

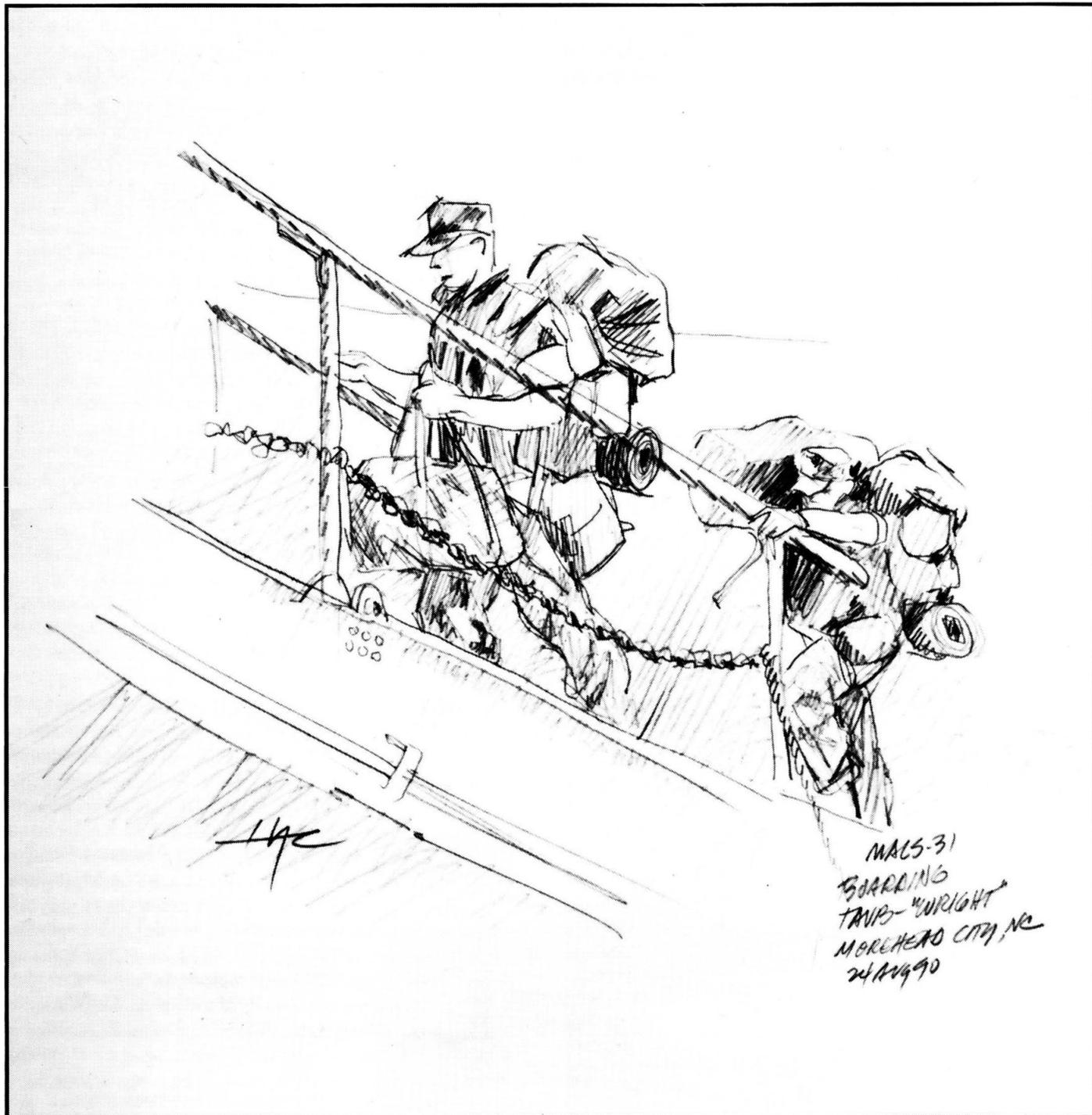
FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XX

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MARINE BUILD-UP IN MIDDLE EAST SCRUTINIZED TO MAKE HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS . . . THE ESTIMABLE CAREER OF A LIFELONG MARINE, GENERAL LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, JR. . . . DESIGNERS OF EAST'S AK-47 AND WEST'S M16 CLASP HANDS AT QUANTICO . . . MARINE OFFICER'S CONQUEST-OF-CALIFORNIA ERA JOURNALS PUBLISHED

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

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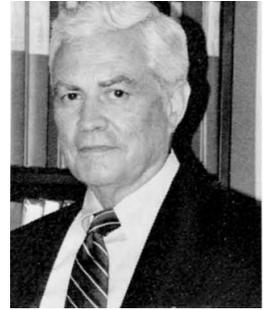
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THE COVER

As Marines headed for the Middle East began departing from Morehead City, North Carolina, and Beaufort, South Carolina, in late August, artist and retired Marine Reserve Col H. Avery Chenoweth was on the scene making sketches. As a former combat artist in both the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Chenoweth knew instinctively that these were going to be historically important occasions, and he has donated the sketches, drawings, and watercolors based on the experience to the Marine Corps' art collection. On the cover, gear-laden Marines tread a gangplank at the start of their long journey to the Persian Gulf. Others of Col Chenoweth's works accompany a report by Chief Historian Henry I. Shaw, Jr., on activities of the History and Museums Division in support of Marines in Operation Desert Shield, beginning on page 11. He describes how command chronologies, in which Marine units are recording their most important activities, when sent in from the Middle East, provide basic information for the official written history of the operation. In another area of division concern, historical namings, one Marine command was assisted in naming its desert base in honor of recently deceased Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., the subject of a remembrance by BGen Simmons, beginning on page 3.

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BGen Simmons

Remembering General Shepherd

THE GENERAL had given a lot of thought to the ceremony. It went well; he would have been pleased and he would have given the commander of troops an appropriate compliment. The General was a courtly man and he set a great deal of store by such things as ceremonies, parades, uniforms, courtesy, good manners, Christian virtues, and other such old fashioned things.

The day was hot as August afternoons are in Washington. The sun was brightly fierce and many attending were old, almost as old as the General. The site was a lovely one, just down the hill from the Tomb of the Unknowns and in a glade fringed with trees. Close by, almost within arm's length was the granite headstone engraved "Marshall" with five stars arranged in a pentagon. That would be the resting place of another Virginia Military Institute graduate, General of the Army George Catlett Marshall, Class of 1901. An honor platoon of VMI cadets in gray-and-white dress uniforms with black-plumed shakos marched in the funeral procession along with the blue-uniformed battalion of Marines from Marine Barracks, Washington. That too would have pleased the General.

The cannon boomed their salute, the firing party's three volleys cracked out in precise unison, *Taps* was sounded, and the broad-shouldered young Marine pallbearers took the flag from the casket and with stiff solemnity folded it into the correct tricorn, only blue field and white stars showing. Gen Gray, today's Commandant, took the folded flag and gently presented it to the General's daughter. Standing next to her were the General's two sons, one of them stiffly erect in the uniform of a Marine colonel and looking very much like his father.

ALMOST A CENTURY had passed since the birth on 10 February 1896 of Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., in a large brick house on a tree-shaded avenue in Norfolk. His father was a doctor and they were a Tidewater family, his ancestor, Thomas

Shepherd, having arrived in 1652. His grandfather, John Shepherd, served in the Virginia cavalry during the Civil War. His grandfather was wounded during the siege of Petersburg, and his grandmother, who was pregnant, came through the Union lines to nurse her husband. The house in which she was staying was hit by a Union cannon ball. His father arrived prematurely and was named for an uncle, Lemuel Cornick, killed at Chancellorsville.

His mother's maiden name was Cartwright. She had come to Norfolk from Nantucket, Massachusetts, to teach school. Her father was a whaling captain and the whaler's log was a family treasure.

Dr. Shepherd kept two horses in the stable behind the house to draw his doctor's buggy, using the horses on alternate days. Young Lem Shepherd would ride the resting horse. In 20 minutes he could be out of the city and cantering along an oyster shell road.

Electricity interested him. He built a radio set and years later he would remember listening to the dot-and-dash traffic when the English ship *Titanic* went down. In 1913 he entered Virginia Military Institute to study electrical engineering. He didn't know much about the school, but

about a dozen of his friends from high school were going there.

AT VMI he switched from electricity to civil engineering. He had a cousin who was working in Nicaragua as a civil engineer and that sounded exciting. At the end of his "Rat Year" he was made a cadet corporal. His enjoyment of that rank was short-lived. A skyrocket fired from his window on New Year's Eve caused him to lose his stripes and thereafter he never ascended higher than first class private.

His intentions were to go to work for Southern Railway, but war against Germany was declared on 6 April 1917, just short of his graduation. A year earlier VMI had been allotted a quota of 10 Marine Corps Reserve commissions. Next day young Shepherd presented himself to the Superintendent with a request that he be put down as an alternate on the Marine Corps list. Shepherd had seen Marines at the Navy Yard in Norfolk and he had been impressed by the Major General Commandant, George Barnett, when he came to VMI in his blue uniform to give the commencement address the previous year.

The Superintendent telegraphed the list of primary and alternate candidates to

At a career high point, in 1952 Gen Shepherd became the first Commandant to sit regularly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, then, from left, Gen Nathan B. Twining, Adm Arthur Radford, Gen Matthew B. Ridgway, Gen Shepherd, and Adm Robert B. Carney.



General Barnett. All were ordered to Marine Barracks in Washington for examination on 11 April. Shepherd was afraid he might not pass the physical portion as he weighed only 123 pounds, 12 pounds under the minimum for his height, but the old surgeon took his blood pressure, asked him two or three blunt questions, and certified him physically fit for duty in the field.

IT WAS ASSUMED that the candidates were professionally qualified if they graduated from VMI and the president of the examining board was quite certain that they would graduate, so he had them raise their right hands and swore them into the Marine Corps as second lieutenants. The new lieutenants then went back to Lexington to await graduation which was scheduled for 27 June. A week or so later the Superintendent received a telegram from the Marine Corps asking if they could not be graduated ahead of time. So it was that Shepherd and his colleagues were simultaneously graduated and called to active duty on 3 May.

The General would always find that date easy to remember because it was on 3 May in 1863 that Stonewall Jackson made his famous flank march at Chancellorsville and, after noting that so many of his commanders were from VMI, said, "The Virginia Military Institute will be heard from today."

The new second lieutenant reported to Parris Island on 18 May and was assigned to the School of Application, the equivalent of what is now The Basic School at Quantico. During the two weeks of instruction, spent mostly on the rifle range, Shepherd volunteered for duty with the 5th Regiment of Marines, then forming in Philadelphia.

En route he had two days leave in Norfolk. The new lieutenants had been measured for their officer's uniforms and just before leaving Parris Island, Shepherd received his officer's khakis. His grandmother, still an unreconstructed Confederate, was pleased to see him in khaki. "I never want to see a grandson of mine," she said, "wearing a Yankee blue uniform."

He arrived at Philadelphia Navy Yard on 5 June and was given command of the 4th Platoon of the 55th Company, a big wartime company of about 250 men, half veterans, half recruits, of the 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment of Marines. On 14 June the



In June 1918. German troops attack through a wheat field beyond Belleau Wood in France, as shown in this painting by Capt Harvey Dunn, USA. Resisting the advance was wounded platoon leader 1stLt Shepherd and men of the 55th Company.

regiment left New York in the first convoy of American troops to sail for France. His officer's forest green uniforms had still not arrived. Shepherd cut a wedge out of the bottom legs of his enlisted trousers so they would fit into his puttees.

THE REGIMENT arrived at St. Nazaire, France, on 27 June. As a VMI-trained civil engineer, 2dLt Shepherd was ordered to lay out a tent camp for the regiment. Shrewdly, he found some old sergeants who knew how to do such things and by the time the regiment came ashore the site was properly staked out.

In France he found a tailor who could cut a proper officer's uniform. His interest in uniforms would be lifelong. After World War II, the General, as President of the Marine Corps Uniform Board, reinstated the evening dress uniform, a uniform whose basic design goes back to the Civil War. Later, while Commandant, he tried the green beret worn by his friends in the Royal Marines. He was also fond of the Sam Browne belt which was used by the Marines in France and continued to be an officer's uniform requirement until the beginning of World War II. As Commandant he brought the Sam Browne belt back as an optional item.

