

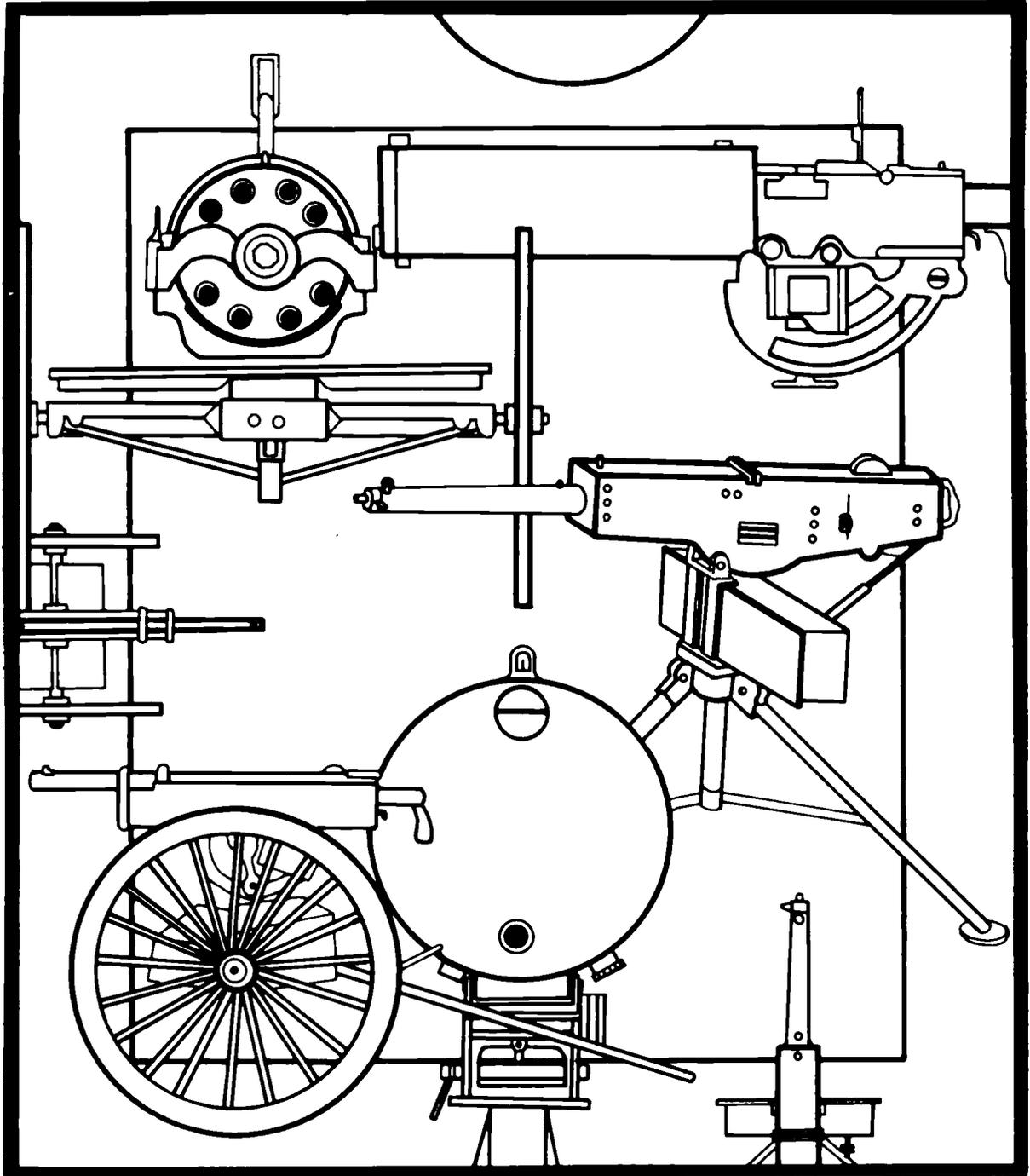
# FORTITUDINE

NEWSLETTER OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

VOLUME VII

WINTER 1977-78

NUMBER 3



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

PCN 10401220100



# FOR TITUDINE

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

Volume VII

WINTER 1977-78

No. 3

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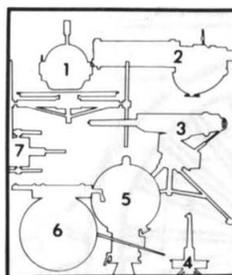
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This quarterly newsletter of the Marine Corps historical program is published for the Corps and for friends of Marine Corps history by the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380 in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35. Individuals and institutions desiring *Fortitudine* on a complimentary regular basis are invited to apply to: History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HDS-1), Washington, D.C. 20380. Telephone: (202) 433-3838, 433-3840, 433-3841.

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### THE COVER

*The cover drawing is the work of SSgt Jerry Jakes, USMC, Illustrator, Publication Production Section. The weapons depicted are: Model 1871 Navy Gatling (1), Model 1917A1 water-cooled .30 caliber heavy Browning (2,5), hand-made first model Maxim (3,4), 1895 Colt-Browning on a landing carriage (6,7).*

# Director's Page



*BGen Simmons*

The other day we received a copy of *Regimental Regulations* as published by the 4th Marines in Shanghai on 27 March 1939. The donor was RAdm Kemp Tolley, USN (Ret), an old China hand and author of *Yangtze Patrol* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1971). In 1939 as a Navy lieutenant he was attached to the 4th Marines as a Russian language student "with verbal orders to report in every three months and tell them where I'd been and what I'd seen; leave gun & camera in Shanghai."

The commanding officer of the 4th Marines at the time and promulgator of the *Regulations* was Col Joseph C. Fegan, father of LtGen Joseph C. Fegan, Jr, presently commanding general at Quantico.

The index to the 26-page printed pamphlet ranges from "Absentee" to "Walla Walla" with such interesting entries in between as "Band and Orchestra" (neither band nor orchestra nor individual member was to play at any public or social function without prior approval of the regimental commander, but occasional concerts would be given at the Race Course and at clubs frequented by members of the American community), "Chinese Employed in Billets" (to be vaccinated against small pox and cholera and inspected at least monthly for venereal disease), and "Dances" (not to be held at the Fourth Marines Club without prior approval of the regimental commander and not permitted for companies or smaller units).

Barbers, tailors, and cobblers were authorized in abundance. There were barber shops in the Fourth Marines Club, the Seymour Road Branch of the Club, and in six billets including the Regimental Hospital. There were tailor shops in four billets and cobbler shops in two billets (with provision for itinerant cobblers to service other billets). All billet tailors, barbers, and cobblers were to pay to the Fourth Marines Club a flat sum, agreed by verbal

contract and approved by the regimental commander.

"The possession in billets and/or carrying of blackjacks, sheath knives, knives having a blade over three inches in length, sword canes, sword sticks, brass knuckles, pistols, and revolvers not authorized for military purposes" required the written permission of the company commander.

Under "Joy Riding," no member of the regiment "shall wrongfully and willfully take, drive, operate, or use the automobile, motor-cycle, bicycle, ricksha, or other vehicle" without permission of the owner or lawful custodian.

If a man wore a uniform overcoat on liberty the fact was to be duly noted on the liberty list. If he returned from liberty without the overcoat the corporal of the guard was to report him to the officer of the day who was to investigate and take appropriate action.

The most tedious regulations concerned "Marriages." They occupy almost three pages, quote liberally from Asiatic Fleet Regulations, and are filled with requirements for proofs of citizenship, documentary evidence of race, and so on. An enlisted man contemplating marriage first had to report the fact to the Regimental Headquarters. That caused the regimental law officer to start an investigation. After all documentation was satisfactorily gathered it went forward to Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, for approval and before it came back, authorized, it was more than likely that the would-be bridegroom would find himself departing Shanghai in a draft headed for a less concupiscent station. Those familiar with Col John W. Thomason's stories of China duty will remember his poignant "Love Story of a Marine," purportedly based on a true incident of a Shanghai Marine who wanted to marry a White Russian and had to contend with the regulations.

The story is to be found in *Marines and Others* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929) and in *Fix Bayonets!* (Washington, D.C.: Marine Corps Association, 1973).

*Walla Walla*, of course, was the weekly news magazine published by the 4th Marines. We have a near-complete run of *Walla Walla* in the Historical Center Library.

The *North China Marine*, published monthly by the Marine Detachments at Peiping and Tientsin, was the equivalent of *Walla Walla*. At about the same time that RAdm Tolley sent us the 4th Marines' *Regimental Regulations*, LtCol Harold Granger, USMC (Ret) wrote us:

"Recently, while searching through a collection of seemingly useless papers for some thirty year old tax receipts, I found a copy of the December 1941 issue of the *North China Marine*. It is my recollection that, during the year 1946, several bundles of that issue were found in attic storage in the U.S. Embassy Compound in Peiping. At that time it was supposed that distribution had been prevented by a certain regrettable event. Now, the Marine Corps Historical Section may have bales of these things but, on the other hand, they may be rather scarce. If my copy would be of any use or interest please say the word and I will attempt delivery via the Postal Service. . . ."

We checked our run of the *North China Marines*, found we did not have the December 1941 issue, and said the word. The subject issue arrived safely. On the masthead, 1stLt (now Col, USMC, Ret) George R. Newton appears as editor-in-chief and Cpl (now Capt, USMC, Ret) Harold I. Retske appear as editor.

Opposite the masthead is a "Farewell Editorial." Because of the deteriorating situation in the Far East, the Marine Detachments had been alerted to move out.

