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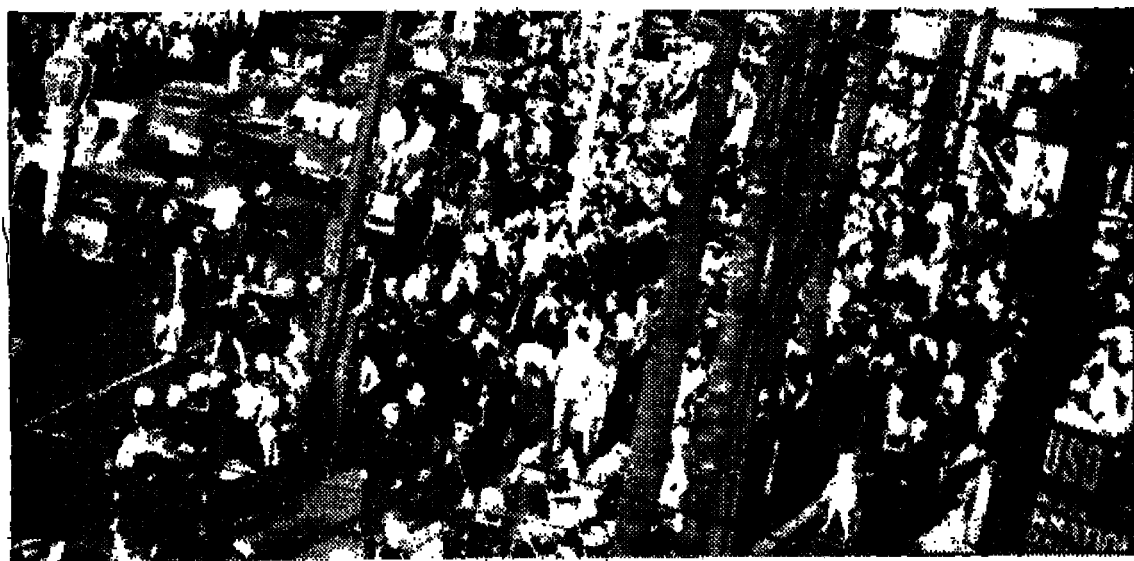
MARINES IN THE SAN DIEGO AREA

Vol. IV, No. 32

Saturday Morning, August 18, 1945

Page One

Marines Face Varied Future as Peace, Points and Post-War Problems Arrive



DELERIUM. Slightly on the delirious side was the peace celebration in downtown San Diego. Thousands went a bit berserk; other thousands were just caught in the mosh and tried to join in the festivities. How could blame the servicemen for letting off a little steam—as they can be seen doing in the top photo, taken from the third story of the Spreckels building. The white hats of the Navy predominated. Most Marines, who were not restricted to the Base on port and starboard watches the night the Jap surrender was first announced, contented themselves with minor cele-

brations away from mad-packed Broadway. A few Leathernecks, as the center photo indicates, joined the throng with their wives and companions, for typical armistice skylarking. Sober side of peace is seen in the picture of a Marine in the Base dispensary reading news of the Jap surrender. Weeks, maybe months, from now he may be able to celebrate in proper fashion. Lower picture shows Pacific veterans now stationed at the Base fire department doing a "no-more-Pacific" act aboard one of their trucks. Photos by Sgt. Matt V. Mickelson and PFC. Marion E. Brown.

As the air of victory swept over the nation this week, the problems of changing a country at war into a country at peace confronted the leaders of state, and by the week's end many transformation plans had been announced.

Marines were informed that they would be separated from the service by a point system adopted from the Army, but Marine Corps headquarters would not estimate the number of men to be affected by the program.

The system will require 85 points for the discharge of enlisted males and 25 points for women, to be computed initially as of May 12, 1945.

Men and women Marines will get one point for each month of service since Sept. 18, 1940, one point for each month overseas or at sea since that date; five points for each decoration and Bronze Service Star and 12 points for each child under 18, up to three children.

The point system will not apply to men serving under a four-year enlistment, or an extension thereof, in the regular Marine Corps.

MARINE ROLE UNDECIDED

What part the Marine Corps may play in occupying Japan or its possessions remained an undecided question. However, President Truman did announce that he would ask Congress for a peacetime military training program, and that the draft would continue to take young men as replacements in oc-

A special church service and prayer will be held at the Base chapel Sunday morning at 1015 in accordance with President Truman's setting this Sabbath aside as a special day for the observance of peace. Chaplain H. M. Peterson will deliver the sermon, entitled "Isolation."

cupation forces for the veterans who have fought the war.

In some governmental quarters it was indicated that a long period of occupation may be necessary in Japan, a possibility suggested by the attitude of Japanese leaders who have informed their people of defeat in such a way as to affect an apology of a regime which is now supposed to have come to an end, perhaps laying the groundwork for another state of aggression in the Japanese homeland.

WAR PLANT LAYOFF

With the announcement of peace, the Army and Navy began cancelling contracts with manufacturers throughout the nation, and thousands of war-workers were soon being released from their jobs.

A great migration was on—from war plants to other employment in private industry. The jobs which a few days before had been considered non-essential were the ones sought by the thousands of unemployed.

From war manpower officials came the belief that labor-starved service concerns would absorb vast numbers of the unemployed. Too, many shipyards and aircraft plants were closed only temporarily while converting to the production of peacetime goods and expected to be rehiring again soon.

President Truman announced a six-point labor program which he

asked labor and management to accept as a guarantee of continued industrial peace in the critical months ahead. The program asked for voluntary compliance with War Labor Board directives and authorized WLB to grant wage increases.

NATION EXCITED

Toward the end of the week, the nation began returning to normalcy after a wild two-day celebration.

Most Marine stations started holiday schedules soon after the victory announcement, but few of the posts reported any demonstrations of excitement. MCB was restricted to 50 per cent liberty, with holiday schedules prevailing for personnel on the liberty list. However, liberty restrictions were lifted on the day following the announcement and the schedule carried over for that day.

There was a subdued hush over the Base throughout most of the two days. There were no screams or shouts and nothing in the way of open demonstration.

The evening of the announcement a dance was held on the Base basketball courts, with a buffet supper and soft drinks provided by Service Battalion. The affair started slowly, and most of the Base personnel seemed to look upon V-J Day as "just another day," but the celebration gradually gained momentum and by 2100 the courts were packed with Marines celebrating their eventual liberation.

Marine air stations reported that

Adm. William F. Halsey is forever uttering classic words or having immortal quotations credited to him.

The admiral's last oratorical gem of World War II came just as his pilots were a few seconds from targets in the Tokyo area, eager for a last lick at a weakening foe.

At that moment Adm. Halsey received the word to suspend military activities against Japan. These are his reported remarks to his men:

"It looks like the war is over. Cease firing, but if you see any enemy planes in the air, shoot them down in friendly fashion."

their personnel took the news very quietly. Miramar and El Toro reported that most of their Marines took liberty and headed for nearby towns where the celebrations were wild, but the air aboard was one of quiet exuberance. El Centro's chapel was filled to capacity five minutes after the news was received and remained filled throughout the evening. A dance was held that night.

Dere Top!

You hav had a weak at home now, Top, an I figured you might how be behir enuff to read another litter.

Ordinarily I do not figure a man on furlow after three years overseas should be bothered for at least ten days to two weeks—if he is married. Since you are singull an as I persunally think you allways did overestimate your capacities for romantz with members of th oppsit sex, I am writin' to you now on a very serious question indeed.

What do you think about this Piece business? A lot of my less intelligent frens seem to think that now we hav whippit the Nipponese that we may sum day be civilyuns again. Of course I know that you persunally are not interestid in gettin' out of the Core. Your admirashun for the Serviss is a wonderful thing indeed. I shall never forgit the devoshun that shone in your eyes that day we lay under the tank in six inches of water, swattin' moskitoes an our own artillery wuz droppin' shorts in our own area jst to let us know they were still behind us. I gess. An you look at me an sed—**"AN I VOLUNTEERED for this."**

Howsumever, gettin' to the subjeck, do you reely think that it might be possibull to again be a civilyun? I persunally do not think so because of an incident the other day.

As soon as I heard that Japan figured the Allies had carryed this war stuff far enuff an was askin' for piece, I dubble-lined it up to the genral's ofiss, I did not git to see The Man in person, as I gess he had not been informed of me coming an forgot to reserve a place on his soshull calender for my visit.

Howsumever, I had an interuagin' conversashun with what might be called a Junyir Offisur up there.

"Lad," this Junyir Offisur sez—"What can I do for you, lad?"

An I sez—"Sir, I hav come to turn in my green soot."

An the J.O. sez—"Lad, survey your old uniforms at the quarter-master."

An I sez—"But, sir, I don't want a New green soot; I want something with cuffs an tweedy stuff with a colored hankerchief in the pocket."

An the J.O. sez—"Lad, the Corps will let you know when she no longer needs your services."

That gives you a idea, Top, how things are. It is not that I want out of the Core. In fact, I still owe the Core six months on my cruise, an that is a debt I am going to pay if it takes six months to do it. What I am objecting to is the cigaret rashun of six packs per week. Knowing how stirk the Core in about disappin, I am wonderin' if I would git a court-marshal if I bought sum cigarets over in a Sandy Ago drug store.

There is one other thing that makes my nerviss in the serviss. If they would only make it automatic that a guy would gain one stripe every four-year hitch I think I would be contint to continue wearing the green. On a basis like that, in a period of 24 years a Marine could make Mastur Technical Sarjunt like that cute blond WR across the hall.

You will rembur what I told you about that lone WR private in that ofiss. Well, Top, I think she is up for corporal as jist the other day I saw her making a dummy run with Wastebasket No. 273, which is usually reserved for the two-strippers.

Top, were you bothered any by civilyun Piece Celebraters this weak? I think it reely takes a civilyun to do a good job of celebratin', don't you? I don't think peepull like your folks an my folks did much celebratin'—I think maybe they jist prayed a littul an thankd God that their suns lives had bin spared. But if they know how ruff these other civilyuns were gettin' in celebratin' the probull end of gas rashunin an the return of good steaks they would be worryed about my safety.

Howsumever, Top, the Core took care of me in her usual fashion. She protected me from the celebraters by restricting me to the Base for the ocrashin. After all, I gess it wouldn't be very military for us peons to join in the festivities.

Hav to stop now an answer a litter from my muther. She writes—"Now that the war is over I will be expectin you home this weekend. Am laying out your blue pin-stripe suit; am burning all your old khaki you left here on furlough. Isn't it nice to be a civilian again?"

Poor muther, she never wuz much for spelling.

Well, Top, write me when your hands quit shakin'.

Your Core fren,
SARJUNT HEINEMANN



(Photo by Sgt. Matt V. Mickelsen)

VICTORY DANCE. Base Marines celebrate the Japanese surrender at a victory dance given by the Base Ser. Bn.

Hero of Shuri Tells Strange Castle Story

USNRH, SAN FRANCISCO—The officer whose company captured Shuri Castle, on Okinawa, May 29, and who was later wounded as he helped complete conquest of the island, has arrived back in the U.S., anxious to talk about his men.

He is Capt. Julian Dusenbury of Chautauque, S. C., who climbed a 200-foot slope to be the first American into the fortress of Shuri.

His feat attracted national attention.

Shuri was the center of enemy resistance on Okinawa, and was captured after one of the bitterest battles of the Ryukyus campaign. When Capt. Dusenbury and his men reached it, however, it was a "stinking hole of death," he said.

In the fortress, Dusenbury found American-made automobiles of 1939 and 1940 models, as well as several foreign-made machines.

He called Co. A, 1st Bn., 5th Mar. Div., "the best outfit in the Marine Corps," and urged that credit be given those who survived. "We started out with 228 officers and men, and we got 75 replacements before we were through, but at one time we were down to two eight-man rifle squads, a total of 16 men in all," he said. "Those boys never gave up. They've got what it takes."

Temporarily paralyzed from the waist down from a Jap sniper wound, Capt. Dusenbury recently was brought to the Naval Receiving Hospital for treatment.



Capt. DUSENBURY
... hero of Shuri Castle

Hit Four Times, Marine Doesn't Need Plasma

IN THE PACIFIC (Delayed)—Hit four times by Jap sniper fire—in the arm, leg, and side—Pvt. Frank C. Schmidt Jr. of Scranton, Pa., ran 50 yards to cover and escaped a mortal wound.

Schmidt said that he was advancing with a fire squad on Okinawa when he spotted a Jap sniper. "I was just about to squeeze the trigger when a bullet smashed into my left arm."

