

# FORTITUDIN

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

25th  
ANNIVERSARY YEAR

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXV

FALL 1995

NUMBER 2



MARINE CORPS HOSTS NATIONAL MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PACIFIC WAR VETERANS . . . DEPARTING DIRECTOR ADVISES ON ADVANTAGES OF STUDYING MILITARY HISTORY . . . WORLD WAR II COMMEMORATION CREATES BOOM IN BUSINESS FOR REFERENCE SECTION . . . 'FIRST' SWORD CAPTURED FROM JAPANESE COMES TO MUSEUM

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

PCN 10401220100



# HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND MUSEUMS DIVISION

Marine Corps Historical Center  
Building 58, Washington Navy Yard  
901 M Street, Southeast  
Washington, D.C. 20374-5040  
Telephone: (202) 433-3840

## DIRECTOR EMERITUS

BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret)

## DIRECTOR

Col Michael F. Monigan, USMC  
Acting

Secretary to the Director: Mrs. Patricia E. Morgan.

## DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Col Michael F. Monigan, USMC

## HISTORICAL BRANCH

Acting Head/Head, Histories Section: Mr. Benis M. Frank.  
Chief Historian: Dr. Jack Shulimson; Mr. Charles R. Smith;  
Maj Steven M. Zimbeck, USMC; Maj John T. Quinn II,  
USMC; Mrs. Wanda F. Renfrow. Oral History Unit: Mr.  
Richard A. Long. Reference Section: Mr. Danny J. Crawford;  
Mr. Robert V. Aquilina; Mrs. Ann A. Ferrante; Miss Lena  
M. Kaljot; Mrs. Shelia Gramblin. Archives: Mr. Frederick  
J. Graboske; Miss Amy J. Cantin. Personal Papers: Mrs. Joyce  
C. Hudson, Cpl Eric M. Trischan, USMC. Official Papers.

## MUSEUMS BRANCH

Head/Officer-in-Charge, Air-Ground Museum, Quantico:  
Col Alfred J. Ponnwitz, USMC. Operations Officer: 1stLt  
Kristina L. Wenger, USMC. Museums Section: Mr. Charles  
A. Wood. Chief Curator: Mr. Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas.  
Material History: Mr. John G. Griffiths. Ordnance: SSgt  
Mitch Garringer, USMC; LCpl David Nieves, Jr., USMC.  
Restoration: Mr. Michael E. Starn. Aeronautics: Mr. Ronald  
J. Perkins. Mr. Ronnie D. Alexander. Exhibits: Mrs. Nancy  
F. King. Uniforms: Mrs. Jennifer L. Castro. Registrar: Mrs.  
Kathryn R. Trout. Programs Assistant: Security: SSgt Hurel  
J. Ward, USMC; Sgt Daryl L. Clark, USMC; Sgt Pete K.  
Basabe, USMC; Sgt Donald J. Yusko, USMC; Cpl Jeffrey B.  
Jones, USMC; LCpl Kanaya T. Easley, USMC; LCpl Wesley  
C. Simpson, USMC; LCpl Tobias T. Pasky, USMC; PFC  
David Trelinski, USMC.

MARINE CORPS MUSEUM UNIT, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Exhibits: Mr. James A. Fairfax; Mr. Gordon H. Heim. Ma-  
rine Corps Art Collection: Mr. John T. Dyer, Jr.

## SUPPORT BRANCH

Head/Division Executive Officer: LtCol Dave Beasley, Jr.,  
USMC. Editing and Design Section: Mr. Robert E. Struder.  
Mr. William S. Hill; Mrs. Catherine A. Kerns. Library: Miss  
Evelyn A. Englander. Administration: Capt John T. Simp-  
son, USMC; SSgt Myrna A. Thomas, USMC; Sgt Exkchart  
Rattanachai, USMC; Cpl Jean P. Duckett, USMC; Cpl Todd  
M. Halacy, USMC; Cpl Tracey W. Thomas, USMC. Security  
Unit: SSgt Treaty N. Williams, USMC.

Mr. Robert E. Struder

Senior Editor/Editor, Fortitudine

# FORTITUDINE

Motto of the United States Marine Corps in the 1812 era

Historical Bulletin Volume XXV

Fall 1995

No. 2

This quarterly bulletin of the Marine Corps historical program is published for Marines, at the rate of one copy for every nine on active duty, to provide education and training in the uses of military and Marine Corps history. Other interested readers may purchase single copies or four-issue subscriptions from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The appropriate order form appears in this issue.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Memorandum from the Director: Why You Should Study Military History</i>	
<i>BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret)</i>	3
<i>Historic 8th and I Barracks Last in Corps with 'Live' Bugler for Daily Calls</i>	
<i>LCpl Chance D. Puma</i>	8
<i>Readers Always Write: Readers Applaud Unit Genealogy Effort, Iraq Volume</i>	9
<i>Gen Waller Portrait Once Again Adorns Quantico Club</i>	
<i>Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas</i>	11
<i>Reference Historians' Tasks Multiplied by Anniversary</i>	
<i>Danny J. Crawford</i>	12
<i>Mentioned in Passing: LtGen Craig's Father Warned Him About the Marines</i>	
<i>Benis M. Frank</i>	14
<i>Sword Here May Be First Taken from Japanese by Marine</i>	
<i>Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas</i>	17
<i>'Newsmaps' Kept Citizens on Top of War Developments</i>	
<i>Amy J. Cantin</i>	18
<i>Restoration Chief Joe Payton Ends Distinguished Career</i>	
<i>Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas</i>	19
<i>Henderson Field Name Kept for New Guadalcanal International Airport</i>	
<i>From reports provided by the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Marine Forces, Pacific</i>	20
<i>Historical Quiz: Civil War Marines</i>	
<i>Annette D. Amerman</i>	20
<i>Hoffman Again Takes Foundation's Heintz Award</i>	
<i>Charles R. Smith</i>	21
<i>Answers to Historical Quiz: Civil War Marines</i>	22
<i>Marine Corps Chronology: September-December 1946</i>	
<i>Robert V. Aquilina</i>	23
<i>Pacific Marines Mark End of World War II Observances</i>	
<i>From reports provided by the Public Affairs Office, U.S. Marine Forces, Pacific</i>	24

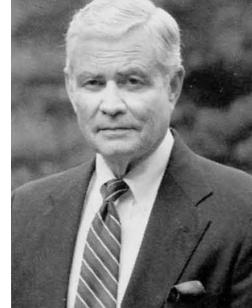
## THE COVER

This watercolor from the Marine Corps collection, "PB4Y on Henderson Field," by the artist Herbert H. Laidman, then a technical sergeant and combat correspondent with a Marine aircraft wing, recalls the World War II victory on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. A primary objective of the Marine campaign was the takeover of a Japanese-built airfield located on the island. Captured after heavy fighting, and named in honor of Marine Maj Lofton Henderson, the field subsequently played a significant role in the air war in the Pacific. Last year, to commemorate the victory and liberation, the government of the Solomon Islands decided to retain the Henderson name for a new international airport to be built on Guadalcanal. The story appears on page 20. Such ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II by and large were brought to a close in September, when Marine Forces Pacific hosted the official National Memorial Service at the "Punchbowl" National Cemetery in Honolulu, as well as other events at Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay. Their guests included the President and Mrs. Clinton, the Defense and Armed Services secretaries, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. In another feature, beginning on page 14, LtGen Edward A. Craig, who led the 9th Marines at Bougainville, is memorialized by Chief Historian Benis M. Frank.

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

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

## Why You Should Study Military History



*BGen Simmons*

**T**HIS PAST AUGUST I had the privilege of speaking to the newly convened Amphibious Warfare School class at Quantico on "Why We Study Military History." Actually, it should be self-evident to those who profess to be military professionals why they should study military history.

My audience was mostly Marine captains, but there was a sprinkling of officers of similar grade from other U.S. and foreign services. In the hour that I had, I tried to speak a little, not only on *why* we study military history, but also on *how* to study it.

Having warned the class that it was going to be a short hour for me, but might be a long hour for them, I started off with something that constantly intrigues me: the elasticity of time. Time is sometimes called the "fourth dimension." That may or may not be, as I told the class, but within time itself there are at least three dimensions: present, past, and future. In grammar we call these the "tenses."

Where we are now just now, as you read this, is in the "present." The only place we can be is in the "present." It is an exquisitely short instant. You can look at your watch and put a time to it, but by the time you do, it already will be in the past.

The time that I spent getting ready to speak to the students of the Amphibious Warfare School was in the past. How far

in the past? I told the students, with some justification, that I had spent a lifetime getting ready to give them this lecture.

The future? From this instant, which we call the "present," the future spreads out as a fan with an infinite number of pathways. Some of these pathways we can choose and affect; some we cannot.

There is an old cliché that "history repeats itself." That old cliché was given more elegant form by the American philosopher, George Santayana, who, buried in his five-volume *Life of Reason*, wrote, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

This is not quite the same as saying "history repeats itself." History is not a predictor of the future. History is simply our record of the past. If there is no record, there is no history. It is an imperfect record. History is our collective memory of the past, with some of the same faults, distortions, omissions, and exaggerations that mar our own personal memories.

*He spent a lifetime getting ready to give this lecture, BGen Simmons told the AWS students. Here, in 1962 returned to Washington from the Dominican Republic where he had been military liaison officer at the U.S. Embassy, then-LtCol Simmons receives the Legion of Merit medal from Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen David M. Shoup.*



*BGen Simmons retired early in 1996 after 53 years, 7 months service with the Marines, including the past 24 years as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums. He is the past president of the American Military Institute (now the Society for Military History), the Council on America's Military Past, and the 1st Marine Division Association, and is a founder and senior vice president of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation.*

discovered how to stitch together the flat leaves into what we call books.

*The Bible hints that the final apocalyptic battle of Armageddon will be fought at Megiddo. If this happens, it will give military history a nice, final, concluding symmetry.*

The earliest battle of which we have much of a record is the battle of Megiddo. In 1479 B.C., King Thutmose III of Egypt put down a revolt at Megiddo in northern Palestine. Since then that same battleground has been used at least 15 times, most notably for Allenby's closing battle against the Turks in September 1918. It is still being used today as a battlefield, more-or-less, by the Syrians, Lebanese, Palestinians, and Israelis. The Bible hints that the final apocalyptic battle of Armageddon will be fought at Megiddo. If this happens, it will give military history a nice, final, concluding symmetry.

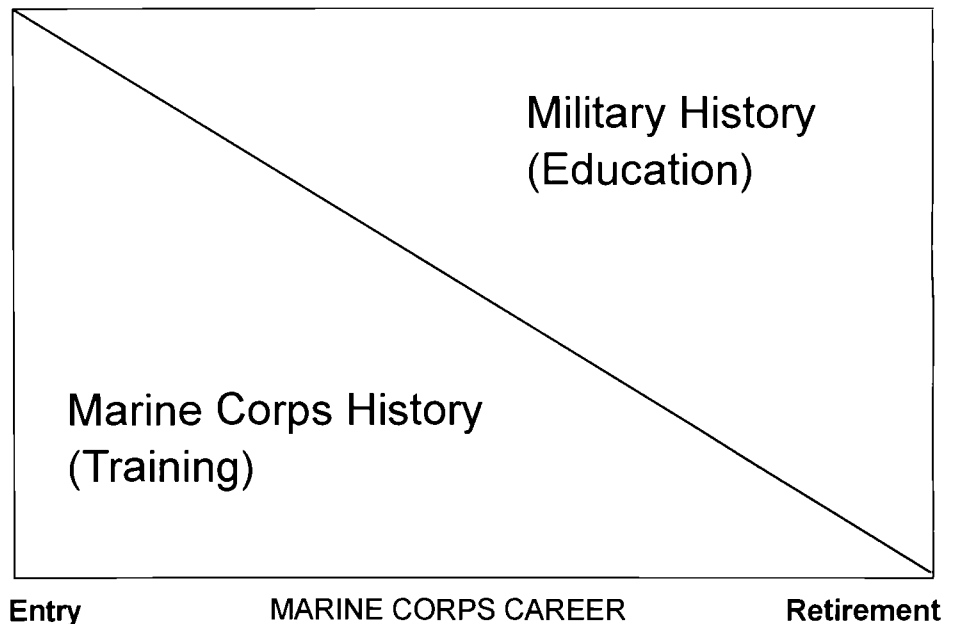
Most readers are probably familiar with the fragmentary histories of ancient wars and battles to be found in the Old Testament of the Bible. Compare the long history of the *book*, of which the Bible is the prime example, with the history of the *computer* which, in 40 years or so, has gone from main-frame to mini- to micro-computer. Computers were not really good learning machines until they reached the micro-computer stage. The book is old; the computer is new. The book remains the fundamental learning machine; the computer merely offers an acceleration of the process.

Man is the only animal, that we know of, who can accumulate knowledge, store it, and then regurgitate it. This accumulation of knowledge and its transfer is what we call "civilization." In the very broadest sense, all this accumulation of knowledge is "history." In a more narrow sense, there are all kinds and forms of specialized history.

