

FORTITUDINE

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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume IX

Fall 1979

No.2

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The cover is the work of the Center's Artist-in Residence, LtCol Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR. Created specially for Fortitudine, it shows modern features of Parris Island as well as the site of the 16th century Spanish presence on the island. See page 9.

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 120-pound, lithocoated paper. Printing, by offset lithography, is by the Defense Printing Service.

Director's Page



BGen Simmons

The Iwo Jima Flag-Raisings

Rene A. Gagnon, last surviving Marine of those who raised the flag over Mt. Suribachi, died on 12 October 1979 at age 55 of a heart attack in the boiler room of an apartment complex in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he worked as a maintenance man. Time had not been too good to him. There was, for example, an unpleasantness in 1978 when he was fired from his job as night manager of the Queens City Motel in Manchester. The firing was on Memorial Day and the implicit poignancy caused the story to be picked up by the wire services and to get national attention. The owner of the motel, himself a well-decorated World War II flier, was a bit bitter: "Nobody wrote a story when I hired him." Gagnon himself shrugged off the incident: "It wouldn't make much difference if it was tomorrow, would it?"

At his funeral his son, Rene Gagnon, Jr., said, "He was proud to be a Marine. He was proud to be a part of the flag-raising."

Gagnon was 12 days short of 20 years old and a private first class when the flag went up at Iwo Jima on 23 February 1945. Six men raised the flag and only three of them survived the battle. The photograph which immortalized that incident was taken by Joe Rosenthal of the Associated Press. I met Joe for the first time almost 5 years ago at ceremonies in Kentucky commemorating the 30th anniversary of the flag-raising. Included was a visit by a considerable party of dignitaries, among them Kentucky Governor Julian M. Carroll, to the birthplace of PFC Franklin R. Sousley at Flemingsburg and his grave site at nearby Elizaville. Sousley was one of the three Marines killed

in action subsequent to the flag-raising. His birthplace had just been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

I had expected Rosenthal to be a tough, cynical news photographer of a type I had known, in more numbers than a few, during World War II. Instead there was this small, quiet, introspective, gray-haired man whose most distinguishing physical characteristics were his blue beret (it traveled well) and thick-lensed glasses. In the 30 years since February 1945 he had polished his memories of that day so that there was an almost eerie quality about the way he could account for his every moment and every action.

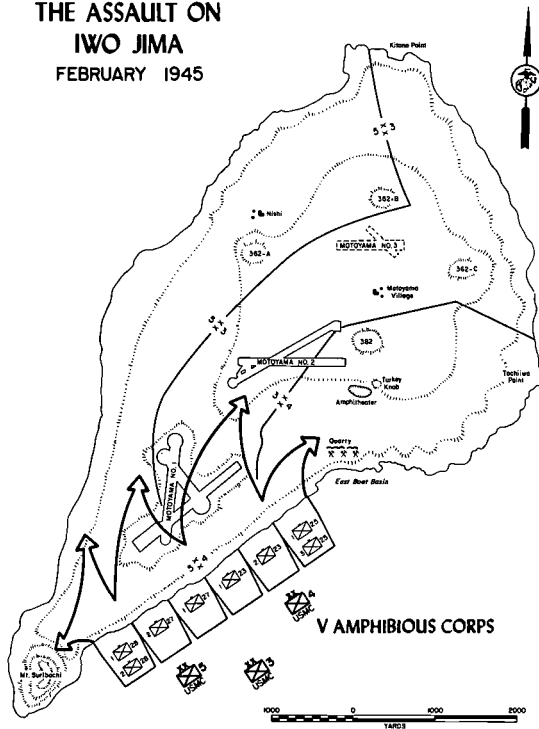
So impressed was I by Rosenthal's detailed recollections that we arranged for Benis Frank, head of our Oral History Section, to interview him in San Francisco where, since the end of the war, he has been a staff photographer with the *Chronicle*. Ben conducted the interview on 25 June 1975. The interview tapes and transcript are now in the Oral History Collection.

The bare outlines of what happened that day on Iwo Jima hardly need retelling to a Marine Corps readership. Those who were there will always remember Iwo as a bad-smelling burnt pork chop of an island, 8 square miles in size. It was about half-way between Tokyo and the B-29 bases in the Marianas and that is what made it important.

The Marines landed on Iwo on 19 February 1945. Highest piece of ground on the island was the extinct volcano, Mt. Suribachi, 556 feet high, at the bony end of the pork chop and overlooking the landing beaches. Col Harry B. ("Harry the Horse") Liversedge's 28th

Marines, the left flank regiment, turned south toward Suribachi on the 20th. A day's fighting gained the regiment only 200 yards, but next morning they were at it again. The Japanese erupted from the mountain in a counterattack. It failed. By the evening of 22 February the 28th Marines had the base of Suribachi almost completely surrounded. Next morning, the 23d, the mountain top seemed silent.

**THE ASSAULT ON
IWO JIMA
FEBRUARY 1945**



The "bad-smelling, burnt pork chop" that was Iwo Jima in February 1945.

LtCol Chandler W. Johnson, the thick-set, very tough, commanding officer of 2d Battalion, 28th Marines, dispatched a 40-man patrol built around what was left of 3d Platoon, Company E, to seize and occupy the crest. The regular platoon commander was already a casualty so command of the patrol was given to the company executive officer, 1stLt Harold G. Schrier, an ex-Raider mustang. Johnson handed Schrier a 28-by-54-inch flag that the battalion adjutant brought ashore from the attack transport *Missoula*. Schrier — who was always called by his middle name, George — was to raise the flag as a signal when the crest was taken. Sgt Louis R. Lowery, a *Leatherneck* magazine photographer, joined the patrol.

There was a short, hot, firefight when they reached the lip of the crater at about 1015. Bullets were still

cracking when someone found a piece of Japanese pipe. The small flag was fastened to the pipe. Schrier and five other Marines jammed it into the ground. Lowery snapped a series of photographs as the flag went up.

Someone on the beach went on board LST 799 and got a larger set of colors. The new flag was much bigger, 56-by-96-inches. A four-man fire team took it up the hill and Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal went along. So did Sgt William H. Genaust, a Marine Corps motion picture cameraman.

Our official pamphlet says that Schrier decided that the new flag should be raised as the first one was lowered and that the larger flag was fastened to a second pipe. Recently we have heard from Gene M. Marshall who, as a PFC, was Schrier's radio operator. He says that we have it wrong.

According to Marshall:

I was there at the time and I know that the first flag was lowered and the second flag was tied onto the same pipe. When we were tying on the first flag Sgt. Hansen thought we needed a hole in the pipe to fasten the flag at the bottom. Lt. Schrier or Sgt. Thomas measured and Sgt. Hansen put the muzzle of Lt. Schrier's carbine to the pipe and shot a hole through it. He tossed me the carbine to hold as I was only five or six feet away and when they stood up to raise the flag I gave it back to him and he slung it over his right shoulder. He already had his M1 across his back. This is the reason Sgt. Hansen had two weapons in the pictures of the first flag raising.

When I received the prints [mailed to Mr. Marshall 10 July 1979] of Sgt. Lowery's photographs they verified this.

Notice the pictures with Lt. Schrier, Thomas and Hansen and others tying on the original flag. There is the carbine bullet hole.



Sgt Louis R. Lowery

Marines of the 2d Battalion, 28th Marines prepare to bend the first flag to a piece of Japanese water pipe. The exit hole of a .30 caliber carbine round, used to secure the lower portion of the flag, is readily apparent.



Sgt Louis R. Lowery

Marines of Lt Schrier's patrol moments after raising the first flag atop Mt. Suribachi. Then-PFC Gene M. Marshall, the patrol's radioman, is the second from the right.

Notice the group picture by Sgt. Lowery [actually by Pvt Campbell] with Rosenthal in the foreground.



Joe Rosenthal, captured on film by Marine photographer, Pvt Robert R. Campbell, while taking his posed "gung ho" picture following the second Suribachi flag-raising.

Notice Rosenthal's picture of the second flag raising. Same pipe, same pipe union at the top. Same bullet hole for the smaller original flag in the same place on the pipe.



Joe Rosenthal's immortal photograph of the second flag-raising. This is undoubtedly the most reproduced photograph of World War II.

Marshall has also sent us a most interesting tape-recorded "Memoirs of the Invasion of Iwo Jima, 19 Feb - 26 Mar 1945" in which he describes the ascent of the Schrier patrol (which had been given the radio call sign "Hot Rock") up Suribachi. They went up the mountain, as Marshall remembers it, in single file and against no opposition, until after they passed over the lip of the crater. Two caves opened into the crater. A sword-wielding Japanese officer came out of one cave in a one-man *banzai* charge and was shot dead. The caves were flushed with flamethrowers and closed with satchel charges.

Marshall scorns the second flag-raising as a "re-enactment" and Rosenthal's famous photograph as a "posed, re-enacted, fake picture." He is also bitter that only the six men who raised the second flag are remembered and that the men of the original patrol who raised the first flag are "the forgotten men of Suribachi."

Rosenthal's own recollections, as told to Ben Frank in 1975, of what he saw and did after he came up over the brow of the hill are, considerably abridged, as follows:

. . . it was a fairly small flag on a long pole, and it was in the breeze; and there again I felt one of those little clutches at the heart — this was our flag! . . . as I came closer — there were several Marines that were knelt on the ground, and one of them had a folded flag . . . under his arm. And they had a pole out there, and they were fiddling around with some kind of wire or rope — whatever it was — and I said, "What's doing, fellows?" They said, "Well, we've got to take down the other flag and keep that as a souvenir, and put up this larger flag so they can be seen better around the whole of the island." That gave me time to walk around, and I made a survey. . . . I simply got a spot where I could watch this flag going up. . . . I wasn't thinking, of course, in any terms that it would be a lasting picture, an inspiring thing, or any of that. . . . I walked over and took a position where . . . I would get the whole throw of this pole upward with that larger flag . . . Bill Genaust, the Marine [motion picture] photographer, came across in front of me and over to my right . . . He said, "I'm not in your way, am I, Joe?" And I said, "Oh, no." I turned from him and out of the corner of my eye I said, "Hey, Bill there it goes!" By being polite to each other we both damn near missed the shot. I swung my camera around and held it until I could guess that this was the peak of the action, and shot.

