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FALL 1977

NUMBER 2



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FOR TITUDINE

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

Volume VII

FALL 1977

No. 2

This quarterly newsletter of the Marine Corps historical program is published for the Corps and for friends of Marine Corps history by the History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HD), Washington, D.C. 20380 in accordance with Department of the Navy Publications and Printing Regulations NAVEXOS P-35. Individuals and institutions desiring to receive *Fortitudine* on a complimentary regular basis are invited to apply to: History and Museums Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Code HDS-1), Washington, D.C. 20380.

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THE COVER

The cover drawing of Qtrs M-1, Philadelphia Navy Yard is the work of Mr. Carl M. DeVere, Sr., Exhibit Unit Chief, Marine Corps Museum.

Director's Page



BGen Simmons

At the beginning of each fiscal year we submit to the Commandant a Marine Corps Historical Program Progress Report. In it we report on what we consider to have been our major accomplishments for the past year and make our projections as to what we hope to accomplish in the next year along with a statement of our mid-term and long-term objectives.

This year's report was dated 30 September and has been approved by the Commandant. The data in the report is as of 1 July. (For those of you who have lost track of the U.S. government's fiscal year, it now begins on 1 October rather than 1 July.)

Our big accomplishment of last year, of course, was the opening of our Marine Corps Historical Center and all the concomitant actions that went with that event. We are very happy with the new center. We think the museum floor offers the visitor a finely-tuned perception of over two hundred years of Marine Corps history and tradition. Working conditions even surpass our expectations; they are superb. And that goes for not only our own staff but for visiting researchers and writers of which we are attracting an ever-increasing number. If you haven't as yet visited the center, we invite you to do so. The museum floor is open from ten to four everyday except Christmas. The rest of the center is open (and working hours for the staff) from eight to four-thirty, five days a week.

Here is what we hope to accomplish in FY-1978:

Publication of the following Historical Works

"U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1965"

"U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1966"

"Early Marine Aviation, 1912-1940"
"Marines and Helicopters, 1962-1973"
"Marines in the Mexican War"
"A Brief History of the 6th Marines"
"A Brief History of the 7th Marines"
"A Brief History of the 10th Marines"
"A Brief History of the 25th Marines"
"A Brief History of VMA-311"
"A History of Quantico"

Short squadron histories of HMM-161, VMA-223, VMA-232, and VMFA-312.

Establishment of a Marine Corps Historical Foundation

The Commandant has approved the study of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Marine Corps Historical Foundation. Such a foundation or society appears both desirable and feasible and to this end we are working at the development of a charter and by-laws with the expectation that the foundation can be established this coming year. If all goes well, the foundation should offer friends of Marine Corps history the opportunity to participate even more actively in our program.

Completion of paintings on Marines in the conquest of California

Maj Charles Waterhouse has been hard at work on a series of paintings, similar in scope and purpose to his highly successful and widely acclaimed series on Marines in the Revolution, but this time on Marines in California during the Mexican War. As with the Marines in the Revolution paintings, the new series will be used in many ways. They will appear as illustrations in our forthcoming history *Marines in the Mexican War*

and will serve as the basis for a semi-animated motion picture film. We expect the *Marine Corps Gazette* to use some of the paintings as wrap-around covers and perhaps publish the series in print form. The paintings themselves will go on exhibit tour before coming to rest, probably at either San Diego or Camp Pendleton. Admirers of Maj Waterhouse's work who have seen the paintings completed so far find them at least as good as the Marines in the Revolution paintings—and some say better. After Maj Waterhouse finishes with the Mexican War we plan to have him start on Marines in the War of 1812. After that there are other wars. Charles' life work is laid out for him and we can hope that he lives as long as Michelangelo or Titian so he can accomplish it all.

Opening of the Marine Corps Aviation Museum at Quantico

The pages of past *Fortitudines* have reported our progress in the restoration of historic aircraft. Col Tom D'Andrea and his cohorts at Quantico have worked prodigies. Lack of suitable covered display space, however, has delayed making the collection available for viewing by the general public. An interim solution has been found through clever use of existing, if sub-marginal, hangar space and the Marine Corps Aviation Museum should be open, on a regular basis, by mid-spring.

Completion of planning coordination for a Marine Corps Combined Arms Museum

Opening of the Marine Corps Aviation Museum is admittedly only the first step, although a major one, in attaining a Marine Corps Combined Arms Museum or—if you prefer—a Marine Air-Ground Museum. Quantico is the probable site and in FY-1978 we expect to complete the actual site selection, environmental impact statement, utility survey, structure and grounds design, exhibit concept, and cost analysis.

Revision of the "Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program"

More mundanely, we expect to complete a cover-to-cover revision of MCO P5750.1D, the basic order governing the Marine Corps Historical Program. This order was last revised in April 1972 and it is badly out of date.

Those are the major objectives for FY-1978 but they represent only a fraction of the total workload. We expect to put out a new publications catalog and revised catalogs for our Oral History and Personal Papers collections. In addition to the two Vietnam histories we have programmed for publication this year, work on the remaining six volumes in the sequential series has progressed to a point where we can be optimistic about most if not all of the remainder being published in FY-1979.

The same can be said about "Marine Corps Chronology, 1775-1975," "Marines in Haiti, 1915-1934," and "History of Woman Marines, 1946-1977." Our series of regimental histories for all infantry and artillery of the active Marine Corps will be completed this year and work is proceeding on three of the reserve regiments—the 14th, 24th, and 25th Marines—leaving only the 23d Marines to be assigned.

Our Reference Section can be expected to continue to answer questions. Last year we responded to 826 written requests for information and 2,417 walk-in or telephone inquiries. We expect that by the end of this year all major units of the Fleet Marine Force, active and reserve, will have received their set of lineage and honor certificates. Something like 340 sets of certificates have gone out since the program was formally begun in 1969.

The Museums Branch is also expected to stay busy. There is more exhibitry to be done for the Marine Corps Historical Center. Also, there are our other clients. Last year 165 exhibits, totaling 1,619 artifacts, were sent out from the Center to other Marine Corps activities, museums, and veterans organizations. In the same period the Art Collection mounted 14 special exhibits totaling 247 pieces of art and maintained 81 continuing exhibits totaling 704 works.

The Aviation Collection now has 14 fully restored aircraft and nine that are limited restorations. The latter look good to the eye but do not meet the demanding standards of full restoration. Our fully-restored F4F-4 Wildcat, for example, is probably in better all-systems status than the day it left the Grumman factory 35 year ago. By the end of FY-1978 three more aircraft should be fully restored.

In FY-1977 we distributed 12,337 copies of

the 74 historical publication titles we have in print. With all the new titles scheduled to come this year, distribution total in FY-1978 will be much higher.

Some other statistics that might be impressive: Our new and beautiful Historical Library, with a capacity of 60,000 books, has as of 1 July, 21,815 cataloged works. Our Still Photographic Archives has over 600,000 negatives, all carefully filed and well-indexed. Our Motion Picture/Video Tape Archives, located at Quantico, has over 6,700,000 feet of stock motion picture footage, black-and-white

and color, some of it earlier than World War I.

