

FORTITUDIN

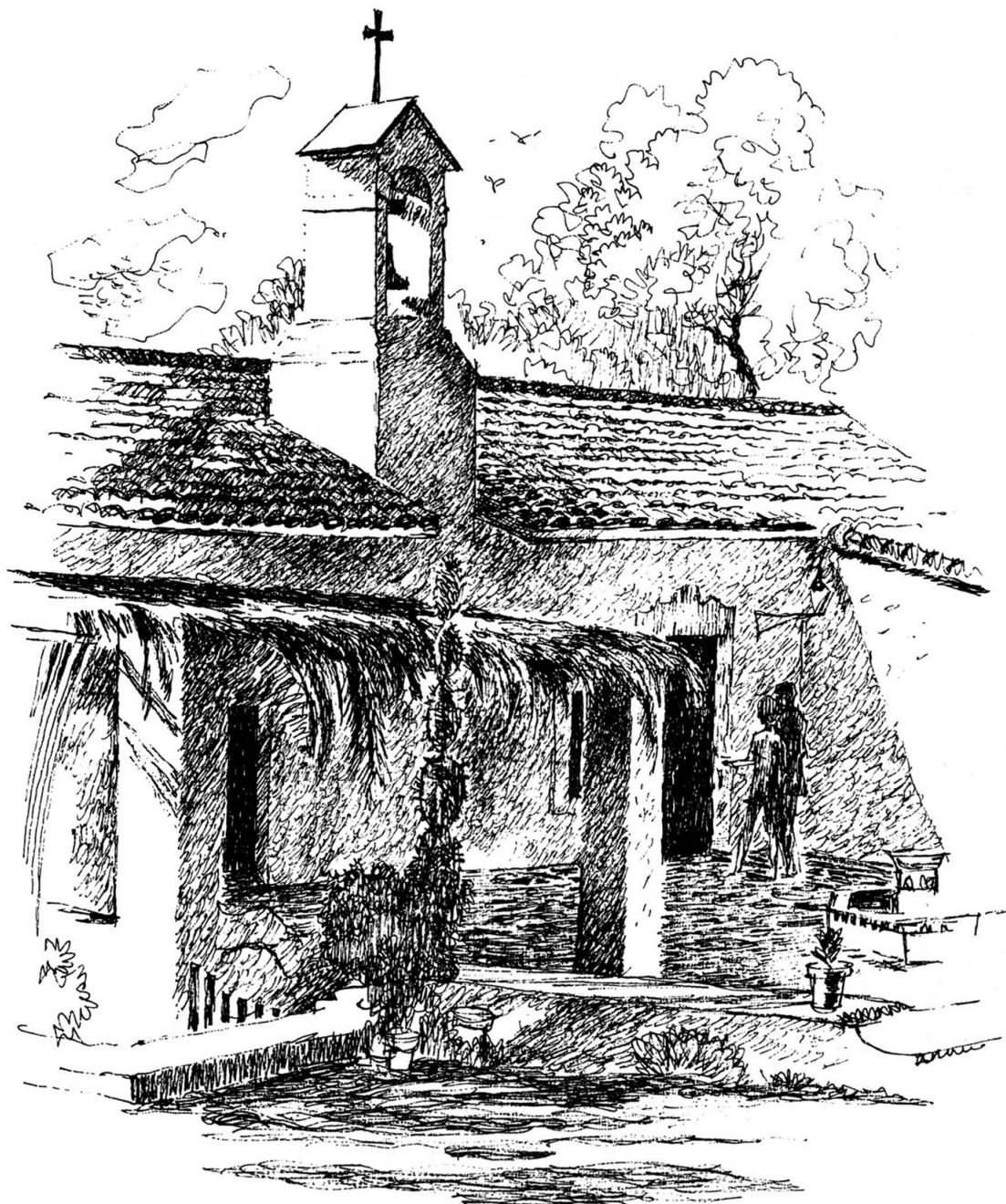
BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

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FALL 1996

NUMBER 2



J. Delaney '73

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Marine Corps Historical Center
Building 58, Washington Navy Yard
901 M Street, Southeast
Washington, D.C. 20374-5040
Telephone: (202) 433-3838, 433-3840, 433-3841

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FORTITUDINE

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Memorandum from the Chief Historian: Tokyo Odyssey

Benis M. Frank 3

Readers Always Write: Profiled Marine Compiled the Corps' 'Little Red Book' 9

Marine History Now Available World Wide, on the Web

Danny J. Crawford 10

Archives Sending Cuban Missile Crisis Papers to Storage

Yashica Best and Frederick J. Graboske 11

Awards of Doctoral and Master's Degree Fellowships at Center Announced

Charles R. Smith 11

Pendleton Salvages Historic Marine Chapel from Flood

Carrie Maffei 12

Acquisitions: Museum Gets Oscar Given to Marine Filmmaker

Jennifer L. Gooding 13

Historical Efforts of Marines in Bosnia Aided by Division

Col Dennis P. Mroczkowski, USMCR 14

Historical Quiz: The Navy Cross

Midn 2/c Richard M. Rusnok, Jr. 16

Records Searched for Origins of Gulf War Veterans' Ills

Maj Ray Celeste, Jr., USMC 17

Two New Titles Swell World War II Pamphlets Series

Charles R. Smith 18

Cochrane Papers Reveal Long and Colorful Naval Career

Amy Cantin Cohen 19

New Books: New Publications a Bonanza for Military History Readers

Jena Beth Antal 20

Answers to the Historical Quiz: The Navy Cross

Midn 2/c Richard M. Rusnok, Jr. 21

Mentioned in Passing: John Erskine, Linguist and Longtime Center Volunteer

Benis M. Frank 22

Number of Marine-Related Papers Presented at Historical Conference

Benis M. Frank 22

Marine Corps Chronology: January-June 1948

Robert V. Aquilina 23

Thriving College Intern Program Boosts Center's Goals

Charles R. Smith 24

ABOUT THE COVER

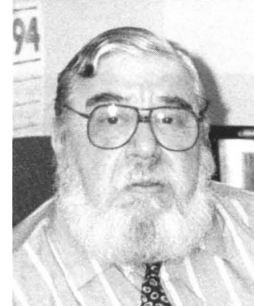
The chapel which is a part of the Ranch House complex at Camp Pendleton, California, is a true Marine Corps landmark, the scene of countless weddings, baptisms, and funerals of both renowned and lesser-known Marines. In June 1993 it was struck by a rampaging flood which took out one of its adobe walls, scattered its pews and other furnishings over a wide area, and buried its stained glass in inches of muck. Because of the interest and activism of a group of Pendleton volunteers, the chapel today appears once again as it did in Marine artist John DeGrasse's sketch, done in 1973, on the cover. Camp Pendleton writer Carrie Maffei describes the chapel restoration work beginning on page 12.

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Memorandum from the Chief Historian

Tokyo Odyssey



Benis M. Frank

FOR A PERIOD NOW, the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) and the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) Command and Staff College have been holding a series of what they jointly call "Military History Exercises" (MHX). The sites for these exercises have been in both the United States and Japan. This year, 15-22 February, LtGen Hiromu Fujiwara, JGSDF, commandant of the Staff College, and his assistant, MajGen Keiichi Ohnishi, hosted the activity at Camp Meguro in Tokyo, the site of the Command and Staff College Headquarters.

This year's topic was the Battle of Okinawa. Since this had been an American joint services operation involving Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Army Air Corps forces, BGen John W. Mountcastle, USA, the Chief of Army History, invited the heads of the other Service historical offices to send one of their historians to the exercise to present a paper concerning the role of that service in the campaign.

Then-Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, selected me inasmuch as I had coauthored with my predecessor as Chief Historian, Henry I. Shaw, Jr., the fifth and



The sign above the entrance to the Command and Staff College at Camp Meguro in Tokyo, and an elegant floral arrangement, welcomed participants to the 1996 Military History Exercise. Topic of the exercise was the 1945 battle for the island of Okinawa.

final volume of our red-backed, official World War II historical series—this one dealing with Okinawa, the end of the war, and the occupations of Japan and North China. In addition, I had written two other books dealing primarily with the role of the Marine Corps in the Okinawa operation.

GEN MOUNTCASTLE LED an American delegation consisting of Dr. John T.

Greenwood, chief of the CMH Field Programs and Historical Services Division; Dr. Gary J. Bjorge of the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; LtCol Conrad C. Crane of the U.S. Military Academy's History Department; Dr. Donald Laird, U.S. Army, Pacific, command historian; Dr. Peter Dulniawka, assigned to the 9th Theater Army Area Command, U.S. Army, Japan; William T. Y'Blood, Air Force History Support Office; and Dr. Edward J. Marolda, senior historian of the Naval Historical Center. Four interpreters were present: Ms. Yoshimi Allard, Defense Language Institute; Capt George Roszko, USA, 9th Army Reserve Command; LtCol Michael David, USAR; and LtCol Michael Beale, USA, who is the Fort Leavenworth liaison officer to the Staff College. I represented the Marine Corps.

The Japanese participants were members of the Ground SDF, plus a naval officer from the Maritime SDF and an aviator of the Air SDF. In addition, present were representatives from the National Institute for Defense Studies (NIDS), the National Defense Academy, and the Joint Staff College. One of the NIDS representatives who presented a paper was Dr. Hisashi Takahashi, chief of the 1st Military History Office of NIDS, who had been a

At Tokyo's Narita Airport, the Washington contingent, from left, Frank, Marolda, and Mountcastle, meet up with Crane of West Point, and an SDF guide and interpreter.





Before the exercise began, BGen John W. Mountcastle, Chief of Army History, left, paid a courtesy call on LtGen Hiromu Fujiwara, commandant of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force Command and Staff College. Cordiality was a constant for the week.

visiting professor at the University of California, San Diego, for several years. In addition, there were four other civilian participants, three of whom were retired JGSDF colonels, and the fourth a retired Air SDF major general.

After a 14-hour, non-stop plane trip from Chicago to Narita airport, we were met by LtCol Beale and several JGSDF officers who served as escorts and who took us to the New Sanno, which is a U.S. Army-built and U.S. Navy-run hotel. Since we were now 14 hours and a day ahead of the East Coast of the U.S., our body clocks needed readjustment. (Actually, it was

much worse returning from Japan to Washington.)

THE CORDIAL MEETING with the two Japanese majors who accompanied LtCol Beale was a harbinger of the courtesy and hospitality we were to receive from our Japanese hosts for the next eight days. I hadn't been in Japan since 1953, when I spent a week in Kyoto on R-and-R leave from Korea. On this 1996 trip over, I thought of the Smithsonian Institution's Enola Gay exhibit and the attendant hassle, and wondered how it had played in Japan and whether it was to affect this con-

ference in any way. I need not have been concerned. Our association with the Japanese officers and civilians at the MHX was objective and straightforward, as you shall see when I discuss the tone of papers that the SDF personnel presented. As the oldest member of the American party and the only veteran of the battle for Okinawa participating in the conference, it seemed to me that I was given special attention which was almost embarrassing. One other thing: it was planned that after the papers were presented, the MHX would move on to Okinawa itself for a tour of the battlefield sites. In considering the anti-American demonstrations breaking out on the island, our hosts thought this part of the exercise ill-advised, and so we didn't visit Okinawa.

The MHX began on the morning of 14 February, when our escorts arrived with vans to transport us to the Command and Staff College. Here we met our hosts, all of whom bowed when introduced, a gesture we all soon learned to emulate. We also soon discovered how well organized and managed the conference was to be. It was more than having an established schedule for the presentations, it also was having positions already indicated for the group photograph, which was one of the first items of business.

