

# FORTITUDIN

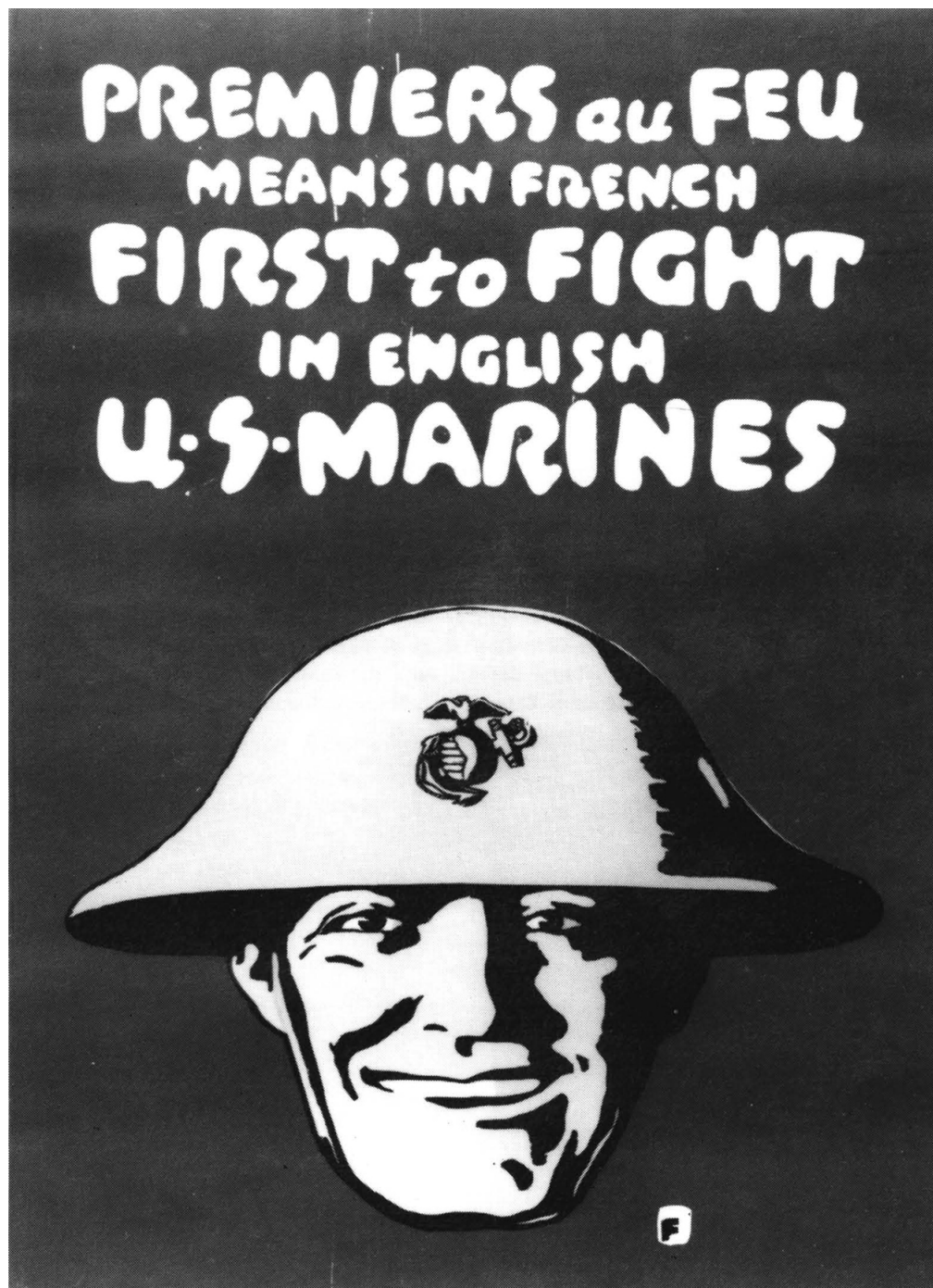
BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXIII

WINTER 1993-1994

NUMBER 3

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WORLD WAR I MARINES FOUGHT IN NATION'S LARGEST BATTLE TO DATE . . . MAPS USED BY MARINES IN FRANCE IN 1918, WORLD WAR II PHOTO ALBUM DONATED TO COLLECTION . . . PERSONAL PAPERS GIVE CLUES TO LIFE OF 'FOLLOW-ME' NEVILLE . . . 12TH MARINES' VIETNAM SOUVENIR . . . FLIGHT LINES: BELL UH-1 'HUEY'

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# FORTITUDINE

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

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This quarterly bulletin of the Marine Corps historical program is published for Marines, at the rate of one copy for every nine on active duty, to provide education and training in the uses of military and Marine Corps history. Other interested readers may purchase single copies or one-year subscriptions (four issues) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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## THE COVER

The recruiting poster art, "Premiers au Feu Means in French, First to Fight, in English, U.S. Marines," is a product of master American graphic artist C. B. (Charles Buckles) Falls, whose work spans 65 years from the end of the 19th century through the first half of the 20th. The 38" x 28" poster is printed in four colors on white: the face in yellow, the helmet in grey, the background in dark green, and the shadowing in black. The lettering is the white of the paper. Falls was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1874. During World War I, in the midst of a successful career, he personally "adopted" the U.S. Marine Corps, producing what many consider his most striking wartime poster art for the Marines. He believed that "a poster should be to the eye what a shouted command is to the ear." Many of these eye-catching posters, including the one shown, are in the collection of the Marine Corps Museum, as is one entitled simply "Books Wanted," featuring a young Marine happily carrying stacked recreational reading matter. It became the most circulated poster of the war.

*Fortitudine* is produced in the Editing and Design Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10-point and 8-point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18-point or 24-point Garamond. The bulletin is printed on 70-pound, matte-coated paper by offset lithography.

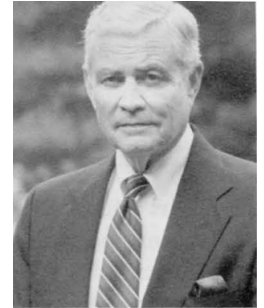
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## Memorandum from the Director

# Marines in the Meuse-Argonne

## Part I: Reaching the Meuse



BGen Simmons

**A**FTER THE HARD fighting at Blanc Mont during the first week of October 1918, the Marine brigade of the 2d Infantry Division went into camp at Chalons. Here there was a bit of rest while replacements from the 1st Marine Training Regiment at Quantico were fed into the depleted ranks. Not all the 2d Division had been brought together because the 2d Field Artillery Brigade and other

combat and service support units were still serving with the 36th Division under the French in the Blanc Mont sector. Further separation of units was threatened.

On 19 October, the French Fourth Army, of which the 2d Division was still a part, ordered that a brigade be detached and sent forward to relieve the French 73d Division at Leffincourt. MajGen John A. Lejeune, the division commander and future Commandant, designated the Marine brigade. Under its commander, BGen Wendell C. Neville, Lejeune's longtime comrade and another future Commandant, the brigade marched north on 21 October, its advanced units reaching Leffincourt, while the brigade staff worked out the details of the relief. Meanwhile, Lejeune was protesting the piece-mealing of his division to G.H.Q. The orders diverting the brigade were canceled and on the following day, 22 October, the brigade turned around and marched back to its camp at Chalons.

Prompted by this march and counter-

march, Lejeune visited the American First Army headquarters at Souilly on 23 October to beg for the return from the 36th Division of his artillery brigade, engineer regiment, and supply trains, and for sufficient Army replacements to bring his division up to full strength. Meeting with BGen Hugh Drum, USA, the chief of staff, he learned that the 2d Division was being reassigned to the First Army, specifically to join the V Corps to be the point of the wedge for a great attack that was to break through the center of the German Army.

**T**HE MEUSE-ARGONNE offensive, with over a million Americans, was quite the largest battle in which the United States had ever taken part. The mission given the American First Army by the generalissimo of the Allied Armies, Ferdinand Foch (not quite yet *Marshal* Foch) was to drive the Germans back of the Sedan-Mezieres line before severe winter weather set in. Gen Henri Petain, com-

*Part II, "Crossing the Meuse," will be in the next Fortitudine. The two-part "Marines in the Meuse-Argonne" is derived from the chapter on the Meuse-Argonne of the manuscript for "Through the Wheat: The U.S. Marines in the First World War," a 75th anniversary commemoration of World War I being written by BGen Simmons. Corrections, comments, and amplifications are solicited.*

*The wild and tangled Argonne forest was so formidable a defensive position that Napoleon, a hundred years earlier, had led his army around it. In 1918, as shown here, the Germans had*

*prepared elaborate dug-outs that often ran for hundreds of feet underground and enabled their soldiers, by using the further exit, to come out at the rear of U.S. First Army formations.*





manding the French forces, pessimistically did not expect the Americans to get beyond Montfaucon. He expected Ludendorff to throw in all available reserves to block the American advance.

Pershing had taken personal command of the First Army. The concentration of forces followed plans worked out by Col George C. Marshall, Pershing's Assistant G-3. The III Corps was on the right of the zone of action, the V Corps in the center, and the I Corps on the left. The I Corps' neighbor to its left was the French Fourth Army, to which the U.S. 2d Division had been assigned for the opening phases of the offensive.

In Phase I, 26 September to 3 October, the III Corps on the right had driven ahead beyond Montfaucon and the V Corps had made small gains in the center, but the I Corps, on the left, had bogged down in the Argonne Forest. Phase II, 4 to 31 October, was characterized by frontal attacks that yielded gains. Clemenceau, the President of France, impatiently suggested to Foch that he move to have Pershing relieved. A more understanding Foch declined to pursue the matter. Pershing, however, in mid-October, reorganized his army to ease his span of control. The headquarters of an American Second Army, under MajGen Robert L. Bullard, USA, was formed to take command of the American forces east of the Meuse. MajGen Hunter Liggett, USA, was given command of the First Army. New corps commanders were named. Pershing moved himself up to army group commander and by the end of October, was ready for the third phase of his offensive.

On the eastern half of Pershing's front of more than 80 miles, now the zone of action of the Second Army, the *Kriemhilde Stellung*—a portion of what the Allies called the "Hindenburg Line"—had been breached. On the western half, the zone of the First Army, the Germans were still firmly in place.

**N**ORTH OF Sivry-sur-Meuse the Meuse River made a sharp bend to the west. The river line was defended by the *Freya Stellung*, which lay along the Baricourt Heights, coming down from the northwest to the Meuse. But before reaching the *Freya Stellung*, the remaining portion of the *Kriemhilde Stellung* had to be reduced. This would open the way for a further crossing of the Meuse.



*In a much-published view, Marine BGen Smedley D. Butler, center, is the host at 5th Marine Brigade headquarters in Pontanezen, France, on 18 June 1919, to artilleryist MajGen Charles P. Summerall, USA, left, and MajGen John A. Lejeune, USMC.*

Presumably Drum made all of this known to Lejeune. Drum then passed Lejeune on to Hunter Liggett. Liggett, an old friend, was cordial and complimentary, and assured Lejeune that he would approach the French for the return of the artillery, engineers, and supply trains. Lejeune also obtained the diversion of 2,500 Army replacements intended for the 3d Division.

Next day, on 24 October, the 2d Division headquarters displaced to Les Islettes. Lejeune was billeted in a large, old-fashioned house. The division was joined a few days later by its missing artillery, engineers, and supply trains. On 25 and 26 October the 3d Infantry and 4th Marine Brigades made night marches by muddy side roads to an assembly area in a woods near Exermont. Lejeune moved his headquarters to Charpentry the following day.

**“C**HARPENTRY, THE new capital city of the Second Division, was a sight to behold,” wrote Lejeune. “It was situated in a flat valley with high, steep hills all around it, and was in a sea of mud. It was a ruined town, having been a target for German artillery since the day it was wrested from German hands by the Americans, and only two or three buildings were in

condition to be used. Division headquarters occupied a two-story building. It was nearly a complete wreck, and promised to fall down as soon as hit again by one of the numerous shells that were being hurled at the town by the enemy.”

**T**HAT MORNING, 27 October, Lejeune drove to V Corps headquarters at Cheppy to report to MajGen Charles P. Summerall, USA, who had taken command of the corps just about two weeks earlier, having relieved the elderly MajGen George H. Cameron, USA.

Summerall was the son of a long line of Florida preachers and he might have been one himself if it had not been for the impoverishment of his family by the Civil War. This made it expedient for him (Lejeune, Annapolis '88, was a like case) to go to West Point, where he graduated in 1892, 20th in a class of 62. He went into artillery and was a junior officer in Reilly's Battery, which supported the Marines in the relief of Peking in the Boxer Rebellion. His churchly background gave him the habit of delivering little homilies on every possible occasion.

