

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXIX, NUMBER 3

2002



EXHIBITS FOR UNIVERSAL APPEAL... POHANG GUERRILLA HUNT... WORLD WAR II COMBAT ARTIST
CORKSCREW AND BLOWTORCH... FIRST IWO JIMA FLAG LOAN... FIGHTING TERRORISTS AND GUERRILLAS
FIELD HISTORY IN OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM... DIGITIZING ORAL HISTORY... 2000 CHRONOLOGY

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FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Vol. XXIX, No.3

2002

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.

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ABOUT THE COVER

Richard M. Gibney, this issue's featured combat artist, was a young Marine combat engineer in World War II when he began drawing and painting. The art work on the cover, "Assault Engineers, Tarawa," depicts a flame thrower team going after Japanese fortifications on Betio Island during the November 1943 amphibious assault. It is a particularly appropriate subject, since the Marine Corps reevaluated flame throwers this past fall as a potential means to deal with enemy fighters holed up in caves in Afghanistan. Although history didn't repeat itself this time, it influenced the ultimate decision. This month's ordnance and feature articles describe World War II flame throwers and the process that almost resurrected them.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Long time History and Museums Division curator and historian Richard A. (Dick) Long pointed out that Colonel Donald L. Dickson was the editor and publisher of the *Leatherneck* between 1951 and 1965. Col Metcalf was the editor of the *Marine Corps Gazette*.

Fortitudine is produced in the Editing and Design Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10-point and 8-point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18-point or 24-point Garamond. The bulletin is printed on 70-pound, matte-coated paper by offset lithography **For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402**

Continuity and Change



Col John W. Ripley, USMC

This issue contains a number of articles of interest to those engaged in current operations, in part to indicate that the Marine Corps has had to deal with similar situations in the past. In particular, the prospect of rooting Al Qaeda terrorists and Taliban fighters out of caves in Afghanistan earlier this year had the Historical Division dig into resources about the Iwo Jima fighting. Our predecessors had to pry suicidal defenders from underground fortifications, and the parallel seemed obvious. The operating forces were thinking in a similar fashion, as we were soon fielding questions about World War II flamethrower operations. This old technology did not turn out to be useful for the present, but we know the current generation of Marines will be just as resourceful and as successful as their antecedents.

While the documentation of combat operations is the responsibility of the units and commands involved, both Headquarters and the Marine Corps Combat Development Command have an interest to insure this information is preserved and available for later use. Since the events of "911," Col Nick Reynolds, LtCol Nate Lowrey, LtCol Reed Bonadonna, Maj Chris Warnke, Maj Ted McKeldin and SSgt Mike Fay have all deployed to cover various aspects of the ongoing United States Global War on Terror. Maj Dave Crist is also on active duty in a related capacity and Dr. Gary Solis and Mr. Fred Allison have contributed in collecting perishable impressions of events as oral historians. By preserving such perishable information for future researchers, this effort helps maintain the Marine Corps' historical legacy and to ensure that its story is told to the American public. Should hostilities continue, the

remainder of the Field Operations Branch is prepared to support future mobilizations. Their adventures will be covered further in detail in this and future issues.

Both the Revised Master Plan and Final Concept Report for the National Museum of the Marine Corps are in hand and the long-term goal of providing a permanent home for the program is moving forward as scheduled. A new table of organization to support this had been prepared and submitted as well. This is despite the current climate of Department of Defense hiring freezes and cutbacks.

As all who have served in uniform know from experience, just as soon as

. . . .the Historical Division is looking forward to a bright and meaningful future. . . .

you learn your job well it is time to move on. By the middle of summer, the History and Museums Division will be in the process of rotating its active-duty staff and is in the continuing process of bringing on board civilian professional staff with the goal of manning the National Museum of the Marine Corps and the rest of the Division. Mrs. Hung-Wei Jeffers is the most recent hire, filling the position of archives specialist in special collections. Coming from California and the Los Angeles County Library, she is now making needed improvements to the preservation and management of the oral history and map collections. New Marines have reported in to include the administrative officer Capt

Brad E. Swearingen, security chief SSgt Joselito S. Hernandez, and fiscal chief Cpl Michelle J. Hill.

In other glad tidings for the Division and its many supporters, the Deputy Director and Chief Editor of Fortitudine Jon T. Hoffman was promoted to the grade of colonel. Not only was this long-awaited for; it was backdated to March of this year. Col John Greenwood, USMC (Retired) former editor of the Marine Corps Gazette and himself a previous Deputy Director for History performed the swearing in honors. This event took place in the Special Exhibit Gallery in the presence of a full house of family and friends.

On the "farewell" side a number of officer transfers have occurred: Col Jon T. Hoffman, LtCol Leon Craig, Jr., LtCol Robert J. Sullivan, LtCol Ward E. Scott, 1stLt Katrina D. Patillo will all have left in the months of June and July 2002. GySgt Michael Cousins, Sgt Cassius B. Cardio, Cpl Adrain J. Baldwin, Cpl Joanabel M. Echenique, and LCpl Lukiya K. Walker have left after spearheading the enlisted side of the house that keeps this organization running as it does. As usual, their true value will not be appreciated until they are gone. The Division wishes all "fair winds and following seas."

For those remaining and newly arrived, the Historical Division is looking forward to a bright and meaningful future with final plans for the National Museum of the Marine Corps and the end of the beginning in sight. This is while being mindful of our continuing responsibilities to address the needs of Corps in the present and possibly long lasting conflict. With this in mind the Division will continue to march! □1775□

Museums Exhibits Planned for Universal Appeal

by *Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas*
Curator of Material History

The exhibits planned for the new National Museum of the Marine Corps will be the product of more than 40 years of experience by the museum staff alone, not to mention all of the experience brought to the project by a wide range of consultants. In the past four decades, members of the museum staff have designed and built three major museums, planned and installed more than 20 major exhibitions, and produced hundreds of small exhibits. During that time, staff members have gained additional experience in exhibits philosophy and design by discussing exhibits concepts with other museum professionals at conferences and workshops, attending museum-related courses at the national, state, and local level, and visiting hundreds of other museums all over the world, for exhibits ideas.

The exhibits produced since 1962 by the Museums Branch have entertained and educated Marines and the public over the years and, with the exception of three recent exhibitions on the Korean War, have all been constructed within the confines of a very limited budget and the capabilities of the Museums Branch's exhibits shops. Even so, in the realm of state and national military museums, these exhibits were considered by many visitors and other museum professionals to be of high quality, in terms of concept, presentation, and craftsmanship. Many visitors also appreciated the fact that admission to these exhibits was free. However, the exhibits were limited in their appeal, as they hewed very closely to the History and Museums Division's mission of educating Marines. Their value to the general public, other than dedicated military history "buffs," was limited. Most of the exhibits presupposed that the viewer would already have a basic knowledge of the Marine Corps and its history. Moreover, there were few exhibits focused on general United States and social history and even

fewer with direct appeal to children.

When planning for the Heritage Center began in 1995, the Commandant of the Marine Corps made it very clear that this new museum, now known as the National Museum of the Marine Corps, would not only serve to educate Marines, but would tell the Marine Corps' story to the American people. In addition, the exhibits themselves would be qualitatively competitive with those found in the most modern museums (nearly all of which charge a sizeable admission fee). This new direction caused the staff to re-think their approach to exhibit design and to actively seek out advice from other professionals in the field. Due to his long association with the Marine Corps historical program, and his position as Deputy Chief Curator for the U.S. Army museums system, LtCol Charles Cureton USMCR (Ret) was brought in as an unpaid consultant early in the project. Since 1996, the Division also has sought assistance from three contracted pro-

fessional exhibits firms: the Prentice Group; the Douglas Group; and currently, Christopher Chadbourne Associates. Fortunately, Col Joseph Alexander, a renowned Marine Corps historian, has been contracted to serve as the Marine historian with the current exhibit designers.

The exhibits in the new National Museum of the Marine Corps will focus on the contributions the Marine Corps has made to the nation as an institution, the contributions of Marines who make up the Corps, and the sacrifices that have been necessary to establish and maintain our nation. These broad themes are underpinned by nine specific core messages identified by Col Alexander. Each of the exhibits must speak to at least one, or preferably several, of these messages. The museum's exhibits must reach all visitors, albeit at different levels. Marines and subject matter experts must be as comfortable in the galleries as our non-Marine Corps audience,

Col Donna J. Neary, USMCR, depicts close combat in the age of fighting sail as a shipboard Marine ducks under the blow of an enemy blue jacket swinging a boarding axe. This drawing conveys the intent of some of the exhibits to bring the visitor up close and personal.



and all of them must be able to view the exhibits in the time that they have available, while still taking away the core messages. The younger generation is used to “high-tech” and interactive learning experiences, and will certainly expect these types of presentations throughout the museum. Getting involved in the exhibits, rather than simply looking at static items and words, not only enhances interest, but also understanding and learning.

