

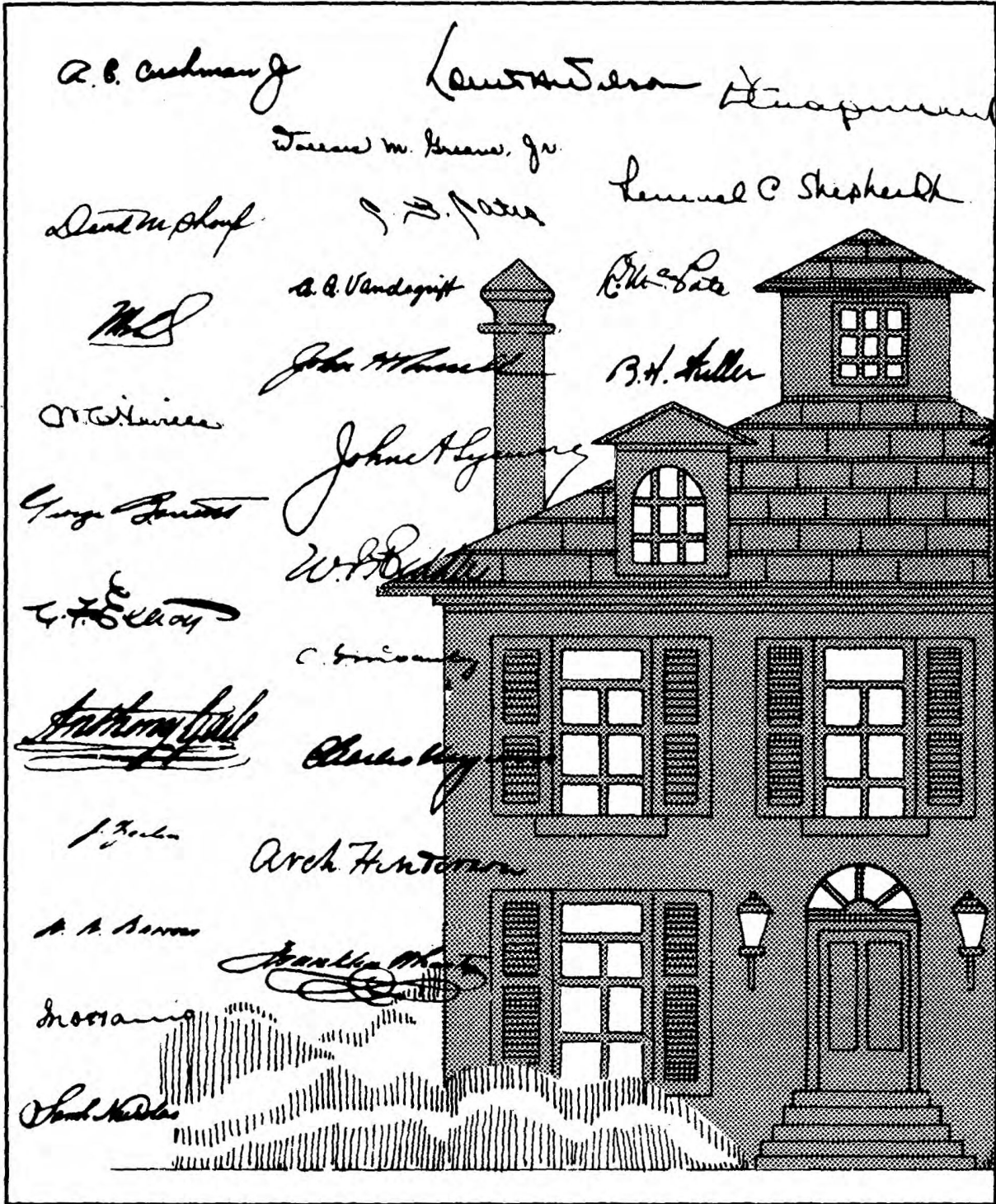
FORTITUDINE

NEWSLETTER OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

VOLUME VIII

SPRING 1979

NUMBER 4





**HISTORY AND
MUSEUMS
DIVISION**

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FOR TITUDINE

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

Volume VIII

Spring 1979

No. 4

This quarterly newsletter of the Marine Corps historical program is published for the Corps and for friends of Marine Corps history in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35. Individuals and institutions desiring *Fortitudine* on a complimentary regular basis are invited to apply to: History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HDS-1), Washington, D.C. 20380.

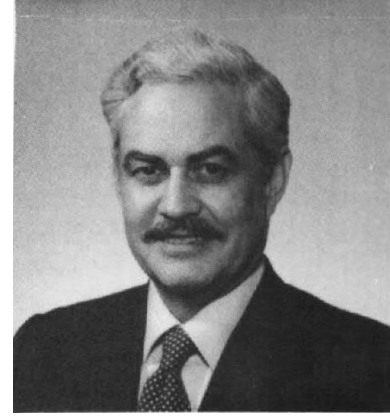
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This issue's cover features a line drawing of the Commandant's quarters (original 1806 configuration) at Eighth and Eye done by SSgt Jerry L. Jakes, USMC, Illustrator, Publications Production Section, and the signatures of all 26 Commandants of the United States Marine Corps.

Fortitudine is produced in the Publications Production 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, 24 point, or 30 point Garamond. The newsletter is printed on 100-pound, offset bond paper. Printing, by offset lithography, is by the Defense Printing Service.

The Director's Page



BGen Simmons

The period of waiting is over and it has now been announced that the next Commandant will be Gen Robert H. Barrow. It seems appropriate time, therefore, to reproduce the signatures of the first 26 Commandants, as we have done on the cover, and to talk a bit about the research materials that we hold in the Marine Corps Historical Center on the first 26. These holdings range from fairly thin to voluminous. Also, they are not in one single collection or location. To get at the total man, the researcher must go to each of our collections to see what it has to offer.

Reference Section is the broadest source. In its biographical files, there are files on each of the Commandants, one folder in the case of MajGen William P. Biddle (1911-14) to nine folders for Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd (1952-55).

The *Library*, in addition to the standard Marine Corps histories and biographical dictionaries, has a number of full-fledged memoirs of former Commandants, including *Soldier and Sailor, Too* by MajGen George Barnett (1914-20), *Reminiscences of a Marine* by LtGen John A. Lejeune (1920-29), and *Once a Marine*, the memoirs of Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift (1944-47). There is also an autobiography of the daughter of a Commandant, *Patchwork Child*, by Brooke Russell Astor, daughter of MajGen John H. Russell, Jr. (1934-36).

Special Projects, in the person of Mr. Richard A. Long, has a general biographical file, with a wealth of genealogical detail, on each of the Commandants.

The *Personal Papers Collection* has little except a stray letter or so, either in the original or in facsimile, for the early Commandants but begins to become rich in primary source materials with Gen Barnett. These papers are stored in special acid-free manuscript boxes. The largest collection is that of Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr. (1964-67)—73 manuscript boxes and 2 photo boxes. Ms. Ann Hodgson, a student intern from Mary Washington College, is arranging—"arranging" means putting

the papers into orderly sequence—the Gen Vandegrift papers which fill 10 boxes. An equally large collection, that of Gen Thomas Holcomb (1936-43), is being arranged and cataloged by Dr. Gibson B. Smith of the National Archives. Dr. Smith, a recipient of one of our research grants, is working concurrently on a biography of Gen Holcomb. The Gen Barnett collection of four boxes is scheduled to be worked this summer by Maj Merrill L. Bartlett, a member of the history faculty at the U.S. Naval Academy.

The *Oral History Collection* contains interviews with Gens Holcomb, Vandegrift, Cates, Shepherd, and Greene. Interviews are currently in progress with Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. (1968-71) and Gen Louis H. Wilson (1975-79). There are also many, many illuminating references to all the modern Commandants, from the time of Gen Barnett to the present, in the collection's other interviews of distinguished Marines.

The *Museums Branch* has memorabilia (which can sometimes be as useful a source material as documents) of most, but not all, Commandants, ranging from the oldest artifact, Capt Samuel Nicholas' original commission, signed by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, on 28 November 1775 down to a Japanese sword and flag taken by Gen Wilson as a company commander on Guam where he won the Medal of Honor. Much of this memorabilia is on display in our Marine Corps Museum here in the Historical Center or elsewhere (as, for example, the display of Lejeune memorabilia recently re-done for the lobby of Lejeune Hall at Quantico). Some of it is in storage.

To work with these collections, particularly the primary sources and artifacts, can be almost a mystical experience. The individual comes alive and his personality emerges, and you come away with a better understanding and respect for these men who have led the Marine Corps since its beginning.

The Readers Always Write

Dear General Simmons,

As always, read your *Fortitudine* with interest.

Rusty Rowell was a good friend of mine. During his time as Head of Marine Corps Aviation he had a pet F4B assigned to him at Anacostia. The old warrant gunner in charge of the plane had instructions that unless "Rusty" had plans to use it I could borrow it. Made use of it for weekend cross country trips several times.

Quite surprised to note one FB5 is still extant. Have a story here re those kites. I was Exec of VF6 in 1926. Squadron was equipped with an odd lot, F6C-1s, FB1s, F6C-2s, and FB2s (landing gear spreader bar carrying hooks for fore and aft wires and tail hook), and several FB2 with hydraulic struts. Then in mid-1926 came the FB5s with the 500HP Packards.

