

# The Interpreter

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★ Remember September 11, 2001 ★

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## Our Mission

*In the Spring of 2000, the Archives continued the original efforts of Captain Roger Pineau and William Hudson, and the Archives first attempts in 1992, to gather the papers, letters, photographs, and records of graduates of the US Navy Japanese/Oriental Language School, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1942-1946. We assemble these papers in recognition of the contributions made by JLS/OLS instructors and graduates to the War effort in the Pacific and the Cold War, to the creation of East Asian language programs across the country, and to the development of Japanese-American cultural reconciliation programs after World War II.*

## FRANCIS K. BUCKLEY (1915-2004)

### Broward lawyer for 6 decades

Francis K. Buckley, a prominent Fort Lauderdale lawyer for more than six decades, during which time he served as president of the Broward County Bar Association and also was instrumental in the establishment of Holy Cross Hospital, died Tuesday of natural causes at his home in Fort Lauderdale. He was 89.

Buckley began his law practice in Jacksonville and Tallahassee before moving to Fort Lauderdale in the early 1940s, and practiced until the time of his death, according to his son, Stephen C. Buckley of Fort Lauderdale.

An attorney who garnered wide respect from within the legal community, Buckley was renowned for winning a precedent-setting case in *Burkart v. city of Fort Lauderdale* during the 1950s and mid-1960s. The case involved the right of the public to use river banks to which the city owned the rights, according to Bill Crawford, a

longtime Fort Lauderdale attorney and friend.

Crawford described Buckley as a "lawyer's lawyer," adding, "he was one of the last of the old guard, people of integrity and high reputation in our community."

Among some of Buckley's more famous clients were the late Sir Danys Lowson, former Lord Mayor of London, and the late L.L. Bean, founder of the L.L. Bean Co. of Freeport, Maine. During the early 1960s, Buckley ran unsuccessfully as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for a U.S. House seat, his son said.

Buckley served as city attorney for Fort Lauderdale from 1959-61 and was president of the Broward County Bar Association from 1953-54.

According to his son, Buckley was on a committee that raised money for the construction of Holy Cross Hospital.

Buckley was born March 13, 1915, in Portland, Maine, and graduated from Portland High School. He graduated with a bachelor's degree from Holy Cross College in 1935. After working for a year, he entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1939. Buckley was co-publisher of the second volume of the Harvard Law School Yearbook in 1939.

Prior to military service, Buckley was with the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., and in Atlanta. Buckley served in the U.S. Navy in World War II from 1942-45, attending the Navy Oriental Language School in Boulder, Colorado and Stillwater, Oklahoma as the War was ending and retiring with the rank of lieutenant.

Married three times, Buckley is also survived by his current wife, Janet Buckley of Fort Lauderdale; sons Michael Buckley of Westerville, Ohio, Dr. David K. Buckley of Fort Lauderdale, John K. Buckley of Delray Beach, and Paul C. Buckley of Lighthouse Point;

daughters Patricia Buckley Norris of Natick, Mass., Maureen Buckley of Newton, Mass., and Kathleen Buckley Rice of Oak Park, Ill.; 17 grandchildren; and four great-grandchildren.

Olivier Stephenson  
[ostephenson@herald.com](mailto:ostephenson@herald.com)  
Miami Herald, July 23, 2004

*[Ed. Note: In case you were wondering, I am the one who adds the JLS/OLS details to the obituaries. Only on very rare occasions is the school mentioned specifically. I mostly give credit to the obituary writer. Mr. Buckley is not the first JLS/OLS graduate to be described as a "lawyer's lawyer."]*

## The 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment, USMC & the "China Marines" (6)

No one knew that the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment would arrive in the Philippines in time to be mingled with the doomed defenders of Bataan and Corregidor and, in effect, become dismantled as a unit. Meanwhile, back in Shanghai, the Regiment's 4-man administrative rear echelon was captured on December 8, 1941, held in the Woosung internment camp, and repatriated to the US on an exchange ship. The 200 North China Marines and the 400 Marine survivors captured on Wake Island were brought to the Shanghai Woosung internment camp. Of these 600 "China Marines", some were sent to labor camps in Japan and elsewhere, and some were held in Shanghai until VJ Day. Speculations are that if Shanghai's popular 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment US Marines had remained in Shanghai for two more weeks and been captured by the Japanese on December 8 and interned, that they would have fared better, and more would have survived. No one can know for sure.

Compressing into these few words the glorious 14-year history of the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment in Shanghai has meant the necessary omission of numerous, intriguing details.

Interestingly, one or more Boulder USN JLS graduates was or were present in Shanghai during the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment's entire stay. For example, Wendell Furnas was in Shanghai for the December 8, 1941 beginning of WWII, actually met some of the Wake Island Marines in Shanghai, and was repatriated to the US on an exchange ship in time to enroll in the Boulder JLS class beginning in Fall 1942. Others of us USN JLS, former China resident, graduates were in Shanghai in 1927 and aware of the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiments official arrival that year, and were there during many of the ensuing years of their garrison duty.

Now, in late 2004, the 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment is reported to be part of the USMC forces fighting in Iraq. Of the 4<sup>th</sup> USMC Regiment's many distinguished and honorable services to our nation, its 14 years in Shanghai were, arguably, the most romantic, varied, and adventurous chapters in its and the Marine Corps' history.

