

# FORTITUDINE

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MUSEUM EXHIBIT REMEMBERS MARINES IN THE NORTH CHINA BOXER REBELLION . . . TRADITIONAL TERM 'EXPEDITIONARY' RETURNS TO MARINE USAGE . . . NEW SAN DIEGO DEPOT MUSEUM TELLS CORPS' STORY TO RECRUITS . . . NEW ART SHOWS CUBA FIGHT . . . FLIGHT LINES: DOUGLAS AD-4B SKYRAIDER

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# FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Volume XVIII

Spring-Summer 1988

No. 1

This quarterly bulletin of the Marine Corps historical program is published to educate and train Marines in the uses of military and Marine Corps history.

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## THE COVER

Summertime visitors to the Special Exhibits Gallery of the Marine Corps Museum have viewed an unusual display, "The Eagle and The Dragon: Marines in the Boxer Rebellion," discussed by Curator J. Michael Miller, beginning on page 18. On the cover, one of the photos from the exhibit shows a Marine patrol in the streets of Peking: "In response to attacks on Chinese Christians, patrols from the Legation Guards were dispatched to their rescue."

## NOTICE TO READERS

Because Defense Department budget constraints prevented the printing of the spring issue of *Fortitudine*, this is a combined spring-summer edition of the bulletin. Volume XVII incorporated only three numbers rather than the usual four; this issue begins Volume XVIII.

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



BGen Simmons

## 'Amphibious' Becomes 'Expeditionary'

“ALMARS” are messages, usually directive in nature, that are sent to all Marine Corps units. ALMAR 023/88 told the Marine Corps that, effective 5 February 1988, Marine air-ground task force (MAGTF) designations would change from Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), Brigade (MAB), and Force (MAF), to Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), and Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF). That ALMAR returned MAGTF designations to what they had been in 1965.

It was the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade that landed at Da Nang on 8 March of that year. There were one or two back-page news stories, datelined “Saigon,” that pointed out that the term “Expeditionary” was not apt to be regarded fondly by South Vietnamese who remembered the French Expeditionary Corps of the First Indo-China War (1946-1954). By the beginning of May, the 3d Marine Ex-

peditionary Brigade was on its way to a barren stretch of beach well south of Da Nang that would be called “Chu Lai” after the Chinese characters that stood for the last name of the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, LtGen Victor H. Krulak.

The Chu Lai landing was on 7 May. The day before the landing the headquarters of the 9th MEB at Da Nang was deactivated, becoming the cadre for the headquarters of the III Marine Expeditionary Force, which was to absorb both brigades. Alarm bells went off in the Saigon headquarters of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. ComUSMACV, Gen William Westmoreland, got off a message to the Joint Chiefs of Staff urging a unit designation less likely to upset Vietnamese sensibilities. Unit designations are, of course, a service prerogative and the Joint Chiefs asked Gen Wallace M. Greene, then the Commandant, to come up with



Men of 2d Battalion, 3d Marines, maneuver near Da Nang on 6 May 1965. Next day the III Marine Expeditionary Force became the III Marine Amphibious Force.

Making their way inland toward Da Nang on 9 March 1965 are men of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, who had landed

on the previous day. Some thought that Marine use of the term “Expeditionary” might not be liked by the South Vietnamese.



a more neutral term. Gen Greene's joint action officers, of whom this writer was one, came up with a list of possibilities. "III Marine Amphibious Corps" was a popular contender because of its famous World War II antecedents (battle honors including Guam, Peleliu, and Okinawa), but it was pointed out that the Vietnamese might find "Corps" offensive even though they used it for their own major tactical units. So "III Marine Amphibious Force" was chosen. Not, however, until 1970 was "Amphibious" substituted for "Expeditionary" in all MAGTF designations.

The change back to "Expeditionary," as Gen Gray said in the ALMAR:

... is being made to more accurately reflect Marine Corps missions and capabilities. The Marine air-ground task forces which we forward deploy around the world are not limited to amphibious operations alone. Rather they are capable of projecting sustained, combined arms combat power ashore in order to conduct a wide range of missions essential to the protection of our national security interests. This ability to project expeditionary military power is an essential component of our national security strategy.

Gen Gray later in the message further hammered this point home:

... our Marines must be apprised that the principal reason for making this change is to affect how Marines think of and refer to themselves. Our Corps is an expeditionary intervention force with the ability to move rapidly, on short notice, to wherever needed to accomplish what is required.

Gen Gray was on sound semantic ground in making the change. *Expedition*, meaning "a sending or setting forth with martial intention," has been in use at least since the 15th Century. In his 1779 *Universal Military Dictionary*, Capt George Smith, Inspector of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, says "There is no part of war so interesting to an insular soldier as an expedition; nor can there be any part more worthy of attention."

By early in the 19th Century, "expeditionary troops," a term that would be revived in World War II, was in wide use in the British Army.

Col H. L. Scott, Inspector General of the U.S. Army during the Civil War, says in his 1864 *Military Dictionary* that an expedition "is an enterprise undertaken either by sea or by land against an enemy, the fortunate termination of which principally depends on the rapidity and unexpected nature of its movements."

By the end of the century, as every reader of Winston Churchill knows (*The Story of the Malakand Field Force* [1898]), "field force" and "expeditionary force," as in Kitchener's Nile Expeditionary Force, were being used more or less interchangeably by the British. The U.S. Army, whose deployment of ground combat forces into the II Corps Tactical Zone in South Vietnam followed the arrival of III MAF *nee* III MEF in ICTZ, apparently followed British precedent and designated the headquarters of its multidivision force as the "I Field Force, Vietnam" on 15 March 1966.

The JCS-accepted definition of "expeditionary force," as given in the *Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage*, is "An armed force organized to accomplish a specific objective in a foreign country." An "amphibious force" is something more specific, being defined as "A naval force and landing force, together with supporting forces that are trained, organized, and equipped for amphibious operations."

As Gen Gray also said in the ALMAR, "In making this change [from "Amphibious" back to "Expeditionary"] known to our Marines, it is important that they be made aware that there is historical precedent for this terminology. Prior to WWII, and for a time thereafter, Marine units dispatched for overseas service were generally designated as expeditionary brigades."

The 1st Regiment of Marines that marched to Peking during the so-called Boxer Rebellion in 1900 to lift the siege of the Legations were part of what was officially known as the International Relief Expedition.

The Marine Advance Base Force, the forerunner of today's Fleet Marine Forces, was formed in 1913 as a brigade of two small regiments. It also had an aviation

detachment: two officers, seven enlisted men, and two flying boats. The Advance Base Brigade had its first expeditionary testing at Veracruz in 1914. Unfortunately the aviation detachment did not go along. There was no convenient way of getting it from ship to shore.

The 4th and 5th Brigades of Marines which went to France in World War I formed part of Gen Pershing's American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) which had copied its organizational title from the British Expeditionary Forces (BEF).

MajGen John A. Lejeune, who commanded the mixed Army-Marine U.S. 2d Division for the climactic last three months of the war, became Commandant in 1920. While the war was being fought in France the old Advance Base Headquarters had stayed home in cadre status in Philadelphia. Lejeune moved the headquarters to Quantico and on 11 February 1922 recommended to the Navy General Board that the use of the term "Advance Base Force," as applied to Marine Corps organizations, be discontinued. His argument was that the primary war mission of the Marine Corps was to supply a mobile force to accompany the fleet for operations ashore. The Advance Base Force accordingly became the East Coast Expeditionary Force. There already was a West Coast Expeditionary Force, one having been formed in 1916 in San Diego around the 4th Regiment for service under Col Joseph H. ("Uncle Joe") Pendleton in the Dominican Republic.

Marine Corps Order No. 33 of 8 May 1919, issued by MajGenComdt George Barnett and approved by Acting Secretary of War Franklin D. Roosevelt, had authorized an expeditionary ribbon to commemorate expeditions "in which the forces engaged actually landed on foreign territory and for which service no campaign badge has been awarded." Metal numerals were to indicate additional awards.

MajGenComdt Lejeune published a reworked list of eligibles for what was then called the "Commemorative Expeditionary Ribbon" on 25 November 1924, finding 37 "expeditions," ranging from the landing of Marines from the USS *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* in the Hawaiian Islands (12-20 February 1874) through a landing of Marines from the USS *Denver*,



*Marines of the 8th Company, 4th Marine Regiment, West Coast Expeditionary Force, form a skirmish line near Santiago in the Dominican Republic in June 1916. In 1922, the Advance Base Expeditionary Force at Quantico became the East Coast Expeditionary Force.*

*Billingsley, and Lardner* in Honduras (28 February-13 March 1924).

The medal itself was struck in 1929 and shows a Marine in field hat and full pack charging ashore with one foot in the surf and one on the beach. The ribbon has gold (or khaki) stripes edged in scarlet on each side of a scarlet center. The Navy created an equivalent medal in 1936.

In a position paper, "Expeditionary Duty," written about 1930, the interventions in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, China, Panama, and Cuba were all classified as "expeditions." The paper went so far as to declare that even mail guard duty (1921-22, 1926-27) "may, although performed in our own country, be classified as expeditionary." Separate "campaign" or "service" medals were eventually authorized for specific periods in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and China.

By 1932 Navy Department war plans were calling for a Marine expeditionary force of 18,000 to be ready within 30 days after mobilization and the General Board had made the statement that:

The Marine Corps should be so organized as to be capable of performing its mission in the seizure of an advanced base and in providing for its *initial* defense.

The Army would in general relieve the Marine Corps of the permanent defense, thereby permitting the latter to resume operations with the Fleet for further expeditionary work.

In 1933, when the old-style East and West Coast Expeditionary Forces became the Fleet Marine Force, there was a 1st Marine Brigade at Quantico and a 2d Brigade at San Diego. Each had its own aircraft group.

MajGenComdt John H. Russell seems to have disliked the term "expeditionary." In January 1935 he ordered the term discontinued as applied to Marine Corps units, stating, "It is desired that the service be alive to the significance of the authorized designation (Fleet Marine Force) and avoid obsolete, less-inclusive terms."

World War II saw the first real use of "amphibious" in the Marine Corps vocabulary and indeed "amphibious" came into the military lexicon much later than "expeditionary." The *Oxford English Dictionary* gives as its first definition of *amphibious* "Living both on land and in water," and finds the first use of the term in a military sense in a biography, *Charles I* published in 1654. In this book the author, Royalist soldier Sir Roger L'Strange,

had written: "The . . . admiral . . . being scanted in Mariners . . . was enforced to take in two thousand two hundred land men, who should be amphibious, serving partly for sea-men, and partly for land-souldiers."

On 28 October 1942, the I Marine Amphibious Corps headquarters was activated at Noumea, New Caledonia, to coordinate all Fleet Marine Force units in the South Pacific. Originally an administrative headquarters, I MAC became operational for the Bougainville operation which had a D-Day of 1 November 1943. The troop list included the 3d Marine Division and the Army's 37th Infantry Division.

I MAC became the III Amphibious Corps in time for the landing on Guam on 21 July 1944. Meanwhile a V Amphibious Corps had been organized and made both the Saipan (D-Day, 15 June 1944) and Tinian (J-Day, 24 July 1944) landings. Together the III and V Amphibious Corps made up Expeditionary Troops under the redoubtable LtGen Holland M. Smith. Expeditionary Troops, in turn, was the landing force of the Joint Expeditionary Force under the equally redoubtable VAdm Richmond Kelly Turner.

The III Amphibious Corps, commanded by MajGen Roy S. Geiger, would land



at Peleliu on 15 September 1944, on Okinawa on 1 April 1945, and go on at the war's end, under MajGen Keller E. Rockey, to North China as occupation troops.

The V Amphibious Corps, on its road to Tokyo, would land on Iwo Jima on 19 February 1945 under command of MajGen Harry Schmidt, and then, after the end of the war, would go on to occupy the Japanese home island of Kyushu. The war had seen the formation of two corps, six divisions, and five aircraft groups of Marines, all weighed, in the direction of the war in the Pacific.

**D**uring the war the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal was issued only once—members of the 1st Defense Battalion and VMF-211 were given the medal (in absentia, because they were either dead or languishing in Japanese prison camps) for their heroic defense of Wake Island, 8-23 December 1941. The medal would not be awarded again for 20 years.

After World War II, the Marine Corps, in spite of meat-ax budget cuts, managed to form a Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, as well as an FMFPac, which was already in

place. Both were integrated air-ground teams built around a division and a wing. The Harris Board, which met in the summer of 1951 to consider air-ground and aviation matters, recommended the formation of composite staffs of air and ground officers for air-ground task organizations. The recommendation was “considered desirable but it presents many problems and ramifications . . . .”

On 19 January 1953 the 1st Marine Provisional Air-Ground Task Force was activated at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii. BGen James P. Riseley was named the task force commander. Included within the task force was a headquarters, a reinforced Marine aircraft group (MAG-13), and the reinforced 3d Marines less one battalion. RCT 3 deployed to Japan in 1953 and was replaced in the brigade by RCT 4 in 1955.

Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, in his Commandant's annual report, written in August 1955, spoke of each of the FMFs as “a flexible, mobile, integrated force of ground and air elements comprising a single weapons system” and, citing the 1st Provisional Air-Ground Task Force as an example, that this structure made “it easy to form special air-ground task forces

tailored to meet specific needs of an emergency or continuing nature.” On 1 May 1956, the 1st Provisional Marine Air-Ground Task Force was redesignated the 1st Marine Brigade, FMF.

**W**ith the publication of 3120.3 on 27 December 1962, the Marine Corps formalized its policy on “The Organization of Marine Air-Ground Task Organizations.” The order emphasized that:

A Marine air-ground task force with separate air-ground headquarters is normally formed for combat operations and training exercises in which substantial combat forces of both Marine aviation and Marine ground units are included in the task organization of participating Marine forces.

During the year 1962, the issuance of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal was twice authorized, being awarded to the Marine defenders of the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo during the Cuban Missile Crisis (3 January 1961-23 October 1962) and to the 3d Marine Expedition-

*On 1 November 1943 Marines charge ashore on Bougainville, the operation under the commander of the I Marine Amphibious Corps. I MAC became the III Amphibious Corps, a part of Expeditionary Troops under LtGen Holland M. Smith, in 1944.*



ary Unit for its deployment to northern Thailand as a counter to Communist insurgency based in Laos (16 May-10 August 1962).

The basic policies and organizational definitions set forth in MCO 3120.3 have stood the test of time. The organizational structure of a "MAGTF," said the order, included four major elements: command, ground combat, aviation combat, and combat service support. Four types (or sizes) of MAGTFs were prescribed: Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB), Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), and Marine Expeditionary Corps (MEC). The MEU was to be built around a battalion landing team and a provisional Marine aircraft group, a MEB around a regimental landing team and a larger Marine aircraft group, a MEF around a reinforced division and an aircraft wing. A MEC was less well defined. One variation was to have it as a headquarters superimposed over two MEFs.

Most deployments and many exercises since the issuance of MCO 3120.3 have involved MAB and MAU-sized air-ground

packages. Thus it was the 24th MAU that suffered such horrendous casualties at Beirut on 23 October 1983. At almost the same time, the 22d MAU, en route to Lebanon, detoured for its highly efficient landing at Grenada on 25 October.