Next, we entered the conference room where we took our assigned seats, the Japanese delegation facing the American

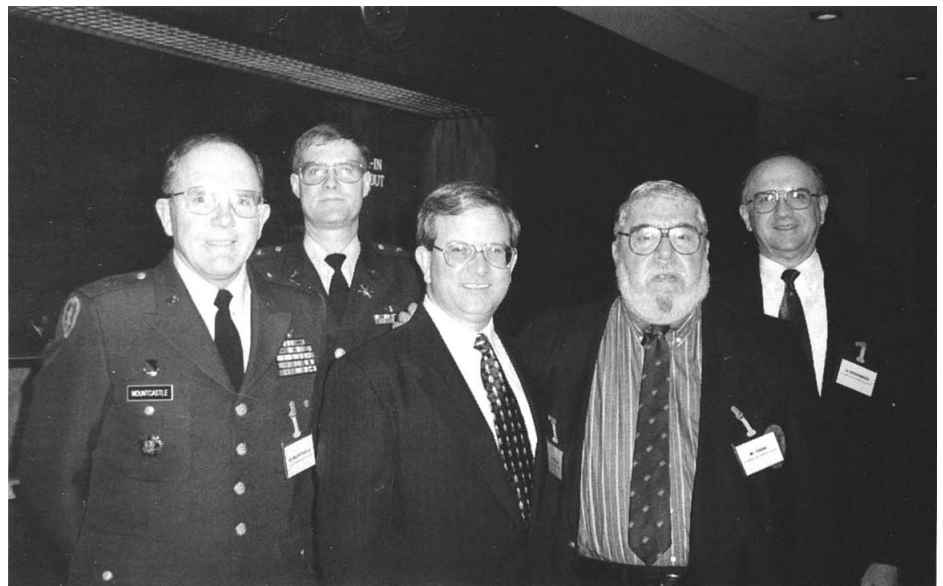
The first order of business of the first day was to photograph the participants in the Military History Exercise. All soon learned how well organized and managed the conference was to be; positions were already indicated for the group photograph. The format for the conference was that two presentations were given each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, one by an American presenter and one by a Japanese presenter. The Japanese participants courteously gave their talks in English.



one, and each member stood, was introduced, and, again, bowed. The format for the conference was that two presentations were given each day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, one by an American presenter and the other by a Japanese. Our papers had been translated into Japanese long before the conference and included in a conference notebook. The Japanese presentations were likewise translated into English and put into the notebook. Although our Japanese colleagues courteously gave their presentations in English, it was helpful to read the texts along with the talks. Following each presentation there was a period given over for questions and discussions, which were generally lively and wide-ranging.

AS I STATED EARLIER, the papers given by the Japanese were objective and frank. This became obvious as we heard, on 15 February, the first presentation by Dr. Takahashi, who spoke on "Despair or a Streak of Hope—The Situation of War Guidance in the Spring of 1945." Dr. Takahashi related the confusion of the *Imperial General Headquarters (IGHQ)* staff in Tokyo, discussed army-navy rivalries, and—following the fall of Saipan—the fall of the Tojo government. He also addressed the *IGHQ's* lack of firm intelligence of the situation in the Pacific and its inability to formulate realistically viable strategic plans to offset the Allied advance towards Tokyo. The other papers delivered by the Japanese delegation were as realistic and objective as this first one.

LtCol Crane, who holds a Ph.D. degree from Stanford University, spoke that after-



At the Japanese reception on the first night are, from left, BGen Mountcastle, LtCol Crane, Dr. Marolda, Mr. Frank, and Dr. Greenwood. Traditional customs were observed.

noon on "Echoes of Okinawa—The Impact of the Okinawa Campaign on U.S. Escalation of the War Against Japan." He concluded that the battle for Okinawa was a defining moment for American strategy in the Pacific, because American losses caused by a fanatic Japanese ground defense and *kamikaze* attacks strengthened U.S. resolve to achieve unconditional surrender. As a result, after Okinawa, "there were no more restraints to limit the escalation to total war against the enemy homeland."

On the first evening of the conference, Gen Fujiwara hosted his American guests at a reception. Toasts were exchanged and what may be a peculiarly Japanese custom became apparent. One did not fill one's own glass; one of the Japanese officers with whom you were talking would do it for you

and you would do the same for him. The result was to keep the glasses hospitably full at all times!

Dr. Marolda of the Naval Historical Center began the presentations on the second day with his paper, "Weathering the Divine Wind: The U.S. Navy and the Okinawa Campaign." He concluded that "while the battle for Okinawa was generally an example of cooperation among the American armed services, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army Air Forces disagreed about the enemy's *kamikaze* threat. Despite the Navy's entreaties, AAF leaders delayed concentrating their bombing attacks against the Japanese fields from which the *kamikazes* sortied against VAdm Raymond A. Spruance's Fifth Fleet." Marolda pointed out that once MajGen Curtis L. LeMay, commander of the XXI Bomber Command, recognized the seriousness of the threat against the fleet, he ordered his aircraft to hit *kamikaze* bases. Dr. Marolda also revealed the losses sustained by the fleet: 34 ships sunk; 368 others damaged; and more than 5,000 sailors killed.

One of the conference's four interpreters, Ms. Yoshimi Allard of the Defense Language Institute, looks on amused as Frank attempts to navigate a pair of lunchtime chopsticks.



THAT AFTERNOON'S presentation, "What Did the Imperial General Headquarters Try to Achieve Through the *Ten-Go* Air Operation," was given by Col Fujio Ina. I later learned that Col Ina's father had been killed in Philippines fighting. Incidentally, before the presentations began, Col Ina told me that he had read my paper and agreed with what I had written in my last paragraph: "In reliving



On Saturday's escorted tour, the exhibits seen at the Edo-Tokyo Museum were spectacular. This is one of the figures in the section devoted to the kabuki theater.

World War II during the recent 50th anniversary commemorations of the war, I am pleased not only for myself and our Allied forces that we didn't have to invade the Home Islands, but also for the people of Japan who would have suffered mightily had the Emperor not decided that the war should end."

Col Ina's paper was incisive and interesting to me because he presented some Japanese concepts and conclusions of which I was not aware previously. Essentially, the *Ten-Go* operation was planned to conduct decisive air battles against Allied invasion forces, mainly around the "South-West Islands," located in the forward area of Japan. This was to be an effort to defend Japan proper after the failure earlier of the *Sho-Go* set of operations. The success of *Ten-Go* would depend upon the close cooperation of the Japanese Army and Navy. Since this had not been accomplished in the war so far, there was only the hope of it being achieved at this time, when the fate of the Japanese Home Islands was at risk. *Ten-Go* was launched on 18 March 1945, with only some small degree of success, i.e., the

effect of the *kamikaze* raids on the U.S. fleet at Okinawa. Col Ina concluded: "The *Ten-Go* operation was the last battle between the two nations. It brought an end to the war before a final decisive battle occurred on Japan Proper, which allowed the people of both nations not to bear deep grudges later. Furthermore, the end of the *Ten-Go* Operation became the starting point for establishing today's close Japan-U.S. relations." Col Ina's was the last presentation of that week.

On Saturday, our hosts took us on a tour of two city attractions—the Edo-Tokyo Museum and the Yasukuni War Shrine. The museum is concerned with the history of Tokyo, or Edo, as it was known until 1868. The museum was modern in concept and exhibitry and well displayed what Edo must have been like. In one area of the Edo section a typical street, with houses and shops on both sides, was presented, and in the shops contemporary items were shown. By the 18th century, Edo had become one of the largest urban areas in the world. With the end of the 250-year reign of the Tokugawa *bakufu* reign, Edo was renamed Tokyo ("Eastern Capital"). Throughout the Tokyo section in the museum, you can see how the city emerged as one of the most heavily populated worldwide. One section of the Tokyo exhibit is given over to a display entitled "War and Reconstruction," which gave me some slight idea of how Japanese citizens fared in the war. According to the museum guidebook, "Museum exhibits ques-

tion the meaning of the war from various angles" And so they do.

FOR LUNCH, OUR HOSTS took us to a traditional *sumo* restaurant named Tomoegata, after the retired *sumo* wrestler who founded it. We were seated on cushions around a low table, in the middle of which was a large electrically heated stewpot used to cook the traditional meal of the wrestlers. This is *chanko nabe*, a stew of salmon and other fish, fried tofu, mushrooms, and other vegetables which I couldn't identify. The solid items were picked out of the stew with chopsticks, and the remaining liquid poured into small bowls. Noodles were placed into the remaining stew to finish up. It was altogether exotic and delicious. All of this was accompanied by *sake*, beer (Japanese, of course), and soda.

After this repast, we were taken to the *Yasukuni Jinja*, or Shrine, which was originally known as the *Tokyo Shokonsha*. The word *Shokonsha* means the shrine or place to which the "divine spirits of those who have made the great sacrifice are invited." Essentially, this is a shrine to all of the Japanese war dead of all ages. As I noted in a diary I was keeping of my Tokyo trip, the shrine is very impressive. After entering through the first Torii gate leading to the shrine we arrived at what is called "the Hand-Washing Place," where, according to tradition, we washed our hands and washed out our mouths. There were many

Everything was white and extremely quiet at the Yasukuni Shrine. White doves hovered and gathered as they were fed birdseed from a coin-operated machine nearby.





MajGen Daitche Shirosuke, center right, gave the group a guided tour of his museum, located on the shrine grounds. Among exhibits were an ohka, a human-piloted suicide bomb, and a cased diorama of a kamikaze raid on the U.S. fleet at Okinawa.

white doves there which it seemed to me could be spirits of those long past. It had snowed in Tokyo since morning, and the day was cloudy and overcast. All these things contributed to give a strange atmosphere to the place.

Close by to the shrine is a museum, *Yushukan*, which is dedicated to the memories of the war dead and contains "things memorial to the wars that this nation has fought, and some weapons from old and new ages." We were given a guided tour of the shrine museum by its head, MajGen Daitche Shirosuke. This place was established in 1882, and as Japan went through the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, and World War I, the facility was enlarged by continual remodeling and construction of an annex. The museum was quite cold when we visited it. While it holds a large collection of early Japanese weapons and armor, it also houses a number of exhibits dedicated to Japan's World War II heroes and events, with pictures, uniforms, medals, samurai swords, and other artifacts. In the large exhibit hall there was an impressive diorama depicting *kamikaze* attacks on the U.S. fleet at Okinawa, a *kaiten* (a human torpedo such as those found at Okinawa), as well as a World War II tank and a "Judy," a carrier-based, single-engined Aichi bomber.

THE MONDAY MORNING session of the conference began with Mr. Y'Blood's paper on "Air Support on Okinawa." Y'Blood related the story of the operations of

the Tactical Air Force, Tenth Army, and its Air Defense Command, both comprised primarily of Marine Corps units and headed by Marine general officers. He also spoke of the maturing of close air support on Okinawa and the control of that support by the Marine landing force air support control units. He concluded that close air support was successful at Okinawa, but that there were some ripples which still needed to be ironed out.

In the afternoon, LtCol Masahiro Kawai spoke about his considerable research into a relatively unknown Japanese unit when he discussed "The Operations of the Suicide-Boat Regiment in Okinawa." LtCol Kawai pointed out that while the *kamikaze* (Divine Wind) special air corps created within both the Japanese army and navy in late 1944, and the *Kaiten* (Herculean Task) suicide torpedo corps of the navy were well known, another special unit was not so well publicized. This was the army's suicide-boat regiments, which were organized and operated completely as a hidden force. They were neither publicized nor have they ever been researched to any great degree since the end of the war. One good reason, perhaps, is that they never achieved any great success, while their casualties were staggering. LtCol Kawai stated that "out of the total 1,800-member first-time Army 'special' shipping officer cadet corps, as many as 1,185 were killed in action." These special cadets were recruited in December 1943 from among the third- and fourth-grade students of the five-year Japanese high

school system, and were no more than 16 or 17 years old. LtCol Kawai pointed out that "in no other part of modern Japanese military history would one come across an instance where the minors constituted the vast majority of any operating group and so many of them were lost in battle." He indicated that he is now in the process of finishing a detailed account of the suicide-boat regiments, the background leading to their creation, and the actions of each. In his paper, he dealt with the role of the regiments at Okinawa.