Those kites delivered from the factory had WW I DH wheels. We had a hell of a time with wheels collapsing even when the planes were sitting in the hangar. But they were terrific in a dive. Several simulated attacks on battle ships off San Pedro impressed the BB Admirals. RAdm Reeves, commanding the Pacific, just *had* to take the FBs on the Fleet Cruise to the Caribbean in 1927.

We began training aboard *Langley* with many wheel failures. The plane was just a bit heavy and fast for the *Langley*, but could be landed aboard OK. However, the FB5 had a tricky stall/spin characteristic. When a plane stalled at low speed, especially with some power on as in a carrier approach, it usually snapped almost inverted. The nose dropped into a fast spin and several hundred feet were needed to recover. This I did *not* like, and said so. I wrote my father my usual newsy letter and remarked that if the FB5s went on the *Langley* fleet cruise I expected we would lose a couple of pilots. Unknown to me, my father and Senator Jim Wadsworth (Chairman, Military Affairs Committee) had played baseball together at Cornell. My father sent my letter to Wadsworth without consulting me and the stuff "hit the fan." Further training aboard *Langley* stopped! Reeves restricted me from flying "fast" aircraft—this action fizzled quickly. Other aircraft made the cruise. In mid-1927 VF6 began to receive F2Bs and FB5s went into storage.

Either in '29 or '30, when I was with Maddux Airlines at Glendale, the word was passed to me that a Marine squadron had received the FB5s to qualify on the *Saratoga* and *Lexington*. During qualification two pilots were lost, spun in on approaches exactly as I feared might happen. Later heard the FB5s had been re-assigned to a Marine squadron in China!

Where did you disinter that FB5?

Regards,
Tommy Tomlinson
Capt, USNR (Ret)

From the scant documentation that exists, we have learned that our FB-5 last served with a Marine squadron at North Island, California. During the early 1930s, it was disposed of by the government. For a number of years it passed among a group of civilian aviation enthusiasts and finally was obtained by the National Air and Space Museum (NASM). A few years ago, the Marine Corps acquired the aircraft from NASM and just recently completed a ground-up restoration.



Dear *Fortitudine*:

Your piece on commemorative names evokes the following footnotes as to how most of Quantico's buildings got their names.

In 1948 or 1949, I was sent on TAD to Fort Sill from HQMC to attend the annual Field Artillery Conference as HQMC representative. While there I was struck by the fine style in which the red-legs had named all their school buildings and landmarks, which was in some contrast to our own backwardness.

In 1949, I joined Quantico as an instructor while Gen Shepherd, one of our great traditionalists whom I knew well, was in command. When I could find time, I wrote an official letter to Gen Shepherd pointing out that most of our academic buildings were unnamed, that we had no policy, ought to have one, and should name our buildings.

Gen Shepherd's response was immediate and predictable: he convened a board to name everything with me as a member, pretty junior, and several

older colonels (old as all colonels were in those days), all with quite definite ideas, many of which didn't coincide with mine.

The only existing names I recall were Breckinridge Hall (then habitually misspelled, even on its nameplate, as "Breckenridge"—it took me a year to correct *that*) and the "Waller Building," later Waller Hall, may it rest in peace. The final slate of official names we produced, if memory serves, were Geiger, Barrett, Harry Lee, plus the two foregoing, and a recommended Post policy directive on future names that Gen Shepherd approved. The only name I lost out on was Russell, which I wanted for the Development Center. But the senior board member had an old grudge and said he would never name anything for Russell but a box latrine.

In all this I must have acquired a certain reputation because in subsequent years I was asked for recommendations (all accepted) for the naming of Ellis, Lejeune, and Heywood Halls. I also was directed to compose the tablet inscriptions for Ellis and Lejeune, the former of which includes one typo, not mine fortunately.

On looking over the foregoing, I'm reminded that I was also asked for a name for O'Bannon Hall, but I hardly like to claim it (that was my suggestion all right) because it was so obvious that everybody else thought of it too.

Liversedge Hall, a late bloomer, had the special requirement on it from on high that it be named for an eminent bachelor. A quick mental checkoff of bachelors revealed many characters but none quite up to the mark by posterity's standards. Then I thought of my Basic School instructor, the late "White Horse Harry" (so named for his favorite Scotch, of which he was very fond) Liversedge, who successfully passed muster.

None of these subsequent operations again involved a board, I am happy to report.

Resp'y
Careful Reader



Dear Editor:

My old friend Careful Reader, referring to your note on p. 23, Fall 78 *Fortitudine*, would like to add that Col Douglas Drysdale, RM, was, besides Korean

War service with the 1stMarDiv, the first officer of his corps to be assigned to Quantico as an instructor, about 1952 if C.R. remembers aright. This instructorship was engineered by Gen Shepherd.

RDH, Jr.



Dear Sir,

We appreciate receiving *Fortitudine* regularly. It is a high quality publication.

Your division goals are ambitious and worthwhile. We consider you are achievers and we are the fortunate ones because of it.

Thanks again for *Fortitudine*.

Ed Leiser
Curator

San Diego Aero Space Museum, Inc.



Commanding General
U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I recently requested of your organization information regarding U.S. Marine activity in the Dominican Republic. Your History and Museums Division responded with a fine document, *Marines in the Dominican Republic 1916-1924*.

I want to personally thank you and your organization as you were the *only* government agency that:

1. responded at all

or

2. did *not* send a form letter referencing me elsewhere

or

3. indicated any knowledge of what they did (or have done in the past).

I guess it remains true, if we *really* need to get anything done we can "leave it to the Marines."

Thank you,
Taxpayer

Oral History Report

Two recent additions to the Marine Corps Oral History Collection are the interview in depth with MajGen John R. Blandford, USMCR (Ret), and the transcripts of three Vietnam-related recordings presented by the Director, BGen Edwin H. Simmons.

In his interview, Gen Blandford, recalled his early days in the Corps and the fact that as a member of the 6th Reserve Officers Course, he numbered the current Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Louis H. Wilson, as one of his classmates. Following graduation in June 1942, he immediately was assigned to the 1st Marine Division and participated in the Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester operations. Although released from active duty in 1945, Gen Blandford remained an active member of the Reserve until his retirement in July 1976. In civilian life he served 25 years first as Counsel and then Chief Counsel of the House Armed Services Committee. As he related in his interview, considerable legislation affecting the Services as a whole was considered by the Committee during these years and recommended for enactment by the Congress. Gen Blandford also recalled the dramatic debates which took place concerning the roles and missions of the Corps during the hearings which resulted in the National Security Act of 1947, and, later, Public Law 416.

The three items that Gen Simmons donated were, first, a recording of a press conference held on 12 December 1965 at Da Nang by MajGen Lewis W. Walt, CG, III MAF, and MajGen Nguyen Chanh Thi, CG, I Corps, following Operation Harvest Moon. Then-Col Simmons, G-3 of III MAF, also briefed the press at that time. The second recording was Col Simmons' HQMC debrief in July 1966 following his tour in Vietnam as G-3, III MAF and CO, 9th Marines. The third item is a recording made on 10 January 1971 of an orientation talk Gen Simmons, then ADC, 1st Marine Division, gave to newly joining officers regarding internal matters of concern to the division. All three of these recordings have been transcribed.

Since the publication of the last issue of *Fortitudine*, the Oral History Section has begun a series of new interviews that, when completed, will be important accessions to the Collection. The head of the Oral History Section and historians from the Histories Section conducted a second lengthy session



MajGen Blandford



BGen Denig, Sr.

with Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., who was asked to reply to a number of prepared questions about his role as Commandant with respect to Marine Corps operations in Vietnam. Gen Chapman next will be interviewed in depth about his total Marine Corps career. Similarly, the Director has begun a series of interviews with Gen Louis H. Wilson. It is contemplated that Gen Wilson's interview will be completed before his retirement on 30 June.

In February, BGen Robert L. Denig, Jr., the son of BGen Robert L. Denig, visited the Center. He has been interviewing his father, a well-decorated World War I Marine who retired on 30 June 1941 and was recalled to active duty the next day to become the Marine Corps' first Director of Public Information. He is credited with fathering the idea of the Marine Corps Combat Correspondent Program. Gen Denig, Sr. was interviewed about the program in 1967 by Mr. Frank and Mr. Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., an early combat correspondent. Upon completion of the interviews with his father, Gen Denig, Jr., a Naval Academy graduate, an old China hand, and a tank officer in World War II, will begin a "do-it-yourself" interview for the Marine Corps Oral History Program.

With guidance from the Oral History Section, Reserve LtCol Ronald K. Price's MTU WA-2 of Spokane, Washington, recently interviewed retired Reserve Col Neal Fosseen, former mayor of Spokane and a prominent citizen of that city. When transcribed, this interview will enter the collection. BMF

The Corps' First Medal of Honor Winner

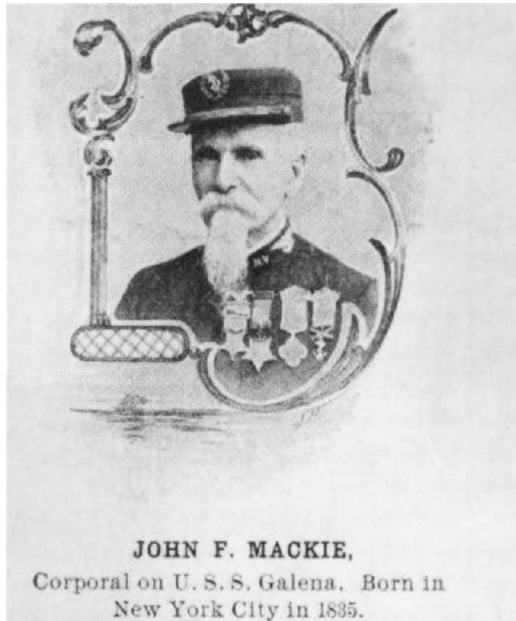
In February, the Commandant responded to a request from Col Melvin J. Sautter, commanding officer of the Marine Corps Air Station at Kaneohe Bay and approved the naming of a BEQ at Kaneohe in honor of Cpl John F. Mackie, the first of the Marine Corps' 291 Medal of Honor winners.