So much for where we stand at the moment and what we expect to do this year. In a future Director's Page I'll get into what we plan to get done in the mid-range period (which we define as within the next five years) and also our long-range goals (which are things we think will take us more than five years). If you can't wait for that future article or if you want more detail on last year's accomplishments or this year's objectives, we will be pleased to send you a copy of the Marine Corps Historical Program Progress Report, 1977.

The Readers Always Write

Sir:

As usual I enjoyed Vol VII of *Fortitudine* and read it from cover to cover tonight as it was received today.

Re "Baa Baa Black Sheep", no one (to my knowledge) ever promoted it as an historical documentary and I do not believe that any one who ever served in the USMC, USN, USA, USAF, or USCG would interpret it as such.

I regarded it as superb entertainment which, from time to time, presented an imaginable picture of the WWII USMC.

Sincerely,
Eugene W. Gleason
Major, USMC (Ret)



Sir:

I just returned from the MCAA reunion in Dallas to find Vol VII — no. 1 issue of "Fortitudine" & read the comments regarding the film "Baa Baa Black Sheep". I too resent the description of "misfits — & failed in everything they'd ever done". Very few people know that Robt. Conrad is at this time taking flying lessons. But the non-flying populace & non-Marine Corps public appreciates the series & watches it each week. I also, even tho phony as a \$3 bill.

I was Marine Pilot number 80 in the Northern Bombing Group in France 1918 — with such as Alfred Cunningham, Bill McIlvain, Roy Geiger, Doug Roben, Bob Lytle, Russ Presley, Ford Rogers, Pat Mulcahy & Karl Day. In WWII I was with the Air Transport

Command & heard fine reports on the Black Sheep in Guadalcanal, Espiritu Santo & Rabaul while in these places, which gave me good reason to brag to the Army fliers I was then associated with.

Semper fidelis,
Samuel S. Richards



Sir:

I have just finished reading the article in the spring issue of *Fortitudine* about the TV program "Baa Baa Black Sheep". Unfortunately I was never able to view the program because it was presented locally on Tuesday evenings when I had a weekly commitment which prevented me from watching any program.

The article mentioned, in passing, John Wayne's movie, "Flying Leathernecks." At the time that picture was being filmed I was administrative operations officer of VMF-232 at El Toro. The squadron had been mobilized for Korean duty and was involved in refresher training before shipping out. It was selected to provide aircraft and pilots for scenes involving Jap Zeros because the squadron was flying F6Fs, before checking out in F4Us, and the F6Fs could be painted up to look something like Zeros. I suddenly became a most popular fellow with the pilots who wanted to be assigned to duty in what I named Operation Hollywood.

The day before the filming was scheduled to start the studio sent a crew to paint the "meat balls" and other Japanese insignia on the planes, using cold water paint which could be easily removed after the scenes had been shot. Unfortunately, that evening a typical California rain squall swept across the apron where the planes were parked, removing all evidence of the painters' handiwork. The rising sun set prematurely.

When the filming was completed all of the pilots were invited to a private preview of the *Flying Leathernecks* with appropriate refreshments, presumably saki.

Semper Fidelis
Morris A. Mayers
LtCol USMCR (Ret)

Marines Remembered as "Damn Yankees"

Two recent letter and photo donations have reawakened interest in Marine pre-World War II reenactments of Civil War battles.

From BGen Frederick P. Henderson, USMC (Ret.), came 12 photos of the dress rehearsal for the First Battle of Manassas re-enactment in July 1936. The occasion of the re-enactment was the dedication on the 21st of the present Manassas Battlefield Park. Units of the 1st Marine Brigade at Quantico (primarily the 5th Marines and the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines) commanded by Col Charles J. Miller played the Union forces. They were pitted against the Army's 16th Brigade and various ROTC units playing the Confederates.

The action captured on film was that at Henry Hill where the Union forces under General Irvin McDowell attacked Jackson who "stood like a stone wall." The event was meticulously timed and orchestrated by famed Civil War historian, Douglas Southall Freeman, who provided the many spectators with a running commentary.

Among the Gen Henderson photos are scenes of a young 2dLt Leonard F. Chapman *hors de combat* across a gun trail, and of 2dLt Henderson exhorting his men to bravery in the face of a stiff rebel attack. It should be noted that the 10th Marines were using both the 75mm pack howitzer and the obsolescent French 75mm gun. The Marine Corps had been transitioning to the new piece since the summer of 1930 but slim depression-era budgets

Dead and wounded, Chancellorsville—1935



coupled with a surplus of already bought and paid for French 75 ammunition accounted for the old gun's longevity.

Manassas was not the first Civil War reenactment in which the Marines from Quantico had participated. The year before, they had performed at Chancellorsville. From 1921 to 1929, first under BGen Smedley D. Butler and then under BGen Dion Williams, the Marines maneuvered at Wilderness Run, Gettysburg, New Market, and Antietam. These affairs were well attended by the President, governors, senators, newspapermen, and hundreds of thousands of spectators. The 1930s battle reenactments, while not on the same grand scale as those of the previous decade, were prompted by the same considerations; they were cheap, offered a diversion from the everyday training routine, and attracted gobs of highly favorable publicity.

In May 1937, the Marines were called upon once again. This time they played the Union forces at Petersburg's Battle of the Crater. Col Roger Willock, USMCR (Ret.), a participant of the 1937 "battle", submitted this account:

In theory, the entire 5th Marines was called out to provide the manpower for the field exercise. However, at the precise moment (May 1937) E Company 2/5 was serving on temporary additional duty as a special guard at Lakehurst, New Jersey, assisting the local Barracks Detachment at NAS, Lakehurst, to maintain law and order resulting from the fiery demise of the dirigible *Hindenburg*. I gather that a month-long investigation there necessitated the temporary assignment of more Marines just to keep the newsmen from destroying what little evidence remained.

Additionally, F Company 2/5 was similarly excused from participating in the replay as somebody had to be left behind to "run the shop" inasmuch as practically all of the tiny FMF was to be called up for the Petersburg affair, and the Post had to have some help providing the necessary Guard Details as well as run the Rifle Range, which as usual at this moment, was hosting some high-powered run-off or competition.

To provide the hot bodies, the 10th Marines (LtCol Bourke) got the summons, and was told to provide two complete firing batteries to make good

the missing Companies E and F of 2/5. Forthwith, Hq&S Battery, 10th Marines came up with 4 officers and 40 Marines, and Batteries A and B turned out in full force, all officers present other than two in A Battery on TAD at Fort Sill and Fort Monroe. The CO of the 10th plus all Field Grade Officers promptly took two week's leave, and all Captains and Lieutenants (and their troops) reported forthwith to the CO of the 5th (Col Miller) for further assignment within the Infantry Regiment.

. . . the Cadets at VMI were turned out to represent the Confederate Forces and the Quantico Marines the Union, and both parties by a combination of foot, rail, Dodge, and International trucks, and FWD hang-overs from WWI, made the move to Petersburg, which is just south of Richmond. The Marines set up a bang-up Tent Camp using organic field equipment and tentage, etc.; likewise, the Cadets (in a carefully segregated compound far removed from the temptations of the Marines), and the weather cooperating for once the show went on as scheduled.

