquarters, Marine Corps, Gen Greene oversaw the activities of the Historical Section, later the Historical Division, and additionally, fully supported the expansion of the museum program, presiding over the opening of both the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico and of New Hall in Philadelphia.

During his years as the 23d Commandant of the Marine Corps, 1964 through 1968, he authorized the initiation of the Command Chronology reporting system, thus enabling the Marine Corps to document fully its combat actions in Vietnam from their inception in 1965. During this period he also authorized the institution of both the Oral History and Combat Art programs.

Upon his retirement he deposited his extensive personal and official papers with the History and Museums Division, and by his example initiated an ongoing program wherein subsequent Commandants have similarly retired their papers. In more recent years, he actively and enthusiastically supported the establishment of the Marine Corps Historical Center and was one of the founding members and original directors of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation. In sum, Gen Greene has made an incalculable contribution to the advancement of Marine Corps history."



MajGen Alan J. Armstrong

MajGen Alan J. Armstrong

MajGen Alan J. Armstrong, USMC (Ret) died 23 September 2003 in Santa Barbara, California, at the age of 83. Born in Garland, Nebraska, he attended college at the University of Nebraska. In

January 1941, he began flight training at Pensacola, Florida, and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant and designated a Naval Aviator in July of that year.

During World War II, Armstrong served with VMF-212 on Midway Island, and with VMF-223 in the Solomon Islands-New Britain area where he earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Air Medal with six Gold Stars. In July 1945, he assumed command of VMF-215, and later commanded VMF-472. Following World War II, he served in several assignments, and from November 1949 until January 1951, he was an exchange pilot with the 20th Fighter Bomber Group, USAF. For his service during the Korean War, while serving on the staff of MAG-33 from August 1953 until July 1954, he was awarded a Gold Star in lieu of a second Navy Commendation Medal.

Armstrong served in a variety of assignments following his return from Korea, including Aide to Admiral Arleigh Burke, the Chief of Naval Operations. He also commanded MAG-15, and received a Legion of Merit for his service as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (Air), Headquarters, Marine Corps. He was promoted to brigadier general in September 1966, and in February 1968 was assigned duty as Director, Development Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command. Promoted to major general in September 1969, he reported in June 1970 to the Republic of Vietnam and served as Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. He was then reassigned duty as Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Brigade until June 1971 when Fleet Marine Force units were withdrawn from Vietnam. Gen Armstrong's last assignment was as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, at Headquarters, Marine Corps. He retired in July 1973 after 32 years of service.

BGen William L. Flake

BGen William L. Flake, USMC (Ret), died 22 October 2003 at his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, at the age of 83. The Snowflake, Arizona, native graduated in May 1941 from the

University of Arizona and immediately enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in November 1941.



Then Col William L. Flake

During World War II, Flake served as a company commander with the 4th Raider Battalion and took part in operations on Guadalcanal and New Georgia, where he was wounded in action. He later served as Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS *Wyoming*. Following the war, he attended Command and Staff School at Quantico, Virginia and remained as an instructor until June 1948. During the Korean War, he served in the Operations and Training Branch of Headquarters, Marine Corps. He later commanded the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in Korea. A number of later assignments included service as aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, and from 1960 to 1962, he was Deputy Director of the 8th Marine Corps District with headquarters in New Orleans. His last assignment included service at Camp Pendleton and with the Industrial College of the Armed Services. Col Flake retired from the Marine Corps in July 1967, and by virtue of being specially commended for his service during combat in World War II, was raised to the grade of brigadier general.



Then Lt Mitchell Paige

Col Mitchell Paige

Col Mitchell Paige, USMC (Ret), died 15 November 2003 in La Quinta, California, at the age of 85. The Charleroi, Pennsylvania,

native enlisted in the Marine Corps in September 1936, and completed recruit training at Parris Island, South Carolina. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, he served aboard the

USS *Wyoming*, and at duty stations in the Philippines, China and United States. After the 7 December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, Paige deployed overseas with the 7th Marines, and in 1942 participated in operations on Guadalcanal. As a platoon sergeant, he defended a vital ridge on 26 October 1942 with just 33 men against repeated enemy assaults. He was soon the only able-bodied man remaining to defend the Marine position, but continued to deliver withering fire upon the enemy. Paige received the Medal of Honor and a battlefield commission for his heroism. He later participated in operations on New Britain in December 1943.

Following his return to the United States after the war, he served in a variety of assignments and later commanded the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines. He retired from the Marine Corps in November 1959, and for being specially commended for performance of duty in a combat situation, he was promoted to colonel. In March 2003, Paige received his Eagle Scout badge—67 years after he earned it. He had enlisted in the Marine Corps before the paperwork for his badge had been properly submitted. He was a frequent and welcome speaker at

Marine Corps installations in California and throughout the United States, where he served as an inspiration to many young Marines.

Col Gerald C. Thomas

Col Gerald C. Thomas, USMC (Ret) died 21 October 2003 at Cameron Glen Rehab Center in Virginia, at the age of 74. A 1951 graduate of the Naval Academy, his 28-year service in the Marine Corps included duty in Korea and Vietnam. He was a student of the Chinese language and served as an aide and interpreter to the Taiwanese Defense Command in the late 1950s. After his retirement from the Marine Corps in 1979, he returned to Taiwan as a consultant with the Taiwan Marine Corps.

Col Thomas was a frequent contributor to the Marine Corps *Gazette*, Naval Institute *Proceedings* and other military publications. In retirement, he worked tirelessly on behalf of the Marine Corps Historical (later Heritage) Foundation and served as an advisor in the planning for the new National Museum of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Virginia.

Col David A. Quinlan

Col David A. Quinlan, USMC (Ret) died 7 November 2003 in Moscow,

Russian Republic, where he was on business. The Ware, Massachusetts, native graduated from the Naval Academy in 1960, and served in the Marine Corps from 1960 to 1984. He was a combat veteran of the Vietnam War, where he was wounded in action. He served during 1973 to 1974 as aide-de-camp to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and in 1975 commanded the amphibious evacuation security force during the evacuation of Saigon, South Vietnam. Later, as a member of the Marine Corps History and Museums Division, he co-authored *U.S. Marines In Vietnam: The Bitter End, 1973-1975*. A businessman in retirement, he specialized in Russian high-tech companies. At the time of his death, he was a managing director of OAK Global, a broadband wireless network company. □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.

Historical Quiz

Marines in World War II

by Lena M. Kaljot
Reference Historian

1. Name the two generals who served as Commandants of the Marine Corps during World War II.
2. How many Medals of Honor were awarded to Marines for actions during World War II?
3. Which World War II battle resulted in the largest number of Medals of Honor bestowed on Marines?
4. Other than the attack on Hawaii, what other Pacific islands were bombarded by Japanese naval gunfire on 7 December 1941?
5. What program, established in 1942, involved using an unwritten code language in voice transmission to guarantee communications security in battle?
6. Who was the Marine Corps' first "ace"?
7. During World War II, Marines were sent to Europe to serve with this forerunner of the CIA.
8. Which airplane, originally found unsuitable for carrier operations, was used with great success by Marines in the Pacific during World War II?
9. This island, captured from the Japanese during the summer of 1944, was the departure point for the B-29 (the Enola Gay) carrying the atomic bomb to be dropped on Hiroshima.
10. What was the name of the operation that called for the V Amphibious Corps to invade southern Kyushu on 1 November 1945, but was never executed due to the Japanese surrender?

(Answers on page 23)

2001 Annual Chronology (Part II)

by Kristen Marr
Reference Section Intern

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 highlights entries from the last four months of the 2001 Chronology.

11 September – At 9:38 a.m., a Boeing 757 commercial airliner piloted by terrorists slammed into the Pentagon, the headquarters of the Department of Defense, located in Arlington, Virginia across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. No Marines were killed or seriously injured in the attack that claimed the lives of 189 men, women and children, including those aboard the hijacked plane. Marines immediately established a command center under an overpass of Interstate 395 and played a large role in rescue and recovery efforts.

