

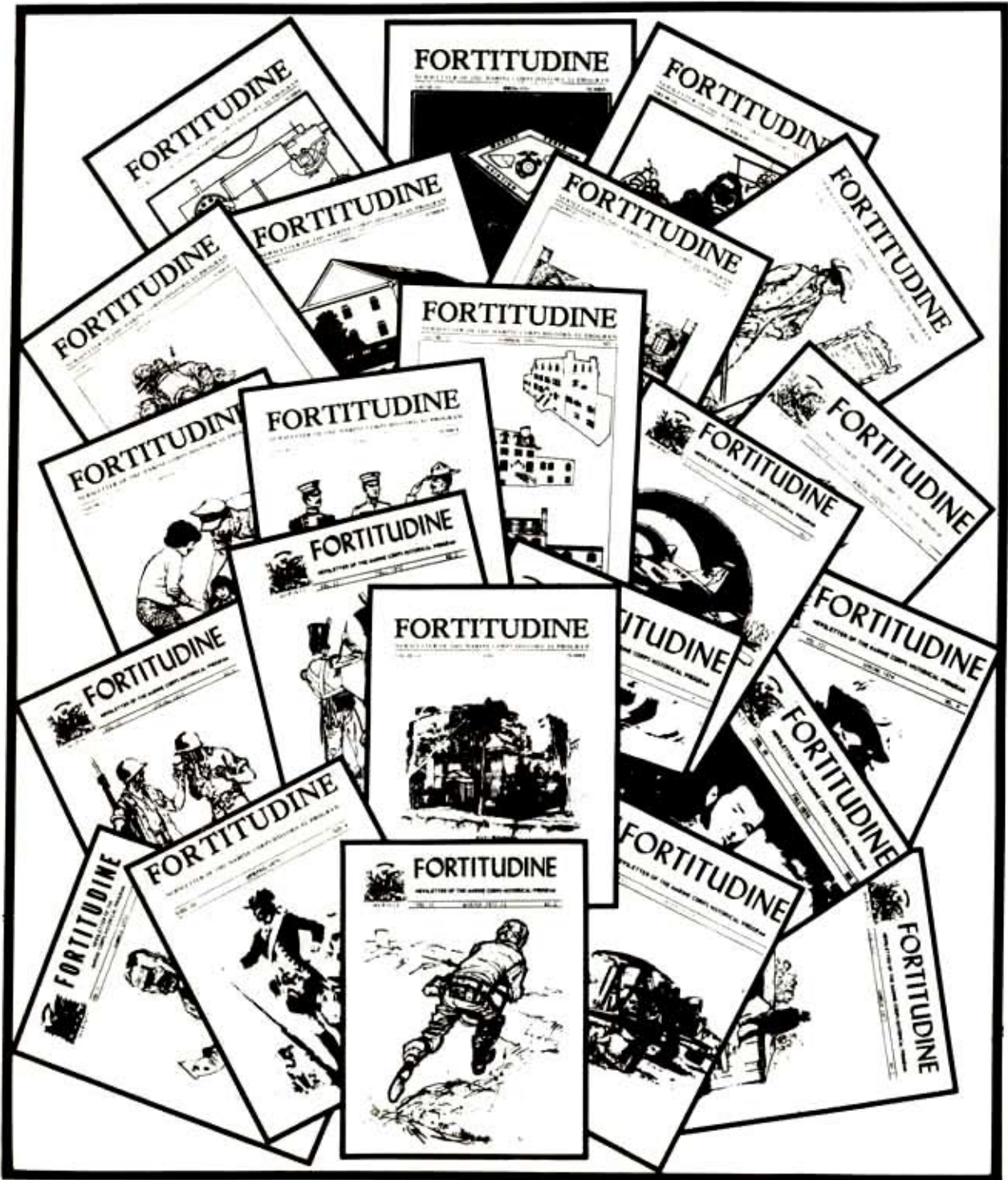
FORTITUDINE

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VOLUME VIII

SUMMER 1978

NUMBER 1



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FORTITUDINE

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

Volume VIII

SUMMER 1978

No. 1

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 *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. Telephone: (202) 433-3838, 433-3840, 433-3841.

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The cover is the work of SSgt Jerry L. Jakes, USMC, Illustrator, Publications Production Section. Upon it are displayed the covers of every issue of Fortitudine published during BGen Edwin H. Simmons' tenure as Director of Marine Corps History and Museums.

Fortitudine is produced in the Publications Production Section of the History and Museums Division. Using the latest in phototypesetting equipment, the section is able to prepare camera-ready copy for submission to the Defense Printing Service at the Pentagon, where the newsletter is printed, using offset lithography. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10 point and 8 point Garamond typeface, and the headlines are in 18 point, 24 point, or 30 point Garamond. The newsletter is printed on 100-pound, offset bond paper.

Director's Page

The Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, who has discussed Marine Corps history and the activities of the History and Museums Division on this page the past few years, retired once again on 30 June 1978.

He came to the directorship in November 1971 while he was still on active duty, retired on 30 June 1972, and was recalled to continue his stewardship of the division. He left an indelible stamp on the Marine Corps' historical program, and to say that he will be sorely missed is a gross understatement.

Ed Simmons brought impeccable credentials to the task. He had operational experience in World War II and Korea as well as two tours in Vietnam. On his first tour he commanded the 9th Marines and was III MAF G-3. On the second tour he was ADC, 1st Marine Division and ABC, 3d Marine Amphibious Brigade and helped bring it out of Southeast Asia. These experiences gave him a sure feel for describing combat and operational matters. A lifetime of writing, editorship of the *Marine Corps Gazette*, a BA and MA in journalism, a series of annual articles in the *Naval Review* on Marines in Vietnam, and his own then about-to-be-published history of the Marine Corps fitted him for the historical, editorial, and graphic imperatives of the job. His tour in Headquarters in G-3, Policy Analysis, and as Assistant Fiscal Director gave him the keys to getting things accomplished up through the layers of bureaucracy and on Capitol Hill.

Before accepting the directorship, he set some conditions: The separate Historical Division, and the Marine Corps Museum in Quantico, with common goals and some duplication, were to be merged into one Headquarters division. Only Marines with fine records, with historical interests and writing experience, and who wanted to come to the History and Museums Division would be acceptable for the professional staff. On the civilian side, wherever possible, only historians with advanced degrees and military history publications to their credit were to be recruited. And, finally, a budget adequate to support a reenergized historical program had to be approved. These stipulations were met and he set about implementing a vigorous program.

His accomplishments and breakthroughs during his tenure are too numerous to recount. However, I will offer a partial listing for the record.

By his demand for professional excellence he raised the quality of the product and the degree of professionalism of the staff.

He improved and enlivened the publications format. He brought on board a professional editorial and production specialist to implement these changes. To replace the old typewritten-composition of our monograph series of

publications, state-of-the-art, computer-based phototypesetters were procured and all publications, including museum labels, are now set in type by this means.

A series of volumes on Marines in Vietnam was begun with the first, 1954-64, published, "1965" ready for the printer, and "1966" close behind. The remaining volumes are well along in writing. As an interim measure, an anthology of professional journal articles, *Marines in Vietnam 1954-1973*, was rushed into print early in his tenure.

Languishing writing projects were reassigned and energized with *Marines and Helicopters, 1946-1962*, and *Marine Aviation: The Early Years, 1912-1940* the result. Monographs on *Marines in the Dominican Republic*, *Women Marines in World War I*, and *Blacks in the Marine Corps* were written and published. Useful catalogs to the Personal Papers and Oral History Collections were compiled and printed. This quarterly newsletter of the historical program, *Fortitudine*, was expanded and upgraded.

A curator was recruited for the Military Music Collection which had lain fallow and unexploited for many years. A first-rate exhibit designer and an equally skilled exhibit craftsman were brought on board to upgrade the quality of museum displays. The museum at Quantico, which had grown shabby in its 10 years, was closed for a month while it was completely refurbished.

He requested the assignment of then-LtCol Thomas M. D'Andrea, who on his own had developed and advanced a concept for an Air-Ground Team Museum at Quantico. Upon his arrival he was assigned to the Museums Branch with the fine interim Aviation Museum recently opened at Brown Field the result of his efforts.

The Combat Art Collection and Program and the Still Photograph Archives, under other Headquarters activities, where full use of their holdings was not being made, were brought into the division. Combat artists were assigned to record deployments and major exercises in the same manner as they had painted during Vietnam, Korea, and World War II.