One of the lessons of the Vietnam War, recognized in Change 1 to MCO 3120.3, dated 17 February 1966, was that "The major organizational limitation of the separate air-ground headquarters derives from the fact it is not *normally* a permanent headquarters." This weakness has been largely rectified in recent years with the institution of permanent MAGTF headquarters of various sizes and regional orientations. As most readers of *Fortitude* probably know, there is now a I MEF headquarters at Camp Pendleton, a II MEF headquarters at Camp Lejeune, and a III MEF headquarters on Okinawa.

In South Vietnam, III MAF by 1968 had grown to two and two-thirds divisions and a huge single aircraft wing plus operational control of the U.S. Army's XXIV Corps without requiring the superimposition of a MEC super-headquarters. In 1970 a re-

vision of MCO 3120.3 eliminated the Marine Expeditionary Corps as a command echelon and ordered all commanders of organizations whose titles contained the term "Expeditionary" to replace it with "Amphibious."

Now the pendulum has swung back.

The purpose of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal might seem to have been largely overtaken by the creation of the JCS-sponsored Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal which Marines first received in 1958 for their intervention in Lebanon. Even so, Marines who served afloat in the Iran, Yemen, and Indian Ocean area from 8 December 1978 until 6 June 1979, and again from 21 November 1979 to 20 October 1981, were authorized the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal, and their more numerous Navy counterparts, the Navy Expeditionary Medal.

At last count, 58 expeditions have been recognized by the medal. Marines serving in units deployed to Lebanon during the period 20 August 1982 until 26 February 1984, and in units deployed for naval operations in the Libyan area, 20 January until 27 June 1986, are the most recent recipients. □1775□

## *Instructions for Recruiting Officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1880*

The marines are strictly infantry soldiers trained for service afloat. Their discipline, equipment, character, and esprit du corps being that of the soldier, they necessarily give to a Ship-of-War its military character. As sentinels, they watch over the magazines, store rooms, gangways, galleys, and all lights and fires required for the use of the ship; they guard all the public property and all prisoners of war, which at times may outnumber the crew; and at all times sustain and protect discipline of a Man-of-War by their organization, distinctive character and peculiar training. In the ordinary duties of a ship at sea, they pull and haul in common with the rest of the crew; and although not required to go aloft, they keep regular watch, and are most to be relied upon to man the ropes in sudden squalls, a duty, the prompt discharge of which is as necessary to the safety of a ship as reefing or furling. Marines are also trained at the great gun exercise under their own officers, so that in time of action they are ready to assist in manning guns or to act as a reserve force to meet the casualties of battles. These duties being natural to, and part and parcel of, the service to which they belong, their absence from the deck would have to be supplied by an equal amount of physical force; and, as some part of the crew must be kept on deck to perform these important duties, it will be readily seen why a body of well-trained men, familiar with sea life and its duties of soldiers, are required.

As soldiers, they guard the ship from troubles within and from surprise without; and, as part of the ship's complement, take part in most of the duties necessary to her efficiency as a man-of-war.

While ashore, as soldiers, they guard and protect the navy yards with the immense amount of public property within them, and are always ready for emergencies in adjacent cities. The marines have been from time to time detailed for duty with the army, as in the war of 1812, Mexico, and the Rebellion. They rendered efficient services during the labor riots in the summer of 1877, and frequently in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, mobs have been quelled by the timely appearance of the marines drawn from the navy yards of those places.

### EXAMINATION OF RECRUIT BY RECRUITING OFFICER.

1. Are you married? Ans. No.
2. Have you ever been in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States? (If the answer is in the affirmative, demand the discharge papers from the branch in which the man has served.)
3. Can you read and write? (Here have the man read aloud both print and manuscript, and have him write his name, together with words and sentences, so as to avoid the possibility of securing a man who can write his name but nothing further.)
4. Have you attended school? Have you studied grammar and arithmetic?
5. Can you swear that you are twenty-one years old?
6. The year and the day of the month of your birth?
7. Are you an American citizen? (If the answer is no: Where were you born? How long have you been in the country?)
8. Are you five feet six inches in height? Ans. Yes.
9. Do you drink? Do you go on sprees? (Ans. No) Is (or was) your father a drinking man?
10. Is any one dependent upon you for support? (If yes: Do they know of your intention to enlist? Have they objected to it?)
11. Is your mother alive? (If yes: Is she aware of your intention to enlist?)
12. You have firmly resolved to enlist?
13. What has been your business or trade?
14. Have you a certificate of character from your last employer?
15. Are you in any way injured, or have you any disease which might prevent you passing the examination of the surgeon? (Here compel the man to march to and fro, before you in order to judge of his gait and manner.)

*by James Forney, Captain,  
and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps*

## Question of Who Is Corps' Top WWII Ace Continues

### WHO DOWNED BOYINGTON?

I am writing in regards to a recent article, written by Col Charles J. Quilter II, USMCR under the title: " 'One-of-a-Kind' Marine Aviator 'Pappy' Boyington Dies" (*Fortitudine*, Winter 1987-1988).

This was a great article, but regretfully, there are some errors which need to be corrected before the real facts become distorted.

As an aviation writer, I am very familiar with the combat of 3 January 1944, in which Boyington was shot down. Official Japanese records indicate that only two Zeroes were lost in action on this date—Petty Officers Hideshi Tanimoto and Yoshige Kitade, both from the 204 Kokutai. The shooting down of Boyington was a joint effort by Zero pilots from the 204 and 253 Kokutais.

At this time, all aerial victory claims were awarded to the air group, not the individual. So, there is no way to tell which individual was responsible for shooting down Boyington.

Col Quilter writes: "Japanese records confirm Boyington's last three victories, raising his total to 28 and making him the ranking American 'ace' of that time. He was almost certainly shot down by Naval Warrant Officer Takeo Tanimizu . . . ."

I am a very close friend of Mr. Tanimizu. He has told me that he cannot recall this particular combat since he was involved in so many combats. What has been attributed to him as his account of this combat was either misunderstood or misinterpreted in the translation. For the record, he disavows any claims pertaining to Boyington's shoot down. The identity of the Zero pilots who shot down Boyington will never be known.

The Marine Corps Historical Center should have a copy of my magazine article entitled "Masajiro 'Mike' Kawato—Japanese Ace?" (*Fighter Pilots In Aerial Combat*, Spring & Summer 1984). My article covers the combat of 3 January 1944 in full detail.

With all due respects to the late "Pappy" Boyington and Col Quilter, Boying-

ton's last three victories cannot be confirmed. Additionally, the six he claimed with the AVG cannot be documented. Under the circumstances, Joe Foss must be regarded as the top Marine Corps ace for WWII. What is your position on this?

Henry Sakaida  
Trabuco Canyon, California

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Historical Center aviation historian Maj Arthur F. Elzy, USMC, replies:*

*Mr. Sakaida's letter essentially takes issue with three statements from Col Quilter's piece and additionally asks our position on who was the top Marine Corps "ace" in World War II.*

*The three points of discussion are:*

*(1) The article states that on 3 January 1944 Major Boyington ". . . was almost certainly shot down by Naval Warrant Officer Takeo Tanimizu . . . ." The author's opinion is based on his Source 6, which includes documentation that Tanimizu's section claimed kills of two Corsairs that day, which matches the Marine Corps record of losses (Boyington and Capt George Ashmun) precisely. We agree that Mr. Tanimizu made no claim to this victory and that Japan was, at that time, crediting claims of aerial kills to units and not to individuals.*

*(2) As to Mr. Sakaida's statement that Boyington's last three victories cannot be confirmed because only two Zeroes were reported by the Japanese as lost in action on that date, we note that throughout the war, records of aircraft lost by both the Americans and the Japanese failed to match the victories claimed by the other. Not surprisingly, each set of daily losses was routinely and significantly less than the count of kills made by the opponent. Although Boyington himself was the sole American witness to his last three claimed victories, his claim was accepted by the Marine Corps subsequent to his release from prison camp after the war.*

*(3) Mr. Sakaida states that Boyington's six victories with the Flying Tigers American Volunteer Group (AVG) cannot be documented. We note that AVG records are neither complete nor conclusive during the period that Boyington served with the Flying Tigers, but they credit him with only 3 1/2 victories. In his History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II (Third Edition), author Robert Sherrod has added a "Supplement on Aces" which discusses in detail the problems he faced in documenting, compiling, and verifying kills claimed by Boyington during his combat tour with the AVG in China.*

*Although the whole matter is unofficial (there never has been an "official" list of Marine Corps aces) the Marine Corps Historical Center's position on the top Marine Corps ace of World War II is that this chapter of history is not closed. We continue to welcome new facts, new interpretations, and new insights. Copies of related articles previously published in Fortitudine include "Fighter Aces List Updated" by Mr. Sherrod (Vol. X, No. 4, Spring 1981) and "New Research Could Alter Aces List" by Dr. Frank Olynyk (Vol. XI, No. 1, Summer 1981). They discuss in detail the difficulties encountered in researching the aces of World War II.*

### THE SPANIARDS IN AMERICA

I enjoyed your excellent article on the fighting Spanish general, Gálvez ("Bernardo de Gálvez: The Amphibious Conquistador," *Fortitudine*, Winter 1987-1988), particularly since I had run into Gálvez while researching a story on campaigns against the Cherokees. Alexander Cameron, whom you mention briefly, had led, supplied, and inspired the Cherokees against the white American frontiersmen and their families for three years. Most of his supplies came up from Pensacola. Cameron had lived with the Cherokees and had a Cherokee wife, but the British in their wisdom removed him as agent for the Cherokees and instead gave him the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This is in late



1779 or early 1780. When Gálvez took Pensacola, Cameron escaped first to the Creek towns, then to Savannah, where he died in December 1781. The supply route from Pensacola was cut by Gálvez, and shortly thereafter the Americans took Augusta and Ninety-Six, thus isolating the tribesmen from the British Indian agents. Gálvez did us a big favor.

Col Anthony Walker, USMC (Ret)  
Middletown, Rhode Island

## THE PENSACOLA ASSAULT

Congratulations on a first-class job. I am sure that someone has already called your attention to a date on page 7. In column 1, last paragraph, it should read *mid-February 1780*. One other little picky point: on page 8, column 2, you have the Mobile and New Orleans troops arriving to the "west and north of Pensacola." It should be to the west and *south* of Pensacola. Only a few might catch the latter. But, no matter, you still did an outstanding job.

Dr. William S. Coker  
Department of History  
The University of West Florida  
Pensacola

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, BGen Simmons, responds, "my argument for saying 'arriving to the west and north of Pensacola' is that while the Mobile and New*

*Orleans forces marched from the southwest, they closed against the fortifications from the west and north."*

## COMMANDERS ON IWO

While going through some old papers I found a picture of MajGen Cates with his principal staff officers and unit commanders taken on Iwo Jima in February 1945. I enclose the photo, together with my best recollection of the people involved.

Front row, left to right: Col Matthew C. Horner, Assistant Chief of Staff, D-4; Col Merton J. Batchelder, Chief of Staff; Col Walter W. Wensinger, CO, 23d Marines; BGen Franklin A. Hart, Assistant Division Commander; MajGen Clifton B. Cates, Commanding General; Col Edwin A. Pollock, Assistant Chief of Staff, D-3; Col Louis De Haven, CO, 14th Marines; Col Walter I. Jordan, CO, 24th Marines; and Col Orrin H. Wheeler, Assistant Chief of Staff, D-1.

Second row, left to right: LtCol Nelson K. Brown, CO, 4th Engineer Battalion; LtCol John E. Fondahl, CO, 4th Service Battalion; LtCol Ralph L. Schiesswohl, CO, 4th Motor Transport Battalion; LtCol Melvin L. Krulewitch, CO, Support Group; LtCol Godderham L. McCormick, Assistant Chief of Staff, D-2; LtCol Richard G. Ruby, CO, 4th Pioneer Battalion; Maj Victor J. Croizat, CO, 10th AmTrac Battalion;

and LtCol Reed M. Fawell, Jr., CO, 2d Armored AmTrac Battalion.

Third row, left to right: Cdr Reuben L. Sharp, CO, 4th Medical Battalion; Silvis (no further identification); LtCol Richard K. Schmidt, CO, 4th Tank Battalion (behind MajGen Cates); and Dunn (no further identification).

Col Victor J. Croizat, USMC (Ret)  
Santa Monica, California

## MEMORIES OF PEKING

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Articles in the Fall 1986 ("Looking for the Legation Guard in Peking" by J. Robert Moskin, Vol. XVI, No. 2) and Fall 1985 ("Four at Center Recall 1945 Landing in North China" by Henry I. Shaw, Jr., Vol. XV, No. 2) issues of Fortitudine, prompted some recollections by Peking-born Col John Lee, USAR (Ret), which he has shared both by letter and by a lecture presented at the Marine Corps Historical Center. Excerpts from Col Lee's letter appear below.*

May I share some memories with you? When the 1st Marine Division came down Tung Chang An Street in 1945, I was in the throng of greeters, climbing a tree to get a better look. Some of the Marines in the beat-up charcoal-burning trucks were trying to whip up an American-style cheering section among the Chinese

*With then-MajGen Clifton B. Cates are principal commanders in a letter from the donor of the February 1945 photograph to the Marine Corps Museum, Col Victor J. Croizat, USMC (Ret).*



without success. I can assure you, however, that the welcome was sincere — after eight years of the Japanese. Unfortunately, the profiteering and rip-offs came later.

I addressed a Marine in English and, pleasantly surprised, he and his buddies hoisted me onto the truck. I was bombarded with questions as to whether I had heard of Peoria, or Punxatawney or other home town. Eventually, I met Second Lieutenant Murray O. Roe from Pittsburgh and worked for him to practice my English. He was in the Communication Section, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines. Indirectly, that was how I got to the States. I had his old Pittsburgh address but do not know whether he is still there today.

On page 21 (Fall 86), there is a map of Peiping. At the lower right-hand corner is the Methodist Mission. My house was not too far from there (my father told me it was torn down to make way for the present train station). Nearby was the Army-Navy Club, owned by one of my dad's best friends. It was one of the few places one could get real and good American food.

The first girl I was really in love with was a daughter of the Chinese Methodist minister. He and his wife were murdered during the Cultural Revolution. I don't know where she is today.

The alleged rape of a Chinese student on Christmas Eve, 1946 by two Marines supposedly occurred under the Legation Wall near there. I honestly believe it was a frame-up after having walked the grounds.

On page 12 (Fall 85), is the picture of the Marble Boat. I wonder if, when you [BGen Simmons] were there, you had a chance to see Yenching University, just this side of the Summer Palace? On 13 December 1948, I was en route on a bus to Yenching when a shell landed on the road and overturned the bus just outside the campus. I left Peiping 14 January 1949 and did not see it again until June 1984 when I served a short training tour as a Reserve officer in the Attache Office.

