



FORTITUDINE

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MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

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Cover art: "Sergeant Brune" by Colonel John W. Thomason, USMC.

The late Colonel John W. Thomason was one of the most prolific artists ever to serve in the Corps and his sketches are well known to several generations of Marines. In addition to his artwork, Colonel Thomason was a gifted writer who among his many publications included: Fix Bayonets; And A Few Marines; and an excellent biography of J.E.B. Stuart.

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DIRECTOR OF MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND MUSEUMS RETIRES



Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, USMC, Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, retired from the Marine Corps on 1 July 1972. The Secretary of the Navy approved his retention on active duty to continue his work as Director of the newly organized and expanded Marine Corps Historical Program. His directorate includes the Historical Branch at Headquarters Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Museums Branch at Quantico, as well as the Marine Corps Art Section, formerly Combat Art Branch of the Division of Information.

General Simmons, whose most recent field assignments were as Assistant Division Commander, 1st Marine Division and

Assistant Brigade Commander, 3d Marine Amphibious Brigade in Vietnam (1970-71), has been serving as Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff for Strategic Studies at HQMC. Long interested in history and writing, the general served as Managing Editor of the Marine Corps Gazette and as Senior Editor, Publications Group, MCS, Quantico. He has extensive combat command and staff experience from World War II, Korea and Vietnam. After graduation from the National War College in 1967, he became Deputy Fiscal Director of the Marine Corps. A graduate of Lehigh University with a BA in Journalism, General Simmons also holds an MA in Journalism from Ohio State University.

General Simmons' personal decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Combat V and Gold Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, Purple Heart, National Order of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with two Palms and Silver Star.

PROPOSED FUTURE SITE OF MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL CENTER

New quarters for the Marine Corps Historical Center, including the Historical Division at HQMC and the Museum at Quantico, are the subject of much study and anticipation. Building #58, Washington Navy Yard, which now houses the Marine Corps Honor Guard, is scheduled to become the site of this Center when the Guard is moved to the newly constructed barracks at 8th and I Streets, S.E. The present target date for this relocation is 1975.

Building #58 has enough space to permit the consolidation of all the Historical Division activities and will bring the Museums Branch to Washington where it will be more readily accessible to the general public. Co-location of the Marine Corps Historical Program's present scattered elements would offer greater efficiency and effectiveness in the discharge of its mission responsibility to the Commandant and Headquarters Marine Corps, to the Marine Corps as a whole and to the public. In addition, the proximity of the Marine Corps Historical Division to the Division of Naval History and the Navy Memorial Museum would facilitate and enhance a closer working relationship amongst the Navy Department's historical agencies.

The use of Building #58 as a Historical Center would be in consonance with the Master Plan for Navy and Marine Corps facilities in the National Capital Region which envisages the preservation of that portion of the Washington Navy Yard as a Historic District. The building itself is historic, possibly dating back to 1858, although not occupied as a Marine Barracks until 1941.

REOPENING OF MARINE CORPS MUSEUM

The Marine Corps Museum at Quantico was closed to the visiting public during April, May, and June to accomplish major renovation. New fireproof ceilings and a safer lighting system were installed. A "face-lifting" of all the displays was also undertaken and a Vietnam exhibit was added. The Museum reopened on 28 June 1972 with a ribbon cutting ceremony by Lieutenant General John R. Chaisson, Chief of Staff, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps.

The Vietnam exhibit is located in the West Wing of the second deck of the Museum. It features weapons, uniforms, maps, models and combat art from the Southeast Asia campaign.

The Museum is open to the public from 1000 to 1700 Monday through Saturday and 1200 to 1700 on Sundays and legal holidays. Admission is free.

CMC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

The Commandant's Advisory Committee on Marine Corps History held its annual meeting on 24, 25 and 26 July. This year's meeting reflected several changes approved by the Secretary of the Navy including the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums serving as ex officio member in lieu of Director, Marine Corps Education Center and the senior reserve or retired officer (excluding the Director) serving as Chairman.

