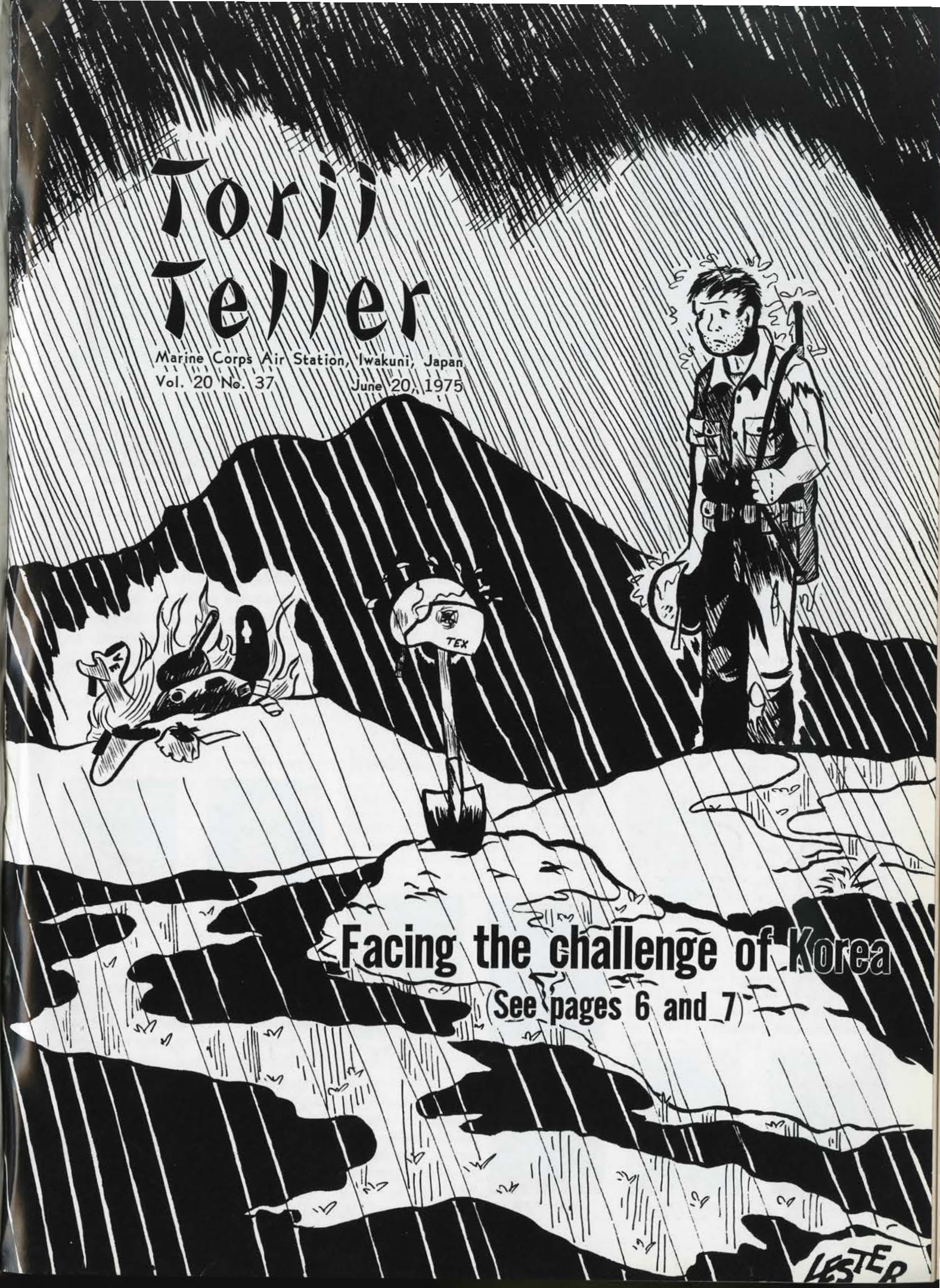


Torii Teller

Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan

Vol. 20 No. 37

June 20, 1975



Facing the challenge of Korea

(See pages 6 and 7)

LESTER

Black takes Corps SgtMaj. post

Sergeant Major Henry H. Black became the seventh Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps at a ceremony May 29.

