

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

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SUMMER 1992

NUMBER 1

By Frank Rentfrow and Don Dickson



DON DICKSON'S ROOTIN' 'TOOTIN' CARTOON HERO, 'STONY CRAIG' . . . A SENIOR RETIRED MARINE'S PLEA TO CONTINUE BUILDING THE HISTORICAL PROGRAM . . . COLLEGE, OCS STUDENT INTERNS ENRICH EFFORTS TO RECORD MARINE HISTORY . . . WAKE ISLAND MARINE DONATES PAINTINGS INSPIRED BY POW EXPERIENCE

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FORTITUDINE

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

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Summer 1992

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THE COVER

Donald L. Dickson, whose Guadalcanal sketches are among the artistic legacies of the Second World War, introduced prewar America to Marine Corps life through a daily-and-Sunday comic strip he created with astonishing accuracy with writer Frank Rentfrow in the late '30s and early '40s. John T. Dyer, Jr., discusses cartoon hero "Stony Craig," beginning on page 12.

MUSEUMS HISTORY'S PART II COMING SOON

Retired Deputy Director for Museums Col Brooke Nihart, USMC (Ret), paused in the midst of writing his "History of the Marine Corps Museums—Part II" to fill in as author of "Memorandum from the Director," beginning on page 3. Col Nihart, who vastly enlarged the Marine Corps' historical holdings during his 19-year tenure, discusses the role of the Historical Program in a time of formula cutbacks and fiscal concerns.

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Col Nihart

The Marine Corps Historical Program: Does It Have a Future?

ALL THE SERVICES, Marine Corps included, are undergoing 15 to 25 percent cuts over the next few years. Thus far, cuts are being applied evenly across the board, as a decision convenience, rather than selectively, according to a rational assessment of value and need. This affects the Marine Corps Historical Program, which has matured in a remarkable and

AS THIS ISSUE of *Fortitudine* is being readied for publication, BGen Simmons is in the midst of a period of concentrated domestic and overseas travel, and currently is visiting England. He has deferred two "Director's Page" subjects until his return. He accompanied the Assistant Commandant to Guadalcanal for the 7 August 50th anniversary observance of the 1st Marine Division landing there. Barely pausing to catch his breath on his return he flew to the U.S. Army's Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to deliver a dedicatory speech for a new building named for the late retired Marine, MajGen Wilburt S. "Big Foot" Brown. Gen Brown, a consummate artilleryman so recognized by both Army and Marine Corps, was both a student and instructor at Fort Sill. Both these events will be subjects for future pages by the Director of History and Museums.

MEANWHILE, just before his departure Gen Simmons asked former Deputy Director for Museums Col Brooke Nihart, to fill in with a page on any subject of his choosing. Col Nihart has elected to summarize the historical program and its progress and to air his personal views on the place of history in the Corps during a time of shrinking budgets and manpower.

most effective manner over the past 20 years. Despite cuts endured over the past five years or so, it continues to turn out first-class and useful historical products of reference services, publications, and museum exhibits. The question remaining is can this effort continue if further planned cuts are made? In this memorandum, past and current accomplishments are reviewed and the essentiality of continuing an effective historical program, even under an atmosphere of reduced military threat, is advanced.

For the past 20 years all historical activities of the Marine Corps have been consolidated within the History and Museums Division of Marine Corps Headquarters, under retired BGen Edwin H. Simmons. Acquisition of the Marine Guard Compa-

ny Barracks in the Washington Navy Yard in 1976 brought all elements together under one roof. These were the Historical Branch from Headquarters, the Museum Branch from Quantico, the photographic archives from building 159 in the Navy Yard, and the art collection from Henderson Hall.

This consolidation both enabled reductions in staff under the reduction-in-force mandate of that time, and promoted efficiency and production from the proximity of the mutually supportive activities and the resulting synergy.

TRUE, PRIOR TO this consolidation the separate functions had accomplished noteworthy goals under different subordination. The Historical Branch shortly af-

The "Time Tunnel" of the Marine Corps Museum in Washington brings together rare and important items from the Museum's various and fast-growing collections. This case assembles uniforms, weapons, and equipment from the early years of World War II.





Also a feature of the "Time Tunnel" of the Museum at the Washington Navy Yard is this case displaying items relating to Marine participation in the American Revolution, 1775-1783. Many of these hard-to-find items now are unobtainable at any price.

ter World War II published a series of monographs on the various Pacific campaigns and later published a five-volume operational history of the Marine Corps in World War II. The Korean War was followed by a five-volume operational history, while a number of specialized monographs and studies also were turned out. For the first time, a formal museum was established at Quantico by then-Maj John H. Magruder III, under the direct cognizance of the then-Commandant, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. The photo archives accumulated more than one-half-million views, well cataloged, and readily retrievable. The art program, which had been ended and dispersed at the end of World War II and resumed in vestigial form for the Korean War, only to again cease at war's end, was reestablished on a permanent basis for the Vietnam War by the direct interest of then-Commandant Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., with nearly 4,000 pieces of art created by dozens of artists. Nevertheless, consolidation of these related activities in one place, under one head, BGen Simmons, enabled more and better products delivered generally in less time with fewer employees.

A look at progress made under this leadership will substantiate this assertion. All but one volume of the nine-volume Vietnam War history has been published, a monumental task due to the 20-year involvement of Marines in that unfortunate country. A large number of regimental

and squadron histories have been produced, as well as special monograph histories such as the early years of Marine Corps aviation, the two-volume *Marines and helicopters*, women in the Marine Corps, and many others. During most of this period the Histories Section consisted of three or four doctoral-level historians, to give academic legitimacy to our histories, paired with three or four Marine officers with writing and historical qualifications, to provide authentic military content. This system worked well, but today this team already has been cut in half, with a like reduction in capability and production.

THE NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL and the 200th anniversary of the Marine Corps in 1975 was observed with the research, writing, illustrating, and publishing of a large-format volume, *Marines in the Revolution*. Concurrently, a series of 14 paintings were created by then-Maj Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, illustrating important events and combat actions of the Continental Marines. These were used both to illustrate the official book and to reproduce as a print series by the Marine Corps Association. The original paintings were shown in Washington and then nationwide, finally coming to rest in the Marine Memorial and Museum, New Hall, in Philadelphia's National Independence Historical Park.

The museum in New Hall had been

created by now-LtCol Magruder in 1960 with funds from the Bok and Astor Foundations and money raised by the Philadelphia Marine Reserve community as a memorial to World War II Marines and to tell the story of Marines in Philadelphia from 1775 to 1805. It was and is operated by the National Park Service with the Marine Corps providing the exhibits. At the time of the bicentennial we began to plan with the Park Service for an upgrade of the exhibits to reflect only the Continental Marines of 1775-1783. Due to NPS funding constraints this was not completed until the end of the 1970s.

Another important anniversary is that of World War II. On the 40th anniversary the museum mounted a series of exhibits from 1981 to 1985, realizing that many veterans might not be here for observance of the 50th. Each exhibit was shown first at the Marine Corps Museum in the Navy Yard and then went to Headquarters. When the next exhibit circulated, the previous one was stored. In 1985 all exhibits were remounted in the museum's special exhibits gallery. After a year they were moved to the MCRD Parris Island command museum, where they still show.

The 50th anniversary, half a century after, of course had to be observed. This time both the Historical and Museums Branches would be involved and planning began in 1990 with the historical demands of the Persian Gulf War somewhat delaying execution. More than 30 subjects were selected: battles and campaigns, Pearl Harbor and Guadalcanal as examples: events like the prewar buildup of Marine forces and the occupations of North China and Japan; and special units such as Raiders and Defense Battalions. The pamphlets were not to be mere rehashing of pertinent portions of the operational histories; Gen Simmons mandated that 40 percent of the material be fresh from personal papers, oral histories, and recent writings. Slick-paper, well illustrated pamphlets for each of these titles would be published and exhibits of the same titles mounted. This time the exhibits would be left in place until all 30-plus subjects were covered and the special exhibits gallery filled. Maximum use of the art collection was to be made. At this writing, the first five or six exhibits are in place and three of the pamphlets are in print. Although the pamphlets primarily are published as training materials for Ma-

rines, a small number are available to organizations of veterans of the Marine campaigns and to targeted distribution such as the Guadalcanal pamphlet, which was taken in quantity by the Assistant Commandant to the anniversary observance of that campaign.

WHEN IRAQ INVADED Kuwait the division went into high gear with mobilization of Reserve historians and artists of its historical mobilization training unit. Five historians and five artists were sent to the Gulf. The historians' monographs are in final stages of editing before publication; more than 50 pieces of art were produced and were exhibited at the Marine Corps Museum for more than a year. Friendly and enemy artifacts collected also were exhibited at the Museum and shown for more than a year. When the exhibition was taken down it was shipped to the MCRD San Diego command museum.

The Historical Center has been engineered as a one-stop repository for all aspects of Marine Corps history. Hardly a day goes by that researchers are not busy in carrels in the Reference Section, the Archives Section, Personal Papers Collection, or Library. These could be a Marine student from Quantico working on his individual research project, a civilian think-tank worker seeking data for a military study, or a writer gathering information for a book or journal article. This is not only a high-quality public service; the product of visitors' research also advances the knowledge of Corps history, methods, and accomplishments and presents it to a governmental or a public audience.

Another element of the program is the occasional papers. These are academic theses, diaries, studies, and other publishable material relating strongly to the Marine Corps and reproduced, usually in facsimile, in small editions of 200 to 500 copies for limited distribution to interested Marines, other services, libraries, and educational institutions.

Fortitudine, *Bulletin of the Marine Corps Historical Program*, has been published for the past 20 years. It contains not so much Corps history as news of the historical program—what the division is doing about and with Marine Corps history, with a good deal of that history rubbing off on the reader. Distribution is by multiple copies to each company-sized unit, detachments, and headquarters.

Subscriptions for private individuals are available from the Government Printing Office. Articles announce our new publications, oral history interviews, art, and exhibits. News of historical activities in the field such as establishment and functioning of command museums, creation of unit historical displays, and production of historical pageants and anniversaries, is noted.

THE REFERENCE SECTION prepares a historical article each month for *Marines* magazine and an update of Marine historical activities each quarter for the Naval Institute's *Naval History* magazine. These two efforts are but a fraction of Reference's labors. The section answers more than 7,000 queries each year,—written, telephoned, or walked-in questions. The responses are used to satisfy a wide range of informational needs, from well considered input to formal historical studies to quick replies to hurry-up requests from other Headquarters agencies. Meanwhile, the Museums Branch is answering yet another 2,000-plus queries on matters of material history.

The principal mission of the Museums Branch is to collect and interpret Marine Corps history through exhibits of art and three dimensional objects or artifacts. The art collection now numbers some 6,000 pieces, from sketches made under fire to formal oil paintings. The artifacts number more than 100,000 (we don't really know, but more about that deficiency in a moment) and range from an item of insignia or a medal to aircraft and tanks. The collections must be cared for, stored, protected, accounted for, and used in our own exhibits or loaned to other museums or, in the case of art, circulated around the

Corps and private sector museums and used to decorate the offices of the most senior officers. Their care, storage, and security alone represents a major effort. The constant movement in and out of storage for exhibition or loan, as essential to the mission as it is, demands an additional higher order of effort in records keeping and transportation arrangements.