12 September – Marine aviators conducted combat air patrols in the skies over the United States for the first time in the nation's history. Washington, D.C. was guarded by F/A-18 Hornets flown by pilots from Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 321 based out of Andrews Air Force Base in southern Maryland. The Marine pilots flew the patrols to give a respite to the Washington Air National Guard.

28 September – The Marine Corps released its proposal to establish a brigade-size antiterrorism unit that would, because of its size, be more effective against overseas or domestic terrorist threats. The proposed unit would comprise an existing infantry battalion reinforced by members of the Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, the Marine Security Guard Battalion and the Chemical/Biological Incident Response Force, each bring-



Photo by: Department of Defense
The Marine Corps colors were left standing amid the ruins of the Pentagon after the 11 September terrorist strikes against America.

ing a unique measure of expertise. A Marine official claimed the brigade could deploy in 72 hours once it was trained and equipped.

5 October – Michael J. Mansfield, an influential politician and former Marine, died of congestive heart failure. Mansfield, an outspoken defender of the Marine Corps during his 34 years in the U.S. Congress, served as an enlisted Marine from 1920 to 1922. In 1951, he and Senator Paul Douglas introduced the Douglas-Mansfield Bill, which remains the legal foundation for the present organization of the Marine Corps.

18 October – Supporting Operation Enduring Freedom, the pilots of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 251 became the first Marines known to be engaged in combat in Afghanistan. Piloting F/A-18 Hornets, the Marines took off from the deck of the aircraft carrier USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71) and flew several bombing missions, including the destruction of a bridge in northern Afghanistan.

25 October – The Department of Defense awarded a \$200 billion Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) engineering and manufacturing development contract to Lockheed Martin and its X-35 JSF

demonstrator. The Marine Corps alone planned to purchase more than 600 B-model short takeoff and vertical landing (STOVL) variants, which are expected to be operational by 2008.

29 October – The 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (Antiterrorism) was activated. Operating out of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, the unit, built around an existing infantry battalion, would combine elements of the Marine Security Guard Battalion, the Marine Security Forces Battalion and the Chemical/Biological Incidence Response Force. A Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) would also be formed to strengthen the brigade.

3 November – The 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) (Special Operations Capable), aboard the USS *Peleliu* (LHA-5), flew its first bombing missions as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. AV-8B Harrier pilots with the 15th MEU (SOC) dropped 500-pound MK-82 bombs on Taliban and al-Qaeda targets located in southern Afghanistan. The 15th MEU (SOC) had been operating from the Arabian Sea since late September.

6 November – Marines with Company B, 1st Battalion, 23d Marines, the first reserve unit mobilized as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, left for Guantanamo Bay Naval Station, Cuba. The reservists were activated to relieve two FAST platoons. While in Cuba, the reserve unit was to provide security for the base and conduct training operations to hone specialized security skills.

20 November – For the first time since the Gulf War, the Marine Corps initiated a limited stop-loss order, which would keep approximately 560 Marines on active duty for an additional six months. The order ensured the Marine Corps could fully man the reactivated 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (Antiterrorism) and only affected those having an end-of-

active-service date in or after January and serving as an infantry officer, rifleman, infantry unit leader or nuclear, biological and chemical defense specialist.

25 November – The 15th MEU arrived in Afghanistan, becoming the first team of U.S. conventional ground troops in the region. The MEU established Camp Rhino at the airport just south of Kandahar. The mission, code-named “Swift Freedom,” was to isolate Kandahar, cutting off incoming supplies and escape routes. Within a day of securing the abandoned airstrip, Marine Cobra helicopters supported Navy F-14 Tomcat fighter jets in an attack on an armored convoy of 15 enemy transport vehicles near the base.

4 December – Elements of the 26th MEU landed in Afghanistan to reinforce the 15th MEU at Camp Rhino, located south of Kandahar. Marines from the 26th MEU’s Combined Antiarmor Team and Light Armored Reconnaissance unit added valuable weaponry and combat vehicles to the fray.

13 December – Elements of the 15th and 26th MEUs arrived in the city of Kandahar, the last Taliban stronghold, and secured the city’s airport. The MEUs traveled for almost two weeks from Camp Rhino to reach the city and were greeted by the anti-Taliban forces that had defeated the regime



Photo by: SSgt Bill Lisbon

Marines from the 13th MEU’s Battalion Landing Team, 1st Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment, make their way to the USS Bonhomme Richard at the San Diego Naval Station. The 13th MEU set sail for the Arabian Gulf in support of Operation Enduring Freedom 1 December 2001.

and flushed the Taliban out of the city just days before. Four days later, a Marine Color Guard at the airport raised an American flag, which had been signed and sent by rescue workers and friends and family of victims of the 11 September terrorist attacks and the attack on the USS *Cole* (DDG 67).

17 December – The United States Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, was ceremoniously reopened as Marines raised the same flag that was hastily lowered by Marine Security Guards when the embassy was evacuated on

31 January 1989. In 1979, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Adolph Dubs, a former Marine and World War II veteran, was kidnapped and murdered by extremists.

17 December – Among the 85 service members and civilians recognized for their efforts immediately following the 11 September attack on the Pentagon were 11 Marines. The Marines all were awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal and two also received the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

20 December – The Marine Corps’ newest utility helicopter, the UH-1Y, successfully completed its first flight. The UH-1Y was part of a major upgrade program to remanufacture the Marine Corps’ fleet of AH-1W and UH-1N helicopters.

25 December – Cpl Christopher Chandler, the Marine who lost his left foot in a mine explosion at Kandahar airport on 16 December, became the first Marine to be awarded the purple heart during Operation Enduring Freedom. Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen James L. Jones pinned the medal on Cpl Chandler during an informal ceremony at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., where Chandler was recovering. The other two Marines injured in the explosion received their medals later. □1775□



Photo by: 2dLt Paul Cabellon

CBIRF Marines move decontaminated gear away from the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. Marines spent up to three hours in protective suits and breathing gear while collecting samples of suspected toxic biological agents in support of Operation Noble Eagle.

Barrett Sniper Rifle Added to Collection

by Dieter Stenger
Curator of Ordnance

The Marine Corps Museum has long acquired artifacts from a generation of donors that fought during World War II and Korea. Many of those sources acquired garrison-issue items, such as weapons and equipment, when quality inventory control was often ignored. As an outgrowth of enacted federal gun control laws and other regulations since 1968, the Marine Corps of today requires the tight control of weapons and garrison items. For the museum, this means looking to alternative, more official sources for weapons and personal equipment.

So how does the museum obtain weapons and equipment the Marines are using today? After almost two years of close coordination, the Marine Corps Museum has acquired a .50 caliber M82A1A sniper rifle, also known as the special application scoped rifle, or SASR. Maj Michael A. Manning, project officer for infantry weapons systems, and Mr. Michael J. Flanagan, Equipment Specialist, Marine Corps Systems Command (MCSC) were instrumental in the acquisition. The MCSC is a historically minded, proactive command that arranged for the retrofit of the Barrett rifle at Barrett industries.

The M82A1A SASR is a semiautomatic, .50 caliber, air-cooled rifle designed to supplement the current antipersonnel 7.62mm M40A3 (modified Remington 700) and the fitted 7.62mm M14 Designated Marksman Rifle that provides commanders



the tactical option of employing anti-materiel snipers. It is fitted with a fixed 10-power Unertl



Photo by GySgt Keith A. Milks

A 6th Marines sniper provides continuous observation and sniper cover to a 22d MEU security force during a 2003 expeditionary strike group exercise. The M82A3 sniper rifle in this photo is a newer model than the museum's recent acquisition and includes modifications to correct minor discrepancies.

scope (to match the trajectory of the round), a folding bipod and accepts a 10-round box magazine. The rifle weighs 28.5 pounds and is generally carried by a scout team. The upper and lower receivers are carried separately with the barrel cradled inside the upper receiver. An innovative spring and buffer assembly and a dual chamber muzzle brake reduce the sharp recoil to approximately that of a 12-gauge shotgun. The primary round, an Mk211 Mod 0 "Raufoss" cartridge, is an explosive round with a tungsten steel penetrator and an incendiary component that has impressive results against light armored vehicles.