Members of this year's Committee were: Major General Donald M. Weller, USMC (Ret); Brigadier General Frederick P. Henderson, USMC (Ret); Colonel Frederick S. Aldridge, USMC (Ret); Dr. Robert Seager, II, University of Baltimore; Dr. Philip K. Lundberg, Smithsonian Institution; and Dr. Gordon A. Craig, Stanford University. General Weller and Dr. Craig replaced Colonel Roger Willock, USMCR (Ret) and Dr. Philip A. Crowl whose three-year terms ended in June.

The Committee met at the Historical Branch on Monday and was given an overview of the Marine Corps Historical program by Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), Director of Marine Corps History and Museums. Following this members of the Historical Branch staff presented briefings on their activities. In the evening General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps hosted a reception at Center House in honor of the Committee.

On Tuesday the Committee met at Headquarters Marine Corps to hear a briefing and to visit Buildings 58 and 198, Washington Navy Yard. The afternoon was spent at the Marine Corps Museum in Quantico for talks by the Museum staff, Colonel Richard S. Barry, Chief of the Historical Branch, MCDEC, and a tour of the Museum's Aviation Section.

On Wednesday the Committee assembled at Headquarters Marine Corps for consideration and discussion of the agenda items.

RENOVATION OF THE COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

If any structure can symbolize the traditions and spirit of the Marine Corps it is the Commandant's House at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

For 166 years it has been "Home" to all who have headed the Corps. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Franklin Wharton, the third Commandant, was the first occupant.

Because of its historical significance the house is listed as a "Landmark of the Nation's Capital" by the National Capital Planning Commission. And, because the Marine Corps desires to share with the public the historical wealth and tradition associated with the quarters, the Department of the Navy has recommended to the Department of the Interior that the Commandant's House be declared a National Historical Site.

Having responsibility for the historical landmark, the Commandant of the Marine Corps is charged with initiating measures and procedures for maintenance, preservation, rehabilitation or restoration of the House. Brigadier General Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret) is Advisor to the Commandant on this project and documentation was prepared by Mr. Richard A. Long, of the Museum staff.

Over the years the interior of the house has generally been furnished according to the personal tastes of the occupant and prevailing styles of that era. Most Commandants have used a combination of typical government-provided furniture and their own personal effects. The house does contain five or six pieces of furniture donated by former Commandants that are most appropriate. The house is now being furnished for the present Commandant with period furniture that will be more in line with the historical nature of the house. Purchase is being made of some moderately-priced but good quality reproductions to augment government furniture and historic pieces already in the House. Then, as a long range objective, the plan calls for the acquisition of additional period pieces and art objects, by purchase or donation, reflecting the life and times of past Commandants. To further this project the Secretary of the Navy has granted the Marine Corps authority to solicit and accept gifts of a historical nature and contributions from interested citizens.

Some structural restoration, interior painting, covering of walls and floors, and hanging of draperies are now being accomplished.

Q. When was the present Marine Corps emblem first used?

A. The Eagle, Globe, and Anchor device was first adopted by the Marine Corps on 30 November 1868 but did not become the sole emblem until the Uniform Regulations of 1 July 1876 became effective.

HISTORICAL DIVISION SEMINARS

The Historical Division Seminars have been expanded to include a group of eminently qualified persons in the historical and publications fields who are external to the Historical Division. These will be held biweekly for members of the Historical Division and interested Headquarters staff personnel. The first of these seminars was held on Friday 28 July 1972 conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Russell J. Hendrickson of the National Park Service. His topic was "Park Service Museums." The next meeting will be on 11 August with Dr. Dean C. Allard of the Naval Historical Division speaking on "Naval Archives Resources." Other leaders scheduled for future meetings include: Dr. Rudolph A. Winnacker, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Dr. Thomas G. Beldon, USAF Historical Division; Dr. Maurice Matloff, Office of the Chief of Military History; Mr. Ernest H. Giusti, JCS Historical Division; Dr. William J. Morgan, Naval Historical Division; Colonel John H. Magruder, III, Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Frank Uhlig, Naval Institute; and Dr. Wilcomb E. Washburn, Smithsonian Institution.