Sgt Genaust caught the flag-raising on color motion picture film from almost exactly the same angle as Rosenthal's still shot.

"Bill . . . was a high grade guy," remembers Rosenthal. "He was killed a few days later, a week or so later. He got too close to a cave entrance where the Japanese had holed up, and got caught right in a cross fire. . . ."

After taking the first picture, Rosenthal took a second shot which he didn't think would turn out well and then for a third shot he asked the Marines, "Come on, fellows, I want to get a bunch of you. Wave your helmets and give it the old gung-ho." That finished his film pack. He reloaded his Speed Graphic and shot essentially the same picture once again.

Altogether Rosenthal took 18 photographs that day. The film pack went back to the photo pool in Guam for processing. Rosenthal received an inquiry from his wire service photo editor: was the picture posed? Rosenthal, who had seen neither the negatives or prints, thought the editor was referring to the last pictures taken and said yes.

But, as Rosenthal later explained:

Had I posed that shot, I would, of course, have ruined it. I'd have picked fewer men . . . I would also have made them turn their heads so that they could be identified for AP

members throughout the country, and nothing like the existing picture would have resulted.

The photograph, of course, gripped the whole nation. President Roosevelt, who within a few weeks would himself be dead, asked that the six Marines be located and returned safely to the United States.

First to be identified and returned was PFC Gagnon. Using an enlargement of the photograph, Gagnon initially identified four of the remaining five men as Sgt Michael Strank, Sgt Henry O. Hansen, PFC Franklin R. Sousley, and PhM 2/c John H. Bradley. Later and reluctantly, Gagnon identified the sixth man, whom he said had asked that his name be withheld, as PFC Ira A. Hayes.

For three Marines, the President's order would come too late. Sgt Strank of Conemaugh, Pennsylvania, and PFC Sousley were already dead, killed on the 1st and 21st of March respectively in the fight for the north end of Iwo. Also, Gagnon had made a mistake, as he would realize a year later, in one of his identifications. Sgt Hansen had taken part in the first flag-raising but not the second. On 1 March, as the 28th Marines attacked toward Nishi Ridge, Hansen was wounded and while being treated by hospital corpsman Bradley was killed by a sniper's bullet. Instead of Hansen, the sixth man was Cpl Harlon H. Block of Yorktown, Texas. Block was also dead, killed in the same bloody action as Strank and Hansen.

The photograph became the symbol of the Seventh War Bond Drive. On 10 May 1945 the three survivors, Gagnon, Hayes, and Bradley (who had been wounded on 12 March) were sent on a bond-selling tour.

The pressures were too great for Hayes, a Pima Indian from Sacaton, Arizona. The tour ended abruptly for him, after about 2 weeks, in Chicago and on 28 May he rejoined Company E, 28th Marines at Hilo, Hawaii. Promoted to corporal, he went with his old outfit to Sasebo, Japan, in September for the occupation, returning to the States in the fall to be discharged on 1 December 1945. The sad remnant of his life is well known, having been portrayed by Tony Curtis (unlikely, but rather successful, casting) in the motion picture "The Outsider." (We have just recently received a print of "The Outsider" from Universal Pictures for our growing collection of feature films in which Marines have been portrayed.) Hayes died at Bapchule, Arizona, on 24 January 1955.

Gagnon and Bradley finished out the bond-selling tour. Bradley, as a result of his wounds, was medically discharged from the Navy on 13 November 1945. Gagnon, promoted to corporal, was sent overseas with

a replacement draft and joined the 29th Marines in Tsingtao, China, returning home for discharge in April 1946.

The Rosenthal photograph was undoubtedly the most widely reproduced and most recognized photograph of World War II. It was used on a 3-cent stamp (at a time when 3 cents was the cost of mailing a letter first-class) and it was the inspiration for Felix deWeldon's monumental bronze statue which stands close to the entrance of Arlington National Cemetery (Sgt Strank and Cpl Hayes are buried there) near the Virginia approach to the Memorial Bridge. At the other end of the bridge is the Lincoln Memorial.



Felix deWeldon's monumental statue of the Iwo Jima flag-raising in Arlington, Virginia.

Money for the statue was raised by the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation through voluntary contributions. The cost was \$850,000 in pre-inflation dollars. Officially it is the Marine Corps War Memorial but everyone calls it the "Iwo Jima Monument." It was dedicated on 10 November 1954, so the Marine Corps Birthday just past was its 25th anniversary. The battle honor "Vietnam" was added in incised gold lettering to the polished black granite base in time for its 20th anniversary in 1974. The National Park Service says that the memorial draws from 2 to 3 million visitors a year, making it one of the Nation's capital's most visited sites. During the summer there is a parade there each Tuesday evening, put on by Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

It is a melancholy fact that many if not most of the principals involved in both the flag-raisings are now dead. Col Liversedge, commander of the 28th Marines, died a brigadier general on active duty in

1951. LtCol Johnson, commanding officer, 2d Battalion, 28th Marines, was killed in action at Iwo on 2 March 1945. George Schrier, who received a Navy Cross for leading the patrol up Suribachi, retired as a lieutenant colonel in 1957 and has since died.

Bradley returned to his home in Antigo, Wisconsin, where, now a funeral director, he still lives, the last survivor of the six men who raised the second flag at Iwo. A reserved man who values his privacy, Bradley is not given to talking about the flag-raising or to taking part in ceremonies.

Since the end of the war Lou Lowery has been the photographic editor of *Leatherneck*. Any differences that he and Rosenthal might have had over the two flag-raisings were resolved long ago.

Marshall, with his analysis of the Rosenthal and Lowery photographs, has made a convincing argument that there was only one flag pole, not two. It turns out, however, that he is wrong. There was a fourth photographer that morning on Mt. Suribachi—Pvt Robert R. Campbell. He had come up the hill at the same time as Rosenthal and Genaust. One of Campbell's photographs shows quite clearly the first small flag being lowered while the larger flag



Pvt Robert R. Campbell

The Stars and Stripes change the guard over Mt. Suribachi. LST 779's larger set of colors is raised as the original, but smaller, set is lowered.

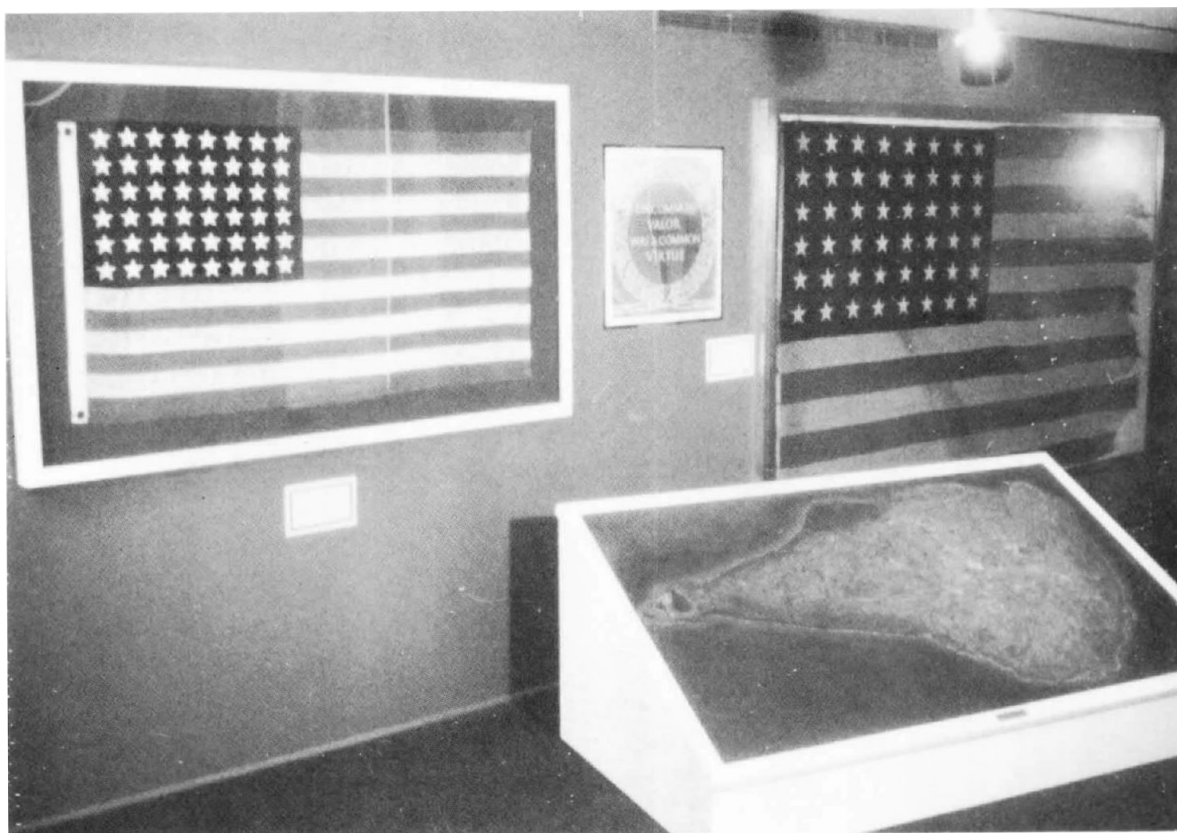
goes up. There are two flag poles and the hole shot through the pipe of the smaller flag remembered by Marshall can be seen distinctly.