From a historical perspective, the Marine Corps has used high-caliber antipersonnel weapons systems for nearly 62 years with devastating impact. In 1942, Marine Raiders used the British .55 caliber Boys antitank rifle against Japanese troops, light armored vehicles, bunkers and in one famous instance, an aircraft. This history has credited Marines as the first to use antitank weapons in specialized roles during World War II. The Army, using the .50 caliber M2 Browning machine gun, pioneered .50 caliber sniping during the war. In Europe, .50 caliber sniping accounted for long-range kills in excess of 2,000 meters.

Marine sniping with .50 caliber M2 machine guns and telescopic sights was developed during the Korean War and was subsequently employed in Vietnam. In 1967, during Operation Desoto in the Quang Ngai province, Marine sniper Carlos N. Hathcock was credited with the longest confirmed kill at 2,500 yards.

During the first Gulf War in 1991, Marine snipers effectively engaged targets at distances of 1,800 meters with the .50 caliber M82A1A sniper rifle. The M82A3, a modified version that corrected several minor discrepancies, is currently being fielded to scout snipers in the Fleet Marine Force.

The National Museum of the Marine Corps will exhibit numerous sniper rifles Marines used throughout history, such as the .30 caliber M1903A1/Unertl combination (also known as the M1941), the .30 caliber M1D, the .30 caliber M3 infrared sniper carbine and the 7.62mm M40A1. The Vietnam gallery will feature the rebuilt 7.62mm M40A1 sniper rifle used by the highest scoring Marine sniper in Vietnam, Charles B. Mawhinney.

Following the opening of the museum in 2005, subsequent phases of the exhibit plan will trace the story of Marine Corps sniping and display the .50 caliber M82A1A SASR as it was configured during the first Gulf War. □1775□

Museum Acquires Rare WWI Marine Coat

by Mark R. Henry, Assistant Curator of Uniforms and Heraldry,
and Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, Curator of the National Museum of the Marine Corps

Treasures are sometimes found when you least expect them, a fact Curator Ken Smith-Christmas was reminded of last November when he found a rare World War I Marine Corps uniform coat at a local weekend militaria show. He quickly consulted with the museum's acquisition committee and arranged for the coat's purchase through the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation.

The coat is made of Army-style drab (brown) wool, but its pointed pattern cuffs clearly indicate its Marine Corps origins. There are no arsenal or tailor's markings or tags, but the custom-striped lining and overall style suggests the coat was manufactured in Europe and privately purchased by a Marine in early 1918 or shortly after the Armistice.

During WWI, Marines arrived in France wearing the forest green wool service uniform. Gen John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in France, had stipulated that Marine units be restructured to the Army table of organization and equipment to ensure Marines fell into the giant industrialized standardization model being used to outfit U.S. forces, a policy that put the Marines' forest-green uniforms on the casualty list. As such, Marine officers arriving in France would, at first opportunity, head for Paris to buy the new Sam Browne belts, trench coats and other necessary items. It is likely this Marine coat in Army drab was made for a Marine officer or noncommissioned officer.

The museum also has an example of an experimental drab Marine Corps uniform in its collection. Unfortunately, the uniform, which was produced by the Marine Corps' clothing supply depot at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, nearly mimicked the *feldgrau* (field-gray) uniform worn by German soldiers and was never adopted.

Marines continued to proudly wear



Photo by: USMC History and Museums
This winter service coat is made of Army drab wool, but styled in the Marine Corps pattern, with both eagle and anchor buttons and Marine Corps emblems on the collar discs. The coat appears to have been manufactured in Europe, most likely in France, during World War I.

their forest greens throughout combat training and into the trenches of France in April 1918. But wear and tear on the forest green uniforms in



Photo by: USMC History and Museums
The standard-issue forest green coat was considered a specialty item and was not supported in the WWI supply chain, which was geared for uniformity of all equipment and supplies.

frontline service soon convinced many Marines to sullenly adopt the drab wool Army uniform with its tight fitting breeches. When the AEF's 2d Division, along with its Marine Brigade, was rushed into the crucial battle of Belleau Woods in May 1918, the majority of the soon-to-be nicknamed "Devil Dogs" wore Army drab. After this battle and the fight at Soissons, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, visited the Brigade and noted the drab uniforms of the Brigade were liberally sprinkled with the forest green uniforms of the fresh replacement Marines. "It gives one a pretty good idea of the heavy casualties in the last fighting," said the future president.

Marines did transfer their red-backed noncommissioned officer stripes to the Army uniform, and eagle and anchor buttons were sometimes found on the Army drab coats. Other attempts to retain their distinctive markings had Marines drawing or painting the eagle, globe and anchor (EGA) emblem, or affixing cap badges on holsters, gasmasks and other gear. Unlike the Army, enlisted Marines had no collar insignia to wear until the last months of the war, when EGA-scribed disks finally became available.

When the war ended and Marines began returning stateside after occupation duty in Germany, the forest green uniform was immediately issued to the returning veterans and the drab uniforms were finally cast aside. This understandable abandonment of the drab uniform is why there are few surviving coats with proven provenance to the Corps in the Museum's collection. Our new drab coat, with its custom Marine-style design and Marine Corps buttons, is a rare item indeed and a significant addition to the collection. Even though this new acquisition had been in several well-known private collections, the seller had no information on its origins. □1775□

An Artistic History of the Corps

by Charles G. Grow
Art Curator



A Marine from Charlie Company 1/26 in Vietnam, wounded in the thigh and shoulder, is carried to safety on the back of a tank.

Jack Dyer

Control No.1-1-9



The Marine Corps polishes its rich legacy with every new deployment. Each generation of warrior leaves a record that time distills into history, legend and lore. Until recently, the Historical Division housed a uniquely qualified protector of the historical flame. Maj John "Jack" Dyer, USMCR (Ret), retired 31 October 2003 after nearly 45 years of service to the Corps, 38 of which was dedicated to recording and preserving the paintings, drawings and sculptures that comprise the Marines' diverse visual history.

Dyer served two six-month tours in the Republic of Vietnam as a combat artist and returned to Washington where he worked with other artists to help Col Ray Henri, USMCR, reconstitute the Corps' combat art program. The program had been temporarily

Fortitudine, Vol. XXX, No.3, 2004

Marines wearing soft covers and South Vietnamese Popular Forces in ponchos and helmet liners patrol across flooded rice paddies in 1966 Vietnam.
 Jack Dyer Control No.1-1-2



This acrylic painting portrays a Marine at the moment he is hit by North Vietnamese sniper fire. The painting was inspired by action witnessed along Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone in 1966.
 Jack Dyer Control No.1-4-86

active during World War II and Korea but had lain dormant for 15 years. One of Maj Dyer's primary duties was to record Marine activities, an effort that eventually produced nearly 700 paintings and drawings. He also helped to display the growing collection around the country and to deploy a number of military and civilian artists to Vietnam. By war's end, Dyer had helped send dozens of artists to

paint Marine operations in Southeast Asia. Many of those artists were decorated for meritorious or valorous acts, others became well known in the art world. Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s Dyer, who became a civilian employee of the Corps in 1971, and Henri laid the foundation upon which an extraordinary combat art collection was built.

During nearly four decades as an artist and art curator, Dyer recruited and deployed many artists in support of operations ranging from Vietnam to Operation Iraqi Freedom. In addition to personally deploying as a combat

artist to locales such as Vietnam and Beirut, Dyer amassed nearly 8,500 works of art produced by 340 artists. The collection includes work by artists such as Frederick Remington, Harry Jackson and Peter Michael Gish. The collection is frequently mined for artistic gems that routinely showcase Marines in hundreds of books, monographs, magazines, recruiting efforts, educational courses, video productions and fine art exhibits. Dyer's efforts ensure generations to come will be able to study and appreciate the part Marines played in securing freedom. □1775□



A CH-46 helicopter from HMH-362 picks up a Marine reconnaissance team during the 1977 NATO exercise "Display Determination" in Turkey.
 Jack Dyer Control No.1-4-417

Marine embassy guards in Rome, Italy, in 1969 were billeted in this old Roman apartment. The Marines only wore their uniforms inside the embassy.
 Jack Dyer Control No.1-1-207



World War II National Memorial to Honor

by LtCol Paul J. Weber
Operations Officer

I often heard about “The War” as I was growing up. To this day, in spite of several more recent conflicts and the fact that I came of age at the tail end of the Vietnam War, “The War” has always meant World War II. Unfortunately, though we revere and respect the sacrifices made by the “Greatest Generation” during WWII, a national monument was never built to honor their efforts, until now.