Just one reflection on the Japanese soldier: One day, my father and I had taken Lieutenant Roe sightseeing at the Summer Palace. On the way back, the car broke down. As we were sitting helplessly in the car off the road, a company of Japanese troops came up from behind us. By this



*Travelers along Highway D28 find clear directions to the villages of "US" and "Marines," about 30 miles from Paris, as shown in this recent photograph of the countryside in France contributed by French Army Reserve officer Robert J. Miconnet.*

time, of course, all Japanese forces had been disarmed and these men were on some kind of work detail. Nevertheless, they were in route step and in formation led by a sergeant. As they came abreast of us, the NCO saw Lt. Roe and called his formation to attention, whereupon they goose-stepped by us and the sergeant saluted. I was most impressed with this display of discipline even though the war was over. Just thereafter, a Japanese Army truck came by. Lt. Roe flagged it down, two soldiers got off, saluted him and then used a rope to tow us into town! For one who had stood in fear of Japanese soldiers—with justification—I was impressed about that.

Col John Lee, USAR (Ret)  
Alexandria, Virginia

### FOR TRAVELING MARINES

Please find enclosed a photograph taken in the vicinity of Paris (30 miles northwest of Paris), on a small road connecting two villages.

It happens that these two villages are named US and Marines and you will find the result on the road sign.

I hope you will appreciate, like I do, the relationship to the Corps.

Capt Robert J. Miconnet,  
French Army Reserve  
Eaubonne, France

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The photograph enclosed with Capt Miconnet's letter will be much enjoyed by U.S. Marines. Frequent contributor, author Robert Sherrod also noted the coincidence of the two village names as the result of travel in Europe during the 1970s.*

### WMA Biennial Meeting

The Women Marines Association (WMA) 15th biennial convention will be held 10-14 October 1988 at the De Soto Hilton hotel in Savannah, Georgia. WMA is open to women who have honorably served in the Marine Corps and those on active duty. There are 3,000 members with 78 chapters across the nation. For further information, contact Jacqueline Eittreim, Public Relations Officer, WMA, 11690 SW Ridgecrest Dr., Beaverton, Oregon 97005.

## Vet's Memoir Enriches Museum's World War I Holdings

by Jennifer L. Gooding  
Registrar

The year 1988 marks the 70th anniversary of the Marine battles of 1918 in World War I such as Belleau Wood, Soissons, and the Meuse-Argonne. Coinciding with this event is a recent donation by World War I veteran Mr. Raymond F. Woerter of Valencia, California. One of the most significant items donated is a mess kit he used during the entire war on which he engraved the battles he had fought in, St. Mihiel and the Meuse Argonne, as well as the places he visited: England, Luxembourg, and Belgium. Mr. Woerter also donated a rare American Expeditionary Forces helmet with the 2d Division insignia he had worn as a member of Company E, Composite Regiment, Third Army; a camera with case; a small photograph album containing 278 photographs, most taken while he was in the Marine Corps during the war; a three-foot panoramic photograph of Company E, taken on 25 September 1919, in Washington, D.C.; and various personal papers, including a handwritten memoir of his experiences and impressions of Marine Corps service.

Mr. Woerter enlisted in the Marine Corps in May 1918 at the age of 18 after being rejected by the Navy because he did not graduate from high school. Mr. Woerter was sent to Parris Island, South Caroli-



*Pvt Woerter poses following a 4th of July parade by the "Pershing's Own" regiment.*

na, for boot camp training. In his memoir, Mr. Woerter remembered his arrival at Parris Island, that "we could still change our mind about enlisting but they made sure you wouldn't back out for if you did you had to pay your railroad ticket fare both down to Parris Island and back home. Also I recall they also put a yellow flag on your back if you quit so you see they were tough about it." Mr. Woerter said of his eight weeks of training, "They really taught us how to become Marines. They drilled us day & evening but I enjoyed the

'Hayfoot-Strawfoot routine.' " Mr. Woerter was slated to be part of the replacement forces for the heavy casualties suffered by the 4th Marine Brigade in France at the battles of Belleau Wood and Soissons. The recruits were moved to Quantico in August 1918 to receive advanced training before sailing on board the USS *Von Steuben* which unloaded at Brest, France, on 27 August 1918.

After arriving in France, Mr. Woerter was assigned to the 18th Company, 2d Battalion, 5th Marines. In his memoir, he recounts St. Mihiel as his first experience in fighting the war. The Marines were "Moved by rail and then truck to the front and all this time we could hear the guns firing like the devil. Arrived in some trenches and was assigned to some outfit that I didn't know who they were and never did find out. My impression of the St. Mihiel was that . . . I was scared to death." Mr. Woerter commented that "One thing at this time us replacement Marines were having a hard time as we didn't have any 'break-in experience' and learned the hard way or didn't make it. It don't take long to learn how to manage when you are in the middle of it."

After St. Mihiel the Marines spent several days recuperating at a rest camp for "delousing and change of inner clothing" and were then assigned to the Champagne District with the 2d Division for attack on German-occupied territory. In his memoir, Mr. Woerter said that "Second Division drove so far into German-held territory that we became totally surrounded . . . I believe it was on this front that the 2d Division had their roughest time." Mr. Woerter remembered a Marine major, who in his attempt to get the Marines involved in the fighting, "yelled out 'Come on boys, lets show them we are Marines.' . . . We showed it alright for a time but those German gunners in that woods didn't seem to care if we are the 'Marines.' They blasted us with everything they had at point blank range."

*As a member of Company E, Composite Regiment, Third Army, Pvt Raymond F. Woerter wore this distinctive helmet of the 2d Division, American Expeditionary Forces.*



An interesting comment on the physical state of the Marines and their uniforms during the war was made when Mr. Woerter said that no washing or cleaning was possible during much of the fighting and "upon field inspection we with our faces & hair full of Champagne white dust we must have been a sorry looking bunch of men. I had a pair of trousers that had all the seams busted in them ready to fall down when I removed my belt . . . This lieutenant took a look at me he said 'Now I know where that line, The ragged --- Marines, came from.' "

Mr. Woerter remarked in his memoir that "I believe we all had on army uniforms as the Marine 'Green' were too much like the German uniform and some of the French Foreign troops mostly colored mistook the Marine uniform for German and got a few of the Marines shot in combat."

**N**ext stop for Mr. Woerter was the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He said of this time that "we were given shoulder patches to sew on our jackets so we would know who was who." Approved Marine Corps shoulder patches first came into use during World War I.

The German military forces opposing the Marines obviously made an impression on Mr. Woerter for he said that "I could never get worked up about hating the German soldiers for I could see me in them. They were doing a job just like us and I believe they were good soldiers as they were clearly out numbered and getting more so every day."

Mr. Woerter was a rifle grenade carrier during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He spent a lot of time in foxholes and as a runner between his company and other outfits in his division. Mr. Woerter summed up his sentiments regarding foxholes by remarking, "About foxholes, they were not bad if it didn't rain and if the rats left you alone. I know one night I had company from a rat or two but just eased them out by raising my leg up high enough for them to jump out."

During the offensive, Mr. Woerter had found a German Mauser muzzle cover which he fastened on his Springfield. He then fired at the Germans with the protective muzzle flap down around the muzzle. He discovered that the bullet when fired, took the muzzle flap with it, making the flap explode into little pieces, and as he stated, this "acted like Shrapnel."



*Pvt Woerter donned his U.S. Army uniform with Marine insignia for a photo in Neuwied, Germany, on 3 March 1919.*

Luckily, the Springfield's muzzle did not explode in his face.

**A**ccording to the memoir, although the armistice took effect 11 November 1918, everyone was "still uneasy about the ceasefire and it was hard to believe all the noise had stopped. That day I walked back up the river [the Meuse River] where we had crossed and could see both German and American dead along the river. They say the Americans and Germans got together to celebrate the end of the war but I could only think of the Marine buddies that were killed at my side."

The impact of any war upon those who fought in it leaves impressions and memories that do not fade from the mind easily, as Mr. Woerter's memoir shows.

After the war was officially over and while Mr. Woerter was still in Germany, he became a member of a regiment called "Pershing's Own," which was made up of various Army units and Marines from the 5th and 6th Regiments. Mr. Woerter tried out for the regiment in the hopes that maybe this would get him home faster, but this was not to be the case. He was outfitted with new uniforms, a helmet, and other accoutrements. Pershing's Own Regiment was formed for parades that were given in Europe and in the U.S. to mark the end of the war.

The first parade was given in Paris and from there the regiment proceeded to

London and then returned to Paris, where Mr. Woerter recounts that they "passed the Second Division on their way home and here we were going back to Paris. We sure didn't appreciate that for we had thought we would get to the U.S. earlier in Pershing's Own."

**T**he Marines of Pershing's Own finally were able to go home, boarding the USS *Leviathan* and sailing for the United States in September 1919. Mr. Woerter was a guard on board the *Leviathan*. He does not have fond memories of the ship for he remained seasick the entire time. He said that "They would not relieve me and said no more seasickness would be allowed."

Pershing's Own Regiment was not allowed to disband until it had "paraded in New York City and then in Washington, D.C." Mr. Woerter recalled that "Both were excellent parades but we wanted to go home. We had our picture taken as a company E or F, Third Army Composite Regiment on 25 September 1919." This picture was taken at Marine Barracks, 8th & I, and was a part of the donation to the Marine Corps Museum's Personal Papers Collection.

Mr. Woerter returned to his home in Indiana after parading with Pershing's Own, got married to the woman who would be his wife for nearly 70 years, and resumed his life of before the war with as much normalcy as possible. □1775□

## Vietnam Gear Wanted

**T**he Marine Corps Museums Branch, located at the Washington Navy Yard, is in need of Marine Corps and enemy military objects from the Vietnam War for potential use by all Marine Corps museums. Potential donors should send a list of objects available with a brief description of their condition to:

Miss Jennifer Gooding, Registrar  
Marine Corps Museum  
Building 58, Washington Navy Yard  
Washington, D.C. 20374-0580

# San Diego Recruits Learn Corps' Story at New Museum

by *The Reverend Lawrence P. Johnson*

Though it was officially opened only last 10 November, the Corps' 212th Birthday, the museum at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, is already an integral part of the base mission. A comprehensive program of lectures, exhibits, films, and publications helps to instill *esprit de corps* in recruits and depot Marines alike.

Under the leadership of former Commanding General, MajGen Wesley H. Rice and retired MajGen Marc A. Moore, the museum has taken shape within three years. In 1984 MajGen Moore formed a hard-working committee of architects, public works officials, and historians, with help from the Museums Branch of the History and Museums Division of Headquarters Marine Corps. Mr. George H. Kordela was named director of the museum and curator of the archives in June 1986. He continued to work closely with former Commanding General, MajGen Anthony Lukeman.

In addition to support by the Museums Branch in Washington and its Air-Ground Museum at Quantico, through the loan of historical artifacts, and the donation of memorabilia by San Diego-area former Marines, many members of the Marine Corps historical community participated in completing the museum. Chairman of the Museum Board of Directors is Marine Corps Historical Foundation member MajGen Moore. Another Foundation member, retired LtCol Robert M. Calland, worked closely with the museum director throughout. Two former illustrators for the Museums Branch's exhibits unit, GySgt David Dendy of MCRD and Sgt Rebecca Mays of Camp Pendleton, were called upon to design and fabricate exhibits. On-the-scene leader of the effort was Mr. Kordela, who applied his longtime museum experience.

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*Rev. Lawrence P. Johnson is a doctoral student at the University of California, San Diego, and associate pastor of St. James Catholic Community in Solana Beach. His interests include the history of the Marine Corps in the twentieth century.*



Photos by Andrew J. Quinones

*San Diego Recruit Pvt Stephen Smith scans the POW/MIA exhibit at the Museum.*

Several major challenges were faced by the group: a building to house the museum; a story line; a collection of artifacts and documents to be gathered. Building 26, just inside Gate Four and formerly used as a recruit processing center, was restored to its original Spanish colonial style. Office space, a visitors'

center, archive, temporary exhibit gallery, and standing exhibit gallery form the public facility. The restoration and storage areas on the second deck are remarkably bright and large. These facilities promise a healthy future for the collection.

MajGen Donald J. Fulham and Senator Pete Wilson presided over ground-

*Early California Marines exhibit is viewed by Pvt Evan Campbell, left, and family.*







Photos by Andrew J. Quinones

*Oversized eagle, globe, and anchor insignia welcomes visitors to the Permanent Gallery of the San Diego Recruit Depot Museum, including Pvt Len Hicks and his family.*

breaking on 4 December 1986. Actual renovation began in February 1987. Within nine months the completed portion of the project occupied the entire second deck of the structure and most of the first.

Entering the reception area the visitor is struck by the size and bright openness of the rooms. All active-duty visitors or former Marines are invited to enter their names, dates of service, and unit designations in the collection of log books. These will form the data base of one of the museum's future publications, aiding former friends and service-mates to keep in touch with each other.

*Studying a painting from the Conquest of California series by Col Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, are drill instructors and recruits visiting the Depot's museum.*



A collection of original works of art by Marine artist Col Charles H. Waterhouse is located adjacent to the reception area. "Marines in the Conquest of California" vividly illustrates the role of the Marine Corps in the area between 1846 and 1848.

Also found on the first deck is a spacious visitors' lounge. Together with its accompanying film theater, this lounge becomes the focal point of visitors on Sundays. Recruits in their final week of training are encouraged to bring family and friends to the museum. New Marine families learn the traditions and history of

the Corps by viewing films and examining the museum exhibits.

The two galleries of exhibits on the second deck form the focal point of the museum. As throughout the museum, the mission of the permanent gallery of exhibits is to show the role of the Marines in Southern California from 1846 to the present, and to chronicle the development of the base and units associated with the depot. In keeping with the nature of this mission, Mr. Kordela has maintained the vitality of the exhibits. Individual displays are constantly modified as new acquisitions arrive, encouraging Marines and their families to make return visits.

The standing exhibits are arranged chronologically from 1846. Individual display cases contain articles of interest from uniforms through Marine gear and its pertinent documentation to enemy weapons. Emphasis is placed on the role of the 4th Marine Regiment and the evolution of the San Diego base. The visitor observes the development of the Advanced Base Force, forerunner of today's Fleet Marine Force; the role of the Marines in guarding the U.S. Mails; and the experience of the 3d Marine Brigade in China under BGen Smedley D. Butler. There are exhibits on the Marines in Nicaragua, World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Finally, there are exhibits on the role of Women Marines, and drill instructors and training at the recruit depot.

The temporary gallery on the second deck can focus on a particular person or episode in Marine history. The current exhibit includes an exact reproduction of one of the infamous POW tiger cages of Vietnam. Original works of art by Marine combat artists and others also are included in the temporary gallery, as they are in the spacious hallways of the museum.