The 20,000 foot square Central Gallery, with its dramatic glass atrium, may be the only part of the museum that some visitors will ever see, if they are attending an after- hours function. In order to make their visit memorable, and also to impart our core messages, this gallery will host a selection of dynamic exhibits involving suspended aircraft and large vehicles in dramatic settings. All of the exhibits will speak to Marine Corps institutional contributions, and will include such themes as dive bombing (exemplified by a JN-4 in Haiti), close air support (represented by a F4U-4 Corsair), and the development of a successful amphibious doctrine (symbolized by an LVT-1 amphibian tractor crashing over the coconut-log seawall on Tarawa). There are plans for at least seven of these exhibits in the Central Gallery.

For those visitors who have less than one hour to spend in the museum, we developed a “fast track” concept. This is a chronological path past the entrances of the galleries; it will intertwine Marine Corps history in context with national and world history. Dramatic “vignettes” of one or two figures in action settings typifying the periods represented in each of the adjoining galleries will be placed near the entrances to the galleries. Strategically loated “icon” artifacts will show the best, most appropriate, and most memorable small artifacts from the collection. These icon artifacts will be familiar to all Marines, and most of them will be associated with a legendary Marine. While strolling through the fast track, visitors will be tantalized with glimpses of scenes inside the galleries that radiate off the passageway, with aircraft, vehicles, or large



A Douglas Group depiction of an F4U Corsair in the South Pacific during World War Two shows how aircraft and molded mannequins can be used to recreate the image and feel of earlier events. All this exhibitory would fit within an overall storyline accurately conveying Marine Corps history and tradition.

weapons in ultra realistic scenes. These scenes will be designed to resemble a three-dimensional painting, instead of simply highlighting the macro artifact, as is now done in the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum.

The galleries will be set up chronologically by historical periods. In each gallery, the visitors will be exposed to two types of exhibits, chronological “campaign” exhibits and thematic “supporting” exhibits. The campaign exhibits will be laid out in a loose chronology or, in a few cases, a subject grouping. They will focus on events and main themes. The visitor following the path in the gallery will loop around back to the entrance of the gallery and return to the fast track. On the advice of the current contracted designers, Christopher Chadbourne Associates, the supporting exhibits will be interspersed among the campaign exhibits in the gallery, in order to relieve “museum fatigue” in the chronological story. These supporting exhibits will be “sidebars” to the main story and might be either pertinent only to that period, or extend past the chronological parameters of that gallery. For example, the supporting exhibit on chemical and biological warfare will be found in the World War I gallery, since that was the period in which Marines first experienced chemical warfare, but it will address this topic across the entire history of the Corps. In many cases, the biogra-

phies of notable individual Marines will be tied to these supporting exhibits. In addition, an exhibit on “Marine Life” will also be found in each gallery. These dual-purpose exhibits will consist of a still life display of the uniform, equipment, and weapon of a typical Marine in that period, either casually laid out in a field setting, or in one case, laid out for inspection in a barracks, while also commenting on the social history experienced by a Marine during those times.

The exhibit philosophy developed during this major project has benefits to both the visitor and the museum. Each visitor will be able to see as much as they want in the time that they have available to spend in the museum, but in all cases, will see those exhibits within the context of Marine Corps, national, and world history. This is especially important to the younger generation, as recent news articles have noted that, unfortunately, many students at American universities cannot place the Revolutionary War and the Civil War in correct chronological sequence. The visitors can also pick and choose the galleries that they want to see, without being directed on a single “path of no return” and forced to hurry through the entire museum in one visit. Finally, return visits will be just as meaningful to the visitors as their initial visit, since very few visitors will be able to take in all of the galleries in the 60,000 square feet of exhibits during one visit. The benefits to the museum are just as profound. The Museum will be able to get the Marine Corps story out to the public, and will be able to serve as an educational facility not only for the Marines at Quantico, but for the public at large. The architectural design also allows for expansion of the exhibit areas to accommodate at least the next 40 years into the future. Lastly, additional large galleries are planned in a later phase to tell the detailed stories of the development of amphibious warfare and the development of Marine Corps aviation, by using many of the large artifacts that will be absent in Phase One due to space limitations.

□1775□

The Pohang Guerrilla Hunt

by Major R. John Vanden Berghe, USMC
Historical Writer

Conducting operations to seek out and destroy the remnants of larger enemy forces is nothing new to the United States Marine Corps. More than 50 years before the current operations against Taliban and al Qaeda forces in Afghanistan, Marines were patrolling the rugged and inhospitable terrain surrounding Pohang, Korea, in an effort to eliminate threats from small bands of North Korean People's Army (NKPA) soldiers. These activities of the 1st Marine Division in late January and early February 1951 came to be known as the "Pohang Guerrilla Hunt" and are documented in the History and Museums Division's recently issued Korean War commemorative pamphlet, *Counteroffensive: U.S. Marines from Pohang to No Name Line*, by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR (Ret).

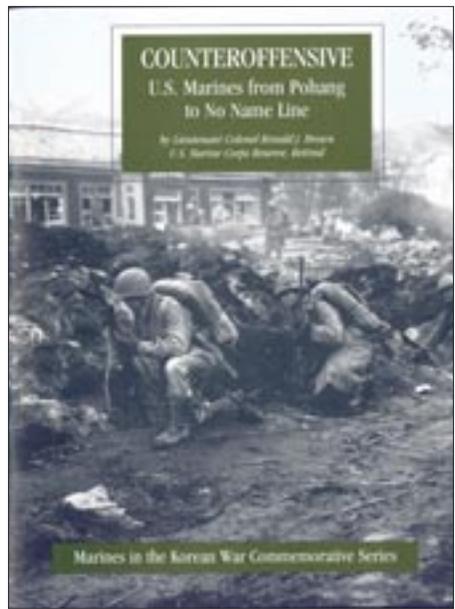
On 10 January, 1951 in a weeklong advance led by Col Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller's 1st Marines organized as a regimental combat team, the division moved from Masan to Pohang. Arriving at Uisong the next day, the regimental combat team, later dubbed "Task Force Puller" by MajGen Oliver P. Smith, the division commander, began patrolling a 30-mile section of road to counter the enemy guerrilla action that had intermittently cut supply lines. The division's other two regimental combat teams, LtCol Raymond L. Murray's 5th Marines, which patrolled the coast from Pohang to Yongdok and defended the main airfield, and Col Homer Litzenberg's 7th Marines which occupied centrally located Topyong-dong, followed Puller's Marines. The movement was completed on 17 January when the last units disembarked from tank landing ships at Pohang.

The enemy threatening Pohang was believed to consist of about 6,000 light infantry troops from MajGen Lee Ban Nam's 10th NKPA Division. The North Koreans lacked artillery, armor,

and motor transport, and were supported by a few heavy mortars and some heavy machine guns. These shortfalls limited Gen Lee's tactical options to hit-and-run raids, roadblocks, and ambushes. The 10th Division was expected to conduct low-intensity operations under the cover of darkness. The 1st Marine Division's zone of action was an area composed of 1,600 square miles of extremely rugged interior terrain enclosed by a semi-circular road network joining the coastal villages of Pohang and Yongdok with the inland towns of Andong and Yongchon. Seventy-five miles of the vital Eighth Army main supply route were located inside the Marine zone.

Gen Smith assigned his division three missions—protect the Kyongju-Pohang-Andong portion of the main supply route; secure the village of Andong and the two nearby airstrips, and prevent penetration in force of the Andong-Yongdok defen-

LtCol Ron Brown's Counteroffensive provides a clear look at the 1st Marine Division's "Pohang Guerrilla Hunt" in 1951, an operation not unlike the current campaign in Afghanistan.



sive line. In order to accomplish these missions, Gen Smith decentralized operations and created five defensive areas. He formed mechanized task forces to patrol the roads and saturated the hilly terrain with infantry patrols to keep the enemy constantly on the move. Anti-guerrilla doctrine called for constant vigilance by static units and aggressive action by mobile forces. The 5th Marines were particularly aggressive and once had 29 patrols in the field at the same time. The constant patrols harried the NKPA and kept it on the run. Gen Lee's troops were forced to break up into ever-shrinking groups just to survive and were reduced to foraging instead of fighting.

Through out the period, all three of the 1st Marine Division's infantry regiments supported by the 1st Tank Battalion and 11th Marines engaged the NKPA units in the area, grinding them down until, on 11 February, intelligence officers at Eighth Army rated the 10th Division as combat ineffective. There were no pitched battles or epic engagements at Pohang, but the Marines had rendered an enemy division ineffective and sanitized a large swath of South Korean territory. Marine battle losses during the period 12 January to 15 February numbered 26 dead, 148 wounded, and 10 missing in action. Enemy casualties and non-combat losses were estimated at more than 3,000 men. The "guerrilla hunt" also provided useful training and physical conditioning that would serve the 1st Marine Division well as it resumed offensive action.

Counteroffensive, U.S. Marines from Pohang to No Name Line, is the fifth pamphlet in the History and Museums Division's series recognizing and remembering the contributions of Marines in the undeclared war on the Korean peninsula.