This was a carefully written (full field orders) and painstakingly rehearsed affair, umpired in large part by the Staff and Students of the Senior Course at MCS, and with each unit carefully briefed on its exact, desired role with reference to the time and tactical requirements of the actual problem. It took about a week of preparation, a few days "doing," a short period of local liberty, and then the return march. It was well attended by the local citizenry (who could not have been more cooperative and hospitable), given extensive news coverage and favorable "propaganda," and was considered a success story from start to finish. Officers (Federal) were clothed in issue trousers (with large red stripes), purchased cheap, blue cotton shirts, were



An old French 75 in action, Manassas—1936

given home-made insignia of rank (very temporary), and wore their Field Hats with crease down the middle and with USMC emblem removed. Temporary Rank was easily solved: All Lieutenants became Majors, Captains became LtCols, Majors became Brigadiers, and anybody higher than that became Division or Corps Commanders.

The Enlisted Men wore blue fatigues with Field Hats. The Senior NCO's loaned the Officers their swords (evident in the photo), and the troops all carried their Springfields with sheathed bayonets (which was most fortunate in more ways than one). The VMI Cadet Officers wore their undress uniforms and their men just plain old clothes. Everybody got into the spirit of the thing; the "charges" were reasonably realistic; and with a lot of good humor and tolerance and give-and-take. Nobody got hurt, altho some of the rushes were pressed rather hard. Some of the Cadets were so young and physically small they amazed the Marines by rushing around all day with full packs and with rifles almost as big as some of them were tall. Gen Lejeune (then Superintendent of V.M.I.) was more than satisfied, and on the whole we enjoyed the break from the routine of garrison duty on the post.

A young Lt L. F. Chapman, Jr., "hors de combat," Manassas—1936



Relief for the wounded, Manassas—1936



Bust of Gen Shepherd Donated to the Marine Corps

The Marine Corps Art Collection was fortunate in recently receiving from artist Charlotte Dunwiddie a donation of her original bronze bust of the 20th Commandant, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. The New York-based sculptor delivered the bust in person on 26 August to BGen Simmons at the Historical Center where it was accepted and accessioned into the art collection.

Dunwiddie, who studied in Germany, Spain, and the Argentine, is the winner of 35 awards and boasts large public sculptures in Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Italy, England, and New York. She is a fellow of the National Sculpture Society and of the Royal Society of Arts, England, and is listed in *Who's Who in American Art* and *Who's Who of American Women*.

The bust, which will be on exhibit at the Historical Center, is duplicated by another from the same mold presented in 1956 and now displayed in O'Bannon Hall, The Basic School.



Recently donated bronze Shepherd bust



Charlotte Dunwiddie and BGen Simmons discuss her generous gift to the Marine Corps.

David Douglas Duncan Exhibit

A powerful collection of 101 David Douglas Duncan combat photographs has ably replaced the Historical Center's inaugural art exhibit. The photographs, all black and white, cover both the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

One of three similar sets in existence, the collection was produced under Duncan's supervision in Paris and framed by a master craftsman in Japan. After displaying the set in the French Photo Salon during November 1971, Duncan offered it to the Marine Corps in a letter to the then-Commandant, Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.

Shortly after the Marine Corps' receipt of the collection, it was hung in the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, the first photography display ever so honored by the Whitney.

A professional photographer since 1938, Duncan began his association with the Marine Corps as a combat photographer in World War II and holds the rank of lieutenant colonel (retired) in the Marine Corps Reserve. He has won prestigious awards for his coverage of Korea and Vietnam and has photographed the British in Palestine, the Red Army's takeover of Bulgaria, and the Greek Civil War.

A talented writer as well, Duncan has written



Photographs by LtCol David Douglas Duncan USMCR (Ret.) have chronicled Marines in combat from World War II to Vietnam.

and illustrated with his photographs *The Private World of Pablo Picasso*, *The Kremlin*, *Picasso's Picassos*, *This is War*, *War Without Heros*, *I Protest*, *Yankee Nomad*, and *Self Portrait: USA*.



The snipers at Khe Sanh worked as three-man teams. After dropping an enemy, each man claimed a kill.
— War Without Heroes.

Sgt E.C. Young, Artist of the Old Corps

By MGySgt Wendell C. "Tex" Parks
USMC (Ret.)

Marine Corps uniform enthusiasts will find this painting of a sergeant of Marines, circa 1830 by E. C. Young, of interest as a source for information about the uniform of enlisted Marines of the period. It also helps bridge the gap between the illustration of a Marine private, circa 1825, by C. F. May (page 31 of the 1974 reprint of Major Edwin N. McClellan's *Uniform of the American Marines, 1775-1829*) and the 1833 uniform regulations.

One interesting revelation is the number of stripes representing the rank of sergeant. Correctly depicted point down, the three stripes shown appear to be at variance with the uniform order issued in 1822. The late Col John H. Magruder, III in his article "The Chevron" (*Marine Corps Gazette*, November 1954) indicates this order specifies two angles of yellow worsted on the right arm above the elbows, similar to those worn on the cuffs, points running in the same direction for the sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and drum and fife majors of the Corps, one angle on the right sleeve for sergeants, and one on the left for corporals. Young's painting suggests a modification in the order prior to the discontinuance altogether of chevrons as a mark of grade in the 1833 uniform regulations.

Military art enthusiasts will also find the painting of interest, particularly since Young was himself a sergeant of Marines.

Fascinated myself on both counts, I undertook to see what I could find out about the sergeant.

Edward C. Young was born in 1806 in the town of Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey. He had blue eyes, brown hair, and a fresh complexion. On 21 September 1826 he enlisted at Marine Barracks, Washington for five years. Twenty-years-old, he stood 5'5½" tall and listed his occupation as farmer. Within three months he was promoted to sergeant.

Following a year at the Marine Barracks, Washington, he served with the Marine Guard on several Navy ships including a two-year cruise on the USS *Concord*. His enlistment expired in 1831 at Port Mahon in the Balearic Islands and he extended "... for the Cruise of the Ship." It was here that he apparently produced a color sketchbook of costumes of the Mediterranean. The book, containing 84 of his paintings, only one of which, this sergeant of Marines, is Marine Corps oriented, is now in the collection of the G. W. Blunt White Library in Mystic Seaport, Connecticut.

It was probably at Port Mahon that Young met John Henry Hill, a foreign missionary and educator serving in Greece, whose signature appears along with critical and encouraging comments on the margin of several pages in the sketchbook. It is unlikely that Young had the opportunity to study under Hill but it appears that Hill at least provided some guidance.

The *Concord* returned to the United States in December 1832 and Young was discharged on 4 January the following year. Four days later he reenlisted at Marine Barracks, Boston. In June he joined the Marine Guard on the USS *Delaware*, the log of which indicates that on 4 September 1833 he was flogged (offense not indicated) "... with twelve with the Cat."

Where he served during the next two years is unclear but muster rolls indicate assignments as orderly sergeant at Marine Barracks, Charlestown from May to September of 1836 and from then until the end of his enlistment as master at arms on the USS *Independence*.

Reenlisting for the second time he was transferred to Marine Barracks, Boston in December 1838. On the 3d of October 1839 at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston he married Sarah A. Daley and to them over the next 11 years were born four children, two sons, Edward C., Jr. and George, and two daughters, Mary Caroline and Catherine.