Schmidt knew the shot came from a cane field behind him. "I couldn't take cover on the other side because of another sniper in front of me. The only cover was a ditch about 50 yards away."

"I struggled to slip off my haversack. I must have raised my right leg, because another bullet hit me in the calf and came out above the knee."

Finally ridding himself of the pack, Schmidt started to unhook his cartridge belt when a third bullet tore into his back, emerging from his chest. He said that he didn't know about the fourth bullet that struck him in the lower left side "until they examined me."

It was then that Schmidt made the dash for the ditch and yelled lustily for a corpsman, who was surprised to find that the wounded Marine showed no symptoms of shock. It was not necessary to administer blood plasma.

Schmidt passed off his wounds with the remark: "My mother was a Dugan and my father is rugged." —PFC. Norman S. Berg.



(Official U. S. Navy photograph)

DOCTORS SAY QUIT. Col. James Roosevelt, one of the most popular Marine officers among enlisted men, has yielded to the edict of Navy doctors and will re-enter civilian life, after five rugged years of military duty.

Col. J. Roosevelt Closes Rugged Stretch in Corps

Col. James Roosevelt, USMCR, who survived enemy fire on Jap-held islands of the Pacific, on battlefields of the Middle East and on Crete, has yielded to the edict of Navy doctors and accepted his release to an inactive status after nearly five years of duty, the Marine Corps announced this week.

Now on terminal leave pending completion of his discharge to civilian life, the eldest son of the late President has been notified of the decision of a medical survey board which disclosed that a recurring stomach disorder has been aggravated by fatigue resulting from work in various combat theaters.

On orders of the amphibious group to which he was attached in the Philippines, Col. Roosevelt was admitted to the USNH, San Diego, several weeks ago for a rest and diagnosis.

TWO YEARS OF COMBAT

Since reporting for active duty in November, 1940, Col. Roosevelt has seen action in the far corners of the world. He accumulated 25 months of actual combat duty. Before the United States entered the war he was in Egypt as an official observer and he was stationed on the island of Crete up to the time German forces landed. Later, again in the capacity of an observer, he served with British troops as they moved into Iraq.

He achieved renown for his duty with the hard-hitting Marine Raiders, having been recalled from the Middle East to assist in the organizing and training of the 2nd Battalion for its first action—Makin Island. For that action he was decorated with the Navy Cross.

LANDED AT KISKA

He came home to assume command of his own Raiders, the 4th Battalion, and trained them at Camp Pendleton, but on his return overseas he became ill and was invalided home. A few months later he was in action once more—this time in the Aleutians where he was on the staff of the 7th Amphibious Force which landed at Kiska.

Because of his experience in landings and his knowledge of jungle fighting on Pacific atolls, Col. Roosevelt was asked to assist Army units preparing to strike the Gilberts, and after conquest of those islands he was directed to the San Diego Amphibious Training Base as an instructor.

The 35-year-old officer helped lead assault groups which were

to strike Okinawa, was with the Amphibious Force participating in the invasion and then was transferred to the Philippines. His last tour of duty overseas was interrupted only momentarily so he might return to attend the funeral of his father.

ONCE IN NAVY

Col. Roosevelt, who, in addition to the Navy Cross, holds the Silver Star Medal, American Defense Ribbon with Star, American Theater Ribbon, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with four Stars and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, formerly held a commission as ensign in the Navy after having undergone ROTC training at Harvard University. He resigned that commission, however, to join the Marine Corps Reserve in 1936.

In his Beverly Hills home where he is spending his leave, he extended his appreciation to the officers and men with whom he had worked and fought. Of his future plans he was non-committal except to say he was going to have a complete rest.

CIVILIANS SHOULD KNOW THIS

When the flag is raised or lowered or passing in a parade, men not in uniform should remove headress with right hand and hold it at the left shoulder with hand over the heart. Women place right hand over heart.



Forgotten Men of Suribachi Are Honored

By PFC. John E. Hunter

The forgotten captors of Mount Suribachi were set forth for recognition this week by an ardent supporter who waged her own campaign for the recognition of those forgotten heroes.

It was not for the six men who received nation-wide publicity for their deeds through the historic photograph of the Suribachi flag-raising that Mrs. Frank Kroft of Berwyn, Ill., sought; it was for the 22 other men who battled their way to the top of the hill and were present during the dramatic raising of the American colors.

STORY SUBSTANTIATED

Evident from a letter and two magazine-article excerpts, all writ-

ten by persons present on Iwo during the battle, 42 men fought their way to the mountain's summit and wrested the tactically important ground from the hands of the enemy. Six men were chosen to lift the flagstaff, while the remainder of the group stood nearby in defense of the hill.

In a letter to the CheVron, Mrs. Kroft enclosed a quotation from a message written by one of the veterans of the fight, an excerpt from Collier's magazine, and an excerpt from a description published in the Chicago Press Photographer of how Joe Rosenthal, the now-famous Associated Press photographer, snapped the picture of the incident.

CASE PLEADED

Referring to the highly publicized photograph, Mrs. Kroft said, "Whenever the picture is shown, reference is always made to the five Marines and one sailor who hoisted the flag. That's well and good! They did raise the flag, but how about those other Marines who were there at precisely the very moment, watching for Japs? One would be under the impression that those six men were there all alone with no opposition from the Japs or other Marine support.

Forty-two tired Marines went up that hill, as the enclosed article shows, and they had just as much part in that flag raising as though they had lost their hands on that flagpole which would have been impossible. I think it unfair to those other boys that their participation in that flag-raising seems to be a forgotten incident. No one has ever heard mentioned the names of those boys. There are only 13 of the original 19 left."

MARINES LETTCH QUIT

The letter written by a Marine to his parents on Feb. 22, 1945, was quoted in part: "Don't know whether you can read this or not but will take a chance. Am writing this on the very peak of Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima. The battle for this gem of the Pacific is still in full stride. I'm OK. Was one of the first Marines up here. Had picture taken. Look for lot of Cyrenes around flagpole in papers. Came with PISgt. Thomas' outfit. Had mass on hill five minutes after flag went up. Cave fighting pretty rough. Our Jap audience liked our road show very much. I'd even feel safe to say that we really slayed 'em!"

In the following description of Rosenthal's photography feat, the third picture referred to is the one shown to the left of this story.

"He asked what was going on and they said they were going to throw up a larger flag and keep the small flag as a souvenir.

"In order to cover the shot, he had to post himself inside the volcano rim... the flag was to be on the outer edge at the highest point. Because of this ridge, he poised himself and his camera on two stones and sandbags he found from a smashed Jap gun emplacement. He snapped three pics... the first is the one that made him famous, the securing of the flag... the second was shot when the flag was straight up... and the third was of about 15 men posed around the hoist, cheering with guns and helmets in the air. He thought the third shot was the best, right after taking it."

BATTLE SCENE DESCRIBED

In Collier's article, "Two, The Red Hot Rock," the following description of the events leading up to the historic event was printed:

"Later, on the narrow path to Mount Suribachi, three Marines were surrounded at the mouth of a cave. There was not room to use rifles. One Marine made a flying tackle at the nearest Jap and, when felled, twisted the Jap's neck and broke it. Another plunged feet first



ONE UNKNOWN. Atop Mt. Suribachi are 16 of the 42 men who stormed and captured the hill. The man opposite the question mark is unidentified. Do you know who he is? The other men have been identified as follows: 1—Harold G. Schrier, 2—Franklin R. Sousley, 3—Michael Strank, 4—John Bradley, 5—Garrett, 6—Graydon Dyce, 8—Snyder, 9—Henry O. Hansen, 10—Ward, 11—Wolsak, 12—Schultz, 13—Keller, 14—Thomas Hermanek, 15—J. T. Schmitt, 16—R. H. Larson.

Marines Make San Diego Beachhead—For a Swim

With San Diego weather now breaking all-time heat records and cold-water faucets hissing steam, it is time to search out a likely spot where one may remove the regal grood without drawing looks, askant, from the ever-present MPs or local peace officers.

CheVron readers are offered several solutions. Join one of the local nudist camps.

Get under the shower with a good soap.

Visit one of the local beaches for an afternoon of good swimming and sunning.

SAN DIEGO BEACHES

Few cities possess the number of excellent beaches which were, in pre-war days, an important feature of San Diego as a resort city.

Extending along the shoreline north and south of San Diego are 13 beaches, all within an hour of

downtown San Diego. Of these, four are within the city limits and conveniently reached by bus or auto. At La Jolla, Mission Beach, Ocean Beach and Coronado Strand special facilities are available to servicemen at USO and Navy bath houses.

BATH HOUSE FACILITIES

The La Jolla USO is only two blocks from the beach and offers free shower and changing facilities to servicemen. The Cove at La Jolla is recommended as one of the better places to swim with little or no surf to hinder swimmers. No trunks or towels are available at the USO. Bath house facilities are open from 0900 until 2300 daily. On Saturday the bath house is open one hour longer.

Bear A Hand

Wanted to Rent

SMALL house or apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Desired by wife of officer overseas. Call Col Perkins, Ext. 380.

For Rent

FINE, large double bedroom for two men of quiet nature. at 1150 Bayview St. Mrs. Schurr P-7181 or B-7858 after 1000.

For Sale

SEPT. Boat—10000 headlight with adapted and parking lights for 30 Plymouth. H. H. Hobbs Mfg. USNA. Call Ext. 398.

Found

LADY'S wrist watch; Navy lieutenant's shoulder mark; lady's comb and ear drop. Call Ext. 380.

Lost

KEYRING with three keys attached. Call Ext. 380.

At Coronado Strand the USO only 200 feet off the beach, will furnish towels and trunks for 25 cents. A 75-cent deposit is required on trunks. Open from 0900 until midnight daily. The USO is next to the Coronado Yacht Club. A shower and dressing room are available.

The Ocean Beach USO, a half-block from the beach, offers towels and trunks, with a 10-cent charge to defray laundry expenses, free checking facilities, a shower room and dressing room. The bath house is open from 1400 until 1700 Saturdays and Sundays only. A buffet supper is served swimmers from 1700 until 1800 on Sundays at the USO.

NAVY BATH HOUSE

Mission Beach has no USO. But a Navy bath house is available to Marine Corps personnel. Trunks and towels may be had by leaving a 15-cent deposit for the swim suit and a 5-cent laundry charge. Showers, a dressing room and checking facilities are available to accommodate up to a thousand persons. The Navy offers the same facilities to men at their Coronado bath house situated one block east of the Coronado Hotel.

Although no bath house facilities are available at Pacific Beach, good swimming is to be enjoyed there.

FLAGS IN A PROCESSION

In a procession with other flags, the U.S. flag should be on the marching right or, in case of a line of flags, may be in front of the center of the line.

"Well, I guess I may as well put the motion before the house," said the chorus girl as she danced out on the stage.



Atomic Bomb--in Our Hands--Can Keep the World at Peace

The idea behind the atomic bomb—a weapon which shortened the war by months and saved many American lives—is not new in theory. Scientists have understood the principles involved; what they had not worked out was the practical application. How they did it, of course, remains a secret, but the basic principles are available to anyone who can dope them out.

An atom is an unimaginably small particle of matter, consisting of a nucleus about which circulate varying numbers of electrons, which are negative electrical charges. What makes an atom of, say, hydrogen, different from an atom of carbon, is the number and arrangement of its electrons. By the same token, the arrangement and course of electrons makes a loaf of bread different from the Empire State building.

URANIUM ALL-IMPORTANT

A relatively small amount of energy is required to keep an atom of hydrogen, the simplest of all types of atoms, together. A huge amount, however, is needed to keep an atom of uranium together. Uranium, which appears to be the active agent in the new atomic bomb, is a recently discovered substance with a greater number of and more complicated arrangement of electrons than any other element.

Here is a practical example: Relatively less energy is required to keep a wad of absorbent cotton together than to keep a steel bar together. Conversely, more energy would be needed to disintegrate the steel than the cotton.

To extract the power in the uranium atom by separating its parts was the problem. It was done by striking it with a particle without electrical charge called a neutron, which is a component of the atom.

BILLIONS MAKE PINHEAD

Now, one atom of uranium, or of any other substance, is unbelievably tiny. Billions are required to make up a pinhead. Scientists had to find a way to split tremendous numbers of uranium atoms, which was achieved by a chain process wherein the neutron from one atom splits the adjacent atom.

The destruction of these atoms into their com-

ponent parts constitutes an explosion, and because of the prodigious amounts of energy involved, the explosion is of far greater violence than any previous explosions in the history of mankind.

This is perhaps an oversimplified explanation of atomic forces.

