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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume XIII

Summer 1983

No. 1

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THE COVER

The cover by Artist-in-Residence LtCol Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, is based on his poster announcing the Marine Corps Museum's current exhibition, "Marines in the Frigate Navy." This War of 1812 Marine is at his battle station in a man-o'-wars' crosstrees, a vantage point affording observation and fields of fire on nearby enemy vessels' exposed decks. At yardarm-to-yardarm close quarters, accurate sharpshooters often influenced the outcome of engagements by doing execution among the great guns' crews.

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Director's Page

The Use of "USMC"



BGen Simmons

*Bless 'em all, Bless 'em all,
The Commies, the U.N. and all.
Them slant-eyed Chink soldiers
hit Hagaru-ri.
And now know the meaning of
"U.S.M.C."*

So sang the Marines coming back from the Chosin Reservoir in December 1950.

Or so says Robert Leckie in *The March to Glory* (Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Company, 1960).

I don't remember anyone in Weapons Company, 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, singing anything coming out of Hagaru-ri. We were much too cold. But on more salubrious occasions we were a singing company, at least a singing company headquarters. Our choirmaster was the company supply sergeant, Frank Barnak, now GySgt, USMC (Ret), and living in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Frank was well-qualified; his father was a member of the Don Cossack Chorus. One of our best numbers was used to greet replacements:

*Gee, Mom, I want to go
Right back to Quantico.*

This was sung against an antiphonal chant of:

You'll be sorry.

None of which has much to do with the subject of this Director's Page except that if we accept the message that the Communist Chinese were made to know the meaning of "USMC," then certainly others closer to home must know its meaning.

It was rather surprising then to learn as we did this past March that the United States Manufacturing Company of Pasadena, California, had filed for trademark protection of its company logo "USMC." The United States

Manufacturing Company is a maker of orthopedic and prosthetic devices. We learned that it has used "USMC" as its logo since 1978. Its original application to the United States Patent and Trademark Office goes back to that date.

The Patent Counsel in the Office of Naval Research watches out for the Department of the Navy's interest in such things and has challenged the use of the logo "USMC" on the grounds that it might cause a false connection to be assumed between the goods so marked and the U.S. Marine Corps.

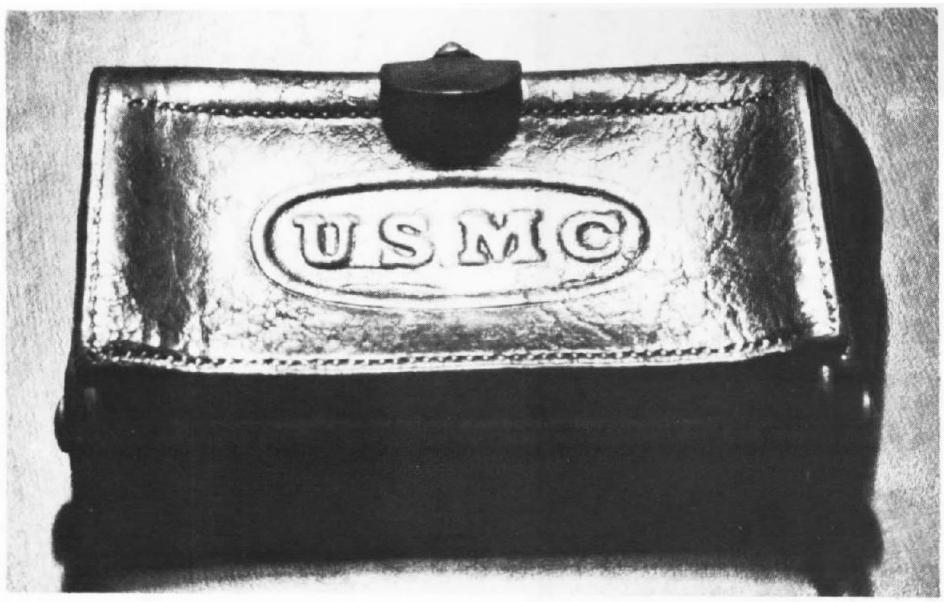
The matter is now in litigation before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. The procedures are very similar to those of a civil court except that the plaintiff is known as the "opposer," and the defendant is known as the "applicant." In other words, the Department of the Navy is opposing the United States Manufacturing Company's application. Most of the testimony is taken in the form of sworn depositions.

The purpose in calling me as a witness was to show historically the depth and breadth of the use of the symbol "USMC" to mean United States Marine Corps. My deposition was taken on 26 July 1983 at the Marine Corps Historical Center. Maj Theodore G. Hess, of the Judge Advocate Director's office, and Mr. William F. McCarthy of the Office of Naval Research, were the lawyers representing the Department of the Navy. Mr. Walter Kruger, a lawyer specializing in patent and trademark law represented the United States Manufacturing Company. The proceedings took seven hours and the transcript runs 150 pages.

We had researched the matter much the same as we would any Marine Corps historical investigation. That is, we started with the hypothesis that "USMC" had long been used to stand for the United States Marine Corps and that its use was very widespread. We then gathered evidence to reinforce or refute that premise. We involved virtually all sections of the Marine Corps Historical Center in the effort.

I formed a task group with representation from the Reference Section, Histories Section, Library, Archives, Collection Section, and Museums Activities, Quantico. Mr. Danny J. Crawford, head of the Reference Section, was put in charge of the group. I asked them to investigate all of the lines of documentary and physical evidence on the use of "USMC" within the Corps. As President of the Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, I also assigned the Secretary-Recorder of the Board, 1stLt Steven M. Berkowitz, to the group. My thought was that "USMC" had been inextricably linked with Marine Corps uniforms and personal equipment for a very long time.

Our researchers examined official papers, taking them back as far as they could go to find evidences of "USMC." We did the same with personal papers and physical evidence. We examined the many artifacts that we hold which are marked or stamped "USMC." We made photographs of a representative sampling. We also pored through the Defense Audio-Visual Agency's file of Marine Corps photographs for photographic records of the use of "USMC" in the past. All of this yielded a rather impressive array of evidence.



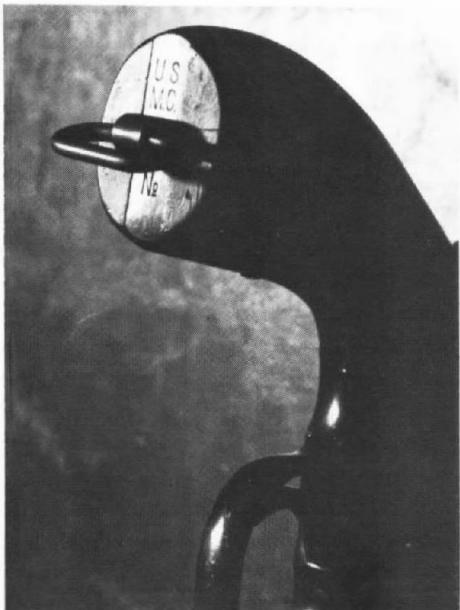
By the time of the Civil War, "USMC" was being embossed on leather equipment. This M-1875 cartridge box, in the collection of the Marine Corps Historical Center, once held 20 rounds of 45-70 caliber ammunition for the M-1873 Springfield.

The earliest example of "USMC" we found was dated 21 March 1809. This is only 11 years after the act of Congress that created the United States Marine Corps as such on 11 July 1798. This particular piece of paper was found by Mr. Charles R. Smith, author of our *Marines in the Revolution*, who is now researching for a follow-on book, *Marines in the Frigate Navy*. Tucked away in Record Group 127 at the National Archives is a travel claim for the expenses of moving a detachment of Marines from Baltimore

to the city of Washington. It is written in the clear, elegant script of the goose quill pens that antedated today's typewriters and word processors. The writer signed it "Joshua Sappington, Corporal of . . ." And then he crossed out the "of" and finished the signature line with "USMC."

You can almost hear the sergeant major telling the clerk that henceforth the old style of "Corporal of Marines" would be used no longer and that "USMC" would be used in its place.

The M-1905 cal. 38 revolver was used briefly before the introduction of the M-1909 cal. 45 revolver and is now a collector's item. As shown, the butt was stamped "U.S.M.C." The holster, worn on the right hip, was embossed with "USMC."



I must say that "Corporal of Marines" or "Colonel of Marines" still has a nice ring to it. Some Marines I know still use that form on Christmas cards and informal correspondence. But I would guess that some order had come out saying that henceforth you will use "USMC." And I will guess that Corporal Sappington remembered that just in time to scratch out the "of" and finish his signature with "USMC."

You will note that no periods were used between the capital letters. Then, as now, they were not needed or wanted in military abbreviations. Sometimes periods creep in and the symbol appears as "U.S.M.C." It is too bad that this happens. The periods weaken the solid strength of "USMC." We have other early examples of handwritten correspondence, as for example a note written in 1839 to the then-Commandant, Col Archibald Henderson, and it is signed "L. N. Carter, USMC." Another sample of hand-written correspondence is from Maj Charles G. McCawley dated 6 December 1864. He is writing from the Marine Rendezvous at Philadelphia and he addresses Col John Zeilin as "Commandant USMC."

It has come to be that personnel in the Marine Corps are almost invariably identified by the letters "USMC" after their name. The usual way is rank, first name, middle initial, last name, USMC, and then sometimes serial number, which now is identical with the Social Security number.

Muster rolls, the basic administrative records of the Marine Corps until they were overtaken by computers, also show consistent use of "USMC." Muster rolls, as is implicit in the name, were monthly rosters of Marines serving in a particular command. The muster roll reported each Marine's status with respect to his duty assignment, his rank, his pay, and so forth. The early muster rolls were hand-drawn forms. The originals are in the National Archives. What we have are photostats or microfilm copies. Two that we offered in evidence were for the Marines at Norfolk, Virginia for the months of July and August 1846. The verifying officer was R. Douglas and he signed himself "Captain USMC."

By the time of the Civil War printed forms were being used. One muster roll that we offered in evidence was the

Marine command at Newport, Rhode Island, and covered the month of January 1885. Capt Dickins identified himself as "Captain, USMC."

Almost as ancient and honorable as the muster rolls are the printed annual reports of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Secretary of the Navy and the similar reports from the Secretary to the President. These annual reports were rendered for a period of at least a hundred years.