The problem of records keeping for such a vast collection suggests a computer-based inventory system. The Museum pioneered in this field within the museum community, at first with a do-it-yourself effort. Almost 20 years ago, we started to inventory the collection on IBM punch cards still being used on Headquarters' main-frame computer. We got a good printout on the portion of the collection put on the punch cards, but access to the main-frame was limited and response time interminable with the Museum at the bottom priority and the staff across the Potomac at the Washington Navy Yard. This system we dubbed MCMICS for Marine Corps Museum Inventory and Catalog System. After giving up on the antiquated punch-card system and after much writing of studies to justify the purchase, we acquired 14 years ago a Sperry-Univac BC-7 mini-computer. It used 8-inch floppy discs and a proprietary program, but it worked—for a time. We input about one-quarter of the artifacts collection and could manipulate the information. For example, if we wanted to do an exhibit on Guadalcanal we merely fed in that name and out came directions to all available artifacts relating to Guadalcanal. A former Commandant had given us a quantity of memorabilia over the years and called up and asked us if we could provide him a list of what he had donated. His name was

Marine OY-1 (No. 120454) is at center of a full-scale display in the World War II hangar of the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico, illustrating pioneering medevac efforts.





Photo by Lena Kaljot

The large Special Exhibits Gallery of the Marine Corps Museum in Washington has been filled by many memorable shows over 15 years, most recently one honoring the 1991 Marine participation in Operation Desert Storm in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

keyed in and out came a list of his donations. This was MCMICS II and for awhile it was wonderful. Museum registrars from the other services and private sector museums often visited for demonstrations and consultation.

WE NEVER GOT the entire collection input, however, as our registrars in those days were also historians and museologists and were often diverted to exhibit and writing projects. Our first shock came when Sperry-Univac stopped making the BC-7. Soon spare parts were no longer produced and factory service ceased. The company went out of business and merged into Unisys. When the BC-7 went down, repairmen who had never seen one before were put to the test and eventually failed. We shut it down to preserve the stored entries, hoping to be able to retrieve them one last time into a future system.

Help was on the way by the mid-1980s with advent of the desktop micro-computer. The division was at the end of the headquarters computer supply line, but we finally got a variety of 8086 IBM-clone PCs. They were great for word processing, and paperwork flowed more rapidly, but despite DBaseIII database software we couldn't devise a suitable inventory and catalog program. DBaseIII was designed for short line-item entries whereas a museum catalog entry can be many lines as long with a description of the item, its donor, where it was used, and much more. DBaseIII could handle such entries, but would choke after only a few thousand while we needed a system that

would handle tens of thousands of entries. Meanwhile, a number of small software companies had developed database systems optimized for museum requirements. We have procured such a system, called REGIS, but are waiting for faster 386 computers on which to run it without inordinate delays.

Aside from caring for this large collection, our two museums, the Marine Corps Museum in the Navy Yard and the Air-Ground Museum at Quantico, are the branch's main task. These two museums are the jewels in the Division's crown. While our publications endure and are available for reference on public and private library shelves, museum exhibits are more graphic, more dramatic, and the pages are always open. At the Historical Center, the Division's headquarters in the Navy Yard, the "Time Tunnel" is the core of the Museum. It displays Marine Corps history from 1775 to the present in standing exhibits. We refer to them as "standing," rather than "permanent," as material is rotated in the cases and new material is constantly being inserted. The special exhibits gallery has been the scene of one or two major exhibits per year for the past 15 years. Some have been all art, such as Col Waterhouse's series, "Marines in the Revolution," "Marines in the Conquest of California," "Marines in the Frigate Navy," and finally a retrospective of all his art upon his retirement. Other art exhibitions included our opening show in 1977, "Marines as Seen by Contemporaneous Artists," and later the "75th Anniversary of Marine Corps Aviation." Most exhibitions included both artifacts and art, such as

"Marines in the Movies," "Marine Recruiting," and "Through the Wheat, Marines in World War I." A large exhibition, "The Eagle and the Dragon, Marines in the Boxer Rebellion," received acclaim and when taken down was moved to the MCRD San Diego Museum. The aforementioned "40th Anniversary of World War II," "Marines in the Gulf War," and "Arms and Men," a history of infantry weapons, were other major efforts.

IN THE 1960s the museum at Quantico began to acquire a few historical aircraft. A World War I DH-4, a Grumman F4F-4 Wildcat, a Vought F4U-1 Corsair, a Douglas SBD-5 Dauntless, were among the first and more significant aircraft acquired. A Marine Corps aviation museum to exhibit these historically important aircraft became not only desirable, but also mandatory. This was realized in 1978 with the gaining of an additional hangar at Brown Field, Quantico, and the Aviation Museum was born. We already had a number of trophy artillery pieces from four wars, and Japanese and Russian tanks from World War II and Korea. More guns, tanks, vehicles, and aircraft began to come our way and the idea of a Marine Corps air-ground museum began to take shape. Additional ancient hangars at Brown Field and a portion of Larson Gym, the old AES-12 overhaul and repair hangar, were turned over to us for exhibit, restoration, and storage purposes.

By 1990 three hangars exhibited the individual and crew-served weapons, artillery, armored and wheeled vehicles, and aircraft of the Marine Corps for three periods—1900 to 1940, World War II, and Korea. For of the periods' constituent events—pre-World War I, World War I, Banana Wars, the phases of World War II, development of jets and helicopters, and the Korean War—the gear was grouped together. The aim, by these groupings, was to show the development of the air-ground team, combined arms, and amphibious operations of each period. Plans are afoot to construct a fourth hangar at Brown Field to tell the stories of Vietnam, the Gulf War, and our other alarms and excursions of these years in a like manner. Today's Air-Ground Museum is popular with Marine families, former Marines, and the public attracted by the museum signs on Interstate Highway 95. More importantly, it is a valuable adjunct education-

al resource for the Marine Corps University which subsumes the various colleges and schools at Quantico.

The two museums, plus support of the command museums at San Diego, El Toro, and Parris Island, plus one in the works at Cherry Point, aren't the only exhibit activity of the museums branch. Easily transportable modular exhibits have been developed and shown at Headquarters, Quantico, Naval Academy, command museums, and elsewhere, even at Guadalcanal during the recent 50th anniversary observance there. Special exhibits such as "First to Fight," which graced Secretary of the Navy country in the Pentagon for several years, the Commandants' Gallery of portraits and combat art in the same location, and a new World War II anniversary exhibit to go in the Pentagon are but some of the additional demands placed on the branch. Then there is the historical uniform program which enables small units to borrow kits of uniform and accoutrement reproductions for periods from the Revolution to the present for ceremonies. Use of these kits enables units to give a visible historical content to their activities. Larger units and bases often buy their own kits with the assistance of the branch to ensure authenticity and suggest sources.

AS DO MANY HISTORICAL societies and museums, the division gets some support from volunteers. These, mainly retired or former Marines or their wives, clerk the museum stores, work in the collections cataloging and preserving, and at Quantico helping restore aircraft and vehicles. A number of publications—unit histories and World War II 50th anniversary pamphlets—have been written by volunteers.

Division activities extend even farther by its outreach program. Members are encouraged to join professional societies and participate in their activities as an important element of professional development. These include archives, library, historical, and museum associations, both national and international, professional and avocational. These meetings broaden contacts and networks, and add depth to knowledge. Our members have organized meetings, committees, and panel discussions and seminars. They have delivered scholarly papers and less formal talks. The Marine Corps historical program has earned respect and prestige in the history

and museum professions through this representation. In 1979, the division with help from close friends like BGen James Lawrence, Col Robert D. Heintz, and Robert Sherrod, founded its own avocational association, the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, now more than 2,000 members strong. The purpose of the Foundation, for those readers who are not yet members, is support of the historical program by raising funds for study and writing grants and making annual awards for excellence in historical articles, books, and museum exhibits. The Foundation raises money for these programs through donations by members and from profits from stores in both museums.

So what is the purpose of the above recitation? Simply to establish the rationale for the historical program by recounting its accomplishments and obstacles and ask: "Where do we go from here, given the drastic cuts in personnel and funding already suffered?" In describing the historical program in the past, Gen Simmons often likened the History and Museums Division to the Platte River running through Nebraska from the Missouri to the Rockies—"A mile wide and a foot deep"—referring to our lack of depth in a number of positions. One oral historian, one librarian, one archivist, one curator each for the various museum collections, and one museum registrar. When one of these is absent, routine operations in that section ceases. In an emergency, another professional can and often does double for the absentee, but with less skill and to the detriment of his own mission. This became more and more critical with past cuts and may well be ruinous with further planned reductions. The one-foot depth of our Platte River has dried up to about a one-inch depth. The question then becomes: "What functions do we drop?"

MANAGEMENT GURUS and efficiency experts, not understanding the intangibles and unmeasurables of organizations, often give bad advice. They don't understand the need for an institutional memory in any organization and especially don't recognize the role of history in a military organization, which goes to war only after long intervening periods of peace during which many battle-experienced veterans retire. This intermittency requires the constant rebuilding of morale, esprit de corps, and sense of place

and purpose. New generations of leaders must learn what works and what does not from the historical record of tactics, operations, strategy, and doctrine. Many aphorisms affirm this viewpoint to the point of being clichés: "The past is prologue," "Study the past to understand the future," "It has all happened before," "Those who do not learn from the mistakes of history are condemned to repeat them," and on and on.

THE HISTORICAL PROGRAM might be likened to the keeper of the eternal flame in the temple of Clio, the Greek Muse of History. The program records that history through the command chronologies and other archival materials, by sending historians and artists to the field, especially in time of conflict, and by digesting that raw history into meaningful publications and exhibits. These latter instruct and motivate new generations of Marines in the traditions, the accomplishments, the glories, the heroism, and the successful practices of past generations of Marines. Evaluation of this history and learned personal interpretation is not the division's mission. That is left to the various academics of the schools at Quantico. The program's mission is to gather, collate, and present the history in a form usable by the greatest number of consumers, including the academics.

It can be argued that in times of peace when practical experience in warfighting diminishes, the need for a historical program increases. It is not a "nice to have" luxury to give a little class or panache to a service. "The cold war is over" syndrome permits, and economic considerations dictate, reductions in fighting forces, but the collection and exploitation of Marine Corps history continues regardless of threats to our security or lack thereof. Records of all types must be expanded and maintained for current and future use. There are no MOSs for historians and museologists. They cannot be trained and indoctrinated in a few months as can a rifleman, gunner, driver, or even a second lieutenant. Nor can they be plugged in and out of a number of different units as can Marines. Marine Corps historical capabilities therefore must be retained in a viable status lest all that has been accomplished be lost or at least rendered moribund and ineffective. □1775□

Division Shifts Relocate Museums Branch to Quantico

by LtCol Dale K. Johnson, USMC
Executive Officer

BY THE END OF 1992, the History and Museums Division will have completed a significant reorganization effort, driven by current and projected fiscal constraints. The most extensive changes to date involve the division's museum responsibilities, with a consolidation at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum, Quantico, of most of the personnel of the Museums Branch in Washington, D.C., and the former Museums Branch Activities, Quantico.

The Museums Branch consolidation will relocate Chief Curator Charles Anthony Wood and Registrar Jennifer L. Gooding to new quarters at the Air-Ground Museum near the end of October. The address for both will be: Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum, Building 2014, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia 22314-5001. The autovon telephone number for both will be 8-278-2606/7. The fax number will be 703-640-5856.

Detailed changes in the division organization are presented in the masthead of *Fortitudine* for this issue, with more adjustments likely to follow and to be reported in future issues. The reorganization to date can be summarized as follows:

Deputy Director. A colonel who is Deputy Director of History and Museums replaces both the former Deputy Director for History (a colonel) and the Deputy Director for Museums (a senior civilian).

Historical Branch. A lieutenant colonel becomes the branch head. The former Oral History Section becomes a unit within the Histories Section, staffed by the former Curator of Special Projects in Museums Branch. The Archives Section adds the former Personal Papers Collection of the Museums Branch as a unit.