The three most significant and lasting accomplishments, however, of Gen Simmons' vision and initiative were the major work, *Marines in the Revolution*, jointly commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Marine Corps and the Nation's bicentennial; the Artist-in-Residence program; and the establishment of the Marine Corps Historical Center in the historic Washington Navy Yard.

It long had been planned to publish something on the Continental Marines to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Corps. Some research had been done but, with 1975 but 3 years away, the project was moribund. The project was expanded and reassigned to Charles R. Smith and Richard A. Long. The magnificent, thoroughly researched, well-written, heavily illustrated, and beautifully printed 490-page large format *Marines in the Revolution* resulted. The book has become a Government Printing Office best seller and is now in its 3d printing.

To create the 14 major paintings for *Marines in the Revolution* as well as other incidental art for the book, Charles

H. Waterhouse, Marine combat artist and leading exponent of the romantic realism school of art, was brought to active duty as a Reserve major. His paintings not only added color to the book but were used as *Marine Corps Gazette* covers, a series of prints, and in many other ways. The original paintings and several sets of reproductions have been exhibited widely throughout the country. Major Waterhouse has continued as Artist-in-Residence, producing a series of bicentennial posters, paintings of the Camp Pendleton Vietnamese refugee camp, and is presently working on a nearly completed series of paintings on Marines in the conquest of California.

The ultimate triumph of Gen Simmons was the acquisition and conversion of Building 58, the Marine Guard Company Barracks, Washington Navy Yard, to a Marine Corps Historical Center incorporating a new Marine Corps Museum. When a new barracks was planned adjacent to Marine Barracks, Washington, he identified the future availability of Building 58 and its suitability as a historical center. The Commandant's concurrence was obtained and an architect was engaged to plan the conversion. The project was eventually entered into the Marine Corps portion of the Military Construction Bill and, through personal efforts of the Commandant, the unflagging attention of his office of legislative affairs, the interest of the Secretary of the Navy, and help by friends of the Corps on the Hill, the Center survived the vicissitudes of the budget-cutting and approval process.

In the summer of 1975, when the Guard Company moved out and into its new quarters, the contractor moved in and during the next 18 months gutted Building 58 and put it back together according to the plans resulting from a continuing interchange between the architect, Gen Simmons, and his staff.

Meanwhile, the forward echelon of the museum had moved from Quantico to the Navy Yard in 1973 and established all but its aviation and ordnance sections there to bring them closer to Headquarters in anticipation of the move to Building 58.

The rest is fresh in recent memory. Despite contractor delays and extensive damage from a severe winter, we moved into the Center in February 1977. By May both the permanent museum exhibits and a special exhibit, "The Marine Corps as Seen Through Contemporaneous Art," conceived by Gen Simmons and brilliantly executed by retired Marine Col Raymond Henri and MGySgt Wendell A. "Tex" Parks, was mounted. The exhibition assembled 200 pieces of art from our own collection and from 25 lending institutions and individuals. The Center was opened by the Commandant, Gen Louis H. Wilson, on 12 May with a gala reception. Receptions for military historians and museum people followed and since then the Center has been the scene of a Congressional Marine breakfast, a John Philip Sousa birthday observance, and meetings, symposia, and receptions for various Marine and related groups.

The opening special art exhibition has been followed by one of Marine and *Time-Life* photographer David Douglas Duncan's photographs of Korea and Vietnam and another of Marine recruiting posters from 1775 to the present. Coming up is an exhibition of Tarawa, Bougainville, and Cape Gloucester

art by Kerr Eby to commemorate the 35th anniversary of those campaigns.

Other tasks initiated by Gen Simmons go on. More major temporary exhibits are in planning. Histories of aviation squadrons are in the works with VMF-311, VMA-223, VMFA-232, VMFA-323, and HMM-161 soon to be published. A history of "Marines in the Mexican War," is in the final stages of preparation and will include art by Maj Waterhouse.

It was Gen Simmons vision, initiative, energy, talent, and dedication to excellence that took two business-as-usual organizations and energized them into effectiveness. This enthusiasm and new vitality of the historical program has touched every corner of the Marine Corps community, active, retired, and former. Through its quality historical publications, loan art shows, loans of historical artifacts, historical reference service, support of writers and scholars, and support of local commands' museums and exhibits it fostered a new awareness of and interest in Marine Corps history. The objective and payoff is increased esprit de corps—pride in belonging to an outfit with a distinguished history and resolve on the part of today's Marine that if previous generations of Marines could endure hardships and rise to feats of heroism, then surely he can as well.

I doubt that anyone else in the Corps but Gen Simmons had the tools, the interest, or the dedication to accomplish what he did in 6 1/2 years. Those of us who were privileged to help him in this mission salute him with the foregoing. We extend to him and his family our most heartfelt godspeed and best wishes in his retirement. We pledge to carry on the work so well begun.

F. B. NIHART

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.)

Acting Director of Marine Corps History and Museums

CIVILIANIZATION OF THE DIRECTORSHIP—a reduction of the Marine Corps' uniformed strength caused the directorship to be converted to a civilian position and BGen Simmons was retired. The billet of the Deputy Director for Museums likewise will soon be civilianized. At the time of writing, selection of a new director has not been announced. Search for and selection of a new deputy director is pending.

Tarawa's Oscar

The gunfire of an epic Marine Corps battle echoed through the Center's all-purpose room on 20 July as more than 30 members of the Division and visiting researchers viewed the Academy Award-winning 1944 documentary "With the Marines at Tarawa." Lieutenant Fred M. Smithberg, on temporary duty in the Reference Section, noticed the documentary listed in the catalog of Marine Corps-related films prepared by Mr. Larry Suid under a Division research grant and obtained one of the rare remaining prints from the Motion Picture Archives at Quantico. At the same time, the Museums Branch brought out the Oscar awarded the 18-minute film as the "Best Short Subject" of 1944. The Museum had obtained the statuette from Special Services at Quantico only a couple of weeks before the showing of the film.

Assembled from footage taken under fire by 2d Marine Division combat cameramen who went in with the first assault waves, "With the Marines at Tarawa" was the result of the first Marine Corps attempt at comprehensive motion picture coverage of an operation. The actual combat footage, shot in 35mm black and white, was tinted during production of the final film to match the 16mm color film taken of the preliminaries and aftermath of the assault. Warner Brothers edited the footage to produce the documentary film.

"With the Marines at Tarawa" begins with a pre-assault worship service on one of the transports and with scenes of the preliminary naval gunfire bombardment and air strikes. The camera then rides to the beach on board a landing craft, and the viewer is plunged into the noise, confusion, and violence of the close-quarters battle against the heavily dug-in Japanese. Unusually graphic and realistic by 1944 standards (the film is labelled "Restricted" even now), the battle scenes still have a strong impact, as do the post-combat shots of Marine dead slowly washing back and forth in the tide along the beach. The documentary ends on a triumphant note, as the first Navy fighter lands on the captured and reopened airstrip, the Stars and Stripes goes up an improvised flagpole, and tired, grimy, but victorious Marines march to the beach for re-embarkation.

The Museum plans a special exhibit on Tarawa, to open in late fall 1978.



The Oscar

Sgt Maj Dan Daly

Medals Donated



Pvt Dan Daly, photographed at M. Mumeya Studio, Hong Kong, March 1900.

The medals of SgtMaj Daniel Daly, USMC, were recently donated to the Marine Corps along with a large number of his citations, warrants, papers, several photographs, and other assorted memorabilia. The donor, Mr. Burton J. Loeb of Massapequa, New York, Daly's nephew, presented the material to then-Assistant Commandant Gen Samuel Jaskilka at a ceremony arranged by the Marine Corps Public Affairs Office, New York. It was the office's Public Affairs Chief, GySgt Robert L. Hoffman, who was instrumental in persuading Mr. Loeb to make his generous donation.

The medal collection contains SgtMaj Daly's two Medals of Honor, his Distinguished Service Cross, his Navy Cross, French decorations, and all of his campaign medals. The only medal missing is his Good Conduct Medal which disappeared years ago. The Daly collection is understandably of inestimable value to the Marine Corps. SgtMaj Daly and MajGen Smedley D. Butler are the only two Marines to have been awarded the Medal of Honor for two separate actions.