USE FOR LIGHT

It should be noted, however, that the harnessing of the atom can be used for constructive as well as destructive purposes. We are probably witnessing the beginning of an era in which atomic energy will be used for light, heat, and power.

The atomic bomb—most deadly explosive ever devised for war—is the result of a million years of progress in the fearful art of making arms.


The history of armaments dates back to prehistoric times when men threw rocks at beasts, through the age when stone axes were used, when arrows were developed and catapults devised to hurl boulders at the foe.

The famed Greek historian Thucydides recalls the first use of poison gas in comparatively modern times in the battle of Plataea in 428 B.C. Catapults, hurling rocks and flames, antedated gas, however, by many centuries.

CHINESE GUNPOWDER


Gunpowder was developed by the Chinese in 1232 and put into practical use by Sir Francis Bacon, the Briton, somewhat later. The torpedo began as an explosive charge as set by the patriots against the sides of British ships in 1777. In 1864 came the torpedo driven by compressed air and a few years earlier, the first iron-sided warship—Ericsson's famed "cheese box on a raft," the Monitor.

The rocket, outgrowth of the catapult, was used first by the British against a French ship at Boulogne in 1806. The rocket fell into disuse until World War II when it was redeveloped by the Germans whose V-1 and V-2 fire laid destruction over England. The American bazooka, the Jap Baka bomb and the airborne rockets of American and British bombers and fighters are other forms of rocket fire used in this war.

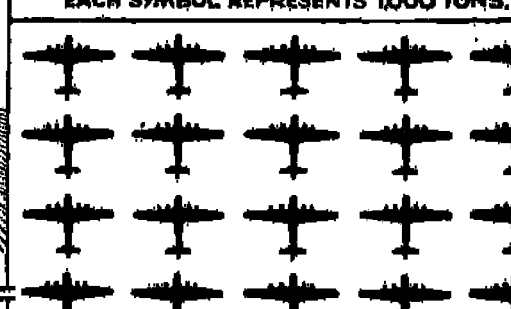


ONE ATOMIC BOMB

ONE ATOMIC BOMB



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 1000 TONS.



Each symbol represents the load carried by 100 B-29's


An Advertiser's Idea of War

Among the benefits of the glowing post-war world, which Marines have some reason to believe they may eventually become free citizens of, will be the change in advertising art.

In the new era, advertisers will probably abolish grim, stubble-checked men pointing bony fingers at readers and saying:

"Are YOU doing YOUR part? Are YOU saving your LARD? Are YOU buying MAY MORNING cologne that you may be FRESH and APPEALING when your lover returns from the horrors of war?" This ad is a contribution to the war effort by the Dixie Jackson Beauty Manufacturing Co., with offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Hollywood, offering a wide assortment of beauty aids for milady's loveliness and everlasting youth.

Perhaps readers may once again view those simple, little advertisements which picture snow-bound farms, or gleeful service station attendants, and ask that the consumer buy a particular brand of coal or gasoline.



CHEVRON

Published every Saturday at no cost to the government, by United States Marines and distributed free of charge on the Base. Copies may be furnished outside the U. S. and off the Marine Base, by contacting circulation department. Mail subscription price for parents and friends for one year is \$1.50. The Chevron does not necessarily express the attitude of Marine Corps Headquarters.

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Church Services

MARINE CORPS BASE (Protestant): Sunday Services: Base Chapel—Morning Worship, 10:15, Holy Communion, 11:00. R&R Center—Morning Worship, 9:15, 11:00 (Bible Theater)—Morning Worship, 9:15, 11:00 (Bible Theater), Morning Worship, 10:15, Tuesday, Adm. Bldg. (Room 200), Bible Class, 10:00. (Roman Catholic): Base Chapel—Mass, 8:00; R&R Center—Mass, 10:15; (Jewish): Mass, 9:00, Base Chapel—Mass, 10:15, Monday through Saturday, 10:00. Confessions, daily, Monday through Saturday, 10:00. (R&R Center—Confessions, Saturdays, 1:00, 1:15 (Bldg. 123)—Confessions, Saturdays, 1:00, (Jewish): Base Chapel—Sunday, Services, 10:00, (Latter Day Saints): 11:00 (Bldg. 123), Morning Worship, 9:00, (Episcopal): Holy Communion, 10:00, Base Chapel, (Christian Science): 11:00 (Bldg. 123), Service, 10:00.

CAMP MATTHEWS (Protestant): Morning Worship, 10:00, (Roman Catholic): Mass, 10:00, (Jewish): Services, 9:15, (Latter Day Saints): Worship, 10:00, (Christian Science): Wartime minister at Chaplain's office Thursday, 10:00-11:00.

CAMP ELLIOTT (Protestant): Sunday, 9:15, Communion, 10:00 Post Chapel, (Catholic): Sunday Masses 9:30, 10:00, 11:15, Mass daily, 10:00, Confession before Mass, (Christian Science): Wartime minister at Chaplain's office, Wednesday, 17:00-18:00, (Jewish): Post Chapel, Thursday, 10:00, (Latter Day Saints): 11:30, Camp Post Chapel, Friday 10:00.

MCAD, MIRAMAR (Protestant): Sunday: Communion 9:30, Divine Worship 10:00, Vesper Communion Wednesday 10:00, Midweek Fellowship, Wednesday 10:30, Choir Rehearsals, Tuesdays and Thursdays 10:30, (Catholic): Sunday Mass, 9:30 and 11:30, Confessions, Sunday, 9:30, 11:00, daily and Saturdays, Daily Mass 9:30, Novena, Mondays 10:00, Devotions, first Friday of month, Mass 9:30, Holy Hour 10:00, (Jewish): Thursday 20:00, (Latter Day Saints): Wednesdays 18:15, (Christian Science): Wartime minister at Chapel Fridays 10:00-11:00. All services held in the Detel Chapel.

CAMP PENDLETON (Protestant): Post Chapel, communion at 9:00, Bible Mass 9:30, Morning Worship at 10:15, Vesper Service 20:00, Wednesday, Vesper Service 20:00, Ranch House Chapel, service at 10:15, Infantry Training Center, Sunday morning worship, 9:00, at Theater, 14-T-1 at 9:00, 15-T-1 at 9:00, 16-T-1 at 9:00, 17-T-1 at 9:00, 18-T-1 at 9:00, Confessions Saturday at 10:00, Novena, Wednesday 19:00, Ranch House Chapel, Sunday Mass 9:15, Tuesday and Friday, Mass 10:15, Confessions before all Masses, Infantry Training Center, Mass at 9:00, at Theater, 14-T-1 at 9:00, daily at 9:00, 15-T-1 at 9:00, 16-T-1 at 10:00, 17-T-1 at 9:00, Confessions before each Mass, (Christian Science): Ranch House Chapel, Sunday 11:15, Study Group, Thursday 10:30, (Latter Day Saints): Post Chapel, Sunday 9:00, Monday 19:00, (Jewish): Post Chapel, Friday at 19:00.

CAMP CALLESPIN (Christian Science): 1200-1300, Adm. Bldg., Wednesdays, (Catholic): Services at 9:15, (Protestant): Services at 10:00.

» » **Safety Valve**

Letters of general interest to Marines will be published. Please be brief—sign your name, although it will be withheld if you wish.

« «

Claims First up Tower

Editor, The Chevron—First of all, I'm not "begin" 'em". I merely want to find out once and for all who was credited with being the first man (enlisted) in the Henderson Field tower. Your "Canal Day" brought this on. Although the tower was erected much earlier, I believe I was the first one to use it to an advantage. Being in VMF-141, I was working for Naval Operations as a time-keeper and suggested using the tower for my work. My assistant, TSgt. Amos L. Hawkins, can verify this statement, even though the Army claims to have put in the first tower operators. I climbed the stairs Oct. 20, 1942.

Sgt. CARL M. DeVERE

MCAD, Miramar, Cal.

Editor's note—You've got us all the way. The story we ran came from Washington and there is no way we can verify it. Your word is good with us.

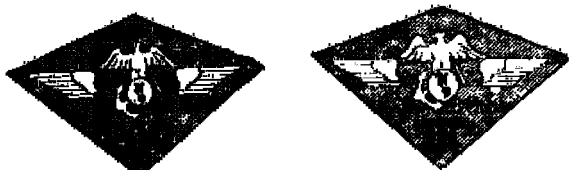
Marine Air Wing Patches

Editor, The Chevron—There has been considerable debate in this squadron on which patches are authorized by the Marine Corps for aviation personnel of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th wings. I remember reading about it in your paper.

PFC P. W. STEWART

PFO, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor's note—Below are shown the authorized insignia for the 3rd wing and headquarters. In the case of the other wings the Roman numerals "I", "II" and "IV" are substituted for the "III".



Third Division Decorations

Editor, The Chevron—Please advise me as to the ribbons and stars the 3rd Mar. Div. rates, including citations, etc.

Corp. HARVEY A. FRANTZ JR.

USNAS, Kingsville, Tex.

Editor's note—So far as we have heard the 3rd Div. rates only the Pacific-Asiatic ribbon with a star for Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima each. There have been no special citations of which we have been informed.

Typewriter Commando

Editor, The Chevron—To the Typewriter Commandos:

Hats off to you office commandos;
You men who never see glory.
When a beach is taken, and Tokyo shaken,
You men can write up the story.

You are dubbed the 'Office Pinkies'
A handle that fits you right;
You sit in the shade, complexions fade,
Your muscles out of sight.

Your kind are needed, but bad;
You clerks with a five-O-one,
Darn few we've got, the spec is hot,
Prepared for the Rising Sun.

You're off to the combat zone
To turn out the forms and stenols,
You'll hit the beach armed to the teeth
With typewriter, eraser and pencils.

You will see the spoils of war;
The ships, the planes, and the tanks,
They've thrown in the laps, of retreating Japs
Full fury of vengeful Yanks.

You sit in your office all day
With never 'advance' or 'retreat'.
You can hear the roar of raging war
And not a chance to compete.

Then back in the States for a furlough;
Like crawling out of a hole,
To tell of your task, in months of past;
You typed up the Muster Roll.

You joined the Corps for a reason;
Uncle Sam was in bad condition,
With never a thought, that you'd be taught
To hold such a damned position.

Pvt. ROY E. RUSSELL

MCAD, Miramar, Cal.

Wants Lost Boot Picture

Editor, The Chevron—I came through boot camp with the 3rd Platoon, Co. "K", about January 8, 1940. Platoon pictures were made at the time, but mine was destroyed by fire. I would appreciate any information in regards getting another picture.

PFC FLOYD C. ROGERS

Klamath Falls, Ore.

Editor's note—The best way would be to write to the Base Photo Shop, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Cal., and give them all the details.

Pictorial Record of Marines--World War II

From the moment the first Japanese bomb fell on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, at 0755, men of the United States Marine Corps began to fight back, together with men of the Army and Navy.

They were among the dead, missing and wounded the first day World War II began. And, they were among the heroes, too.

Within a few hours of the sneak-raid on Pearl Harbor, Wake Island was attacked by a superior Jap sea and air force. Tiny Wake's gallant Marine detachment with virtually no protection, withstood shattering enemy blows for 16 days until the overwhelming force of the attackers made surrender inevitable.

At about the same time, larger and more vulnerable Guam island with her one-hundred-man Marine detachment was attacked and captured.

From January to May, 1942, U. S. Marines stationed in the Philippines fought the invaders off the beaches with remarkably accurate rifle,

pistol and machine-gun and anti-aircraft fire. They were also busily engaged in numerous actions in the hills, where, day after day, for four months, Japanese assaults were thrown back.

Marines acted voluntarily as snipers, and as scouts to infiltrate and demoralize the Japanese forces behind the lines. These feats were carried out in addition to their regular duties.

When, after four months siege, it became evident that Bataan could not continue to hold out, Navy personnel and Marines were moved to Corregidor under the cover of darkness.

Corregidor fell on May 6, 1942, after five months of savage batterings by air and land. The sick, hungry and weary defenders were overwhelmed when swarms of Jap shock troops stormed the "Rock." Those who escaped into the jungle formed guerrilla bands to continue the fight.

Marines aboard the capital ships of the Navy

were meeting the Japanese fleet consistently. Casualties aboard were not uncommon. Eighteen enlisted men aboard the ill-fated USS Lexington were commended posthumously for gallantry in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The detachment at Dutch Harbor in Alaska had their guns manned and greeted enemy forces with such intensely accurate fire that little damage was done in the attack.