In writing his farewell editorial, the editor was more prescient than he could have known; he was writing an epitaph for an era. Here it is, with only the smallest of deletions:

Well! Friends, the time has arrived that we must say "farewell" to old Peking. The times we have said "How I wish I were back in old Megwa", but now that the time arrives for our return, down deep inside their is a slight tugging which tends to decide otherwise. Leaving this paradise of the Orient, its bright lights, its wine, women, and song, brings tears to those weather-beaten eyes of ours, but then think of the rickshaws we won't have to dodge, the old (&\$\*"? ) dust storms we won't have to eat, the fragrant odors of the Honey Carts we won't have to smell as is whiffed when roaming about the Hutungs, and the forever-lasting "CUM-SHAW MOLINE" . . . .

So you guys, looks like this is it, "The End", the end of many beautiful friendships, gained by sports or bar-room brawls, so jets say Good-Bye to old Peking.

The 4th Marines had already departed for the Philippines (and soon, Bataan and Corregidor). The SS *President Harrison* was on its way back from Manila headed for Chinwangtao. She was to arrive on 9 December and the North China Marines were to leave the following day. Because of the International Dateline, Sunday 7 December, the day of Pearl Harbor, was Monday, 8 December in China. Before the day was out the Peiping and Tientsin Marine Detachments had surrendered to the Japanese.

## Readers Always Write

Dear Editor:

*Fortitudine* is an excellent periodical which performs an outstanding service for all with a serious interest in Marine Corps history. Having said that, I am prompted, as are many of your careful readers, to comment on a recent item.

The Fall 1977 edition carries a captioned photo of a tank, described as an M4A3, at the headquarters of 1st Tank Battalion. Accurate as far as it goes, but this seems to be a singular vehicle. It has the "E8" horizontal volute suspension, 75mm main armament and the angular turret characteristic of the 76mm gun M4. To the best of my knowledge, the only M4A3E8's in Marine Corps use were armed with the 105mm howitzer; the only 76mm M4's I can recall were a couple of mine clearance flail tanks on loan

from the army to 1st Tk Bn in Korea. The machine in question would appear to be a one of a kind hybrid made up of components for display although perhaps another careful reader could cast light on its ancestry.

In addition, the statement that the M4 was main armament of the tank battalions until just before the Korean War is not precisely accurate. The tank battalion and regimental antitank companies of the 3rd MarDiv were equipped with two different models of the M4 until shortly before the deployment to Japan in mid-1953. Col Nihart, as a Fourth Marines battalion commander at the time, may recall the fabulous antiques of the AT Companies' tank platoons. One assumes that they would never have been committed to combat at that late date, but they

were good training vehicles. As a matter of fact, the only non-M4 tank unit until the advent of the M47 in late 1952 was 1st Tk Bn in Korea with its M26's and later M46's and of course the 1st MarDiv AT Co's.

I'm sure your patience is tried by your legion of second guessers but I think that you should take a measure of comfort in that they reflect the careful attention with which you are read. Keep up the good work.

Semper Fidelis  
Robert P. Chaney  
LtCol USMC (Ret)

*In attempting to identify the "mark and mod" of the 1st Tank Battalion's relic we were as puzzled as LtCol Cheney, finding the gun too short for a 76mm and too small in diameter for the 105mm. A plausible hypothesis is that it is an E8 with the 76mm replaced by a 75mm or a dummy 75mm. Rather than cite all the possibilities in a short caption we stopped at calling it an M4A3. Perhaps the 1st Tank Battalion can provide further information on the origins of this seemingly non-standard Sherman. When we said the M4s armed Marine tank battalions until the Korean War, we plead guilty to generalizing from the 1st Marine Division's case as it took M26s to Korea. The 2d and 3d retained the plentiful M4s a couple of years longer. Ed.*

Dear Sir,

I sure enjoy your newsletter, about what is being done to give us vet Marines the history of the past. Several months ago I received a history by Capt Fuller and Dr. Cosmas of the past action in Santo Domingo. I was there, served with 184th Co, 15th Regiment. It was a very good account of what went on there, at and around Hato Mayor. We had the 33d and 44th serving from our outpost most of the time. Some action went on there from January to October when I left for home, that was never recorded. I received a copy but I let it get away from me, as some of my 2d [Marine] Division buddies wanted to read it . . . I think what you are doing for the history of the Corps is really important. Keep up the good work. Next time our 2d Division has a reunion near Washington I'll visit the museum. Last time I was there all five Marine Divisions had a reunion there. That's the last time I saw Chesty Puller (what a Marine.)

Sincerely,  
Gilbert C. Donley

Dear Sir,

It was with interest that I read in the Summer 1977 *Fortitudine* about Capt S.M. Fuller's monograph on the Marines in Haiti, as my grandfather had served there. My grandfather, 1Sgt Charles Frank Melson, USMC, (serial number 164328,) a native Texan, joined the Marines in June 1917. From 1919 until 1928 he served as a Lt in the Garde d'Haiti. He was stationed at Port-au-Prince, Petit-Goave, and Jacmel. Enclosed are photographs taken during this period, primarily at Jacmel. Most are annotated by him or my grandmother, Pauline Melson, who, with my father, William Melson, were also in Haiti.

After my grandfather left Haiti, he served at Charleston, S.C., Norfolk, Va., Great Lakes, Ill., on board the USS *Texas*, at San Diego, Calif., and on board the USS *Pennsylvania*. He died on active duty on board the USS *Relief* on 20 March 1935.

I am sending these photographs in hopes they will be of use in the monograph and show some of the routine aspects of service in Haiti. I want these prints back, but you are free to make copies of them. The only stipulation I make on their use is that they be credited to my grandfather.

Sincerely  
C.D. Melson  
Capt USMC

*Approximately six of 1stSgt Melson's photographs will be used to illustrate the forthcoming monograph of Marines in Haiti. Ed.*



*Marine Gunnery Sergeant Faustin E. Wirkus, Gendarmerie 1st Lieutenant and Sub-District Commander of La Gonave, 1925-1929, was crowned "King" by the inhabitants because he had protected them from oppression and had the same first name as a popular early 19th Century local ruler. [Photo from the collection of 1st Sgt Charles F. Melson, USMC, courtesy of Capt Charles D. Melson, USMC]*

# Automatic Weapons Collection

During the past year, the Marine Corps Museum has acquired several significant additions to its automatic weapons collection. These acquisitions have been possible only through the tireless efforts of many people who are interested in filling some of the gaps in the collection.

Two days before the Historical Center officially opened on 12 May 1977, a Model 1895 Mark I Colt-Browning 6mm machine gun was installed in the Spanish-American War display case. This weapon had just arrived from the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut where CWO Gerald W. Schmer and Gunner's Mate Michial S. Jewett had found it in their armory. Realizing the historical importance of this piece, they contacted the museum to apprise the staff of its existence and to offer to transfer it. The significance of the weapon proved to be twofold in that, besides being the earliest one of its type in the collection, it also had not been altered as were most in the early 1900s. The gun is still chambered for the 6mm Navy cartridge instead of being rechambered for the later .30 caliber Army or U.S. (1906) cartridges. This is the only fully original Model 1895 known to exist today.

The Coast Guard offered another fine weapon to the museum several months later. CWO R.C. Carr at the Coast Guard Training Center at Cape May, New Jersey turned over a Model 1904 Colt-Maxim .30 caliber machine gun he had received from the local police department which had found it in a barn. This weapon, now on permanent exhibit in the Historical Center, was the first machine gun formally adopted by the U.S. Army. It is not known how many of these guns are still in existence, but only 282 were on hand at the beginning of World War I.

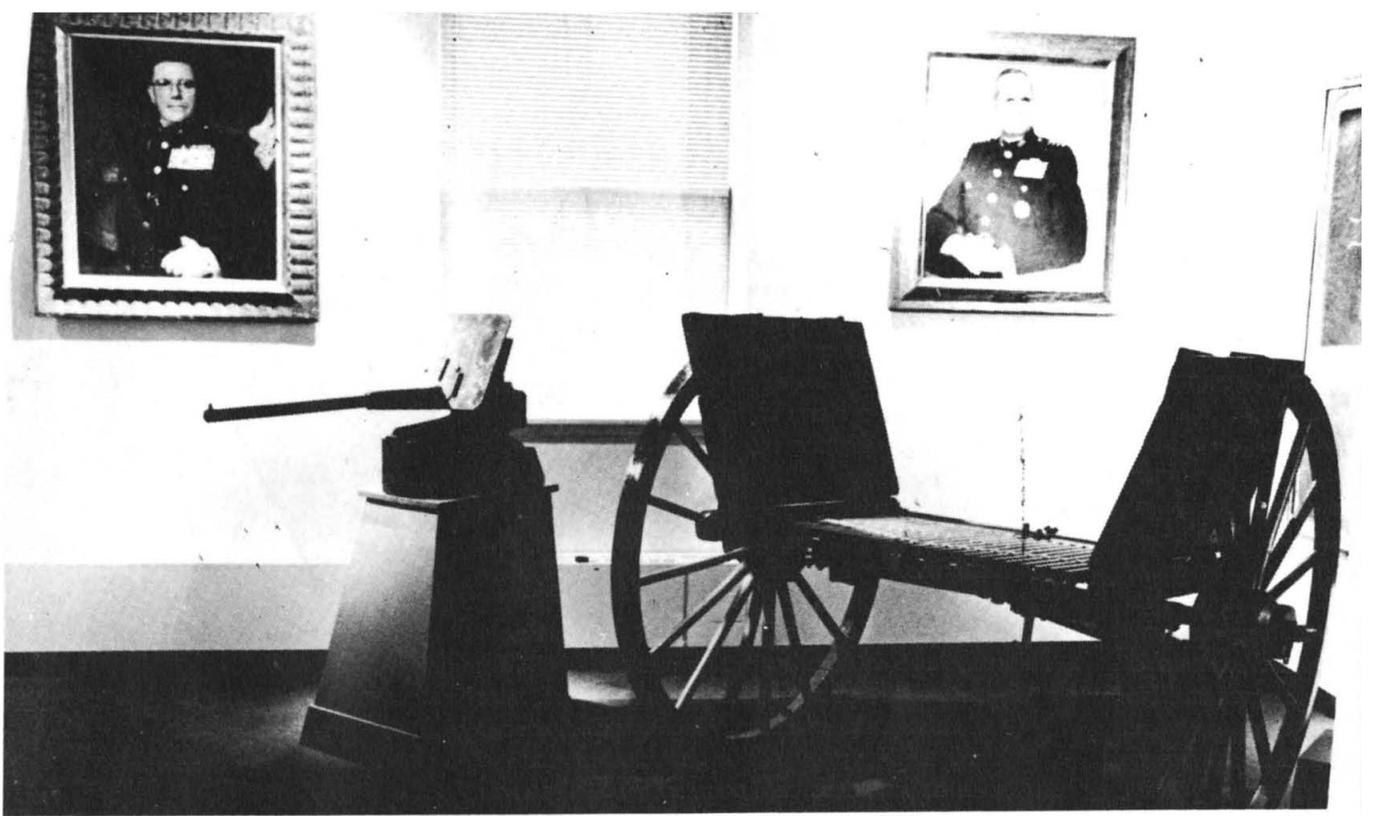
Two weeks after this handsome, brass-mounted piece was installed in the center, SgtMaj Robert N. Pemberton, USMCR, delivered two Model 1906 Colt-Marlin .30 caliber machine guns. He had located the weapons in the armory of the Nassau County, New York, police department in the late 1960s. Through the efforts of SgtMaj Pemberton, the Chief of Police, and the County Commissioner, the weapons were given to the museum and are now in the research collection at Quantico. Since the Marlin Company re-designed the old Colt-Browning system when it made aircraft and tank machine guns in



