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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume VI

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THE COVER

This is an artist's sketch of what Tun Tavern should look like when the rebuilding project is finished. The cornerstone was laid 10 November 1976 during ceremonies in Philadelphia. The article covering the cornerstone ceremonies starts on page 8

Director's Page



BGen Simmon

It is now almost 30 years since the National Security Act of 1947 was passed, "unifying" the armed services by creating three military departments where there had been two before and by super-imposing the Department of Defense upon them.

The George C. Marshall Research Foundation in Lexington, Virginia, very fittingly is going to observe the anniversary with a conference, 25-26 March 1977, on "Evolution of the Military Establishment." It is expected that the participants will include many of the key architects of the 1947 and subsequent defense legislation.

The Marine Corps paper, which is being developed by the History and Museums Division, bears the working (and probably final) title, "Survival and Accommodation."

The Marine Corps' fears of unification are now almost forgotten but they were very real in 1947. It was on 6 May 1946 that the 18th Commandant, General Alexander A. Vandegrift, appeared before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and testified that "passage of the unification legislative as now framed will in all probability spell extinction for the Marine Corps." He also said that the Marine Corps believed it had "earned the right to have its future decided by the legislative body which created it—nothing more." And, as the National Security Act of 1947 eventuated, there was statutory protection in it for the Marine Corps.

But these safeguards went only so far; they did not put a floor under the structure of the Marine Corps nor did they give the Marine Corps a voice in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In January 1951, Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Representative Mike Mansfield of Montana (both former Marines) introduced identical bills in their respective houses of Congress to correct these deficiencies.

The Douglas-Mansfield Bill emerged, with the

signature of President Truman, on 28 June 1952, as Public Law 416, 82d Congress and it provided that there should be three Marine divisions and air wings in the active forces and coequal status for the Commandant with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when matters of direct concern to the Marine Corps were under consideration.

Senator Douglas died 24 September 1976 after a long illness. In 1942, at the age of 50, he had enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve as a private, believing that "age itself need not be a detriment to a combat man," went through boot camp at Parris Island, was promoted to corporal and sergeant, and then commissioned a captain. He served at Bougainville, Cape Gloucester, Peleliu (wounded and decorated with the Bronze Star) and Okinawa (wounded again and evacuated). He was medically retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in November 1946 as a lieutenant colonel.

Elected to the Senate in 1948, he remained there until 1966 and behind his desk he kept a set of Marine Corps colors alongside the American flag. In his opinion, as a legislator and economist, the Marine Corps was the "most economical tool in our arsenal."

Senator Mike Mansfield was the guest of honor at the Marine Corps Birthday Ball at the Washington Hilton on 10 November 1976. In introducing him, the Commandant, General Wilson, noted that he, Mansfield, had been sworn into the Marine Corps as a private at age 17 on 10 November 1920, the Marine Corps' 145th Birthday. It was a two-year enlistment. Much of it was spent in the Philippines with an excursion to the China coast with the Asiatic Fleet.

Discharged in 1922 Mansfield went to Butte, Montana, to work as a miner, worked his way through Montana State University, and stayed on to become Professor of Latin American and Far

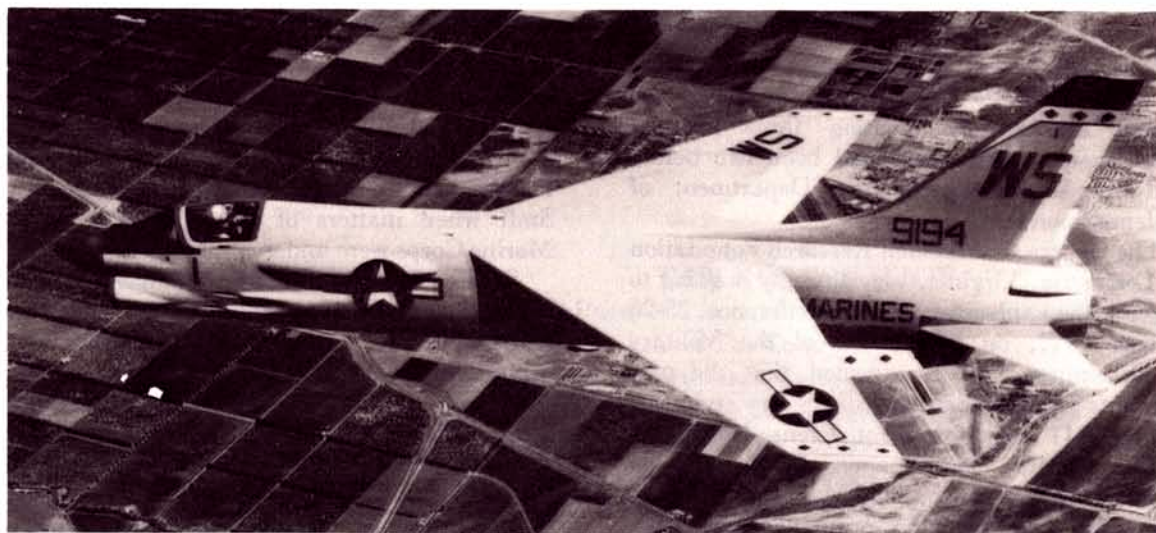
Eastern History. (Meanwhile, his future colleague, Professor Paul Douglas was teaching economics and industrial relations at the University of Chicago.)

Mansfield was elected to the House of Representatives in 1942 and served five terms there before moving to the Senate. He is retiring from that body this year after 24 years service, the last 15 of them as Senate Majority Leader.

Responding to General Wilson's introduction at the Birthday Ball, Senator Mansfield confirmed that his initial visit to China as a young

Marine had sparked a life-long interest in the history and culture of the Chinese. He also remarked that he had called up General Wilson's nomination as Commandant of the Marine Corps, as he had done for four of his predecessors: Generals Cushman, Chapman, Greene, and Shoup. Moreover, he said, it was safe to say that he had called up the nomination of every officer in the ball room. He then paused briefly and said:

"Not bad for a PFC."



An F8U-2 in flight over MCAS, El Toro, Calif. After 18-years of service, the Crusader has been phased out of the Marine Corps inventory.

F-8 Crusader Leaves The Corps

After 18-years service, the Chance Vought F-8 Crusader had retired. The F-8 joined the Marines in early 1958 and was the hottest, single-engine, single-seat, supersonic fighter in the inventory for many years. Its final flight took place 30 April 1976.

The last Crusader was flown from the Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment at NAS, Dallas, for storage at Davis-Montham Air Force Base near Tucson, Ariz. Pilot for the final flight was LtCol John W. Kretsinger, USMCR, who, on 11 July 1958, was the first Marine second lieutenant to fly an F-8.

LtCol Kretsinger is now the operations officer for Marine Aircraft Group 41, 4th

Marine Aircraft Wing. "It was one helluva nice airplane," Kretsinger said after the last flight.

The Crusader earned a place in history in July 1957 when Marine LtCol John Glenn set a transcontinental speed record in a Navy F-8. Glenn's flying time from California to New York was three hours and 23 minutes.

Although not as well known as the McDonald-Douglas F-4 Phantom, the Crusader emerged from Vietnam as the world's best MIG killer with a 6-to-1 kill ratio. While the F-8 has vanished from Marine flight lines, the aircraft still sees action with three Navy squadrons in a photo reconnaissance role.

1946-76 WM History Started

Who should be called upon when the decision is made to prepare a history of the Women Marines 1946-1976?

The answer was obvious to the History and Museums Division, a woman Marine who was as much as possible contemporary with the period. The result is that LtCol Mary V. StremLOW was recalled to active duty on 1 October to serve with the division for one year while she researches and writes the history.

The project was the idea of Col Margaret A. Brewer, the Director of Women Marines, who noted in 1975 that the phasing out of women-only organizations was starting a new era for women in the Corps, and ending an old one.

