



# Globe



1975 Thomas Jefferson Award

July 1, 1976

SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL EDITION

Volume 32 Number 27

## 1776 / A proud heritage 1976 / of liberty and endeavor

By Colonel E.M. Gershater

Almost two centuries ago, on a warm July day in Philadelphia, 56 courageous men signed a declaration, a perilous undertaking for which they pledged to one another their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Of that number, 5 were captured by the British and executed for treason, 2 lost their sons in combat and 2 others had sons captured, 9 fought and died during the war, 12 had their homes ransacked and burned, several died penniless, propertyless, with their families dispersed. These were no wild-eyed, rabble-rousing ruffians; they were soft-spoken men of means and education. They had financial security, but they valued liberty more, and the heritage of individual freedom and opportunity that they left to later generations of Americans is undiminished in this uncertain, sometimes dangerous world.

This heritage, however, a heritage of freedom in which man can strive to better himself and his society, is not free — it never was. Nowhere is it written that freedom is a safe and comfortable estate, nor that the preservation of the climate in which human freedom and aspirations can thrive does not present risks, duties and hard choices. Americans have been repeatedly tested — as at Saratoga, Shiloh, the Argonne Forest, and Two Jima — and obliged to rededicate themselves to the American dream. Nor does freedom to pursue one's aspirations connote that each in society can do as he pleases. That freedom acquired by our fathers is, however, a solicitation to help build our Nation and society, in collaboration with others of good will; it is at once a gift, a promise and a challenge.

Those 56 men who in effect signed their own death-warrants on that July day two centuries ago declared publicly that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Those were, in Stephen Vincent Benet's phrase, "large assertions," revolutionary and dramatic for those days, but to their attainment America has been repeatedly summoned. Today, after nearly two centuries of growth, America again faces massive problems and again has need of people of energy and commitment, who love this land and wish to sustain it, who seek to protect the Republic from all harm, who stand willing to be counted when freedom needs defenders, who strive to insure that the worth and promise of America are available fairly to us all, who guard zealously the heritage of human freedom and opportunity to be transmitted to our children, and who will — if necessary — join the corps of over a million Americans who have given their lives so that the American dream might endure.

If this society, this bastion of freedom and opportunity, this magnificent experiment in government by the consent and loyalty of the governed, this proud heritage of human liberty and endeavor is to be sustained, much is required of Americans who love their country, so that this New World may remain — in Edgar Lee Masters' phrase — "Forever new to the hands that keep it new."

Special Bicentennial Supplements:

*The Grand Experience p 1A**Men of the Revolution p 5A*

Congress of the United States  
begun and held at the City of New York on  
Wednesday the fourth of March on thousands of resolutions and opinions

THE



# "He turned a few around"

By Capt. John R. Tellall

"I've turned a few around," MajGen. William G. Joslyn recently told a visitor who had asked the general about his personal role with the troops of the Division.

In that short sentence are the main words of tribute we offer for Gen. Joslyn's "thirty-four and two" service. To turn a few Marines around and give their life direction is a most important mission for any senior leader. You did it, general.

In your last active cruise we saw your direction to make the training realistic for the troops. You showed uncommon faith that young Marines will respond to good leadership—and you demanded that, general, as you told your young leaders to listen to the Marines, to take time to talk to the troops and discuss. You knew this was hard and took long hours to do, but you did it yourself and we saw the turning.

Your concern and understanding turned a few around when most had grown tired of the long, hard hours with the trouble cases and wanted to "kick 'em out." We watched your quiet, determined approach, general, and we learned from you; your firm words on duty stand out — "a sober, no nonsense" approach was your way and example. It worked, and we learned.

We watched your determination and saw a personal example of hard work and quiet resolve. We learned that your personal example as a strong leader and a proud father were part of the process of hard work and resolve, and that this would see us through too.

We saw your method of

checking direction but staying out of the breach; we felt your presence without seeing you grab the wheel, general, and we learned from your leadership.

It's time to go, general, and our final words are that you turned more around than you know. Good luck, and thank you for that firm resolve.

God speed, general, keep turning them around!



MajGen. Joslyn

Next week we will have to write "thirty" on this column. Last week, while on leave we mowed mushrooms, squeaked in with sharpshooter on the pistol range and cried a little in the gas chamber.

By the way, there weren't too many heavies present to witness our tears last Thursday p.m. so we maintained the tough image—even with a mask full of CS. A lesson learned for all you "four-eyes" is that too few people, including an instructor, know about eyeglass inserts for the gas mask. If you wear glasses, get a pair of inserts—they really do work.

An idea waiting to be carried out is for Camp Lejeune to adopt the sea turtle as a symbol of the conservation program. This writer is too short to see the idea all the way through but briefly here it is: The turtle requires a hands-off approach yet the habitat must be preserved. Great things grow from the care and concern given those eggs she leaves.

There are very few people who don't appreciate this process. Although the entire cycle does take a long time to complete, eventually it does return to the

same turf where it all began, and with dividends of more—eggs in the case of the sea turtle.

So, the symbol of the turtle can be the symbol of our care and concern here to protect the entire species; plants, water and animals. Try it in your next think session. With all those wild T-shirts, why not a good symbol on one that we care and conserve at Camp Lejeune? Take it away!

Parting shot. Our young editor says TC needs some more words for their main gate sign like "safety is being safe." Another one for the holidays ahead is "don't be a revolutionary on the road." Next week will be the final parting shot—all those who want to make a final contribution have only until noon tomorrow. LET FREEDOM RING! Happy Birthday, America.

## Pic of the week

By GySgt. Doyle Sanders



## Ring in the bicentennial

By MGySgt. Matt Matheson

Got your bell ready for Sunday afternoon's 2 p.m. celebration to ring out the second and begin our nation's third century? Neither do we, but we will. We believe it is most fitting that Americans observe the moment in history that our Liberty Bell proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence by individually clanging a bell. After all, throughout the ages, bells have been used to announce victories in battles, momentous events and even births and deaths.

**SHORT ROUND**  
Anyone in the area that served at the old Portsmouth, N.H. Naval Prison in the early 1940s? Give us a call at 5655 as we have a writer friend doing research on duty there during the early days of WWII...You're Old Comrade if you remember when the sin was not tearing the blue tax stamp on a pack of cigarettes instead of smoking them (and, anyone ever do it?)...We congratulate the three squads of our third Division regiments that went to the competition. Quantico even if they didn't win. (Gads, what honor to just be selected to compete against the best of the other Divisions)

... Now that the official Bicentennial day is here will doo-dads and gimmick souvenirs go down in price?...Don't miss the GLOBE special stories this week on 1776, 1876 and this year as researched and written by JPAC...Sgt. Erny Richardson...SSgt Tony Delgado and Sgt Jim Hall...No, we do not own stock in any big manufacturing company (and, we kick ourselves for not!)...We saw a rabbit who was having difficulty hopping around the golf course last weekend. I had one foot in his pocket for good luck.

We're tired, and know we have used that line about the rabbit at least twice in the past 12 months. So, this is the final byline for us on Kentucky Windage. It has been fun for us, and we will always enjoy remembering your telephone calls, letters and personal comments...even the nasty ones.

CEASE FIRE, and we do.

Commanding General  
Executive Editor  
Editor  
Assistant Editor  
Sports Editor  
Family Editor

MajGen. Herman Poggemeyer Jr.  
LtCol. H.M. Owens  
GySgt. Doyle Sanders  
LCpl. Mick Young  
Sgt. Bob Farquhar  
Noel Priseler

There, I guess King George will be able to read that I—John Hancock, affixing a bold signature to the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

The Globe is published weekly in compliance with Department of the Navy and Marine Corps Publications and Printing Regulations under the supervision of the Joint Public Affairs Office, P.O. Box 8438, MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C. 28542. Printing is contracted through the Daily News, Jacksonville, N.C., with non-appropriated funds at no cost to the government. The Globe does not accept advertising. Subscriptions are \$8 per year, available through the Custodian, Base Recreation Fund, MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C. 28542. Views and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Marine Corps. The Globe is published for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as directive in nature. Mention of products, personalities and services in the Globe does not constitute endorsement.





## Game warden fiddles

# Serenading keeps the animals happy

Story and photo by Sgt. Brenda Lanclos

When LCpl. Carl Koch Jr. is a change of pace from

...ecting sea turtles or rescuing bears, he serenades himself a violin!

The 21-year-old Wisconsin game warden is a Camp Lejeune game warden by day and an accomplished violinist by night. He likes his job as a game warden and he explained why. "I'm a game warden I am constantly in contact with nature. I like this job very much and since I'm a game warden I've even been on hunting expeditions. My recent one was in Montana hunting for elk."

Outside his military career, Koch's most important interest is French violin and his new membership in the Goldsboro orchestra. Koch's interest in music started in school. "I started in 5th grade and have been

active in orchestras ever since. However, when I came in the Marine Corps in July 1975 there was no need for a violinist in a marching band so my violin playing dwindled. Now, thanks to being selected for the Goldsboro orchestra I've regained my interest in violin more than ever."

He explained how he came to be selected to play with the orchestra. "I wouldn't have known about the orchestra if it hadn't been for my landlord who is an enthusiastic music lover and plays the tuba. When he found out I could play the violin and read music he took me to the Goldsboro orchestra and I've been a member ever since."

The music played by the orchestra includes scores from such great composers as Beethoven and Strauss. Carl pointed out, "My violin repertoire doesn't end there. Lately,

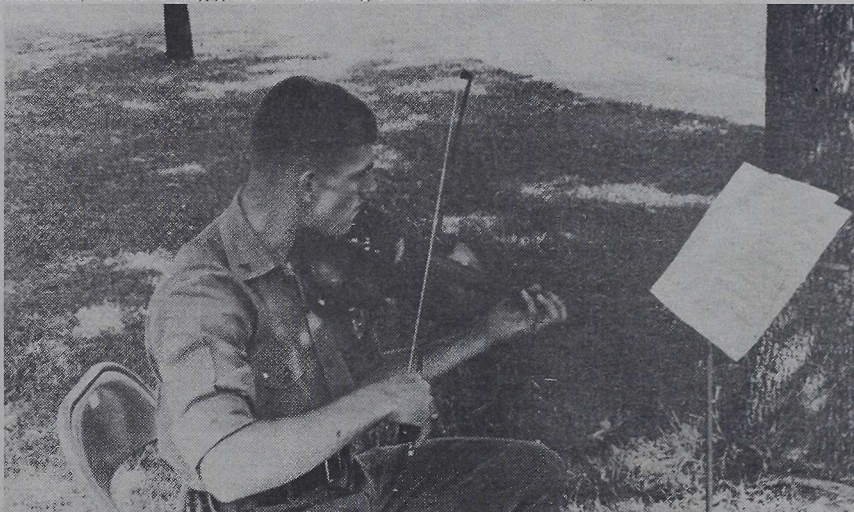
I've been getting into bluegrass. With bluegrass music you have to acquire a feelin' for it rather than learn it. And ideal place for this is at an old-fashion pickin' session."

Within his 5'10" structure lies a very optimistic person. He gestured with his hands and exclaimed, "Life is a long grind."

To avoid being grounded within it, I believe in work. Work keeps you young and productive. Combine this with a laugh and your whole world can become a better place."

Continuing he said, "I'm not quite sure what the rest of my life will bring as a violinist or as a

Marine. But I'll always remember what one old Marine told me. He said, 'Son, in the Marine Corps always hope for the best, expect the least and take what comes along.' So far everything that has come along in my Marine career has been great!"



MIDDAY SERENADE — LCpl. Carl Koch Jr., takes a midday break and practices his violin. Koch is a game warden and also a member of the Goldsboro orchestra in Goldsboro, N.C.

## Meanwhile...

### back at Base

#### Sitting Service open Saturdays

Paradise Point Officer's Wives Sitting Service is open every Saturday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the summer for your convenience. This service will be discontinued if it is not utilized more often. Further information and reservations call 353-4788.

#### Coffee Bar open this weekend

Coffee, tea or milk will be on tap at the Force Troops-2d FSSG Coffee Bar this coming July 4th weekend. The Coffee Bar will be at the corner of US 70 and 258 in Kinston. Refreshments will be served from 4 p.m. July 5, till 6 a.m. the following day.

#### Veterans Employment News

Harry Dobbins, Security Coordinator of the Huron Valley Steel Corporation, Belleville, Mich. will be in the Camp Lejeune Area July 1 and 2. Dobbins has created one of the finest industrial security forces in the nation and at the present time has 10 new openings that must be filled during his two day visit.

The entire force is made up of former Marines from Camp Lejeune. The only qualification is that you are a soon to be retired E-7 E-9 enlisted, Warrant or Commissioned Officer. Experience in Military Police or Law Enforcement isn't necessary. Anyone interested in an interview should contact Slat's Mueller in his office in Bldg. 63 or phone base extension 2844.

## Bicentennial Holiday Schedule

Camp Lejeune will join with America and help celebrate her 200th birthday July 4. This year's activities will include a four-hour concert, parachute jumps and an elaborate display of fireworks at W.P.T. Hill Field.

All military personnel, their dependents and civilians from the local community are cordially invited to attend.

The schedule of events for Sunday, July 4 is as follows:

12 noon — Gun salute, Bldg. 1.

12:15 p.m. — Dedication of the Marine Corps Base Bicentennial Tree, located near the base theater.

5 p.m. to 9 p.m. — Concert, W.P.T.

Hill Field. Bands to be featured are: Armageddon; Melody Eagan Show; Jimmy Lopez and Jubilation; and The Tempests. Each band will play for approximately one hour.

8 p.m. — Parachute jumps, W.P.T. Hill Field. Parachutists from the Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune Marine Sport Parachute Clubs will perform.

9 p.m. — Fireworks display, W.P.T. Hill Field.

In case of inclement weather, the concert will be held in the Goettge Memorial Fieldhouse and the fireworks display will be presented Monday, July 5.