In my deposition I offered a representative sampling of four of the Commandant's reports—for the years 1893, 1901, 1917, and 1932—and three of the Secretary of the Navy's—for 1885, 1895, and 1902—to show that the use of "USMC" was widespread and consistent. In these reports in almost every list of names you will see "USMC" used after the rank particularly to distinguish Marine Corps officers from Navy officers.

Muster rolls were supplanted by the far less elegant and satisfying machine-prepared unit diary reports. The form changed but the use of "USMC" persisted as we pointed out by exhibiting the unit diaries for VMF-214—Marine Fighter Squadron 214—for May 1950, and Marine Barracks, Lake Mead Base, January 1955.

We also presented pertinent portions of Navy Registers and lineal lists. While these have changed somewhat in title and format over the years, their purpose has remained the same. They are the official listings of Navy and Marine Corps officers, giving pertinent information, such as rank, service number, date of commissioning, duty station, and so on. We considered them significant because they show the continued use of "USMC" to designate members of the Marine Corps and to differentiate them from members of the Navy. The Navy Register of 1884 is a case in point. It shows Col Charles G. McCawley, USMC, as Commandant, Marine Corps and Col William B. Remey, USMC, as the Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department. Remey was the Navy's first JAG and it is interesting that he was a Marine.

In more modern times, the Marine Corps has issued its own lineal list. The example we displayed, the 1944 list, used "USMC" to distinguish regular officers and "MCR" for reserve officers, a common practice when there isn't room for "USMCR."



In 1889 a Marine detachment under command of Capt Henry C. Cochrane was sent to the Paris Exhibition. Photographs taken of their billets at the Ecole Militaire show accoutrements and uniforms neatly arranged and haversacks stamped "USMC."

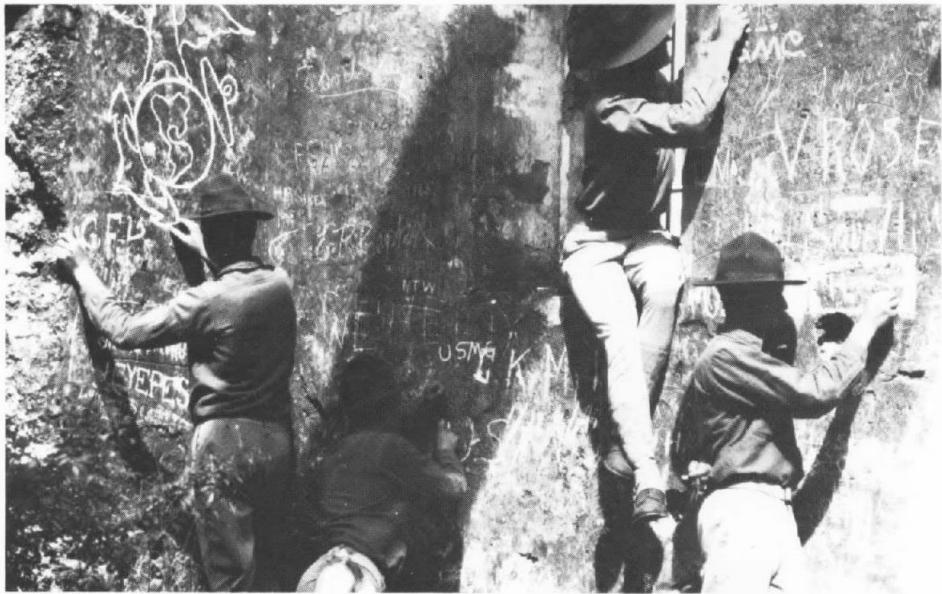
In the array of evidence we assembled we also included Tables of Organization, those documents that set forth the strength, composition, and structure of Marine Corps units. Throughout the examples we displayed, "USMC" is used to designate the U.S. Marine Corps and "USN" is used to designate the U.S. Navy or a member of the United States Navy.

As I said earlier, the deposition-taking went on for seven hours and we piled

document on top of document. I am not going to detail them all here. One document I did find particularly interesting (and convincing) was the order of battle of the United States Land Forces in the World War, compiled by the historical section of the Army War College after World War I. They used "USMC" to distinguish Marine officers and to make the point clear, in their list of abbreviations, "USMC" is shown as standing for United States Marine Corps just as

With its turret-mounted cal. 30 Lewis machine gun, this armored car c. 1917 must have looked formidable to Haitian bandits in the early years of the 1915-34 intervention. The initials "U.S.M.C." stencilled on the sides left no doubt as to the Service.





In their field hats, flannel shirts, khaki trousers, and leggings, Marines were familiar figures in the Caribbean in the 1920s. They left their mark, as on this mouldering old wall, with "USMC" vying in popularity with the familiar Eagle, Globe, and Anchor.

"AEF" stood for American Expeditionary Force and "HQ" stood for headquarters.

Moving on to another world war, we were able to show that "USMC" was used in official correspondence, reports, orders, and other documents whenever a shorthand form of U.S. Marine Corps was needed. I think we also demonstrated that the individual Marine is exposed to the use of "USMC" as the

Two tough Marines of the 1920s were MajGen Smedley D. Butler and MSgt Jiggs. The latter's parade uniform included his chevrons and an emblem along with a very large "U.S.M.C."



equivalent of U.S. Marine Corps from enlistment to discharge or death, as the case may be.

I read into the record an extract from the Marine Corps Manual of 1926 on the use of identification tags or "dog tags":

These tags will be stamped as follows: Officers, full name and rank at date of issue; enlisted men, full name and date of first enlistment in the Marine Corps, the tags of both officers and enlisted men to have the letters USMC plainly stamped thereon.

We have many dog tags in our collection. One that we photographed for the deposition was that of Col Harry B. ("Harry the Horse") Liversedge. In accordance with regulations, "USMC" is clearly stamped on it.

As every Marine knows, there is a whole family of flags or colors—national ensigns, unit colors, and unit guidons. A guidon is a small rectangular pennant, red silk with yellow lettering and yellow fringe. Fleet Marine Force units have their company designations on their guidons. Non-FMF units have simply "USMC" in yellow embroidered letters. The same "USMC" guidon is used as a marking guidon for parades and ceremonies.

Historically the guidon was a rallying point for the company in battle. The guidon bearer held up his guidon and the company knew where it was to stand.

Such uses for colors, standards, and guidons go back to Roman times. Presently the uses are more ceremonial.

When I took Weapons Company, 3d Battalion, 1st Marines, overseas to Korea, I had no thought of taking the company guidon into battle with us. But the company clerk had other thoughts. Unbeknownst to me he took the guidon, cut the staff in half, and had a brass sleeve made for it so he could carry it more easily. After we landed at Inchon he broke out the guidon. That sort of indicates the feeling that Marines have for their guidons and their colors.

Our utility uniform has combined the Marine Corps emblem and "USMC" since at least 1942. As wearers will remember, the emblem and "USMC" are stamped or stencilled in black on the left-hand breast pocket. At times the "USMC" has been above the emblem, but mostly, as at present, it has been below. It is so prescribed by paragraph 4125 of the current Uniform Regulations.

In the old days the Marine Corps manufactured or bought its own utility uniforms and they came complete with the emblem and "USMC" (as well as dulled brass buttons that were stamped "U.S. Marine Corps.") Now all services get the same woodland camouflage uniform through the Defense Personnel Support Agency as a common use item. How do we distinguish our uniform from the same uniform being worn by a soldier, sailor, or airman? Well, we place a decal on the left pocket. The governing paragraph in Uniform Regulations reads as follows (and if you are a recent graduate of Parris Island or San Diego you can close your eyes and hear your drill instructor intone the words):

The USMC decal will be placed on the camouflage uniform in the following manner. The decal will be cut in half so as to have the emblem on one portion and the USMC on the other. The emblem will be centered on the left breast pocket flap with the wings of the eagle parallel to the upper seam of the pocket. The letters USMC will be placed on the lower portion of the left breast pocket two inches above and parallel to the bottom seam of the pocket. Because the lower portion of the pocket is

divided by a vertical slit, the USMC should be centered with the US on one side of the slit and the MC on the other.

That's about as specific a set of directions as you can get.

The practice of stamping, stencilling, or embossing Marine Corps accoutrements and equipment with "USMC" apparently began very early and probably was well entrenched by the time of the Civil War. We don't have anything in our collections marked "USMC" that is quite that old but we do have a canteen dated 1875 with "USMC" stencilled on its canvas cover and a cartridge box of the same date with "USMC" embossed in the leather.

One of the earliest photographic evidences of the use of "USMC" we have dates to 1889. That was the year of the Paris Exhibition and a Marine ceremonial guard was sent to Paris for the occasion. They were billeted at the barracks of the Ecole Militaire. Photographs of the barracks room survive and "USMC" can be seen on the haversacks neatly arranged on the shelves over the camp beds.

Marking of canvas items, from tents and tarpaulins to canteen covers of course still continues. Marking of weapons and vehicles dates back at least to the early years of the 20th century.

We have an M1905 revolver with "U.S.M.C." stamped on it and "USMC" embossed on its leather holster. Not quite so lethal is a trombone, dated 1910, with "U.S.M.C." engraved upon it.

Edged weapons enthusiasts will remember that the stiletto used by Marine raiders in World War II had "U.S.M.C." etched on its blade. A more common knife is the utility fighting knife carried by virtually every Marine in World War II and still an issue item on a less liberal basis. It is best known by its nickname "Ka-bar knife" and it is stamped "USMC."

The marking of tactical vehicles with some version of "USMC" is almost as old as the internal combustion engine itself. We have a photograph taken in 1916 in Haiti of a Jeffrey "quad" truck jury-rigged into an armored car. "U.S.M.C." is bravely painted on its side in large if rather shaky letters. By the time we got into World War I, a year later, marking of vehicles was being done more professionally.



Football helmets of the 1920s offered very little protection to the face as this photograph of the 1926 Quantico team plainly shows. The standard athletic jersey of those days was of knitted blue wool with white letters boldly announcing "USMC."

By World War II, the stencilling of "USMC" on vehicles had become standardized: "USMC" in yellow paint in block letters without periods followed by the vehicle's number. Tracked vehicles followed the same scheme as wheeled vehicles and so, for that matter, did major items of engineer equipment.