Museums Branch. A lieutenant colonel becomes the branch head. The majority of branch personnel and the point of main effort are centered at current Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum facilities at MCB Quantico. The Chief Curator and the Registrar relocate from the Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington, D.C., to the Air-Ground Museum, as head and member, respectively, of the new Museums Section. The Marine Corps Museum at the Marine Corps Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, retains a three-person exhibits unit and the Marine Corps Art Collection under the Curator of Art. The newly vacant post of Curator of Special Projects will not be filled.

Support Branch. A lieutenant colonel remains as the branch head. The former Security Section becomes a unit of the Administrative Section. The Marine Corps Historical Center Library loses one of two employees, as one becomes the secretary to the Director. The vacant post of the secretary to the deputy directors and chief historian will not be filled.

Readers Always Write

Bulletin Slights Famed Dauntless Divebomber of World War II Battles

I join with probably every other Marine Corps fighter pilot on your mailing list to point out that the venerable WWII warbird pictured on page 23 (*Fortitudine*, Spring 1992) is indeed not a "fighter of VMF-221," but very obviously a Douglas SBD Dauntless dive bomber. It may well have taken part in the battle for Midway; unfortunately the only fighters participating in that struggle flown by USMC pilots were the Brewster F3A Buffalo and the Grumman F4F Wildcat. Neither in any way resembled the SBD.

Granted that my 70-year-old vision makes it rather difficult for me to count bullet holes in the Dauntless; however, I do differ with the caption's use of the term "riddled with bullet holes." This airplane probably required an hour of a capable metalsmith's time to cover the very few

holes and get it in shape for its next flight. In one memorable flight during which I (inadvertently) served as the target for a very accurate Japanese Zero fighter, I note from my log book entry of that day that my F4U-1 Corsair was holed by 105 7.7mm and two 20mm rounds. Now that's riddled!

Col Bruce J. Matheson, USMC (Ret)
Kailua, Hawaii

EDITOR'S NOTE: Thanks to Col Matheson for his correct identification of the pictured SBD and, as he predicts, to the scores of others who protested the error. Among many interesting and informative letters were those from LtCol Clyde R. Stewart, USMC (Ret); CWO-3 Donald V. Healas, USMCR (Ret); Capt Byron W. Keagle, USMC (Ret); Joseph S. Rychetnik; William P. Sherman; John A. T. Tilley; Ted Minter; James Harrington; and Carl F. Crumpton.

I enjoyed very much your two-part article on "Jim" Crowe in the most recent issues of *Fortitudine*. I think my generation of officers viewed Tarawa principally in terms of Hawkins, Shoup, and Edson. Thanks

for bringing such a colorful character as Crowe back to life.

I'm still a novice on WWII history details . . . but did you not mean to state that 0917 was the touchdown time for LT 2/8 on D-Day, instead of 0907? All the sources I've researched indicate that the destroyers in the lagoon lifted their fire at 0907; elements of LT 3/2 touched down on RB 1 at 0910; and Crowe's first elements touched down on RB 3 at 0917.

Col Joseph H. Alexander, USMC (Ret)
Asheville, North Carolina

EDITORS NOTE: The Marine Corps' official history of the Tarawa campaign confirms Col Alexander's research, that the actual touchdown time of Landing Team 2/8 on Tarawa was 0917. As he also points out, the first unit to land was Landing Team 3/2 at 0910.

As a longtime admirer of [Gen Simmons'] writing skill—I thought your piece on "Jim" Crowe to be particularly outstanding!

BGen M. T. Hopgood, Jr.
Commanding General,
1st Force Service Support Group

Two Sousa Scrapbooks Presented to Marine Band Library

by Charles R. Smith
Historian

AT A BRIEF CEREMONY held at the American Embassy in London on 6 July, Assistant Naval Attache Col Robert B. Newlin, USMC, acting on behalf of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, took possession of two unique scrapbooks relating to the activities in the last century of the Marine Band and its director, John Philip Sousa.

The scrapbooks were presented to Col Newlin by their former owner, Mr. John N. Fowles, a student and collector of military music. In addition to Col Newlin and Mr. Fowles, Mr. Laurens R. Hardman, an antiquarian book dealer who appraised the scrapbooks as a courtesy to the Foundation, and LtCol John M. Ware, RM, Principal Director of Music for the Royal Marines, attended.

The ceremony included the reading of a letter from the Director of the Marine Band, Col John R. Bourgeois, USMC, in which he expressed his appreciation to Mr. Fowles for making his collection available for purchase by the Foundation, and future enjoyment by all "who honor the legacy of John Philip Sousa."

The first scrapbook, or press book, is thought to have been kept by Sousa's wife and covers the period 1880 to 1892, the period when Sousa was the Band's director.

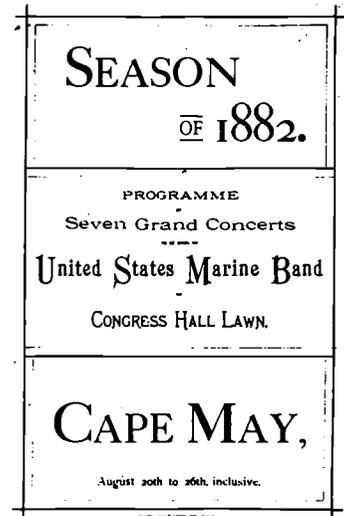
THE BOOK CONTAINS press clippings relating to Sousa and the Band together with approximately 68 concert programs, beginning with the programs for a series of concerts played on the Congress Hall lawn, Cape May, New Jersey, in late August 1882. Virtually all of this material has never been seen by current Marine Band personnel, nor have copies existed in the Marine Band Library.

Press articles include biographical sketches of Sousa and Band members, concert reviews, interviews, accounts of Presidential receptions, and articles concerning the national stature of the band. The articles also illuminate the hitherto unknown working relationship between Sousa and the noted impresario, Col George F. Hinton.

Of particular interest are the numerous concert programs and notices which de-

tail the full range of activities with which Sousa and his Marine Band were associated during the latter part of the 19th century. These range from commencement exercises and sacred concerts to ceremonies for the unveiling of a statue of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and a Memorial Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery in 1889. Such notices and programs confirm that the Marine Band, which was the only service band in Washington until the 1920s, was a fixture at virtually every public event in the national capital. One such program, that of the National University's June 1886 commencement exercises, reveals that Sousa's march, "The Gridiron," was written and performed many years earlier than previously supposed.

A COLLECTION OF memorabilia connected with the Band's European tours between the years 1890 and 1930 and with the theatrical and promotional activities of Col Hinton comprises the second scrapbook. Included among the numerous press clippings, photographs, promotional materials, and tour booklets is a letter from Buckingham Palace, dated 23 June 1902, thanking Col Hinton for submitting a copy of Sousa's march, "Imperial Ed-



ward," for King Edward VII's approval. "His Majesty," the letter noted, "has given directions for the music of the March to be transposed so that it may be played by several of the principal Military Bands in England!"

With formal acceptance by the Marine Corps, the two scrapbooks will be presented to the Marine Band and then placed in the Band's library, where they will be accessible to scholars and students of Sousa's career and the late 19th century activities of the Marine Band. □1775□

John N. Fowles presents the two Sousa scrapbooks to Assistant Naval Attache Col Robert B. Newlin, USMC, at a small ceremony held at the U.S. Embassy in London, also attended by LtCol John M. Ware, the Royal Marines' principal director of music.



Titles Added to World War II Commemorative Series

by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian

Infamous Day: Marines at Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941 by Robert J. Cressman and J. Michael Wenger, and *First Offensive: The Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal* by former Chief Historian Henry I. Shaw, Jr., the second and third of a projected 32 pamphlets to commemorate the 50th anniversary of World War II, have recently been published by the History and Museums Division.

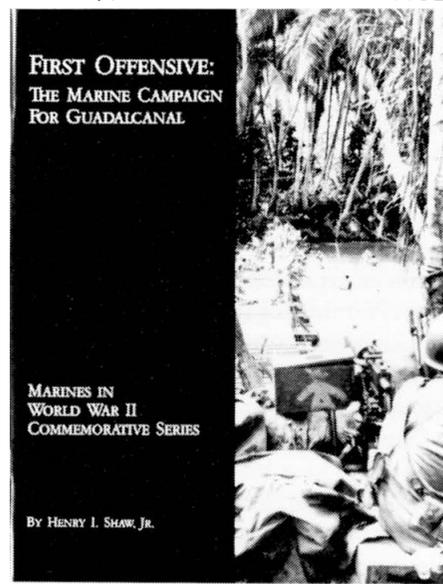
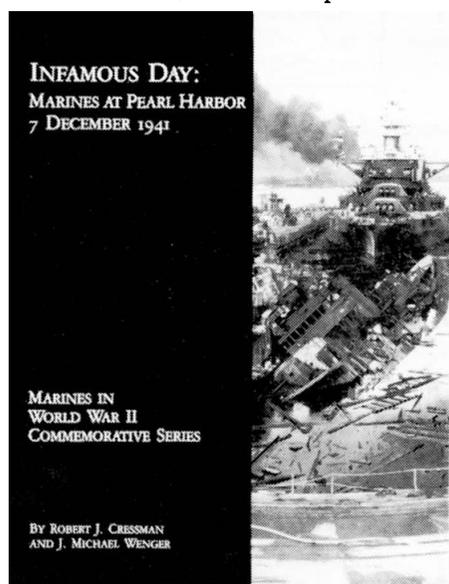
In their history, Cressman and Wenger, both of whom have written extensively about Marine Corps and naval operations in World War II, relate the response to the

Japanese sneak attack on 7 December 1941 by Marines on board Navy ships anchored at Pearl Harbor, Marines stationed at the Marine Barracks in the Navy Yard, and those at the Ewa Mooring Mast Field. The authors point out that many of the Marines who survived the attack would go on to fight the enemy in subsequent operations of the Pacific War.

WRITING ABOUT THE Guadalcanal landing, Shaw, who is a veteran chronicler of Marine Corps history, documents the actions of the 1st Marine Division (Reinforced) under the command of MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift in the landings on Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Tanambogo, and Gavutu in the first U.S. offensive of World War II. The 52-page pamphlet discusses such major matters as Navy-Marine Corps command relationships in amphibious operations, amphibious warfare doctrine, land- and carrier-based air operations, logistics in amphibious landings, and the influence all of these elements had leading to the overall victory at Guadalcanal. Mr. Shaw also tells of the ill-fated Japanese attempts to throw the Marines off the island, of the sea battles in the waters surrounding Guadalcanal during the period of the campaign, and the exploits of Marine pilots in the air overhead. The pamphlet is heavily illus-

trated with contemporary photographs and combat art not seen in previous Marine Corps publications about the campaign.

Published by the Government Printing Office, *Infamous Day: Marines at Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941* is available for \$2.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20401. *First Offensive: The Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal* is on sale for \$3.75 by the Superintendent of Documents, P. O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15250-7954. □1775□



Historical Quiz

Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal

by Lena M. Kaljot
Reference Section

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the codename given to the operation which resulted in the capture and occupation of Tulagi and Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands?
2. Who was the commanding general of the 1st Marine Division on Guadalcanal?
3. What was the name given to the composite organization of air units on Guadalcanal?
4. Who designed the 1st Division patch that was approved by Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift?
5. This later well known native scout was captured by the Japanese behind enemy lines on Guadalcanal, tortured, and left to die. Managing to free himself, he gave valuable intelligence information to the Marines before accepting medical attention. Who was he?
6. How many Medals of Honor were awarded to Marines for the Guadalcanal campaign?
7. This medal was cast to commemorate the difficult situation of the 1st Marine Division in its early days on Guadalcanal. Only about 50 were produced before the mold gave out. What was its name?
8. These people served as the eyes and ears of Allied forces, and were extremely useful in providing them reports on the numbers and movements of enemy troops. By what name were they known?
9. Who was the 1st Marine Division intelligence officer who led a reconnaissance patrol along the west bank of the Matanikau? The patrol was ambushed, and all but three Marines were killed.
10. Who was the Army general who relieved Vandegrift as commanding general on Guadalcanal?