If any battle in the Pacific war can be called decisive it was the Battle of Midway. Japan lost her opportunity to regain the advantages she had allowed to slip through her fingers. The defeat of the enemy was aided by the vigilance of the Marine aircraft, anti-aircraft and garrison forces on that island.

The center eight pages of the Chevron picture scenes from the various Marine battles from the Solomons to Okinawa. They are offered in sincere tribute to Marines everywhere.



SOLOMONS. (Reading clockwise) FEEDING 76MM. GUN... U.S. FUEL DUMP HIT... REMOVING A WOUNDED MAN... CASUALTY RECEIVES TREATMENT... TANK LEADS SCOUTS... TO THE FRONT WITH FULL EQUIPMENT

Solomons Campaign

When it became evident that the enemy was attempting to establish and maintain control of the air and sea in the Solomon Islands area, the Marine 1st Division initiated an offensive thrust against the foe. On August 7, a force surprised and captured Japanese positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area by landing under the protection of carrier-based aircraft and the guns of our fleet.

The Japanese came back again and again in desperate attempts to recapture Henderson Field, but the Marines refused to give way. Fierce fighting continued on land, on water and in the air during the months of August, September and October, with the Marines gradually getting the upper hand on land and in the air.

Throughout December Marine patrols harassed and killed scattered Japanese troops on Guadalcanal.

As a Christmas "gift" to the enemy, Marine and Navy fliers piloting Douglas Dauntless dive bombers from Guadalcanal attacked a group of

(Continued on next page)





CAPE GLOUCESTER. (Upper right corner clockwise)
MOVING SUPPLIES . . . SNIPER HUNT . . .
CLEANING FIELD GUN . . . "CAT" STUCK IN MUD
. . . IMPROMPTU PARADE . . . TREAT WOUNDED
. . . JAP DUMP AFIRE . . . ANTI-AIRCRAFT
TRACER FIRE . . . MOVING TO THE FRONT . . .
TIRED BUT GAME

Jap ships off of Vangunu Island in the New
Georgia group.

In the barrow Kila Gull north of New
Georgia Island, at Munda and at Rendova Is-
land, Marine Corps Raiders stormed the Ren-
dova stronghold. Heavy fighting on Rendova
Island raged from June 23 throughout the
early days of July. After the fall of Rendova,
Marines, Navy and Army forces shelled Munda
into submission. Two companies of mud-cov-
ered Marines, worn in four days of forced
marching through swamps the Japanese con-
sidered "impenetrable" attacked the Japanese
rear at Vito Harbor on New Georgia Island
before the main Allied invasion forces arrived.

The surprise was complete and made it pos-
sible to enter the harbor immediately. Enemy
troops hung their heads over cliffs or ran for
the brush in a vain attempt to escape as the
Marines charged out the jungle and up an 800-
yard shell-torn ridge.

The 3rd Mar. Div stormed the Enopsea
Augusta Bay beachhead at Bougainville, No-
vember 1, 1943. fought five savage engage-
ments their first month in action and battled
tropical rains for three months before with-
drawing with a new airfield secured.

Cape Gloucester

One of the most nearly perfect amphibious
operations in World War II was the assault on
Cape Gloucester, New Britain, on the day after
Christmas, 1943.

Actual landings by the 1st Marine Division
were preceded by terrific bombardments by
Liberator bombers and ships.

The Marines attacked both sides of Cape
Gloucester. At the same time, other units of
the division occupied Long Island in the Vitia
Straits, 80 miles west of Cape Gloucester.

Despite the fierce pre-invasion bombardment,
there were enough Japs on the cape to launch
strong counter attacks. The Marines beat

(Continued on next page)





TARAWA, ON THE BEACH ... SMOKE OF BATTLE ... KNOCKED OUT AMTRAC ... DEAD JAP ... CASUALTIES FROM BEACH ... UNKNOWN MARINE'S GRAVE ... THROWING GRENADE ... RESTING FOR THE LINES ... BEACH SCENE

them back and captured the airfield objectives in five days. By February 13, 1944, the 1st Division had advanced 21 miles east from Cape Gloucester itself and 11 days later, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that the Marines from Cape Gloucester had joined Army contingents from Arawe, thus sealing off the western part of New Britain.

On March 6, 1944, men from the same division leapfrogged from Cape Gloucester to Volupai, on the western side of Willamuez peninsula. After three days, they had captured important Tulasea airstrip.

Outstanding actions of the Gloucester operation were the capture of Target Hill on December 26, the Battle of Coffin Corner, December 30, and the fight for Hill 660, January 14.

Tarawa

On November 20-23, in 76 hours of the fiercest combat, Marines of the 2nd Division annihilated more than 4000 entrenched defenders of the tiny, but vital, Betu Island airstrip in the Tarawa atoll of the Gilbert Islands.

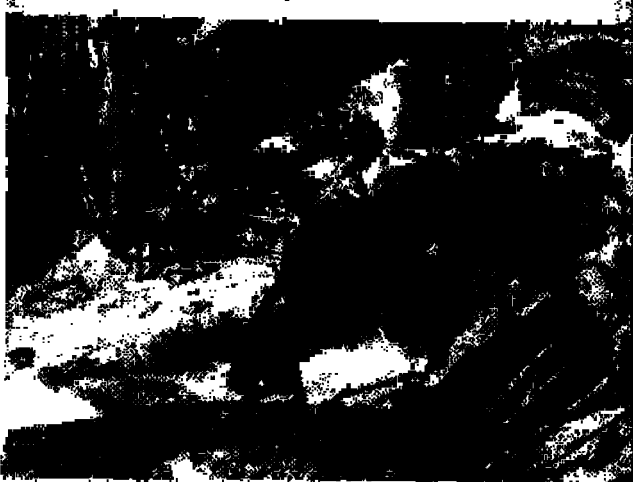
First heavily-defended coral atoll taken from the enemy; virtually every yard of the island's shoreline was raked with interlacing fire from huge concrete and steel pillboxes. These were immune to all but direct shell and bomb hits because of the heavy mattress of green coconut logs and coral sand that covered them.

The first battalions to land on their assigned beaches waded, splashed, and crawled through stinging machine gun and rifle fire to attain the initial beachheads despite staggering losses.

On the second day reinforcing troops, some landing against opposition nearly as strong as that of the initial assault, increased the beachheads, and swept the south shore and the airstrip clear of Japs.

On the third day fresh troops filed through the scattered beachheads and airfield to stop a desperate counter-attack and to drive the surviving defenders down the trail of the lizard-shaped islet.

(Continued on next page)





MARSHALLS BEACH IN HAND ON THE BEACH
... FIRST, WAVE BEACHES IN ... U.S. TANK
ATTACK CAPTURED NEW ... BEACH AT SEA
COLORS OVER MARSHALLS ... GUN CREW
KEEPS ... NEW POSITIONS ... WAITED TO
ATTACK ... INCLUDING SUPPLIES



The Marshalls

The then united 4th Division and the 5th's 7th Division, veterans of Attu and Kiska, shared the honor of being the first to invade and conquer pre World War II Japanese territory—Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls.

After a terrific preliminary bombardment, the Marines landed on small islets protecting the entrance to Kwajalein lagoon. There, they set up artillery and began a methodical pounding of the defenders of Roi and Namur.

On the second day of the attack, the Marines landed on Roi and in four hours had overrun the airfield, driving the stunned defenders back on Namur, where the fiercest fighting took place.

That action concluded, the Marines began mopping up, while the Army attacked Kwajalein itself and airstrip. By February 8, the entire atoll was in American possession.

Eight days later, the 28th Marine Regiment and Army forces landed on Eniwetok, Eniwetok Island, with its 4000-foot runway. It was taken over in four hours and Perry Island, Japanese headquarters, in five.

Swift as was the conquest of the atoll, the Marines also met considerable resistance from the garrison who fought until they were annihilated.



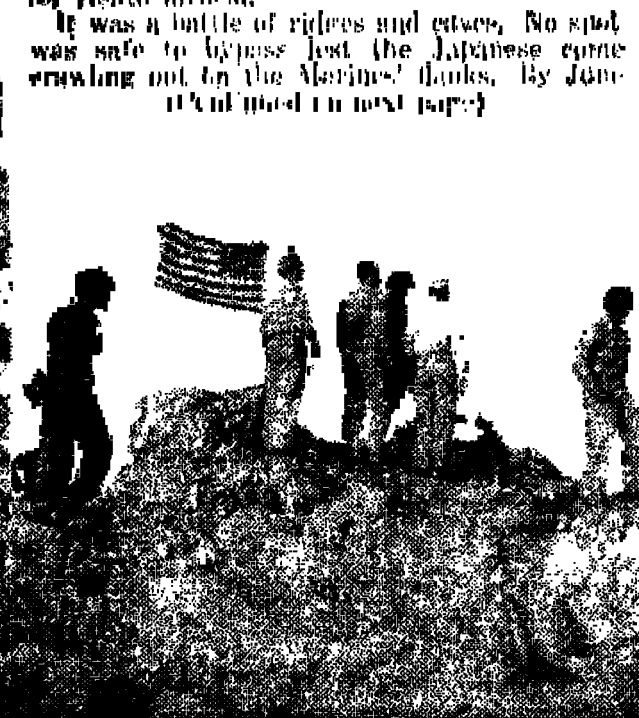
The Marianas

The West Attack, spearheaded by the 2nd and 4th Marine Divs., and followed by a supporting Army Corps, was made against Saipan.

The 4th landed on the right flank and struck for the heights of Mount Tapachuan. After beating off a tank-led Japanese counter-attack June 15, the 2nd pushed into Chungh-Katon, first purely Japanese town to fall to American forces.

The 4th then reached the foothills of Mount Tapachuan, while the 7th Army Division drove for Asito airfield.

It was a battle of ridges and crevices. No spot was safe to bypass lest the Japanese come crawling out on the Marines' flanks. By June 17 (Continued on next page)





MARIANAS. (From the top reading right) SAIPAN BEACHHEAD ... AWAITING ORDERS ... CORPSMAN GIVES PLASMA ... JAP DEAD ON TINIAN ... FLAG RAISED ON GUAM ... MARINES FIRE JAP MOUNTAIN GUN ... JAP SHIPS OFF GUAM ... DEAD JAP AND WRECKED TANK ... ASHORE UNDER FIRE



24, the 4th had scaled the heights of the 155-foot mount. Enemy troops retreated to the island's northern tip.

Meanwhile, the 2nd Division, after landing on the left flank, had driven for Garapan. After extremely bitter fighting, the 2nd captured the heights overlooking that capital city July 1, and in two more days had driven through that city in the first house-to-house fighting of the Pacific war. The fall of Garapan broke the back of Japanese resistance.

On July 24, the 2nd and 4th crossed the 21-mile strait separating Saipan and Tinian. Resistance on Tinian's beaches was fierce, and the first night the Japs made a determined effort to drive the Marines into the water. The Japs retreated rapidly, confining their efforts to halt the Marine advance to fruitless night attacks, in which they lost nearly 2000 men. A week after the assault began, organized resistance ended.

The Guam assault by the 3rd Mar. Div. and the First Provisional Marine Brigade came July 20, after a 17-day aerial and naval bombardment which established a record tonnage. Opposition on the beaches, as at Saipan, was light. The Marines advanced steadily. The American forces on Guam had advanced 3000 yards up Orote Peninsula to gain control on the southern half. The next day, Marines and soldiers of the 77th Division linked their beachheads cutting Guam in two.