ACCESSIONS

MANUSCRIPTS

The Marine Corps Museum Manuscripts Section has acquired a collection of negatives and blueprints concerning the development and testing of the amphibious tractors "Alligator" and "Crocodile." These were donated by Mrs. Donald Roebling, widow of the inventor of the amphibious tractor.

ORAL HISTORY

In order to provide some colorful insights into the history of Negroes in the Marine Corps, a series of interviews is being conducted with men who have had a prominent part in that history. Included among these, and slated for the Distinguished Marine Oral History Collection, are interviews with Sergeant Major Edgar R. Huff, currently the senior of his rank on the lineal list, who completes 30 years of active duty on 26 September 1972, and retired Sergeant Major Gilbert H. "Hashmarks" Johnson, who served in the Army and Navy before he entered the Marine Corps in 1942. He was for a long time the sergeant major of Montford Point Camp, the home base from 1942-49 of all Negroes in the Marine Corps. A most interesting interview now underway is with Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) James E. Johnson, a retired CWO-2 from the regular Marine Corps, who began his Marine Corps career in 1944 as a private enlisted for stewards duty only.

PEREGRINATIONS

One of the authors of the on-going history of Continental Marines in the Revolution, Mr. Charles L. Updegraph, spent several weeks in late spring in New England, principally in Maine, digging into the background of the Penobscot Expedition of 1779.

HELP WANTED

HISTORY OF VOUCHT AIRCRAFT

The Historical Division was visited by Mr. G. P. Moran, Market Representative for the Vought Aeronautics Company, who is undertaking a history of Vought aircraft. Since the history of Vought aircraft is interrelated in many ways with that of Marine aviation, the Historical Division is pleased to cooperate with Mr. Moran in his project. Readers who may be able to contribute to his project, particularly in the areas of personal reminiscences, are encouraged to contact Mr. Moran at the Vought Aeronautics Company, P.O. Box 5907, Dallas, Texas 75222.

VIETNAM UNIFORMS

The construction of a Vietnam War exhibit at the Museum brought out a need for Marine Corps combat gear from Southeast Asia. Particularly needed are camouflage utilities and flak jackets which were used by Marine ground forces, as well as helmet covers, and the various other items which were worn in combat. Readers who may desire to donate material of this nature to the Museum please contact the Deputy Director for Marine Corps Museums, Marine Corps Museum, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22134.