Dan Daly's 21 years of active service were filled with wars, large and small, expeditions, landings, and seven tours at sea. He enlisted on 10 January 1899 at the age of 25. Not a big man, the new recruit carried 135 pounds on a 5'5" frame. In May of 1900 he was serving as a member of Capt Newt H. Hall's Marine Detachment in the cruiser USS *Newark* when Chinese "Boxers" began threatening the safety of the Peking legations. Daly disembarked the *Newark* at Taku Bar on 15 May along with Capt Hall and 25 other detachment Marines and, with Capt John T. Myers' USS *Oregon* detachment, headed north. On the 31st the Marines entered Peking accompanied by a mixed force of French, Russian, Austrian, Japanese, Italian, and German sailors and Marines they had picked up in Tientsin. On 6 June the Boxers cut the rail to the south. A week later the

siege of the legations began in earnest; it was to last 55 days.

On the night of 15 July, Capt Hall and then—Pvt Daly set out to reconnoiter a barricade position on the Tartar Wall. According to the plan, if the two were not attacked during their reconnaissance, a working party was to come out with sandbags and construct the emplacement. The reconnaissance was made; there was no attack; but there also was no working party. Despite stray shots from front and rear and the isolation of the site, Daly volunteered to stay and hold off any Boxers while Hall returned for the working party. For his coolness and bravery under fire, he was awarded his first Medal of Honor on 11 December 1901.

He earned his second in 1915 as a gunnery sergeant in Haiti. During a patrol by three squads of the 15th Company, 2d Regiment, the Marines were ambushed by a large Caco force while fording a swift stream in the bottom of a deep ravine. Fighting their way to a good defensive position a mile away, the Marines were subjected to continuous, albeit



inaccurate, fire from the surrounding Cacos throughout the night. The horse carrying the patrol's machinegun had been killed in the ambush and GySgt Daly volunteered to retrieve the weapon. Crawling through Caco lines, he returned to the site of the ambush and, under fire, repeatedly dove to the bottom of the stream until he located the dead animal. Stripping the gun from its back, Daly then executed a harrowing return to the Marine lines. At dawn, with Capt William P. Upshur, 1st Lt Edward A. Ostermann, and GySgt Daly each in command of a squad, the Marines attacked outward in three different directions, scattering the Cacos.

Three years later Daly was in France serving as First Sergeant, 73d Company, 6th Regiment. On 1 June 1918, the regiment, as part of the 4th Marine Brigade which was itself half of the 2d U.S. Division, was placed in the line athwart the Paris-Metz road. The move was designed to plug the gap left by the shattered French 43d Division and to halt the

headlong German advance on Paris. The Marines did not have to wait long. The next day the crack German 28th Division hit the Marines' center but recoiled from the deadly Springfield fire. After repeated attacks the Germans fell back and, on the 5th, consolidated their position in the Bois de Belleau. That day, German artillery fire hit a Marine ammunition dump on the outskirts of Lucy-le-Bocage, a town adjacent to the wood. As ammunition boxes began burning, 1st Sgt Daly unhesitatingly entered the dump and extinguished the blaze.

The next day, operating under orders from Gen Jean Degoutte commanding the French Sixth Army, the Marines went after the Germans in the wood. As they advanced across open wheat fields, German Maxims cut them down, but they continued and reached the woods in the afternoon. It was on this hellish day that 1st Sgt Daly, seeing a leaderless platoon pinned down by machinegun fire, is reputed to have roared: "Come on, you sons of bitches! Do you want to live forever?"

On the 10th of June in the fighting around Bouresches, across Belleau Wood from Lucy-le-Bocage, Daly engaged a German machinegun post singlehandedly. With a few hand grenades and a .45, Daly attacked and literally blew the position apart. For this act and for his heroism in the blazing ammunition dump, he was awarded not only a Distinguished Service Cross by the Army but also a Navy Cross. Daly was wounded soon afterward and evacuated under protest to a hospital. As soon as possible he returned to his unit but was wounded once again.

He was placed on inactive status in July 1920, retired in 1929, and died in 1937. The Navy dedicated a destroyer to him in 1942 and his name went to war once again.

Dan Daly was truly a legend in his own time. John Lejeune called him "... the outstanding Marine of all time," while Smedley Butler said he was "the fightinest Marine I ever knew ... it was an object lesson to have served with him." That legend's medals are on display at the Marine Corps Historical Center.



1st Sgt Dan Daly standing outside billet in France, 1918. Loeb Donation.

“...By Hook or Crook,
Thirty Marines...”

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON
FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK
Cairo, Nov 17th 1863

Dear Sir,

When means are wanted the only way is to ask for them, for if you dont people will think you are satisfied, and I never saw a satisfied man get along well any where. I am very much in want of 30 Marines and two more Marine Officers. We have depended a good deal on the Malitia troops, but they are broken reeds to lean on. There are but fifty Soldiers now left in Cairo. We have a large and important amount of property to take care of and are at present scattered about. The Army Soldiers are an ill disciplined lot and often drunk on Post, and are not fit to take care of Government Property, and if you will send me by hook or crook, thirty Marines I shall be your debtor. The recruiting here did not amount to much, there was no bounty, and our people are all so patriotic that they cannot fight without it. If it were not for the Marines the 'Rebs' could come and take Cairo tomorrow.

Hoping you will manage to gratify me I remain,

Your Very Truly
/s/ D. D. Porter
Rear Admiral

Col John Harris
Comdt. Marine Corps,
Washington, D.C.

*Letter from Entry 42, Record Group 127, National Archives

The Readers Always Write



*Then-Capt James C. Jackman, USMCR
Circa 1935*

The Winter 1977-1978 issue of *Fortitudine* contained a picture of an unidentified captain wearing the aiguillettes of a major general's aide. LtGen James P. Berkeley, USMC (Ret), and BGen Robert W. Thomas, USMCR (Ret), identified this individual as the late Col James C. Jackman, USMCR (Ret). In March 1935, the approximate time the photograph was taken, he was serving as aide to MajGen James C. Breckinridge, then commanding the Department of the Pacific, or MarPac, as it was more familiarly called.

Jackman enlisted in the Marine Corps in June 1917, served briefly on board the USS *Charleston*, was commissioned in December 1918, and assigned to the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking. He served there for only 7 months before taking ill and returning to the U.S. for hospitalization and discharge. He was recommissioned as a reservist in 1927, and served on active duty at MarPac without pay and allowances from 1932 to 1935, was transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve in 1935, and put on the pay roll in 1936.

During the years 1932 to 1942 he served on continuous active duty as aide to Generals John T. Myers, Logan Feland, James C. Breckinridge, David C. McDougal, Charles H. Lyman, Louis McCarty Little, Clayton B. Vogel, Ralph P. Williams, John Marston, and Charles F.B. Price, all CGs of MarPac. His secondary duty assignments were liaison officer with Reserve Districts and advisor on reserve matters.

Maj Jackman was detached from MarPac in March 1941 and assigned to the 2d Marine Division in San Diego and then to I Marine Amphibious Corps with which he went to Noumea. His subsequent assignments during the war were as XO/Inspector, MCRD, San Diego; CO, Base Headquarters Battalion, MCB, San Diego; and CO, Marine Barracks, NAS, Barber's Point, T.H. He was discharged in July 1945, but remained active in the Marine Corps Reserve. Jackman was promoted to colonel in 1949, retired in 1954, and died in San Francisco on 6 June 1962.

Dear General Simmons:

The Winter 77/78 edition of *Fortitudine* arrived here in the Philippines a few days ago and I was startled to see a picture of an "old friend" on page 16. After looking at the picture of the Baka Bomb and reading the accompanying article, I broke out one of my scrapbooks and there, sure enough, was old No. I-13. Now, it may be that I-13 was a model number rather than a serial number. However, if it's a serial number, then it looks as if old No. I-13 came to the States much earlier than the mid-60s, as suggested by the *Fortitudine* article.

In 1945-47, I was a member of the Marine Detachment, U.S. Navy Traveling Exhibit Ship, USS LST 512, and Baka Bomb I-13 was one of our exhibits. I don't remember exactly when we brought the Baka Bomb aboard, but just prior to our visit to the Tampa/St. Petersburg area, the ship was in New Orleans, both for exhibit (9-13 Jan 46) and for a period of overhaul. A cruise book assembled by ship's company and completed while we were in New Orleans contains a photo of the Baka Bomb already on board.

The attached photo shows it in its position for exhibition, centered on the tank deck, forward. The Marine in the picture is Staff Sergeant Joseph J. Diehl . . . Joe Diehl was one of several Marine photographers in the MarDet. Immediately after our

overhaul in New Orleans, we went directly to Tampa, and then to St. Petersburg. . . .