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Library of Congress Oral History Project

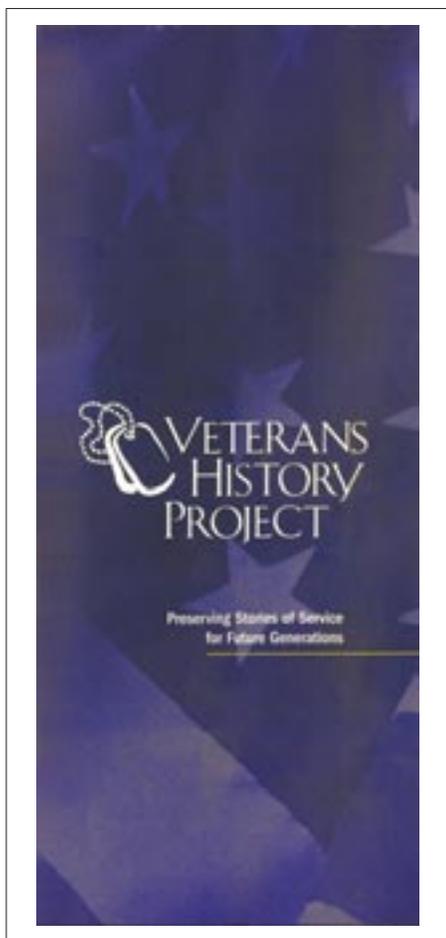
by Fred H. Allison
Oral Historian

On 27 October, 2000 President William J. Clinton signed Public Law 106-380 that implemented the Veterans' Oral History Project through the auspices of the Library of Congress. This project's aim is sweeping. It intends to record for posterity the wartime experiences of as many of the 19 million American war veterans still living. Many of them are Marines. The Library of Congress will rely on nationwide grassroots participation through the voluntary efforts of schools, local historical societies, and veterans groups to conduct interviews and gather other historical information on the veterans. This material will then be forwarded to the Library of Congress for permanent retention. Additionally, the Library of Congress has asked for the support, endorsement, and participation of the histori-



Courtesy of Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Youth Partners project includes classes of students and teachers in middle and secondary schools who arrange to interview Veterans of Foreign Wars to record their histories as a group for class projects. Our Youth Partners teach and learn the technique of educational values of oral history



cal branches of the military Services.

The History and Museums Division has enthusiastically lent its support to this worthy and far reaching undertaking. Personnel from the Division's Oral History Unit and Archives Section have already participated in several planning meetings with Library of Congress staff in which information, techniques, and ideas for implementing the project were shared. The Oral History Unit also participated in a Library of Congress sponsored interview with World War II Marine and now Congressman from New York, the Honorable Amo Houghton. As a result of the relationship that has developed the Marine Corps has been named an "Official Partner" of the Veterans History Project.

The corporate knowledge of Marine Corps history cannot help but benefit from such a project. Although the oral histories will not reside in the Marine Corps Historical Center, through shared databases with the Library of Congress they will be easily accessible. Additionally it gives an

opportunity for the History Division to interface with one of the nation's premier repository of historical material. Finally, and most importantly, it will highlight the contributions that Marines and all veterans have made in our nation's history.

We encourage all Marine Corps wartime veterans to participate in this project. To that end we will be contacting all the known Marine Corps veterans associations with information on how they can contribute. We will include information from the Library of Congress about the project plus some standard questions for our veterans.

The Library of Congress will catalog the interviews and collections of donated materials and will place the information about the collections into an on-line database. That website will eventually be linked to other organizations, including the History and Museums Division. For detailed information you can visit the website at www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/.

□1775□

World War II U.S. Marine Corps Combat Artist

by Jack T. Dyer Jr.,
Curator of Art

Shortly after the United States entered World War II, 19-year-old Richard Michael Gibney enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, went through boot camp at Parris Island, South Carolina, and was designated a combat engineer. He was a demolitions man, trained to destroy the enemy in bunkers, caves, and jungle with flamethrowers and explosives. When he was not igniting fuses with an ever-present lit cigarette, he indulged his passion for art. His commanders soon recognized his artistic talents. A number of his drawings and paintings were forwarded to Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, exhibited, then returned to the artist. Forty years later he rescued them from a foot locker and contributed them to the Marine Corps Art Collection.

He created additional works in the early 1990s based on his own and others' combat experience in the battles of Tarawa, Saipan, Tinian, and Okinawa, his involvement in the West Loch disaster at Pearl Harbor when seven ammunition carrying LSTs exploded, and his time on occupation duty in Nagasaki, Japan.

After the war Mr. Gibney became a painter of portraits and murals. The May 2000 PBS television docu-

Richard M. Gibney at his studio in Rockport, Maine, with the map case he carried with him throughout his campaigns during World War II.



Control No. 280-2-X19

"Flame Thrower in Action, Tarawa." Marines carrying flamethrowers were prime targets of Japanese soldiers, who aimed their weapons at the distinctive silhouette.

"Helping Chamorro Natives, Saipan." After discovering a couple fearfully hiding in the bush after being shot by a roving Japanese patrol, Marines give first aid.

Control No. 280-2-X39





Control No. 280-2-X15

“Demolition Charge, Tarawa.” A Marine engineer, it could be Gibney, prepares a satchel charge for use against a Japanese pillbox.

mentary “They Drew Fire” focused on Gibney’s combat art and that of six other World War II artists. Richard Gibney passed away on 20 October 2000. □1775□



Control No. 280-2-X34

“Clearing a Cave, Saipan.” Flamethrower operators sap oxygen from a cave asphyxiating its Japanese occupants or sending them burning and running into Marine rifle and machine gun fire.

“Kamikaze Attack, Okinawa, April 1, 1945.” Japanese pilots swore themselves to commit suicide by flying their explosive-laden aircraft into American ships. Some Kamikazes suc-

ceeded at great cost in U.S. ships and men, others were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire before they could accomplish their missions.

Control No. 280-2-X41



Corkscrew and Blowtorch

by Dieter Stenger
Curator of Ordnance

Following the flamethrower's debut on Guadalcanal in 1943, the Marine Corps found the effectiveness of spewing streams of fire into well-fortified enemy positions so great that the number of flamethrowers authorized for a division grew from 24 in 1943 to 243 in 1944. On Iwo Jima, Marine flamethrowers served as demolition teams. Tactically, when combating a Japanese stronghold, a Marine "pin-up" team consisting of a bazooka, two automatic riflemen, and an M-1 rifle would direct heavy fire against a target. Once a base of fire was laid, the demolition teams were sent in. One team was armed with various explosives or bangalore torpedoes; the other team had two flamethrowers, which in turn was protected by two riflemen. The infantry tactic became known as the "corkscrew and blowtorch" method. However, the assignment as a flamethrower operator was understandably not popular and many suffered psychologically thereafter.

The use of fire as an instrument of war was not a novel concept. "Greek fire," invented in 660 A.D., floated on water and was particularly effective in naval operations. The Germans first

A Flamethrower from "E" Company, Ninth Marines, on Iwo Jima.



At Quantico, Virginia in 1941. Marine officers inspect a pillbox that has been hit by a flamethrower. In the background on the right is the old brig, now the Museums Branch facility.

employed flamethrowers during World War I against the French at Malencourt, and by 1916, Britain and France had fielded flamethrowers as well. Prior to the armistice and during the inter-war period, the U.S. remained aloof from chemical weapons development. Not until 1940, after the Germans employed flamethrowers in Poland, Belgium, and France, did the Secretary of War direct the development of flamethrowers for the U.S. military. As refined models with better capabilities were developed, the concept of propelling a jellied oil of thick fuel that splattered and stuck to targets at ranges over 60 yards endured until the early 1970s, when rocket powered flame weapons provided greater standoff capabilities, such as the Four barrel M202 rocket launcher, the M72 LAW, and MK 153 SMAW.

Recognizing the terrain similarities in Afghanistan to volcanic islands formations in the Pacific, the Marine Corps Combat Development Center contacted the History and Museums Division for information about the organization and employment of

flamethrowers, for their possible reintroduction as a combat weapon. While the test-phase proved disappointing and the revival was not recommended, the Marine Corps is now considering alternative flame weapons systems, such as thermobaric systems. Thermobaric weapons belong to a new class of fuel-rich compositions that release energy over a longer period of time (more so than standard explosives). When detonated in confined spaces, a chemical reaction causes a vigorous evolution of heat, pressure, and flame or spattering of burning particles as the warhead cloud expands.

The war in Afghanistan, where Marines faced an enemy that was operating from an extensive network of tunnels and caves, revealed that an effective weapon, such as the flamethrower, was no longer available. The expedient consideration and testing of the now 59-year-old flamethrower concept reasserts the value of the History and Museums Division that provided important documentation to evaluate the systems' concept. □1775□

Marines Explore New Flamethrowers

by Col Lenord D. Blasiol, USMC
Director, Equipment Regiments Division, MCCDC

In September 2001, the Ground Combat Element (GCE) Board convened at MCB Quantico to discuss warfighting requirements for the future. The Commanding Generals of the 1st and 4th Marine Divisions were present, along with senior representatives of the other division commanders. Also represented were the GCE "Advocate" (Deputy Commandant, Plans, Policies, and Operations), the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, and the Commanding General, Marine Corps Systems Command.