Marshall, who writes us that he is ill with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease), is also mistaken in his feeling that the first flag-raising and the men of Suribachi other than the six are forgotten. In addition to our official histories, most popular accounts of Iwo Jima give full credit to the first flag-raising. One of the most interesting is the first-person *The Bloody Battle for Suribachi* (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1965) by Richard Wheeler who was a member of the 3d Platoon, Company E (but wounded

and evacuated before the flag-raising). In the November 1979 issue of *American Legion* magazine Wheeler once more relates the story of "The Two Flags of Iwo Jima."

If Gene Marshall could visit us in Washington he would see on the museum floor of the Marine Corps Historical Center in what is perhaps our most significant exhibit, the Lowery photographs, the Rosenthal photograph, a miniature of the deWeldon statue, and both flags—the smaller first flag still pristine after its short exposure atop Suribachi and the larger second flag wind-whipped, stained and frayed from flying on the mountain's crest until Iwo was secured.

The two historic flags that once flew atop Mt. Suribachi are displayed side by side in the Iwo Jima exhibit at the Marine Corps Historical Center.



In 1967, the Historical Branch, G-3 Division combined two earlier pamphlets, "The Battle of Iwo Jima" and "The Iwo Jima Flag Raising," by Bernard C. Nalty (now an Air Force historian) into a single pamphlet, "The United States Marines on Iwo Jima: The Battle and the Flag Raising." It is one of our most popular publications. As of 10 November 1979, a total of 10,653 copies had been distributed. *Fortitudine* readers wishing personal copies should write:

Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HDS)
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

EARLY SPANISH SETTLEMENT AT PARRIS ISLAND UNCOVERED

Maj David N. Buckner

A major archeological discovery was recently made at Parris Island, South Carolina. The historical landmark long familiar to Marines at the recruit depot as Charles Forte, built by the Frenchman Charles Ribault, has been identified as actually being part of the settlement of Santa Elena, the northern capital of Spanish Florida.

Digging near the misnamed Charles Forte just off the Parris Island golf course, a University of South Carolina archeological team headed by Mr. Stanley South, discovered the remains of Fort San Felipe II, one of five forts that defended the settlement at one time or another, as well as evidence of the settlement itself. "Charles Forte" has been determined to be one of the other Spanish forts, Fort San Marcos. As the site was occupied by the Spanish for more than 20 years and the ground little disturbed since, the archeologists, whose future digs will be backed by the National Geographic Society, regard it to be one of the most significant finds of its kind in North America in recent times.

The existence of the Spanish settlement of Santa Elena never has been a mystery, due to the excellent documentation characteristic of early Spanish explorers; that documentation is now maintained at the Archivo General de Indies in Seville, Spain. Its precise location, however, had been subject to speculation. Now it seems Charles Forte must take Santa Elena's place among the missing. One educated guess is that it lies under the site presently occupied by the Parris Island officers' club.

While the Spanish were familiar with the coastline stretching from Florida to the Carolinas and recognized the shelter its islands and rivers afforded English and French privateers, they were frustrated in their early attempts to establish colonies in the area.

In 1562 French Huguenots under Jean Ribault, fleeing religious strife in their mother country, arrived in the vicinity of Parris Island and established what they hoped to be a permanent colony. After erecting Charles Forte, named after the French King, Charles IX, Ribault returned to France for additional supplies

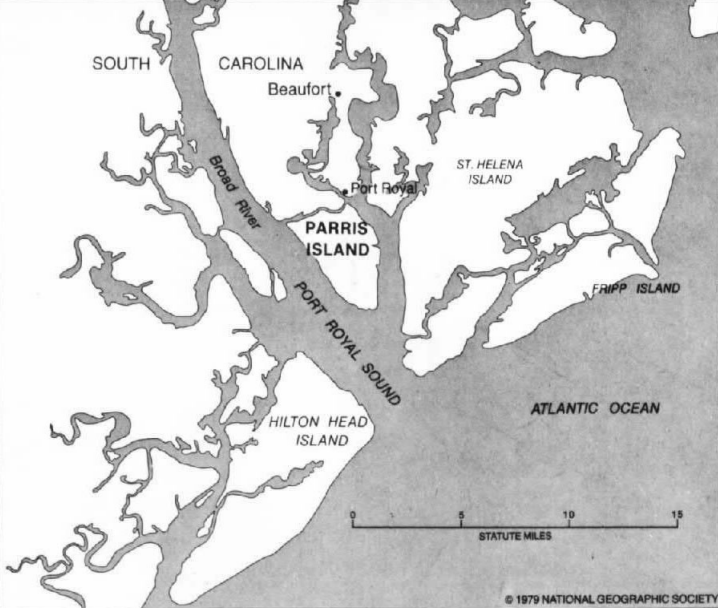
and settlers, leaving 24 men behind under the command of his nephew, Albert. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed much of the fort's provisions and the Frenchmen managed to eke out an existence only with the help of local Indians. In the spring the men mutinied, murdered their commander, abandoned the fort, and set off for France in a makeshift boat. Food ran out after several weeks of lying becalmed and the starving Frenchmen drew lots to see who would be eaten. As luck would have it, soon after that poor soul had gone into the larder, the survivors were rescued by an English ship.

Subsequent French efforts to settle on the coast met with little more success than the first. A visiting Spanish ship, command by Hernando Manrique de Rojas, burned abandoned Charles Forte to the ground in 1564. A second French colony, Fort Caroline, on the banks of the St. John's River in Florida, was assaulted by the Spanish the next year. All the French but 75 women and children were slain, leaving the Spanish in undisputed control of the coast.

In April of 1566, the Spanish commander, Menendez de Aviles, sailed north from St. Augustine on a mission of treaty-making with the Indians and fort-building. When he arrived at Port Royal Sound, so

A 16th century engraving by the Flemish artist Theodore de Bry from a painting by Jacques Le Moyne who visited the Port Royal Sound area in 1564. The island in the center of the engraving is Parris Island.





Port Royal Sound and its surrounding islands as they appear today.

named by Ribault, the local chief of the Orista Indians suggested Parris Island as the best place to put a fort. The Spanish lost no time constructing Fort San Felipe I and the town of Santa Elena which, along with St. Augustine, alternated as the capital of Florida. In 1570 Fort San Felipe I accidentally burned and the Spanish were forced to construct a replacement, Fort San Felipe II. Its precise location, although documents suggested it was east of the first fort, was not determined until Mr. South's excavation in July of this year. Relations with the Indians were peaceful enough to permit the establishment of a series of missions between the two capitals and to allow two expeditions inland through South Carolina and Georgia.

When Menendez died in 1574, however, his son-in-law, Hernando de Mirando, was appointed governor by the crown and relations with the Indians rapidly deteriorated. Two years later, with supplies running low in Santa Elena, Mirando sent 21 soldiers marching into a nearby Indian village to commandeer provisions. The Spanish carried matchlock rifles, an early type of firearm which employed a lighted fuze to ignite the powder charge. The Indians, by then no strangers to the weapon's operation, convinced the Spaniards of their peacefulness and desire to help; when the soldiers laid their muskets aside and extinguished their fuzes leaving themselves defenseless, the Indians attacked. Only one survivor regained Santa Elena, itself under attack by the natives. Luckily for the Spanish, a ship from St. Augustine put into Port Royal Sound and took the settlers on board. Actually Santa Elena's widows, of whom there were quite a few by that time, forced Mirando's hand. Demanding to leave, they literally picked the governor up and

deposited him on board. As the ship sailed, the Indians entered the abandoned settlement and burned both fort and town to the ground.

The next year the Spanish were back with a new governor, old Menendez's nephew, Pedro Menendez de Marques. He arrived with soldiers, settlers, and the materials for new fort. Rather than expose working parties to the threat of ambush at Parris Island, he had the fort's main timbers hewn at St. Augustine. Within 6 days of the Spaniards' arrival, Fort San Marcos I, located southwest of the Fort San Felipe I site, was in operation. A new Santa Elena town was also built which eventually boasted 60 houses and a population of more than 400. Fort San Marcos underwent several modifications during the 10 years of the second Spanish occupation of Parris Island. In 1582 the main building within the walls had so deteriorated that it had to be replaced. This configuration is referred to by archeologists as San Marcos II. Finally, in 1586, the entire fort was upgraded by the construction of a moat, an additional outer wooden stockade, and two new towers upon which artillery pieces were mounted. The third modification to the fort is called San Marcos III.

Using Santa Elena as a base, Menendez conducted a vigorous campaign against French raiders and hostile Indians. Eventually the natives, although never friendly, were at least cowed. The final abandonment of Santa Elena was caused by Sir Francis Drake who threatened the coast in 1587. Deciding the settlement was too isolated to defend, the Spanish chose to retrench their position in Florida and concentrate on their St. Augustine effort. Reluctantly, the settlers withdrew after dismantling Fort San Marcos III and the Spanish occupation of Parris Island came to a close. In the centuries that followed the story of their one-time presence became lost in the dusty files of the Royal Archives.

The tradition of regarding the Spanish settlement of Santa Elena as the French-built Charles Forte was begun in 1663 by William Hilton, after whom nearby Hilton Head is named. Consequently, two centuries later, when local historians searched the vicinity of Port Royal Sound for a long-lost fort, it was Charles Forte they were looking for, not Santa Elena.

While Marines had been stationed at Parris Island since 1891 and had participated in the capture of nearby Forts Walker and Beauregard during the Civil War 30 years earlier, they arrived in force in 1915, turning the island into the recruit depot it remains today. In 1917, during the course of construction, the vestigial earthworks and moat of what appeared to be a minor



Maj George H. Osterhout, Jr., the first modern excavator of Fort San Marcos.

Civil War-era fortification were leveled, but aside from the further laying of two pipelines, the ground was otherwise undisturbed. At this point Col John Millis, USA, identified the site as Charles Forte, although local tradition placed it on another island. Two years later Marine Maj George H. Osterhout, Jr. independently reached the same conclusion as Millis and in 1923 persuaded the post commander, BGen Eli K. Cole, to permit excavation of the site.