Sincerely yours,
Ed Driscoll
Col USMC

Col Thomas M. D'Andrea, OIC of the Marine Corps Aviation Museum at Quantico and restorer of the Baka Bomb, provided the following explanation. During restoration, it was necessary to redo nearly all markings on the Museum's Baka, as the originals were long gone. Many authorities, publications, and photographs were consulted to insure the markings' authenticity of color, position, substance, and shape. One photo consulted is of "I-13" on Okinawa shortly after the island's capture. As the nose marking is a sequentially assigned serial number vice a model number, it is safe to assume that the I-13 in the Okinawa photo and the I-13 carried on board the LST-512 are one and the same. The Aviation Museum merely purloined the number in order to have a full set of markings.

On a hunch, we contacted Capt Roger Pineau, USNR, Director of the Navy Memorial Museum here in the Navy Yard, to see if he had Col Driscoll's "old friend." The Navy Museum does own a Baka Bomb but it turned out to be a trainer model, not an operational type like I-13.



The "real" I-13 on board LST 512 in 1946. This Baka bomb, photographed earlier on Okinawa, served as the markings model for the Baka on display at the Marine Corps Aviation Museum at Quantico.

THE U • S • MARINES



WANT YOU

To visit the exhibition

Recruiting Since 1775 . . .

At the
Marine Corps Museum
Washington Navy Yard
9th and M Streets, S.E.
Washington D.C.

"Recruiting Since 1775 . . . the Marines," a major exhibition recounting more than 200 years of the history of the pursuit of the Marine recruit, was opened in the Center's Special Exhibit Gallery on 23 June 1978. It is scheduled to run through October 1978.

A blend of original art, facsimiles, memorabilia, and artifacts has been arranged in a chronological sequence from the Revolution to the present. While some of this material has been displayed previously, this is the first such unified exhibit.

The colorful collection of recruiting posters and original art work was not the product of chance. In the early 1960s, Mr. Richard A. Long, Curator of Special Projects, made the acquaintance of MSgt Paul Woysner, USMC (Ret), of Philadelphia. Of Woysner's 40 years of active duty in the Marines, 39 were spent as an artist and illustrator in the old Marine Corps Publicity Bureau. From pre-World War I to post-World War II, this was the agency responsible for the Corps' recruiting and for the publicity which accompanied the effort. MSgt Woysner and Mr. Long became good friends and, as his confidence in the Museum grew, Woysner began to donate portions of his own diverse collection of recruiting memorabilia. Shortly after his death in 1970, his daughter made the last donation of his



Howard Chandler Christy's popular "Honey Girl" poster

TELL THAT TO THE MARINES!



Early World War I poster from the prolific brush and vivid imagination of James Montgomery Flagg

belongings, an oil portrait of MSgt Woysner in dress blues painted by LtCol John J. Capolino, USMCR. The painting was done on the occasion of Woysner's retirement, an event which the veteran Marine attributed solely to the lack of room on his uniform sleeve for additional hashmarks.

MSgt Woysner's donations intrigued another Museum staff member, Mr. Charles A. Wood, Head of the Collections Section, and, visualizing a major exhibition of recruiting memorabilia, he and Mr. Long advertised the Museum's needs in *Leatherneck* and the *Marine Corps Gazette*. The results were gratifying, with donations arriving for nearly a year. Despite the advent of higher Museum priorities and several physical relocations of property, the collection survived.

Some eras in the exhibit were not easy to illustrate. The poster was non-existent during the American Revolution, and reliance therefore was placed on the display of the letter instructions given to officers engaged in recruiting. Here, for the first time, a recruiter appealed in a newspaper advertisement for "a few good men"; these to report at Boston to William Jones, Captain of Marines, for service on board the frigate *Providence*.

The British, during the War of 1812, had the foresight to offer material and monetary incentives to

their prospective Marine recruits. An unwary amateur collector of militaria could be misled by a fake U.S. Marine poster employing virtually the same wording and design. Both are on display.

The first known printed U.S. Marine recruiting handbill was issued early in the war with Mexico, perhaps the work of Capt John G. Reynolds. Then also was published a detailed "Regulations for the Recruiting Service of the United States Marine Corps," most likely at the instigation of the meticulous Colonel Commandant, and Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson.

Equally fastidious, then-Capt Henry Clay Cochrane saved for posterity his numerous examples of originality in the art of recruiting the U.S. citizen for his beloved Corps. His collection in the Museum abounds with such gems as "Land Lubbers who may desire to convert themselves into Marines may do so. . . ." from the end of the Civil War into the early 1900s.

It is no accident that the exhibition displays many posters of the pre-World War I era and the years following. The "silent recruiter" came into vogue around the turn of the century and has remained in wide use since. During World War I, recruiting prose complimented the originality and inventiveness of the artwork. Marine publicists Thomas G. Sterrett and Percy A. Webb, among others, capitalized on the Corps' ability to provide good "copy" for the news media of America.

First model "Walking John" - 1917



ENLIST AT



Second model "Walking John" 1939

The visitor will see a number of original pieces of art painted expressly for recruiting purposes as well as other original artwork, such as several paintings and sketches by John W. Thomason, Jr., which were later popularized in Marine recruiting posters. Most prominent in the World Wars I and II poster art are works by James Montgomery Flagg and Paul Woynshner. A lesser number of paintings and posters are the work of Howard Chandler Christy, Sidney Riesenbergs, Charles B. Falls, Adolph Triedler, and William H.V. Guinness.

Many modern posters are on display including those of the "The Marine Corps Builds Men," "We Don't Promise You A Rose Garden," and "A Few Good Men" themes.

Exhibits Chief, Mr. Carl M. "Bud" DeVere, Sr., attended a 3-day seminar, 21-23 August 1978, at the Harvard Graduate School of Design at Cambridge, Massachusetts. One facet of the mini-course was entitled "Evaluation of Museum Exhibits" and dealt with exhibit effectiveness. Mr. DeVere happened to have a copy of the Center's critique sheet currently being used for evaluation of the recruiting display. He took the opportunity to have the sheet evaluated by the country's foremost authority on educational research, Mr. Robert Weiss, and the entire class. Many valuable points were brought up and the sheet did receive a passing grade.

Oral History Report

A recent review of the Oral History Program input for the Division's Annual Progress Report revealed some interesting statistics which indicate the growth as well as the increased depth of the program since its inception. As originally conceived in 1965 and then expanded, the Oral History Program consists of interviews conducted by major Marine Corps interview centers, interviews conducted at the scenes of crisis events, and interviews conducted with retired prominent Marines. As of 30 June the Oral History Collection contained 6,531 field interviews, presentations, debriefings, lectures—all primarily concerned with Marine Corps operations in Vietnam. In addition, the Oral History Section has conducted or is in the process of conducting 210 individual interviews of varying lengths. Of this number, 137 interviews, representing 27,766 pages of transcript, have been accessioned into the Oral History Collection. The remaining 73 interviews are either incomplete, being transcribed, or are being processed prior to accessioning.

The Collection has recently accessioned two interesting and valuable interviews. One was conducted with Gen Raymond G. Davis and the other with LtGen Donn J. Robertson. Both commanded Marines in Vietnam at significant times during the fighting there. Their responses to questions specifically related to their Vietnam experiences and their comments on Marine operations in Southeast Asia contain much material of importance to researchers in the area.

Gen Davis' memoirs also contain the transcript of an interview conducted at his 3d Marine Division command post in Vietnam as well as the transcript of his III MAF and Fleet Marine Force, Pacific debriefings. Gen Davis additionally talks of his career in depth, his World War II experiences with the 1st Marine Division on Guadalcanal, Cape Gloucester, and Peleliu, where he earned the Navy Cross as commander of 1st Battalion, 1st Marines. He also speaks of his tour with the 1st Division during the Korean War, when he led the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines in the Inchon landing and in the epic march from the Chosin Reservoir to the sea during which time he earned the Medal of Honor. Gen Davis' career is especially unique in that, with the exception of a 9-month period in 1941-1942 when his 1st Marine Division Special Weapons Battalion was



LtGen Robertson Gen Davis Then-Pvt Wylie

based at New River, the only stateside Marine Corps posts or stations he ever served at were HQMC and Quantico.

Like Gen Davis, LtGen Robertson was a member of the Basic School Class of 1938 and their early careers very much paralleled each other's. LtGen Robertson served two tours in Vietnam, the first as commander of the 1st Marine Division and the second, in 1970, as commander of III MAF. The Vietnam-related material in these two transcripts are particularly important since it is possible to compare the different situations confronting Gen Davis' 3d Marine Division and LtGen Robertson's 1st Marine Division. LtGen Robertson's transcript contains his perceptions of Vietnam during his two tours there and of the Marine forces which he led out of Vietnam to Okinawa. For a period beginning in 1968, he wore three hats at one time while commanding Camp Pendleton, the 4th Marine Division, and the 5th Marine Division. He speaks of the many problems he faced, not the least of which were the problems related to the Camp Pendleton brig and of having an incumbent president as a neighbor of the base.