In April 1845, during his fourth enlistment, he was transferred to the USS *Columbus* as orderly

sergeant. During this historic cruise which included significant port calls at China, Japan, and in California during the war with Mexico, Young prepared another sketchbook, illustrating the career of Commodore James Biddle. Comprised of 80 wash drawings (two in color), the Commodore made the sketchbook a gift to his niece Adele, and it remains yet in the Biddle family.

Young served as orderly sergeant at Marine Barracks, Boston from March 1848 until August 1852 and on the USS *Constitution* from December 1852 until June 1855, when he returned to Marine Barracks, Boston in the same capacity.

In February the following year he was standing Officer of the Day watches with two lieutenants, J. L. Broome and (future Commandant) C. G. McCawley; one on, two off. The morning report for 27 February 1856 reads: "At 415 Sgt. Young was relieved of Guard by Cpl. Clary and placed under arrest by order of the CO." Young was charged as being "Drunk on Guard" and confined to the orderly room. He was reduced to private on the 8th of March and discharged honorably on the 20th. The following day he was reenlisted and in a little over a month promoted again to sergeant.

The 16 June 1856 muster roll for Marine Barracks, Boston lists Young "sick in hospital" and on 4 September 1856 he died; cause of death: paralysis and dropsy. The surgeon, who had also been with him on the frigate *Constitution*, certified that the disease had been contracted while Young was serving off the coast of Africa.

His wife Sarah had died earlier, sometime after the birth of their last child in November 1850. Whether her loss was weighing on his mind or whether the disease which ultimately caused his death had already begun to take its toll the night he was relieved for drinking on duty, is not known. As a matter of fact, this is almost all that research thus far has disclosed about him.

It seems unlikely that this naive but gifted amateur artist would succumb but twice in 30 years, separated by a decade and a half, to his natural artistic tendencies. It is hoped that additional research will disclose new facts and locate more of his art. Possible leads from readers in this regard are welcome. But even if continued search uncovers no additional works, at least this very human soldier of the sea left us this one handsome and historically significant graphic representation of early Marine attire to study and enjoy.



Sgt Young's original painting is included in the collection of the G. W. Blunt White Library, Mystic Seaport, Inc, Mystic, Ct.



In replying
Refer to no.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VA.

COPY

11 January, 1936

MEMORANDUM TO ALL ORGANIZATIONS:

During the motion picture shows recently there has been considerable audible comment, and at times cheering when on the movie screen appeared a woman whose legs or breasts were not well covered. This practice of audible comment will cease.

The Commanding General does not know from what class of people men who so conduct themselves in public may come—but he is convinced that they come from the lowest type of American family. If they cannot see a woman, or any part of a woman, without getting excited about it, it is time they remained away from the movies.

The motion picture shows are for the self-respecting man, woman, and children of this Post and they shall not be embarrassed by the actions of a group of hoodlums who would not be allowed to act as they have in any decent theatre—and in the future they will act at our movie shows as they would act in a decent theatre.

The Officer of the Day has been given instructions that, in future such cases, if he cannot find the offender or offenders, he will stop the show until all men unaccompanied by ladies have been removed from the gymnasium.

C. H. LYMAN
Major General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding

Copy to: The Provost Marshal
The Officer of the Day
Post Athletic and Amusement Officer

Genesis of a Mission

The following is an abstract of a paper entitled "The Marine Corps and the Advance Base Mission 1900-1920" which was presented by Mr. Jack Shulimson and Dr. Graham Cosmas at The Citadel Conference on War and Diplomacy at The Citadel in Charleston, S.C. on 11 March 1977. Copies of the paper may be obtained by writing Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code HDS-1, Washington, D.C. 20380.

By the end of the 19th Century, the Marine Corps was losing its traditional missions of serving as ships' policemen for the Navy and providing riflemen for the fighting tops of warships. While the old missions were dying out, a new one was being born.

Modern steel battleships, with their need for frequent repairs and refueling, had to have advance bases if they were to operate at any distance from the continental United States. In 1900, the General Board of the Navy assigned the Marine Corps the responsibility for providing artillery and infantry forces for the seizure and defense of such bases, forces which would be organized for rapid deployment with the battle fleet.

The Marine Corps response to this new mission is a case study in institutional adaptation and survival.

From 1900 to the end of World War I, the Marine Corps attempted to assimilate this mission while at the same time retaining all of the established ones. A continuing conflict developed between the Marines and certain reform-minded

Navy officers. These Navy officers, in order to keep the Marine Corps limited in size and strictly subordinate to the Navy, wanted the Corps to surrender some of its "obsolete" roles, such as that of providing ships' detachments, in order to form permanent advance base and expeditionary battalions.

The Marines, in spite of the resistance of traditional-minded officers, moved to establish permanent advance base units, but even the most advance base-oriented Marines clung to the traditional shipboard mission of the Corps. The Marines constantly sought increases in manpower to carry out both the old and the new missions.

Further complicating the issue was the possibility that if the Marines lost their traditional naval mission, they might be incorporated into the Army. Realizing this, the General Board eventually sided with the Marines in order to maintain Navy control of the advance base force.

By 1914, the Marines had managed to organize a sizeable advance base force, but it was almost immediately diverted to Caribbean interventions. The manpower increases of 1916 through 1918 permitted the Marines to maintain an advance base force on both coasts, as well as keeping detachments on warships, garrisoning Caribbean republics, and sending a large contingent to fight in France.

Despite demobilization after World War I and continuing interventions, the Marines maintained at least a skeleton advance base force which finally evolved into the Fleet Marine Force.



Prior to the first advance base exercise at Culebra in 1914, Marines practiced emplacing naval rifles on shore mounts at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

SS *Mayaguez* Bell Presented

Gen Louis H. Wilson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, accepted the ship's bell and pages from the logbook of the *SS Mayaguez* on behalf of the Corps during ceremonies on 13 July.

Charles I. Hiltzheimer, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Sea-Land Service, Inc., presented the mementos as an expression of appreciation for the rescue of Sea-Land's containership, the *SS Mayaguez*, two years ago.

"The safe return of the *Mayaguez* and her crew," Hiltzheimer said, "was made possible through the coordinated action and intense bravery of hundreds of Marines. To them, we will always be grateful."

The bell from the *Mayaguez* is 18 inches high by 18 inches wide, at its base. It weighs approximately 150 pounds.

The bell and the pages from the logbook have been placed on permanent display in the Marine Corps Museum in the Washington Navy Yard.

Hiltzheimer said, "May this bell, which rang



Gen Louis H. Wilson, accepts the bell from the SS Mayaguez from Charles I. Hiltzheimer.

clearly for several decades, now serve as a silent symbol of our perpetual gratitude to the United States Marines, and in particular to those precious lives which were sacrificed to insure America's freedom of the seas."

Bougainville Memorial Sought

Five or more memorials have been erected honoring the Japanese who died on Bougainville, yet there is not one marking the efforts of those who freed the island from domination. Japanese ships ride at anchor in the harbors of Kieta and Arawa. Datsun trucks drive on roads built by Japanese. There is nothing to remind anyone that Americans were ever there or who won the battle.

Admiral Yamamoto's plane, shot down by American fighters from Guadalcanal, is a relic; Japanese anti-aircraft guns stand guard over downed Corsairs, and many other Japanese relics are displayed in the local museum. Not one American piece of equipment is shown.