The growing personal papers collection of the museum contains material on the establishment of the Fleet Marine Force, including orders, letters, photos, and maps. The Horse Marines form the subject of an interesting collection of the papers of Capt Charles A. Baker, covering the period 1916-1936, which also deals with the formation of the Guardia in Nicaragua. Documentation in Spanish on this same period shows Mr. Kordela's commitment to obtain "both sides" of the sto-



Photo by Andrew J. Quinones

*American Indians who became Marines are recognized in an exhibit in the Permanent Gallery, including Iwo Jima flagraiser Ira Hayes and the famous Navajo codetalkers.*

ry of a Marine operation. How the Marines are perceived by the other side is an important historical question. The archive does not neglect it. An extensive collection of Korean, Soviet, and North Vietnamese propaganda secured by Marine veterans is highly instructive. As a POW in North Vietnam Maj James V. DiBernardo was able to keep a log and to bring it out upon his release. This log and its

supporting documentation should be a valuable research tool for Marine historians and historians of the Vietnam War. As word of the collection is passed among the large number of retired Marines in the San Diego area, the collection is sure to grow in size and importance. Its cataloging and the collection itself is part of the larger personal papers collection of the Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington D.C.

The museum staff at San Diego is ready to offer personal assistance to research students and interested amateurs alike.

Future plans for the museum call for an expansion of the oral history section, including a videotape interview resource; an extensive collection of Marine aviation documentation to 1945; an array of appropriate and informative museum publications; and the continuing expansion of the museum collections.

The museum is under the supervision of the assistant chief of staff, G-2/3, for the recruit depot. This command arrangement shows the place of the museum within the mission of the depot. Regular training classes are held for instructors on the depot as well as for Marines at nearby Camp Pendleton. Recruits are given an intimate experience of the history of the depot and the Marine Corps. Together with the other components of Marine training, the inspiration of Marine history is a central factor in the "first to fight" tradition of the Corps. This is clearly a museum with a mission.

**San Diego Recruit Depot Command Museum hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m. The museum is closed Mondays.**

## Historical Quiz

# Symbols and Historic Dates of the Marine Corps

by Lena M. Kaljot  
Reference Historian

Match the event with the correct date (answers on page 23):

- |                                                                                                                                                                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. The U.S. Marine Band made its White House debut in this year, and has since furnished music for each President of the United States as "The President's Own."                     | a. 1921 |
| 2. During what year was the Marine Corps emblem, the eagle, globe, and anchor, approved?                                                                                             | b. 1939 |
| 3. When did the formal commemoration of the Marine Corps birthday begin?                                                                                                             | c. 1801 |
| 4. A Marine Corps order of this year designated gold and scarlet as the official colors of the Marine Corps.                                                                         | d. 1965 |
| 5. In what year did the Marine Barracks, 8th and I, initiate the regularly scheduled "Sunset Parades," later changed to "Evening Parades?"                                           | e. 1947 |
| 6. The design for the official Marine Corps battle colors, incorporating the colors and essentially the design of today's Marine Corps battle colors, was approved during what year? | f. 1954 |
| 7. When did the Commandant of the Marine Corps approve a change in the words of <i>The Marine's Hymn</i> (fourth line, first verse) to include "In the air, . . . ?"                 | g. 1925 |
| 8. The Marine Corps Reserve's "Toys for Tots" program, which every year collects new toys for needy children, dates back to what year?                                               | h. 1868 |
| 9. The dedication ceremony for the United States Marine Corps War Memorial (Iwo Jima Memorial) took place at the northern end of Arlington National Cemetery during what year?       | i. 1934 |
| 10. In what year was a Marine Corps bulletin released authorizing the adoption of "The Marine's Prayer" for general use?                                                             | j. 1942 |

## Gen Wilson, LtGen Dulacki Describe Active Careers

by Benis M. Frank  
Head, Oral History Section

Four new oral history interview transcripts recently joined those already accessioned in the Marine Corps Oral History Collection. These are the interviews which were conducted with Gen Louis H. Wilson, 26th Commandant of the Marine Corps; LtGen Leo J. Dulacki; Col Justice M. Chambers, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery on Iwo Jima; and Mrs. Francis Neville Vest, daughter of Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps Wendell Cushing Neville.

Gen Wilson was interviewed during 1979-80 by the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, both in the Commandant's office in Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC), and after Gen Wilson's retirement at his home in Jackson, Mississippi. The interview begins with a review of Gen Wilson's commandancy, using the Commandant's appointment books as a guide. Fully discussed in the sessions covering this four-year period are such highlights of Gen Wilson's tour as Commandant as: the decision concerning the F-18; the LHA program; the AV-8B program; assignments of women Marines; the steps leading to the Commandant becoming a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS); the Wilson "initiatives;" FMF structure changes during his commandancy; and Marine Corps observances of its 200th anniversary. In addition, the interview contains Gen Wilson's memoirs of his pre-commandancy period and his combat experiences, especially of the events which led to his being awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in the battle for Guam. Gen Wilson also spoke of the various staff and command billets he filled during his career.

In this transcript also is a nine-page interview session Mr. Frank conducted with Gen Wilson in 1984 concerning Marine Corps-Navy relationships, especially his relationship with Chief of Naval Operations Adm Elmo Zumwalt. Appended to the interview transcript is a bound annex which contains Gen Wilson's four annual reports to the Senate Armed Services

Committee on the status of the Marine Corps. In addition to the transcripts deposited in the Marine Corps Oral History Collection in the Marine Corps Historical Center and in Breckinridge Library at Quantico, a copy of the transcript has been sent in Gen Wilson's name to his alma mater, Millsaps College in Mississippi.

It took 12 years to complete the 333-page, three-session interview conducted with LtGen Dulacki. The first two sessions were conducted in Washington in October 1974, after Gen Dulacki had retired; the third session was a marathon taping, lasting from 1930 in the evening to about 0130 the next morning—including time out for off-the-record comments—at Gen Dulacki's home in California in 1986. Joining Mr. Frank in the first session, which was largely concerned with Gen Dulacki's tour in Vietnam as G-2 of III Marine Amphibious Force (MAF) and Chief of Staff of the 3d Marine Division in 1965 and 1966, was Dr. Graham Cosmas, then a member of the History and Museums Division engaged in writing one of the volumes concerned with the history of Marine Corps operations in Vietnam. The remainder of the interview concerns Gen Dulacki's varied and interesting Marine Corps career, during which he served as a ship Marine detachment commander in World War II, having one ship—the *Hornet*—sunk under him, and another carrier—the *Belleau Wood*—heavily damaged while he served in her. A Russian linguist by dint of his training at the Army Language School, Gen Dulacki served two tours as a naval attache. The first was in Helsinki, Finland, and the second was in Moscow. In between these two assignments, he filled a number of staff and command billets, one of which was as Commander of 1st Battalion, 7th Marines in Korea. He later commanded the 4th Marine Division. At the time of his retirement in 1974, Gen Dulacki was Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower at HQMC. Before then, he had served on the Joint

Staff of the JCS; with the Defense Intelligence Agency; and had a second tour in Vietnam as Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Marine Division and then Chief of Staff of III MAF.

Before his death on 29 July 1982, Col Justice M. "Joe" Chambers and his wife, Barbara, reviewed and edited the 900-plus transcript pages from 28 interview sessions. Col Chambers' son, Paul, had conducted with him beginning in 1976, and pared it down to a two-volume transcript of 710 pages. In this interview, Col Chambers, a native of West Virginia, tells of how he enlisted in the Washington Marine Reserve battalion in 1930, while an employee of the FBI. Two years later he was commissioned and remained active with the unit until it and he were mobilized in 1940 to join the 1st Marine Brigade in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Initially he was assigned to the 5th Marines, but later transferred to the 1st Raider Battalion. He led a company in the battle for Tulagi, where he was wounded for the first of three times in the Pacific War. Capt Chambers was decorated with the Silver Star Medal for his exploits. After recovering from his wounds in the States, now-LtCol Chambers took over command of the 3d Battalion, 25th Marines, which he led in the landings on Roi-Namur, Saipan, Tinian, and Iwo Jima. He was severely wounded on Iwo and evacuated, and for his heroism on this island, President Truman decorated Col Chambers with the Medal of Honor after the war. He retired in 1946, remained very closely attuned to Marine Corps affairs in his new position as staff advisor to the Senate Armed Services Committee, and was very much involved in supporting the Marine Corps' fight for existence in the postwar unification battle.

Mrs. Frances Neville Vest was the daughter of the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps and the mother of a now-retired Marine colonel, Wendell Neville Vest, who carried both his grandfather's sword and his grandfather's nickname, "Buck," as a serving Marine. The

wife of Capt John Vest, USN (Ret), Mrs. Vest was interviewed at her home on Maryland's Eastern Shore in July 1983, when she was 84. Her interview is a delightful and interesting memoir of a gracious lady who recalled her younger days as a Marine junior when she acted as hostess for her Commandant father, her mother being ill at this time. The interview is replete with such famous Marine names as John Lejeune, young Frank Goettge, Harry Liver- sedge, Smedley Butler, Lemuel Shepherd, and her godfather, George Barnett, amongst others. In it she recalls the social life at Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye, in a quieter, less hectic time in history for the Marine Corps. Mrs. Vest died in October 1984.

The Oral History Section has recently completed interviews with four Marine Corps "heavy hitters"—LtGens Thomas H. Miller, Jr.; Bernard E. "Mick" Trainor; Harold A. "Hal" Hatch; and Philip D. Shutler. Recalled in 30 separate interview sessions totalling 67 and one-half hours are the experiences of Marines in three wars and 154 years of active service. Two of the interviewees—Miller and Shutler—were aviators, while the other two were infantry officers. Both Gens Hatch and Trainor had been enlisted Marines before commissioning—in fact, Gen Hatch attained the grade of master sergeant. When these interviews are transcribed and accessioned into the Oral History Collection, a fuller abstract of their contents will appear in this section. It

might be interesting to note a few facts about the career of each officer.

For instance, Gen Miller was the first American to fly the Harrier, and he also made his mark in aviation history by setting the 500km closed-course world speed record of 1,216.78 miles per hour in an F4B aircraft in 1960. He is also reputed to be one of the few Marine aviators to have flown every type of plane in the Marine Corps aircraft inventory—and a few outside of it—during his active service. At the time of his retirement, he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Aviation at Headquarters Marine Corps.

Gen Trainor, who is currently military correspondent of *The New York Times*, enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1946, and the following year entered Holy Cross College as an NROTC contract student. He was commissioned in 1951 in time to be sent to Korea to join the 1st Marines in the fighting there. As the other general officers in this group of interviewees, he had a varied and challenging career, which included two tours in Vietnam. At the time of his retirement in 1985, Gen Trainor was Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Operations at HQMC.

Gen Hatch also retired from his billet at Headquarters; he had been Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics for an event-filled, busy seven years. Gen Hatch enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1942 and was commissioned in 1945.

He reverted to enlisted rank in March 1947, but was recommissioned in September 1949. He commanded the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, in Vietnam and the 8th Marines at Camp Lejeune. Prior to taking over I&L at Headquarters, he was Fiscal Director of the Marine Corps.

Although he was a Marine aviator for the greater part of his career, upon graduation from the Naval Academy in 1947, Gen Shutler initially was an infantry officer, and served with the 1st Reconnaissance Company in Korea, 1950-51. After he pinned on his wings, he flew attack aircraft for the most part, commanding attack squadrons and groups during his active service. He attended the Navy's Postgraduate School at Monterey in July 1961, followed by two years' graduate work at MIT, where he obtained a master's degree in aeronautics and astronautics. Following a tour on the staff of the Secretary of the Navy, Gen Shutler was Director of Aviation, then Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. In 1978, he was nominated for a third star and became Director for Operations, J-3, on the Joint Staff of the JCS. He retired in July 1980.

The Oral History Section continues to process completed interviews, and will soon accession an additional number into the Oral History Collection. At the same time, interviews both in depth and issue-oriented are being conducted with retired Marines as well as those involved with current operations. □1775□



## Recruiters, Youngest Marines Painting's Subjects

*The painting, "In the Tradition of Great Men," by artist Robert W. Arnold, was recently accepted by the Historical Center's Historic Art Committee. Below, Mr. Arnold discusses the work.*

"In the Tradition of Great Men"—is an exquisite working title for this painting, for each Marine recruit has the potential, in due time, of becoming one of our nation's "great men" of history.

The setting is Boston. Adams Square, with the historic Faneuil Hall, is the background, the statue of Samuel Adams standing between the recruiter and the recruit.

A recruit would not go wrong in knowing of Samuel Adams, a man of great courage. This is the patriot who directed the act of civil disobedience known as the Boston "Tea Party," and who became a prominent leader of the American Revolution.

Samuel's brother, John, had a hand in founding the Continental Marines. John Adams' Naval Committee of the Continental Congress in October 1775 proposed the establishment of a navy and in early November two battalions of Marines to serve on the navy's ships. The Tun Tavern, according to one undocumented account, was the meeting place of Adams' committee. RWA

# Origins of Marines' Longtime North China Association

by J. Michael Miller  
Curator of Personal Papers

Why the Boxer Rebellion? Why did the Marine Corps Museum devote major exhibition space to a small, four-month campaign which involved only a few ship's detachments and a regiment of Marines? Past major exhibits have included "From Dawn to Setting Sun," a comprehensive exhibit on all of the Marine Corps battles of World War II; "Arms and Men," an inclusive exhibit of the development of Marine weaponry; and "Recruiting . . . Since 1775," a complete review of Marine Corps recruiting. Why then did such a seemingly minor campaign as the Boxer Rebellion require the same time and effort as these broad-ranging topics?

The answer is simple. It was a major campaign for the small Marine Corps of the day with much of the Corps' total strength ultimately being engaged in North China, assembled from around the world from ships' detachments, expeditionary units in the Philippines, and reinforcements from the East and West Coasts of the United States. Moreover, it was the first time Marines had been engaged in a major multinational force—a precursor of future wars and excursions.

Additionally, the mission of the Marine Corps Museum is to educate and motivate individual Marines. With "The Eagle and

The Dragon: Marines in the Boxer Rebellion," the decision was made to focus on a limited campaign, so that historic individual Marine officers and enlisted men could become "real people" to today's Marines. The exhibit concentrates on the company and sometimes platoon and squad levels. The exploits of individual Marines can be highlighted better in this finite form than in the usual large-scale review.

In addition, the performance of the Marine Corps in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 emphasizes such traditional missions of the Corps as forming ship's detachments, landing parties, and embassy guards, as well as combined duty with the Army and Navy.

Having decided on the subject of the exhibit, the next step was to develop a research plan and preliminary storyline. To do this, the museum staff had to learn exactly what the Marine Corps missions were in 1900. Generally, they were: (1) to organize units in time of national crisis; (2) to secure advance naval bases; (3) to provide security for naval installations; (4) to maintain ship's detachments; and (5) to provide ceremonial detachments for national and international events.

With our focus now defined, research began on the average officer and enlisted man, with the goal of making them more than images in faded photographs. The Curators of Personal Papers and Special Projects visited the National Archives, and began compiling for the first time a listing of Marines who served in China in 1900, completed by pouring over the original muster rolls for May through August 1900, for selected ship's detachments, Marine Barracks, and the 1st Marine Regiment based in the Philippines.