By the fall of 1917 the 2d Battalion was in training with the French some 15 or 20 miles south of Verdun. Their instructors were the 115th Battalion Chasseurs Alpins—French mountain troops who

were called the "Blue Devils" because they wore dark blue uniforms, including blue berets, rather than the horizon blue worn by most of the French Army. Shepherd admired them as fine soldiers.

IN JANUARY 1918, newly promoted to first lieutenant, he was sent to a platoon leader's course being run by the U.S. Army's I Corps at Gondrecourt. A great deal of emphasis was placed on front-line intelligence at Gondrecourt, a lesson that the General never forgot. He once told a reporter, "You can't find out how a battle is going sitting in a command post."

The 5th Marines were one of two Marine regiments in the 4th Brigade of Marines which in turn was part of the U.S. 2d Infantry Division. On 27 May 1918 the Germans launched their last great offensive. The 2d Division, which had been in a quiet sector near Verdun, suddenly, on 1 June, found itself taking up positions blocking the road from Metz to Paris. The Germans attacked along the axis of the road the following day. On 3 June the 55th Company was holding at Les Mares, a French farm. Shepherd was out in front of the company in an outpost with a dozen Marines and a little dog named Kiki. A machine-gun bullet tore at the collar of his uniform and cut into his throat a quarter-inch from his jugular vein. He refused to be evacuated.

The next day the 55th Company held Les Mares Farm against an afternoon at-

tack by the Germans, coming at the Marines through a field of waist-high wheat. The following day the 55th Company was withdrawn from the line to join the counterattack against Belleau Wood. On the second day of this attack, 7 June, the captain commanding the 55th Company was killed. For a few hours 1stLt Shepherd was the company commander, then he was wounded again, this time a bullet through the leg. Kiki followed the stretcher bearers to the aid station. An orderly tried to separate him from Kiki, but Shepherd was emphatic: "Either you take my dog or you leave me here."

EVACUATED THROUGH a series of Red Cross hospitals, he was soon hobbling about Paris on crutches, conspicuous in his tin hat and blood-stained breeches, and with Kiki on the end of a chain. In a tailor shop he found a uniform of greenish cloth that looked something like a Marine Corps uniform so he bought it.

By great coincidence, he met a friend from Lexington, an officer who had gone to Washington and Lee. They were having dinner at the University Club when Shepherd grew faint with pain. He took a taxi back to the hospital. Infection had set in and his temperature had gone up to 104 degrees. The treatment then to prevent gangrene was a slow drip of Dakin's Solution. 1stLt Shepherd spent close to three weeks flat on his back with seven rubber tubes in his leg.

On the 4th of July he felt well enough to go see a big parade the French were having in honor of the Americans. Shepherd and Kiki found a spot on the Place de la Concorde from which to watch. To his delighted surprise he saw his old platoon from the 55th Company marching by. He joined them on his crutches.

For his heroism at Belleau Wood, the 21-year-old Shepherd received the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, and the French Croix de Guerre.

Transferred to a Red Cross convalescent hospital near Biarritz, he was released about the middle of August, in time to rejoin the 55th Company for the first all-American offensive, the big attack against the St. Mihiel salient. By then the 2d Division was commanded by MajGen John A. Lejeune.

After St. Mihiel came the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The objective assigned the 2d Division was Blanc Mont—the

"White Mountain"—a heavily fortified position held by the Germans since 1914 and forming part of the Hindenberg Line. Gen Lejeune told the French that the 2d Division could take it. The attack began on 1 October. On 3 October the company commander of the 55th Company was wounded and 1stLt Shepherd for the second time was the acting company commander. Five days later, he was himself again wounded, this time in the leg by a fragment of a 77mm shell.

WHILE HE WAS recovering, the Armistice was signed and the 2d Division was assigned to the Army of Occupation. Released from the hospital in mid-December, he was given the choice of returning to the States or rejoining his regiment. He chose to rejoin his regiment. On the way he stopped at the paymaster's in Paris and learned that he had been promoted to captain. He would remain a captain until 1932, fourteen years in grade. He had the good fortune of being ordered to his old battalion and was given command of the 55th Company which he joined on 2 January 1919 in a small German town about 40 miles west of Coblenz.

In August 1919 the 2d Division sailed for home. During the voyage Capt Shepherd was asked if he would like to help make a relief map of Belleau Wood. He jumped at the chance. So it was that after barely enough time for a weekend with his parents in Norfolk, he returned to France with a small survey party. Field work took three months. Making the map took another six months. Then it was placed in the Smithsonian Institution. A Marine who had lost an arm at Belleau Wood was assigned to describe the battle.

Meanwhile Shepherd had been named aide-de-camp to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, who was now MajGen Lejeune. The Commandant rode horseback every morning. Shepherd by this time had his own horse. (An aide could draw a forage allowance.) He particularly enjoyed the early morning rides in Rock Creek Park with Gen Lejeune whom he admired greatly.

AFTER TWO YEARS of pleasant duty in Washington, Capt Shepherd was detailed to the command of the 83d Company, 6th Marines, which was being sent to the International Exposition being held in Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1922.

A model camp was set up in the center of the city.

He returned in December of that year with orders to Norfolk for sea duty as Marine detachment commander in the battleship USS *Idaho*. It was a very convenient assignment. He was engaged to Virginia Tunstall Driver, whose father, Dr. Wilson Driver, like Shepherd's father, was a Norfolk physician. Their marriage was on 30 December 1922 in Norfolk's St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

After service in the *Idaho* he commanded the East Coast Sea School at Norfolk for several years. First son Lemuel C. Shepherd III, best known as "Bo," was born in 1925. Bo would enlist in the Marine Corps from high school in 1943, go to Yale under the V-12 program, and retire as a colonel in 1973.

IN THE SPRING of 1927 the 3d Marine Brigade was sent to China. Capt Shepherd was so insistent that he be allowed to join the brigade that he received a letter of reprimand, but he also received orders to China. After brief service in North China with the 15th Marines, a temporary regiment, he was assigned to the 4th Marines, the garrison regiment in Shanghai. Here he stayed, as regimental adjutant, for two years.

A second son, Wilson E. D. Shepherd, was born in Shanghai in 1928 and soon gained the nickname "DeeDee," derived from the Chinese words for "little brother." He would attend VMI and also serve in the Marines.

The International Settlement in Shanghai had a number of foreign garrisons. Shepherd was deeply impressed by the smartness of the British battalions. He especially enjoyed the exchange of mess nights or dinings-in with the British. As regimental adjutant he was responsible for the conduct of the 4th Marines' parades. The 1st Battalion of the Green Howards, a Yorkshire regiment, had a fine fife and drum corps that Shepherd set out to emulate. The president of the Shanghai Municipal Council was a Mr. Fessenden who saw to it that the 4th Marines were provided with the necessary instruments and the new musical assemblage was named the Fessenden Fifes.

Marine buglers, or "field musics" as they were then called, were taught to play the fifes and drums by the Green Howards drum major. Once a week the 4th Marines

would parade through the streets of Shanghai to the beat of the music of the Fessenden Fifes. When the Green Howards left Shanghai, the Fessenden Fifes marched them down to the Bund and onto their ship.

SHEPHERD RETURNED from China to attend the nine-months-long Field Officers Course at Quantico and while there his daughter, Virginia Cartwright, was born, quickly to be called "Siddie" from her young brothers' efforts to say "sister." In 1951 she would marry the General's former aide, Capt (now Col, Ret) James B. Ord, Jr.

In June 1930, still a captain, he was sent to Haiti. Here he served in the temporary rank of major in the Garde d'Haiti for the next four years. He was first given command of the Caserne Dartiguenave in Port au Prince. A parade for the president of Haiti was held every week. There was also polo to be played. Riding was always his favorite exercise. His other favorite sport was swimming.

After a year at the Caserne he was made the commander of a police company and later of the whole Department of Port au Prince. He picked up the habit of carrying a Haitian walking stick, called a *cocomacaque*, whenever he was in the field. In his last year he spent about one month out of every three riding in the hills checking Haitian guard stations, particularly those along the Santo Domingo border.

ON HIS RETURN to the United States he was assigned to Marine Barracks, Washington, and for several months, as a major, was the acting commanding officer. He was ordered by the then-Commandant, MajGen John Russell, to make the barracks a more military organization. He began the smartening-up process by ordering a parade and guard mount every morning. In addition he scheduled an afternoon parade once a week with guests being invited to be present. He also set about organizing a drum and bugle corps along the model of the Fessenden Fifes.

In 1936, Shepherd, now a lieutenant colonel, was sent to the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island. On finishing the course in June 1937 he was given command of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, his old war-time unit, which was now stationed at Quantico. The battalion

was part of a very small brigade, all that there was then to the Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. However, this was an exciting time to be at Quantico. A few years earlier, as most readers of *Fortitudine* know, the mistakes of the Gallipoli operation in World War I had been examined and a tentative new amphibious doctrine had been written. Now that new doctrine was being tested and one of the instruments for the testing was Shepherd's battalion.

He recalled later that his battalion had 37 projects to test, one of them being whether or not a night landing from boats could be made on a hostile beach. LtCol Shepherd put his battalion ashore at Ponce, Puerto Rico, within a hundred yards of the objective.

IN 1939 HE WAS transferred to the Marine Corps Schools, also at Quantico, and made Director of the Correspondence School. There was a great deal of re-writing of old manuals to bring them up to date. A year later, promoted to colonel, he became Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps Schools. This is where he was when the United States entered World War II.

He immediately asked to be assigned to a combat unit. The Commandant, MajGen Thomas Holcomb, told him his job was to train the young officers who would be needed by the expanding Marine Corps. Again Col Shepherd was insistent

and in March 1942 he was given command of the 9th Marines then forming at Camp Elliott, San Diego. Remembering his war-time training in France, he set up a system of regimental schools and plunged the regiment into a rigorous program of individual and unit training.

In September the regiment was assigned to the new 3d Marine Division. In February 1943 the division sailed from San Diego for New Zealand. After extensive training in New Zealand the division moved forward to Guadalcanal in August 1943. The 9th Marines were greeted on arrival, as they moved into camp in a big coconut grove near Henderson Field, by a Japanese air raid. There was more hard training of the kind Shepherd always espoused.

APROMOTION TO brigadier general arrived and this meant that he would have to leave his regiment. His promotion brought with it assignment as assistant division commander of the 1st Marine Division, which had been resting and retraining in Australia since its exhausting fight at Guadalcanal. As assistant division commander he made the New Britain operation which began with a landing at Cape Gloucester. New Britain, now almost forgotten, was a hard-fought campaign. The General would later compare it to Grant's fight through The Wilderness. The 1st Marine Division at

Newly promoted to brigadier general and assistant commander of the 1st Marine Division in fall 1943, Shepherd, left, took part in the New Britain campaign's Cape Gloucester landing under Gen MacArthur. He wears Army khaki and an Army-style bush hat.



New Britain was under the overall command of Gen Douglas MacArthur. Gen MacArthur would remember the 1st Marine Division.

BGen Shepherd, while still on New Britain, received orders Easter morning, 1944, to return to Pearl Harbor. Here he learned that he was to command the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade then being formed at Guadalcanal. The brigade would have two infantry regiments. He sailed from Pearl a few days later with the 22d Marines, veterans of Eniwetok. The 4th Marines, made up of the old Raider battalions, was already at Guadalcanal. The brigade had been formed to land, along with the 3d Marine Division, on Guam. It was on Guadalcanal that I first met the General. I was a captain in an engineer company that was to form part of the Brigade Shore Party.

LANDING DAY, called W-Day for this operation, was 21 July 1944. The 3d Marine Division went ashore to the north of Orote Peninsula and Shepherd's brigade landed to the south, about five miles away, near Agat. The 22d and 4th Marines had their beaches separated by stubbornly defended Gaan Point. The 4th Marines objective was Alifan Ridge, the high ground to the front. The 22d Marines turned north to meet 3d Marine Division elements at the base of Orote Peninsula.

No command post general, BGen Shepherd frequently could be seen close to the front; I occasionally got a glimpse of him, it seems to me as I remember, striding purposefully along, walking stick in hand, outdistancing his aide. By 28 July the brigade reached the blackened ruins of the old Marine Barracks and the American flag went up there once again. After a little rest, the brigade moved north on 7 August to the left flank of the 3d Marine Division for the final push and three days later the island was declared secure. The Guamanians still remember the General gratefully as one of their liberators.