Osterhout's exploration, although amateurish by modern standards, was accomplished in workmanlike manner. Two narrow trenches dug at right angles to each other revealed the remains of the original cedar log posts of a stockade. In addition, a large number of artifacts including pottery fragments, iron spikes, a gun barrel, and a 5-inch cannon ball were recovered. The pottery fragments were identified as being of "southern French" origin, cementing, in Osterhout's mind at least, the site as Charles Forte. The trace of the stockade was outlined with chain and a monument to Jean Ribault was erected in 1926.

Maj Osterhout's account of the history, excavation, and identification of Charles Forte was published in the June 1923 issue of the *Marine Corps Gazette*, but his conclusions on its French origins quickly drew fire from historians who insisted the site was, instead, Spanish. He attempted to quell the disagreement in 1936 with another article published by the magazine of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, but, over

the years the "Spanish" school gained considerable support as additional documentation was uncovered. In 1957, National Park Service historian Mr. Albert Manucy conducted a thorough examination of the ceramic fragments recovered during Osterhout's 1923 excavation and declared them to be of Spanish origin. Manucy's opinion had to be respected due to his extensive work with Spanish artifacts and archeological research at St. Augustine, a town settled only 1 year before Santa Elena. The weight of evidence became so conclusive that a second plaque was placed on the Charles Forte site bearing the caveat that the ruins were very probably Spanish. In 1974 the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places as "Charles Forte" by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation office, which also identified it as the location of "Two later Spanish forts and their surrounding settlements."

Another historian long interested in the 16th century Spanish presence in the area was Dr. Paul E. Hoffman of Louisiana State University. Partially funded by the National Geographic Society, he had spent much time working in original Spanish records of the

The memorial erected by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina in 1926 at Parris Island on the site of what was identified as Charles Forte. Inset shows detail of the memorial's inscription.

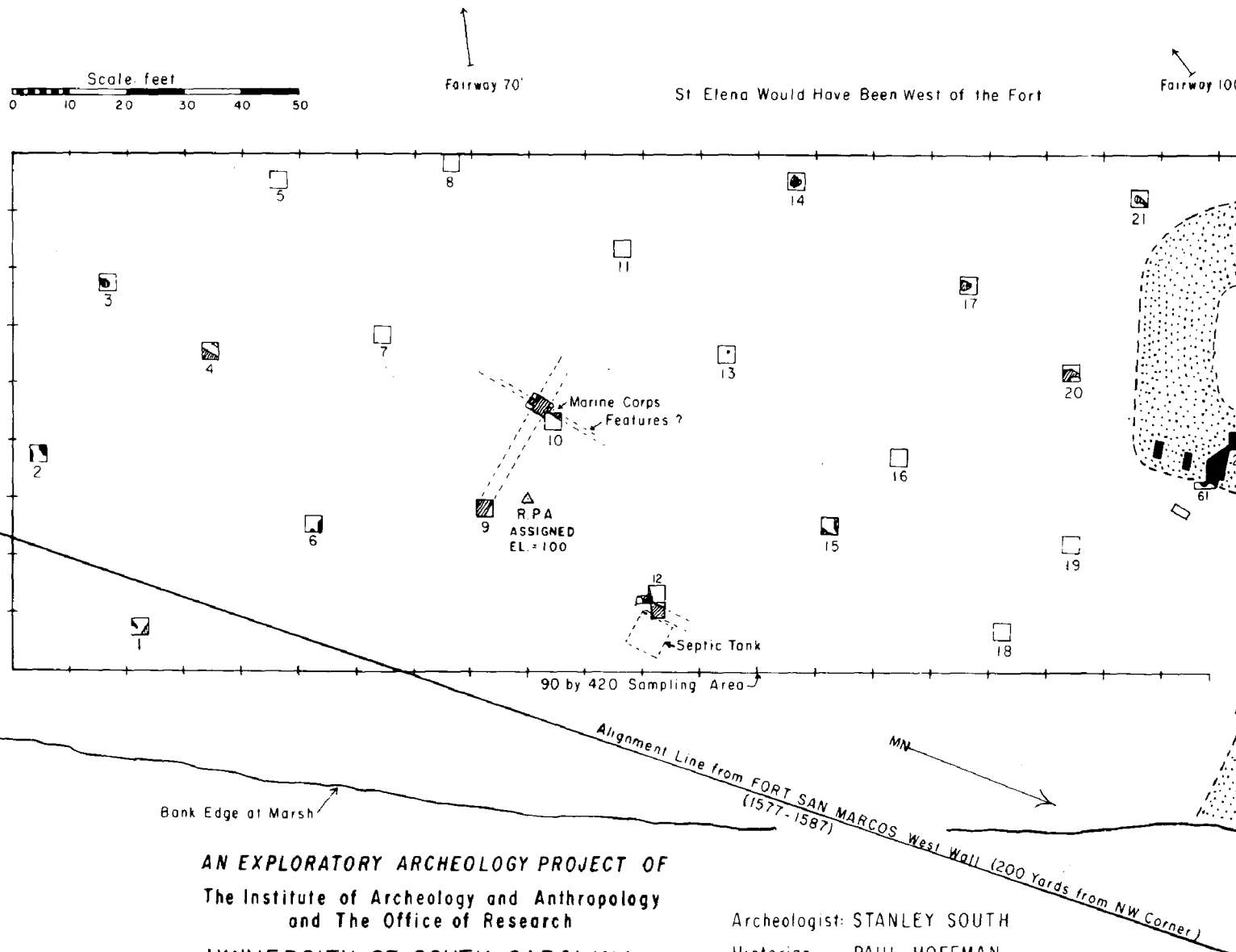


era at the Seville archives. His research convinced him that "Charles Forte" was actually Fort San Marcos and that Santa Elena lay to the northwest. Dr. Hoffman's conclusions greatly interested an associate editor of the *National Geographic Magazine*, Mr. Joseph R. Judge. In April 1978 Mr. Judge visited the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina to discuss a possible research project on the Charles Forte/Fort San Marcos site. There he met with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, State Archeologist and Director of the Institute, and with Mr. Stanley South, an Institute archeologist. After some discussion, Mr. Judge encouraged the archeologists to apply for a National Geographic research grant.

Interestingly, Dr. Stephenson's awareness of the Parris Island site dates from 1944 when, as a Marine second lieutenant engineer, he had served with Col (later BGen) William B. Croka. It was Gen Croka, who, as a captain in 1918, had supervised the leveling of the "Civil War-era" earthworks. He had reminded Dr. Stephenson of the story in a 1968 Christmas greeting.

The Parris Island site was visited in September 1978 and the two South Carolina archeologists, aided by a historical report provided by Dr. Hoffman, prepared a proposal for the National Geographic Society. In May 1979 they were notified that the proposal had not been accepted due to a combination of excessive cost and insufficient specific data. The two men

A diagram of Mr. South's research frame on the Santa Elena/Fort San Felipe II site. Traces of the settlement through the courtesy of



AN EXPLORATORY ARCHEOLOGY PROJECT OF
 The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
 and The Office of Research

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
 Parris Island, South Carolina July 1-8, 1979
 Through the Cooperation of the U.S. Marine Corps

Archeologist: STANLEY SOUTH
 Historian: PAUL HOFFMAN

put together another proposal with a lower budget, but had no additional data to offer. Deciding to secure this necessary data before the Society could act on their new proposal, Dr. Stephenson obtained a small grant from the University to permit a week's field research. On 1 July Mr. South arrived at Parris Island with a mixed crew of Institute assistants, volunteers, and his family.

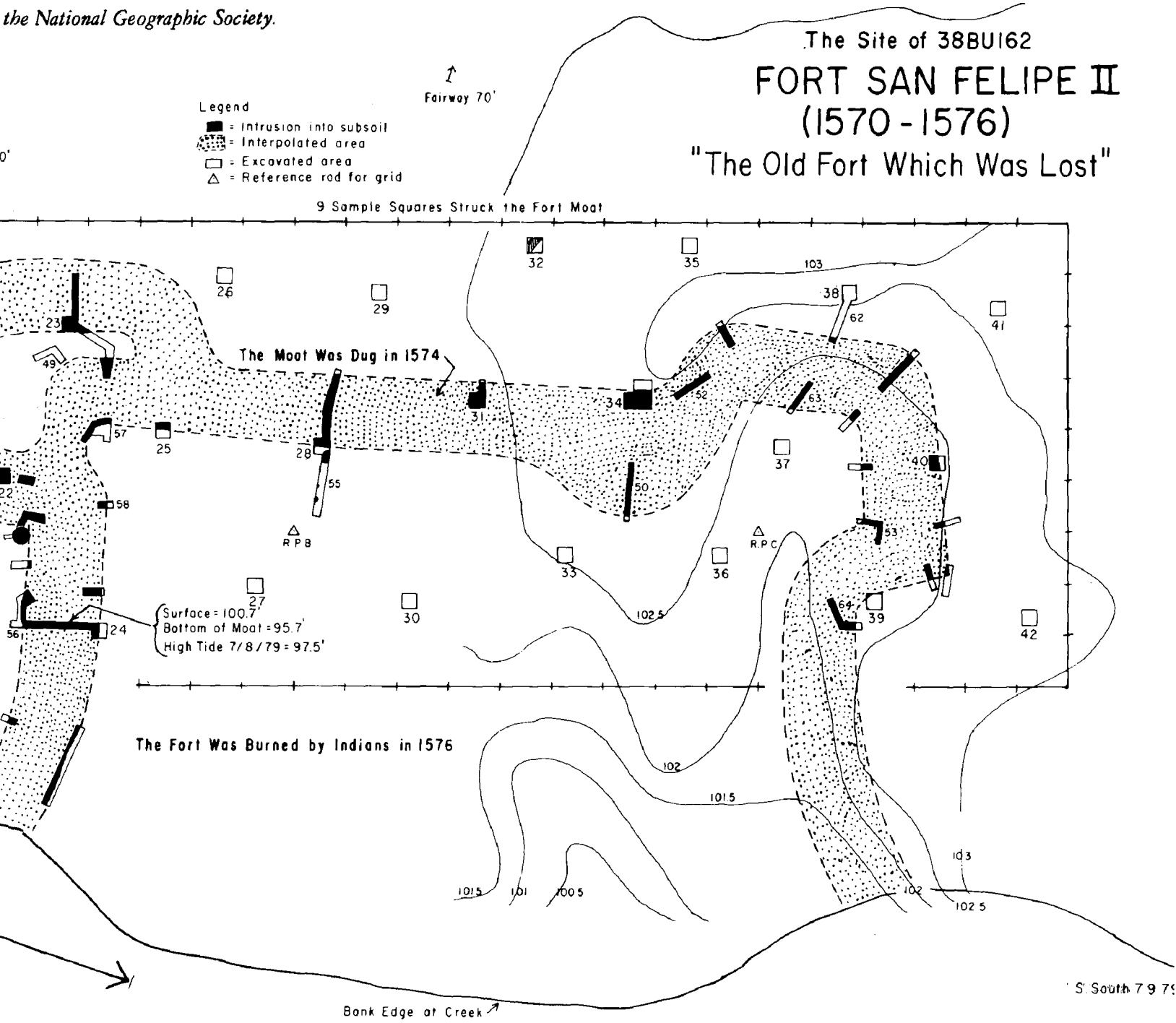
Initial efforts concentrated on three marsh islands where Dr. Hoffman's research indicated Forts San Felipe I and II may have been located. Nothing was found and after a day the search shifted west to dry ground. Operating under the assumption that "Charles Forte" was actually the site of Fort San Marcos (I, II, and III) and that the town of Santa Elena