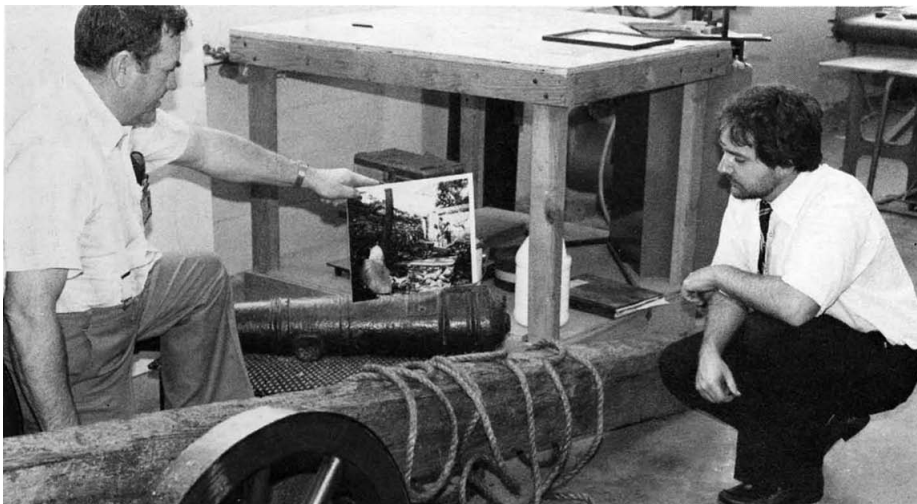
Then we began to compile statistical information from the individual record books of randomly-chosen enlisted Marines: place of enlistment; age; prior service; combat experience; and awards data. After assembling material from 250 record books, a "composite" picture of an enlisted Marine of the period emerged. He stood 5'6" tall, weighed 141 pounds, was 27 years of age, had blue eyes, brown hair, a fair complexion, and typically was employed as a laborer. Almost 80 percent of enlisted Marines of the time were from the northeastern United States, although nationwide recruiting had begun.

Seventy-seven percent of Marines were also on their first enlistment, and a surprising 55 percent had some combat experience, primarily in the Spanish-American War and the Philippines. Another surprising statistic uncovered was that a substantial number of enlisted men were ordered to China with less than three months' service, including a few with only two weeks' service.

Research now began on the operational aspects. What emerged were many previously unstudied incidents of Marine Corps participation in the campaign, such as the role of Marines in the ill-fated first attempt to relieve the Legations of Peking, the Seymour Relief Expedition. Marines eventually earned six Medals of Honor during the period.

Also of interest was the wide variety of weapons used by Marines in China. Four different rifles were carried, including the

*Mr. Benny E. Lenox, Sr., prepares to reconstruct the famous "International Gun" using contemporary photographs. The only original piece of the gun is the barrel, the rest having to be made from reproduction material. Mr. J. Michael Miller looks on.*







*On 5 August 1900, mounted American member of the China Relief Expedition surveys British Indian Army position where a wounded Indian is being placed on a stretcher before receiving treatment. The relief column had 10 more days before reaching Peking.*

Springfield .45-caliber single shot rifle, the Winchester-Hotchkiss rifle, the Lee Straight-Pull rifle, and the new Krag Jorgensen rifle. Marines on board the ships which had been on the Asiatic Station for years, still had not been supplied modern arms. Marines sent directly from the United States carried the most modern arms in the American military arsenal, the Krag-Jorgensens. According to personal narratives of Marines in the field, a supply nightmare was avoided by discarding the antiquated weapons and using captured modern Chinese rifles, for which there was plenty of ammunition.

With the sequence of events defined, we began to structure the exhibit, dividing it into two sections of introductory material, followed by three sections on the siege of Peking, three on the battle of Tientsin, one on the Seymour Relief Expedition, and one providing conclusions and evaluations.

The true test of the exhibit now began, finding the right artifacts to support the storyline. We thought we would have difficulty in locating material history from a distant and short campaign, but such was not the case. After identifying a general artifact list selected from among the Museum's reserve collections, we were able to choose several areas where we could well interpret the material history of 1900 for today, especially in two of our strongest collections: uniforms and weapons. Original Chinese uniforms were found, as well as samples of every Marine uniform worn

in China. Examples were located of all four of the rifles used by Marines, as well as several used by the Chinese Army and the International Force. Early automatic weapons were also located, including a Gatling gun and the Colt "Potato Digger" machine gun.

With the artifacts selected, assignment was then made to match the storyline of the exhibit. A minigallery within the major exhibit area was designed to point up six of the most important uniforms, and special arrangements were made for the numerous weapons to be incorporated into the display. The Personal Papers Collection was searched for private documents and photographs to personalize the different sections. It soon became evident that we were uncovering many rare and seldom-seen photographs, many more than could be used. We decided to employ as many of them as possible, to astound the visitor without overwhelming him; more than 500 photographs were eventually used.

As the exhibit planning progressed, we reasoned that participation in joint operations with the Army and Navy, and even as part of an international force, is certainly a familiar event to Marines today, so we decided to include documentation of as much of the joint and international cooperation of the events in China as possible. To this end, artifacts, documents, and photographs were borrowed from the Naval Academy Museum, Navy Memorial Museum, Naval Historical Center, West

Point Museum, and the Army Military History Institute; and the Curator of Personal Papers visited England and France, on his own, locating additional items for display from institutions such as the Royal Marines Museum, the British National Army Museum, the Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum in Caernarvon Castle, and the Musée de l'Armée in Paris.

The challenging task of composing a suitable main caption for each section and a short but complete caption for each object now was underway. As a section was completed, the text was reviewed by senior staff members for accuracy. The text was then given to the Publications Production Section staff, who prepared all the exhibition labels. This section also produced special graphics and maps to assist in relating the story line to visitors.

The time now began for actual construction. A portion of the Special Exhibits Gallery was partitioned off as a staging area. The Exhibits Section under Mr. Carl M. "Bud" DeVere, Sr., then began to devote uncounted hours to preparing the often delicate objects for display. Platforms had to be specially constructed to accommodate the heavy weapons. Walls and panels had to be built to separate the discrete areas of presentation. Specially designed cutout figures were made as "hangers" for the uniform coats and were painted in lifelike detail by Artist-in-Residence Col Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, and Maj Donna J. Neary, USMCR. An entire gun carriage was constructed, to scale, by woodcraftsman Mr. Benny Lenox from photographs for the fa-

*Chinese court passes sentence on Boxer prisoners. The surrender treaty demanded the Chinese themselves punish the Boxers.*





Doctors of various nationalities combine to treat the wounded during the battle of Tientsin on 13 July 1900. In the foreground an American surgeon pours water for a wounded Japanese infantryman. Marine casualties totaled five killed and 23 wounded.

mous "International Gun." A scale-model of the American Legation in Peking was built—building by building—by SSgt Michael V. Gaither from contemporary blueprints and photographs, and painstakingly painted to mirror reality.

Each item was to be mounted in the display with concern for security and preservation. Light levels had to be considered and safety plexiglass fitted over objects to prevent damage from ultraviolet light.

Acid-free papers and boards were used to prevent damage to fragile items from contact with acid surfaces.

When all the objects for display were properly prepared, the exhibit gallery was closed off completely and the final layout took place. Working parties of Marines and curators carefully moved the large artifacts into place, including the Gatling gun and a Chinese field gun. Slowly and deliberately, the exhibit came into realization.

As a final test, the staff of the Marine Corps Historical Center was invited for an advance showing to locate errors, and despite all our checks and balances, some were found. Once the corrections had been made, the exhibit was ready for opening on 4 September 1987, the Labor Day holiday.

The exhibit was first covered in *Leatherneck* magazine, and was recommended by *Museum and Arts Magazine* for the month of September. The firearms portion of the display was featured in *American Rifleman* magazine. Then-Marine SSgt Anne Skelly volunteered to help with the publicity, producing a press package which was mailed to several hundred newspapers and magazines to announce the display. She also wrote several magazine articles about the exhibit, which appeared in *American History Illustrated* and *Marine Corps League Magazine*.

By early August, 16,855 visitors had viewed the exhibit, and countless others had read and learned of the historical role of the Marine Corps in the Boxer Rebellion and hopefully something of the men themselves who served in China. □1775□

## His Fears Answered . . . And A Memorial Portrait

by Richard A. Long  
Special Projects Curator

He " . . . had a premonition that he would not survive this Boxer campaign. When we came up from the Philippines on the *Brooklyn* he occupied a room with Chaplain [Frank] Thompson, to whom he expressed this fear. The night before the attack on Tientsin, a number of us who occupied quarters in the same building with Reddy, on Victoria Terrace, British Concession, Tientsin, were keeping late hours in discussing the events to take place on the morrow, when Reddy said: 'Well, you fellows had better get to bed and stop your noise. Some of us won't be here tomorrow night.'

These were the portents of Capt Austin Rockwell Davis, USMC, as recited by his fellow Marine officer, George Richards, later a brigadier general and paymaster of the Marine Corps, who was beside Davis when he fell mortally wounded outside the walls of Tientsin on 13 July 1900.

The conversations of both officers were reported by another classmate, John Twiggs Myers, who wrote of Davis's career and demise in *The Book of the Naval Cadets of the Class of 1892*, published 1 June 1912. Of particular significance is the fact that Davis and Richards were officers in Maj Littleton W. T. Waller's Marine battalion. Together with a battalion of Royal Welch Fusiliers, they had joined the allied relief force under the command of British BGen R. F. Dorward organized to rescue the

besieged Peking Legations. However, a horde of Chinese now defied them to pass Tientsin. Ironically, Capt Myers and his Marine detachments from the U.S. warships *Newark* and *Oregon* were among the beleaguered at Peking.

Myers fondly remembered "Reddy," so known for his red hair and freckles, as the bag-man on a snipe hunt near Annapolis, "whose blue eyes looked straight into yours, who was utterly incapable of mean word, thought or act." He was also known to his classmates as "Count Rockwell," or simply as "The Count."

Richards recalled the movements of Davis's Company C on the early morning of 13 July. With the Fusiliers, they composed the left wing of the attacking force, the flank immediately menaced by the enemy. They advanced from the mud wall, parallel to the Tientsin city wall nearly a mile away. They had halted beyond a Chinese graveyard, confronted by an impassable lake or swamp, their individual rifle fire directed against the walled city. Chinese nearly enveloped them on three sides. Capt Davis stood in the open, smoking a cigarette and directing his company's fire with his swagger stick. He fell at 0830, struck in the right breast by a gingall ball.

"His body, with his face covered by his campaign hat, lay by our side all that day. A wrist watch he had wound that morning

was in plain sight on his wrist and told us the minutes that passed that seemed like to us hours.”

Following withdrawal from the position that evening, Davis's Marines buried him in the English Cemetery, beside Col E. H. Liscum, commanding officer of the 9th U.S. Infantry, who was slain the same day. In 1901, Davis's fellow Marine officers had his remains reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery and contributed to a handsome stone erected in 1903.

Davis was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on 31 July 1871 and entered the U.S. Naval Academy in the fall of 1887. Although he resigned on 6 February 1888, he was reinstated on 21 May of that year, and graduated on 3 June 1892. While a naval cadet he was on board the USS *Kearsarge* when she was wrecked on the Roncador Reef in the Caribbean on 18 February 1894. Commissioned a second lieutenant of Marines on 1 July 1894, he attended the School of Application at Marine Barracks, Washington, and graduated in June 1895.

After duty at Norfolk and Mare Island, he joined the battleship *Oregon* when she was commissioned at San Francisco on 15 July 1896 and served in her on the Pacific Station for one and one-half years. On 16 February 1898, news was received that the *Maine* had blown up in Havana Harbor the previous day. *Oregon* departed San Francisco for the East Coast on 19 March, steaming 14,000 miles around the stormy South American horn in 66 days, stopping to coal only three times.

On 28 May, she joined the fleet, and on 1 June arrived off Santiago to shell military installations and to assist in the destruction of the Spanish fleet on 3 July.

Davis was detached from *Oregon* and assigned to Headquarters Marine Corps on 18 September 1898, and on 4 November he was notified of his promotion to first lieutenant, effective 2 June 1898. On 7 November, BGenComdt Charles Heywood recommended him for a brevet captaincy for gallant service on the *Oregon*.

This commission was never awarded, for Davis was promoted to captain on 3 March 1899 while stationed at Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Shortly after, Capt Davis was assigned to a battalion organized for service in the Philippine Islands, arriving in Manila Bay on 23 May 1899. He subsequently commanded Company C, 1st Marine Regiment, at Cavite and in the field until the summer of 1900, when preparations were made to sail to China to curb the rebellion.

Little more than a year elapsed after Davis's death before the citizens of Atlanta began to think of honoring their only son to have died in the Boxer Rebellion. His family still lived there.

The Davises apparently determined that a portrait of their son would be a fitting memorial, and a photograph of him as a first lieutenant was provided as a model. The project was taken up by *The Atlanta Constitution* on 1 October 1901, and the task of raising funds for its painting was adopted by the ladies of the Inman Park Literary Circle. They were generously aided by an Atlanta businessman who was a non-graduate of the Academy Class of 1891. Miss Adelaide Chloe Everhart, a popular Atlanta artist, was chosen to paint the portrait.

The city chose a prestigious site in which to exhibit the por-



*Portrait of Capt Austin R. Davis, USMC, killed during the Boxer Rebellion at Tientsin in July 1900, now belongs to his nephew, Wingfield Davis. Another nephew, LtCol Charles L. Davis, USAF (Ret) stands next to the memorial stone to Capt Davis in Atlanta.*

trait. The elder Davis, when beginning his family, had built a house on Peachtree Street. Austin was born there and lived in the house until he was 13 years of age. It was torn down to make way for the new Carnegie Library, which was scheduled for completion in the fall of 1902. His portrait was to be the first work of art to be deposited there.

The portrait was dedicated in November 1902 in the presence of family, friends, classmates, and city officials. It originally occupied the north wall of the library's east room.

A few years ago, Wingfield Davis, a nephew of Capt Davis, found the portrait no longer on public view but in storage, whereupon he acquired it, and it now hangs in his home in Atlanta.

The Marine Corps Museum is indebted to another nephew, LtCol Charles L. Davis, USAF (Ret), Falls Church, Virginia, for his interest in the career and life of his uncle. Early in 1985, for information on his forebearer the colonel contacted J. Michael Miller, Curator of Personal Papers. Mr. Miller was then deeply engrossed in planning and researching details of "The Eagle and The Dragon: Marines in the Boxer Rebellion," the Marine Corps Museum exhibit.

The writer was also engaged in this research, but primarily in the search for descendants of American participants and the possible acquisition of memorabilia for the exhibit and for the Museum's permanent collections.

In the following three years, Col Davis collaborated with Mr. Miller and the writer on the intensive research of Capt Davis from a number of sources. It was he who first related the existence of the portrait in Atlanta, persuaded his cousins there to have it professionally photographed, shared his other photographs with us, and gave permission to have a reproduction used in the exhibit and to be published here. The color transparency of the portrait is a welcome donation from the family. □1775□

*In addition to LtCol Davis and the Wingfield Davis, Senior and Junior, the writer desires to thank Mrs. Beverly W. Gains, Librarian, Atlanta-Fulton Library; Ms. Anne Salter, Librarian, the Atlanta Historical Society, and Ms. Peggy Jennings, Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, for their assistance.*

## Two Volumes Devoted to Marine Air History Head List

by Evelyn A. Englander  
Historical Center Librarian

From the library of the Marine Corps Historical Center, recently published books of professional interest to Marines. These books are available from local bookstores or libraries.