Although scheduled well prior to the attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center, the meeting was influenced by the need to consider new requirements for a war on terrorism. When the discussion turned to the possibility of ground operations in Afghanistan, all hands recognized the need for a capability to rout enemy forces from caves. Clearly, this was one of the most serious challenges Soviet forces faced during their decade-long campaign in Afghanistan. As a remedy, the members of the GCE Board requested that the Marine Corps Combat Development Command and the Marine Corps Systems Command investigate the possibility of procuring flamethrowers.

The Commanding General, Marine Corps Systems Command soon announced a demonstration of various flame weapons, scheduled for 26 October 2001, at the Marine Air-Ground Task Force Training Center, Twentynine Palms, California. I contacted the History and Museums Division, seeking research assistance on the subject of flamethrowers. In response, the Division provided me an abundance of material covering both U.S. and foreign weapons, along with information on cave warfare. Armed with this knowledge, I joined the division commanders, representatives of the GCE Advocate, and others for the event.

The demonstration included several types of weapons. First, the participants observed three conventional flamethrowers in action: a U.S. M2A1; a Taiwanese Type 67; and a Brazilian model with the nomenclature "LC T1 M1." Sadly, I found the performance of these weapons to be less than impressive, owing to their very limited range and the poor quality of the flame they produced. The range achieved by all three was in the neighborhood of about 25 meters—hardly the kind of stand-off one would like when engaging hostile forces sheltering in the excellent cover provided by a cave. Furthermore, the flame produced was very "light" in density, and dispersed readily in a faint breeze. Having witnessed a very compelling flamethrower demonstration in 1974, I was somewhat disappointed by the demonstration's weak display. I believe, however, based upon my

Circled in the picture below is a shoulder mounted assault weapon incendiary warhead caught in flight. This projectile one day may replace the conventional flamethrowers that were used during World War II.



study of the material provided by Historical Division, that the unsatisfactory results stemmed from the nature of the liquid fuel mixture used. Canned napalm thickener was evidently not available, so the demonstration used a field expedient mix, brewed by inexperienced hands. The resulting fuel did not possess the proper viscosity to maintain a steady stream under pressure, adversely affecting both the range and the accuracy of the flamethrowers demonstrated. It appears that the preparation of this deadly concoction might be a lost art, at least among present-day Marines.

Subsequent to the flamethrower workout, a number of other weapons demonstrations took place. Most of these featured rocket weapons with various forms of explosive filler, designed to create enhanced blast and heat effects. The participants agreed that the rockets were the better weapon, as they afforded greater stand-off range, accuracy, and the desired effect on the target. Furthermore, the rockets under consideration are lighter than the flamethrowers, they can engage a greater number of targets for a comparable weight in ammunition load, and they are far less hazardous to the operator.

The flame weapon demonstration was an unqualified success. At a very low cost in time and resources, it put to rest the idea that we should resurrect the flamethrower as a combat capability. Instead, we are procuring new weapons to meet the requirement to engage enemy forces in caves, and the flamethrower will remain a thing of the past. . . at least for the time being.

Col Blasiol served as a writer with the History and Museums Division. He is presently the director of the Equipment Requirements Division, Marine Corps Combat Development Command. □1775□

Loan of the First Iwo Jima Flag

by Neil Abelsma
Curator of Textiles and Heraldry

It was a standard U.S. national boat flag measuring 28" x 56." It became the first American flag to fly over Japanese home territory during World War II and it also caused Secretary of the Navy Forrestal to say to Gen Holland. M. Smith: "Holland, the raising of that flag on Suribachi means a Marine Corps for the next 500 years." The purpose of this flag flying high on Mount Suribachi was to tell Marines on the rest of the island of Iwo Jima that an objective had been met. Yet it was too small for this purpose, so almost two hours later, it set into motion the raising of a second, larger flag. The latter would become a national icon as the centerpiece of one of the most famous war photographs in history.

Both of the flags have been in possession of the Marine Corps for more than 50 years and have rarely traveled beyond the Washington DC area. When the Museums Branch received a formal request for the loan of the first flag, the reaction among the staff was mixed. This was one of the most important and significant objects in the collection, a true icon. The museum had lent out objects from its collection before. But the first Iwo Jima flag?

The loaning of objects between museums for a major show has become very popular during the last several decades. It enables people who never would be able to see a treasure to view it locally or allow objects that have been separated since their creation to be reunited. Such loans, however, involve an incredible amount of time and coordination to be successful.

The staff thought that this loan might be considered an exception, since the request came from the National D-Day Museum of New Orleans, Louisiana, and would be at the heart of the grand opening on 7 December 2001 of the new gallery—



The first flag is lowered as the second flag is raised on Mt. Suribachi.

The D-Day Invasions in the Pacific (designated an official Department of Defense special event).

The Marine Corps Museum has the obligation to not only collect and exhibit the heritage of the Corps but also to preserve it. A balance therefore needs to exist between access to the collection and its preservation. The museum is concerned that the highest standards of preservation are met whether the object is in storage, on display, or on loan. The loan therefore

had to have no impact on the condition of the flag.

The head of the Museums Branch, the Curator of Material History, and the Registrar visited the D-Day Museum in order to meet with the director and staff and also with Marine Forces Reserve. The D-Day Museum was able to accommodate the many handling, display, storage, and security requirements. At first concern for the safety of the flag centered on possible theft, but after 11 September

there was an added concern for a possible terrorist attack. The security therefore had to be approached in a different manner, and all logistical requirements would revolve around it.

In order to insure that the flag would arrive without damage and be returned in the same condition, DAAN Limited of Clear Spring, Maryland, was contracted to build a specially-designed shipping crate. LtCol Ken Lee of Marine Forces Reserves in New Orleans coordinated the air transport for the flag. Maj James Myers (4th Marine Aircraft Wing) selected VMGR-452 from Newburg, New York, to fly the flag down and VMGR-234 from Fort Worth, Texas, for the return flight on Marine KC-130s.

Upon arrival at Belle Chase, the flag was transported to the D-Day Museum by an armored truck with two escort vehicles. At the museum, it was placed in an alarmed vault when not on display. Armed guards escorted the flag to and from the double cased exhibit, stood watch over the display, and used extra precautions for visitor access and flow. On the return to Quantico, similar security precautions were taken.



The conserved first Iwo Jima flag prior to being reframed in 1999 by Textile Preservation Associates.

Veterans, their families, and the American public who would not normally have the opportunity to view the flag on display at the Marine Corps Historical Center were able to do so at the D-Day Museum. This unique loan was only made possible due to the efforts of the personnel from both museums, Marine Forces Reserve and numerous military and civilian professionals. This was their opportunity to honor all veterans of World War II.

The significance and symbolism of

this flag varies from individual to individual. It is only a flag, but it tells a story. Seeing an actual historical object can be a special experience. It reminds us where we have been and it brings us closer to an event. The flag represents a defining moment. The flag also represents the highest cost for an objective in Marine Corps history. Statistics tell the significance—17,372 Marines wounded, 5,931 Marines killed, and 27 Medals of Honor awarded. □1775□

Marines of VMGR-452 and security personnel from Loomis, Fargo and Company unload the flag under the watchful eye of Dave Heidenthal, Directory of Security of the D-Day Museum.



2000 Anual Chronology (Part I)

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

The “Current Chronology of the Marine Corps” serves as a valuable source of information on significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history. Since 1982, the Reference Section at the Marine Corps Historical Center has compiled the yearly chronology by researching numerous primary and secondary sources each week. Selected entries that highlight the 2000 Chronology are below:

1 Jan - The 3d Marine Expeditionary Brigade activated on this date at Camp Courtney, Okinawa. It was formerly active as the 3d Marine Amphibious Brigade during 1965 and 1971, and participated in the war in Vietnam.

5 Jan - After flying for four months, the U.S. flag was lowered in a ceremony at the U.S. Forces, International Forces East Timor (InterFET) compound, and the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit departed for Okinawa. The ceremony marked the turning over of the compound to Australian forces. The U.S. role in INTERFET was to assist other nation’s military forces involved in Operation Stabilize primarily by providing heli-

U.S. Marines with the 24th MEU(SOC) patrol the village of Devet Jugovia, Kosovo, with a member of the 2d Royal Regiment of Fusiliers March 29, 2000.

Photo by 2d Lt. Shu Fugler



The MV-22 “Osprey,” shown here in February 2000 landing on the USS Essex, continued to be a subject of scrutiny in light of the 8 April crash in Tucson, Arizona, which resulted in 19 Marine deaths.

copter support for the humanitarian mission.

31 Jan - The Clinton administration persuaded Puerto Rico to let the Navy resume training on its firing range at Vieques. The administration offered \$90 million in aid, nearly \$10,000 for each of the 9,300 people who live on the small island of Vieques. The deal resolved a dispute that disrupted training for the Atlantic Fleet since April 1999, when a wayward bomb killed a

civilian security guard and protesters occupied the lush hillsides and beaches where the Navy and Marine Corps have practiced landings for nearly 60 years.