*It is important for any professional to know something about the history of his or her profession.*

It is important for any professional to know something about the history of his or her profession. It is essential, for exam-

## INTERRELATIONSHIP OF MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND MILITARY HISTORY



Entry  
Figure 1

ple, that a physician know something of the history of medicine. This historical knowledge can be specific and finite, such as the history of the successes and failures of certain medications, and it can be doctrinal and philosophical. Most graduates of medical schools still swear to the Hippocratic oath. Fealty to the Hippocratic oath in itself is a demonstration of the importance of history to medicine.

The analogy to the military profession should be obvious. What then is *military history*? Broadly stated, military history is the record of mankind's waging of war.

*Marine Corps history is only a small part—a very small part—of military history, but if you are a Marine, it is a very important small part.*

A sharp distinction needs to be made between "military history" and "Marine Corps history." Strangely, these two distinct segments of history are often confused. The terms are even sometimes used interchangeably. Marine Corps history is only a small part—a very small part—of military history, but if you are a Marine, it is a very important small part. If you are not a Marine, and some of *Fortitudine's* readers are not, a bit of exposure to Marine Corps history will improve your understanding of this peculiar institution, the United States Marine Corps.

Conversely, it would do no harm if a Marine were to read a history of the United States Army, or of the United States Air Force, or of the United States Navy. Pragmatically, in this age of joint operations a study of other Service histories is a way of getting at a useful understanding of the other Services.

Figure 1, like most diagrams, is an oversimplification, but what it suggests is that at the beginning of a Marine Corps career it is well to concentrate on Marine Corps history, but then, with time and growth, study should broaden into wider forms of military history. The same would seem to apply for any professional field.

Without getting into the everlasting debate over training versus education, I will suggest that Marine Corps history, for a Marine, relates more closely to training and military history relates more closely to education. To *training* and *education* I would add another term, and that is *inspiration*. Today, in the era of the anti-hero, we are not too comfortable with the term "inspiration." Too many historians today either sneer at the past or deplore it. We saw that dramatically in 1992, the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus. Poor Columbus. He waited 500 years for the world to celebrate his discovery of America, and, instead of being applauded as a hero, he was

denounced as a criminal. We saw it again more recently in the *Enola Gay* controversy at the Air and Space Museum. Thankfully, the good people of this country, and most particularly the veterans of our wars, don't necessarily accept the new interpretations of history by revisionist historians who see little that is good about America.

There is still room in the Marine Corps for the old-fashioned virtues of courage, heroism, and patriotism. Certainly there is much in the way of inspiration to be found in our history for all of these, and, on a national scale, in American military history as a whole.

Well-worn history, with many tellings, becomes legend and legend becomes myth. Bundled up together, our history, our legends, and our myths are the underpinning of our traditions and our traditions are a vital ingredient of our esprit de corps.

***It doesn't bother me that some of the things that Marines learn at boot camp, or the Basic School, or even, perhaps, at higher Marine Corps levels, aren't quite so.***

It doesn't really bother me that some of the things that Marines learn at boot camp, or the Basic School, or even, perhaps, at higher Marine Corps levels, aren't quite so. I am not too concerned that generations of Marines have been led to believe that the Marine Corps was founded at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia or that the red stripe on their dress blues commemorates the blood shed at Chapultepec. I will, however, outline a process for getting a firmer grip on Marine Corps history.

I will suggest, unabashedly, as a first reader in Marine Corps history, my own *The United States Marines: The First Two Hundred Years, 1775-1975*. It is out of date. It goes through the Vietnam War and then stops, but it is an easy read and it is available in paperback. As a second reader in Marine Corps history, I recommend *The U.S. Marine Corps Story* by J. Robert Moskin. Bob was a senior editor and foreign editor of *Look* magazine and is also a sound historian. The design of his book is rather like a series of expertly constructed magazine articles carefully overlapped so that the seams don't show.

The third, and the most academic of the

Marine Corps histories that I would recommend, is *Semper Fidelis* by Allan R. Millett, who is both a professor of military history at Ohio State University and a retired Marine Corps Reserve colonel.

Another Marine Corps history, one I will recommend for sheer reading pleasure, is *Soldiers of the Sea* by the late Col Robert D. Heinl. Bob wrote in a fine, florid style and a good portion of his book is given over to a vivid, and sometimes controversial, account of the Marine Corps' struggle for survival.

The single best book on Marines and amphibious warfare continues to be *The U.S. Marines and Amphibious War: Its Theory, and Its Practice in the Pacific* by Jeter A. Isely and Philip A. Crowl.

There are also the Marine Corps' official histories, the products of the History and Museums Division. Our objective in these publications is to be as accurate and as complete as possible. Among these publications are a five-volume history of Marine operations in World War II and a five-volume history of Marines in the Korean War. We have published 10 volumes on the Vietnam War and have one more in manuscript. This last volume will cover the crucial year 1968. We have published four volumes on Marines in the Persian Gulf and have three more volumes to go. We have two monographs in work for Somalia. There is also our popular series of World War II anniversary pamphlets and a good number of other more specialized histories, including some regimental, squadron, and base histories.

***In the writing of our official histories, the primary historical record on which we depend is the command chronology.***

In the writing of our official histories, the primary historical record on which we depend is the command chronology. Every base and every unit of battalion and squadron size and larger is required to submit a command chronology, annually, semi-annually, or monthly depending upon circumstances.

Going beyond Marine Corps history and as an introduction to the overall study of American military history, I recommend these three fine books:

First, *Arms and Men* by Walter Millis.

Millis was a 30-year veteran of the *New York Herald Tribune* in the 1950s when he wrote *Arms and Men*. His is a pessimistic book as to the utility of war. Almost all analysis and interpretation, Millis is scant on facts, often imprecise, and sometimes absolutely wrong, but his book is a good place to start a study of war and modern society.

Next, there is *The American Way of War* by Russell Weigley. A good deal of Professor Weigley's considerable reputation stems from this book. His book is chiefly a history of American strategies from 1775 down to the near present. He challenges in a melancholy way Millis's conclusion as to the futility of war. He says, "Unfortunately, the preservation of national values demands the use of combats still to be contemplated by the makers of national strategy."

And third, there is *For the Common Defense: A Military History of the United States of America* by Allan Millett and Peter Maslowski. One reviewer has called it "the best general history of U.S. military and naval activities in peace and war that we are likely to see for some years" and I agree. It covers the full sweep of American military history from colonial times down to the present.

***And looking back, we find that some operations we did not know were "joint" are now classified as "joint." In history this is called revisionism.***

Speaking of the present, "jointness" and "joint operations" are the catchwords of the day. We hear that all future operations will be joint. And looking back, we find that some operations we did not know were "joint" are now classified as "joint." In history this is called revisionism.

The National Defense University gives a good deal of attention to joint history. There is now a Joint History Office in the Joint Staff. Joint history teams are now sent to such operations as Somalia, Haiti, and Bosnia. As readers of *Fortitudine* know, the History and Museums Division provides members to these Joint History teams from its affiliated Reserve Mobilization Training Unit and Individual Mobilization Augmentees.

But joint history is not a substitute for Service histories. In any case, the historical process should never be monolithic.

There is no such thing as absolute truth in history. Necessarily, history is always shaped and conditioned by viewpoint and perspective. A general's view of a war is not the same, and is sometimes not even similar, to that of a private's. The enemy's view of a war is not the same as ours. The British call the enemy's viewpoint "the other side of the hill." What he is seeing from his side of the hill is not what we are seeing from our side.

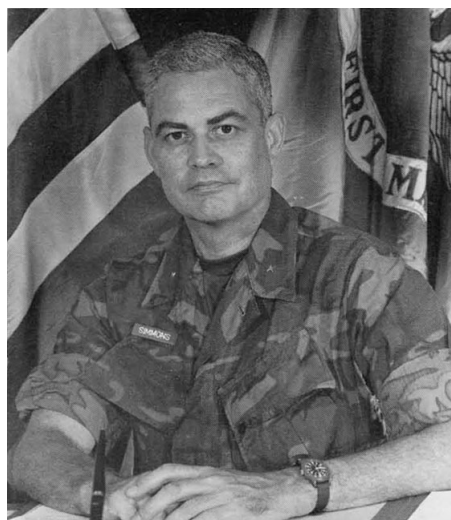
***You can be absolutely certain that what is being taught in Iraq today about the Persian Gulf War is quite different from what we believe to be the history of the Gulf War.***

You can be absolutely certain that what is being taught in Iraq today about the Persian Gulf War is quite different from what we believe to be the history of the Gulf War. I am also quite certain that the Iraqi version is not altogether wrong and that our version is not altogether right. Taking that further, what is being taught at Quantico as the Persian Gulf War is not quite the same as what is being taught at Newport, Rhode Island; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; or Montgomery, Alabama.

The ghost of Alfred Thayer Mahan floats over the Naval War College at Newport. The spirit of Karl von Clausewitz dominates the Army War College at Carlisle and that of Giulio Douhet hovers over the Air Force University in Montgomery. Both Mahan and Clausewitz based their work on historical analysis. This is less true of Douhet, but then, when he wrote *Command of the Air*, there was very little military aviation history, virtually only that of the First World War, to analyze. Clausewitz had some thoughts on the limitations of military history. He was concerned with what he considered to be modern war, primarily the campaigns of Napoleon and nothing much earlier than the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus.

***The term "military science" is not as popular as it once was. It still pops up, but today you are more apt to hear of the "art of war."***

The early German General Staff, beginning, perhaps, with Clausewitz, considered military history to be the laboratory of military science. In the 19th century



*1st Marine Division Assistant Commander in 1970, BGen Simmons had China duty, Korea, and Vietnam in his background.*

there was great effort to reduce everything to a science. The term "military science" is now not quite as popular as it once was. It still pops up, but today you are more apt to hear of the "art of war."

"Military science" implies an exactness which is not supportable. A molecule of water can always be broken down into two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. There is an exactness to the breakdown of H<sub>2</sub>O and you can repeat the experiment with predictable results. That is scientific. Military history, as a study, does not lead to that kind of predictability.

To balance a study of Clausewitz, you should also read the works of his French counterpart, Antoine Jomini. We first tried to fight the Civil War as a Napoleonic war, at least until Antietam in 1862. The influence of Jomini was very strong on both Northern and Southern leaders. Halleck, McClellan, and Hardee, the principal tacticians of that war, were students of Jomini. It is said that every general on both sides carried a copy of Jomini in his saddle bags.

Count Helmuth Karl von Moltke, the famed chief of the German General Staff, said of our Civil War that it was "a struggle between two armed mobs . . . from which nothing could be learned," but he and his staff carefully studied our use of railroads in that war. His subsequent brilliant use of the German railways contributed greatly to the German victories in the Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War.

The Civil War is still almost within living memory and has an endless fascina-

tion for nearly all of us. Students at Quantico have the Civil War all around them. In Virginia and across the Potomac in Maryland some of the most important battlefields of the war are close at hand. Of all the wonderful Civil War battlefields in this area, Antietam is the one that is closest to its pristine condition.

***. . . I had marched in Gen Lejeune's funeral procession in 1942.***

I first began an active study of our Civil War after I came to Quantico after World War II for what became a four-year tour. Maj Eugenia Lejeune was then the librarian of the library which was then in Breckinridge Hall. Maj Lejeune was the daughter of LtGen John A. Lejeune and I had marched in Gen Lejeune's funeral procession in 1942.

In the Breckinridge Library I met for the first time the *Official Records of the War of Rebellion*. Reading those after-action reports of both the Union and Confederate leaders put me into the minds of those commanders. For part of this time I lived in Fredericksburg, half way between Washington and Richmond, and I discovered the great battles that had been fought in the vicinity.

At that time I was managing editor of the *Marine Corps Gazette* and BGen Oliver P. Smith—"O. P." Smith—as head of the Marine Corps Schools was the editor-in-chief. A few years later, in September 1950, my battalion, the 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, reached the high ground at Yong Dong Po overlooking the broken remnants of the highway and railroad bridges crossing the Han River and leading into Seoul. O. P. Smith, now a major general in command of the 1st Marine Division, came up to our battalion observation post to take a look. As a 29-year-old major, who knew everything there was to know about the art of war, I said to my commanding general, "Just like Burnside at Fredericksburg in December 1862."

Gen Smith looked at me tolerantly and said, "But we are not going to make the same mistakes as Burnside."

What I did not know at that time was that MajGen Edward M. Almond, the Army general commanding the X Corps, had ordered Smith to make a frontal attack across the Han and into Seoul, just like Burnside's costly crossing of the Rap-



pahannock to go into Fredericksburg in 1862. Risking relief, O. P. Smith stubbornly refused to make a frontal attack. We went north up the Han, crossed in amphibian tractors, and made a successful flanking attack into Seoul.

*On weekends I would take those books and my bicycle and tour the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse.*

A bicycle is a wonderful way to tour a battlefield. While I lived in Fredericksburg I read Douglas Southall Freeman's *Lee's Lieutenants*. On weekends I would take those books and my bicycle and tour the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. In those days the road from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville was still a country road and Salem Church stood alone and not obscured by the sprawl of shopping malls and suburbia. Later I learned to balance Douglas Southall Freeman with Bruce Catton.