Those are the words of LtCol W. Mark Durley, Jr., USAR (Ret.), who is spearheading an effort to build a memorial on Bougainville to honor those who fought and died there. "If we, who were the participants in the Bougainville-Treasury-Green-Choiseul operations, do not act soon, it will be too late," he says.

The concept of a Bougainville memorial has been endorsed by several U.S. and Australian units which fought there, but LtCol Durley is attempting to enlist of all veteran's organizations--especially those of Marine groups which fought with the Allies.

There were six Medals of Honor awarded during the Bougainville fighting and four were earned by Marines:

- Sgt Robert A. Owens, 3d Marines, killed in action
- PFC Henry Gurke, 3d Marine Raider Battalion, killed in action
- Sgt Herbert J. Thomas, 3d Marines, killed in action
- Maj Gregory Boyington, VMF-214, prisoner of war

Those wishing to help establish a Bougainville memorial should contact LtCol Durley at 1485 North Blosser Road, Santa Maria, Calif. 93454.

End of an Era: Marine Barracks Philadelphia

History for Marine Barracks Philadelphia ended on 30 September 1977 when it was disestablished after 179 years. Through its portals, Marines had marched forth to do battle with the Barbary pirates on "the shores of Tripoli." Throughout the 19th century, it was an important center for fitting out Marine expeditionary forces. This task was accelerated during the first three decades of the 20th century with Philadelphia the port of embarkation for the 5th and 6th Regiments en route to the French battlefields of World War I as well as for numerous Marines headed for the several Banana Wars.

During ceremonies conducted on the 29th of September, the barrack's colors carrying 14 battle streamers and awards were rededicated, one decoration at a time, from the Barbary Wars streamer to the Meritorious Unit Commendation. The colors were then passed to SgtMaj Frank Turse, USMC (Ret), manager of the Fidelity Bank at the Philadelphia Navy Base. Turse, in an unprecedented action, was authorized the temporary sakekeeping of the barrack's colors and was granted permission by the Commandant to display them in the bank on board the base. "I felt it would be a shame to have this historic flag just stored away somewhere," Turse said. "I thought it would be much better to put it on public display within sight of the Marine Barracks itself."

This sense of history was characteristic of Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. In its last Inspector General inspection in March, the barracks received a grade of "noteworthy" for its historical program. In commenting on the exemplary program, the IG singled out CWO-4 Robert J. Dolman, barracks historical officer, for his enthusiasm and performance of duty. Through his initiative and research the barracks was considered qualified for an additional campaign streamer, the Barbary Wars streamer. Furthermore, though CWO Dolman's efforts, the barracks was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Pennsylvania Historical Society's listing as an historic place.

The basis of any organization's historical pro-

gram is its historical file and Philadelphia's was commendable. A synopsis of barracks history from its establishment in 1798 formed the core of the file. Included also were lists of former barracks commanders. Those who became Commandant or who were awarded the Medal of Honor, such as Smedley D. Butler and Hiram I. Bearss, are noted and the latter's citations included. Copies of command chronologies and of correspondence relating to registration as an historic place and authorizations for campaign streamers were also included.

While a barracks or a small post cannot afford a command museum, small historical exhibits and shows of combat art are possible with a minimal expenditure of effort. The commanding officer, Col Stanley G. Tribe, and his historical officer understood this and were further commended for the numerous items of historical significance displayed in the headquarters building. Included were two art shows requested from the Marine Corps Combat Art Collection: a smaller set of the 101 David Douglas Duncan photographs currently on exhibit at the Marine Corps Museum and a show of watercolors by leading American combat artist, John Groth, of Marine operations in Korea, Santo Domingo, and Vietnam. Additionally, pictures of all barracks commanders back to 1801 were displayed along with a set of 15 flag pageant flags telling the nation's history.

Philadelphia's historical program was no accident. It did not happen automatically because of its location at the birthplace of the Corps. It happened because Col Tribe took an active interest, appointed an historical officer who had enthusiasm for his task, and then fully supported his efforts. A complete historical file together with additional research supported submissions for additional campaign streamers and historic site nominations.

The payoff, in addition to the "noteworthy" IG rating, was the award of a Meritorious Unit Commendation for the barrack's outstanding performance of duty in connection with the Navy-Marine Corps Bicentennial activities at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Marine Recreates Lost Painting

In 1952 when he was a second lieutenant and officer-in-charge, 1st Marine Corps Combat Art Team, HQMC, Marine Reservist Avery Chenoweth was assigned to cover the atomic bomb tests, DESERT ROCK IV, at Yucca Flat, Nevada.

The result was a series of drawings which were published in numerous newspapers and a large oil painting that was displayed in the Capitol in Washington. Unfortunately, that painting depicting combat Marines in trenches four thousand yards from ground zero disappeared while being returned to Headquarters Marine Corps.

Now, twenty-five years later, Col Chenoweth has painted a replica for the Marine Corps Art Collection.

During those years from lieutenant to colonel, Chenoweth, a Korean veteran of the 5th Marines prior to the atomic painting assignment, designed the "Flying Gator" insignia for VMA-144, NAS, Jacksonville, of which he was a member before



April 1952: 2dLt H. Avery Chenoweth, USMCR stands besides his painting of atomic bomb tests involving Marines called DESERT ROCK IV. Painting was lost shortly thereafter.



September 1977: Col H. Avery Chenoweth, USMCR stands beside replica he painted to replace original lost 25 years earlier.

assuming command of the 83d Rifle Co, Huntington, W. Va. From 1961 through 1975 he was a member and commanding officer of Public Affairs Unit 1-1, New York City. He volunteered for duty as a combat artist in Vietnam in 1967 and in 1969 as a photo officer.

One of the few people on earth who have seen more than one atomic blast (advance party on preceding Army test in 1952), Col Chenoweth remembers both vividly. The repainting is in fact an embellishment of the original with more attention to uniform detail. The moment depicted is actually more than fifteen minutes after the 20 kiloton detonation, which was at three-thousand feet altitude, similar to that at Hiroshima. The characteristic stem took about ten minutes to form out of the dust and debris of the desert and connect with the cooling fireball as it slowly turned into a cloud as it gained altitude. In the painting an ice cap can be seen forming on top as it reaches the stratosphere and continues its long trail of fall-out. The Marines in the test were out of the range of radiation but witnessed the blast effect as it streaked across the desert floor toward them. One hour after the drop from a B-29 at 25,000 ft. the test troops were guided through ground zero by monitors measuring radiation with geiger counters.

Rare Film Preserved at Quantico Archives

A serious storage and film damage problem at the Marine Corps' Motion Picture/Video Tape Archives at Quantico, Virginia has been averted.

The initial hint of the problem presented itself during the Inspector General's inspection in March 1975 when it was noted that the film storage vault failed to meet recommended standards for archival storage of motion picture film.

The situation became even worse in July 1976 when it was discovered that some of the film provided Universal Studios to copy for the television show *Baa Baa Black Sheep* had on-going fungus growth. If left unchecked—and if widespread—the definite possibility existed that the Corps' color film archives eventually could be lost forever.

While Universal Studios sent the damaged film to Film Life, Inc. in Moonachie, New Jersey for rejuvenation, the Marine Corps had to decide how to meet this new facet of the problem. It was decided to move forward on two fronts. First, the upgrading of the vault received a higher priority. A contract was let and work completed by October 1977.