Today's Special Services athletic clothing and equipment is liberally adorned with "USMC"—as a viewing of any group of Marine joggers will quickly confirm. The practice is not new. The standard Marine Corps athletic jersey of the first several decades of this century was of knitted blue wool with white felt

The guns were barely silent when this temporary cemetery at Iwo Jima was dedicated in March 1945. The wooden headboards bore name, rank, emblem, and "USMC." Gravestones at national cemeteries for many years have used a chiselled "USMC."



letters across the chest—sometimes "MARINES" but more often "USMC." We found photos of a Marine baseball team in Peking about 1910 and a field hockey team in Shanghai in 1913 so uniformed, and the 1920s is replete with such teams and photographs.

Marines learned very early that rocks painted white could be arranged in front of tents or barracks to form an outline of the Marine Corps emblem and an accompanying "USMC." At Parris Island clam and oyster shells were also used for such purposes.

The survey that we made confirmed what I knew to be the case: the use of "USMC" is all-pervasive throughout the Marine Corps and it has been so almost since the Corps' beginning. That would seem to give us some sort of proprietary right to the symbol.

A highly recognizable "USMC" stamped or stencilled on our equipment and vehicles would appear to come very close to being a trademark. I'll hazard an opinion that not many persons will see "USMC" and think "United States Manufacturing Company."

During the course of my testimony I was asked to give a judgment as to how valuable the symbol "USMC" was to the Marine Corps. I testified that I thought it very valuable because it immediately conjures up the concept of the United States Marine Corps. I said I would value it somewhat less than the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor which is generally regarded as the most recognizable service insignia in the world, but would guess that "USMC" has higher recognition value than even our motto "Semper Fidelis."

As I write this, the proceedings of the Trademark Trial and Review Board are not yet complete so I do not know if the Department of the Navy will be successful in barring the registration of "USMC" as a trademark by the United States Manufacturing Company. The lawyers tell me that even if the Board finds in favor of the Department of the Navy and denies the registration, the United States Manufacturing Company could still continue its use of its logo "USMC" as an unregistered mark. Prevention of this would require further legal action.

Whatever the outcome, I am certain that all Marines will agree with me that "USMC" is "ours."



By the time of World War II, the use of "USMC" and vehicle number stencilled in yellow was standard for Marine Corps motor transport, engineer equipment, and tracked ordnance. This M4A3 Sherman tank was on a range in the Russell Islands.



This M48A3 Patton tank with its 90mm gun had just been procured from the Army in June 1964. While awaiting repainting, the "A" of the "U.S.A." was covered over with a crudely lettered "M.C." as a second closer look at the photograph will show.

Other Uses?

The History and Museums Division is very interested in learning of other early, dramatic, or different uses of "USMC" as a symbol for United States Marine Corps. Readers knowing of such uses are encouraged to write to the below address. Photographs where appropriate, or objects themselves stamped or marked "USMC," would be appreciated.

USMC Project
Marine Corps Historical Center
Building 58
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C. 20374

Readers Always Write

WESTMORELAND INTERVIEW

I certainly have no desire for controversy with a nationally prominent figure but, after considering the implications of Gen Westmoreland's remarks on the subject of air support to I Corps Army units in 1968 as reported in the last *Fortitudine* [Spring 1983], and after reviewing the sequence of ideas on the same subject in his *A Soldier Reports*, I must speak up

. . . the following is an attempt to clarify the issue. To refresh my memory and to some extent enlarge the background, I've asked a number of my then-associates for their recollections. What follows is a digest from several sources:

Marine Corps aviation in Vietnam was there for the purpose of providing all the classic air support functions to the two Marine divisions and the logistic organization of III MAF (III Marine Amphibious Force). A secondary responsibility, support to other forces in and adjacent to the I Corps zone, was regarded in the main as an emergency mission, although upon occasions Marine sorties were assigned in advance to forces of the U.S. Army as well as Vietnamese Army units. Such non-Marine Corps organizations, which by late summer of 1967 included Task Force Oregon (soon to become the Americal Division) provided their own communications into the TACC (tactical air control center) of the 1st MAW (Marine Aircraft Wing) at DaNang. By this means, they lodged their requests for pre-planned or emergency sorties and alerted their own control agencies concerning transfer of Marine flights to them. It should be noted that while the Americal Division relied primarily on 7th Air Force for pre-planned air support, the 1st MAW on many occasions made supplementary sorties available to that division, which frequently voiced its satisfaction with the arrangements and the results. And it should be stressed that this arrangement,

whereby the supported unit provided its own communications into the Marine system followed the logic of necessity, it being manifestly impossible for a Marine aircraft wing to possess equipment and personnel to net with all possible supported units. The 1st MAW, in fact, possessed only the communications normally required by a Marine air-ground team.

Further concerning force structure in I Corps, it was the consensus until the last days of 1967 that III MAF and ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam) forces from DaNang north were fully capable of defeating the combined efforts of the Viet Cong and the NVA (North Vietnamese Army) in their area of responsibility, particularly since the area south of DaNang had been, in the main, turned over to the Americal Division and the South Korean Marine Brigade. This permitted the 1st Marine Division to concentrate its efforts on both sides of the Hai Van Pass and inland to the west of DaNang Harbor, while the 3d Marine Division took care of the area north to the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) and inland to the border beyond Khe Sanh. As the air commander for III MAF, one of my greatest concerns was conservation of resources to ensure full responsiveness to the needs of the two heavily reinforced but greatly extended Marine divisions Thus, in the summer of 1967 heavy B-52 strikes for the 3d Marine Division at Con Thien and elsewhere along the DMZ were welcomed as conserving 1st MAW resources. Later, at Khe Sanh in the winter of 1968, similar strikes against more threatening targets were extremely valuable indeed.

Much changed when late in 1967 intelligence indicated a strong buildup of North Vietnamese forces in the DMZ and Laos. Two U.S. Army divisions, the 1st Cavalry [Airmobile] and the 101st Airborne, were moved into I Corps north of the Hai Van range which, from a command and control viewpoint, formed a natural boundary between two major tactical areas of I Corps. Recognizing this geographical peculiarity, the air control system of III MAF included a tactical air direction center at Hue-Phu Bai to insure satisfactory communications for air request and control in the area. As was the case with the 3d MarDiv (3d Marine

Division), the newly assigned Army divisions were to communicate through this agency for air support by the 1st MAW, in the same manner as the Americal Division in southern I Corps. The supported divisions would, from their own resources or those of other units redistributed for the purpose, establish necessary nets into the III MAF air control system. Considered, but judged infeasible, was assigning the assets of the Okinawa-based ANGLICO (Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company), since they were in constant demand for amphibious attack by seaborne battalions of the Seventh Fleet.

When the 1st Cavalry Division [Airmobile] with several hundred helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft had been emplaced at Camp Evans in northern I Corps, the ability to obtain pre-planned and emergency air support from the 1st MAW was of prime importance. Yet, during the first Westmoreland visit to MajGen [John J.] Tolson at his new headquarters, Gen Tolson combined the complaint about help from Marine air which the Westmoreland book emphasizes with the tacit admission that at that point in time his headquarters had not yet established the required nets to obtain such help. LtGen [Robert E.] Cushman, CG, III MAF, having witnessed the discussion in the company of Gen Westmoreland and sensing the urgency, directed my immediate attention to the issue. Communications specialists from the Wing's air control group were dispatched to Gen Tolson's headquarters without delay to stress the absolute necessity for the supported unit to establish the required air support nets. During my visit a day later, Gen Tolson assured me that communications had now been established and that Marine sorties had, in fact, been provided.

Of interest in connection with Gen Tolson's difficulties is the contrasting experience of the 101st Airborne under the command of MajGen [Olinto M.] Barsanti. Entering northern I Corps approximately two weeks after the 1st Cavalry, Gen Barsanti's division followed established procedures, sending advanced liaison teams on air support and other matters to III MAF, netting itself into the tactical communications of adjacent and supporting units including the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, and in general fit-

ting easily and effectively into the systems and procedures of I Corps

In summary, procedures to provide air support to non-Marine Corps units had been developed by III MAF during the months prior to the arrival in I Corps of the 1st Cavalry Division. Of necessity, such units were required to establish their own communication into the III MAF air support system, an arrangement equally true of U.S. Army and ARVN forces. That the 1st Cav (1st Cavalry Division [Airmobile]) was to be handled differently was not made clear, either by MACV (Military Assistance Command Vietnam) or by 1st Cav liaison. When, in response to Gen Tolson's complaint, the CG, III MAF tasked me as the 1st MAW commander to straighten the matter out, such was done. With all practical speed, the 1st Cav conformed to established procedures, a fact which Gen Westmoreland failed to mention One may be excused for wondering, too, about the role of the Air Force in all of this for, as reported in *Fortitudine*, Gen Westmoreland noted the insistence of Seventh Air Force that it be given "single manager" responsibility, to which he ultimately succumbed because of the Marines' unwillingness to cooperate. Relentlessly pursuing his doctrine of centralized control, the Air Force commander may well have placed so much pressure on ComUSMACV (Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command Vietnam) that the division in which the purported failure occurred was of little moment. It would be of service, at any rate, if Gen Westmoreland were to address this confusing discrepancy.

MajGen Norman J. Anderson,
USMC (Ret)
Norfolk, Virginia

KHE SANH CASUALTIES

I today received the current issues of *Fortitudine*, Spring 1983 and have just read the Director's Page with the comments about the status of the Vietnam histories. I noted with great interest that you [Mr. Jack Shulimson] are the author of the volume dealing with the battle of Khe Sanh.

I am a veteran of that battle and for many years have been disturbed that the "official" casualties statistics for the battle have never been fully disclosed. The figure of 205 KIA has been cited for years by fully competent authors. The first time I saw that number, many years ago, I calculated that the total KIA [killed in action] for the battle had to be higher than that. I was in 1/9 and was present for the entire battle.

Mr. Robert Pisor, in his recent book about the battle, referenced the diary of Chaplain Ray W. Stubbe which is at the Historical Center. His diary cites a KIA figure of 441 by name, rank and serial number. I can understand that the 205 figure may pertain only to Operation Scotland, but that does not begin to reveal the full cost of the battle in human lives. Mr. Pisor's book tends to be somewhat controversial in certain instances, but his casualty figures are certainly more correct than the "official" ones.