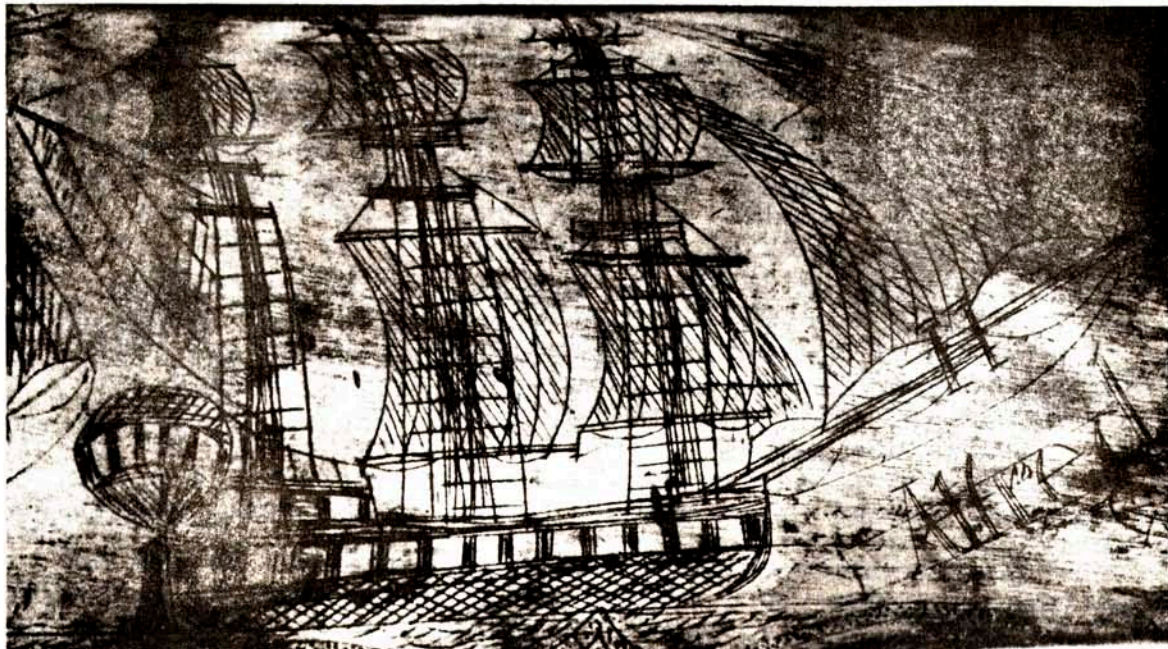
PENDING PUBLICATIONS

REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORY

In order to ensure that the history of American Marines in the Revolution, which has been in the preliminary research phase for the past two years, will be prepared and published prior to the Bicentennial, an expanded writing and research team has been appointed by General Simmons. Heading the group is Mr. Charles L. Updegraph, Jr., who joined the Historical Division in 1971 from the Office of Air Force History. Serving as his co-author on the history will be Mr. Charles R. Smith, who also joined the Historical Division last year after service as an Army historian in Vietnam. Miss Carolyn Tyson will provide a history of Marine uniforms in the Revolution as an appendix to the book, and will, in addition, concentrate on research on bibliography as well as uniforms, weapons and equipment of Marines. Mr. John Dyer of the Marine Corps Art Section will assist the team in development of illustrations for the book and Mr. Richard A. Long, Curator for Special Projects at the Museum, will develop biographical material on Continental Marine officers, which will also constitute an appendix to the volume.

While researching the raids staged on New Providence (1776 and 1778) and Penobscot (1779), a particularly valuable collection of material on the Penobscot action was borrowed from Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Griffis, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. He is a scuba diver and

has done research and diving in the ships involved in the Penobscot raid. It is expected and hoped that other private collections on Marines in the Revolution will come to light as the research progresses.



*The Alfred, on which Revolutionary War Marines served.
From an engraving on a powder horn.*

Marine Corps Special Units in World War II by Mr. Charles L. Updegraph, Jr.

A brief history of such special units as the gliders, para-Marines and raiders during World War II. Mr. Updegraph holds degrees from Hobart College and George Washington University. He heads the General Histories Unit and is currently team leader and co-author of the projected "Marines in the Revolution."

A Brief History of the 12th Marines by Mr. Charles R. Smith.

An account of the 12th Marines highlighting that organization's World War II and Korean actions. Mr. Smith, MA San Diego State University, is an Historian, General Histories Unit and is also co-author of "Marines in the Revolution."

An Annotated Bibliography of Marines in the American Revolution, compiled by Carolyn A. Tyson and Rowland P. Gill, both of whom have done graduate work at The George Washington University. It includes several histories as well as those works which deal with U.S. Marines during the Revolutionary War, and will include a special section on Marine uniforms of the period.

U.S. Marine Operations in Korea, Volume V by Lieutenant Colonel Pat Meid and Major James M. Yingling.

Final volume of Marine operations in Korea ending with the truce at Panmunjon. Lieutenant Colonel Meid and Major Yingling were formerly on the staff of the Histories Section.

Louis McCarty Little by Martin K. Gordon.

Number seven in the Manuscript Register Series describes the personal papers collection of a Marine officer who served in the Caribbean between the two World Wars. Mr. Gordon is a doctoral candidate at The George Washington University.

MARINE CORPS ART

DAVID DOUGLAS DUNCAN PHOTOS

Former Marine Corps Combat Photographer David Douglas Duncan has presented the Marine Corps a collection of his Korean War and Vietnam War photographs. The collection which consists of 101 large prints was on exhibit at the French Photo Salon in Paris. The photos are presently in the care of the Marine Corps Art Section and are being exhibited at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York as part of that institution's first photographic exhibition. They will be returned soon after 4 September 1972.