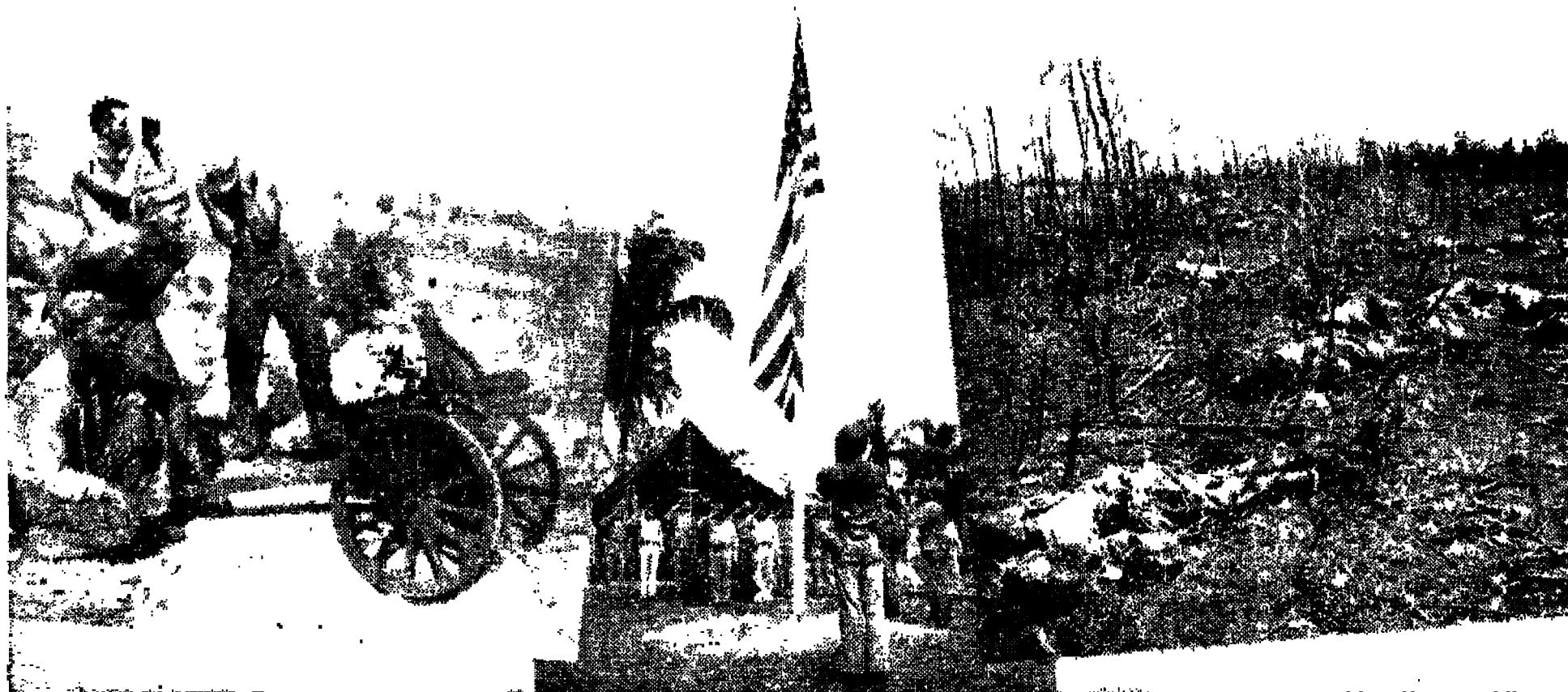


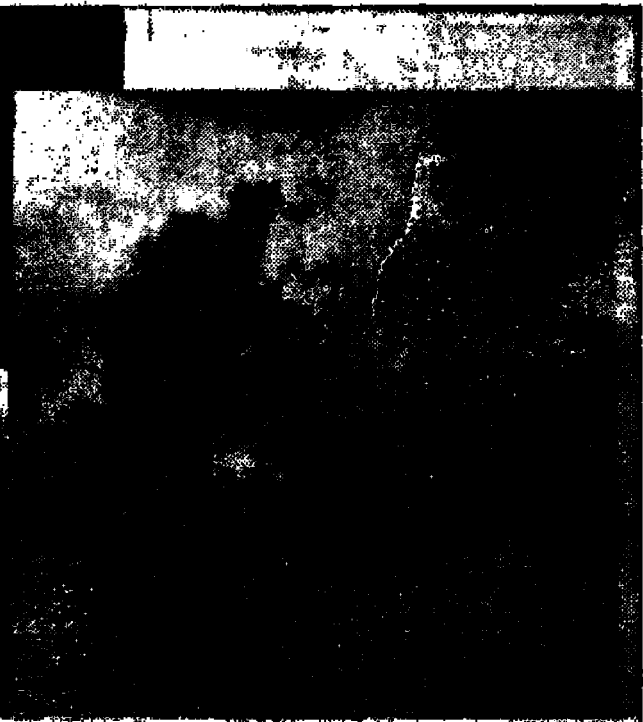
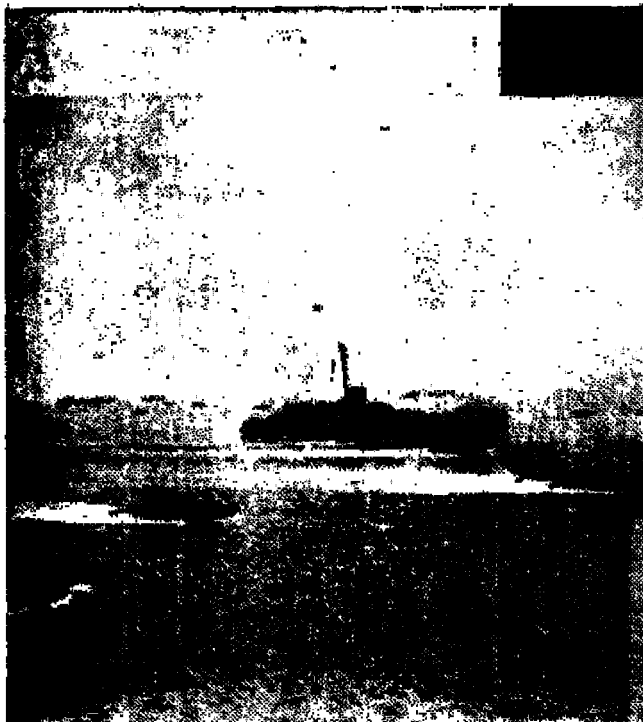
Palau Islands

After a heavy bombardment by ships and planes, Peleliu, one of the southernmost of the Palau Islands, was assailed by Marines of the veteran 1st Division.

From the start, fighting here was bloody, fierce, and intense. Men who had fought the Jap on Guadalcanal and Cape Blaisler said the battle for this bastion was tougher than any they had yet experienced.

(Continued on next page)





PELELIU (Center reading right) BRIEFING FOR OPERATION... PREPARATORY FIRE... HITTING THE BEACH... JAPANESE DEAD... COMMAND POST... WOUNDED AT AID STATION... MOVING UP... ADVANCING UNDER FIRE... HEADING ASHORE... AMTANK GOING IN

Marine forces occupied the airfield. But in gopher-like holes on nearby Umor Bozul mountain—promptly renamed "Bloody Nose Ridge"—were thousands of Japanese, firing directly at the field.

The ensuing battle was one of the grimmest of all Pacific encounters. Jap soldiers were bound hand and foot to their guns. Hundreds of them died in their escape-proof holes after putting up bitter resistance.

Stubborn enemy troops had to be dug out of ridge pillboxes, while soldiers of the Army's 81st Division engaged in mopping-up operations on adjoining Anguar Island.

With two-thirds of the island in possession of the Americans, the fighting developed into a desperate battle for inches. To the north, the Marines were encountering the best fortifications since Tarawa and the terrain, with sharp and sheer ridges, was among the worst in the Pacific. The surviving remnants of the Jap garrison were caught in two pockets, one formed by Marines who captured Amiangal mountain, thus throwing a block across the peninsula's eastern road, and the other by Army troops around Japs still fighting in isolated caves on Bloody Nose Ridge.

Iwo Jima

The largest Marine forces in history stormed ashore on tiny Iwo Jima to engage in one of the bloodiest battles of World War II.

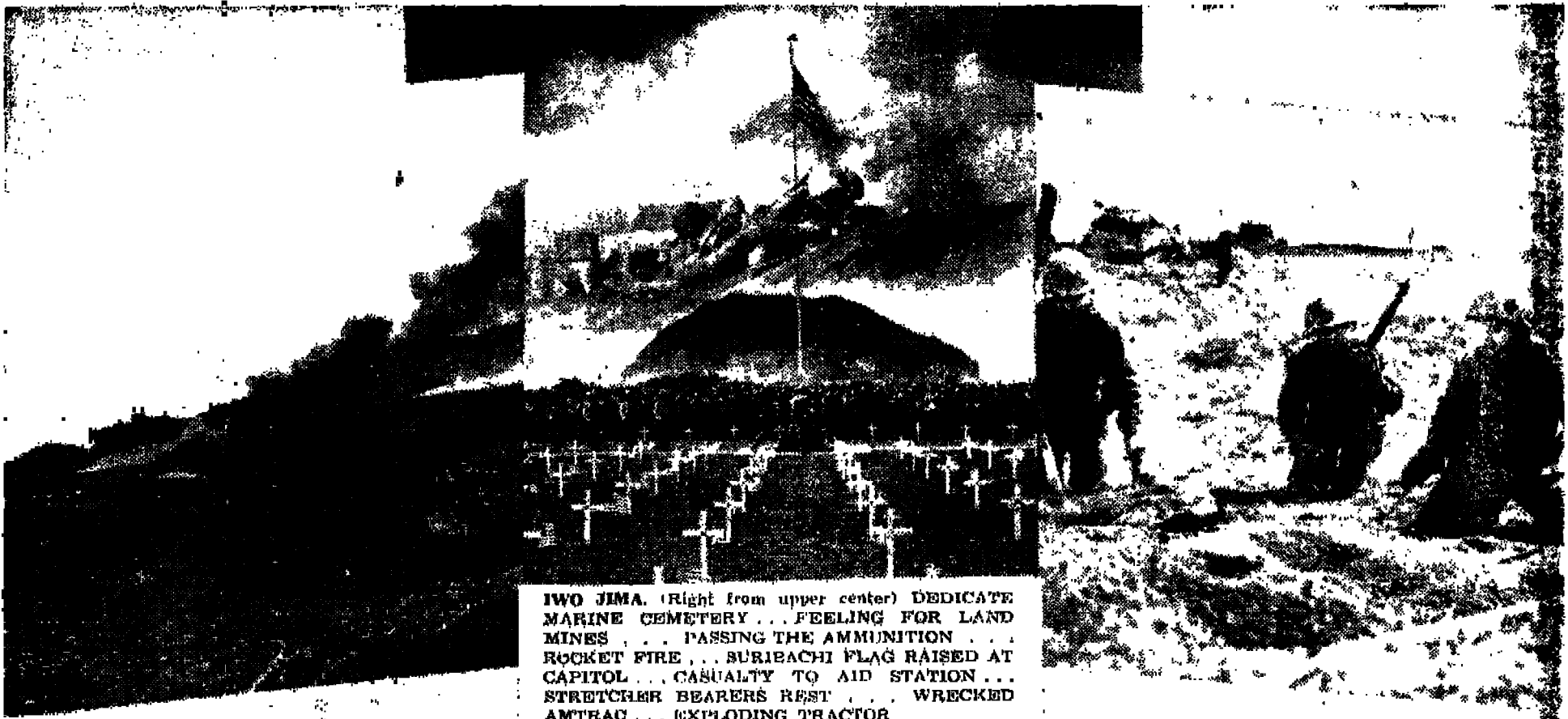
The 1st and 5th Mar. Divs., in the initial assault, were met by fierce rocket, field gun, machine gun and rifle fire. Jap mortars and artillery pounded the invading force from imposing Mt. Suribachi as the Marines cut across the island to swing to the north.

Heavy casualties and intense fire necessitated reinforcing the two divisions with the 3rd Mar. Div. Elements of the 5th Mar. Div. were assigned to take the Japanese positions on Suribachi.

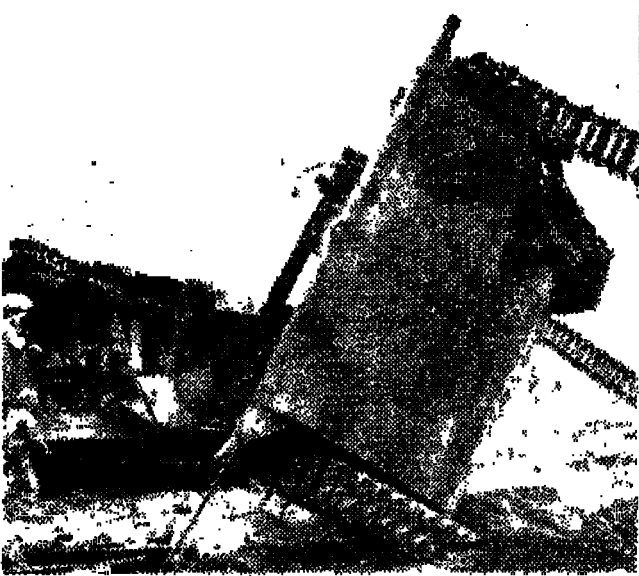
With the three divisions on land, the Marines launched a determined attack to drive the Japs from the island.

The 5th Division covered the left flank and
(Continued on next page)





IWO JIMA. (Right from upper center) DEDICATE MARINE CEMETERY... FEELING FOR LAND MINES... PASSING THE AMMUNITION... ROCKET FIRE... SURIBACHI FLAG RAISED AT CAPITOL... CASUALTY TO AID STATION... STRETCHER BEARERS REST... WRECKED AMTRAC... EXPLODING TRACTOR



the 4th the right in their drive northward. Thick lava ash impeded the movement of troops and vehicles. The Japanese defended the ground yard by yard in last ditch stands.