(Answers on page 18)

Some *Fortitudine* Readers Receive Multiple Copies

Misunderstood instructions for the use of computerized mailing lists prepared to distribute *Fortitudine* caused some readers of the Spring 1992 (Vol. XXI, No. 4) issue to receive multiple copies in a single envelope, and some Marine Corps units to find only one copy apportioned. Additional copies of the issue are being printed and will be distributed to these Marine units. We are grateful to the subscribers who wrote in, volunteering to share extra copies with other Marines.—
The Editor

Marine Memorial Site for Guadalcanal Remembrance

by Benis M. Frank
Chief Historian

AS PLANNED, THE 45th reunion of the 1st Marine Division Association in Washington, D.C., coincided with ceremonies in Washington, D.C., commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 7 August 1942 landing on Guadalcanal. Earlier in the year, officers of the association conferred with Headquarters Marine Corps to obtain official support for the reunion. At the same time, the Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee made its own plans to observe the Guadalcanal date in the Nation's Capital, and worked with the association in its planning.

The reunion was scheduled for 6-8 August. On Wednesday evening, 6 August, on the east steps of the Capitol, the Marine Band, under Col John R. Bourgeois, gave a concert dedicated to the veterans of Guadalcanal, a representative number of whom were present.

The next evening, in honor of the nearly 2,000 members of the 1st Marine Division Association and their families present, a parade was held at the Marine Barracks, 8th and I, Washington, with LtGen Walter E. Boomer, Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, and Medal of Honor recipient Col Mitchell Paige as reviewing officers. The first number played by the Marine Band before the parade, to the delight of many of those who went with the division to Melbourne after Guadalcanal, was the present-day 1st Marine Division's new official march, "Waltzing Matilda."

Rendering honors at the Marine Corps Memorial at the 50th anniversary wreath-laying ceremony are, from left, President Bush, Col Mitchell Paige, USMC (Ret), and Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., USMC. Note joint color guard at right in World War II uniforms.



At the Marine Barracks evening parade, Medal of Honor recipient Col Paige, Marine Corps Combat Development Command Commanding General LtGen Walter E. Boomer, USMC, and Barracks Commander Col James C. Flynn, USMC, review the troops.

ON THE SUNNY, not-too-hot morning of 7 August, at the Marine Corps War (Iwo Jima) Memorial, a section of the Marine Band entertained the more than 3,000 persons present, as the Old Breed formed up to march in by groups representing the units with which they served in World War II, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. The last group to march in was the veterans of Guadalcanal.

The Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps then marched on around the base of the memorial, and a joint services color guard, dressed in World War II uniforms, took their places to begin the principal ceremonies, including the unveiling of an enlargement of a new series of stamps commemorating the nation's war effort in 1942. One of the stamps in this plate celebrates the Marine invasion of Guadalcanal.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., greeted the gathered throng by saying, "This morning I stand before you with a great sense of honor and humility. I am honored to represent all of my fellow service chiefs, and the magnificent men and women they lead . . . and humbled to be in the presence of the veterans of one of the great military victories in American history." He also said, "It is my honor to pay special tribute to the men of the First Marine Division . . . The Old Breed."

GEN MUNDY THEN introduced Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney, who in turn introduced President Bush. The President reviewed the record achieved by 1st Division Marines and spoke of the nation's indebtedness to both the living and the dead of the division. Following these words, and accompanied by Gen Mundy and Col Paige, the President placed a wreath—the division patch laid out in flowers—at the base of the monument.

The next event for the association was the banquet Saturday evening, with Australian Ambassador Michael Kirk as guest of honor. Ambassador Kirk addressed the gathering, noting that Australia still remembers "its" Marines, the 1st Marine Division. Gen Mundy spoke once again, reminding all that the Marines who seized and occupied Guadalcanal provided the legacy which is the bedrock of today's Marine Corps. □1775□

Dickson's 'Stony Craig' Gave Readers Look at Old Corps

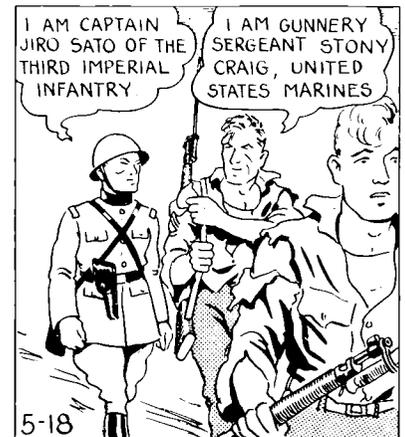
by John T. Dyer, Jr.
Curator of Art

THE LATE COLONEL Donald L. Dickson, USMCR (Ret), Marine and well known artist, had a strong influence on many a young fellow who thought maybe, just maybe, someday, he might combine a dream of being a Marine with his love for making pictures. The latter, in some neighborhoods, was not to be advertised, along with dancing class, piano lessons, or excellence in academics.

Into the Valley, civilian war correspondent John Hersey's account of combat Marines on Guadalcanal, introduced many outside of the Corps to Don Dickson's pencil drawings of battle-worn, dungaree-wearing (jungle-style, outside of leggings) World War II Marines. Dickson's style, more serious than Bill Mauldin's "Willie and Joe," U.S. Army "GI Joes," cartoons, gave the same message: "War is h * * l!" (the abbreviation appearing as it would have been published 50 years ago).

In the years before World War II, the syndicated comic strip "Sergeant Stony Craig" was drawn by Donald L. Dickson and written by Frank Hunt Rentfrow. Frank Rentfrow was born in Chicago in

SERGEANT STONY CRAIG—The Empty House



1900, served in the Illinois Cavalry in France during World War I, and joined the Marines in 1927 to fight bandits in Nicaragua. His literary talent was "discovered" by a chaplain and he was sent to the official *Leatherneck* magazine instead.

DON DICKSON WAS BORN in Massachusetts in 1906, joined the Army Reserve in 1924, and then transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve in 1927. Dickson, who held all enlisted ranks before be-

ing commissioned, met Rentfrow, the gunnery sergeant editor of *Leatherneck*, sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s. *Leatherneck* articles by Rentfrow were illustrated by Dickson, who also drew his own version of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" called "Marine Oddities." "Sergeant Stony Craig of the Marines" was a natural collaboration and Frank Rentfrow carried sample strips to New York City in 1937 to sell the idea to the Bell Syndicate, who bought.

In the Marine Corps Art Collection, an incomplete set of Bell Syndicate release sheets, each with six days' worth of comic strips of four panels per day, gives the story line for "Sergeant Stony Craig" for a few months in 1939 and 1940. "Stony," as did other adventure strips and some movies of the '30s, had a clean-cut protagonist supported by familiar characters, usually in conflict with gangsters, Nazis, or Oriental bandits. Tough-as-old-leather, campaign-experienced GySgt Stony Craig was surrounded by stereotypical bully Pvt "Slugger" Wise from Brooklyn, naive Pvt Jeb "Hillbilly" Fink, and sophisticated, civilian-dressed Naval intelligence officer Capt Jeremy Blade, surprisingly called again and again by his last name by Craig without benefit of rank before or a sir after. Colorful White Russian Cossack-costumed, giant Colonel Prince Sergei Kazan and his beautiful sister, Tania, of the independent Caucasian Republic of Karbadia frequently ran into Stony and his men. A gallant, handsome Japanese Army



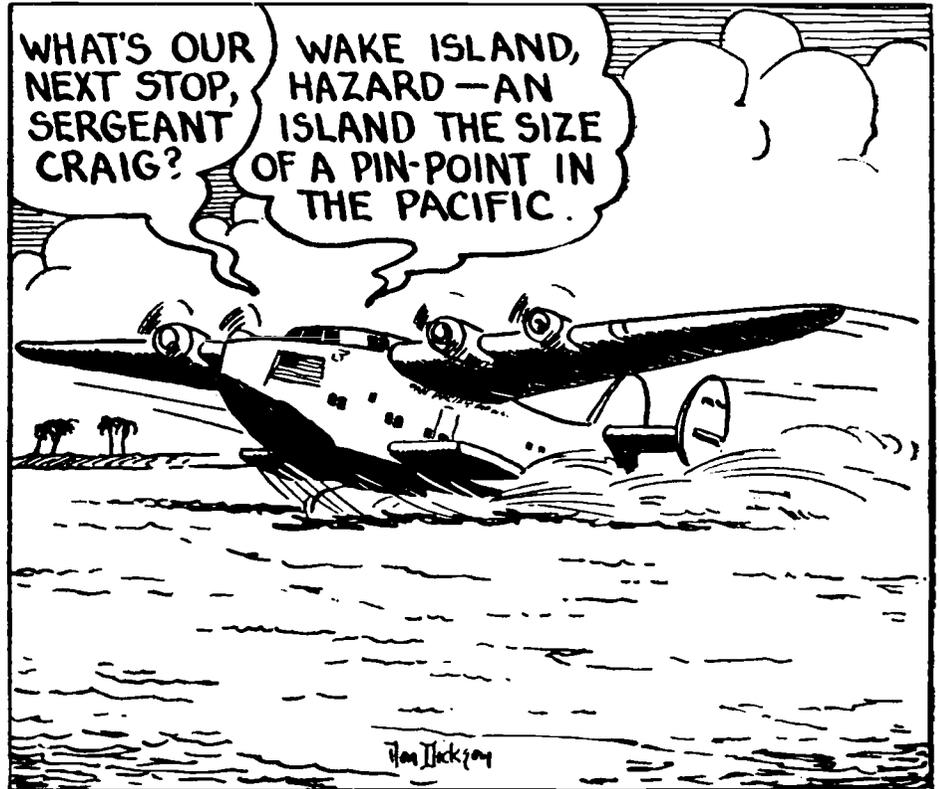
captain saved a grateful Stony, a Navy nurse, and a corpsman from Chinese bandits in 1939. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, most strips showed the Jap enemy with bucked teeth, thick Coke-bottle-bottom eyeglasses, and ghastly lemon-yellow skin.

DICKSON'S AND RENTFROW'S personal Marine Corps experience gave "Stony" an air of authenticity, however, as far-fetched as some of his adventures might be. An example is the rifle-range sequence of 1939. A less well-informed cartoonist might not think to show Marines cleaning their Springfield '03 rifle barrels with boiling water from an immersion burner, at the rear of the firing line.

Another example—from the cover of this issue—shows Jeb Fink in the sitting position wearing a shooting jacket seemingly made from an old khaki tunic with scorebook, pencil, and cigarette pocket added on. The slim '03's leather sling seems adjusted correctly to support Fink's left wrist, and unseen—but felt—is its pull on Fink's left bicep. Scorebook at his feet, rear sight raised, finger taking up trigger slack, cheek resting against a linseed-oiled rifle stock, Fink in Dickson's mind must be headed for the "V Ring" in the next day's panel. The sequence in the rifle range butts could be a lesson in target pulling, marking, and paste-up.

In some of the other strips, the donnybrook in a Honolulu bar is right out of a Wallace Beery movie. Probably no Marine spent as much time on TDY as Craig would have to have done to accomplish his many out-of-the-ordinary missions.