*SgtMaj Robert N. Pemberton, USMCR examines one of the two Marlin machine guns he was instrumental in having transferred to the Marine Corps Museum.*

World War I, it was assumed that the weapons were to be of the Marlin type. Instead, they are of the 1895 Browning design and thus fill an important place in the evolution of the automatic weapon. One month after the guns arrived, the U.S. Army Center for Military History located original tripods in an old government warehouse at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania and is in the process of sending them to the museum.

Finally, in December, Camp Pendleton accepted a confiscated Model 1917 .30 caliber Browning heavy machine gun from the local police department. This weapon is complete with tripod, water can, hoses,



*Single-barrelled Ager Union gun seems overwhelmed by the 25-barrel Billingham-Requa battery to its right.*

belts, belt loader, tool kit, and ammunition boxes. It was made in 1918 by the New England Westinghouse Company, the smallest of the three wartime manufacturers of the Browning, and bears serial number 10. This will be an important addition to the collection as it is one of the first of its type. GySgt G. "Dub" Allen, Jr. at Camp Pendleton has been instrumental in researching the gun and arranging for its transfer to the museum sometime this spring.

The Marine Corps Museum's automatic weapons collection consists of more than 400 weapons spanning the years 1861 to present. In the collection are diverse sub-collections of specific weapons systems, such as Maxim, Hotchkiss, and Lewis, which contain many examples of variations of each type. Part of this collection is on display at the Marine Corps Historical Center, while the majority of it is available for research in a special study collection or in the reserve collection, both of which are at Quantico.

LtCol George M. Chinn began the collection in the early 1950s in connection with writing his monumental, multi-volume series *The Machine Gun* for the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance. Col John H. Magruder III, as director of the Marine Corps Museum, continued acquiring weapons and by 1960 the museum possessed one of the most definitive collections in the United States. Nearly one-fifth of the old Quantico Marine Corps Museum was devoted to a superb machine gun display.

When the Quantico museum closed in 1976, part of the display was transferred to the research collection, with the balance being exhibited in the new Historical Center. At present, plans are underway to exhibit the major portion of the Quantico display plus weapons from the reserve collection in the Aviation Museum scheduled to open in May 1978.

The weapons which are on exhibit in the Historical Center are the most significant in the collection, with the majority pre-dating World War I. This display covers most of the northern quarter of the museum floor, on which the weapons are arranged in a loose sequence of technological development.

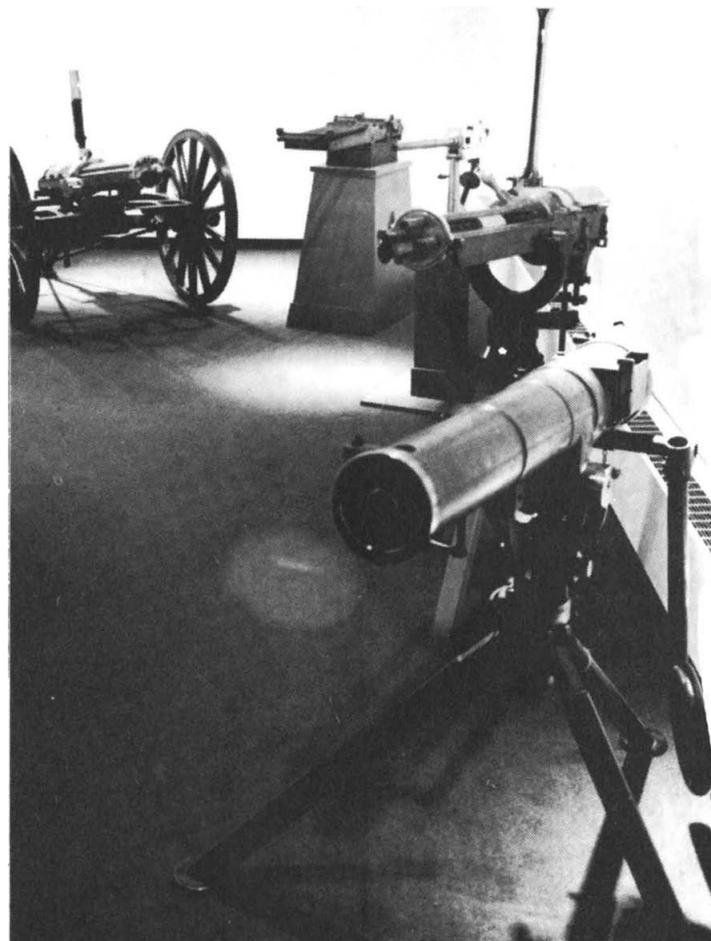
The first piece on exhibit is a Billingham-Requa battery of Civil War vintage. This 25-barrelled weapon is on a wheeled carriage and used early metallic cartridges to fire a simultaneous volley from a single percussion cap. Although it had a rate of fire of 175 shots per minute and seems eminently suited for covering streets and bridges, it saw limited use during the war. Adjacent to this piece is the better known Ager Union gun. Nicknamed the "coffee mill," this .58 caliber gun used a gravity feed hopper to drop steel cartridges into the receiver. A hand-operated crank was then turned to fire the cartridges through a single barrel to which an upright bullet proof shield is attached.

Next in line is a grouping of Gatling-like guns. In

the corner is a Model 1871 Navy Gatling gun in .45 Government caliber mounted on a naval landing carriage. Dr. Gatling's competitors are arranged near this weapon in a display of the various attempts to improve on or circumvent the famed dentist's original 1862 design. Among those is a five-barrelled Nordenfeld which was widely used by European armies and navies in the late 19th century. This weapon operated much like the Billingham-Requa battery in that all five barrels fired simultaneously with a single movement of the side lever. The single-barrelled Gardner gun on display is the .45 caliber Navy model with a solid brass receiver. This crank-operated weapon stands next to a Lowell gun. Although named for the city in which it was manufactured, the Lowell was invented by DeWitt Clinton Farrington in 1875 and, at first glance, looks deceptively like a Gatling gun. Unlike the Gatling principle of continually rotating barrels, however, the operator of the Lowell rotates the co-axial barrels only when the one in use heats from continuous firing. The aluminum-cased and water-cooled Accles rounds out the mechanical machine gun display. The weapon, designed by James G. Accles, a longtime associate of Dr. Gatling's, was the zenith of the mechanical systems before recoil- and gas-operated weapons came into general use.

Recoil- and gas-operated weapons evolved from the first experiments of two men; Sir Hiram Maxim, an American knighted by a grateful British Empire, and John Moses Browning, the prolific firearms genius from Utah. In order to show the "granddaddies" of these famous systems, one of Maxim's hand-made first model guns is displayed next to an 1895 Colt-Browning, the Marine Corps' first automatic machine gun. The Maxim, featured in full detail on the cover, is a handsome piece of machinery with its brass water jacket and mountings. Equally impressive is the Colt-Browning on its wheeled carriage, reminiscent of those used by the Marines in the Spanish-American War and the Boxer Rebellion. The direct descendants of these weapons are exhibited nearby: the famous M1917A1 water-cooled .30 caliber heavy Browning and the German Maschinengewehr Modelle '08 on its peculiar sled-type mount. The Browning, first manufactured in 1918, was a mainstay of the Marine Corps through the Korean Conflict and until recently its air-cooled version was still mounted in the LVTP-5 amphibian tractor and M48A3 tank.