## Attention all swoopers

#### Summer Holiday Fatality:

At this writing, we don't know who you are. Maybe not from Lejeune will be killed this weekend. Odds are against it, you know.

What are YOUR plans? Got your own wheels? Riding with a buddy? Or perhaps launching from the Swoop Circle? Doesn't really matter.

If you're headed North, you'll likely take your own special shortcut to I-95. You despise Tarheel two-lanes, farmers, pulpwood trucks, a real drag.

You curse a couple of farmers and their equipment taking up two-thirds of both lanes, running 15 mph. You survive the gauntlet of pulpwood trucks. An oncoming trucker blinks you the word on Smokey taking pictures ahead. You fall in behind a semi with a CB. Your scout's "!! The truck's your point man!"

He let's the hammer down. You take up the pace one mile fast. Enough room to bring it down to double-lanes in a pinch. Only a few more miles to the Interstate and then it's smooth sailing to D.C., Philly, New York City, wherever.

Then it happens. It could have been excessive speed (mph), grass, alcohol, fatigue, carelessness, or maybe the other guy blows it. What difference does it make? You are dead...

Now the "system" takes over. Smokey and the rescue squad arrive. The wreckers, the gawkers. Power tools and torches, in the hands of experts, make short work of freeing your body from the wreckage. Your remains are strapped to a stretcher and proper authority pronounces you DOA at the nearest hospital. (Asinine, isn't it? The kid with the candy bar knew you were dead when he knelt down for a better look into your car.)

It's after working hours so Smokey calls from the hospital to notify Camp Lejeune. After two or three attempts, he's connected with your command Staff Duty Officer and passes the word on your death.

The SDO scribbles your name and Social Security Number on a scratch pad, hands it to the staff sergeant, mumbling, "gimme a locate." After your parent unit is determined, he requests your SRB and health record from your Battalion OOD. The Casualty Watch is called in.

Medical personnel are notified, MP's, etc. The system shifts into second gear.

The Casualty Officer releases a message to the appropriate Marine Corps District. District passes it down to the Inspector-Instructor nearest your home for action. It's morning now.

Dad and Mom have just finished a leisurely brunch and are talking about everything the family will do to make your weekend a memorable one.

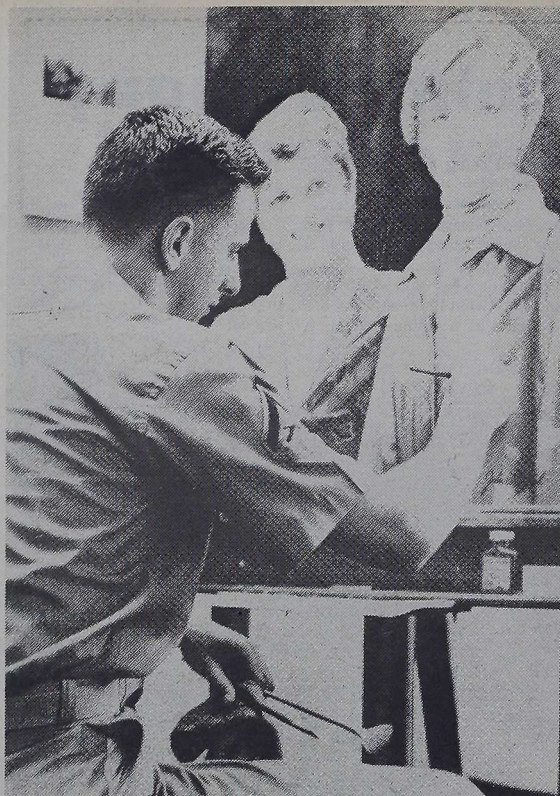
The young officer is resplendent in his blues. Perspiration pops out on his forehead and he pushes the doorbell. He has to tell your Mom and Dad that you won't be home this weekend...or ever.

The saga continues. Funeral arrangements, SGLI, escort, firing squad, chaplain, etc. The system works almost like clockwork. When the job's finished, it shifts back to neutral. Waiting...

If YOU are going to be on the road this weekend, remember one thing. Only one individual knows if this letter is addressed to you, and He isn't giving any clues...

Anon.





**DETAIL WORK** — LCpl. John Letostak, HqCo., HqBn., 2d Marine Division (Rein), completes the fine details on one of his many oil portraits. Letostak's most recent creation is an oil portrait of MajGen. W.G. Joslyn

# Story of a starving artist

Story and photo by Sgt. Erny Richardson

The smell of turpentine and paint hangs in the air. Sitting in front of a canvass, a young man gazes intently at the portrait. Then with fluid, delicate, strokes of his brush, LCpl. John Letostak, Marine machinegunner, and artist extraordinary, continues his painting.

Tall, lanky and sometimes intense, Letostak ("pronounced like 'lettuce stack'," he explained with a grin) was born in Parma, Ohio and says his interest in art goes back as far as he can remember.

"I didn't begin to take it seriously, though, until the 9th Grade," he said. "I began by copying my favorite pictures from comic books and eventually got around to doing portraits of my friends for \$5."

Letostak continued his art training for four years in grade and high school. After graduation from high school he spent a year at both the New England School of Art in Boston, Mass., and the Cooper School of Art in Cleveland, Ohio.

However, he found this schooling unsatisfactory for his needs.

"I just didn't seem to be learning like I wanted to," the 22-year-old "Buckeye" related. "Those two years were also bad ones for me for other reasons. I was often short of money then, the old stereotyped image of the starving artist was for real."

In June, 1974, Letostak enlisted in the Marine Corps — a decision he considers as a good one.

"Even with those two bad years in school, I've had it pretty easy most of my life," he stated. "I felt I needed a change of pace, something to test

and challenge me, so I chose the Corps."

Letostak completed his boot training at Parris Island and found himself with an infantry MCO 0311. Then one day in August, 1975, he got his "big chance".

"SgtMaj. Ward, the Division sergeant major, heard about my paintings. He was looking for someone to paint a picture of the Commandant and I got the job."

Once the painting was completed and presented to the Commandant, Letostak found himself producing more pieces of Marine Corps art.

His most recent creation was a portrait of MajGen. W.G. Joslyn, CG, 2d Marine Division (Rein), who is retiring June 30.

Although he works in various mediums, Letostak prefers pencil and oil. He refers to himself as an "illustrator" and models himself after "his idol", Norman Rockwell.

Letostak's talent is multi-faceted. He does portraits and as a change of pace an occasional landscape or seascape. But, his favorite is illustration.

Letostak says he has no definite plans concerning his military career.

"I enjoy my work a great deal," he said. "It might extend for a while but I'm still undecided. Eventually I think I would like to work for the Saturday Evening Post."

"I can say this though," Letostak added. "The Corps has helped me in many ways, especially where my art is concerned. They've given me a place and freedom to work and develop my art and the confidence I needed. I think it's great."

## MajGen. McLennan takes the reins of the 2d Marine Division

MajGen. Kenneth McLennan assumed command of the Second Marine Division (Rein.) during a division change of command and retirement ceremony Wednesday.

MajGen. McLennan relieved retiring MajGen. William G. Joslyn, who stepped down from the active roles after more than 34 years of service, including the last two as the Division's commanding general.

Gen. McLennan reported here from Headquarters Marine Corps where he had served as Director, Manpower Plans and Policy Division since June 1974. He was promoted to brigadier general in September 1972 and to major general July 3, 1975.

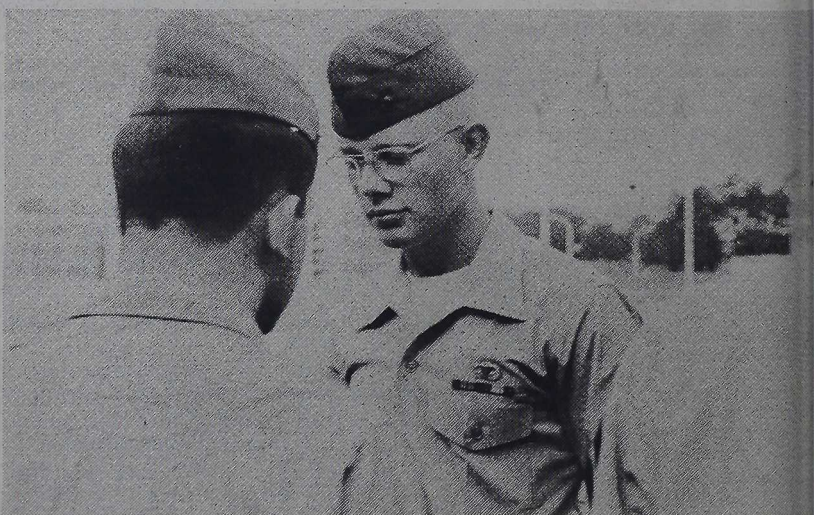
The new commanding general was born May 31, 1925 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in January 1943. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in July 1945.

During the Korean Conflict he served with the Fifth Marines and upon returning to the states saw duty in a variety of assignments.

Gen. McLennan received a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from the University of San Francisco in 1948 and a Master in Business Administration degree in Transportation Management from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1961. He was graduated from the Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, Va., in July 1958 and is a 1967 graduate of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

His decorations and awards include the Legion of Merit with Combat "V", the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V", the Navy Unit Commendation with one bronze star, the American Campaign Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with one star, the Korean Service Medal with two stars, the Vietnam Service Medal with two bronze stars, the Korean Presidential Unit Citation, the United Nations Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

MajGen. McLennan and his wife, the former Marion A. Urwick of Granby, Conn., have one daughter, Mrs. Jack Tague, and two sons, Scott C. and Bruce A. McLennan.



## Liming captures Marine of the Quarter award

Story and photo by SSgt. Terry Pruitt

A 20-year-old 8th Marine squad leader has been selected as the 2d Marine Division Marine of the Quarter.

Sgt. Donald E. Liming, "C" Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines, was presented the award June 18 during ceremonies at the regiment's headquarters. Presenting the award were Beachy Johnson, Military Affairs Committee chairman and Sherman Husted, Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce secretary, which sponsors the award.

To win the award the former "sea-going" Marine "bested" other Division regimental nominees. He will be honored during the

Chamber of Commerce's monthly dinner meeting of the Military Affairs Committee.

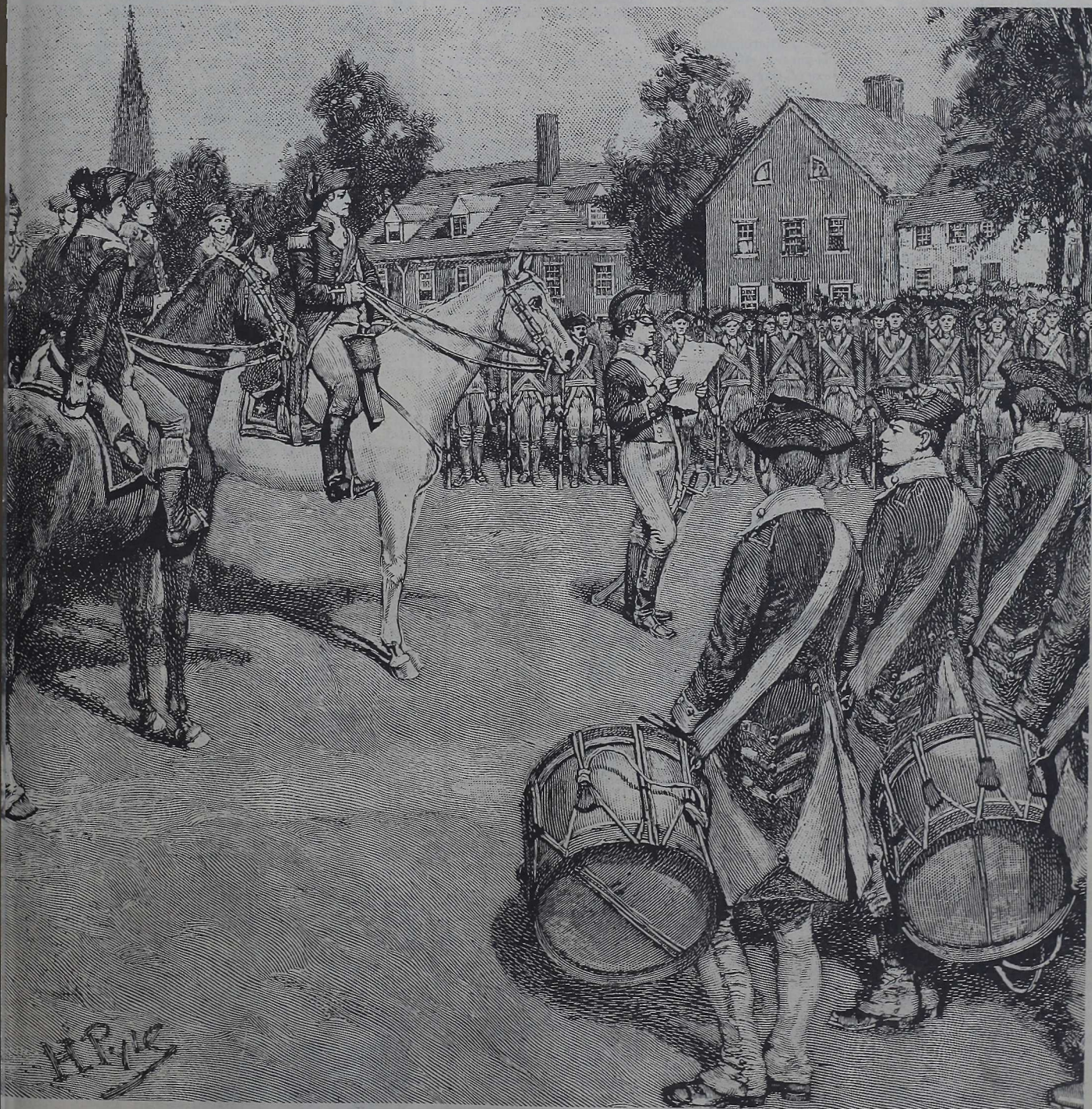
Capt. Steven G. Western, Liming's commanding officer, thinks he was a good choice for the award and explained why. "He was just meritoriously promoted to sergeant for his high degree of motivation," Capt. Western stated. "After reporting here from sea duty, Sgt. Liming displayed an eagerness to learn. He asked a lot of questions and found answers."