23 Mar - 4 Apr - Marines of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Dynamic Response 2000 in Macedonia and Kosovo. The exercise tested North Atlantic Treaty Organization ability to reinforce allied forces in Kosovo. Units from the United States, Argentina, the Netherlands, Poland, and Romania participated in the exercise. Dynamic Response 2000 coincided with the anniversary of NATO’s air campaign to end ethnic cleansing inside Kosovo.

8 Apr - One of the Marine Corps’ five MV-22 Osprey tiltrotor aircraft crashed during training operations near Tucson, Arizona, killing all 19 Marines on board. The Osprey was part of a group of four flying from Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona, to carry out a nighttime noncombatant evacuation exercise. The \$37 billion MV-22 program had its share of difficulties since its inception in 1981. The latest crash was the third crash in its history and the second one to have

fatalities. Despite safety and budget concerns, the Corps maintained that the MV-22 would be essential as a replacement for the aging CH-46 helicopters and for its doctrine of operational maneuver from the sea.

29 Apr - This date marked the 25th anniversary of the fall of Saigon. On 29 April 1975, thousands of U.S. personnel, foreign nationals, and "at-risk" Vietnamese were evacuated in Operation Frequent Wind from the U.S. Embassy by CH-46 helicopters in what would be the largest helicopter evacuation in history. Marine Security Guards Cpl Charles McMahan, Jr., and LCpl Darwin Judge killed earlier in the day at the Defense Attache office compound at Tan Son Nhut, were the last U.S. service members to die as a result of enemy fire in Vietnam. It was 21 years after the first advisors arrived in Vietnam and nearly three years after the last combat troops withdrew from that country.

5 May - Marine Aviation Training Support Group (MATSG) at Pensacola, Florida, dedicated Building 52, the MATSG headquarters, in honor of the late Major General Marion E. Carl. General Carl was murdered on 28 June 1998 at his home in Roseburg, Oregon, while defending his wife from an intruder.

9 - 23 May - Marines of the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Cobra Gold 2000 in Thailand. The 19th annual joint/combined military exercise, involved approximately 13,000 U.S. forces as well as forces from Thailand and Singapore. The exercise was designed to improve combat readiness and interoperability, and demonstrate the U.S.'s resolve to support the security and humanitarian interests of its allies in that region.

13 May - A letter to Defense Secretary William S. Cohen from Republic of Korea Defense Minister Seong Tae Cho formally announced that his government would provide the Republic of Korea War Service Medal to eligible U.S. veterans of that conflict, or to their surviving next of kin. The medal was initially offered in 1951 to United



Photo by PHC Dolores L. Parlato

The Honorable Richard Danzig, Secretary of the Navy, made opening remarks at the Korean War Chosin-Hungman Commemoration held at the Navy Memorial on December 12, 2000, in Washington, D.C. This event is part of the Korean War Commemorative events to be held during the 50th anniversary year of the beginning of the Korean War

Nations forces serving in Korea and adjacent waters, but was never issued.

19 May - The remains of six Marines, listed as missing in action from the Mayaguez incident in Southeast Asia 25 years ago, were identified and returned to their families for burial in the United States. The 15 May 1975 incident involved the attempt to rescue an American cargo ship and its crew on a small island near Cambodia. It was considered the last battle of the conflict in Southeast Asia.

19 May - 6 Jun - Approximately 15,000 men and women representing the armed forces of 14 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries participated in Exercise Dynamic Mix 2000 in Greece. It was the largest NATO exercise of the year and involved more than 4,500 Marines of the newly formed 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade.

1 June - The first new Maritime Prepositioning Force (Enhanced) (MPF(E)) ship, USNS *1stLt Harry L. Martin* was launched from Jacksonville, Florida. The ship was named in honor of a Marine Medal of Honor recipient from the battle for Iwo Jima. The MFP(E) ships added a new dimension to prepositioning operations as they could contain

enough supplies for a fleet battalion hospital and construction equipment for a complete expeditionary airfield.

17 Jun - Gen James L. Jones, Commandant of the Marine Corps, was the first passenger on board an MV-22 Osprey since it was grounded after a crash that killed 19 Marines near Tucson, Arizona, on 8 April. The flight was based from Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, California. Six days later, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Gen Michael E. Ryan, flew on board an Osprey with Gen Jones at the Naval Air Systems Command, Patuxent River, Maryland.

21-29 Jun - Marines from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit joined seven other NATO countries to participate in Exercise Cooperative Partner in Odessa, Ukraine. The simulated combined peacekeeping exercise included soldiers and Marines from Bulgaria, Ukraine, France, the United Kingdom, Romania, Turkey, and Greece. It was designed to improve understanding of peace support operations doctrine and training, and practice interoperability of maritime and amphibious forces.

(The 2000 Chronology will be continued in the next issue).

Nicaragua 1927

by Michael E. Starn
Curator of Aeronautics

Between 1926 and 1933, the United States deployed Marines to assist in stabilizing Nicaragua and establishing and training the *Guardia Nacional* (the constabulary force serving as the army and national police). The main opponent was Augusto Sandino, who had vowed to drive U.S. influence out of Nicaragua.

The year is 1927, the place the jungles of Nicaragua. Marine Corps aviation is still in its infancy and the unwritten doctrine of the air-ground team is being updated by daily experience in combat. New leaders are emerging from the Marine Corps ranks—men such as Edson, Puller, Schilt, and Rowell who later will become synonymous with Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester, Peleliu, and a host of other World War II battles. On 8 October 1927, two de Havilland DH-4 aircraft flew what began as a routine patrol of rebel trails east of Quilali. 2d Lt Earl A. Thomas, with Sgt Frank E. Dowdell as his observer, piloted one of the aircraft, and GySgt Michael Wodarczyk, an enlisted pilot, flew the other. During the patrol, a Sandinista pack train was sighted and both aircraft began strafing the rebels. The enemy fought back with small arms fire and struck Lt Thomas' aircraft, causing it to crash and burn three miles west of Quilali and one mile south of the Jicaro River.

GySgt Wodarczyk flew low over Lt Thomas and Sgt Dowdell, dropping them his map, marked with their position to aid in their escape. GySgt Wodarczyk flew to the garrisons at both Jicaro and Ocotal and informed them of the plight of Lt Thomas and Sgt Dowdell. Patrols were launched from both garrisons. Both patrols met with significant resistance, and neither one found the aviators along the way or at the crash site. Three hours after the crash, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area and found only the skeletal remains of the burnt aircraft. Lt Thomas and Sergeant Dowdell were



A photo of what is left of the wheel from the crashed DH-4 de Havilland that was flown by Lt Earl A. Thomas and Sgt. Frank E. Dowdell in Quilali, Nicaragua. Donated by Dr. John G. Chesney.

never seen alive again. Mexican and Honduran newspapers later published photographs indicating that the two had been captured, tortured, and hanged.

On 20 April 1994, Dr. John G. Chesney arrived at the Museums Branch office in Quantico, Virginia, with a rusty wheel from a DH-4. Dr. Chesney explained that during the 1950s and 1960s, he had served as an

exchange doctor in Nicaragua and was quite familiar with the country's colorful past and the Marine Corps involvement to help stabilize its government. Fifteen years ago, he read Col John Thomason's short story "Air Patrol" in *Fix Bayonets and Other Stories*, and began researching the complete account of the two downed aviators. Dr. Chesney flew to Managua, and then to Ocotal before traveling by mule to Quilali and the crash site. Once there, he was able to locate a local resident who, as a child, had witnessed the crash and verified that this was indeed the place where Lt Thomas and Sergeant Dowdell had come down after taking fire from Sandinista rebels. Most of the aircraft had been destroyed as a result of the crash and the ensuing fire. The aircraft components that survived had been taken away by local residents and used for other purposes, with the exception of one rusted wire-spoke wheel lying on the jungle floor that had most likely been missed. This wheel now resides in the Museums Branch's Aeronautical collection and is being considered as a candidate for exhibit in the planned National Museum of the Marine Corps.

□1775□

A DH-4 aircraft of the 1st Marine Aviation Force which arrived at La Frene, France in October, 1918 completing four squadrons of eighteen planes each.



Digitizing the Oral History Collection

by Frederick J. Graboske
Head, Archives Section

Last year saw the transfer to the Archives Section of curatorial responsibility for all tapes, data sheets, and transcripts in the oral history collection. We were able to bring together in one location all of the materials in the collection, some of which had been stored in various locations here in the Historical Center and some from other locations outside this building. One of the first tasks was conducting an assessment of the physical condition of the audio tapes, especially the open-reel tapes from Vietnam. We quickly determined that the tapes are still viable, but just barely, and that we needed to take some remedial action to preserve those interviews.