*Forged in Steel: U.S. Marine Corps Aviation.* Photography by C. J. Keatley III; introduction by Senator John Glenn. Howell Press. 207 pp. 1988. A photographic tribute to the first 75 years of Marine Corps Aviation, years which have also seen the growth and development of military aviation in general. The book features color photographs of the Corps' present-day aircraft with accompanying comments from Marine Corps aviators and flight crews. (The author's photographs helped inspire the movie *Top Gun* for which he served as aerial cinematographer.) \$37.00

*Flights of Passage: Reflections of a World War II Aviator.* Samuel Hynes. Naval Institute Press. 272 pp. 1988. Well written recollections from a World War II Marine bomber pilot. Hynes tells the story of his training and fighting, vividly recreating the world of the 1940s as he knew it. \$16.95

*Guardians of the Sea: A History of the U.S. Coast Guard, 1915 to the Present.* Robert E. Johnson. Naval Institute Press. 412 pp. 1987. Written to follow RAdm Stephen Hadley Evans' *U.S. Coast Guard, 1790-1915: A Definitive History*, this is both an operational and an organizational history. In addition, the author has used people and events to emphasize the complexity of the Coast Guard's mission and responsibilities. \$23.95

*The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500-2000.* Paul Kennedy. Random House. 677 pp. 1987. In this analysis of global politics over the past five centuries, the author focuses on the relationship between economic and military power as the relationship affects the rise and fall of em-

pires. Professor Kennedy concludes with an analysis of great power relations from 1945 through the year 2000, with implications for the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, China, and Japan. \$24.95

*Delivered from Evil: The Saga of World War II.* Robert Leckie. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. 998 pp. 1987. A complete one-volume history of World War II. Organized chronologically, the book covers the major battles, the commanders, and the background developments. By the former Marine author of *Helmet for My Pillow*. \$29.95.

*Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era.* James McPherson. Oxford University Press. 904 pp. 1988. A comprehensive, readable one-volume history of the Civil War. The author, with great skill, integrates the political, social, and military events of the two decades from the beginning of the War with Mexico to the ending of the Civil War. As for the war itself, he covers the battles, the strategy and tactics, the politics, and the personalities of both the North and the South. \$35.00.

*A Pictorial History of the Vietnam War.* Richard F. Newcomb. Doubleday. 292 pp. 1987. A concise history of the Vietnam War, illustrated with 263 black-and-white photographs, maps, charts, and illustrations. \$14.95.

*Maverick Marine: General Smedley D. Butler and the Contradictions of American Military History.* Hans Schmidt. University Press of Kentucky. 292 pp. 1988. The story of Smedley D. Butler, who fought in most of America's military campaigns from 1898 to the late 1920s and who won two Medals of Honor. The biography covers his military career and his equally eventful post-military years, during which he renounced war and "Yankee imperialism." \$28.95.

*The Bombers of MAGSZAM: A History of Marine Bombing Squadron 611.* Raymond S. B. Perry. Raymond S. B. Perry, Publisher. 154 pp. 1987. The story of Marine Bombing Squadron 611 and its role supporting the Army X Corps on Mindanao in the Philippines in the spring of 1945. The author and publisher served as navigator-bombardier in the squadron from 1943-1945, from the squadron's organization until its decommissioning. The book includes a bibliography, listing of casualties, table of organization, and roster of personnel. \$15.00. Available from Mr. Perry at Plastic Components, 7570 N.W. 79th Street, Miami, Florida 33166. Phone: 1-800-327-7077.

*The United States Navy: 200 Years.* Captain Edward L. Beach, USN (Ret). Henry Holt and Company. 564 pp., 1986. This is a well-written, one-volume history of the U.S. Navy. Along with its narrative account of wars and battles, the book also traces the impact of new technologies on shipbuilding, weaponry, and naval tactics throughout the Navy's 200 years, whether this new technology is steam power or nuclear power, American hardwoods or American steel. \$24.95

*Guadalcanal, Starvation Island.* Eric Hammel. Crown Publishers, Inc. 478 pp., 1987. This is the first in a series of books by Hammel that will focus on the Guadalcanal campaign, exploring the elements that made it a turning point in the war in the Pacific. Along with using official records and previously published works, Hammel interviewed more than 100 participants from both sides to describe this campaign which lasted six months, involved nearly one million men, and included land, sea, and air battles. \$24.95

*Howlin' Mad vs. the Army; Conflict in Command, Saipan, 1944.* Harry A. Gailey. Presidio Press. 276 pp., 1986. A study of the conflict between Marine Corps LtGen Holland M. Smith and Army MajGen

Ralph Smith and the assault on Saipan in June 1944. Along with analyzing the personalities and the battle, the author also details the part played by the media in the controversy. \$17.95

*Marine Sniper; 93 Confirmed Kills.* Charles Henderson. Stein and Day. 274 pp., 1986. The story of Marine Sgt Carlos Hathcock, who served twice in Vietnam with a total of 93 confirmed kills. Before Vietnam, Hathcock was the U.S. Long Range Rifle Champion in 1965. After Vietnam, he was one of the founders of the Marine Corps Sniper School. Annually now the Carlos Hathcock Award is presented to the Marine who has contributed the most to marksmanship. Charles W. Henderson is himself a Marine Corps officer who served with the 24th MAU in Lebanon. \$18.95

*One Bugle, No Drums; The Marines at Chosin Reservoir.* William B. Hopkins. Algonquin Books. 274 pp., 1986. The author was a Marine Corps Reserve captain called to active service in 1950. He commanded Headquarters Company of the 1st Battalion of Chesty Puller's 1st Regiment. His unit was one of those encircled at Chosin when the Chinese entered the war. The author describes the action as the Marines fought their way south in sub-zero weather. Hopkins also details the burdens born by the foe, short of supplies themselves, ill prepared for 20-below-zero weather. The book also includes a previously unpublished report on the action by S. L. A. Marshall. \$15.95.

*Music at the White House.* Elise K. Kirk. University of Illinois Press. 457 pp., 1986. Elise Kirk has described the diverse ceremonial traditions and musical performances at the White House along with the cultural interests of the presidents and first ladies from George Washington through Ronald Reagan. She has included, of course, the many contributions of "The President's Own," the U.S. Marine Band. This comprehensive volume includes black-and-white photographs, a bibliographic essay, and a detailed index. \$19.95

*The United States Navy and the Vietnamese Conflict, Volume II: From Military Assistance to Combat, 1959-1965.* Edward J. Marolda and Oscar P. Fitzgerald. Naval Historical Center, Dept. of the Navy. 591 pp., 1986. The second volume of the Na-

vy's official history of the Vietnam War covers the years from 1959 to 1965 when the Navy's efforts to train the South Vietnamese Navy began to be accompanied by unilateral operations in Southeast Asia by U.S. naval forces. This volume also covers the Navy actions in Laos as well as detailing the war in North and South Vietnam. Also covered by this volume is the Gulf of Tonkin incident of 4 August 1964. \$22.00

*George C. Marshall, Statesman, 1945-1959.* Forrest C. Pogue. Viking Press. 603 pp., 1987. *Statesman, 1945-1959* is the fourth and final volume in this authorized biography of George C. Marshall. Beginning with the closing events of World War II and Marshall's involvement in the decision to use the atomic bomb, the book goes on to describe the challenges Marshall assumed in the postwar years. It deals first with his 1946 mission to China, then his 1947-1948 role as Secretary of State, when he responds to the plight of a war-devastated Europe with the Marshall Plan, his work as head of the American Red Cross, and his role as Secretary of Defense during the Korean War. \$29.95

*Bitter Victory.* Robert Shaplen. Harper & Row. 305 pp., 1986. The late Robert Shaplen reported on events in Asia for more than 40 years, first for *Newsweek*, more recently for *The New Yorker*. Returning to Vietnam and Cambodia in 1985, he wrote an account of his impressions and interpretations of life in post-war Indo-China. His knowledge of the region and its people added to the depth of his coverage and reporting. \$16.95

*Vietnam, the Naval Story.* Frank Uhlig, Jr., editor. Naval Institute Press. 515 pp., 1986. The 15 essays that form the core of this book were originally published in the Naval Institute's annual *Naval Review* between 1967 and 1972. Included is BGen Edwin H. Simmons' essay on "Marine Corps Operations in Vietnam, 1965-1966." Uhlig, publisher of the *Naval War College Review* and head of the Advanced Research Program at the War College, provides the introduction and five additional essays that precede each section of the book covering the Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine. \$28.95.

In addition to the titles recently announced, Battery Press has reprinted the

World War II divisional histories: *Follow Me! The Story of the Second Marine Division in World War II*; *The Spearhead, The World War II History of the 5th Marine Division*; and the *History of the Sixth Marine Division*. For price and availability, please contact the publisher: Battery Press, Inc., P.O. Box 3107, Uptown Station, Nashville, Tennessee 37219.

The U.S. Military Academy Library recently received a large collection of books and manuscripts relating to Bataan and Corregidor in World War II. The Collection is housed in the West Point Room of the Academy Library. In addition to the Corps of Cadets, the Collection is open to researchers and interested individuals upon request. A list of titles contained in the Collection may be obtained from the Special Collections Division of the USMA Library, West Point, New York 10996. It adds that additions which would strengthen the Collection are most welcome.

New titles in the Osprey Men-at Arms series: No. 184, *Polish Armies 1569-1696* by Richard Brzezinski; No. 185, *The Russian Army of the Napoleonic Wars (1): Infantry 1798-1814* by Philip Haythornthwaite; No. 186, *The Apaches* by Jason Hook; No. 187, *British Battle Insignia (2) 1939-45* by Mike Chappell; No. 194, *Arab Armies of the Middle East Wars (2)* by S. Katz; No. 195, *Hungary and the Fall of Eastern Europe 1000-1568* by D. Nicolle; and No. 197, *The Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1873-1987*, by M. Barthorp. Osprey Elite series: No. 14, *The British Army in the 1980s* by M. Chappell, and No. 16, *NATO Armies Today* by N. Thomas. Each volume, \$7.50.

Bantam books is publishing a new series, *Illustrated History of the War in Vietnam*. The titles, to date, include *Marines* by BGen Edwin H. Simmons; *Carrier Operations* by Edward J. Marolda; *Sky Soldiers* by F. Clifton Berry, Jr.; and *Armor* by James R. Arnold. \$6.95 each volume. □1775□

#### *Answers to Historical Quiz*

#### Symbols and Historic Dates of the Marine Corps

(Questions on page 15)

1c; 2h; 3a; 4g; 5i; 6b; 7j; 8e; 9f; 10d.



## Research, Computer Entries Keep Corps' Chronology

by Ann A. Ferrante  
Reference Historian

Since 1982, the Reference Section has been compiling ongoing, current Marine Corps chronologies which ultimately will outline the significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history. The Marine Corps chronologies have grown from 85 entries per calendar year in 1982 to 155 entries in 1987, and have been completed each February.

To build the current chronology of the Marine Corps, a number of primary and secondary sources, consisting of literally hundreds of pages, are researched on a weekly basis. They include official records, such as the annual summaries of activities for Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; unit command chronologies; operational summaries; and message traffic. Additionally, press releases, newspapers, magazines, and journals are reviewed for items of interest.

Submitted to the *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, the current Marine Corps chronology was a standard feature of the *Naval Review* from 1982 to 1986. Summary essays written by officials of the History and Museums Division complemented the published chronologies along with current photographs. During this period the *Naval Review* also included yearly historical overviews of the Navy, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marines. The format of the *Review* has since changed and no longer includes service chronologies.

The Reference Section's computer-based current chronology continues to serve as a valuable source of information on important Marine Corps events for the Marine Corps Historical Center, in support of other Corps activities, and as a reference tool for historical writers and researchers from all over the world.

Below are a few selected entries from the 1987 Marine Corps Chronology:

**5 Feb**—Gen Paul X. Kelley delivered his fourth and final report as the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Senate Armed Services Committee, stating that the Corps' readiness for war was the highest ever in peacetime. Citing an across-the-board increase in readiness in both air and ground components, Gen Kelley assured Congress that the Marine Corps was ready to meet the challenge as a versatile, cost-effective force that can be rapidly projected to resolve conflict on foreign soil.

**19 Feb-9 May**—The III Marine Amphibious Force participated in Exercise Team Spirit '87 in South Korea. The 12th annual joint-combined training focused on rapid deployment for the defense of the Republic of Korea. It was designed to evaluate and improve procedures and techniques used to defend the Korean peninsula and increase the combat readiness of U.S. and Republic of Korea Forces.

**3-29 Mar**—The 4th Marine Amphibious Brigade (MAB) participated in Exercise Cold Winter '87, a NATO exercise held in northern Norway. Cold Winter '87 marked the first time a Marine general commanded an allied defensive force in Norway. BGen Matthew B. Caulfield led the 4th MAB, along with British and Norwegian units. Under the direction of the Military Airlift Command, the Marines of the 4th MAB, as well as rotary-wing aircraft, were transported to the exercise by military and chartered civilian aircraft. Designed to enhance operational readiness among forces that protect NATO's northern flank, the exercise tested the forces' capabilities during extreme winter conditions.



*In March, 4th MAB joined in Exercise Cold Winter '87.*

**10 Apr**—Capt James H. Webb, Jr., USMC (Ret), a decorated Vietnam veteran and noted author, replaced John H. Lehman, Jr., becoming the 66th Secretary of the Navy. A 1968 graduate of the Naval Academy, Webb served with the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines in Vietnam. His military decorations include the Navy Cross, Silver Star, two Bronze Stars, and two Purple Hearts. A graduate of Georgetown Law School in 1975, Webb authored the novels, *Fields of Fire* (1977), *A Sense of Honor* (1981), and *A Country Such As This* (1983).

**16 Apr**—The first of two Marine Corps Security Force (MCSF) Battalions, the foundation of the newly organized Marine Corps Security Forces, was officially established in a ceremony at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Virginia. The colors of Marine Barracks, Norfolk were retired and replaced with those of the Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, Atlantic. Each security force battalion would consist of a headquarters, Marine Security Force School, cadres assigned to the security departments of Navy installations, security force companies ashore (formerly Marine Barracks), Marine detachments afloat, along with Marine instructors to provide training to assist naval security forces at naval bases where no Marines are stationed. MCSF Battalion, Pacific would activate in July 1987 at Mare Island, California.

**25 Apr-15 May**—More than 40,000 U.S. military personnel, including Marines of the III Marine Amphibious Force, participated in Exercise Solid Shield '87. The exercise was the 24th in a series of annual joint exercises designed to emphasize command and control of military forces with a friendly nation in a simulated combat environment. Solid Shield, which takes place every other year, was divided into two phases—one conducted at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and the other, a joint U.S.-Honduran air and amphibious exercise in Honduras.



