



Photographs

Dakota, Jupiter, and West Virginia off the coast of Mexico in early summer 1914.

Marine occupation of the camp gradually dropped with assignment of the regiment's 2d Battalion to duty at the Panama-California Exposition in Balboa Park, San Diego, and the 1st Battalion to the San Francisco Exposition. Finally by mid-1916 the camp was closed, and the Marines were headquartered at Balboa Park until what is now the Recruit Depot was ready for occupancy in 1921.

Camp Mecca was the name of the station shown

below, occupied at Potomac Park, Washington, D.C. from 4-8 June 1923 by elements of the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines under Maj James Meade. The Marines were from the barracks in Washington and Quantico.

They were assigned to the camp to provide security and communications during the 49th annual session of the Imperial Council on the Shrine. Part of their mission was to man this "model camp" where visitors could observe the field quarters and routine and drill exhibitions.

The photograph was contributed to the division in September by Charles D. Missar, Washington, D. C., who had obtained it from the family of deceased Marine Paul Schendel, believed to be in the photograph.

Modern day Marines have suggested that the quarters do not meet DOD housing standards and that it must have been a challenge to keep blues pressed and shoes spit shined in its less than palatial surroundings.



GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

What a Brilliant Prospect does this Event hold out to every Lad of Spirit, who is inclined to try his Fortune in that highly renowned Corps

The Continental Marines

When every Thing that swims the Seas must be a
PRIZE!

Thousands are at this moment endeavoring to get on Board Privateers, where they serve without Pay or Reward of any kind whatsoever; so certain does their Chance appear of enriching themselves by PRIZE MONEY! What an enviable Station then must the CONTINENTAL MARINE hold,—who with far superior Advantages to these, has the additional benefit of liberal Pay, and plenty of the best Provisions, with a good and well appointed Ship under him, the Pride and Glory of the Continental Navy; surely every Man of Spirit must blush to remain at Home in Inactivity and Indolence, when his Country needs his Assistance.

Where then can he have such a fair opportunity of reaping Glory and Riches, as in the Continental Marines, a Corps daily acquiring new Honors, and here, when once embarked in American Fleet, he finds himself in the midst of Honor and Glory, furrowed by a set of fine Fellows, Strangers to Fear, and who strike Terror through the Hearts of their Enemies wherever they go.

He has likewise the inspiring idea to know, that while he scour the Ocean to protect the Liberty of these states, that the Hearts and good Wives of the whole American peoples attend him; pray for his success, and participate in his Glory!! Lose no Time then, my Fine Fellows, in embracing the glorious Opportunity that awaits you; YOU WILL RECEIVE

Seventeen Dollars Bounty,

And on your Arrival at Head Quarters, be comfortably and genteely CLOTHED.—And spirited young BOYS of a promising Appearance, who are Five Feet Six Inches high, WILL RECEIVE TEN DOLLARS, and equal Advantages of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING with the Men. And those who wish only to enlist for a limited Service, shall receive a Bounty of SEVEN DOLLARS, and Boys FIVE. In Fact, the Advantages which the MARINE possesses, are too numerous to mention here, but among the many, it may not be amiss to state.—That if he has a WIFE or aged PARENT, he can make them an Allotment of half his PAY; which will be regularly paid without any Trouble to them, or to whomsoever he may direct that being well Clothed and Fed on Board Ship, the Remainder of his PAY and PRIZE MONEY will be clear in Reserve for the Relief of his Family or his own private Purposes.—The Single Young Man on his Return to Port, finds himself enabled to cut a Dash on Shore with his GIRL and his GLASS, that might be envied by a Nobleman.—Take Courage then, seize the Fortune that awaits you, repair to the MARINE RENDEZVOUS, where is a FLOWING BOWL of PUNCH, an Three Times Three, you shall drink

Long Live The United States, and Success to the Marines.

The Daily Allowance of a Marine when embarked, is—One Pound of BEEF or PORK.—One Pound of BREAD.—Flour, Raisins, Butter, Cheese, Oatmeal, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c. &c. And a Pint of the best WINE, or Half a Pint of the best RUM or BRANDY; together with a Pint of LEMONADE. They have liberty in warm Countries, a plentiful Allowance of the choicest FRUIT. And what can be more handsome than the Marines' Proportion of PRIZE MONEY; when a Sergeant shares equal with the First Class of Petty Officers, such as Midshipmen, Assistant Surgeons, &c. which is Five Shares each; a Corporal with the Second Class, which is Three Shares each; and the Private with the Able Seamen, one Share and a Half each.