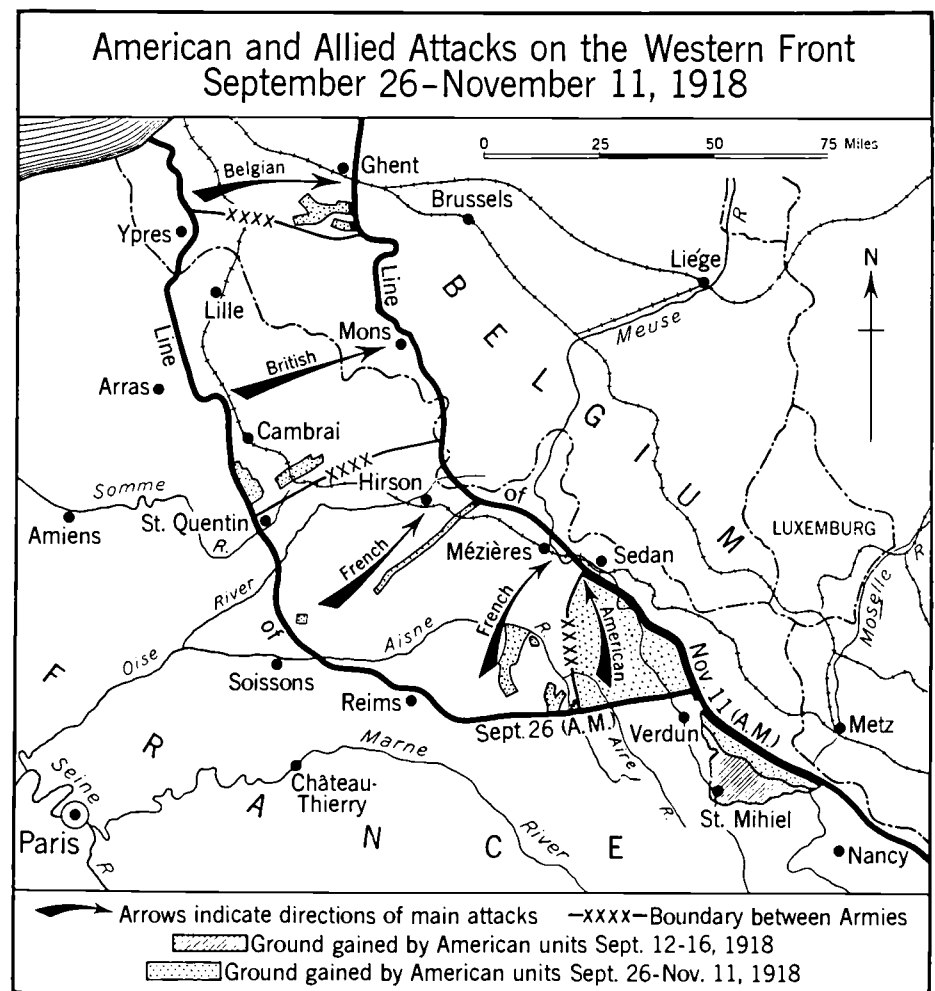
He had made his reputation as an artillery brigade commander at Cantigny. Allied artillery doctrine, hammered out in



trench warfare, was that the number of guns should be proportional to the lineal frontage to be attacked or held. In 1917, experienced British and French artillerymen listened in amusement to the newly arrived American gunner who preached that guns should not be allotted to linear front, but to the number of infantry in action. In the spring of 1918, Summerall, commanding the 1st Artillery Brigade, 1st Division, at Toul and Cantigny, had the chance to test his new techniques aimed at putting gunfire where the infantry wanted it. He was credited with perfecting the "creeping" or "rolling" barrage and facilitating call fires with better wire communications. After Cantigny he moved up to command of the 1st Division. He fought it well at Soissons, where his guns virtually destroyed the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich Division* of Prussian Guards. His artillery virtuosity was again demonstrated at St. Mihiel. Command of V Corps was his reward.

SUMMERALL WAS also an ambitious, driving man. He told Lejeune, quite pointedly, that he had found it necessary to relieve several front-line commanders from duty. He then went into the details of the corps' role in the big attack due to begin at dawn on 1 November. The V Corps front extended from the Bois de Bantheville to St. Georges. On the right, the 89th Division had broken through the *Kriemhilde Stellung*. On the left, the 42d Division, the celebrated Rainbow Division, was still in front of the *Kriemhilde*. Momentarily both the 1st and 2d Divisions were in reserve. The 2d and 89th Divisions would now move into the assault. The 2d Division would relieve the 42d, smash through the *Kriemhilde*, and go ahead, with the 89th Division on its right and the 80th Division of the I Corps on its left, against the *Freya Stellung* on Barri-court Heights. On D-day, the 2d Division was expected to advance nine kilometers, taking the fortified towns of Landres-et-St. Georges, St. Georges, Landreville, Chennery, and Bayonville; also the Bois des Hazois, Bois l'Epasse, and, finally, the Heights of Barri-court.

At a second conference, artilleryman Summerall promised Lejeune an enormous concentration of artillery. The 2d Division's own artillery would be reinforced by the fires of the artillery brigades of the 1st and 42d Divisions as well as all



American Battle Monuments Commission, American Armies and Battlefields in Europe (Washington, D.C., 1938)

available corps and army artillery, a total of more than 300 guns. Summerall then asked for assurances that the first day's objectives would be taken. Lejeune told him that he had every confidence that his division could take the Barri-court Heights, if at least one of his flanks was protected by an adjacent division. MajGen William M. Wright, USA, commanding the 89th Division, which would be on the right of the 2d Division, said his troops were tired but would stay abreast.

SUBSEQUENT TO MEETING with Summerall, Lejeune called a conference of his brigade and regimental commanders. Detailed planning down to the platoon level proceeded. The division would go forward in column of brigades on a front of slightly more than two kilometers. The 4th Brigade would lead off on the first day, with the 3d Brigade to pass through and continue the attack on order. For the jump-off, the 23d Infantry would be attached to the Marine brigade and would go in on the right against the Bois l'Epasse. Once the wood was taken, the 23d would

revert to the 3d Brigade and the 4th Brigade would take over the whole division front.

The three artillery brigades—the most experienced American field artillery in France—would fire a preparation of two hours, then a standing barrage of 10 minutes, and then a roll forward at the rate of 100 yards every four minutes on favorable ground, every eight minutes on rough ground.

Close-in fires would be provided, as usual, by machine-gun barrages. All the machine guns in the 2d Division, except for two companies, were gathered for the preparatory fires, some 255 machine guns. The Marine machine gunners were as good as any in the American Army, but they envied the machine gunners of the 89th Division their water-cooled Vickers machine guns, which could deliver five times the volume of fire of the French Hotchkisses with which the Marines were still equipped.

The promised replacements had come in and the division was close to full strength. Special troops attached for the



attack included a company from the 1st Gas Regiment, a company of 15 light tanks, a squadron and a half of aircraft, and a balloon company, all American except for a few French aircraft.

Summerall, accompanied by Lejeune, visited each of the 12 infantry battalions of the two brigades and gave repeated rousing exhortations to take the Heights of Barricourt which would force the Germans to retreat behind the Meuse. In Lejeune's words, "... four hours of tramping through the mud and making speeches in the open air . . ." Before driving away, Summerall said once again to Lejeune that he had been compelled to relieve a number of officers for failure to carry out orders and that he would continue to do so. Lejeune quietly assured him that the officers of the 2d Division would carry out their orders.

The 2d Division began its movement into the lines on the night of 30/31 October, relieving the support and reserve battalions of the 42d Division. The front-line battalions of the 42d Division stayed

in place and would continue to hold the outpost line until 3 a.m. on 1 November. Command of the sector passed to Lejeune at noon on 31 October and he opened his division headquarters at Exermont at 4 p.m.

By this time all but a few die-hards in the German Army knew that the war was lost. Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary were now out of it and Germany stood alone. But the High Command, perhaps already planning the next war, was determined that the German withdrawal would cost the Allies heavily. Preliminary plans were to drop back to the Antwerp-Meuse Line which would mean a retreat on the American front to the east bank of the Meuse.

OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN First Army was the German *Fifth Army*, commanded by General von der Marwitz, an old adversary of the Marines. On the German right was the *Provisional Corps* or *Argonne Group* under General von Kleist. On the left was the *XXI Corps*, also known

as the *Meuse West Group*, under General von Oven.

Immediately opposite the 42d Division was the German *41st Division*, the left-most division of the *Argonne Group*. On its right was the *15th Bavarian Division* which the Marines had met at Blanc Mont. To its left was the *88th Division* of the *Meuse West Group*.

As it happened, the German *52d Division* was relieving the *41st Division* at the same time the U.S. 2d Division was relieving the 42d. By the morning of 1 November, all three regiments of the *52d* were in position, but the *41st Division* lingered in the area. Average strength of the German regiments was 800 men, conventionally organized into three battalions, each with three rifle companies and a machine gun company.

The Germans were quite aware that a big American attack was coming. As General von Gallwitz, commanding the parent *Army Group*, wrote later:

We continuously detected additional new divisional insignia. As for the west bank of the Meuse, we discovered there more than six divisions, as originally reported. That famous American crack unit, the 2d Division, withdrew from opposite Army Unit C and was now reported to be near Montfaucon.

*Allied troops, here French cavalry on the right, pass each other in the glowing sunshine of a country autumn, the visual peace of the scene marred by the footsoldiers' gas masks, which speak of the unseen horrors of the 1918 fighting in eastern France.*

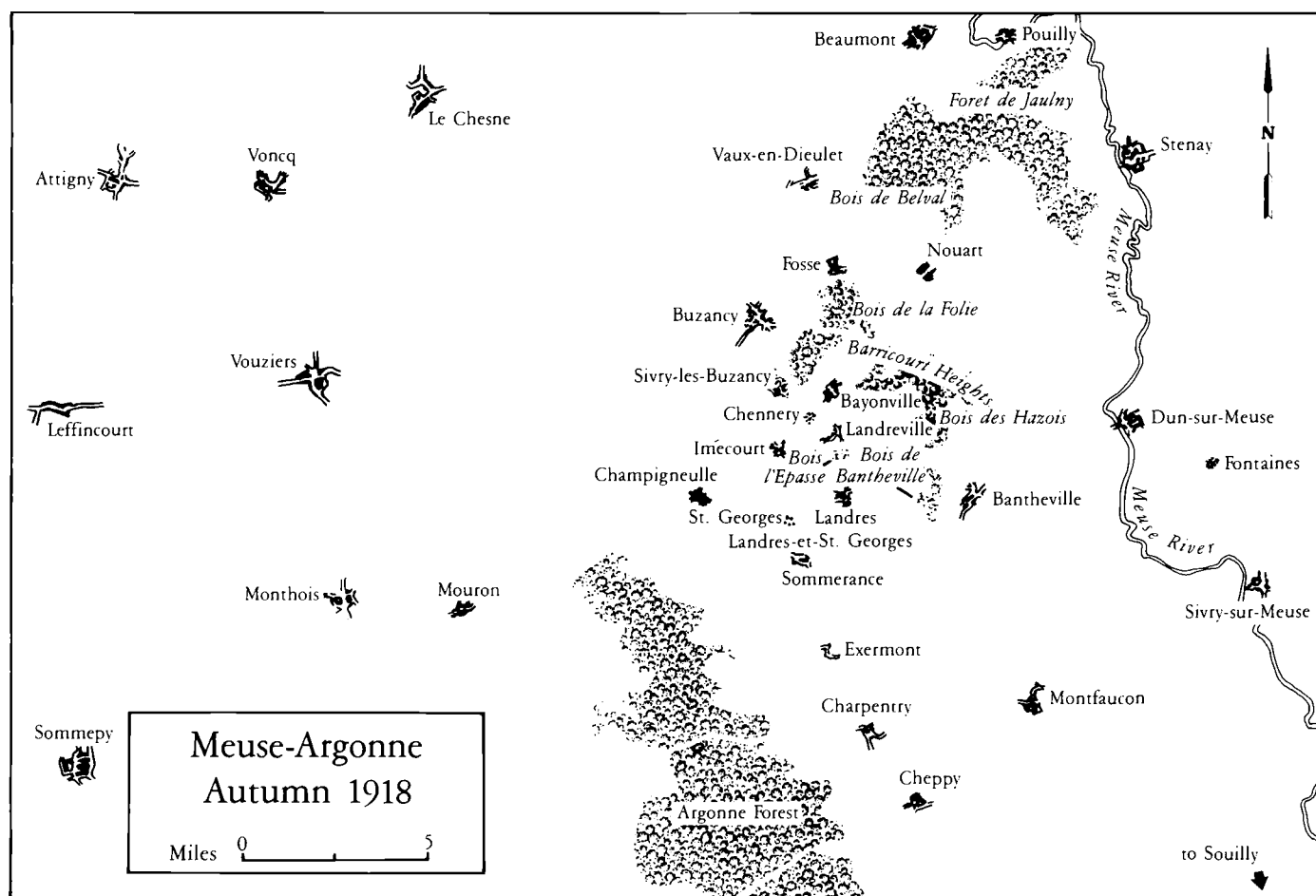


THE GERMAN LINE in front of the 2d Division was held by a single battalion stretched out across a hill south of Landres-et-St. Georges, its position organized, in German fashion, in considerable depth, with strong points rather than a continuous line. Elements from both the *41st* and *52d Divisions* were in St. Georges itself.