lay to the northwest, Mr. South measured off a rectangle 90 by 420 feet along the edge of the marsh. This rectangle, called a research frame, was further subdivided into forty-two 30-foot squares with a 3-foot square being excavated in each. Using this method, 1 percent of the total area could be examined.

Beside the normal artifacts expected in such excavations, such as pottery fragments, nails, and other household items, Mr. South specifically was interested in finding fire-baked clay daub. The houses in Santa Elena had been caulked with clay and, if found, the fire-baked substance would indicate the location of buildings burned by the Indians 403 years before.

Test holes immediately began yielding Spanish ceramic fragments including pieces of olive jars. The

ent itself were found to the left of the moat in the upper left hand corner of the diagram. This diagram is reproduced the National Geographic Society.



big discovery, and one totally unexpected, came on the 4th of July. In the center of the research frame the team came across the remains of a 14-foot wide ditch. Additional slot trenches were dug which revealed the ditch's trace. By the 6th the discovery was identified as the moat of a two-bastioned fort more than 200 feet wide measuring from the outer edges of the bastions. It could only have been the remains of Fort San Felipe II.

While this was an exciting discovery it meant that allowing for the normal cleared space between a fort and the town it was designed to protect, only the most southern portion of the research frame could be expected to produce evidence of Santa Elena. This it did. A fairly high concentration of fire-baked clay daub, 16th century Spanish pottery fragments, lead balls, and red-glazed earthenware shards was found in the extreme southwestern corner, suggesting a Spanish house site. It now appears that the remains of the major portion of Santa Elena lie beneath the 8th hole of the golf course.

News of this discovery and the identification of Parris Island as the site of the second oldest Spanish settlement on the east coast of the United States was made at the National Geographic Society headquarters in Washington, D.C, on 12 July. Both Gen Robert H. Barrow, Commandant of the Marine Corps and former commander of Parris Island, and BGen Simmons attended the conference. Several artifacts from the excavation were on display.

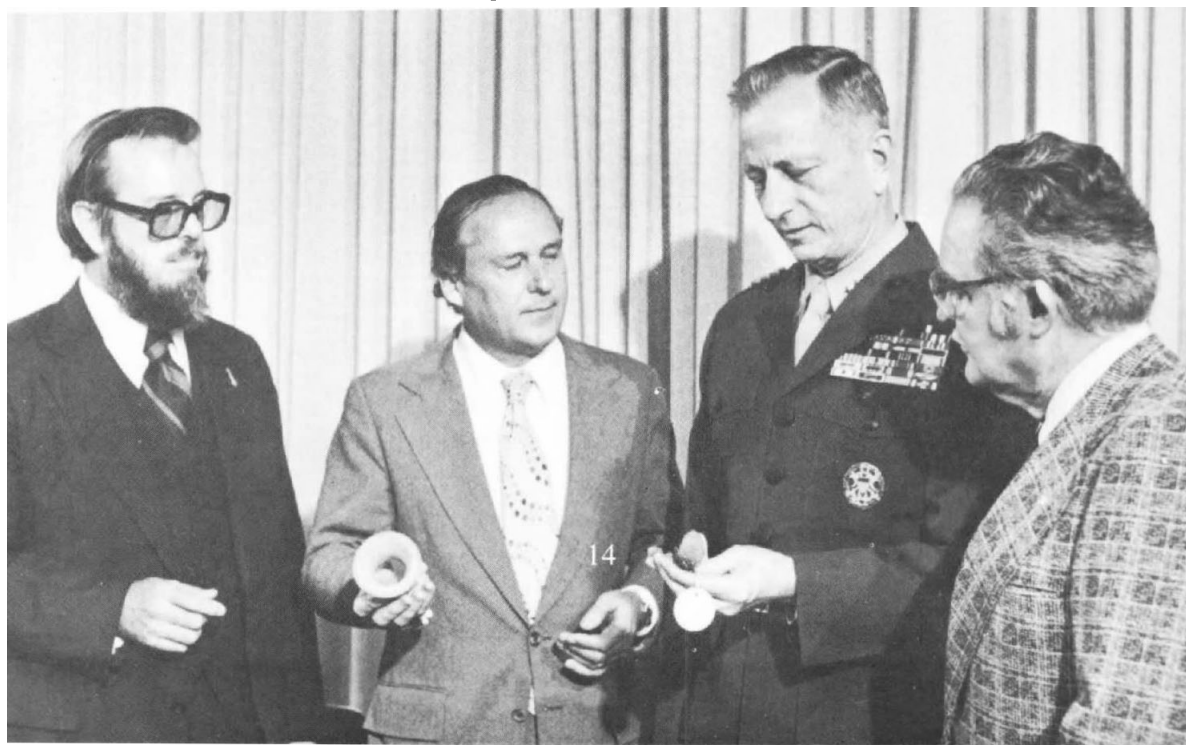
Mr. South and Dr. Stephenson believe that years of patient digging and cataloging will be needed to



Members of Mr. South's archeological team measure an excavation in the Santa Elena research frame. Left to right, Mr. Larry Cameron, Mr. Leland Ferguson and Mr. Bryan Watson.

develop fully the Santa Elena site. It is not inconceivable that the golf course could be shifted to permit the excavation of the town itself. The potential rewards of the project are, at this time, immeasurable. Santa Elena has been referred to as a "Spanish Jamestown," but considering it predates the English settlement by 41 years, perhaps a reverse comparison is more appropos.

Artifacts from the Santa Elena excavations are examined at the 12 July National Geographic Society news conference. Left to right, Mr. Stanley South, Mr. Joseph Judge holding an olive jar neck, Gen Robert H. Barrow holding an iron spike, and Dr. Robert L. Stephenson.



Command Chronologies

Grist of History

Although harried staff officers may occasionally consider them the bane of their existence, command chronologies are basic historic documents of great importance. For historians they are primary source material; the only comprehensive reports of what units have done; and the lasting, official records of commands' activities.

The command chronology requirement impinges upon nearly everyone in the Marine Corps. These reports must be submitted by Fleet Marine Force units down through the battalion/squadron and separate company/battery levels, to include task-organized units as well. All posts and stations, Marine barracks, shipboard detachments, bases, centers, depots, camps, and other command organizations, both Regular and Reserve, also must report.

For the Regular establishment in peacetime, each chronology covers a 6-month period, 1 January-30 June and 1 July-31 December. The Reserve establishment reports on an annual basis. In time of crisis, emergency, deployment in combat—whenever specifically directed by Headquarters Marine Corps—the reports are prepared on a monthly basis.

Command chronologies have been around since 1965. What are new are the instructions that tell how they are to be prepared. MCO 5750.1D (Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program) has been rewritten by the History and Museums Division and is being printed. The revised order contains greater detail on what should be included in command chronologies and gives sample formats that should simplify preparation.

While recognizing that commands need flexibility to adapt command chronology format to their own, sometimes nearly unique, circumstances, the new MCO calls for a four-section chronology as follows:

(1) A standard first page containing basic organizational data.

(2) A narrative summary written from the commander's viewpoint. This should highlight the command's mission and accomplishments and discuss the major approaches or techniques used to overcome problems.

(3) A sequential or chronological listing of the significant events happening within the command during the period.

(4) Supporting documents.

Of the four sections, the narrative summary is the one that must put the report in focus and give it meaning and character. It should present an overview of the period and guide the reader to any studies, directives, reports, policy statements, letters, or other materials included among the supporting documents in the fourth section. It should contain evaluative and interpretive material that can properly call attention to programs and techniques that could have merit in other commands. It should highlight mistakes made and lessons learned. This section, above all others, deserves the personal attention of the commander. In this regard, it should be noted that the new MCO 5750.1E calls for command chronologies to be signed personally by the commander rather than "by direction." This has been done as a part of the Commandant's effort to ensure that the lasting official records of Marine Corps activities receive more than just perfunctory attention.

Command chronologies are forwarded via the chain of command and eventually come to rest in the Archives Section of the Historical Center. Here they are readily available to historians and other researchers, and they receive a surprising amount of use. Authors writing operational histories of the Vietnam War rely heavily on the monthly reports of that era. Reference historians seek answers from them on a daily basis. One thing quickly revealed by this usage is that the quality varies tremendously from command to command. Some create a thorough picture complete with reflective insights and suggestions; others have noted little more than the change of commanding officers and a listing of innocuous events. Some contain valuable ideas and documents; others are packed only with superficial statistics generated by staff officers performing essential, but none-the-less routine, functions. Our hope is that the new MCO 5750.1E will help correct this condition by providing the field with better reporting guidelines.