Although the MG '08 was in production only

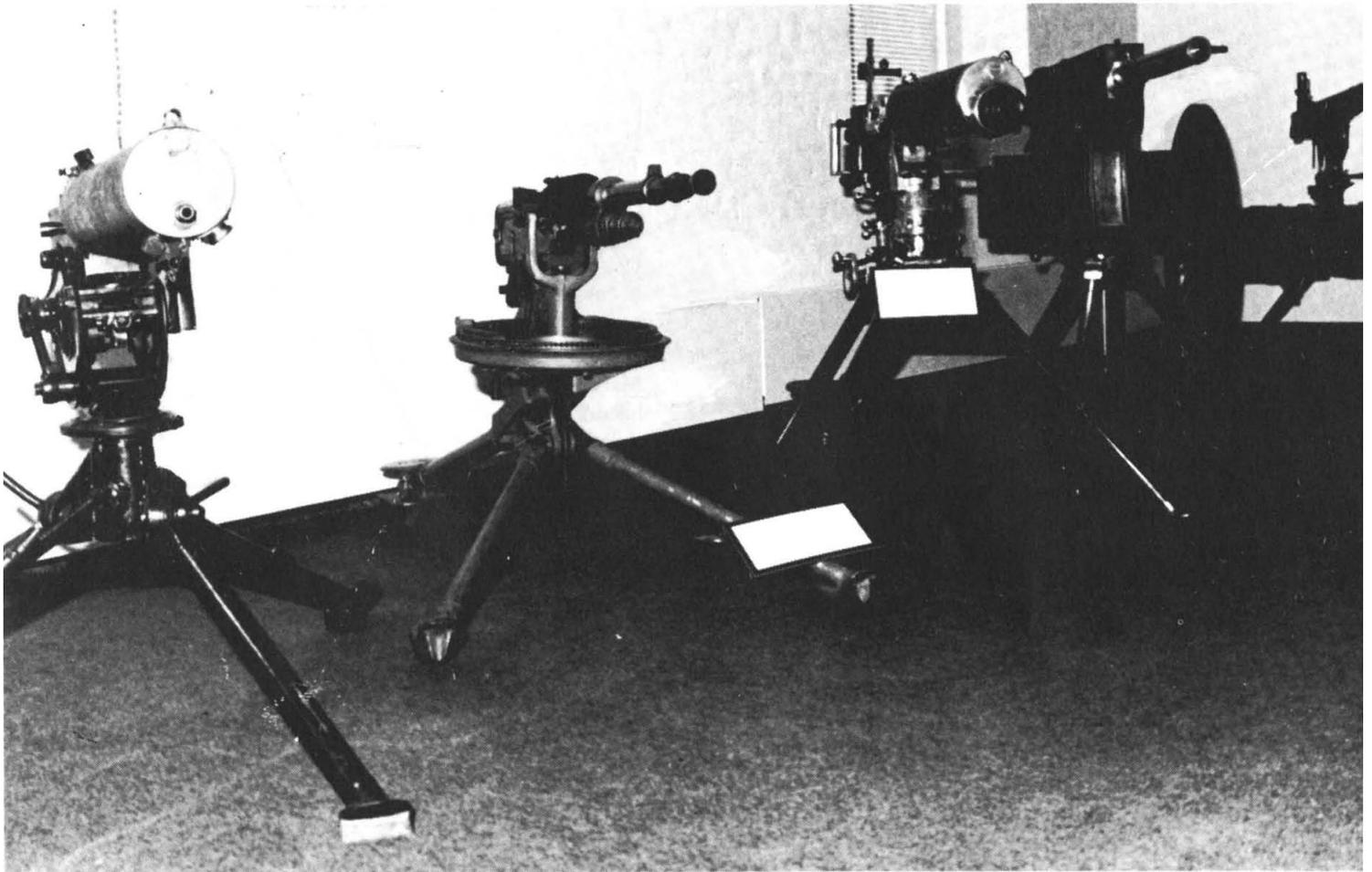


*Model 1871 Navy Gatling, right rear, is displayed with five-barrelled Nordenfeld, .45 caliber Navy model Gardner, Lowell gun, and, in the foreground, an aluminum-cased Accles gun.*

through 1918, its effectiveness during World War I was greatly admired by those who served it and respected by those who faced it. This was the "spitting Maxim" of John Thomason's *Fix Bayonets!*. The particular gun on display was captured by the 5th Marines at Blanc Mont Ridge and sits beneath a large oil painting by Tom Lovell depicting the 4th Marine Brigade cleaning out MG '08 positions at Belleau Wood.

Many other automatic weapons of various types are displayed throughout the museum. Beginning with the Spanish-American War display, almost every subsequent case contains one or more examples. The next-to-last case features a weapon strikingly reminiscent of the Gatling. This is a prototype model of the 7.62mm minigun, a six-barrelled, 6,000-round-a-minute, motor-driven "Gatling" which is found on the Corps' AH-1J "Cobra" gunships and OV-10A aircraft.

In order to expand and complete the collection, the museum has an active program led by the Deputy



*From left, M1917 A1 Browning, M1914 French Hotchkiss, M1904 Colt-Maxim, handmade first model Maxim, and M1895 Browning.*

*German Maschinengewehr Modelle '08 sits in front of painting by Tom Lovell which shows "Devil Dogs" clearing out nest of similar weapons at Belleau Wood.*



Director for Museums and the Curator of Ordnance to locate and acquire automatic weapons. At present, the museum is in need of at least 25 M2 .50 caliber aircraft machine guns to arm our aircraft at the Aviation Museum in Quantico which will open in late spring of 1978. For those retired Marines, I&I staffs, and recruiters who may want to have their police chief acquaintances keep an eye out for more exotic and challenging fare, consider the following: commercial Colt heavy Browning machineguns with double spade grips vice the usual pistol grips; Colt export BARs called Colt Automatic Rifles which feature quick change barrels and pistol grips; lightweight versions of the BAR called Colt "Monitors;" and experimental U.S. semiautomatic rifles from the 1920s, 30s, and 40s, marked with "T" instead of "M" and a number.

# Marines in the Movies

Mr. Lawrence H. Suid, recent Research Grant Fund recipient, has just finished the most complete inventory to date of Marines in the movies.

Over the years, the Marine Corps has served as a model for the other armed services in the manner in which it publicizes itself to the American people. Using speakers, billboards, newspaper and magazine advertisements, radio and television, and both documentary and dramatic movies, the Marine Corps has regularly reached young men with its message that the Marines are the first to fight and the first to uphold the honor of the nation.

Of these avenues of communication, Hollywood feature films perhaps have been the most successful recruiting tool. It was Mr. Suid's study of the military image as portrayed in war films that brought

him to the History and Museums Division. While discussing his book in progress, *Guts and Glory: The Great American War Movies*, with reference historian Dr. Martin K. Gordon, it was suggested that he propose a motion picture research project to the division which would benefit the Marine Corps Historical Program as well as further his book.

Ultimately, Mr. Suid proposed to compile a list of titles of all films in which the Marines have appeared, both documentary and commercial, to aid future Marine historians in viewing Marine activities in historical perspective. The research grant he received covered work for three months and enabled him to accomplish several tangible results.

He first collected almost 900 titles of documentaries and training films in which the Marines have

*Restaging the Mt Suribachi flag-raising at Camp Pendleton during the filming of Sands of Iwo Jima. Sculptor Felix W. DeWeldon, who later created the huge bronze Marine Memorial at Arlington, provides assistance.*





Raymond McKee and Marguerite Courtot in *The Unbeliever*, shot at Quantico by the Thomas Edison Corporation, November 1917.

appeared. Some of the historical movies date from World War I and show Marines in action in France. Others are more recent, detailing the various missions the Marines had in Vietnam. While a large percentage of the footage portrays the Marines in combat, many of the movies show the Marines in peacetime activities such as serving as embassy guards. Except for the purely historical films, the movies constitute a body of information for the general public, showing the Marines performing their duties. As such, the pictures also served as recruiting aids.

The training films show Marines preparing for combat, using equipment, and educating men in all types of activities from the mundane—handling money, repairing engines—to the sophisticated—flying a Harrier jet. These films are of primary interest to Marine historians in researching the development of procedures and techniques.

The commercial films, approximately 100 in number, constitute the dramatic Hollywood movies in which the Marines have appeared beginning with *Star Spangled Banner* and *The Unbeliever* during World War I and continuing through *Sands of Iwo Jima*, *Battle Cry*, and *Beach Red*. In all these, the Marines have appeared as dedicated fighting men, the first to fight for their country. *Sands of Iwo Jima* with John Wayne's portrayal of the "typical" Marine sergeant remains perhaps the most famous war film to most Americans and Wayne's Sergeant Stryker became the ideal fighting man. Ironically, Mr. Suid's research reveals many Marines believe *Battle Cry* is a more accurate representation of their overall experiences in the Corps. On occasion, Marines have assumed other guises on the screen. In *The Longest Day*, for example, the "soldiers" in landing craft off Omaha Beach with the fleet in the background are Marines taking part in regularly scheduled Sixth Fleet maneuvers in the

Mediterranean. Many of the extras in the 1976 French Foreign Legion movie *March or Die* were off-duty Marines. For the most part, however, Marines have portrayed themselves when appearing in Hollywood combat movies.

For both the Marine Corps historical program and Mr. Suid, the association made possible by the Research Grant Fund has been beneficial. His research enabled him to write both an article for the April *Marine Corps Gazette* as well as an entire chapter in his book devoted to an in-depth narrative of the Corps as an image-maker in Hollywood.

A totally unexpected windfall from Mr. Suid's work was his discovery of a copy of the feature length movie *The Unbeliever* in the Library of Congress. The film, shot at Quantico by the Thomas Edison Corporation in November 1917, featured as extras the newly formed 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment. The battalion, commanded by then-LtCol Thomas Holcomb, is seen training for its deployment to France. The History and Museums Division has purchased a master negative from the Library which has been used to produce several copies.

The Research Grant Fund is the means by which donations can be used to support Marine Corps-related historical research projects of direct benefit to the historical program. For those who are interested in the fund's objectives, the scope of research grants, the procedures and qualifications for applying for a grant, or who desire to contribute to the fund, an informational brochure is available from the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380.