One question and its answer is common knowledge. What do you get if you are highly motivated? The Division Marine of the Quarter award — ask Sgt. Liming!



# The Grand Experience

A Special Globe Bicentennial Supplement



The Declaration of Independence being read to Washington's Troops, July 9, 1776

The birth  
of a nation  
Pg. 2A

The centennial year  
Pg. 3A

The experience  
continues  
Pg. 4A

"Men of the Revolution"  
Pg. 5A



# The birth of a nation: 1776

By Sgt. Erny Richardson

Two-hundred years ago this July 4, a group of men gathered in Philadelphia, Pa. to sign a document which was to be the cornerstone of American democracy. The Declaration of Independence.

This document established the 13 colonies as the United States of America, declaring it free and independent of English rule. July 4th became the birthday of a new nation.

At the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence the 13 colonies were embroiled in an armed conflict which had started a year earlier with England. The signing of this historic document was the end result of what had started years earlier when the colonists were bitterly opposed to what they considered unfair taxes.

Tensions began to mount, and on March 5, 1770 five colonists died when British troops opened fire on a rioting crowd near the state House in Boston. This incident, which became known as the Boston Massacre, served to fan the hot coals of rebellion to flame.

Three years later on December 16, in defiance of the taxing of tea imports to the colonies, a group of men disguised as Indians boarded three ships anchored in the Boston harbor and dumped 342 cases of tea, valued at \$70,000, into the harbor. This became known as the Boston Tea Party, winning a place in American history books.

Angered at the defiance to the tax laws shown by the colonists, King George III and the Parliament passed the following laws a year later:

(1) The Boston Port Bill: No ships can enter or leave Boston harbor except those with military supplies and whatever food ships the customs officials at Salem would permit. These restrictions would be considered being lifted by the King after the East India Tea Company has been paid for the tea.

(2) Any official of the King charged with a capital crime while enforcing his official duties will be tried in England.

(3) The upper house (Council) of the Massachusetts Assembly will be appointed by the King instead of continuing to be elected by the lower house (House of Representatives) which was made up of colonists.

(4) There will be no town meetings without the Governor's consent, and such meetings will confine themselves to an agenda approved by the governor.

(5) Quebec Province shall extend southward to the Ohio River.

(6) The Quartering Act shall again be put into effect.

(7) General Gage shall replace Governor Hutchinson.

These laws were so strongly detested throughout the colonies that they became known as the Intolerable Acts and they set the stage for the meeting of the First Continental Congress from September 5 to October 26, 1774.

During this meeting, 56 delegates adopted four resolutions (the Suffolk Resolves) in answer to the Intolerable Acts. They were: (1)

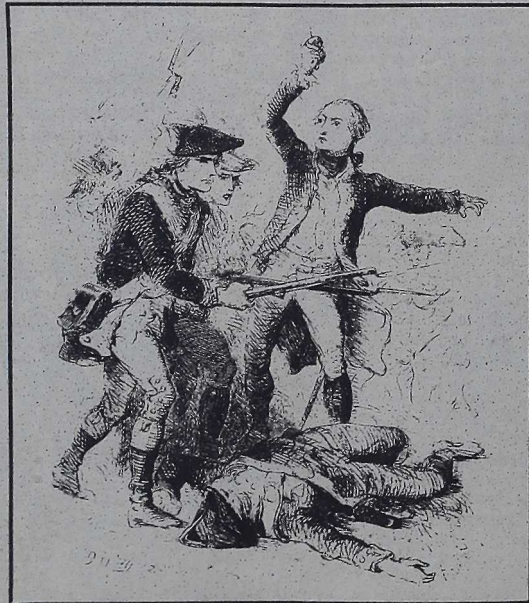
Keep trade with England at a minimum by boycotting imports, a drastic curtailment of exports and by refusing to wear,

These measures did little to lessen the determination of George III and Parliament to enforce the laws and on April 19, 1775, General Gage sent approximately 700 British troops to Concord to seize suspected stores of arms.

Paul Revere and William Dawes alerted the countryside to Lexington and Dr. Samuel Prescott took the warning to Concord on the evening of April 18. The next morning found 70 Minute Men in formation on the village green awaiting the British troops.

A short deadly engagement followed leaving one British soldier wounded, eight colonists killed and 10 wounded.

The British continued to Concord where, once again, they were met by colonial troops, this time at the North Bridge. This



use or consume English products.

(2) Consider null and void all of the punitive measures taken against Boston and Massachusetts since the Tea Party. (3) Approve the efforts of Massachusetts to operate a colonial government separate from royal control until punitive measures could be repealed. (4) To urge all colonies to raise and train a militia of their own.

fight gave historians the phrase, "the shot heard round the world."

The end result was the British had nearly three times as many men killed, wounded or missing as the colonists.

The new year of 1776 found the colonists inspired and aroused by Thomas Paine's pamphlet, "Common Sense", and on March 17 the British evacuated Boston after colonists mounted cannons on Dorchester Heights, controlling the town and harbor.

Colonial forces were in steady retreat during the rest of the year but September marked two incidents that would become history.

On September 6, a 27-year-old Colonial sergeant, Ezra Lee, laboriously powered the first American submarine, the Turtle, against the British flagship, the Eagle, recording the first submarine attack in history.



The Battle of Concord



The Turtle, invented by David Bushnell, was an egg-shaped craft, manually powered by turning screws or propellers for forward and up and down movement. It was armed with a time bomb containing 150 pounds of gunpowder.

The attack failed, but the Turtle's heritage cumulated in today's nuclear powered and armed submarines.

A little more than two weeks after the Turtle's attack, Nathan Hale was tried and hanged by the British as a spy. However, before he died he uttered a last statement that would become renowned: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

As 1776 neared its end, General George Washington made an unexpected, but brilliant move, against the British. Crossing the Delaware River he surprised the

mercenary Hessian forces at Trenton, inflicting 30 casualties and capturing 900.

The new nation would see several more years of fighting and on June 14, 1777 she would adopt the Stars and Stripes as her national ensign.

Finally on Oct. 19, 1781 at the battle of Yorktown, the British under Cornwallis was defeated by Washington and in Paris, Sept. 3, 1783 the U.S. and Britain would sign the peace treaty officially ending the war.

For the young nation of the United States, much work was still to be done.

The ratification of the Constitution in 1789 and the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791 added firm foundation to the cornerstone of the Declaration of Independence with this the nation began to grow.



Signing the Declaration of Independence



Farmer plowing field 1776



# The centennial year: 1876

SSgt. Tony Delgado

The year 1876 was marked by events that not only made headlines but helped lay the foundation for a greater and more prosperous United States. The greatest single event of the year was the opening of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition on May 10. It glorified American inventive genius and production know-how, and featured the largest machinery in the world.

More than 10 million visitors, from May until November, were bound by the typewriter, the continuous-web printing press, the binding reaper, the airbrake, railway generator car, giant Corliss steam engine and Alexander Graham Bell's "talking instrument."

February 14, prior to the Centennial opening, Bell had sent his "telephone" to the Patent Office in Washington and entered his invention. Two months later, Elisha Gray, an inventor of telegraphic equipment, arrived in Washington to present his version.

Gray later wrote a friend, "We already do more with a wire in given time than by talking, so the telephone's commercial use will be limited to relating to telegraphic service."

During March all of Washington and the Nation was in an uproar over the impeachment proceedings against Secretary of War William W. Belknap for corruption. The House voted to send articles of impeachment to the Senate charging the Secretary with taking profits from the sale of furbering licenses to agents at military posts in the West. Though Belknap had already resigned the Senate tried him and found him not guilty.

April 14, eleven years after the assassination of Lincoln, the Black population of Washington and the President, several cabinet officers and congressmen in attendance, unveiled the District's first statue of their emancipator. The statue was paid for by former slaves who had been collecting money for it since a few hours after Lincoln's death.

By the end of June one of the greatest tragedies of American history was unfolding. On June 25, Colonel George A. Custer and 264 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry had been killed at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana. United under Sitting Bull and led in battle by Chiefs Gall and Crazy Horse, the Sioux Indian Wars became a deep scar in American history.

In July the nation's attention turned once again to the East and Philadelphia. On July 4, Susan B. Anthony, chairman of the 1876 campaign committee for the National Association of Woman Suffrage, and other NAWS members marched onto the speakers platform at the Centennial and presented "a Declaration of Rights from the women of the United States."

"The hopes of posterity," said Miss Anthony, were in their hands and they were determined to place on the record "for the daughters of 1976 the fact that their mothers of 1876 had asserted their equality of rights and impeached the government of that day for its injustice toward women."

While Miss Anthony and her following were beginning the struggle for equal rights, other Americans were watching newly won rights disappear. For the black American the Civil Rights Act of 1875 barred segregated facilities in public transportation accommodations and amusements but it was rarely enforced.

Hamburg, South Carolina, was the scene of one of the bloodiest race clashes. When the Black militia paraded on July 4, several Blacks were arrested on charges of blocking traffic. After postponement of their trial, several hundred armed white men descended on the town to see "justice" was achieved.

The Blacks refused a demand to apologize and to surrender their arms. Gunfire broke-out and several Blacks were killed in their attempt to escape. Five others were killed after the escape.

Back in Washington on July 12, Congress passed legislation to strengthen the Comstock Law,



Thomas A. Edison

providing fines up to \$5,000 and imprisonment of up to 10 years for mailing lewd, anti-conception and pro-abortion literature.

On August 1, Congress passed a ratification bill that made Colorado the 38th state in the Union. Colorado had been a territory for 15 years.

In the Dakota Territory on August 2, Jack McCall, a desperado, shot and killed James Butler (Wild Bill) Hickok from behind in Deadwood. A vigilance committee acquitted McCall, but the U.S. Court in Yonkton, South Dakota found him guilty and he was hanged. Hickok was playing poker at the time of his death and held the famous "dead mans hand", two pair, aces and eights.

The big story at the end of the Centennial year centered around the November Presidential elections. As the new year rang in the country was without an elected President because a dispute over the 22 electoral votes from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. Samuel J. Tilden, a Democrat, had 184 electoral votes while Rutherford B. Hayes,

Republican, had only 163. On March 2, 1877 a joint session of Congress announced the decision of an electoral commission giving Hayes the victory with a final tally of 185 to 184 votes.

These events, plus things like the founding of baseball's National League; the ban in some areas of Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* because of the "questionable moral behavior of the 'hero'"; increased use of the new barbed wire in the west; the develop-

ment of a new machine to take the dust out of rugs called the Bissell carpet sweeper; the "surprising theory that surgical instruments should be sterilized; and the introduction of the German-created "kindergarten" for young children and shop training in technical schools by Czarist Russia at the Centennial Exhibition, provided news for the nations approximately 600 daily papers and helped to shape the course of events for the future of the United States.



The opening of the Statue of Liberty



Custer fighting Sioux at the Little Big Horn



# The experience continues: 1976

By Sgt. Arvel "J." E. Hall

The Centennial passed and history became the names and places that had formed a nation.

America was a nation rich in heritage, adding to that heritage constantly; a nation growing strong, yet needing strength she had never dreamed of for the years to come; a nation of dreamers who would turn dreams into realities; a nation 100 years old, yet still in its infancy.

As the infant nation was forging ahead toward the second hundred years, many advancements were paving the way for future success, among them were the Bessemer-Kelly steel refining process, which had revolutionized the steel industry. As a result, mass production was no longer a future phantom; the first oil boom had occurred and the Pike's Peak and Comstock Lead mining booms which had promised untold wealth; the Pacific Telegraph was completed and the country could now communicate rapidly and, five years later, the Atlantic cable made rapid communication with the world possible; the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads had tied a continent together and travel from coast to coast was greatly improved; Andrew Carnegie began his rise as "King of steel"; and, of untold impact, in 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. But even with all the advances made by the new country, the second century

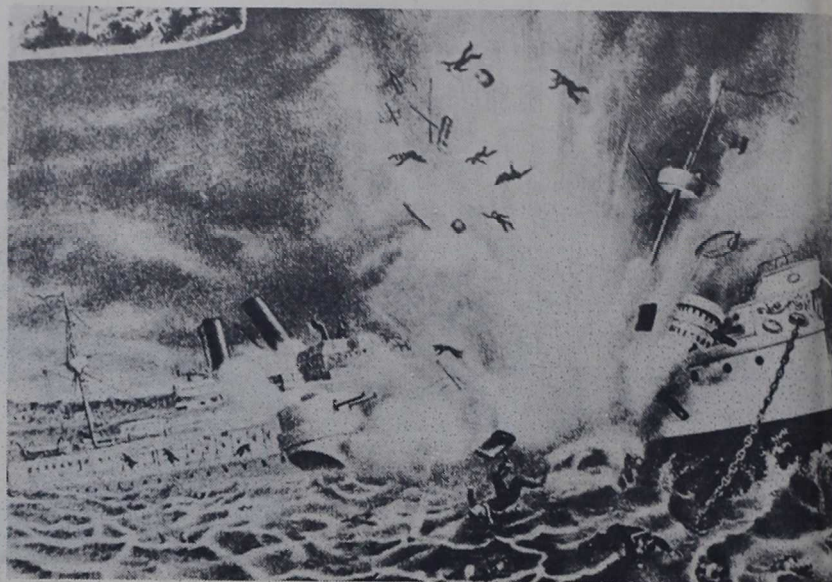
would not be easy. It would not even begin quietly.

In the disputed election of 1876 and the compromise of 1877, Ohio Governor, Rutherford B. Hayes was chosen President after much controversy and even threats of another Civil War. One electoral vote decided the winner.