After Guam the brigade returned to Guadalcanal, Shepherd with a promotion to major general and the brigade, with the addition of another regiment, the 29th Marines, becoming the 6th Marine Division. He chose LtCol Victor H. Krulak to be his operations officer or G-3, the beginning of a long association. In the General's words, the division was "beau-

tifully trained . . . well prepared for our landing on Okinawa, which took place on the 1st of April 1945."

THE EXPEDITIONARY Troops for Okinawa were the Tenth Army, consisting chiefly of the Marines' III Amphibious Corps and the Army's XXIV Corps. The III Amphibious Corps included the 1st Marine Division and Shepherd's 6th Marine Division. Four divisions landed abreast across the Hagushi beaches at the narrow waist of the island on D-Day, Easter Sunday. The 6th Marine Division was on the left flank. After landing it curled to the north to clear out northern Okinawa. Motobu Peninsula, the dominant terrain feature, was taken by 19 April.

Meanwhile XXIV Corps was having hard going in the south. First the 1st Marine Division was fed into the line and then, on the extreme right flank, the 6th Division went in. A general advance began on 11 May. The 1st Marine Division

was held up in front of Shuri Castle, the key defense of a very strong Japanese defensive line. The 6th Division faced the western anchor of the Shuri line, a complex of low, rounded hills dominated by one the Marines called "Sugar Loaf." Shepherd must have been reminded of Blanc Mont in front of the 2d Division in 1918. He recommended to the corps commander that he push south to outflank the Japanese. In two weeks of very hard fighting, involving two river crossings and hampered by torrential spring rains, Shepherd's division took Sugar Loaf, flanked the Shuri line, and was on the outskirts of Naha, Okinawa's capital city.

THE SHURI LINE had been breached, but a naval garrison called the Ota Force was still intact south of Naha on Oroku Peninsula. Shepherd elected to make a shore-to-shore landing. On 4 June he watched from the top of an Okinawan lighthouse as the reinforced 4th Marines led off the attack. In 10 days the last of

With the Commandant in December 1952 are members of his family, from left seated, son Capt Lemuel C. Shepherd III, USMC; wife Virginia; Gen Shepherd; and son-in-law Maj James Ord, USMC; and from left standing, daughter Mrs. James Ord; son Lt Wilson E. D. Shepherd, USMCR; and daughter-in-law Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd III.



the defenders of Oroku Peninsula were eliminated. A week later all organized resistance on Okinawa had ceased.

At the war's end the III Marine Amphibious Corps was ordered to move from Okinawa to North China as an occupation force. The assigned mission was to disarm and repatriate the Japanese. Shepherd's 6th Division landed at Tsingtao at the tip of Shantung Peninsula on 10 October. On 25 October the Japanese garrison surrendered at an elaborate ceremony staged by the General at the Tsingtao race track.

The Japanese commander was MajGen Eiji Nagano, who had 15,000 troops including the 5th Independent Mixed Brigade. Gen Shepherd required that Gen Nagano hand over his sword as a symbol of his defeat. On the day of the surrender Nagano wrote Shepherd, "I hope that you treasure this sword with honor and respect, because it has always been carried in the cause of virtue. It has been in my family 350 years, and it is my most prized possession. . . ."

Gen Shepherd allowed the Japanese to keep their weapons, including some artillery, with limited ammunition and assigned them to the outer defenses of Tsingtao against any move by the Chinese Communists and, most particularly, to keep open the Tsingtao-Tsinan rail line. This they did very efficiently. Some years later, during the Korean War, Gen Shepherd wrote to Gen Nagano offering to return his sword. The Japanese general wrote back: "I am now an old man. I recall very vividly my surrender to you, and your kindness to me upon my surrender. But I surrendered that sword to you as a soldier. I cannot take it back. "

The sword and the articles of surrender are on display in the Marine Corps Museum in Washington.

GEN SHEPHERD WAS detached from command of the 6th Marine Division at Tsingtao the day after Christmas 1945. Four days later he arrived in Washington and reported to Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, who was now the Commandant, to get his next assignment. In March he was sent to Little Creek near Norfolk to organize Troop Training Unit, Atlantic, to teach both Army and Marine Corps units amphibious techniques.

This assignment was brief. In November 1946 he returned to Washington to be Vandegrift's Assistant to the Commandant

and Chief of Staff. He did not find the organization of the Headquarters, a departmental system basically unchanged since the Spanish-American War, entirely satisfactory.

These were also the days of the so-called "unification fight." The largest problem facing the Marine Corps was gaining statutory recognition as a separate air-ground service. This was partially but not completely achieved in the National Security Act of 1947. The Act recognized that the Marine Corps included "fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components," but failed to give the Corps a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff and left it vulnerable in other respects.

During this Washington tour the General first met the sculptor Felix de Weldon. He visited De Weldon's studio and was greatly impressed by the model of a proposed monument inspired by Joe Rosenthal's famed photograph of the five Marines and one Navy hospital corpsman raising the flag over Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

VANDEGRIFT WAS DUE to retire on 1 January 1948. Shepherd was a leading contender to be the next Commandant, but so was MajGen Clifton B. Cates, at that time the commanding general at Quantico. Their careers had been remarkably parallel. Both had heroic records as platoon leaders and company commanders in World War I. Both had been distinguished regimental and division commanders in World War II. The choice was President Truman's. He called them to the White House and said, "Cates is senior and three years older. I am going to make him Commandant this time and will make Shepherd Commandant after Cates."

Shepherd, still a major general, left Headquarters Marine Corps in April 1948 to become Commandant of Marine Corps Schools at Quantico. This brought me under his command for a second time. I was then the managing editor of the *Marine Corps Gazette*. Gen Shepherd's arrival at Quantico caused a sudden and enthusiastic revival of interest in horseback riding. The Post Stable at that time was across the parking lot from Breckinridge Hall near the railroad underpass. I had been riding a gray named "Gracias," but it developed that "Gracias" was Gen Shepherd's favorite

horse and I had to settle for a lesser mount. "Gracias" is buried near the back gate, the place marked with a bronze plaque.

GEN SHEPHERD STAYED at Quantico until June 1950 when he was promoted to lieutenant general and given command of Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, with headquarters in Hawaii. He had again asked that Krulak, newly promoted to colonel, be his G-3. He was just taking over this new post when the Korean War began so suddenly with the North Korean People's Army invasion of South Korea on 25 June. The first two weeks of the war were a series of unrelieved disasters for the South Koreans and their American allies.

On 10 July Gen Shepherd, accompanied by Col Krulak, met with Gen MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, at his headquarters in the Dai Ichi building in Tokyo. MacArthur, after reminiscing for a bit about the New Britain operation, went to a wall map of Korea, stabbed at the port of Inchon with the stem of his corn cob pipe, and said:

"Lem, if I only had the 1st Marine Division under my command again, I would land them here."

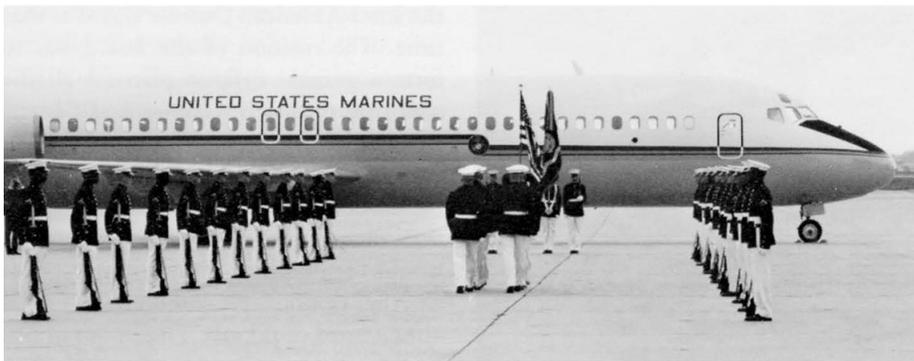
Shepherd answered that if MacArthur could get JCS approval for the assignment of the 1st Marine Division, he could have it ready by 1 September.

MacArthur says in his *Reminiscences*:

"The target date, because of the great tides at Inchon, had to be the middle of September. This meant that the staging for the landing at Inchon would have to be accomplished more rapidly than that of any other large amphibious operation in modern warfare"

THE LANDING AT Inchon, under very difficult hydrographic conditions, was made on 15 September 1950. MacArthur watched from the command ship *Mount McKinley* with Shepherd at his side as his amphibious advisor. MacArthur had activated the X Corps for the operation and had given its command to his chief of staff, MajGen Edward M. Almond, VMI 1915. Most Marines and many senior Army officers thought the command should have gone to the more senior and vastly more experienced LtGen Shepherd.

The landing force was, of course, the 1st Marine Division. After getting ashore, the Marines fought their way toward Seoul and by 27 September had secured that city.



At Andrews Air Force Base in mid-August Gen Alfred M. Gray and a Marine honor guard met the C-9 transport which brought the General's remains, and the ashes of his wife to be buried with him, escorted by members of the family from California.

Two days later President Syngman Rhee, escorted by MacArthur, made a triumphal re-entry into his capital. Shepherd was among those present.

The Inchon landing quite literally changed the direction of the war. The North Koreans, their lines of communications cut and the X Corps at their back, gave up their siege of the U.S. Eighth Army in the Pusan Perimeter and retreated in disorder to the north. The pursuit of the broken North Korean Army, the so-called "Race to the Yalu," then began. As part of this pursuit, the X Corps was sent to the east coast of Korea. The 1st Marine Division landed at Wonsan against no resistance on 26 October.

THE NORTH KOREAN Army had been broken, but Red China now entered the war, something unexpected by MacArthur. Huge Chinese field armies came across the Yalu and the Eighth Army and X Corps were sent reeling backward. This led to the epic withdrawal in December 1950 of the 1st Marine Division from Chosin Reservoir to the port of Hungnam. Almond commanded the corps, but Shepherd considered that he had a special responsibility to oversee the withdrawal and evacuation of the 1st Marine Division and he several times visited X Corps during this critical period. Carrying out his old principle of personal frontline reconnaissance, he was a frequent visitor to the division's forward command posts.

There was, however, something of a conflict in command. Relations between the division commander, MajGen Oliver P. Smith, and the corps commander, Almond, were acrimonious. Others found Almond overbearing and his tactical decisions dubious at best, but Shepherd never had a critical word for his fellow Virginian. He, in turn, was always received

most courteously by his old schoolmate, Ned Almond. As for MacArthur, Gen Shepherd regarded him as the greatest American military figure of the 20th Century.

Shepherd continued as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, for another year. Then, on 1 January 1952, as promised by President Truman, he received his fourth star as Commandant of the Marine Corps. He was now in a position to do something about the antiquated organization of the Headquarters. Once again he had asked Col Krulak to serve under him. Legend has it that Krulak arrived in Washington with the plan for the transformation of the headquarters in his briefcase.

ON 2 JANUARY, one day after becoming Commandant, Shepherd announced his plan to reorganize the Headquarters along general staff lines with a G-1 (Personnel), G-2 (Intelligence), G-3 (Operations and Training), and G-4 (Logistics). The old departments were reduced to special staff sections. Col Krulak was assigned to the new post of Secretary of the General Staff.

Horse-drawn caisson bearing the casket makes a slow progress through Arlington National Cemetery to the burial site. Gen Shepherd is interred near the grave of General of the Army George C. Marshall, like Shepherd a Virginia Military Institute graduate.



THE POLITICAL BATTLES on Capitol Hill had continued. In January 1951, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and Congressman Mike Mansfield of Montana (both former Marines) had introduced into their respective houses of Congress the Douglas-Mansfield Bill. After various amendments and as signed by President Truman, it became Public Law 416, 82d Congress. It provided for three Marine divisions and three Marine air wings in the active structure, and co-equal status for the Commandant with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when matters of direct concern to the Marine Corps were under consideration. Thus Gen Shepherd was the first Commandant to sit regularly with the JCS.