So finally, before the generation that fought, suffered and endured through WWII passes on to their ultimate reward, our country prepares to dedicate a national memorial that will forever commemorate in stone and bronze their valiant efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the world. Additionally, in contrast to most war memorials that justifiably focus on the men who fought, the WWII monument also acknowledges the people who worked, struggled and waited on the home front.

Sited just west of the Washington Monument, the WWII Memorial is centrally located on the National Mall, an easy walk from the principle Mall attractions. Visually centered on the

Lincoln Memorial to the west and the Washington Monument to the east, the memorial consists of mirror image halves. The halves commemorate events in the major theaters of operation—the Atlantic and the Pacific. Constructed of granite and bronze with large open spaces and several fountains, the setting provides an appropriate atmosphere for contemplation. The illustrations show the dignity and simplicity of the design when combined with the surrounding national monuments. This monument is clearly a fitting tribute to all who served, fought and died in defense of our nation.

The official opening and dedication ceremonies, fittingly dubbed “America Celebrates the Greatest Generation,” will be held from 27 to 30 May 2004. The primary events are scheduled for several days prior to Memorial Day, with the dedication and acceptance ceremony on 29 May at 1400. Special events with a Veterans Reunion theme will take place over the entire summer tourist season, which covers 100 days from Memorial Day until Labor Day.

The Marine Corps History and

Museums Division is indirectly participating in several dedication events for this important monument. At the Marine Corps Museum on the Washington Navy Yard, Mr. Charlie Grow, the Marine Corps Historical Center’s new art curator, has planned an exhibit of Marine Corps art depicting Marines during WWII. Second, the Smithsonian Museum of American History is assembling an exhibit of three pivotal American flags connected to the war. The first flag, from the Marine Corps Museum, is the Iwo Jima flag made famous by the Joe Rosenthal photograph. The second is the Commodore Perry flag, which was flown over the USS *Susquehanna* in Tokyo Harbor on 8 July 1853 and displayed on the USS *Missouri* during the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Harbor on 3 September 1945. The third is the first U.S. flag brought into Berlin by the Army in May 1945.

The Smithsonian Institution’s Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage will be offering a special workshop featuring a variety of museum experts to explain how to preserve and maintain personal artifacts. The workshop will run during the dedication events, 27 to 30 May. This pavilion will be on the Mall between the Air and Space Museum and the National Gallery of Art. The primary focus will be on textiles, ribbons and medals and papers. Mr. Neil Abelsma, our curator of uniforms and heraldry, will man the Marine Corps booth for the weekend.

All commemorative events are free, but because of limited venues, some require tickets. For example, the Salute to World War II Veterans is a two-hour musical tribute featuring military ceremonial and musical units. Because the concert is scheduled for the MCI Center in downtown Washington, tickets are required. There are three shows, 28 May at 1400 and 1900 and 29 May at 1900 (check www.washington.org for event information). As presently scheduled, the Marine Corps Band and other ceremo-



Photo by Richard Latoff

Workers lower a keystone into position on the south memorial arch at the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC.

Contributions of ‘Greatest Generation’



Photo by Richard Latoff

From atop the nearby Washington Memorial, the main features of the World War II Memorial in the middle of the National Mall in Washington, D.C., can easily be identified, even during this early phase of construction.

nial and musical units from 8th and Eye will be participating in the events.

Along with workshops and displays of military equipment, the scheduled events will feature a War Time Stories Tent with narrative sessions, which will include prepared talks, interviews and discussions. There also will be “open mike” times where veterans from the audience will be invited to relate their personal experiences.

In addition to the events on the National Mall and the art exhibit at the Marine Corps Historical Center on the Washington Navy Yard, an interfaith memorial service is scheduled for 1000 on 29 May at the Washington National Cathedral. While the Cathedral is quite large, seating is limited and arrangements are being made to simulcast the event to other locations.

The WWII Memorial is an important national tribute to the gallant efforts of the Greatest Generation, many of whom spoke little of their experiences

during the 6 years and 2 days of the conflict. But they are justifiably proud of their sacrifices. Now, before mem-

ories fade and the faces pass on, we gratefully raise a permanent monument to them. □1775□



Photo by Richard Latoff

An artisan sandblasts one of the many inscriptions that will be part of the World War II Memorial. The Lincoln Memorial, located on the far side of the National Mall’s Reflecting Pool, provides a dramatic backdrop.

Humanitarian Series Focuses on Caribbean

by Charles R. Smith
History Writing Head

The mass exodus of Haitian and Cuban civilians from their homelands between 1991 and 1996 pulled U.S. Marines into a leading role in two joint task forces at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to house and process the fleeing migrants. Marines also participated in Operations Support Democracy and Uphold Democracy to restore the legitimate government of Haiti during this same period. Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR, tells the story of the Corps' participation in these events in the most recent addition to the History and Museums Division's U.S. Marines in Humanitarian Operations series, *A Skillful Show of Strength: U.S. Marines in the Caribbean, 1991-1996*.

In the wake of the September 1991 coup d'etat in Haiti, thousands of impoverished Haitians fled the country by boat. Many were intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard and transported to the U.S. Navy Base at Guantanamo Bay, where base personnel were unable to care for the large influx of migrants. In late November, Joint Task Force (JTF) GTMO deployed to Guantanamo under the command of BGen George H. Walls, Jr., to establish and run refugee camps at the base. But the migrants, anxious to move on to the United States, instigated serious disturbances in the camps in December, forcing Gen Walls to call for support from the air alert battalion at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, which at that time was 2nd Battalion, 8th Marines. Together with Army military police and Marines from the Guantanamo barracks, the battalion restored order in a carefully orchestrated operation. The JTF was then able to maintain order and most migrants were repatriated or sent to the United States. By the end of the operation, the JTF had processed more than 30,000 migrants.

But the political and economic situation in Haiti had not improved, and another exodus of Haitians began the spring of 1994. The Coast Guard again



began rescuing large numbers of boat people and Marine BGen Michael J. Williams stood up JTF 160 to deal with the challenge. Once again, Marines from Camp Lejeune, including members of 2d Force Service Support Group and 2d Battalion, 4th Marines, were the first to deploy. Initial efforts to process migrants on board the USNS *Comfort* off Jamaica were inadequate and the JTF was forced to explore other options. One was to construct a camp on Grand Turk Island, a nearby British dependency. While the camp was completed, it was never occupied. In the end, the JTF realized Guantanamo Bay was the only location with the right mix of U.S. control and space.

In the following months, the camps at Guantanamo swelled to approximately 20,000 Haitians, who were joined by nearly 25,000 Cuban migrants in the summer of 1994. In September, the Cuban migrants staged a series of riots. In concert with a variety of Army troops and some Air Force military police, a Marine-led operation reestablished control of the camps. Throughout the riots, Guantanamo's barracks Marines played a key role in protecting the base from the unruly migrants.

After the riots, a joint security group

under Marine BGen Raymond J. Ayres was built around the command element of 8th Marines. In mid-October, Gen Ayres replaced Gen Williams as commander of the JTF, which then moved Cuban migrants to camps in other countries to ease pressure at Guantanamo. Some 8,600 Cuban migrants went to camps in the Canal Zone in Panama under the control of U.S. Southern Command. But the migrants also rioted there and were returned to Guantanamo where potential troublemakers were segregated to a prison-like facility.

After the American occupation of Haiti in September 1994, the process of repatriating Haitian migrants was stepped up. The last Haitian left Guantanamo in October 1995. With the Haitian issue resolved, the American government decided to allow virtually all the Cubans at Guantanamo to proceed to the United States in stages. The last Cuban left for Florida in January 1996.