Of Exermont, Lejeune wrote to his wife that night, "It is a filthy hole. I have my room and our offices in an old peasant's house, and my room adjoins the stable which is under the same roof; my nearest neighbors are two mules in the stable."

Lejeune slept briefly but was up before 2 a.m. to assure himself that his troops were in their jump-off positions and that the artillery and machine guns were in readiness for the bombardment. The artillery preparation began at 3:30 a.m. Lejeune walked out on a high ridge from where he could watch the shellfire. He was confident that his doughboys and Marines





had learned to "lean on" the rolling barrage even if it meant taking a few casualties from short rounds.

The 1st of November was cold and cloudy, with heavy fog in the morning. The artillery preparation was so thorough "that scarcely a square foot of ground in the enemy's front line area was left unturned by bursting shells." In addition to the artillery, "... the gas company threw into the enemy positions its quota of destruction."

**T**EN MINUTES BEFORE H-hour a standing barrage came down like a curtain 200 yards in front of the German line. The American machine guns began their overhead fire. As scheduled, at 5:30 a.m., the three regiments crossed the jump-off line simultaneously.

On the right flank, the 23d Infantry, with two battalions in the assault, proceeded methodically with the taking of Landres-et-St. Georges and the cleaning out of the Bois de Hazois and Bois l'Epasse and then pulled back to join the 9th Infantry in support of the 4th Brigade which was echeloning to the right to take over the whole division front.

The remainder of the attack was to be made in column of brigades with the 3d Brigade following the 4th Brigade. The artillery barrage was to roll forward and then stand just beyond each successive objective. This would give time to the second-in-column battalions to move through the lead battalions and continue the attack in leap-frog fashion.

Upon learning that the 23d Infantry had taken its objectives on schedule, Lejeune went forward to establish an advance headquarters at Landres-et-St. Georges. En route he stopped at Somerance, the P.C. ("post of command") of the 6th Marines, and met with Col Harry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee, the heavy-set regimental commander, and LtCol Thomas Holcomb, the regiment's second-in-command and another future Commandant. Breakfast was being served at the regimental headquarters. Lejeune broke out his mess kit and somewhat self-consciously joined the chow line for a breakfast of bacon, beans, biscuit, and coffee before driving on to Landres-et-St. Georges.

In the 4th Brigade attack, the 5th Marines, the senior regiment, was on the right, and the 6th Marines on the left. The

battalions of both regiments were in column. The brigade's first objective was an east-west line about 400 meters short of Landreville.

Both the 5th Marines, under Col Logan Feland, and the 6th Marines, under Col Lee, were in column of battalions with a thousand yards distance between battalions. Maj George W. Hamilton's 1st Battalion led in the 5th Marines zone, followed by Capt Charles E. Dunbeck's 2d Battalion and Capt Henry L. Larsen's 3d Battalion.

In the 6th Marines zone, Maj Frederick A. Barker's 1st Battalion was in the assault followed by Maj George K. Shuler's 3d Battalion, and Maj Ernest C. Williams' 2d Battalion. After the initial barrage, each battalion had a machine gun company attached to it for the advance, either the regimental machine gun company or a company from the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, now commanded by Maj Matthew H. Kingman.

The attack went like clockwork. The Marines had learned to stay close behind the creeping artillery barrage. The two small villages that stood in their way were





*In the Meuse-Argonne region, Allied tanks demonstrate their fire before heading into the lines. The photograph well records the landscape of the region, characterized by long, level vistas punctuated by occasional wooded hills or rocky outcroppings, and agricultural villages and hamlets—the Landres-et-St. Georges, Chennery, and Bayonville of the Marine Brigade.*

virtually demolished by the artillery fire. Heavy belts of barbed wire caused momentary pauses. German artillery was the most potent element of the defense. Col Georg "Break-through Miller" Bruchmuller had arrived on 26 October to be the chief of artillery for the *Fifth Army*. The German gunners stood their ground until their guns were overrun.

**H**AMILTON'S BATTALION soon outflanked Landres and the ridge south of the village and, without difficulty, reached its objective a few hundred yards south of Landreville. Barker's battalion met heavy machine gun fire coming out of a small wood south of St. Georges.

Capt Macon C. ("Dick") Overton, "one of the most gallant young officers of the Marine Corps," led his 76th Company against the machine guns. The seemingly indestructible young Georgian had commanded the company since Belleau Wood. He was guiding a tank in its attack against a machine gun nest when a Maxim bullet killed him. Those guns knocked out, Barker reached his objective, a small stream line running east from the village of Imécourt, without further difficulty.

Maj Barker had come to France in the first convoy in June 1917 as a captain and commander of the 47th Company, 5th Regiment. In September, with a temporary promotion to major, he had gone to Paris as an assistant provost marshal. In late July 1918 he returned to the brigade in time to command the 1st Battalion, 6th

Regiment, at St. Mihiel and Blanc Mont.

The 18th Company, 5th Marines, under Capt LeRoy P. Hunt, had the task of maintaining contact with the 89th Division on the right. Hunt had done extremely well with his company at Blanc Mont. In the Second World War he would command the 5th Marines at Guadalcanal and go on to retire as a lieutenant general.

A provisional battalion, on the left, under Maj George C. Stowell, consisting of the 95th Company, 6th Marines; Company G, 319th Infantry, 80th Division; and two machine-gun platoons, was given the more difficult mission of connecting the I and V Corps.

**S**TOWELL HAD COME to France in the fall of 1917 as a captain and commander of the 76th Company for the first week of Belleau Wood. For some reason, now forgotten, he was plucked out of that command and sent back to the 2d Replacement Battalion. He came back to the 6th Marines in early September and commanded the 75th Company at St. Mihiel and Blanc Mont. Now, with a temporary promotion to major, he was in command of what was called the "Liaison Battalion between 3rd and 5th Corps."

The 80th Division had made little progress, leaving Stowell's provisional battalion to protect the open left flank. Stowell and his pick-up command charged into the ruined village of Imécourt and captured its garrison of 150 Germans, then slid over into the 80th Division's zone of

action, keeping abreast of the 2d Division's advance.

At about 8 a.m., Dunbeck's 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, and Shuler's 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, moved through the front lines and took up the assault. Dunbeck's battalion went into the village of Landreville where the Germans made the mistake of firing machine guns at them from windows. This nuisance taken care of with grenades and rifle fire, the Marines accepted the surrender of about 100 arms-raised Germans.

**M**ORE SERIOUS WAS a German second line, a portion of the *Freya Stellung*, which ran generally east and west through Bayonville. Key to the position was tree-covered Hill 299 concealing a number of machine guns and some artillery. Dunbeck's battalion took the hill and reached its objective, about 500 yards north of Bayonville, by noon.

Capt Dunbeck insisted that his name was "Charley," not Charles, and that he had been named for a favorite horse on his father's stock farm in Lucasville, Ohio. Dunbeck, who had enlisted in 1903, had come to France with the 5th Regiment in that first convoy in June 1917 as a newly made marine gunner. Promoted to captain, he was wounded in both legs at Belleau Wood, but came back in July to command the 43d Company at Soissons, St. Mihiel, and Blanc Mont, where he was again wounded.

Shuler's 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, met



little resistance until it reached the villages of Chennery and Bayonville. These were taken with the aid of tanks. Again, about 100 Germans, along with assorted machine guns and artillery pieces, surrendered.

Maj George Shuler was another of those 5th Regiment "originals" who had come over in June 1917. As a captain, he had been adjutant, which equated to operations officer at that time, of the 5th Marines at Belleau Wood and Soissons. Promoted to major, he was transferred to the 6th Regiment and commanded a battalion at St. Mihiel and Blanc Mont.

**A**BOUT NOON, the third echelon—Larsen's 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, and Williams' 2d Battalion, 6th Marines—passed through the lines and began the final phase of the day's attack. By then all organized resistance had been overrun and the only remaining fight was from small, isolated pockets of Germans. Larsen's battalion reached its objective, a line about one kilometer southwest of Baricourt shortly after 2 p.m.

"Heavy Hank" Larsen, a second-generation Norwegian, had entered the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in 1913 and had been still another of those who had come across in the first convoy. He had been second-in-command of the 3d Battalion, 5th Regiment, at Belleau Wood, Soissons, and St. Mihiel, moving up to command, although still a captain, at Blanc Mont.

"Major" was the table of organization grade for battalion commanders in the First World War, although by November 1918 many of the battalions were being led by captains.

**W**ILLIAMS REACHED HIS objective, the southern edge of the Bois de la Folie, about an hour later. His Marines found "Bolo" Williams a hard-drinking, tough, and mean leader. In November 1916, with 12 Marines, he had stormed the *fortaleza* at San Francisco de Macoris, defended by from 40 to 100 (depending upon who was counting) Dominican rebels. This had gotten him the Medal of Honor. He had come to France in June with the 3d Replacement Battalion, and after a sojourn for indoctrination at the Army's I Corps School, he had arrived at the brigade early in August to be joined briefly to the 75th Company. Command

of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment, came a few days later and he had led it at St. Mihiel and Blanc Mont. One of his company commanders, Capt Clifton B. Cates, said of him, "He had all the courage in the world but I wouldn't say he was the brainiest or friendliest man in the world."

By now the division had captured several batteries of artillery and had 1,700 prisoners and many cannon in the bag. The German prisoners were put to work carrying the wounded back to the dressing stations, four prisoners to a stretcher. The burial parties, attended by chaplains, followed behind the advancing troops.

Soon after the attack began, General von der Marwitz had begun moving forward his reserves. His *31st Division* was already well forward. The *115th* and *236th Divisions*, further to the rear, were ordered to move up. Von der Marwitz hoped to hold the *Freya Stellung* between Champigneulle and Bayonville long enough to make an orderly withdrawal to the Meuse. This proved impossible. After the 2d Division had broken through the *Freya* position and was in the Bois de la Folie, Von der Marwitz ordered a new line, Buzancy to Bois de la Folie, formed to tie in with the *Freya Stellung* to the east. By nightfall on the 1st, the *15th Bavarian* was north of Sivry-les-Buzancy, its left flank bending back and connecting with the *52d Division* on the ridge between Buzancy and the Bois de la Folie.

**T**HE 89TH DIVISION, one of the American Expeditionary Forces' best, came up abreast of the 2d on the right, but the left flank remained open. A few independent-minded soldiers from the 80th Division caught up with Stowell's mixed battalion and were added to the defense for the night. To Stowell's rear, the bend in the line near Sivry further exposed the left flank of the 2d Division. Lejeune had Neville send the rear-most battalions of the 6th Marines across the division boundary into the I Corps zone to clear out the woods between Sivry and the Fontaine des Parades. Some hours after dark contact was made with a battalion of the 80th Division.

The front-line battalions sent out patrols and the brigade braced itself for an expected counterattack. The left flank was still most vulnerable. On the German side, the remnants of several divisions, organized provisionally into regiments, had

been ordered to hit southeast of Buzancy. The best they could manage was to form an outpost line north of Buzancy and in front of the Marine brigade.

At 8 p.m. Lejeune received Summerall's orders for the next day's advance. The division was to push forward to the Fosse-Nouart line at daylight. At 9 p.m. a modification to the Corps order arrived: in addition to advancing to the Fosse-Nouart line, the division was to take the town of Buzancy which lay in the 80th Division's sector. This would cause the division to attack in two directions: to the north to the Fosse-Nouart line and to the west against Buzancy. Lejeune protested to Summerall that as of 10 p.m. his left flank was still in the air. He argued that if he was to attack to the west, then the 89th should extend to the left to take over a portion of his front. Summerall acceded, the 89th Division's reserve began the march, and the 4th Brigade faced 90 degrees to the left.

Summerall, seemingly oblivious to the difficulties he was causing by changing the direction of attack, grew impatient. Fortunately for Lejeune, a protest came from I Corps that an attack across its front would surely cause a mix-up. About 4 a.m. the attack was called off, and, for the 2d Division, the "battle for Buzancy" had ended. By then it was too late to reform the 4th Brigade to attack to the north so Lejeune ordered the 3d Brigade to relieve the 4th Brigade and continue the attack. The 23d Infantry passed through the 4th Brigade in the southern part of the Bois de la Folie. The 9th Infantry remained in the vicinity of Bayonville.