A 1939 cartoon panel comment on Wake Island, overheard from on board a Pan American Clipper aircraft, is probably the most education many Americans had on that miniscule piece of geography until late 1941, when the whole world had its eyes and ears tuned to the great defensive battle of Marines fighting a superior



Japanese army and naval force. The Marines surrendered to the Japanese; for many this meant almost four years of captivity in Japanese prison camps or death.

STONY, IN THE SUNDAY PAGES in four glorious colors as well as the black-and-white daily newspapers (along with another Dickson/Rentfrow creation, "The Devils of Destiny," describing and illustrating historic, heroic deeds such as Schilt's winning of the Medal of Honor in Nicaragua), shared successful space with "Buck Rogers," "Oakly Doaks," "Dicky Dare," "Sky Roads," "Scorchy Smith and Lightning," and the "Lone Rider" in the monthly comic book, *Famous Funnies*.

World War II saw now-Major Don Dickson sketching Guadalcanal Marines in his spare time, and Frank Rentfrow, now a warrant officer, assigned to Marine Corps Schools at Quantico. Stony Craig would continue to fight his imaginary battles un-

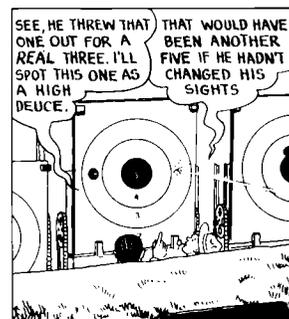
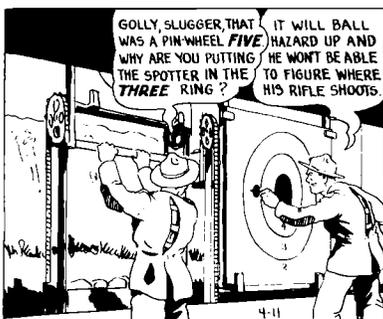
til after the war, but he would be drawn by another artist.

Donald L. Dickson, editor and publisher of *Leatherneck* from 1951 until 1971, passed away on 28 November 1974. Frank Hunt Rentfrow died on 7 January 1957.

□1775□



By Frank Rentfrow and Don Dickson



Center Has Hosted 88 College Interns Since 1977 Start

by Benis M. Frank, Chief Historian
with Photographs by Lena M. Kaljot, Reference Historian

FROM ITS INTRODUCTION in the mid-1970s, the History and Museums Division's college intern program has thrived. It began when Hope College of Holland, Michigan, contacted then-Chief Historian Henry I. Shaw, Jr., himself a Hope alumnus, to determine if one of the students in the college's Washington Honors Semester program could intern at the Marine Corps Historical Center, and found he could.

Hope College selects participants for the program on the basis of academic performance and recommendations from professors within and outside their major departments and from former employers.

During the course of a semester, Hope interns spend six weeks with the organization hosting them. Since the first of the interns arrived in 1976, Hope has provided approximately 20 students to work in the Marine Corps historical program.

During his term as President and Chairman of the Board of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, retired MajGen John P. Condon recommended that the intern program be expanded to include students from the military academies. He also recommended that the Division send notices to college history departments advising them of the internship program. Since 1983, the Foundation has supported the enlarged program with grants that provide interns' lunch and transportation expense money.

The Division has had 88 interns serve at the Air-Ground Museum in Quantico and in the Historical Center in Washington since it opened in 1977. There are two



Midn Harry L. Gardner

categories into which the interns are divided: those who perform their duties for college credit and those who volunteer on their own, with school recognition given for the experience they receive in the interchange with civilian curators and historians and serving Marines.

AT QUANTICO, interns have helped sort and regularize various Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum collections of uniforms, weapons, and equipment. In the process, they often have cleaned and repaired the artifacts. They have assisted in every aspect of the constant museum cataloging effort. This summer at Quantico, Pennsylvania State University student Benjamin E. Noga, a former Marine who served as a mechanic with Marine Helicopter Squadron 1, assisted the regular staff in various areas, but mainly in the Muse-



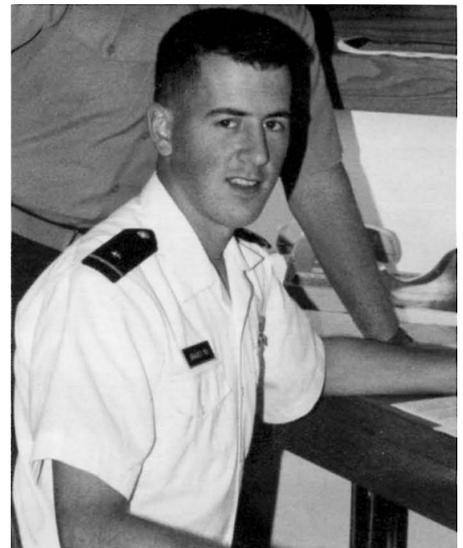
Douglas G. McGee, University of Dayton

um's small-arms collection, where he completed the final phase of an ongoing 10-year recataloging project. He also helped to regularize the Museum's files of training and technical manuals. In addition, he researched and wrote a brief history of the 6th Marine Division in World War II to support a new commemorative modular exhibit project.

For the first time, this summer the Center had three Air Force Academy cadets as interns—Cadets 1st Class Landry J. Carr, Lawrence A. Riley, Jr., and Sean M. Judge, all history majors.

Cadet Riley was assigned to the Reference Section. In a matter of days, he was

Midn Christopher T. Graves



Air Force Academy Cadets First Class Lawrence A. Riley, Jr., Landry J. Carr, and Sean M. Judge pose before a bust of Gen Holland M. Smith in the Historical Center Library.



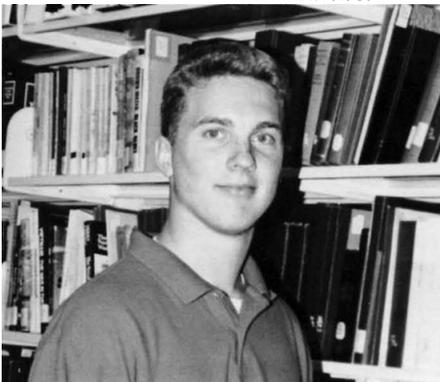


Midn Robert S. Peterson

able to find and use command chronologies, unit and biographical files, muster rolls, and lineal lists. He later remarked that other than his school instructors, he had never before been exposed to historians and the work that they do. As he said in his debrief on leaving the program, "What I have learned . . . is what it means to be a reference historian, photographic historian, oral historian, and an archivist."

CADET CARR WORKED in the Personal Papers Collection, in the Library, and in the Archives Section. Inasmuch as all three cadets had security clearances, as did the Naval Academy midshipmen who also were interns this summer, they reviewed and sought out materials in the archives to be used by historians working on current writing projects. Capt David A. Dawson, USMC, who is writing two of the chapters of the forthcoming "U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1968," was assisted by Carr, who researched command chronologies and unit diaries to determine table of organization strengths for the 1st and 3d Marine Divisions in June of that year. He

Lawrence B. "Lee" Gatchel



also assisted Historical Center librarian Evelyn A. Englander in updating and revising the Division's World War II bibliography by conducting research at the Library of Congress and entering citations in a computerized program.

Cadet Judge worked in the Personal Papers Collection, initially assigned to search for material pertaining to the Corps' World War II battles for 50th anniversary commemorative projects. Later, along with Cadet Carr, he was assigned to catalog classified materials in the Archives Section. Finally, Judge returned to the Personal Papers Collection to search out material relating to the Guadalcanal operation.

While interning in the Center, the Air Force cadets were taken on several visits: to Marine Barracks, Washington, where they viewed the rehearsal for the Friday night Sunset Parade, and attended the actual performance that evening; to Quantico for a tour of the facilities and activities there; and to the Army Center of Military History for a briefing by Chief Historian Jeffrey Clarke. Finally, Personal Papers Curator J. Michael Miller included them on a staff ride to the Civil War battlefield at Antietam.

AT THE SAME TIME that the Air Force cadets were interning in the Center, Midshipman 3d Class Harry L. Gardner was a fellow intern here. Midn Gardner is a former Marine corporal who participated in the Gulf War and was wounded there. Son of a retired Marine colonel, Midn Gardner desires a Marine Corps commission when he graduates. He was assigned to the Reference Section. Here he spent most of his time reviewing and organizing the Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm command chronologies. He remarked that, "One of the most interesting and more personal events that happened was the finding of chronologies from my unit when I was over in Desert Storm and I was wounded. It made the [internship] experience more meaningful and more personal."

Midshipman 2d Class Edward R. Sullivan, a Marine-option NROTC student at the University of Illinois, interned at the Center en route to a tour of training at Little Creek. Midn Sullivan also worked at various times during his internship, in the Reference, Archives, and Personal Papers Sections. As he said when he left the Center, "the work environment was very

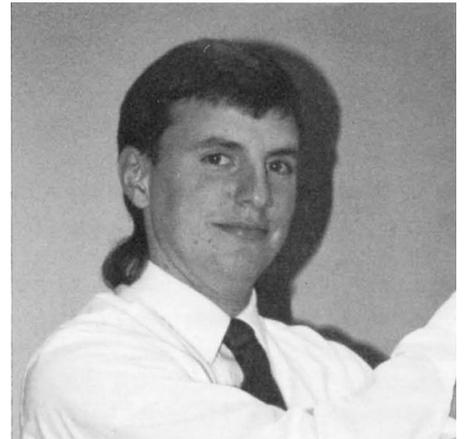


Midn Edward R. Sullivan

beneficial to my professional development, perhaps it was the most valuable asset owned by the Center."

Later in the summer, the Naval Academy was represented by two other midshipmen—Midshipmen 3d Class Christopher T. Graves and Robert S. Peterson, both of whom intend to opt for Marine Corps commissions. Graves is the son of a retired Marine officer, and grandson and great-grandson of well-known naval officers. Because of his interest in Vietnam, Midn Graves was assigned as a researcher for Capt Dawson and Senior Vietnam Historian Dr. Jack Shulimson, both of whom are working on the 1968 Vietnam history. He worked with command chronologies and unit diaries during his time in the Center, and also found time to work on his own research project, which concerns Marine Corps operations in Cam Ne, Vietnam, in 1965.

Midn Peterson was assigned to the Reference Section, where he researched command chronologies, unit diaries, and casualty cards in an effort to provide evidence for Vietnam veterans who were filing claims with the Veterans Administration. *Trevor K. Plante, George Mason University*



tration. He also assisted the Reference Section in researching materials for the Presidential Commission on Women in the Military, Women in Combat.

THE DIVISION ALSO had four interns from colleges—Douglas G. McGee from the University of Dayton; Lawrence B. “Lee” Gatchel from Connecticut College in New London; James A. Ginther, Jr., from Abilene Christian University; and Trevor K. Plante, a graduate student from George Mason University who, incidentally, applied for and was given a master’s

thesis grant by the Marine Corps Historical Foundation. McGee worked one day a week in the Reference Section. Gatchel, the son of a Marine colonel, spent his internship working solely on the World War II bibliography and completing a finished draft which will be published in the near future and for which he earned a byline. Ginther spent his internship working in the Personal Papers Collection, where he prepared a finding aid on early Marine aviation, and also inventoried the Alfred A. Cunningham collection. He also assisted Curator Miller in conducting interviews

with Guadalcanal veterans attending the 1st Marine Division reunion. Plante is a graduate student at George Mason University and worked in the Personal Papers Collection for the whole school year accomplishing various tasks. He regularized the papers of the late Ralph W. Donnelly, who was a reference historian with the Division. Plante also researched material for a history of VMA-124, and has received a Marine Corps Historical Foundation research grant to regularize and prepare a catalog of the papers of LtCol Earl H. Ellis. □1775□

Col Hendricks, Founder of Popular ‘Toys for Tots’ Reserve Program, Dies

by Ann A. Ferrante, Reference Historian

RETIRED COL William L. Hendricks, USMCR, founder of the Marine Corps Reserve’s “Toys for Tots” program, died at the age of 87 in Los Angeles on 29 March. Col Hendricks, whose civilian career included the production of films, cartoons, and TV commercials for Warner Brothers, was a longtime resident of Burbank.