In preparing for the occupation of Haiti, a Special Marine Air-Ground Task Force, under Col Thomas S. Jones, prepared for both combat and non-combat landings in and around the northern city of Cap-Haitien. When they landed on 20 September as part of Operation Uphold Democracy, Marines found the environment very permissive with virtually no opposition. There was, however, some tension with Haitian police in the days that followed, but that ended abruptly after a squad of Marines fired on a local police station, killing 10 hostile Haitian policemen. After the incident, Haitian resistance to the occupation evaporated throughout the country. The task force then went to work securing arms caches and providing various kinds of relief efforts ranging from food delivery to civil engineering. The Marines withdrew in early October after demonstrating the flexibility and utility of the Marine Air-Ground Task Force and the quality of its junior leadership. □1775□

Aviation Legend Promotes Marine Corps Museum

by James T. D'Angina
Assistant Aviation Curator

Former U.S. Senator John H. Glenn, one of the most recognizable American aviators, visited Quantico last October to film a promotional video for the National Museum of the Marine Corps. The famed Marine aviator and astronaut told journalists the museum takes visitors on a unique journey completely immersed in the history of the Corps. He then climbed onto a nearby Corsair to take a closer look inside, as any pilot would.

Glenn is the national spokesman for the new museum, an appropriate choice given his eminence as a Marine who embodies the sort of tenacity that has been a hallmark of the Corps throughout its history. LtGen Ron Christmas, retired Marine and current president of the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation, accompanied Glenn and participated in the video production.

Born in the small town of Cambridge, Ohio in 1921, Glenn learned the value of hard work and ambition while still a youngster. He enrolled in the Department of Commerce's Civilian Pilots Training Program during his junior year at college, but his education was put on hold following the news of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor. Like many other young men, he felt compelled to volunteer for military service.

As a Marine Corps aviator, he flew 149 combat missions in World War II and the Korean War. Aware of the pilot exchange programs offered by the Air Force, he took the initiative to attend an abbreviated ground school and flight training arranged by a friend who was the commanding officer of an F-86 training squadron. After flying Grumman Panthers into 53 combat missions with VMF-311, Glenn was selected as an exchange pilot with the U.S. Air Force 51st Fighter-Interceptor Wing, where he flew F-86F Sabres. During his time with the Air Force, he scored three aerial kills



Photo courtesy: NASA

John H. Glenn, 1998 STS-95 Payload Specialist

against the infamous MiG-15 Fagot. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross six times and the Air Medal with 18 clusters.

While serving as a test pilot at Patuxent River, Maryland, Glenn conceived "Project Bullet," in which he would attempt to break the coast-to-coast record previously set by an Air Force F-84F. On 16 July 1957, he flew a camera-equipped F8U-1P Crusader cross-country, setting a record speed of 3 hours, 23 minutes and 8.4 seconds for the flight from Los Alamos Naval Air Station, California, to Floyd Bennett Field in Long Island, New York. Then, on 20 February 1962, Glenn capped an already stellar career by becoming the first American to orbit the Earth. His skillful reentry under difficult conditions demonstrated his prowess as a pilot and cool-headedness, and he splashed down a national hero. Much to his disappointment, NASA felt he was too valuable an asset to risk another space flight,

an opinion he fought tenaciously until, at the age of 77, Glenn returned to space aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

As a part of the Heritage Center campus, the museum will be located adjacent to Marine Corps Base, Quantico, easily accessed from Interstate 95. The facility was designed to catch the eyes, and the imagination, of travelers on the highway. Fentress Bradburn Architects of Denver, Colorado, modeled the central structure after the flag raising at Iwo Jima, with a glass atrium built around a spire set at an angle that evokes the timeless image of that event.

The museum will offer two separate experiences. A "fast track" tour will provide a quick overview without excluding any of the Corps' history. A longer, in-depth experience will also be available for patrons who have more time to linger in the Museum. The interactive exhibits are being designed to provide a sense of "being there," rather than just viewing artifacts on display. Senator Glenn noted also that ground forces will not be housed apart from aircraft on display, but will instead be displayed in conjunction with air units, as they perform in reality. Although the aircraft will be on static display, many will be suspended to give the galleries a kinetic feel.

The National Museum of the Marine Corps, and the Marine Corps Heritage Center as a whole, will benefit immeasurably from the support provided by Marines such as John Glenn. Promotional efforts by individuals such as Senator Glenn are crucial to the success of the project. Continued associations with prominent Marines can only serve to advance the Museum's agenda, and to keep public interest focused closely on it. The National Museum of the Marine Corps is scheduled to open 10 November 2005. □1775□

Got Records?

by Frederick J. Graboske
Archives Section Head

The flow of records in any agency of the Executive Branch is governed by records management instructions. These instructions, specific to each agency and embodied in a published document, are the product of a joint decision by the agency and by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) on the historical value of specific kinds of records and of how long the originating agency will retain them. For the Department of the Navy, the disposition of records is prescribed in SECNAVINST 5212.5.

Records are grouped by type. Approximately 5 percent of all records are deemed to have permanent historical value. These are transferred to NARA. The remaining 95 percent are ultimately destroyed. Each type of record may be retained by its originating agency for a specified period, ranging from several weeks to decades. Only at the conclusion of this period may records be destroyed. Records deemed permanently valuable may remain under the originating agency's control for the specified period, or they may be transferred sooner.

SECNAVINST 5212.5 lists the various kinds of records by type and assigns to each type a Standard Subject Identifier Code (SSIC). SSIC 3480 covers all combat and action report records in the department. The records of the Korean War are specifically covered by SSIC 3480.2 and SSIC 3480.4. The former includes "reports prepared by Marine Corps organizations and others at the direction of higher authority and which enumerate events, participants, casualties and other specified data concerning a particular combat operation." Such materials are to be transferred to Headquarters and then to NARA after 30 years. The latter includes "reports documenting missions of mercy, Marine Corps participation in state ceremonies, unusual employment of Marines and unusual incidents during major operations." These, too, are to be forwarded to Headquarters and

transferred to NARA after 30 years. (As a note, these same instructions apply to records of Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom: if any command still retains any documentation of its involvement with these operations, that documentation should be forwarded to Headquarters immediately.)

For Korea, we have both special reports (the Special Action Reports covering various periods in 1950) and combat reports (the historical diaries covering the period 1951 to 1953). In fact, the only ground unit records we have for this period are those of combat in Korea. There is no coverage of units that were not actually in Korea. There is some coverage of aviation units not in Korea for the period 1950 to 1953.

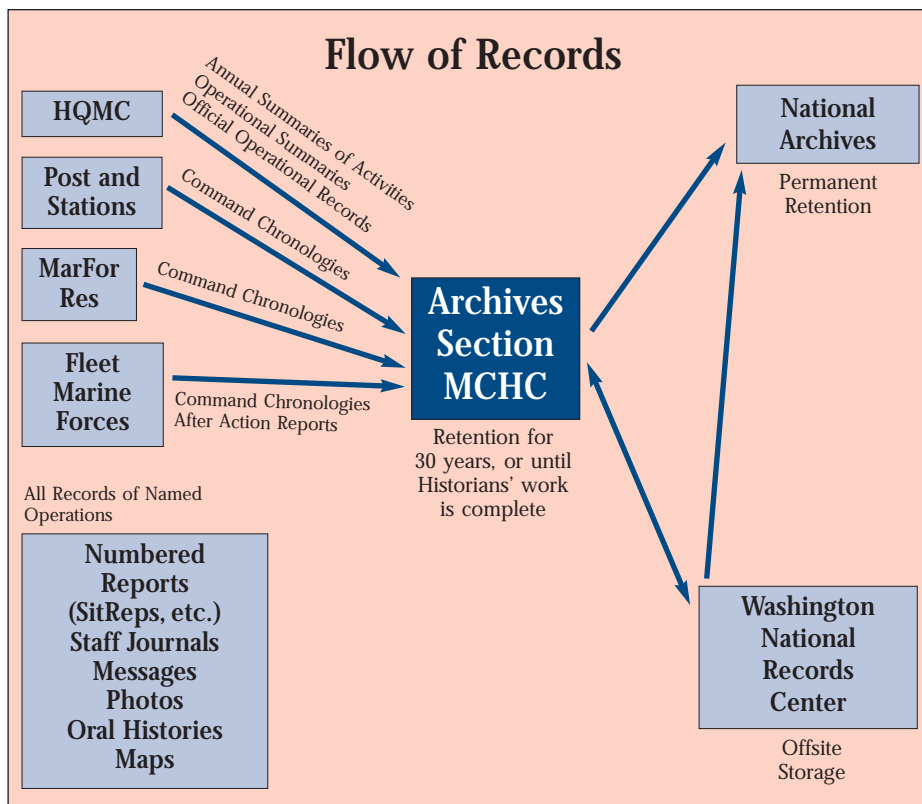
The 1st Marine Division's records were divided into two distinct batches. The first, which we have imaged digitally, consists of the Special Action Reports and historical diaries. These documents are organized in a similar

way to the command chronologies and contain much the same information. The second batch consists of the Division's messages; its volume is equal to the first batch. Because of the limited historical value, we did not image the second batch.