Mackie, a 25-year-old silversmith from New York, joined the Marine Corps in the early days of the Civil War. After enlisting in Brooklyn, he was ordered to the 19-gun frigate USS *Savannah*. A few months later, on 1 April 1862, he reported aboard the 6-gun ironclad USS *Galena* as a corporal in time to participate in Gen George B. McClellan's Peninsula Campaign. In May the *Galena* was ordered to move up the James River in support of McClellan's advance on Richmond.

By the early morning of 15 May, the *Galena* and *Monitor* along with several other Federal ironclads and gunboats had reached Drewry's Bluff about 8 miles below Richmond. There they encountered formidable defenses. Fort Darling with its 10-inch Columbiad guns stood atop the bluff, and at least two battalions of riflemen lined the river banks.

The battle that followed was distinctive not only for the first Marine Medal of Honor, but also because it was a fight of Marines against Marines. A Confederate Marine battalion commanded by Capt J.D. Simms was one of the units stationed on the banks of the James to protect Fort Darling. Thus the stage was set with Marines on both sides. Action began at 0730 and continued for nearly 4 hours. Shortly after 1100, the *Galena*, battered by at least 28 major caliber hits which left 40 percent of her crew casualties, was forced to drift down stream and join the remainder of the fleet that had withdrawn earlier.

During the morning's action, Mackie commanded 12 Marines assigned to the gun deck. Initially, their mission was to engage snipers on the opposite bank away from Fort Darling by firing out gun ports. Mackie was a calm and collected leader under fire. After a 10-inch shell exploded directly on the gun deck and killed or wounded the crews of most of the after guns, he had a chance to display his mettle. Acting on his own initiative, he had his men clear away casualties and debris, and put the weapons back into action. Mackie and his provisional gun crews were then credited with destroying at least one of the fort's casements.

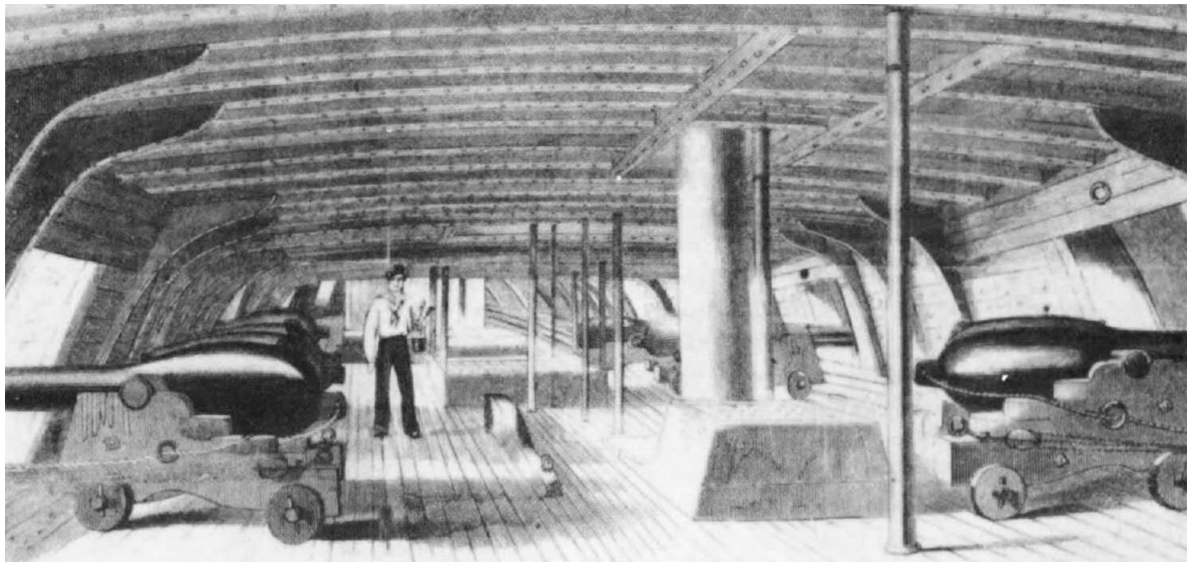


Several months seem to have elapsed before this fine conduct was officially recognized. Sometime in the fall, Capt John Rodgers, commanding officer of the *Galena*, called Mackie's performance to the attention of the Honorable Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Welles, in turn, wrote the Commandant praising Mackie's gallant and meritorious service.

Back in December 1861, some 10 months earlier, the President had approved an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have 200 Medals of Honor prepared "for presentation to such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and Marines as shall most distinguish themselves by gallantry in action. . . ."

Aware of this act and appreciative of exceptional service by Marines, the Commandant, Col John Harris, wasted no time. He immediately wrote Capt Rodgers on the *Galena*:

I have this day received a communication from the honorable Secretary speaking very favorably of Corporal John Mackie and recommending him for gallant and meritorious conduct while in battle on the 15th of May 1862 at Fort Darling. I am always glad and willing to reward gallant conduct if I have an opportunity so to do, but I am sorry that however willing I may be to reward gallant conduct my means are very limited. I can only promote him a Sergeant. You will therefore promote him a Sergeant for gallant and distinguished conduct while attacking Drury's Bluff, May 15th, 1862, to rank from the 1st of November. . . . I will endeavor to procure for Sergeant Mackie the Naval Medal of Honor for his gallantry.



Gun deck of the USS Galena, scene of Cpl Mackie's bravery and coolness under fire.

On 3 April 1863, Secretary Welles signed General Order No. 10, which announced the establishment of the Medal of Honor awards and set forth procedures that would govern the award in the naval service. This order, implementing the earlier congressional act, decreed that:

The medal shall only be awarded to those . . . who shall have evinced in battle some signal act of valor or devotion to their country; and nothing save such conduct . . . shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to it.

In another interesting provision it stated:

To preserve pure this "*Medal of Honor*," it is to be distinctly understood, that if any person on whom it shall have been conferred be subsequently convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or any infamous crime . . . his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry above mentioned by a General Order from the Secretary of the Navy, who alone is to be the judge of the circumstances demanding the expulsion.

With the procedures for awarding the Medal of Honor finally established by General Order No. 10, the Commandant was able to carry out his pledge to see Mackie properly rewarded. General Order No. 17 appeared on 10 July 1863. It bestowed the Medal of Honor on 24 sailors and 2 Marines. Mackie was cited for his gallant conduct and services and signal acts of devotion to duty during the 15 May 1862 attack and Sgt Pinkerton R. Vaughn, the Corps' second Medal of Honor winner, was recognized for his service during the loss of the USS *Mississippi* in March 1863.

Several months before the appearance of General Order No. 17, Sgt Mackie had been transferred from the *Galena* to the Norfolk Navy Yard; then in June

1863 he joined the 9-gun screw sloop USS *Seminole* as "orderly sergeant in charge." Thus General Order No. 17 had to be transmitted all the way to the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron before it could be delivered. Finally at 1000 on 11 October 1863, when all hands mustered on the quarterdeck of the *Seminole* for a reading of the Articles of War and the Regulations of the Navy, Sgt Mackie received his Medal of Honor.

Mackie remained aboard the *Seminole* for the rest of the war. On 24 August 1865, he was discharged at Boston having completed 4 years and 4 months of continuous service. Later he married, settled in Philadelphia, and worked much of his life as a real estate broker. Extremely active in the G.A.R. and the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, he was rightfully proud of his service, his record, and his Medal of Honor.

Several years ago the staff of the Marine Corps Museum (primarily Mr. Richard A. Long) made a concerted effort to locate Mackie's Medal of Honor in hopes of displaying it as the first ever awarded a Marine. The search was unsuccessful. Mackie died in 1910, preceded in death by his only son; his widow died in 1918. Although his will specified that a book he owned about Medal of Honor winners should go to his niece, it made no mention of the medal itself. With no direct descendants, the trail ran out.

The search, however, did turn up some interesting correspondence and revealed some early administrative difficulties at Headquarters Marine

Corps. In March 1901, as an aftermath of the Spanish-American War, an act was passed providing a \$100 gratuity for Medal of Honor winners. Mackie, thinking he might qualify under its provisions, applied for the bonus. He was informed by the Paymaster that Headquarters had no record of his receiving the Medal of Honor. Mackie's reaction was prompt. He fired off two letters on the same day to the Commandant, MajGen Charles Heywood; one was official, the other personal. In the first he cited complete chapter and verse on his award. He identified who had recommended him, referred to Col Commandant Harris' letter to Capt Rodgers, quoted General Order No. 17, and even mentioned three published books which described his actions. He closed with an elegant plea:

Now, General, will you not see that this error is corrected as an act of justice to your gallant men who served with you during the Rebellion and so grandly sustained the honor of the Marine Corps in every perilous hour?
In the personal letter, Mackie reminded MajGen

Heywood of their meeting aboard the USS *Hartford* in July 1864 just before the Battle of Mobile Bay:

You were engaged at the time with Commodore Drayton, on spar-deck; I was wearing the Medal of Honor. You called me over to where you were, and addressing Commodore Drayton asked him if he ever saw one of those, referring to my Medal of Honor. He said no, Sergeant, how did you get it. I then related briefly the story of the Battle at Fort Darling. . .