Desiring greater Particulars, and a more full Account of the many Advantages of this invaluable Corps, apply to CAPTAIN MULLAN, at TUN TAVERN, where the Bringer of a Recruit will receive THREE DOLLARS.

* * * * *

January, 1776

RECRUITING

Fake!

Reproductions of an attractive and sprightly Marine recruiting poster, supposedly of Revolutionary War vintage, decorate the dens of many Marines, past and present, and find their way to the walls of numerous official offices also. The poster is interesting to look at and to read when viewed by itself but even more so when it is placed side by side with its "parent," an authentic Royal Marines' recruiting poster of 1814! An original was presented to the U.S. Marine Corps Museum at Quantico in 1971 by the Curator, Royal Marines Museum, Major A. G. "Tony" Brown, MBE, RM.

The spurious poster has been around since the

end of World War II, at least. A note in the History and Museums Division's research files indicates it was prepared by LtCol John J. Capolino of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau, Philadelphia about 1946. It was intended to show how a recruiting poster might have looked during the Revolution and is a close approximate in text and format to the Royal Marines' poster of 1814.

There are several inaccuracies in the text of the American version which belie its authority. It is quite possible that they were put there on purpose. Its date of issue, January 1776, was at most two months after Congress had authorized the formation

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.

AMERICAN WAR.

What a Brilliant Prospect does this Event hold out to every Lad of Spirit, who is inclined to try his Fortune in that highly renowned Corps,

The Royal Marines,

When every Thing that swims the Seas must be a
PRIZE!

Thousands are at this moment endeavouring to get on Board Privateers, where they serve without Pay or Reward of any kind whatsoever; so certain does their Chance appear of enriching themselves by PRIZE MONEY! What an enviable Station then must the *ROYAL MARINE* hold, -- who with far superior Advantages to these, has the additional benefit of liberal Pay, and plenty of the best Provisions, with a good and well appointed Ship under him, the Pride and Glory of Old England; surely every Man of Spirit must blush to remain at Home in Inactivity and Indolence, when his Country and the best of Kings needs his Assistance.

Where then can he have such a fair opportunity of reaping Glory and Riches, as in the Royal Marines, a Corps daily acquiring new Honours, and where, when once embarked in BRITISH FLEET, he finds himself in the midst of Honour and Glory, surrounded by a set of fine Fellows, Strangers to Fear, and who strike Terror through the Hearts of their Enemies wherever they go!

He has likewise the inspiring Idea to know, that while he scours the Ocean to protect the Liberty of OLD ENGLAND, that the Hearts and good Wives of the whole BRITISH NATION, attend him; pray for his Success, and participate in its Glory!! Lofe no Time then, my Fine Fellows, in embracing the glorious Opportunity that awaits you; YOU WILL RECEIVE

Sixteen Guineas Bounty,

And on your arrival at *Head Quarters*, be comfortably and genteely CLOTHED--- And spirited Young BOYS of a promising Appearance, who are Five Feet high, WILL RECEIVE TWELVE POUNDS ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE BOUNTY, and equal Advantages of PROVISIONS and CLOATHING with the Men. And those who wish only to enlist for a limited Service, shall receive a Bounty of ELEVEN GUINEAS, and Boys EIGHT. In Fact, the Advantages which the *ROYAL MARINE* possesses, are too numerous to mention here, but among the many, it may not be amiss to state, -- *That if he has a WIFE, or aged PARENT, he can make them an Allowance of half his PAY; which will be regularly paid without any Trouble to them, or to whomsoever he may direct: that being well Clothed and Fed on Board Ship, the Remainder of his PAY and PRIZE MONEY will be clear in Reserve for the Relief of his Family or his own private Purposes. The Single Young Man on his Return to Port, finds himself enabled to cut a Dash on Shore with his GIRL and his GLASS, that might be envied by a *Whisker*. Talk Courage then, seize the Fortune that awaits you, repair to the *ROYAL MARINE RENDEZVOUS*, where in a *FLOWING BOWL* of PUNCH, in Three Times Three, you shall drink*

Long live the King, and Success to his Royal Marines.