The necessary conservation measures for audio tapes are time-consuming and labor intensive, and they must be repeated at 10-year intervals. We determined that the best solution for saving the interviews was to create digital recordings of them. At the same time we would continue to expand the existing oral history database until descriptions of every tape have been entered. We discussed this project with our colleagues in the Naval Historical Center, and they expressed interest in making it a joint project.

Dr. David Winkler of the Naval Historical Foundation proposed that the Foundation seek outside funding for a Sea Services project, to include the Coast Guard. This initiative was hugely successful: the Dillon Foundation has provided \$150,000 toward the estimated \$303,000 cost of the project. The Naval Historical Center has roughly 4,000 tapes in its collection, almost all of which are on audio cassette. The Coast Guard has 100, again mostly on audio cassette. We have approximately 9000 tapes, the

majority of which are on open reels. Existing staff in both Historical Centers will do the digital transfer and complete the databases. This staff time, plus the commitment of funds for transcription, will comprise the government's \$153,000 share of the project.

The work will be complete in three years or less. During that time we will digitize all of the oral history interviews, plus other audio and video recordings of interest, such as speeches and briefings. We, and the Navy, already have searchable databases for approximately 50 percent of our existing collections. Over the next three years we will create data sheets for those tapes lacking them and enter the information into the databases. Currently our database is separate from the Navy's, but, with the implementation of the Navy Marine Corps Intranet (NMCI) project, the two databases (which run on the same software

Pictured below is a representation of the Marine Corps Historical Center Oral History Collection. The collection will be in a CDROM format, rather than previous tapes, bound transcripts, and videos.



program) will become mutually accessible. Researchers will be able to search terms, such as "Guadalcanal" or "F-16", and see a list of all tapes for which this term was listed in the description. They then will be able to listen to the tapes or, if transcripts are available, to link to the transcripts and read them.

The first step is to identify the necessary equipment and the staffing requirements, and the next is to plan the stages of the project. We anticipate being able to start digitizing tapes within 90 days from receipt of the check, which arrived just before Christmas.

The immediate effect of this project will be the preservation of the interviews from the deteriorating open reel tapes. The cost of conserving tapes in this quantity is far beyond our budget, or that of the National Archives, which is the eventual repository of the tapes. Digitization not only allows us to save the information, it allows us to distribute copies to other locations and to avoid loss in natural or man-made catastrophes. Linking the interviews to the database will make much easier the job of researchers using these underutilized military records. In many cases, these interviews (conducted soon after the completion of military operations) make an excellent resource for lessons learned from past combat action. The future Heritage Center, and other museums, could use the interviews in interactive exhibits, allowing visitors to hear about Marine Corps history in the words and voices of those who made that history. Even after the eventual transfer of the original recordings to the National Archives we will be able to maintain the entire collection at the Center on CD-ROM for use by the Marine Corps. □ 1775 □

LtGen Robert L. Nichols, Passes

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

LtGen Robert L. Nichols

LtGen Robert L. Nichols, USMC (Ret), a highly decorated veteran of three wars, died 4 July 2001 in Wyoming, at the age of 80. Born in Providence, Rhode Island, he enlisted in the Marine Corps as a private in November 1939, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in November 1944. During World War II, he participated in operations in the Solomon Islands, Bougainville, and Guam. He also served in Korea with the 1st Marine Division during the Korean War. During the Vietnam War, he commanded the 7th Marines, and earned the Legion Merit with Combat "V." Promoted to brigadier general in December 1971, he commanded Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, and two years later, assumed duty as Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, where he was promoted to the grade of major general. He was promoted to lieutenant general in August 1974, and assumed duty as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. His last duty assignment was Deputy Chief of Staff for

LtGen Clyde D. Dean



LtGen Robert L. Nichols

Manpower, at Headquarters, Marine Corps. Gen Nichols retired in 1978 from the Marine Corps.

LtGen Clyde D. Dean

LtGen Clyde D. Dean, USMC (Ret), died 23 December 2001 in Martinsburg, West Virginia, at the age of 71. A native of Little Rock, Arkansas, Dean graduated in 1954 from the U.S. Naval Academy, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. His assignments during the 1950s included service as platoon commander of the 1st Amphibious Reconnaissance Company, executive officer of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Los Angeles (CA135), and company commander of a recruit training company at Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island. During the Vietnam War, he served with the 2d Battalion, 9th Marines, and the 3d Battalion, 3d Marines. From 1975-1978, he was the commanding officer of the Basic School at Quantico, Virginia. Following promotion in 1979 to brigadier general, Gen Dean served as the Director of Intelligence, and later served as the Inspector General of the

Marine Corps. In 1985, he was assigned duties as Commanding General, I Marine Amphibious Force, and 1st Marine Division. His last duty assignment was as Chief of Staff, Headquarters Marine Corps, until his retirement in 1987. Gen Dean's many personal decorations and awards included the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Combat "V," Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," and the Purple Heart.

MajGen Calhoun J. Killeen

MajGen Calhoun J. Killeen, USMC (Ret), died 27 June 2001 in Annandale, Virginia, at the age of 75. A native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Killeen graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1949. He participated in combat operations in Korea with the 3d Battalion, 11th Marines, and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." During the Vietnam War, he first served as executive officer of the 12th Marines, and then commanded the 2d Battalion, 12th Marines. He was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V," and the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V," for his Vietnam War service.

MajGen Calhoun J. Killeen



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General Killeen was assigned duty in July 1978, as Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force and 3d Marine Division. He retired in 1982 as Deputy Commander, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

BGen William A. Stiles

BGen William A. Stiles, USMC (Ret), died 20 January 2002, at the age of 84. A native of Kansas City, Kansas, he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1939. During World War II, he participated in combat operations on Guadalcanal and Cape Gloucester. During the Vietnam War, he was assigned in September 1965 as assistant division commander, 1st Marine Division, and in March 1966, became the commanding general of the 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade. He rejoined the division in April 1966 as assistant division commander, and later commanded Task Force X-Ray, a multi-regimental tactical force. His last duty assignment was as Commanding General, Landing Force Training

Command. Gen Stiles retired from active duty on 1 May 1968.

Col Lemuel C. Shepherd

Col Lemuel C. Shepherd, III, USMC (Ret), died 17 July 2001 in La Jolla, California, at the age of 76. Col Shepherd was the son of the 20th Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, II. Born in Long Beach, California, he entered Yale University under the V-12 program, and upon graduation in 1946, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. He was assigned to the 1st Marine Division, which was then engaged in disarming and repatriating Japanese forces in North China. During the Korean War, he served as assistant S-3 of the 5th Marines, and was a rifle company commander with the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines. He was awarded a Bronze Star and Navy Commendation Ribbon for his Korean War service. During the Vietnam War, he served as a regimental executive officer, and later com-

manded the 8th Marines. He retired in 1973 as Chief of Staff of the 2d Marine Division at Camp Lejeune.

Col Richard B. Fredey

Col Richard B. Fredey, USMCR (Ret), a Marine veteran of World War I and World War II, died on 28 December 2001 in Northport, New York, at the age of 100. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in Boston, Massachusetts, at the age of 17. During World War I, he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and in occupation duty in Germany following the Armistice. Between the wars, Fredey attended Boston University and later worked in the hotel business. He re-enlisted in 1942 and was commissioned a first lieutenant. During World War II, he was wounded while participating in the Okinawa Campaign, and was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat "V." Col Fredey remained in the Marine Corps Reserve following the war, until his retirement in 1964. □1775□

Historical Quiz

Marines and the Suppression of Disorder, Bandits, and Terrorism

by *Lena M. Kaljot*
Reference Historian

Match the event with the correct date: 1946, 1859, 1919, 1989, 1921, 1805.

1. Marines participate in the counter drug operations of Department of Defense Joint Task Force 6 (JTF-6), established to coordinate military support of Federal agencies patrolling the U.S.-Mexico border to stop the flow of illegal drugs. What year was JTF-6 established?

2. As a result of increasing robberies, the President of the United States first directed the Secretary of the Navy to detail Marines as guards to protect the mails from robbers and bandits in this year.

3. During this year, Marines were sent to help suppress a prison riot, which broke out when armed prisoners attempted to escape from Alcatraz, a Federal prison.

4. In this year, Marines recaptured the U.S. Arsenal at

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, which had been seized by a group of terroist led by the abolitionist, John Brown.

5. In what year did Lt Presley N. O'Bannon lead a land campaign across the Libyan desert, and successfully storm and capture the pirate stronghold at Derna, Tripoli?

6. Fleet Antiterrorism Security Team (FAST) Company units were deployed to provide security in the aftermath of the East African Embassy bombings during what year?

7. 2dLt Herman J. Hanneken and Cpl William R. Button each received the Medal of Honor for their actions leading to the suppression of bandit activities in the Republic of Haiti in this year. Charlemagne Peralte, the supreme bandit chief, was killed as a result of their daring raid on his camp.