RECENT DERMOTT PAINTINGS

Marine Artist Captain Leonard H. Dermott, USMCR completed two widely different assignments for Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic during the first Quarter of 1972.

The first took him to Reid State Park near Brunswick, Maine where he gathered materials for several paintings during Operation SNOWY BEACH, a cold weather amphibious training exercise. The rugged Maine coast and forests combined to provide a perfect setting for the artist's talents as he sketched the Marines in their snowshoes and parkas.

Dermott's second assignment was in Norfolk, Virginia, headquarters of Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, where he completed preliminary sketches of Michigan House, traditional quarters for the Commanding General, FMFLant.



Michigan House



Snowy Beach

ART EXHIBIT TO THE BAHAMAS

The Marine Corps Art Section recently shipped an exhibit of 10 works of art to be used at the Montford Point Marine Association's 8th Annual Convention and the 30th Anniversary celebration of the Black Marine. The convention is being held from 13-17 August at the King's Inn and Golf Club, Freeport, Grand Bahamas. This marks the first time a Marine Corps Art exhibit has been provided to a non-military organization outside the continental United States.

PRINTS FROM THE MARINE CORPS ART COLLECTION

Three sets of color prints, samplings of the Marine Corps Art Program's paintings, are available from the Government Printing Office. These paintings were produced by the professionally trained regular, reserve, and retired Marines, and volunteer civilians who contributed their on-the-spot impression of Marines during the Vietnam War.

Sets are priced at \$2.25 and \$2.75. Requests should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PERSONAL NOTES

Two reserve officers are on a summer tour of active duty with the Historical Division. Captain Stephen M. Silver, USMCR, is writing a brief history of Marine Aviation 1912-1940. Captain Silver holds a BS and MA in history from Miami University of Ohio and is currently a graduate student there.

First Lieutenant Stephen M. Fuller, USMCR, is preparing a historical reference pamphlet entitled U. S. Marines in the Dominican Republic 1916-1924. He is an Assistant Professor of History at Northeast State University, Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Lieutenant Fuller has a BA and MA in history from Arizona State University and is a PhD candidate at the University of New Mexico.

NEW TITLES IN PRINT

WORLD WAR II HISTORY SERIES COMPLETED

Western Pacific Operations, Volume IV of the series History of U. S. Marine Corps Operations in World War II, and the last of the five volumes to be printed, was presented to the Assistant Commandant, General Earl E. Anderson, USMC, in a ceremony in his office on 30 May 1972. Marking the end of 25 years of research and writing effort, which included 15 campaign monographs as well as the case-bound series volumes, the ceremony was the occasion for bringing together most of the authors of the final official history. With the exception of Colonel Douglas T. Kane (Volume II), now chief of staff of Camp Lejeune,

and Lieutenant Colonel Frank O. Hough (Volume I), deceased the authors were all present to mark the end of what has been a lengthy but rewarding effort.

The co-authors of Volume IV, Mr. George W. Garand, now a historian with the Army Medical Department, and Mr. Truman R. Strobbridge, now Historian of the U. S. Coast Guard, made the actual presentation to General Anderson, standing in for the Commandant who was unable to be present. General Simmons briefly reviewed the history of the series and with General Anderson thanked those present for a job well done. The World War II series will be the model in appearance and format for the comparable volumes on Marine Corps operations in Vietnam which are projected for publication during the next decade.

"THE VILLAGE"

An excellent account of the combined action program in Vietnam has been published by an Historical Division alumnus, Mr. Francis J. West, Jr. The book, titled The Village (Harper and Row: \$7.95), is the story of a combined Marine and Popular Forces platoon in its defense of a village southwest of Chu Lai in 1966-67 and what happened in the years thereafter. Vividly written, the narrative is based on the author's experience in visiting the village repeatedly from his initial contact in 1966. Then a reserve captain, Mr. West was sent to Vietnam by the Historical Division to do a series of small unit action stories based on personal interviews. He added the experience of his own participation in most of the incidents described. The result was Small Unit Action in Vietnam, Summer 1966, which was published by the Marine Corps in 1967 and subsequently republished as a pocketbook by a commercial publisher. Mr. West, who made many of his trips to Vietnam as a civic action analyst for the Rand Corporation, is now Special Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis).