The Democrats' willingness to allow Hayes to be inaugurated was the result of a compromise between Republican leaders and Southern Democrats. The most important part of the compromise was the end of radical reconstruction in the South. The South was restored to "home rule." This meant the restoration of "white supremacy." Negroes played less and less part in politics, and in some states, schools for them were closed down; change would be a long time in coming.

The "new South" began as new industries started to appear. Even though the South was still the least prosperous area of the country, much of the Civil War damage was repaired and the South turned again to raising cotton and tobacco, its main sources of income.

America was moving into its youth and the beginning of rapid industrial growth. The country was proud to be, as Carl Sandburg wrote, "Hog Butcher, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and Freight Handler to the Nation." Though there were short periods of



The Maine explodes 1898

depression, industrial production doubled about every 12 to 14 years.

Big business prospered as industrial and scientific giants were born. Names such as Thomas A. Edison, John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, Samuel Morse, George Eastman, Alexander Graham Bell, E.H. Harriman, Andrew Carnegie and Orville and Wilbur Wright, to name a few, came to stand for their achievements.

With industrialization came the cities, growing giants blossoming across the country. Urban areas began to grow twice as fast as the total population while the nation raced toward the turn of the century.

During the period 1783 and 1900 immigrants came; more than 18 million of them. Nearly 13 million arrived between 1860 and 1900. They could travel to America from Europe, at minimum cost passengers, for about thirty dollars per person. It was not a pleasant trip for most and to escape the stench and overcrowded conditions in the interior steerage area of the ship, many spent as much time as possible on the windy decks.

Not until 1886 were the immigrants greeted by the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor. For most of them, poor, unskilled and landless, Emma Lazarus's inscription on the statue, "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," would mean many years of bleak struggle to attain the hopes and dreams they had come to America to fulfill.

With the new industrialization came an increase in leisure time and provided an opportunity for new forms of amusement to gain popularity. Sports became the American pastime for both participants and observers. Games like golf, lawn tennis, rowing, track, baseball and boxing became popular. For a time, bicycling was the favorite sport of all. This took place when

the new safety bicycle replaced the dangerous "high wheeler."

Literacy increased during this period and gave birth to new forms of journalism known as the "Penny Press, Yellow Press and Dime Novels." These forms of reading material quickly won the popularity of the majority of the American people.

Education, likewise, advanced and by 1900 all but two states outside the south had made education for all children compulsory.

Libraries also advanced. They began receiving support from both taxes and private donors and came "to be recognized as no less important than the schoolhouse in the system of popular education."

Looking westward prior to 1900, a frontier was giving way to civilization. By 1883 the great buffalo herds were killed off by, so called, sportsmen and were nearing extinction.

The senseless killing of the buffalo was a catastrophe for the Plains Indians. For them, the buffalo was the life sustaining staple.

With the buffalo gone the great Indian tribes had only two choices, starvation or reservations, and chose to fight both.

The Indian won a few victories such as the defeat of General George A. Custer at the Little Big Horn in 1876 and the 1,500 mile march of the Nez Percés under Chief Joseph. When Chief Joseph surrendered his speech finalized the hopelessness of the Indian cause:

"Our chiefs are killed ... The little children are freezing to death. My people ... have no blankets, no food ... I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs; I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

Indians, the only native Americans, did not gain full citizenship until 1924.

The open range of the west gave way to fenced ranches. English Herefords replaced the longhorns, and the cowboy became a ranch hand.

Another issue of the 1880's and 1900's made itself known. Women's Rights. They wanted a voice of their own in political labor and other organizations and began to pursue their goals.

The industrial cities offered women new jobs as stenographers and switchboard operators. Thousands of women were hired to meet the labor demand.

While women had the same public education as men in the past, it was not until this period that they had a chance for higher education. This was made possible with the opening of women's colleges such as Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley, and a trend to advanced coeducation in state institutions.

Women still wanted the right to vote though and began receiving help in their pursuit from men. A former abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, argued their case as follows:

"One of two things is true: either a woman is like a man and if she is, then a ballot based on brains belongs to her as well as to him; or she is different, and then man does not know how to vote for her as well as she herself does."

The fight for women's equality would continue through the years.

While most women were fighting for their rights, the U.S. went to war.

The war was with Spain and had its origins in Cuba where the Cuban independence movement wanted freedom from Spain. Spain was not about to give up the island to the insurgent Cuban independence fighters.

Cont'd on pg. 13A



Chief Joseph





# MEN OF THE REVOLUTION

American Soldiers of 1776

A Photograph of Each from Life  
With Their Memories of the War



BY  
HARVEY V. FONDILLER

In 1864 the last surviving veterans recalled their experiences  
in the War for Independence. Their words and portraits were  
the world's first photo-interviews.



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*"As we look upon their faces, as we learn  
the story of their lives, the Revolution  
will live again before us, and we shall  
stand as witnesses of its great actions."*

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The Globe would like to thank Ziff-Davis Publications, Popular Photography, Arthur Goldsmith and Harvey V. Fondiller for their permission and assistance in bringing the "Men of the Revolution" to our Globe readers.

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Every American desires to know all that can be known of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution. It was in this desire that the following work originated, and with a view to its gratification that it has been prepared." With these words, Rev. E. B. Hillard introduced *The Last Men of the Revolution*, a 64-page book containing six mounted photographs of the last surviving veterans of the American Revolution. Published in 1864 at Hartford, Ct., by N.A. and R.A. Moore, the book includes biographical sketches of the men and hand-colored lithographs of their homes.

Hillard wrote: "Of these venerable and now sacred men but seven remain." Four lived in New York State, one each in Maine and Ohio, and one veteran could not be located. One of the men was 100 years old, another was 101, two were 102, and two reached the age of 104.

"Their extreme age . . . forbids the hope that they can continue much longer among the living," stated Hillard. "Soon they too must answer the final challenge and go to join the full ranks of those who have preceded them to the invisible world. The present is the last generation that will be connected by a living link with the great period in which our national independence was achieved.

"Our own are the last eyes that will look on men who looked on Washington; our ears the last that will hear the living voices of those who heard his words. Henceforth the American Revolution will be known among men by the silent record of history alone. It was thus a happy thought of the artists who projected this work to secure such memorials as they might of these last survivors of our great national conflict, before they should forever have passed away."

The author noted: "Possible now, it will soon be impossible forever, and now neglected it would be forever regretted. What would not the modern student of history give for the privilege of looking on the faces of the men who fought for Grecian liberty at Marathon, or stood with Leonidas at Thermopylae . . . How precious a collection to every true American . . . would be the portraits of the seven men who fell, on the morning of the nineteenth of April, 1775, on Lexington Green! . . .

"In the memorials of such men . . . the past seems still to live. The connection with it of their personal history gives it reality. Ever, it is only through association with the men who were actors in them that the periods of history seem real.

"History lives only in the persons who created it. The vital words in its record are the names of men. Thus everything of personal narrative gives reality to the past. This these memorials of the last living men of the Revolution will do for that great

period of our history. As we look upon their faces, as we learn the story of their lives, it will live again before us, and we shall stand as witnesses of its great actions."

The author, Elias Brewster Hillard, was a Congregational clergyman, the grandfather of Archibald MacLeish, noted poet and former Librarian of Congress. He was apparently approached by the Hartford publishers with the suggestion that he interview the surviving veterans of '76. In July, 1864—toward the end of the Civil War—Hillard embarked on a pilgrimage to their homes. The first was that of Samuel Downing in Edinburgh, Saratoga County, N.Y.

"It was about noon when I reached there," he wrote. "As I drove up I observed . . . seated between two beehives, bending over, leaning upon his cane and looking at the ground, an old man . . . On entering the yard I at once recognized him from his photograph . . . On telling him that I had come a long way to see an old soldier of the Revolution, he invited me to walk into the house . . . Seated (there), he soon entered upon the story of his life . . ."

Hillard recognized that "the chief interest of this work lies, of course, in the pictorial representations of the men." Unknowingly, he made photographic history, for the portraits and reminiscences in his book are the world's first photo-interviews.

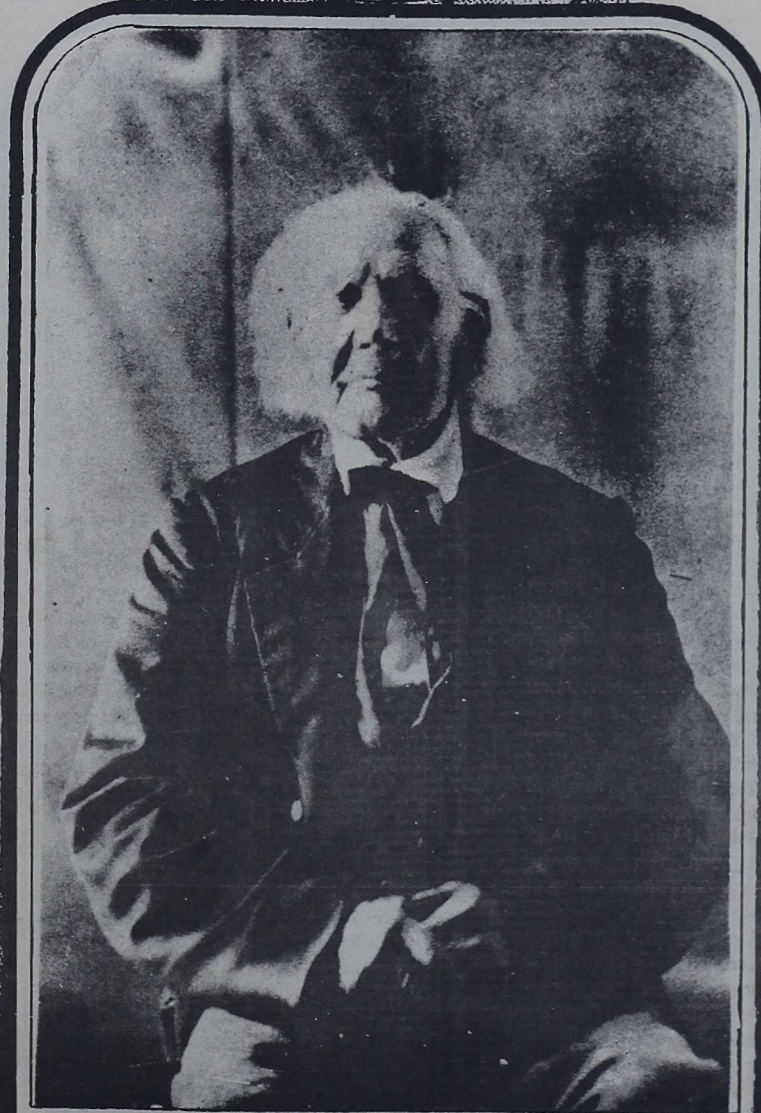
The six photographs are 2 1/8 x 3 3/4 albumen prints, slightly smaller than a carte-de-visite image. Each print is mounted within a printed gilt border topped by an eagle and shield.

All of the subjects are seated, as might be expected of centenarians. The photographers are unidentified; possibly some were itinerant "sun artists" who set up temporary studios or visited the subjects at home. One of the old men—Adam Link—refused to be photographed, and his portrait was "secured without his knowledge; the family fearing the proposal would provoke him, and thus defeat the attempt."

The negatives were made on wet collodion plates; exposure was probably about two seconds. To prepare the emulsion, the photographer mixed collodion with a soluble iodide and poured it over the plate, which was then sensitized by a solution of silver nitrate. After development in a solution of iron sulfate, acetic acid, and alcohol, the negative was fixed in a dilute solution of potassium cyanide or hypo. The albumen contact prints were made by exposure to sunlight.

Fourscore and seven years before Hillard's book was published, our nation was engaged in a conflict to which these six men were eyewitnesses. As the author foresaw, seeing their faces makes the Spirit of '76 "live again before us." Thus has photography spanned two centuries of American history.





**SAMUEL DOWNING**

Born November 30, 1761, in Newburyport, Massachusetts

**W**hen Downing was a boy, he ran away from home and apprenticed himself to a spinning-wheel maker. For six years, he lived with his master, Thomas Aiken, in Antrim, Ma., "working at wheels during the day and splitting out spokes at night."

According to Downing, Aiken "didn't do by me as he agreed to. He agreed to give me so much education, and at the end of my time an outfit of clothes, or the like, and a kit of tools. So I tells aunt, (I used to call Mr. Aiken 'uncle' and his wife 'aunt'), 'Aunty, Uncle don't do by me as he agreed to. He agreed to send me to school, and he hasn't sent me a day'; and I threatened to run away. She told me if I did they'd handcuff me and give me a whipping. 'But,' said I, 'you'll catch me first, won't you, Aunty?' 'O', she said, 'they'd advertise me.'

"Well, the war broke out. Mr. Aiken was a militia captain; and they used to be in his shop talking about it. I had ears, and I had eyes in them days. They was enlisting three years men and for-the-war men. I heard say that Hopkinton was the enlisting place . . .

"The recruiting officer, when I told him what I'd come for, said I was too small. I told him just what I'd done. 'Well,' said he, 'you stay here and I'll give you a letter to Col. Fifield over in Charlestown and perhaps he'll take you.'

"So I staid with him; and when uncle and aunt came home that night they had no Sam. The next day I went and carried the letter to Col. Fifield, and he accepted me. But he wasn't quite ready to go: he had his haying to do; so I staid with him and helped him through it, and then I started for the war.

"The first duty I ever did was to guard wagons from Exeter to Springfield. We played the British a trick; I can remember what I said as well as can be. We all started off on a run, and as I couldn't see any-

thing, I said, 'I don't see what the devil we're running after or running away from; for I can't see anything.' One of the officers behind me said, 'Run, you little dog, or I'll spontoon you.' 'Well,' I answered, 'I guess I can run as fast as you can and as far.'