The Commandant's House is at the north end of the quadrangle in Southeast Washington occupied by the Marine Barracks. The troops at Marine Barracks were still doing the parades he had originated 20 years earlier. Far from satisfied, he sent the drum major to England to learn how to do a proper slow march and to put more flair into the drumming. He charged the barracks commander to not only improve the evening parade but also to institute a British-style mess night. Both objectives were accomplished smartly. The ritual of the mess night is now followed throughout the Marine Corps and, indeed, has influenced the dinings-in as practiced by the other Services, and the Friday night parades during the summer season are now a stellar Washington attraction.

Ceremonies, tradition, and history were always closely linked in the General's mind. Early in his tenure as Commandant he brought back to active duty LtCol (later Col) John H. Magruder III to create a Marine Corps Museum out of the moribund collection of exhibits and artifacts gathering dust at Quantico.



Pallbearers from Marine Barracks, Washington prepare to fold the flag covering the casket. Mourners with the family at the graveside service included all five of the living former Commandants: Gens Greene, Chapman, Wilson, Barrow, and Kelley.

He renewed his acquaintance with sculptor Felix de Weldon and learned that progress on the Iwo Jima statue was stalled for a lack of money. He invigorated the collection process. The necessary money—\$850,000—was raised by soliciting the members and friends of the Marine Corps. No government funds were used.

De Weldon and Shepherd decided that the best site for the statue would be at the edge of Arlington Cemetery at the southern end of Memorial Bridge and in line with the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument. To get this superb site required months of negotiation and adroit pressure by friends of the Marine Corps close to the White House. The monument was dedicated on 10 November, the Marine Corps' birthday, 1954. President Eisenhower was present. Gen Shepherd made the presentation speech and Vice President Nixon responded, accepting the statue for the United States.

THE GENERAL ENLISTED Felix de Weldon's help in several other cherished projects. The Marine Corps emblem—the familiar eagle, globe, and anchor adopted by the Marine Corps in 1868—was well known, but he felt that it should be embodied in an official Marine Corps seal. With De Weldon's help he designed that seal, essentially the bronze eagle, globe, and anchor set against a red field and framed by a circle of corded rope symbolizing the Corps' sea-going character. He gained for this seal President Eisenhower's personal approval.

Gen Shepherd also decided that there should be a suitable Marine Corps monument in the American Cemetery at Belleau Wood. His friend Felix de Weldon sculpted a bas relief in bronze of a World War I Marine charging with fixed bayonet. In November 1955, a month before his retirement as Commandant, the General returned to his first battlefield and dedicated the Belleau Wood Monument.

Some months earlier he had been nominated to serve as chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board and in March 1956 he was recalled to active duty to serve in this capacity. He could have treated the chairmanship as a well-earned honorary position, but he tackled the job with all his usual vigor. All 21 nations that belonged to the Organization of American States had military representatives on

The Commandant, Gen Gray, presents the flag to Mrs. James Ord, Gen Shepherd's daughter. A platoon of VMI cadets and a battalion of Marines marched in the funeral procession, cannon and rifle salutes were fired, and Taps was sounded during the service.



the Inter-American Defense Board at that time. The mission of the board was to form a general defense plan for all the countries of South America and Central America. The board had been meeting every two weeks. Shepherd changed that to two meetings a week, but still the proceedings moved very slowly. Gen Shepherd would remember, rather wryly, that whether or not there should be a comma after a word could take a half-hour of discussion. But he enjoyed the post and when he was asked to accept a second term of two years he agreed.

He visited all the Central and South American countries, some of them several times. He received a particularly warm welcome when he returned to Haiti. Altogether he served three years and eight months and when he left the board it was with the solid feeling that the nations of the hemisphere had been brought into a closer military relationship than they had ever had before.

HE RETIRED TO "Leeton Forest," a wonderful old house in Warrenton in the heart of Virginia hunt country. Here he did a good deal of riding until he took a bad fall. His rugged constitution saw him through his recovery from his injuries and in 1967 he left his beloved Virginia to move to La Jolla.

He was soon a very familiar figure at the nearby Recruit Depot, San Diego, always one of his favorite Marine Corps posts. Long after his dimming eyesight made it impossible for him to drive, the premier parking space by Depot Headquarters continued to be marked with his name and four stars.

For many years he returned East at least annually and usually in the fall to visit VMI and in Washington. He ordinarily would stay at the Army-Navy town club where he was both the pride and despair of the dining room staff. Almost always he would visit the Marine Corps Historical Center.

THE LAST TIME I saw the General was in June 1988 in San Diego. I was on a visit to the new San Diego Recruit Depot Museum. The General invited me to have lunch with him. MajGen Donald J. Fulham, then the Depot's commanding general, deftly turned this into a small luncheon he would himself host. Our table at the Officers Club was near an expanse of windows overlooking the water. The General was nearly blind and quite feeble, but still his usual courtly, thoughtful, and inspiring self. He led the conversation which was far-ranging. He reminisced about Belleau Wood and spoke fondly of his dog, Kiki. He talked of his later-life pilgrimages to Belleau Wood and of De Weldon's bas relief. He recalled taking part in MajGen Smedley D. Butler's Civil War ("War Between the States" in the General's lexicon) re-enactments of the 1920s. He reviewed the creation of the Marine Corps Museum at Quantico and wondered whatever had happened to the Belleau Wood exhibit that had been done for the Smithsonian. He deplored the passing of the khaki uniform and dismissed camouflage utilities as something that should be worn "only in the jungle."

Mrs. Shepherd died in 1989. She was cremated and her ashes held to join the General's remains in Arlington on a day that could not be too far in the future.

This left the General alone in the house on Avenida Cresta, fiercely independent and insisting that he could make do with the help of a part-time housekeeper. His older son, Col "Bo" Shepherd, lived close by as did his longtime associate, LtGen "Brute" Krulak. Younger son Wilson was in Coronado. Daughter Virginia and her husband were living in retirement on Nantucket, a kind of symbolic return to the General's mother's birthplace.

In those last years, Cdr Victor H. "Nickie" Krulak, Jr., ChC USN, acted almost as a personal chaplain, coming to the house to give communion to the General and, while she still lived, Mrs. Shepherd.

The General's 94th birthday was celebrated in February at the Avenida

Cresta residence. There was, of course, a cake. MajGen John S. Grinalds, the commanding general at San Diego Recruit Depot, read letters of congratulation from President Bush and all five of the other living former Commandants—Generals Greene, Chapman, Wilson, Barrow, and Kelley. The General also received what would be the last of his many awards: the Marine Corps Historical Foundation's Distinguished Service Award "for numerous and substantial contributions to the history of the Marine Corps that span more than seventy years."

The General died on 6 August 1990. Although blind and bed-ridden he remained alert and lucid almost to the end. One of his last actions was to ask Bo to do an inventory of his wine cellar. His last letter, dictated about ten days before his death, was to VMI and apologized for his tardiness in replying to an earlier letter as he had been "temporarily ill."

A Marine Corps C-9 transport took the General's remains and the ashes of his wife, which were to be buried with him, and the immediate members of his family, to Andrews Air Force Base outside of Washington. The present Commandant, Gen Gray, and an honor guard of Marines were there to meet the party.

BUT OTHER CEREMONIES had already taken place at San Diego. There was a funeral plan in place at MCRD, San Diego, first written when MajGen Joseph C. Fegan, Jr., one time his aide, was the commander, and then passed along in the turn-over file of each succeeding commanding general. The General had snorted that the plan was thicker than his operation plan for the landing of the 6th Marine Division at Okinawa.

MajGen Grinalds saw to it that the plan

Festschrift

Principal sources for this biographical profile of Gen Shepherd are his own oral history, as interviewed by Mr. Benis M. Frank in 1967, his official biographical file, his personal papers as held in the Marine Corps Historical Center, the oral histories and recollections of others who served with the General, and the recollections of members of his family and of the writer.

An earlier version of this profile was given by the writer at the Virginia Military Institute at the inauguration of the General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., '17 Distinguished Lecture Series on 22 October 1986 and subsequently published, with further revision, in the Winter 1987 issue of the *VMI Alumni Review*.

Readers are encouraged to send their own recollections of Gen Shepherd to the Editor for possible publication in *Fortitudine* and as an addition to the Shepherd biographical files. A length of not more than 300 words is suggested.—EHS

was executed to the last detail. A funeral service was held at the St. James By-the-Sea Episcopal Church with the Bishop of the San Diego Diocese participating and Chaplain Krulak delivering the homily. The hymns that were sung were those chosen by the General. As the pallbearers bore his casket from the church through a cordon of Marine drill instructors to the hearse, the San Diego Marine Corps Band softly played "Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginny." □1775□

Readers Always Write

Cover Marine Recalls His D-Day Landings with 'Forgotten Battalion'

FROM TULAGI TO IWO JIMA

I am the Marine portrayed on the cover (*Fortitudine*, Spring 1990). . . . Six years with the Marine Corps, July 16, 1940 to July 16, 1946, I was with the Forgotten Battalion for about four and one-half years [and made] D-Day landings on five beachheads: Tulagi, Guadalcanal, Saipan, Guam, and Iwo Jima. Semper Fi.

Donald W. Schiller
Monterey Park, California

CORRECTION

Mr. Chester J. Yatecak of Westminster, California, a well-known medals collector, has pointed out that Father Henri Jankowski is wearing the Order of the Polish Catholic Church rather than the Order of the White Eagle on his habit in the photograph on p. 17, *Fortitudine*, Summer 1990, with the article, "U.S. Military Historians Find Warm Welcome in Poland."—HIS

Corregidor POW's Letters, China Marine's Photos Given

by Jennifer L. Gooding
Registrar

LETTERS A YOUNG MARINE sent to his wife and family while a prisoner of the Japanese in World War II have been donated to the Marine Corps Museum by his widow. Mrs. Betty J. Wilkening of Crawford, Colorado, provided the letters, along with retired MSgt Clifford Wilkening's tattered service record book and a set of cased chopsticks he used in prison camp.

Wilkening enlisted in April 1939 and after boot camp at San Diego was sent on board the SS *President Harrison* to Shanghai, China. Subsequently he was assigned to the 4th Marines unit at Fort Mills on Corregidor, Philippine Islands. In May 1942, as Corregidor was about to fall to the Japanese, then-Cpl Wilkening was helping to burn official records near the Malinta Tunnel. Mrs. Wilkening says that her husband told her that his service record book, then among the files he was given to destroy, "jumped out of the fire." He kept the record book with him for all of the three years he was a prisoner, from 1942 to 1945.

The messages that Cpl Wilkening wrote to his family from prison camp near Tokyo convey little, since he was not allowed to reveal much of his personal condition. In most he says he is in good health, wishes his family well, and asks them not to worry and to say hello to everyone. Some have a heading, "Imperial Japanese Army" and are fill-in-the-blanks postcards designed for the POWs to use: "I am interned at . . . ; I am uninjured; sick in hospital; under treatment; not under treatment . . ." and "Please give my best regards to . . ."

Included with the donation is a telegram dated 13 May 1942 to Wilkening's mother stating that Cpl Wilkening "was performing his duty in the service of his country in the Manila Bay area when that station capitulated. He will be carried on the records of the Marine Corps as missing pending further investigation." Another telegram, dated 28 September 1945, informs her that Cpl Wilkening was liberated from Japanese custody on 13 September 1945 and "he sends the following message to you, 'Safe and well, see you soon, love Clifford.'"

A World War II Japanese bugle, made of brass and decorated with a red rope and tassel, is part of a donation which includes a Japanese canteen of the same period, both in excellent condition, received from Edward Andrusko of Boulder, Colorado.

Andrusko took the bugle and canteen from the body of a Japanese soldier killed in action. Andrusko was a corporal and scout-sniper with Company I, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, and on patrol in November 1942 on Guadalcanal. The canteen was standard issue for the Japanese armed forces. It is aluminum which was painted drab green at one time, with a web carrier.

ADDING TO THE MUSEUM'S growing collection of photographs of Marines on China duty is a set of contact prints made from negatives of snapshots taken by then-PFC James M. Weidner in Tientsin in 1939, during a great flood of the city.

Now a retired colonel living in Olympia, West Virginia, Weidner recalls his service with a detachment of about 250 Marines and six sailors, coexisting in Tientsin with a Japanese occupying force numbering in the tens of thousands. The flooding was believed to have been caused by the Chinese themselves, who were said to have opened a floodgate outside the city. PFC Weidner took many photographs

of the deluge, which reached about four feet in the commercial and governmental center of the city, including the U.S. compound.