It is my belief that it is now an appropriate time to fully disclose the Khe Sanh casualties. That much is due us who participated in and survived the battle. Those who died certainly are entitled to have the full measure of their sacrifice known and recognized. When you are writing about the battle for the official history, please set the record straight. I and all my fellow Khe Sanh veterans will appreciate it.

Bert Mullins
Arlington, Texas

Mr. Shulimson replied: Your presumption is correct; the figure of 205 Marines KIA relates only to Operation Scotland and is for the period November 1967-March 1968. Our records show 92 Marines killed during Operation Pegasus (1-15 April 68) and another 308 killed in Operation Scotland II through 30 June 1968. Although the evacuation of Khe Sanh was completed on 5 July 1968, Scotland II continued through the end of the year with another 72 Marines added to the KIA list.

The reporting system is based on named operations rather than locale and this compounds the difficulty in determining the number of actual casualties sustained at Khe Sanh. Moreover, the researcher

must clarify the time span and geographical area of the so-called "Battle of Khe Sanh."

All three operations, Scotland, Pegasus, and Scotland II, covered a much broader area than the perimeter at Khe Sanh, and Pegasus and Scotland II both had a more extensive area of operations than Scotland. . . .

To which Mr. Mullins replied: . . . I certainly understand the historian's problem in determining the correct number of casualties for a given battle. You apparently have an excellent grasp of the events at Khe Sanh and I am sure will be able to clarify the number of casualties. My concern originally arose when I first saw the figure of 205 KIA, knowing that I could account for approximately 100 of those from 1/9 alone.

*Editor's Note: Mr. Mullins will be included in the list of "commenters" for the 1968 volume in the Vietnam Histories series. Prior to publication, he will have the opportunity to review a working draft and submit his observations to be considered for incorporation in the final text. (See *Fortitudine*, Spring 1983).*

COMUSMACV

. . . The piece on the interview with me last April was accurately reported by you in the publication [*Fortitudine*, Spring 1983]. Your efforts to seek accuracy and fairness in your history series are commendable.

Gen William C. Westmoreland,
USA (Ret)
Charleston, South Carolina

POSITION OF A SOLDIER [OF THE SEA]

The idea of the plates of uniforms is great. However, I have a question: Why on page 12 of *Fortitudine* (Winter 1983) do the gentlemen bend their left arms? They are not standing in the "position of a soldier," i.e., at attention. But even if

they were, would not that require that both arms be extended to same length?

In my day it was considered uncouth to hang on to your sword scabbard when marching with sword in right hand. To stand at "semi-attention" and grasp one's scabbard would easily lead to hanging on to the damn thing when underway.

Are the gentlemen in question just checking to see if they have their sword?

Regards and congratulations on your article on Bob Williams and Sammy Griffith . . .

LtGen James P. Berkeley, USMC (Ret)
Norfolk, Virginia

The "gentlemen in question" are photographic, sketch, and watercolor representations of Maj William R. Melton. At Capt Donna Neary's request he crooked his arm to expose the hilt of his sword to the viewer. Maj Melton, a stickler for parade ground punctilio, staunchly maintains his confidence in his sword's rigging (although he prefers a Sam Browne belt to the cloth belt and invisible sling) and denies "grasping" his scabbard at rest and the intention of doing anything with his left hand underway but swinging it "six to the front and three to the rear." —Editor



NEW GEORGIA

I read with great interest, the "World War II Chronology, July-September 1943" in the Spring 1983 issue of *Fortitudine*.

I was a member of the Special Weapons Group, Ninth Defense Battalion and made the first day landing on Rendova. On 4 July 1943 I was member of the detail that went to Zanana beach on New Georgia.

The Chronology stated "that on 4 July, four 40mm guns were emplaced for antiaircraft protection." This statement is erroneous. There were two 40mm guns and two water cooled, pedestal mounted .50 cal. machine guns. I was on the crew of one of the 50's . . . operating the water pump.

When we made the landing on Rendova I was on the crew of a twin 20mm gun mounted on a 40mm gun mount. The orders were issued for us to go to Zanana beach and my gun crew and one other 20mm gun crew were assigned to the two 50's.

We had the guns and out gear loaded on LCVP's and were ready to depart from Rendova when that "last sizeable daylight assault of 16 bombers" occurred. Even though the bombers were some 30,000 feet in altitude, everything from Reising [submachine] guns to the 90mm was fired at the formation. This was the best Fourth of July I have ever experienced.

I do not remember any of the names of the other Marines in the detail, but a Lt Blake of the Tank Platoon, 9th Defense Battalion was on our LCVP to go to Zanana beach to scout the area for possible use of tanks. A LtCol Smith was at Zanana beach as an observer for the Marine Corps. He was not a member of the Ninth Defense Battalion.

I am trying to figure out where the "52 man" figure came from. That is quite a few men for four gun crews. I do not remember the exact numbers but as I remember it we had five or six men on each .50 cal. and about eight men on each 40mm gun and considering one Officer, one Staff NCO and one Navy Corpsman, that would come to a total of 31 men maximum. We did not have any extra men for a perimeter defense or to beef up our gun crews.

I hope that this note will update your information for this event. I also look forward to receiving each issue of *Fortitudine* as it brings back old memories and new information of "The Old Corps."

Edward L. Dawson
M GySgt, USMC (Ret)
El Paso, Texas

Our source was the Official History of Marine Corps Operations in World War II, Vol II, derived, *inter alia*, from 9th Defense Battalion Report of Operations, dated 2 May 1944. We welcome clarification and amplification of this particular episode of the New Georgia campaign. —Editor

TARAWA REPRINTED

Tarawa: The Story of a Battle by Robert Sherrod has been reprinted as The Bantam War Book for October 1983. For this Fortieth Anniversary Edition the author has added several clarifications to a revitalized text no longer burdened by the requirements of World War II censorship.

Tarawa (paperback, \$2.95, pp 192) is the seventy-fifth volume in The Bantam War Book series which includes:

With the Old Breed, at Peleliu and Okinawa by E. B. Sledge; *Helmet for My Pillow* by Robert Leckie; *The Battle for Guadalcanal* by Samuel B. Griffith II, Brigadier General USMC (Ret.); *The Cactus Air Force* by Thomas G. Miller, Jr.; and *Iwo Jima* by Richard F. Newcomb.

Bantam Books Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10103

New Waterhouse Exhibit Opens

by Col Brooke Nibart

AN EXHIBITION OF a new series of historical paintings by LtCol Charles Waterhouse illustrating Marine Corps activities during the first 40 years of the new United States Navy opened at the Marine Corps Museum on 11 July.

These paintings will illustrate an upcoming History and Museums Division publication, "Marines in the Frigate Navy, 1794-1834" now being researched by Richard A. Long and written by Charles R. Smith, author of the 1975 predecessor volume *Marines in the Revolution*.

The 14 large acrylic paintings, ten of which are now on display, are supported by contemporaneous art from the Beverly R. Robinson Collection of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum and weapons of the period from the Marine Corps Museum Collection.

As a young Marine, LtCol Waterhouse was inspired by the art of Marine Cols John W. Thomason and Donald L. Dickson. After recovery from wounds received at Iwo Jima, and discharge, he attended the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Art. There he came under the influence of the Brandywine school of art as exemplified by the work of N. C. Wyeth and Howard Pyle. His instructors were former pupils of Pyle, W. J. Aylward and Steven R. Kidd. He turned out a large volume of work for national magazines in a wide range of media and subjects, and, in the late 1960s went to Vietnam and elsewhere overseas as a combat artist for all four armed services.

Since coming to active duty in the Marine Corps in 1973, he completed historical series of paintings on "Marines in the Revolution" and "Marines in the Conquest of California" as well as a series of posters on the Marine-run Vietnamese Refugee Camp and work on other subjects. The "Marines in the Revolution" paintings illustrated the book of that name.

Concerned about British threats to reverse the outcome of 1775-1783 and pushed into an undeclared war with France in 1798, America had little choice but to build a navy. As in 1775, Congress considered Marines on board ship an essential component of any such force and followed the legislation founding the Navy with an act organizing a Marine Corps. The United States Marine Corps, as we know it today, was thus born on 11 July 1798.

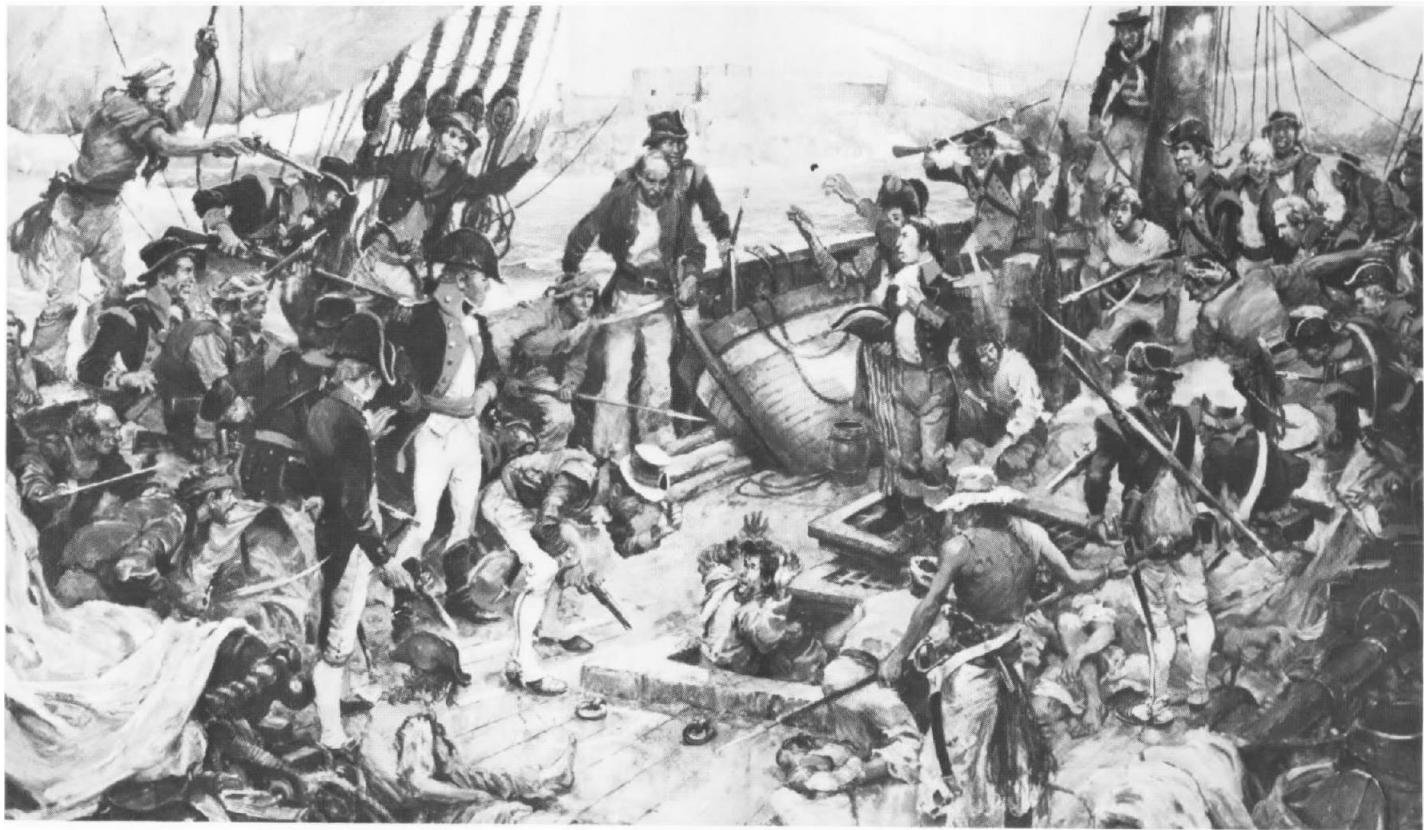
From sea fights in 1799 to raids on pirate lairs in Sumatra in 1832, the Marines carried their nation's flag to Derina, Tripoli; fought American Indians; landed against West Indian pirates and