The Oral History Section recently conducted the first of a series of interview sessions with MajGen Fred E. Haynes, Jr., concerning his tour in Vietnam as CO, 5th Marines; C/S, Task Force X-Ray; and G-3 of III MAF. In addition, interviews have been completed with BGen James J. Keating, a veteran of World War I and II, and with Mr. William Wylie, who served with the 8th Marines in Galveston, Texas during World War I. The Oral History Section plans to interview Gens Samuel Jaskilka, John N. McLaughlin, William L. McCulloch, Robert C. Kilmartin, and James H. Lawrence in the near future.

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Father of the Corps?

A long-standing historical issue again has confronted the Division. On 21 June 1978, the Investigations Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, chaired by the Honorable Samuel Stratton, held hearings on a House Joint Resolution which would name John Adams "Father of the United States Marine Corps."

Congressman James A. Burke of Massachusetts was the author of the simple two-clause resolution (J. H. Res 1002): "Whereas John Adams was instrumental in the establishment of a Marine Corps by the Second Continental Congress in 1775; and Whereas John Adams as the second President of the United States signed into law the Act of July 11, 1798, which established the United States Marine Corps: Now therefore be it Resolved that he shall be known as the Father of the United States Marine Corps."



John Adams. Painting by Charles Willson Peale.

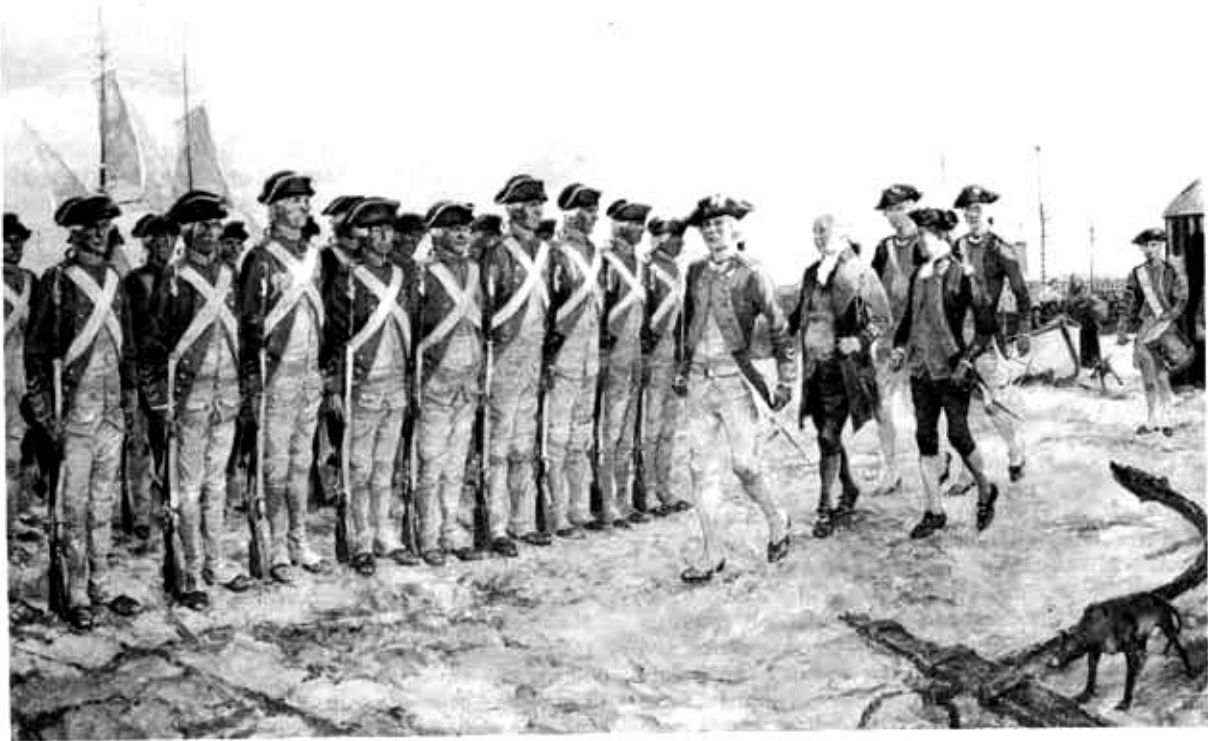
In a statement read at the hearing, Congressman Burke spoke of the pride Massachusetts derives from the legacy of John Adams and his family. He drew a parallel between the unselfish service and devotion of Adams and the service and loyalty that characterizes the Marine Corps. He concluded that "it is a fitting tribute to our second President that we recognize his efforts on behalf of the Marine Corps" and equally fitting that the Corps "should have a patriarch and standard bearer of the highest calibre."

More than 4 years ago, Congressman Burke introduced a similar resolution at the request of members of the Marine Corps League Detachment in Quincy, Massachusetts. Adams' tomb is located in the United First Parish Church in Quincy, and it was the desire of the detachment to erect a bronze memorial there commemorating Adams' ties to the Marine Corps. The earlier resolution was circulated for comments. Some minor modification in wording was proposed, but no hearings were called and no action taken.

This year the House Armed Services Committee decided to rid its books of the lingering issue and ordered the Investigations Subcommittee to schedule hearings. Colonel John E. Greenwood, Deputy Director for Marine Corps History, was the Marine Corps witness. His statement to the Subcommittee drew heavily on research done several years ago by Mr. Ralph Donnelly, a former member of the Historical Branch now retired in Washington, N. C., and by Mr. Charles R. Smith, the author of *Marines in the Revolution*.

In regard to John Adams' action in behalf of Marines in 1775, Colonel Greenwood testified that the founding of the Continental Marine Corps was based on a resolution introduced to the Second Continental Congress by the Nova Scotia Committee. This Committee had been formed on 2 November 1775 in response to a petition from the inhabitants of Passamaquaddy, Nova Scotia, asking to be admitted into the American colonies. The committee members were Silas Deane of Connecticut, John Jay of New York, Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, John Langdon of New Hampshire, and John Adams of Massachusetts.

Among John Adams' papers is a draft proposal for



John Adams inspects John Paul Jones' Marines in L'Orient, France, 1779. Painting by Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR.

a Navy and Marine expedition to Nova Scotia. Although the wording of this proposal is almost identical to that in the 10 November resolution, it is not clear that this draft was originated by Adams. It may have been merely a copy filed with his papers.

Two other points were mentioned as bearing on the issue. First, it was common practice in the Continental Congress to list the chairman of the committee first. This suggests that Silas Deane, a man well steeped in maritime affairs, filled that role for the Nova Scotia committee and was most responsible for its accomplishments.

Second, in correspondence written in early November 1775, Adams made repeated mention of his lack of familiarity with the sea and naval affairs—remarks that suggest he did not consider himself the driving force on the committee.

Turning to Adams' actions in 1798 as the possible basis for the fatherhood claim, Colonel Greenwood said the evidence was even more tenuous than for the earlier period. Adams, indeed, signed the Act of 11 July creating the United States Marine Corps, but this was little more than a routine administrative act on the part of the President. He signed all such acts

into law. Certainly an equally strong claim to fatherhood could be made for Massachusetts Congressman Samuel Sewall, who introduced the founding resolution.

In conclusion, it was stated that Marine Corps historical research had not proved the contention in House Joint Resolution 1002, nor specifically disproved it, nor produced an alternative candidate. The Marine Corps simply preferred to leave the identity of its founding father open to question, a matter to be resolved perhaps at some future date by further historical research.

The day was not without its small successes. Colonel Greenwood, in fact, claimed that due to his impressive dignity, bearing, and demeanor, the entire hearing was completed without a single snide remark labeling it "a belated paternity suit"—without a single comment to the effect that the real issue was "not only fatherhood, but legitimacy."

As the issue will no doubt appear again, *Fortitude* would welcome any substantial evidence readers may have to offer on this vital issue—but please don't inquire about the maternal side.

In Memoriam



BGen Francis I. Fenton, USMC (Ret), died 3 July 1978 at Camp Pendleton, California. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in August 1917 and, while serving at Quantico, was appointed a second lieutenant (provisional) in the Marine Corps Reserve on 15 July 1918. He was transferred the next day to Parris Island where he was appointed a regular officer in September. In August 1919, however, he was assigned to inactive duty and given a first lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps Reserve.