Professor Yoshio Sugino-o of the National Defense Academy addressed the fate of Okinawan civilians in his paper, "Evacuation of Inhabitants on Okinawa." The sad fact of the matter is that well above 100,000 Okinawans died during the battle for their island. Some of this number were just caught in the middle of the fighting and could not get out of the way. Some civilians were killed as they were being evacuated by the Japanese to the southern part of the island. And yet others were sealed in caves by Americans who thought that they were enemy forces. Dr. Sugino-o discussed Japanese plans for protecting Okinawans before the American landing, their evacuation after the landing, and finally the several causes leading to civilian casualties.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dr. Greenwood read a paper, "The Battle of Okinawa: Various Aspects of Ground Opera-

At Wednesday lunch, LtCol Takeichi, with his calligrapher's brush, some paper, and ink, drew a beautiful example of his art.



tions," written by Dr. Arnold G. Fisch, Jr., also of the Army Center of Military History. Essentially, Dr. Fisch's paper provides a broad picture of the ground battle, and the grinding efforts on the part of both sides to succeed. He concluded: "In many ways, the battle for Okinawa came down to a struggle in which the basic tactical unit on each side was a pillbox supported by infantry." In the case of the Americans, it was an infantry-supported, fairly vulnerable, tank attack, while the Japanese used "almost invulnerable but immobile pillboxes, the fortified caves." He also validly noted that "For the average weary soldier or Marine, the battle of Okinawa, together with the earlier bloody struggle for Iwo Jima, ominously showed how difficult the final conquest of the Japanese home islands might be."

My presentation on the Marine role in the battle for Okinawa was given the morning of 21 February, which happened to be my 71st birthday. As I was about to begin my paper, I was pleasantly surprised by Col Hiroshi Shiraishi, chief of the Military History Branch of the Staff College, carrying in a birthday cake, with candles, and a tiny Marine Corps flag in the middle. What a nice and generous touch! I began my talk by thanking our hosts for their generosity and graciousness, and then I told them that some 51 years ago on Okinawa, never in my wildest imagination could I have ever thought that someday I would be giving a lecture about the battle to a group of Japanese officers in Tokyo. I also told them that this trip is undoubtedly the height of my professional career.

And then I delivered my paper. After discussing the Marine Corps order of battle for Okinawa, and the major aspects of the fighting vis-a-vis Marine units, I concluded by saying: "I was a member of the 1st Marine Division who fought on Okinawa. I had also participated in the battle for Peleliu, another fierce and costly fight" and that I was mightily relieved when I heard that the Empire of Japan had surrendered to the United Nations. "All that I could say was that I was mightily relieved, for I had been in the midst of two fiercely fought campaigns and emerged without a scratch. I was not so certain of this being the case, or of my own immortality, had I been part of the forces which were to invade Japan." I am positive that most of the troops in the Pacific or destined to be deployed to the Pacific for Operation

Olympic had the same mindset.

AT THE END OF my presentation, Dr. (formerly Col) Hara, director of the National Institute for Defense Studies Library, corrected an error that has existed for more than 50 years. He pointed out that Hagushi, the little town at the mouth of the Bishi Gawa, the river on Okinawa which served as the border between III Amphibious Corps and XXIV Corps in the landing, was really named Togushi. Apparently someone at the Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Areas, (JIC-POA), had mistranslated a Japanese map of the island, and so historians had been misnaming the town and the beaches over which the Tenth Army landed in 1945.

I was taken to a Chinese restaurant for lunch that afternoon by Professor Sugino-o and LtCols Ginjiro Takeichi and Kazumi Kuzehara, who had trained on Okinawa with Marines there. When we finished lunch, my hosts presented me with several gifts, and LtCol Takeichi, whom I learned was a member of the Calligraphers Guild in Tokyo, whipped out some paper, a brush, and ink, and designed a beautiful piece of calligraphic art for me. The main message reads from left to right, "Honor," and from right to left, "Glory." It is inscribed down the left, "To my big brother Ben Frank," and he signed his name with a flourish. What does one say to such generosity, except "thank you."

That afternoon we heard two emotion-

ally moving presentations by two Japanese veterans of Okinawa. The first was 76-year-old LtCol Tadashi Kojo, who was a captain and commander of the *1st Battalion, 22d Regiment*, in the battle around Shuri. He was captured and returned to Japan in March 1946. From 1947 to 1954, he was an interpreter/translator for U.S. Forces, Japan. In 1954, he enrolled in the JGSDF and was commissioned a captain. He retired in his present rank in 1970. The second veteran was 1stLt Yoshinaka Yamamoto, who lost his left arm in the Okinawa fighting. His arm was so badly injured that he removed it with his own sword, and buried both arm and sword. He owes his life to an Okinawan woman who carried him on her back to an aid station in the Japanese rear. One could see that our Japanese colleagues were very moved by what both of these survivors had to say, and so, too, was the American delegation.

AFTER THE TWO Japanese veterans of Okinawa spoke, as part of the closing of the conference, the Americans and the Japanese exchanged "presentos." Each of the U.S. representatives gave our colleagues something symbolic of their individual Services. Through the courtesy of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, I gave each of the Japanese a Marine Corps tie tac.

As we returned to our hotel to prepare for the evening reception, at the invitation

The only three veterans of the Battle of Okinawa meet at the conference. Mr. Frank shakes the hand of 1stLt Yamamoto as former battalion commander LtCol Kojo looks on. During the battle, Lt Yamamoto removed his own badly damaged arm with a sword.



of Dr. Hara, we visited his library/archives and were given a tour. We viewed some old and interesting documents which survived the bombing of Tokyo.

The final evening of our stay in Japan was marked by a reception the American delegation gave for our Japanese hosts. Both LtCol Kojo and Lt Yamamoto, and the latter's granddaughter, were present. Almost every member of the Japanese delegation wore the Marine Corps tie tac. It was with a warm feeling of collegiality that we toasted each other and looked forward to the next MHX, which is to be held in February 1997 in Washington, with the

battle for Saipan the theme.

Some odd thoughts about Japan: First of all, it is a given that all Japanese children are cute, and they are. Second, it seems as though everyone in Tokyo has a cellular phone and is calling everyone else in the street with it. The Tokyo traffic is horrific, but it is also that way in Washington, New York, and also Paris and London, I hear. I don't think that I would ever want to drive in Tokyo. The roads for the most part are very narrow, alleys most of them. Many Tokyo citizens drive as though they were get-away men. I noted that there were many new and expensive cars on the

roads and I was told that it can and does cost up to \$500 a month for a parking space, because space is so limited in Tokyo. This is obvious when you see the many extraordinarily narrow buildings and apartment houses in the city.

The trip back to Washington, with a stopover in San Francisco to change planes, was anticlimatic. It was difficult to sort out my thoughts on the homeward-bound journey. One could only hope that the conference and the meeting of new colleagues and friends was as meaningful for the Japanese as it was for me. □1775□

Readers Always Write

Profiled Marine Compiled the Corps' 'Little Red Book'

MAY HAVE HELPED FINANCES

Ms. Amy Cantin has written an interesting biographical profile of Col Luther Brown in her "Seniors Monitored Young Marine's Career, Papers Show" in the Winter-Spring 1996 *Fortitudine*.

However, she has missed what was undoubtedly Col Brown's most far-reaching accomplishment. He was the compiler of *The Marine's Handbook*, the mainstay of enlisted instruction from the mid-1930s through World War II. Generations of Marines learned the fundamentals of their trade from his "Red Book," as it was called. Written when he was a first lieutenant and probably at least in part motivated by his perennial financial problems, *The Marine's Handbook* was first published by the U.S. Naval Institute in 1934. Sale was authorized in all Marine Corps Post Exchanges (and purchase required of all recruits). It was in catechism format, that is, "*The Marine's Handbook* is a complete set of questions and answers on all subjects of training for Marine Corps enlisted personnel, as enumerated under Marine Corps Order Number 41."

The book had 25 chapters beginning with "The Service Rifle" and going through to "Combat Principles (Company)." The book went through at least seven editions and revisions, expanding to 30 chapters in 1940, by which time Brown was a major.

My memory fades a bit at this point, but I believe all this knowledge was available for a dollar.

After World War II Brown's "Red Book"

metamorphosed into the *Guidebook for Marines* published by the Leatherneck Association.

Careful Reader

EDITOR'S NOTE: "Careful Reader," a retired Marine with a seemingly encyclopedic knowledge of the Corps' customs and traditions, and who also values his privacy, has been firing off letters to Fortitudine from time to time for more than a quarter of a century.

SPLENDID ACQUISITION

I read of the donation of "Cates' Vented, Dented WWI Helmet" to the Marine Corps Museum (*Fortitudine*, Winter-Spring 1996). What an acquisition! I had read about this occurrence to Lt. Cates in other publications. I eagerly look forward to your publishing the history of Marines in World War I.

Robert A. Tunis
Globe, Arizona

TO THE DIRECTOR EMERITUS

I recently read, with interest and great admiration, your "Memorandum" on "Why You Should Study Military History" (*Fortitudine*, Fall 1995). It immediately called to mind a brief essay by President John F. Kennedy, published after his death in the February 1964 issue of "American Heritage." Fortunately, I am a pack-rat with reading material, and I was able to locate this 32-year-old volume and make the enclosed copy for you. I think your piece is as eloquent in its more specialized

ized analysis as President Kennedy's on history generally.

Frank S. Craig, Jr.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

EDITOR'S NOTE: President Kennedy began his American Heritage article with this paragraph: "There is little that is more important for an American citizen to know than the history and traditions of his country. Without such knowledge, he stands uncertain and defenseless before the world, knowing neither where he has come from nor where he is going. With such knowledge, he is no longer alone but draws a strength far greater than his own from the cumulative experience of the past and a cumulative vision of the future."

Just received my *Fortitudine* Fall 1995 issue and as usual it is great. Thank you and the Corps in Albany, Georgia, for sending it. The saddest thing I learned in this . . . issue . . . was the fact that we are losing you to retirement . . . You have more than earned your retirement but you are still going to be missed by all those who have come to enjoy the efforts you have put into your duties and especially your work in making *Fortitudine* such an excellent source of information . . . Congratulations on a career serving the United States for an amazing 55 years. You should be very proud. We are proud of you. I hope you will continue to keep in touch with *Fortitudine* and hopefully continue to contribute articles and share your thinking with us.

Clarence W. Martin
Bethany, Connecticut

Marine History Now Available World-Wide, on the Web

by Danny J. Crawford
Head, Reference Section

EARLIER THIS YEAR, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, inaugurated "MarineLink," the Corps' own home page on the World Wide Web. MarineLink provides access to a wide range of information about today's Marine Corps, including news releases from around the Corps, a fact file on current weapons and equipment, information on recruiting, and schedules of upcoming public events featuring Marine bands and ceremonial units.

Of particular interest to the history-minded is an ever-expanding body of histories, articles, fact sheets, and listings covering a wide range of topics, which are accessible by "clicking on" the history section of MarineLink. Among the more popular items found on MarineLink are lists of Marine Corps commandants, assistant commandants, and sergeants major; fact sheets on World War II, the Korean War, and Desert Storm; information on Marine Corps customs and traditions; and various lists of Marine Corps casualties and strengths spanning the Corps' history.