Our last retirement of records to NARA encompassed the records of World War II and the years prior to 1950. When we planned this retirement we decided to include not just the records for 1950 to 1953, but also for the period prior to the Vietnam War. The records of the period 1962 to 1964 previously had been transferred to NARA.

We have started the physical transfer of the operational records of the Marine Corps, 1950 to 1964, to the NARA. We still retain records of Marine Corps operations in Vietnam for the period 1962 to 1964. We now can devote our attention to gathering and organizing the documentation of operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

□ 1775□



Guide to WWI Uniforms and Equipment

by Neil B. Abelsma
Curator of Textiles and Heraldry

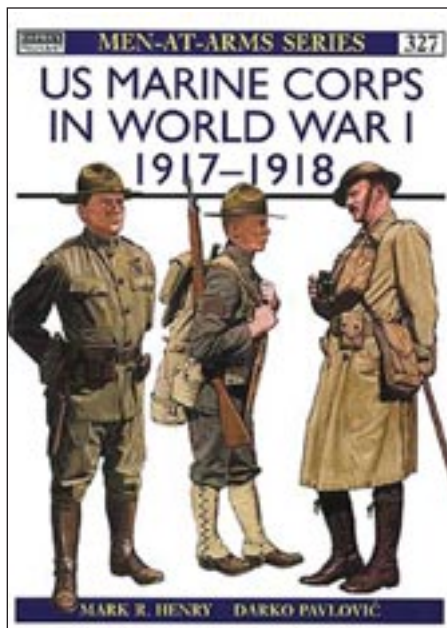
U.S. Marine Corps in World War I, 1917-1918. By Mark R. Henry. Osprey Publishing, Oxford, UK, 1999, 48 Pp.

Literature on military history has always been available in abundance, but material solely on uniforms, accouterments and medals has been difficult to obtain. Within the last several decades, this trend has changed somewhat with the appearance of specialized works on the material culture of the military. One area that has not seen such an increase in literature, even though the interest has been very high, is the U.S. Marine Corps. While it does exist, it is very limited and often filled with errors.

But there are several books that deal exclusively with the unique characteristics of the USMC military dress, its function and symbolism. One source is Mark R. Henry's *U.S. Marine Corps in World War I 1917-1918*. Through photographs, line drawings and color illustrations, Henry provides detailed coverage of the uniforms and equipment worn and used in combat. This book is not a battle history, but a guide to the type of material the Corps carried in Europe from 1917 to 1918.

World War I was a unique time for the Corps. Prior to that, the Corps had a long and proud history despite its relatively small size. But things changed with WWI when approximately 78,800 Marines served. This massive increase to the rank-and-file brought supply problems with clothing and equipment, which forced the Corps to accept equipment from other U.S. Services and allies. It was a period of improvisation in the midst of a war where Marines faced the fiercest fighting they had ever known.

At the beginning of the war, the U.S. did not realize what was required from industry to equip a fighting force. The type of uniform, equipment and arms introduced at the onset



shows how unprepared the U.S. was for this new type of warfare. Equipment was often adopted or borrowed from allied forces. It took time to determine the types of equipment needed, create the designs, mobilize industry, procure raw material and produce and transport the final product. Producing specialty items that would be used by only a few, such as the Marines, was impractical since the war industry could barely keep up with basic production. As the war progressed, the Marines could only be re-supplied through Army stock, which meant everyone had the same uniforms and equipment.

To differentiate Marines from Army personnel, an enlisted Army style circular collar disk bearing the eagle-globe-and-anchor emblem was introduced in August 1918. Army olive-drab (OD) puttees also replaced the canvas leggings worn by Marines in the AEF. The awkward Montana peak hat was replaced by a wool overseas cap. It is obvious from photographs of the era that uniformity was not practical and improvisation was necessary.

Changes also were made in uniform cloth specifications, which is why

many uniforms looked rough with uneven colors. The uniform coat was cut with new lines and the patch pocket was moved to the inside to remove the bulge. Breeches were changed to long trousers, overcoats were shortened, facings were eliminated, oblong elbow patches were substituted for the original circular patch, the right hand pocket of the OD shirt was eliminated and vegetable ivory buttons were substituted for metal ones. Even shoes had four different designs.

While reading descriptions of military uniforms is helpful to collectors and historians of all flavors, nothing takes the place of actually seeing the uniforms firsthand or in photos, and that is what makes Henry's book invaluable. He has included 40 photographs, three sketches and eight pages of full color artwork. By using unique photographs from the National Archives and the U.S. Marine Corps, the author shows Marines as they appeared in uniform and with equipment, and how these items evolved and varied according to conditions. The images complement Henry's informative, to-the-point text. But photographs often do not show the detail required by collectors and researchers to identify uniforms and equipment. Illustrations, however, can capture a combination that existed but was never photographed. The artwork by Darko Pavlovic in this book helps to differentiate the old and new patterns and provides a clarity not found in the photographs.

This book is not intended for the serious student of military history and is not a detailed or definitive study, but it is the most thorough book yet produced on the subject. While it is not complete, the book contributes to the material history of the Marine Corps and is a must for collectors and re-enactors. □1775□

Marine Corps Oral Histories On the Air

by Dr. Gary D. Solis
Oral History Head

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.”

Dickens’ observation regarding the French Revolution might be applied to the Oral History unit in 2003, which enjoyed a banner year with the number of interviews coming to the unit—the best of times. Operation Iraqi Freedom, the global war on terrorism, Marine operations in the Horn of Africa and other accessions resulted in 1,288 recorded interviews, most of them gathered by the Division’s oft-deployed Field History unit, led by Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR. But this record number of interviews was not entirely good news as the extensive coverage was the result of combat deployments of Marines around the globe—the worst of times.

Still, the Oral History unit, Drs. Gary Solis and Fred Allison, made several inroads into other media in 2003. Interview-centered articles were published in the Marine Corps *Gazette*, *Leatherneck*, the *Yellow Sheet* and the U.S. Naval Institute’s *Proceedings*. The unit also placed interviews on the radio.

On November 11, Veterans Day, Public Radio International aired an interview with Dr. Allison in which he recounted several archival holdings relating to the hour-long show’s theme, “Coming Home.” Produced for the Library of Congress Veterans History Project, the radio program featured interview outtakes of Marine Corps veterans describing their return home after combat in various wars. Dr. Allison and two other historians provided commentary that helped listeners visualize the emotional, often traumatic, feelings of Marine homecomings through the years. During the program, which aired in major markets across the country, Dr. Allison related how oral history interviews demonstrate war’s impact on Marines and how that affects the subsequent readjustment to civilian society.