# “If Words Were Bullets and Phrases Were Soldiers”

A recent re-discovery in the Historical Center's Archives Section illuminates an interesting battle fought more than 50 years ago in Nicaragua. Ms. Linda M. Tripp, archives technician, while re-arranging files, uncovered a black notebook originally compiled by the 5th Marines intelligence section. The subject of the book was Augusto C. Sandino, famed guerilla leader and, antagonist of the Marines during their 1927-33 Nicaraguan intervention. The notebook contains a physical description and psychological assessment of Sandino as well as a sequence of letters and transcripts of telegrams between him and various Nicaraguans, American civilians, and Marines. Many of Sandino's letters are hand-written, signed originals.

The battle amplified by documents in the notebook was fought in the town of Ocotal, located in northwest Nicaragua, Nueva Segovia department, on 16 July 1927. Ocotal, which Sandino attacked shortly after midnight with an estimated 300 men, was defended by Captain Gilbert D. Hatfield and 38 men of the 16th Company, 3d Battalion, 5th Marines and 49 Guardia Nacional under the command of 1stLt Grover C. Darnall, USMC.

Nicaragua had been wracked by political unrest for years. The United States had intervened on several occasions when American lives and property were

threatened by the opposing factions. Marines and bluejacket landing parties were not an unfamiliar sight.

In January 1927, responding to an appeal from Nicaraguan President Adolfo Diaz, the United States intervened for the last time. By 7 March, BGen Logan Feland had arrived to assume command of the 2,000-man 2d Marine Brigade. The Marine force had two main tasks, training the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua and supervising the surrender of arms and ammunition by both Liberal and Conservative forces. The demobilization agreement had been worked out between President Diaz and his Liberal opponent Gen Jose Moncada, using the good offices of President Coolidge's representative, Henry L. Stimson. While the majority of forces complied, many Liberal groups of various degrees of political sincerity melted into the jungle.

The leader of one of these bands was “General” Augusto C. Sandino, passionate Liberal by self-proclamation, branded bandit by Gen Moncada. Refusing Moncada's order to disarm, Sandino headed north to Nueva Segovia. In late May, he was followed by Capt Hatfield who settled down in Ocotal to show the flag and to be available to accept Sandino's arms should he decide to obey Moncada.

Hatfield's antagonist is described in the 5th Marines notebook as:

... of very nervous temperament, and highly exciteable. It is believed that he is slightly demented... paces floor most of the time, voluble in conversation and boasting continually of past achievements, and what he will do to the Yankees.

In the weeks to follow, Capt Hatfield was to play on Sandino's nervous temperament in an exchange of letters and telegrams that, on reflection, may have forced the battle for Ocotal. Often flowery and almost gothic in vocabulary, Sandino's messages were countered by Hatfield's pokes at the guerrilla leader's sense of machismo.

Department of San Fernando

25 June 1927

Sir Chief of the American Marine Detachment:

At this time I have arrived here with a detachment of mountaineers because I was informed that you were arming the Conservatives to come to this place to drive



away the few miners that I have here who are keeping the public order. Well then, tell me, should I wait here for you or shall I go to you? I am anxious to prove my batteries and also to see if I still remember how to place mines.

Your sure servant  
A.C. Sandino

25 June 1927

I received your telegram today from San Fernando. It is not true that I am arming Conservatives to attack you and yours as I need no other help than that of the Marines to attack you and your forces. What I do need are quick running horses to be able to overtake you in your mountains. You have never wanted to attack us although we are small in number, nor have you even showed intentions of such. For this reason I am giving you the idea of coming here, assuring you that we shall not run away. We do not teach how to place mines.

I thank you for your letter, and trusting that you will soon come and salute me personally, I am yours respectfully.

G. D. Hatfield  
Capt., U.S.M.C.

. . . Sandino's reply was verbal, the substance of which was not recorded . . .

27 June 1927

Dear General,

Since there seems to be no opportunity to meet you on the field of battle it has occurred to me that if you are honest in your desire to defend the rights and insure the happiness of your people you might be willing to come in and talk with me. Your safety both coming and going is guaranteed and you might bring a reasonable number of men as a body guard, say twenty-five, to insure your safety while on the road.

I believe that I can convince you that we do not desire the country of Nicaragua, that you will have an honest election, and that, you yourself are the only obstacle to a permanent peace.

This offer is based on the supposition that you are doing what you think best for your people, even though you are mistaken in method.

If, however, you are merely trying to glorify yourself and to collect tribute from helpless persons, then a talk with you is useless.

Hoping that you are a patriot and not a robber and that you will talk with me soon,

I am,  
G.D. Hatfield  
Capt., U.S.M.C.

29 June 1927

Chipote by way of San Fernando

Chief of the American Detachment encamped at Ocotal

I have your appreciable telegram dated the 27th of this month, to which I answer. You do not say that you have not had an opportunity to face me on the battle field, of which I have no fault, because it has not been that I have



*Capt Gilbert D. Hatfield*

lacked energy, it has been because you and yours ran away from Telpaneca the day I expected to assault you with only machetes, because I have no arms with which to fight with, and now I am not very far from you and so you can have that pleasure at any time you wish.

In respect to the conference which you invite me to, you made me think that you are very ignorant or very childish, because a man like me does not fall so easy as is done with a dove deceiving it with a few grains of rice in the door of the trap; I am in the woods but the woods are not in my brains so as to believe in the promises that you made. Now then, as it is impossible to go there with a guard for my safety as you said, I will allow you to come to the conference that you want, and I also allow you to come with a guard of 500 men of your mother country.

Your telegram will soon be leaving for its publication in the Associated Press; so that the whole world gets to know how valiant you are with the feeble which have no other fault than that of defending the nation's honor and sovereignty. I advise you and yours that when you and yours come to my mountains to make testaments beforehand. . . . It happens that there is a lot of yellow fever around here, which might be the cause of your not being able to return home.

With all the sure attention and high esteem that you are worthy of, I remain,

Your very sure servant that  
wishes to put you in a beautiful  
tomb with handsome  
flowers,

A.C. Sandino

General A.C. Sandino  
San Fernando, Nicaragua

11 July 1927

Dear Sir,

It seems impossible that you will remain deaf to a reasonable proposal and in spite of your insolent replies in the past I am giving you another opportunity to surrender with honor.

As you no doubt know, we are prepared to hunt you to your stronghold and destroy your troops and yourself should you stand your ground.

On the other hand should you escape to Honduras or elsewhere you will have a price set upon your head and

will never be able to return in peace to the country you claim to love, but can at best make forays as a bandit upon your peaceful countrymen.

If you will come to Ocotal with all or part of your armed forces and surrender your arms peacefully you have the guarantee of safety from me, a representative of a country which does not win battles by treachery.

Furthermore you will then be able to live an honorable and useful life in your native land and be able to help your people by setting an example of rectitude and the qualities of leadership.

Otherwise you will be an exile and outlaw, wanted nowhere, and in constant danger of death, not the death of a soldier in battle but the death of a criminal or of treacherous shooting in the back by one of your own followers.

No outlaw has ever prospered or died contentedly, but as an example of one who was in your position twenty-five years ago, but came to his senses in time, I invite your attention to Aguinaldo of the Philippines who eventually became one of its greatest leaders and a firm friend of the United States.

In conclusion I wish to inform you that Nicaragua has had its last revolution and that the soldier of fortune will find no opportunity to employ his talents here in the future.

You have but two days to give me an answer that will save the lives of many of your people, and if you are the patriot you claim to be I will expect you to be in Ocotal at eight o'clock in the morning of July 14, 1927.

Please advise me of your intentions in one word, either yes or no, and I sincerely hope that it will be yes.

G. D. Hatfield  
Capt., U.S.M.C.

Chipote vis San Fernando

13 July 1927

G.D. Hatfield;

I have in my possession your telegram dated the 11th of this month and which I am now answering. When I joined this Constitutional movement I did it with the firm idea of either having a free country or dying and as we have not succeeded in gaining an effective freedom and I have neither died, we shall continue in our firm resolve. Our arms shall not be given up because they represent the energetic protest of my country and for that reason your threats seem very pale to me and I care little for what you represent and the first one that trespasses the boundary that I have marked will leave several tons of cadavers in my territory and if you are resolved in this you can come soon and in that way I shall have the honor of sprinkling the soil of my native country with the blood of traitors and invaders, also if the United States wants peace in Nicaragua they shall have to turn the presidency over to a legitimate Liberal and then only I shall dispose of my arms peacefully.

Your respectfully  
A.C. Sandino

undated, but  
probably 14 July

Bravo! General. If words were bullets and phrases were

soldiers you would be a field-marshal instead of a mule thief.

When you have something more than the ravings of a conceited maniac to tell me please telegraph me again.

G.D. Hatfield  
Capt., U.S.M.C.

This was more than Sandino could take. Two days later he attacked his pen pal at Ocotal.

Hatfield had figured something was about to happen. The townfolk acted nervous and had put their valuables away. He doubled the guard, laid in a large supply of fresh water in casks, and waited. On the afternoon of the 15th the telegraph line to the south was cut.

A Marine sentry spoiled Sandino's surprise when he fired at some shadowy figures around 0100 on the 16th. The battle was on. Three guerrilla attacks were made and driven off in quick succession. Both sides settled down to sniper fire. At 0800, Sandino sent a messenger under a flag of truce to demand Hatfield's surrender. The Marine told him the cease-fire would last just long enough for him to get around the nearest corner. The battle resumed.