EXHIBITS

A display honoring Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune recently opened at the U. S. Naval Academy Museum. General Lejeune, one of the most distinguished Marine graduates of the Academy, was Thirteenth Commandant of the Marine Corps.

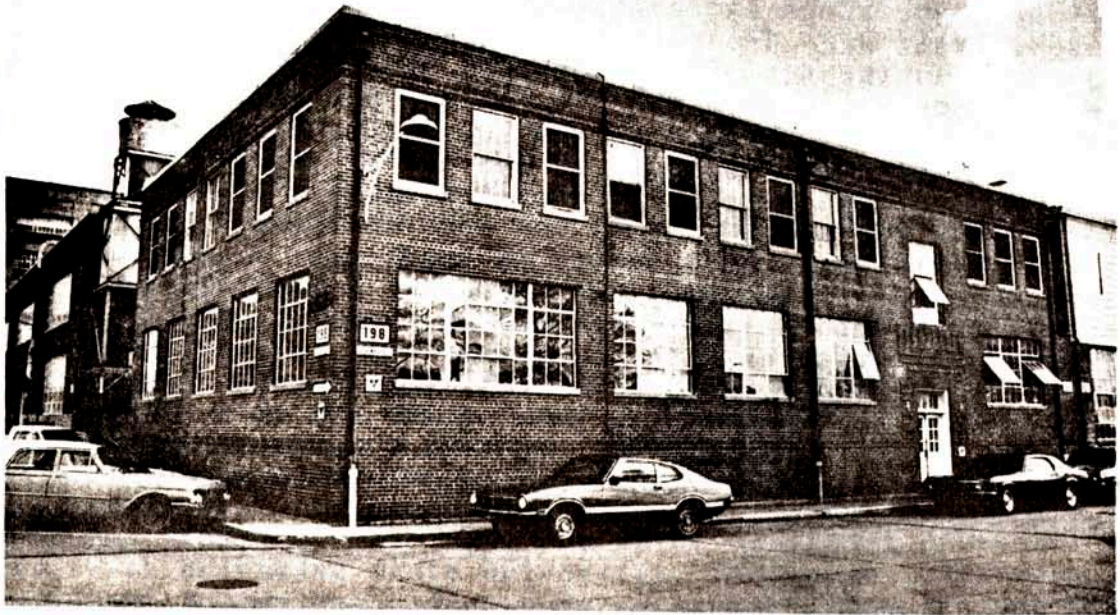
Q. What was the pay of a Private in 1910?

A. The pay of a Private in 1910 was \$166.00 per year. This amount was the same as that paid to those of equal rank who held positions as field musicians, drummers, fifers, and trumpeters.

ADDITIONAL STREAMERS APPROVED

The Secretary of the Navy has approved four battle streamers to be added to the Battle Standard of the United States Marine Corps. This increases the number of authorized streamers to 46. The additions are: Quasi-War with France 1798-1801; Barbary Wars 1801-1815; African Slave Trade Patrol 1820-1861; and Operations Against West Indian Pirates 1822-1830. Marine Corps units and ship detachments participated actively and extensively in all of these naval operations.

NEW FACILITIES AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD



Building 198 at the Washington Navy Yard close to the Naval Historical Display Center has been acquired for the Museum to house the band collections, provide a manuscripts storage and research area in the Washington area, a home for the Marine Corps Art Collection, and an exhibit area more accessible to the general public than the present Quantico location. Although it is too early to forecast a firm date for the opening of the new installation, it is hoped that all facilities will be moved in and in full operation by early 1973.