Commodore Drayton then said, Sergeant I would give a stripe off my sleeves to get one of those in the same manner as you got that.

The record was soon corrected, and Mackie was equally prompt in thanking the Commandant for his help. His letter mentioned not a word about the \$100 gratuity for which Civil War veterans had been found ineligible. The key problem had been corrected.

Sgt John F. Mackie was a loyal Marine and a patriotic citizen. It is well and fitting that our first Medal of Honor winner should be commemorated and remembered. DDH

Pentagon's Khe Sanh Display



As noted in the summer 1978 edition of *Fortitudine*, the History and Museums Division's "First to Fight" exhibit opened in the Secretary of the Navy's executive corridor on 31 May last year. As the exhibit is to remain on display for a long time, periodic changes are being made primarily to the art work and photographs. One unexpected change, or more accurately, addition, was the sudden appearance of the ration box display shown in the photograph above. Attracted by the stirring ring of the quotation and frustrated by his inability to find its source, MajGen Harold Chase, USMCR (Ret), currently Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) arranged to have it made up by

OSD Graphics and mounted near the "First to Fight" exhibit.

We share his feelings about the quote—in fact, the Museum's Branch has featured it on the Vietnam panel in the time tunnel. Entitled "... the sheltered never know.", the panel contains this caption:

One of the more perceptive observations of the Vietnam War was found scrawled on a C-ration case at the conclusion of the battle for Khe Sanh. It read: "Life has a special flavor to those who fight for it that the sheltered never know."

We also share Gen Chase's frustration. We still do not know the origin of the quote, and as careful readers will observe, we now are not certain whether it should read "sheltered" or "protected" Help!

The Youngest Marine

Maj David N. Buckner

Once upon a time there served in our Corps the youngest Marine. Of this we may be certain. What is equally certain is that the Marine did not know he was the youngest nor did the Corps.

The identity of this still-unnamed youngest Marine is the subject of frequent correspondence here at the Historical Center. Most of the queries as to the age of the “youngest” Marine are from parents, although former Marines themselves also write. Our standard response is that it would be impossible to determine the truly “youngest” Marine as his enlistment was, by its very nature, fraudulent. Men misrepresented their age; their official records are inaccurate. Most of these individuals were either detected early in their service and discharged, in which case they do not really qualify as Marines, or they served their tour undetected and were routinely discharged. Few, if any, of the latter category ever amended the record of their own volition. On rare occasions a young Marine’s true age is revealed as the indirect fallout of a totally unrelated bit of official interest.

A prime example of this is the case of one PFC Jacklyn H. Lucas, USMCR. His actual age became widely known because of the attention he received attendant to being awarded the Medal of Honor. He is still the youngest American ever to receive his country’s highest decoration, being 17 years old at the time. Even more unusual is the fact that he already had nearly 3 years in the Corps, having enlisted at the age of 14.

On 6 August 1942, with the consent of his mother, 158-pound, 5-foot, 5½-inch Lucas enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and headed for Parris Island. After graduation he was assigned to Marine Barracks, Jacksonville, Florida and later to the 21st and 25th Replacement Battalions at Camp Lejeune. In November 1943 he arrived at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii where he joined the 6th Base Depot of the V Amphibious Corps. He was promoted to PFC in January 1944.

So far Lucas had not managed to get any closer to the action than where it had all begun. This state of affairs lasted for another year, but then, on 10 January 1945, he told his friends he was leaving to join a combat unit, rolled his field uniform and boots,



PFC Jacklyn H. Lucas—17-year-old Medal of Honor winner.

and walked out the gate. His AWOL charge grew to one of desertion and a reward was offered for his apprehension. He was reduced to private *in absentia*.

Meanwhile, Lucas had stowed away on an APA loading out in the harbor. Helped by a cousin and his friends, the 16-year-old managed to escape apprehension and wound up at Saipan. He stowed away once more, this time on the amphibious troop transport USS *Deuel* (APA 160) which was carrying elements of the 5th Marine Division to the Iwo Jima landing. On 8 February, D minus 11, he surrendered to the

CO of Troops clad in neat, clean dungarees. He was soon transferred to Company C, 1st Battalion, 26th Marines and landed on D plus 1. The next day, as he and three other Marines were creeping along a twisted ravine, the Japanese suddenly began hurling hand grenades. The Marines dove for two shallow foxholes nearby and the grenades followed. Lucas threw his body over a grenade that landed in his hole and then reached out and scooped another under him.

The explosions blew him off the ground and he was left for dead by his companions, but by some miracle he lived. Severely wounded in his right arm, wrist, leg and thigh, as well as his chest, Lucas was evacuated to the United States. In August 1945, the mark of desertion was removed from his record and he was discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve for reasons of disability on the 18th of the next month. On 5 October 1945, President Harry S. Truman presented him with the Medal of Honor during ceremonies at the White House.

Naturally, the “youngest Marine” queries we receive deal with the modern Corps. There was an era, however, which ended only with the child labor laws of the early 20th century, when boys routinely were enlisted as drummers and musicians for duty ashore and afloat. The earliest such enlistment found to date was executed on 1 February 1799, but it is almost certain that the practice was followed 20 years earlier during the Revolution.

The tender age of these Marines is hard to contemplate today. John Phillip Sousa, for example, was 13 years old when he joined the Marine Band; and Sousa was a veritable greybeard compared to William Brown who enlisted in 1829 at the age of six.

Actually “was enlisted” may be closer to the truth. Instances of destitute parents getting rid of a mouth to feed by shipping a young son off to the service were not uncommon. The standard “boy” enlistment was one which ran until the lad’s 21st birthday. There are records that indicate that many youngsters were considered unfit and discharged because they either were not toilet trained or could not dress themselves, leading the authorities of the time to believe they were underage.

As there are fraudulent enlistments today, we can be certain they also were executed successfully in the 19th century. Perhaps the all-time champion “youngest Marine” was a fine strapping lad—of four or five.



Unidentified young Marine of the Civil War era.

Charles Rinaldo Floyd: Maverick of the Old Corps

Charles R. Smith

The Marine Corps Museum, in 1964, acquired an ink and watercolor sketch of a Marine in uniform, dated May 1825, and signed by "C.F." Recent research into the sketch and artist, Charles Rinaldo Floyd, has led Mr. Richard A. Long of the Special Projects Branch to a number of major collections of Floyd family material which have not only illuminated the career of this flamboyant figure, but also have provided insights into a little-documented period of Marine Corps History.

The son of Gen John Floyd, an intrepid soldier and friend of Andrew Jackson, Charles Floyd was born at "Fairfield" in Camden County, Georgia, on 14 October 1797. His childhood was that reserved for a southern gentleman, the son of a great land and slave holder: tutors and academies which stressed a classical education and dancing school which taught the social graces. Like young men of his class, he was also schooled in fencing, the use of firearms, and above all honor and martial etiquette.

At the age of 19 he entered West Point and began what looked to be a promising military career, but Academy life was not for him. After a year an order was issued to the effect that each cadet was to record the name of his parent or guardian. Floyd refused, considering the order an insult to his family honor. Called before the Commandant, he again refused, and was dismissed from the Academy for disobedience.

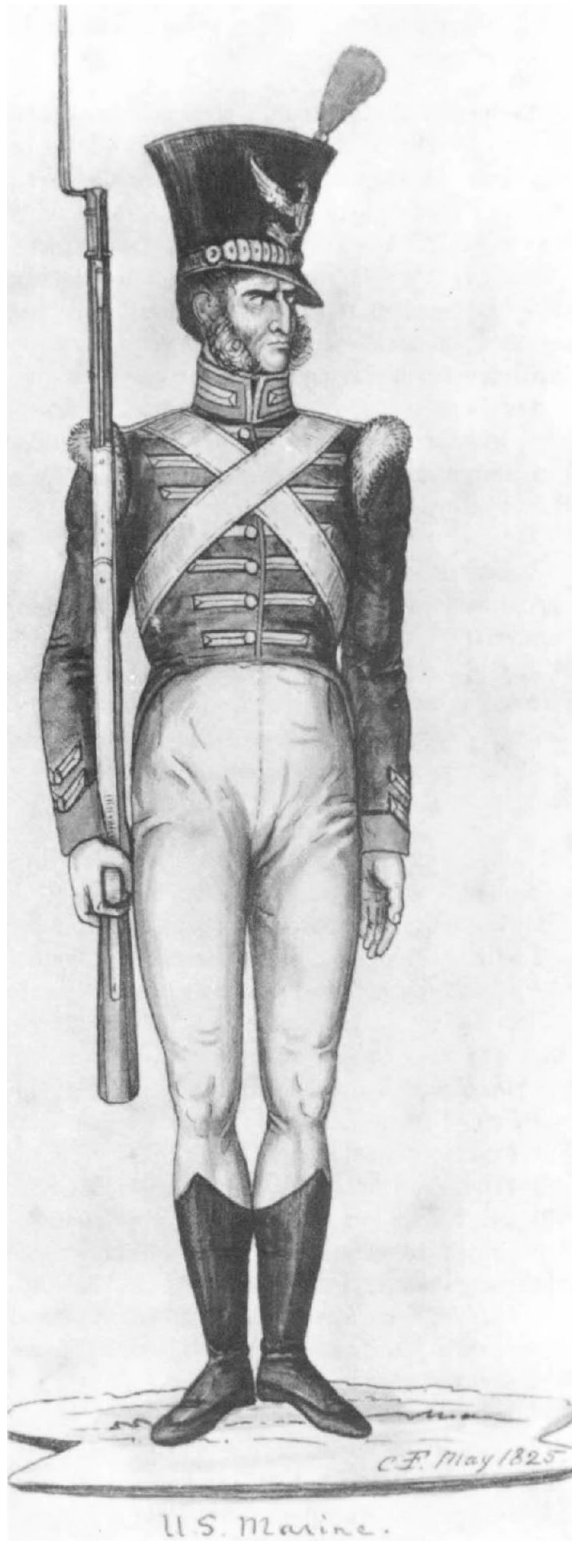
Passing through Washington on his return to Georgia in the spring of 1818, he applied to the Secretary of the Navy for a commission in the Marine Corps, but was told there were no vacancies. Instead, he was restored as a cadet and given a 3-month furlough by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Not wishing to return to an institution filled with "*mean and pliant*" men destined "to disgrace the nation at some future day," he waited, and in September 1818 was appointed a second lieutenant of Marines. His career as a Marine officer, although short, was by no means tranquil.