**O**N THE MORNING OF 2 November, the 80th Division came up on the left flank in strength and Stowell was able to take his battalion back into the 2d Division's zone of action. During the day, the Marine brigade rested, except for Williams' battalion. Williams pushed forward patrols into Bois de la Folie until they were stopped by the German outpost line.

Only fragments of the *52d Division* remained in the Bois de la Folie. On the night of 2/3 November these were relieved by the skeleton *115th Division*. On the *115th's* left the *88th Division* was still in the lines, but reduced by now to a hodgepodge of mixed units, known by the names of their commanders, including the remnants of the *41st Division*, shriveled



The Department of Veterans Affairs is distributing a special World War I 75th anniversary commemorative medal to all living veterans of that war. This medal was designed by the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry and is sponsored by the Chicago-based McCormick Tribune Foundation. World War I veterans or their representatives can obtain an application from the nearest VA Regional Office or from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, P.O. Box 27720, Washington, D.C. 20038-7720. Veterans also can call toll free, 1-800-827-1000, for an application. It is estimated that of the approximately 75,000 Marines who served during World War I, between 400-500 Marines are still alive and eligible for the medal.

There are also a limited number of the original World War I Victory Medals available for issue or replacement. Marine veterans, or their eligible next of kin, can request issuance of this service medal by writing to the following address:  
National Personal Records Center  
Navy Reference Branch  
9700 Page Boulevard  
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

down to a composite regiment. Its strength on 31 October had been 2,300 rifles. What it was now, no one knew. On the right of the *115th*, the *31st Division*, which the Marines had met briefly at Thiaccourt, was beginning the relief of the

*15th Bavarian*. To the rear, in its assembly area, the *52d Division* could muster only an infantry strength of 35 officers and 242 men. By the morning of 3 November the German line ran north of Buzancy and the Bois de la Folie, to between Nouart and Barricourt, and then on to Villers. The Germans had already put their withdrawal to the east bank of the Meuse into motion. Von der Marwitz pulled the headquarters of *Fifth Army* back to Virton. The headquarters of the *Argonne Group*, under Von Kleist, found new quarters at Carignan.

**L**EJEUNE ORDERED the 3d Infantry Brigade to move up in line of regiments to the Fosse-Nouart line. The 23d Infantry, already in the Bois de la Folie, took the road to Fosse in a night march. The 9th Infantry moved north from Bayonville toward Nouart. German rear guards were brushed aside. The Fosse-Nouart line was taken by 6 a.m. on 3 November. The 3d Brigade, followed by the 4th Brigade, continued to advance, and by noon had reached the southern edge of the Bois de Belval. That afternoon of 3 November, Lejeune moved his headquarters forward to Bayonville and Chennery.

At the highest levels of command, it was quite clear to the Germans that they must withdraw to their final position, the Antwerp-Meuse line. That portion of the *Fifth Army* still west of the river was placed under the *Third Army*, which was on the left of the Crown Prince's *Army Group*. At 1 p.m. on 3 November Von der Marwitz received orders for the *Fifth Army* to hold its present lines for two days. He ordered

a counterattack by the *Argonne Group* against the 2d Division. Before it could be launched, he received orders at 8 p.m. that evening to fall back behind the Meuse.

On 4 November the 3d Brigade pushed on forward. In two days it had advanced seven miles. The woods, the villages, and the crossroads acted as checkpoints by which the advance could be measured. That night Lejeune, who had moved his headquarters forward to Fosse, ordered the 4th Brigade to go in on the right of the 3d Brigade and connect with the 89th Division. The 5th Marines, led by the 2d Battalion, went into the front lines. The 6th Marines remained in reserve south of the Bois de Belval where Neville also maintained his brigade P.C.

The *236th Division* was now in front of the 2d Division, covering the German withdrawal across the Meuse. Pushing back the *236th* was primarily the job of the 3d Brigade. On the right the 5th Marines helped the 89th Division clear the Germans out of the Jaulny Forest and went on to reach the Meuse at Pouilly on 5 November.

The traffic jams and congestion in the rear were unbelievable. It was difficult getting ammunition and rations forward and equally difficult getting the wounded back.

During the night of 5/6 November the *236th Division* withdrew across the river. Next day the 9th and 23d Infantry moved up to the left of the 4th Brigade and the near bank of the Meuse belonged to the 2d Division. All bridges across the Meuse were found to be destroyed. □1775□

(To be continued)

## Readers Always Write

# Respect, Yes, But No Need to Glorify a Former Enemy

Reference the recently distributed *Time of the Aces* commemorative monograph by Peter Mersky, I think Mersky did a marvelous job of pulling it together, and I am pleased that he thought my comments were helpful. However, I feel constrained to mention one side of an issue or two in my suggestions that didn't seem to stand out in his otherwise excellent coverage.

First of all, I think a commemorative piece on our Marine aces of WWII should

emphasize *just that*. In my opinion there is no need to include four whole pages on Japanese fighter pilots. I believe emphasis would be better placed on the picture of inexperienced, "fresh out of flight school" American pilots, rising to defeat a soundly combat-experienced Japanese air force, both ashore and afloat. To let today's Marines know precisely what was accomplished, that emphasis should clearly include certain facts. A prime example is

found in kill ratios in aerial combat. They ranged from about 2.5 to 1 at the beginning of the Solomons campaign to over 10 to 1 at the end of the war, both in favor of our forces.

Secondly, I believe a much stronger comparative piece on the system of kill credits should have been included. Our system of verification called for immediate post-action debriefing on "who saw what," when memories were the freshest



and clearest, after each mission. Japanese pilot claims, as pointed out by the author, were taken at *face value with no verification required*. In addition, our pilots were even using gun camera film to help verify their claims in 1944 and 1945. I don't think there is a single reason to be backward about making any of these points in definition of the magnitude of the combat accomplishments of 50 years ago.

Lastly, there is the reliance in some circles on what is termed "post-war records" of the Japanese "made available" and used to "correct" U. S. records. Considering the pounding that by-passed enemy bases received, plus the *levelling* accorded the "home islands" of Japan during '44 and '45, whatever enemy records were still legible would have to be suspect at best. It seems to me that we have no obligation to tread lightly on these matters. We had a great respect for the Japanese in most of their conduct as an enemy air power, and a keen understanding of the performance of their flying machines and the abilities of their pilots. But we don't need to glorify and magnify either, especially in a monograph about *our* pilots and *our* machines.

MajGen John P. Condon, USMC (Ret)  
Alexandria, Virginia

In the recent past I received my copy of the WWII series [entry]: *Up the Slot: Marines in the Central Solomons* by Maj Charles D. Melson, USMC (Ret). On page 4 is listed the Marine Troop List, citing the units as located \*New Georgia only, \*\*Vella Lavella only, and \*\*\*New Georgia and Vella Lavella. It is interesting that 50 years after the Solomon Islands actions took place there are still errors in the retelling.

First and foremost, the troop list on page 4 omits VMF-212, commanded by Maj S. B. O'Neill (Maj H. M. Elwood, Exec Officer). VMF-212 was one of the first Corsair squadrons to occupy Vella Lavella after its capture. It conducted flight ops from Vella Lavella during mid-September through D-Day at Bougainville on 1 November. VMF-212 was then relieved by VMF-214 (Boyington) and proceeded to Efate where Elwood relieved O'Neill as C.O. of VMF-212. VMF-212 returned to Vella Lavella in January 1944 to relieve VMF-214 just days after Boyington was shot down.

During this second tour, VMF-212 was moved forward to operate from Bougain-

ville where it was fully occupied in reducing the enemy's VF inventory at Rabaul. Before completing this tour VMF-212 flew cover over the capture of Green Island.

VMF-212 was sent forward to fly from Green Island for its third and last combat tour. By this time Japanese defense of Rabaul had just about collapsed. Elwood was returned to Hawaii to prepare for the Marianas Operations and VMF-212 moved on to the Philippines, after its third tour.

As one of the first fighter squadrons at Guadalcanal, VMF-212 did a bang-up job. It was one of the first to be returned home, so was one of the first to return to the Solomons for a *second* combat tour. This may explain why VMF-212 could well slip through the cracks, although hardly in the circles of Marine historians. I know you can sort this out.

LtGen Hugh M. Elwood, USMC (Ret)  
Atlantic Beach, Florida

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Author Maj Charles D. Melson responds: "Gen Elwood's letter rightfully highlights the efforts of a workhorse squadron that was lost in the detail of the Central Solomons narrative. The story was one I felt should be told in the projected recounting of the Bougainville campaign, and VMF-212 also is noted in the commemorative series pamphlet Time of the Aces as producing nine of the fighter aces of the period, including Gen Elwood. The story of Marine aviation in the Solomon Islands has been told in more detail in works such as Robert Sherrod's History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II. Sherrod notes that VMF-212 arrived back in the South Pacific in August 1943, based at Espiritu; in November it moved to the Russells; and in December to Torokina. In January 1944 the flight echelon was at Vella Lavella and the rest of the squadron at Piva. VMF-212 participated in both the Vella Lavella and Bougainville campaigns."*

On 24 October 1993, I accepted the General Wallace M. Green, Jr., Prize for the most notable book in Marine Corps history for the current year for my biography of the late Gen Gerald C. Thomas. I owe this book's success to many people, most of whom are mentioned in the book's [foreword]. *Many A Strife* would not have been written, however, without the exceptional contributions of BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Gen Merrill B. Twinning, the family of the late Gen Thomas,

the late Col "Tiny" Fraser, and my wife, Martha E. Farley-Millett. I also want to assure all Marines everywhere that royalties from the book go to the Marine Corps Historical Foundation to support further research on Marine Corps history since I wrote the book with a grant from the Elizabeth S. Hooper Foundation of Philadelphia.

I feel very strongly that I need to make these acknowledgments clear . . .

Col Allan R. Millett, USMCR (Ret)  
Columbus, Ohio

This isn't meant as a complaint, but the information about Norman V. "Vern" McLean, author of the very good "Hiking Hiram" Bearss article [*Fortitudine*, Summer 1993] seems slightly off target in one point only: ". . . was recalled to active duty with the 6th Marines in Korea . . ." It probably should say: ". . . was recalled to active duty with the 6th Marines during the Korean War . . ." (The 6th Marines were not in Korea during the Korean War.)

MSgt John P. L. Morrison, USA (Ret)  
Sacramento, California

*EDITOR'S NOTE: MSgt Morrison and numerous other sharp-eyed readers (including author McLean) found this editor's error. The correction MSgt Morrison suggests is exact.*

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed the *Tarawa* [Marines in World War II Commemorative Pamphlet] monograph. I think it's the clearest and most readable piece I've ever read on that terrible battle.

Dave Shoup's S-4, Maj Ben Weatherwax, is mentioned in the account. Ben was a very close friend of our family. He was a reserve officer prior to WWII and designed the base theater at San Diego MCRD as well as the post chapel. On Christmas Eve this year, my son Tim took me down to MCRD where I was 43 years ago. Ben's theater still dominates the grinder. The post chapel is gone.

Ben maintained a close friendship with Dave Shoup after the war. He owned a radio station in my home town and was a successful architect. He was a man of many talents. He painted, wrote beautifully, and could vocalize any dialect. He died in fire at his beach home in the late 50's.

Chuck Hoonan  
Moraga, California



# Unusual Collections Arrive By Way of Unusual Routes

by Frederick J. Graboske  
Head, Archives Section

TWO COLLECTIONS which are interesting, both for their content and for the ways in which they came into our custody, have been acquired by the Personal Papers Section. We received 23 World War I maps from Thomas G. Horton of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Horton, the son of former Marine Charles C. Horton, purchased some military memorabilia in a flea market. When he got the materials home and examined them, he found the maps. He told his father, who called me and asked if we were interested in Marine Corps maps from World War I. Mr. Horton's call illustrates how we obtain most of our collections—former Marines who thoughtfully and generously offer us things.

The Horton maps originally were the property of Capt David Bellamy, adjutant of the 3d Battalion, 6th Marines. One is a French map of the Verdun area, published in 1913. The lower left side is marked in blue pencil showing some of 3/6's movements during October 1918. Next to the town of Somme-Py is the note "Attack 2 Oct." What the map cannot show is the utter desolation of that war-ravaged area. The next day's action, the attack on Blanc Mont, is on the next map sheet. In that attack two Marines earned the Medal of Honor.