Meanwhile, the 3rd Division was completing the conquest of the center sector of the island.

Elements assaulting Mt. Suribachi fought in the most dramatic fight of the war. To add to the fame of the Division, some of its members were photographed raising the flag on the mount.

The bloody 25-day battle, which cost the lives of 4000 Marines, is called the toughest in the 168 years of Marine Corps history. The costly island moved the war to within bombing range of Japan and hastened the end of the war.

Okinawa

Marines of the 1st and 6th Divisions, working for the first time in this war as part of an Army, waded ashore on rugged, coral reefed Okinawa. Mountains, valleys and sharp ridge lines made the campaign one of the fiercest and longest the Marines have fought.

Okinawa had to be taken for land-based planes and to move supplies nearer to Japan. Taken it was, when the Marines and Army troops moved across the island trapping the Emperor's forces on the southern half of the island.

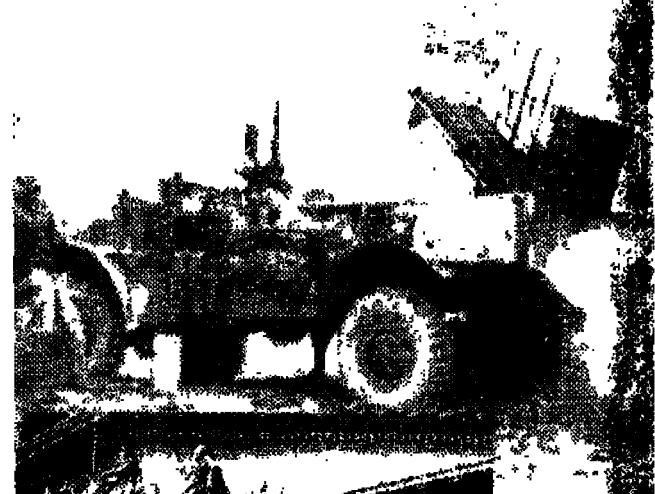
The initial landing saw the Marines push rapidly across the island to swing to the north to secure that half of the rugged Ryukyu main island.

Later, Marines joined with the Army forces in the south in a fierce fight to annihilate the remainder of the Jap garrison.

Stubborn Naha, capital city of the island, was left to the 6th Mar. Div., which led the attack. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting pushed the Japanese back into the city and finally cleared the town.

Meanwhile, the 1st Division had driven

(Continued on next page)





OKINAWA. (Clockwise from top center) FLAG ON SHURI CASTLE . . . MACHINE GUNNING JAP EMPLACEMENTS . . . TOMMY GUN IN ACTION . . . WATER-COOLED, BELT-FED DEATH . . . ERNIE PYLE TALKS WITH MARINES . . . WOUNDED WAR DOG . . . OKINAWA CIVILIANS . . . SQUAD TAKES A NIP BUNKER . . . DIRECT HIT ON A SHERMAN . . . THE FRONT LINES



tanks into Wana, another key town. They then moved in on Shuri, a main fortress city, where the fighting was stiffened by fierce counter-attacks.

The fruits of Marine blood and sweat soon became apparent shortly after the fall of Okinawa. With the ending of the war in Europe a stepped-up aerial and naval assault began on Japan proper—with the Leatherneck-won islands proving vital springboards for the devastating attacks.

Thousands of B-29's launched from the Marianas poured widespread destruction upon the Nipponese homeland. Hard-won Iwo Jima entered the climax by saving innumerable lives and planes; hundreds of the Superforts were able to make emergency landings on the volcanic islet to and from their runs to Japan.

Okinawa was converted almost overnight into a maze of airfields from which were launched increasing hundreds of bombers to sear the homeland.

It soon became apparent that Japan was reeling nearly to her knees from the combined aerial and naval destruction being dealt her daily by the Americans. Adm. Halsey soon began taking his task forces within a few miles of the mainland to pour thousands of rounds into vital industrial cities and harbor areas.

Then came the final blow. A long-guarded secret was released by President Truman. We possessed the atomic bomb! Staggering in its possibilities, the bomb surpassed human belief in its destructive power. One lone bomb was dropped—and a Jap city practically disappeared; Hiroshima was the target and when the smoke had cleared after many days the devastation there was beyond anything in the history of war.

The Japs became panicky. Nagasaki was next to feel the atom bomb. The destruction was more terrible than before.

Then—Russia entered the war against the Japs—launched a huge drive into Manchuria. Japan asked for peace.



Flying Marines Have Tougher Grid Menu

El Toro's "Flying Marines," fourth ranking service football team in '44, will field an eleven this year. Official announcement that the Marine pigskinners will be pointing for the 1945 service gridiron season was made by Capt. Ben Finney, Marine West recreation officer and team manager.

Lt. Col. Dick Hanley, veteran Marine who mentored the Flying Marines last season when they won eight out of nine games, has again been assigned as head coach.

Opening their schedule with a home game on Sept. 9, when they meet the L. A. Rangers (undefeated coast professionals last year) at the Santa Ana Municipal Bowl, the Leatherneck squad is slated to face a tougher grid menu this fall.

In announcing the schedule, Capt. Finney pointed out that all service personnel will be admitted without charge to all home games at Santa Ana.

FIFTY GIANTS

Approximately 50 young giants, many just back from overseas, have reported to Head Coach Hanley and Assistants Bob Dove, Willie Wilkin and Mickey McCordle. Hanley will bring an innovation to service football this year in his strategic use of these first string regulars in assistant coaching berths.

Some are some of the 14 main stays but a number of likely replacements, among them:

Milford (Kik) Kirtrell of Baylor, speedy, shifty left halfback; Kenney Reese, soul bick who made the Alabama varsity as a sophomore in '42; Lafayette King, end with the Georgia Rose Bowl squad in 1943; Jack Lee, Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh Steelers blocking back.

Overseas veterans include Mort Landisberg, hard-hitting fullback from Cornell's undefeated 1939 champions; John Wickham, burly Tulsa tackle; Robert Tullis, Texas A&M tackle.

COLLEGE VETS

Also on deck are Paul Governali, All-American pass-master from Columbia; Ernie Lewis and Walt Clay, Colorado U fullbacks; Frank Balazs, Iowa University fullback and overseas veteran; Bill Kennedy of Michigan State (in a guard spot this year), and Bill Schrader from the University of Wisconsin.

On the forward wall are Dove, Notre Dame All-American wingman; massive Wee Willie Wilkin, Washington Redskins tackle; Harley McCollum, Tulane All-American guard; LaVerne Gagne, freshman end from the University of Minnesota; Bob Hein, Kent State (Ohio) wingman; Sigurd Sigurdson from Pacific Lutheran; Chick Hunsake and Joe Venturi of St. Mary's (Tex.); Julian Pressly, Texas U guard, and Dick Handley, Fresno State and USC center.

Little Post-War Collegiate Play For Veterans

Lt. Paul Brown of Great Lakes, formerly of Ohio State and the physical coach of the Cleveland pro team in the new league, agrees with his old colleagues that football after the war will provide greater thrills and attract greater crowds—but he differs on one point.

He doesn't subscribe to the idea that a lot of the collegians who interrupted their campus careers to enter service will return to their colleges to play out their allotted time.

"They're going to be more concerned with finding jobs," says Brown. "Some will go back to college, of course. But a majority will decide they're too mature for that. A lot of them have wives and families now."

CLEARING



(Photo by Corp. Louie Parker)

TEN, Referee Frankie Forrester's hand swings down for the last count over one of the five bouts laced cold at last week's Recruit Depot boxing smoker. The announcer, Lt. George Peters, is shown climbing into the ring.

Miramar Softball Ten Nets Record of 30 Victories

By SAUL BERT HANNA

MIRAMAR—One of the outstanding service softball teams of the west coast—a team that has hung up the enviable record of 30 victories over the most formidable opposition with only two defeats—is pounding down the stretch toward the championship of the 11th Naval Dist's International league.

The snappy, well-coached and well-trained aggregation, composed of stars in their own right who burned up the softball diamonds in their home towns before they entered the service, is called for short, MACS-2. The full name, Marine Air Casual Squadron Two, Personnel Group, Marine Fleet Air West Coast, Marine Corps Air Depot, Miramar.

The team's only two setbacks came early in the season. Since then its string of consecutive victories has amazed all the softball addicts in these parts.

The lads easily won the 11th Naval Dist's Coast league championship. In the current Base league, they've won it and lost none. They're leading the district's International league with five wins and no losses.

They recently entered the San

Diego Softball Association's AA league and won their first start last week.

They appear to be strong contenders for the league pennant.

Much of the team's success is due to the steady mound work of MTSgt. Howard Randall of Detroit, who has pitched most of the games without relief.

During the season, Sgt. Randall has pitched two no-hit no-run games.

The ten first-stringers of the team are: Randall; John R. Bodes of Milwaukee, second baseman; Walter E. Price, Jr., Lakemont, Pa., centerfielder; Ernest G. McMuller of Austin, Tex., catcher; Vernon K. Driver of Baltimore, Md., shortstop; Joseph Carlone of Cleveland, leftfielder; Howard Cinnamon of Dixon, Ill., rightfielder; James L. Simmons of Oklahoma City, Okla., shortfielder; John A. Whalen of Battle Creek, Mich., third baseman; and Jack Smith of Lindale, Tex., first baseman.

Utility players include Robert A. Dorja of Cincinnati; James T. Roberts of Atlanta, Ga.; Francis J. Koch of St. Louis; Charles W. Blockstock of Atlanta, and George Scott of San Francisco.



By PFC. JOHN R. HUNTER

Though the lately announced victory, and the ensuing rush of discharges, will take a lot of good athletes out of the Marine Corps, Leatherneck teams will probably be better than they were when they had top-notch players spotted here and there.

It may even come to pass that the Base will have teams comparable to the pre-war squads, when the Leathernecks were considered as having crews as good as any of the coast colleges.

After all, the big factor involved in any team competition is the coordination of the various units which compose the whole, and any great degree of coordination has been impossible for service teams because of unexpected transfers of squad members. It is probable that the personnel of the various Marine stations will be more or less stabilized in the near future, which will make possible teams of men who have experience working with one another.

Of course, the change which came with V-J Day will affect the MCB baseball squad in a big way. The Base club has been suffering heavily in recent weeks from the transfer system. It even appeared that the club might have to fold-up. Now, Manager Jim Turner can count on having enough men to go into the 11th Naval Dist. playoffs.

Kayo Quintet Featured In Base Fistic Show

Base fight fans watched five scrappers take the ten-count and one fall by a TKO (his week, in what was possibly the toughest boxing show ever presented at the Recruit Depot arena. The card held only two bouts which were awarded draw decisions and a pair in which the judges had to make a choice, and each of the full-time athletes was a rough-and-tumble affair.

Leo Lokovesh brought the evening's main event to an early close by dropping opponent Nils Ingermanson in the initial heat of a bout scheduled for three rounds. Lokovesh nailed the San Francisco boy with a right hand to cut short the story. Ingermanson entered the ring at 182 pounds. Lokovesh weighed in at 176; he is from Englewood, Wash.

ZERR TAKES SEMI-FINAL

The semi-windup was decided by a judges' decision after Roger Fontaine (139) of Grand Coulee, Wash., and Richard Zerr (135), Seattle, Wash., fought the three-round limit. Zerr turned in his second win of recent weeks.

The show opened with a decision match when Robert McBroom (120), Boreoran, Cal., outfought Bob Mahar (120), of Spokane, Wash. Anthony Liberty (115), Dixon, Mont., and Cliff Archibald (119), Salt Lake City, parried each other to a draw, as did Bill Frecht (162), Oakland, Cal., and Bruce Jauglierty (165), Minneapolis, Minn.

Melthbert Stewart (153) of San Francisco fell in the third round to suffer a knockout at the hands

of Melvin Remos, a 150-pounder from Santa Fe, N. M.

Charles Carter, a 147-pound slugger from Hayward, Cal., was put to sleep in the second round by 143-pound Conrad Maul from Pidgefield, Wash.

The evening's one TKO was scored by 205-pound Walt Lloyd over his lighter opponent, Roger Heatherly who tipped the scales at 200. Lloyd stopped his opponent in the second round. Heatherly is from San Diego; Lloyd from Helena, Mont.