At that time Douglas Southall Freeman was editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. He would lecture at Quantico about once a year. The story is told that at the end of World War II there was a banquet in Richmond at which there were a good number of Virginia notables, including Douglas Southall Freeman and our own Col Lewis B. Puller—"Chesty" Puller.

*Puller is supposed to have snorted, "By that time everyone who knew what happened will be dead."*

Puller reportedly asked Freeman how long it would be before there was an adequate history of the Second World War. Freeman is said to have answered "Fifty years at least, before we can gather in all the records and write an authoritative history of the war."

Puller is supposed to have snorted, "By that time everyone who knows what really happened will be dead."

Now it is 50 years later. Both Freeman and Puller are dead. The 50th anniversary of World War II has seen some great new histories of the war published. I know, for myself, that I am now satisfied that, thanks to Richard Frank's *Guadalcanal*,

that Guadalcanal—the overall air-land-sea battle for Guadalcanal, not just the Marines' fight ashore—was the turning point of the Pacific War, not Midway, which is so commonly accepted as such.

"Chesty" Puller was a great reader of military history. He was my regimental commander in Korea and I remember that, coming out of Hungnam on the transport *Collins*, he told me in great detail of the fighting in the Russo-Japanese War on the same ground as we had just left. There was a happy rumor going about the ship that the 1st Marine Division was going to leave Korea to go to Indo-China to help the French. "Chesty" Puller also knew a lot about the French in Indo-China.

*History should never be accepted as absolute truth; there should always be a degree of challenge and skepticism.*

History should never be accepted as absolute truth; there should always be a degree of challenge and skepticism. A historian's ability to record and transmit history is limited not only by his viewpoint, his perspective, his prejudices, and his predispositions, but also by his ignorance and, above all, by his power or lack of power to use words.

In 1904, Ian Hamilton, who had been Kitchener's chief of staff in the Boer War, was sent out as an observer with the Japanese forces in the Russo-Japanese War. He published his impressions of the war

in two volumes modestly entitled *A Staff Officer's Scrap Book*. From it, I will give you one marvelous quotation:

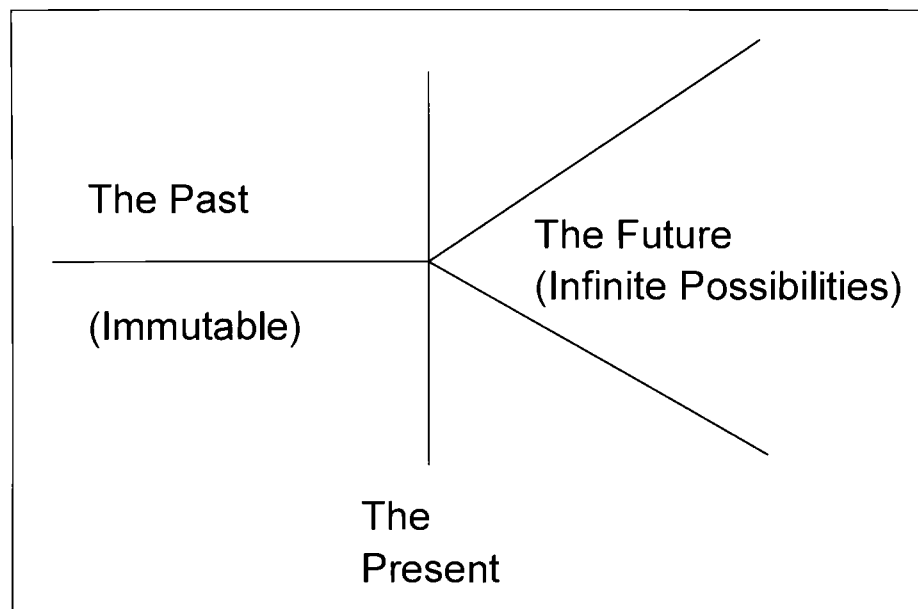
On the actual day of battle truths may be picked up for the asking; by the following morning they have already begun to get into their uniforms.

"Gallipoli" is a magic word for Marines. We like to tell the story that a few Marine thinkers at Quantico, helped by a Navy friend or two, during the 1920s and 1930s, analyzed the mistakes of Gallipoli and out of that came the amphibious doctrine that won World War II for the Allies. This is not quite true, but this is the legend.

As some readers undoubtedly already know, it was Gen Ian Hamilton who in March 1915 was selected to command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force that landed at Gallipoli. Hamilton's book, *Gallipoli*, was published in two volumes in 1920. For a lesson in perspective and viewpoint, read Ian Hamilton's *Gallipoli*, then Winston Churchill's account in his history of the First World War, and then, perhaps, Alan Morehead's *Gallipoli*.

Alan Morehead was an Australian journalist and war correspondent. Winston Churchill, before he became a politician and a statesman, was a soldier and a war correspondent. Bruce Catton was a journalist; so was Douglas Southall Freeman. Robert Sherrod, whom Marines like to think of as one of their own, was a journalist. The journalistic techniques of an investigative reporter are valuable to a

Figure 2



military historian. This was certainly true of S. L. A. Marshall, who made the reporter's interview into a respectable academic tool.

I have been privileged to have known every Marine Corps Commandant since and including Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift. Just about every one of them has been an avid reader of military history. With the help of Robert Asprey, Gen Vandegrift wrote a fine autobiography, *Once a Marine*. Gens Clifton B. Cates and Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., had a particular interest in World War I, in which they had fought as young officers. If it were not for Gen Shepherd we would not have the Marine Corps War Memorial at Arlington. Gen Shepherd also was responsible for the beginnings of our museum system as we now have it. Among our living former Commandants, Gens Wallace M. Greene,

Jr., and Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., are particularly prodigious readers.

*Reading* history is not of itself the same as *studying* history. *Reading* alone is a passive activity. *Studying* is an active process; you do something with the material. *Study* can take many forms, from simple thought and reflection, to—in the case of military history—staff rides and war games.

How does one capture the essence of all this reading and study? One technique is to keep a book diary: keep a record of what you read and include in that record a mini-book review or critique of what you got out of it. I have done that, not very well, through the years, using 5 by 8 filing cards. A much better way, today, would be to use your computer to build a data base of your professional reading and study.

The past is immutable and cannot be changed. The future, however, offers an infinite number of pathways. The record of the past, imperfect as it may be, can be of help in charting a course through this web of infinity. Both Marine Corps history and its larger parent, military history, must be regarded as essential elements of military training and professional military education. Both can provide valuable background and perspective for today's military planning and operations. Both can be a source of inspiration and a contributor to esprit de corps.

However, expect no magic formulae to emerge. Although history can give clues as to what may come, it cannot offer precise predictions of the future. What a study of history, despite all its flaws and imperfections, will do, most importantly, is to lead to understanding. I promise you.

□1775□

## Historic 8th and I Barracks Last in Corps with 'Live' Bugler for Daily Calls

by LCpl Chance D. Puma  
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

SINCE ANCIENT TIMES, all types of musical instruments have been associated with military traditions. Drums were used to "beat" commands to troops of the Roman Empire. Colonial American militia used British-influenced fifes to communicate on the battlefield.

The United States Marine Corps adopted the bugle as its instrument of choice for communication and ceremonial purposes more than a century ago.

Marine Corps posts throughout the world still use recorded bugle calls to send messages to Marines, but nowhere is the tradition of the bugle call more preserved than at "The Oldest Post of the Corps."

Marine Barracks 8th and I is the only Marine post still using a live bugler, or "duty music," to perform the traditional calls on a daily basis, according to retired MSgt Stephen Macsisak, a former member of the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps, and the current historian for the unit.

THE STAFF AT 8th and I, especially the Drum and Bugle Corps, has always tried to preserve music and its traditions at the Barracks, according to Macsisak. "Some things here just seem to resist change," he said.

The Marine Corps adopted the bugle as its duty music's instrument in 1881 and

established its first music school at the Barracks. At that time, the Corps began the practice of assigning newly enlisted Marine buglers to the guard of the day at all Marine posts, including barracks and ships. "Back in those days, the top of the classes went to sea and served as orderlies for ships' captains," said Macsisak. "They sounded all the calls aboard the ship and rang the bells."

Buglers at sea and in garrison had their work cut out for them when the Navy standardized the calls for the bugle in 1892. "There are 40 calls for the regular posts and about 125 sea-going calls," said Macsisak. "There's a call for everything, really," he said.

The modern calls have changed very little, though many of the original calls are no longer used on modern posts, accord-

*Cpl James R. McKinney prepares to sound a bugle call at the Vietnam War Memorial.*



ing to Macsisak. For instance, the warnings of "Fire Call" and "To Arms" are alarm calls that no longer fall under the responsibility of buglers because of modern alarms and communications. These signals, like the "Stable Call," have simply become outdated.

HOWEVER, MANY bugle calls are still as much a part of life in the Marine Corps as ever. "There is a lot of tradition involved with playing bugle calls," said LCpl Scott A. Pierce, a Drum and Bugle Corps soprano bugle player who stands duty as a bugler. "Depending on the day of the week, we play about 11 calls," he said. "The main ones are First Call, Colors, Chow Call, Liberty Call and Recall daily and Church Call on Sundays."

While civilian visitors to the Barracks sometimes acknowledge calls like morning and evening colors, the calls are mostly recognized by the Marines, according to Pierce, originally from Lockport, Louisiana.

"Having a live duty music on Centerwalk is definitely an impressive sight for visitors," said Sgt Mark S. Miller, ceremonial bugler for the Marine Barracks here. "It upholds the way bugle calls started and the way they were meant to be sounded," he said.

□1775□



# Gen Waller Portrait Once Again Adorns Quantico Club

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas  
Curator of Material History

A RECENTLY-RESTORED portrait of MajGen Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller, Sr., has been hung in the Waller Room of the new Tri-modular club at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia. This is the same portrait which hung for many years in the Waller Room of Harry Lee Hall, the former Officers' Club at Quantico. It was restored this past summer by the Lafayette Gallery of Alexandria, Virginia, in anticipation of its relocation. It now occupies the place of honor in this elegant dining room.

The painting was produced by Joseph Sacks, a Russian-born artist in Philadelphia, who was well-known for his portraits. It is a likeness of one of the most active and well-known officers to serve in the Marine Corps at the turn of the century. Gen Waller is shown in the full dress uniform of a major general, with all of his medals. From the details of the uniform and the biography of the artist, the period in which the painting was most likely executed can be put between 1917 and 1920. The artist was working in Philadelphia at that time and left for southern California in the early 1920s. Gen Waller was commanding the Marine Advanced Base Force in Philadelphia, and he retired in 1920. The date of the picture's acquisition by the Marine Corps is unknown, but it hung in the old Officers' Club for many years.

The years had taken their toll on the portrait, necessitating a complete overhaul. The Lafayette Gallery was selected to do the work from among several firms which had been considered and approached. The painting was restretched and relined after some old patches had been removed. Following this procedure, the old varnish was carefully removed and the entire painting was thoroughly cleaned. Some areas in which the pigment had flaked off were "in-painted," and the portrait was then revarnished. Finally, the gold leaf finish on the massive wood and plaster frame was fully restored. The cost of restoration, \$1,287, was funded from the Museum's operating budget.

LITTLETON W. T. WALLER was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1880 at the age of 24. A native

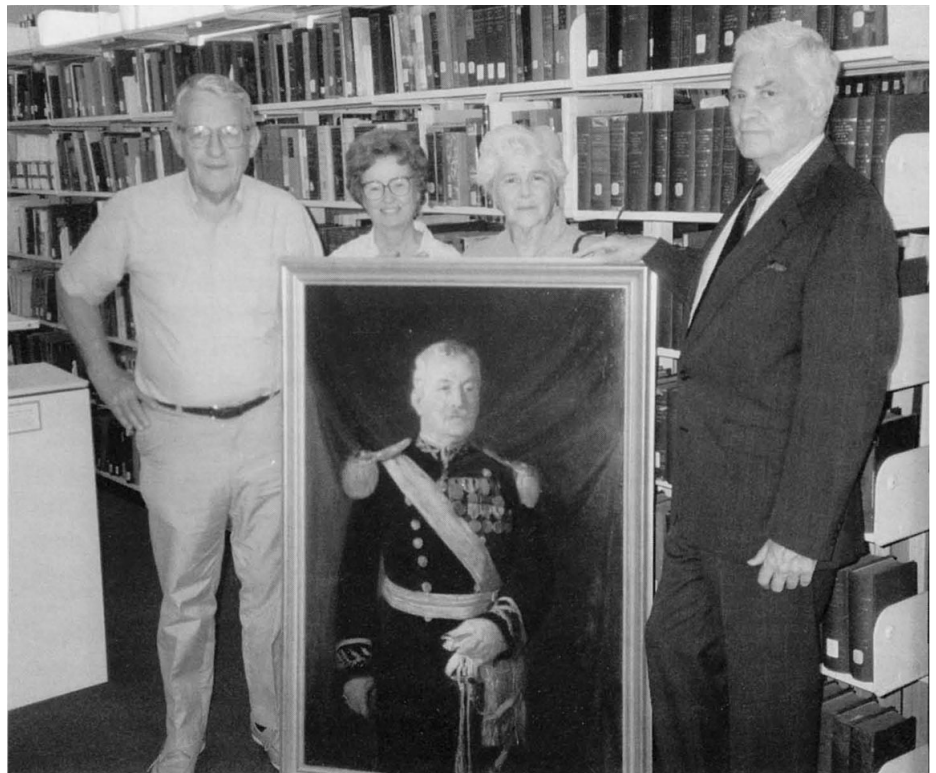
Virginian, he came from a family which dated back to the earliest years of the Commonwealth. In 1882, he participated in the joint British-U.S. landing at Alexandria, Egypt. During the Spanish-American War, he fought in Cuba with Col Robert W. Huntington's Battalion and was awarded the rare Special Meritorious Conduct Medal for Gallantry at Santiago de Cuba.