THE HISTORY OF a Marine's photo album, also brought into the Center, is a bit more tortuous. PFC L. L. Griffin was a Marine photographer during World

War II. It was common for such individuals to make prints for their personal use. The album somehow came into the possession of former Marine photographer Roger Garrison, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Garrison gave the album to his friend, yet another Marine Corps photographer, Arthur Nelson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, with a request that he find it a good home. Mr. Nelson gave it to his daughter, Shirley Dean, to pass along to a member of her church, Dr. Von Hardesty. Dr. Hardesty is a curator of aviation history at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum. I know him through my wife, who is a colleague there. Dr. Hardesty called me and offered the album to the Marine Corps, and we gladly accepted. In ascertaining the provenance of the collection I talked

with Mr. Nelson, who also has agreed to organize his own photographs for donation to us.

The Griffin collection consists of 167 photographs, primarily of the battle for Okinawa, but with a few of Peleliu and a few of the Japanese surrender in Tientsin in October 1945. The Okinawa photos mostly document the combat, but there are more than a dozen ethnographic shots of the local people. The one used here shows a little-studied aspect of the operation: rebuilding after the battle. Here are three women rethatching a hut. We have other photos of the Okinawans winnowing grain and posing for the photographer in the local costume. The battle scenes include shots of medical evacuation by air. □1775□

*With the battle over, photographer PFC Griffin was able to concentrate on subjects other than Marines: three women rethatching a hut in the Okinawan countryside.*



## Historical Quiz

### Blacks in the Marine Corps

by Lena M. Kaljot  
Reference Historian

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the recruit depot for all black Marines during the 1940s?
  2. When was the first all-black Marine unit activated?
  3. What was the first black Marine combat unit?
  4. Who was the first black Marine officer?
  5. How many black Marines have been awarded the Medal of Honor?
  6. Who was the first black Marine to be awarded the Medal of Honor?
  7. Who was the Marine Corps' first black aviator, as well as the first black Marine to attain flag rank?
  8. Name the single major Marine installation named in honor of a black serviceman.
  9. Name the two black former Marines who held world heavyweight boxing titles.
  10. Who was the first black astronaut?
- (Answers on page 14)



# Johnson Rifle Was a Favorite of Marine Parachutists

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas  
Curator of Material History

MANY WEAPONS, uniforms, and accouterments which saw service in World War II are not newcomers to the collection; indeed some of them came into it a decade ago, but they are being brought out, spruced up, and examined anew as parts of museum exhibits helping the Marine Corps to mark the 50th anniversary of World War II. Several such weapons have been chosen for two of these cased exhibits: one on the Bougainville campaign and one on Marine parachutists.

The role that the Marine Corps' parachute battalions played in the Bougainville campaign is a theme of the first exhibit. A Johnson light machine gun and a very rare magazine carrying case will be mounted in the case, along with other artifacts which have a particular connection to the fight for Bougainville. Later, a Johnson rifle is planned for display in an exhibit which will center exclusively on the history of the Marine parachutists throughout the war.

*The hard-to-find magazine carrying case will accompany the Johnson light machine gun in the "Parachute Battalions" exhibit being prepared at the Quantico Museum.*



*The fully assembled length of the Johnson M1941 light machine gun was 42 inches. It was used during World War II by all three Marine parachute battalions fighting in the Solomon Islands. The parachutists were said to favor the Johnson's buttstock.*

hibit which will center exclusively on the history of the Marine parachutists throughout the war.

This rifle designed by Capt Melvin Johnson, USMCR, was held in high esteem by a number of official admirers in 1940, and, in some circles, the Johnson rifle was considered a favored contender against the M1 Garand when the Marine Corps opted for the M1 just prior to the outbreak of World War II. When the M1 won over the Johnson, the only official use of Johnson-designed weapons by the Marine Corps was in its parachute battalions. One of the weapon's most desirable characteristics for airborne troops was the quickly-detachable barrel. In the case of the other weapon in the Bougainville exhibit, the M1941 machine gun, it was the buttstock.

THE .30-CALIBER M1941 light machine gun fired the standard .30'06 cartridge from a curved, single-row 20-round magazine, which fed horizontally into the

*Just prior to World War II, the rifle designed by Capt Melvin Johnson, USMCR, was in contention with the Garand M1 to be the Marine Corps' primary individual weapon. It fires 10 .30-caliber rounds from a rotary magazine loaded without opening the bolt.*



left side of the weapon. Firing both fully and semi-automatically, it had a cyclic rate of 550-600 rounds per minute, although a single operator reasonably could fire only 150-180 rounds per minute. The fully assembled length of this light machine gun was 42 inches, but it could be broken down to a mere 23 inches and carried in a parachute pack. These recoil-operated machine guns were used by all three of the Marine parachute battalions fighting in the Solomon Islands and by a special U.S.-Canadian unit in Europe.

The M1941 Johnson rifle fires 10 rounds of standard .30-caliber ammunition from an integral rotary magazine which could be loaded without opening the bolt. Unlike the gas-operated M1 Garand, it is also recoil-operated. Invented in 1936 (the year in which the U.S. Army adopted the M1 rifle), the Johnson rifle did not go into wartime production until 1940, when initial orders were received from the Netherlands Indies and the Dutch Navy. Subsequent rifles were produced for Chile



and were chambered for the 7mm Mauser cartridge. The rifles had several serial number ranges; the first has four digits and the others are a four-digit series preceded by a letter. All production at the Rhode Island plant ceased in 1943, by which time the rifles had been used against the Japanese by Dutch troops in the East Indies and by Marine parachutists in the Solomon Islands.

A Johnson rifle has been on exhibit since 1960, both at the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico and at the Marine Corps Museum in the Washington Navy Yard. It does not have any known provenance and is in the "A" serial number range, as

are two others in the collection. In 1990, a former officer in the 2d Parachute Battalion, Robert Spangler of Nicolaus, California, donated another to the museum. This rifle has a "B" prefix to the serial number. He had purchased it after the war, because he was so fond of the Johnson weapons which he had used during his service on Choiseul. This rifle is in our "hands on" study collection, which was set up for students at Quantico's Marine Corps University.

**I**N SPRING 1992, a museum volunteer, Col Elliot R. Laine, USMC (Ret), located another rifle in North Carolina and

found that the owner wanted to donate the rifle to the collection. Col Richard S. Johnson of New Bern (no relation to Melvin Johnson) still had the rifle he used on Gavutu in the opening days of the campaign for Guadalcanal, while a captain with the 1st Parachute Battalion. The rifle was one of 10 given by the inventor to certain officers of the battalion, prior to their movement overseas, and has a serial number in the 9,000 range. The rifle was delivered to the museum by retired LtCol Rudy T. Schwanda, the staff historian for MCAS Cherry Point. This is the only rifle of this type in the collection with bona fide provenance. □1775□

## Tarawa 50th Anniversary Marked at Museum

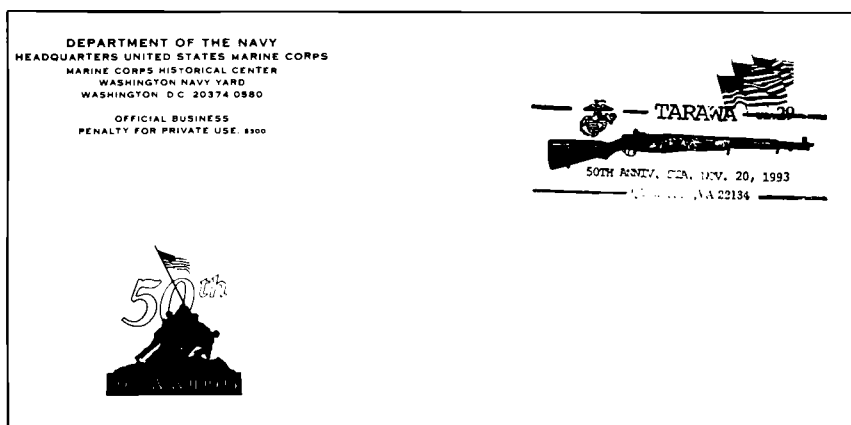
by Col Alfred J. Ponnwitz  
Head, Museums Branch

**A** COMMEMORATION CEREMONY for the 50th anniversary of the Marine landing at Betio, Tarawa Atoll, was conducted at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum at Quantico on 20 November. U.S. Postal Service officials were on hand with a commemorative cancellation device to mark the historic anniversary.

A temporary postal booth and audience seating were placed in the vicinity of the Tarawa exhibit in the Museum's World War II hangar. The program began with the MCCDC Band playing period music. The MCCDC adjutant acted as master of ceremonies, welcoming about 25 guests.

Colors were presented, an invocation was given, and the adjutant introduced me as the guest speaker. I gave a 20-minute presentation on the historic event, talked about its significance and lessons learned, and concluded by reading excerpts from the Commandant's remarks in ALMAR 322/93.

Each spectator was given a copy of the History and Museums Division publication, *Across the Reef: The Marine Assault of Tarawa*. At the conclusion of my presentation, the colors were retired and the spectators were invited to purchase stamps to commemorate the event from the Postal Service personnel. Throughout the day the Museum's "post office" remained open for the approximately 150 people who visited that day.



## Answers to the Historical Quiz

### Blacks in the Marine Corps

(Quiz on page 12)

1. Montford Point, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
2. On 18 August 1942, the Headquarters and Service Battery of the 51st Composite Defense Battalion was activated at Montford Point.
3. 51st Composite Defense Battalion.
4. Second Lieutenant Frederick C. Branch was commissioned as a Reserve officer on 10 November 1945.
5. Five.
6. PFC James Anderson, Jr., was posthumously awarded the nation's highest decoration for action in Vietnam in February 1967.
7. LtGen Frank E. Petersen, Jr., was designated a Naval Aviator in October 1952, and on 27 April 1979 was advanced to the grade of brigadier general.
8. Camp Johnson, formerly Montford Point, was named for SgtMaj Gilbert H. "Hashmark" Johnson, one of the first black Marines.
9. Leon Spinks won the title in 1978 by beating Muhammad Ali. Ken Norton was awarded the title by the World Boxing Council the same year as the governing body claimed Spinks had reneged on an agreement to fight Norton.
10. LtCol Charles F. Bolden, Jr., was selected as an astronaut candidate by NASA in May 1980.



# Foundation Cites Greenwood's Life Accomplishments

by Charles R. Smith  
Historical Writer

COL JOHN E. GREENWOOD, USMC (Ret), was recognized for contributions both to the Marine Corps and to Marine Corps history along with other recipients of honors at the annual awards dinner of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation on 24 October.

Col Greenwood, former Deputy Director for Marine Corps History in the History and Museums Division, was presented the Foundation's highest honor, its Distinguished Service Award, for his "lifetime accomplishments as a Marine and his productive interest in Marine Corps history."

Col Greenwood joined the division in 1977, following a tour as instructor at the Naval Academy. His long service to the Marine Corps began as a private in 1945. Graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1950 on the eve of the war in Korea, he served there with the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines. On his return from Korea, he spent three years as an instructor at Annapolis. He was editorial officer, a key position in the production of doctrinal publications, at the Marine Corps Education Center at Quantico from fall 1958 until late summer 1961.

The next several years saw him attending the Amphibious Warfare School, serving on an exchange tour with Marine aviation, and serving on the staff of III Marine Amphibious Force at the time of its entry into Vietnam in 1965. During a second tour in Vietnam, he served as commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, 27th Marines, and the 4th Combined Action Group.

He served twice as an aide de camp: first to LtGen Victor H. Krulak, then commanding general of Fleet Marine Force Pacific, and later to Secretary of the Navy John Warner. He also served a second tour as an instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy. Upon retiring in 1980, he became editor of the *Marine Corps Gazette*.

In addition to Col Greenwood, the Foundation recognized four individuals for their written scholarship pertinent to Marine Corps history and professional subjects during 1992.



Marine Corps Gazette Editor John E. Greenwood entertains his Foundation audience.

THE SERGEANT MAJOR Dan Daly Award, given for superior writing pertinent to Marine Corps history by an enlisted author for a Marine Corps post or station periodical, was presented to Sgt Thomas J. LaPointe, USMC, for his contributions as managing editor of *Pass in Review*, the monthly magazine of Marine Barracks, 8th and I.

The General Roy S. Geiger Aviation Award, for the best article published in the *Marine Corps Gazette* in the field of Marine Corps aviation, was presented to Maj William R. Cronin, for his article "The Future of Marine Corps Close Air Support" from the April 1992 issue. Maj Cronin, F/A-18D pilot, is currently director of aviation development and tactics evolution for Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron 1 at Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.