Prior to the establishment of MarineLink, a U.S. Marine Corps home page, begun in 1995, was housed and maintained by the Administration and Resource Management Division at the Navy Annex in Arlington, Virginia. Updates to the home page were difficult at that time, as such work had to be done manually, a slow, laborious process. Beginning in September 1995, an Internet Working Group was convened at HQMC to look for ways to enhance the dissemination of Marine Corps information and to formalize the process for selecting appropriate materials for the Internet.

UNDER THE DIRECTION of Maj Elizabeth Kerstens of the Public Affairs Division, the group made progress toward the goal of direct, easily updated, Marine Corps participation in DefenseLink, the Department of Defense's official World Wide Web information service. DefenseLink is accessible via web browsers, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, at:

<http://www.dtic.dla.mil/defenselink/>

In December 1995 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Head-

quarters Marine Corps and the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC) on housing the Marine Corps' home page at DTIC at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. By agreeing to house a Lotus Notes-equipped server (provided by the Marine Corps) on their premises, this agreement with DTIC would allow the Marine Corps to automatically update home page items through Lotus Notes.

By late January of this year, MarineLink was up and running and by the early reviews was a huge success. The following are a sampling of some of the comments received during MarineLink's first few months of operation:

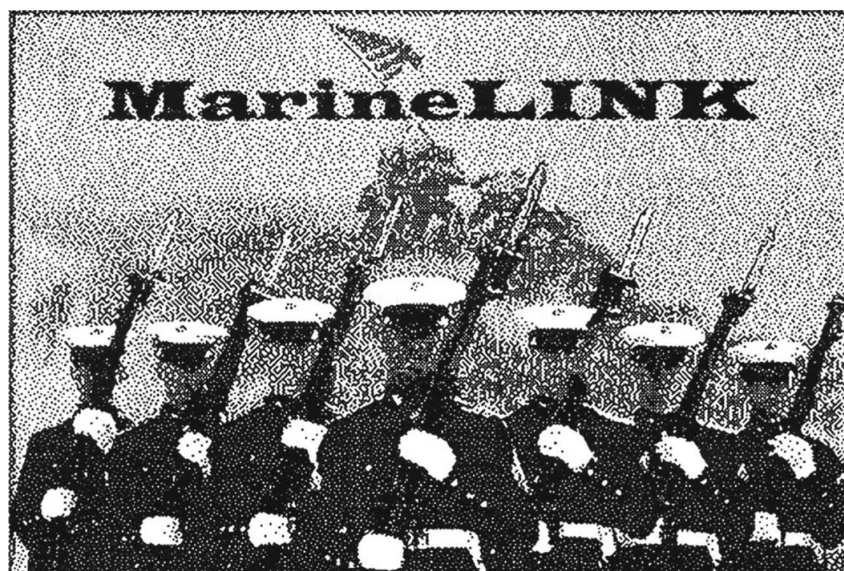
"Nice to see the Corps online and into the 21st century. Keep up the good work."

"A most excellent page!"

Visit MarineLink at:

<http://www.usmc.mil/>

New information is being added daily, sometimes hourly. Among the items to be added to the Marine Corps history section of MarineLink in the coming weeks are an updated list of Marine deployments since World War II, a brief history of tanks in the Marine Corps, and a number of articles dealing with Marine operations in Vietnam. You can also download the "The Marines' Hymn," as played by the Marine band. □1775□



From the halls of Montezuma, to the shores of Tripoli, We fight our country's battles in the air, on land and sea. First to fight for right and freedom, and to keep our honor clean; We are proud to claim the title of United States Marine.

-The Marines' Hymn-

**Welcome to MarineLINK, the official
WWW information service of the United States
Marine Corps.**

News: News about the Marine Corps.

Opportunities: Recruiting information and other opportunities within the Marine Corps.

Public Events: Marine Corps events open to the public, including Marine Band performances.

Fact File: Fact sheets on Marine Corps weapons and equipment systems.

Archives Sending Cuban Missile Crisis Papers to Storage

by Yashica Best, *Center Intern*
and Frederick J. Graboske, *Head, Archives Section*

MARINE CORPS records held in the Archives Section related to the Cuban Missile Crisis are now being sent to storage, as new ones dealing with Caribbean refugee issues are arriving.

The missile crisis started when intelligence reports reached Washington in September 1962 confirming that the Soviet Union was building missile sites in Cuba. The Kennedy Administration determined that the presence of Soviet missiles was an intolerable threat to the security of this country; the President demanded their immediate removal. The launch sites were not yet operational, so they did not yet pose an actual threat, but the intelligence experts estimated that the sites would reach operational status by the end of the year. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of Cuba to prevent the delivery of any more missiles or of materials for the launch sites. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev backed down. Soviet freighters displayed the missiles on their decks as they were removed from the island; this process was complete by December. The crisis probably was the closest the two great powers ever came to nuclear war.

These were very dramatic weeks. The United Nations Security Council debated the issue and the debates were televised nationally. Pictures of the missile sites were shown to the world. An "invasion force"

was assembled rapidly in south Florida. Six Latin American nations sent naval vessels to join in the blockade of Cuba. Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles in exchange for Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba and for the removal of American missiles from Turkey by 1964.

THE MARINE CORPS played a role in preparations for the "invasion" of Cuba. The Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board has requested that the military services turn over to them the records of this aborted operation. In order to accommodate this request we have photocopied all of our records, a total of 2 cubic feet. A set of copies of the records will go to the Board and will become a part of its permanent records in the National Archives. The originals will be retired to storage at the Archives' Records Center at Suitland, Maryland, where they will remain a part of the permanent record of the Marine Corps.

More than 30 years later Cuba again became important to Marine commanders. In 1994 thousands of refugees fleeing Castro's Cuba in flimsy craft were brought to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo, Cuba. Additional thousands of Haitians fleeing their poverty-stricken nation also were brought there. Marines stationed in Guantanamo were tasked with the

problems of sheltering and feeding these individuals as part of Operation Sea Signal 94. One cubic foot of records of these humanitarian efforts were collected for us by a former member of the Historical Center staff, Capt David A. Dawson.

The Sea Signal 94 records provide an excellent example of cooperation between a command historian and the History and Museums Division. When a command historian such as Capt Dawson takes the time to gather and preserve the minute records of operations, the records are maintained as part of the history of the Marine Corps. Marines often are deployed to provide assistance in the wake of natural disasters or to extract American citizens from zones of armed conflict. Seldom are detailed accounts of these activities forwarded to us. If units are to receive proper historical credit for the work performed, the commanding officer and command historian must ensure that complete and accurate documentation is created and sent to the History and Museums Division.

A shipment of hundreds or thousands of pages to us via the chain of command should be preceded by an e-mail or letter notifying us of the shipment, and records should be shipped separately from the command chronology, which must be forwarded via the chain of command.

□1775□

Awards of Doctoral and Master's Degree Fellowships at Center Announced

by Charles R. Smith
Secretary, Marine Corps Historical Foundation

THE MARINE CORPS Historical Foundation's 1996 General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Dissertation Fellowship was awarded to Zhiguo Yang, a doctoral candidate in history at the University of Maryland, College Park. A native of Tsingtao, China, Mr. Yang completed graduate studies at Beijing University before coming to the United States. His dissertation will examine the influence on the Chinese Civil War of the Marine Corps' occupation of Tsingtao from 1945 to 1949, first led by then-MajGen Shepherd as commander of the 6th Marine Division.

A second, partial Dissertation Fellowship was awarded to John Cashman of

Boston College for his study of a little-known episode in Marine Corps history, the 19th-century interventions at Navassa Island. This small, American-owned island, located midway between Jamaica and Haiti in the Windward Passage, was mined for phosphate after the Civil War using, and often abusing, contract laborers from the United States. Riots and irregularities prompted several visits by Marine landing parties, with the most serious occurring in October 1889, as a result of a breakdown in order and health standards.

Maj Timothy J. Jackson, USMCR, received the Lieutenant Colonel Lily H.

Gridley Master's Thesis Fellowship for his proposed thesis: "Special Trust and Confidence: Command Relationships in Northern I Corps Sector of the Republic of Vietnam, 1967-1968." Currently serving on active duty with the II Marine Expeditionary Force at Camp Lejeune, Maj Jackson is pursuing his graduate studies at Western Carolina University at Cullowhee. A second Master's Thesis Fellowship was awarded to Scott D. Welch of Pepperdine University for a thesis on Marine Corps humanitarian and disaster relief missions. The Marine Corps' recent involvement in a number of these missions raises the level of current interest in this topic. □1775□

Pendleton Salvages Historic Marine Chapel From Flood

by Carrie Maffei
Camp Pendleton

IT WAS MORE THAN THREE years ago when a river of water raged over a levee, across the grounds, and through the walls of the chapel of the Santa Margarita Ranch House complex on Camp Pendleton. The ranch house, which is home to the I Marine Expeditionary Force commanding general, and the bunkhouse, which serves as a museum to visitors, sustained minimal water damage. The chapel did not fare so well.

"Nothing could have prepared me for what I saw the morning after the flood," said Episcopal Chaplain R. Stephen Powers. Pews and other furnishings and articles were strewn about the chapel; some of them were carried outside and came to rest several hundred yards away. The chapel, which had been the subject of change throughout its long existence, had only recently experienced what many thought would be its final renovation.

As the articles were recovered, and a contracted survey team deemed the structure salvageable, thoughts of a reconstruction project for the historic chapel brewed. "There wasn't money readily available to

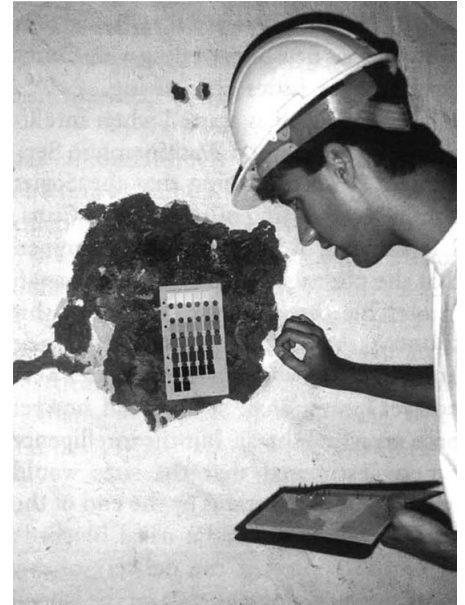
All but one of the stained glass panels swept out in the flood were located in the thick residual mud. Photo from June 1993 shows the chapel missing one of its walls.

reconstruct, so we got together to keep the hopes of reconstruction alive," Ann Rothwell, chairwoman of "The Friends of the Chapel," said. The non-profit organization raised nearly \$30,000 through fund-raisers and private donations. In addition, a \$100,000 grant from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management Program was approved.

COL JOHN H. ROBERTUS, USMC (Ret), former assistant chief of staff for facilities, noted that the structure was not only an historic site, but also an actively used chapel at the time of the flood. Once the State Historic Preservation Office gave the go-ahead to begin work, the work force, consisting of volunteers, base facilities personnel, and an outside consulting element, began "to reconstruct the chapel, while salvaging as much of the original material as possible," according to the base historian at the time of reconstruction, Nick Magalouis.

The project sparked a wealth of interest. Volunteers with special abilities dedicated their time and talents in a variety of ways—from labeling artifacts and photos

The now fully restored chapel glistens in the California sun. Organizers of a group called The Friends of the Chapel raised \$30,000 in donations toward the restoration. The building was constructed in 1810, making it the oldest one on Camp Pendleton.