He succeeded retiring Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Clinton A. Puckett who had served in the top enlisted post since Feb. 1, 1973. Puckett ended a 31-year career that spanned three wars.

SgtMaj. Black, a 27-year veteran, earned a Silver Star and a Bronze Star in Korea; landed with the Marines in the Dominican Republic in 1965; and completed two infantry tours in Vietnam, earning his second and third Bronze Star Medals.

SgtMaj. Black was the Sergeant Major, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va., when selected for his new post. He was selected through a process that included a screening of all sergeants major on active duty by the Marine Corps' Enlisted Perfor-

mance Board. The board narrowed the candidates to 50, from which three finalists were selected by a board of general officers. The final pick was made by the Commandant.



BLACK

Learning basic Japanese

Editor's note: This is the twelfth installment in the Torii Teller's learning basic Japanese series. It combines a final article on telling time with days of the month. The best method for becoming proficient in Japanese is to practice with a native speaker.

Telling time (Part III)

In Japan, both a.m.-p.m. and 24-hour time systems are used. The former is generally used elsewhere and the latter is used in governmental business or passenger transport services. When telling minutes, a word "sugi" (after) is often omitted. However, use of "mae" (before) is a must. When telling time in the Japanese language, there is no equivalent for "quarter after" or "quarter till" in English. In such a case, one must say juu-go-fun (fifteen minutes).

Japanese telephone "117" is for time service and it tells time for every ten seconds. Pretaped dialogues used in this service are as follows: "Tadama yori ____-ji chodo o oshirase shimasu" (from now I'll tell you just ____ o'clock) or "Tadama yori, ____-ji ____-fun ____-byoo o oshirase shimasu" (From now I'll tell you ____ minutes ____ seconds (after or before) ____ o'clock," followed by telephone tone for every second and loud tone for every ten seconds. If you dial the numbers from a class A base telephone, don't forget to dial "9" before "117" or you'll be out of luck.

Days of the month:

1.....tsuitachi*	11.....juu-ichi-nichi	21.....ni-juu-ichi-nichi
2.....futsuka	12.....juu-ni-nichi	22.....ni-juu-ni-nichi
3.....mikka	13.....juu-san-nichi	23.....ni-juu-san-nichi
4.....yokka	14.....juu-yokka	24.....ni-juu-yokka
5.....itsuka	15.....juu-go-nichi	25.....ni-juu-go-nichi
6.....muika	16.....juu-roku-nichi	26.....ni-juu-roku-nichi
7.....nanuka*	17.....juu-shichi-nichi	27.....ni-juu-shichi-nichi
8.....yokka	18.....juu-hachi-nichi	28.....ni-juu-hachi-nichi
9.....kokonoka*	19.....juu-ku-nichi	29.....ni-juu-ku-nichi
10.....tooka	20.....hatsuka**	30.....san-juu-nichi
		31.....san-juu-ichi-nichi

*'ichi-nichi' or 'ichi-jitsu' are also used for the first of the month. However, 'tsuitachi' will not be used when counting days. Alternatives for 'nanuka' and 'kokonoka' are 'nanoka' and 'kokonuka' respectively.

**Please note that 'hatsuka' is used for 20th day instead of 'ni-juu-nichi'.

News briefs

School library open

The Matthew C. Perry School library is now open during the summer and will remain open until Aug. 7. Students may check out books between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays. For more information call Mrs. J. Jordan at ext. 4971.

Kindergarten sign-up

Registration for the next kindergarten school year will take place in the school's main office July 28 until Aug. 1. A copy of sponsor's orders are needed at registration and parents whose children are previously registered are requested to update the registration cards by phone or in person. Student birth certificates are also required during registration.

Children must be five-years-old by Dec. 31 to be eligible for kindergarten. Class rosters will be posted at the commissary Aug. 22 and the semester will begin Aug. 25.

Beware of fruit bugs

Recently there has been an increase in attempts by Iwakuni residents returning from R&R to bring fresh fruit, vegetables and seeds into Japan. All items of this type are confiscated as Japanese law prohibits bringing them into the country.

One such incident demonstrates the potential harm. Insect eggs were discovered in some fresh tangerines. The eggs were of a species of fly capable of transmitting a disease deadly to tangerine orchards.