Self-portrait of the feisty Floyd

Within months of entering the Corps, Lt Floyd was posted to the barracks at Philadelphia. There he came under the command of LtCol John M. Gamble, hero of the War of 1812, and the only Marine Corps officer to be given command of a ship. From the beginning the two officers clashed: "Gamble thinks me the most '*insubordinate and obstreperous and vindictive*' officer in the service, and I *speak of him in public as a liar, a fool and a cowardly scoundrel*. He is *not a soldier*, but a complete *fop*, who thinks more of his *cravat ruffles* than he does of honor or military qualities."

In May 1819, the battle between the two heated, and Gamble brought Floyd before a court-martial for disrespect. The court found him guilty and suspended him for 6 months with full pay. "Villains might



Enlisted Marine of the early 1820s, obviously displeased with something he sees. Perhaps Floyd's Marine is the one the lieutenant "stabbed for refusing to obey an order."

deprive me of a commission, but they will never deprive me of my military principles and habits," Floyd wrote. "Nature intended me for a soldier, and soldier *I will be.*" Gamble, although furious, tried to make amends, but Floyd was unreceptive, which caused Gamble greater upset.

Returning to the Washington barracks in order to aid a fellow officer "against several of his enemies," Lt Floyd again found himself embroiled in dispute, this time with Lt W. W. Whetcroft. Challenges were exchanged, and the two officers met on a field at Bladensburg where Floyd severely wounded Whetcroft. No longer welcome at Headquarters, Col Archibald Henderson ordered Floyd to Boston in order to avoid further difficulties.

The Charlestown barracks proved to be no better. In February 1820, he was brought before a civil court for caning a "plebian scoundrel," and found not guilty. In October, he was again brought before a court-martial, this time for caning a Dr. Bates, the naval storekeeper, who had called one of the barracks sentinels a "dam'ed Rascal." The court refused to hear his defense, because it was deemed too fierce for old Commodore Issaac Hull, and suspended him from duty for 12 months on full pay. Literally put on furlough, Lt Floyd decided to visit Europe: "I wish to see the *Old World* in my youth," he wrote, "the best time for observation and improvement."

As was the custom, Lt Floyd made the "Grand Tour," visiting among other places, Carthage and Constantinople. While in Paris he witnessed a review of troops by Louis XVIII, who, Floyd wrote, "I could easily have killed . . . with a rifle. The star he wore on his breast was the finest *target* that I have ever seen." At Waterloo, he picked up two skulls cleft by the sword, grapeshot, and cap plates of the Garde Imperiale grenadiers (the latter two items now in the collections of the Georgia Historical Society). In July 1821, he returned to duty at Charlestown Marine Barracks and found to his disgust that Dr. Bates had instituted a civil suit for damages. The case was settled 2 months later when the court ordered Floyd to pay \$85.00 instead of the \$1,000.00 demanded by Bates.

Traveling seemed to have had a quieting effect on Floyd, for most of the next year was spent courting instead of caning Bostonians or quarreling with his fellow officers. But marriage was a serious matter: "I shall certainly not accumulate cares in this world by

taking a wife. An exchange of my habits and profession for the inspired monotony of civil life *may not* bring me the happiness I seek. It requires at least some consideration." Consider he did, for another year, but in May 1823 he married Sophia Powell of Boston.

Soon after his marriage, Lt Floyd once again became involved in controversy. "I have stabbed a soldier for refusing to obey an order," he wrote his father. "He is not dangerously wounded. The point of my dagger soon brought him to the standard of subordination." Although the Marine was placed in irons to be tried by court-martial, the incident was not closed. "Some pettifogging scoundrel under the shield of *law*, has instituted a civil prosecution against me. . . . This is only for the purpose of extorting money." A warrant was issued, but before it could be served Col Henderson had Floyd transferred to the Brooklyn barracks. The case was never brought to trial.

In November 1823, Floyd began 2 months leave which took him back to Georgia and Fairfield. He requested an extension in January because of personal matters, but did not return to duty until June 1824. His letter of explanation, mistakenly construed by the Commandant to be one of resignation, was passed to the Secretary of the Navy for action. The misunderstanding was soon cleared up, and Floyd was ordered to Thompson's Island [Key West]. "I will not go to Key West to *gratify the malice* of any cowardly scoundrel who wears authority," he wrote his father. "There are no troops at Thompson's Island, no pirates to fight, no employment for an officer there of any description. This fool Henderson is about getting into a difficulty which he has neither courage nor talents to withstand."

On 16 August, Gen Lafayette arrived at New York, providing Lt Floyd a day's relief in his effort to have his assignment revoked. In charge of the 66 Marines on board the steamship *Robert Fulton*, he participated in the grand procession of welcoming craft up the harbor to the city. Landing at the battery, the Marines were requested to accompany the general to City Hall, keeping "off the rabble, which the militia could not do." Forming a hollow square around Lafayette, the Marine bodyguard moved forward, and "it was with great difficulty," Floyd reported, "I prevented the soldiers from using their bayonets against the rabble, many of whom felt the

but[sic] of our muskets." The day, noted Floyd, "will be remembered long after it has faded into the ocean of eternity."

At the end of the month, Col Henderson visited the Brooklyn barracks and informed Lt Floyd that he had suspended the orders sending him to Key West; "What a *weak*, miserable animal! I had no doubt of his madness." Tired of fighting "ignorance" and "incompetence," he resolved to resign his commission. "A man of refinement and lofty pride has numerous obstacles to oppose him in our service. Pride never willingly pays tribute even when due, and is always liable to collision with asses in power, who, without merit, expect homage from all under their command." On 1 December 1824, Lt Charles Rinaldo Floyd left the Marine Corps.

Returning to Georgia, Charles Floyd accepted an appointment as aide de camp to his father, who commanded the 1st Division of the Georgia Militia. The change in scenery did not mollify his opinion of Col Henderson, whom he considered a person who would "disgrace the dignity of revenge." He also would find an opportunity to continue his feud with LtCol Gamble.

On his way to Boston to visit his ailing wife, Floyd stopped in New York on 12 August 1828. Early the following morning he purchased a "nice wire whip" and went to Brooklyn. "Lieut [George W.] Walker met me at Langdon's and we walked to a hotel near the Navy Yard, I waited there for Gamble, who was obliged to pass by on his way to the Navy Yard. Seeing him approach, I went out and met him in the street. 'You are the man, Col Gamble,' said I, 'That I have greatly desired to meet.' He halted as I spoke, and *I let him have it*." Screaming "Murder! Murder!", according to Floyd, Gamble tried to defend himself with a brickbat, but was quickly knocked to the ground. "I seized him, and would have *annihilated* him," Floyd recorded, "had not the crowd interposed." Floyd returned to his hotel, and the next day continued on to Boston.

His honor and pride at last avenged, Charles Rinaldo Floyd went on to become a respected planter and a brigadier general in the Georgia Militia, assisting in the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles to Indian Territory beyond the Mississippi, and winning the praise of Gen Winfield Scott. He died in March of 1845, at the age of 44.

"ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK"

Drawn by Ch. Gatchell.