In April 1921, he was again appointed a second lieutenant in the regular Marine Corps and reported to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California for duty. In May of the next year he was transferred to the Marine Detachment on board the battleship USS *New Mexico* (BB-40), flagship of the Pacific Fleet. Other postwar service included command of the 2d Battalion at Parris Island, duty with the U. S. Mail Guard, service in Tientsin, China with MajGen Smedley D. Butler's 3d Brigade, and two tours as CO of the Naval Prison Detachment at Mare Island. He also served at Marine Barracks in Guam and at Bremerton, Washington, twice commanded companies in the 6th Marines, and served again in China, this time at Shanghai with the 4th Marines.

Transferred to Quantico in July 1939, he first attended the Senior Course and later was assigned as OIC of the Reproduction Department. When ordered to New River, North Carolina in September 1942, he joined the 21st Marines and later became Operations Officer of the Training Center, Camp Lejeune.

In February 1943, then-Col Fenton joined the 1st Marine Division as CO of the division's engineer regiment, the 17th Marines. In July he became the Division Engineer Officer, serving in that billet during the Peleliu and Okinawa campaigns. In July 1945, he joined V Amphibious Corps and later the 8th Service Regiment for occupation duty in Japan. He returned to the United States and reassumed duty as OIC of Quantico's Reproduction Department in December 1945 and retired on 30 June 1949.

His decorations included the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and Gold Star awarded for service at Peleliu and Okinawa.

Gen Fenton participated in the Marine Corps Oral History Program in 1970. Tapes of his interview are held at the Marine Corps Historical Center.



MajGen Melvin L. Krulewitch, USMCR (Ret), died 25 May 1978 at his home in New York City. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on 31 July 1917 after graduation from Columbia University. A member of the 78th Company, 6th Marine Regiment, he fought at Belleau Wood, and in the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne. Later, while serving with the occupation forces in Germany, he attended the 1st Aero Squadron School in Weissenthurm where he studied liaison techniques between ground and air forces. Upon discharge in August 1919 as a sergeant, he returned to Columbia and earned a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1920.

On 10 November 1927, the day before he turned 32, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve. Among those who wrote personal recommendations for his commissioning were Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Command of the 303d Reserve Company, his age, and wartime experience were all cited when he was promoted to captain in September 1929, having skipped the rank of first lieutenant. He was promoted to major the following year and transferred to the 1st Battalion, 19th Marines. When he was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1935, he became reserve coordinator for the New York area.

Ordered to active duty on 2 January 1942, then-LtCol Krulewitch served at Marine Barracks, Boston as XO, Plans and Training officer, and Adjutant. On 1 August 1943 he joined the newly-formed 4th Marine Division. As CO of Headquarters Battalion, Provost Marshal, and Headquarters Commandant he participated in the Roi-Namur, Saipan, and Tinian operations. During the Iwo Jima campaign he commanded the 4th Division Support Group.

Released from active duty on 7 December 1945, then-Col Krulewitch returned to the practice of law. He continued to serve on annual active duty and was promoted to brigadier general on 1 September 1955. His last command was VTU(G) 1-2. He retired on 1 September 1956.

His decorations included the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and a Gold Star for his actions at Saipan/Tinian and Iwo Jima, and the Purple Heart Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Gen Krulewitch participated in the Marine Corps Oral History Program in 1970. His interview is on file at the Historical Center.



BGen Verne C. Kennedy, Jr., USMCR (Ret), died 3 January 1978 in Key West, Florida. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve on 18 June 1942 after graduation from the University of Michigan. Following completion of the Reserve Officers Class and the artillery course at Quantico, he

joined the 12th Marines, 3d Marine Division.

Serving in a variety of artillery billets, he took part in the Bougainville, Guam, and Iwo Jima operations. He returned to the United States in mid-1945 and was transferred to the inactive reserves in September 1946. During his long subsequent reserve affiliation he commanded reserve rifle companies, a weapons battalion, a VTU, a 155mm gun battery, a communications battalion, and a field artillery group. He was promoted to brigadier general in 1971. Later, during his periods of annual active duty, he served as Assistant Division Commander, 4th Marine Division, and as assistant to the commanding generals of Albany, Georgia, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, and Parris Island.

In civilian life Gen Kennedy had served as head of several industrial companies and as Dean of Engineering Technology and Acting Dean of the Professional Studies School at Metropolitan State College in Denver, Colorado.

His decorations included the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for service on Guam and the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" for service on Iwo Jima.



BGen John W. Scott, Jr., USMCR (Ret), died 29 May 1978 at his home in Centreville, Maryland. He held the rank of second lieutenant in the Army Reserve Officers Corps from 1929 until just before his appointment as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve in December 1933. Assigned to Company I, 3d Battalion, 19th Marines, he performed annual

active duty at Sea Girt, New Jersey for the next 4 years. Promoted to first lieutenant in 1934 and to captain 2 years later, he was assigned to the 6th Battalion, MCR as CO Headquarters Company, Adjutant, S-3, and XO concurrently. In March 1941 he was ordered to extended active duty and assigned as Assistant OIC, Intelligence Section, Division of Plans and Policies, HQMC. He was an observer at the First Army maneuvers in 1941, promoted to major in 1942, and to lieutenant colonel in 1943. In August and September of that year he was ordered to the Mediterranean to observe operations in that theatre. During the course of that assignment he visited French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and participated in the Battle of Salerno. In November 1943 he became OIC of the Intelligence Section, HQMC. In February the next year he assumed command of the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines at Cape Gloucester. Six

months later he was detached to Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division as assistant intelligence officer and served in that capacity during the Peleliu operation. In November 1944 he became the division intelligence officer, which position he held during the Okinawa campaign and the occupation of China in September 1945. He was released from active duty in April 1946. Postwar duty was performed in VTUs and he was promoted to colonel in 1948. Gen Scott retired in 1956.

His decorations included the Legion of Merit Medal with Combat "V" for service on Okinawa and the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for his actions in Peleliu.



LtGen Bertrand T. Fay, USMCR (Ret), died 14 June 1978 at Albany, New York. Although selected for training as an Army officer during WWI, his orders to active duty were cancelled at war's end. He was commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve on 15 November 1925 and served periods of active duty annually up

to 1941. In addition to many assignments at Quantico, both on the staff of Marine Corps Schools and with the 1st Marine Brigade, Gen Fay was a Marine Corps Reserve recruiting officer and a member of a HQMC reserve policy board. He also served with a Provisional Infantry Reserve Battalion at the old rifle range at Wakefield, Massachusetts; at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York; with the 24th Reserve Marines; and was a Marine Corps observer at the 1940 First Army maneuvers in the northern New York area.

In March 1941, as a major, he was ordered to extended active duty and reported to Quantico. After first serving as an instructor in the Correspondence School, he was, in April 1942, named director. Other Quantico duty included detail as an observer at the 1941 maneuvers of the Amphibious Corps, Atlantic Fleet; assignment as schools operations officer; assignment as XO of the reserve officers' class; and command of the candidates class. In November 1944 he joined the 4th Marine Division and subsequently served as the Division Provost Marshal and Headquarters Commandant during the Iwo Jima campaign. He returned to the United States in May 1945 and was released from active duty the following September.

Following the war Gen Fay served frequent tours of active duty and was a participant in many reserve functions. He was elected president of the 4th Marine Division Association during its 1954 convention. Promoted to brigadier general on 1 July 1953 and to major general 2 years later, he was eligible for advancement to lieutenant general upon retirement on 1 October 1958. He was, in all probability, the last Marine Reserve lieutenant general. The law authorizing such advancement in rank upon retirement has been revoked and the Marine Corps Reserve currently is not authorized a lieutenant general.

Gen Fay's decorations included the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for service on Iwo Jima and the Commander in the Order of Orange Nassau for helping train a contingent of Netherland Marines during WW II.



BGen John R. Moe, USMCR (Ret), died 30 January 1978 in Fresno, California. He enlisted in the Marine Corps on 21 June 1917 and joined the 47th Company, 3d Battalion, 5th Regiment at Boureches, France on 10 June 1918 and took part in the capture of Belleau Wood. As a member of the 4th Marine Brigade, he participated in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Aisne-Marne, the Marbache Sector, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne, and in the Champagne offensive. He was cited in orders for gallantry in action at Vierzy and was awarded the Silver Star Medal. He was also awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received at Blanc Mont. At the conclusion of hostilities he served as a member of the Rhine River Patrol and was the NCOIC of the detachment at Bendorf. He was discharged a gunnery sergeant on 13 August 1919.