Second, it was deemed necessary to determine just how much of the 6,700,000 feet of film had been assaulted by fungus. A contract was let to Film Life to inspect the film and the 14,000 cans were moved to

New Jersey and stored in a controlled environment. The inspection revealed that slightly over 300,000 feet of film were fungus stricken.

The third step, that of rejuvenating the film to prevent further fungus encroachment, will be accomplished in the near future. After treatment and return to the upgraded vault the remaining film that was not irretrievably damaged will be of lasting duration.

The earliest film in the collection dates from 1914, displaying Marines boarding ship en route to Nicaragua; aerial and ground combat footage from World War I is available. But the really unique holdings lie on the 16mm color footage of the Corps' relentless march across the Pacific in World War II. The U.S. Marine Corps' official film documentation chronicling that campaign is the only color coverage in existence.

Its value is attested to by its recent extensive use in commercial enterprises, such as the aforementioned TV series, *Baa Baa Black Sheep*. Universal Studios also selected and used over 10,000 feet of color film for the movie *MacArthur*. Nowhere else can film like this be found. This invaluable asset for training and for exploring the past of our Corps will now receive the protection it deserves.

Still Photo Windfall

Col Ernest W. Buschhaus, commanding officer of the Marine Corps Air Facility, Quantico, Virginia recently uncovered a footlocker full of photographs and negatives which was apparently a holdover from the days when there was a photo lab at the airfield. Approximately 1,000 photos and negatives were turned over to the Still Photo Archives at the Historical Center where they were accessioned. The time frame covered by the Quantico find was amazing, spanning from the base's

establishment in 1917 to 1970. Included were pictures of pilots, aircraft, and aerial views of Quantico during the 20s and 30s, a balloon picture taken in 1917, and extensive coverage of the Quantico area in the 60s and 70s. Our thanks to Col Buschhaus for this addition to our holdings and our hope that other commands and activities have the same sense of history when they uncover similar batches of old, "worthless" photos.

The Marines: Survival and Accommodation

The following is a summary of a paper entitled "The Marines: Survival and Accommodation" which was presented by BGen Edwin H. Simmons at the George C. Marshall Foundation Conference "Evolution of the National Military Establishment Since World War II," on 25-26 March 1977 at Lexington, Virginia. Copies of the paper may be obtained by writing Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code HDS-1, Washington, D.C. 20380.

Through the years, the Army, the Navy, and a number of Presidents have taken turns in arguing for the merger, the emasculation, or the abolishment of the Marine Corps. To a large extent, these attacks have stemmed from a lack of understanding of the fundamental purpose of Marines: that Marines are, in truth, amphibious, a necessary link between the sea and the shore.

One of the first "modern era" threats to the Corps' survival surfaced in late 1942 when several senior Army officers, Marine LtCol Merrill B. Twining (later to be LtGen Twining), and Army Air Forces BGen Nathan F. Twining, LtCol Twining's brother, were billeted in the same house during stopover at Noumea, New Caledonia.

During the evening of 11 December, there was a discussion of Army plans for the postwar reorganization of the United States military establishment. In terms of Army organizational theory, the Marine Corps was an anomaly. LtCol Twining reported the details of the discussion to MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, and the groundwork for opposing unification was laid.

A year later, Army Gen George C. Marshall submitted his memorandum to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) "relating to a single department of war in the post war period." As it passed through the War Department and Congressional hearings, the Marshall plan would undergo a number of changes but the essentials would always be adhered to: a single secretary;

a single chief of staff; an Army, Navy, and separate Air Force; a separate supply service; and some form of national general staff.

Vandegrift, meanwhile, had been promoted to lieutenant general and was named Commandant of the Marine Corps on 1 January 1944. He assigned LtCol Twining to form a "Marine Corps Board" to explore amphibious concepts and do postwar planning for the Marine Corps. From then until the passage of the National Security Act in 1947, Twining would serve as Vandegrift's principal strategist in the unification debates.

The Marine Corps opposition to the War Department Plan, now labeled the Collins Plan after its principal spokesman before the Congress, LtGen J. Lawton Collins, was based mainly on the opinion that the new plan was against the national interest because it diluted civilian authority over the military; and, because it provided a single line of communications and control from a single chief through a single secretary to the President, divergent views would be cut off. In the Marine Corps view, the proposed national general staff was similar to the German General Staff—an organizational concept which had contributed to Germany's defeat in two World wars.

Vandegrift and others also regarded the plan as a threat to the survival of the Marine Corps, and he was convinced that the Collins Plan would reduce the Marine Corps to "little more than an auxiliary police force" and would be "the first step in the total abolition of the Corps."

Due to lack of Marine representation on the JCS, the charges of abolition and threats of merger were difficult for the Corps to document, but Vandegrift was presented with a copy of a memorandum tabled at the JCS by Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower which conceded the need for small, lightly armed Marine units to protect American interests in foreign countries and to guard naval ships and installations but recom-

mended that the Corps be "limited to some 50,000 or 60,000 men."

Appearing before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on 6 May 1946, in hearings being held on the Thomas Bill, the latest version of Marshall's plan, Vandegrift said that the bill would mean, in all probability, extinction for the Marine Corps. Revealing the Eisenhower memorandum and making it plain that the Marines had no representation on the JCS, he said:

The bended knee is not a tradition of our Corps. If the Marine as a fighting man has not made a case for himself after 170 years of service, he must go. But I think you will agree with me that he has earned the right to depart with dignity and honor, not by subjugation to the status of uselessness and servility planned for him by the War Department.

The hearings resulted in the basis for the National Security Act of 1947, which while recognizing that the Marine Corps included "fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components," failed to meet the Marine Corps' hopes of protection of the Corps, a voice in the JCS, and preservation of Marine aviation.

Gen Clifton B. Cates followed Vandegrift as Commandant and the new battlefield was Capitol Hill where Gen Cates would fight to keep the Marine Corps alive.

Secretary of Defense James Forrestal called the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force together in March 1948 to discuss roles and missions. Gen Cates was not invited. After the conference, the press was informed that the Marines would not constitute a second land army, that there would be a four-division ceiling on their wartime strength, and that a Marine could not exercise tactical command higher than corps level.

Shortly after the meeting, Forrestal was replaced by Louis A. Johnson, who had no love for the Corps. Sharp dollar and personnel cuts were imposed and the Fleet Marine Forces were reduced to eight infantry battalions and 12 aircraft squadrons during fiscal years 1949-50.

In October 1949, Gen Cates appeared before the House Armed Services Committee which was considering amendments to the National Security Act. Once again he pointed out that the Corps had no voice or vote in JCS proceedings. Subsequently, Rep. Carl Vinson in-

troduced a bill that would give the Commandant membership on the JCS. It was not acted upon that year, but an entering wedge had been driven.

On 25 June 1950, the North Korean army invaded South Korea. The Marines were ready and on 3 July Gen Douglas MacArthur's request for the Marines was approved at a JCS meeting, at which Gen Cates arrived uninvited but was allowed to sit in on.

On 21 August, Rep. Gordon L. McDonough wrote to President Truman urging him to give the Marines a voice in the JCS. Truman answered: "For your information the Marine Corps is the Navy's police force and as long as I am president that is what it will remain." Truman's outburst earned him the public's outrage and an extremely bad press. He apologized by note to Gen Cates and in public to the Marine Corps League.