HE WAS TRANSFERRED to the other side of the world and served in the Philippines for the next four years. His famous march across Samar is detailed in *Fortitudine* in BGen Edwin H. Simmons' article, "Waller at Samar" (Spring 1986.) In addition to his service throughout the Philippine Insurrection of this time, he also led a battalion of Marines in relief of the besieged detachments at both Tientsin and Peking in China, in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. Then-Maj Waller was brevetted a lieutenant colonel in 1901 for "distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy" at Tientsin. He was also

recommended for a brevet advance to the rank of colonel for "distinguished service" during the Samar campaign.

From that time until the World War I period, Gen Waller participated in the expedition to Panama in 1903 and commanded the Marine Brigade during the 1906 Cuban Pacification campaign. He led the First Marine Brigade ashore in the landing at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914 and, in the next year, commanded the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in Haiti. He remained in this post for the next two years, and during that time all active opposition to the American occupation was quelled. Upon his return from Haiti in 1917, he assumed command of the Marine Corps Advanced Base Force at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was promoted to the rank of temporary major general in 1917 and retired in 1920. Gen Waller died in 1926, with a son, L. W. T. Waller, Jr., following in his footsteps: He also retired from the Marine Corps as a major general. A grandson, and namesake, also served as an officer in the Marine Corps until his retirement. □1775□

*Retired LtCol Littleton W. T. Waller II, left, grandson and namesake of two Marine major generals, with his wife and a family friend, join BGen Edwin H. Simmons in inspecting the restored portrait which now hangs in the Tri-modular Club at Quantico.*



## Readers Applaud Unit Genealogy Effort, Iraq Volume

### WHERE EWA WAS

I have a comment regarding the excellent article on genealogy in the summer [1995] issue. On the top right corner of page 5 is a reference to MAG-24 being relocated to Ewa. From the way it was written, it looks as though Ewa transitioned into the Naval Air Station, Barbers Point.

Not so. Ewa always was a separate and distinct physical and geographical entity. It was located somewhat in the Diamond Head direction from NAS Barbers Point, but there were two very separate airfields there. Some time well after WWII, it was decided to decommission MCAS Ewa and in so doing, the entire installation was eradicated.

It is entirely possible that the (today) perimeter of NAS Barbers Point does include that former MCAS, but I doubt it. There is now a great deal of construction going on in that general area; in fact, it is considered the island of Oahu's "second city."

Col Bruce Matheson, USMC (Ret)  
Kailua, Hawaii

### MORE FACT THAN FICTION

Your memorandum on your Center's unit lineage and honors program in the Summer 1995 *Fortitudine* was informative and encouraging. Encouraging because it would appear that the task is now based on hard research and documentation. Past limited inquiries at Camp Pendleton lead me to believe that much of some units' knowledge of their history has bordered on the anecdotal.

LtCol Robert P. Chaney, USMC (Ret)  
Carlsbad, California

### THE 'BIGGEST' EXERCISE

The [Summer 1995 *Fortitudine* feature] "Current Chronology of the Marine Corps" lists the Reserve training exercise "Pinnacle Advance" as the largest peacetime training exercise in the Marine Corps Reserve's 78-year history. Wrong!

In August 1970, I was privileged to have been the exercise director of "High Desert," wherein over 19,000 Marine Reservists were assembled at Camp Pendleton,

California, and surrounding bases and airfields. The exercise was attended by many flag officers, to include the then-Assistant Commandant of our Corps, the late Gen Lewis W. Walt. The exercise was an overwhelming success due to the outstanding efforts of the late BGen H. L. Oppenheimer, USMCR, and MajGen Richard Mulberry, USMCR (Ret), who were the brigade commander and the tactical exercise coordinator, respectively.

MajGen William J. Weinstein,  
USMCR (Ret)  
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

### IT'S ALL IN HOW IT'S SAID

I just had a belated look at the [Summer 1995] issue of *Fortitudine*, with the quiz on page 11. I admit that I didn't do very well, only batting .450 (one partially correct). However, I'm bound to wonder about the source of the data in question number 8: "Out of 2,346 downed enemy aircraft in the Pacific, how many can be attributed to the Marine Corps?" The answer is 982, but both figures defy explanation.

According to the massive compilation of Dr. Frank Olynyk, 13,453 Japanese aircraft were credited to American fighter pilots in the Pacific. This excludes attack and bomber crews as well as land- or ship-based antiaircraft gunners.

The breakdown among the three services is: Navy, 6,826; Army Air Forces, 5,151 (excluding 1,496 CBI Theater); and Marine Corps, 1,476.

Also, I'm curious about the answer to number 9, the first commissioned officer awarded the Medal of Honor in World War II. Though retroactive, Capt Henry Elrod's posthumous award from Wake Island usually is listed for that distinction. Lacking references at hand, I wonder if there is confusion over the date for Lt. Cannon "defending his command post against the Japanese on Midway Island on 7 December 41."

Barrett Tillman  
Mesa, Arizona

EDITOR'S NOTE: Statistics, particularly when it comes to such things as downed

aircraft, slide around. Even so, we did make an error. Our best count (which doesn't mean absolute accuracy) is that Marine Corps pilots and air crews shot down 2,355 (vice 2,346) Japanese aircraft. The 125 Marine aces accounted for 982 enemy aircraft, or 42 percent of the Marine aerial victories. Therefore the question should have been worded something like the following: "Of the 2,355 downed Japanese aircraft attributed to Marine Corps aviation, how many are credited to Marine Corps aces?" There are also problems whenever a claim is made as being a first. 1stLt George H. Cannon received the Medal of Honor for actions on 7 December 1941. Maj Henry T. Elrod's Medal of Honor is for actions from 8 to 23 December 1941. We don't have the exact date that the posthumous award was made to Lt Cannon, but it was some time prior to June 1942. Maj Elrod's widow received his Medal of Honor on 8 November 1946. Incidentally, having successfully rededicated Henderson Field at Guadalcanal, we are now negotiating with the Army to name the unnamed field on Wake Island, the Elrod Field.

### THE LOST EDITORS

Check your facts and "Readers Always Write" (and sometimes are right). Your "Fortitudine is 25" box in the [Summer 1995] issue omits Herb Hart and myself as editors between Hilliard and Buckner. Check your mastheads for ca. 1974-78.

Nevertheless, since then [*Fortitudine* has] gone from a good to a first-rate journal . . .

Col F. Brooke Nihart, USMC (Ret)  
McLean, Virginia

EDITOR'S NOTE: Col Nihart is former Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums, and Col Herbert M. Hart, USMC (Ret), former Deputy Director for History, of the History and Museums Division, publisher of *Fortitudine*. These two colonels indeed pulled extra duty two decades ago as acting editors in the interim between longtime editors Col Jack B. Hilliard, USAFR, and Maj David N. Buckner, USMC.

## NONCOMBATANT RESCUE

I received recently your summer issue that contained the 1994 chronology. I was disappointed not to see mentioned Dynamic Impact 94, an important NATO amphibious exercise conducted at Cape Teulada, Sardinia, Italy, in May 1994. I was privileged to be the exercise director.

The 24th MEU participated in this exercise comprising amphibious and airborne forces from six nations. The exercise's significance is in the fact that it was *not only* NATO's first major exercise in nearly two years, but also that it was the first NATO Noncombatant Evacuation Operation exercise. . . . MEU helicopter assets were used extensively to support all the national contingents, to include a Royal Marine helo assault. Interoperability was the watchword.

Col William T. Anderson, USMCR  
Supreme Headquarters  
Allied Powers, Europe

## THORNY BUSHES

I enjoyed your article, "A Day Spent on Iwo Jima" [Memorandum from the Director, Spring 1995]. As you may recall, I organized the 1970 and 1980 trips to Iwo Jima to commemorate the battle jointly with the Japanese survivors.

Since, with the passage of time, more and more historical articles are based upon what someone else has previously written, may I take the liberty of pointing out some things which I believe to be incorrect:

The story about the "seeding" of the island is one that keeps recurring, but with some inconsistency. The first that I ever heard of this was an article in *National Geographic* many years ago on the Bonin Islands. According to that story, it was the Japanese who had seeded the island in order to obtain additional camouflage. As I recall, the article said that the seeding had no effect until after the war. When we went to the island in 1970, there were some tall bushes (or trees) with small thorns on them. We were told that this was the result of the Japanese seeding.

I would hate to think that the Americans seeded the island with thorny bushes. . . . I wonder if there is any real historical basis for the belief that anyone seeded the island. Or has this been scuttlebutt passed over the decades . . . ?

On your map of Iwo Jima Today, I was surprised that Gen Kuribayashi's cave was

shown as being north of the hard road. When I visited the island in 1970 (guided by Maj Y. Horie, of Gen Kuribayashi's staff), the cave that we were shown as his last command post was in the gorge south of the hard road . . . . In 1985, I was traveling around the island in the company of Gen Kuribayashi's daughter and grandson. She went to the same place that was pointed out to me in 1970 and 1980 and . . . told me that she believed that this was her father's "last position."

Also in 1985, I was taken through the "hospital cave." This was a very long tunnel with many, many side tunnels. We entered a little bit east of what was then the Japanese Naval Self-Defense Force Headquarters which, as I recall, was very close to where the old Army Air Corps operations building had previously been. This is a different location than that shown on your Iwo Jima Today map.

I was interested in your comments about the Marine cemeteries. When we went there in 1970, when the island was not grown up as much as it was in 1980, there was the stone pedestal for the 5th Marine Division cemetery marker. But the marker itself had been removed. When we went there in 1985 we could not even find the pedestal. We never did see the other markers. But this does not mean that they were not there . . . .

You mentioned the Afro-Americans. I heard about the Army Duck drivers, but I never heard of the ammunition company and the three depot companies of Afro-American Marines. I do know that there were some Afro-American Marines in the 5th Division service battalion (or company) . . . . Until I joined the 28th Marines, I served in the shore party for three 5th Division beaches. I never saw any Afro-American Marines.

I am sure you are somewhat reluctant to give too much credence to the stories of "old soldiers." But experience has proven that my memory is fairly reliable, at least when it is based on what I personally saw and what I personally heard . . . .

Charles E. Early  
Sarasota, Florida

*EDITOR'S NOTE: BGen Simmons replies, "Perhaps I should have qualified my comment concerning the 'seeding' of Iwo with the caveat 'it is said.' I cannot document that it was done, but all agree, including yourself, that the ground cover gives the*

*island a greatly different appearance than in 1945. The map that was distributed to visitors (and reproduced with the article) was schematic and not to scale. Its purpose was to acquaint the visitors with the stops that would be made. I am surprised that you saw no African-American Marines on the beaches. They were very much there (see pages 23 and 24 of The Right to Fight: African-American Marines in World War II. However, the photo on page 24 is really of DUKW company soldiers, rather than Marines).*

## MARINES IN NORTHERN IRAQ

Thank you for the advance copy of *Humanitarian Operations in Northern Iraq, 1991: With Marines in Operation Provide Comfort* by LtCol Ronald J. Brown. It was a great pleasure for me to recall working with Brigadier General Zinni and all the Marines who contributed to the success of the Joint Task Force.

American military forces played an important role from the start, and LtCol Brown described that role and the context in which it took place in vivid detail. In northern Iraq, a rapid transition from fighting a war to rescuing the innocent was made. There were many obstacles to success, including the lack of an infrastructure and the absence of a status of forces agreement, but Provide Comfort showed what our forces can do in an extreme humanitarian crisis. Everyone who took part can be proud of the Herculean efforts in Provide Comfort. The Corps and LtCol Brown can be justifiably proud of his work in capturing and explaining the USMC role in that operation.

Gen John M. Shalikashvili, USA  
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Washington, D.C.

## AIR HISTORY GRANTS

The Air Force Historical Research Agency announces grants to encourage study of the history of air power through use of the USAF historical document collection at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. Awards range from \$250 to \$2,500. Applicants must have a graduate degree or equivalent scholarly accomplishment, and be willing to visit the collection during fiscal year 1997. Active-duty military personnel are eligible. Applications, which must be returned by 1 October 1996, are available from Commander, AFHRA, 600 Chennault Circle, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112-6424.