The Daily Allowance of a Marine when embarked, is--One Pound of BEEF or PORK,--One Pound of BREAD,--Flour, Raisins, Butter, Cheese, Oatmeal, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, &c. &c. And a Pint of the best WINE, or Half a Pint of the best RUM or BRANDY; together with a pint of LEMONADE. They have likewise in warm Countries, a plentiful allowance of the choicest FRUIT. And what can be more handsome than the Royal Marine's Proportion of PRIZE MONEY, when a Sergeant shares equal with the First Class of Petty Officers, such as Midshipmen, Assistant Surgeons, &c. which is Five Shares each: a Corporal with the Second Class, which is Three Shares each: and the Private with the Able Seamen, One Share and a Half each.

For further Particulars, and a more full Account of the many Advantages of this invaluable Corps, apply to SERJEANT FULCHER, at the EIGHT BELLS, where the Bringer of a Recruit will receive THREE GUINEAS.

REPRINTED BY PARADE PRINTING WORKS, LTD., 1031 SOUTH SIDE STREET, PLYMOUTH

THE ORIGINAL NOW HELD BY THE OFFICERS' MESS, R. M. BARRACKS, PLYMOUTH WAS PRINTED BY S. AND J. RIDGE, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE, NEWARK

POSTERS

Real!

of two battalions of American Marines, 10 November 1775, and the new Corps could hardly have been "daily acquiring new honors," as Continental Marines had not as yet been employed except as guards for a fleet then forming of converted merchantmen. The purported recruiting officer, Captain Mullan, was not commissioned a Marine officer until 25 June 1776. Congress did not authorize bounty money for the initial Marine recruits, although it was necessary to offer such sums later in the war. Contrary to the poster's text, Marine privates did not receive one and one half shares of prize money; prize money was divided into 20 parts

and all seamen and Marine privates received their portion from eight and one half twentieths of the total.

These "Continental Marines Recruiting Posters" have been reproduced by many enterprising businessmen and sold widely over the past three decades. There is no harm in them if they are identified for what they are, an attempt to show what a contemporary recruiting poster might have looked like. They are not, however, a replica of the "real thing," as to the best of our knowledge no Revolutionary War recruiting poster for Continental Marines has survived to the present.

Oral History

As noted in the Summer issue of *Fortitudine*, Ben Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, was in San Francisco in June to interview certain members of the Basic School class of '35.

One of the beneficial fall-outs of Mr. Frank's trip was an interview with Joe Rosenthal, *San Francisco Chronicle* photographer, who is best known for his epic photograph of the Iwo Jima flag raising. In his four-hour interview, Mr. Rosenthal spoke of his early days as a photographer in San Francisco and of his departure for the Pacific in 1944 as the Associated Press photographer assigned to the Wartime Still Pictures Pool organized by CinCPac at its forward headquarters on Guam. Before his photo coverage of the Iwo operation, he had shot pictures of the assault landings on Guam, Peleliu, and Angaur. Mr. Rosenthal went ashore on Iwo with the 2d Battalion, 25th Marines, which he had joined on Saipan where it mounted out.

Mr. Rosenthal also spoke at length of his involvement in events following publication of the world-famous picture, and the effect of these events on his life as well as on the lives of the surviving members of the flag-raising party. To Mr. Rosenthal, the importance of "the" picture and the Iwo Jima Memorial created later in Arlington is derived from the fact that they serve as tributes to Marines who fought and died not only on Iwo but in the rest of the battles in the Pacific War. Self-effacing, he believes that the Marines in the picture and the men they represent are much more important than the fact of the picture taking and the individual who took the picture.

Since the publication of the Spring issue of *Fortitudine*, which noted that 68 of the interviews in the Marine Corps Oral History Collection have been bound and accessioned, four more have been added. These latest accessions are:

GENERAL GRAVES B. ERSKINE

In any list of outstanding Marine commanders and/or well-known Marines, the name of Graves Blanchard Erskine will be found very close to the top.

A graduate of Louisiana State University and a member of the Louisiana National Guard, Gen Erskine was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in 1917, just after the United States went to war. In July 1918, he was assigned to the 79th Company, 6th Regiment, with which he went to France and participated in the major engagements

and campaigns of the 4th Brigade.