Col Brewer felt that this was a significant period in the history of women in the Marines. It was one that deserved to be recorded for posterity, she recommended, to join the works already published on the services of women in the Marine Corps of World Wars I and II. And it was a project that would have to start soon before the documentation of the women units was destroyed, the Director of Women Marines concluded. The Marine Corps International Women's Year Committee also agreed and recommended that the history be started before the end of 1976. The History and Museums Division said that it could assist such a project and publish the results, but that someone else would have to provide the author. Col Brewer and the Manpower Department had the solution in the person of LtCol StremLOW who was in Georgetown University graduate school but agreed to take a year off for this Category 4 reserve assignment.

No stranger to Headquarters Marine Corps, LtCol StremLOW had worked on several other projects for the Division of Reserve. Her husband, LtCol George J. StremLOW, has been at Headquarters since 1974 and assigned to the Installations and Logistics Department since 1976.

Mary StremLOW is also no stranger to the Marine Corps. As Mary Vertalino, she joined the Women Officers Candidate Course in 1953 and was commissioned in 1955 after graduating from Buffalo State Teachers College. This followed what had become almost a family tradition. Two aunts served in the Women's Reserve in World War II: Petrina C. Nigro, who stayed on active



Women Marines are the obvious topics of this discussion between Col Margaret A. Brewer [left], Director of Women Marines, and LtCol Mary V. StremLOW. LtCol StremLOW has started work on the history of women in the Marine Corps 1946-1976.

duty after the war rising to the rank of master sergeant, and Rose Nigro, who was a corporal during the war. Her sister, Carol Vertalino Delberto, joined in 1958, serving on active duty until 1970, and is presently a major in the Marine Corps Reserve.

LtCol StremLOW's active duty included tours as a commissary officer at Camp Lejeune, on the staff at Woman Officer School at Quantico, Inspector-Instructor of the Woman Reserve Platoon and Woman Officer Selection Officer, Boston, and as a company commander and S-3 in the Woman Recruit Battalion, Parris Island. After leaving the regulars in 1963, she continued to have frequent active duty tours at Quantico and at Headquarters.

LtCol StremLOW asks that anyone, Marines—male or female—former Marines, friends of Marines, or just plain readers who have facts, photos, or other material that would help her contact her at Headquarters Marine Corps (Code HDH-10), Washington, D.C. 20380.



The Nicholas' Commission was presented to the Marine Corps on 11 February 1943 by Mrs. Otto R. Spies [right] and Mrs. Edward B. Tryon, great-great-great-granddaughters of Maj Samuel Nicholas at a ceremony commemorating the 167th anniversary of the first overseas expedition of the Corps. Accepting was MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift; looking on were Marine veterans wounded at Guadalcanal.

Nicholas Commission

To Be Featured In New Museum

The commission of the first Commandant of the Marine Corps, Samuel Nicholas, has come home to the Corps. It will be on exhibit in the Marine Corps Museum in the new Historical Center when it opens early next year.

The commission, signed by John Hancock as president of the Continental Congress, was the first issued to an officer in the Continental naval service, not to a Navy officer but to a captain of Continental Marines. Dated 28 November 1775 only 18 days after the creation of the Marines by the Continental Congress, it was conferred on

Nicholas, a Free Quaker of Philadelphia.

The document is doubly unique, as it is not only the first commission conferred upon a Marine officer, but also the only Continental Marine commission possessed by the History and Museums Division.

Capt Nicholas led his 234 Marines in the capture of Forts Montagu and Nassau at New Providence in the Bahama Islands in March 1776 and was promoted to major in June of that year. He commanded a Marine battalion under General Washington at the Second Battle of

Trenton, the Battle of Princeton, and during the winter encampment at Morristown. He served the rest of the war as senior officer of Marines and in recruiting, training, and equipping Marines for sea duty.

Following the war, he was tavern proprietor at the "Sign of the Constogoe Waggon" on Market Street in Philadelphia. He ran for sheriff of Philadelphia County in 1782, but was defeated. Maj Nicholas dealt in real estate in Philadelphia until 1788, was a member of the exclusive club "State in Schuylkill," and held office in the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. He died at the age of 46 of unknown causes and was buried in the Friends Burial Ground, Fourth and Arch Streets, 28 August 1790.

The commission was discovered in 1921 by Maj Edwin N. McClellan, then Officer-in-Charge of the Historical Section, at Headquarters, Marine Corps, in possession of Nicholas' great-grandson, Dr. John Nicholas Mitchell of Glen Ridge, New Jersey. It was not until 11 February 1943 that Dr. Mitchell's granddaughters, Mrs. Otto R. Spies and Mrs. Edward B. Tryon, presented it to the Marine Corps on the 167th anniversary of Nicholas' and his Marines' departure from Philadelphia for New Providence.

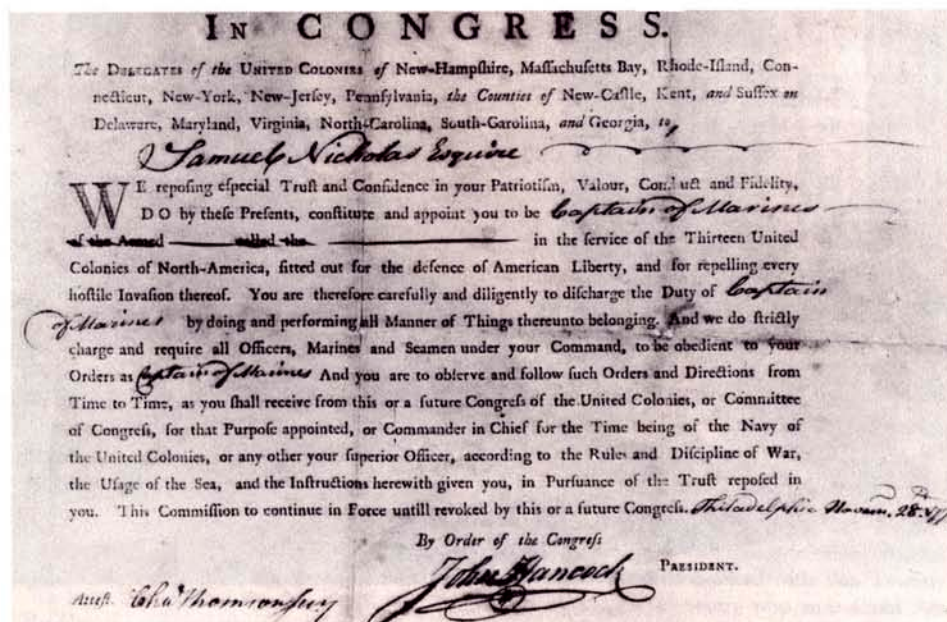
The occasion was observed jointly by the Marine Corps and the Historical Society of

Pennsylvania. MajGen Alexander Archer Vandegrift, just returned from commanding the Marines on Guadalcanal, for which action he was awarded both the Medal of Honor and the Navy Cross, represented the Corps and, as the Marines had no museum of their own at that time, entrusted the document to the society for its preservation and exhibit.

In November 1972, while researching the official history, *Marines in the Revolution*, Historian Charles R. Smith and Curator Richard A. Long rediscovered the commission at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, well preserved in the manuscript collections section of the society.

With the impending opening of the Marine Corps Historical Center in the Washington Navy Yard, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Director of the History and Museums Division, requested that the commission be returned to the Corps. Mr. James E. Mooney of the Historical Society graciously responded, "We are happy that you are now in a position to give it a permanent home where it will receive proper attention on exhibit at the Marine Corps Historical Center."

Capt Samuel Nicholas' commission will be exhibited together with historical artifacts, documents, and art relating to the Continental Marines as part of the museum in the new historical center.



The commission appointing Samuel Nicholas a "Captain of Marines" was signed by John Hancock on 28 November 1775. This is the only Revolutionary War commission possessed by the History and Museums Division.

Commandant Dedicates Tun Tavern Cornerstone

Reconstruction of the traditional birthplace of the Marine Corps, Tun Tavern in Philadelphia, moved a step closer to reality when the cornerstone was dedicated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps on 10 November 1976.