At mid-day, two Marine aircraft arrived overhead. 1st Lt Hayne "Cuckoo" Boyden landed his plane near the town, grabbed a passing peasant and, after a quick interrogation, headed south to Managua with the news. Major Ross E. Rowell and five aircraft from his VO-7M squadron scrambled for Ocotal. In addition to the normal machine gun armament, each aircraft was carrying four 17-pound fragmentation bombs. Sandino's men, experienced with and ready for strafing attacks, found themselves on the receiving end of the first dive-bombing attack in Marine Corps history. The guerillas fled, many abandoning their arms and leaving 56 dead. Marine losses were one killed and five wounded. Ocotal was secure.

For his part in the Ocotal fight, Capt Hatfield was awarded the Navy Cross. He retired a lieutenant colonel in 1939, was recalled to active duty one day later, served throughout World War II, and re-retired in 1945. When the Marines left Nicaragua in 1933, Sandino was still on the loose. He soon was given amnesty by the newly elected Liberal president Juan Sacasa and came down from the hills. However, on the evening of 21 February 1934, while returning from a party, Sandino and two companions were taken from their car by members of the Guardia and machine gunned. To this day his name, if not his politics, is used by a dissident faction in Nicaragua.

# Oral History Report

The Oral History Section has recently conducted and accessioned a number of interviews touching on a broad cross section of Marine Corps History.

Before she returned to inactive status in September 1977, Col Mary V. Stremlow, the author of an upcoming history of women Marines, 1946-1977, deposited in the Oral History Collection some 32 interviews she conducted to support her research. In this body of interviews are a number conducted with former Directors of Women Marines, Cols Julia E. Hamblet, Margaret M. Henderson, Margaret A. Brewer, and the late Jeanette I. Sustad. The remainder of the interviews are those Col Stremlow obtained from serving, retired, and former commissioned and enlisted women Marines.

Gen Lucius D. Clay, Jr., USAF (Ret) was interviewed at the Historical Center in October 1977 by Mr. Benis M. Frank, head of the Oral History Section, and Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, a staff historian, about the relationship between Seventh Air Force and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Vietnam during 1970-1971. Later that month, Mr. Frank traveled to California, where he completed interviews begun several years earlier with LtGen Frederick E. Leek, and MajGen Lowell E. English, Both USMC (Ret). To support the division's Vietnam history writing program, he also interviewed MajGens Ross T. Dwyer and Wilbur F. Simlik about their Vietnam experiences. During his tour in Vietnam, 1968-1969, MajGen Dwyer commanded the 1st Marines, was assistant division commander of the 1st Division and commanding general of Task Force Yankee, and was the G-3 of III MAF. MajGen Simlik commanded the 3d Marines and was G-4 of III MAF when he served in Vietnam, 1969-1970.

In early December, Col Ralph M. Wismer, USMC (Ret), a veteran Marine communicator, visited the center to be interviewed in depth about his career which spanned the years 1939-1966.

Before he retired in 1973, MajGen Marion E. Carl was interviewed about his tour as CG, 1st Marine Brigade, 1964-1965, his role in contingency planning and preparations for Marine employment in Vietnam, and his tours as Deputy CG, III MAF, and Assistant Wing Commander, 1st Marine Aircraft



*MajGen Carl    Gen Pollock    MajGen Ennis*

Wing. In January 1978, before moving to Oregon, he visited the Historical Center and was interviewed by Mr. Frank and Maj Gary Parker about his Marine career in general. In the course of the wide ranging interview, he spoke about his early flying experiences, his participation in the air battles of Midway and Guadalcanal, during which time he became an ace and won two Navy Crosses, and his later tours as a test pilot at Patuxent River. One interesting anecdote he related occurred at Vella Lavella when he commanded VMF-223 and Maj Gregory "Pappy" Boyington commanded VMF-214 and where they took turns being tactical air commander. On 2 January 1944, Boyington asked Carl to trade flights the next day because, he, Boyington, was scheduled to rotate and he didn't think that he would be allowed to return to the Pacific and fly in combat. He already had 26 planes to his credit and wanted to improve on his record. The trade was made, Boyington led the mission against Rabaul the next day, was shot down, and captured.

Two major interviews recently accessioned were those with Gen Edwin A. Pollock and MajGen Thomas G. Ennis. One of Gen Pollock's more interesting reminiscences concerned his tour as Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines on Guadalcanal, where he won the Navy Cross. He retired in 1959 as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. A veteran aviator, Gen Ennis participated in the development of Marine Corps air doctrine in the 1930s, participated in Marine Corps operations in Haiti and the Pacific, and upon retirement in 1962 was commanding the Recruit Depot at Parris Island.

# Baka Bomb Restored

Thanks in part to the assistance of a Japanese major general, the Marine Corps Museum now possesses the country's only fully restored operational model of the Yokosuka "Ohka" Model II, otherwise known as the Baka Bomb. It will be displayed at the soon-to-open Marine Corps Aviation Museum at Quantico.

Late in World War II when the tide of events began to turn against them, officers of the Japanese high command turned increasingly to the use of manned aircraft suicide missions against American ships. Those missions were flown in a variety of aircraft, ranging from ordinary combat planes to specially designed piloted missiles known to the Allies as Baka Bombs.

The simply designed, cheaply produced, mainly wooden bomb was taken aloft under the belly of a bomber, then released when within gliding range of the target. The pilot of the wheelless bomb, usually young and with a minimum of flight training, attempted to glide the craft much of the remaining distance. He could, however, fire any or all of the

three small rockets in the tail for an eight to 10 second burn providing added speed either to evade attacking aircraft or to make a final spurt into the target. Small and maneuverable, the Baka could glide at 288 miles per hour and, with the rockets cut in, could top 400 miles per hour. On paper, the Baka would appear to be a formidable weapon but the fact is, although their attacks could be terrifying to the crews of ships, they frequently missed their targets. The first mission on which the Baka was employed is an example. On 21 March 1945, 16 Japanese "Betty" bombers, each with a Baka, flew to attack United States naval vessels off Okinawa. On the way they were attacked by American fighters and had to prematurely drop their lethal suicide plans far short of the target area in order to escape. The piloted Bakas plummeted to the sea, their mission a total failure.

But raids by the small greenish-gray craft, similar in concept to the cruise missile of today, were not always so unsuccessful. Again off the hotly contested island of Okinawa, in April 1945, Baka Bombs in-



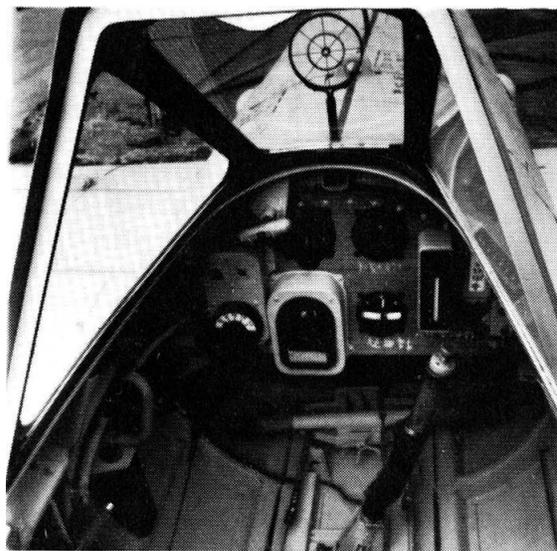
*Marine Corps Museum's fully restored Baka Bomb sits outside early aircraft hanger located at old Brown Field, Quantico.*

flicted heavy damage on three U.S. troop transports and the battleship *West Virginia* (BB 47).

One of only 755 built, the museum's Baka Bomb was captured by U.S. Marines on Okinawa. After slowly disintegrating for nearly 20 years, the bomb was brought to the United States as a potential exhibit for the proposed National Armed Forces Museum. When it became obvious, in the mid-60s, that that museum would never materialize, the Marine Corps Museum obtained the bomb.

During the restoration process, Col Thomas M. D'Andrea, OIC, Museums Activities, Quantico, appealed to the Japanese Embassy in Washington for assistance in deciphering the bomb's cockpit markings. Help came in the person of MajGen Tsuneo Azuma, Japanese Air Self Defense Force, the embassy's senior military attache.

Gen Azuma served as a Zero pilot during World War II. He was based at Nagoya, Japan and flew with the 210th Naval Wing. His unit was charged with intercepting the B-29 bombers which were carrying the war to the Japanese home islands. The Japanese aviator served from October 1944 until war's end in August 1945 and had some opportunity to become familiar with the Bakas, also based at Nagoya.



*Inside cockpit of the Baka. Note the rudimentary controls and bombsight.*

Acquired as a pile of rotted parts, the tiny single-seater has been brought to a state now where all it lacks is solid fuel rocket propellant, three motors in the tail, and half a ton of high explosives for its warhead to bring it to full combat readiness.



*MajGen Tsuneo Azuma assists Col Thomas M. D'Andrea in deciphering cockpit markings.*

## In Memoriam



Gen Oliver P. Smith, USMC (Ret) died 25 December 1977 in Los Altos, California. Gen Smith was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1917 and stationed at Guam for two years. Following a tour at Mare Island, he commanded the Marine Detachment

on board the battleship USS *Texas* (BB 35) from 1921-1924 before reporting to HQMC for a four-year tour. In 1928 he began three years service with the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, earning the Haitian DSM.

After completion of the Army Field Officer's Course at Fort Benning and instructional duty at Quantico, Gen Smith was assigned in 1934 to the American Embassy in Paris as assistant naval attache. While on this duty he attended the Ecole Superieure de Guerre, the French War College. Returning from Europe in 1936, Gen Smith rejoined the instructional staff at Quantico before becoming the operations officer of the FMF at San Diego.