Toys for Tots was conceived in 1947 while then-Maj Hendricks was serving with Volunteer Training Unit (VTU) 12-1 at the Los Angeles Reserve Center. His wife, Diane, hand-crocheted a doll to give to a needy child, but discovered there was no city-wide charitable organization collecting toys for disadvantaged children. Hendricks and a fellow officer made a proposal to their superiors for an annual Marine Corps-sponsored toy drive.

With only a few weeks left before Christmas, Col Hendricks and several dozen Marines rounded up nearly 7,000 toys with the help of his media friends, who launched a widespread publicity campaign. Additionally, Hendricks used his Hollywood influence to recruit movie stars to endorse the Toys for Tots drive, a practice that continues today. The toys were all delivered to local children on that Christmas Eve.

THE PROGRAM SOON developed into a nationwide campaign complete with benefit concerts, sporting events, corporate involvement, and massive celebrity support. Through his contacts as a Warner Brothers executive and member of the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, Hendricks initiated a publicity campaign that has featured such notables as John Wayne,



U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Angie Dickinson, Charlton Heston, Tony Randall, Natalie Wood, Henry Winkler, Ann-Margaret, Ken Norton, Bruce Jenner, Sugar Ray Leonard, and a host of others on the who’s who lists of entertainment and sports.

Annually produced Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots posters are well known in their own right. Creation of the first poster in 1948 was personally supervised by Walt Disney, who also donated the official Toys for Tots logo featuring a toy train. Some of the characters adorning posters in recent years include Bob McKimson’s “Bugs Bunny” and “Sylvester the Cat.” Disney’s “Mickey Mouse” appeared on the Toys for Tots poster in 1978.

The Marine Corps gave a mission to the Toys for Tots program in 1953: to enrich the lives of culturally and economically deprived children; to make people of the community more aware of the Marine Corps Reserve; to create a favorable climate

for Marine Corps recruiting; and to bring the individual reservist face to face with his community.

IN ADDITION TO the Toys for Tots program, Col Hendricks was recognized for his notable film accomplishments. In 1960, Col Hendricks received an Oscar by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for producing the Marine Corps documentary, “A Force in Readiness.” He was nominated in 1962 for an Oscar for “The John Glenn Story,” a Navy Department documentary about the first American to orbit the earth.

Col Hendricks retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1969. In tribute to his work with Toys for Tots, Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., presented him the Legion of Merit. After his retirement from the Corps and Warner Brothers, Col Hendricks remained active in the Toys for Tots program. He was buried at Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Hollywood Hills on 2 April. His military funeral included remarks by the Commanding General of the 4th Marine Division, MajGen James E. Livingston.

For more than four decades, Toys for Tots has accomplished its mission with the help and generosity of local and national businesses, celebrities, members of the media, and the American public. It’s grown from a city-wide effort into a huge, national campaign. Col Hendricks’ philanthropic program continues to brighten the holidays of less fortunate children worldwide. Last year, nearly eight million toys were collected and distributed during the winter holidays. □1775□

Basic School, OCS Students Aid Air-Ground Museum

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

THE MARINE CORPS' museums program is one which has been built with the assistance of many volunteers, both Marines and civilians. Since there are constantly more tasks than can be accomplished by the staff, outside help in the form of interns, volunteers, and temporarily assigned Marines has aided in keeping all of our museums operating at an acceptable level of standards.

This year, a gap between the courses at the Officer Candidate School and The Basic School made an opportunity for a group of newly commissioned second lieutenants to volunteer for temporary duty at Quantico's Air-Ground Museum.

The first two lieutenants, Charles B. Hotchkiss and Malcolm F. Granville, reported on board on 14 January and within one day started research on the Museum's circa-1880 Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The next day, research stopped as the lieutenants and several members of the

security, exhibits, and curatorial staffs disassembled the gun and moved it into the "Early Years" hangar at the Museum. Research continued, and although 2dLt Granville had to leave it, 2dLt Hotchkiss (no relation, as far as we can determine, to the famous arms designer) completed the research and the scripting for the text accompanying the gun in the exhibit.

THAT SAME DAY, 2dLts David W. Edson, Adrian S. Gogue, Clarence T. Harper, and Anthony P. Kennick arrived at the Museums Branch's research and storage facility. After a tour of the operation with the Officer-in-Charge, each lieutenant was assigned a task in the area in which he had shown a particular interest. Of course, the different areas offered also were ones in which there was a pressing need to have work completed.

2dLt Edson volunteered to research and write the explanatory text on the World

War I period "Liberty" truck which had just been installed in the "Early Years" hangar. His research led from our own reference files and small professional library to Quantico's Breckenridge Library, the Marine Corps Historical Center Library at the Washington Navy Yard, the National Archives in Washington, and the U.S. Army Transportation Museum at Fort Eustis, Virginia. After completion of this project, he expanded the text into a candidate article for *Fortitudine* and then undertook the research and scripting of the text for the Museum's Sherman tank. One of the Museum's goals is to expand on the brief labels previously used.

While 2dLt Harper researched the M1928 Thompson sub-machine gun and the M1918A2 Browning Automatic rifle for "sidebars" in our pamphlet series commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II, 2dLt Gogue worked in the aeronautica collection, cataloging and taking inventory of flight materiel. 2dLt Kennick worked in the ordnance collection, documenting the small arms acquired during Operation Desert Storm and assisting in weapons cataloging, while also researching Marine Corps sniper rifles for additional sidebars in the pamphlet series.

BY THE MIDDLE OF February, all of the lieutenants were working on research projects and helping the curatorial staff with its daily duties. At this time, two new second lieutenants, Geoffrey M. Anthony and Wesley L. Feight, showed up to further augment the staff. Both of them started work on pamphlet sidebars, but 2dLt Feight took on the additional task of researching officers' mess dress and evening dress uniforms, establishing a cataloging matrix, and updating the catalog information available on the uniforms. When this was complete, he transferred the individual uniforms from hanging racks to state-of-the-art storage in acid-free containers. 2dLt Anthony volunteered to work on captured *Dragunov* sniper rifles recently captured in Operation Desert Storm. As was the case with all of these projects, both parties gained; 2dLt Anthony learned how to dismantle the weapons

2dLt Anthony P. Kennick gets a close look at a M1941 Springfield sniper rifle under the guidance of Curator of Ordnance John G. Griffiths in the new small arms classroom.



and we have several more presentable weapons in the collection.

IN THE MIDST of all of these projects, the standing exhibits in the Air-Ground Museum needed their annual "spring cleaning" in preparation for the reopening of the Museum on 1 April. Normally, this task is accomplished by the permanent curatorial and restoration staffs, aided by the Marines of the security staff, and usually takes weeks to accomplish. However, this season it was finished in a few days with the lieutenants' help.

While working on the Museum cleaning, they had the opportunity to climb inside the vehicles, perch on most of the aircraft, and work the actions on nearly all the crew-served weapons, a privilege many of the Museum's visitors would prize. They also learned that since there are more than 60 vehicles, aircraft, and crew-served weapons on display, it is no small feat to ready them, inside and out, for the viewing public.

After the museum opened, some of the lieutenants moved forward into scripting a series of modular exhibits on World War II, while others went back into research and writing for the sidebars and more museum text. Recoilless rifles, flame-throwers, and landing vehicles were just a few of the subjects tackled by the lieutenants for the balance of the month.

Shortly after this group of officers left for their Basic School Class at the end of the month, another group trickled in. 2dLts Lance Christensen, Patrick Rivera, and James Hurd were soon joined by Markham Campaign and Raymond Baker. Under the direction of the permanent staff, this group completed the triage, accessioning, and cataloging of the extensive collection of captured Iraqi and Marine Corps uniforms and field equipment which had been acquired by our Mobilization Training Unit in the desert. These amounted to 982 separate items, not counting nine boxes of captured enemy documents. 2dLt Baker also completed a modular exhibit on the 5th Marine Division, while our summer college intern from Penn State, Mr. Benjamin E. Noga, finished the main label for 6th Marine Division modular exhibit. This group also assisted in the preparation of artifacts for our new series of modular exhibits on the campaigns of World War II.



2dLt Wesley L. Feight cleans a pre-World War II officer's evening dress uniform as a part of his conservation and cataloging efforts for the Museum's uniforms collection.

BY THE TIME they were leaving, our most recent volunteer lieutenants came on board. 2dLt Jeffrey W. Megargel, another Penn State graduate and a classmate of Lt Feight, jumped right into the required "sidebars" for several of the World War II pamphlets. 2dLt Megargel has prior enlisted service, as do 2dLts Feight, Edson, Gogue and Hotchkiss. Meanwhile, 2dLt George Robinson began working in the Restoration Section on a wide range of projects, notably in the technical library.

In addition to the work accomplished by the unexpected addition of the lieutenants, others have made significant contributions through their volunteer services. At least some members of the volunteer restoration staff can be seen working diligently in the shops each Saturday on both aircraft and ground equipment. Tasks range from the doping and stitching of aircraft fabric to the computerization of the technical manuals library. On the recommendation of LtCol Ronald J. Brown, a reservist with MTU DC-7, Maj Charles V. Mugno offered his services when he arrived at Quantico to serve on the staff of the Command and Staff College. While they were serving together

during Desert Storm, LtCol Brown, aware of his friend's interest in uniforms and insignia, had recommended that Maj Mugno touch base with the museum staff at Quantico. After three months of work during lunch hours and on his days off, Maj Mugno finished the project begun by Lt Feight, and embarked on further cataloging projects in the uniforms collection. In this, he is also contributing new sections to our in-house *Catalog and Identification Guide for Uniforms*. □1775□

Answers to Historical Quiz

Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal (Questions on page 10)

1. Watchtower
2. Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift
3. Cactus Air Force
4. Lieutenant Colonel Merrill B. Twining
5. Sergeant Major Sir Jacob C. Vouza
6. Eleven
7. The George Medal
8. Coastwatchers
9. Lieutenant Colonel Frank B. Goettge
10. Major General Alexander M. Patch, Commanding General, Americal Division

Paintings Reveal Experiences of Wake Veteran and POW

by John T. Dyer, Jr.
Curator of Art

SIX PAINTINGS based on his personal experiences as a Marine lieutenant captured by the Japanese on Wake Island and his survival of three and a half years as a prisoner of war in China, Korea, and Japan, have been presented to the Marine Corps Art Collection by BGen Woodrow M. Kessler, USMC (Ret).

The six resin/oil paintings were accepted by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, at a ceremony in the Marine Corps Museum on 17 August.

Kessler enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1931, served on board the battleship *Wyoming*, and was appointed a second lieutenant of Marines upon his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1937. After World War II he stayed on active duty, serving in Korea in 1951-52, and retiring as a brigadier general in 1955.

SINCE THEN Gen Kessler has devoted time to developing his interest and skills in art. A 1956-58 second-career job was as art consultant to Permanent Pigments, Inc., an early manufacturer of then-new-to-the-art-market acrylic or polymer plastic paints.

Of "Cracked Wheat," BGen Kessler writes that the resin/oil painting is "interwoven with imagery of the moldy cracked wheat crawling with weevils served the Wake Island Marines as POWs. The hard eyes of the rotting, dried cuttlefish belie the . . . gesture of beneficence the Japanese offer with these rare forms of protein."