College registration

Registration for the Pepperdine University Master of Business Administration Program is now open and will continue until September. For further information contact the Pepperdine representative, Mrs. Sandy Payne, at ext. 4691 or 3855.

Movin' on not entirely free of roadblocks

While the number of PCS transfers has decreased, the summer move season will still prove to be a heavy burden for the civilian moving industry.

As a result, Corps officials explain, many Marine families currently slated for transfer during the summer months (June-September) may be unable to "pack their bags" on their desired date. Many more families may not receive their household effects by the delivery date.

Marine Corps Bulletin 4050 of May 7, 1975, however, provides the Corps' Traffic Management Officers (TMOs) with guidelines to alleviate some of the moving day blues.

REWEIGH PROGRAM

The bulletin directs TMOs to place increased emphasis on the reweigh program. The program requires contractors to weigh 10 per cent of CONUS and 20 per cent of the overseas shipments, after the shipment has reached its destination.

Since the household effects are

weighed before shipment, the reweigh takes into account inclement weather and variances in scales. They can add as much as 500 pounds to a shipment. The Corps, however, pays for the lowest total weight. Any shipment exceeding the maximum allowance is also reweighed.

Most of the measures outlined in the bulletin are designed to save money and reduce moving problems for the Marine family.

TMOs must also offer contractors with the lowest commercial storage rates, any storage orders. This applies, regardless of the distance from the activity, unless written notice is received that the services cannot be provided.

DELIVERY DATES

While the pickup and delivery of household effects are of primary concern to Marines, TMOs have been told to ensure that reasonable required delivery dates (RDDs) are set. The requirements of the Marine are primary considerations in establishing the RDD. The

delivery date also determines the method of shipment.

The delivery date is important, officials point out, from a cost avoidance standpoint, when considering a shipment by expedited modes.

EXPENSIVE STORAGE

A recent study, conducted by the Navy Audit Service, found that many expedited shipments arrived at the destination and were placed in storage awaiting the Marine's arrival. The shipments, the study concluded, remained in storage for periods beyond the RDD at considerable government expense.

But, common sense and prior planning, like reviewing household effects and discarding those of no use, can save the Corps' money and your time on moving and delivery days.

HQMC officials encourage Marines in receipt of orders to contact their local TMOs as soon as the orders are received to begin preliminary preparations.

Change life from within

By Chaplain Frank Taylor

A few weeks ago a young Marine approached me after Chapel with the good news that things were generally going much better for him than they had been when we first met. He suspected that his newly received interest in religious activities had something to do with it. Of course, I had to admit that might just be the case. As we talked, it became apparent to me that what had happened was not a miraculous disappearance of his problems, but an awakened sensitivity to those about him and deepened sense of responsibility to those he left back home. He had experienced changes for the better in his circumstances, but only as a result of changes for the better in himself.

I was reminded of a little card I had received from a Stateside friend which said "Please be patient—God isn't finished with me yet." That's really what the good news of Christianity is all about: The lifelong opportunity to change, the strength to become better. And it works; whenever we give it a chance.

The problem is we all too often do not give it that chance. As Christians, we know very well what a Christian attitude is. But all too often, we shrink from a Christian approach because it would require a change in us. Maybe we would have to give up some of our pet prejudices.

We might have to be nice to some awfully aggravating people. We might even have to own up once in awhile that we were mistaken about something! If you want a change for the better in your life, try a change for the better in yourself.



Torii Teller

MCAS Iwakuni, Japan
FPO Seattle, Wash. 98764

CO, MCAS: Col. Merlin V. Statzer
Consolidated PAO: Maj. Sam D. Turner
MCAS PAO: Maj. Paul D. Payne

Torii Teller Staff
Bldg. 360, Rm. 19
Ph. 4231

Editor: Sgt. C.W. Rowe
Assoc. Editor: LCpl. Richard Pontow
Interpreters - Advisors
Mr. Shiro Suga Miss Satsuki Haehara

The **Torii Teller** is printed weekly by the Sanyo Printing Company, Iwakuni, with appropriated funds and complies with MCO P5600.31B. Its purpose is to disseminate information about the Marine Corps and Navy, this command, and the men and women thereof. It shall in no way be considered directive in nature as the views expressed herein are not necessarily those of this command, the Department of the Navy or the Department of Defense. The **Torii Teller** is a subscriber to the American Forces Press Service. Circulation is 4,000 copies.