Volunteers took accurate readings of the color and consistency of the chapel's adobe walls as part of the conservation process.

to replicating missing artifacts. Carpenters, painters, masons, sheet metal workers, electricians, heavy equipment operators, and other specialists worked endlessly to rebuild the chapel, according to Hunter Newman, project manager. Because many





First services to be held in the Santa Margarita Ranch House Chapel since the 1993 flood took place on Christmas Eve, 1995. Volunteers—carpenters, painters, masons, sheet metal workers, electricians, and other specialists—made the reopening possible.

members of the team had no experience in historical preservation, the base facilities and the consulting team worked hand-in-hand to maintain the historical integrity of the structure, the most demanding facet of the task, Newman said.

To help remedy any misgivings, the crew was provided an on-site library of literature from the U.S. Department of Interior to ensure that the historical nature of the site was maintained. Wayne

Donaldson, the consulting architect, and Magalousis conducted presentations for the workers, underscoring the special conservation procedures required to complete the project.

THE BASE WORKERS, as well as the volunteers and supporters of the project, really rallied together to reconstruct this historical building in a first-rate way, Magalousis said.

Acquisitions

Museum Gets Oscar Given to Marine Filmmaker

by Jennifer L. Gooding
Registrar

AN "OSCAR," the figurine representing an award by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, was recently donated to the Marine Corps Museum by B. R. Hendricks of Shreveport, Louisiana. This Oscar represents an honorary award to Mr. Hendricks' brother, the late Col William L. Hendricks, USMCR (Ret), for his "patriotic service in the production of the Marine Corps film 'A Force In Readiness.'"

Col Hendricks received the Oscar at the 34th annual Academy Awards presentations in 1961 for his "outstanding patriotic service in the concept, writing, and production of the Marine Corps film, 'A Force In Readiness,' which has brought honor to the Academy and the motion picture industry." The film is a 26-minute short documentary in Technicolor that is narrated by actor Jack Webb. A 1961 *Var-*

iety Weekly review states that the film shows the "streamlined and supercharged condition of the modern Marine Corps and its instant readiness in the event of enemy aggression."

Col Hendricks was a vice-president of Warner Brothers Studio and wrote and produced many other films that depicted the Marine Corps, including "The John Glenn Story" (1962), which was nominated for an Academy Award, and "A Story of Old Glory" (1967), which received a Freedoms Foundation award.

A copy of "A Force In Readiness" is maintained at the Visual Information Repository of the Archives Branch, Marine Corps Research Center, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, and is in relatively good condition.

The Museum received a donation from Col Hendricks' estate in 1992 that consist-

After the last adobe brick was in place, and the bell tower was fixed on the clay-shingled roof, the work force put the finishing touches on the chapel interior. Christmas Eve 1995 marked the first services in the 19th-century building in almost two years. With the arrival of the holiday season, which often represents new life and renewed hope, Chaplain Powers said the rededication could not have come at a better time. "I think the opening of the reconstructed chapel was like a resurrection, because something very meaningful that was nearly destroyed, was brought back to life."

On 1 May 1995, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, was honored to receive the California State Governor's Award for Historic Preservation for its work on the chapel project. According to Governor Pete Wilson, through its efforts the chapel project's work force has brought Pendleton, and the state, "... closer not only to a fuller understanding of the past but also to a clearer vision of the future."

The chapel once again serves as a fully functioning house of worship, hosting Sunday services, weddings, baptisms and other religious events. It has resumed its status as an important stop in interpreting the California and Marine Corps heritage on the tour of the historic Santa Margarita Ranch House complex. □1775□



Col Hendricks' "Oscar" joins collection. ed of several rare specimens of shoulder arms and edged weapons from the American Civil War, as well as some other accoutrements from the same period. □1775□

Historical Efforts of Marines in Bosnia Aided by Division

by Col Dennis P. Mroczkowski, USMCR
Head, Field Operations Branch

COMPLEX PROBLEMS require innovative solutions; it certainly has proven to be so with the historical coverage of the current U.S. operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The war in Bosnia has been watched by the members of the Marine Corps Historical Center's Field Operations Branch since at least the summer of 1992. In the three years that followed, as the fighting increased in intensity and as the need for intervention became more evident, the question of how events in the region might affect the Corps and the members of the unit became ever more important. We began such preparation as could be done in the midst of an uncertain situation; briefings on Bosnian history and current operations were scheduled for drill meetings, books and articles were read, and individual records were updated in case of a call for deployment.

Such a call increased from being just a possibility in October 1995. The situation in Bosnia had changed dramatically. The Bosnian Serbs, heretofore recalcitrant, were now prepared to seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict. At the same time, it was recognized that the UN-led Protection Force would have to be replaced with a stronger force which could ensure compliance with the Dayton Peace Accords. This new force would be formed around NATO, and would therefore require the participation of the United States. It also was at this time that the Joint History Office had scheduled one of its biannual training conferences. The conference's main purpose was to introduce the historians of the unified commands, who would discuss their programs.

Dr. Bryan van Sweringen, the historian for the United States European Command (USEUCOM), presented what he then saw as the necessity for gathering the documentation for the upcoming operation on a theater-wide scale. Only in this way could he be certain of the completeness and accuracy of the historical record. He foresaw the need to divide the theater into levels, with specific responsibilities at each. These would extend from USEUCOM through the forces which would actually make up the American portion of

the "Implementation Force." Dr. van Sweringen saw the requirement for an individual to oversee and coordinate this large collection effort.

IN MID-DECEMBER, I received orders to report to Camp Lejeune on 2 January for active duty in support of Operation Joint Endeavor. Camp Lejeune was to be the first stop in the mobilization process which ultimately would bring me to the headquarters of USEUCOM, in Stuttgart,

Germany. After initial processing with the Marine Corps and the drawing of special cold weather clothing and a weapon. I reported to Fort Benning, Georgia, along with a half dozen other mobilized Marines, for additional training. By this time the operation was well underway, and all who were processing through Fort Benning were eager to move on to their destinations. By 13 January, I arrived at Stuttgart, ready to take up my new duties.

I earlier had contacted Dr. van Swerin-

Col Mroczkowski stands at the war-damaged Srbija Hotel in Sarajevo, in use as the headquarters of the Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps, composed of three multinational divisions. The colonel outlined a historical program for the command.

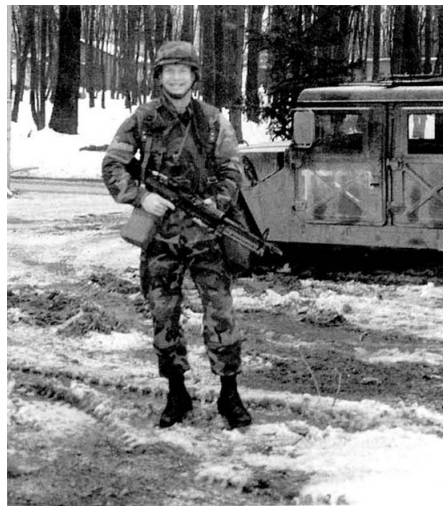


gen and discussed with him how we should form the “architecture” of the historical collection effort. As it turned out, these initial ideas were sound, although as I discovered on my arrival they were off in a few minor details. The ideas had to be related to the realities of the military structures of the operation itself. These were complex, and worked through two distinct chains of command.

The first chain was national. It extended from USEUCOM through the service components (Marine Forces Europe and, U.S. Army Europe, as examples) and to such U.S. units, assets, and organizations which had been designated to support the operation. Within this chain, at the component level, were historians who were charged to record their service’s contributions. The lines of authority and manner of cooperation with these historians were relatively clear and unambiguous.

LESS SO WAS the second chain. This was the NATO structure. As this was a NATO-led operation, those U.S. forces which were contributed to the Implementation Force were transferred to NATO and were no longer under USEUCOM command. Interestingly, there were several historians working in this chain, all Americans. For instance, Dr. Gregory Pedlow is the historian for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Mons, Belgium. Capt James Williams, USNR, is the historian for the Implementation Force. The Army had several of its Military History Detachments in the theater, mostly with MultiNational Division North (MNDN), the United States’ main contribution to the operation, created around the 1st Armored Division. Since most of these historians were actually in the field, their efforts were vital to the coverage of the operation. However, there was no authority for command or control of these individuals who were attached to NATO.

The answer lay in the drafting and publication of a Letter of Instruction, which was prepared by late January and directed to the service component historians and their subordinate organizations. The main purpose of the document was to describe the limits of authority at each level of the theater, and to describe a manner in which all would work to a common goal, even while achieving our individual historical responsibilities. By making all players aware of how the others were working, and



A U.S. Marine in Bosnia is a young officer whom Col Mroczkowski met at his deployment from Camp Lejeune, and whom he encountered again on his tour in Europe.

how the USEUCOM historian saw the centrality of his office, we could be assured that there would be no confusion about who was responsible at each level. The letter also showed the critical role played by the historians working on the NATO side, and again provided a framework for cooperation and mutual support. Dr. van Sweringen had already created a good working relationship with all of the component historians and the SHAPE historian as well. Through a series of annual meetings and discussions, these individuals had met and worked together before. They were therefore agreeable to the proposals of the LOI, and to the introduction of yet another player into the historical structure.

This was the Bosnia Field History Documentation Project Officer, which would be my main position in support of the operation. Dr. van Sweringen and I had discussed the broad outlines of such a position before my arrival. Essentially, this position would work throughout the theater, gathering and monitoring the documentation of the operation. This would include the “hard-copy” and electronic messages and correspondence generated and received by the USEUCOM headquarters, interviews conducted with principal staff members, and an annotated chronology to be prepared at the end.

AMONG THE FIRST TRIPS I made were ones to visit with the U.S. Air Force Europe historian, Dr. Thomas Snyder, and the U.S. Army Europe historian, Mr. Bruce Siemon. From these colleagues I learned

how their individual programs were structured, and where their historians were located in the theater. My next, and final, piece of preparation was to attend another training course. This one focused on such topics as mine identification and awareness, and first aid. Completing this course “certified” me for travel into the area of operations and for work with NATO forces.

For the next 14 weeks, my time was divided among headquarters at USEUCOM and the various American and NATO headquarters throughout Italy, Croatia, Bosnia, and Hungary. When I could, I visited with the historians working with NATO or with the soldier-historians in the field. While I was prepared to offer any needed guidance, I found all of these individuals motivated and professional, with comprehensive programs in place and functioning. It was also heartening to see how closely integrated some of the Army’s teams were with their commands. It has always been a major goal of the Field Operations Branch that our Marine historians develop a sense of trust and confidence with the staff of the units they support.

Much of the work I accomplished in the field fell into that category of assistance which was an important part of my central position. With more than 60,000 troops assigned to the operation, there was more than enough work for the few historians. Where necessary, I helped to cover some of the more remote commands, reviewing documents and conducting recorded interviews. Such work brought me to the headquarters of Allied Forces South, in Naples, Italy; to the U.S. National Coalition Cell in Zagreb, Croatia; the headquarters of the Implementation Force in Sarajevo, Bosnia; the headquarters of the Communication Zone Forward in Split, Croatia; and the Army’s intermediate support base in Tazsar, Hungary.

ONE ASPECT OF my position I defined for myself. I was the only Marine historian operating in the theater. Therefore, I had determined that I would make a special attempt to record the efforts and contributions of the Corps. I had already known that the Marine presence would be limited to a Marine Expeditionary Unit in the Adriatic as the theater reserve and two fixed-wing squadrons stationed in Aviano, Italy. But I was not prepared for the num-

ber of *individual* Marines who were contributing expertise and special skills at every level. From Stuttgart to Naples, and from Zagreb to Split, I found Marines and interviewed as many as I could to gain the full story of what the Corps was bringing to this joint operation.