Interviews of Marines participating in the latest war in Iraq were featured in a four-part C-Span broadcast. The selections were drawn from more than 1,200 digitally recorded interviews collected by the Division’s Field History unit, which began deploying to Iraq in January. C-Span radio eagerly pursued the opportunity to air a sampling of



Photo by: LCpl Archer

Field Historian Maj Carroll N. Harris (right) interviews CWO2 Kraig A. Meyer, Maintenance Officer, HMLA-267, MAG-39, in the relative quiet of a blown out building just off the flight line at Ali Al Salem Air Base, Kuwait, on 20 March 2003. The Division’s Field History section regularly deploys with Marine units to conduct on-the-spot oral interviews.

those interviews. At the broadcaster’s request, Col Reynolds and several of his field historians selected roughly 20 interviews—privates and generals, grunts and wingers, males and females, Amtrackers and corpsmen—and assembled them on CDs. Thanks to extraordinary efforts by the Public Affairs Office of Headquarters, Marine Corps, the interviews were declassified in record time and into C-Span hands within a few weeks of being recorded in Iraqi combat. They were aired in 90-minute segments over four

successive Sundays in August, with field historians providing on-air descriptions of how they were gathered, along with descriptions of the Oral History program.

Marine Corps oral histories also figured in other 2003 radio and television airings, although not as significantly. Dr. Solis discussed archival holdings several times on WCTC, a New Jersey radio station on which he is often a guest. The station covers the New York City and New Jersey regions. Identified as a Marine Corps Oral Historian, Solis twice spoke on National Public Radio about military justice issues, of which he wrote in his book, “Marines and Military Law in Vietnam,” published by the History Division in 1990. In the same vein, Solis was seen in A&E Television’s presentation, “Wartime Justice,” and The History Channel’s “The Real JAG.” On Fox Television News, Solis discussed fragging, and on British Broadcasting Corporation radio, he discussed military justice issues. On three occasions on the Radio America Network, Solis described Marine Corps history, fables and birthday traditions.

Unlike written articles, which can be “shopped around” to military-themed magazines, radio and television opportunities usually arise in unplanned, often fortuitous ways. Dr. Allison is the Division’s liaison to the Library of Congress and was an easy and good choice to represent Marine Corps Oral History. The Radio America Network cold-called the Oral History office and asked Dr. Solis if he could go on-air in 30 minutes. Solis was contacted by A&E and the History Channel because of the strength of his History Division publication. Other opportunities arose from earlier airings. The C-Span opportunity was the result of the producer dialing a wrong number. But in time-honored Marine Corps tradition, the Oral History unit engaged the target of opportunity, and the rest is “oral history.” □1775□

Exhibit Promotes Learning at EWS

by James A. Fairfax
Exhibits Section Head

Visitors to the U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Warfare School at Quantico, Virginia, will immediately get a glimpse into Marine Corps institutional and operational history through a recently completed exhibit at Geiger Hall that highlights the school's focus on the themes "from the sea, from the air, on the land and innovation and change." The presentation provides facts and highlights that uphold each of the four themes.

The exhibit, which uses artifacts, documentary images and text to support the storyline, was developed to advocate the school's emphasis on command and control, war fighting skills, combined arms operations and Marine air-ground task forces in expeditionary operations.

From the Sea

American Marines executed their first amphibious landing in 1776, just four months after being raised, and continued to conduct landing operations throughout the 19th Century. Over the decades, the Corps refined its ability to conduct amphibious warfare. During the 1920s and 1930s, Marines sought new technology to conduct successful landings on defended beaches. Simultaneously, at Quantico, Marine leadership began development of the overall doctrine to make these landings possible. During World War II, the successful pairing of amphibious doctrine and technology was realized. The doctrine and technology continues to develop.

From the Air

Marine Corps aviation was born in 1912. During the 1920s and 1930s, Marine aviators made several close air support advances. Aircraft also were used in the early years for medical evacuations and providing supplies to ground troops. Close air support techniques went through extensive development during World War II and became a mainstay of Marine aviation



Photo by: USMC History and Museums

Exhibits Specialist Ronnie Alexander puts the final shine on a 100-pound bomb included in the new exhibit on the Expeditionary Warfare School Quarter Deck.

operations throughout the Korean and Vietnam Wars. "Vertical envelopment" using helicopters was tested during the Korean War. Since then, helicopters have become an indispensable element of the Marine Corps air-ground team. Today, close air support remains a chief tactical principle of Marine Corps aviation.

On the Land

While the traditional role of the Corps is that of an amphibious assault force, Marines also have fought on land in sustained operations beginning as far back as the American Revolution and continuing through numerous battles during the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. Marine regiments also operated throughout Central America and the Caribbean in the early 20th Century. A full brigade of Marines served with the U.S. Army's 2d Division in France during World War I. Marines also saw extended service ashore in Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf. In all of these campaigns, Marines successfully faced extreme tactical and logistical challenges.

Innovation and Change

The Marine Corps has always been on the front lines in exploring and testing new weapons and technologies to ensure it has the right tools for its assigned missions. Some of these include the Hall breech-loading rifle of the 1830s, the amphibian tractor, the helicopter, the M50 Ontos, the AV-8A Harrier fighter-bomber and the USS *Guadalcanal* (LPH 7), an Iwo Jima-class amphibious warship. The Corps also adopted the LCAC (Landing Craft, Air Cushion), the EFV (Expeditionary Fighting Vehicle), formerly known as the AAV (Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle), and the MV-22 Osprey. Intellectual innovations include publications such as the "Small Wars Manual" and the "Tentative Manual for Landing Operations." Modern Marines continue the heritage of innovation and progressive thinking crucial to the success of the Corps and its mission.

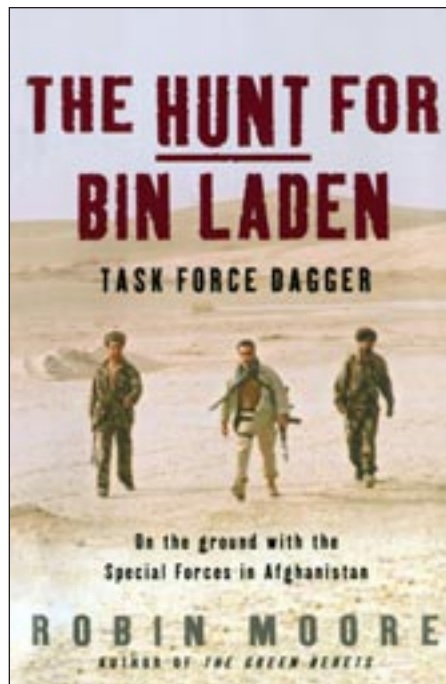
This new exhibit is the result of a strong working relationship with the Expeditionary Warfare School's leadership and staff and the Historical Division's Museums Branch. □1775□

War on Terrorism Books

by Evelyn A. Englander
Historical Center Librarian

This selection of books about Operation Iraqi Freedom and the War on Terrorism is generally available through brick-and-mortar or online bookstores. You can also get most of these books through your local library and their interlibrary loan program.

The Iraq War: A Military History. Williamson Murray and Robert H. Scales, Jr. Cambridge, MS: The Belknap Press, 2003. 312 pp. *The Iraq War* focuses on the American military campaign, outlining the events of the war and placing them in both a chronological and geographic context to help the reader better understand the war. The authors show how the Army and Marine Corps campaigns complimented one another. They also describe how Operation Iraqi Freedom was a joint campaign with air and ground units working together to accomplish their respective missions. The authors explain how special operations were a part of the overall coordinated effort and described how embedded reporters helped the American public understand the cam-



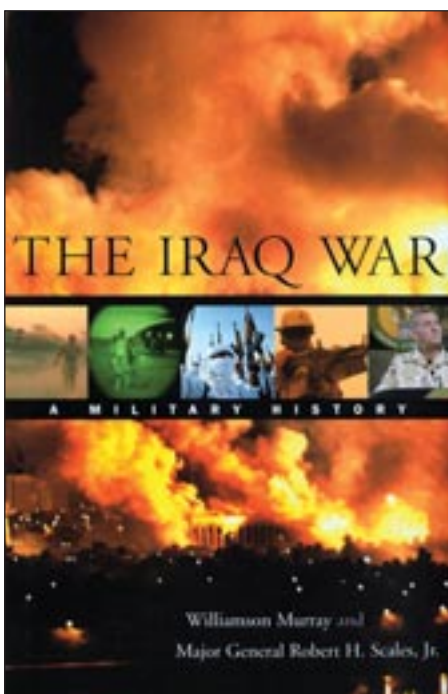
aign. This book emphasizes that continuous study is necessary and important for today's military to stay current with changes in the techniques of fighting a war.