In 1940 he was given command of the 1st Battalion, 6th Marines and sailed with the regiment for occupation duty in Iceland. When the Marines were recalled in early 1942, Gen Smith proceeded to HQMC where he was made the executive officer of the Division of Plans and Policies. Less than two years later he was ordered to report to the 1st Marine Division on New Britain where he was given command of the 5th Marines. After being promoted to brigadier general in 1944, he became the assistant division commander and helped plan and execute the difficult Peleliu operation. Duty at Honolulu followed where, as Army LtGen Simon B. Buckner's deputy chief of staff, he helped plan and later execute the Tenth Army's invasion of Okinawa.

Reassigned to Quantico in mid-1945, Gen Smith was first the schools commandant and later commanding general of the entire base. In 1948 he was appointed Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

When North Korean forces invaded the south, Gen Smith left headquarters to assume command of the 1st Marine Division which was rebuilding at Camp Pendleton. Under his leadership the division was landing at Inchon only two months after having

been converted from peacetime strength and organization. Two weeks after the landing, Gen Smith's Marines recaptured Seoul.

A month later the division was landing at Wonsan as part of the X Corps/Eighth Army offensive designed to drive to the Yalu river and destroy the remaining North Korean forces. Despite urging from higher headquarters to press quickly to the Yalu, Gen Smith deliberately moved his regiments north in column. When the Chinese Communists (CCF) struck and mauled the Eighth Army on 25 November, his foresight was vindicated. When Gen Sung Shih-lun and eight CCF divisions surrounded and attacked his division, the Marines held. While military experts and the press the world over expected the annihilation of the 1st Marine Division, or at least its headlong flight to the sea, Gen Smith laid plans for a controlled, carefully executed "attack in another direction." Thirteen days and 70 miles later the Marines reached Hungnam. They came out as a fighting division with their wounded, dead, equipment, and even some prisoners. Behind them they left the remains of the eight CCF divisions which had tried to bar the way.

In April 1951 Gen Smith was assigned as Commanding General, Camp Pendleton. Two years later he was promoted to lieutenant general and named Commanding General, FMF, Atlantic. He retired 1 September 1955.

An editorial which appeared in the *New York Times* the day of his retirement stands as an appropriate testimonial, "THE MAN WHO DIDN'T RETREAT, . . . Ordinarily the retirement of a general officer attracts little attention. But General Smith is no ordinary general. Scholarly and soft-spoken, he looks like a college professor. But he has never lacked the flash of fire; among a corps noted for its fighting men he was eminent . . ."

Gen Smith's decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V" and oak leaf cluster, and numerous foreign, service, and campaign medals.

A serious student of military history himself, Gen Smith actively supported the Marine Corps Historical Program. In 1961 he donated many of his personal papers and in 1969 he participated in the oral history program.



Brigadier General Charles I. Murray, USMC (Ret), died 24 September 1977 in Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Commissioned a second lieutenant on 21 May 1917, he accompanied the 6th Regiment to France.

His coolness under fire won him the Army Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Cross. Postwar assignments included duty as aide-de-camp to the Major General Commandant, service at several Marine Barracks, and sea duty. Foreign duty included the Gendarmerie d'Haiti, command of the Marine Barracks, Guam, service with the 4th Marines in Shanghai, and duty with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade in Iceland. During World War II, Gen Murray commanded the Marine Barracks, Balboa, Canal Zone and was deputy commander of the military government on Guam and Okinawa. After the war the general served as deputy commander and chief of staff of the Department of the Pacific.

Mrs. Murray has generously donated many of the general's medals and books to the Marine Corps Museum.



LtGen Thomas E. Bourke USMC (Ret) died 5 January 1978 in Santa Clara, California. He was commissioned a second lieutenant on 5 February 1917 after service in the Maryland National Guard along the Mexican border. While enroute to

Santo Domingo for his first tour, he and 50 recruits were diverted to St. Croix where they were the first U.S. troops ashore in what had just become the American Virgin Islands.

Postwar tours included service at Quantico, Parris Island, San Diego, and HQMC. He also served at Pearl Harbor, was commanding officer of the Legation Guard in Managua, Nicaragua, and commanded the Marine Detachment on board the battleship USS *West Virginia* (BB 48). In July 1936 he assumed

command of the 10th Marines for the first of several times.

In June 1943 he was promoted to brigadier general, marking the only time the 10th Marines was commanded by a flag officer. Following the Tarawa campaign, Gen Bourke was assigned as the V Amphibious Corps artillery officer for the invasion of Saipan. He next trained a combined Army-Marine artillery unit for the XXIV Army Corps, then preparing for the Leyte operation. As CG of the 5th Marine Division, he was planning the invasion of Japan when the war ended. The division landed at Sasebo, Kyushu in September 1945 and assumed the complex duties of occupation. With the disbandment of the 5th Marine Division, Gen Bourke became Deputy Commander and Inspector General of FMFPac. He retired on 1 November 1946.

His decorations included the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V," the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and a gold star.

In 1969 Gen Bourke participated in the History and Museums Division's Oral History Program. A transcript of his interview is on file at the Marine Corps Historical Center.



Mr. Harold L. Peterson, a member of the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History, died on 1 January 1978 after a long illness. Mr. Peterson, 55, was Chief Curator of the National Park Service and as such was largely responsible for the high quality of interpretative exhibits at the Park Service's many historical parks. A member of many societies concerned with military antiquities and a founder, past president, fellow, and governor of the Company of Military Historians, Mr. Peterson was adviser on military matters to the Colonial Williamsburg and Plimoth Plantation restorations, author of hundreds of magazine articles and 24 books, and a noted lecturer.



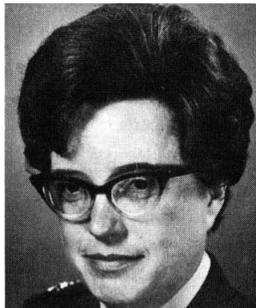
BGen Edward J. Dillon, USMC (Ret) died 9 January 1978 in Charleston, South Carolina. He was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from the Naval Academy in 1931. Following Basic School he served two years in Shanghai, China with the 4th Marines. After a series of barracks assignments Gen Dillon took command of the Marine Detachment, USS *Texas* (BB 35) in 1938.

He later commanded the Sea School Detachment at Norfolk where he was serving at the outbreak of the war.

In March 1943 he took command of the 2d Battalion, 23d Marines, a post he held during the unit's movement from Camp Lejeune to the Pacific and the subsequent battles of Roi-Namur, Saipan, and Tinian. Assigned as the 23d Marines executive officer in August 1944, he participated in the invasion of Iwo Jima. During the battle, when the command post of his former battalion was struck by an enemy rocket, then-LtCol Dillon resumed command. His actions during the Iwo Jima campaign earned him the Navy Cross.

Postwar service included duty at Quantico; at HQMC; on the staffs of CinCPacFlt and FMFPac; and as chief of staff of the Troop Training Unit, Pacific Fleet. His final duty station was Charleston, South Carolina where he commanded the Marine Barracks.

In addition to the Navy Cross, his decorations included the Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and the Purple Heart Medal with two gold stars.



Col Jeanette I. Sustad, USMC (Ret), sixth Director of the Woman Marines, died 5 February in Bremerton, Washington. Col Sustad was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Woman's Reserve in December 1943 after six months enlisted service.

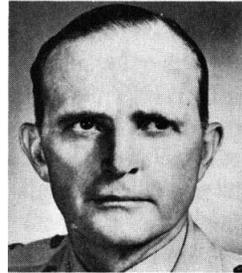
Wartime duty stations included Cherry Point; MCAAF, Oak Grove, North Carolina; and MCAS, Ewa, Hawaii. Col Sustad transferred to the Department of the Pacific in November 1945 and was released from active duty a month later.

After three years of inactive duty, Col Sustad returned to active duty and was assigned successively to Parris Island, Quantico, and Camp Pendleton.

In 1952 she was stationed at Frankfurt, Germany with the U.S. European Command HQ. Returning to the United States in September 1954, Col Sustad held a variety of staff billets at Parris Island, HQMC, and Quantico.

In 1962 she was promoted to lieutenant colonel and three years later became the first full-time Deputy Director of the Woman Marines. From December

1967 to January 1969 she served as Assistant G-1, MCB, Camp Pendleton. On 1 February 1969, she relieved Col Barbara J. Bishop as Director of the Woman Marines. During retirement ceremonies in 1973, Col Sustad was awarded the Legion of Merit.



LtGen Clayton C. Jerome, USMC (Ret), died 13 February in Washington, D.C. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1922 upon graduation from the Naval Academy. After a year at 8th and Eye, Gen Jerome reported to Pen-

sacola for flight training. Duty at San Diego was followed by foreign service in China, the Philippines, and Guam.

In the mid-30s Gen Jerome served as naval attache for air for eight Latin American countries while stationed at the American Legation in Bogota, Columbia.

During World War II Gen Jerome took part in the consolidation of the Northern Solomons and the Treasury-Bougainville operation as operations officer and later chief of staff to Commander, Aircraft, Northern Solomons. He was later Commander, Aircraft and Island Commander, Emirau before serving with the Army in the Philippines. During the Luzon campaign he commanded Mangalden airfield and Marine aircraft groups at Dagupan, directing Marine air support for the U.S. Army.

Postwar duty included command of MCAS, Quantico; duty as Chief of Staff, MCS, Quantico; and simultaneous service as Director of Public Information, Recruiting, and Marine Corps History at HQMC. He was serving as Assistant Commandant for Air when reassigned as Commanding General, 1st MAW in Korea in 1952. In 1953 he reported to Cherry Point as Commanding General, 2d MAW and Commander, Aircraft, FMF Atlantic. In 1955 he became Commanding General, Aircraft, FMFPac in El Toro. He retired in 1959.

His decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V" and gold star and two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal, the Air Medal, and a New Zealand award of Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

# Military Music Notes

On 6 November 1977 the Military Music Collection held its second open house commemorating, as before, the birth of John Phillip Sousa, the "March King."

The program featured Mr. Jon Newsom of the Library of Congress. Mr. Newsom spoke on the career of Francis Maria Scala, a predecessor of Sousa, who led the Marine Band from 1855 to 1871. He also played recordings of this era's music played on authentic instruments.

Mr. John Philip Sousa III, grandson of the "March King" was also present and provided some unusual insights into the personal aspects of his grandfather's life.

Several exhibits were on display, including Sousa trophies, medals, uniforms, and other memorabilia. SSgt Mark Elrod of the Marine Band brought in his collection of keyed bugles and other Civil War period brass instruments with which he created an impressive display. The newest exhibit on view was created from a donation of batons, papers, and trophies by LtCol William F. Santelmann, leader of the Marine Band from 1940 until 1955. His father, Captain William H. Santelmann, led the band from 1898 until 1927. Their combined service both as leaders and musicians totals 72 years.

Several significant donations were made to the Military Music Collection recently. On 30 November 1977 the music collection of the late Mr. James R. McBeth of Cincinnati arrived at the center. A gift of Mr. McBeth's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Raibourne, the collection contains more than 3,500 band arrangements, many of them marches. Mr. Bob Hoe of Poughkeepsie, New York, a well known philanthropist and publisher of band music, was instrumental in referring the Raibournes to the Historical Center.

Additionally, the collection received a donation of music and memorabilia which had belonged to Mr. Clyde Hall of Bird-In-Hand, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall was a clarinetist in John Philip Sousa's professional civilian band during the season of 1925-1926. He later joined the Marine Band and stayed for 30 years. His collection includes many photographs, concert programs, newspaper clippings, some old woodwind method books, a Marine Band clarinet, and uniforms

from early Marine Band days as well as a Sousa Band uniform in excellent condition.



## DO YOU KNOW THIS OFFICER?

While going through his files, the Marine Officer Instructor at Tulane University found the above uncaptioned photograph and sent it to the Marine Historical Center for inclusion in its photographic archives. Several senior members of the staff as well as a few retired Marines were asked to identify the officer in this photo, but without success. Perhaps one of our faithful readers will recognize the officer and tell us.

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# People and Places

In addition to the November meeting of the Military Classics Seminar during which Col Nihart discussed *The Social History of the Machine Gun*, several other historically oriented groups have availed themselves recently of the Historical Center's facilities.

On Sunday, 22 January, the Washington area chapter of the Military Vehicles Collectors Club gathered to hold its business meeting. Members examined the books in the library pertaining to military vehicles, and were treated to an extensive Marine Corps vehicle photographic display prepared by MSgt Roy V. Ashley, Archives Chief, Still Photographic Archives. Thankfully, travel to the center by privately owned military vehicles was limited to Jeeps and did not include the LARC-5s and M-4 Sherman tanks some members own.

The next Saturday, 28 January, the center was host to the Potomac Chapter, Company of Military Historians. In addition to the business meeting, the members heard a presentation by Mr. Harry Berry, Jr. on the discovery, exhumation, and identification of the remains of John Paul Jones in Paris at the turn of the century.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars' Washington commandery toured the center on the evening of 7 February. The Order, founded in 1894, is a national organization with commanderies in ten states and in Paris and is dedicated to maintenance of American military strength and the remembrance of past bravery of arms.

On Saturday, 11 February, the Washington chapter of the Loyal Legion of the United States toured the center. The patriotic organization, composed of descendants of Civil War Union officers, attended a small reception during the visit.



The well known screen and television actor Mr. Lloyd Bridges toured the Historical Center on 7 December 1977 after completing the filming of a pilot show for a Time-Life Television series on World War II. The pilot production which he narrates covers the campaign for Iwo Jima in February 1945 and prominently features color footage of the battle from the Motion Picture Film Archives at Quantico. He was

filmed while seated in front of the Iwo Jima exhibit in the Marine Corps Museum which includes the original flag shown in the now-famous flag-raising photograph by Mr. Joe Rosenthal.



MajGen Edward J. Miller, Commanding General, 4th Marine Division and members of his staff visited the center on 31 January. In addition to a tour and briefing on the new facilities, Gen Miller surveyed the Marine Corps Art Collection with Art Curator Mr. Jack B. Dyer. It is planned that the Reserve-oriented art will be displayed in the new 4th Marine Division headquarters in New Orleans, and possibly will form a travelling art exhibit.



A special exhibition of American decorations and medals is being displayed at the Historical Center through 30 April 1978. The comprehensive collection is on loan from SgtMaj Robert M. Ohman, USMC (Ret) who spent 24 years acquiring the decorations and five years creating the exhibit. The colorful display is divided into three sections; reproductions in bronze of the ten silver medals authorized by Congress for presentation to special heroes of the Revolution; all decorations, medals, and ribbons of the Armed Forces of the United States; and the special Bicentennial medals of all the states, the Virgin Islands, and the three cities that have been the capital of the United States. An unusual feature of the collection is that both the obverse and reverse of each medal is shown, requiring two examples of each medal.



Volunteer Training Unit (Historical) 1-8 was renamed Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) MA-6 effective 1 October 1977. The change occurred as part of the transfer of administrative responsibility for such training from the reserve districts to the Commanding General, 4th Marine Division. The 'MA-6' in the new title indicates it

is the sixth training unit in Massachusetts, a distinction it acquires from its commanding officer, Col Joseph B. Ruth, Jr., a resident of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Regardless of title, its 25 members will continue to work on projects related to Marine Corps history.



Mr. David E. J. Pepin, noted authority on Japanese edged weapons, visited the center on 27 January. While here he examined the samurai swords of two Commandants, one captured by Gen Louis H. Wilson on Guam and one presented to Brevet Maj Jacob Zeilin, senior Marine officer with Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition to Japan in 1854. He also examined the Virginia state presentation swords awarded to Brevet BGen Archibald Henderson for service as senior Marine officer on board the USS *Constitution* during the War of 1812 and to 1stLt Presley N. O'Bannon for heroism and leadership in the capture of Derna, Tripoli on 17 April 1805. Mr. Pepin's personal collection of Japanese edged weapons is on temporary display in the Navy Memorial Museum, also in the Washington Navy Yard.



*Mr. David E.J. Pepin prepares to remove the handle of the Bvt Maj Jacob Zeilin presentation samurai sword in order to examine the tang markings. Cdr Terry A. Damon, USN, Assistant Director of the Navy Memorial Museum and BGen Simmons look on.*



Seven second lieutenants and a college intern have been assisting at the Historical Center this winter. The lieutenants are all recent graduates of The Basic

School who are fledgling aviators standing by for class openings at Pensacola beginning in March.

Lts Steven A. Hummer and Robert K. Sheldon split their efforts between helping Mr. Dyer update the catalog of Marine Corps art works and assisting Capt Bennett in accessioning several large collections of military music. Lt James M. Langner had the task of assembling and collating the names of individuals for whom areas, buildings, and streets have been named at all Marine Corps installations. Lt James D. Gaillard helped Maj Parker, who is writing the aviation volume in the Vietnam series, research and compile some of the appendices which will appear in the book. Lt Colin S. Mackenzie III worked with our recent research grantee, Mr. Lawrence H. Suid, in gathering further information on Marines in motion pictures.

The Reference Section was augmented by Lts Robert L. Brant and Steven A. Butera, who also worked for the Support Branch. Both lieutenants handled their share of the many requests for information that pour into the center. Also as a reference historian is Miss Laurie R. Monsell, a history major in the second semester of her junior year at Mary Washington College.

*In the past the work done by college interns has been beneficial both to the division and to the individuals concerned. We are always receptive to proposals from colleges and universities that we give their students the opportunity to gain useful work experience. Ed.*



The Reference Section has been heavily involved in work regarding the atomic tests conducted during the 1950s. The reference historians were assigned the task of identifying Marine participants in Exercises "Tumbler-Snapper," "Teapot," and "Plumbob," "Upshot-Knothole." This information was used by Marine spokesmen in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment.



For the November Professional Development Seminar the Historical Center staff visited Folger Library for a guided tour of its facilities and a view of its exhibition, "Renaissance Art of War."

In December, Dr. Graham Cosmas and Mr Jack Shulimson, members of the Historical Branch, spoke to the center staff on the 14th about the Marine

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### People and Places (Cont'd)

Corps Advance Base Force, which was the topic of their joint presentation at The Citadel Conference on War and Diplomacy, held earlier in the year at Charleston, S.C.

Heading up the 1978 series of seminars, on 25 January BGen Simmons led a general discussion of Marine Corps roles and missions, using his paper, "The Marines: Survival and Accommodation," as well as suggested readings as the basis for the discussion.

On 8 February, the seminar featured Col Herbert Y. Schandler, USA (Ret), a PhD from Harvard, and author of the recent book, *The Unmaking of a President, Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam*. Currently a staff member of the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service, Col Schandler's topic concerned the strategy of the Vietnam War.

From 27-30 December Mr. Henry I. Shaw and Dr. Russell Parkinson represented the division at the annual meeting of the American Historical

Association held in Dallas, Texas. While there they attended a full schedule of sessions, seminars, and workshops on military and governmental historical subjects.

## Wanted

In 1945, two members of the 3d Marine Division Band, PFCs J.E. Bradley and R.R. Smith, composed and dedicated a march to their division commander, MajGen Graves B. Erskine. The work, suitably enough, was entitled "The General Graves B. Erskine March." We would like to obtain manuscript copies of the march's music for our Military Music Collection. Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of the composers or of the music itself, please write the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380