Col Allan R. Millett, USMCR, was this year's recipient of the General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Book Award for the outstanding nonfiction book pertinent to Marine Corps history. His *In Many a Strife: General Gerald C. Thomas and the U.S. Marine Corps, 1917-1956* (Naval Institute Press, 1993) chronicles the career of the man who, as a veteran of both World Wars and Korea, had a profound impact on shaping the Marine Corps in the 20th century.

The Colonel Robert D. Heinl, Jr., Award for the best article pertinent to Marine Corps history published in any journal was given to Maj Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR, for his series of articles, "Legacy and Lessons," which appeared in the August, September, and December 1992 issues of the *Marine Corps Gazette*. This was Maj

Hoffman's second Heinl Award.

The Foundation also recognized CWO Charles Grow, USMC, presenting him the Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr., Award for his work as a combat artist, depicting events in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and Marine Corps operations in Somalia. The award, named for the highly decorated combat officer and artist, is given for excellence in the fine or applied arts, including photography, in depicting the historical or contemporary Marine Corps.

IN THE FIELD of museum exhibitry, the Foundation's Colonel John H. Magruder III Award was given to the 2d Dental Company, 2d Dental Battalion, 2d Force Service Support Group, Camp Lejeune. The company's quarterdeck display was selected not only because of its execution, but also because of its emphasis on the concept of the Navy-Marine Corps team and particularly those in the dental community who have served heroically with the Fleet Marine Force.

The Foundation's Heritage Award was presented to LtCol Lily Hutcheon Gridley, USMCR (Ret), the first woman to serve as a judge advocate in the Marine Corps, for her lifetime accomplishments as a Marine and her contributions to the Marine Corps Historical Foundation. In presenting the award, Col Mary L. Stremlow, USMCR (Ret), noted that "no one in the Foundation could be more deserving of the Heritage Award, reflecting as it does service and devotion to the Marine Corps and its history, and, on a large canvas, to community and country." □1775□



# Iwo Jima Marine, First Woman Judge Advocate Mourned

by Benis M. Frank  
Chief Historian

## **BGen Leland S. Swindler**

BGen Leland S. Swindler, USMC (Ret), 100, died on 29 October 1993 in Berlin, Maryland. A native of Indiana, Gen Swindler graduated from Whittier College, Whittier, California, in 1916, and had served with the California National Guard for five years before enlisting in the Marine Corps after graduation. He was commissioned in October 1917 and began a series of assignments in ships detachments.

In the interwar period following the end of World War I to 1944, he served at a number of stations at home and abroad, as well as at schools and at sea. During the course of this period, he was assigned to quartermaster and supply duties and, as a colonel, in February 1944 went to the Pacific, where he was assigned command of the 6th Base Depot. In the Iwo Jima operation, Col Swindler served as the the V Amphibious Corps shore party commander, for which he was awarded a Legion of Merit with Combat V.

Following the end of the war, Col Swindler served at Camp Pendleton as post supply officer. He retired in July 1950 and was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list for having been decorated in combat. Gen Swindler was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on 4 November.

*Then-Col Leland S. Swindler*



*LtCol Lily H. Gridley in 1965*

## **LtCol Lily H. Gridley**

LtCol Lily H. Gridley, USMCR (Ret), the first woman Marine to be appointed a judge advocate, died at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., of a heart attack at the age of 86 on 18 December 1993.

LtCol Gridley was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and attended the University of San Francisco. She received her law degree from Golden Gate College, and practiced law in San Francisco in the 1930s. In 1942, LtCol Gridley enlisted in the Navy WAVES and was commissioned in the Marine Corps in February 1943, one of the very first Woman Marine officers. Assigned initially to Camp Lejeune as assistant legal officer and judge advocate for general courts martial, she later was transferred to Headquarters Marine Corps. and then to the office of the Judge Advocate of the Navy.

LtCol Gridley returned to civilian life in the late 1940s, but was recalled to active duty in 1949 at HQMC for various assignments. She retired in 1965 to Tantallon, Maryland, where she continued the practice of law. She joined the Marine Corps Historical Foundation in 1981, one of the first women to do so. In 1993, she was awarded the Foundation's Heritage Award, reflecting her service and devotion to the Marine Corps and its history. (See

p. 15.) In commemoration of her life and service as one of its most accomplished members and long service as a Director, the Foundation has established the Lily Gridley Memorial Research Grant. This consists of an annual grant of \$2,000.

LtCol Gridley's ashes were interred in Arlington National Cemetery's columbarium with full military honors on 3 January.

## **Col Frank E. Walton**

Col Frank E. Walton, USMCR (Ret), 84, died 20 November 1993 at Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu after a brief illness. He retired from the Los Angeles Police Department as a deputy chief in 1960 and joined the U.S. State Department as a public safety advisor to the government of South Vietnam. Col Walton served in World War II as an intelligence officer with Marine Fighter Squadron 214, LtCol Gregory "Pappy" Boyington's storied "Black Sheep," and wrote about them in *Once They Were Eagles*.

## **Helen Regina Strother**

Helen Regina Strother, longtime photo-archivist and member of the History and Museums Division staff, died on 30 December 1993, following a long illness. Mrs. Strother will be remembered by the many researchers she assisted in seeking out historic photographs. Her colleagues in the Marine Corps Historical Center remember the cheerfulness and charm she maintained at all times, even when faced with her illness. Mrs. Strother was buried in St. Gabriel's Cemetery in Washington, D.C., on 7 January.





### Col Jeremiah A. O'Leary

Col Jeremiah A. O'Leary, USMCR (Ret), 74, a second-generation veteran Washington journalist, died 19 December 1993, after a long bout with circulatory ailments.

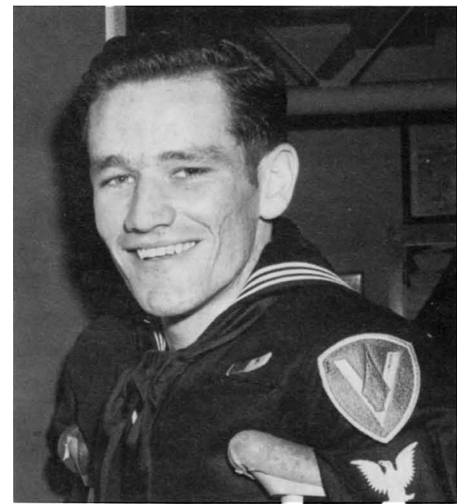
He began his career in 1937 as a copy-boy with the now-defunct *Washington Star*, from which newsroom he was recruited, together with other newspapermen from around the country, to become a Marine Corps combat correspondent in World War II. As did they, he went through boot camp and, when graduated, was given sergeant's stripes and assigned to duty in the Pacific. O'Leary went to the 1st Marine Division and covered its landings on Peleliu and Okinawa.

At the end of the war, O'Leary returned to the *Star*, following national stories as well as the Latin American beat. He joined the *Washington Times* in 1982, served as its White House correspondent, and, in

1989, began a column entitled "O'Leary's Washington." Also following the war, he remained in the Marine Corps Reserve, was commissioned, and recalled to active duty for the Korean War, serving as the public affairs officer, once again with the 1st Marine Division, this time in Korea. He retired from the Reserves in 1976. Col O'Leary was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on 23 December.

### John Bradley

John Bradley, the Navy corpsman who was the last surviving member of the group of six who raised the second flag on Iwo Jima and who, together with them, is immortalized in the Marine Corps War Memorial in Washington, D.C., died of a stroke at the age of 70 on 11 January at a hospital in his home town, Antigo, Wisconsin. Three of the flagraisers died on Iwo



*Corpsman John Bradley in 1945*

Jima, while Ira Hayes, Rene Gagnon, and Bradley survived. Following the end of the war, Bradley returned home and to his family's undertaking business, which he helped to run. □1775□

## Portrait Bust Honors 'First Commandant' Nicholas

*by Col William J. Davis, USMC  
Deputy Director, Marine Corps History and Museums*

ON 10 NOVEMBER 1993, the Marine Corps Museum received a birthday gift directly related to the founding of the Marine Corps in 1775. A life-sized bronze bust of Maj Samuel Nicholas, who is generally regarded as the first Commandant of the Marine Corps, was donated by artist, sculptor, and World War II Marine, Clarence Frederick Runtsch.

Mr. Runtsch's creation was accepted on behalf of the Marine Corps by Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., 30th Commandant. During the dedication ceremony at the Marine Corps Historical Center, Gen Mundy noted that the Continental Congress granted Samuel Nicholas the first commission of the Continental Naval Service as a "Captain of Marines" on 28 November 1775.

Mr. Runtsch, of Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is a noted American portrait artist who was born and raised in rural Nebraska. According to Mr. Runtsch, the bust was produced as a personal token of respect and admiration for the Marine Corps, which was gained during his four years of active duty during World War II. During two tours of duty in the Pacific with the 1st and 2d Marine Aircraft Wings, Mr. Runtsch served on Guadalcanal and participated in the

landings on Bougainville, Green Island, and Okinawa. He attained the rank of technical sergeant before being discharged on 27 April 1946. Following his wartime service, he attended the Cumming School of Art and earned bachelor and master of fine arts degrees from the Kansas City Art Institute. Other sculptures by Mr. Runtsch include bronze busts of American Indians, Civil War heroes, and nuclear scientists. His works are owned by private and cor-

porate collections, and appear in major museums, including the Smithsonian Institution.

THE CAST-BRONZE bust of Maj Nicholas is based on a 1777 miniature portrait of the first Commandant painted from life by Charles Willson Peale. The story of the Peale portraits was reported in the Winter 1989-90 issue of *Fortitudine*. □1775□

*Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr. accepts the Samuel Nicholas bust from artist Clarence F. Runtsch.*





# Papers Give Closer Look at 'Fighting Commandant'

by Amy J. Cantin  
Head, Personal Papers Unit

THE MAN KNOWN AS the "Devil Dog Marine" and the "Fighting Commandant" finally has his place in the U.S. Marine Corps Historical Center. Materials a century old have surfaced to illustrate the career of a Marine whose World War I exploits brought him additional fame.

Wendell Neville's career began in 1892 upon his graduation from the Naval Academy with a commission as second lieutenant. He earned a brevetted commission as captain at Guantanamo Bay, in 1898, and the Medal of Honor for his valor at Vera Cruz in 1914. Neville's propensity to charge in nearly every battle and minor skirmish in which Marines fought, quickly earned him the nickname of "Follow-Me Neville," and he became known as "the Fighting Marine".

Through a neatly organized collection of photographs, awards, and official orders, researchers now can trace and reconstruct the history of the general's career from one assigned tour of duty to another. The materials donated by his grandson, Col Wendell N. Vest, USMC (Ret), on 13 December 1993, supplement a sparse collection of previously contributed material.

"CHANGE OF STATION" and "orders to onboard duty" dominate the official records which outline Neville's career in the Marine Corps from 1890, as a naval cadet, to 1929, as the Major General Commandant. Diplomas, commissions, and citations complement the orders saved by Neville while fulfilling his appointed tours. In addition to U.S. honors for Neville, France presented him several awards, including the Croix de Guerre—four times.

The extensive photograph collection not only illustrates the Marine presence in such countries as China and the Philippines, but it also allows the historian to trace the evolution of the Marine Corps uniform, from the undress jacket to the Sam Browne Belt. Included in this compilation is an original John W. Thomason print depicting the famous incident of Neville and the notorious mule (wearing his overcoat).



*A mule in the print by the late Col John W. Thomason, Jr., USMC, is wearing Gen Neville's heavy overcoat. The soldier who "tailored" it for his animal mistook the doffed Marine coat for a captured German garment, and was blasted by an outraged Neville.*

Numerous newspaper articles were published on the local and national levels after Neville's appointment as Commandant was confirmed by Congress. Reporters interviewed subordinate officers for additional information on Neville. The write-ups included brief synopses of his career and the personal viewpoints of these subordinates, who portray Neville with the highest of regard.

The Wendell Neville collection includes more than just his own records. His father-in-law was RAdm John A. Howell, who was an inventor. Among his inventions was the patented amphibious boat known as the Howell Sea Tank. The amphibious boat was intended not only for the Navy, however. It was also submitted as a 25-passenger amusement boat for tourists! This small collection of materials includes sketches, blueprints, photos, patents, and boat descriptions.

Neville died in office as the Commandant, after 38 years of service. □1775□

*Gen Neville, wearing the "Indianhead" patch of the U.S. 2d Division, poses in the window of his headquarters in 1918.*





## In Photographs, Look For Things Which Are 'Firsts' of Their Kind

*(Continued from page 24)*

Obviously a lot of the subjects suitable for command chronologies covering contingencies are also suitable for routine chronologies. In peacetime chronologies, however, a little selectivity is in order.

Ask yourself, "How is this picture relevant?" If it shows a new way of doing something, or wearing something, or a "first," then it is probably significant. A few shots of Marines participating in major evolutions such as an IG inspection or a CAX are fine, but keep in mind that no one has yet found a use for scores of pictures of Marines capturing Dime Dingo.