Between the wars, Gen Erskine served in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, China, and Nicaragua, where he was personal bodyguard to then-President Moncada. For three years, from 1937 to 1940, he was, at various times, head of the F-1, F-2, and F-3 sections at the Marine Corps Schools, where he was as fully involved in the development of amphibious warfare doctrine as he was in preparing Marine officers for important staff and command billets in the upcoming war. When World War II began, and until October 1944, when he took command of the 3d Marine Division on Guam, he was chief of staff of the various commands headed by Gen Holland M. Smith. Gen Erskine led his division brilliantly during the Iwo Jima operation,

He took command of the 1st Division in 1947, leaving it in 1950 on the eve of the Korean War when he was appointed as chief of a joint State-Defense survey mission to Southeast Asia. He took over command of Department of the Pacific for six months, beginning in January 1951, and the following June he became Commanding General of Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. Retiring in Norfolk in June 1953, in the rank of general, he immediately went back to work as Director, Special Operations, Department of Defense, leaving that job in 1961. Gen Erskine died in May 1973, just short of his 76th birthday.

GENERAL MERRILL B. TWINING

A graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1923, Gen Twining, upon completion of Basic School, successively served at Quantico, participating in the 1924 Culebra maneuvers with the 10th Marines, and then served in China with the 3d Brigade and the 12th Marines.

His memoirs contain a considerable amount of valuable and interesting material relating to the training, staging, and mounting out of the 1st Division for Guadalcanal as well as a good description of the campaign itself. In July 1943 Gen Twining became C-3 of I Marine Amphibious Corps for the Bougainville operation. He returned to the States in late 1943 and, after a period of hospitalization, served at Quantico in various billets until 1947.

Three years later, he returned to Quantico to become senior resident member of the Marine Corps Board. He went to Camp Pendleton in August 1950 and the following month, after promotion to brigadier general, became Commanding General, Marine



LtGen Le Nguyen Khang, former Commandant of the Vietnamese Marine Corps and more recently Special Assistant (Operations) to the Chairman of the Vietnamese Joint General Staff, was a visitor to the division on 30 September and 1 October, when he was interviewed for the Marine Corps Oral History Program. Participating in these two sessions moderated by Ben Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, were the historians involved in the Vietnam monograph series, including those at the edges of this picture, left to right, Jack Shulimson, LtCol Lane Rogers, and Charles R. Smith.

Corps Training and Replacement Command, and later Commanding General, Force Troops, and Commanding General of the 3d Marine Division. He joined the 1st Marine Division in Korea as ADC in March 1952, returning to the States later that year to serve in the office of the Commandant. In January 1954 he was named Deputy Chief of Staff at Headquarters Marine Corps, a billet he filled until his return to Korea a year later as a major general to take over command of the 1st Marine Division and to bring it back to Camp Pendleton in March 1955. He held command of the division until September 1956, when he was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of the Marine Corps Schools. He retired in October 1959 after 36 years as a serving Marine.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. CHAISSON

While still on active service, Gen Chaisson agreed to be interviewed in depth about his career for the Oral History Program. His death a bare six weeks after retirement prevented him from keeping his promise and deprived us from getting on tape a more complete oral memoir of an outstanding Marine who was deeply involved in issues of major import to both the Corps and this country. His interview would have been all the more important because, as is clear from reading the papers which appear in this accessioned transcript, Gen Chaisson

had a feeling for and sense of history. Although he was not interviewed in depth *per se*, Gen Chaisson, who was possibly the Corps' most accomplished public speaker, left behind on tape a number of speeches, remarks, debriefings, and structured interviews. The 15 which appear in the accessioned volume were specifically selected because they represent his thought and the presentations he gave at the same time he filled important billets during the Vietnam War.

MAJOR GENERAL OSCAR F. PEATROSS

The interview with Gen Peatross was conducted primarily to obtain information about his tour in Vietnam as commanding officer of the 7th Marines and its role in Operation STARLITE, and his duties subsequently as Deputy Chief of Staff, 1st Marine Division. The answers he provided to previously prepared questions support the History and Museums Division ongoing writing projects concerned with Marine Corps operations in the Vietnam War. The second half of Gen Peatross' transcript deals with his early commissioned days and his participation in the Makin Raid as a company officer with the 2d Raider Battalion. He also comments on his tour as Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, and Marine Corps recruit training as it related to Marine commitments in Vietnam.