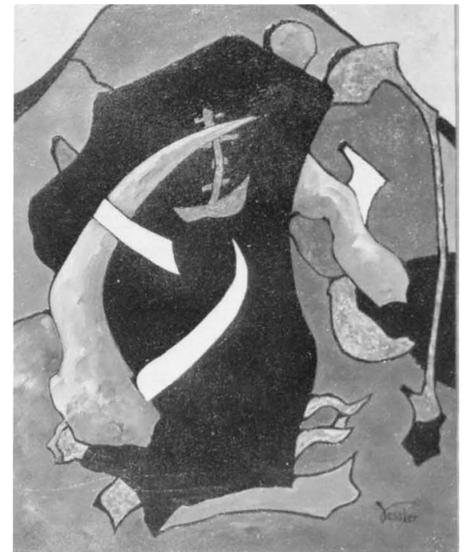
Photo by Lena Kaljot

Wake Island veteran BGen Woodrow M. Kessler, USMC (Ret), left, discusses the six resin/oil paintings he has donated to the Marine Corps Art Collection with BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), Director of Marine Corps History and Museums.

"A prescience of the fate to befall Wake Island . . . on 23 December 1941," is how BGen Kessler explains "Doubt Danger." He imagines himself "reflecting on known treatment of conquered foes by the Japanese," and taking "a foreboding look into a mirror of the future from which emerges the oriental symbol for danger."



BGen Kessler's painting, "Memory," is "a reflection on events not easily shaken from memory as it all ends. Mount Fuji looms ominously, the source of cruel forced labor, bringing disease, malnutrition, and death to Wake Island Marines, until it is shattered by a releasing nuclear flash, the ultimate source of a renewed existence."





With *“Trap,”* Gen Kessler indicates that his resin/oil painting, *“Trap,”* is “a satirical evolution of the Japanese Adm Kajoika who rides his amphibious chariot on a magic carpet into the unseen web—the trap—set for him by the Marines of Wake Island. As the daylight of 11 December 1941 breaks, his ineffective armada is shattered.”

He earned a master of fine arts degree at the Tyler School of Fine Arts in 1964 and studied at the Barnes Foundation in 1973. Gen Kessler exhibits in the Delaware Valley area of Pennsylvania and he is represented in both public and private art collections.

Gen Kessler’s World War II memoirs, *Reminiscences: To Wake Island and Beyond* were published as an occasional paper by the History and Museums Division in 1988. The 145-page volume reproduces his stylish, long-hand lettering, as he hashes out the nightmares of Wake Island and the prison camps which followed.

THE SIX PAINTINGS, a related set entitled “Reminiscences from the Pacific,” reflect these same experiences, including the surrender on Wake and the nearly four years of deprivation as a POW which followed. Gen Kessler explains that some of the paintings are relatively explicit whereas others are more abstract in their significance. All are abstract to a degree since they are designed on a background of “hirakana” (Japanese characters) related to the individual subject.

“Symbolism in the paintings is a very subjective, personal, and often subconscious element,” he says. “. . . and, as you know, the quality of a work of fine art



With *“Stealth”* Gen Kessler symbolizes the invasion and occupation by Japanese: “Comes to a peaceful Wake Island, suddenly raining down death and destruction from behind a cover of bland innocence.”

The “most literal” of Gen Kessler’s six paintings also is one of the largest, entitled *“Ceremonial.”* He says, “The Japanese ‘untouchable’ becomes Samurai to decapitate, at random, five Wake Islanders; the visage becomes unsated fury.” The dark colors allude to greed, envy, and terror.



(whether it be in music, painting, or literature) is its ability to allow the viewer his own interpretation followed by many subsequent discoveries, allowing the viewer to participate in its continuing construction.”

□1775□

'91 Chronology Covers A Tumultuous Year of Combat, Relief Efforts

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

THE CURRENT CHRONOLOGY of the Marine Corps, which outlines significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history, has been compiled by the Reference Section since 1982. The yearly chronologies have grown from 85 entries in 1982 to more than 120 in 1991. Together they are an effective tool for documenting notable dates and anniversaries in contemporary Marine Corps history.

The chronology is compiled by researching numerous primary and secondary sources. Literally hundreds of pages are researched each week to build the chronology. Sources include official records, such as Marine Corps operational summaries, unit command chronologies, and summaries of activities for Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. Secondary sources that consist of a variety of magazines, journals, newspapers, and press releases, are also reviewed for items of interest.

Selected entries from the 1991 Marine Corps Chronology are:

4-5 Jan—In Operation Eastern Exit, Marines and sailors joined forces to evacuate 260 United States and foreign citizens from the American embassy in war-torn Mogadishu, Somalia. Seven helicopters flew into the capital city as government soldiers fought with tribal factions trying to overthrow the nation’s president. The Marines were with the 1st Battalion, 2d Marines, attached to the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade and afloat in the Arabian Sea, when they shifted focus from Operation Desert Shield.

9 Jan—Operation Sharp Edge, the seven-month commitment of the Mediterranean Amphibious Ready Group (MARG) to Liberia, ended on this date when the USS *Nashville* (LPD 13) departed Monrovia to rejoin the rest of MARG 3-90 in the Mediterranean. The 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) arrived off Monrovia last June as the prolonged civil war surged into the capital, threatening the lives of Americans and other foreign nationals. After 62 days afloat, Marines began evacuation operations in August. During the operation, U.S. forces evacuated some 2,600 people, including 330 Americans.

16 Jan—Operation Desert Shield became Operation Desert Storm as forces of the allied coalition launched an all-out air assault against targets in Iraq and occupied Kuwait in an effort to liberate Kuwait and enforce the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

(Continued on page 21)

(Continued from page 20)

city Council. Overall, in the theater of operation there were more than 415,000 U.S. troops and 265,000 allied troops in the coalition.

79 Jan—The first serious ground fighting of Operation Desert Storm broke out when Iraqi troops mounted an attack into Saudi Arabia along a 40-mile front. Company and battalion-sized Iraqi units centered their efforts on Khafji, a deserted port city, six miles south of the border. Saudi and Qatari troops, supported by artillery and attack helicopters from the 1st Marine Division and aircraft from the coalition, recaptured the town two days later. The fighting produced the first ground casualties of the war as 11 Marines were killed when their light armored vehicles were destroyed in a clash with Iraqi armored forces.

13, 16 Feb—The Marine Corps ordered an additional 1,758 selected Marine Corps Reservists to active duty in support of Persian Gulf operations, effective on these dates. The total number was brought to 24,703. With the advent of war in the Gulf, President Bush authorized the Secretary of Defense to expand the callup of Marine reservists to include the Individual Ready Reserve. At the same time, the Marine Corps Reserve mobilization ceiling of 23,000 was hiked to 44,000.

23 Feb-26 Mar—Reserve Marines of the 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) participated in Exercise Battle Griffin 91. It was the first test of NATO's Norway Airlanded Marine Expeditionary Brigade (NALMEB). The combat exercise involved some 12,500 naval, ground, and aviation forces from the U.S., Norway, and Germany.

24 Feb—The I Marine Expeditionary Force and coalition forces began a ground assault on Iraqi defenses in the final chapter of Operation Desert Storm. Located just south of the Kuwaiti border along the Persian Gulf, the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions with its four main task forces—Ripper, Papa Bear, Taro, and Grizzly—stormed into the teeth of Iraqi defenses and convinced the defenders that it was the main effort of attack. Meanwhile, heavily armored allied forces attacked the Iraqi defenses in Iraq from behind. At the same time, Marine units of the 4th and 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigades afloat in the Persian Gulf pinned down large numbers of Iraqi troops expecting an amphibious assault. In 100 hours, U.S. and allied forces defeated the Iraqi Army.

28 Feb—Operation Desert Storm ended when the ceasefire declared by President Bush went into effect. I Marine Expeditionary Force had a personnel strength of 92,990, making Operation Desert Storm the largest Marine Corps operation in history. A total of 23 Marines were killed in action or later died of wounds from the time the air war was launched on 16 January until the cease-fire took effect 43 days later.

10 Mar—Five Marine prisoners of war were among the 21 POWs who arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. The Marine POWs were freed on 5 March and were transported from Iraq by an International Red Cross aircraft.

12 Mar—President Bush signed an executive order establishing a Southwest Asia Service Medal for members of the U.S. Armed Forces who participated in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

7 Apr—A multinational relief effort to aid Kurdish refugees in southern Turkey and northern Iraq began. More than 7,000 U.S. military personnel sup-



Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr.

ported Operation Provide Comfort. Serving in the operation was the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable), consisting of Battalion Landing Team 2d Battalion, 8th Marines; Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 264; and MEU Service Support Group 24. The relief effort established refugee camps and provided food and security to many thousands of Kurds.

12 Apr—Defense Secretary Richard B. Cheney proposed closing 43 domestic military bases and realigning another 28, the deepest retrenchment since World War II.

23 Apr—Exercise Team Spirit 91 ended after several months of training in the Republic of Korea. Marines of the III Marine Expeditionary Force participated in the 16th annual joint-combined exercise. It was designed to evaluate and improve combat readiness to defend the Korean peninsula against external aggression.

24 Apr—The I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) was welcomed home from Operation Desert Storm during ceremonies at Camp Pendleton, California. At the same time, V MEF, activated in January to assume the missions and tasks assigned to the deployed I MEF, deactivated.

29 May—Elements of a joint task force that included the 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade departed the Bay of Bengal off the coast of Bangladesh after nearly two weeks of disaster relief operations following a major cyclone. The joint task force arrived off the coast of Bangladesh on 15 May and proceeded to deliver tons of relief supplies using helicopters, C-130s, and landing craft. The operation, originally called Productive Effort, was renamed Operation Sea Angel when the people of Bangladesh referred to the Marines delivering needed supplies as "angels from the sea."

8 Jun—Operation Welcome Home paid tribute to every service member who went to Southwest Asia in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Some 1,800 Marines, 14 pieces of major equipment, and 19 aircraft participated in the Desert Storm National Victory Parade in Washington, D.C.

12 Jun—Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines began erupting and approximately 6,000 Marines and sailors from the III Marine Expeditionary Force and Marine Barracks, Subic Bay, began to provide relief of the disaster-stricken area in Operation Fiery Vigil. The Marines and sailors worked closely with Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines, and Army and Air Force personnel and provided security augmentation, heavy equipment support, cleanup, resupply of food and potable water, generator support, and evacuation assistance.

27 Jun—SgtMaj Harold G. Overstreet became the 12th Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps during a Post and Relief Ceremony held at Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S.E., Washington, D.C. SgtMaj David D. Sommers, who served as the senior enlisted advisor to the Commandant of the Marine Corps since June 1987, retired after more than 31 years in the Marine Corps.

28 Jun—Gen Alfred M. Gray, Jr., presented the battle color of the Marine Corps to Gen Carl E. Mundy, Jr., during a change of command ceremony at Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, Washington, D.C. Gen Mundy accepted the responsibilities as the 30th Commandant of the Marine Corps in front of a crowd of nearly 3,000 well-wishers. He would assume command on 1 July.

15 Jul—Several months after Operation Desert Storm, Marines were still in Saudi Arabia backloading ammunition and other supplies onto ships headed home. As of mid-July, the Marine Corps had more than 4,500 Marines left in Southwest Asia—2,274 ashore in Saudi Arabia and another 2,257 afloat on ships of the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit. Nearly 90,000 Marines were in Southwest Asia during the height of the Persian Gulf War.

9 Aug—Gen H. Norman Schwarzkopf, USA, relinquished command of the U.S. Central Command to Gen Joseph P. Hoar, USMC, in ceremonies at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. Gen Hoar, who was promoted to four-star status, had been serving as Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Operations. Previous to that assignment, he had served as the Chief of Staff, U.S. Central Command, under Gen Schwarzkopf.