### Group Shots

For a command chronology, a single

group shot of the commander, his principal staff, and immediate subordinate commanders is highly encouraged. If the commander prefers, a shot of all the unit's officers is fine. Naturally, all persons should be clearly identified with full rank and name (and middle initial) and their billets given. Multiple group shots, or group shots of each staff section, subordinate command, etc., are not needed.

In non-combat situations, posed group shots generally are not very useful (although in combat situations they can be very valuable). For instance, "the staff at endex" is not historically important. If a unit participated in the first joint exercise with a foreign nation, however, a group shot of the principal officers from both nations would be in order.

Photographs of promotions of senior officers (i.e., colonels and general officers)

and change of command ceremonies should be included, but a single photograph of the event is usually sufficient. For example, a shot of the old and new commander on the reviewing stand together, or a shot of them exchanging the unit color, but not both. Pick the best shot and use that.

Only include major award presentations. A good rule of thumb is Legion of Merit or above for non-combat awards and Bronze Star or above for combat awards.

The examples given above are illustrative, not prescriptive. Command historians should be constantly asking themselves, "What events can be better described with a picture?" Before including a picture, the command historian should ask, "How is this picture historically significant?" If the picture doesn't have a solid caption, then the odds are it's not worth including. □1775□

## Volunteer Restores 12th Marines' 'Vietnam' Cannon

*by 1stLt Julia N. Garvin  
Adjutant, 12th Marines*

**I**N FEBRUARY 1967, Battery C, 1st Battalion, 12th Marines, moved to Gio Linh, Republic of Vietnam, approximately one mile south of the DMZ, where it participated in Operation Highrise. During this operation, Marines of Battery C discovered what turned out to be a 17th Century English cannon.

The diameter of the cannon's barrel indicated that it probably was a six-pound naval cannon. It was taken to the 12th Marines' headquarters near Dong Ha, and then on to Okinawa. Once in Okinawa, the cannon followed the 12th Marines from camp to camp and eventually ended up in front of the 2d Battalion headquarters on Camp Foster.

In April 1993, the battalion replaced the cannon with an Iraqi D-30 Howitzer that was captured during Operation Desert Storm. MSgt James A. Williams, the 2d Battalion field artillery chief, volunteered to restore the old cannon during his free time, so that it might be displayed inside 12th Marines' headquarters.

During the cannon's restoration, MSgt Williams found that there were cannonballs lodged deep inside the barrel. Working with Capt Jim Tadlock, of 3d Force Service Support Group's Explosive Ord-

nance Disposal detachment, five cannonballs and a green bag of gunpowder were dislodged using high water-pressure. The five cannon balls were non-explosive, solid iron balls. Also inside was a piece of what appeared to be a metal spike. It is believed that the firehole of the cannon was spiked to prevent an enemy from using the cannon, once it fell into his hands. The green bag of powder behind the cannon balls likely represented an attempt to fire the cannon balls, with the spike apparently foiling the attempt.

**D**URING RESTORATION, MSgt Williams used a "Bondo" type filler to account for all the holes and dents, except for a two- to three-inch gouge taken out of the end of the barrel. This gouge was left to bear witness to the past history of

the cannon. Once the cannon tube was restored, and using only left-over and scrap wood, work began on a custom carriage. The goal was to accurately fabricate the carriage. Sources ranging from old photographs to a souvenir cannon pencil sharpener were used as models for the heavy wooden carriage. The wheels were not the typical wagon-wheel shape often depicted in historical scenes, but were made small and wide enough to accommodate movement of the cannon on and off naval vessels.

The restoration program was completed following 300 volunteer manhours. On Veterans Day weekend 1993, the cannon, complete with replicated tools and accessories, was formally presented to the 12th Marines commander, Col Walter G. Ford, on 12 November 1993. □1775□

*MSgt James A. Williams, right, who restored the 17th century English cannon and built its carriage, shows his work to regimental ordnance officer CWO-3 Frank L. Cote.*





## Bell UH-1 'Huey'

*by Michael E. Starn  
Curator of Aviation*

**D**URING THE KOREAN WAR the Marine Corps battle-tested helicopters. It was abundantly apparent that helicopters could play vital roles in search-and-rescue, medical evacuation, troop insertion and extraction, and equipment movement. The limits placed on the number of aircraft in the Marine Corps' air arsenal was an overriding problem. For every helicopter that was accepted, a fixed-wing aircraft had to be deleted. An aircraft was needed which could be used both as an assault support aircraft and as an observation platform.

On 16 October 1961, the Navy's Bureau of Weapons solicited bids for a new assault support helicopter from 10 different manufacturers. The criteria for the new helicopter included the ability to carry a payload of 800 pounds or three troops at a cruising airspeed of 85 knots, while not weighing more than 3,500 pounds. Bell Helicopter's HU-1B (later changed to UH-1E) was selected to fill the contract, with slight modifications, on 1 March 1962. It is because of its original designation, HU-1E, that the UH-1E was nicknamed "Huey."

In Vietnam between July 1966 and June 1967, the Huey reportedly flew a total of 10,745 missions. These included administration and liaison, tactical air controller, casualty evacuation, command and control, search and rescue, and reconnaissance. Because the missions took place forward of friendly lines, it was determined that defensive weapons needed to be mounted on the aircraft. Mounting kits that would accommodate 2.75 rockets and machine guns were installed on the Hueys. These modifications suggested a new mission for the Huey: attack. This would lead to the development of the AH-1 Cobra.

The UH-1E in the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum's Collection, BuNo: 154760, was piloted in Vietnam by Maj (then-Capt) Stephen W. Pless on 19 August 1967 in southern Quang Ngai Province. While in flight, Maj Pless learned of four U.S. Army soldiers being attacked by a large Viet Cong force near Duc Pho. After breaking off, he arrived to find 50 Viet Cong in the open, some of them beating and bayoneting the four Americans.

Maj Pless maneuvered his helicopter over the four Americans, driving the Viet Cong back into the woods using his machine guns and rockets. While Maj Pless placed the helicopter between the Viet Cong and the four Americans, the co-pilot, Capt Rupert E. Fairfield, and his enlisted crew, GySgt Leroy N. Poulson and LCpl John G. Phelps, left the aircraft and assisted the four Americans back to safety. The crew were credited with a confirmed total of 20 VC killed. Capt Fairfield, GySgt Poulson, and LCpl Phelps each received the Navy Cross; Maj Pless received the Medal of Honor, the first to be awarded to a member of the 1st MAF for action in Vietnam.

After flying as a Marine Corps aircraft until early 1977, Pless' Huey was transferred to the Navy at Pensacola, where it served until early 1983, when it was acquired by the museum. In 1988 it was placed on loan to the Liberal Air Museum, Liberal, Kansas. In 1991, restoration was begun by a commercial firm, and now is being completed by the Quantico Museum. □1775□



*The Air-Ground Museum's "Huey," BuNo: 154760, with restoration nearly complete, awaits eventual display. It was once flown by Medal of Honor holder Maj Stephen Pless.*

### Technical Data

**Manufacturer:** Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Type:** Utility and transport helicopter.

**Accommodation:** Pilot plus up to 14 passengers; internal load capacity, 4,000 lb.

**Power Plant:** One Pratt & Whitney (UACL) T400-CP-400 Twin Pac coupled turboshaft engine.

**Dimensions:** Rotor diameter, 48 feet 2 1/2 inches; overall length, 57 feet; height, 14 feet 4 3/4 inches.

**Weights:** Typical empty weight, 6,000 pounds; max take-off weight, 10,000 pounds.

**Performance:** Max level speed, 127 mph at sea level; initial rate of climb, 1,745 ft/min; service ceiling, 17,300 ft; max range, 286 miles.

**Armaments:** Defensive rocket/machine gun pods and door guns.



## September—December 1944

*by Robert V. Aquilina  
Assistant Head, Reference Section*

**F**ortitudine's World War II Chronology continues with the mid-September 1944 assault and capture of the Palau Islands, located about midway between the Marianas and the southern Philippines. The fall of 1944 would also witness the recapture of the Philippines, as American forces continued their march towards Tokyo.

### Palaus

**10 Sep**—Task Group 38.4, having bombarded targets in the Volcano-Bonins and Yap and Ulithi Islands, arrived off the Palau Islands and began a two-day strike against antiaircraft positions and the beach defenses on Peleliu and Angaur in preparation for the invasion.

**12 Sep**—The Western Fire Support Group of the Western Attack Force (Task Force 32) arrived off the Palau Islands and began naval bombardment in preparation for the projected landings. The group was covered by Task Group 38.4 and escort carrier forces making aerial attacks.

**15 Sep**—Preceded by carrier-based air and heavy bomber support, the 1st Marine Division (Reinforced) (III Amphibious Corps) landed on Peleliu Beaches White and Orange against

*A quickly assembled medical aid station is located directly on one of the two beaches used by the 1st Marine Division (Rein-*

heavy opposition. The 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, drove eastward prior to turning north and deploying across the southern edge of the airfield. Company L reached the eastern shore, cutting the island into two parts. A Japanese tank-infantry counterattack against the airfield aborted, and Company L, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, drove north in the wake of the repulsed Japanese, nearly reaching the center of the field. The 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, advanced south to capture isolated Japanese.

**16 Sep**—The 5th Marines, supported by the 1st Marines, swept the northern portion of the airfield. Company I, 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, reached the eastern shore and consolidated the unit's beach position. Company K attacked southward to the southeast promontory, followed by the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines.

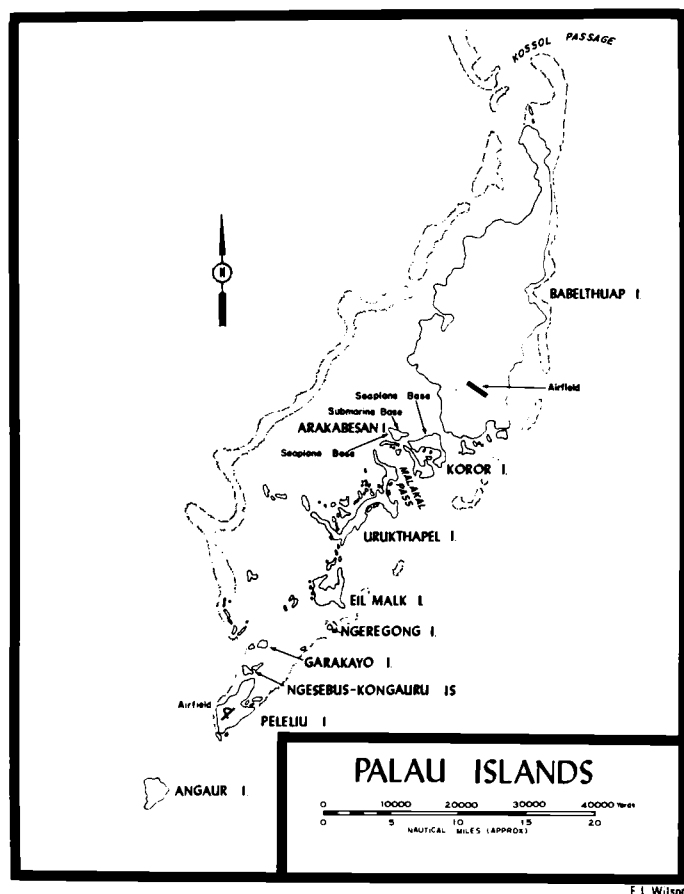
**16 Sep**—The 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, landed on Beach Orange 3 in 1st Marine Division reserve, and was attached to the 1st Marines. The 1st Marines launched an attack northward against the ridge system following the axis of Peleliu's northwest peninsula, which harbored the core of Japanese resistance.

**17 Sep**—The 2d Battalion, 1st Marines seized Hill 200, and Company L, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, secured the southern promontory.

*forced) to land on Peleliu on 15 September. The landing was preceded by both carrier-based air and heavy bomber strikes.*







17-20 Sep—Regimental Combat Teams 321 and 322, 81st U.S. Infantry Division, secured Angaur Island, although a sizeable pocket of Japanese resistance remained in the northwest corner of the island.

18 Sep—In the 1st Marines' zone, the 2d Battalions, 1st and 7th Marines, captured Hill 210, and Company B, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, seized Hill 205. The 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, secured the southern portion of the island with the capture of the southeast promontory.

19 Sep—Elements of the 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, reached the Five Sisters, the southern face of the final pocket of Japanese resistance; Company C crossed Horseshoe Valley and gained the summit of Hill 100. A patrol from Company K, 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, reached the east coast below Purple Beach; and Company G occupied the southern end of the beach and patrolled toward the northeast. Two artillery observation planes from Marine Observation Squadron 3 flew onto the island.