The Readers Always Write

COL BOB HEINL

In *Fortitudine* your reminiscent portrait of Bob Heinl is done as he and his legion of friends would wish. As one of them, I thank you.

The Marine Corps' strength, over the centuries, has been nourished by the very infrequent appearance of an iconoclast like Bob Heinl. Intellectually courageous, inquisitive, equally competent at fighting and writing, they lend substance of durability to an already substantial institution.

We are lucky, in this generation, to have seen just how much such a man can do.

Victor H. Krulak
LtGen, USMC (Ret)



... I knew Bob fairly well over the years and recall some memorable times in Haiti, at the White House, and later when I was at Naval History. You have captured the real person, the way he is fondly remembered—even down to his “Britishisms.”...

Paul Ryan
Capt, USN (Ret)



When Col Robert Debs Heinl, Jr. died last May, the *Marine Corps Gazette* lost a supporter, friend, frequent contributor and, perhaps most importantly, one of its strongest critics. Bob Heinl set high standards of scholarship for himself and believed the Corps' professional journal should match those standards. We will not forget soon his pithy letters, cards, and phone calls, all aimed at helping us improve the quality of the *Gazette*.

Robert W. Smith
LtCol, USMC (Ret)
Editor, *Marine Corps Gazette*

I was genuinely impressed and emotionally moved by that fine story about Col Bob Heinl. What a man! What capacity to reduce to writing his ideas, his knowledge, and experiences that had an important bearing on the well being of the Marine Corps and the nation. A man of strong convictions backed up by a brilliant mind and a wealth of study, experience, doing, and, what turned out to be the most important, the courage and determination to speak what he considered the truth no matter the consequences. . . .

William J. Fox
BGen, USMC (Ret)



I read with interest the excellent article you wrote about the late Bob Heinl . . . and extend my congratulations to you on its context. Bob was a good friend of mine and his untimely death a great loss to the Marine Corps

Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.
Gen, USMC (Ret)



... I was particularly touched when I finished your article about Bob Heinl. I'm sure his family will treasure it. . . .

Horace E. Knapp, Jr.
Col, USMC (Ret)



The preceding letters are representative of the many we have received in response to last issue's Director's Page.

WATER-COOLED MORTAR

Dear Gen Simmons,

I read and enjoy very much your publication "Fortitudine." In "The Readers Always Write" article, I have seen many letters about the author of the Khe Sanh quote and who was the tallest Marine and who was the shortest and youngest, etc.

I had an experience in Korea in the fall of 1952 on the Western Front which I think worthy of note.

The "water cooled" 81mm mortar was invented by the Mortar Platoon of 2d Battalion, 1st Marines. I was the platoon commander at the time, but I'm sorry to say the inventor's name is lost to me now. We had a limited number of base plates set for sector which we were firing in support of a particularly heavy action in the Bunker Hill sector. We had extra tubes and about 50 ft from the gun position, was a mountain stream. The section leader at first had the men removing the tubes when they overheated and dropping them in the stream to cool, and replacing them with tubes that earlier had been put in the stream. Someone came up with the idea of wrapping sand bags around the tubes and forming a bucket brigade with helmets and keeping the sand bags soaked with water. It worked. The mortars could be fired as fast as the rounds could be dropped down the tubes for indefinite periods of time without losing gas due to tube expansion from the heat. There happened to be a Marine combat correspondent in our firing position that night, and he wrote up the event and also took some pictures, but to this day, I have never read an account or seen any of the pictures of the inventing of the "water cooled" 81mm mortar.

I am here and now claiming for the 81mm Mortar Platoon, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, the honor of inventing the "water cooled" 81mm mortar, and announcing its baptism by fire on the west coast of Korea in the fall of 1952.

If this letter is printed, I would be interested in any comments by your readers.

Sincerely,
Edgar O. R. Sadler
Col, USMCR



JOHN WAYNE

Dear Gen Simmons,

As usual, I enjoyed the latest issue of *Fortitudine* (Summer 1979). Your readers might be interested to know, in relation to Lawrence Suid's article on John Wayne, a few points regarding Wayne's martial, vice marshal, roles.

Contrary to popular opinion, and Mr. Suid's interesting article, John Wayne played a Marine in not two, but three, movies: "Sands of Iwo Jima," "Flying Leathernecks," and "Without Reservations." The latter was a 1946 release starring Wayne, Claudette Colbert, and Don DeFore. A romantic comedy, Wayne played Captain Rusty Thomas, a pilot with the 3d MAW, opposite Miss Colbert.

It's interesting that in 152 movies, John Wayne played a sailor eight times, and a soldier/cavalryman ten times. Yet to many he remains the prototype Marine. (He was in the Air Force once, Coast Guard once, RAF once, and the AVG once.)

Finally, his classic portrayal of Sergeant John Stryker in "Sands of Iwo Jima" was based on an actual Sergeant Stryker, USMC, who, in real life survived the war to sue Republic Pictures for invasion of privacy, losing his case on appeal.

Sincerely
Gary D. Solis
LtCol, USMC



In Memoriam



We note with sincere regret the death of the Life Colonel Commandant of the Royal Marines, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Victim of an IRA terrorist bomb on 27 August 1979, the distinguished admiral, in one of his several roles

in WW II was Chief of Combined Operations and as such largely responsible for giving the Royal Marines the commando role that is their principal mission today. When in 1965, the Queen appointed him Life Colonel Commandant, he told the Corps:

I am proud indeed today that the Royal Marines should feel that I measure up to them and have admitted me to their ranks. Of all the honors that have befallen me, this is the one that I appreciate most and can now share in your 300 years tradition. I look forward to basking in your reflected glory of what young Marines will achieve in the future. Good luck to all of us in the Royal Marines.

During the ensuing 14 years, Admiral Mountbatten was a constant visitor to Royal Marine bases and units in the field. He had an absorbing interest in all Marine activities, and his interest and affection was returned by all ranks. At his state funeral in London, Marines of 45 Commando and the Royal Marines Band Service and buglers were conspicuous by their presence. The final salute over his grave at Romsey Abbey was fired by Royal Marines and the "Last Post" and "Reveille" were sounded by Royal Marines.



BGen Robert F. Scott, USMC (Ret) died 28 July 1979 in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was born 15 July 1915 in Blacksburg, South Carolina, and graduated from Clemson College.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in July 1936, his first tour of duty was on board the battleship USS *Arizona*. He attended the Base Defense Weapons Course at Quantico in 1939 and, in August of that year, joined the 2d Battalion, 15th Marines as H&S

Battery CO, battalion adjutant, and S-1. In November 1939 he joined the 2d Defense Battalion as XO of Battery E. Transferred to the 1st Defense Battalion in July 1940, he served initially with Battery E and as battalion adjutant. Then-Capt Scott sailed in October 1941 to reinforce Johnston Island as CO of the 3-Inch Antiaircraft Battery. Promoted to major in August 1942, he was detached to Force Special Troops at Pearl Harbor and the next month joined the 1st Defense Battalion at Palmyra Island as CO of the 3-Inch Antiaircraft Group.

In June 1943 he was detailed as the senior instructor, Base Defense School, at Camp Lejeune, remaining there for a year. Transferred in July 1944 to the 8th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion, Corps Artillery, VAC, then-LtCol Scott served as the battalion's XO during the Okinawa campaign, earning the Bronze Star Medal. In October 1945 he assumed command of 5th Military Police Battalion on Saipan. During 1946 he served with the Marine detachments on both Wake Island and Eniwetok before reporting as XO of the Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye. Subsequent assignments included attendance at the Armed Forces Staff College and service with the 2d MarDiv as G-1 and as CO of the 2d Marines. In September 1954 he reported to Formosa as Senior Marine Advisor to the Chinese Marine Corps. Returning to the United States in October 1956, Col Scott served at HQMC as deputy director, Manpower Requirements Division and, in August 1958, as staff director, Plans Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense. He retired 1 November 1959 and was advanced to the rank of brigadier general.



BGen Earl S. Piper, USMC (Ret) died 7 July 1979 in Winter Park, Florida. He was born 14 February 1905 in New London, Missouri, and was a 1927 graduate of the Naval Academy. After Basic School he reported to the 2d Marine Brigade in

Nicaragua where he was assigned as a platoon commander in the 11th Regiment. He was awarded the Navy Cross for his action as a patrol leader during an

engagement near Pena Blanca in May 1928. Returning to the United States in November 1929, he joined the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines in Quantico and served as CO, Headquarters Company and as battalion adjutant. He was detached to Marine Barracks, Cavite, Philippine Islands, in March 1931 where he served in a variety of billets including XO of the naval prison and town patrol officer. In September 1932 2dLt Piper was transferred to the 4th Marines in Shanghai, China, where he was assigned to Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, as quartermaster and later to Company K. In January 1935 Lt Piper was transferred to Quantico and attended the Junior Course. Upon graduation in May 1935 he reported to the Special Service Squadron for sea duty as CO, Marine Detachment, USS *Memphis*. He subsequently served in the squadron as CO of the Marine detachments on board both the USS *Charleston* and USS *Erie*.

In June 1938, then-Capt Piper was detached to the Office of Naval Intelligence where he served for 2

years before assuming the post of assistant naval attache at the American Embassy in Mexico City. As a lieutenant colonel he reported to the 5th Marine Division at Camp Pendleton in January 1944, and was assigned first as the G-3 and later, during the Iwo Jima campaign, as the G-4. After the war he served in China as G-4 of the 3d Marine Amphibious Corps.