"Pretty soon I found they were going to surprise a British train. We captured it; and among the stores were some hogsheds of rum. So when we got back to camp that night the officers had a great

time drinking and gambling; but none for the poor soldiers. Says one of the sergeants to me, 'We'll have some of that rum.' It fell to my lot to be on sentry that night; so I couldn't let 'em in at the door. But they waited till the officers got boozy; then they went in at the windows and drew a pailful, and brought it out and we filled our canteens, and then they went in and drew another. So we had some of the rum; all we wanted was to live with the officers, not

Cont'd on 12A





DANIEL WALDO

Born September 10, 1762, in Windham, Connecticut

A distant relation of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams, Waldo was drafted for a month's military service at New London, Ct., when he was 16. He subsequently enlisted for eight months and in March 1779 was taken prisoner.

The circumstances of his capture were related by him to the "artist who took his photograph," as follows:

"One of the guards, on leaving his beat one stormy night, failed to give him warning, and thus the Tories surprised him. One

of them snapped a musket at him, but it only flashed in the pan; whereupon he laid down his own musket and made signs of surrender. But one of the enemy, on pretense that he was about to pick it up again, made a thrust at him with his bayonet, which failed to pierce him. He thereupon demanded to be treated as a prisoner of war; and lying down, the attacking party passed over him into the house which he was guarding, capturing the whole company (thirty-seven in number) which it contained."

With his fellow prisoners, Waldo was taken to New York, where he was confined for two months; he received short rations but was otherwise well treated.

At 20, he entered Yale and graduated with honors in 1788. After studying theology for a year with a minister, as was then the custom, he was licensed to preach. Ordained in 1792 as pastor of the church at West Suffield, Ct., Waldo remained there 18 years. He married and had five children, but in 1805 his wife became insane. "I lived 50 years with a crazy wife," he recalled.

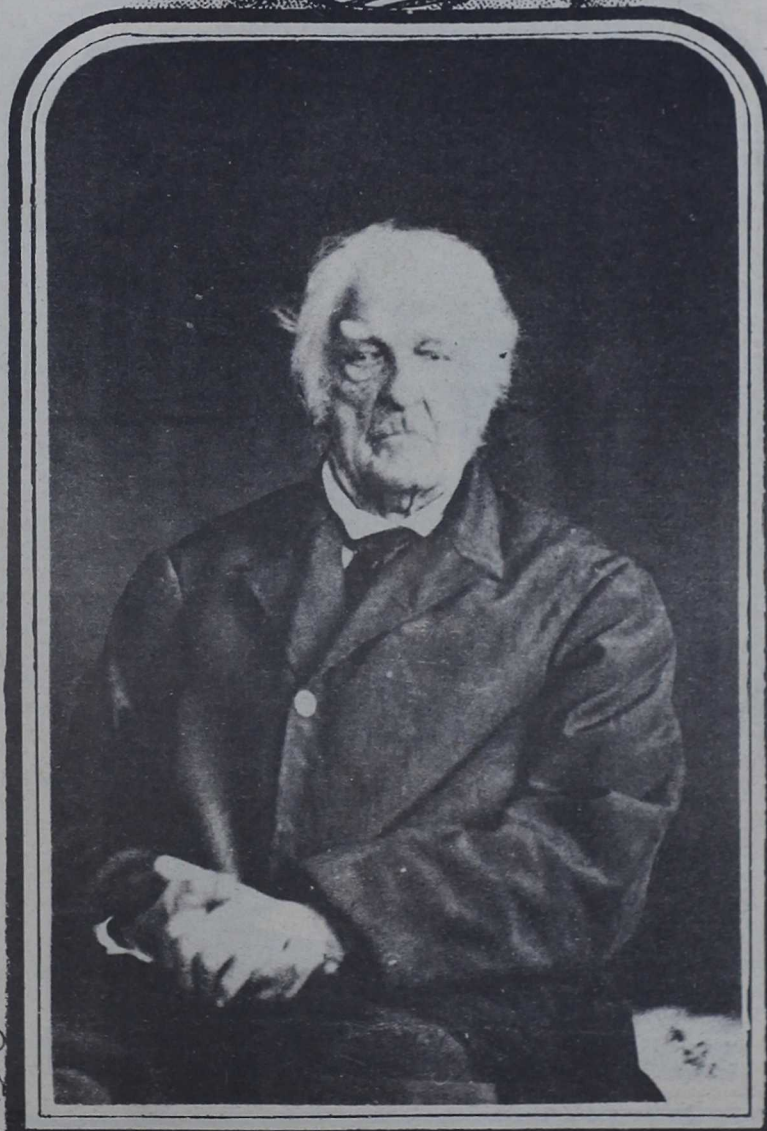
Employed by the Missionary Society of Connecticut, he made tours to the states of New York and Pennsylvania, then the "Far West." Later he went to live with his son's family in Syracuse, N.Y.

Waldo died July 30, 1864. A friend wrote of him: "His spirit was eminently kind and genial. . . . Though he experienced many severe afflictions, and had always (been burdened by) domestic sorrow . . . his calm confidence in God never forsook him. . . . At the close of a life of more than a hundred years, there is no passage in his history which those who loved him would wish to have erased."

Levi Cook enlisted at the age of 16 at Cheshire, Ct., and was mustered in at Northampton, Ma., in the 2nd Regiment, Light Dragoons. He served until his discharge in Danbury, Ct., June 12, 1784.

"When I applied to enlist, Captain Halibud told me I was so small he couldn't take me unless I would enlist for the war. The first time I smelt gunpowder was at Valentine's Hill (West Chester, New York). A troop of British horse were coming. 'Mount your horses in a minute,' cried the colonel. I was on mine as quick as a squirrel. There were two fires—crash! Up came Darrow, good old soul! and said, 'Lem, what do you think of gunpowder? Smell good to you?'"





LEMUEL COOK

Born September 10, 1759, in Northbury, Connecticut

"The first time I was ordered on sentry was at Dobbs' Ferry. A man came out of a barn and leveled his piece and fired. I felt the wind of the ball. A soldier near me said, 'Lem, they mean you' go on the other side of the road.' So I went over; and pretty soon another man came out of the barn and aimed and fired. He didn't come near me. Soon another came out and fired. His ball lodged in my hat. By this time the firing had roused the camp; and a company of our troops came on one side, and a party of the French on the other; and they took the men in the barn prisoners, and brought them in. They were Cow Boys. This was the first time I saw the French in operation. They stepped as though on edge. They were a dreadful proud nation.

"When they brought the men in, one of them had the impudence to ask, 'Is the man here we fired at just now?' 'Yes,' said Major Tallmadge, 'there he is, that boy.' Then he told how they had each laid out a crown, and agreed that the one who brought me down should have the three. When he got through with his story, I stepped to my holster and took out my pistol, and walked up to him and said, 'If I've been a mark to you for money, I'll take my turn now. So, deliver your money, or your life!' He handed over four crowns, and I got three more from the other two."

Cook gave the following account of the events leading to the surrender of General Cornwallis:

"It was reported Washington was going to storm New York. We had made a by-law in our regiment that every man should stick to his horse: if his horse went, he should go with him. I was waiter for the quarter-master; and so had a chance to keep my horse in good condition. Baron Steuben was mustermaster. He had us called out to select men and horses fit for service. When he came to me, he said, 'Young man, how old are you?' I told him. 'Be on the ground to-morrow morning at nine o'clock,' said he.

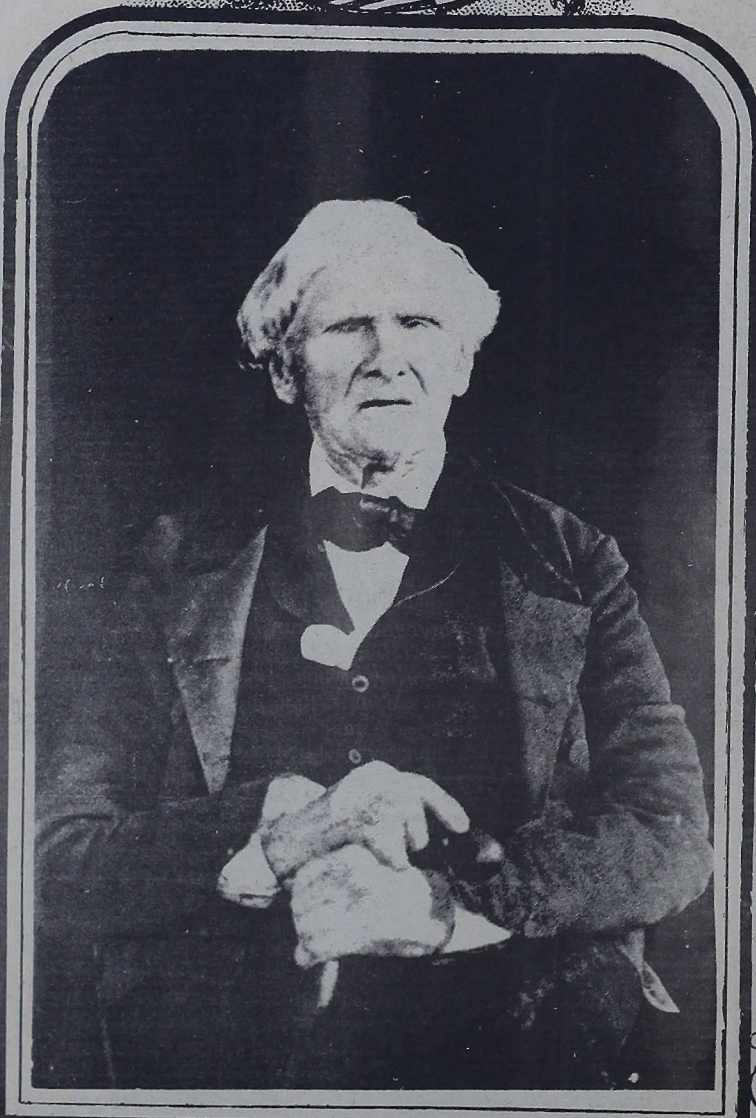
"My colonel didn't like to have me go. 'You'll see,' said he, 'they'll call for him to-morrow morning.' But they said if we had a law, we must abide by it. Next morning, old Steuben had got my name. There were eighteen out of the regiment. 'Be on the ground,' said he, 'to-morrow morning with two days' provisions.' 'You're a fool,' said the rest; 'they're going to storm New York.' No more idea of it than of going to Flanders. My horse was a bay, and pretty.

"Next morning I was the second on parade. We marched off toward White

Plains. Then 'left wheel,' and struck right north. Got to King's Ferry, below Tarrytown. There were boats, scows, etc. We went right across into the Jerseys. That night I stood with my back to a tree. Then we went on to the head of Elk. There the French were. It was dusty; 'peared to me I should have choked to death. One of 'em handed me his canteen; Said he, 'take a good horn—we're going to march all night.' I didn't know what it was, so I took a full drink. It liked to have strangled me.

Cont'd on 12A





**ALEXANDER MILLINER**  
Born March 14, 1760, in Quebec, Canada

*"Washington never changed countenance, but wore the same in defeat and retreat as in victory"*

**H**is father, an Englishman who served in the British army, died at the Battle of Quebec in 1759. Milliner was born the following spring, and later his mother moved to New York State.

Too young in 1776 for service in the ranks, he was enlisted at Lake George, N.Y., as a drummer boy. He served four years in Washington's Life Guard, and by his own account was a favorite of the commander-in-chief. Washington often patted him on the head after the drum-beating at reveille, and on one occasion—"a bitter cold morning," Milliner recalled—gave him a drink from his flask.

He remembered Washington as "a good man, a beautiful man. He was always pleasant; never changed countenance, but wore the same in defeat and retreat as in victory."

Martha Washington was "a short, thick woman; very pleasant and kind. She used to visit the hospitals, was kind-hearted, and had a motherly care."

"One day the General had been out some time. When he came in, his wife asked him where he had been. He answered, laughing, 'To look at my boys.' 'Well,' said she, 'I will go and see my children.' When she returned, the General inquired, 'What do you think of them?' 'I think,' answered she, 'that there are a good many.'"

"They took a great notion to me. One day the General sent for me to come up to headquarters. 'Tell him,' he sent word, 'that he needn't fetch his drum with him.' I was glad of that.

"The Life Guard came out and paraded, and the roll was called. There was one Englishman, Bill Dorchester; the General said to him, 'Come, Bill, play up this 'ere Yorkshire tune.' When he got through, the General told me to play. So I took the drum, overhauled her, braced her up, and played a tune. The General put his hand in

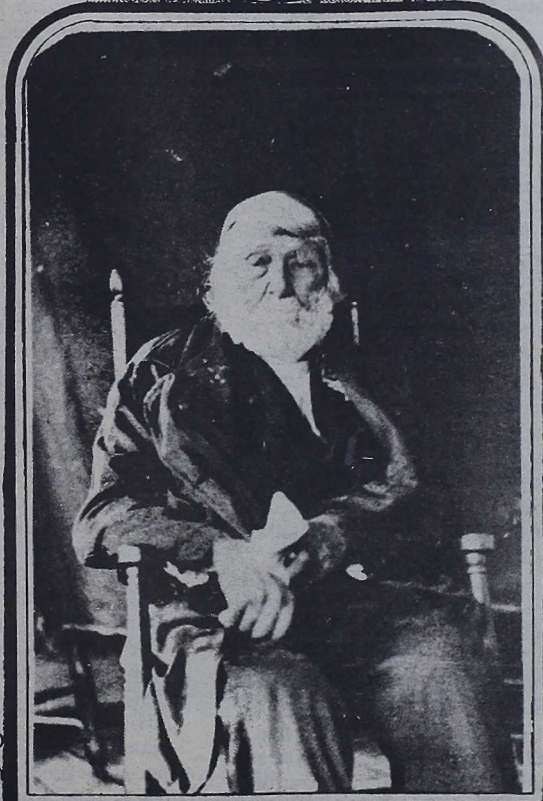
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**WILLIAM HITCHINGS**

Born 1764 in York County, Maine (then Massachusetts)



**ADAM LINK**

Born November 14, 1761, in Crawford County, Ohio

His father, who had fought in the French and Indian War, used to say that he had served under George II, George III, and also under George Washington, and was ready to serve under Madison. In 1768 he moved with his family from New York to Penobscot, Me., when William was just four years old.