MAULT SCORES KO

Joseph Maul was another of the evening's knockout dispensers. He dropped Frank Smith in the second round. Maul weighed in at 135, Smith at 137. Both boys were from Montana.

A boot standby, Stan Pirke, of Spokane, Wash., finished off his opponent in the last round to list himself among the card's kayo artists. Burke weighed in at 170 while loser Henry Zimmerman of Los Angeles, hit 169.

Pvt. Frankie Forrester served as referee and was matchmaker. Sgt. Copi kept time and Lt. George F. Peters announced the program. Judges were Capt. C. E. Hopkins and WO. R. H. Gibb.

Pendleton Scene of Five-Fight Card Given for USNH Patients

By PFC. GLEN SMITH

CAMP PENDLETON—The outdoor ring at the USNH, Santa Margarita Ranch, was the scene last week of a five-bout fight card which featured the RKO star of motion pictures, Pat O'Brien.

Specialist 1/c Ben Cohen, from the Post Basin, staged the bouts and the Amphibious Training Base orchestra furnished music for the crowd of nearly 800.

The first event brought together Marines Henry Chubee from El Toro and Frank Sanchez from Camp Pendleton. The ensuing "tumbling match" resulted in a decision in favor of Chubee who showed less inclination than Sanchez to fall down.

LESSON GIVEN

The best mix-up of the evening was between Al Episcopo from TAB and Harold Cornett from El Toro. Cornett, reminiscent of Billy Conn, gave Episcopo a lesson in the art of boxing and stung his opponent repeatedly with a lightning fast left jab. Cornett had speed, class, and a sharp wallop in either mitt.

Corp. Johnny Mount of Pendleton and Bill Twardowski from El Toro went three rounds to a draw. Ring-wise Mount was less spectacu-

lar because he did not throw his arms around like a college cheer leader but his in-fighting was clever.

Pat O'Brien was the third man in the ring during the fourth bout and ruled a draw match between Joey Hoy and Bob Haggenschield who stepped three fast rounds in the welterweight division.

O'BRIEN PLAYS IRISH

The final fight, an exhibition brought together Tommy Warren and Nick Ragusano, both of Miramar. It was getting dark when the fight went on and it turned out to be just as well that way. Both men pulled what few punches they threw and spent the remaining time doing an adagio dance around the ring.

Pat O'Brien and his attractive wife kept the audience, which included convalescent wounded Marines, in an uproar with a line of gags and some Irish tunes O'Brien, as a request, did the famous scene from his movie "Knute Rockne, All-American."

More fight cards will be staged at the hospital in the near future, according to the welfare and recreation office.



JAWBREAKER. A damaging punch is landed at Camp Pendleton's recent boxing show. The show included five bouts between Marines and sailors of Amphibious Training Base—featured movie star Pat O'Brien as a referee.



HOMER TO DADDY. These five W.R.'s proudly display pictures of their servicemen husbands whom they soon hope to join in a little peacetime duty. Pictures show three of the five men to be Marines — which is about right.

Devil Dogs Hold 'Old Salt' Sessions Upon Stateside Arrival--Present Many Tales

PELELIU ISLAND, Cal. Returned to the States today through this state were 26 battle-scarred Marine Corps casualties. All returned as veterans of either the 4th or 7th Mar. Div.

The returned Marines carried such unusual names as Laddie, Dutchess and Eisenhower, affectionately called "Ike" by his first sergeant. A review of their records disclosed all were veterans of Peleliu, Guam or Iwo Jima.

Sgt. "Duke" senior member of the detachment, held role call at 0800 o'clock this morning, and upon completion all personnel sat around and swapped "trench" stories, much to the dismay of the personnel in the adjoining barracks. It seems the new detachment was made up of Devil Dogs, and they were just what the name implies, Marine combat dogs. During the "old salt" session, paying no heed to their strict combat training, they talked above a growl, which in or out of the service is a bark.

WEEKLY SCREEN GUIDE

- BASE THEATER**
1730 and 2000
- SATURDAY** Falcon in San Francisco. Tom Conway-Rita Corday. Falcon Conway catches the murderer of a pretty (they're always pretty) nurse thereby proving again that "crime doesn't pay."
- SUNDAY** Rhapsody in Blue. Joan Leslie-Robert Alda. Screen play of the life and music of George Gershwin. Excellent film. Also, USO Variety Show, beginning at 1015. Feature to start at 1715.
- MONDAY** Abroad with the Yanks. William Bendix-Dennis O'Keefe. Two servicemen get a rest in Australia after Guadalcanal and how they spend it. Also, short subjects.
- TUESDAY** Easy to Look At. Gloria Jean-Kirby Grant. Innocent young miss becomes entwined in the ugly tentacles of crime. Boss Kirby comes to her rescue.
- WEDNESDAY** Johnny Angel. George Raft-Sigge Russo. Raft, who portrays the grandson of a sea captain, solves the murder of his grandfather. A good film.
- THURSDAY** Laura. Gene Tierney-Dana Andrews. A mystery-romance with a whiz-bang ending. Andrews, former Broadway star, proves a Hamlet find in his movie role of a New York columnist.
- FRIDAY** Man From Oklahoma. Roy Rogers-Dale Evans. A horse opus placed in the wilds of the Oklahoma oil fields.
- (Camp Matthews films will follow above schedule by one day.)

CHIMPS CHAMP BONDS

Mabel Must Fall After Giving Her All

Mabel, do you realize that this may be our last time in public print?

Oh, Myrtle, that hurts me. I've so much enjoyed giving these little tips on War Bonds.

You, Mabel! The only advice you ever passed out when you weren't pained out yourself--was how many olives to put in a Martini.

Myrtle, you ungrateful hussy. All these months that I've slaved over a hot typewriter, giving my all-- Say, speaking of giving All, did I tell you about my latest boy friend, a drupe ape with a grape shape whose kisses absolutely send me?

No, you haven't and won't, if I have to ram my fist down your blabbering throat to stop you. All these months while I have been trying to tell the boys about what a good buy were War Bonds you have been throwing in snotty remarks about your love life. Nobody gives a good gosh darn what you do with your life and--

Oh, I wouldn't say that, Myrtle. Now that the war is over I have been giving some practical thought about renouncing War Bonds so I can keep my picture in the CheVron.

Mabel, I think people are tired of looking at your ugly puss each week. If I had a face like yours I'd wear a gas mask.

Well, Myrtle, if I had a face like yours I'd be Twink.

Base Marines Tell Hopes, Plans For Future in Post-War World

"What are your plans for the future?"

With the transition from war to peace turning most Marines' thoughts from Pacific battle scenes to those of home and civilian life, that is the big question now facing many Leathernecks.

Marines at various Base organizations were questioned this week to find out how they had doped out the situation.

Answers were deliberate and varied.

Most men answered that they would go back to old jobs, or search out new ones in fields where they might use knowledge newly acquired as Marines. Many just "didn't know" what they would do in these days of peace.

Of those interviewed, the five listed below offered answers consistent with most of our thoughts.

Sgt. OLIVER E. CURRAN, an American Indian of the Yuma tribe, is to be a farmer -- something he has never done before when he is released from the Corps. Curran explained that as a regular he must remain in the Corps another year, but when that is done he will return to the Sacton Indian reservation in Arizona where he was born "... and start being a farmer." Later he may take advantage of the GI Bill of Rights to buy his own farm.

PFC. BETTY H. COPE, a WR clerk at the Base Exchange's Ladies and Infants department, answered the question, demurring coyly as she eyed a nearby perambulator. "I'm going to get married." She declared further on being asked that she did not think it wise for women in the service to marry. Betty, who is to marry a Navy pilot after her discharge, is the daughter of a U.S. Coast Guard officer.

Pvt. RONNIE VAUGHAN, awaiting assignment after completing Base Shoe and Repair School, said, "As soon as I get out of the Corps I'm going to grab my wife and head back to Chilcopec, Ga., and my old job." Vaughan, who is extremely date-over the war, end, is going back to a pharmaceutical supply company where he was employed before the war.

Corp. JOHN R. POMEROY, who last week returned from overseas and is now at Base R&R Center, declared exuberantly "It's the best news I've ever heard. The end of the war, I mean. What am I going to do? I don't know. Just sit up and sort it out. It's easy for a while, I suppose. After that I guess I'll just find a job."

CWO. JAMES H. ORR, a Marine combat officer, said that he intended to stay in the Corps. He has 15 years of service. When asked of his own feelings over the end of the war, he replied that he would make no comment. Orr is a member of the Public Information office, Marine Detachment North Island.

Vet Pays Japs

"I was guest of the Japs for almost three years and I would like to return some of their hospitality," stated CWO. William P. Smith of San Diego as he purchased \$2,000 of War Bonds at MCB.

From the fall of Corregidor in May, 1942, until the return of the U.S. forces and liberation in January, 1945, Smith sweltered in an enemy prison camp in the Philippines.

During this period of imprisonment, Smith was forced to work in rice fields and do other work for the Japs. All the while, however, his pay as a member of Uncle Sam's forces was adding up. Upon return here after liberation, the Leatherneck collected a sizable sum.

He used this accumulated money to purchase the bonds.

JOB FOR MARINES

One of the most unusual and difficult assignments ever given U.S. Marines was to transport several lions from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to the sea coast. The lions were to be presented to President Theodore Roosevelt as a gift from Emperor Menelik.

The Wolf

by Sansone





(Photo by Sgt. Matt V. Mickelson)

COOKS' DELIGHT. Delight is a mild word for it. They're delicious! They're crazy! They're going home, maybe, sometime. The war's over, and the galley crew lets go.

'Is Y'all from Texas?' 'Yep,' Says Native

By Corp. T. Vincent Mallahy

OKINAWA (Delayed)—Marines of the 6th Mar. Div. were helping hundreds of civilians as they crawled from one of the many caves on southern Okinawa. The men formed a line at the entrance and, with rough, kindly hands, assisted the civilians up a slope to an aid station.

A Navy corpsman, PHMA/c Malcolm Robertson of Gonzales, Tex., was enjoying himself at the expense of the Okinawan's inability to understand English. His face was wreathed in a friendly smile as he let no one pass without some remark.

"Up y'go, granmaw."
"There we are, sister, safe and sound."

"O. K., mate, reckon you'd better let me give y'all a hand."

OKINAWAN FROM TEXAS

As the line moved slowly along, he singled out a man coming toward him.

"Hi there, stranger," he said, "y'all ain't from Texas, are you?" The little native stopped in his tracks. He looked up at the Texan. "Why, yes," he said, "I'm from Galveston. Where you from?" But Robertson just stared, speechless.

A group quickly formed about them. Questions flew thick and fast.

It was learned, finally, that the native's name was "George" Ki-

yuma. He had lived in the U.S. for 22 years, the last four in Galveston, where he worked in a carnival. "I run a 'Bingo' game," he said. He came to Okinawa to visit his aged, ailing parents and was forced to remain when the war began.

"The Japanese put me in camp," Kiyuma explained, "and we worked on roads. They treat my people very bad. Take all the food. We very happy when Americans come."

Someone asked "George" how he would like to go back to the United States. Before he could answer, a Marine spoke up and said, "Shucks, why ask him? Ask me, brother. Seems like I've been over here longer than he has."

Marine of Last Century At Base on Peace Day

A Marine whose life career covers all American battles since the Civil War and boasts 61 years in the Corps observed V-J Day at MCB this week with the flat opinion that "compared to World War II all other wars were a farce."

Eighty-one years old and standing straight as a stooping Marine in his dress blues, 1stSgt. William Porter, who first enlisted in the Marine Corps Aug. 14, 1884, was making his annual visit to the Base in celebration of the anniversary of his enlistment date when the Jap surrender was announced.

Porter wears the regal blue on yearly visits by order of the late Maj. Gen. W. P. Upshur.

He wears 12 hashmarks. The white-haired Leatherneck, who claims he feels better now than he did over 30 years ago when he retired, was one of a corps of 1700 Marines when he enlisted. At that time, Porter recalled, the Corps had only two colonels, two majors and a half-dozen captains. One sergeant major handled all Corps administrative work from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

now only dim names in American history.

He fought in the Spanish-American war in 1898. It was at the battle for Guantánamo Hill that 1st Sgt. Porter won the Guantánamo Medal which he now wears. Although it happened so long ago that he can't quite remember, he believes that he may have seen action in the Civil War.

LEADING ATHLETE

Also one of the Corps' leading athletes during the latter part of the last century, he won the hammer-throwing event at the Seattle Exposition by tossing the 16-pound ball 131 feet.

After his retirement in August, 1915, Porter went to San Francisco where he opened a small grocery which developed into a chain store business before he sold out in 1934. He has since lived in San Diego.