MOST OF THE MARINE officers and senior noncommissioned officers lived away from the barracks, in different parts of the city with their families. Enlisted Marines were sent out on "home-going" details in sampans launched from the main gate to move these stranded families to the compound. Since refrigeration was lost as the flood water caused electrical malfunctions, perishable provisions beyond the Marines' immediate needs were shared with Chinese neighbors. Many of the prints show Marines and Chinese citizens walking about in chest-high water, or floating in small boats and sampans through the streets past stalled automobiles.

Weidner left Tientsin in 1941, prior to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December. He says that the 40 or so Marines then left in the city were imprisoned. He remembers that the Japanese commander in Tientsin at the time, LtGen Masaharu Homma, was the same officer who later led the Japanese invasion of the Philippines and captured Bataan and Corregidor in 1942. □1775□

Marines and Chinese residents ford the rising waters outside the U.S. compound in Tientsin in 1939, in a snapshot taken by then-PFC James M. Weidner. At the time, the city was occupied by a large Japanese force; the U.S. guard included 250 Marines.



Desert Shield Units Monitored for History in the Making

by Henry I. Shaw, Jr.
Chief Historian

NO FIELD UNIT of Marines in the modern era of enhanced communications has ever welcomed the flood of reporting requirements that descends upon it during a crisis deployment. I am sure Marine commanders feel as harassed by "paperwork" today in Saudi Arabia as their predecessors did when they landed at Da Nang and Chu Lai 25 years ago. Yet, there is an urgent need to know what is happening, what problems have arisen, and what solutions have been found. The function of higher headquarters is to provide and support the deployed troops in the most effective way possible, and ultimately to account for the activities of the Marines at the cutting edge.

That accounting process is in essence what the whole history and museums effort of the Marine Corps is all about. It involves artwork, oral histories, personal papers, artifacts collection, and a myriad of related activities, but mostly it concerns

official records, the core of any historical account. The essential historical report for the Marine Corps is the command chronology, which every battalion, squadron, separate company and battery, detachment, barracks, base, and station sends to Headquarters Marine Corps periodically, usually on a semi-annual or annual basis, monthly when deployed in crises. Each higher command level in the chain similarly reports. When the first troops mounted out for Operation Desert Shield, this division messaged FMFPac and FMFLant in the name of the Commandant to increase report frequency from deployed units.

THE COMMANDANT in AlMar 222-90 (19 September 90) called attention to the need for information collection and analysis from Operation Desert Shield, specifically citing command chronologies among normal channels of reporting and

indicating he had no wish to "burden the field" with new reporting requirements.

This immediate reaction to the Mideast commitment of Marines was not a first for us. Every major crisis deployment since the Vietnam War has generated a similar requirement for more timely command chronologies. Most recently the actions of Marines in Panama and off the coast and ashore in Liberia have been similarly accounted. This past August in a follow-on to the chronologies we received from Operation Just Cause in Panama, the 6th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) sent us its records relating to the whole of the Panama involvement of Marines in the past two years. This massive infusion of reports came our way mainly through the interest of the former 6th MEB commander, BGen Michael P. Downs, in a demonstration of a real sense of the value of historical reporting now and for the future.

Retired Marine Reservist Col H. Avery Chenoweth has donated 16 sketches, drawings, and watercolors of Desert Shield embarkation activities he witnessed as a volunteer artist at Beaufort.

South Carolina, and Morehead City, North Carolina. Here, Col Chenoweth brought his sketchpad to the flightline at MCAS Beaufort to record fighter aircraft departing near midnight.





Marines line up to sign out personal weapons from crates dockside at Morehead City in late August, in this drawing by Col Chenoweth. The colonel is a veteran combat artist of the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Each of the other service historical agencies also has taken steps to ensure that it receives enhanced reporting from deployed units in the Middle East. And all had a hand in a recent temporary augmentation of the historical offices of Central Command (CentCom), the overall American headquarters for units involved in Desert Shield. In mid-August, the Joint Staff asked that a historian from each service be sent to MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, to assess, evaluate, and assist the initial CentCom historical reporting effort for the operation. Maj Charles D. Melson, who recently retired and returned to active duty to complete work on the 1971-73 Vietnam history, was our representative for the project. He spent about two weeks at MacDill, and together with his other service counterparts, all experienced military historians, answered the Joint Staff requirements by assisting CentCom headquarters in developing and regularizing a historical reporting routine suitable for Desert Shield. Maj Melson returned with a briefcase full of interesting documents, including copies of the briefing pamphlets being given to the troops deploying to the Middle East.

THE DIVISION is exploring ways that it can best highlight the breadth of Marine activities in Saudi Arabia and on the ships offshore. A natural thought is to rejuvenate the combat art program, and the possibilities of assigning qualified active-duty Marines to serve as combat artists with the senior Marine field command, I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF), are being pursued. In the meantime, by fortuitous circumstance, an experienced com-

Reserves Bolstered Corps in 1940

by Col William P. McCabill, USMCR (Ret)

MARINE COMMANDANT Gen Alfred M. Gray has stated many times that today's Marine Corps is ready to go anywhere and stay there for 60 days. The Corps is doing just that in the Middle East as this is written. Speaking to a Congressional Marine Breakfast group at the Marine Corps Memorial in September, Gen Gray contrasted the desert emergency with previous call-up times, saying it had not been necessary to mobilize the Reserve although 3,000 volunteers had been authorized in certain categories. He said some volunteers are already on duty and that the Corps "will bring up more units." He spoke with pride of the successful mobilization in 1950 at the time of Korea, but did not go back to the World War II mobilization which ballooned the Corps with hundreds of thousands of Reservists.

With 1950 behind us in recent memory and 1990 still ahead, it is instructive to go back into the history of the 1940 call-up just 50 years ago, as units such as the 5th Reserve Officers' Class plan 50th reunions in 1991. The story of the Reserve call-up is covered in the *The Marine Corps Reserve, 1916-1966*, published by the Government Printing Office but unfortunately now out of print.

On 5 October 1940 a dispatch signed by Navy Secretary Frank Knox put battalions and squadrons of the Organized Marine Reserve on alert for call-up: "Put all organized reserve divisions and aviation squadrons on short notice for call to active duty, call fleet reservists as necessary, call retired enlisted men who may be usefully employed and who volunteer. Active duty for other than fleet and organized reserves still on voluntary basis. No volunteer reservists will be sent to active duty for less than a year. Call as many Class V (3) reserves as may volunteer. Commandants authorized call local defense divisions when needed and quarters available. Fleet divisions and squadrons will be called on department orders. Commandants recommend order in which these divisions and squadrons should be called."

THE CORPS ISSUED GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDERS on 15 October in Circular Letter 396 which directed the 23 Reserve battalions to report to unit home stations on 9 November. Upon reporting in, the units were directed to report to their initial duty stations (Quantico, San Diego, Mare Island, and Navy yards at Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Puget Sound). Air Reservists were called up almost immediately and in November 1940 the Major General Commandant's order to commanding officers of all Reserve squadrons read: "The officers and enlisted men of your squadron are assigned to active duty on 16 December 1940, at the Naval Reserve Aviation Base to which your squadron is attached, and will proceed as soon as transportation is available . . ."

The call-up was the result of President Roosevelt's Limited National Emergency proclaimed on 8 September 1939. In the memory of many now living in

(Continued on page 15)

bat artist residing in South Carolina, retired Reservist Col H. Avery Chenoweth, had the time, the interest, and the inclination to use his talents to cover the lift-out and load-out of Marines and their equipment from Beaufort, South Carolina, and Morehead City, North Carolina. Col Chenoweth, whose paintings celebrating the 75th anniversary of Marine aviation are now on display at the Marine Corps Museum, did his drawings of the

mounting-out process on a volunteer basis. Some of his works are used to illustrate this article.

Initially, the Marine Corps had been able to execute its massive build-up in the Middle East without resort to use of its Reserve forces. The few Reservists who were on active duty were all volunteers filling specialist billets. Fortunately, we had one such in our fold and immediately gave her a timely assignment that is a natural for

Corps Strengthened for WWII by Reserves

(Continued from page 14)

their 70s, things moved fast as war appeared inevitable. Accelerated recruiting was authorized to a strength of 36,000 men, which was almost double the 30 June 1939 reported strength of 1,380 officers and 18,052 enlisted men. The Organized Reserve swelled this total by another 5,000. Only 10 days after general mobilization orders, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (enlisted men honorably discharged from active duty after 16 years service and transferred to the FMCR) were recalled to active duty. Volunteer Reservists, those not in organized units, were ordered to duty on 14 December 1940 and 12 May 1941.

On the fateful 7 December 1941 the Corps' total strength was 66,139. As war progressed, many units were largely made up of Reservists, but no Reserve unit was put into service as the Corps integrated officers and men to fill out units such as the 2d Brigade into division strength. Charles L. Cogswell, a Reservist who reached flag status post war, commented on the initial turmoil when men and officers of the 5th Battalion from Washington, D.C., were assigned to various units in the 1st Brigade: "As you can imagine, confusion was rampant with company commanders separated from first sergeants, and first sergeants separated from company clerks, and company clerks separated from muster rolls, payrolls, service record books, etc."

THE WISDOM OF THE CORPS was apparent as integration blended talents of Reservists with regulars. BGen Edwin D. Partridge, in 1965 commenting on the mobilization of the western battalions, said: "The Reserve Battalions lost their identities when they merged with the brigade units. Individuals, also, quickly lost their identities as Reserves, becoming indistinguishable from career Marines with whom they trained side by side. It was at this point that the history of the Organized Marine Corps Reserves passed into a state of hibernation until the end of WW II."

On the Marine Corps Birthday, 10 November 1940, the then-Director of the Marine Corps Reserve, Col Joseph C. Fegan, who as a major general later saw a son become a Marine, issued a "Farewell Message." It read in part: "It is quite a striking coincidence that on the 165th birthday of the Marine Corps we find its Reserve mobilizing. This act involves three steps: first, the changing of professional status; second, the closing of official homes; and third, the reporting for field service with the colors. Such service may take you beyond the seas; however, this call should be no news to you, as you have been trained for and are equal to such occasions. I will follow with pride your service! Such steps create both personal hardship and domestic anxiety. When our national entity is being challenged, then is the time when real Americans volunteer to serve in defense of homeland and families. You constitute this class of Americans."

On the Marine Corps birthday of 1990, 50 years from the day of Col Fegan's message, no one will be surprised if we end up saying "deja vu."



Marines disembark buses at Morehead City and are reunited with their heavy gear prior to loading out for the Middle East, in this Chenoweth pen-and-ink sketch.

wearing the chemical protective uniform, complete with headgear, will probably need an affidavit of identity, and, similarly, the Marine in night camouflage may not be instantly recognizable by his friends.

WOMEN MARINES HAVE deployed on duty with expeditionary units for the first time in history in Desert Shield, serving primarily in combat support units. This experience undoubtedly will be covered in all the reporting efforts we initiate and monitor. It will be interesting to see who becomes the exemplar woman Marine desert warrior in Maj Neary's painting.

Our Reference Section, which, among its many other responsibilities, handles the Marine Corps Commemorative Naming Program, also recently had a hand in Desert Shield operations. Two of the major Marine bases which have developed have been named Camp Shepherd, in honor of the recently deceased former Commandant, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., and Camp Daly, honoring SgtMaj Daniel J. "Dan" Daly, recipient of two Medals of Honor. The naming process, which requires the personal approval of the Commandant, was handled very expeditiously from requirement to signature in about a day's time.

THE SCOPE OF MARINE involvement in Desert Shield is so pervasive that a prediction from the historical standpoint can be made already. The operation will generate at least one major history on our part and it is safe to say its cover color will be desert tan. □1775□

one of her talents. Maj (LtCol sel) Donna J. Neary is on active duty for a year to develop a series of paintings of historic Marine Corps Band occasions, emphasizing uniforms of different eras. She now has been tasked with a Desert Shield painting of contemporary uniforms similar in format to those she did for the series, "U.S. Marine Corps Uniforms, 1983." (See *Fortitudine*, Winter 1983.) The central figure will be a Marine general officer in desert

camouflage with surrounding figures of a Marine in full desert combat equipment, another in night camouflage, another in chemical protection clothing, another in aviation gear, and a woman Marine in appropriate desert uniform. Maj Neary, who works on such figures from actual equipment, models, and photographs, has a penchant for accuracy that will surely delight six Marines, who will have a portrait of themselves, although the person

Museum Honors Two World-Class Weapons Designers

by Col Brooke Nihart
Deputy Director for Museums

A MEETING OF historical significance in the field of small arms design and development took place at Quantico this spring. Designers of the M16 series of rifles and of the AK-47 met, shook hands, embraced, chatted, and presumably traded design tips.