Assisted by MajGen Arthur B. Hanson, USMCR (Retired), president of the sponsoring Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation, Gen Louis H. Wilson placed the marker which reflects the 1775 founding date of the Marine Corps and 1976, the start of the Corps' third century.

The cornerstone is to contain Marine Corps memorabilia, including *Marines in the Revolution*; a portfolio of prints by Maj Charles H.

Waterhouse, which also appear in *Marines in the Revolution*; examples of all officer and enlisted insignia; and a copy of *The United States Marines, 1775-1975* by BGen Edwin H. Simmons.

Others participating in the ceremony included MajGen Michael P. Ryan, Director of the Marine Corps Reserve, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, Rear Admiral Wycliffe D. Toole, Jr., Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, and Colonel Edward F. Fitzgerald, Director of the 4th Marine Corps District.

The reconstruction is being funded by a drive



Gen Louis H. Wilson, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and MajGen Arthur B. Hanson, USMCR [Ret.], set the cornerstone in place during ceremonies dedicating the rebuilding of the Corps' traditional birthplace, Tun Tavern. The Tun Tavern "Cornerstone Laying" ceremonies took place on 10 November 1976 before an audience of more than 200.

conducted by the non-profit Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation, which also built the Iwo Jima Memorial in Washington, D. C. So far \$164,500 in cash and \$11,500 in pledges have been raised by the foundation, almost matching the \$156,000 spent to date. MajGen Hanson has sent 101,000 letters to Marines and Marine-related organizations emphasizing that their help is needed "if we are to complete this project without employing professional fundraisers, and to do it within the Marine Corps family and its friends." He noted that the contributions received so far have come from 2,807 Marines and friends and that help must come from many more if the building is to be completed by June 1977. MajGen Hanson is visiting a number of posts and stations to appeal personally for contributions.

The prepared text of Gen Wilson's remarks at the dedication follows:

I am proud and pleased to be here today to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of Tun Tavern. As my predecessor, General Cushman, said at the groundbreaking ceremony two years ago, Tun Tavern has great symbolic meaning for all Marines as the birthplace of the Corps. Each year on November the Tenth, Marines all round the world are reminded of our beginnings — right here in Philadelphia.

Although Tun Tavern has become a symbol, it represents more than just the founding of the Marine Corps. It is a reminder of that age in which many different people — struggling to be free — dedicated themselves to a new concept, a new ideal, a new hope for all mankind. Tun Tavern was visited by men who dreamed of freedom, and surely the patriots who assembled here from time to time discussed the prospects of a "new world" free from tyranny.

The groundbreaking here two years ago was also symbolic of the period of history which we are now completing. As the soil of Philadelphia was broken to dig the foundation for this building, Americans were digging into their past, bringing up grand old ideas and memories of the great, wise men who met in this city 200 years ago to plan for the birth of a new nation. And now, as we lay the cornerstone, the act symbolizes the closing of our bicentennial year, and the end of the first year of the third century of the Marine Corps.

So the ceremony here today is tied to many events, and has meaning for the past, the present, and the future. The present time is both a beginning and an end, just as the period in history which we recall so vividly was both a beginning and an end.

We have learned much from the celebrations of the past months. We have learned about ourselves as Americans. We have learned that we can, like those men of the Revolution, pick ourselves up from gloom and despair, and go on to work for peace for all mankind. We have reconstructed this monument for the future, not for the past. It is an inspiration for those who come after us, a reminder of our dedication



Gen Wilson and MajGen Hanson congratulate each other after the Tun Tavern cornerstone was set in place. Watching is Mr. William H. Livingston, Jr., architect for the Tun Tavern project.

to maintaining the Spirit of '76 in this great country in the years ahead.

We in the Marine Corps share in the legacy of the Revolution, and we are proud to share in the promises and challenges of the future. We will continue to serve our nation as free men — dedicated to keeping peace throughout the land. As we gather each year to commemorate the founding of the Corps and to remember the effort and determination which have gone into the rebuilding of Tun Tavern, we draw upon the strength of the past to guide us into the future. Many have contributed a great deal to completing this inspirational project, and Marines and all Americans will long appreciate their dedication.

In laying this cornerstone, then, we build another link between the past and the future. It is a link in the chain of our nation's strength, which goes back over 200 years and stretches far into the future. All Americans share in that strength, and all Americans must be prepared to give of their strength when needed to preserve and defend the principles for which we stand. The willingness to serve, shown by those who have been associated with Tun Tavern, stands as an example to others who care about America and its history, just as the building itself stands as a reminder of great men, past, present, and future.

On behalf of all Marines everywhere, I say thank you and God bless all of you who have made this day possible.

Heavy Ordnance Collection Develops



Part of the growing heavy ordnance collection includes this M-3 light tank. The M3 was known as the "Stuart" by Marines and the "Honey" by the British.

In three years, the History and Museums Division heavy ordnance collection has grown from a somewhat haphazard grouping of obsolete artillery pieces and a collection of amphibian tractors at Camp Pendleton to a comprehensive collection that traces the development of heavy ordnance in the Marine Corps.

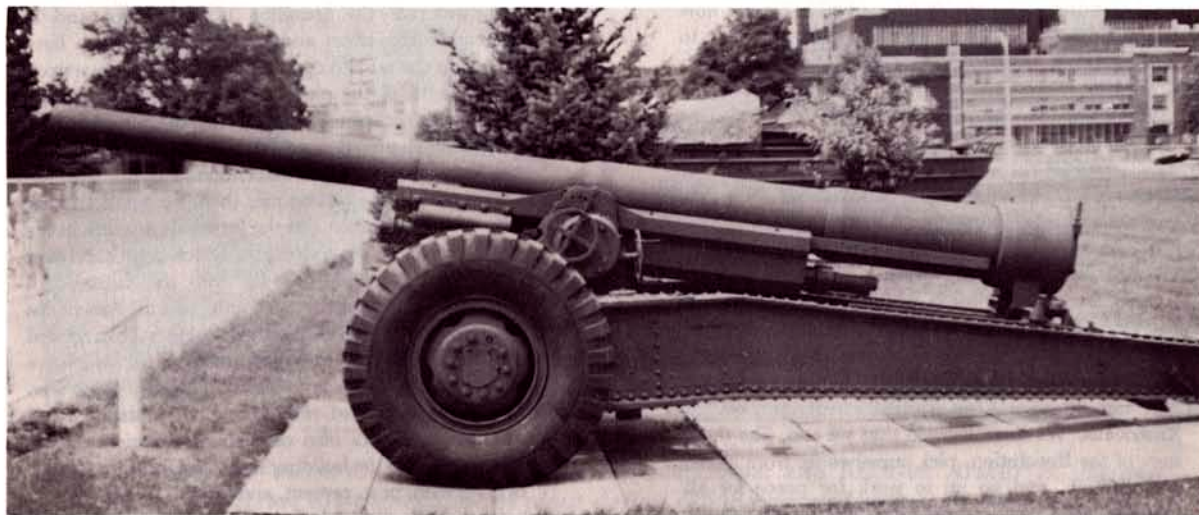
Until 1973, the division did not collect heavy ordnance in a meaningful manner. Scattered around various bases were a few light artillery pieces and captured enemy guns from various wars. The only serious effort at a heavy ordnance display was the grouping of operational and experimental models of amphibians at the LVT Test Unit at Camp Pendleton's Del Mar area.

Now, there are several organized heavy ordnance historical displays:

The new Marine Corps Museum at the Washington Navy Yard will display a number of small trophy pieces from the Boxer Rebellion, Banana Wars, and World War I, along with early naval landing guns and a 32-pounder, muzzle-loading broadside gun.

At the Museums Branch Ordnance and Technology Unit at Quantico's old brig are displayed an Ames M1841 6-pounder, a M1897 French 75mm, a 75mm pack howitzer, a 4.2-inch Howat, and M1916 and M3 37mm guns. Trophy guns are represented by Soviet 45mm antitank guns, a 76mm field gun, and a 122mm howitzer. Also displayed are a Soviet T-34/85 medium tank and a Japanese light tank.