The region was a wilderness, Hitchings Sr. being one of the earliest settlers. He cleared a farm and established a home under the harsh conditions of pioneer life. His son recalled those childhood experiences; at times, he said, they were scarcely able to get enough food. The family was finally beginning to live comfortably when the British drove his father from his home. He fled with his family to Newcastle and lived there until the war ended, while his son remained to fight the enemy.

Soon after the war ended, Hitchings married. He had 15 children, all but one of whom lived to be married. Throughout his

life he was an early riser and hard worker.

"He is deeply interested in the present conflict," wrote Hillard, "his whole soul being enlisted in the cause of his country. Speaking of General Grant and his prospects of success in his campaign against Richmond, he concluded by saying, 'Well, I know two old folks up here in Maine who are praying for him.' He had lost four or five grandchildren in the war. On the subject of slavery, he declared: 'God will never suffer it to exist in this country.'"

*In the still camp of death the comrades of their toils and triumphs lie; and marble sentries guard with noiseless breath their green encampments of Eternity.*

At 16, Link enlisted in Wheeling, Va., for frontier service. During his five years as a soldier, his father was killed by Indians in his own house.

Link participated in no important battles during the war. Seven years after being mustered out, he married a distant relative, age 17. He lived in a number of places and, at 60, walked from his home in Pennsylvania to Ohio—a distance of 141 miles—in three days.

At 70, he cleared land for a farm, while living in a house the main wall of which was formed by the flat roots of an up-turned tree. "Although always a hard worker, he was always poor," wrote Hillard. "Part may be set down to the score of that ill luck which seems to dog the steps of some men through life."

The old soldier finally moved to the home of his son-in-law in Sulphur Springs, Crawford County, Oh., where he lived until his death on August 15, 1864.



## REVOLUTIONARY/MILLINER

Cont'd from 10A

his pocket and gave me three dollars; then one and another gave me more—so I made out well; in all, I got fifteen dollars. I was glad of it: my mother wanted some tea, and I got the poor woman some." (Milliner's mother accompanied the army as a washerwoman so that she could be near her son).

Milliner was at the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Saratoga, Monmouth, and Yorktown. The first of these he describes as "a nasty battle." At Monmouth he received a flesh wound in his thigh.

"One of the officers came along, and, looking at me, said, 'What's the matter with you, boy?' 'Nothing,' I answered. 'Poor fellow,' exclaimed he, 'you are bleeding to death.' I looked down; the blood was gushing out of me."

At General Burgoyne's surrender: "The British soldiers looked down-hearted. When the order came to 'ground arms,' one of them exclaimed with an oath, 'You are not going to have my gun!' and threw it violently on the ground, and smashed it."

The encampment at Valley Forge: "Lady Washington visited the army. She used thorns instead of pins on her clothes. The poor soldiers had bloody feet."

Milliner served 6½ years in the army, then 5½ years in the U.S. Navy. At 39, he married and settled in Cortlandt County, New York. He and his wife lived together 62 years; they had nine children, 43 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. Milliner had a jovial, carefree temperament. Hillard relates: "At the time his photograph was taken he could still handle his drum, playing for the artist, with excellent time and flourishes which showed him to have been a master of the art."

On his 104th birthday a veterans organization, the Pioneers of Monroe County, marched to his house and greeted him with cheers. Then the procession marched to the church, where "after the singing of Washington's Funeral Hymn by the Pioneers and a short historical address, Mr. Milliner stood up on a seat where all could see him, and thanking them for their kind attention, appealed to them all to be true to their country..."

## REVOLUTION/COOK Cont'd from 9A

"Then we were in Virginia. There wasn't much fighting. Cornwallis tried to force his way north to New York; but fell into the arms of La Fayette, and he drove him back. Old Rochambeau told 'em, 'I'll land five hundred from the fleet, against your eight hundred.' But they darn't. We were on a kind of side hill. We had plaguey little to eat and nothing to drink under heaven. We hove up some brush to keep the flies off. Washington ordered that there should be no laughing at the British; said it was bad enough to have to surrender without being insulted."

"The army came out with guns clubbed on their backs. They were paraded on a great smooth lot, and there they stacked their arms. Then came the devil—old women, and all (camp followers). One said, 'I wonder if the d—d Yankees will give me any bread.' The horses were starved out. Washington turned out with his horses and helped 'em up the hill. When they see the artillery, they said, 'There, them's the very artillery that belonged to Burgoyne.' Greene come from the southard: the awfulest set you ever see. Some, I should presume, had a pint of lice on 'em. No boots nor shoes."

After the war, Cook married and lived near Cheshire, Ct., then moved to Utica, N.Y., where he had frequent encounters with the Indians that still occupied the region. At 104, he was described as follows: "His frame is large, his presence commanding; and in his prime he must have possessed prodigious strength. He has evidently been a man of most resolute spirit; the old determination still manifesting itself in his look and words. His voice, the full power of which he still retains, is marvellous for its volume and strength..."

"The old man's health is comfortably good; and he enjoys life as much as could be expected at his great age... Altogether, he is a noble old man..."



## REVOLUTIONARY/DOWNING

Cont'd from 7A

any better.

"Afterwards we were stationed in Mohawk valley. (Gen. Benedict) Arr was our fighting general, and a bloody low he was. He didn't care for nothing he'd ride right in. It was 'come on, boys!' 'Go, boys!' He was as brave a man as ever lived. He was dark-skinned with black hair, of middling height. It wasn't any waste timber in him. He was a stern looking man, but kind to his soldiers. They didn't treat him right: he ought to have had Burgoyne's sword. But he ought to have been true. We had true men then 'twasn't as it is now..."

"We heard Burgoyne was coming. The stories began to feel triumphant. One of them came in one morning and said to his wife, 'Ty (Ticonderoga) is taken, my dear. But they soon changed their tune. The first day at Bemis Heights both claimed the victory. But by and by we got Burgoyne where we wanted him, and he gave up. I saw there was no use in fighting it out. There's where I call 'em gentlemen. Blow your body, we had gentlemen to fight with in those days. When they was whipped they gave up. It isn't so now."

"Gates was an 'old granny' looking fellow. When Burgoyne came up to surrender his sword, he said to Gates, 'Are you a general? You look more like a granny than you do like a general.' 'I be a granny,' said Gates, 'and I delivered you of ten thousand men to-day.'

"By and by they began to talk about going to take New York. There's always policy, you know, in war. We made the British think we were coming to take the city. We drew up in line of battle: the British drew up... They looked very handsome. But Washington went south to Yorktown. I saw Fayette laid down the white sticks, and we threw up entrenchments by them. We were right opposite Washington's headquarters. I saw him every day."

Washington was a fine-looking man. Downing remembered, "but you never got a smile out of him. He was a nice man. We loved him."

How would Washington treat traitors if he caught them? "Hang 'em to the first tree!"

"When peace was declared," said Downing, "we burnt thirteen candles in every hut, one for each State."

At the close of the war, "too big for Aunty to whip," Downing returned to America. He married and had 13 children, three of whom were still living on his 100th birthday. On that occasion, 1,000 people gathered on his son's farm in Saratoga County, N.Y.; a hundred guns were fired, and the old man cut down a hemlock tree five feet in circumference.

At the age of 102, Downing was "the most vigorous in body and mind of the survivors", according to Hillard, who noted that he "hoes corn and potatoes, and works just as well as anybody."

## CMC's bicentennial message

Our National Bicentennial Day is properly a time for reflection on the bright new hope that our forefathers brought to this land and to this earth. In declaring their independence, they rejected the relatively safe course of complicity in their own servitude and challenged one of the world's great powers in the name of liberty.

Today, throughout the world, the cause of liberty still faces testing of the severest sort. To preserve the freedoms we hold dear this great cause will continue to demand men and women who are willing to risk their comfort and safety in its defense.

During those early dark days of the Revolution, General George Washington told his embattled Continental Army that the fate of unborn millions rested on their conduct. No less is true today, as Marines and all members of our Armed Forces uphold their tradition of dedicated service. Let this Independence Day serve as a time of rededication to our country — an act of faith that makes "Semper Fidelis" a way of life, as well as a watchword.

Louis H. Wilson,  
General, U.S. Marine Corps,  
Commandant of the Marine Corps



# America grows and prospers

Cont'd from 4A

ing this time President McKinley's efforts to land preserved strict neutrality in the Cuban struggle. Successor, President William McKinley, tried to follow and's example. He strictly ed the neutrality laws and nted a joint resolution by ess to recognize the Cuban

Spanish government ed McKinley's efforts to hostilities to an end. This ed fuel for the newspapers ow Press." Led by William earst's New York Journal, Joseph Pulitzer's New York, the newspapers filled front pages with gerated and, at times, ated accounts of Spanish ties in Cuba.

on February 15, 1898, the battleship Maine was oyed by an explosion that 260 of her crew while at or in the harbor of Havana. The cause of the explosion, s day, remains a mystery.

was no mystery to the New Journal though, their ine read, "THE WARSHIP NE WAS SPLIT IN TWO BY ENEMY'S SECRET IN-AL MACHINE," and they shed fake diagrams showing the deed was done. The n "Remember the Maine!" me the call to arms.

as did Adm. William T. Sampson with Santiago Harbor, and Commodore George Dewey with the Battle of Manila Bay. Peace came with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in December 1898 and Spain withdrew, defeated.

Skirmishes and policing continued with several islands as the U.S. began to establish the firm lines of foreign policy.

By 1900, Chinese patriots, called "Fists of Universal Harmony," started an uprising with the intention of wiping out the "foreign devils" (which included Americans) and their Christian converts. The Chinese government gave secret aid to them and it became known as the "Boxer Rebellion."

The Boxers killed over 200 foreigners and attempted to slaughter the foreign diplomats in Peking before the rebellion was put down. For seven weeks, 900 foreigners held out in Peking until rescued by a joint military expedition, of which 2,500 were American troops.

President McKinley was first elected in 1896 and re-elected in 1901. His Vice President was Theodore Roosevelt who, after leading the famed Rough Riders, had been the governor of New York.

McKinley looked to the future and had been known as the "high priest of protective tariffs," but in his last speech at Buffalo, N.Y.

Hanna called him "that damned cowboy" while the nation affectionately called him "Teddy". But, no matter what he was called, one thing remained characteristic of Theodore Roosevelt, he was one of the most colorful of all American Presidents. His presidential motto was "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." The motto still enjoys popularity among many people today.

Among his milestones in the presidency were the enforcement of antitrust laws, the negotiation for the Panama Canal Zone, the issued corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, and the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. He was also the first of the two U.S. Presidents (Woodrow Wilson was the second) to ever win the Nobel Peace Prize. Roosevelt won the prize for mediating the Russo-Japanese War.

Possibly, the most apparent success of Theodore Roosevelt can be seen in our national parks. He was an avid conservationist and it became one of his strongest interests. He set aside 125 million acres as reserves of public forest lands. This was three times the amount of acreage reserved by his predecessors.

No president since Lincoln had had such impact on the country as Roosevelt. The boy who began life as a sickly, near-sighted asth-



Immigrants arriving in New York

until 1907 did he get the full support he needed, that was when George W. Goethals became chief engineer of the project.

Gorgas attacked yellow fever and malaria with a war on mosquitoes and won. In 1906, 82.1 percent of all Canal employees were hospitalized for malaria some time during the year. With Goethals cooperation, Gorgas was able to reduce the number to 7.6 percent by 1913. The Panama Canal was completed in 1914 and Gorgas, supported by Goethal, had made the Canal Zone one of the most healthful areas in the world.

Reforms became one of the popular concerns during the early 1900's. The result of the reform movements were widespread in their impact to secure humane and equal treatment for the citizens of our country. The era became known as the "Progressive Movement".

Not all reforms worked, but they had a start and a fighting chance for the future. Among the issues of reform were the National Child Labor Committee, Women's Suffrage, the American Socialist movement, modified building codes, federal income tax, farm cooperatives, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

The "Progressive Movement" came to an end when the U.S. became involved in World War I (WWI).

Between 1911 and 1917 President Woodrow Wilson successfully avoided war with Mexico; sent U.S. Marines to

preserve order and set up stable government in Nicaragua, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; and in 1917 expanded naval control over the Caribbean by purchasing the Virgin Islands. World War I would be a different matter.

World War I began in Europe during August 1914, but the U.S. maintained neutrality. President Wilson said this was "a war with which we had nothing to do" and went on to warn Americans to be "impartial in thought as well as in action." But the people inevitably took sides and, in general, opinions sided with the Allies; Great Britain and France. The strong sentiment for France was reflected in the lines:

"Forget us, Lord, if we forget the sacred sword of Lafayette."

Violations of American neutral rights were committed by both sides but those of Germany were considered worse; the torpedoing U-Boats.

Wilson continued his neutrality stand even after the sinking of the British liner Lusitania in May 1915 in which 128 Americans were killed.

Late in March 1916, Wilson's policy was put to the test even more when the French passenger ship Sussex was torpedoed by a U-boat. Several Americans were injured in the incident. Against the opinions of his advisors, to break relations with Germany, Wilson issued a final warning, demanding that Germany immediately promise to stop its methods of U-boat warfare or risk war with America. At the time, Germany felt victory was close at hand in Europe and did



"Teddy" Roosevelt and the Rough Riders

April 25, 1898, the "War for an Independence" was declared and the U.S. promised soon as peace was established could "leave the government control of the island to the people."

during the war the Spanish a beating that left them Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

heroes and battles were made ous during the war and es such as Teddy Roosevelt the "Rough Riders" became nymous with San Juan Hill,

he announced a change of heart, saying, in part:

"Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other..."