While the war was going on in Korea, Sen. Paul H. Douglas and Rep. Mike Mansfield, both former Marines, had introduced a bill which would have made it a matter of law that there would be four Marine divisions and four Marine air wings. Hearings were held in April and May 1951. The House Armed Services Committee reaffirmed that the Marine Corps "is and has always been since its inception a separate service. . . ." The bill, as it was eventually signed in 1952 by President Truman, became Public Law 416, 82d Congress. It provides for three active Marine divisions and three air wings, and co-equal status for the Commandant with the Joint Chiefs when matters of direct concern to the Marine Corps are under consideration.

After Korea, the next major foreign crisis was the Lebanon intervention of 1958 when three Marine battalion landing teams were landed near Beirut. This was also the year of the Reorganization Act of 1958, which amended the National Security Act.

As perceived by the Marines, President Eisenhower was pressing to complete the Marshall design. The powers of the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the JCS, the Unified Commanders, and the centralized agencies were increased at the cost of reduced authority for the service secretaries and the service chiefs.

Foreign involvement continued with the deployment of a helicopter squadron to Vietnam.

in April 1962, the intervention in the Dominican Republic in spring 1965, and the first significant commitment of U.S. ground forces to Vietnam when the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade was landed at Da Nang on 8 March 1965.

Although the Vietnam War featured doctrinal disagreements on the command and utilization of Marine air units, the Marines were able to exercise operational control of their air assets.

Now, as after every war in the past, the Corps is being challenged once again as to its role, its missions, and its structure. Probably the most articulate of these challenges has been the widely publicized Brookings Institution report which questions the amphibious mission of the Corps, the role of Marine aviation, and doubts if the all-volunteer environment will maintain the quality of recruits.

The Marine Corps' authorized strength of 192,000 is enough to man the three divisions and wings required by law in its active structure. The Marine Corps insists that these three divisions and wings, and the Reserve division and wing, be considered as tactical pairs—as air-ground teams.

Unfortunately, this air-ground team aspect is not

apparent in the Defense program package wherein the Marine divisions are paired with the Army's under "land forces" and where the Marine wings are meshed with the Air Force and Navy attack wings under "tactical air forces."

Historically, the Marine Corps air-ground concept has caused doctrinal problems. It happened in Korea and Vietnam, and it is quite likely that it will occur again, unless resolved by adequate prior planning and inter-service agreements.

The Marine Corps, despite its early fears and resistance, has grown comfortable with the National Security Act and its amendments. The Corps has its statutory safeguards and although laws can be changed, they provide a needed measure of protection.

Externally, then, the largest problems for the Marine Corps are primarily doctrinal and educational in nature. The education process, which means making known its place and capabilities in the defense of the United States, is never ending, not only with respect to our sister services, other elements of the U.S. Government, and to our friends and allies, but also, with respect to ourselves.



Recently reported by the 1st Tank Battalion, Camp Pendleton, Calif., this M4A3 which is displayed in front of the battalion headquarters has been accessioned into the Museum Branch collection and noted as being on long-term loan to the battalion. The M4 medium tank was the main armament of Marine Corps tank battalions from late 1943 until just before the Korean War. Various models were armed with a 75mm gun, a 105mm howitzer, or a large capacity flamethrower.

People and Places

Mr. Henry I. Shaw, Jr., the Chief Historian and co-author of *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, attended a workshop on the establishment of a national black military historical museum and research center at Flagstaff, Arizona on 16-17 October. The workshop, funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, was invitational in nature and was attended by historians and curators who are interested in the history of blacks in the military services. A small black military museum, the Buffalo Soldiers Museum, which has a large percentage of Marine Corps exhibits, already exists in Flagstaff, and the workshop advised the sponsoring organization, the Buffalo Historical Society (BSHS), on expanding and staffing the museum to national status. Those interested in the concept and in assisting the BSHS in its objective should contact Mr. L. David Nealey, President, Buffalo Soldiers Historical Society, P.O. Box 937, Flagstaff, Ariz. 86002.



Mr. Benis M. Frank, head of the Oral History Section, spent 11 days on the west coast in mid-October, conducting interviews with LtGen Frederick E. Leek, and MajGens Ross T. Dwyer, Lowell E. English, and Wilbur F. Simlik, all USMC (Ret.). He also participated in the 12th National Colloquium on Oral History at Coronado, where nearly 300 other oral historians gathered for the oral history workshop and a very busy round of panels and presentations.

On 12 November, Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region, of which Mr. Frank is the outgoing president, met at the Marine Corps Historical Center for its semi-annual meeting and election of officers. After the business meeting, Dr. Stuart Kaufman of the University of Maryland's Department of History spoke on "Oral History: The User's View."



The Historical Center was well-represented at the eleventh annual Duquesne History Forum held October 20-22 at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. Martin K. Gordon, a division reference historian, spoke on the important role of the militia in early Washington in a paper titled "A Tale of Two Towns: Georgetown and Washington." Mr. Lawrence H. Suid, currently a holder of a Marine Corps Research Grant Fund stipend, spoke on "The Marines and the Film Industry." Mr. Suid developed the history of Marine Corps cooperation with the film industry from the 1917 "Star Spangled Banner" through the films of the 1950s.



Dr. Gordon, with his wife Dr. Diane R. Gordon acting as his research assistant and photographer, recently combined several days of research with a vacation trip in Southern California. On 11 August they visited MCRD San Diego, the San Diego History Research Center at San Diego State University, and the San Diego Historical Society, studying the history of Marine Corps activities in San Diego in the early twentieth century. They spent the next day on an orientation tour of Camp Pendleton with particular emphasis on the sites where the Southeast Asia refugees were located.



In September Col F. B. Nihart, Deputy Director for Museums, attended the annual conference of the Organization of Military Museums of Canada, this year held at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Featured was a side trip to the Williamsburg-type restoration of Louis XV's mighty Fortress Louisburg seized by two amphibious assaults, first by New England militia in 1745 and again by Wolfe's British regulars in 1758.



Retired Royal Marine Maj A. G. Brown, Director of the Royal Marines Museum at Eastney Barracks near Portsmouth, England visited the Historical Center during the latter half of October.

While here he studied the Marine Corps historical program and the museum and conducted a professional seminar on the Royal Marines Museum for the center staff. He then attended the 6th Annual Army Museum Conference at Fort Monroe, Virginia with Museums Deputy Director, Col Nihart, and Chief Curator Jack B. Hilliard.



In mid-October Col Nihart represented the division at the annual meeting of the Marine Corps Aviation Association in Dallas. While there he addressed the business meeting on the current status of the forthcoming aviation museum expected to open in the spring and on the future plans to combine it into an air-ground team museum in new structures somewhere on the Quantico reservation.



Col Mary Vertalino StremLOW returned to inactive duty on 30 September. The woman Marine reserve officer, who was promoted during her one-year tour with the division, has completed the draft narrative of her history of women Marines, 1946-1977. Assisted during much of her research by MSgt Laura Dennis, Col StremLOW found that there was no available "canned" sources for her subject matter. Research, she reported, "was accomplished mainly through the use of raw files; interviews and conversations with women Marines; newspaper articles; use of muster rolls and unit diaries; and use of material loaned by Marines, male and female."