Eugene M. Stoner, 67, former World War II Marine aviation ordnanceman, and Mikhail Timofeyevich Kalashnikov, 71, Great Patriotic War tankist, toured the facilities of Weapons Training Battalion and then were offered an evening reception at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum on 22 May.

Aside from remarks by the guests of honor and general socializing, the high point of the evening in the World War II hangar of the Air-Ground Museum was the display of 35 weapons by the two designers from the Museum's collection. Stoner was represented by his AR-15, various M16s, the Stoner-63 system, and his AR-18. Kalashnikov was represented by AK-47 variants from nine different countries.

THE VISIT TO THE United States of Kalashnikov and the bringing together of Kalashnikov and Stoner was initiated by Dr. Edward C. Ezell, head of the Armed Forces History Division, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution.

Ezell had corresponded with both designers and interviewed them in the past, with books about each and his rifles the result. Ezell's final act was to bring the two together for joint videotaped in-depth interviews stressing interaction between the two premier arms designers of the late 20th century.

The project began the previous week with the interview taping. The weekend saw the pair at the Blue Ridge Mountains retreat and range of the Northern Virginia Rod and Gun Club, where they enjoyed hunting, shooting skeet, and firing various small arms.

The visit to Quantico began at the Weapons Training Battalion where they were met by LtCol William R. Melton, the executive officer. LtCol Melton is a former writer in the Historical Branch, where

he was co-editor of *U.S. Marines in Vietnam: Vietnamization and Redeployment, 1970-1971*. Melton, in welcoming the two, expressed his pleasure and honor at having them visit and said that it was a special day for all at the unit. Kalashnikov responded through his interpreter that he had heard about the Marines all his life and was happy finally to meet them.

The four-hour tour took the armsmen to the rifle team equipment repair shop, range and ammunition test facilities, and a display of Marine Corps small arms. Great interest by both was displayed in the RTE shop where Marines operate the latest in machine tools to convert standard rifles for competition and for sniping.

The Marine armorers were impressed by Kalashnikov's quick grasp of the design and mechanical principles of the weapons he was shown. As for the Russian visitor, Kalashnikov speaking through an interpreter said, "It's very impressive here . . . the shooting ranges and the workshops. What I liked most was the exactness and preciseness of the answers the Marine demonstrators gave."

Mikhail T. Kalashnikov is a small man, as are most Russian tank-crewmembers, with flowing gray hair. In the Russian fashion he wore on his civilian suit the two gold Hero of the Soviet Union medals awarded for his weapon developments. Invited by Dr. Ezell to address the reception

guests, Kalashnikov spoke at length at his pleasure in visiting the United States and in meeting Stoner. He enjoyed the program arranged for them and spoke approvingly of the relaxing of tensions between the two superpowers which made it all possible. As for Stoner, he was content to let the foreign guest receive the bulk of the attention. His remarks were brief and generous in thanks for the opportunity to participate in the occasion.

DR. EZELL HAILED the two inventors as the most important arms designers of the second half of the 20th century. Their weapons armed not only the two most powerful nations of the world but their allies as well, not to mention guerrillas, freedom fighters, and terrorists of all breeds.

The AK-47 and its clones are manufactured in 17 countries with 35 to 50 million produced in the past 40 years. It is in use in 78 different countries. Stoner's M16 series of rifles is produced in seven countries with 8.5 million made. It is used in 67 different countries.

Nearly 200 guests from Quantico, the Smithsonian Institution, the Northern Virginia Rod and Gun Club, and the Virginia Gun Collectors Association met and chatted with the famous armsmen and examined the Museum's collection of their creations. □1775□

Eugene M. Stoner, left, and Mikhail T. Kalashnikov hold rifles that made them famous.



New Books Tell Unit's Story, Relive Old California Events

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

A NEW REGIMENTAL HISTORY and a new transcription of an important historical manuscript have just been published by the History and Museums Division and sent to Marine Corps organizations and service and public libraries. The 103-page *Brief History of the 14th Marines*, by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR, and the *Journals of Marine Second Lieutenant Henry Bulls Watson. 1845-1848*, are not available for public sale by the Superintendent of Documents, but are available to interested institutions, organizations, and libraries.

LtCol Brown, an alumnus of Eastern Michigan University, is a member of Mobilization Training Unit (History) DC-7, an organization composed entirely of Reservists tasked with augmenting the activities of the History and Museums Division. While on active duty from 1967 to 1971, he served as an infantry officer in the Republic of Vietnam and was also stationed at Quantico, Camp Pendleton, and Camp Lejeune. His Reserve activities have taken him to Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Twentynine Palms, and back to Camp Pendleton and Quantico. He is currently a high school history teacher and football coach in Southfield, Michigan.

In the new history, LtCol Brown traces the artillery regiment from its formation at Quantico in 1918 to its deactivation a year later, its reactivation in 1943 as part

of the 4th Marine Division, its deactivation in 1945, and its reactivation in 1962 as a regiment in the Reserve. He covers the combat activities of the regiment during World War II in detail, devoting chapters to the campaigns to recapture Roi-Namur, Saipan, Tinian, and Iwo Jima. In his discussion of Reserve activities, LtCol Brown not only covers the numerous training exercises, but also the introductions of new weapons and equipment. Throughout the volume, he keeps sight of developments within the Marine Corps as a whole, both active and Reserve, and the place of the 14th Marines in the force structure.

As for all such History and Museum Division publications, LtCol Brown's history has benefited from the comments of key figures in the narrative. The history, illustrated with photographs and maps, has an index and useful appendices.

THE LONG-AWAITED *Watson Journals* was edited by Charles R. Smith of the Center's staff, and is the most recent addition to the Occasional Papers series. Mr. Smith has transcribed the original manuscript journals which form a portion of the papers of Henry B. Watson, donated to the Marine Corps Museum several years ago by a descendant.

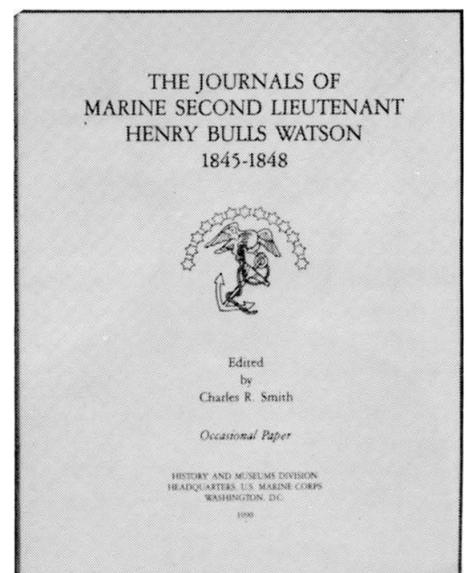
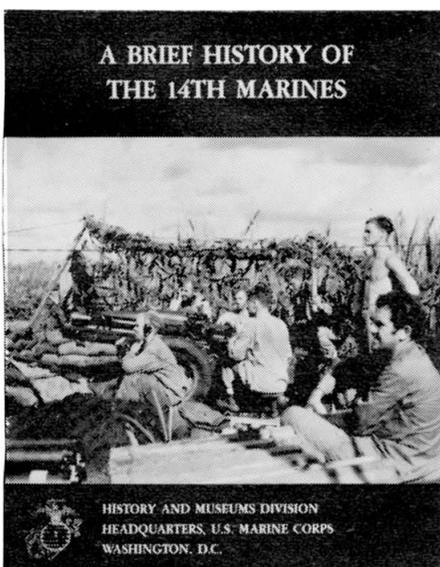
Watson, a North Carolina native, joined the Marine Corps in 1836, and after serving at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., with the ship of the line *Ohio* in the Mediterranean, and at Marine Barracks, Gosport, Virginia, was assigned to command the Marine guard on board the Sloop of War *Portsmouth* on a cruise to the Pacific in January 1845. During this cruise, Lt Watson meticulously kept a journal, noting shipboard activities, describing the different ports of call, and commenting on the cultures and individuals with whom he came into contact. However, his most important observations concern the American conquest of California and blockade of Mexico's west coast.

Watson, with his detachment, took possession of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) and raised the American flag over the small and largely deserted town in July 1846.

Later he was given command of the Marine and volunteer force garrisoning the town. While he did not participate in the famous battle of San Pasqual, Lt Watson did command a portion of the force under the joint command of Commo Robert Stockton and BGen Stephen Kearny, which marched from San Diego in January 1847 to recapture Los Angeles. While off the west coast of Mexico, he led Marines ashore on a number of occasions to enforce the American blockade.

The *Journals* provides not only a vivid account of shipboard and shore activities of a Marine guard in the mid-1840s, but also a picture of such important individuals of the period as John C. Fremont, Robert Stockton, and Stephen Kearny. In addition, Watson offers a fresh, if somewhat unfavorable view of that controversial Marine hero, Archibald Gillespie.

THE PUBLICATION, 420 typescript pages in length, is illustrated with rare sketches, engravings, and maps, and has several useful appendices. As with other volumes in the Occasional Papers series, distribution of the *Watson Journals* is limited to Marine Corps and Navy organizations and libraries, and to university and public libraries, in order to make Marine Corps historical evidence available to their specialist users. □1775□



Former Parris Island CG, Tulagi Invasion Staff Chief Die

by Benis M. Frank

Head, Oral History Section

MajGen Thomas G. Ennis

MajGen Thomas G. Ennis, USMC (Ret), 85, a veteran Marine aviator, died on 7 July at his home in Tequesta, Florida. Following graduation from a Hartford, Connecticut, high school, he enlisted in the Marine Corps. Two years later he was appointed to the Naval Academy and graduated in 1928, when he was commissioned in the Marine Corps. He entered flight training in 1929 and received his wings the following year. On Guadalcanal he was the executive officer of MAG-14 and later was G-1 of the 1st MAW. After a short stay in the States, Col Ennis returned to the Pacific as ExO of MAG-32 in the recovery of the Philippines. After the Japanese surrender, he took the group to Tsingtao during the Marine occupation of North China. In 1952, Col Ennis assumed command of the Marine Air Station, Miami, and remained there until assigned as assistant wing commander of the 2d MAW at Cherry Point, where he remained until early 1955. In 1960, he took command of Parris Island, and retired there two years later. Gen Ennis was buried in Tequesta on 11 July.

BGen Robert C. Kilmartin, Jr.

BGen Robert C. "Killy" Kilmartin, Jr., USMC (Ret), 93, died 12 August at his home in Tequesta, Florida. He was buried in Tequesta on 14 August. *MajGen Ennis in 1962*



home in Vinson Hall, McLean, Virginia. Although born in Petersburg, Virginia, on the day of the Marine Corps Birthday in 1896, he was raised and educated in Washington, D.C. He was a law student in his final year when the United States declared war on the Central Powers in April 1917. He was commissioned in June that year and assigned to the First Officers Training Course at Quantico together with other second lieutenants who were to gain fame in the Marine Corps—Clifton B. Cates, Graves B. Erskine, LeRoy P. Hunt, and Merritt A. Edson, among others. Because of his age—20—2dLt Kilmartin was retained in the States for duty at the Washington Navy Yard as a guard and legal officer. In May 1919, he was assigned to the office of the Navy Judge Advocate General, and while in this billet completed his legal training at George Washington University, as well as a year of postgraduate study in international law. His legal background was to follow Gen Kilmartin throughout his career. In 1921, he was assigned to the 2d Brigade in Santo Domingo as brigade legal officer as well as legal aide to the military governor, responsible for advising the governor on important issues concerning the occupation and government. From Santo Domingo, Lt Kilmartin was transferred to Quantico to become base adjutant and aide to BGen Dion Williams. When BGen Smedley D. Butler took command of the base, Lt Kilmartin became his adjutant and worked very closely with him for several years, as he did with then-Maj Alexander A. Vandegrift, for whom he would be D-1 of the 1st Marine Division in 1942. He was an instructor at Basic School in Philadelphia and served at sea as well as at Marine posts and stations both stateside and overseas in subsequent years. He was serving as commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines at Quantico, when a cyclone temporarily closed down Parris Island in August 1940. An emergency recruit depot was established at Quantico which he commanded. In June 1941, he was assigned to the 1st Marine Division and went to war and the invasion of Guadalcanal with it. In the

invasion itself, he was assigned as chief of staff to BGen William H. Rupertus' Tulagi invasion group. Together with some other senior lieutenant colonels on Guadalcanal he was promoted to colonel, and then was transferred to the Division of Plans and Policies at Headquarters Marine Corps, remaining there until early 1944, when he assumed command of the Marine Barracks, Washington Navy Yard. He returned to the Pacific in June 1945, remaining with FMFPac until 1947, when he once again was assigned to Washington and duty with the Public Relations Office of the Navy. Gen Kilmartin retired in June 1949 and was advanced to the rank of brigadier general for having been specially commended in combat. Following retirement, Gen Kilmartin was a stockbroker in Washington for 20 years and then became staff attorney for the Retired Officers Association. He was secretary and treasurer of the Army and Navy Club in Washington and, in the 1950s, he was a boxing judge on the District of Columbia Boxing Commission. Gen Kilmartin's first wife, Alice, died in 1977, and he remarried. Among his survivors is his second wife, Dolores L. Kilmartin. Gen Kilmartin was interred in Arlington National Cemetery on 20 August with full military honors.