Korea monument to Marine readiness, courage

Twenty-five years ago, June 25, 1950, North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th parallel and attacked the Republic of Korea. The initial drive captured Seoul in three days and by July 30 had United States and South Korean forces hemmed in at Pusan.

There the North Korean drive was finally stopped.

Though American air and naval forces had been fighting in Korea since June 27 and ground troops from the Army's occupation forces in Japan had been engaged since July 1, Marines forming the 1st Marine Brigade became the first forces deployed from the U.S. to engage the enemy.

Activated July 7, the brigade was composed of the Fifth Marines, commanded by LtCol. Raymond L. Murray, and MAG-33, commanded by

Col. Allen C. Koonce. The brigade was commanded by BrigGen. Edward A. Craig.

One month from the date of activation and eight years after another Marine offensive, Guadalcanal, the brigade launched the first UN offensive action in Korea.

The Marines were shuttled back and forth across the perimeter and ordered into the trouble spots. The opening action at Chindong-ni was followed by battles at Sachon, the first and second Naktong River battles and the fight for Obong-ni or "No-name Ridge."

A British military adviser sent to observe the fighting wrote: "They (the Marines) are faced with impossible odds, and I have no valid reason to substantiate it, but I have a feeling they will halt the enemy."

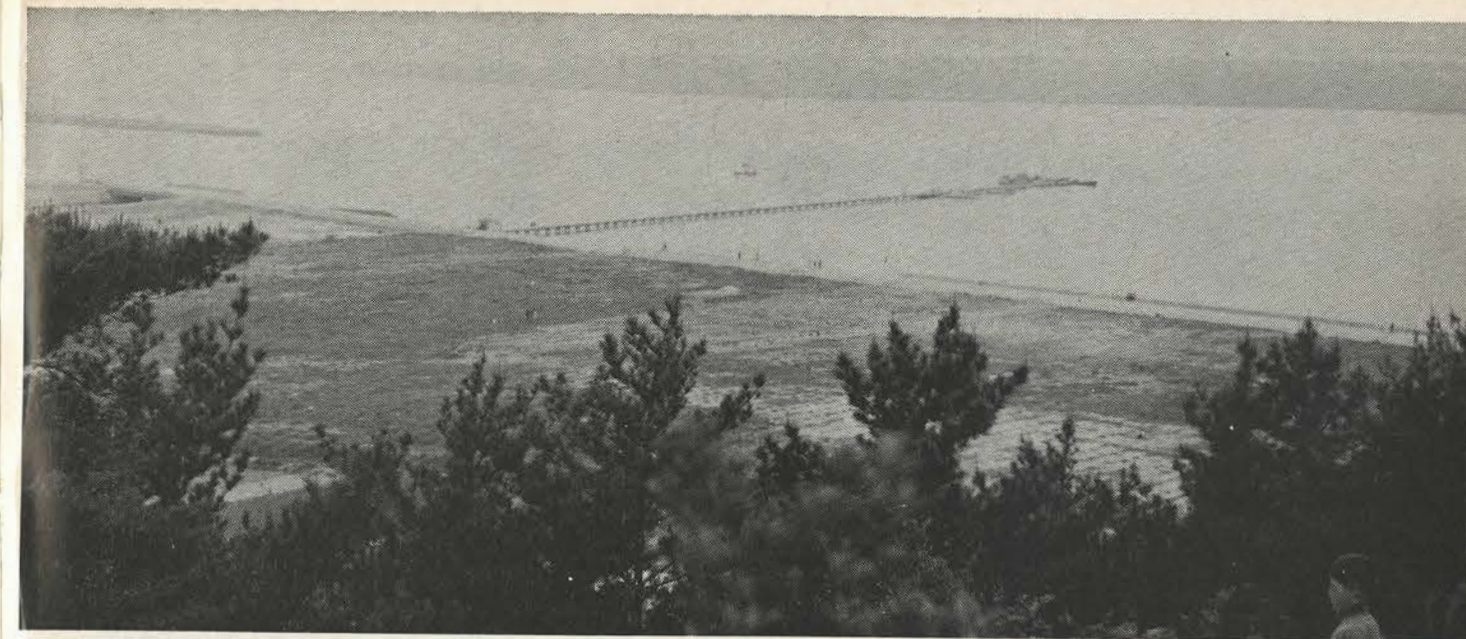
"I realize my expression of hope is unsound, but these Marines have the swagger, confidence and hardness that must have been in Stonewall Jackson's Army of the Shenandoah."