McKinley never lived to realize his policy. The day after his speech on reciprocity he was shot by an anarchist and died a week later.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became the president at age 42. He was the youngest man ever to hold the office. Mark

matic went on to become Americas most famous hunter and cowboy, and one of the most respected American Presidents.

In 1906, the Panama Canal's actual construction began, but without the help of one man and the support of another it might have taken decades to complete. The French had failed because of Yellow Fever and Malaria.

In 1904 William C. Gargas was named chief sanitary officer for the Panama project. He fought confused control among his superiors for three years. Not



Cont'd from 13A

not want to chance intervention by the U.S. and therefore gave in to Wilson's demands.

With certain conditions, Germany promised not to sink any more merchant ships without warning and offered compensation to injured Americans on the Sussex. This action became known as the Sussex Pledge.

Hoping to starve England into submission, the Germans announced, on January 31, 1917, that vessels in waters near Great Britain, France and Italy might be sunk without warning. The Sussex Pledge had been violated.

On February 3, 1917, diplomatic relations with Germany were severed.

An unarmed merchant ship was sunk without warning on March 12 and three more were sunk on March 19.

After continual Congressional sessions, Wilson addressed Congress on April 2 and, in one of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered in the Capital, asked Congress to declare war on the German Empire. Four days later (April 6, 1917) the Congress of the United States of America declared war on the German Empire.

In the spring of 1917 American military power was not very impressive. Including regulars and National Guardsmen, the U.S. had only 200,000 soldiers and of those, only 25,000 were ready to take the field. The army possessed only 1,500 machine guns, 55 obsolete airplanes and no heavy artillery.

Supported by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Wilson insisted that troops be raised on draft. There were many opposed to the draft, but in the end the presidents will prevailed and in May 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act. All men ages 21 to 30 became liable for military service. Before the war would end nearly two million men would have reached France to fight.

General John J. Pershing, leader of the American Expeditionary Force, insisted on a separate American Army with its own sector of the front and received the sector north and

# Los Angeles Examiner

## WAR! SAYS WILSON; BIG ARMY WANTED

FIRST OF  
U.S. ARMED  
SHIPS IS  
'U' VICTIM

LATEST  
EARLY MORNING  
NEWS

500,000 MEN NEEDED AT ONCE;  
AID TO ALLIES WITHOUT LIMIT

Here Is American Congress  
War Declaration Resolution

CONGRESS RALLIES  
TO STIRRING PLEA  
OF NATION'S CHIEF

### War headlines, 1917

east of Verdun. The U.S. Second and Third Divisions hurried to the front. In some cases their truck drivers were Vietnamese, French colonial forces whose grandsons would someday fight for or against the doughboy's grandsons.

In the thickly forested Bois de Belleau (Belleau Woods) the Second Division closed with some of Kaiser Wilhelm's most seasoned German veterans. Led by two regiments of Marines, the Americans attacked. Interlocked German machine gun fire ripped into the Marines, shattered trees and filled the air, but the Americans kept coming. They inched on, wiping out machine guns and Germans. Day after day they fought and died until, in the end, the Marines and Army units had taken the woods.

Later, side by side with the French, the doughboys fought and learned to be comrades in arms. Together they defeated the Germans at Compiègne Forest, along the Aisne River and eastward from Soissons and the Meuse-Argonne.

Again the names of heroic men became known; men like Alvin C. York, Major Charles W. Whittlesey and his "lost battalion", and Captain Harry S. Truman.

By the time the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the

Allies were advancing everywhere, wiping out or chasing retreating Germans.

All the sacrifices for the "War to end all Wars" might have been worthwhile had the victory led to a just and permanent peace. Unfortunately, that would not be the case.

The peace conference was held at a palace in Versailles during January 1919, but most sessions were held in Paris. The Germans were not represented and the Treaty of Versailles resulted. It was a victor's peace that left the German's territory reduced; she was stripped of all her colonies and required to pay heavy reparations.

A stroke left Wilson bedridden and isolated and in November 1919 and again in March 1920 the Senate failed to ratify the Versailles Treaty. Wilson lived to see the country turn toward a policy of isolationism and prior to his death in 1923 warned, "I can predict with absolute certainty that within another generation there will be another world war if the nations of the world do not concert the method by which to prevent it."

A sudden change from war to peace caused problems for some Americans. The U.S. industry had enjoyed a postwar boom but by 1921 the country was suffering

a depression. The farmers were hit hardest and many faced bankruptcy.

Fear of communism also erupted and at one point Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer rounded up some 6,000 alleged communist aliens and deported almost 600 of them, sometimes without trial. The "red scare" subsided, but the episode left a legacy of intolerance and violence that survived in organizations like the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) that reached nationwide membership in the 1920's.

Two new Amendments were added to the Constitution; the 18th (Prohibition) Amendment and the 19th Amendment which granted women the right to vote. One of the goals of women's suffrage had been realized.

Failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty in 1919 and 1920 left U.S. technically at war with Germany until a congressional resolution in July 1921 formally declared hostilities at an end a short time later a treaty was signed.

While the farmers suffered depression the rest of the nation prospered. The automobile industry boomed and by 1928, 26,000,000 autos were registered. America had truly become a nation on wheels.

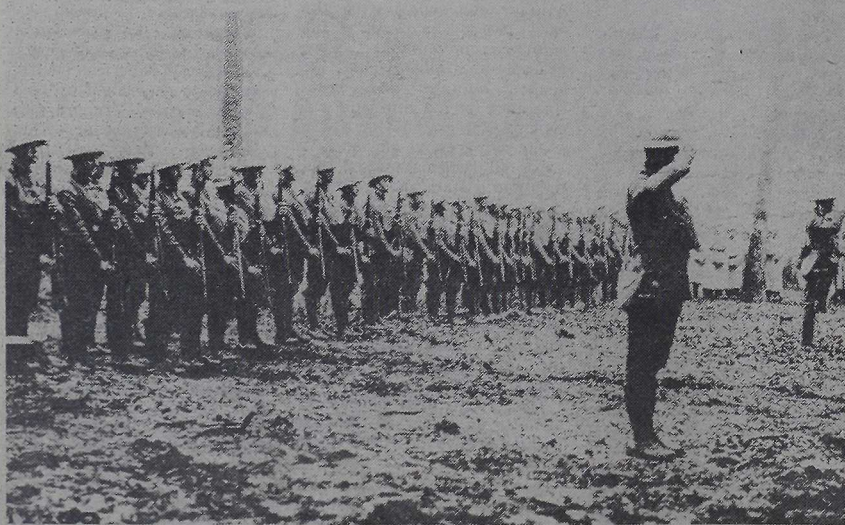
However the invention which outstripped autos was radio. In 1920 it started with the first commercial broadcast from Pittsburgh's station KDKA and exploded into an industry shortly thereafter.

A young motion picture industry also blossomed and in 1929 there were an estimated million paid admissions in movie theatres every week. The nation had fallen in love with the silver screen.

Radio and motion picture industries created a high demand for goods and materials and employed large numbers of workers. This added to the overall growing industrial wealth of the nation.

The new formula for wealth involved high wages, mass production, standardization of products and a nation-wide market. It seemed to work fine but the greatest economic disaster in the history of the nation was looming close at hand. It was the "Great Depression" and involved not only the farmers, but the entire country as well.

Cont'd on next page



Marines somewhere in France 1917



F.D.R.



to ratify the Versailles Treaty in 1919 and 1920 he was... until a congressional... in July 1921... hostilities at an... later a treaty... the farmers... the rest of the... The automobile... and by 1920... autos were regis... had truly become... wheels... the invention... autos was rais... started with the... al broadcast... station KDKA... into an industry... motion picture... blossomed as... were an estimat... admissions... every week. The... in love with the... and motion picture... created a high de... and materials... large number... This added to... wing industrial... formula for... high wages... standard... and a nation... seemed to work... greatest econo... the history of... coming close to... "Great Depress... not only the... the entire country... next page

from 14A

From 1925 to 1929 securities market value on the N.Y. Stock Exchange more than tripled. The rise was due to a wave of speculation by those who were buying in the great bull market bought "on margin," which meant that they might be wiped out if prices dropped. It was supported by billions of dollars in loans by brokers, mostly "call money" that a borrower had to repay on demand.

When the market started to wobble in September 1929, few people actually expected securities prices to slip from the "permanently high plateau" they had reached. But by late October disaster was at hand. Selling spread such a collapse that by November the average price of securities had been cut in half. Investors had lost almost 30 billion dollars. Suicides became a common newspaper item and one economist even advised people to stop when walking down Wall Street to keep from being hit by falling bankers.

The stock market crash was only the prelude to the economic decline. Many other factors added to it and the U.S. would not recover for twelve years. In the midst of the catastrophe of the great depression there rose one of the greatest and most loved of all American Presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR).

Franklin D. Roosevelt won the election in which he carried 42 of the 48 states. His main issue was to end the depression. Though elected President in November 1932, FDR would not be inaugurated until March 1933 due to the passage of the 20th ("Lame Duck") Amendment. The country would remain leaderless for four months as a result of the Amendment.

The other Amendment was also passed during this time, the 21st Amendment for the repeal of prohibition. During the interval between the election and inauguration of FDR, the depression reached its peak.

President had ever faced a crisis such as existed in the U.S. at his inauguration before, but he had never been a President such as FDR before. His inaugural address proved it.

"This is a day of national consecration," he began, "this is a preeminently a time to speak the truth, frankly and boldly." Then came the words to stir a nation back to hope; to begin the long climb back to economic stability, "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself, nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance." At later added, "This nation expects action, and action now." He worked, Congress and the people were ready and willing to follow the recommended course of the new leader. The "new deal" was in motion.

Roosevelt lived up to his word for "action now" and the next day called Congress into special session. On Monday he declared a nationwide bank holiday to allow liquidation of the banks before reopening. Thursday, Congress

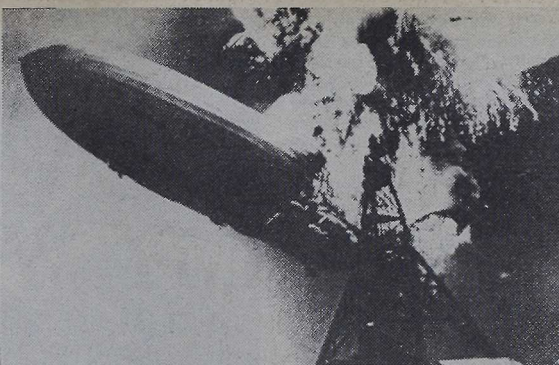
met and passed the Emergency Banking Act. On Sunday, March 12, he gave his first famous "fireside chat", explaining why people should return their money to the banks and by the next day most banks were doing business.

The panic was over. The people had found their leader, as Will Rogers wrote, "The whole country is with him. Even if what he does is wrong, they are with him. Just so he does something. If he burned down the capitol, we would cheer and say, 'Well, at least we got a fire started anyhow.'"

By 1937 the economy had recovered to near the level of 1929 when suddenly it started to plummet down again. New dealers called it a recession and opponents called it a "Roosevelt depression."

The President called congress into special session and, by the time it was over, new billions were pumped into various programs which quickly revived business activity, but created a greater federal deficit.

While President Roosevelt worked on the recovery of America from the depression another man was moving the



The Hindenburg disaster

weeks had taken more than half of the country. On June 22, 1940, France surrendered.

With France defeated Britain was clearly marked as the next objective. The U.S. recognized this and knew if Britain fell it might have to fight the Axis powers without a powerful ally.

The U.S. moved to mobilize industry, finance and labor. A National Defense Advisory Commission and National Defense Research Committee

Russians pushed west to take Berlin in April.

April was also a month of loss for the American people. On April 12, 1945, during his fourth term in office, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died. His Vice President, Harry S. Truman, became the 33d President of the U.S.

The Nazi machine was dead and in late April 1945, Hitler, the man who had sought to rule the world, committed suicide. For



Nazis on parade

world toward the worst war in the history of mankind. His name was Adolf Hitler and he would become one of the most infamous men the world would ever know.

On March 5, 1933, the German dictator Adolf Hitler came to power the day after FDR was inaugurated. His plans included the conquest of central and eastern Europe and the organization of overseas colonies. He almost realized his dream.

World War II was beginning to descend on the world.

The Germans formed an Axis Power alliance with Italy and Japan and began their push toward world conquest.

The U.S. remained neutral. Hitler attacked Poland next without declaring war. The attack came so fast that a new word — blitzkrieg, meaning "lightning war," was born.

Within a month the Nazis were totally victorious and Poland totally defeated.

Two days after the German attacks on Poland, in Sept., 1939, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany.

The U.S. turned her sympathies toward her Allies, Great Britain and France, and soon after the war had started, lifted the embargo on arms in order to supply the Allies.

The Germans swept on conquering Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium.

After the fall of Belgium they turned on France and in three

years were formed and 800,000 American men were drafted.

Meanwhile, the Japanese had occupied French Indochina in 1940 and 1941 and stood ready to strike the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and the East Indies.

On the morning of Sunday, December 7, 1941, the Japanese, without warning, attacked Pearl Harbor with a massive air raid. During what became known as the "Day of Infamy" the Japanese sank or damaged 19 American warships and 164 aircraft by the time the attack ended.

The following day President Roosevelt asked for a declaration of war and Congress declared it with only one opposing vote. Three days later Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S. and Congress, with no opposition, accepted the challenge.

There were defeats in the early years of the war for the Allies; defeats such as Pearl Harbor, Guam, Wake Island, Manila, Bataan, North Africa, the Wasp and many others. But it was not to remain a losing war for the Allies. They soon began to turn the tide, throw back and defeat the Axis powers.

Italy was invaded by the Allies in 1943 and by June 1944 they entered Rome. The push continued in every area. The Italians were defeated and the Germans were losing and continued to lose. The western Allies continued to push on into the heart of Germany in March 1945 while the

Germany the war was lost and on May 7, 1945, German leaders surrendered unconditionally.