Then-Col Piper returned to the United States in July 1946 as G-4, Troop Training Unit, Training Command, Amphibious Forces, Pacific, a billet he held for 2 years. He attended the Naval War College, class of 1949, before joining FMFLant as AC/S G-4 in June. He subsequently served as CinCNELM Marine officer, as director of Senior School at Quantico and as CO, 2d Combat Service Group at Camp Lejeune. Col Piper's last tour of duty was as CO, Marine Barracks, Naval Gun Factory, Washington Navy Yard, a post he assumed in September 1954. He retired on 30 June 1957 and was advanced to brigadier general.

Gen Sanderson and Mare Island Football

Recent research by the Center's Reference Section has uncovered additional information regarding the early service of the late MajGen Lawson H.M. Sanderson (*Fortitudine*, summer 1979) and has brought to light the illustrious record of the Mare Island Marine Barracks football teams of 1917 and 1918. Gen Sanderson enlisted in the Marine Corps in September 1917 after attending the University of Montana and was stationed at the Mare Island barracks. That year the barracks, which totaled a mere 474 officers and men, fielded a football team that was probably the strongest, bar none, in the country. Gen Sanderson was the team's star halfback.

Under coach Hugo Bezdek the Marine team went undefeated in regular season competition, outscoring its opposition, 177-3. The schedule was no easy one, including such teams as the University of California, the University of Southern California, and the University of Oregon. The Marines went on to win the annual Rose Bowl classic in Pasadena by defeating the Army's Camp Lewis, Washington, team (camp population, 26,000), 19-7.

The Mare Island Marines continued their remarkable success in 1918 under coach "Lone Star"

Dietz by outscoring their opponents during the regular season by an incredible 424-13. They reserved their worst mauling for the Naval Training Station, Seattle, Washington, by beating the sailors, 80-0. While the 1918 season was heavily inter-Service, the schedule also included Stanford University, the University of California, and Washington State College.

Again, in 1918, the Marines competed in the Rose Bowl game. This time, however, they bowed to the Navy's Great Lakes Training Station team, 17-0. It was little consolation to the Marines that their defeat was caused in no small part by the sidelining of three first string players, including the captain/quarterback, by the flu and the fact that the team's star back and forward passer, Biff Bangs, was playing hurt.

In 1921 the torch was passed to the great Quantico teams that dominated inter-Service football into the 1930s. It was the 1917 and 1918 Mare Island squads, however, that had started the tradition of Marine excellence on the gridiron. They had lost only one game in 19 and had outscored west coast college teams 261-0, Army teams 198-20, and Navy teams 141-24.

Events at the Center

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COUNCIL

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, chaired by Mr. Richard H. Jenrette of New York, met at the Historical Center on 7-8 November. The Council is a 29-member independent Federal agency within the Executive Branch which is charged with advising the President and Congress on historic preservation policy and with reviewing Federal projects affecting historic sites and structures. It is composed of Government officials, including representatives of 9 Cabinet members, and 12 private citizens appointed by the President.

The Commandant, Gen Barrow, welcomed the members and observers with remarks concerning the Marine Corps' own interest in historic preservation, reminding them of his own experience living in a National Historic Landmark, the Commandant's House. During the full 2-day schedule of discussions and briefings, the Council ranged across a broad variety of topics while it was surrounded by the Waterhouse paintings of "Marines in the Conquest of California" in the Special Exhibit Gallery.

NAVAL HISTORY SYMPOSIUM

History and Museums Division staff members attending the Fourth Naval History Symposium at the U.S. Naval Academy on 26-27 October were BGen Simmons, Mr. Benis M. Frank, Mr. Jack Shulimson, and Mr. Danny J. Crawford.

The session of most Marine Corps interest at the symposium, which was conducted by the Academy's History Department, was chaired by Dr. Allan R. Millett, a Marine reserve lieutenant colonel and professor at Ohio State University. The panel featured three papers with different subjects but with a common theme, "The U.S. Marines in World War II." Dr. Norman Cooper spoke on "Written in Bitterness: H.M. Smith's Autobiography *Coral and Brass*." Dr. Cooper related the many real and imagined indignities

Gen Smith had to endure during the war, his many frustrations, and the dramatic Smith vs Smith Saipan controversy. All of these eventually led to Gen Smith's writing a highly subjective, flawed, and often inaccurate autobiography which in many ways exacerbated postwar inter-Service relations and abraded sensitivities. Dr. Cooper also spoke of Marine Corps efforts first to influence Gen Smith not to publish and then to correct and tone down his book. This paper was excerpted from his University of Alabama doctoral dissertation, a biography of Gen Smith, for which he did much of his research in the History and Museums Division.

Maj Robert E. Mattingly's paper, "The Donovan Affair": "The Worst Slap in the Face the Marine Corps Ever Was Given," is the first chapter of his Command and Staff College individual research project paper, "Herringbone Cloak—GI Dagger: Marines of the OSS," for which he was awarded the Clifton B. Cates Prize for research during the 1978-1979 academic year. The theme of this presentation was that in late December 1941, Col William J. Donovan, wartime head of the OSS, recommended to President Roosevelt that a guerrilla force, independent of and separate from the Army and Navy, be organized with a concept similar to that of the British commandos. President Roosevelt at first favored the recommendation and viewed the Marine Corps as a possible source of manpower. The "worst slap in the face" from the Marine Corps point of view was the high-level suggestion that Donovan be appointed to the Marine Corps Reserve and promoted immediately to brigadier general for the purpose of taking charge of the commando project.

BGen James Roosevelt, USMCR (Ret), who was awarded the Navy Cross for his actions as executive officer of the 2d Raider Battalion in the raid on Makin Island, delivered a personal memoir of BGen Evans F. Carlson, proponent of the raider concept and commander of the battalion. As a followup to Maj Mattingly's presentation, Gen Roosevelt told of his relationship with Col Donovan and his early involvement with the establishment of the Marine raider program. Giving his perspective of the character and career of Evans Carlson, Gen Roosevelt quoted from the former's book, *Twin Stars of China*, to demonstrate how Carlson's observations of the Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army in action influenced his training of the 2d Raider Battalion, and his philosophy of command in general.

Mr. Frank served as commentator for the panel.

DUQUESNE HISTORY FORUM

Mr. Jack Shulimson, of our staff, together with Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, formerly with the Division, presented their paper, "Theodore Roosevelt and the Removal of the Marines from Warships, 1908-09," at the 13th Annual Duquesne History Forum in Pittsburgh on 19 October. Their presentation was well received at a session on military institutional politics cosponsored by the American Military Institute. Using records from the National Archives, resources of the Marine Corps Historical Center, and various private papers collections, the two historians documented the controversy which followed Theodore Roosevelt's executive order removing the Marines from warships and redefining the Marine mission solely in terms of the advance base and expeditionary missions. Based on their research, they concluded that the reversal of Roosevelt's order was due more to the political maneuvering of the President and the hostility of Senator Eugene Hale, the powerful chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, toward Roosevelt than to the political acumen of Marine Corps headquarters. They ended their paper with the following doggerel from the *New York Sun* which summed up the entire episode.

*The guard they stood at attention
Like they didn't give a damn,
To hear the word of the Overlord,
The original great I am.
And he tells us that we ain't wanted,
That the jackies will go it alone.
But I thought I heard an under word
From a power behind the throne.*

A copy of the paper may be obtained by writing the Center.

ARMY MUSEUM CONFERENCE

Museums Branch Chief Curator, Mr. Jack B. Hilliard, attended the 8th Annual Army Museum Conference at Fort Benning, Georgia, 22-25 October. The meeting is the only U.S. conference dedicated to military museums and consequently was attended by a wide representation of curators and directors from Federal, state, and municipal military museums. In addition to the many excellent panels and lectures, the

conference included an informative tour of the confederate Naval Museum and the Columbus Museum of Art and Science, both located in Columbus, Georgia.

MEDICAL HISTORIANS' SEMINAR

In September, Mr. Benis M. Frank, head of the Oral History Section, was the guest speaker at the Army medical historians' professional seminar, where he spoke on the Marine Corps Oral History Program in particular and oral history in general.

VISITING SCHOLAR

For 2 weeks in October, Dr. Starling Ezekiel Nlemchuku Anyanwu of the Nigerian National War Museum visited the Center to study the Marine Corps' Oral History Program to use it as a model on which he will begin a similar program in Nigeria.

Dr. Anyanwu, 35, is the son of a tribal chief in Awuchinummo Community, Etiti, Imo State, Nigeria. He did his undergraduate work in archaeology and history in the Soviet Union at Moscow State University, and received his PhD in 1976 from Marburg University, Hesse, West Germany, where his major was ethnosociology.

The origins of Dr. Anyanwu's visit date from the 1977 International Council of Museums Conference in Moscow/Leningrad where Col Nihart, Deputy Director for Museums, met Mr. Sam Adeloye, curator of the Nigerian National War Museum, Federal Department of Antiquities, who later visited the Marine Corps Historical Center. At that time, he was impressed with the Oral History Program and subsequently sent Dr. Anyanwu to Washington to study it.

RESEARCHERS

Since the last issue of *Fortitudine*, 83 researchers have availed themselves of the Center's facilities. As usual, the purpose of their research varied widely and included personal, commercial, academic, and governmental reasons.

Researchers have come from the Government Ac-

counting Office, Ohio State University, HQMC, the National Archives, Rutgers University, the Army Center of Military History, MAG-31, the Canadian Armed Forces College, MCDEC, the Naval Investigative Service, the BDM Corporation, the Defense Intelligence School, the Department of Justice, Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye, Air France, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Nigerian National War Museum, *Naval Aviation News*, the Mainichi Newspaper chain, G.P. Putnam and Sons, the University of New Mexico, ABC-TV, Prentiss Hall Publications, the University of Hanover, West Germany, the University of Southern California, George Washington University, J. Walter Thompson Company, and the Naval War College.