20 Aug—The Commandant of the Marine Corps convened a Force Structure Planning Group at Quantico, Virginia, to assist him in defining the optimum structure for the Corps within the constraints considered by the Department of Defense. The 17-man planning group was headed by BGen Charles C. Krulak who served as Director, Personnel Management Division/Personnel Procurement Division.

14 Sep—The USS *Hue City* (CG 66), designed and built by Ingalls Shipbuilding division of Litton Industries in Pascagoula, Mississippi, was commissioned into the fleet. It was the first U.S. Navy war ship named in commemoration of the efforts of Marines, soldiers, and sailors who fought to retake Hue City in Vietnam during January-March 1968.

Oct—All four V-22 Osprey test aircraft returned to flight status following the crash of aircraft number five in June. The aircraft's test schedule has been put on hold since that date as naval investigators and program officials looked into what caused the V-22 to crash while on its maiden flight. Testing would be conducted at Bell-Boeing test sites in Texas and Delaware.

1 Nov—The 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade kicked off Exercise Valiant Blitz 92 in the Republic of Korea. The annual Seventh Fleet exercise was designed to improve defensive readiness of ROK and U.S. forces through combined and joint operations.

16 Dec—About 300 Marines from the 8th Marine Regiment based at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, arrived at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba, to assist in Joint Task Force Guantanamo Bay. They joined 400 other military personnel to provide humanitarian assistance to more than 6,000 Haitian refugees. Marines erected temporary shelters and shower facilities, and provided motor transport, food service, and translators. □1775□

Part III—August-December 1942

*by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section*

PART III OF THE CONTINUING *Fortitudine* chronology on Marine Corps activities during World War II continues with the launching of the first U.S. ground offensive of the war, on an obscure island in the southern Solomons which soon would become a household word in America—Guadalcanal.

7 Aug—After preliminary bombardment, the 1st Marine Division landed on Florida, Tulagi, Gavutu, Tanambogo, and Guadalcanal in the southern Solomons to launch the first U.S. ground offensive of World War II. The 5th Marines (less the 2d Battalion) landed on Red Beach, Guadalcanal, followed by the 1st Marines in reserve. The 1st and 5th Marines crossed the Tenaru River and moved unopposed toward the Ilu River. MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, commanding the Guadalcanal-Tulagi forces, ordered the occupation of the Japanese airfield and the establishment of a defensive line along the Lunga River.

7 Aug—The 1st Raider Battalion, commanded by LtCol Merritt A. Edson, landed unopposed at Blue Beach on the western shore of Tulagi Island, followed by the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines.

8 Aug—The 1st Marine Division won control of Tulagi, Gavutu, and Tanambogo, and captured the airfield on Guadalcanal, renaming it Henderson Field.

8-9 Aug—In the Battle of Savo Island, elements of the Japanese

Eighth Fleet attacked Allied shipping between Savo and Florida Islands; four Allied cruisers were lost and one destroyer damaged.

9 Aug—Task Force 61, supporting the Guadalcanal-Tulagi landings, departed the Solomons for Noumea, leaving the landing force without air or surface support until 20 August.

12 Aug—On Guadalcanal, LtCol Frank B. Goettge, USMC, 1st Marine Division intelligence officer, led a 25-man reconnaissance patrol along the west bank of the Matanikau River. The patrol was ambushed, and LtCol Goettge and 21 men of the patrol were killed; only three Marines escaped.

17-18 Aug—Elements of the 2d Raider Battalion, commanded by LtCol Evans F. Carlson, USMC, conducted a raid on Makin Atoll in the Gilbert Islands. The raiders destroyed Japanese installations, gathered intelligence data, and diverted attention from the action on Guadalcanal. [Note: It was during the raid on the atoll that Sgt Clyde A. Thomason's gallantry in action earned for him a posthumous Medal of Honor. He was the first enlisted Marine to be awarded that medal in World War II.]

20 Aug—The forward echelon of Marine Aircraft Group 23 (19 F4Fs of VMV-223 and 12 SBDs of VMSB-232) arrived on Henderson Field.

In the autumn of 1942, four battle-weary and bearded Marines risk sniper fire to deliver a wounded comrade to a behind-the-

lines aid station at the edge of the rainforest on Guadalcanal. Marines repulsed constant enemy forays against their perimeter.





Sgt Clyde A. Thomason, killed in action participating in the Makin Island raid with the 2d Raider Battalion, was the first enlisted Marine in World War II to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

21 Aug—On Guadalcanal, Marines repulsed Japanese attacks against Marine positions at the mouth of the Tenaru River.

24-25 Aug—In the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, planes from VMSB-232 at Henderson Field assisted in an attack on a Japanese task force carrying Guadalcanal reinforcements. A Japanese destroyer and transport were sunk, and many men of the Special Landing Force were killed.

31 Aug—The 1st Raider Battalion and the 1st Parachute Battalion arrived on Guadalcanal from Tulagi to reinforce the defense perimeter.

3 Sep—BGen Roy S. Geiger, USMC, commanding the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, arrived on Guadalcanal with the command echelon of the wing.

8 Sep—On Guadalcanal, the 1st Raider Battalion and the 1st Parachute Battalion, supported by planes of Marine Aircraft Group 23 and two destroyer transports, landed just east of Tasimboko, advanced west into the rear of the reported Japanese positions, and carried out a successful raid on a Japanese supply base.

12-14 Sep—In the Battle of the Ridge on Guadalcanal, Marines from the 1st Raider Battalion and the 1st Parachute Battalion

(and later assisted by the 2d Battalion, 5th Marines), under the command of LtCol Edson, repulsed repeated Japanese attempts to penetrate the Henderson Field perimeter.

16 Sep—The 3d Marine Division was activated at Camp Elliott, California.

18 Sep—The 7th Marines landed on Guadalcanal, and emergency supplies were unloaded at Kukum from ships of Task Force 65.

25 Sep—Camp Pendleton, named in honor of MajGen Joseph H. Pendleton, was dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

7-9 Oct—On Guadalcanal, the 5th Marines and elements of the 7th Marines, along with the 3d Battalion, 2d Marines, engaged Japanese forces in sharp fighting at the mouth of the Matanikau River and in the Point Cruz and Matanikau village areas. Japanese forces broke off the engagement with heavy losses.

11 Oct—In the Battle of Cape Esperance, a U.S. task force of four cruisers and five destroyers, protecting a convoy carrying reinforcements to Guadalcanal, turned back Japanese ships headed for an attack on the Solomons.

13 Oct—The 164th Infantry Regiment of the Americal Division arrived on Guadalcanal to reinforce the 1st Marine Division.

14 Oct—On Guadalcanal, Japanese night bombers struck Henderson Field, damaging 42 of the 90 operable planes and causing heavy casualties.

18 Oct—Adm William F. Halsey, USN, relieved VAdm Robert L. Ghormley, USN, of the South Pacific Area Command.

20-25 Oct—Marines and U.S. Army troops fought off heavy ground attacks of a major Japanese counteroffensive against the Marine defense perimeter.

26 Oct—In the Battle of Santa Cruz, a U.S. force sustained heavy losses, but checked Japanese movement toward Guadalcanal.

8 Nov—The first major Allied operation in North Africa began when American and British forces landed in French North Africa.

9 Nov—On Guadalcanal, BGen Louis E. Woods, USMC, relieved BGen Roy S. Geiger, USMC, as Commander, Aircraft, Cactus Air Force.

12-15 Nov—In the naval Battle of Guadalcanal, planes from Henderson Field, the carrier *Enterprise*, and *Espiritu Santo* attacked Japanese transports headed for Guadalcanal with troops of the 38th Division and supplies; seven of the eleven transports were destroyed on 12 November, and the remaining four were lost on the 15th.

18-22 Nov—U.S. Army forces, assisted by elements of the 8th Marines continued a westward advance on Guadalcanal to secure a line of departure from which to attack the main Japanese force.

9 Dec—MajGen Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, CG, 1st Marine Division, was relieved by MajGen Alexander M. Patch, CG, Americal Division, as commanding general of U.S. forces on Guadalcanal. The 1st Marine Division made preparations to retire from the combat zone to rest and rehabilitate.

9-16 Dec—The 164th and 182d Infantries, USA, near Point Cruz on Guadalcanal, were relieved by the 2d Marines (-), the 8th Marines, and the 132d Infantry (-), USA.

20 Dec—Marine Barracks, New River, North Carolina, was redesignated Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

27 Dec—On Guadalcanal, BGen Francis P. Mulcahy, Commanding General of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, relieved BGen Louis E. Woods, as Commander, Aircraft, Cactus Air Force. □1775□

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



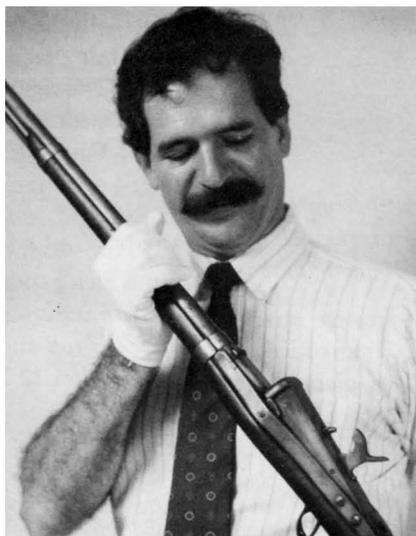
Acquisitions

Hendricks Donation Includes Rare Cavalry Carbine

by Jennifer L. Gooding
Registrar

THE MARINE CORPS Museum recently received a donation, that had been willed to the Marine Corps by Col William L. Hendricks, USMCR (Ret), of Civil War rifles, bayonets, and a cartridge pouch, plus a number of books about the war or contemporary with it. The Museum received the donation with the assistance of Mrs. Kathie Graler, Historical Officer, MCB Camp Pendleton, California, who at our request arranged for the original receipt and later forwarding of the donation to the Museum.

When the collection was received and unpacked at the Center, the staff was delighted to find several rare specimens of shoulder arms and edged weapons. Although about one-half of the collection was U.S.-made weapons, the other half was British long arms from the American Civil War period. Included in the first group were a M1841 "Mississippi" rifle, made at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, in 1850; a scarce Jenk's "mule-car" Navy carbine; an early version of the familiar Remington rolling block rifle; and an extremely rare first model Hall's patent percussion cavalry carbine, com-



White-gloved Curator Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas peers into the mechanism of the 1838 Hall's cavalry carbine.

plete with its retractable, triangular bayonet. The Hall's carbine was made by famed 19th-century arms maker, Simeon North of Middletown, Connecticut in 1838.

The British group included a series of the Enfield-type arms which appeared in the decade preceding our Civil War. Among these are a Pattern 1856 cavalry

carbine, a Pattern 1852 Padgett cavalry carbine, a Pattern 1856 short rifle made by contractor Joseph Smith, and both the second and third model variations of the standard Pattern 1853 rifle-musket. Further research is being conducted, as some, if not all, of these give indications that they may have been imported by either the North or South during the Civil War.

These will complement the small group of Enfields already in the collection, and should now give us a very good representative sampling of this type of weapon. Many of the longarms arrived with their correct bayonets, but the premier edged weapon was a crudely made Confederate-marked artillery short sword.

ALSO DONATED were a leather cartridge pouch imprinted "Watertown Arsenal 1864" made in Watertown, New York; a set of iron cannonball tongs; a leather carbine socket; a metal horse bit; and a late World War II U.S. machete; along with 424 books, some of them dating to the time of the Civil War. □1775□