Then-Col Kilmartin in 1944





BGen Montgomery in 1956

BGen Edward A. Montgomery

BGen Edward A. Montgomery, USMC (Ret), 82, a longtime Marine aviator, died in Augusta, Georgia, on 8 September and was buried in the family plot in Augusta on 11 September. He graduated from the Naval Academy with the Class of 1930. He went through flight training and received his wings in early 1933. During the pre-World War II period, he served with a number of Marine squadrons both ashore and with the fleet on board carriers. He was one of a small group of Marines sent to England in 1943 to learn night fighter techniques from the Royal Air Force. He returned to MCAS, Cherry Point to take command of Marine Night Fighter Group 53, a training organization. He joined the war in the Pacific in 1944 and was assigned as operations officer of Aircraft, Northern Solomons on Bougainville. He was transferred to the Philippines to take command of MAG-14, and from Luzon took the group to Okinawa for the last stages of the campaign there. Following World War II, he received a mix of assignments—to HQMC, with the JCS, and to the National War College. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1956, and his last tours were as commanding general of Cherry Point and on the staff of Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, from which command he retired in April 1960.

Capt Paul J. Redmond, ChC, USN

Capt Paul J. Redmond, ChC, USN (Ret), died at the age of 91 on 2 June in Monterey, California. A native of New Haven, Connecticut, he enlisted in the Navy in 1917 and served for two years. He

was ordained in 1930, and was commissioned as a chaplain in 1942. Father Redmond initially served at Quantico and in 1943 was assigned to the 4th Raider Battalion. He was regimental chaplain of the 1st Raider Regiment in the battle for New Georgia, where his actions earned him an Army Legion of Merit. Following the war, he moved to the Monterey-Fresno area where he became director of Catholic Charities. He was buried on 6 June in Monterey.

Col Douglas B. Drysdale, DSO, OBE

Col Douglas B. Drysdale of the Royal Marines, who was decorated by his government with the Distinguished Service Order and the Order of the British Empire, died at the age of 73 in England. During the Korean War, then-LtCol Drysdale commanded 41 (Independent) Commando, Royal Marines, which was initially engaged in raids on the eastern coast of Korea. During the withdrawal of the 1st Marine Division from the Chosin Reservoir, the British commando unit was attached to the division. For its operations with the division, Drysdale's unit was awarded the U.S. Presidential Unit Citation and he was decorated personally with the U.S. Silver Star Medal. Following his tour in Korea, Col Drysdale served at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, as the Royal Marines Liaison Officer.

LtCol Curtis Gene Arnold

LtCol Curtis Gene Arnold, 58, a former member of the History and Museums Division, died on 26 September following a heart attack. Funeral services were held in Washington on 28 September, following which his remains were flown to Ozark, Alabama for burial. A native Alabamian, LtCol Arnold enlisted in the Marine Corps

Then-LtCol Redmond in 1943



Col Drysdale in 1952

in 1950 and served with the 1st Marine Division in Korea. Discharged in 1953, he enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and remained on inactive duty while he attended Auburn University. Following graduation, LtCol Arnold completed Officers' Candidate Course and was commissioned in January 1958. Following Basic School, he attended Communication Officers Orientation Course at Quantico, and served as a communications officer for much of his career and in Vietnam, 1966 to 1967. He was aide to Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Lewis W. Walt from 1968 to 1969. He joined the History and Museums Division in 1973 to begin the chronological history of the Marines in Vietnam, 1971-73, and to collect information on the Marine advisory effort in Vietnam. LtCol Arnold retired in 1975.

LtCol Philip J. Yeckel

LtCol Philip J. Yeckel, USMCR (Ret), 80, died in Dallas, Texas, on 7 June. A native of St. Louis, Missouri, LtCol Yeckel was graduated from the University of Missouri and was commissioned in the Marine Corps at the beginning of World War II. Following his release from active duty, he remained active with the Reserve program, and in 1959, he established a fund to give the honor graduates of each Officer Candidate School class a watch. The prize has been called the "Phil Yeckel Award." For many years, LtCol Yeckel supported the Marine Military Academy in Harlingen, Texas, serving on the Board of Trustees as member and chairman. He also was a member and chairman of the Academy's H. M. Smith Fellowship Foundation. LtCol Yeckel was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors on 13 June 1990. □1775□

WWII Display to Spotlight Famed Springfield '03 Rifle

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

THE MODEL 1903 .30-caliber Springfield rifle, known to the Marines of the pre-1943 era as the " '03," holds a place in the Museum collection as one of the most visible reminders of the "Old Corps." When the staff started selecting artifacts for our exhibits in 1991-1995 commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II (see *Fortitudine*, Summer 1990), there were differing opinions as to which exhibit would be the most appropriate to feature this rifle, since it figured prominently in the early actions of the war.

The '03 was the literal constant companion of nearly all enlisted Marines from the early days of this century. Based on a German Mauser design, the rifle was developed at the U.S. arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, and was formally adopted in 1903. It soon proved to be a great improvement over the obsolescent Krag-Jorgensen rifle which it replaced. Firing a more powerful cartridge, the '03 had a superior sighting system and, most importantly, could be loaded quickly with five cartridges using a stripper clip. It was also one of the world's first "universal length" rifles which could be carried by all arms, thus dispensing with the need for a separate carbine version. Modified to carry a knife bayonet at President Theodore Roosevelt's direction in 1905, the rifle was first issued to Marines in 1909. (The President was a firm believer in a substantial bayonet and strongly objected to the flim-

sy rod bayonet of the original design.)

With the new rifle, Marines were able to achieve a much higher level of marksmanship. Coincidental to its adoption was the increased attention to shooting skills which had been emerging since the Spanish-American War. By the First Nicaraguan Campaign of 1912, Marines were carrying it into the field and were also starting to win interservice competitions with it. The '03 was used throughout the Caribbean campaigns in the period just prior to World War I, and was exclusively carried by Marines fighting in France with the American Expeditionary Force. While most of the U.S. Army troops in France were armed with the M1917 Enfield rifle, only a few Marines trained with this stop-gap weapon at Quantico.

THE SPRINGFIELD '03 continued to reap honors on the battlefield and on the rifle range after the Armistice. In Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua, Marines quelled rebellious bandit uprisings with well-aimed rapid fire from their Springfields while the Marine competition rifle teams were winning match after match. By the outbreak of World War II, the '03 had become legendary.

However, advancements in semi-automatic arms design had continued in the interwar years, despite the pacifistic leanings of much of the world. In the late 1930s, John C. Garand, a small arms designer employed by the government at



Cpl John H. Pruitt reloads his Springfield rifle during the battle for Blanc Mont in France in October 1918, in this painting by Col Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR.

the Springfield Arsenal, successfully developed an infantry rifle which semi-automatically fired eight .30:06 cartridges with an acceptable level of accuracy. This rifle, the M1 Garand, was adopted by the Marine Corps at the outbreak of World War II and by early 1943 had supplanted the Springfield '03. Before the M1 came into universal issue, however, Marines were fighting the Japanese using their '03s, from Pearl Harbor through the Guadalcanal Campaign.

WHEN THE Marine Corps Museum opened a major exhibit on the 40th anniversary of World War II, the Springfield '03 rifle was prominently displayed in the exhibit on Guadalcanal, since its major usage during the war was by the 1st Marine Division during that campaign. For the 50th anniversary exhibits, the staff considered placing the rifle in any of several different displays: "Iceland" (echoing the "habitat" display at the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico), "Opening Moves," "The Philippines," or again in "Guadalcanal." As had been done before, the staff wanted to spread the various small arms of World War II throughout the component displays, so that each weapon could be shown without redun-

Marines fire M1903 Springfield rifles on Winthrop, Maryland, range in October 1913.



dancy. However, this decision did not have to be made, because of a new acquisition received by the Museum this summer.

Curator of Special Projects Richard A. Long undertook a research trip through the northeastern states this summer to examine records in several repositories. While in Vermont, he dropped in on an old friend and former colleague, MSgt George E. "Mac" McGarry, USMC (Ret), and during the course of the evening, mentioned the work which was being done on the new exhibits. One of Mr. Long's long-time research interests has been the defense of Wake Island, so naturally he is working on this portion of the exhibit. MSgt McGarry showed Mr. Long one of McGarry's prized possessions, a M1903 Springfield rifle which was captured by the Japanese when they took Wake Island and subsequently surrendered to the Marines when they took the Japanese surrender on Wake at the end of the war.

The rifle, serial number 285930, is in

perfect condition and came complete with a Japanese sling, marked with Japanese kanji ideographs. Thus far, the best translation available indicates that, after capture, the rifle was issued to a seaman first class, number 5404, who was in a mountain artillery battery of the Special Naval Landing Force which garrisoned the island. MSgt McGarry acquired the rifle when he served in the detail which enforced the Japanese surrender on Wake in 1945. He had the rifle throughout the time he worked for the Museum from the late 1950s through the 1960s, but had never considered donating it, as the existing museum did not mount special exhibits.

Now in full retirement, MSgt McGarry decided to donate the rifle to the Museum for this new exhibit. The staff's question as to where to display an '03 in a 50th anniversary exhibit has been answered, as the staff also tries to answer the question: Who was the Marine who carried this rifle in the defense of Wake Island? □1775□

Iwo Marine Portrait Bust, 'Just Cause' Art Added

by John T. Dyer, Jr.
Curator of Art

TWO ARTISTS—one practicing for more than half a century—recently gave works to the Marine Corps art collection.

Alice Morrey Bailey, an author, poet, musician, and artist and sculptor of national repute who lives in Salt Lake City, Utah, has presented the Museum a portrait bust she completed 45 years ago.



The 14½" high bronze bust is of Marine Pvt Tyndale Llewellyn Lloyd, who was killed in action on Iwo Jima on 20 February 1945. His parents commissioned the original plaster bust in 1945, and after their recent deaths relatives asked the artist if she was interested in purchasing it. She was, and subsequently arranged for a limited edition of two bronze castings. Mrs. Bailey offered one of the castings to

the Marine Corps, and made a trip to Washington, D.C., to present it formally to the Museum on 31 May.

Mrs. Bailey trained as a nurse (and discreetly sketched at the nursing school's anatomy class) and is the recipient of more than 400 awards for creative efforts spanning a career of more than 50 years.

Marine Vietnam War veteran Anthony F. "Tony" Stadler, now a civilian architectural artist, in May of this year volunteered to visit Panama and—with the permission and support of FMFLant—reconstruct from eyewitness accounts the events of Operation Just Cause in December 1989. Stadler also has volunteered for assignment to cover the Marines of Operation Desert Shield. He is by no means alone. Nine other civilian artists, plus two Marine Reservists and two retired Marine Reservists, also have offered to record activities in the Mideast—as have two active-duty Marines.