(Answers on page 23)

Field History During Operation Enduring Freedom

by LtCol Nathan S. Lowrey, USMCR
Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR
Field Historian

In answer to the President's call to arms regarding the current war against terror, the History and Museums Division began to mobilize members of its Field Operations Branch between October and December 2001, augmenting its coverage of Marine Corps participation during Operation Enduring Freedom. As field historians and combat artists, these reservists traditionally serve with forward deployed units, where they can best collect interviews, documents, artifacts, photographs, and field sketches recording significant events as they occur.

The first group to deploy was a four-man detachment, which departed for Naval Support Activity, Bahrain, at the beginning of January 2002. As part of the MarCent Combat Assessment Team (MCAT), a larger Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) led initiative to conduct a real-time functional analysis of Marine Corps operations during Enduring Freedom, the detachment provided an historical dimension to the overall research effort. Members of the detachment included two historians, LtCol Nathan S. Lowrey and Maj Christopher J. Warnke, and two combat artists, Capt Charles G. Grow (Major select, USMC), and SSgt Michael D. Fay. Capt Grow augmented the group from the Combat Visual Information Center at Quantico, Virginia.

Once in Bahrain, LtCol Lowrey was informally attached to BGen James N. Mattis' Task Force 58 (Rear). While assisting with the production of a historical narrative chronicling TF 58's experiences in Afghanistan, he was able to conduct oral history interviews with key staff members and collect electronic documents from the locally shared computer network. Meanwhile, Maj Warnke and SSgt Fay visited briefly with members of Col

Thomas D. Waldhauser's 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), then onboard the USS *Peleliu* in Kuwait, to discuss their assault on Forward Operations Base (FOB) Rhino and other experiences encountered while in Afghanistan. Maj Theodore McKeldin III, the remaining historian mobilized in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, was able to join the MEU in Australia later that month and continue these important interviews during their homebound voyage.

Following their visit with the 15th MEU, the historians continued on to Afghanistan with other members of the MCAT team. They initially focused on the Marines' FOB at Kandahar Airport, located 450 miles north of the Arabian Sea. Warnke interviewed members of the TF 58(Forward) staff and key players from Col Andrew P. Frick's 26th MEU, Grow photographed ongoing operations ranging from the detainment of Taliban and Al Qaida forces to the extensive airlift campaign sustaining the Marines, and Fay produced a number of sketches depicting ground operations at and around the airport.

The trio was noticed by a journalist from the Associated Press, who mentioned them in a dispatch from the front with the eye-catching title, "Combat Artist: Art in the War Zone and History in the Making." The reporter concluded that, thanks to our efforts, one day Marines will be able to relive their night-time operations near the Kandahar mosque, a remarkable scene that Fay captured in one of his sketches. Later, Warnke and Grow moved on to document aviation and support operations in Pakistan, focusing on the "Herculean" efforts of the Marine KC-130 detachment (VMGRs-152, -234, -352) while SSgt Fay covered security operations at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, then provided

by elements of BGen Douglas V. O'Dell Jr.'s 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade.

Although the intensity of Marine operations in Afghanistan had calmed by the end of January, the history detachment continued collecting information from other sources in the theater of operations. During February, Lowrey interviewed members of BGen Christian B. Cowdrey's Joint Task Force Consequence Management in Kuwait, Warnke interviewed F-18 pilots from VMFA 251 aboard the USS *Stennis*, and Fay drew sketches depicting the regional air base that the Marines were operating from. During March, Lowrey was able to visit Col Christopher J. Gunther's 13th MEU aboard the USS *Bon Homme Richard*, to discuss the Air Combat Element's (HMM 165) critical role in Operation Anaconda, and Warnke interviewed F-18 pilots from VMFA 314 onboard the USS *Theodore Roosevelt*. Also occurring in March, Col Nicholas Reynolds and LtCol Reed R. Bonadonna, both members of the Field Operations Branch, performed their annual training by visiting Joint Task Force 160 to document detention operations in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Finally, as Capt Farrell Sullivan's L Company 3d Battalion, 8th Marines transited Bahrain on their way home from Afghanistan in April, Lowrey had an opportunity to discuss their exploits at the U.S. embassy in Kabul.

Thus far, members of the Field Operations Branch have produced fifty field sketches, conducted 191 oral history interviews, captured 850 photos, collected thousands of electronic documents, and coordinated for the donation of numerous historical artifacts to the Marine Corps Museum.

Maj McKeldin and SSgt Fay remain on active duty to document Marine Corps involvement in Operation Enduring Freedom. □1775□

Where Were You In 1972

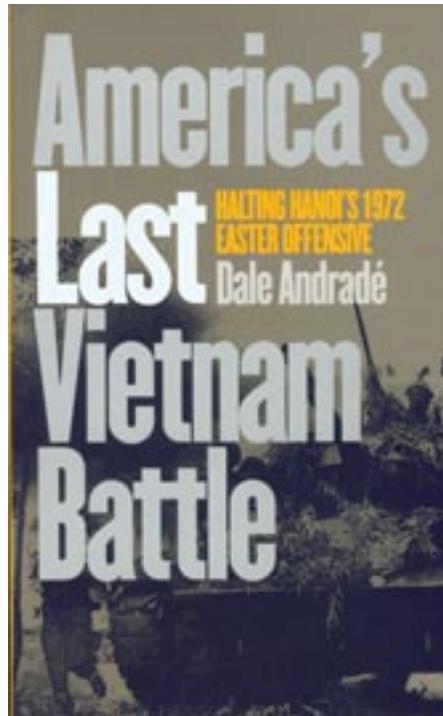
by Charles D. Melson
Chief Historian

Dale Andrade, *America's Last Vietnam Battle: Halting Hanoi's 1972 Easter Offensive* (Lawrence: Kansas State University, 2001), 528 pages, 36 photographs, 27 maps. \$24.95

Events in Afghanistan include the use of Americans as advisors and fire-support coordinators with foreign and irregular forces. The Marines have experience with this apparently novel approach of other peoples' fighters supported by American firepower and know-how. One example is the subject of a recent book about the Vietnam War.

The conduct and meaning of the 1972 Spring or Easter Offensive is history, but for most Americans and Marines it remains a little known or understood event. The offensive was critical to the United States withdrawal from Vietnam, including the release of allied prisoners held by the Communists. The political architects were President Richard M. Nixon and his Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger. The military instruments were the Military Advisory Command Vietnam, Seventh Fleet, Seventh Air Force, and units engaged in supporting the South Vietnamese against a massive conventional invasion by the North Vietnamese. This was at a time when most Americans felt the war was over.

Dale Andrade's book insures that these military actions are not forgotten. Andrade tells the story of the offensive and its defeat from a countrywide perspective dealing with the fighting in each military region from the DMZ in the north to the Delta in the south. This is the only comprehensive history that has appeared to date. First published in 1995 as *Trial By Fire*, the volume has been revised to take into account new material, particularly from Communist sources. While not a linguist, the author used



the interrogator-translator skills of long time People's Army of Vietnam expert Robert J. Destatte. American Marines were present in the Marine Advisory Unit of the Naval Advisory Group, primarily with the Vietnamese Marine Division. These few experienced and well-qualified officers were the only American advisors at the battalion-level with the South Vietnamese while their U.S. Army counterparts were at the regiment and division in greater numbers.

**. . . .these military actions
are not forgotten. . . .**

Under Vietnamization, the MACV effort focused on administrative and logistical initiatives that left the fighting to the Vietnamese. Missing were the communications and control infrastructure needed to use naval gunfire,

artillery, and air support in close coordination with maneuver. This gap was filled by another group of Marines, Sub Unit 1 of the 1st Air-Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO). This group of relatively junior officers and enlisted men provided forward observer, forward air control, and naval gunfire spotting for the Vietnamese. Other ANGLICO Marines flew over the battlefield providing airborne control as air observers. While junior in rank, they were better qualified to use the broad array of supporting arms than other ranking service representatives.

The South Vietnamese knew the value of these U.S. Marines in the fighting that raged throughout the country. Once the Communists attacks were contained, by mid-year lost territory was retaken with Marine advisors and ANGLICO in the lead. This is just part of the story that Andrade tells. An official historian with the U.S. Army Center for Military History, the author is well qualified to document the American effort and any official history of this period will not be better written and researched. It is interesting that the performance of the U.S. Marines seems to be as much concern to the author as the U.S. Army and Air Force advisory effort. His differences with the official history, *U.S. Marines in Vietnam*, are noted and I could have used more detail on what the Army advisory teams were doing in I Corps with their Army of Vietnam counterparts, as neither was without flaws or courage.

The Chief Historian is a coauthor of U.S. Marines in Vietnam 1971-1973, the author of The War That Would Not End, and other studies of the 1972 Easter Offensive. He served with the 9th Marine Amphibious Brigade during the campaign.