Subjects researched covered a broad range and included the Vietnam War and control of rural areas, the F4U Corsair, USMC football, Marine use of the SNJ, pictures of occupied Japan, the Boxer Rebellion, Agent Orange, MajGen Lawson H.M. Sanderson, Parris Island and Ribbon Creek, LVT development, Marines in the Civil War, the Office of Naval Intelligence, integration of the Armed Forces, history of MAG-31, Directors of the Education Center, Combined Action Platoons, Amelia Earhart, VC tactics, the Iwo Jima statue, Soviet amphibious operations, corpsmen with the Marine Corps, Marines in Bermuda, Exercise Elite Trooper 78, Marine Corps tactical aircraft, LtGen Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, use of deadly force, organization of the Marine Corps, POWs, Marine aircraft of WW II, Saipan/Tinian operations, and the personal papers of Gen Thomas Holcomb, LtGen Gerald C. Thomas, BGen Henry Clay Cochrane, and BGen James Roosevelt.

AWARD

The architects of the Marine Corps Historical Center were presented a joint award for their work by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the American Society of Interior Designers on 21 November. Accepting the award for The Potomac Group was Mr. Aram Mardirosian, the architect primarily responsible for the Center's design. During the informal ceremony, attended by many of the Center's staff members, the director recounted the long, complex evolution of the old guard company barracks into the present home of the History and Museums Division.

PROMOTIONS

Mr. Jack Shulimson, the senior historian of the Vietnam history project, recently was promoted to GS-13. Mr. Shulimson, who has been with the Division since 1964, authored the pamphlet on the Marine intervention in Lebanon in 1958 and since 1965 has been working on the Vietnam history project. He is the author of several of the Division's formerly classified studies on the Marine role in Vietnam and is co-author of the second volume in the official operational series, *U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1965: The Landing and the Buildup*. He is now working on the incorporation of the comments on the third volume in the series, "U.S. Marines in Vietnam 1966: An Expanding War," which is scheduled for publication in 1980. He will also direct the research and writing of the volume dealing with 1968.

On 5 November the Commandant, Gen Barrow, personally promoted Charles H. Waterhouse, the Center's Artist-in-Residence, to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. In a ceremony in the Commandant's office attended by Mrs. Waterhouse and members of the Center's staff, Gen Barrow was highly complimentary of LtCol Waterhouse's contributions to the artistic documentation of Marine Corps history.

DEPARTURES

Three members of the division have recently left to accept new jobs. Mr. Douglas Johnston, who organized and headed the Publications Production Section from 1976, has taken a position as a public affairs officer and personnel recruiter with the ACTION Agency at its Denver Field Office. Miss Marguerite Kukoy, the typist-transcriber in the Oral History Section since 1975, has accepted a position with the Navy's Discharge Review Board. LtCol Wayne V. Bjork, who served as the division's executive officer and head of the Support Branch for the past year, retired on 1 November after 31 years service as an officer and enlisted man. LtCol Bjork will be working as a management analyst for the local office of a national hospital operations consulting firm. LtCol Frank W. Martino, who recently joined the division, has been assigned to take LtCol Bjork's place.

Acquisitions

The late summer and early autumn of 1979 saw both a wide variety and a large number of new donations to the Marine Corps Museum. Space does not permit the listing of all the new acquisitions, but all are nevertheless greatly appreciated.

In the field of personal papers, the Museum received a series of Peking newspapers and a Haitian proclamation from Maj Lucian C. Gifford, USMC (Ret), when he and his family visited the Center. Our uniform collection was enhanced by a M1892 enlisted spiked helmet which was donated by Mrs. John Miller of Flint, Michigan. The helmet was delivered to the Museum by former Marine Russell E. Cummer of the local Marine Corps League detachment to which the late Mr. Miller belonged. Former Commandant, Gen Louis H. Wilson, donated the flag presented to him by the Government of Guam during the recent dedication of the War of the Pacific National Park.

In addition to Maj Gifford's gift, LtCol William S. Hochman, USMCR, also sent in a Peking Legation newsletter from 1928. At the same time, he also sent some very interesting recruiting brochures from the WW I period. LtCol Robert T. MacPherson, USMC (Ret), sent in an early 20th century pair of USMC-marked binoculars which were manufactured by Bausch and Lomb. Mrs. Helen Krulewitch, widow of MGen Melvin L. Krulewitch, USMCR (Ret), donated all of her late husband's uniforms through the kind assistance of LtCol Gale L. Stienon of the 1st Marine Corps District, Garden City, New York.

One of the frustrating problems facing a military museum is the amount of weapons, uniforms, and equipment which do not bear any identifying marks which could link them to a certain unit or formation. As can be imagined, it is indeed welcome to receive a rather common article which is so marked because its historical associations make it a unique artifact as well as a valuable historical tool. One such item, a 1942-period waterproof bag, was donated by Mr. George C. MacGillivray. This particular bag is marked "Weapons Company, 7th Marines."

The largest collection accessioned during this period was that of LtGen Leo D. Hermle, USMC (Ret). Due to the enormous size of this gift, the cataloging process was drawn out over several months and each week

brought to light some intriguing items. Included were papers and photographs relating to the 1941 Iceland expedition, some very nice WW I items such as headgear and weapons, and a wealth of material from Gen Hermle's WW II service.

From former Marine Michael P. Dujack, the Museum received some interesting and scarce examples of Japanese ordnance. Mrs. Robert D. Heinel donated some uniforms belonging to her late husband, Col Robert D. Heinel, which included a Gendarmerie d'Haiti tropical helmet and a campaign hat of the same period. The Museum's WW I collection was expanded when Mr. Charles R. Petry of Hanover, Pennsylvania, donated his father's papers, insignia, and medals. His father, Sgt Charles W. Petry, served throughout WW I with the 3d Battalion, 6th Marine Regiment, AEF.

CWO-2 Robert L. Putnam, USMC (Ret), sent in some photographs of Miss Lillian Russell taken when she was assisting a recruiting drive during WW I in Chicago. In the course of the recent 1st Marine Division Association Reunion, 1stLt William R. Beck, USMC (Ret), donated a set of hand-drawn assault maps of Guadalcanal. Both Mr. Ross G. Van Gundy and Mr. John L. Tunnell sent in papers and photographs dealing with WW I. Mr. Tunnell's donation was his personal memoirs of the Belleau Wood action.

The Museum's expanding collection of philatelic materials was augmented by Col James V. Donoghue, USMCR (Ret), when he sent in a collection of postal covers. Mr. Gregory W. Serbe of Chicago added to his previous donations to the Museum when he sent in several more scale models of WW II vehicles. Mr. Serbe's models are on display in the Museum office area.

BGen George J. Clark, USMC (Ret), sent in a collection of photographs and papers relating to the capture of Aka Shima in 1945. At the same time, a very interesting recipe book was received from BGen Donald Curtis, USMC (Ret). This book was written by him while a prisoner of the Japanese to, as he puts it, "keep me sane."

The Museum received a pair of WW II flying goggles and a helmet from LtCol William B. Freeman, USMC (Ret), of Alexandria, Virginia. The last item cataloged in September was a M1 Thompson submachine gun which was donated by Mrs. Marjorie C. Strunk. This weapon had been carried by her late husband, Col Henry D. Strunk, USMC, throughout his service in the South Pacific.

KLS-C

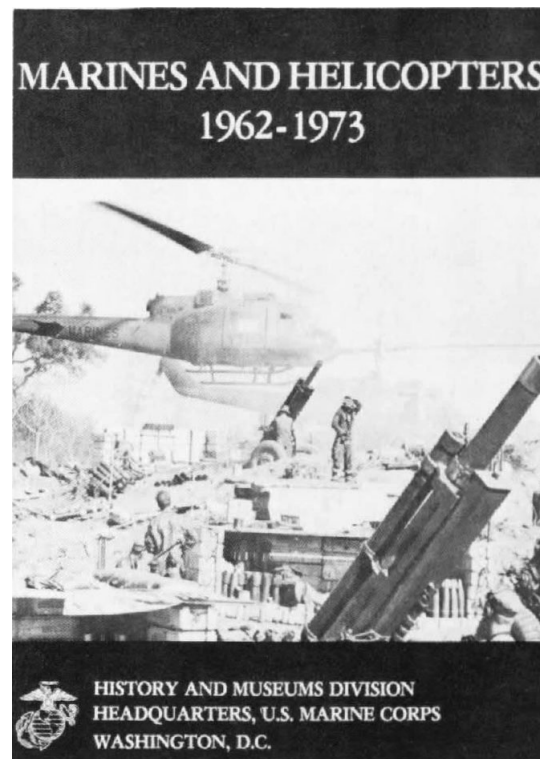


Second Helicopter History Published

Marines and Helicopters 1962-1973 the second of two volumes dealing with the subject, has been published by the History and Museums Division. The author, LtCol William R. Fails, now retired, is an experienced fixed-wing and helicopter pilot. In this companion volume to *Marines and Helicopters 1946-1962* (published 1977), LtCol Fails traces the continuing development of the helicopter in the Marine Corps.

The early 1960s were years of rapid change for the Marine helicopter forces. The Boeing/Vertol CH-46 was on the way as the medium-lift replacement for the workhorse Sikorsky UH-34. The Sikorsky CH-53 heavy-lift helicopter was being designed and tested as the replacement for the Sikorsky HR2S. The first "keel-up" helicopter carriers were joining the fleet. By the end of the decade turbines had replaced reciprocating engines in all of the Corps' operational helicopters. The changes had come at a most opportune time. In 1962 Marine helicopters were introduced into Vietnam in support of South Vietnamese forces. Three years later, when the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade landed at Da Nang, they came in force and stayed until 1973. More than any other piece of equipment or any weapon, the capabilities and limitations of the helicopter shaped the course of the ground war in Vietnam.

The 262-page book includes many fine photographs, a chronology of significant events, an extensive section dealing with standard aircraft characteristics, and is heavily footnoted throughout.



The soft-cover history is available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$5.50 (Stock No. 008-055-00112-9). Automatic distribution of the history will be made Marine Corps-wide down to and including company level.