At MCB, Camp Pendleton, the 30 amphibian tractors of the LVT Test Unit have been



A French 155mm gun is on display at Philadelphia. The M1917 was used in World War I.

refurbished, provided with interpretative signs, and moved to a hard stand mainstage in the 12 Area as the Amphibian Vehicle Museum. Camp Pendleton plans the addition of artillery pieces and tanks to the outdoor museum.

On exhibit at the developing Marine Corps Aviation and Combined Arms Museum at Brown Field, Quantico are an M1917 GPF 155mm gun, a World War II DUKW amphibian truck, an M5 light tank, an M7 105mm motor gun carriage, an M50 Ontos multiple gun carriage, and a Soviet 122mm gun captured in Vietnam's Ashau Valley in 1969 and evacuated by helicopter.

Other trophy and exhibit pieces are on display in front of post and station and Fleet Marine Force unit headquarters throughout the Corps. Examples include Japanese 76mm field guns at Quantico's Officers Candidate School, a 6-pounder Navy boat howitzer at Marine Barracks, Mare Island, and an M4A3 Sherman tank at the 1st Tank Battalion.

These pieces around the Marine Corps are accessioned into the Museums Branch's heavy ordnance collection as they are reported by holding activities. Those activities retain the pieces as long as they wish, or until the organizations are deactivated. In the latter case, the pieces would be returned to the Museums Branch or transferred to other units.

Although wheeled vehicles have not been systematically collected as yet, the Aviation and Combined Arms Museum holds a M38A1 "Jeep" ¼-ton truck, a "Mighty Mite" lightweight ¼-ton truck, and a M274 "Mechanical Mule," and a World War II International 2½-ton truck which the museum staff will restore. On loan to the Quantico museum is a 1918 GMC ambulance.

Wheeled vehicles will be a future collecting



A late World War II M4 medium tank with a 75mm gun.

objective of the Museums Branch, but because of susceptibility to deterioration in the open, indoor exhibit areas are essential. A long-range object is to meld aircraft, artillery, tanks, vehicles, landing craft, and smaller weapons and equipment into exhibits which will tell the story of the Marine Corps combined arms air-ground team in each period of its history.

The heavy ordnance collection is incomplete, especially as to World War II and later tanks and artillery. The collection is missing:

- 3-inch gun, M1902.
- Six ton tank, M1917 (U.S. made French FT-17).
- 155mm Howitzer, M1917.
- Marmon-Harrington light tank of 1938.
- All World War II and later towed and self-propelled artillery and tanks used by the Marine Corps, except the pack howitzer, 105mm M7, and SP M26, and M46, M48, and M103 tanks.



A 2½-ton DUKW of World War II fame.



A World War I ambulance is on display at Quantico's Aviation Museum.

Tank Killer Retired: Bazooka Leaves The Corps

The Bazooka, during World War II called "the greatest contribution to the science of infantry anti-tank defense" and the most popular of all the one-man, antitank systems, is gone. Marine Corps Bulletin 8393 made it official when it was stated that "The service life of the 3.5-inch rocket launcher system is terminated."

The reason given was "The age of 3.5-inch rocket ammunition had rendered this system unreliable for combat use and poses a potential troop training safety hazard." All commands possessing Bazookas were instructed to initiate action to dispose of the weapon and its ammunition.

The Bazooka was born in 1942 and became the prototype for a series of shoulder-fired rocket launchers. Although development drastically improved and modified the weapon, the basic shoulder-fired rocket idea has not changed.

The first Bazookas used a 2.36-inch diameter



A 3.5-inch Bazooka ready for firing. The bulky, two-man, antitank weapon has been removed from the Marine Corps inventory.

rocket. While the need for a larger weapon was evident during World War II, the 3.5-inch system was not put into full production until the U.S. Army found that the smaller Bazooka was almost worthless against North Korean tanks during the fighting around Pusan in the summer of 1950.

Within weeks, the larger weapon system was being rushed to front-line troops. The new weapon exceeded expectations and remained in service until December 1975.

Although obsolete and outclassed by new weapons such as the M-72 throw-away rocket launcher, the Bazooka was used with success by Marines in Vietnam.

The Bazookas were first called "Buck Roger's guns" until someone jokingly called the awkward-looking tube a "Bazooka" after the name given to a home-made trombone played by radio comedian Bob Burns. The name stuck and became famous.



Radio comedian Bob Burns displays his original Bazooka along with one of the early models of the 2.36-inch Bazooka.



While the Bazooka saw action with Marines in Vietnam, it was even then obsolete. The one-man, one-time-use M-72 LAAW was the first replacement for the Bazooka. The LAAW entered the Corps in quantity during 1965. The LAAW is being replaced by the XM-202, which is essentially a four-barrel LAAW. The 202 was introduced in quantity during early 1975.



'Light At End Of The Tunnel'

For Vietnam Monographs

The veterans of Vietnam well remember "the light at the end of the tunnel" as one description of the progress of the war. Paradoxically, the same "light" is now evident in regard to the publication of the operational Vietnam monographs, in the sense that the publication light is real to the point of certainty.

More than 10 years in the making, the series, "U. S. Marines in Vietnam, 1954-1975" has been subjected to rigorous restructuring, copious rewriting, massive editing, and a sudden extension precipitated by the tragic last days of the Saigon government and events in Cambodia. An additional complication has been the continuing, but unavoidable, turnover of writers. Another dimension added to the completion of the series has been the continuing accessions from the seemingly endless "pipeline" of records from the most-documented conflict in American history.

The first volume, "The Advisory Years, 1954-64," was written by Capt Robert H. Whitlow. After Capt Whitlow's release from active duty in 1974, Historian Charles R. Smith, Editor Doug Johnston, and Chief Historian Henry I. "Bud" Shaw ministered to the needs of "54-64." Page proofs have been returned from the Government Printing Office and Volume I is expected to be "on the street" this summer.

Next in line is "1965, The Landing and the Buildup." Coauthors Maj Charles M. Johnson and Jack Shulimson were faced with a much different writing task. The changing character of the war and accelerated American participation created a myriad of writing problems: records were initially scant, techniques untried, results questionable, and disposition was in a constant state of flux. All of this had to be translated into a coherent, complete, historical narrative. Now LtCol Johnson was transferred during the late summer of 1973, and Jack Shulimson "continued the march." Comment editions were sent out during September of this year and the response, to date, has been most gratifying. The manuscript should go to the printer this spring.

Volume III, the year 1966, another Jack Shulimson product is well on its way to com-

pletion. The final text is being proof read and the comment edition will follow.

The fourth volume, 1967, was started by Maj Gary L. Telfer in April 1972. He was transferred in the late summer of 1974, having completed the major portion of the basic manuscript. LtCol Lane Rogers was assigned to the division in the fall of 1974 and took up where Maj Telfer stopped. At this writing, the 1967 monograph is in the final typing stage, only one step behind the 1966 volume.

Volume V, 1968, is a joint Shulimson-Rogers product. Because of their respective involvement with Volumes II-IV, 1968 is the least ready for publication. Still in the first draft stage, one chapter has been written.

The sixth volume, 1969, is in the hands of Charles Smith, author of the Marine Corps' bicentennial best-seller, *Marines in the Revolution*. Basic research has been completed, the first chapter is finished, and chapters two and three, Operation DEWEY CANYON, are in the works.

Dr. Graham A. Cosmas, with the division since 1973, is the author of the seventh monograph which covers the standdown period of 1970 through June 1971. This volume is now well into the basic draft stage, having passed the two-thirds mark.

The next-to-last volume, July 1971 to March 1973, was drafted by now retired LtCol Curtis "Gene" Arnold. Once thought to be the last of the series, Volume 8 covers the actions of the last Marine units during the closing years of American participation in the Vietnam conflict. With the end of his six month post-retirement period of active duty with the division this past spring, LtCol Arnold's manuscript has been placed in a hold status, pending the administrative work on the earlier monographs.