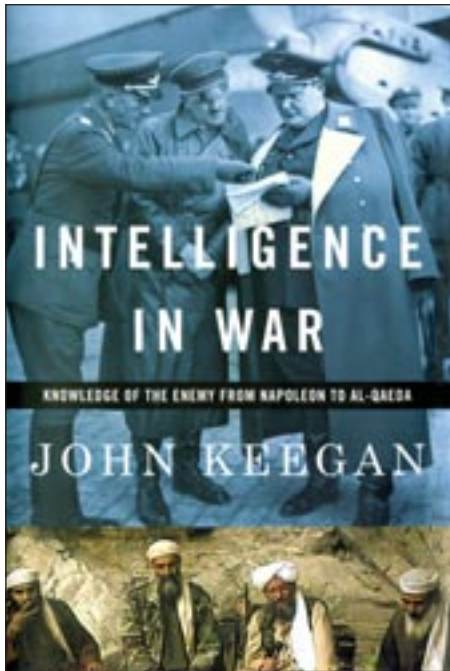
The Iraq War: Strategy, Tactics, and Military Lessons. Anthony H. Cordesman. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2003. 572 pp. Published in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C. This book provides an in-depth examination of the key issues around the recent Iraq War and its aftermath: the forces engaged; the interaction of joint forces; and interactions between new tactics and military fundamentals. In the author's lessons-learned section, there is a chapter entitled "Lessons Affecting Marine Corps Land Forces." He also has lessons-learned sections on air, missile and land-based forces, naval forces, intelligence, peacemaking and nation building. The author holds the Arleigh A. Burke Chair in Strategy at the Center of Strategic and International Studies and has written numerous books on security issues, including the multi-volume *Lessons of Modern War*.

Boots on the Ground: A Month with the 82nd Airborne in the Battle for Iraq. Karl Zinsmeister. New York, NY: St Martin's Press, 2003. 213pp. The author, a correspondent for *The National Review* traveled with the 82nd Airborne Division from the beginning of March until the first week of April 2003 to record the opening of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He details the careful planning that is a part of today's warfare and he describes the air-ground interactions that were a constant part of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The book includes a section with color photos taken by the author during his month with the 82nd in Kuwait and Iraq.

Hunt for Bin Laden, Task Force Dagger: On the Ground with U.S. Special Forces in Afghanistan. Robin Moore. New York, NY: Random House, 2003 400 pp. Robin Moore, author of *The Green Berets* here describes how the fall of the Taliban was accomplished by fewer than 400 special forces troops on the ground, all supported by an array of other U.S. forces. He also describes the components of the various task forces involved: Task Force Dagger, Task Force 11, Task Force Saber and Task Force 160. Task Force 160 contained Marine Corps elements, which established Camp Rhino and also set up operations at Kabul International Airport.

Arabs at War: Military Effectiveness, 1948-1991. Kenneth M. Pollack. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2002. 648 pp. The book discusses the military performance of six Arab countries—Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Syria—from 1948 to 1991. Although it focuses on the Arab-Israeli Wars, there are numerous other conflicts and examples from the military histories of the nations discussed to support his analysis of Arab military effectiveness. The book concentrates on Arab Armies in conven-





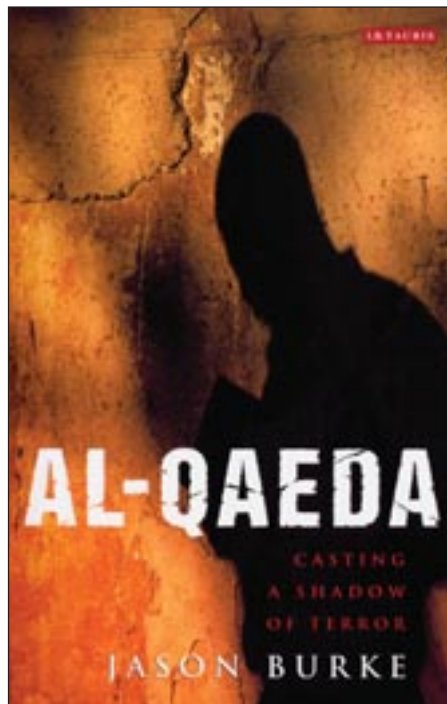
tional war, particularly ground warfare, with little written about air or naval warfare. There is little about Arab military effectiveness in unconventional warfare. It leaves out the many and varied irregular forces in the Arab world. It does include Jordan against the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) during "Black September," Syria against the PLO and Lebanese guerillas, Iraq in clashes with the Kurds and Libya against various forces in Chad. Pollack, a Middle East analyst, is currently a Senior Fellow at Brookings Institute and director of research for the Institution's Saban Center for Middle East Policy.

The Threatening Storm: The United States and Iraq—The Crisis, the Strategy and the Prospects After Saddam. Kenneth M. Pollack. New York, NY: Random House, 2002. 528 pp. *The Threatening Storm* offers policy analysis and an overview of Iraq and its earlier relationship with the U.S. The author outlines for the reader, American diplomatic, economic and military efforts useful in supporting post conflict resolution. He also describes America's use of airpower in the first Gulf War, Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Intelligence in War: Knowledge of the Enemy from Napoleon to al-Qaeda. John Keegan. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003. 387 pp. In this study on

the influence of intelligence on wartime operations, the author examines a series of historical wartime events. Keegan questions whether intelligence superiority is a key factor to success in wartime. In the end, as he puts it, "it is force that counts." In a subsequent article on this book in the *New York Times*, 22 November 2003, the writer, Judith Miller, states that Sir John Keegan modified his thesis from the book as it regards much of the threat posed by terrorists today saying that "while intelligence is the hand maiden not the mistress of the warrior," in respect to groups like al Qaeda, intelligence may well be "an indispensable servant of force."

Al Qaeda: Casting a Shadow of Terror. Jason Burke. London and New York, NY: B. Tauris and Co., Ltd. 2003. 292 pp. Burke, a chief reporter for *The London Observer*, covered the Middle East and Southwest Asia for more than a decade. He describes how the threat from Islamic terrorism comes from a broad movement with its roots in the politics, societies and history of the Islamic world. "Al Qaeda," meaning pattern, format and base, is a label applied often misleadingly to a broad diverse disorganized global movement focused on fighting an ongoing battle with the West. He also explains that Osama bin Laden is a peripheral figure in Islamic militancy.



Titles on Operation Iraqi Freedom produced by the media include:

"NBC News." *Operation Iraqi Freedom: 22 Historic Days in Words and Pictures* in hardcover, VHS and DVD formats.

"National Geographic." *21 Days to Baghdad: The Inside Story of the Military Campaign to Topple Saddam Hussein* in VHS and DVD formats.

Editors of "Time Magazine." *21 Days to Baghdad: The Inside Story of How America Won the War Against Iraq* in hardcover format. □1775□

Answers to the Historical Quiz

Marines in WWII

(Questions on page 7)

1. LtGen Thomas Holcomb (1 December 1936 to 31 December 1943) and Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift (1 January 1944 to 31 December 1947)
2. 82
3. Iwo Jima (22)
4. Further west, Midway, Johnston and Palmyra Islands, each with Marine defense battalion detachments, were bombarded. On 8 December, Guam and Wake were attacked.
5. Navajo Code Talkers Program
6. Capt (later LtGen) Marion E. Carl became the first ace on 26 August 1942. He shot down a total of 18 planes during World War II and later became the Corps' first helicopter pilot, as well as one of the most outstanding test pilots in naval aviation history.
7. The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) employed Marines behind the lines in several enemy-occupied countries to assist in organizing resistance units and coordinating the delivery of arms and equipment to those regions.
8. The Vought F4U Corsair had many difficulties in its carrier suitability trials. The Marines, however, handily proved the prowess of this aircraft, as many Marine Corps aces piloted the Corsair.
9. Tinian. Three days later a second B-29 left the island carrying the bomb to be dropped on Nagasaki.
10. Operation Olympic

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