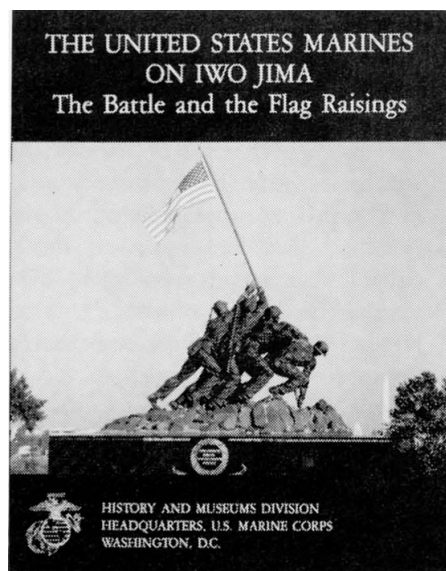
# Reference Historians' Tasks Multiplied by Anniversary

by Danny J. Crawford  
Head, Reference Section

**B** GEN EDWIN H. SIMMONS, recently retired as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, devoted his "Memorandum from the Director" in the Summer 1995 *Fortitudine* to the unit lineage and honors program, administered by History and Museums Division's Reference Section. While stating that this program is an important function of the section, Gen Simmons noted that it also answered nearly 8,000 information requests, completed 21 commemorative naming actions, and responded to many priority requests from the Commandant and the Headquarters, Marine Corps, staff.

The past year brought a flood of requests surrounding the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II, coming to a crest with events held both in Washington, D.C., and overseas. In February, more than 20,000 people paid tribute to those who fought on Iwo Jima, during commemoration activities at the Marine Corps War Memorial, the Iwo Jima Memorial, in Arlington National Cemetery. Many of those in attendance took the opportunity to visit the Marine Corps Historical Center not only to see the display of the Iwo Jima flags in the Marine Corps Museum, but also to look at muster rolls, casualty reports, and war diaries from the battle. Also during the week-long commemoration, section historians assisted many of the former Marine members of Congress in the preparation of special remarks which they rose to make on the House and Senate floors in honor of fallen comrades of World War II.

In the following month, March, day-long commemoration activities on the island of Iwo Jima attended by the Commandant, Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.; Secretary of the Navy John H. Dalton; MarForPac Commander LtGen Charles C. Krulak; and former Vice President and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale, brought the requirement to prepare "trip books" for the Commandant and the Secretary. These historical trip books have been produced throughout the 50th anniversary period to provide CMC and other DOD officials informative looks at the his-



stories of many of the Pacific island campaigns, usually including first-person accounts of the battles, as well as providing looks at the islands as they are today.

**I**N TIME FOR the 14 March anniversary event on Iwo Jima, the Reference Section published its revision and update of the popular history, *The United States Marines on Iwo Jima: The Battle and the Flag Raisings*. This revision of the 1967 pamphlet adds new material on the two flag raisings on Iwo Jima as well as updated biographical material on some of the flag raisers. Additionally, the new pamphlet adds new photos of the flag raisings and the participants, as well as information on the Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington.

World War II anniversary queries continued unabated throughout the summer months, peaking in a flurry of requests surrounding the multitude of V-J Day commemorative events held in Washington, in Hawaii, on board the USS *Missouri*, and elsewhere. Requests for statistics, casualty information, famous quotes, and other information were received in the Reference Section from the media, Marine veterans, and DOD officials preparing of speeches marking the end of the war.

Throughout this period the section provided photographic support to activities making the 50th anniversary of World War II. In addition to assisting the DOD

and Marine Corps World War II 50th Anniversary Commemoration Committees; the Public Affairs Office at Headquarters, Marine Corps; *Gazette* and *Leatherneck* magazines; the media; and in-house History and Museums Division publications and exhibits, the Section also provided photographs to various museums around the world.

Requests for historic photograph support of all types was a pressing requirement throughout the year. Reference Section, for example, provided photographs of former Marine and baseball legend Ted Williams for a display at U.S. Central Command at McDill Air Force Base in Florida. Mr. Williams was slated to be the guest of honor for the Marine Corps birthday ball hosted in November by the Central Command. Reference historians also assisted in identifying and locating photographs for the revision of *Home of the Commandants*, the popular volume being updated and reprinted by the Marine Corps Association. The section also provided a large selection of historic photographs for use in a special slide presentation at Gen Mundy's farewell dinner in June, just before he completed his term as Commandant.

**R**eference Section was heavily committed during June and July in providing both photographic and informational support to the many activities surrounding the dedication of the new Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. Photographs from the Section's files were used by the Museums Branch in preparing modular exhibits on the Korean War which were displayed as a preview at the Historical Center and then at their destination, the special "Military Museum Tent" on the Mall in Washington, where more than 15,000 visitors observed them. In addition, thousands of Korean War veterans visited both the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico and the Marine Corps Historical Center and Museum. Many of the veterans were interested in obtaining information on their units' operations in Korea, or in reviewing unit diaries for rosters of personnel or

casualty information on fellow Marines.

One of the section's on-going functions is to assist veterans groups in preparing unit histories and in compiling lists of their comrades for upcoming reunions. It is always a source of pride to the members of the Reference Section when a Marine veterans' group takes the time to let us know that our efforts really helped their cause. This was the case recently with "G-3-1 Korea." On 23 October 1995, LtGen Stephen G. Olmstead, USMC (Ret), and Mr. Carl Winterwerp visited the Center to present a plaque on behalf of the members of George Company, 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, for the "untiring effort of the Reference Section staff on behalf of Marine veterans of the Korean War" in locating historical records and assisting in locating fellow Marine veterans.

Reference historians continued to manage other important ongoing aspects of the Marine Corps Historical Program during the year. Regular readers of *Fortitudine* will recall that the Reference Section administers the Marine Corps Commemorative Naming Program, which seeks to honor the memories of notable or heroic deceased Marines, and other members of the naval services, by the naming of base and station facilities in their honor. All commemorative naming actions require the personal approval of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Several interesting naming actions were processed by the Reference Section and approved by the Commandant during 1995.

**I**N APRIL 1995, Gen Mundy approved the naming of a new dental clinic at Camp Hansen, Okinawa, in honor of Dental Technician Third Class John W. Drinkhouse, USN. DT3 Drinkhouse was killed in action on 18 November 1967 in the vicinity of Dong Ha, Quang Tri Province, Republic of Vietnam, while serving with the 3d Dental Company, 3d Medical Battalion, 3d Marine Division. He was the sole dental technician killed by enemy fire during the Vietnam War.

In one of his first namings as CMC, Gen Charles C. Krulak in September 1995 approved the naming of a training and education facility at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, in honor of Col Jerry W. Marvel, USMC. A combat pilot who was shot down over Hanoi during the Vietnam War, and subsequently interned as a prisoner of war, Col Marvel

later made notable contributions to training and education at Marine Corps air bases in the eastern United States. He died suddenly in May of this year.

In October 1995, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Barstow, California, received CMC approval to honor a hometown hero by the dedication of a new dining facility in honor of Private Donald L. Stonesifer, USMC, a native of Barstow. The young Marine gave his life for his country on 11 August 1968 in Quang Nam Province, Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, during Operation Mameluke Thrust.

The Current Chronology of the Marine Corps, which outlines significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history, has been compiled by the Reference Section annually since 1982. These chronologies are available for review in the Reference Section. Each chronology is compiled by researching numerous primary and secondary sources. Literally hundreds of pages are reviewed by reference historians each week to build the chronology. Sources include official records, such as Marine Corps operational summaries, unit command chronologies, and summaries of activities for Headquarters, Marine Corps. Items of interest are also collected from a variety of secondary sources, including magazines, journals, newspapers, and press releases.

Items from the above sources relevant to Marine Corps history are also regularly incorporated into the four main groups of Reference Section files: geographical, subject, unit, and biographical. In recent years, subject files for "Operations" have become some of the most significant and heavily used files in Reference Section. These files include information on Marine Corps participation in crisis response or humanitarian mission operations during the past several years, including those in

Panama, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Bangladesh, Philippines, Haiti, Cuba, and Bosnia.

**N**EW FILES ARE created weekly to cover a vast array of topics with some of the most recent being files on the Commandant's recent move to new office space in the Pentagon, on the new Korean War Veterans Memorial and the planned World War II memorial in Washington, and on new and redesignated Marine units.

Probably the one area where Reference historians are devoting more time today than was the case five or 10 years ago, is in providing direct historical support to the Commandant and his staff as well as other key decision-makers at Headquarters, Marine Corps. The Historical Branch has always received requests from Headquarters action officers seeking historical information to lend perspective or background to ongoing issues and studies. With the intense scrutiny placed on service roles and missions during the past few years, however, the use of the sections' resources, and those of the Center's Archives and Library Sections, have skyrocketed.

In Gen Mundy's four years as Commandant, his staff made frequent use of Reference Section and other Division historical resources. Judging by the first several months of Gen Krulak's commandancy, this trend will continue, as officers of the Commandants Staff Group have been in contact with reference historians on an almost daily basis. Many of Gen Krulak's speeches, including those given recently at Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario; at the commissioning of the USS *Carter Hall* in New Orleans; and at the Surgeon General's Leaders Conference, reflect substantial input from Reference Section records and files. □1775□

*At the presentation of the G-3-1 Korea Association certificate are, from left, George MacGillivray, Shelia Gramblin, retired MajGen Stephen G. Olmstead, Danny J. Crawford, Anne A. Ferrante, Robert V. Aquilina, Lena M. Kaljot, and Carl Winterwerp.*



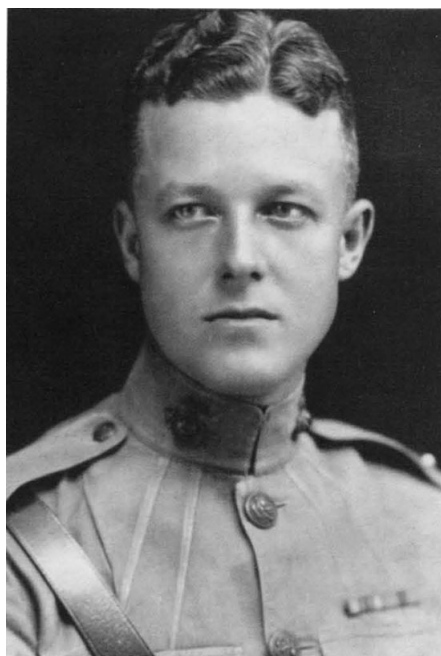
## LtGen Craig's Father Warned Him About the Marines

by Benis M. Frank, Chief Historian

RETIRED MARINE LtGen Edward A. Craig, 98, died at his home in El Cajon, California, on 11 December 1994. The son of an Army officer, Gen Craig was born in Danbury, Connecticut, on 22 November 1896. He was attending St. John's Military Academy in Delafield, Wisconsin, when America entered World War I. As he said in his oral history interview, having been raised on Army posts practically all of his life, he fully expected to go into the Army, but one had to be 21 to be commissioned an Army second lieutenant, and only 20 in the Marine Corps, so he chose the Marine Corps and sent a telegram to his father when he first took the Marine Corps examination. He said, "I'm entering the U.S. Marine Corps. I have a chance for a commission." His father quickly replied, "Do not join the U.S. Marines under any circumstances. A terrible bunch of drunks and bums. (signed) Father." Gen Craig acknowledged that his father changed his opinion later and became "very pro-Marines."

Commissioned in August 1917, Lt Craig was assigned to the First Officers Training Class at Quantico, where he joined other new Marine officers, a number of whom were to become outstanding and well-known leaders in the Corps. Upon completion of the school in November, instead of going to France as he wanted to, Lt Craig was assigned to the 8th Marines on deployment to Galveston, Texas, where he remained for a year and a half, guarding the oil fields and participating in field training.

In April 1919, he boarded the *Hancock* for deployment to Santo Domingo City, where, after a brief stopover in Haiti, he joined the Second Provisional Brigade. For two years, Lt Craig was in the field, commanding the 70th Company, which had small outposts all over the eastern district of the Dominican Republic, operating against bandits. He noted in his interview that one of the innovations in Santo Domingo was the deployment of mounted Marines on patrols. Two companies of the brigade were totally mounted; he had a mounted detachment while at Chicharrones.



*As a captain of Marines, Edward A. Craig was aide to MajGenComdt John A. Lejeune, whom he later called "a great man."*

IN THE EARLY YEARS of his career following assignment to the Dominican Republic, Lt Craig commanded a guard detachment at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound (1921-1923); was stationed in the Philippines at Olongapo (1923-1924); commanded the Marine Detachment in *Huron* (1924-1926), during which time he had temporary detached duty in Shanghai guarding the International Settlement; and a short tour at the Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

For three years, Capt Craig was aide to MajGenComdt John A. Lejeune, in the last years of the latter's commandancy. In recalling this duty, Gen Craig remembered Gen Lejeune as being "... a great man ... and that he did much for the Marine Corps." In addition to his duties as aide, Capt Craig was tasked with acting as recorder to the Examining Board at Headquarters Marine Corps; he was in charge of the guard of the Navy building in which the Marine headquarters existed; and he also was in charge of engagements for the Marine Band. He further recalled that "Each morning at 7 o'clock I was required to be at the stables, which at that time were about two blocks from the Navy

building, where headquarters was located in those days. And Gen Lejeune would come in at seven promptly, and we would ride horseback for one hour, always at a trot. Gen Lejeune used a McClellan saddle and did not post, so he got well shaken up on these rides . . . I remember one time his horse stopped suddenly, and he went on over his head. I jumped off to help him, but he was on his feet and back on his horse before I could hardly get to him."