Four incidents in 1975 dictated the creation of a ninth monograph: the 12 April evacuation of Phnom Penh, the 29-30 April evacuation of Saigon, the 15 May rescue of the *Mayaguez* crew and action on Koh Tang Island, and the story of Vietnamese evacuees in Marine Corps

care. Maj David A. Quinlan, commander of the Amphibious Evacuation Security Force for the Saigon operation, fortuitously was assigned to the division at the end of the summer of 1975. Coauthor Dr. Martin Gordon had been assigned to the task of collecting appropriate documentation of the last actions before Maj Quinlan's assignment. Maj Quinlan's arrival and Dr. Gordon's report of the availability of voluminous documentation resulted in the decision to treat these last actions in Southeast Asia as a separate monograph. As in the case of many other monographs, Maj Quinlan was reassigned in

May 1976, but Dr. Gordon is continuing with the first draft. Although Maj Quinlan has been reassigned, he is still in the Washington area and maintains an author *in absentia* status. The first chapter of Volume 9 has been written.

An incidental development from the impending completion of the operational monographs is the June decision to start a series of functional monographs. Maj W. Hays Parks of the Office of the Legislative Assistant, Department of the Navy had started the first which will be "Marine Military Justice in Vietnam 1965-71." Another "light" is now in the same "tunnel."

Historical VTU To Be Activated

Close participation by the Marine Reserve in the historical program could be one of the results of a program that was initiated on 12 October 1976. The Commandant by letter REST-11-pjf of that date authorized the Director, 1st Marine Corps District, to prepare for the activation of Volunteer Training Unit (Historical) 1-8. The letter authorized the VTU to be activated as soon as applications were received from six members of the Marine Corps Reserve who had "specific expertise in historical matters."

Col Joseph B. Ruth, USMCR, was named commanding officer of the unit upon activation. Col Ruth has worked closely with the History and Museums Division for the past three summers as the author of the histories of the 24th and 25th Marines, both of which are now in production. He is chairman of the Business Department at Mount Wachusett Community College, Ashburnham, Mass.

After publication of the letter of authorization, the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums sent personal letters to a number of prospective members, based on computer records of academic training or civilian professions and on recommendations from persons active in the historical field. The records were found to be inadequate—providing the names of only two officers whose involvement in history was known to the division—while the recommendations from the historical community provided a dozen more names of officers not on the computer list.

Marine reserve officers who have not been contacted but who would be interested in af-

filiating with VTU (Hist) 1-8 are encouraged to submit the standard request in accordance with P1001R.1D to the Director, 1st District, via Col Ruth at 46 Corey Hill Road, Ashburnham, Mass. 01430 and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HD).

The unit will be involved in historical projects but will be different from the usual VTU because it will not have a geographical identification. The members can reside anywhere and short summer active duty periods will substitute for periodic meetings.

At such future time that the VTU framework is replaced by a Mobilization Designation Unit (MDU), the VTU (Hist) 1-8 will provide command historical mobilization augmentation to the Historical Branch. The expected ranks of the organization probably will not reflect mobilization billets initially, but ultimately it is expected that the VTU/MDU will include a colonel to head the command historical program at Headquarters, lieutenant colonels at each Fleet Marine Force headquarters, majors at the Marine Amphibious Force headquarters, and captains with each division and wing. Although the first summer active duty period probably will be at Headquarters, it is expected that during later summers the officers will be detailed to their mobilization assignments for orientation purposes.

After VTU (Hist) 1-8 is activated, it is expected that another VTU will be established to assist the combat art program of the History and Museums Division.

Oral History Interviews

With the addition of the interviews listed below, the Marine Corps Oral History Collection now numbers 103 bound and accessioned memoirs. Not included in this group are the 77 other interviews that are either not transcribed, edited, indexed, bound, or otherwise in various stages of processing for accessioning. There are, too, a number of major interviews not yet completed. The careers of the nine Marines herein listed represent 297 years' Marine Corps service stretching from pre-World War I period to the Vietnam War era.

GEN WILLIAM O. BRICE

Following enlisted and commissioned service in the Army, July-December 1918, Gen Brice entered and later graduated from The Citadel in the class of 1921. A classmate and fellow Marine officer was Gen Edwin A. Pollock, who also has been interviewed for the Marine Corps Oral History Program. Following less than a years' service with the 1st Brigade in Haiti, Gen Brice underwent pilot training and thus began his 32-year career in Marine Corps aviation. In pre-World War II period, he attended several senior level schools, served in China, and trained student naval aviators at Pensacola.

In World War II, he commanded MAGs-11,



Gen Brice



LtGen Fields

-12, and -14 in the Pacific, participating in the Guadalcanal-Solomons campaigns with the latter. He remained in the Pacific until 1944, when he returned to the States for duty at Cherry Point and then HQMC, where he was Executive Officer of the Division of Plans and Policies until June 1944, when, at the age of 46, he was assigned as the Chief of Staff of AirFMFPac as a newly promoted brigadier general, at that time the youngest in the Marine Corps.

In following years, he became the Assistant Director and then Director of Aviation; Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training; Assistant Wing Commander of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea; Deputy Commander and later Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, from which billet he retired in 1956. Gen Brice died in January 1972.

LTGEN LEWIS J. FIELDS

A native of Maryland and a 1931 graduate of St. John's College, where he starred in varsity athletics, Gen Fields enlisted in the Marine Corps in January 1932 and remained in enlisted status until June 1935 when he was commissioned. Following Basic School and normal prewar tours of barracks and sea duty, Gen Fields served as aide to MajGens Richard P. Williams, Clayton B. Vogel, and William R. Upshur on the west coast.

Following completion of the Field Artillery Course at Fort Sill, Gen Fields joined the 3d Battalion, 11th Marines at New River, N.C., with which he served as battery commander with which he served as battery commander, battalion executive officer, and battalion Gloucester operations. Prior to the Peleliu operation, he was assigned as G-3 of the 1st Marine Division. Returning to the U.S. in late 1944, he became aide to the CMC, serving until 1947, when he attended Senior School at Quantico and then was assigned to the staff of CinCLant in Norfolk. Here he also performed duty with NATO as the assistant to the U.S. Representative to the North Atlantic Ocean Regional Planning Group. In 1951, he became Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel and Administration, Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic, and then was assigned to the G-3 Division at HQMC, from where he was further assigned to the Joint Strategy Plans Committee, JCS. In 1953, Gen Fields joined the 1st Marine Division in Korea as G-2 and later commanded the 11th

Marines. From Korea, he was assigned to SHAPE headquarters in Paris. Other post-Korea assignments included tours as the G-3 and Chief of Staff at FMFLant; Marine Corps Liaison Officer to the Vice CNO; Deputy Director, J-5, JCS; Commanding General, Force Troops, FMFPac/MCB, Twentynine Palms. In 1962, he became the Assistant Director of Personnel, and later the Director, at HQMC.

In 1965, he was designated the commanding general of the 1st Marine Division and as such, took it to Vietnam, where he commanded it until 1966. At that time he returned to the United States and Camp Pendleton where he commanded successively the 5th Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, and the 4th Marine Division. He received his third star in 1968 to assume command of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico. Gen Fields retired in 1970 after more than 38 years of active service.

MAJGEN SAMUEL S. JACK

A Naval Academy graduate, Class of 1927, Gen Jack first served two years with the 2d Brigade in Nicaragua before undergoing flight training and becoming a naval aviator. During the prewar period, he flew with squadrons in the States and in Nicaragua, did postgraduate work at the Naval Academy and California Institute of Technology, and then was assigned to the Bureau of Aeronautics at the Navy Department.

At the outbreak of World War II, he deployed overseas with MAG-11, and participated in the Solomons campaign at the head of the Fighter Command on Guadalcanal. Returning to the U.S., he was assigned to the Division of Aviation at HQMC before attending the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and the Naval War College in 1945. He commanded MAG-33 during the Okinawa operation and was later detailed as Chief of Staff of the 2d Wing before returning to the States for tours at Marine Air, West Coast and then HQMC prior to assignment to Cherry Point, where he remained until being detached in 1949 for a tour as a student at the National War College. Following this, Gen Jack served in the Division of Aviation at HQMC and then commanded the air station at Quantico until his assignment to Korea where he served as Chief of Staff, 1st Wing.