*The Landing Craft, Air Cushion (LCAC-1) made its debut on foreign soil in a Marine landing, part of Exercise Valiant Usher '87, held in Western Australia in September.*

**9 May**—The USS *Rodney M. Davis* (FFG 60), an Oliver Hazard Perry class guided missile frigate, was commissioned at U.S. Naval Station, Long Beach, California. The ship was named in honor of Sgt Rodney M. Davis, a posthumous Medal of Honor recipient who died in 1967 while serving as platoon sergeant with Company B, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, in Quang Nam Province, Vietnam.

**22 May**—This date marked the 75th anniversary of Marine Corps aviation. On 22 May 1912, 1stLt Alfred A. Cunningham reported to the Navy's aviation camp at Annapolis for flight instruction. Cunningham was the first Marine Corps aviator and led the 1st Marine Aviation Force in France during World War I. A major traveling exhibition of aviation art, "75 Years of Marine Corps Aviation—A Tribute," assembled by the Marine Corps Museum, Washington, D.C., illustrated events and aircraft from 1912 to the 1980s.

**28 Jun**—Before an estimated audience of 4,000 Marines and guests, including special guest and keynote speaker, Vice President George Bush, Gen Alfred M. Gray, Jr. received the official battle color of the Marine Corps and became the 29th Commandant. He relieved Gen Paul X. Kelley. The ceremonies were conducted at the historic Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C. The evening's ceremony honored Gen Kelley, who retired after a career spanning 37 years. Gen Gray assumed command on 1 July.

**30 Jun**—Headquarters, 27th Marines, located at Twentynine Palms, California, retired its colors. The deactivation of the regimental headquarters enabled the Marine Corps to return to its traditional nine active-duty infantry regiments. The 27th Marines was first activated in January 1944 and distinguished itself in the battle of Iwo Jima. At the end of World

War II, the regiment was deactivated. The colors were again unfurled in June 1966 in preparation for combat in Vietnam. Returning to Camp Pendleton, California, in September 1968, the unit was deactivated during October 1969. During December 1981, the regimental headquarters reactivated as the headquarters for the ground combat element of the 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade. During this period, the 27th Marines was the only permanently organized mechanized combined arms task force regiment in the Marine Corps.

*In June, Gen Alfred M. Gray, Jr., became 29th Commandant of the Marine Corps.*



**4-11 Aug**—A milestone was achieved in the Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) Program when two of the MPS ships were off-loaded in-stream simultaneously for the first time in Exercise Freedom Banner '87 that was held in the Philippines. The flagship of MPS Squadron 2, the *Pvt Harry Fisher*, and the *Pvt William B. Baugh* sailed from Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to link up with 1,300 Marines and sailors of the 7th Marine Amphibious Brigade who were airlifted from California for the exercise.

**26 Aug**—Navy Secretary James H. Webb announced that a new Aegis guided-missile cruiser would become the first Navy combat ship to carry the name of a Vietnam War battle. The USS *Hue City* will be named for the battle to retake the old imperial capital from the North Vietnamese during the Tet Offensive in 1968. U.S. Marines and Army troops together with South Vietnamese soldiers and Marines fought for more than a month to retake the city.

**11-16 Sep**—More than 4,000 Marines and sailors attached to the 13th Marine Amphibious Unit and Amphibious Squadron Five participated in Exercise Valiant Usher '87, held off the coast of Western Australia. The Marine Corps and Navy joined elements of the Royal Australian forces in the execution of joint amphibious training operations. The air cushion landing craft made its debut on foreign soil in a major exercise and embarked on the USS *Germantown*. Also for the first time, Marine F/A-18 jets from the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing flew over Australian airspace.

**4 Oct**—A UH-1N helicopter from Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 263 crashed in the Persian Gulf. Based on the USS *Guadalcanal*, the helicopter was on a routine night patrol when the crash occurred. Three Marine crew members were rescued, but the pilot was unaccounted for and presumed dead. The *Guadalcanal*, a helicopter and troop transport ship used in amphibious assaults, was one of five ships sent to the Persian Gulf to operate with the task force protecting oil tankers there.

**10 Nov**—The Marine Corps established the Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) at Quantico, Virginia, to increase the Corps' efficiency in training, education, planning, material requirements identification and concept, and doctrinal development. MCCDC combined the former Marine Corps Development and Education Command with several Headquarters Marine Corps elements to ensure standardized doctrine and training throughout the Marine Corps. It would include five centers responsible for air, ground, and logistics warfare; training and education; intelligence; wargaming and assessment; and information technology.

**8 Dec**—Sea School, one of the oldest schools in the Marine Corps and a landmark at the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot since 1923, closed its doors after graduating its last class. The only one of its kind in the Marine Corps, the school trained Marines for service with Marine detachments on board Navy ships. The primary duty of those detachments is to provide internal security for U.S. ships. The closing of the Sea School was part of a general Marine Corps reorganization. Candidates for fleet service would now be trained for shipboard security at Marine Corps Security Force Battalion, Vallejo, California. [1775]

# 1898 Guantanamo Bay Action Portrayed in New Art

by J. Michael Miller  
Curator of Personal Papers

*This devil's dance was begun. The proper strategic movement . . . seemed to me to be to run away home and swear I had never started on this expedition. But Elliott yelled, "Now men; straight up this hill." The men charged up against the cactus, and, because I cared for the opinion of others, I found myself tagging along close at Elliott's heels.*

So began the battle of Cuzco Well, 14 June 1898, for journalist Stephen Crane. He was accompanying a detachment of Marines under Capt George F. Elliott, later to become the 10th Commandant of the Marine Corps. This action is the subject of the latest painting by Col Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, in the History and Museums Division's historical art series. The subject of each painting in the series is a prominent moment in Marine Corps history, filling gaps in the artwork already held by the division. Previous paintings in the series include the 1859 capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry and the 1865 landing of the Marines at Fort Fisher during the Civil War.

*With the blockhouse, upper left, captured, Marines advance toward the windmill over the Cuzco well, in the recreation of events in Cuba by Col Charles H. Waterhouse.*



Each painting in the series is researched for the detail needed for an accurate representation. Official reports, letters, and diaries of Marines on the scene are collected, as well as contemporary newspaper and magazine accounts. Visual material, such as photographs and engravings, are also collected. Each document and photograph is carefully examined for references to the equipment and uniforms of the period, as well as the action taking place. Once the research is completed, a package containing specific information on each item of clothing and equipment carried by Marines is sent to the artist, who then is able to begin his sketches.

As Col Waterhouse plans his design, research continues to answer more detailed questions that arise, such as features of the terrain, exact time of day, articles of enemy clothing, and even the variety of personal belongings likely to be carried by Marines of the day. The next phase of the process is the preliminary sketches of the total work, submitted to the Historical Art Committee for approval. Once the developed sketch is approved, the artist begins the first brush strokes of

the painting itself. The painting is presented to the committee several more times while still incomplete, so that various experts can examine it for historical accuracy, down to the last uniform and weapon included. Once the painting is completed, it receives final approval by the committee and becomes a part of the art collection of the Marine Corps.

The subject for the newest painting in the series was selected because of the lack of accurate artistic representations of Marines in the Spanish-American War, more especially the landing on 10 June 1898 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Perhaps the most famous event of the landing is the "wig-wag" signalling by Sgt John Quick on 14 June at Cuzco well for which he received the Medal of Honor. This scene has been recorded many times by various artists, unfortunately for the most part inaccurately. Stephen Crane, one of America's greatest novelists, accompanied the Marines to the Cuzco plantation and acted as an unofficial aide to the Marine commander during the battle, Capt Elliott.

The landing took place at Guantanamo Bay to fulfill a time-honored mission of Marines, to seize and hold an advance naval base for the American fleet. Atlantic Fleet was trying to blockade the Spanish fleet in the seaport of Santiago, Cuba, and the Guantanamo harbor was the only safe haven for ships during the hurricane season. More than 650 Marines under the command of Col Robert W. Huntington, armed with 3-inch rapid-fire cannon and Colt machine guns waded ashore at 1400 on 10 June, and established a base camp around an abandoned blockhouse overlooking the bay.

The Spanish soldiers had withdrawn to the cover of the surrounding countryside, but returned on the evening of 11 June to attack the main Marine position, and the line of Marine outposts surrounding the hill. The Spaniards never actually

attempted to storm the position but maintained a harassing fire all during the night and the early morning hours of the following days. The Marine battalion suffered only minor casualties, however. The Marines were joined on 12 June by 60 Cuban insurgents under the command of a Col La Borde, who suggested a method of ending the Spanish attacks. The only fresh water available to the enemy was at the Cuzco plantation six miles away. If the well was destroyed, the Spanish soldiers would have to abandon the surrounding area to the Marines.

Accordingly, at 0730 on 14 June, portions of Companies B, C, and D under the command of Capt Elliott, accompanied by the Cuban irregulars, marched on Cuzco with the USS *Dolphin* following along the coast for naval gunfire support. Tagging along with the column were several newspapers' correspondents, including Stephen Crane. He later wrote his observation of the Marines as they moved:

One could note the prevalence of a curious expression—something dreamy, the symbol of minds striving to tear aside the screen of the future and perhaps expose the ambush of death.

Waiting at the plantation were four companies of regular Spanish infantry along with two companies of irregular infantry, styled as “guerrilla,” totaling more than 400 men.

The action began at 1100, when a platoon of Marines providing flank security along the ridgeline ran into the first Spanish outposts. The men from both sides scrambled quickly for control of the ridge surrounding the plantation, which would give command of the battlefield. The slope was nearly vertical and the extreme heat slowed the Marine advance. One private started up the incline and lamented, “We never can get up those hills. We go up one foot and slip back six.” 1stLt (and later Commandant) Wendell C. Neville overheard the remark and replied, “You won’t if you stand and look at them. Get up. Dig in. We must get there!”

The Marines slowly clawed their way to the crest of the ridge as bullets from the Spanish sentries passed overhead. Crane

later wrote, “The hill was as steep as a Swiss roof . . . . Every man of the marines was climbing away like mad . . . . What in the devil was it to the men . . . ? It was perfectly easy for any Marine to get overcome by the burning heat and lying down, bequeath the work and danger to his comrades . . . . However, when Elliott arrived at the top of the ridge, myself and many other men were with him.”

Capt Elliott drove the few Spaniards from the crest of the ridge and quickly established a base of fire into the valley below containing the Cuzco plantation and well. Company C was equipped with Colt machine guns which suppressed the enemy fire. “Nothing could stand against those machine guns of ours,” Pvt Arthur Clifford remembered, “the enemy dead lay in heaps at the foot of the hill.”

The remaining Spanish soldiers took the cover of a dense thicket of undergrowth around the plantation and tried to return the Marine fire. Elliott signaled to the USS *Dolphin* to fire into the enemy position and destroy a blockhouse which had been evacuated by the Spanish. Pvt Frank Keeler remembered the opening salvo: “The first shell went wide of its mark but the second struck the blockhouse and it flew apart like a fire-cracker.”

The ship then began to bombard the plantation, but still the enemy clung to its position for more than an hour. Elliott had to signal again to the *Dolphin*, but this time the message was to cease firing, for the shells were raking a flanking Marine column on the ridge. The signalling was extremely hazardous duty for the two Marine signalers. Each had to expose himself on the skyline to be seen by the ship. Both Marines were awarded the Medal of Honor. One of them was Sgt John Quick, who was just beginning his famous Marine Corps career.

On the ridgeline, Crane observed the Marine firing line. “The scene on top of the ridge was very wild, but there was only one truly romantic figure. This was a Cuban officer who held in one hand a great glittering machete and in the other a cocked revolver . . . afterwards he confessed to me that he alone had been responsible for winning the fight . . . but other than this splendid person it was simply a picture of men at work, men terri-

bly hard at work, red-faced, sweating, gasping toilers.” The Marines fired slowly and deliberately as if at target practice, each Marine expending an average of 60 shots during the action.

At 1400, the Spaniards began to break from their cover and retreat up their only avenue of escape, a narrow gulch exposed to the fire of the Marines on the high ground. For the next hour, the Spanish tried to escape by small rushes to safety through the gulch, but paid a heavy price. A detachment of Marines under 2dLt Louis J. Magill on outpost duty marched to the sound of the firing and arrived on the ridge in a position overlooking the Spanish retreat, and opened a devastating fire on the gulch. Most of the Spanish casualties occurred at this time. A war correspondent for the *Chicago Record* visited the gulch after the battle and wrote, “Often the bodies were prone in the path. Sometimes they lay in a cleft of rocks with a pile of expended cartridge shells beside them to tell the tale of a heroic stand.”

By 1513, the fighting was over, and Capt Elliott ordered Lt Lewis C. Lucas with 40 men down to the Cuzco plantation to destroy the well and burn the Spanish blockhouse. This is the scene depicted in the painting by Col Waterhouse. The 40 Marines have captured the blockhouse, the structure at the upper left of the painting, and are advancing through the plantation buildings toward the windmill over the well in the background. One of the Marines with a Cuban “guerrilla” examines a fallen Spaniard on the lower left of the painting, as Capt Elliott directs his men while standing beside the blockhouse. Seated beside him is volunteer aide Stephen Crane, dutifully writing in his notebook his impressions of the action.

The Marines are wearing the new brown-linen campaign suit, the first time such a utility uniform was worn in the field. Various Marines have discarded their coats and wear the blue wool shirt and flannel underwear shirt. However, the men are still wearing the blue undress cap, for the felt campaign hats have yet to be issued. The Marines are armed with the Lee 6mm Straight Pull Rifle and ammunition belt. The Cuban “guerrilla” is armed with the same rifle and wears a U.S. Navy white

enlisted uniform, both provided by Capt Bowman H. McCalla of the *Dolphin*.

The Marines burned the blockhouse, a signal station, and the *hacienda* used as the Spanish headquarters, and destroyed the well. One private remembered that "although we were nearly dying for a drink, our officers would not allow us to touch a drop of it. We had to wait until they could send some from the USS *Dolphin*." At 1730, the work was completed

and the Marines had returned to their base camp by 2000.

Only one Marine had been wounded. Two Cubans were killed and five wounded. The cost to the Spanish was considerable. The bodies of 68 enemy soldiers were counted near the Cuzco plantation with an additional estimated 150 Spanish wounded carried from the field. Eighteen prisoners were also taken

from the area, including one lieutenant who, when questioned about the action would only remark, "The Cubans are very brave and the Americans shoot very fast." After the destruction of Cuzco well, all Spanish resistance ended in the area. Convinced of an immovable American presence, the Spanish withdrew their forces to the upper regions of the bay. The Marines at Guantanamo were left undisturbed for the remainder of the war. □1775□

## Center Loans Groth Paintings for New York Exhibit

by Maj John T. Dyer, Jr., USMCR (Ret)  
Curator of Art

Four paintings by John Groth, of Marines in Vietnam, Korea, and the Dominican Republic, were recently loaned by the Marine Corps Museum for a 72-piece retrospective showing of Groth's works at the Art Students League of New York.

Groth, widely acknowledged as the dean of combat artists, went to Vietnam for the Marine Corps in 1967 and produced a number of drawings and watercolor paintings of Marines on patrol, attacking Viet Cong-held hamlets, and mine-sweeping along the roads outside the city of Da Nang.