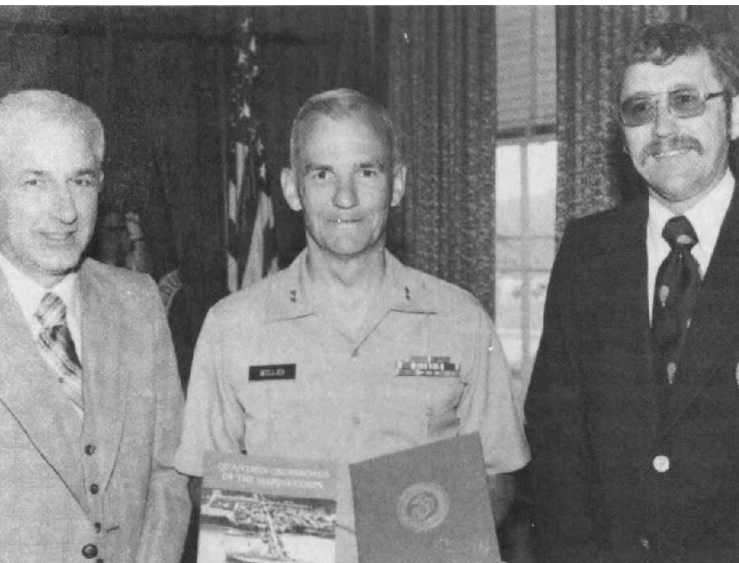
This cartoon from the June 1917 Marine Recruiter's Bulletin shows that, while the Essential Subjects Training syllabus may have changed in the last 62 years, WW I Marines were plenty busy getting ready to go "over there."

New Publications

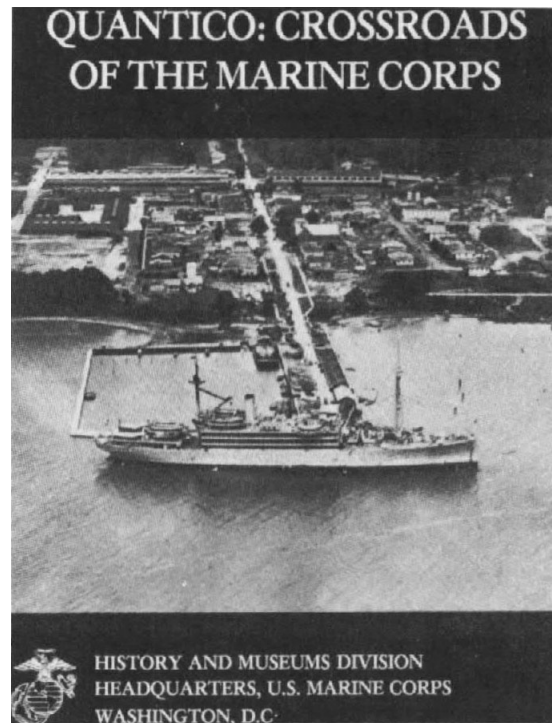
Quantico

A long-awaited history of the Marine Corps Base at Quantico has been published by the Marine Corps History and Museums Division. Originally conceived as a bicentennial project in the Public Affairs Office at Quantico in 1975, the project was launched by LtCol Charles A. Fleming. Capt Robin L. Austin, his assistant, spent several months collecting information, photographs, and recollections of some of the area's long-time residents. After an initial edition of 50 copies was distributed, the History and Museums Division accepted the manuscript for publication in the regular history program so that the book could be available to the thousands of persons who have "passed thru" Quantico and associate at least a part of their Marine Corps experience with the area.

Capt Charles A. Braley III prepared an extensive update of the final chapter, the photo archives of the Marine Corps were combed for additional photographs, and maps were revised. The Government Printing Office printed the book and the first copy was presented to MajGen John H. Miller, CG



Capt Braley (left) and Dr. Parkinson present MajGen Miller with the first copies of the Quantico history.



MCDEC, by Dr. Russell J. Parkinson, the book's editor, and by Capt Braley on 6 April.

Quantico: Crossroads of the Corps is a history of the region, as well as of the Marine base. The first settlers in the area arrived at Aquia Creek in 1647 and, by 1686, Scot immigrants were settling in the area of Dumfries on Quantico Creek. During the American Revolution the Virginia governor, loyal to the King of England, raided the shore of the Potomac near Quantico. During the Civil War the Confederates built artillery positions on what is now Hospital Point, Ellis Hall, and the hill above the main gate, and blockaded the Potomac River while the Union Army of Gen McClellan watched from the Maryland shore.

The railroad crossed Quantico Creek in 1872 and the Quantico Land Company was formed to develop a beachfront community for tourists. The Quantico Company built a hotel on Rising Hill which was renamed Waller Hall after the Marines took over. In 1916, a shipyard established on land now occupied by the Naval Hospital built wooden-hulled ships for service on the Potomac and the Chesapeake, but the area soon yielded to the World War I Marines.

As America entered the war, the Marine Corps

sought a suitable area for a major training base and the developers of the Quantico Company were happy to sell their not-all-together-successful venture to the Corps, including most of the area now known as mainside. A large camp of temporary wooden buildings was hastily constructed and the Marines have been a part of Quantico ever since.

During the 1920s BGen Smedley D. Butler commanded at Quantico and ordered the construction of the stadium to provide a place for the football team to play local colleges. Gen Butler also organized field maneuvers, marching the Marines to nearby Civil War battlefields such as the Wilderness and Gettysburg where they staged historical reenactments as well as practiced modern maneuvers.

During 1930s a major rebuilding program replaced most of the World War I wooden barracks with the "letter" barracks on Barnett Avenue and added the brick facilities of the power plant, old commissary, and warehouses. Turner Field was built by rerouting Chopowamsic Creek and dredging and filling. The USS *Henderson* docked at the end of Potomac Avenue and Marines sailing to or returning from Nicaragua and Haiti marched through the town. Looking to the future, the Marine Corps Schools began formalizing amphibious doctrine and, in 1934, published the *Tentative Manual for Landing Operations*.

With American entry into WW II the Guadalcanal Area was acquired to give plenty of room for conducting training maneuvers. Today, the area also houses the FBI Training Academy, The Basic School, and Weapons Training Battalion. Recently 600 acres were designated to be set aside as a new National Cemetery.

Today Quantico continues to serve as the home of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, where tomorrow's history is still being written.

While Quantico has been a part of Marine Corps history for only 67 of the Corps' 203 years, more than 90 percent of all the officers who ever served as Marines have received some part of their training or education at Quantico, and the SNCO Academy, Marine Corps Institute, and other training programs have been home, for a time, to many of the enlisted grades. Quantico is a part of every Marine, and this new book will help preserve the tradition and history of the Corps which was formed along the Potomac River. See page 24 for ordering and distribution information.



Vietnam 1965

The second volume in the Vietnam histories series, *U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1965: The Landing and the Buildup*, co-authored by Mr. Jack Shulimson and Maj Charles M. Johnson, USMC, has been recently published. This volume details the Marine activities during 1965, the year the war escalated and major American combat units were committed to the conflict. The narrative traces the landing of the nearly 5,000-man 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade and its transformation into the III Marine Amphibious Force, which by the end of the year numbered over 38,000 Marines.

During 1965, the Marines established three enclaves in South Vietnam's northernmost corps area, I Corps. The Marine mission expanded from defense of the Da Nang airbase to a so-called "balanced strategy" involving base defense, offensive operations, and pacification. This volume continues to treat the activities of Marine advisors to the South Vietnamese armed forces but in less detail than its predecessor volume, *U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1964; The Advisory and Combat Assistance Era*.

The new volume is based largely on four previously-classified studies prepared by the History and Museums Division in the 1960s and early

1970s. The authors have not only revised the text of the studies, but have also incorporated new research material as it became available. They have consulted the official records of the U.S. Marine Corps, the records of other Services where appropriate, the Oral History Collection of the History and Museums Division, the division's extensive comment files on the Vietnam War, and pertinent published primary and secondary sources. Comment drafts of the manuscript were reviewed by more than 110 persons, most of whom were directly associated with the events. Many of their observations have been incorporated into the narrative.

The co-author, Mr. Jack Shulimson, is the senior civilian historian on the Vietnam Histories project. He has been with the division since 1964 and has worked on Vietnam studies since 1965. Mr. Shulimson has his B.A. from the University of Buffalo, now the State University of New York at Buffalo, his M.A. in history from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and is a PhD candidate in American Studies at the University of Maryland.

Maj (now LtCol) Charles M. Johnson was with the History and Museums Division from September 1972 until September 1973. He has a B.A. in History from the University of Minnesota and was commissioned in the Marine Corps upon graduation in 1959. LtCol Johnson served two tours in Vietnam, first as Commanding Officer, Battery L, 4th Battalion, 11th Marines from May 1966 until May 1967, and then from December 1970 until August 1972 as public information officer in the Public Information Office, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. He is now Commanding Officer, Headquarters and Service Battalion, 1st Force Service Support Group at Camp Pendleton, California.

This is the Division's first major book to be completely prepared for publication using our Compu-graphic equipment and largely our own resources. Heavily illustrated, largely from photographs from the Marine Corps collection, the volume contains 261 pages, including text, 18 maps, notes, six appendices, and an index. See page 24 for ordering and distribution information.



Squadron Histories

The Division has recently published a series of Marine aircraft squadron histories which includes those of HMM-161, VMA-223, VMFA-232, VMA-311, and VMFA-312. The histories were started several years ago as the aviation counterpart of the Marine regimental history series. At that time it was envisioned that interested Marine squadrons and the History and Museums Division could "buddy-up" and produce histories of all Marine squadrons. The Historical Center was to provide the reference and research materials needed plus guidance and supervision necessary, while the squadrons were to provide the personnel. The program was well received by several squadrons but

eventually died because of lack of funding. The "buddy" system did bear some fruit in the form of one squadron history, VMA-223.

The first squadron history off the press was that of VMFA-312, written by Maj William J. Sambito, a former historical writer with the Division. The history is a narrative account of the famed Checkerboard squadron. VMFA-312 first saw action in Okinawa during WW II, was involved in action throughout the Korean War, and was one of the first Marine squadrons in Vietnam. During its history the Checkerboard markings have graced fighters from the gull-winged F4U Corsair to the droop-nosed F-4J Phantom.