Upon his return to the U.S., Gen Jack was

assigned in December 1953 as Commanding General, Cherry Point. Following this tour, he became Assistant Director of Aviation and in 1953 returned to Korea to command the 1st Wing. In succeeding years, he was Deputy Commander, FMFPac; Director of Aviation; Deputy Commander and then Commanding General AirFMFPac. At the time of his retirement in 1961, he was the senior Marine naval aviator on active duty.

LTGEN RALPH J. MITCHELL

Gen Mitchell graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915 and served as a ground officer during and after World War I at various stateside posts and stations, and while at Guam, he qualified as a naval aviator. Gen Mitchell served normal flight tours with squadrons in Nicaragua, in the U.S., and on board carriers before World War II.

At the outbreak of the war, he was Director of Aviation at HQMC and primarily responsible for the expansion of Marine Corps aviation. He left for the Pacific in April 1943 to command the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Air South Pacific, and Aircraft, Solomons, during the Solomons campaigns. The 1st Wing under Gen Mitchell provided air support to Gen MacArthur's forces in the Philippines operation.

On his return to the U.S. in 1945, Gen Mitchell commanded Cherry Point, then the 2d Wing, and, before retirement, AirFMFPac. After over 37 years of active service, Gen Mitchell retired in 1948 and died in 1970.

LTGEN ALAN SHAPLEY

A noted all-round athlete at the Naval Academy, Class of 1927, Gen Shapley played



MajGen Jack



LtGen Mitchell

on the All-Marine football teams of 1927 and 1928. His pre-World War II assignments included tours of sea duty, at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, and at Quantico, where he was aide to MajGen Charles Lyman. Later, on the west coast, he was aide for MajGens Richard P. Williams and John Marston. Gen Shapley was in command of the Marine Detachment in USS *Arizona* at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In January 1943, he joined the staff of I Marine Amphibious Corps, and then was given command of the 2d Raider Battalion and later the 1st Raider Regiment for the Bougainville operation. He reorganized the existing raider units into the 4th Marines, which he commanded in the Emirau, Guam, and Okinawa landings. Succeeding assignments included tours with the Inspection Division, HQMC, National War College, and FMFLant, where he served as the G-3. Gen Shapley was a member of the International Planning Staff, Standing Group, NATO until 1953; when he was reassigned he became Chief of Staff of the 1st Division in Korea. Upon promotion to brigadier general, he was given command of Troop Training Teams, Western Pacific, followed by assignment as Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division. He also successively commanded the San Diego Recruit Depot and then the 3d Division on Okinawa.

He returned to HQMC to become Director of the Reserve in 1957, and two years later he assumed command of Camp Pendleton. In 1961, he was given his third star and command of FMFPac, retiring in 1962. Gen Shapley died in Washington in 1973.

LTGEN WILLIAM J. VAN RYZIN

Gen Van Ryzin was a graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1935, and a member of the Basic School Class of '35, the largest in size to that date, which provided the Marine Corps with two Commandants and more general officers than any other class. His first tour of duty following Basic School was with the Marine Detachment, American Embassy, Peiping. Following this, Gen Van Ryzin returned to the U.S. and a number of assignments to various defense battalions.

He was in command of the 1st Defense Battalion detachment on Palmyra Island at the outbreak of World War II. He participated in the Tinian operation in command of the 1st



LtGen Shapley



LtGen Van Ryzin

AAA Battalion and joined the 12th Marines in 1945, later joining the 11th Marines in China. Gen Van Ryzin was assigned to the Division of Plans and Policies at HQMC in 1946 and became deeply involved in postwar planning for Marine Corps strengths and organization. A tour as a student in Senior School in 1949 was followed by assignment to the staff of the Amphibious Commander, Atlantic Fleet.

He returned to Quantico in 1952 for assignments as Chief, Supporting Arms Section, and Chief, Advanced Base Problem. He then joined the 3d Division on Okinawa as Chief of Staff, following which, he went to Japan for assignment to the staff at Headquarters, United Nations and Far East Command. In 1957, Gen Van Ryzin returned to HQMC for assignment as Director of the Policy Analysis Division and later Secretary of the General Staff.

Upon promotion to brigadier general, he became Deputy G-3 at Headquarters and was then detached for assignment as Chief of Staff of CINELM in London. Gen Van Ryzin returned to the U.S. in 1963 to take command of the 2d Marine Division. From Camp Lejeune he went to HQMC as G-4, completed a short tour as Deputy Commander, III MAF, in Vietnam, and then returned to HQMC in 1968 as Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps. Gen Van Ryzin retired in 1971.

BGEN FREDERICK P. HENDERSON

Like Gens Fields and Van Ryzin, Gen Henderson was a member of the Basic School Class of 1935 and also primarily an artillery officer. His early assignments were to Artillery School at Fort Sill and then to the 10th Marines with which he participated in the prewar fleet landing exercises where he began formulating his theories about naval gunfire

support of amphibious operations and attempting to sell them to senior officers. A prolific writer throughout his career and after retirement, Gen Henderson was the *Marine Corps Gazette's* first prize essayist for the years 1939 and 1940. He commanded the Marine Detachment of the USS *San Francisco* (1940-1942), and participated in the early naval offensives of the war.

As one of the early Marine Corps exponents of naval gunfire support, he joined the 2d Marine Division in January 1942 during the final stages of the Guadalcanal campaign. The following year he was detached to I Marine Amphibious Corps/III Amphibious Corps where he served the remainder of the war, taking part in the Bougainville, Guam, Peleliu, and Okinawa operations as Assistant Corps Artillery Officer and Corps Artillery Operations Officer. At the end of World War II he was detailed as Director of the Artillery School and then Chief, Artillery Section, Marine Corps School at Quantico, at the same time serving as a member of the MCS Academic Board and on the Editorial Board of the *Marine Corps Gazette*.

In 1948, Gen Henderson was detached to the 11th Marines at Camp Pendleton, with time out for detached duty as Operations Officer of the UN Palestine Mission in 1948. Upon his return to Camp Pendleton, he commanded a battalion of the 5th Marines during the reorganization of the division. At the beginning of the Korean War, he was assigned to FMFPac, where he served as Asst G-3/Artillery/Naval Gunfire Officer, and later as G-3. In 1952 he left for Korea where he commanded the 11th Marines. Following this tour, Gen Henderson went to Fort Sill where he was an instructor and the Marine Liaison Officer.

In 1955 he became a member of the Advanced Research Group at Quantico and remained



BGen Griffith



BGen Henderson



LtCol Gaspar

there to serve on the FMF Organization and Composition Board, better known as the Hogaboom Board. In the period 1957-1959, he also served in the G-4 Division at HQMC; as Deputy Chief of Staff, 2d Marine Division during the Lebanon Crisis in 1958, and finally on the Joint Staff, JCS, for the rest of his active service. Since retirement he has remained close to Marine Corps affairs and was a member of the Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History.

LTCOL WALTER S. GASPAR

With prior service in the Iowa National Guard and the U. S. Navy, LtCol Gaspar enlisted in the Marine Corps in October 1914. He went overseas in September 1917 with the 76th Company (6th Marines) and was assigned first as a student and then as an instructor at the Army I Corps School at Gondrecourt. He participated in all of the battles fought by his company in France and later in the occupation of Germany. He was given a field commission in June 1918; he also was twice awarded the Silver Star for heroism in action.

Following the war, LtCol Gaspar was assigned to successive tours at Parris Island, in Santo Domingo, and with the recruiting service in the western states. In 1927 he went to China with the 2d Battalion, 4th Marines and joined the China Composite Expeditionary Force. From China he was assigned to the Marine Barracks, Guam, and he then returned to the States for a variety of recruiting and barracks assignments.