*Typical of John Groth's style is this illustration for the novel, All Quiet on the Western Front. He died before finishing paintings from sketches made at The Basic School.*



His most recent assignment for the Marine Corps was in fulfillment of a Marine Corps Historical Foundation research grant which enabled him to visit and sketch at The Basic School at Quantico, Virginia. Groth, at the time of his death, was working in his New York City studio on finished paintings based on these sketches.

The Art Students League show included 15 works from the Depression and pre-World War II eras, 24 based on Groth's world travels, 16 dealing with warfare (including the four from the Marine Corps

Museum, plus one of Marines in Vietnam loaned by the artist), and many others from book-illustration projects completed by Groth.

Richard Meryman, a friend of the artist, wrote the foreword to the exhibit catalog. Meryman quotes from a conversation with Groth on a visit to the studio:

And as an artist, everything I ever dreamed of I managed to get somehow, some way. It is a crazy thing. I never wanted a car, not a house, not a boat, not a family. But in teaching I have found a family. I am in love with every girl in my class and I see all the boys as sons. I never wanted traveling for the sake of traveling. I just wanted to go, to see it, to draw it. But painting sports, I have gotten myself every place in the world: an elephant race in Ceylon, a kayak race in the Arctic, a canoe race in the Trans-Jordan. I have been able to cover six wars. There is so much I have been a part of—the liberation of Paris, the fall of Berlin, the link-up with the Russians at the Elbe, the battle of St. Lo, London and the bombs—Picasso, Hemingway, a wartime studio in Paris—covering Korea, Santo Domingo, Vietnam! So much! □1775□

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Shortly before publication, *Fortitude* sadly learned of the death of John Groth on 27 June. He was 80.

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# Douglas AD-4B Skyraider

*by Maj Arthur F. Elzy, USMC  
Aviation Historian*

On 6 July 1944, the U.S. Navy ordered 25 aircraft, designated as the XBT2D-1, to satisfy the need for a carrier-based dive bomber and torpedo carrier, making it the first single-seater of this category to be slated for duty in World War II. Its design reflected wartime experience, which demonstrated the importance of an airplane capable of carrying a large and varied load of ordnance. Provision had been made for the external carriage of up to 8,000 pounds of stores on 15 strong points under the wings and fuselage,

and the airframe was designed around the huge, 2,500-horsepower Wright R-3350 engine, which possessed inherent power growth potential. Because the war ended in 1945, the redesignated BT2D (Dauntless II) did not experience combat as expected, but its variants spanned three decades of naval service, seeing action in Korea and Vietnam.

In February 1946, the Navy's designation system was changed, Douglas Aircraft was assigned the "Sky" series of nomenclature, and Dauntless II became the A

(for attack) D (for Douglas) "Skyraider." Thus "Able Dog" was derived from the phonetic alphabet at that time, and AD-1 was its designation in the new "attack" category. During the Vietnam War, when the Skyraider shared the sky with jets, it was nicknamed the "Spad" in reference to a World War I combat plane.

The AD-4, one of many variations, went into production in 1949 and arrived in the fleet squadrons of the Navy and Marine Corps in 1950. It had APS-19A radar, a P-1 autopilot, and other minor modifications over its predecessor, the AD-3.

Within three days of the United States undertaking to back the United Nations resolution in support of the Republic of Korea on 30 June 1950, Skyraiders were in action, flying from the USS *Valley Forge* against targets in North Korea. The Marine Corps had three squadrons of Skyraiders in Korea; VMA-251 (AD-3), VMC-1 (AD-2Q), and VMA-121 (AD-2), which set a record by dropping 156 tons of bombs in one day. The Skyraider performed four basic missions: day attack, all-weather or night attack, airborne early warning, and countermeasures.

Late in 1960, surplus AD-6s were assigned to the Republic of Vietnam Air Force under the Mutual Defense Assistance Pact. English-speaking Vietnamese pilots were trained to fly them. By June 1964, the U.S. Air Force was flying Skyraiders in-country. They had been modified with dual controls and fitted with USAF-compatible radio and navigational gear. Skyraiders from VA-52 of Air Group Five were the first Navy Spads to see action in Vietnam, when they flew retaliatory strikes against North Vietnamese torpedo bases. In Vietnam, the Skyraiders flew rescue, close-air-support, and forward-air-control missions.

The history card of the AD-4B on display at Quantico (BuNo. 132261) indicates its service with Marine Attack Squadrons-332, -333, -225, and -324, and Marine Wing Support Group 37 and Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron 31.

□1775□



*This AD-4B (BuNo. 132261) is undergoing rework at the Air-Ground Museum, Quantico. The incorrect VMA-121 markings were on the aircraft when it was procured.*

## Technical Data

**Manufacturer:** Douglas Aircraft Company, El Segundo, California.

**Type:** Carrier-borne attack-bomber.

**Accommodation:** Pilot only.

**Power Plant:** One 2,700 h.p. Wright R-3350-26W.

**Dimensions:** Length, 38 ft., 2 in.; Height, 15 ft., 5 in.; Span, 50 ft.; Wing Area, 400 sq. ft.

**Weights:** Empty, 10,546 lbs.; gross, 18,263 lbs.

**Performance:** Maximum speed, 321 m.p.h. at 18,300 ft.; Cruising Speed, 198 m.p.h.; Initial climb, 2,800 ft/min; Service ceiling, 32,700 ft.; Range, 915 st. miles.

**Armaments:** Two fixed forward-firing 20mm guns. Up to 8,000 lbs. carried externally beneath the wings and fuselage.

## 'Over There:' The Marine Experience in World War I

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

On duty at Apra Harbor in Guam, Cpl Michael Chockie, USMC, spotted a German cutter heading for the interned German ship *Cormorant* at anchor in the bay. Notifying his superior officer, the alert Marine was ordered to fire a shot across the bow of the cutter. Immediately complying with the order, he fired the first of three shots as the enemy cutter stopped, and its crew surrendered. The date was 6 April 1917, and Cpl Chockie had become the first American in World War I to fire at the enemy.

When Congress declared war against Germany that fateful April day, the strength of the Marine Corps totaled only 13,700 officers and enlisted men. Of this force, four expeditionary regiments were deployed in the Caribbean, with the remaining Marines scattered on warships and at Navy shore stations. The Marine Corps hierarchy, led by the forceful Commandant Maj-Gen George Barnett, was nevertheless determined that the Corps would live up to its reputation as the nation's "force in readiness." Spurred on by the slogan "First to Fight," Marine Corps recruiting offices across the nation did a brisk business, as the

*Seventy years ago this spring, American forces in France engaged German units in the first major confrontation between the two powers in World War I. The Marine Corps would play a significant role in American participation in the war, and would emerge from the conflict with its prestige and popularity greatly enhanced. Fortitudine will examine that role in a three-part series, which begins with this issue's discussion of Marine Corps preparation for war in the spring of 1917, and the subsequent arrival in France of U.S. Marines.*

*Marines arriving "near the front" in 1917 are welcomed with bouquets of flowers to the French town where they will be billeted.*



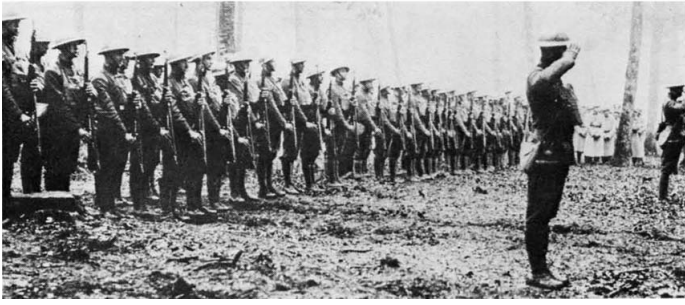
*Men of the 5th Marines, in ranks at right and bound for combat, are readied to board French Army trucks on 11 May 1918. The first seven weeks of the war brought more than 30,000 eager applicants to recruiters' doors.*

The formal declaration of war raised the ceiling on the Corps' authorized strength. By May 1917 Congress increased the authorized strength of the Corps to 30,000 and, by July 1918, authorized a Marine Corps strength of 75,000. Enthusiasm for service in the Marine Corps remained high throughout the war, and ultimately, only 60,189 of the 239,274 individuals who tried to enlist would be accepted into the Corps. Large numbers of eligible college students were successfully recruited to increase the ranks of junior officers, as the appeals of the Marine Corps Publicity Bureau found a receptive audience on the nation's college campuses.

The increase in size of the Marine Corps placed a concomitant strain upon existing facilities, and the war years resulted in the growth of recruiting depots and bases. Those recruits from east of the Mississippi River were sent to Parris Island, South Carolina, while recruits from the west received their recruit training at Mare Island, California.

*BGen Charles A. Doyen, Commanding General of the 4th Brigade, marks a map before the brigade's first clashes in April 1918.*





*Marines of the 2d Division, American Expeditionary Forces, present arms at a retreat formation held in France in April 1918.*

At either facility, recruits underwent a deliberately rigorous training course, involving drill, physical training, and the obligatory two to three weeks of marksmanship qualification. Recruit instruction at Parris Island was of eight weeks' duration, while the course of training at Mare Island originally lasted 12 weeks, but was gradually reduced to conform with Parris Island. Together the two depots handled 58,000 recruits from 6 April 1917 to 11 November 1918.

Advanced and specialized training was conducted at the Corps' newly acquired base at Quantico, Virginia. The first troops arrived at the Marine barracks there on 18 May 1917. The Quantico base grew rapidly in size and complexity throughout the war as approximately 1,000 officers and 40,000 enlisted Marines passed through its gates. The Overseas Depot at Quantico was formed in May 1918 from the base's advanced training schools, and it was from the Depot that Marines were sent to the battlefields of western Europe. Regular company drills and exercises were supplemented at the Overseas Depot with instruction in trench warfare, the use of hand grenades, bayonet exercises, and rifle and machine-gun practice. The ensuing success of Marine units in combat was due in no small measure to the rigorous course of training early established at Quantico.

Headquarters in Washington was adamant that a Marine expeditionary force would be among the first American troops to set sail for France. On 29 May 1917, President Woodrow Wilson directed the Secretary of the Navy to issue the necessary orders for the sending of the 5th Marine Regiment to France. MajGen Barnett, with foresight, had already recalled overseas troops, and organized them into battalions of the 5th Marines. Four days before the President's official approval, the 1st Battalion was organized at Quantico, and eight companies from the West Indies area were enroute to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (where the regiment was assembling), to form the 2d and 3d Battalions. Officially activated 8 June 1917 at Philadelphia, the regiment was truly diverse, including pre-war officers as well as newly appointed second lieutenants from college campuses. Among the enlisted ranks, pre-war veterans of Central American operations mingled with Marines only weeks from eastern cities and midwestern farms. The regiment set sail on 14 June 1917 in the Navy transport USS *Henderson*, and arrived at Saint Nazaire, France, on 27 June 1917.

The 6th Marine Regiment was organized at Quantico on 11 July 1917. Col Albertus Catlin, commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at Quantico until the arrival of BGen John A. Lejeune, was also in command of the 6th Regiment. Col Catlin immediately put his Marines on an extensive training program.

The regiment was represented in Washington, D.C., in the 5 September Preparedness Parade, which was reviewed by President Wilson. Embarkation of the 6th Regiment for France began by mid-September, and by January 1918 the entire unit was in France. The 6th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Maj Edward B. Cole, which was to serve with the 5th and 6th Regiments, embarked in late 1917.

On 23 October 1917, the 4th Brigade of Marines was organized under the command of Marine BGen Charles A. Doyen. The brigade consisted of the 5th and 6th Regiments, and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. The 4th Brigade was assigned to the 2d Division, American Expeditionary Forces, under the command of MajGen Omar Bundy, USA, on 26 October 1917.

The 4th Brigade now included some 280 officers and 9,164 enlisted Marines. Throughout the winter of 1917-1918 the brigade trained under the watchful eyes of French instructors. Gen Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces, wished to use American troops to reinforce depleted units in his own battered Army, and to incorporate U.S. units with understrength French divisions. The Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, MajGen John J. Pershing, USA, resisted (with the backing of President Wilson), and remained adamant in his determination that the AEF be employed as a distinct United States army.

In March 1918, the 4th Brigade was assigned a "quiet sector" southeast of Verdun in order to orient the Marines to the peculiarities of trench warfare. Anxious to be employed in "open warfare," the Marines soon learned the realities of cold food, rats, trench foot, and the deadliness of mustard gas. Their clashes with their German adversaries brought the brigade its first battle casualties in early April 1918. In mid-May the brigade was relieved and rejoined 2d Division comrades northwest of Paris. The brigade also lost its commanding general, as BGen Doyen was invalidated home. His replacement was BGen James G. Harbord, USA, who had served as Pershing's chief of staff.

Convinced that one final, concerted push would bring the Allies to the negotiating table, the German High Command launched a series of offensives in the spring of 1918. The third of these offensives saw 18 German divisions batter a tired French 6th Army, and the enemy soon approached the Marne River. Serious gaps developed in the Allied lines. On 30 May the 2d Division, including the 4th Marine Brigade, received orders to march south to help stem the German advance. For the officers and enlisted Marines of the 4th Marine Brigade, the long months of training were at an end. Their mettle was about to be tested on the battlefields of Chateau-Thierry. □1775□

*Graves for slain German foes are prepared by Marines at Post Command Moscou, at the Verdun Front, France, on 4 April 1918.*



## Historic Uniforms' Makers Show Heightened Interest

by *Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas*  
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The revitalization of the historical uniforms kit project ("Historical Uniforms to be Available for 1988 Pageants," *Fortitudine*, Fall 1987) continues to elicit enthusiastic responses from both major commands and smaller posts and stations. Each month brings in new requests for kits or information on ordering them from the manufacturer, The New Columbia Company of Charleston, Illinois.

Among the requests are several from private collectors and living-history enthusiasts, who expect a high level of historical accuracy. To achieve this accuracy, without sacrifice in durability, close coordination has been maintained between the Museum and New Columbia over the winter.

Weekly telephone calls with company representatives are necessary to double-check details and interpret nuances in each uniform. Subcontracts—of which there are many—have been discussed and agreed upon. There are subcontractors supplying everything from a single insignia to an entire uniform. New

Columbia makes the majority of the cloth items and coordinates the purchase of items which are not produced in its own factory.

Inspection of the first items to be made—the manufacturer's samples—were to take place in mid-spring, after which the balance of the contract would be filled. Already, several items have been informally examined for both historical accuracy and durability.

A bonus of the program is the renewed interest by various manufacturers under subcontract in including Marine Corps items in their historical products lines. For example, the company that recreates our handsome 1840 shoulder-belt plates will be offering the plates for sale to their regular customers. There is some speculation that the plates also would be attractive additions to the items sold by companies and organizations specializing in Marine Corps-related gifts.

A few surprises have confronted those involved in the project. It appears that forest-green wool kersey of the correct

weight and shade is unobtainable in this country; wool from Austria has been imported to make the 1917 enlisted-mens' uniforms. Likewise, herringbone-twill cotton cloth in the sage-green color which was used for Marine Corps "dungarees" of the 1940s and 1950s, is no longer made. White twill has had to be dyed to the proper shade for our uses.

□1775□

*1840 Shoulder-belt Plate*