GEN CRAIG CONTINUED, "The general was a man who thought very little of himself. As a consequence he would appear many times out of uniform, his stewards having forgotten to put on certain ribbons or insignia, his rank or Corps. So consequently, I carried a supply in my pocket or had them handy where I could check when he came in; and if I saw one was missing, I would simply pin it on him."

When it came time for Gen Lejeune to retire, he told his aide that he could go anywhere he wanted, and Capt Craig opted to join the Guardia Nacional in Nicaragua. He joined the Guardia in June 1929 and was assigned as Department Commander at Chinandega. Gen Craig recalled that shortly after his arrival there, a young officer by the name of Lewis Puller arrived, having been sent up from Managua as battalion quartermaster. "This made Lewis very upset as he never desired quartermaster duty. He wanted to get out in the field and chase the bandits, who were numerous in that area; and I arranged for him to take patrols out regardless of the fact that he was battalion quartermaster. Lewis did so well on these patrols that he was later assigned as commanding officer of a Guardia company with the mission of patrolling that general area to rid it of bandits. He did a wonderful job for the next year or so." Gen Craig found that his Guardia duty was quite onerous, for he had to spend considerable time in the field on horseback, traversing the full extent of his assigned territory.

Following this slightly more than two-year tour, Gen Craig was assigned to the





*MajGen Craig, right, assistant division commander of the 1st Marine Division, receives a second star from Marine MajGen O. P. Smith. Gen Craig was responsible for training units which would go into combat in Korea with himself as brigade commander.*

Marine Corps Base, San Diego, in late 1931 and would remain there in several different duty assignments until 1937. During this time, he spent nearly six months back in Nicaragua as a member of the Electoral Commission sent there to supervise the elections. In June 1937, he was assigned to Senior School, at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, following which, Gen Craig returned to San Diego to become the base adjutant for a year before he reported as the Marine officer/intelligence officer on the staff of Adm Ernest J. King's Aircraft Battle Force stationed at the Naval Air Station, San Diego.

**D**URING THIS TOUR, he spent some time on the aircraft carriers *Yorktown* and *Enterprise*. Two months after joining Adm King's staff, King was transferred. Gen Craig recalled that duty under the new commander was much easier "than under Adm King, who was a real work horse and required everybody under him to be the same. I noticed that a good many officers on his staff had developed ulcers during the period they were under Adm King, but Adm King nevertheless got results, and he had that Aircraft Bat-

tle Force ready for war when he left." Following King's departure and a short time under his replacement, for the greater portion of the time he was with the Force, Gen Craig served under Adm William F. Halsey, of whom he thought highly.

His next assignment sent him back to the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, where he commanded the Guard Battalion from July 1941 to February 1942, when he took command of the 2d Pioneer Battalion. In June he joined Col Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 9th Marines as regimental executive officer. Two months later he was given command of Service Troops, 3d Marine Division, which he took overseas to New Zealand. It was while he was in New Zealand that Col Craig learned that his wife, who had been ill for a long time, was in very critical condition and not expected to live. His corps commander refused his request for emergency leave, and on Guadalcanal before the Bougainville invasion, he received a letter from Mrs. Shepherd stating that his wife had died. He was quite shaken to receive this news. Because of the congestion in the mail system, he continued to receive his wife's letters for almost a month after her death.

He was given command of the 9th Ma-

rines in July 1943, and led the regiment in the landing on Bougainville. He also led the 9th Marines in the invasion of Guam. For his role in the subsequent recapture of Guam, he was awarded the Navy Cross. His citation read: "For extraordinary heroism as a regimental commander during action against the enemy on Guam, Marianas Islands, from 21 July to 10 August 1944. From the time of landing with the assault elements of his regiment, under heavy machine gun, mortar, and small arms fire, until organized resistance ceased, Col Craig frequently subjected himself, on his front lines, to enemy fire, and displayed the highest degree of bold, aggressive, and fearless leadership . . . His outstanding courage, aggressive leadership, and unselfish devotion to duty constantly inspired his officers and men and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

**I**N SEPTEMBER 1944, Col Craig became the operations officer (G-3) of V Amphibious Corps for the landings on Iwo Jima. In July 1945, Col Craig returned to the west coast, and served first as chief of staff of the Marine Training Command, San Diego Area, and then as commanding officer of the Redistribution Regiment (Provisional) of the Marine Training and Replacement and Training Command in the same area. After six months as the chief instructor of the Troop Training Unit, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet, he was ordered to take a team to Japan to train Eighth Army troops in amphibious operations. While there, he was promoted to brigadier general and returned to California. He was sent overseas once more, this time in 1947 as assistant division commander of the 1st Marine Division in China. That year, while still in China, Gen Craig took command of the 1st Provisional Brigade, which was to be stationed on Guam. Here, he found that his officers and Marines had to build a camp from almost nothing. As a matter of fact, officers and noncommissioned officers had to build the quonset huts which were to house their dependents. As he later recalled, the brigade camp was notable in many respects. "It was built entirely by Marines. And that included the water system, the sewage system . . . and electrical systems, and complete shops for the maintenance and storage of ordnance and motor transport."

Following a two-year tour as 1st Brigade commander, Gen Craig was ordered to Camp Pendleton as 1st Marine Division assistant division commander under Maj-Gen Graves B. Erskine, a hard taskmaster whose primary aim at that time was to get the division up to the standards he always required of any unit he commanded. Since Gen Erskine headed both the division and the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, and because he was either in Hawaii or in Washington most of the time, and was sent to Indo-China on an inspection trip in 1950, Gen Craig became responsible for the operations and training of the division. When North Korean forces invaded South Korea, the division was put on an alert. On 7 July, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade was reactivated, practically stripping the 1st Marine Division of all its organic units to serve as the core of the brigade. Gen Craig recalled that "Organizing a brigade was not too difficult, as I organized it practically along the lines of the brigade I had in Guam." The division was at peacetime strength, and Gen Craig's request to add a third company to each battalion and a third platoon to each company was disapproved. Despite his argument that the brigade might have to go directly into battle in Korea at any time, and that the future of the Marine Corps might rest on what the Marines did there, did not change the decision. Gen Craig believed that in view of the very critical situation of the Corps in the postwar unification struggle, it was important for the brigade to do well in Korea.

For Gen Craig, command of the brigade in the Pusan Perimeter, for that was where the Marines were inserted into the Korean War, had to be the crowning achievement of his career. Gen Craig flew out to Tokyo ahead of the brigade and reported to Adm C. Turner Joy, who commanded the naval forces in the Western Pacific, and then went over to Gen Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. He found MacArthur to be most friendly, for when Gen Craig entered his office, MacArthur said, "I have a reputation for not liking Marines. But, I'm very proud of the fact that the 1st Marine Division served under me in World War II, and I would have liked to have kept them with me at all times in World War II, but they took them away. And I'm very glad to have you here with the 1st Brigade." Shortly thereafter, while picking out the billeting area near Osaka for the brigade



*In May 1951, Marine Commandant Gen Clifton B. Cates congratulates MajGen Craig on receiving the Distinguished Service Medal as Mrs. Craig looks on. The citation hailed Craig's conduct of the Nakdong River and Inchon-Seoul campaigns in the Korean War.*

and the division, he was ordered to Korea. Here he was to report to LtGen Walton H. Walker, commander of the Eighth Army, at Taegu. Walker was most cordial to Craig and told the Marine that he did not know exactly where the brigade would be used at that time. "... the situation was changing so rapidly that they might be used anywhere on the perimeter; but that I would be used on the left flank."

**T**HE FIRST elements of the brigade landed at Pusan on 2 August, and until it was withdrawn on 3 September to go into reserve for the Inchon landing, it was heavily engaged by the enemy. Marines, supported by the Corsairs of the carrier-based Marine Fighter Squadrons 214 and 323, severely punished the North Koreans opposite them and maintained the integrity of the Eighth Army perimeter until its withdrawal. Gen Craig led the brigade in three decisive engagements within the Pusan Perimeter, deflecting the North Korean drive for the port of Pusan.

Gen Craig's brigade joined the 1st Marine Division at sea for the 15 September landing at Inchon. He remained assistant division commander during the operations

leading to the capture of Seoul and all through the Chosin Reservoir campaign. For his services in Korea, he was decorated with the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, and two Air Medals. He returned to the United States in early 1951 to become director of the Marine Corps Reserve. He decided to retire in June 1951 with 34 years of active service. Of his career, Gen Craig said, "My great satisfaction in serving the Corps was the opportunity of seeing the Corps steadily improve in efficiency and equipment and the type of person serving in it. I think that the Marine Corps at the present time [May, 1968] is far above that of any previous period . . . . I think the only thing that probably hasn't changed, so far as the individuals in the Corps go, is their courage, their ability to fight and win. I don't think that will ever change in the Corps."

Gen Craig was a good friend of the Marine Corps historical program. If he read something in *Fortitudine* or one of Historical Division's publications which pleased him, he would always write, commenting favorably on what he had read. □1775□

# Sword Here May Be First Taken from Japanese by Marine

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas  
Curator of Material History

**W**HAT MAY WELL be the first sword captured from the Japanese by a Marine in World War II was recently donated to the Marine Corps Museum. The donor, Maj Gene C. Martin, USMC (Ret), of Tillamook, Oregon, took this sword while manning a defensive position on the island of Tulagi during the early morning hours of 8 August 1942. The attack on Tulagi, an island across the Sealark Channel from Guadalcanal, was one of the opening moves in the Solomons campaign. The initial assault on the island was carried out on 7 August by the 1st Marine Raider Battalion, under the command of the legendary LtCol Merritt A. Edson, supported by the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines.

After fighting their way across the island, the raiders set up a defensive perimeter for the night and over the next several hours, suffered several concerted attacks and numerous small infiltration attempts by the Japanese. Martin, then a platoon sergeant (a rank equivalent to today's staff sergeant) in Company D, 1st Raider Battalion, had posted his men in a long ditch near the cricket pitch of the British official residence at nightfall. After checking on his men shortly after midnight, he heard one of his Marines challenge four shadowy figures who had materialized at his elbow. The strong odor of rice powder indicated that they were the enemy. Martin knew that smell from his prior service with the Peking Legation Guard in China in the years just before the war when he came into daily contact with Japanese troops.

**M**AJ MARTIN described the next moments in an article he wrote for the Raider Association's Newsletter, the *Dope Sheet*, in 1957:

The grip of my Reising gun lay in my right hand, which was extended full length at my side. The safety catch was on, and I knew that when it moved, it would sound like someone had snapped on a light switch. Nonetheless, while the Nips carried on their confab, with Cooley again repeating, "Lucky Strike!", I very slowly elevated the muzzle of the Reising and at the same time eased



*An example of fine Japanese craftsmanship and in excellent condition, Maj Martin's sword has a burnished bronze guard and a frosted silver ornament in the form of three cherry blossoms on each side of the black rayskin grip. The scabbard is lacquered black.*

my left hand over to the safety. It clicked off. I guess no one heard it but me. The Japs were restless. The man in charge, who stood closest to me, was carrying his sheathed sword. Two others had rifles, and the third a light or heavy machine gun slung over his shoulder.

I can clearly remember the old time-worn saying going through my mind: "Shoot first; ask questions later." I did, at the same time shouting, "They're Japs, Cooley, give 'em hell!" The first round—a tracer—was for the leader. The second stopped the guy on his left. The others spread like the wind, ending up, it turned out later, in the ditch with other Raiders . . . I still have the sword that the Jap officer carried.

The sword was donated to the Museum through the assistance of Jim Childs, a former raider living in Vienna, Virginia, and James "Horse" Smith, also a former raider and a volunteer in the Division's Personal Papers Collection. It is an example of Japanese fine craftsmanship, not one of the mass-produced swords which were most often encountered by Allied troops in the Pacific. The blade is handmade and in excellent condition. Maj Martin engraved one side of the blade with the inscription, "Platoon Sergeant Gene C. Martin, USMC, 1st Raider Bn, Tulagi, B.S.I., 8 Aug 42" and "To my beloved wife Peggy" on the other. The hilt has a

copper-colored burnished bronze *tsuba*, or guard, and a frosted silver *menuki* ornament in the form of three cherry blossoms on each side of the black rayskin grip. The black lacquered scabbard has frosted gilt mountings and still retains its leather dress belt hanger.

**T**HE MARINE CORPS MUSEUM has an excellent collection of Japanese swords, many of which have been used in its exhibits on World War II throughout the years. Most of the swords in the collection were captured during fighting on Pacific islands during World War II or surrendered by Japanese officers at the end of the war. All of these swords have been examined by experts in the field. A former Japanese Embassy defense attache identified one which apparently had been gathered up in the disarming of the Japanese population in 1945. It was returned to its owners in 1978. (See *Fortitudine*, Volume VIII, Number 3, Winter 1978-79.)