The second history published, and so far the only one dealing with a helicopter squadron, was of HMM-161, written by Division historical writer, LtCol Gary W. Parker, a former member of the squadron. HMM-161 was the first transport helicopter squadron in the Marine Corps and helped to develop tactics and procedures for Marine helicopters in combat during the Korean War. The squadron also worked extensively on developing the concept of vertical assault during the many training landing exercises held in Korea. HMM-161 helped pave the way for future helicopter operations and proved that helicopters could survive in combat and effectively carry out their mission.

The third squadron history published, VMA-223's, used the buddy system mentioned above. It was written by 1stLt Brett A. Jones, at the time a member of the squadron. Initially known as the Rainbow squadron, later changed to the Bulldogs, VMA-223 boasted such WW II aces as John L. Smith with 19 enemy kills, and Marion E. Carl, with 18½. The history covers the chronological development and accomplishments of VMA-223 from WW II to the present.

The fourth squadron history published, and another authored by Maj Sambito, is of VMFA-232. The history of VMFA-232 is traced back to 1925, making the squadron one of the oldest in the Marine Corps. The history contains some excellent photographs of old bi-wing aircraft, plus fine reminiscences by LtGen Richard C. Mangrum, former Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the first Marine aviator to hold the "Grey Eagle" award as the earliest designated aviator on active duty in the Navy and Marine Corps. This history outlines the battles fought during WW II and Vietnam and tells the story of its pilots and crewmen.

The fifth squadron history, just recently published, is that of VMA-311, also authored by Maj Sambito. In it, VMA-311 is traced from its commissioning in December 1942, through three wars and several organizational evolutions. During its history VMA-311 made the transition from a fighting squadron, flying propeller-driven planes, to a modern attack squadron equipped with high performance jet aircraft. The history is particularly well illustrated with photographs from personal collections of individuals associated with the squadron.

The Division regards the recently published squadron histories as the beginning of a series which will eventually encompass every Marine squadron.

The series is designed to bring to light the achievements of individual squadrons and relate them to the general development of Marine aviation. It is hoped that these brief histories will prompt other squadrons and individuals to contribute their insights, remembrances, records, photographs, and other memorabilia so that the complete history of Marine aviation may someday be written.

See page 24 for ordering and distribution information.

Guidebook & Oral History



The new illustrated guidebook to the Marine Corps Historical Center and the new Oral History catalog are now available free of charge upon request. The 30-page guidebook fully describes the physical layout of the Center as well as the many research holdings and collections to be found within. Information regarding hours, tours, lodging, the Museum store, the Research Grant Fund, and the location of the Center is also provided.

The 41-page Oral History Collection catalog has been revised and updated and lists the nearly 200 transcribed and accessioned interviews with retired distinguished Marines and others of importance to the Marine Corps. Also provided are abstracts of these interviews. The abstracts, along with a 7-page conceptual index, should serve as excellent guides for researchers and historians. While most of the individuals interviewed held high-level command and staff billets during their careers, the collection also contains a number of interviews with former enlisted Marines, one of whom is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Individuals and institutions desiring copies of either the guidebook or Oral History catalog may write:

Commandant of the Marine Corps
Code HDS-1
Headquarters Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

FDR's Machinegun Presented to the Museum

On 16 March 1979, BGen James Roosevelt, USMCR (Ret), presented a German Model '08/15 Maxim light machinegun to the Marine Corps Museum. The ceremony took place in front of the SgtMaj Dan Daly display on the Center's quarterdeck.

This particular weapon has great historical significance for the Marine Corps as it was captured by elements of the 5th Regiment on the night of 10/11 November 1918, when the 1st and 2d Battalions attacked German positions at Villedonny on the east bank of the Meuse River. Led by Maj George Hamilton, the Marines crossed the river on small footbridges while under intense enemy fire and assaulted the enemy trenches. Coincidentally, the date was the 143d anniversary of the founding of the Corps.

After the Armistice, the Marines were assigned to occupation duty along the Rhine. It was there, at Neuwied, that then-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the troops in January of 1919. This was not Roosevelt's first encounter with the Marines. He had visited them on several occasions during the war and, during one visit, had authorized enlisted Marines to wear the Marine Corps emblem on their uniforms in recognition of their gallant fight at Belleau Wood. MajGen John A. Lejeune presented the weapon to the Assistant Secretary as a token of appreciation for his continuous support of the Marine Corps.

The machinegun was held by the Roosevelt family until the establishment of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, New York under the National Archives' presidential library system. In fact, as Gen Roosevelt related during the presentation ceremony, his father, who had maintained his keen interest in the Marine Corps, once remarked that "if the Marines run out of machineguns, I'll lend them the one they gave me."

MGySgt Wendell A. (Tex) Parks, USMC (Ret), discovered the existence of the machinegun in the course of his duties as exhibit specialist for the FDR Library. Being closely associated with the Marine Corps historical program as a noted combat artist and as one of the driving forces behind the in-

augural art exhibit at the Historical Center, he immediately commenced to lay the groundwork for the transfer of the weapon to the Marine Corps Museum.

After the formal governmental transfer had been effected between the FDR Library and the Marine Corps Museum, GySgt Robert L. Hoffman and Sgt H. Torres, Jr., of the New York Public Affairs Office, volunteered to transport the weapon from New York to Washington. This was not the first time that GySgt Hoffman had come to the aid of the Museum. It was he who alerted the Museum to the whereabouts of the Dan Daly medals and who was instrumental in securing their donation in 1978 (*Fortitudine*, Summer 1978).

After its presentation, the machinegun was put on permanent display in the Time Tunnel's World War One case.

The machinegun's donor, Gen Roosevelt, was commissioned in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1936, and was assigned to active duty in 1940. During the war he won a Navy Cross during the Makin Island raid as XO of LtCol Evans F. Carlson's 2d Marine Raider Battalion. He later served as CO of the 4th Raider Battalion and on various Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet staffs. He was advanced to brigadier general by reason of his combat citation upon his retirement on 1 October 1959.

BGen James Roosevelt poses with his father's "personal" machinegun.



In Memoriam



MajGen Omar T. Pfeiffer, USMC (Ret), died on 1 March in Oceanside, California, and was buried on 27 March in Arlington Cemetery.

Born in 1895, he attended the University of Minnesota and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 21 May 1917. Following his initial assignment to sea duty, Gen Pfeiffer was assigned to the usual tours at Marine Corps posts and stations and overseas where he performed his normal duties as well as considerable legal work.

Beginning with his assignment to the War Plans Section at Quantico in May 1937, and until he assumed command of Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific in May 1947, Gen Pfeiffer served on high level staffs.

In April 1941, then-Col Pfeiffer became Fleet Marine Officer and Assistant War Plans Officer on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Adm Husband E. Kimmel. Gen Pfeiffer remembered that Sunday morning at Pearl Harbor, when at:

...about 11 o'clock, the last wave of bombers, which were high level, came over. A group of officers, some 5 to 7, were in the operations office of the staff looking through a louvered window at the . . . bombers. Admiral Kimmel was in the group. While we were so standing, there was a 'ping' as glass was broken and when we turned we saw a dark mark on Admiral Kimmel's uniform above his heart. A tumbling bullet had come through and struck the admiral. My reaction was that that bullet, not only symbolically but actually, terminated his career and active life.

For his service on the CinCPac staff, Gen Pfeiffer was awarded the Bronze Star before his transfer to Washington and assignment as assistant to the head of the Pacific Section, War Plans Division, in the office of CNO. As the senior Marine on this staff, he had immediate access to Adm Ernest J. King.

In February 1946 Gen Pfeiffer was detached from Washington to become Fleet Marine Officer and Operations Officer on the staff of the Commander, Seventh Fleet. The next year, in May, he assumed command of FMFWesPac. In October he returned to the west coast and Camp Pendleton where he served as Chief of Staff, Marine Barracks. Gen Pfeiffer retired in April 1950 and advanced to the rank of major general on the retired list for having been

decorated with a combat award.

In summarizing his career, Gen Pfeiffer said:

"...the truth is that, although I came into the Marine Corps with the idea of serving a probationary period of two years and then going back to civil life and becoming a lawyer, I so much enjoyed the life of the Marine Corps that I stayed. . . I was present at the White House and had personal contact and conversation with two presidents of the United States. I worked intimately with the highest naval, Marine and yes, Army and Air Force commanders during World War II, and that gives me a satisfaction nothing can diminish or tarnish. Only by being in the Marine Corps could I have accomplished this."



Former Marine SgtMaj Cecil B. Moore died in Philadelphia on 15 February 1979. More than 3,000 people attended the funeral service of this civil rights activist, lawyer, and city councilman, who was among the first black Marines to enlist in the Corps in World War II.



BGen Edwin D. Partridge, USMCR (Ret) died 15 January 1979 in Redding, California. He served as an enlisted Marine from November 1918 to September 1919. In February 1934 he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and, while serving

as a first sergeant, was commissioned a second lieutenant in August of the next year. As a major he was called to active duty in 1940 and served as commanding officer of two infantry battalions and as provost marshal of Camp Pendleton before joining the 7th Field Depot in December 1943. As XO of the redesignated 7th Service Regiment he participated in the Saipan, Tinian, and Okinawa operations. At war's end he served at Tsingtao, China until ordered to the United States in April 1946. Two months later he was released from active duty, but remained active in the reserves until he retired in 1958. His decorations included the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V" for service in China and the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and one Gold Star for Saipan-Tinian and Okinawa.