20 Sep—The 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, advanced east and Company F succeeded in gaining the crest of Hill 260 facing the Five Sisters. Company G, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, secured the northern end of the northeast peninsula and sent a patrol to the off-lying Island "A." Marine Observation Squadron 3 began operations from the airfield.

21 Sep—The 1st Marines, owing to heavy casualties, ceased temporarily to exist as an assault unit on the regimental level and retired to the eastern defense zone to recuperate.

21 Sep—The 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, seized Island "A" off the northeast coast of Peleliu, and Company F secured the adjacent island of Ngabad without opposition.

23 Sep—Company G, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, concluded the regiment's mission in its northeast zone with the seizure of a

small island due north of Ngabad, thereby isolating Japanese resistance on the northwest peninsula.

23 Sep—Regimental Combat Team (RCT) 321, 81st U.S. Infantry Division, landed on Beach Orange and was ordered to isolate enemy resistance in the "Umurbrogol Pocket," with the cooperation of the 7th Marines. The 2d and 3d Battalions of the Army RCT relieved the 1st Marines on the western shore.

24 Sep—Company E of the 321st Infantry Regiment seized Hill 100, the northern extremity of the "Umurbrogol Pocket" in which the main center of Japanese resistance was located. The first Marine fighter planes, an advance echelon from Marine Night Fighter Squadron 541, flew into base on the airfield. The Japanese garrison was reinforced from the islands to the north.

26 Sep—The 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, attacked toward the Amiangal "Mountain," the island's northernmost hill system. Company B secured Hill 2, and the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, bypassed Hill 1 and advanced north. The 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, secured Hill 80 and reached the northwest peninsula's eastern shore, sealing off the northern tip of the island. Marine Fighter Squadron 114 arrived on the airfield.

27 Sep—Army RCT 321 advanced to compress the Umurbrogol Pocket and sweep north to the central ridge system which had been by-passed by the 5th Marines. The 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, secured Hill 1.

27 Sep—The U.S. flag was raised at the 1st Marine Division command post to symbolize that the island was secured.

28-29 Sep—The 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, secured Ngebus Island off Peleliu's northern shore, and Company G, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, captured the northern tip of the northwest peninsula.

30 Sep—Northern Peleliu was secured and organized resistance declared ended; final mopping-up was assigned to RCT 321.

1 Oct—The remainder of Marine Fighter Squadron 122 and Marine Night Fighting Squadron 541 arrived on the airfield, filling the complement of Marine Aircraft Group 11 assigned to the island.

2 Oct—Elements of RCT 321, supported by Company G, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, seized Radar Hill, thereby completing the mop-up of the northern peninsula.

2 Oct—The 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, secured Walt Ridge and Company K, 3d Battalion reached the summit of Boyd Ridge, the two tactically important ridges which bounded the Umurbrogol Pocket on the east.

10 Oct—Companies E and G, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, attacking the Umurbrogol Pocket, secured Baldy Ridge.

11 Oct—Hill 140, a position of tactical importance situated north of the Five Brothers, was secured by elements of the 2d Battalion.

*Blending in somewhat with the blasted terrain on Peleliu, a Marine is able to go to work on Japanese positions without early detection. On 27 September the island was declared secured.*





ion, 5th Marines. It provided a site from which fire could be directed on the Horseshoe and the draw between Walt and Boyd Ridges.

**12 Oct**—The “assault phase” of the Peleliu campaign was declared ended, signifying a transfer of command functions from the assault forces to the Central Pacific administrative echelons, which comprised the Forward Area and the Western Carolines Sub Area.

**15 Oct**—The permanent relief of the 1st Marine Division by the U.S. 81st Infantry Division began when the 2d Battalion, 321st Infantry, took over the area held by the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, across the northern end of the Umurbrogol Pocket.

**17-18 Oct**—The 3d Battalion, 5th Marines, engaged Japanese infiltrators who had reoccupied caves a short distance south of the Umurbrogol Pocket; this was the last combat action of the 1st Marine Division on the island.

**30 Oct**—The final 1st Marine Division units—the reinforced 5th Marines—departed the island.

**27 Nov**—RCT 323 secured the Umurbrogol Pocket, and its commander reported officially that the Peleliu operation was ended.

### Philippines

**8 Sep**—The JCS issued a directive to Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, and Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, for the invasion of the Philippines.

**15 Sep**—The JCS decided to by-pass Mindanao, Philippines, in favor of Leyte and moved up the landing date from 20 December to 20 October. Forces belonging to the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, assigned to preliminary operations against Leyte, were released to Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, for use in the campaign. The only Marine Corps ground troops (two artillery battalions from the V Amphibious Corps) to see action in the Philippines were part of this group.

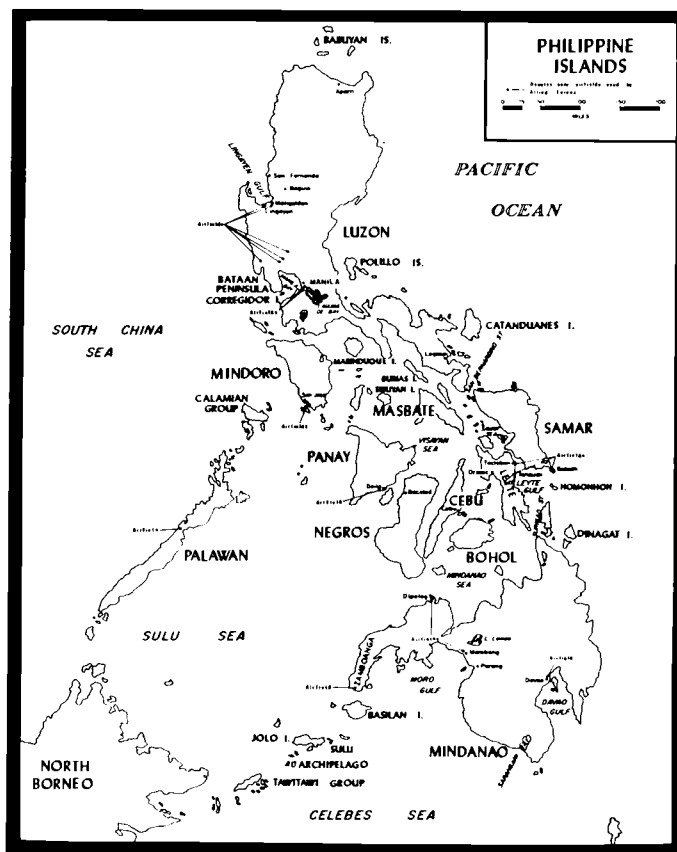
**17 Oct**—The Commander, Army Air Forces Southwest Pacific Area, issued detailed instructions concerning air facilities for the Luzon campaign and named actual units to participate, including the seven dive-bomber squadrons of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

**20 Oct**—The main invasion of Leyte began when the X and XXIV Corps, U.S. Sixth Army, went ashore on the east coast of the island.

**23-26 Oct**—In the Battle of Leyte Gulf, the U.S. Third and Seventh Fleets destroyed the major power of the Japanese Navy in the last serious threat to the U.S. capture of the islands. The Japanese lost 4 carriers, 3 battleships, 10 cruisers, 9 destroyers, and a submarine. The U.S. also sustained heavy losses, which included attacks from Japanese kamikaze aircraft, which appeared for the first time in the Pacific area.

**2 Nov**—The U.S. Sixth Army had gained control of Leyte Valley and its airfields.

**2 Nov**—Commander, Aircraft, Northern Solomons, issued Operation Instructions No. 24-44, assigning dive-bomber squadrons of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and Headquarters and Service Squadrons of Marine Aircraft Groups 24 and 32 to the Fifth Air Force (308th Bombardment Wing) for operational control during the Lingayen Gulf, Luzon occupation. VMSBs-133, -142, -241, -243, and -341, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, were directed to provide close air support for ground operations in the Lingayen area and Central Luzon, while Headquarters and Service Squadrons, Marine Aircraft Groups 24 and 32, were to establish base and



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serving facilities for the Marine scout-bomber squadrons.

**3 Dec**—Marine Night Fighter Squadron 541 of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing on Peleliu and Marine Aircraft Group 12 (VMFs-115, -211, -218, and -313) from the Solomons arrived at Tacloban under the operational control of the 308th Bombardment Wing, Fifth Air Force.

**5 Dec**—Marine Night Fighting Squadron 541 and Marine Aircraft Group 12 made their first aerial contacts with the Japanese, while covering naval forces.

**7 Dec**—Marine aircraft attacked a Japanese convoy carrying reinforcements to Ormoc Bay. Pilots of Marine Fighter Squadron 211 critically damaged a Japanese destroyer withdrawing from Leyte. Later, with planes from Marine Fighter Squadrons -218 and -313 and Army P-40s, they sunk a troop transport and damaged two destroyers of the convoy.

**11 Dec**—Twelve F4Us from Marine Aircraft Group 12 with Army P-40s twice intercepted a Japanese reinforcement convoy off the northeast tip of Panay Island. The aircraft later sunk four of the 10 Japanese ships in the convoy, five miles from Palompon.

**12 Dec**—Marine Aircraft Group 12, supported by P-40s sank one Japanese destroyer of a reinforcement convoy and set fire to a tank landing ship off the northeast tip of Panay. This was the last large-scale Japanese attempt to reinforce the Leyte garrison.

**15 Dec**—Elements of the U.S. Sixth Army landed at San Jose Bay, Mindoro, covered by units of the Fifth Air Force, including Marine Aircraft Group 12, and Marine Night Fighter Squadron 541. Marine flyers continued to support the landing force until 18 December.

**26 Dec**—Leyte was declared secured, and the U.S. Eighth Army relieved the Sixth Army the following day.

**Dec 44—Jan 45**—Marine Aircraft Group 12 conducted fighter sweeps in support of the projected Luzon landing. □1775□



OFFICIAL BUSINESS



### *Making the Command Chronology*

## One Good Photo May Be Worth Many Pages of Text

by Capt David A. Dawson, USMC  
Historical Writer

Photographs are an important part of the command chronology. As the old cliché says, "a picture is worth a thousand words." Pages of text cannot describe the appearance of a vehicle, a new way of wearing field equipment, or a person's face, as well as a single photograph can. Just think of the difference between a description of the second flag-raising at Iwo Jima and Joe Rosenthal's famous photograph.

The subjects suitable for photographic documentation are practically endless. The following guidelines will help the Marines of today ensure that the photographs they submit are as useful as possible to the Marines of tomorrow.

#### **The Most Important Part: The Caption**

For historical purposes it is fair to say that the most important part of the picture is the caption. All photographs are practically useless if they do not have good captions. Include as much detail as possible. At a minimum, captions should include: full names (with middle initials or an indication of No Middle Initial), ranks, and assignments of persons pictured at the time the photograph was taken; location; date; and circumstances of the picture. For example: "Sgt Archibald NMI Henderson, sqd

ldr, 1st Sqd, 2d Plt, B/1/6, briefs his fire team leaders, (L to R) Cpl John A. Lejeune, Cpl Jacob V. Zeilin, and LCpl Alexander A. Vandegrift, just before their attack on Chapultepec, while LtCol Wendell C. Neville, CO of 1/6, looks on. Approx. 0900 10Nov93." The worst caption is the dreaded "Marines in Southwest Asia during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm," which tells the user almost nothing about the picture.

Generally, black-and-white prints are preferable to color, since these produce sharper images in publications. For pictures in which color is important, such as those intended to illustrate a new camouflage pattern or foreign uniforms, use color prints. Prints do not need to be larger than 4x6, but if possible they should not be any smaller.

#### **Contingency Operations**

Command chronologies covering contingency operations and combat operations should include a large number of photographs. For example, the MAG-16 command chronology for Operation Restore Hope included pictures of the major landing zones in Mogadishu. In most peacetime operations pictures of LZs would not be very useful, but the major contingency operation in Soma-

lia made MAG-16's contribution very valuable.

Operational pictures which show Marines in tactical situations employing their weapons and equipment are particularly useful. Pictures showing how Marines actually wear their gear and employ their equipment (sometimes vice how they are supposed to) are very important. This is particularly true of the less obvious equipment—the archives hold plenty of pictures of snipers in ghillie suits, but few of ROWPUs (Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Units) in operation. One or two shots of any given style of gear or equipment often suffices.

Field modifications to equipment should be thoroughly documented with multiple pictures from various angles. An example would be the "cow catcher" placed on AAVs in Somalia.

The uniforms and equipment of foreign units serving alongside Marines should also be captured in detail. This is particularly true for nations which do not regularly exercise with Marine units. This is an exception to the black-and-white rule; here color prints are preferable.

*(Continued on page 19)*