In 1931, LtCol Gaspar went to Nicaragua, where he served in the Guardia for two years, following which he again returned to the U.S. and was assigned to duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps and then to the Marine Bar-

racks, Sunnyvale, California, and Mare Island, where he retired in 1939. A year later he was recalled to active duty and given an assignment to Mare Island again with reassignment to Moffett Field. Here he remained until his second retirement in 1945.

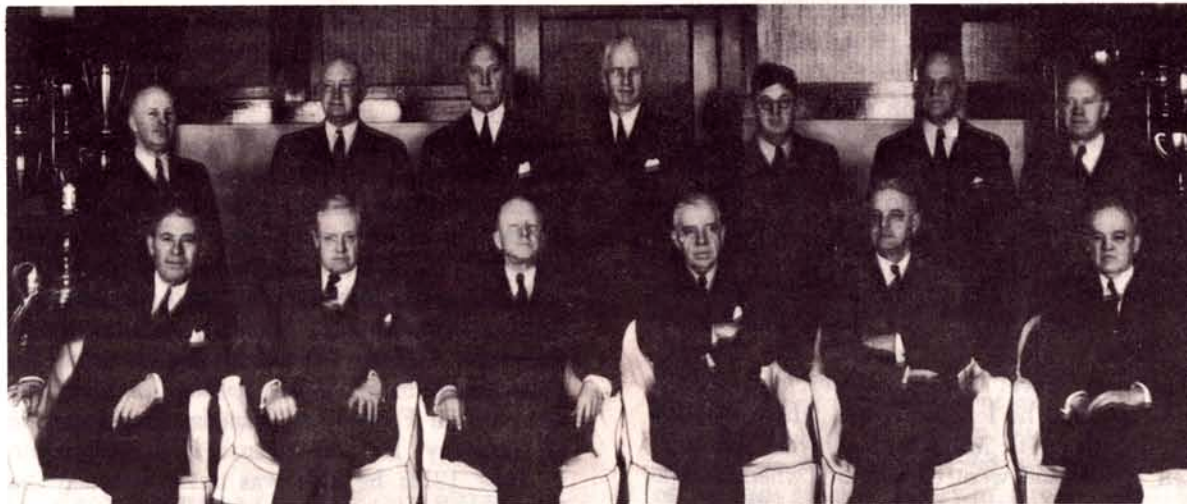
BGEN SAMUEL B. GRIFFITH II

A graduate of the Naval Academy, Class of 1929, Gen Griffith took part in the Second Nicaraguan Campaign, was a member of the Nicaraguan Guardia, and served in China, Cuba, and England prior to World War II. During his first tour of duty in China, he was a Chinese language student in Peiping.

A member of the 1st Marine Division at the outbreak of the war, he was sent to England to observe British Commando training. Upon his return to the division, he was assigned as executive officer (later commanding officer) of the 1st Raider Battalion, with which he served in the Guadalcanal and New Georgia operations.

He was evacuated to the U.S. for hospital treatment and, after release, commanded the Candidates' School at Quantico before returning to the Pacific and command of the 21st Marines on Guam. At the end of the war he was assigned once more to China, where he served on the staffs of III Amphibious Corps in Tientsin and the Seventh Fleet and commanded U.S. Marine Forces, Tsingtao. Following this tour, he went to the Naval War College where he was student and later instructor. Before retirement in 1956, he was the Chief of Staff of FMFLant and on the staff of CinCEur.

On retiring, Gen Griffith entered Oxford University History in 1961. With an interest in China and the Chinese language dating back to pre-World War II days, he has translated Mao Tse-tung's *On Guerrilla War* and Sun Tzu's *The Art of War*. He has also written the definitive *The Battle for Guadalcanal*; his most recent work is on the Revolution, *In Defense of the Public Liberty*.



From time to time, an item of historical interest is passed on to the History and Museums Division as having been "discovered" in either a HQMC agency office or someplace out in the field. Recently, the Office of the Legislative Assistant at Headquarters presented the division with a picture taken in the Major General Commandant's office of the 13 active duty Marine general officers in January 1936. At that time the strength of the Marine Corps was approximately 1,199 officers and 16,040 enlisted. Pictured here, l. to r., are [seated] BGen George Richards, Paymaster of the Marine Corps; MajGen Louis McCarty Little, Assistant to the MajGen Commandant; MajGen James C. Breckinridge, CG, Department of the Pacific; MajGen John H. Russell, the Commandant; MajGen Charles H. Lyman, CG, Marine Barracks, Quantico; BGen Hugh Matthews, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps; [standing] BGen Frederick L. Bradman, President, Naval Examining and Retirement Boards, HQMC; BGen David C. McDougal, CG, Fleet Marine Force/Marine Corps Base, San Diego; BGen David D. Porter, The Adjutant and Inspector; BGen James T. Buttrick, student, Advanced Course, Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; BGen Randolph C. Berkeley, CG, Marine Corps Base, Parris Island; BGen Richard P. Williams, Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Reserves, HQMC; BGen Thomas Holcomb, CG, Marine Corps Schools Detachment, Quantico. [Marine Corps Photo 529804].

Division Benefits As Donors Answer *Fortitudine* 'Want Ads'

Marines have answered the call once again, to the benefit of the History and Museums Division. Through the generosity of many donors, this summer the division received approximately 320 items for use in museum exhibits.

Most of the items were donated in response to *Fortitudine* "want ads." The new material will allow more comprehensive museum and loan exhibits. Space requirements prevent a full listing of the items donated, but some of the more interesting articles include:

- Photographs covering the Marine involvement in Mexico during 1914, donated by Mr. Fred Aurish, a former enlisted Marine.
- Two photographic albums covering the Marines in China from 1912-1935, donated by

Mr. Earle Kuhns and Dr. Garland Wiggs.

- Marksmanship medals and a sword which belonged to CMG Otho Wiggs, donated by Dr. Garland Wiggs.

- Photographs covering 1927-1942, donated by MSgt George Hixon.

- Field equipment and uniforms from World War II and Korea, donated by Maj John J. Delahanty, Mr. Robert Wilson, and Col William McCahill.

- Aviation equipment, donated by BGen Frederick R. Payne, BGen William Klenke, Jr., Col Robert E. Howard, Col Robert J. Barbour, Col Tom D'Andrea, 1 Maj Reese Woodward.

- North Vietnamese ordnance, donated by Mr. Carl DeVere, Sr.

Marine General H. M. Smith Ranked Among America's Best

One Marine general makes the list of "Ten Top American Generals" in the Second World War, as judged by Julian Critchley and Tom Miller in an article in the September 1976 *Illustrated London News*.

The Marine general is Holland M. Smith. Of him Critchley and Miller say:

"The tenth nominee is the Marine General Holland M. ("Howling Mad") Smith, who formulated the amphibious doctrine which carried the Marines to victory in the atoll war in the Pacific. Smith commanded the Fleet Marine Force, a relatively small unit, but one of great importance and a part of Admiral Nimitz's armada. Smith never had much opportunity to select strategic objectives, but he was an admirable exponent of the Marine doctrine that very rapid advances save time and therefore casualties, and excellent at co-ordinating aerial and naval forces with Marine landings. It would be easy to rate Smith higher than tenth, but he never had a chance to prove himself as a strategist, and he was too frequently in dispute with prominent soldiers and sailors to give us confidence that he would have co-operated well with allies.

In *Coral and Brass* Smith tell us that he disliked his nickname, and that he always preferred to reason with

a man rather than to lose his temper. Although a Methodist, Smith felt a special relationship with the Roman Catholic Church, because of its emphasis on spiritual discipline. Smith shared with Eichelberger a happy gift for prophecy. On arrival in San Francisco in July, 1945, he forecast that the war would be over by September 1—a brilliant assessment, and one made without knowledge of the nuclear programme.