slavetraders; and fought the British on land and sea in our Second War of Independence. They fought from shipboard serving the great guns, pouring in musketry from the fighting tops and boarding enemy ships with the sailors. When America's frigates were bottled up by a close British blockade, the Marines fought alongside the Army; their most notable stands being at Bladensburg, Maryland, near Washington, and New Orleans.

Marines in the Frigate Navy will remain on exhibition at the Marine Corps Museum through February 1984. It will then appear in a series of naval and maritime museums from Virginia to Massachusetts during 1984-86.

LtCol Charles H. Waterhouse points out a detail of "The Cutting Out of the Sandwich" to Gen P. X. Kelley, Commandant of the Marine Corps, at the opening of the "Marines in the Frigate Navy" exhibition at the Marine Corps Museum on 11 July.

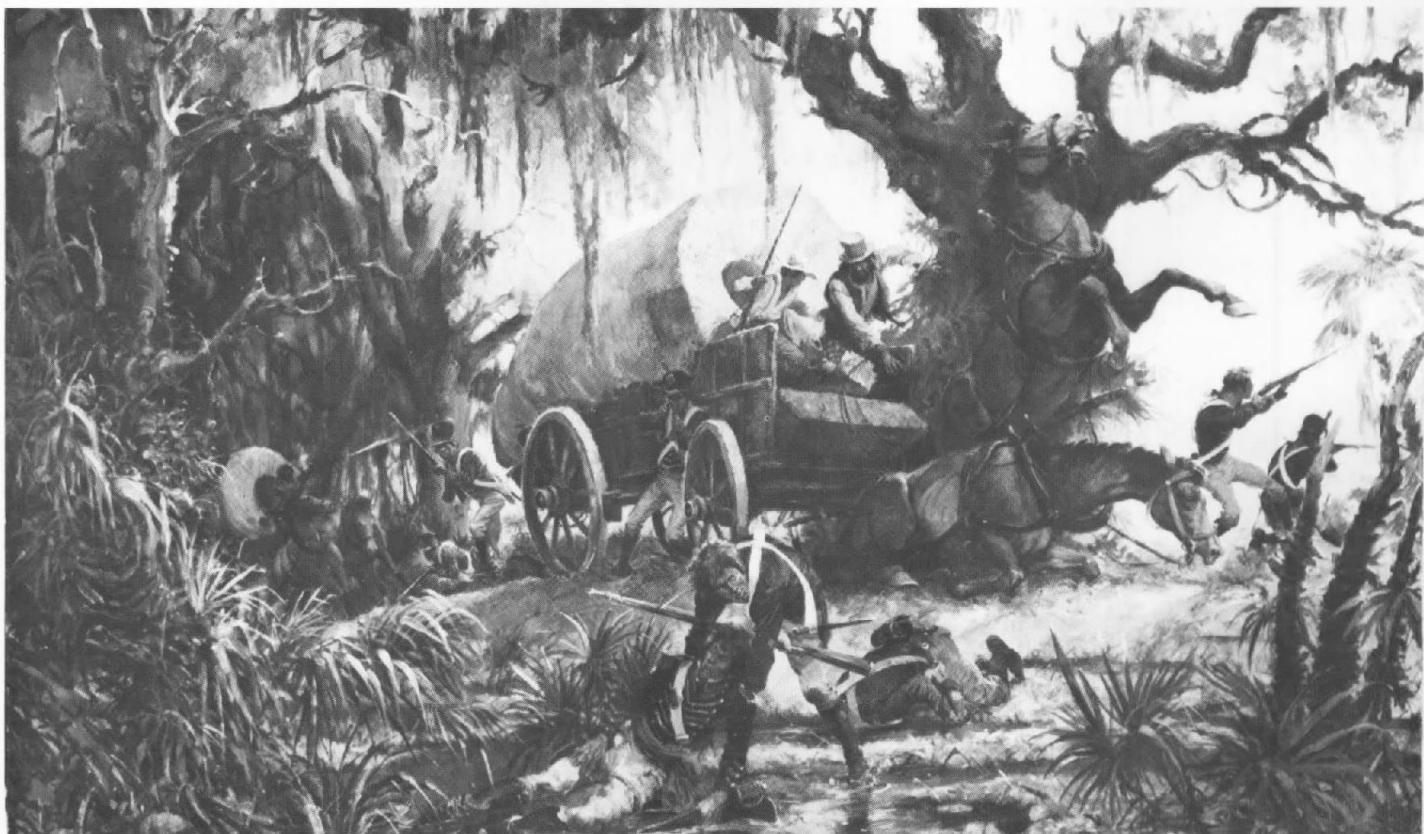




Cutting Out of the Sandwich, Puerto Plata, 11 May, 1800. Navy Lt Isaac Hull and Marine Capt Daniel Carmick on board the French privateer, Sandwich, following the vessel's surprise seizure by their seamen and Marines from the frigate Constitution.

Placing the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., 31 March 1801. LtCol Cmdt William Ward Burrows and President Thomas Jefferson selected a site for the Marine Barracks, "near the Navy Yard and within easy marching distance of the Capitol."





Swamp Ambush, St. Augustine, 11 September 1812. Struck down by an unexpected volley, Marine Capt John Williams lies mortally wounded. His 20 Marines and Georgia militiamen withdrew under fire of Seminole Indians and runaway slaves.

Shipbuilding at Sacketts Harbor, New York, 1 January 1814. Marine Capt Richard Smith, Navy Master Car William Crane, and Shipbuilder Henry Eckford survey the construction of U.S. ships to halt the expected British advance on Lake Ontario.





The Final Stand at Bladensburg, 24 August 1814. *With the rest of the American army streaming back to Washington in defeat, Capt Samuel Miller's Marines and Commo Joshua Barney's seamen remain to oppose the advance of veteran British infantry.*

Repulse of the Highlanders, New Orleans, 8 January 1815. *After overrunning an artillery redoubt in front of Lt Francis de Bellevue's Marine detachment, the 93d Highland Regiment was unsuccessful in its charge on the American position.*



Oral History Report

Instead of interviewing the commanders and staffs of the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit and its component units upon their return from Beirut, the head of the Oral History Section, Benis M. Frank, flew to Lebanon in late May to conduct on-the-scene interviews with personnel of the MAU and with key individuals of the 24th MAU, which relieved the 22d on 29 May. While in Lebanon, Mr. Frank also interviewed Sgt Charles A. Light and Cpl Robert S. Moreno, members of the Beirut Marine Security Guard detachment who were in the American embassy when it was destroyed in a terrorist bombing. Also interviewed about this event was Col Cornwill R. Casey, USMC, CinCEur liaison officer to the Multinational Force, who was in the embassy at the time it was bombed and who assisted in the evacuation and rescue efforts which ensued almost immediately. Before he left for Beirut, Mr. Frank interviewed GySgt Clarence Hardeman, Jr., NCOIC of the MSG detachment, who escorted home the body of the Marine killed in the attack.

A unique interview was recently held with Adm Arleigh A. Burke, USN (Ret), Chief of Naval Operations from 1955 to 1961. Joining in the interview sessions was BGen Samuel R. Shaw, USMC, (Ret), who has been Marine Corps liaison officer to NavOp-23 (Organizational Policy and Research Division) in 1948-49, under then-Capt Burke. Also assisting in the interview was Col Donald J. Decker, USMC (Ret), who was a Marine Corps member of NavOp-30 (Strategic Plans Division) in the mid-1950s when RAdm Burke headed that. The purpose of the interview was to obtain Adm Burke's reminiscences of the interplay within the Navy-Marine Corps team during the post-World War II unification struggle and in the JCS, as well as his comments on his relationships with Commandants Shepherd, Pate, and Shoup, on a number of issues of mutual

concern. Of particular interest is Adm Burke's recollection of how he nearly became a Marine. Impressed by MajGen Commandant John A. Lejeune, whom he met at the Naval Academy in the fall of his first class year, Midshipman Burke opted for a Marine Corps commission and went so far as to order his uniforms. As he recalls, however, he changed his mind and remained in the Navy after he thought more about how much he hated to walk and preferred to ride.



Former CNO Adm Arleigh A. Burke was joined by BGen Samuel R. Shaw and Col Donald J. Decker (l. to r.) for an oral history interview about Navy-Marine Corps concerns post World War II.