After three attempts to secure a commission in the Marine Corps Reserve, all of which were turned down for reasons of age, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve in 1924. He retained his Army commission until 1938, rising to the rank of captain. From December 1934 to February 1936 he served on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. In 1938 he resigned his Army commission and, on 7 June, accepted appointment as a captain in the Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

Prewar Marine Corps Reserve service included periods of active duty with Company H, 2d Battalion, 6th Marines at San Diego; with the 3d Battalion, 5th Marines at Quantico; with the Special Service Unit, 9th Reserve District; and as an Emergency Recruiting Officer.

Ordered to active duty on 30 June 1940, he served as Post Exchange and Recreation Officer at the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard before reporting to HQMC as assistant to the Director of Reserves in July 1941. In August 1943 he was detached to Camp Lejeune for duty under instruction at the camp pay office. Joining the 5th MarDiv in January 1944, he was the Regimental Paymaster of the 26th Marines before his transfer to FMFPac as Island Paymaster, Tinian. On 1 December 1944 he joined Corps Artillery, III Amphibious Corps at Guadalcanal as Paymaster. Transferred to the 1st MarDiv in August 1945, Gen Moe served as Division Paymaster on Okinawa and, at war's end when the division displaced to China, at Tientsin. He later filled the same billet with the 2d MarDiv on occupation duty in Sasebo, Japan. Returning to the United States in August 1946, he was ordered to the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia as Disbursing Officer, an assignment he held until his release from active duty on 23 January 1948. Gen Moe retired on 1 April 1954.

In addition to the Silver Star Medal and Purple Heart Medal, his decorations included the French Croix de Guerre and the French Fourragere.



BGen Hayne D. Boyden, USMC (Ret), died 23 August 1978 in Asheville, North Carolina. Known throughout his career as "Cuckoo" Boyden, he enlisted in the Marine Corps in August 1918 and was ordered to the Ground School, U.S. Naval Aviation Detachment at M.I.T. Following a 3-month course, he entered the Marine Flying

School at Miami, Florida as a gunnery sergeant. After completion of this course he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve on 4 June 1919 and detailed a naval aviator the next day. He then attended the Marine Officers' Training School at Quantico but, as the result of postwar demobilization, was released from active duty in August 1919. Two weeks later, however, he was reappointed a second lieutenant in the regular Marine Corps and resumed his studies, graduating in December.

The next month he joined Squadron "D," Marine Aviation Force, 2d Provisional Brigade in Santo Domingo for the first of seven West Indies/Central American tours. In July 1921, while on a flight from Santiago to Santo Domingo City, his aircraft crashed due to mechanical failure. He and his passenger survived but a fractured skull resulted in the permanent loss of hearing in Boyden's left ear.

A year's tour at the Marine Flying Field, Quantico, was followed, in March 1923, by a course in aerial photography at Chanute Field, Illinois. Gen Boyden was destined to become one of the premier aerial photographers of early Marine aviation. During the next several years he photographed the Artibonite River valley in Haiti, the entire northern and southern coasts of Cuba, the Gulf of Panama, Parris Island, and Nicaragua. It was in that latter country that, in July 1927, he the Distinguished Flying Cross for his actions during the battle of Ocotol. Other post-war service included three tours at Quantico, construction of an airfield on Culebra, service at Bourne Field, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands and command of Marine Bombing Squadron Two at San Diego.

In 1939, Gen Boyden began a 4-year tour as Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air at the American Embassy in Havana. In late 1943, he became Assistant Wing Commander, 3d MAW at Cherry Point, and, after a series of high level staff schools, left for the Pacific in July 1944. While overseas, he served as Chief of Staff, 2d MAW and participated in the Okinawa campaign. Returning to the United States, Gen Boyden served briefly at HQMC before assuming command of the Marine Corps Air Station, Santa Barbara, California. In late 1946, he was transferred to Cherry Point, first as Facilities Officer and later as Assistant Wing Commander, 2d MAW. He retired 30 June 1949.

Gen Boyden's decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Legion of Merit Medal, and numerous service and campaign medals and foreign decorations.



People and Places

The Executive Officer of the Division and Head of the Support Branch, LtCol Russell B. Tiffany, reported to the 3d Marine Division in August. LtCol Tiffany, who planned and managed the Division's move to the Historical Center, and who served ably in many capacities during his 3 1/2-year tour, will be missed. His replacement is LtCol Wayne V. Bjork, a supply officer, who has been the Inspector-Instructor of the Marine Corps Reserve Unit headquartered in the Navy Yard. He is a graduate of San Diego State with a degree in business administration and has a master's degree in business management from Chapman College in Orange, California.



LtCol Bjork



A new exhibit titled "First to Fight" was opened in the Secretary of the Navy's executive corridor by Deputy Under Secretary of the Navy Mitzi M. Wortheim on 31 May. The exhibit highlights Marine Corps history from the Spanish-American War through World War II, and includes displays of uniforms, equipment, weapons, art, and photographs.

The Spanish-American War was chosen to initiate the exhibit because the landing of a battalion of Marines at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898 marked the beginning of the modern Marine Corps which has since had as its primary mission the conduct of amphibious warfare.

The exhibit begins with a panel of photographs showing Marines on expeditionary service during the years 1898 through 1918. This panel is followed by two cases containing uniformed manikins representing the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. On the opposite wall is a panel of photographs devoted to World War II as well as a number of works from the Marine Corps Art Collection from the same period.

Secretary Wortheim was generous in her praise of the new exhibit and congratulated BGen Simmons on its attractiveness and high quality.

The new exhibit is currently included on the Pentagon Tour, a service to the public which provides escorted and interpreted tours of the headquarters of the Nation's military.

This spring and summer have seen several changes in the staff of the Center. Joining as secretary to the Deputy Directors and Chief Historian was Mrs. Rita R. Skrowbialsowski, who transferred from the Installations and Logistics Department at HQMC. Miss Shiela Ashton transferred from the Manpower Department to serve as a clerk-typist in the Reference Section.

The new Administrative Chief is Sgt Marilia R. Guillen. She came from the Support Battalion at Quantico to replace GySgt Boyd D. Raybourn, who reported to Officer Candidates School. MSgt Roy V. Ashley, Photo Archives Chief, who reported to the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa was replaced by GySgt William K. Judge, who reported in from Cherry Point. Joining the Security Section to assist GySgt Butler was Sgt Dennis J. DeNoi from the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton. Transferred from the Training Aids Section at HQMC to be the illustrator in the Exhibits Section at the Center was SSgt Garland L. Hamilton.



Ms. Laurie Mansell, a graduating senior at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia, is currently serving her second semester of history internship at the Center. Ms. Mansell, a history major who served her first internship working in the Reference Section and with LtCol Lane Rogers, will devote this tour to the arrangement and description of the papers of LtGen Louis E. Woods, USMC (deceased). Gen Woods, a prominent Marine aviator who served from 1917 to 1951, left the Center a voluminous collection of personal papers covering every aspect of Marine aviation during the years encompassing his career.



Division Historical Writer, LtCol Gary W. Parker, was promoted to his present rank by Col Nihart on 14 July 1978. LtCol Parker's wife, Marian, assisted the Acting Director in pinning on the new silver leaves. The ceremony was attended by virtually the entire Division as well as by LtCol Parker's daughters, Wendy and Holly, and his wife's mother, Mrs. Frieda Edwards of Baltimore.

The Navy Chaplain's Corps will have its own volume in the Marine Corps' series of histories on Vietnam. The Chief of Chaplains, at the request of the Commandant, has assigned Cdr Herbert L. Bergsma, CHC, USN, to the History and Museums Division to write the story of Marines and chaplains in Vietnam. Chaplain Bergsma, who is a minister of the Christian Reformed Church, came to the Division from duties as Chaplain of the Education Center at Quantico. He served two tours in Vietnam with the Seabees in I Corps attached to III MAF between 1967-1969. Chaplain Bergsma holds his undergraduate degree from Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has degrees of Bachelor of Divinity from Calvin Seminary and Master of Theology from Princeton Seminary.



Cdr Bergsma

Col Joseph B. Ruth, Jr., commanding officer of Volunteer Training Unit 1-8 later redesignated as Mobilization Training Unit (Historical) MA-6, relinquished his position and transferred to the Standby Reserve effective 30 June 1978. His relief is Col Norman S. Ashworth from Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

Col Ashworth was commissioned in 1952 and served as a ground control approach officer at Cherry Point and Edenton and in Korea and Japan prior to his release from active duty. A graduate of Hobart College with a degree in history, Col Ashworth has been active in the Reserve for more than 30 years.