Dan S. Williams  
JLS 1943

*[Ed. Note: "The 4th Marine Regiment was first activated in April 1914 as part of the Marine Corps' Advances Base Force. The regiment was deployed to the Dominican Republic the following year for a peacekeeping duty that lasted ten years. The 4th Marines were reassigned to San Diego in 1924. Two years later, the regiment was assigned to mail guard duty in the western United States. In early 1927, it sailed for Shanghai. Their principal mission: to protect American lives and property. Despite periodic outbreaks of internal disorder, most of the 4th Marines' 14-year tour in China was a relatively peaceful garrison duty. In late 1941, war loomed in the Far East. On November 28, the era of the China Marines ended, as the last of the regiment set sail for the Philippines.*

*They arrived on December 1 and were assigned to protect the naval station at Olongapo and nearby Mariveles. Seven days later, Japanese troops landed in Luzon and the 4th Marines were placed under*

U.S. Army control and subsequently assigned to defend the island fortress of Corregidor, which guards the entrance to Manila Bay. Over the next four months, the 4th Marines grew from a two-battalion regiment to one of five battalions, in the process becoming one of the oldest units in Marine Corps history. As defensive positions fell and units disintegrated, stragglers from the U.S. Army and Navy, as well as small Filipino units were assigned to it. Resistance on the Bataan Peninsula ended on April 9. This permitted Japanese artillery to concentrate on Corregidor. Landing craft began moving toward the island the evening

of May 5. At noon the next day, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of U.S. Forces in the Philippines, surrendered. The 4th Marines burned their colors and -- temporarily -- ceased to exist.

The regiment was reborn in February 1944, when it was reconstituted in Guadalcanal from units of the 1st Marine Raider Regiment. The new 4th Marine Regiment seized Emirau Island in the Central Pacific. Then, as a part the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, it took part in the recapture of Guam. The brigade soon became the 6th Marine Division and with its other regiments, the 4th Marines landed on Okinawa on April 1, 1945. Following

the Japanese surrender, the 4th Marines were detached and ordered to occupy the Japanese naval base at Yokosuka. Subsequently, as a part of the post-World War II drawdown, the regiment was inactivated.

In 1951, the 4th Marine Regiment was reactivated at Camp Pendleton, California. It sailed for Japan the following year with the rest of the 3rd Marine Division. When the division was reassigned to Okinawa in 1955, the 4th Marines moved to Kaneohe, Hawaii, where they stayed until the division was committed to Vietnam in 1965. In 1972, the regiment took up residence on Okinawa, its current home base. In 1990-91, the 4th Marines took part

in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm as part of the III Marine Amphibious Force. Since then, 4th Marine Regiment has been involved in many joint exercises that have taken the regiment all across Asia and the Middle East."

<http://www.3div.usmc.mil/4th%20Marines/history.htm>

For more on the 4<sup>th</sup>, see also <<http://www.chinamarines.com/docs/intro.htm>>. The Wake Island Marines were the Wake Island Detachment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Defense Battalion. As with the Iwo Jima Memorial, I am always surprised to see the USMC reference Vietnam and leave it at that, especially since they mention campaigns in WWI and

WWII. While in Vietnam, the 4th Marines were engaged in almost continuous combat with the forces of North Vietnam. The 4th Marines operated from Chu Lai, Phu Bai, Dong Ha, Camp Evans, Camp Carroll, Camp Lo, and Co Bi Thanh Tan. I'm just a former 'dogface', but even I believe credit should be given where credit is due. Thanks go to Dan Williams for his tribute to the "China Marines."]

### Gerald Green, USMCEL Part 3

Peleliu was the worst of my experiences in making a landing on an enemy-held island, and not only were there few captured

documents to translate, there were no prisoners to interrogate. Col. Puller had decreed aboard ship prior to our landing that he wanted "no prisoners." So when a patrol returned with a frightened prisoner who claimed to be a Korean laborer (and I verified this by asking him), the CO said, "He looks like a \*@%ing Jap to me! Lieutenant, get your carbine and take him out and shoot him." The lieutenant did as he was ordered. Soon after the division returned to Pavuvu, the first sergeant called over to my tent, "Pack your seabag. Your orders just came through, and you're going

to the States in 2 hours!" I had even forgotten that I had applied for officer training (V-12) while in boot camp, but you may be sure I was happy to comply. I was assigned to the V-12 unit at the University of Southern California, where I stayed until I was mustered out on points at war's end, December 8, 1945. (finis)

Gerald Green  
USMCEL

### John "Jack" Craig Passed Away, April 17, 2005

John J. Craig, a Boulder Marine, died at Williamsburg, VA, on

Apr. 17, I just learned from his daughter, Mrs. Kim C. L a m b e y .

Jack had been in ever-poorer health for more than a year. When I phoned him recently to tell him about Marylou Williams' death, he was checking himself into a hospital. Jack was an NYU graduate (chemistry), a Phi Beta Kappa, & one of the most decent guys I've ever known.

I sent you the *Philadelphia Inquirer* obit on Robert Hachenburg last Nov. Craig & Hack & Nort Williams & I were great friends.

Martin Packman  
JLS 1944