Events at the Center

Meetings

The American Military Institute, publisher of *Military Affairs*, held its annual meeting at the Center on 7 April 1979. More than 100 members gathered in the Special Exhibit Gallery for the full day's program, which included a morning seminar on the facilities and research collections of the Center. This session was chaired by Mr. Frank with Mrs. Santelli, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Shulimson as discussants; there was a lively and interesting exchange of comments and questions with the AMI members. The Board of Trustees of AMI, including BGen Simmons and Mr. Shaw, met while the seminar was taking place.

Following the seminar, the AMI members divided into three tour groups led by Col Greenwood, Dr. Parkinson, and Mr. Shulimson and visited all the Center's working areas in turn where other members of the staff explained their functions and displayed items from the various collections. Particularly popular with all groups was Miss Stoll's demonstration of the capabilities of the computerized typesetters in the Publications Production Section.

After an excellent lunch at the Navy Yard's Officers' Mess arranged by LtCol Rogers, the AMI members returned to the Special Exhibit Gallery to hear two addresses, one by Mr. Frank Uhlig, Senior Editor, U.S. Naval Institute, on "A Naval Strategy for a Revolutionary World," and the other by Gen Robert H. Barrow, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, on "The Role of the Marine Corps in a Changing World." Following a question and answer period with the speakers, the annual business meeting of AMI was held, presided over initially by Dr. Harold D. Langley, secretary-treasurer, and then by Gen Simmons, the newly elected president of the organization.

Following the meeting, the members walked and drove the few blocks north up 8th Street to the Marine Barracks where a reception was held in their honor at the Commandant's House. Mrs. Wilson and Gen Wilson warmly greeted their guests and most graciously opened the entire house to their in-

spection. Several of the senior officers at Headquarters, including LtGen Lawrence F. Snowden, LtGen Adolph G. Schwenk, and LtGen Kenneth McLennen and their wives, were also on hand to meet the AMI members.



The organizational meeting of the directors of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation was held at the Historical Center on 21 March 1979. The Foundation was chartered as a nonprofit corporation in the District of Columbia on 9 January 1979. Its founding members, who also serve as its first directors, are: Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., USMC (Ret); MajGen Donald M. Weller, USMC (Ret); BGen James F. Lawrence, USMC (Ret); BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret); Col Robert D. Heinl, Jr., USMC (Ret); Col F. B. Nihart, USMC (Ret); Col Thomas M. D'Andrea, USMCR; Mr. Robert L. Sherrod; and Mr. Henry I. Shaw, Jr. All were present at the meeting except Gen Greene who was ill.

The directors approved bylaws for the Foundation and elected an honorary chairman and a chairman of the board as well as officers of the Foundation. Gen Greene was elected honorary chairman and Gen Weller, chairman. Gen Weller was also elected president, Gen Simmons, vice president, Mr. Gordon F. Heim, treasurer, and Mr. Shaw, secretary. Gen Lawrence was appointed counsel.

In accordance with the bylaws, three classes of membership were approved: Charter, Regular, and Sustaining. The Board of Directors will approve new members. The basic membership dues are a one-time donation of \$100. Members will be welcomed from those who are seriously interested in furthering the impact of the Marine Corps Historical Program through contributions and service in the operations of the Foundation. Basically, the Foundation, as a private nonprofit organization, will act to support the work of the Marine Corps Historical Center in much the same manner that the Naval Historical Foundation supports the Naval Historical Center.

Persons interested in learning more about the Foundation, its objectives, and the possibilities of membership, should write to the Secretary, Marine Corps Historical Foundation, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. 20374.

Professional Development

On 22 March, this year's second Professional Development Seminar was held in the Center's multipurpose room with Mr. John Sen the guest speaker. A senior analyst in the Defense Intelligence Agency, Mr. Sen recently returned from a 17-day visit to China with the China Round Table, a society for international development. His illustrated talk on the quality of life in China gave a good insight into the the mainstream of China as he viewed it.

On 11 April, the third Professional Development Seminar of the year featured Dr. Gibson Bell (Sandy) Smith of the Modern Military Section, National Archives and Records Service. Dr. Smith gave an illustrated lecture on "Quantico and Her Neighbors; Controversy Over Land Use, 1933-1946."



Research

Since the last issue of *Fortitudine*, 45 researchers have availed themselves of the Center's facilities. As usual, the purpose of their research varied widely and included personal, commercial, and governmental reasons.

Researchers have come from the *New York Times*, the National Air and Space Museum, Time-Life Books, Marine Corps Command and Staff College, the Naval Electronics System Command, the Marine Corps Institute, the Office of Air Force History, the Smithsonian Institution, the U.S. Army Center of Military History, the National Archives, the University of Wisconsin, the *Military Journal*, and Mary Washington College.

Subjects researched included WW II aviation, NATO exercises, Gen Louis E. Woods, the Mexican War, Marines and the OSS, Operation Homecoming, WW II ordnance, Gen Thomas Holcomb, medical support in Vietnam, integration of the Armed Forces, VHF vehicular communication units, and 1st MarDiv operations in Korea.



Acquisitions

During the last several months, the Marine Corps Museum has acquired a large number of donated artifacts from many different sources. While space does not permit the listing of all of these gifts, we are, nonetheless, grateful to all of our generous donors.

Mrs. Margaret K. Hadley donated 23 original illustrations done by her late husband, QMSgt Alvan "Hap" Hadley, during WW I. His illustrations were used in many early official and semiofficial Marine Corps publications.

One of the more noteworthy items donated was a Marine Corps balloon pilot's insignia circa 1922. This was worn by Sgt Joseph E. Frechette and was donated, along with other memorabilia, by his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Frechette.

Although the Marine Corps Museum usually enlarges its collection through donations, occasionally it is necessary to purchase a rare and valuable artifact. One such purchase was a Continental Marine Revolutionary War waistcoat button which was excavated several years ago in the New York area. Mr. Don Troiani, a noted military artist, made this extremely rare item available from his personal collection.

Mrs. Louise Shimp donated an extensive collection of photographs and personal papers belonging to her father, LtGen Alan Shapley. Soon after this donation was received, Mr. Arnold Rothschild gave a pair of German WW I fieldglasses to the Museum which had been captured in Belleau Wood. Mr. Rothschild also loaned a photographic album to allow reproduction of its numerous WW I photographs.

The first accession of the new year was a 1904 named Good Conduct Medal which was given by LtCol Noel C. Gregory, USMCR (Ret). At the same time, the Museum received several maps of the Guadalcanal campaign and a pair of M1892 enlisted Marine shoulder knots from Mr. Richard Lyons. Capt Donna J. Neary, USMCR, donated an exceptional USMC marked keyed fife to the Military Music Collection. This is the only one of its kind in the collection.

LCdr Ray W. Stubbe's continued support of the Marine Corps Historical Program was again evidenced by his donation of papers and photographs relating to the Chaplain's Corps in Vietnam. In addition, he gave the Museum a communion kit which was picked up on the beach at Iwo Jima after the battle. Many chaplains have donated various items recently which were incorporated in an Easter exhibit at Headquarters Marine Corps.

From Sweden, Mr. Peder Gustawson sent us yet another item from his collection of publicity still photographs from motion pictures about the Marine Corps. Mr. Wayne V. Masterson also sent several aerial views of the Legation Compound at Peking in

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the 1930s along with several Marine detachment menus of the period.

Mrs. Rose Clausser, the widowed mother of a Silver Star recipient, donated her son's medals, personal papers, and photographs. Her only son, Pvt Carl A. Clausser, was killed in action at Iwo Jima while serving with the 24th Marines.

Our collection of World War II artifacts was augmented by LtCol Thomas M. Forsyth, USMC (Ret), who donated his combat art and other memorabilia; LtGen Merwin H. Silverthorn, USMC (Ret), who donated an original rubber invasion terrain map of Guam; and Col Thomas A. Simpson,

USMCR (Ret), who donated an original Ka-Bar knife. The Museum's plaster model of Felix De Weldon's famous Iwo Jima statue will now have a 48 star flag on it thanks to the generosity of former SSgt Donald K. Smith, who carried the miniature flag through the Tinian campaign.

Mrs. John J. Heney has graciously donated her late husband's Sousa Band uniform. The Heney's had previously arranged for the donation of another of these scarce uniforms.

At the moment, a large collection donated by Col Carl K. Mahakian, USMCR is being accessioned, including a rare WW I Marinette's overseas cap.

The histories announced in this edition are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. All are soft cover.

<i>Quantico: Crossroads of the Marine Corps</i>	\$3.25	008-055-00105-6
<i>U. S. Marines in Vietnam 1965</i>	\$5.00	008-055-00129-3
<i>A History of Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 161</i>	\$2.40	008-055-00130-7
<i>A History of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312</i>	\$1.50	008-055-00131-5
<i>A History of Marine Attack Squadron 223</i>	\$1.80	008-055-00132-3
<i>A History of Marine Attack Squadron 311</i>	\$2.75	008-055-00133-1
<i>A History of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 232</i>	\$1.50	008-055-00134-0

Automatic distribution of all histories will be made Marine Corps-wide down to and including company level.