There were two personally gratifying results of this aspect of my duties. First, I found that the old tradition of the Corps taking care of its own was alive and well. Everywhere I travelled and met another Marine, I was welcomed and provided with any assistance needed. Camaraderie continues. Second, although I was in a joint billet, I confess to enough service pride to have been pleased to see the amount of expertise which all of these individuals were contributing.

One portion of my duties, recognized even prior to mobilization, was the likely requirement to fill any "gaps" in the historical coverage. It was evident that the major headquarters were covered by their own resident historians. The one important level not so covered was the Allied Command Europe Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC), headquartered in Sarajevo. This corps contains the three multinational divisions. Its headquarters is composed of a combined staff representing all NATO nations and some non-NATO allies. Its history is thus critical to the overall history of the operation. However, it is a NATO organization, for which the British Army is the framework nation. Dr. Pedlow, the SHAPE historian, contacted the British Ministry of Defence and the chief of staff of the ARRC, and approval was received

for me to help with the documentation of this headquarters.

On my first trip to the ARRC I outlined an historical program for the command. This initial visit also was used to make a quick "inventory" of the headquarters organization, determining what work was being performed in the various sections and what records were being kept. Thereafter, as I would visit the ARRC, I would review documents and make a summary of the most pertinent ones as the start of an annotated chronology of the operation. I also conducted a few interviews with staff members.

ALTHOUGH THE British Army has no field historians, I did make contact with Dr. John Harding, an historian with the British Ministry of Defence. He and I arranged to meet during one of my visits to the ARRC, and we discussed how we could work together. This was one of the first times that the British Army had sent an historian to the field, even if only for a short time, but I believe that it may be the start of a tradition of cooperation and collaboration between the historical services of the two countries.

By mid-May my replacement, LtCol Bruce Zophy, USA, had arrived in Germany. After a few days of briefing him about his duties, I began the return to civilian life by retracing my steps along the demobilization process. This was also a time for me to take stock of all that I had been involved with for nearly five months. I recognized two features of this experience which might be of value to the future of

the Historical Center's Field Operations Branch.

First of these was the validation of the position of the Bosnia Field History Documentation Project Officer. Although I had worked as a field historian before, this was the first time I was working from a CINC headquarters, and in which I had the opportunity to see an operation from the perspective of so many different levels. This in turn provided me with a very comprehensive view of the operation, as I saw decisions and actions being handled at each step of the chain of command. I was able to use this to interpret the importance of documents I was collecting, to more critically prepare the chronology, and to ask more relevant questions during interviews.

Second, I was greatly impressed with the extent to which jointness has become the norm of operation within our military structures. I have already mentioned the large number of Marines assigned throughout the theater. But for me, the important fact is that these individuals were selected for their abilities, knowledge, and expertise. In these circumstances it is the qualification of the person, not the cut or color of the uniform which is of value. Therefore, my presence as a Marine officer, working as an historian during this operation, was neither inappropriate nor unusual. As our armed forces continue to work together in such a highly integrated manner at unified commands, joint task forces, and within combined commands, I can easily foresee the need for more Marine historians at these levels. □1775□

Historical Quiz

The Navy Cross

by Midn 2/C Richard M. Rusnok, Jr.
United States Naval Academy
Reference Section Intern

1. When was the Navy Cross established?
2. Describe the Navy Cross Medal.
3. How have the criteria for receiving a Navy Cross changed over the years?
4. Approximately how many Navy Crosses have been awarded to Marines?
5. What Marine holds the record for the most Navy Crosses?
6. Which Secretary of the Navy earned a Navy Cross in Vietnam?
7. How many former Commandants have received the Navy Cross?
8. What famous Marine Raider earned three Navy Crosses?
9. What other medals are equivalent to the Navy Cross in the other services?
10. Gen Lewis W. Walt, former Assistant Commandant, was awarded how many Navy Crosses?

(Answers on page 21)

Records Searched for Origins of Gulf War Veterans' Ills

by Maj Ray Celeste, Jr., USMC
Department of the Navy Gulf War
Declassification Project Director

ON 22 MARCH 1995, the Deputy Secretary of Defense made an historic first step for the United States Government by signing the DoD Initiative on Persian Gulf War Veterans Illnesses. In this action memorandum, he outlined four major initiatives:

- Establishment of an investigative team "to analyze and expedite the provision of information to the public on reports of exposure, with the primary focus on chemical and biological warfare."
- Establishment of a toll-free "800" telephone number "staffed for people who want to report Persian Gulf War incidents that might have resulted in an illness."
- Establishment of a declassification effort to support the investigative team's effort and to declassify operational records that have health-related issues in them for publication on the World Wide Web.
- Establishment of a DoD senior-level oversight panel chaired by the Deputy Secretary. The oversight panel members include the Principal Deputy Assistant to the Secretary for Atomic Energy, the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Under-Secretary of the Army, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Security, and the Deputy Director for Current Operations, Joint Staff.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY assigned the following DoD officials responsibility for locating, reviewing, and declassifying all intelligence, operational, and medical records: the Secretary of the Army for all operational records; the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs for all medical records; and the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency for all intelligence records.

The search is for health-related information that may offer some insight into the possible causes of "Gulf War Syndrome." The three officials above have the authority to task Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified Combatant Commanders, and the DoD components, as necessary, for records information.

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to request personnel and other resource support from the Secretaries of the Navy and the Air Force for the purpose of financing the assigned task on a fair share basis.

The intent of the effort is to help Gulf War veterans who suffer from "Gulf War Syndrome" and their families. We are attempting to declassify expeditiously as many health-related documents in operational records as possible by 31 December. If documents cannot be declassified in full, they will be redacted. Other areas of redaction are Privacy Act/Freedom of Information areas such as social security numbers, dates of birth, etc.

OUR PRIORITY FOR processing is to declassify/release documents relating to the possible causes of Gulf War illnesses. It is important to note the third "S" in illnesses. There has been no single illness identified, but rather a series of illnesses which may or may not be related. We are providing source documents to the investigative team, which analyzes the information. At the close of this year it will report on the findings of its analysis. Our declassified documents are released on the World Wide Web (WWW), on the "GulfLink" home page. The World Wide Web site address is: <http://www.dtic.dla.mil/gulfink/index.html>. GulfLink can also be accessed via MarineLink (the Marine Corps' home page). There is an icon located on the bottom of MarineLink's cover page.

There are a number of other efforts going on in conjunction with ours. The Department of Army, Department of the Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and U.S.

Central Command are all working from the same orders.

DOD IS MAKING an historic first step to be as open and responsible as possible to our veterans and active/Reserve component personnel. We have encountered many problems, but we have made great progress. Department of the Navy (DON) has provided us with the resources to make our efforts viable. Only time will show how successful those efforts will be.

We are going out with an unprecedented Gulf War operational/medical records recall. Marine Corps and Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BuMed) messages stress the priority given to this effort by the Commander-in-Chief. The messages state clearly that any record that possibly could shed some light on why a service member could have gotten ill must be sent to HQMC or BuMed for further analysis.

We are seeking records such as unit-administered inoculations, any evidence of service members being exposed to contaminated water or food or animal carcasses, and operational records of units which had come into contact with enemy prisoners of war.

Additionally, BuMed, at the direction of the Navy Surgeon General has been tasked by the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs to locate, collect, and, if necessary, declassify all Navy and Marine Corps medical records from Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The types of records sought include messages, command or locally written policies and procedures, reports, lesson-learned studies, handwritten or computer-generated activity logs, sick call and immunization clinic logs, and other types of documents containing the information described. □1775□

LAVs of the 2d LAI Battalion move past burning oil wells in Kuwait near the end of Operation Desert Storm, the period for which relevant Marine Corps records are needed.



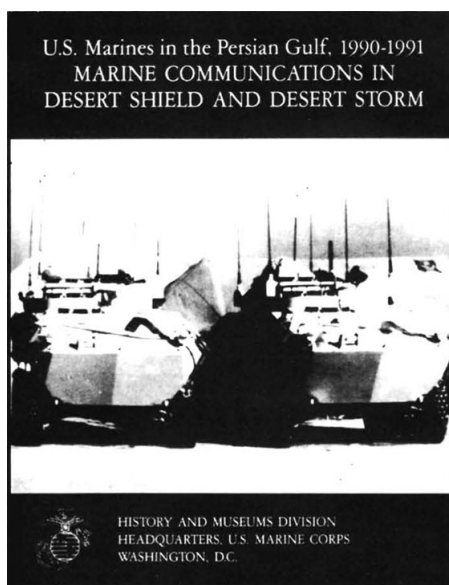
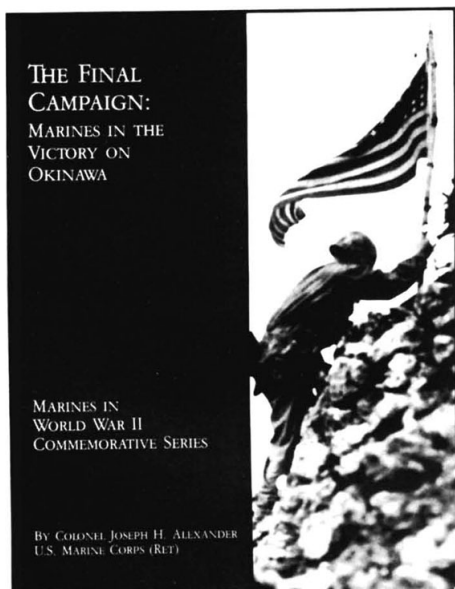
Two New Titles Swell World War II Pamphlets Series

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

TO THE CONTINUING series commemorating the 50th Anniversary of World War II, the History and Museums Division recently has added pamphlets covering the savage battles for Peleliu and Okinawa.

The Palau Islands were a vital part of Japan's inner defensive line which flanked the American thrust towards the Philippines. As it had done in the landing at Cape Gloucester on New Britain, the 1st Marine Division was again given the mission of securing the right flank of General Douglas MacArthur's advance. The main objective, Peleliu, was dominated by a long, precipitous, coral ridge honeycombed with caves and masked by dense jungle. Here the Japanese constructed defensive positions which made the island a formidable fortress.

The Marine assault and attack against the first of the Japanese inner defensive fortresses is retold by BGen Gordon D. Gayle, USMC (Ret), in *Bloody Beaches: The Marines at Peleliu*. A veteran of the campaign and recipient of the Navy Cross while in command of the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines, BGen Gayle went on to serve with the 1st Marine Division in Korea and in a number of joint assignments in the Far East, in addition to directing the Corps' historical program. Following his retirement in 1968, he joined Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.



On the morning of 15 September 1944, elements of the 1st, 5th, and 7th Marines landed on Peleliu amidst Japanese automatic weapons fire. After establishing a beachhead and five days of heavy fighting, the southern end of the island was in Marine hands. Bypassing the island's heavily fortified central ridges, the division secured Peleliu's northern tip and adjoining islands. The Marines then concentrated on reducing the Japanese strongholds. Relying on assault and maneuver, instead of siege tactics in the attack on the enemy's main defensive positions, cost the Americans dearly, as Gayle points out.

Highly illustrated, the Peleliu pamphlet features the artwork of artist and veteran of the campaign, Tom Lea. One of his most famous, the portrait of a young, battleweary, and traumatized Marine with staring eyes, adorns the cover.

EARLY ON THE morning of 1 April 1945, assault forces composed of the Army's XXIV Corps and the III Amphibious Corps, consisting of the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions, stormed out of their landing craft onto Okinawan soil. The 2d Marine Division and the ships of the Diversionary Force decoyed the Japanese with a feint landing on the opposite coast. By the end of L-Day, the Marines had established a beachhead more than four miles wide and two miles deep. On 3 April, the 1st Marine Division seized the Katchin Peninsula, effectively cutting the

island in two. What had been described as a "cakewalk" landing would turn into a nightmare battle, lasting more than 80 days.