Plans for Maj Martin's sword include display in the "Recent Accessions" exhibit at the entrance of the Marine Corps Museum in the Historical Center, and eventual display in the first of the Museum's two "Time Tunnel" cases devoted to World War II. When that exhibit is reworked under our planned Museum renovation, this sword is programmed to replace the standard-issue *Showa* (post-1925) Japanese sword which has been on display since 1977. □1775□

## 'Newsmaps' Kept Citizens on Top of War Developments

by Amy J. Cantin  
Personal Papers Archivist

**D**URING WORLD WAR II the Army Orientation Course, a Special Service Division of Army Service Forces in the War Department, produced large informational posters called "Newsmaps." These posters were combinations of updates on the war fronts, maps outlining allied and axis areas of occupation and general information. Their purpose was to keep Americans current on war news and to give them some special topics to think about. The information used in producing the posters was gathered from sources available to the public.

The front of each Newsmag featured "The War Fronts" summarizing the events and advancements of Allied forces around the world. This information was broken down by country, region of the world, and types of offensive. News articles summarized the week's events by relaying the progress of various campaigns, quantitative analysis of casualties and equipment lost, and territorial gains. The news arti-

cle were accompanied by a large, colored world map with a numbering key. Each news article was numbered so that the reader could easily identify the article with the appropriate part of the world. The number on the map was accompanied by a caption which summarized the article. For example, on a map dated for the week of 2 to 9 April 1943, article number two entitled "Solomons," summarized the Japanese air attack on American shipping in the Central Solomons. The caption on the map read, "Japs Attack U.S. Shipping With 98 Planes" and the Solomon Islands were clearly identified. The map also had a colored legend to identify the countries that were associated with the United Nations or Axis and Axis-occupied nations, or had formal relations with Axis and neutral countries.

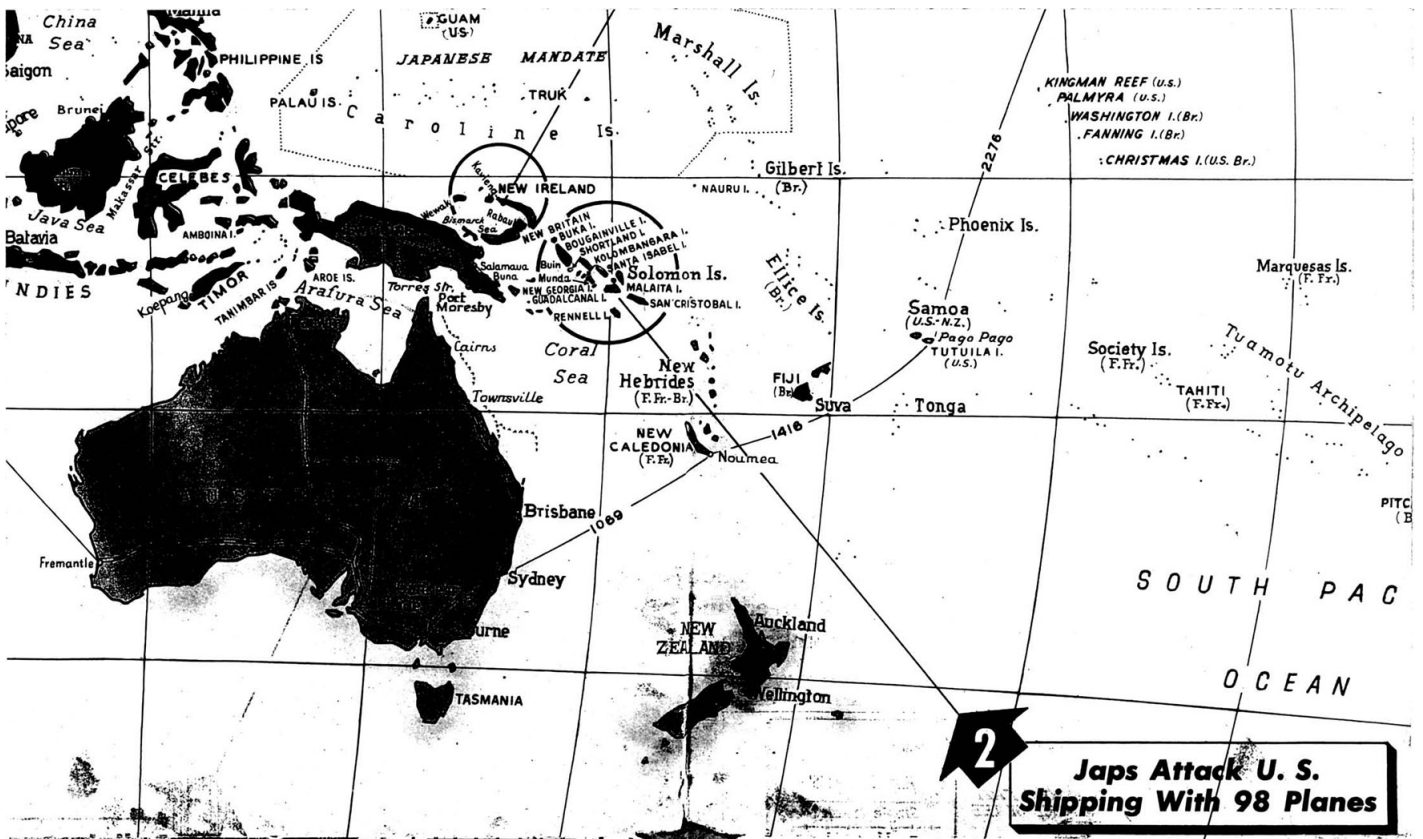
Each map was dated by the week of the war, as a reference tool for the reader. For instance, on Monday, 17 May 1943, the poster was published for the week of 7 to

14 May 1943, which was the 192nd week of the war and the 74th week of U.S. participation.

THE BACK OF EACH poster is devoted to a single thought provoking theme. The purpose of these themes was to pass along general information and to make American citizens aware of war-related topics. The topics ranged among: recognizing German uniforms and insignia; how to dig a foxhole properly; "So He Can Fight," Women in the Armed Services; censoring your own correspondence; and "The Marine Corps, a Unified Fighting Force." Each theme was accompanied by colored sketches, official military photos with captions, and prepared charts.

The Newsmap was a one-of-a-kind source of information, produced to keep Americans in touch with the war. It gives us a look at the war through the eyes of those reacting to what was happening and how they thought the United States was handling its participation. □1775□

*"Newsmap" for the week of 2-9 April 1943 highlights war in the Solomons, where some of the heaviest Marine fighting would occur.*



# Restoration Chief Joe Payton Ends Distinguished Career

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas  
Curator of Material History

JOSEPH L. PAYTON, the recently retired head of the Restoration Section of the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum, was awarded the Department of Defense Civilian Distinguished Service Medal during a ceremony at the Quantico-based Museum on 24 August. Mr. Payton retired on 1 June after serving more than 20 years in the History and Museums Division. He was awarded the Civilian Meritorious Service Medal previously for his efforts in the opening of the Korean War hangar at the Air-Ground Museum in 1990.

The citation accompanying the new medal recognizes Mr. Payton's "superior performance of duty while serving as Chief, Restoration Section," and noted that his "superior skills and devotion to duty have been key elements in the establishment of the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum and the acquisition and restoration of numerous vintage aircraft, vehicles, and heavy weapons by the Marine Corps Museums system." The citation further stated that "his leadership and dedication have inspired many volunteers to assist in the conservation and accurate restoration of the Marine Corps' historic collection of unique, valuable, and significant artifacts."

Mr. Payton joined the Division staff in April 1975 and brought with him an impressive background in aircraft restoration. While serving in the U.S. Air Force in 1954, he received his first certification as an airframe and power plant mechanic. Five years later, he earned a diploma in aircraft maintenance from the Embrey-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach, Florida. He continued to acquire certification to work on many more types of aircraft over the next 30 years.

A native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, Mr. Payton had worked for several major airlines in the 1960s, owned his own automobile garage for several years, and, most importantly, worked as the chief mechanic for a well-known collection of vintage aircraft at Fredericksburg's Shannon Airport. He was employed at Shannon Airport when the then-Assistant Deputy Director for Museums, Col Thomas M. D'Andrea, hired Mr. Payton to energize the museum's restoration program.

Mr. Payton was tasked with the restoration and preservation of the Marine Corps Museums' collection of aircraft in anticipation of opening the original Marine Corps Aviation Museum in 1978. As the collection grew and the focus of the museum broadened into the Air-Ground concept, he was assigned also to restore vehicles and crew-served weapons. As the head of the Restoration Section since 1975, he supervised and actively participated in the full restoration of more than 15 vintage aircraft, 12 military vehicles, and 18 crew-served weapons. Many of these were rusted hulks or simply collections of battered and corroded parts and pieces. In addition, he prepared many more partially restored items for exhibit, consulted with restoration companies about work being performed under contract on Museum-owned artifacts, and thoroughly inspected and reported upon dozens of restored large artifacts being acquired from outside sources. In this, the spectrum ran from biplanes to jet aircraft, and from horse-drawn artillery to amphibian vehicles.

When the loss due to downsizing of his civilian assistant and most of his assigned enlisted staff threatened the abilities of

the Museum's restoration program, Mr. Payton energetically pursued a volunteer program among Quantico-area enthusiasts and offered to change his hours to accommodate theirs, typically on the weekends. For the past six years, he has worked on Saturdays and weekday evenings with the volunteer staff, restoring items which range from circa 1915 armored cars to modern helicopters. Mr. Payton trained all of these volunteers in the skills necessary to complete these special projects. The fabrication of the required replacement parts, and the restoration and preservation of original parts were carried out in the Museum's extensive shops, which Mr. Payton himself equipped during his tenure on the Museum staff.

Beyond the volunteer efforts in restoration, Mr. Payton used the talents of other volunteers in the cataloging and management of the Museum's collection of original manuals and their entry into an automated data retrieval system. Mr. Payton's personal commitment to this program was evidenced by the professional development trips for volunteers which he organized and led to other military museums and military vehicle expositions. Altogether, the Marine Corps realized in

*Longtime Restoration Chief Joseph L. Payton, left, is congratulated on the presentation of his Department of Defense Distinguished Service Medal by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, as SSgt Hurel J. Ward, USMC, and Col Alfred J. Ponnwitz, USMC, look on.*





excess of 15,000 man-hours of labor at no cost to the government from his management of the volunteer program.

For the past several years, the monitoring of hazardous materials and waste has been of paramount importance to the Marine Corps Combat Development Command. Mr. Payton shouldered this responsibility for the Museum, and with the participation of three other staff mem-

bers, developed a model program for all of the Museum's areas. This program continually exceeded the standards set by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, Mr. Payton's program became the standard for the Marine Corps Museum's activities at the Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard.

To complete restoration of any artifacts

displayed in the two Washington D.C.-area museums, Mr. Payton conducted extensive primary source research and consulted with other experts world-wide. Mr. Payton's expertise and advice was sought continually by the staffs of other Marine Corps museums, other service museums, civilian aviation museums nationwide, and the U.S. National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution. □1775□

## Henderson Field Name Kept for New Guadalcanal International Airport

**H**ENDERSON FIELD, the hard-won and well-defended landing strip at the center of the Marine battle on the Pacific island of Guadalcanal in World War II, will live on in the name of the island's new air terminal, Henderson International Airport, due to be opened in 1997. The

airfield was named for Marine Maj Lofton Henderson, killed leading his squadron against the Japanese in 1942.

The new airport was dedicated to Maj Lofton's memory in the form of a bronze plaque on 24 October 1995, in ceremonies attended by members of his family and ministers of the Government of the

Solomon Islands. The Commandant of the Marine Corps was represented by LtGen Harold W. Blot, deputy chief of staff for aviation. History and Museums Division sent a cased display relating to Henderson Field and the battle for Guadalcanal to present the history behind the ceremony. □1775□

### *Historical Quiz*

#### Civil War Marines

*by Annette D. Amerman  
Shenandoah University  
Reference Section Intern*

1. Who was the Commandant of the Confederate States Marine Corps during the Civil War?
2. When and where did eight U.S. Marines earn the Medal of Honor for a single battle?
3. When was the Confederate States Marine Corps organized?
4. Name the battle in which 336 enlisted U.S. Marines and 12 officers were unable to hold back a fourth charge by Confederates.
5. When and how many battles were fought to capture Fort Fisher, North Carolina?
6. Who were the two Civil War U.S. Marine Commandants?
7. How many U.S. Marines earned Medals of Honor in the Civil War?
8. Of U.S. Medal of Honor recipients during the Civil War, how many were *not* born in the U.S.?
9. At the end of the war in 1865, what was the total active-duty strength of the U.S. Marine Corps?
10. On 31 October 1861, the *Governor* was caught in a storm and broke up with 300 Marines on board. Near what present-day Marine Corps post did this occur?

*(Answers on page 22)*

*Color guards from Marine Forces Pacific and the Solomon Islands Police Force post colors at ceremonies honoring Maj Lofton Henderson, for whom the airfield is named.*



*Family members at the ceremony are, second from right, Maj Lofton's brother, BGen Frederick Henderson, USMC (Ret), and his sons, from left, Lofton, William, and Paul.*





# Hoffman Again Takes Foundation's Heintz Award Home

by Charles R. Smith  
Secretary, Marine Corps Historical Foundation

**M**AJ JON T. HOFFMAN, USMCR, a member of the History and Museums Division's reserve mobilization training unit and three-time previous recipient of the annual honor, again was this year's winner of the Colonel Robert Debs Heintz, Jr., Award. Presented to the author of the best published article pertinent to Marine Corps history, Hoffman received the award for his series of articles, "Legacy and Lessons," published in the January, February, June, July, and September 1994 issues of the *Marine Corps Gazette*, at the Marine Corps Historical Foundation's annual award ceremony held on 29 October.