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Fighting Terrorists and Guerrillas

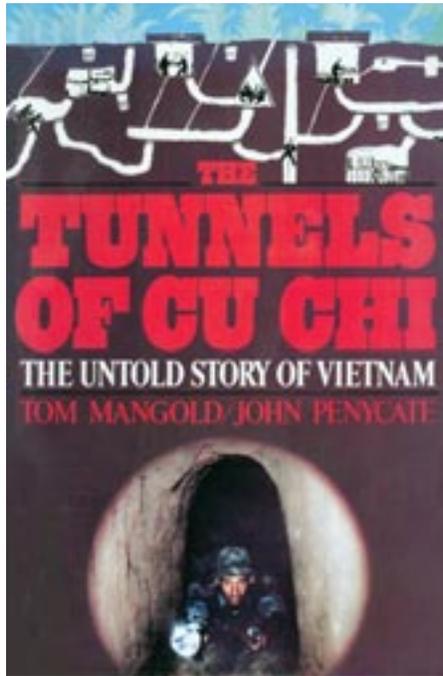
by Evelyn A. Englander
Historical Center Librarian

This is a selection of books offering historical background on previous Marine Corps and other Services' military experiences related to today's combat operations in Afghanistan and the ongoing War on Terrorism. Most of these books are available through local or online bookstores or through your local library (or through their interlibrary loan program.)

War In The Shadows; The Guerrilla In History. By Robert B. Asprey. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1975. 2 volumes. Includes bibliography. This is also subtitled "Two thousand years of the guerrilla at war from ancient Persia to Vietnam." The author thus explains the Vietnam Conflict against a historical background of guerilla warfare. He defines guerilla warfare as "irregular forces" fighting small-scale limited actions in accord with an over-riding political-military strategy against traditional military forces." His first volume provides his historical background and the second volume is largely devoted to the war in Vietnam.

A Savage War of Peace; Algeria, 1954 -1962. By Alistair Horne. New York, New York: Penguin Books, 1987. 606 Pp. (first published in 1977, by Macmillan Ltd. In Great Britain) Includes bibliography and chronology. The War for Algerian Independence pitted urban and rural guerrilla and terrorist against the power of a western state, France, which was armed with the latest in sophisticated weapons. In eight years, more than a million Algerians died and an equal number of Europeans lost their homes.

Firepower in Limited War. By Robert H. Scales, Jr. Washington, DC: National Defense University Press, 1990. 290 Pp. In this book, Col Scales focuses on the role of firepower in four conflicts occurring after World



War II: the French Indo-China war, the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and Great Britain's Falklands Campaign. As a result of studying these wars, Colonel Scales proposes a more thorough integration of fire support and maneuver a stronger emphasis on combined arms in combat.

The Tunnels of Cu Chi; the Untold Story of Vietnam. By Tom Mangold and John Penycate. New York, New York: Random House, 1985. 294 Pp. This describes a unique battleground in Vietnam occurring from 1965 to 1967. This battleground was a two hundred mile complex of underground tunnels and chambers dug by the "Viet Cong", 25 miles to the north of Saigon under the VC route to their Cambodian supply points. It also tells the story of the Americans who fought this campaign a group of specially trained volunteers known as "tunnel rats" who performed their duties with a minimum of equipment: pistols, knives, and flashlights. These tunnels, often dug beneath the feet of U.S. forces, became VC sanctuaries

occupied by a determined group of underground guerrillas.

The Raid. By Benjamin F. Schemmer. New York, New York: Harper and Row, 1976. 326 Pp. Written by the former editor of *Armed Forces Journal, International*, this book describes the November 1970 raid against a North Vietnamese prison camp at Son Tay, which was believed to hold 50 U.S. prisoners of war. Son Tay was located about 50 miles north of Hanoi. The book details the planning, training, execution and follow up to the raid and shows that a joint mission can be effective. The book includes maps, diagrams, and photos to supplement the text.

The raid was a tactical success; had American prisoners actually been present, they would have been rescued. And as a result of the raid, American prisoners of war were moved to several central complexes, giving the prisoners more contact with one another and thus boosting their morale. The raid on Son Tay, as the author points out, serves as a perfect example of what a small, elite, well trained unorthodox force can accomplish.

U.S. Marines in Lebanon, 1982 - 1984. By Benis M. Frank. Washington, DC: History and Museums Division, 1987. This is the official account of the deployment of Marines to Lebanon in the period from 1982-1984. It begins with the 1983 bombing of the Marine Barracks in Beirut and then details events leading up to and following this attack. The Marines were there along with British, French, and Italian members of a Multi-National Force sent as peacekeepers to assist the government of Lebanon in achieving stability and ending the fighting amongst the various factions there.

Peacekeepers at War; a Marines'



Account of the Beirut Catastrophe. By Michael Petit. Boston, Massachusetts: Faber and Faber, 1986. 229 Pp. This is the author's account of Beirut in 1983, of the day to day events leading up to the bombing and of being there in the immediate aftermath. It is his first hand deeply personal record of being with his fellow Marines at a previous "ground zero."

Recon Marine; an account of Beirut and Grenada. By Major Charles Dalglish. N.p.: Grenadier Books, 1995. 340 Pp. This is a follow on account of the Marines' experiences in Beirut from Nov 1983 through their withdrawal in April 1984. As a member of the 24th MAU, the author describes his experiences in Beirut as well as earlier events in Grenada, October - November 1983.

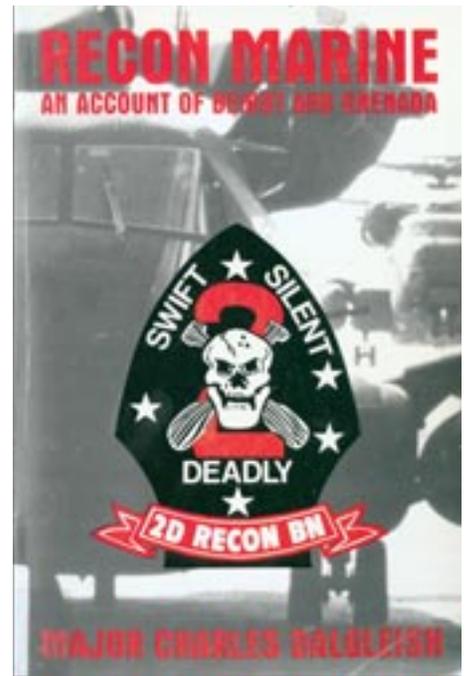
The Spirit Soldiers; a Historical Narrative of the Boxer Rebellion. By Richard O'Connor. New York, New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1973. 379 Pp. Occurring in 1900, this was an expedition by U.S. forces to protect U.S. citizens and other foreign nationals and to restore stability within China. In 1898 the "Fists of Righteous Harmony," a secret society known as the "Boxers," began fermenting violence against Chinese Christians and foreigners resident in China. In the summer of 1900, the Chinese Imperial Court embraced the Boxers. The Legation Quarter in Beijing came

under attack and an international relief column enroute from Tientsin was defeated. So the Legation Quarter was turned back by fewer than five hundred legation guards, including its contingent of 65 U.S. Marines. They put off repeated attacks for 55 days until an eight nation expeditionary force of 14,000 to 16,000 troops, including 2,500 Americans with about 500 Marines, lifted the siege on 14 August.

New Terrorism; Fanaticism and the Arms of Mass Destruction. By Walter Laqueur. New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 312 Pp. The author here traces the trend away from earlier terrorist acts carried out by oppressed nationals seeking political change to small clusters of individuals focused on vengeance and destruction. Laqueur has been writing for more than 50 years about terrorism and is an author to be familiar with.

Guerilla; a Historical and Critical Study. By Walter Laqueur. Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown and Co., 1976. 464 Pp. One of the author's earlier works, this was written because of his belief that to understand guerilla warfare, one has to read its history. The book's scope extends from Biblical times to the present. He examines each guerilla movement within the context in which it existed. For example, he places partisan movements within their World War II context. He provides the cause and effect of a particular guerilla war and lessons to be learned.

Fire in the Night; Wingate of Burma, Ethiopia, and Zion. By John Bierman and Colin Smith. New York: Random House, 1999. 434 Pp. This is the newest biography of Orde Wingate, 1903-1944. Wingate was one of the innovators in the use of irregular forces. In the 1930s and early 1940s, he developed and led Special Forces in several different countries. First in British-ruled Palestine in 1936, he conceived of an irregular fighting force, the Special Night Squads. Then in 1940, Wingate led another guerilla-style force, "the Gideon Force" in



Italian occupied Ethiopia, where he was instrumental in restoring Emperor Haile Selassie to his throne. The campaign however for which he is best remembered in the U.S. and Britain was the Burma campaign in 1943-1944 where he developed the concept of placing troops behind enemy lines to create disruption and destruction, meanwhile supplying these troops entirely from the air. His "Chindits," as his Burma campaign troops were called did fight successfully behind enemy lines and did shatter the belief in Japanese invincibility in jungle fighting. Wingate himself was killed in an air crash during the second deployment of the Chindits. While others found him almost fanatical in his beliefs, both Wavell and Churchill held him in very high regard. His biographers concede that he was one of the more controversial of the World War II commanders and certainly one of the more memorable.

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Answers to the Historical Quiz

(Questions on page 19)

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| MATCHING: | c) 1805 |
| | d) 1919 |
| a) 1921 | e) 1946 |
| b) 1859 | f) 1989 |