The fierce battle for Okinawa, the subject of *The Final Campaign: Marines in the Victory on Okinawa*, was written by Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret), a veteran of 29 years on active duty and the author of two other pamphlets in the series, *Closing In: Marines in the Seizure of Iwo Jima* and *Across the Reef: The Marine Assault on Tarawa*. His critically acclaimed book, *Utmost Savagery: The Three Days on Tarawa*, published by the Naval Institute Press, was awarded the Marine Corps Historical Foundation's 1995 General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Book Award and the Navy League's Alfred Thayer Mahan Award for Literary Achievement.

THE ARMY'S XXIV Corps, by the end of the first week, had run into the enemy's main battle position in the rugged southern end of the island. The 1st Marine Division and then the 6th entered the fight after securing the northern two-thirds of the Okinawa. Led by experienced officers, the Marine veterans of several Central Pacific campaigns joined in bloody attack on the Shuri Line. Progress was slow; "gains were measured by yards won, lost, and then won again." Although the campaign represented joint service cooperation at its finest, Alexander points out, the Army commander squandered several opportunities for tactical innovations that could have hastened a breakthrough of the enemy defenses.

Okinawa proved extremely costly: more than 100,000 Japanese died defending the island; as many as 150,000 native Okinawans were killed; the Army sustained 40,000 combat casualties; and Marine casualties exceeded 19,000. Thirteen Marines and Navy corpsmen received the Medal of Honor; eleven were posthumous awards, a testimony to the extraordinary heroism exhibited by Marines in the final campaign of the Pacific War.

The Division's third recent publication, *Marine Communications in Desert Shield and Desert Storm*, is an account of the role of communications within the I Marine

Expeditionary Force and the Marine Forces Afloat during the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War. Written by Maj John T. Quinn II, a historical writer with the History and Museums Division and a communications officer by military occupational specialty, who served with Marine Wing Communications Squadron 38 during the war, the monograph captures the essence of the Marine tactical communications system.

The volume fills a historical gap for the Gulf War that is often overlooked in the coverage of other American military conflicts.

With the introduction of the microcomputer into tactical units, the fields of communications, information systems, and electronic maintenance have grown increasingly more complex and interrelated. Despite these advances, communications

personnel often do not record their efforts. Working with interviews and personal accounts from Marines who served at all levels in communications staff and command positions during Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Maj Quinn presents a detailed picture of the expertise and equipment used to facilitate the command and control of the corps-sized Marine force sent to the Persian Gulf. □1775□

Cochrane Papers Reveal Long and Colorful Naval Career

*by Amy Cantin Cohen
Personal Papers Archivist*

IN THE PERSONAL PAPERS Archive, Marine BGen Henry Clay Cochrane's (1842-1913) papers are a treasured collection consisting of personal letters, official correspondence, and diaries spanning his military career from 1861 to 1905. With the exception of the unaccounted volumes of 1861 through 1863, the diaries chronicle in detail his military experience and family life.

Cochrane did not begin his military career as a Marine. In 1861, he joined the Navy, eventually earning the rank of acting master's mate. In 1863, after serving on board the USS *North Carolina* and the USS *Pembina*, in March he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant. Cochrane's career highlights included escorting President Lincoln to the Gettysburg battlefield for the dedication of the Soldier's Monument and his famous "Address," defeating contraband smugglers in Kentucky, publishing controversial articles in regard to Marine leadership and mission, commanding a Marine Detachment at the Paris Exposition, and deploying to Cuba for service in the Spanish-American War.

Researchers will find this primary source material of the Cochrane Collection invaluable because more than 50 diaries, hundreds of letters, and photographs document his Marine experience. As the centennial celebration of the Spanish-American War (1898) approaches, this collection provides valuable information on Marine operations and logistics.

Researchers will find the Cochrane Collection reprocessed and a new finding aid facilitating use of it. Interested research-

ers should contact Amy C. Cohen at the Personal Papers Archive, Marine Corps Historical Center, Building 58, Washing-

ton Navy Yard, Washington, DC, 20374-5040 or phone 202-433-3396. □1775□

Among other achievements, BGen Cochrane escorted President Lincoln to Gettysburg.



New Publications a Bonanza for Military History Readers

by Jena Beth Antal
Historical Center Volunteer

THE LIBRARY of the Marine Corps Historical Center receives many recently published books of professional interest to Marines. Most of them are available from local bookstores and libraries.

Return With Honor. Capt Scott O'Grady with Jeff Coplon. New York: Doubleday. 1995. 206 pp. Captures the spirit of a modern-day American hero. From his F-16 ejection following a missile attack, to his six day struggle for survival, and finally his rescue by members of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit, O'Grady recounts a story of modern-day courage, faith and patriotism. \$21.95.

Good to Go; The Rescue of Scott O'Grady from Bosnia. Mary Pat Kelly. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press. 1996. 355 pp. Dr. Kelly, writing also about Capt O'Grady's rescue, interviewed more than 100 participants in the mission. Her book's appendixes list by name the participants in the TRAP mission on 8 June 1995 and the members of the MAW embarked on the Kearsage at the time of the rescue. \$27.95.

My American Journey. Colin Powell with Joseph E. Persico, New York: Random House. 1995. 617 pp. Persico, known for his biographies of such notables as Nelson Rockefeller and William Casey has journeyed into Colin Powell's memories to give the reader an absorbing behind-the-scenes account of another of America's heroes. We review Powell's childhood: visiting his father, his church, and his early job in a bottling plant. Powell and Persico then take us into the making of a commander—detailing the career of the future Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Powell offers his perspective on the Washington political scene as he moves comfortably between Democrats and Republicans. This book is a simple, forthright story of how an American with a dream can rise to the top of his profession with perseverance, values, and a little bit of luck. \$27.50.

Savage Peace. Daniel P. Bolger. Novato, California: Presidio Press. 1995. 405 pp.

Currently commanding the 101st Airborne Division, LtCol Bolger tackles the subject of "peacekeeping" from historical, political, and military perspectives, discussing America's role in the future world. The author deals with such questions as: what are the nature of American peace operations; why are they being conducted; how are they carried out; and have American decision-makers and practitioners learned anything from previous experiences in these undertakings? \$27.95.

Masters of War. Robert Buzzanco. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1996. 361 pp. A recipient of a Marine Corps Historical Foundation grant, Robert Buzzanco, now an assistant professor of history at the University of Houston, writes of Vietnam. The author interrelates four themes: military criticism, political responsibility, civil-military acrimony, and interservice disputes to support his thesis that the Vietnam war was lost on the ground, not because of politicians or antiwar movements at home. \$29.95.

The Brigade in Review—A Year at the U.S. Naval Academy. Robert Stewart. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press. 1993. 117 pp. Mr. Stewart has given readers a wonderful view of the Naval Academy through his lens. His camera has captured the demanding, rewarding life of midshipmen, from their first hours to their commissioning. \$41.95.

Gods and Generals: A Novel of the Civil War. Jeff Shaara. New York: Ballantine Books. 1996. Civil War buffs will recognize Jeff's surname—his father, Michael, was the author of the Pulitzer Prize winning, *Killer Angels*, about the men who led the fight at the Battle of Gettysburg. Jeff assisted with the movie "Gettysburg," based on his father's famous novel, and then went on to write this book. In this prequel to *Killer Angels*, Mr. Shaara traces the lives, passions, and careers of some of the great Civil War military leaders in the years preceding Gettysburg. \$25.00.

Bosnia, a Short History. Noel Malcolm. New York: New York University Press. 1994. 302 pp. Malcolm, a political colum-

nist for the "Daily Telegraph" and former editor of the "Spectator" has written a book that lays to rest historic fallacies about Bosnia. He writes about this complex nation that few Americans really understand, providing a history from its beginnings to its tragic present. He dispels the idea that today's strife is the result of "ancient ethnic hatreds." \$26.95.

The Bosnian Muslims: Denial of a Nation. Francine Friedman. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1996. 277 pp. Another author helping the reader to better understand the complexity of the Bosnian Crisis, Ms. Friedman provides a history of the conversion of the formerly Christian Slavs into an indigenous Islamic elite under the Ottoman Turks. She traces their transformation from a religious minority within the Habsburg empire and interwar Yugoslavia, to a constituent nation of Communist Yugoslavia struggling for survival as the nation fell apart in 1991. She takes us from the nation's birth to its present-day search for peace. \$21.95.

Female Tars: Women Aboard Ship in the Age of Sail. Suzanne J. Stark. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press. 1996. 197 pp. Ms. Stark writes of a little-known or considered area—women on board sailing ships of the Royal Navy. After a brief description of British 18th century warships and female "tars," there are firsthand accounts of warrant officers' wives who spent years at sea living—and fighting—beside their men without pay or even food rations. Her final chapter about Mary Lacy, who served as a seaman and shipwright in the Royal Navy for 12 years, is a testament to the human spirit of these strong, often unheralded women. \$26.95.

Sailing on the Silver Screen; Hollywood and the U.S. Navy. Lawrence Suid. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press. 1996. 307 pp. The author provides a fully documented history of the making of the Navy's image on film from the earliest days of cinematography to the present. His history covers films from pre-World War I to post-Cold War, more than 100 of them. \$45.00 □1775□

The Navy Cross

(Questions on page 16)

1. The Navy Cross came into existence with the passage of Public Law 193 by the 65th Congress on 4 February 1919.

2. The medal consists of a one-and-three-quarter-inch-wide ribbon of blue moire silk with a quarter-inch white center stripe. A bronze cross that is one and one-half inches wide hangs from the ribbon. In the center of the cross is a sailing vessel and laurel leaves are located where the arms of the cross join. On the reverse side there are two crossed anchors with the letters "USN".

3. The Navy Cross was originally bestowed upon "any person who, while in the Naval Service of the United States, since the sixth day of April nineteen hundred and seventeen, has distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism or distinguished service in the line of his profession, such heroism not being sufficient to justify a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Medal." In 1942, Public Law 702 changed the Navy Cross to a purely combat-related award and placed it second in precedence to the

Medal of Honor and above the Distinguished Service Medal.

4. Marines have garnered about 2,000 medals: more than 200 in World War I; more than 950 in World War II; more than 200 for Korea; more than 350 for Vietnam; one for Grenada; and two for Operation Desert Storm.

5. LtGen Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller was awarded five Navy Crosses during his career. The first two came during separate tours in Nicaragua during the early 1930s. The third was awarded for actions on Guadalcanal. Number four resulted from the battle on Cape Gloucester and the final one was awarded for his leadership during the successful withdrawal of the 1st MarDiv from the Chosin Reservoir in Korea.

6. Marine First Lieutenant James H. Webb, Jr., earned the Navy Cross for actions on 10 July 1969 during which his platoon uncovered several enemy bunkers. Webb, while directing the inspection of the bunker system, shielded one of his

men from the shrapnel of an enemy grenade explosion. Webb became Secretary of the Navy in 1987.

7. Seven former Commandants own the medal: MajGen John H. Russell, Jr.; Gen Thomas A. Holcomb; Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift; Gen Clifton B. Cates; Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.; Gen Robert E. Cushman; and Gen Robert H. Barrow.

8. BGen Evans F. Carlson earned his first Navy Cross in Nicaragua in 1930. The second was for his leadership of the raid on Makin Island and the final one came for his actions on Guadalcanal, both in World War II.

9. The U.S. Army has the Distinguished Service Cross and the U.S. Air Force awards the Air Force Cross. Both awards must result from "military operations against an opposing force."