Limitations on the active duty authorized for MTU members kept the unit from having a single active duty period for all hands as was done last year. So far this summer, however, 11 members have had brief periods of active duty working on the following projects:

- LtCol David A. Ballantyne - Gen Keith B. McCutcheon papers.
- Col Sandra L. Detwiler - BGen Russell Lloyd papers.
- Capt Ronald J. Brown - History of the 14th Marines.
- LtCol Charles E. Marean - LtCol Harold H. Utley papers.
- Col Norman S. Ashworth - Research on Nicholas and allied families in Philadelphia.
- Maj David H. White - Marines in China during World War II.
- Capt Stephen M. Fuller - Marines in Nicaragua.

- Capt Douglas J. Kulig - Research on boats used in Penobscot Expedition, 1779; and related items in Boston area.
- Capt Jeremiah J. Ashcroft - History of 14th Marines.
- Maj Richard G. Nuss - Gen Keith B. McCutcheon papers.
- CWO-4 William B. Spilman - Photographic research.

MTU members work at home throughout the year and are expected to devote the equivalent of 36 to 44 four-hour drill periods, i.e., 144-180 hours, on their projects. For most members, active duty, therefore, means a rush to collect enough data to support their work the remainder of the year.



From 7-11 June the Division's balloonist-in residence and sometimes historian, Dr. Russell J. Parkinson, attended the 2d National Convention of the Balloon Federation of America in Knoxville, Tennessee. The convention included 3 days of technical papers, enjoyable accounts by the men who recently ballooned over the Andes and challenged the Atlantic, and a massed takeoff of balloons. On the weekend of 14-16 July he attended the Great Wellsville Air Show and Balloon Rally, in Wellsville, N.Y., as the representative of the Chesapeake Balloon Association designated to conduct the pilots' safety seminar. With a Marine Corps bumper sticker displayed prominently on the bottom of the balloon basket and the back of the trailer, it was only a matter of time on the first morning before a former Marine offered to help. World War II-era Marine Nathan H. Black of Wellsville, a member of the 1st Marine Division Association, chased the balloon on all three flights and, on two occasions, reached the balloon on the ground before the regular chase crew could get in with the trailer. At the awards brunch on Sunday, Dr. Parkinson was presented with the Richard Embser Memorial Sportsman Award as the balloonist who had made an outstanding or unique contribution to the sport of ballooning at the rally.



Dr. Parkinson and his hot-air balloon, Marine sticker prominently displayed.

Cpl Donald E. Taylor of the Administrative Section and LCpl Paul W. Gibson of the Publications Production Section both put on new stripes recently, Taylor's meritoriously. On the civilian side of the house, Mr. Charles R. Smith of the Histories Section, Mr. Danny J. Crawford of the Reference Section, Mr. Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, the Museums Branch's Registrar, and Miss Catherine A. Stoll of the Publications Production Section were all advanced in Civil Service grade.



The Center was fortunate in having the services of two college interns this summer, Miss Valerie D. Dykstra from Dordt College in Iowa, a history major, and Miss Cheryl A. Stewart from Carlow College in Pittsburgh, an art major.

Miss Dykstra, while working in the Personal Papers collection, completed a preliminary inventory of Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr.'s personal papers donation, and compiled a subject file on the contents of 20 personal papers collections that spanned the years 1898-1902 with emphasis on Marine participation in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and Samar campaign, and the Boxer Rebellion and relief of Peking. She also conducted research at the National Archives and Library of Congress.

Miss Stewart compiled extensive documentation of the Marine Corps art program and, working with the Publications Production Section, produced captions, signs, maps, and illustrations for use in various Division publications as well as designing the official poster for the Center's current special exhibit "Recruiting Since 1775 . . . The Marines." She also designed a cover for *Fortitudine* which will be featured on a later issue.



Miss Stewart (left) and Miss Dykstra assist in striking the David Douglas Duncan exhibit prior to hanging "Recruiting Since 1775 . . . The Marines."

Allan R. Millett, Professor of History at Ohio State University, conducted research on his forthcoming history of the Marine Corps at the Center during July. Part of the "Wars of the United States" series begun by Macmillan and now sponsored by The Free Press, his book will be a major institutional history of the Corps that emphasizes the changing roles and missions of Marines and the Corps' social and political development. The book, entitled "Semper Fidelis," will represent 7 years research and is based on Marine Corps personal papers and reports held at the Center as well as at the National Archives and other repositories.

A lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserve, he is the CO of MTU OHIO-4 and a former member (1973-78) of the adjunct faculty of the Command and Staff College at Quantico. While at the Center he faithfully followed a program of physical exercise and jogging. As the District was experiencing a period of high temperature and humidity with a correspondingly low air quality index, he quickly learned to thoroughly chew the air before swallowing; a technique every local jogger follows instinctively.



Miss Marguerite Kukoy of the Oral History Section received the second place ribbon for females age 40-49 in the Seventh Annual Naval Nautical Mile Run held on 3 June in Bethesda, Maryland. The awards were presented by RAdm Stephen T. Quigley, USN, Commander, Naval Reserve Readiness Command, Region Six.



The Military Music Collection supported research by a number of people with diverse interests during the last quarter. Mr. William Pruyn, music coordinator for Ringling Brothers Circus, conducted research in the John Philip Sousa collection as did Mr. James Smart, a scholar from the Music Division, Library of Congress while preparing for Sousa's Marine Band Centennial in 1980. A grandson of one of Sousa's Marine Band members, Mr. Julius Gebicke of Cocoa, Florida, also visited the Center to conduct research and to make a donation. Ms. Gretchen Schneider, Department of Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, researched the early-nineteenth century music played by the Marine Band at official White House functions.



From 14 to 16 July, Dr. Cosmas attended Origins 78, a national wargaming hobby convention held at the University of Michigan's Ann Arbor campus. Dr. Cosmas participated in game tournaments (with modest success), attended seminars on game design, and examined new game products.



Five new lieutenants fresh out of The Basic School and awaiting assignment to flight school at Pensacola joined the division recently. They are 2dLts Deane Kolberg, Timothy W. Edwards, Steven M. Henry, Fred M. Smithberg, and David T. Rust. Like their predecessors, these officers will spend from 2 to 4 months at the Center serving as research and reference historians and curatorial assistants.

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People and Places (Cont'd)

The Personal Papers Collection supported considerable outside research during the last quarter. LtCol John Marshall Gamble, and Marines in the 2d Seminole War, the 1968 Tet offensive, and North China 1945-1948 were all research subjects.

The collection received a substantial collection of personal papers from former Commandants Wallace M. Greene Jr., and Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. and from former Division Director BGen Edwin H. Simmons. Additionally, Mrs. Naoma Upham Price, daughter of Medal of Honor recipient Pvt Oscar J. Upham, donated a small collection of her father's letters written during the Spanish-American War while he was a member of Huntington's Battalion. In the letters he described the capture of Guantanamo Bay. Mrs. Price earlier had donated a diary kept by her father when he served with Capt John Twiggs Meyers at the defense of the American Legation in Peking, during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. It was during the 55-day siege that Upham won the Medal of Honor.



On 8 June 1978, Commandant General J.C.C. Richards of the British Royal Marines toured the Marine Corps Museum and the Historical Center. He was hosted by the Director of the History and Museums Division, BGen Simmons. Accompanying LtGen Richards were his wife, aide, Col and Mrs.

Brewster of the Royal Marines stationed in Washington, and LtCol Richard H. Esau, Jr., USMC, who is the Assistant Naval Attache in London.



Mr. Charles A. Wood, Head of the Collections Section, represented the Division at the 73d annual convention of the American Association of Museums held in Kansas City, Missouri, 27-31 May. Attendees discussed means by which museums can provide growth experiences for adults of all ages, the energy problems of museums, and the future objectives of the association. Members also visited several museums in and near Kansas City. Mr. Wood serves as a member of the AAM's Security Committee and Curators Committee and attended sessions of both.



In a joint awards ceremony in June, Col Nihart presented Mr. Shaw, Chief Historian, with a certificate and lapel pin recognizing the completion of 30 years Federal service; 26 1/2 years of that service were with the Historical Branch, the other 3 1/2 years were spent on active duty as a Marine in WW II and the Korean War. GySgt Judge, the new Still Photo Archives Chief, received a letter of commendation from the Commanding General, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, for his outstandingly effective service as NCOIC of the base photo laboratory.