One month after the brigade made its first attack, it was again at Pusan. This time the unit was outloaded and joined the remainder of the 1st Marine Division for the amphibious assault at Inchon. The brigade sailed Sept. 13 and landed Sept. 15.

The landing at Inchon was one of the most difficult executed by the Marine Corps. It was faced with natural obstacles such as a varying tide, mines, a typhoon, and the fact that the division staff was never together for one meeting nor was the Division a whole unit until after the landing.

The First and Fifth Marines landed at Inchon after the 3d Battalion, Fifth Marines, had seized the harbor island of Wolmi-do. Inchon fell the next day. Kimpo airfield fell Sept. 18 and Seoul was captured Sept. 28.

The Inchon landing had successfully



The Naktong River in South Korea, as seen 25 years later, was the scene of major fighting by the 1st Marine Brigade during the Korean War.

cut the North Korean's supply lines and, coupled with the attacks by the UN forces breaking out of the Pusan perimeter, the enemy was put to rout.

Aiding the Division's drive to Seoul were fighter aircraft from the 1st

Marine Aircraft Wing. The 1stMAW flew over 2,700 sorties in support of the advance.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur described Marine close air support: "Ground support is a very difficult thing to do. Our Marines do it perfectly."

Following the capture of Seoul, the Marines were reloaded aboard ship for another amphibious landing on the east coast at Wonsan.

However, because of a shipping shortage and mine sweeping operations, the city had already fallen to an advancing ROK division by the time the Marines landed. They were even met by Bob Hope and Marilyn Maxwell and ground crews from the 1stMAW.

The 1st Marine Division began the advance north by rail Oct. 26, 1950. The advance continued until the Division reached a place called the Chosin Reservoir.

The Chosin Reservoir campaign combined the usual battle hazards with such things as continuous sub-zero weather, a supply route which was described as having "a cliff on one side and a chasm on the other," and more than 100,000 Chinese soldiers against 20,000 Marines.

Nov. 27, the Fifth and part of the Seventh Marines were dug in around Yudam-ni near the Reservoir. The temperature dropped to 20 degrees below zero and two enemy divisions attacked.

From Nov. 27 until a half hour

before midnight Dec. 11, the 1st Marine Division was engaged with the enemy.

Brought back to Pusan, the Division was assigned the task of destroying North Korean guerrillas operating in the rear of the United Nations lines.

In the meantime, UN forces had first stopped and then pushed back the advancing Chinese. They recaptured Seoul March 14, 1951, and reached the 38th parallel by the end of March.

From then on the conflict settled down to trench warfare. Patrols, skirmishes, and bitter clashes characterized the remainder of the action.

Truce talks opened July 10, 1951, but because of uncompromising Chinese demands, the talks dragged on for the next two years.

Two days before the truce, a Marine staff sergeant died of wounds received while leading his platoon in defense of their position. For his actions SSgt. Ambrosio Gullen received the Medal of Honor.

Men of the 1st Marine Division were dug in on barren spots of terrain called Bunker Hill, The Hook, Reno, Carson, Vegas, Berlin and East Berlin when at 10 p.m. July 27, 1953, the Korean conflict came to an end.

The Marines stayed in Korea for two more years policing the Demilitarized Zone before returning to Japan and the United States.



The Seoul Railroad Station, as seen 25 years later, was a major landmark for Marines from the 1st Division who recaptured the city Sept. 28 after landing at Inchon 13 days earlier.



A mountain gale lashes Marines in sub-zero weather as they move out from Koto-ri village on the return to the sea from Chosin during the Korean Conflict. Veterans of the Korean War still speak of the cold 25 years after the war.