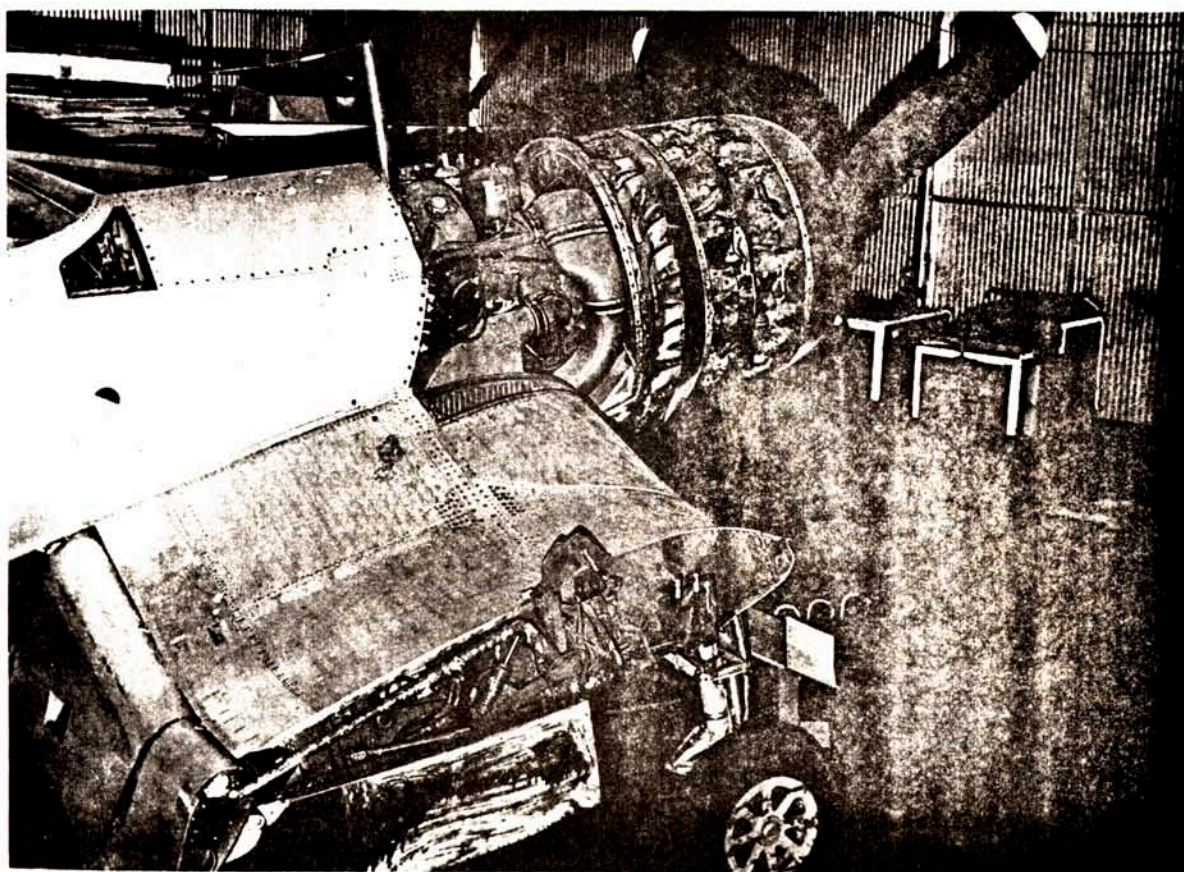
INVENTORY OF BAND AMERICANA COLLECTION

Master Gunnery Sergeant William Lubis and Gunnery Sergeant Walter Dannell, U.S. Marine Band librarians, have been temporarily assigned to accomplish the inventory of the Band Americana collection located in Building 198, Washington Navy Yard.

THE CORSAIR IN THE MARINE CORPS

The Museum's FG-1D was accepted by the Marine Corps on 5 May 1945 and assigned Bureau of Aeronautics Number 92013. It never reached combat, and instead served as a pool aircraft in Air, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic and was used by a number of squadrons. At the ripe old age, for a fighter plane, of 7 years it was given a squadron assignment and joined Marine Attack Squadron (VMA) 324 at Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida on 3 January 1952.

With VMF-324 the aircraft was used in a close air support role until it was released for long-term storage on 16 November 1953. During its Marine Corps career, 92013, or to use its squadron designation, Love X-Ray One Zero (LX-10), flew a total of 1,492.3 accident free hours. It was acquired by the Marine Corps Museum in rather poor shape and will be restored to displayable condition as rapidly as possible. It will be finished in the markings which it carried in its last squadron assignment, those of VMA-324 during the 1950s.