In July, Mr. Frank journeyed to Maryland's Eastern Shore to interview Mrs. Frances Howell Neville Vest, the only child of the 14th Commandant of the Marine Corps, MajGen Wendell C. Neville. Sharp-minded at age 84, Mrs. Vest clearly recalled accompanying her father on his tours stateside, as well as in pre-World War I China. She remembered Marine officers she had known, when they were young, and who later became senior officers in the Corps. Mrs. Vest spoke of the time after her mother's death when she acted as hostess for her father, who was then Commandant.

Among interviews recently completed is an issue-oriented one with Col Warren P. Baker, USMC (Ret), who was Ex-

ecutive Officer, Marine Barracks, 8th and Eye, Washington, D.C., 1951-1954. During this time, he also served as Senior White House Aide for both Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. In his interview, Col Baker reminisced about his duties, personalities of the Presidents, changes at the barracks, and the tours of Commandants Cates and Shepherd.

A new interview in the Oral History Collection is one with MajGen Joseph O. Butcher, who commented on his tour as the Senior Member, Military Armistice Commission, Korea, United Nations Command, from April to October 1966. Gen Butcher described the nature of the meetings with the North Korean and the Chinese Communist representatives at armistice talks, and the problems in communicating with them.

Another recently accessioned transcript is a marathon interview that the Vietnam writers and Mr. Frank had with Col William H. Dabney, about the siege of Khe Sanh and his views of the planning and conduct of Operation Lam Son 719, when he was an advisor to South Vietnamese Marines.

Two other major interviews were added to the collection. One was with BGen Frank H. Schwable, a veteran Marine aviator who pioneered the Marine Corps night fighter program in World War II. When he was chief of staff of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea, he was shot down with his pilot, became a POW of the Chinese Communist Forces, and remained in solitary confinement until his release in 1953. His interview contains comments on early Marine aviation personalities as well as on Marine aircraft in the 1930s.

The second interview is with the late BGen Robert H. Williams, who finished proofing and revising his transcript only a few days before his death in February. Gen Williams' transcript parallels his book, *The Old Corps: A Portrait of the U.S. Marine Corps Between the Wars*, for the interview took place while he was writing the book. Gen Williams' description of his tours early in his career are those of a literate and thoughtful man. He gives the full flavor of being a China Marine in the 1930s as well as being an aide to MajGen Commandant Thomas Holcomb.

Vietnam Historians Meet at Center

by Jack Shulimson

About fifty government historians and archivists re-fought the Vietnam war in a one-day conference co-hosted by the Navy and Marine Corps Historical Centers on 9 May. The historical offices of all the Services were represented, as well as other Department of Defense agencies, the State Department, and the National Archives.

The morning session consisted of thirteen workshops. Topics ranged from "Command and Control" to "Prisoners of War," spanning a period that began with the end of the Indo-China war in 1954 and ended with the fall of South Vietnam in 1975. (Listing of workshops and chairmen is shown below.)

In the afternoon plenary session, each workshop chairman summarized his group's discussion. Highlights follow:

Jeffrey Clark, from the Army's Center of Military History, chaired the workshop on "The Advisory Effort." He reported that his group had perceived five distinct advisory periods:

- 1954-61. A small, high-level advisory program.
- 1961-65. Increasing advisor involvement in tactical operations conducted by South Vietnamese armed forces.
- 1965-68. Advisors assigned at all levels of the South Vietnamese military structure, serving more in liaison roles than actually providing tactical advice.
- 1968-73. Intensive advisory effort to prepare the South Vietnamese to carry on the war after direct American involvement ended.
- 1973-75. Reversion to high-level advisory effort only; South Vietnamese forces "go it alone" tactically.

Clark concluded that the U.S. military had attempted to make over the South Vietnamese forces in its own image. The American way of war, with its emphasis on firepower, logistics, and high technology, stresses the offense. The irony of the Vietnam experience lay in our establishing "a defensive army that was really territory-oriented or oriented to provide territorial security" in the image of an offensive army.

Another Army historian, Richard Hunt, reported on the "Pacification" session. His workshop saw the basic problem as one of perception: "How do you know what's going on in Vietnam?" All of the reports, including those of the province advisors and those in the Hamlet Evaluation System, were internal American documents "written for American eyes and ears." As Hunt concluded, "We don't know really what the South Vietnamese thought."

Will Webb, of the Joint Chief of Staff Historical Office, spoke on command and control in Vietnam. The consensus of his group was that "command arrangements in Vietnam, like the involvement itself, evolved without any general plan or design." There was no agreement among the group whether there should have been more subordination of individual service efforts to a single command. The workshop's conclusion was that command arrangements "were not the best . . . but that they did work."

George C. MacGarrigle, also from the Center of Military History, had some interesting insights from his workshop on "The Tet Offensive." He believed that the country-wide attacks during Tet 1968 represented an all-out North Vietnamese effort only in the I Corps sector. He compared the scale of commitment of North Vietnamese Army (NVA) units to the offensive in the north to that around Saigon. At Hue, eighteen NVA battalions were committed to the battle for that city. Around Saigon, however, only one of the 16 enemy battalions was North Vietnamese. He felt that the primary North Vietnamese objective in Tet was the capture of the two northern

provinces. MacGarrigle discounted the importance of Khe Sanh, arguing that the purpose of the NVA operations there was "to pull in as many U.S. forces as possible and make sure that Hue was a success."

Col John Schlight, USAF, from the Office of Air Force History, reported on the workshop, "Air Operations." He saw four air wars: over North Vietnam; over South Vietnam; over the Ho Chi Minh Trail; and over northern Laos. Discrete command structures for each of these wars resulted in a "command and control nightmare." Schlight compared the Commanding General, Seventh Air Force, to a motor pool director "who is being tugged in four different directions." According to Schlight, his group had a "fruitful exchange of views over the single manager" issue that arose between the Air Force and Marine Corps over the control of Marine aviation in Vietnam. He observed that the consensus of his group was "the fact that this type of doctrinal question is one that probably will never go away. It is still being discussed in the Pentagon and probably always will be."

The conference brought together the historians and archivists in the government who have been tasked to document and write the official histories of the Vietnam War. It provided a forum for a useful exchange of both information and opinion. Attendees learned about documentation that is available; areas of consensus and disagreement over issues and events; and, most important, what still is not known. A taped transcript of the plenary sessions will be retained on file in the Oral History Section.

Workshops Not Mentioned in Text

<i>The War at Home</i>	William M. Hammond, CMH
<i>The Enemy, U.S. Intelligence, and Infiltration</i>	Edward J. Marolda, USN HistCntr
<i>The Buildup, 1962-1967</i>	Dean C. Allard, USN HistCntr
<i>Policy and Direction of the War</i>	Edward Keefer, State Dept
<i>Logistic Support</i>	Vincent H. Demma, CMH
<i>Winding Down the War</i> ..1969-1975	Graham A. Cosmas, CMH
<i>The Bombing and Paris Agreement, 1972-1973</i>	Neil Petersen, State Dept
<i>Prisoners of War</i>	John D. Holstein, NatWarCol

Four Commandants for the Pentagon

by Col H. Avery Chenoweth

TO CONCEIVE AND PAINT one portrait is quite a challenge—four at one time was even more so. Since all the subjects are long deceased, the project called for a sizable amount of research and some imagination.

Of particular concern to me as the artist—as opposed to precise historical accuracy for the historians—was recreating likenesses of the individuals, not so much as they probably were but as we now perceive them to have been. Do the portraits measure up to the virtually heroic images we have of the subjects? The only pictorial reference of Nicholas

was a miniature oil on ivory, painted sometime around 1778. The color blowup shows adequate detail, an approximation of what our first Commandant looked like. But, to translate that into a 30" x 25" oil portrait, from waist up, with hands, in the correct uniform, required some ingenuity—and, perhaps, some liberties. Take the epaulettes, for instance. On almost all miniatures and engravings of the period, they appear to be delicate, flimsy things drooping down as if there were no shoulder at all. Written records also indicate that the epaulette was only worn on either the right or the left shoulder, depending on

the seniority of the officer. However, at one interval late in the Revolution they were adopted for both shoulders. This is the moment I chose, when Nicholas would have also been at his highest rank, that of major. The facings (or turned back lining) of the coat presented somewhat of a dilemma, for written records indicate that Marines, unlike the Continental Army, had white facings. This disputes the fact that they appear buff in the miniature. In the 1830's, as well, when Commandant Henderson changed from the blue to the "Revolutionary War green" uniform during 1833 to 1837, he referred to the facings as "buff."

SecNav's Wish, Artist's Command

Recently called upon to fill a "hole" in a Pentagon wall, the Museums Branch art program responded with alacrity and with the help of a Reserve artist quickly turned out portraits of four former Commandants.

The Pentagon, thought by much of the public to be a secret inaccessible place, has become a veritable museum with over 120,000 visitors a year taking the Pentagon tours to see the variety of art and other exhibits offered. The wider corridors are increasingly filled with exhibits dedicated to distinguished leaders such as Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, and Bradley; to Defense and Service secretaries; to treaty organizations such as NATO and ANZUS; and the like. The Marine Corps is represented by a small exhibit of cased artifacts and art titled "First to Fight" located at the junction of the fourth deck's seventh corridor with the E Ring, in Secretary of the Navy country. We also have combat art in the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs area, as well as a case containing

memorabilia of war correspondent Richard Tregaskis. Another Marine show features the 101 Korea and Vietnam war photographs of David Douglas Duncan.

The Museums Branch is frequently called upon to provide a quick reaction "fix" for a problem in art or exhibits. A recent example was the creation of four portraits of former commandants for the wall of the E Ring Secretary of the Navy's corridor. The section between the sixth and seventh corridors contained some portraits of Chiefs of Naval Operations and Secretaries of the Navy. At Secretary John Lehman's insistence, these were rearranged to provide space for four portraits of former Commandants. The art collection just happened to have four portraits and these were proposed. Unfortunately, three of the four were of living former Commandants and thus were unacceptable to the Secretary.

The solution was to engage an available, qualified portrait artist to create portraits for this use. Col Horace Avery Chenoweth, USMCR

(Ret.), a combat artist in two wars and a recognized portrait artist, was willing to be recalled to duty and undertake the commission. Three months for the task was agreed upon. Chenoweth visited the Historical Center to gather research material—photos, portraits, historical uniform information, and biographical material—and to discuss the project. Four Commandants were sought who were both representative of different periods and highly significant in the history of the Corps. Those chosen were Maj Samuel Nicholas, first leader of the Corps; BGen Archibald Henderson, Commandant for 39 years and distinguished combat leader; MGen John A. Lejeune, combat leader in World War I who put in indelible stamp on the post-war Marine Corps; and Gen Clifton B. Cates, distinguished in two World Wars and who helped preserve the Corps from post-World War II efforts to eliminate it.