10. Gen Walt received two Navy Crosses, one awarded for his leadership of a battalion during the battle on Cape Gloucester and the other for his leadership on Peleliu.

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John Erskine, Linguist and Longtime Center Volunteer

*by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian*

Colonel John C. Erskine

Col John C. "Tiger" Erskine, USMCR (Ret), died 2 February 1996 at the age of 78. Col Erskine, a longtime member of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, was a loyal volunteer working in the Marine Corps Historical Center's Personal Papers Collection. He was born in Japan, the son of missionary parents. He spoke the Japanese language with native fluency and was very knowledgeable of Japanese cus-



oms and culture. These attributes were to serve the Marine Corps well when Col Erskine was commissioned and initially assigned to the 1st Raider Battalion as its Japanese language officer and assistant battalion intelligence officer. He was dubbed "Tiger" because of his diminutive size and his apparent utter fearlessness on combat patrols. He participated in several operations with Edson's Raiders, and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with a Combat V for his services on Iwo Jima. In the postwar years, Col Erskine was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. He was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery in the presence of his family, fellow raiders, and his CIA colleagues.

Colonel Joseph J. McCarthy

Col Joseph J. McCarthy, USMCR (Ret), 83, a firefighter whose heroic dash across a field in World War II's battle of Iwo Jima earned him a Medal of Honor, died 15 June in Delray Beach, Florida.



He led his men zigzagging across a 75-yard field swept by enemy fire from the front and sides. He took one Japanese pillbox single-handedly, then led the storming of a second.

After World War II, Col McCarthy returned to work at the Chicago Fire Department. He retired in 1973. □1775□

Number of Marine-Related Papers Presented at Historical Conference

*by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian*

FORMER AND RETIRED Marines, and others, presented papers of Marine Corps historical interest at the 63d annual meeting of the Society for Military History, held 18-21 April at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel in Rosslyn, Virginia. More than 650 Americans, amongst whom were a number of Historical Division staff members, and citizens of other countries attended the meeting of the Society, formerly the American Military Institute, giving it the largest attendance in the organization's history.

The meeting was hosted by The Center for the Study of Intelligence, which set the conference's theme, "Intelligence and National Security in Peace, Crisis, and War." The Program Committee, headed by CIA historian Kevin C. Ruffner, organized a

full conference with seven sessions of several concurrently running panels. Each panel had an average of five participants—three presentors, a panel chairman, and a commentator. Chief Historian Benis M. Frank presented a paper entitled, "Colonel Peter J. Ortiz—OSS Marine," which was based on research he has done in the colonel's career. Former Marine Corps Historical Division staff member, Maj Charles D. Melson, USMC (Ret) was a commentator on the panel, "The Use and Abuse of Intelligence in Low-Level Conflict: British Commonwealth Approaches and Experiences." Curtis Utz, a former Naval Historical Center staff member and currently a Defense Intelligence Agency historian, presented a paper on "Tactical Intelligence Collection at Inchon: A Combined Effort."

From Quantico, Dr. Mark Jacobsen, on the faculty of the Command and General Staff College, chaired and commented on a panel, "British Military Intelligence in Colonial India." Dr. J. Kenneth McDonald, a former Marine and former Chief Historian of the CIA, chaired and commented on two panels. Finally, of interest to Marine and naval historians, a paper, "Naval Intelligence and the Tet Offensive" was given by Glen E. Helm of the Naval Historical Center.

The Conference was covered extensively by broadcast and print media reporters, while C-SPAN recorded the tour and reception of attendees at CIA headquarters in McLean, Virginia, as well as two panel sessions on Saturday, 20 April.

□1775□

January-June 1948

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

Fortitude's chronology series continues with selected Marine Corps events from January-June 1948, including the "Key West Agreement," the deployment of Marine forces to the Mediterranean, and the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act.

1 Jan—Marine Corps Base, San Diego, California, was redesignated Marine Corps Recruit Depot, which included the recruit depot, former base activities, and the Camp Matthews Rifle Range.

5 Jan-12 Mar—The 2d Marines (Rein) left Morehead City, North Carolina, on the Navy transports *Bexar* and *Montague* for assignment to ships operating in Mediterranean waters. This move initiated the Marine Corps policy of maintaining an air/ground task force with in the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

13 Feb—Chinese Communists confirmed the capture of five U.S. Marines who had disappeared on Christmas Day near Tsingtao, while on a hunting trip. PFC Charles J. Brayton, Jr., age 19, was fatally wounded, and the four surviving Marines were taken prisoner. They were released by the Communists on 1 April.

20 Feb-8 Jun—The 8th Marines (Rein) left Morehead City, North Carolina, to become the landing force of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

17 Mar—At a joint session of Congress, President Harry S. Truman urged a temporary draft, universal military training, and speedy passage of the European Recovery Program, to forestall the USSR's expansion in Europe.

25 Mar—The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Clifton B. Cates, accompanied the Secretary of Defense, the three service secretaries, and the other service chiefs in appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee to ask for an immediate stopgap draft, and the passage of universal military training.

27 Mar—The Secretary of Defense, James V. Forrestal, publicized

agreements reached by the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Key West, Florida. The principal decisions were: (1) that the Air Force would receive responsibility for strategic air warfare; (2) that the Navy would receive primary responsibility for antisubmarine warfare; (3) that the Marine Corps, under Navy Department direction, would receive primary responsibility for the development of amphibious warfare; (4) that the Air Force would supply most air transport for all services; and (5) that the Army's functions were land, joint amphibious and airborne operations, intelligence, defense against air attack, and military government.

12 Apr—MajGen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., represented the Marine Corps in London, England, at the unveiling of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial.

15 Apr—The designation of Marine Barracks, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, was changed to Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia.

23 May—Marine Garrison Forces, Pacific, became an administrative command directly under the control of Headquarters Marine Corps.

1 Jun-2 Oct—The 21st Marines (Rein) left Morehead City, North Carolina, to become the landing force of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

4 Jun—Twenty-eight graduates of a class of 410 at the U.S. Naval Academy accepted commissions in the U.S. Marine Corps.

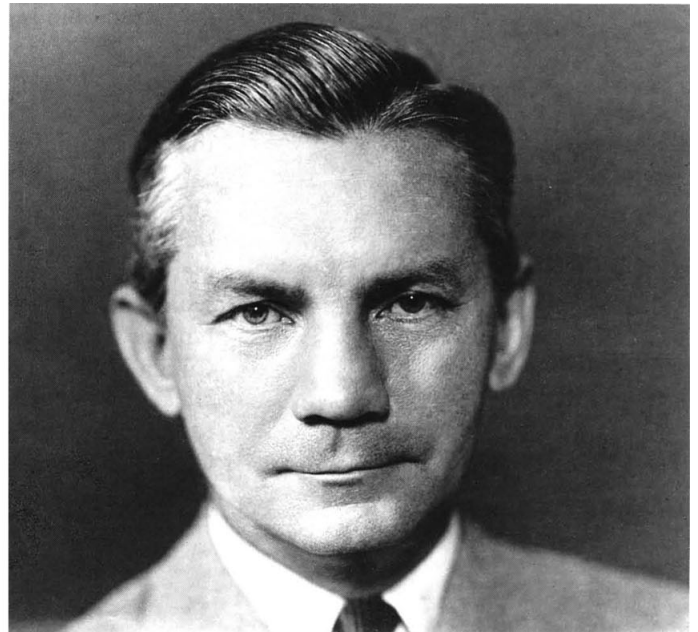
12 Jun—The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 authorized 100 regular Women Marine officers, 10 warrant officers, and 1,000 enlisted women in a gradual build-up over a two-year period with regular candidates coming from Reserve Women Marines on active duty or those with prior service not on active duty.

30 Jun—President Harry S. Truman signed into law the Reserve Retirement Bill.

30 Jun—The strength of the Marine Corps was 84,988. □1775□

James V. Forrestal saw Corps responsible for amphibious warfare.

Commandant Gen Clifton B. Cates asked for a "stopgap draft."

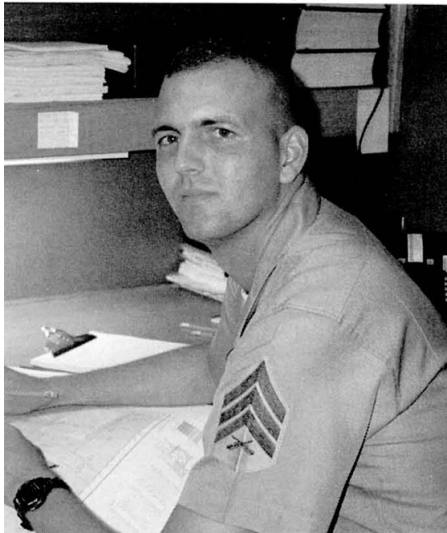


Thriving College Intern Program Boosts Center's Goals

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

FROM ITS INCEPTION in the mid-1970s, the History and Museums Division's college intern program has thrived. This past summer was no exception. The program consists of two categories of interns: those who perform their duties for college credit and those who volunteer on their own, with school recognition given for the experience they receive in the interchange with civilian curators, historians, and active duty Marines. The Marine Corps Historical Foundation provides a small stipend to defray lunch and transportation expenses.

At the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico, interns have helped to sort and regularize various collections of uniforms, weapons, and equipment. In the process, they often have cleaned and repaired the artifacts, and assisted in aspects of the Museum's continuing cataloging effort. This summer, Sgt Jeffrey H. Buffa, a Marine Enlisted Commissioning Program student at The Citadel, worked on maps and accompanying overlays that will illustrate the last volume in the Division's Vietnam chronological history series.



dent at The Citadel, assisted the staff in the Museum's edged-weapons collection, where he cleaned, preserved, and identified Filipino items. Janet R. Meyers, a senior in history from Texas A&M University, in addition to assisting Sgt Buffa, worked on a number of leather items in the collection and helped to compile a guide for Museum docents. Airman Kelly Odem, a graduate student in history at George Mason University on her second internship, completed her preservation work in the Museum's Woman Marine uniform collection and also entered the items into the computerized records system.

ELEVEN INTERNS worked alongside staff members at the Historical Center in Washington, D.C. Assigned to the Reference Section, Sonja L. Dilbeck, a senior in history at Pepperdine University; Timothy G. Myers, a University of Maryland senior in history; Naval Academy Midn 3C Richard M. Rusnock, Jr.; and James E. Corbin, a junior in history at Beloit College, used command chronologies, unit and biographical files, muster rolls, and other historical resources in helping to answer the numerous queries the section receives.

Working with staff members in the Official Papers Unit of the Archives Section, Air Force Cadet 1st Class David Dengler and College of William and Mary senior Peter J. McNulty, processed, arranged, and inventoried World War II, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Vietnam War-era collections. The collections are slated to be transferred from the Historical Center to the Federal Records Center at Suitland, Maryland.

Sgt Neil A. Peterson, like Sgt Buffa a full-time Marine Enlisted Commissioning Program student at The Citadel, worked on maps and accompanying overlays that will illustrate the last volume in the Division's Vietnam chronological history series.

The largest number of students interned in the Archives' Personal Papers Unit. Working under staff members and volunteers, Greg Davenport, a military history graduate student at Old Dominion University; Reginna Timmons, an honor student at Suitland, Maryland High School; Thomas A. Ferrell, a senior in history at Gallaudet University; Bruce E. Phillips II, a junior at Prince Georges Community College; and Joshua Anderson, a recent graduate of Rhode Island College, processed and inventoried a number of collections, among them those belonging to Generals Holcomb, Cates, and Vandegrift, in addition to helping to arrange the Center's more than 10,000-item map collection. □1775□

Mr. Davenport pauses in archival chores.