The Marine Corps Museum FG-1D with paint stripped from wings and fuselage, the initial step toward complete restoration.

Strangely, Marine pilots were less prone to use the popular designation "Corsair," and instead usually referred to the plane by its official title, F4U. Nevertheless, the sight of LX-10 frequently elicits such affectionate names as "U-Bird" and "Torque Machine" from those who flew the Corsair in days gone by.

The Chance Vought F4U Corsair was first assigned to a Marine unit on 28 December 1942 when 22 of the exciting new aircraft were signed over to Marine Fighting Squadron (VMF) 124. A brief month and a half later, 12 aircraft of the VMF-124 advance party led by Major William E. Gise, USMC, landed at Henderson Field, on Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands. The following day in a demonstration of range capability well beyond that of the F4F Wildcats which they replaced, Corsairs escorted a bombing raid on distant Bougainville. They met no opposition although a lone Zero came down to look over the new arrivals from a respectful distance. Well he might, for the Corsair could not only fly faster than anything Japanese, but had a rate of climb which made it highly competitive in a performance characteristic for which the Zero was justly famous.

On its third day in the combat area, VMF-124 discovered that the Japanese had little appreciation as yet for the F4Us' performance, and the squadron took a loss of two aircraft during another escort mission over Bougainville. After this inauspicious beginning the pilots of VMF-124 returned to score 68 victories against a loss of 11 Corsairs and 3 pilots over the next three months. The success of the new aircraft was such within six months all eight Marine fighter squadrons in the South Pacific had been re-equipped with it.

But even more memorable in the hearts of Marines than its performance as a fighter was the Corsair's legendary reputation in close support. Almost from the beginning Corsairs were modified to carry bombs and napalm in support of Army and Marine ground forces. The aircraft proved a superlative weapon. From early field modification which enabled it to carry a single 100-pound bomb, the capacity was increased so that soon bomb loads of 2,000 pounds were not uncommon. During the assault on Peleliu in the Palau Islands, Marine aviators and ground personnel perfected the practice and techniques of close air support. The assault on adjacent Ngesebus Island saw VMF-114 fly dive bombing sorties with pinpoint precision, strafing with such accuracy and intensity that the Japanese defenders in well-manned, well-prepared beach installations were incapable of opposing the landing.

In recapture of the Philippines large numbers of Marine Corsairs were used in support of Army operations, and in the final campaign of the Pacific War, Okinawa, Marine pilots added their proven support to the efforts of the Army and Marine Divisions which took that Japanese stronghold in a bloody, three month fight. Major George Axtell then commanding VMF-323 on

Okinawa said of the Corsair:

"It's the best fighter there is. It's rugged. It's a workhorse. You can use it for anything, including dive-bombing, and it's effective. You can shoot anything off or out of that plane and it still goes."

By the end of the war a new, more powerful Corsair, the F4U-4, was in production and added its abilities to those of its predecessor. The F4U-1 in its various guises, FG-1, FG-1D, F4U-1D, remained in service with active and reserve units as late as the mid-1950s. During its production life some 8,663 examples of the first edition Corsair had been built: 4,120 by Vought as F4U-1s; 735 by the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation as F3A-1s; and 3,808 FG-1s by the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation. Of these, some 2,832 were supplied to the British and New Zealand naval air services, while the remainder went to equip U.S. Navy and Marine squadrons. Subsequent models, beginning with the F4U-4 and continuing through the F4U-7, were produced as late as December 1952 but it is the F4U-1 and its identical twin, the FG-1, which are remembered with particular fondness by Marine aviators of the Second World War.

The Historical Division prepares and produces a variety of publications including case bound books, unit histories, chronologies, and pamphlets on a diversity of subjects relating to Marine Corps history. Although books are generally printed in limited numbers by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 and are available for public sale as long as copies remain in stock, most of the others can be obtained gratis from Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps.

To obtain a list of available publications and instructions for ordering copies address a request to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code HD), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20380.

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