Who were the nine generals who rated higher than Smith? Here they are in order of the writers' ranking:

Douglas MacArthur
Dwight D. Eisenhower
Joseph W. Stilwell
Omar N. Bradley
George S. Patton
Courtney Hodges
Walter Krueger
Robert Eichelberger
Mark Clark

Where is General George C. Marshall? He was omitted "with regret." Only generals who commanded in the field were considered.

People And Places

Spring 1977 appears to be the earliest that the Marine Corps Historical Center in the Washington Navy Yard will be opened, a slip-page of about five months from the original 10 November 1976 date.

The completion date called for in the contractor's remodeling agreement was 15 August 1976 followed by a three month "settling in" period. Unexpected complications have caused several changes in the predicted completion date, the latest suggesting that 1 February 1977 will be the earliest that the delivery inspection can take place.

Once the building is accepted, the first moves will be by museum activities, then the research and historical portions. Formal opening is not expected before the middle of April 1977. Researchers and other visitors should be guided accordingly.



MSgt Walter F. Gemeinhardt, USMC (Retired) returned to active duty 5 December for a two year period to work with the Aviation Collection at Museums Activities, Quantico. MSgt Gemeinhardt was one of the original designers of the aviation exhibits in the museum and was on active duty for three months this summer to refurbish several historic aircraft.

Mr. Guy S. Borden transferred to the Museums Branch on 7 December as a wood craftsman in the Exhibits Section. Previously he was with the carpenter shop in the Headquarters Support Branch, an activity which has been closed.



There have been three recent changes in the administrative sections. Cpl Lisa K. Krause left the Museums Branch Administrative Section when she was discharged on 20 September to enter the University of Cincinnati. Her relief was

Cpl Pietro Delcostello, reassigned from duties as an administrative clerk in the Education Center, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico. Arriving on 7 December to the Administrative Section, Support Branch, was PFC Donald E. Taylor, assigned as publications distribution clerk. He came from the Basic Administrative Course at Parris Island, S.C., and previous service in the Army.



BGen Simmons' duties as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, President of the 1st Marine Division Association, and President, Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board kept him on a busy speaking itinerary this fall.

On 3 September he was accompanied by Maj Charles Waterhouse and historian Dr. Russell Parkinson to the opening of the exhibit of Maj Waterhouse's paintings, *Marines in the Revolu-*



Two winners of the U. S. Marine Corps Combat Correspondents Association "Best Art - Staff NCO and Officer" trophy appear here: division illustrator SSgt Paul A. Lloyd and former head of the combat art program MGySgt Wendell "Tex" Parks, USMC [Ret.]. Lloyd had just received the trophy in the 1976 judging for his painting "The Siege of Khe Sanh," part of the Pentagon Bicentennial exhibit. Parks received the award in 1971. He was on active duty with the division this November to assist in organizing the art exhibit for the new Marine Corps Historical Center.

tion, at the Fort Pitt Museum, Pittsburgh. The exhibit was originally planned to end in October but has been extended until February at the request of the museum.

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On 5-6 November BGen Simmons was in New York City for the local 1st Marine Division Association meeting and on 6 November was the guest of honor at the Birthday Ball of the Upper Marlboro, Md., Marine Corps League Detachment. On 24 November he spoke on the Marine Corps to the Rotary Club in Martinsburg, W.Va., as guest of LtGen William J. Van Ryzin, USMC (Retired).

✻

Col Nihart, Deputy Director for Museums, and Mr. Jack Hilliard, Chief Curator, attended the Army Museum Conference at the Presidio of San Francisco 16-18 November. Afterward, Col Nihart made staff visits to 29 Palms and Barstow, Calif., to discuss those commands' historical programs.

✻

Col Hart, Deputy Director for History, attended the Seventh Military History Symposium at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, 30 September-1 October, with Dr. Graham A. Cosmas. Afterward Dr. Cosmas mixed leave and official duties to visit Scottsdale and Tempe, Ariz., where he consulted with LtCol Robert Fails, USMC (Retired) on the final draft of LtCol Fails' official manuscript, *Marines and Helicopters, 1962-1973* which is soon to go into production.

Meanwhile, Col Hart spoke at Military History Days in Carlsbad and Silver City, N. Mex., 7 and 9 October, on "The Marines in the Conquest of the West," a topic he has discussed before—and then presented again on 18 November to the Potomac Corral of the Westerners in Washington, D.C. Col Hart also was on the program of the Western History Conference of the Western History Association in Denver, Colo., 13-16 October, chairing a panel on "Civil-Military Relations in the West." Col Hart's work in western military history was recognized in September when the American Association for State and Local History voted him the Award of Merit during its annual meeting in Albany, N.Y.

✻

Mr. Doug Johnston of the History and Museums Division, LtCol Robert Ott, USMC, and Lt Marshall Lott, USCG, combined their talents this fall to coach a soccer team. The team was composed of first and second graders and played in the Annandale, Va., Boys Club League.

Since none of the coaches had even seen a soccer game before opening practice, the team's 5-5 record was a shocking surprise. And one of the players was selected for the all-star team.

The coaches attributed the success to the natural talent of the players and a lot of luck.

✻

Mr. Benis M. Frank, head of the Oral History Unit, was elected President of the newly organized Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region. This is a regional group comprised of individuals from southeastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and northern Virginia who are currently involved in on-going oral history programs as well as those interested in oral history.

Mr. Frank also attended the annual Fellows' Meeting of The Company of Military Historians in Montreal, 1-3 October. He has also been named to the Advisory Committee of the Historical Research Foundation, a non-profit, non-partisan foundation cooperating with the United States Capitol Historical Society in a series of oral history interviews with prominent members of Congress and of President-elect Carter's administration.

Mr. Frank is preparing an unofficial history of the American Troop and Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and needs information relating to personnel, uniforms, equipment, mobilization, etc. He would also like to borrow and copy photographs of the American component of the SVC or of any other units of the SVC. All such material will be returned. Anyone wishing to help with this project should write: Commandant of the Marine Corps, Code HDH-3, Washington, D.C. 20380.

✻

Miss Evelyn Englander, reference librarian, represented the division at the Military Librarians' Conference at the Naval Academy 19-22 October.

✻

Mr. Henry I. Shaw, Jr., Chief Historian, represented the division at the Army Historians'



THIRD CLASS MAIL

Conference at Carlisle Barracks and the U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, 6-8 October.

✠

Dr. Graham A. Cosmas and Mr. Jack Shulimson of the Historical Branch will present a paper at the Conference on War and Diplomacy at the Citadel, Charleston, S.C., on 10-12 March 1977. The title of their paper, which is based on their own unofficial research in Marine Corps and Navy documents, is "The Marine Corps and the Advance Base Mission, 1900-1920."

On 28 December 1976, Dr. Cosmas will take part in a workshop at the American Historical Association convention in Washington, D.C., on "Writing the Official History of the Vietnam War." The title of Dr. Cosmas's paper will be "Writing the History of Marine Operations in Vietnam." Participating with Dr. Cosmas in the workshop, which is sponsored by the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, will be members of the U. S. Army Center of Military History and the Office of Air Force History (whose representative will be Mr. Bernard Nalty, formerly of the Marine Corps Historical Branch).

✠

Dr. Martin K. Gordon gave a paper, "The Congress' Own Militia," at the 1976 biennial Conference of the Section on Military Studies of the International Studies Association sponsored by the Mershon Center at Ohio State University in October. That same month, he also attended the 1976 International Congress on Archives/Society of American Archivists Convention held in Washington, D.C.

✠

The History Department of the United States Naval Academy will sponsor a Symposium on "Changing Interpretations and New Sources of Naval History" in Annapolis, Md., on 27-28 October 1977. The symposium will include multiple sessions covering many broad aspects of Western and Asian naval history and will deal with current scholarship on historical issues from pre-recorded to more modern periods.

Proposals for individual papers or entire sessions in any area of naval history are invited. Please submit a brief summary of each paper plus a note on the participants. The deadline for the receipt of proposals is 1 April 1977, but earlier submissions will receive prompt consideration. Write Dr. Robert William Love, Jr., History Department, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 21402.