But let the artist tell his own story of how he created portraits of these notable Marines.—FBN

One other footnote on the Nicholas portrait: despite the tendency to dress up the Revolutionary period uniforms, the Marines abandoned the powdered wig, which seemed to have been maintained by other services during that period.

Since Colonel-Commandant Henderson reinstated green uniforms for the Marine Corps, it was at that particular point in history that I chose to portray him. As reference, a photograph was available of an excellent oil portrait of a Marine officer, Lt John Marshall Gamble, painted during the same period. I took the liberty of reversing and copying the photograph quite literally, except for the head (which I aged slightly), which was Henderson's. This portrait was a delight to paint, for it was bright and had a lot of detail in the uniform and the background, to which I added an anchored frigate in place of the Chapeau de bras in the original, placing the latter in the cradle of the subject's arms. Again some refinements had to be added to give Henderson the proper rank, i.e., four gold straps on the cuff and gold straps on the epaulettes each with a spread-eagle insignia. Also, since I had reversed the original, the sword side was revealed. This necessitated extending the sword straps around to the sword, upon which his hands rested in front of him. In addition, the white belt had to go over the red waist sash on that side. These were seemingly minor details, but they had to pass the close scrutiny of the historians.

After sifting through a mountain of photographs of MajGen Lejeune, I found a small one I had never seen before. It had good, strong side lighting. Also, I found a vigorous pose of another officer sitting next to the general, which I substituted for Lejeune's body. Although both officers were in dress blues, I felt that the essence of the period was the high-collared service dress greens uniforms with the overseas cap and Sam Browne belt. To me, that instantly said, "World War I." The other details were relatively easy, since so much photographic material was available.

Numerous photo references were also available for Gen Cates. With Cates, however, I deliberately broke with the green uniform sequence of the preceding three. For the final portrait, I wanted to "pull out all the stops," and show the



Col. Chenoweth puts the finishing touches on his portrait of Maj. Samuel Nicholas, Continental Marines, the first Commandant during the Revolutionary War. In the background is Col. Chenoweth's portrait of MajGen Commandant John A. Lejeune, 13th Commandant (1920-29). Col. Chenoweth's selection of poses and uniform details reflected painstaking research and filling in some gaps with creative imagination. Col. Chenoweth, working in oil paints, tried to match each portrait's artistic style to the historical period of its subject.

Corps' most elegant—and, to the general public, I imagine—most unfamiliar uniform, Evening Dress. Also, with the red, white, and blue possibilities, I added the national colors behind him on the left and the Marine Corps colors on the right, forming a subdued "V" for the background. With Gen Cates' medals and the fourragere awarded to the Fifth Marines in France, he appears the epitome of our uniform heritage.

While all these details of character and uniforms were fascinating, the central challenge—or opportunity—was the requirement to compose all four portraits at the same time. I had, of course, visited the corridor where they would be hung, which enabled me to conceive of the grouping as a small entity in itself. Both end portraits would be facing inboard, toward the center ones. (To do that, I had to reverse the miniature of

Nicholas) Then, I had the two 18th and 19th century figures generally turned towards each other, as I had the two 20th century ones turned toward each other. The placement of the subjects' arms is a subtle device for imposing unity of composition on the group. The outer arms on the end portraits form a barrier which tends to halt a departing viewer, forcing him to turn back into the composition. At least one arm in each portrait is bent at the elbow, communicating a rhythmic, undulating feeling while at the same time maintaining the necessary horizontal stability overall. The other arms are positioned to add verticals and accents both to the overall composition and to each individual composition.

After much deliberation, I decided on a standard size for each portrait of 30 inches high by 25 inches wide, which would afford a tight three-quarter figure but would not be so large as to overwhelm the corridor. Using a traditional oil-on-canvas technique, I tried to simulate the particular style of each period. My initial desire to paint Nicholas in a Gilbert Stuart style had to be changed when my research revealed that he, as many other artists of the Revolutionary period, had fled to England, only to return afterward for his illustrious career of painting the war heroes. Charles Wilson Peale was a Militia Colonel as well as an artist, so I kept his work in mind as I painted the father of the Marine Corps.

Out of this series for the Pentagon has also come another portrait of Major Nicholas, for the Commandant's house. This was not a copy of the painting for the series; instead, I used the miniature, not reversed, and created the rest of the composition by folding Nicholas' arms across his chest. This bunched up the tunic and allowed me more leeway with the treatment of the material, as well as providing an opportunity to display a strong, triangular design that stands on its own.

Having done a lot of paintings for the Marine Corps over the last thirty years of my Marine Reserve career, including combat in Korea and Vietnam, I found this series of four former commandants to have been a unique challenge—and one that I relished. It is the kind of opportunity that rarely comes to a portrait artist.

People and Places

HEINL AWARD

The winner of the third annual Col Robert D. Heinl, Jr. Award in Marine Corps History was LtCol Robert E. Mattingly, USMC. In his article, "Who Knew Not Fear," in the Summer 1982 issue of *Studies in Intelligence*, LtCol Mattingly chronicled the experiences of Marines serving with the OSS (Office of Strategic Services) in France during World War II. The award was announced at the Marine Corps Historical Foundation Board of Directors meeting of 5 April. Additionally, two "honorable mentions" were announced:

- The late BGen Robert H. Williams, USMC (Ret), for "Those Controversial Boards," *Marine Corps Gazette*, November 1982.
- Capt Richard S. Moore, USMC, for "Ideas and Direction: Building Marine Corps Amphibious Doctrine," *Marine Corps Gazette*, November 1982.

LtCol Mattingly received \$1000 and a plaque. The "honorable mentions" also receive plaques. The award is for "the best article pertinent to Marine Corps history" published in 1982.

Two Special Awards were also named:

- Globe and Laurel*, the Journal of the Royal Marines, "in recognition of its prompt and comprehensive publication of historical materials relating to the employment of the Royal Marines in the Falklands War." [See Spring *Fortitudine*]
- Leatherneck*, Magazine of the Marines, "in recognition of its consistent use of Marine Corps historical materials and its support of the Marine Corps Historical Program."

BGen F.P. Henderson, USMC (Ret); Mr. J. Robert Moskin; and Dr. Allan R. Millett judged the competition. All three are well-known historians and



Gen Barrow presented the 1983 Heinl Award on 19 May. From left are Mr. Ronald D. Lyons, Editor, *Leatherneck* (Special Award); Capt Richard S. Moore (Honorable Mention); Gen Barrow; Mrs. Robert H. Williams (widow of Honorable Mention recipient BGen Williams); and the Heinl Award winner LtCol Robert E. Mattingly.

charter members of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation which gave the award.

Gen Henderson was a member of the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History and was a frequent contributor to the *Marine Corps Gazette*. Mr. Moskin, a former foreign editor with *Look* magazine, is the author of the recent history, *The U.S. Marine Corps Story*. Dr. Millett, a professor of history at Ohio State University and a Marine Reserve colonel, has written another new history of the Marine Corps, *Semper Fidelis*.

LtCol Mattingly, recipient of the Award, became interested in the Marines of the OSS while doing a research project at the Marine Corps Command and Staff College.

Both recipients of "honorable mention" have strong Marine Corps ties. Gen Williams, recently deceased, was the author of *The Old Corps: A Portrait of the U.S. Marine Corps Between the Wars*. Capt Moore, an instructor at the Naval Academy, prepared his article while attending Duke University as a graduate student in the Advanced Degree Program.

Col Heinl, whom the award commemorates, died in May 1979. A distinguished Marine Corps officer, journalist, and historian, he was a founder of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation.

The Heinl Award was made possible by unsolicited gifts to the Marine Corps Historical Foundation for that purpose. Continuation and expansion of the award program is dependent upon further donations to the fund. Persons desiring to nominate articles appearing in 1983 for the next award or in contributing to the fund should write:

The Heinl Memorial Award Fund
Marine Corps Historical Foundation
Building 58, Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C. 20374

BGen James M. Mead, former CO, 22d MAU deployed twice to Lebanon, addressed a professional development seminar at the center on 14 September.





BGen Hommel



BGen O'Shea



BGen Potter



Col Broe

In Memoriam

BGEN ROBERT E. HOMMEL, USMC (RET), died on 24 August at his home in Annapolis, Maryland. A native of Brooklyn, New York, he was born on 11 November 1911. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1934. After completing the Basic School, he served successively in *San Francisco*, at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia Navy Yard, and with the 4th Marines in Shanghai. At the beginning of World War II, Capt Hommel was serving with the 6th Defense Battalion on Midway Island. He later was Commanding Officer of the Special Weapons Group, 10th Defense Battalion on Eniwetok. Following the war, LtCol Hommel served with the 1st Marine Division in China and with the 1st Brigade on Guam. Tours then followed with the Chief of Naval Intelligence (1948-1951), and as commander of the 2d Force Service Group, FMFLant, at Camp Lejeune. He was the senior U.S. military observer with the U.S. Military Observer Group in Palestine and was later Chief of Staff, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. In 1956, Col Hommel became G-2 at Headquarters Marine Corps, where he remained until he retired in 1957. He was promoted to brigadier general at his retirement. Gen Hommel was buried in Arlington Cemetery 26 August with military honors.

BGEN GEORGE J. O'SHEA, USMC (RET), died 17 August in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at the age of 84. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, 24 March 1899, and graduated from the Naval

Academy in 1922. Following Basic School, Gen O'Shea's early duty assignments were varied and included a tour in Santo Domingo. In 1927, he was in Nicaragua, where he won the Navy Cross for displaying "extraordinary heroism, coolness and excellent judgement in the performance of duty while in command of a small patrol during an engagement at Sapotillal." During the interwar period, Gen O'Shea had garrison, foreign, and sea-going duty, including a tour in the Gendarmerie d'Haiti. In 1942, he was assigned as a planning and naval gunfire officer on the Staff of Commander, Amphibious Force, Southwest Pacific Area, which participated in the liberation of the Philippines as the Seventh Amphibious Force. At the time of his retirement in 1952, Gen O'Shea was the Director, 1st Marine Corps District in Boston. He was promoted to brigadier general upon retirement, for having been decorated earlier in combat. Gen O'Shea was buried on 20 August in Our Lady, Queen of Heaven Cemetery, in Fort Lauderdale.