Orders to the I Marine Expeditionary Force have been requested for artist Sgt Charles Grow, currently stationed at Parris Island, South Carolina. Sgt Grow recently completed an assignment to produce "portrait" renditions of land vehicles in the current inventory. □1775□

Historical Foundation Moves Administrative Functions to Quantico

by Charles R. Smith
Secretary, Marine Corps
Historical Foundation

While the Marine Corps Historical Foundation's "flag" remains at the Marine Corps Historical Center, its administrative functions were moved to the Marine Corps Association building at Quantico on 29 August. The move was prompted by the desire of the Board of Directors to further reduce operating expenses and to upgrade service to the membership. The move does not affect the Museum Gift Shop which the Foundation sponsors as a service to the Historical Center. The Historical Center Executive Officer, LtCol Steven M. Hinds, now serves as the Center's point-of-contact for Foundation matters.

For those wishing to join or contact the Foundation, the new administrative address is: Marine Corps Historical Foundation, P.O. Box 420, Quantico, Virginia 22134. New telephone numbers are the same as for the Marine Corps Association: toll-free, 1-800-336-0291; commercial, 703-640-6167; and autovon, 278-2854 (ask the MCA receptionist for the Historical Foundation). The MCA switchboard operates from 0800 to 1630, Monday through Friday.

The Foundation move has prompted a number of physical changes within the Center. The large Foundation conference room will now be occupied by the Curator of Special Projects. A portion of the space previously occupied by the Foundation's administrative offices will house the Historical Center Library's rare book collection. The space vacated by the Special Projects Curator will be turned over to the Reference Section and will permit expansion of research areas for the many visitors to the Center.

The U.S. Marine Corps and the Vietnam War: 1968

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

Part V of *Fortitudine's* continuing chronological series on the Vietnam War focuses upon the year 1968, and events following the late-January to February Communist Tet Offensive of that year. The History and Museums Division volume in the Vietnam War operational history series which will focus upon 1968 is currently in the research and writing stage of development. Meanwhile, a good overview of Marine Corps activities and operations in Vietnam during 1968 is contained in *The Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1973: An Anthology and Annotated Bibliography*, also a division publication.

1 Jan—Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., became the 24th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

1 Jan—There were 298,498 Marines in the Corps, with 81,249 of them serving in Vietnam.

3 Jan—Operation Auburn, a combined search and destroy operation which began on 28 December 1967, was terminated. The operation, which was conducted by the 5th Marines, centered around the area southwest of Hoi An, including Go Noi Island, and resulted in 37 enemy killed. Marine Corps casualties were heavy, with 23 Marines killed and more than 60 wounded.

20 Jan—The second battle for Khe Sanh began when Marines from the 3d Battalion, 26th Marines attacked a North Vietnamese battalion between Hills 881 North and South. More than 100 of the enemy were killed. Heavy fighting throughout the end of the month along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), temporarily forced the closing of the Cua Viet port facility.

29-31 Jan—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces launched attacks against some 105 cities and towns throughout South Vietnam. Enemy ground assaults were launched against five South Vietnamese provincial capitals. Ultimately, more than 80,000

On 9 February, men of Company A, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines inspect ruins of a church they had earlier cleared of enemy troops during the house-to-house battle for Hue south of the Perfume River. More than 1,000 of the enemy were killed in the fighting.



Return fire from the dug-in positions of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines is directed across the Perfume River into the north of Hue on 24 February, as the 25-day battle for the city nears its end.

North Vietnamese regulars and Viet Cong guerrillas were committed to the enemy Tet Offensive.

1-9 Feb—Elements of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines and 1st Battalion, 1st Marines cleared enemy forces from Hue south of the Perfume River. In a house-to-house battle, they were able to retake the province headquarters, jail, and hospital. By 9 February, the last organized resistance in the city south of the river ended with more than 1,000 of the enemy killed.

5 Feb—A North Vietnamese battalion attempted an assault on the western slope of Hill 861A, near Khe Sanh, but was driven back by a counterattack by Company E, 2d Battalion, 26th Marines. The enemy lost 109 killed and the Marines suffered seven killed in action.

6 Feb—The 66th North Vietnamese Regiment, 304th Division, captured the U.S. Special Forces camp at Lang Vei, six miles southwest of Khe Sanh. Marine helicopters rescued 14 of the 20 "Green Berets" and more than 70 Vietnamese at the camp.

12 Feb—The 1st Battalion, 5th Marines entered the Citadel in Hue to help secure the old imperial capital. The resulting fighting caused heavy Marine casualties.

17 Feb—The 27th Marines arrived in Vietnam, and immediately began operations in the "rocket belt" area south of Da Nang.

23 Feb—The Khe Sanh Combat Base received more than 1,300 rounds of rocket and artillery fire. During the entire month of February, the enemy fired more than 4,000 rounds at Khe Sanh.

24 Feb—The city of Hue was declared secure after a 25-day battle. A combined force of Marines, Army, and South Vietnamese forces had accounted for more than 4,500 Communists killed and the capture of large amounts of supplies.

1-7 Mar—Sharp fighting broke out in several areas along the DMZ. At Khe Sanh, the enemy began digging trenches near the 26th Marines' perimeter. Fighting broke out northeast of Con Thien and near Cua Viet on the South China Sea.

31 Mar—Operation Scotland, codename for Khe Sanh operations, ended in Quang Tri Province with 1,561 enemy dead and 204 Marines killed. The operation, which began on 31 October



1967, was under the control of the 26th Marines, reinforced by elements of the 9th Marines.

31 Mar—President Johnson announced that he would neither seek nor accept the nomination of the Democratic Party for another term as President.

1 Apr—The relief of Khe Sanh, called Operation Pegasus, began by a combined Army, Marine, and ARVN force.

6 Apr—The siege at Khe Sanh ended when 1st Air Cavalry Division troops linked up with the 26th Marines and conducted an official relief at the combat base.

29 Apr-4 May—In a bitter, six-day action at Dai Do hamlet northeast of Dong Ha, the *320th NVA Division* attacked elements of the 3d Marine Division. Heavy fighting continued throughout most of May.

4 May—Operation Allen Brook was begun by the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines when it moved onto Go Noi Island. Three days later the Marines made contact with the enemy, and killed 30 North Vietnamese regulars.

18 May—The 7th Marines launched Operation Mameluke Thrust southwest of Da Nang.

22 May—MajGen Raymond G. Davis assumed command of the 3d Marine Division. MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins, formerly CG of the 3d Marine Division, became Deputy Commander, III Marine Amphibious Force.

1 Jun—LtGen Victor H. Krulak retired after a 34-year career in the Marine Corps. Gen Krulak was relieved in command of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, by LtGen Henry W. Buse, Jr.

26 Jun—It was announced that Khe Sanh Combat Base would be dismantled and that other combat bases to the east would be built up. These bases were Landing Zone Stud and the hilltop camps of Hawk, Cates, and Mike. There were heavier Marine Corps casualties in the Khe Sanh area, between April and June 1968 than during the siege.

21 Aug—PFC James Anderson, Jr., was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by Secretary of the Navy Paul R. Ignatius for gallantry in action in Vietnam during February 1967. Anderson was the first black Marine to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

24 Aug—Operation Allen Brook, which began on 4 May on the western edge of Go Noi Island was terminated. The operation, which involved the 7th Marines and the 27th Marines, was a search and clear mission to neutralize enemy forces and installations. The enemy lost 1,017 killed while Marine casualties were 172 killed and 1,124 wounded.

9 Sep—Operation Sussex Bay, which began on 29 August, ended in an area nine miles west of Hoi An. The operation was under the control of the 5th Marines. The enemy lost 65 killed, while Marine losses were 12 killed and 24 wounded in the scattered action.

9 Sep—The 9th Marines captured Dong Tien Mountain from enemy forces northwest of the Rockpile, as 3d Marine Division units prevented the *320th NVA Division* from crossing the DMZ.

10 Sep—The first unit of the 27th Marines left Vietnam for Camp Pendleton, California. It was the first Marine unit to leave Vietnam since the build-up of troops in 1965, other than rotation of units to Okinawa and Japan.

16 Sep—The 26th Marines suffered heavy casualties when North Vietnamese troops fired 200 mortar rounds into Marine posi-

tions near the Rockpile artillery base. During the shelling 25 Marines were killed and 126 wounded.

19 Oct—Operation Maui Peak, a combined operation involving the 7th Marines and 51st ARVN Regiment, which began on 6 October, ended in an area 11 miles northwest of An Hoa. The operation entailed the relief of Thuong Duc and claimed 203 enemy killed. Marines lost 28 killed and 148 wounded.

23 Oct—Operation Mameluke Thrust, conducted by elements of the 1st Marine Division and the 26th Marines, ended 25 miles southwest of Da Nang. The operation began on 18 May, and accounted for 2,730 enemy killed.

31 Oct—President Lyndon B. Johnson announced that at 8 a.m. EST, 1 November, all air, naval, and artillery bombardment of North Vietnam would cease.

16 Nov—Operation Garrard Bay, a battalion-sized search and clear operation conducted by elements of the 26th Marines, ended southeast of Da Nang. The operation resulted in 19 enemy killed and more than 1,700 suspects detained.

28 Nov—Operation Dawson River was launched in Quang Tri Province by elements of the 9th Marines. It was a multi-battalion search and clear operation.

7 Dec—Operation Taylor Common, a massive search and clear operation, began 10 miles west of An Hoa. The operation involved six Marine infantry battalions under the control of the 1st Marine Division.

9 Dec—Operation Napoleon/Saline, a search and clear operation under the control of the 3d Marine Division, was terminated southeast of Gio Linh. The operation began on 5 November 1967, and was combined with Operation Saline which began on 26 January. The operation accounted for 3,495 enemy killed, 106 prisoners of war, and 631 individual and 200 crew-served weapons captured. Friendly casualties were 396 killed and 2,134 wounded.

9 Dec—Operation Meade River was terminated 15 miles south of Da Nang. The operation began on 20 November under the control of the 1st Marine Division and accounted for 841 enemy killed and 71 members of the Viet Cong infrastructure captured. The Marines lost 95 killed and 306 wounded.

28 Dec—Camp Carroll, a major Marine combat base in northern Quang Tri Province, was deactivated after being in existence for more than two years. □1775□

Patrol member of 3d Battalion, 27th Marines, 1st Marine Division pokes into a haystack in an abandoned and shelled village in search of concealed enemy during a sweep mission on 16 April.



New Logo Commemorates Marines of World War II

by Henry I. Shaw, Jr.
Chief Historian

THE GENERAL OUTLINE of the division's efforts to celebrate the 50th anniversaries of significant Marine Corps activities in World War II was reported in this past summer's issue of *Fortitudine*. Since that time, a number of experienced Marine authors have volunteered or have been approached to join others already on board as the writer-researchers of the series of brief, popular histories envisioned. All of the division's historians have opted to write about at least one topic or campaign that interests them, although most would be willing to defer to a qualified "outside" volunteer with close personal experience or a research specialty in the topic.

During the periodic committee meetings of those people most involved in the planning of commemorative events, the layout and appearance of the histories has been thoroughly discussed. The raft of ideas for illustrations, formats, and the like have been turned over to the Publications Production Section, and the task of turning concept into

reality has fallen mainly on our graphic artist, W. Stephen Hill.

ONE IDEA THAT took hold firmly with everyone concerned was that we needed a symbol or logo that would unmistakably signify Marine Corps,



World War II, and the 50th anniversary. Mr. Hill came up with a number of alternatives, all turned down by the committee members, although not without

argument by various partisans. Not too long ago, however, Mr. Hill showed the "judges" a logo that met all the criteria. After minor refinements of type and image size, it was enthusiastically approved. The new symbol shows a silhouette of the Marine Corps Memorial set against large outlined numerals, "50th," with the legend "1941 WWII 1945" in reverse outlined letters reminiscent of incising, on the statue's base.

Letter envelopes for the History and Museums Division, to be introduced in January 1991, will bear the new logo. It also will appear on all relevant material that concerns the anniversary, supplementing but not displacing the familiar division logo reproducing the insignia on Marine Corps buttons, 1804 version. Although the new logo was developed specifically for the Marine Corps historical program, a clipsheet with four different sizes of it for use in reproduction is being printed and will be provided to Marine Corps activities on request to the Historical Center (Code HDS-1).