NO BOOT CAMP

Porter's boot camp consisted of being issued a uniform and directed to the barracks. What is now taught in a stiff eight-week course at Recruit Depot was then learned by experience only.

His 30 years of active duty have taken him all over the globe. He has served aboard ships that are

1322 SHIPS IN 5 YEARS

WASHINGTON—The Navy built 1322 fighting ships, from destroyers and submarines to 45,000-ton battleships, in five years, bringing its present battle strength to 1500 craft. Vessels of all types now total 100,000. Under construction are 233 major ships.

Casualties

Missing

Alabama

2dLt. Thomas H. McKay Jr., Anniston.

California

1stSgt. Frederick K. Johnson, Auburn.

Kentucky

Sgt. Clyde B. Hight, Owensboro.

Massachusetts

Corp. James J. Hickey, Huston (Somerville).

Michigan

2dLt. Peter N. Hemrich, Grand Rapids.

1stLt. Walter K. Parmenter, Detroit.

Minnesota

2dLt. Owen R. Baird, Minneapolis.

1stLt. Samuel S. Smith, Minneapolis.

Missouri

PFC. Rella C. Bradley, Leadwood.

Oklahoma

1stLt. Nathan I. Lawless, Watonga.

Texas

TSGt. Chester Lawrence, Houston.

Washington

2dLt. Robert E. Carter, Tacoma.

1stLt. Sigurd J. Simonsen, Bellingham.

Dead

Alabama

Corp. Robert C. Wilson, Ashville.

Arkansas

Corp. Harold W. Housley, Belleville.

Colorado

Sgt. George M. Broadfield, La Junta.

California

Pvt. Ronald F. Beckhouse, San Leandro.

1stLt. David S. Bishop, Leominster.

1stLt. James B. Crawford, La Jolla.

Sgt. Richard J. Davis, Oakland.

Pvt. Kenneth W. Minke, Pasadena.

Corp. Nick Frank, Richmond.

Pvt. Edward C. Roke, San Francisco.

1stLt. John K. Stevenson, Vista.

PFC. Clint J. Summers, Long Beach.

Connecticut

Pvt. Louis E. Leore, Branford.

PFC. Joseph A. Mariel, Williamsville.

PFC. Alfred R. Peery, Waterford.

Florida

PFC. James G. Hardin Jr., Pompano.

Pvt. Robert Miller, Ft. Myers.

PFC. Richard W. Morre, Sarasota.

Georgia

1stLt. William R. Winn, Atlanta.

Indiana

Sgt. Eugene L. Conrad, Crawfordsville.

Pvt. George W. Snelling, Gary.

Iowa

William E. Harris, Charles City.

Illinois

Corp. Douglas K. Meisheimer, Sedan.

Pvt. Kenneth D. Smith, Maywood.

PFC. Lester I. Smith Jr., Elgin.

PFC. Leonard J. Wachewicz, Chicago.

Kansas

2dLt. Harvey R. Snellbacker, Page City.

Massachusetts

2dLt. George E. Allen, Pittsfield.

Corp. William C. Garrity, Weymouth.

1stLt. Richard F. Hale, Springfield.

Pvt. Charles R. Sturgis, Manchester.

Michigan

PFC. Allen E. Wood, Bay City.

Minnesota

Corp. Elmer C. Holm, Clearbrook.

Pvt. Jay E. Kuyger, Browns Valley.

Mississippi

Corp. Marion K. Luster, Tylertown.

Pvt. Joseph V. Marsicano, Vicksburg.

Pvt. Robert Sumrall, Osvelt.

Missouri

Pvt. William C. Cash Sr., St. Louis.

Sgt. Charles F. Heiken, Rolla.

1stLt. Charles Scott Jr., Kansas City.

New Jersey

Corp. Edward M. Lavelle, Newark.

Corp. Charles L. Mills, Camden.

New York

Pvt. Joseph M. Hunsinger, Brighton.

Pvt. Ernest J. Mollace, Long Island City.

PFC. Daniel E. Meyer, Ogdensburg.

PFC. Donald F. O'Hara, Watervliet.

Corp. Eugene A. Richards, Brooklyn.

Corp. Dominic J. Rocco, Brooklyn.

PFC. Joseph Salvago, Flushing.

PFC. Edward J. Switzer, Brooklyn.

North Carolina

2dLt. Ruford P. Covington Jr., Charlotte.

Ohio

Corp. Harold B. Mohme, Cleveland.

2dLt. William B. Roake, Toledo.

PFC. Russell H. Frazier, Maumilton.

Oklahoma

Pvt. Richard A. Hobbs, Erick.

Oregon

PFC. Samuel W. Wood, North Bend.

Pennsylvania

PFC. Harry R. Alsdinger, Reading.

Corp. Nicholas R. Harren, Johnstown.

PFC. Paul D. Curtin, New Castle.

Corp. Robert E. Menear, Marling Creek.

PFC. William J. Tobin, Pittsburgh.

PFC. Philip W. Vargo, Beldgeport.

PFC. Robert L. White, Kittanning.

Corp. Edward W. Yank, Northampton.

Rhode Island

PFC. Francis P. Loden, Pawtucket.

South Carolina

Pvt. Carl G. Sheriff, Westminster.

Texas

2dLt. Joseph W. Shaw, Liberty.

PFC. Ray H. Stephens, Waco.

West Virginia

Pvt. Francis W. Koptle, Kempton.

Washington

Pvt. Walter C. Harris, Zillah.

Wisconsin

Pvt. Roland J. Bishak, Marquette Bay.

Gershwin's Life Theme of New Base Film

The life story of George Gershwin, as portrayed by screen-newcomer Robert Alda, will be featured at the Base theater Sunday in the new Warner Bros. screen adaptation, "Rhapsody in Blue."

Marquee names in the cast include such film notables as Paul Whitman, Oscar Lavant, Al Jolson, George White, Charles Coburn and Alexis Smith. As for music, everything from "I Got Rhythm" to Gershwin's more serious "Concerto in F" is offered movie-goers.

The story is essentially that of a struggling young composer and his rise from poverty to success by native ability and an unshakable belief in his own destiny. His easy triumph with popular songs does not deter him from more serious composition, and his mastery in one field is but a prelude to his assault on another.

The film begins on the lower east side of New York when a piano is hoisted up into the Gershwin flat and follows George through successive triumphs in George White's "Scandals" at Carnegie Hall, with his folk-opera "Foggy and Bess." It closes at New York's Lewisohn Stadium where an overflowing audience thrills to his "Rhapsody in Blue."



... his life portrayed



(Photo by PFC. Marion E. Brown)

NO BOOT. Boasting 61 years of service in the Corps, 81-year-old 1stSgt. William Porter has his hashmarks counted by an interested WR. Porter is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and wears the Guantánamo Medal for action seen in 1898.

Vanished Village Very Vexing

OKINAWA (Delayed)—The Marine on the telephone was irritated, reports 1stSgt. George R. Voigt, combat correspondent. "No," he yelled into the mouthpiece. "I don't give a damn what the map says. There ain't no village around here."

Then he looked up at Lt. Edward M. Sullivan of Minneapolis, Minn., who was standing nearby.

"Mr. Sullivan," he said, "Artillery's forward observer insists there's a village around here. Do you know of any?" "Yeah," said the lieutenant, "you're standing in the middle of it."

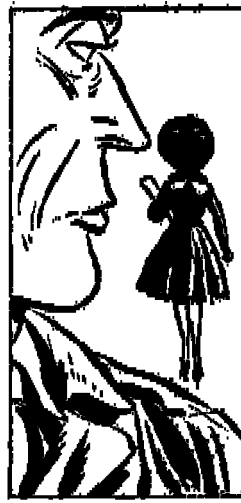
The Marine looked around him. A few piles of stone and little stacks of smoldering debris were scattered about the area. "Okay," he said into the telephone. "There's a village here. I'm standing in the middle of it. And all I got to say is you artillery guys ought to be ashamed of yourself."



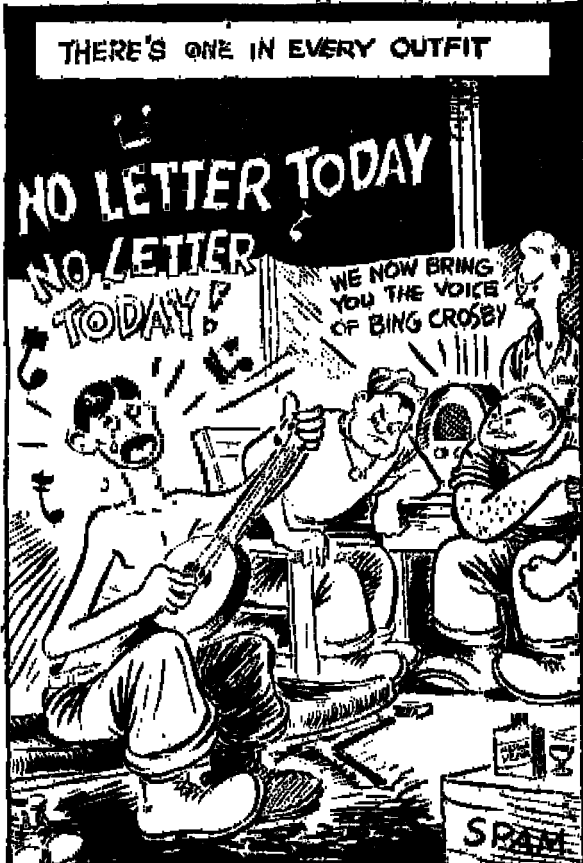
Male Call

by Milton Caniff, creator of "Terry and the Pirates"

Can't Ship See Ration



"SNOW-JOB" CHARLEY



THIS WEEK

NEWS FOR MARINES OVERSEAS

Monday—JAPANESE ASSURE U.S. SURRENDER MESSAGE ON WAY
Tuesday—JAPAN SURRENDERS; HIROHITO REMAINS ON THRONE
Wednesday—MACARTHUR NAMED ALLIED COMMANDER OF JAPAN
Thursday—JAPS CLAIM 12 DAYS NEEDED TO AFFECT SURRENDER
Friday—TREACHERY MAY BE BEHIND JAP SURRENDER DELAY

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal. (CNS)—Carol Tisher, who was sentenced to 10 days in the jug for drunken driving, didn't show up at the jail. "I can't," he wrote from the city jail at nearby Van Nuys, "I'm serving 30 days here for disturbing the peace."

DES MOINES (SEA)—C. E. Kink took a brief nap on the grass near the Coliseum here. Missing when he awoke was \$11, a ration book and his hat and coat. In exchange the thief had left an old hat and coat and a dirty shirt.

KANSAS CITY (CNS)—Joe Infield, a reader of the paper, got his head wedged between the back of his head. His wife, mother-

ALEKO, Ill. (SEA)—An unidentified man applied for a divorce here, but when asked for his wife's first name he said: "I don't know. I just called her Honey."

DETROIT (CNS)—Men's shorts are so hard to get in Detroit that male customers are buying ladies panties at department stores.

WASHINGTON (SEA)—Fu Manchu stepped out of the magazine pages to match wits with Uncle Sam when the U. S. Tax Court decided that Sax Rohmer, creator of the fictional badman, must pay \$1873 in U. S. Federal income taxes on \$10,000 he received in 1940 for sale of the American and Canadian rights to the novel "The Island of Fu Manchu."

CLEVELAND (SEA)—"I work hard at the foundry, I'm on my feet all day, and I use the knife to cut my corns." That statement won a police court dismissal on charges of carrying too long a knife for Tom Moore, 48, war plant worker.

OGDEN, Utah (CNS)—Chosen as rodeo foreman because of his superior riding ability, William Wood rode into the center of the crowded arena at a dignified canter, then fell from his horse, breaking his arm. enburg was jailed when he refused to pay a five-buck fine and stubbornly flushed his money, \$1655, down a courthouse toilet.

WILBUR, Wash. (SEA)—George Schnolcraft is proudly displaying a four-inch long white radish that grew through the eye of a turnip.



...and two cops finally freed him with a back saw.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (CNS)—Dave Everett struck a bargain with his divorced wife. She could have \$700, all their furniture and \$30 a month, he agreed, if he could keep the telephone.

GREYSBULL, Wyo. (SEA)—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ottinger rode their horses into a gas station here and demanded service for their nags. An attendant hosed the mud from the horses.

Page sixteen—Marine Corps Circular



A GOOD FRONT. Actress Jane Frazee manly poses cheesecake fashion Saturday Morning, August 18, 1945