BGEN GEORGE H. POTTER, USMC (RET), a Montana native and 1927 graduate of the Naval Academy, died at the age of 77 in Daytona Beach, Florida. Before World War II, he served in Nicaragua, China, and the Philippines. As the Executive Officer, Wake Island Detachment, 1st Defense Battalion, Maj Potter was captured when the island fell, and he remained a prisoner for the entire war. After his release and return to the Untied States, he attended the Staff and

Command Course at Quantico. He commanded the 6th Marines at Camp Pendleton at just before he retired on 1 August 1948. Upon retirement, he was promoted to general officer rank, as a recipient of special commendation for performance of duty in combat. Gen Potter was buried at Arlington National Cemetery on 21 August with full military honors.

COL RUTH H. BROE, USMCR (RET), died at the age of 71 at the Veterans Administration hospital in La Jolla, California, after a long illness. A native of West Virginia, she graduated from Fairmont State College. After enlisting in the Marine Corps in February 1943, she was commissioned the following November as a member of the 7th Officers Candidates Class at Camp Lejeune. During World War II, she served at Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, Mojave, and El Toro. At the end of the war she was released from active duty. She entered the Marine Corps Reserve program in 1950 and was active in a number of units, including PAU 4-1, Washington, D.C. In 1966, Col Broe was a member of a group from PAU 4-1, which wrote a 50th anniversary history of the Marine Corps Reserve. Beginning in 1967, she served at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps as the project officer for the observance of the 25th anniversary of the Women Marines. Col Broe was a charter member of the Women Marines Association and served as its president from 1972 to 1974. She retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1971. Funeral services were conducted on 24 August.

World War II Chronology

September-October 1943

6 September. The Joint War Plans Committee prepared a study entitled "Outline Plan for the Seizure of the Marianas, including Guam."

7 September. A 5,000-foot airstrip was completed at Nanumea, Ellice Islands.

8 September. The Italian government accepted the Allied terms of unconditional surrender.

10 September. Headquarters, V Amphibious Corps, was made directly responsible to Commander, Central Pacific Force.

15 September. MajGen Charles D. Barrett relieved LtGen Alexander A. Vandegrift as Commanding General, I Marine Amphibious Corps.

15 September. The 2d Marine Division was attached to V Amphibious Corps for the seizure of Tarawa Atoll.

15 September. 14 Brigade, 3d New Zealand Division landed at Barakoma, Vella Lavella, to relieve U.S. Army troops there; MajGen H. E. Barrowclough of the 3d Division assumed command of all Allied forces on the island.

16 September. Three platoons of Marine Defense battalion tanks reinforced the U.S. Army troops on Arundel Island.

17 September. Adm Halsey, Commander, South Pacific ordered the Commanding General, I Marine Amphibious Corps to take necessary action to establish a forward Marine staging base on Vella Lavella.

18-19 September. U.S. Navy and Army aircraft bombed Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

20 September. The 4th Marine Division was assigned to the V Amphibious Corps for the Tarawa operation.

20-21 September. The last Japanese survivors on Arundel Island, New Georgia, withdrew, and the island was declared secure.

22 September. Adm Nimitz, Commander in Chief, Pacific Ocean Area, completed the initial planning required at the area level, and the Marshalls project passed to Commander, Central Pacific Force for execution.

22 September. Adm Halsey, Commander, South Pacific, directed that a study be prepared for a proposed landing at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville; RAdm Theodore S. Wilkinson was placed in overall command of the operation.

22 September. Allied General Headquarters issued orders for the assault on Cape Gloucester, New Britain; the landing was postponed from 20 November until 26 December.

22-30 September. Two patrols comprised of Marines, Navy officers, and New Zealanders scouted the northern end of Choiseul Island and Choiseul Bay.

23 September. Barakoma airfield on Vella Lavella became operational. Marine BGen James T. Moore relieved BGen Francis P. Mulcahy and became a new task unit commander under Aircraft, Solomons.

23 September. A Marine-Navy patrol team from the submarine USS *Gato* scouted the northeast coast of Bougainville in the vicinity of Kieta; its report was generally unfavorable to a landing in that area.

23-26 September. A Marine-Navy patrol, landing from the submarine USS *Guardfish* near the Laruma River in northern Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville, scouted Cape Torokina and the area to the north; it reported the area lightly defended and acceptable for airfield development.

24 September. The first party with American scouts to go ashore on New Britain landed near Grass Point; the patrol searched unsuccessfully for a trail south between Mt. Tangi and Talawe.

25 September-8 October. Troops of I Marine Amphibious Corps landed on the east coast of Vella Lavella at Juno River and Ruravai Beach, and to the south at Barakoma and established a Marine advance staging point. It was replaced (8 October) by the Vella Lavella Advance Base Command.

27 September. MajGen Charles D. Barrett, Commanding General, I Marine Amphibious Corps, issued instructions to the 3d Marine Division for the capture of Bougainville.

27 September. Marine aircraft landed on Barakoma airfield, Vella Lavella, to begin operations from that base.

1 October. Adm Halsey, Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, informed the Commander in Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, of his decision to invade Bougainville on 1 November, and Gen MacArthur promised him maximum air assistance from Southwest Pacific Area units.

5 October. Adm Nimitz issued Operation Plan 13-43 which directed the Commander, Central Pacific to "capture, occupy, defend, and develop Makin, Tarawa, and Apamama, and to vigorously deny Nauru to the enemy."

6 October. Action in the central Solomons came to a close when U.S. Army units made an unopposed landing on Kolombangara.

6-7 October. The Battle of Vella Lavella. The Japanese completed their evacuation of forces on Vella Lavella despite Allied interception, thus ending their occupation of the New Georgia Group.

8 October. LtGen Alexander A. Vandegrift reassumed command of the I Marine Amphibious Corps upon the death of MajGen Charles D. Barrett.

9 October. The 3d New Zealand Division declared Vella Lavella secured.

9 October. Nukufetau airstrip on the Ellice Islands became operational.

12 October. Adm Nimitz issued Operation Plan 16043, the first formal operation plan to deal with the Marshalls.

12 October. In the Bismarcks, the Allied Air Forces, in the first of a series of raids planned to support the pending Bougainville operation, mounted the largest strike of the war against Rabaul airfield and Simpson Harbor.

14 October. Adm Nimitz issued a plan for operations in the Marshalls, assigning troops to definite objectives and calling for the capture, occupation, and development of bases at Wotje, Maloelap, and Kwajalein. The target date for Wotje and Maloelap was set at 1 January 1944 and for Kwajalein Atoll, the following day.

14 October. Allied general headquarters approved a plan for the New Britain operations which proposed a landing by the 7th Marines (less one battalion) organized as Combat Team C on north shore beaches between Cape Gloucester and Borgen Bay; the remaining battalion was to land near Tauali. The 1st Marines, organized as Combat Team B, would be in immediate reserve.

15 October. The I Marine Amphibious Corps issued Operation Order No. 1 which directed the 3d Marine Division to seize Cape Torokina, Bougainville. In the Solomons, Allied aircraft began an intensive preinvasion bombardment of Bougainville.

20 October. The First Joint Assault Signal Company was activated at Camp Pendleton, California. Its mission was to coordinate supporting fires during amphibious operations. The unit was later attached to the 4th Marine Division for the Marshalls operation.

20 October. The Commander, Aircraft, Solomons headquarters was displaced forward to Munda Airfield and began operations from that strip.

20, 24, 25 October. Fighter-bomber groups of the Allied air forces struck Simpson Harbor and Rabaul airfields on New Britain causing considerable damage to Japanese installations, and reducing Japanese ability to strike at the Bougainville assault forces.

22 October. I Marine Amphibious Corps ordered the 2d Parachute Battalion to land on Choiseul in the northern Solomons on the night of 27-28 October to conduct a diversionary raid preliminary to the Bougainville landings.

22 October. The Commander, V Amphibious Corps ordered his Reconnaissance Company (minus one platoon) to land on Apamama Atoll, Gilbert Islands, on 19-20 November in order to determine Japanese strength.

24 October. Col William O. Brice assumed command of the Fighter Command in the Solomons.

27 October. The first marine observation squadron (VMO-1, originally activated as Artillery Spotting Division, Marine Observation Squadron 155) was activated at Quantico, Virginia.

27 October. A Marine advance party landed at Atsinima Bay, north of the Karuma River on Bougainville, to prepare for an assault on the island.

27 October. Elements of the 8 New Zealand Brigade Group (I Marine Amphibious Corps) made unopposed landings on Soanotalu and Stirling Islands and went ashore against light opposition at Blanche Harbor, Mono Island.

28 October - 4 November. The 2d Marine Parachute Battalion made an unopposed diversionary landing in the vicinity of Voza village, Choiseul, and later engaged Japanese forces until withdrawn.

31 October. The 22d Marines (Reinforced) was detached from Defense Force, Samoan Group, and assigned to the V Amphibious Corps.

Certificates of Appreciation

Recent awards of Certificates of Appreciation issued on behalf of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to persons who have made significant contributions to the Marine Corps Historical Program are as follows:

For five years of service as a Museum Shop Volunteer:

Mrs. Charles Drake
Miss Evelyn Englander
Mrs. Benis M. Frank
Mrs. John Grace
Mrs. Harold Hatch
Mrs. Milton Irons
Mrs. Warren H. Wiedhahn, Jr.

For over 500 hours as a Museum Shop Volunteer:

Mrs. Eugene B. Fallon
Mrs. John Grace

For over 250 hours as a Museum Shop Volunteer:

Mrs. Harold Hatch
Mrs. Milton Irons

For over 50 hours as a Museum Shop Volunteer:

Mrs. Bain McClintock
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DO YOU KNOW THIS MARINE?

*Of all the photographs of Marines coming out of China in the 1930s, this one—of a member of the Peking Mounted Guard—epitomizes the salty “China Marine” of the period. Although this photograph has appeared in many publications, the Marine has never been identified. Do you know who he is? If so, please write the Editor, *Fortitudine*, Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC 20374.*