Maj Hoffman served 12 years on active duty as an infantry officer, but left active ranks to pursue a law degree at Duke University. He was recalled to active duty to assist with an examination of the Marine Corps' roles and missions. His *From Makin to Bougainville: Marine Raiders in the Pacific War*, is a recent publication in the division's World War II commemorative series.

**R**ICHARD D. DODGE was awarded an Honorable Mention in recognition for his article, "Massacre in Haiti," which appeared in the November 1994 issue of the Naval Institute *Proceedings*. Mr. Dodge, a retired electrical engineer, employed for many years by TRW and other contractors working on military and space programs, is now retired and resides in Florida.

The General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Award, given to the author of the outstanding nonfiction book pertinent to Marine Corps history, was presented to Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret), for his book, *Utmost Savagery: The Three Days of Tarawa*, published by the Naval Institute Press. A veteran of 29 years of service as an assault amphibian officer, Col Alexander is the author of two published World War II commemorative pamphlets on the Tarawa and Iwo Jima campaigns and the forthcoming pamphlet on Okinawa, in addition to numerous essays and scholarly articles. He is also the primary narrator of the Lou Reda production on Tarawa that has appeared on the Arts and Entertainment cable channel.



Photo by Donald B. Williams  
Gen Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret), received the Distinguished Service Award, the Historical Foundation's highest, for his contributions to furthering the understanding of Marine Corps history during more than 57 years of active leadership.

The Sergeant Major Dan Daly Award was presented to Sgt Lance M. Bacon, USMC. The award, funded by *Leatherneck* magazine, is given for superior writing pertinent to Marine Corps history by an enlisted author for a Marine Corps post or station periodical. Sgt Bacon received the award for a series of articles in the *Camp Lejeune Globe*, among them: "Saipan/Tinian"; "Navajo Code Talkers"; "Mount Suribachi"; "Haiti, 1915-1934"; and "Dead of Beirut/Grenada Remembered."

**S**GT BACON BEGAN his Marine Corps career in 1989. Following a number of assignments ashore and on board ship, he joined the Public Affairs Office at Camp Lejeune. As a "combat correspondent," he has received a number of best photo and feature awards from the Combat Correspondents Association, and was named the Marine Corps Print Journalist of the Year for 1995.

The Colonel John H. Magruder III Award, for excellence in depicting Marine Corps history in exhibits or displays in a museum or similar setting, was presented to the Marine Corps Museum, Buffalo and Erie County Naval and Servicemen's Park,

Buffalo, New York, and to Henry Ruskin and members of the Museum Committee.

What began as a desire to have equal representation for Marine Corps memorabilia at the park, resulted in a museum containing a significant collection of uniforms, equipment, photographs, and other artifacts spanning the years from World War I to the Persian Gulf War.

MSgt Francis Arciaga, Jr., USMC (Ret), was awarded an Honorable Mention in recognition of his display honoring Marine Corps military police and criminal investigators. His interest in law enforcement began in 1946 when he was sent to China and assigned duty with the provost marshal, following service with the 1st Marine Division from Guadalcanal to Okinawa. His collection of military police and criminal investigator memorabilia outgrew his home and garage after his retirement in 1961, and he solicited donations to purchase a mobile trailer which was placed at PMO headquarters at Camp Pendleton. His display has been loaned to other posts of the Corps, as well as to the FBI.

**R**ICHARD M. GIBNEY was this year's recipient of the Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr., Award for his series of paintings portraying Marines in combat during World War II. The Thomason 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.

Former Cpl Gibney participated in the battles for Tarawa, Saipan, Tinian, and Okinawa, and then served with the occupation forces in Japan. A native New Yorker, he continued his education after the war, receiving a fine arts degree from Syracuse University. His efforts portraying Marines in combat in World War II were recognized in 1993 with a 50-piece, one-artist show, "An Odyssey, the Saga of a Young Marine, 1942-1946," in the Marine Corps Museum's Special Exhibits Gallery.

Gen Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret), received the Distinguished Service Award, the Foundation's highest award, for outstanding contributions furthering the un-

**A**S ONE OF THE CORPS' most prominent combat leaders, Gen Davis did not hang up his sword and retire quietly. During the past eight years, he was active with the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board, first as Chairman of the Design Selection Committee and later as Chairman of the Board during the memorial's final years of construction and dedication this past summer. He played a central role in the choice of a theme, selection of the final design for many competing proposals, fundraising for construction, and finally, in the dedication ceremonies. Under his leadership, the memorial's theme was shifted from the "Forgotten War" to the understanding that Korea was the "Hot Start of the Cold War."

LtGen Shutler said that LtCol Garbett epitomizes "the tradition of the women of the Marine Corps: cheerful, willing, takes the initiative to find a need and fill it, and shows an intuitive understanding of how to do this so the credit is shared by all participants." ☐1775☐

(Questions on page 20)

1. Commandant of the Confederate States Marine Corps was Col Lloyd J. Beall.
2. On 5 August 1864, eight Marines earned the Medal of Honor for heroism while manning guns during the Battle of Mobile Bay. Four were on board *Brooklyn*, three on board *Richmond*, and one on board *Oneida*.
3. The Confederate Congress authorized 10 companies on 20 May 1861.
4. On 18 July 1861, at the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), they were pushed back by a Confederate cavalry charge.
5. Two Union attempts were made to take Fort Fisher. The first was on 24-25 December 1864, when Confederate forces held, and the second on 13-15 January 1865, when the fort fell to Union forces.
6. ColComdt John Harris served from 7 Jan 1859 until 12 May 1864, then Maj Jacob Zeilin served until 1 Nov 1876.
7. From 1862 to 1865, 17 Marines.
8. Of the 17, eight were not American-born: five from Ireland, and one each from England, Germany and Canada.
9. The strength was 3,860 (87 officers and 3,773 enlisted men).
10. Off the coast of Port Royal, present-day Parris Island, South Carolina.

## September-December 1946

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

**F**ortitudine's chronology feature continues with entries covering the last four months of 1946, pertaining to postwar Marine Corps activities at home, in the Pacific, and in the occupation of China.

**3 Sep**—In China, the last elements of the 4th Marines (less the 3d Battalion) embarked for the United States. The 3d Battalion came under direct command of the Seventh Fleet.

**6 Sep**—As of this date, Marine guards in China were assigned solely to trains transporting American personnel and supplies. The Chinese Nationalist Army assumed responsibility for the security of the coal fields and the rail line to Peiping.

**18 Sep**—MajGen Samuel L. Howard, USMC, assumed command of Marine Forces China.

**1 Oct**—A peacetime strength level of 100,000 male regular Marines had been nearly reached by this date, with approximately 95,000 regulars on active duty, and with very few of this number due for discharge until 1948. All reservists and draftees became eligible for discharge regardless of the length of their active duty time.

**1 Oct**—In the Pacific, the 10 provisional Marine detachments and military elements of occupation forces that had been formed since the end of the war—excepting those on Wake, Kwajalein, and Eniwetok—had either been disbanded, redesignated a Ma-

*Keepers of the peace in 1946, MajGen Samuel L. Howard, USMC, below left, took command of Marine Forces China on 18 September. On 16 December, MajGen Thomas E. Watson,*

*rine barracks, or made a permanent Marine detachment.*

**4 Oct**—Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps issued a directive ordering that all enlisted male draftees, reservists, and regulars whose enlistments had expired, be discharged or placed on terminal leave by 18 October, except for certain authorized retentions.

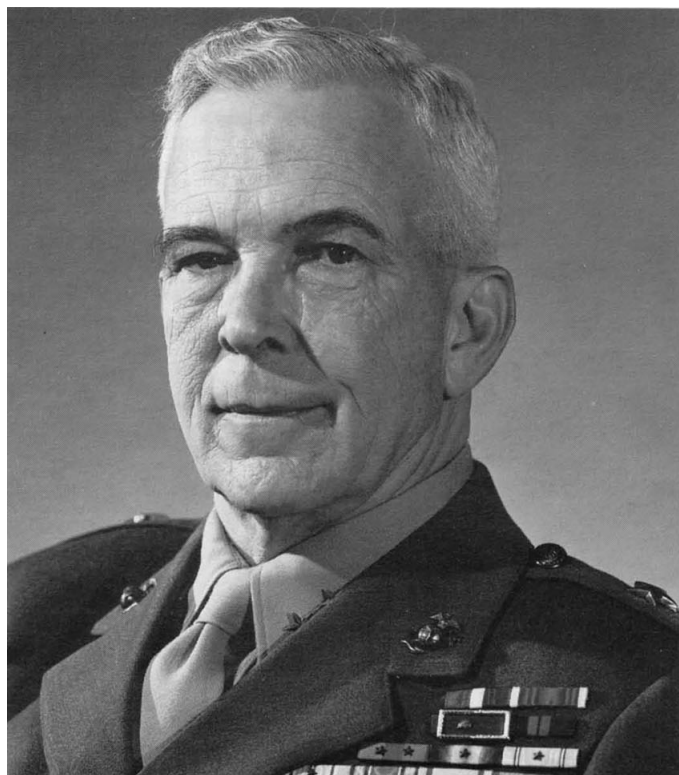
**15 Oct**—In Japan, regular reconnaissance flights in the Tokyo area were discontinued, and the operations of Marine Aircraft Group 31 were confined largely to mail, courier, transport, and training flights.

**1 Dec**—Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina, was redesignated a Marine Corps recruit depot.

**10 Dec**—The provisional Wake and Eniwetok detachments were disbanded. The Kwajalein unit was redesignated Marine Barracks, Kwajalein, under the administrative control of Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific.

**16 Dec**—Fleet Marine Forces, Atlantic, under the operational control of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, was activated by the Commanding General of the 2d Marine Division, MajGen Thomas E. Watson, who assumed its command. In addition, Marine aviation commands in the Atlantic and Pacific Areas were designated subordinate units of the Fleet Marine Forces, Atlantic and Pacific, respectively. □1775□

*USMC, commanding general of the 2d Marine Division, became the commander of Fleet Marine Forces, Atlantic. Marine aviation units in the east also became a part of the new FMFLant.*



## Pacific Marines Mark End of World War II Observance

*From reports provided by the Public Affairs Office, Marine Forces Pacific*

THREE DAYS OF CEREMONIES commemorating the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in the Pacific were supported and attended by Marines and Marine veterans on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, during 1-3 September 1995.

On 1 September a Joint Service Review took place at Wheeler Army Air Field, followed by a "Parade of World War II Ships and Planes" off Waikiki Beach, and a welcoming program entitled "Hawaii Remembers," also at Waikiki. On the 2d—VJ Day—the Marine Corps-sponsored National Memorial Service, led by President Bill Clinton, was held at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, followed by a "Naval Commemoration and Wreath Laying at Sea," at the USS *Arizona* Memorial in Pearl Harbor, from on board the USS *Carl Vinson*. Hangar dances that evening took place at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, Hickam Air Force Base, and Wheeler Field. On 3 September, a World War II Commemorative Interfaith Service was conducted at the Waikiki Shell in Kapiolani Park, a "Salute to Veterans" was flown by the naval pilots of the Blue Angels, and a precision drill was executed at the Kaneohe Bay Marine Base for an audience of more than 2,000 by the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon from Washington, D.C.

The nuclear carrier *Vinson* was the scene of the pierside Pearl Harbor hangar dance attended by Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Charles C. Krulak, who earli-

er had participated in the solemn memorial service with the President and First Lady, the Secretaries of Defense and Navy, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The President told the cemetery gathering that the "Veterans who served shattered tyranny . . . With their efforts in mind, we must charge ourselves to become everything that our God-given talents allow us to . . . (and) plant the seeds of democracy all over the world."

MORE THAN 5,000 U.S. veterans and veterans and distinguished guests from more than 30 countries, including Japan, Russia, China, Australia, and New Zealand, attended the memorial ceremonies. At the cemetery (locally called the "Punchbowl") they were surrounded by

33,143 gravesites—fallen comrades from such famous battles as Guadalcanal, Saipan, Wake Island, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. Row upon row of perfectly aligned American flags adorned the graves, placed there by Hawaiian Boy Scouts.

Marines from Marine Forces Pacific (MarForPac), hosts for this capstone event of the commemoration, arrived at the cemetery at 4 a.m., set up more than 7,500 chairs, and laid out nearly 17,000 bottles of water in preparation. Later, other Marines assisted representatives from 79 veterans' organizations to present memorial wreaths.

On 3 September, the Silent Drill Platoon's performance was part of a nostalgic sunset ceremony overlooking Kaneohe Bay.

*Members of the Marine Corps Silent Drill Platoon, here at Kaneohe Bay, demonstrated their skills at separate events during the three-day commemoration. Marine Forces Pacific was the host for the National Memorial Service at the "Punchbowl" in Honolulu.*