The division is indebted to all those who assisted Col StremLOW. She wrote over 300 letters to individuals and made several mass mailings to verify missing information; 103 responses were received (some in answer to notices printed in Marine Corps-related newspapers and magazines). Thirty-two women were interviewed on tape and many more were interviewed informally. A cross-section of Marines will be asked to review a comment edition before the history is published.



Special Projects Curator Richard A. Long visited Birmingham, Alabama in mid-October where he mounted an art show at the Museum of Fine Arts in support of addresses there by the Chief of Staff

and the Commandant. Subsequently he visited Columbus and Savannah, Georgia and Charleston, South Carolina to accomplish research on early Marines in local museums and archives. He also paid a staff liaison visit to the Recruit Depot Museum and newly named Paul A. Douglas Visitors' Center at Parris Island.



The Marine Corps History and Museums Division was well represented at the recent U.S. Naval Academy Naval History Symposium, held on 27-28 October. In addition to Gen Simmons, Col Nihart, and Mr. Shaw, the following members of the division attended the conference: Dr. Cosmas, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Frank, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Parkinson, LtCol Rogers, Mr. Shulimson, and Mr. Smith. Mr. Shulimson and Dr. Cosmas delivered a well received paper on the January 1914 Marine Advance Base maneuver at Culebra, Puerto Rico. At a well attended session on the Vietnam War, LtCol Rogers presented a paper on the Marine advisors to the Vietnamese Marine Corps 1961-1965, which evoked a lively discussion.

Dr. John W. Gordon, a Marine Reserve major on the staff of The Citadel presented a paper on the Marine Corps' experiment with elite units, such as the Raiders, from 1937 to 1943.



Exercise DISPLAY DETERMINATION was the climax of a NATO exercise that progressed from Germany through Italy, to the Saros Bay area of Turkey. Maj Jack B. Dyer USMCR, Art Curator of the Marine Corps Art Collection travelled with exercise umpires to Turkey to view the operation and to gather reference material for a series of paintings of U.S. Marines and their Allies from the United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal and Turkey. He was on assignment from 23 September - 8 October. In addition to the terrain, the unexpectedly cold weather and the excitement of the maneuvers, Maj Dyer had the unfortunate experience of having his B-4 bag misplaced by the U.S. Air Force. We regret the loss of his authentic Royal Marine "Woolly Pully" and his authentic aviator's survival knife, not to mention all the civilian clothing, military uniforms, and toilet articles, etc. that were in it.

Fortunately, his camera, film and art equipment survived and a new series of paintings of Marines in Turkey soon will be added to the Art Collection.

In Memoriam



LtGen William J. Wallace, USMC (Ret), died 7 July 1977. A veteran of more than 34 years service, he was commissioned a second lieutenant on 15 June 1918. Assignment to the 2d Provisional Brigade in Santo Domingo was followed by flight training at Pensacola in 1922. In the years to follow, Gen Wallace served in a variety of flight billets in the United States, Santo Domingo, China, and afloat. On 7 December 1941, he participated in the defense of Ewa airfield as a member of MAG-21. He later commanded MAG-21 at Midway, MAG-23 at Guadalcanal, Marine Air West Coast, was Chief of Staff, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and ended the war as Commanding General, Air Defense Command and Fighter Command, Tactical Air Force, Tenth Army on Okinawa. Following the war, the general commanded Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific; Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, and the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing. In February 1948 he was ordered to Headquarters Marine Corps as Director of Aviation and Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps for Air. He later served as Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. The general's decorations included the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit Medal, and the Bronze Star Medal.



MajGen Edward A. Wilcox, USMC, Commanding General, 1st Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, died 5 July 1977 at Camp Pendleton, California. Enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in December 1942, he was commissioned a second lieutenant 6 June 1945. Gen Wilcox served with the 10th Marines during the occupation of Japan at Nagasaki, as a platoon commander with the 4th Marines at Tsingtao, China, and as a company commander with the 7th Marines in Korea. He later commanded the 1st Battalion, 27th Marines in Hawaii and the 1st Marines in Vietnam. Prior to assuming command of the 1st Marine Division, Gen Wilcox served at Headquarters, Marine Corps as Director, Personnel Management Division. His decorations included the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" with two gold stars, the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", and the Joint Service Commendation Medal.

MajGen Clarence H. Schmid, USMC (Ret) died on 23 August 1977 at San Diego, California shortly after retiring from command of the Marine Corps Logistic Support Base, Atlantic in Albany, Georgia. Gen Schmid was originally commissioned in 1943 after graduating from San Diego State College and served overseas in World War II as an aviation ground officer in the Philippines and China. Following the war, he held a number of supply and logistics billets in the States and then with the 1st Marine Division in Korea from 1954-1955. He also served at the Marine Barracks, Washington, at Camp Pendleton, and with the 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii before attending the Army War College in 1965-66. He then was the Assistant Inspector General, Defense Supply Agency and commanded the 2d Force Service Regiment at Camp Lejeune before going to Vietnam in 1970 as the III MAF Supply Officer. After his promotion to general officer, he commanded the Marine bases at Barstow, Twentynine Palms, and Philadelphia, before reporting to Albany.



BGen General William C. Hall, USMC, (Ret) died 18 August 1977. A veteran of more than 31 years service, he enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1917 and was commissioned the following year. Gen Hall's postwar assignments included a tour of sea duty, seven Marine Barracks tours, duty at Quantico, Headquarters, and on the 1927 Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team. Foreign duty included service with the 2d Brigade in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, the Constabulary Detachment, Garde d' Haiti, and at the American Legation, Peiping, China.

During World War II he served with the 3d Marine Division and commanded the 3d Marines during the recapture of Guam. In 1944 he returned to the United States to command the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia. Postwar duty included a tour at Quantico as Post Inspector and command of the Marine Barracks, Guam. His decorations included the Legion of Merit Medal with one gold star and numerous service and campaign medals.

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Wanted

Reminiscences, rosters, photographs of 1st MAW liaison officers with Seventh Air Force, 1965-1971, and of Marine exchange pilots with U.S. Air Force during Vietnam War.

Reminiscences, photographs by Marine pilots on Operation TAILWIND, September 1970.

Personal photographs of Operation FREQUENT WIND and the assault on Koh Tang Island.

Personal photographs of Marines in Vietnam, 1966. Please include full identification.

Photographs, descriptions of Marine war memorials in the Pacific. Presently only one each are identified on the following islands: Guadalcanal, Guam, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and Wake. The memorials need not be official but can be small unit memorials set up immediately after the battle, or unit/personal memorials set up during a revisit of the battlefield.

Rosters and photographs of the Marine Advisory Unit, Vietnam. Especially those advisors with ARVN units in I Corps.

Personal photographs of the 10th Marines area at Quantico during the 1920s, the operation of the sandstone quarry at Quantico during the 1920-30s; the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines on Tulagi and Guadalcanal; the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines on Guadalcanal; the 10th Marines cantonment at Pahautanui, New Zealand; artillery units ashore during 1958 Lebanese intervention, STEEL PIKE I, and the Dominican Republic intervention in 1965.

All photos will be handled with care and returned, if so desired, after being copied. Unless specifically requested otherwise, all photos will be credited to the donor, assigned a Marine Corps identification number, and become part of the public domain.