World War II was not yet over. The Japanese fought on in the islands of the Pacific unwilling to give in until the end. They too would lose, but in a different manner. Their loss would not come in the form of massive military conflict, but in the form of one weapon that was almost ready; the atomic bomb.

Among those who worked on the atomic bomb were Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Edward Teller, Leo Szilard, Eugen Wigner, Niels Bohr and Robert Oppenheimer. On the morning of July 16, 1945 they exploded the first atomic bomb on part of the Alamogordo bombing range in New Mexico.

On July 26, President Truman urged Japan to surrender or risk destruction; they did not.

The president authorized the dropping of the atomic bomb and on August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima killing over 70,000 inhabitants. Three days later a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki and the Japanese government agreed to end the war. The surrender took place on the battleship Missouri on September 2, 1945. The surrender was accepted by General Douglas MacArthur who said, "These proceedings are closed."

Peace returned to the world but only for a time. With the close of

World War II names again became history, and men such as Patton, Rommel, MacArthur and Eisenhower were added to its pages.

On April 25, 1945, representatives of about 50 anti-Axis nations met in San Francisco to form a world union. The result would be the formation of the United Nations.

During the next five years Americans would see history made in the form of Potsdam Conference which provided terms for the occupation of Germany; the Nuremberg war crimes trials in Germany; peace treaties with minor powers signed; rearmament began in the U.S.; President Truman re-elected; Russia exploded its first atomic device; and in 1950 the Korean War began, in which Americans would once more fight.

The Korean War lasted three years (1950-1953) during which the U.N. sent military, naval and medical units to aid South Korea in its fight against the North Korean armies that had invaded the south. The U.N. forces under the Command of General Douglas MacArthur had come to grips with the Communist aggressors.

UN policy was to fight a limited war and MacArthur resented the limitations. A letter from MacArthur, criticizing the failure to use Chinese nationalist troops in Korea, was read by Republican leader, Joseph W. Martin, in April, 1951, to the House of Representatives. President Truman removed MacArthur from command. Truman had been faced with a deliberate challenge to the supremacy of civil over military power; the President won.

The Korean War reached a stalemate until 1952 when Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected President. He had declared a Korean settlement would be one of his primary objectives and after repeated negotiations the war ended in July 1953. During the war America suffered 140,000 casualties.

The Cold War started and a fear of communism hung over many Americans. It was partly attributed to the loss of China to the communists, communist espionage, the Alger Hiss conviction and the Korean War. It resulted in what would become known as "witch-hunting" and its leader would be Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

McCarthy rose to prominence as a result of the increased fear of communism by making unsubstantiated, loose accusations of communism against prominent persons. When McCarthy's tactics were finally viewed on nation-wide television the public turned on him and his methods. In a bipartisan resolution, he was eventually censured by the Senate for conduct unbecoming a Senator. After the Senate censure, McCarthy collapsed.

In 1954 the Supreme Court, by unanimous vote in the case of 'Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka,' ruled that segregation was in violation of the Constitution. Later in 1955 another Court verdict ordered states to cease segregation with "all deliberate speed" and Federal Cont'd on next page



District Courts were designated to see to it that the decision was complied with. Other rulings also banned segregation in public recreation and transportation.

The Governor of Arkansas sought to prevent integration at the Little Rock High School by using Arkansas National Guardsmen which prompted President Eisenhower to assign federal troops to protect the Negro pupils during 1957 and 1958.

The first civil rights law passed since 1875 was passed in 1957. It established a Commission on Civil Rights to investigate the denial of voting due to discrimination and provided enforcement powers for the Act to the Department of Justice. It was a new beginning, but not the end.

Russia surpassed the U.S. in scientific advancements in space technology in 1957 by putting the first man-made satellite (Sputnik I) in space.

The space race was on. The Army orbited the first American satellite in January 1958 and in August of the same year Congress passed the National Defense Education Act to provide funds for increased educational achievement.

Back in the Cold War, U.S. prestige took a serious blow on Jan. 1, 1957 when Fidel Castro overthrew Cuban dictator Batista. Castro gained control of Cuba and denounced "Yankee imperialists."

Eisenhower's Vice President, Richard M. Nixon ran for President in 1960 against Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy scored well in electorals but only by 113,957 in the popular vote. It was the closest popular vote since Harrison in 1888. There were 69 million popular votes; the U.S. population in 1960 was nearing 180 million.

The Kennedy era was also the television age. In 1945 there were only six television broadcast stations and less than one television set per 20,000 people, but within a few years television sets were becoming as common as telephones. The machine that was accused of destroying the desire to read and letting people "remain stupid without finding it dull," was entrenched in America. Others argued TV was a useful tool that could and did stimulate the mind. To this day the pros and cons are still debated.

Kennedy was inaugurated as President in 1961 and the next two years were a seesaw of events. The U.S. broke relations with Cuba; the "Bay of Pigs" invasion failed in Cuba; the Peace Corps came into existence; the "Berlin Wall" was erected to separate the Communist sector of Berlin; Kennedy took action against price increases by the steel industry; and on February 20, 1962 an Atlas rocket launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, carried Marine Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., into space to become the first American to orbit the earth.

Kennedy also sent American troops to aid South Vietnam against Communist guerrillas in 1962.

The American-Russian confrontation over missiles in Cuba occurred late in 1962. A U-2 flight over Cuba had revealed Soviet ballistic missiles able to carry nuclear warheads were being installed less than 100 miles from the U.S.

On Monday, October 22, Kennedy announced a "strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment" being shipped to Cuba. American ships began forming a blockade the next day. In the end the missiles were removed from Cuba and a nuclear confrontation had been averted.

Popular, handsome and young, Kennedy had come to office. His love of America was reflected in part of his inaugural address when he said, "And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world: ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

On November 22, 1963, while riding in an open presidential auto in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas an assassin shot and killed President John F. Kennedy.



John F. Kennedy

A nation mourned the fallen President and in the words of Alistair Cooke, "along with the sorrow there is a desperate and howling note over the land."

Lyndon B. Johnson, the Vice President, took the presidential oath on board Air Force One shortly after Kennedy was killed and became the 36th President.

At the time of Kennedy's death another man, loved by his people, was becoming a great man, but he too was doomed to an assassins execution. He was a black man, a Baptist preacher from Atlanta and one of the greatest orators of modern times. He used his verbal power to crusade a nonviolent civil rights movement. The man was Martin Luther King, Jr.

Arrested, jailed and threatened, King was the man who said, "I have a dream..." He never lived to realize his dream. He was still advocating non-violence when he was shot and killed at age 39 in 1968. On the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner's



Marines in Vietnam

tomb are inscribed the words: "Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty I'm free at last."

Within hours after King's death, rioters took to the streets in over a hundred cities across the nation.

Operating in the Gulf of Tonkin on August 2, 1964, an attack on the American destroyer Maddox, patrolling off the North Vietnam coast, by three torpedo boats was unsuccessful. They inflicted no damage and were driven off. A second attack was reported by the Maddox and her sister ship, the Turner Joy, on August 4, 1964.

After the Gulf of Tonkin incident the U.S. moved into the longest war in its history; the Vietnam War.

President Johnson ordered retaliatory air strikes "against gunboats and certain supporting facilities" in North Vietnam. He then asked for congressional approval of a resolution "to promote the maintenance of international peace and security in Southeast Asia." The House and Senate passed the resolution.

The 23,000 American advisors present in Vietnam in 1964 grew to 184,000 in 1965. By 1968 the American forces in Vietnam numbered over half a million.

What became known as the "President's War" politically destroyed Johnson. His popularity with voters dropped and though his legislation produced a number of milestones, the Vietnam War overshadowed him. On March 31, 1968, in a television address to the nation, Johnson said, "Accordingly, I shall not seek and I will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President." The following month peace talks to end the war began in Paris.

1968 was possibly the most agonizing year in U.S. history. Including the aforementioned, the intelligence ship Pueblo was captured by North Korea and not until the end of the year was the crew returned; political parties were split with candidates seeking Johnson's position; Robert Kennedy, younger brother of deceased President John Kennedy and a Democratic candidate for the presidency, was assassinated in a Los Angeles hotel by a young Jordanian named Sirhan Sirhan; and the Democratic convention in Chicago where police and National Guardsmen were pitted

against young antiwar protesters.

Then, just before the end of the year, there was a spark of hope on Christmas Eve. Three American astronauts, members of the Apollo 8 team, circled the moon. On July 20, 1969 the moon would be conquered when Neil Armstrong stepped onto its surface; the first man ever to do so.

At the end of the November 1968 Presidential Election Richard M. Nixon, Eisenhower's former Vice President, was elected President of The United States. Nixon was destined to become the most controversial of all U.S. Presidents.

He began a fight against inflation by monetary and fiscal policy in 1969, but the Vietnam war, drastic declines in securities markets, a peak in interest rates, and increases in unemployment kept inflation on the rise through 1970.

1971 found Nixon announcing his "New Economic Policy" of wage and price controls and in the same year came the first Nixon devaluation of the dollar.

On July 15, 1971 President Nixon announced he would visit the People's Republic of China. It was to be "a journey for peace, peace not just for our generation but for future generations." He later announced he would also visit the Soviet Union.

Combined with troop withdrawals from Vietnam and his trips to China and Russia in 1972, Nixon established himself, according to his supporters, as the real peace candidate for re-election in 1972. He won the re-election.

Peace negotiations in Paris between Henry Kissinger, Nixon's special representative, and delegates from North Vietnam broke down after Nixon's re-election. In the week before Christmas this prompted the President to order a resumption of Vietnam bombing "until such time as a settlement is arrived at." Round the clock B-52 raids battered the Hanoi-Haiphong area in the heaviest bombing of any war in history.

On January 15, 1973 the President called a halt to the bombing. Kissinger then returned to Paris to secure an agreement to end the war. An accord was reached and on January 27, 1973 a cease-fire went into effect. Terms of the Vietnam

peace settlement provided American withdrawal from Vietnam within sixty days, the return of all American prisoners of war. The two years of war came to an end.

Another end was also drawing near, the "Decline and Fall" of President Lyndon B. Johnson. The storm broke in form of repeated revelation scandal involving political espionage and sabotage during the 1972 election campaign would come to be known as "Watergate."

The Watergate scandal had beginnings in the arrest of men who burglarized Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C. the night of June 17, 1972. The scandal would not end until when President Nixon, on the verge of impeachment, resigned his post and appointed Gerald R. Ford as the President to serve out the term.

The 70's have thus far, as from the afore mentioned, the 26th Amendment became effective allowing American citizens 18 and older to vote. American Indian protests; Kent State incident; a move toward detente; amnesty for Vietnam war resisters; rationing; the "all volunteer military"; and much more.

As we approach the Bicentennial of our country on July 4, 1976, we have much to look back on, to reflect on. We have good and the bad within the pages of our history to guide us, wisdom, into the next hundred years.

When the freedom bells ring July 4th let them ring for the future; the future freedom of mankind.



To be continued

July 4, 2076



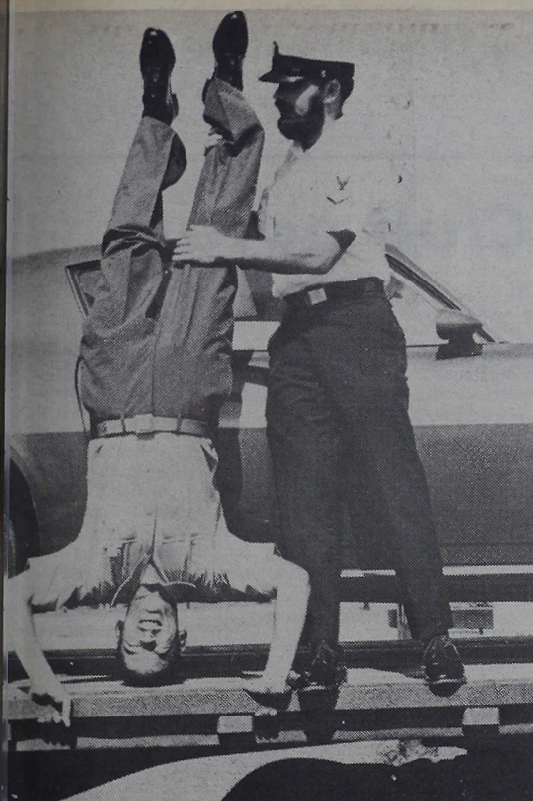


Photo by Sgt. Brenda Lanclos

## Navy Relief still climbing

M-3 Raymond L. Carson tries to squeeze everything he can out of FC Alfred P. Baldasaro in a last minute attempt to help Navy Relief meet its 1976 fund drive goal of \$175,000 before July 2. The two men are members of 2d Medical Bn., Force Troops-2d FSSG, which has already contributed 200 percent of its Navy Relief goal. Lejeune still needs approximately \$56,000 to achieve its drive goal. Final drive results will be announced during an awards ceremony at 1:30 p.m., July 14 at the Goettge Memorial Field House.

## Bronze Stars awarded at Division Honors ceremony

Story and photo by SSgt. Tony Delgado

Sixteen servicemen were honored June 24 during an awards ceremony here at the 2d Marine Division (Rein.) parade ground. BrigGen. F.W. Tief, ADC, 2d Marine Division (Rein.), presented the awards.

Cpls. Larry J. Branson, HqCo., 1st Bn., and Robert L. Sheldon, 2d Co., 2d Marines received Bronze Star Medals with Combat "V" for their actions in the recovery of the SS Mayaguez in the Gulf of Thailand on May 15, 1975.

A Navy Commendation Medal was presented to Capt. Michael Mallick for his achievements as CO, Detachment November, Amphibious Evacuation Security Force, 3d Marine Division, during the evacuation of Saigon. Mallick is currently the Motor Transport Officer, 2d Marine Division (Rein.).

Receiving the Navy Achievement Medal for their part during the evacuation of South Vietnamese citizens from Vietnam were Cpl. Allen E. Szczepek, 1st Bn., 6th Marines and LCpl. Salvatore Lorusso, "A" Co., 1st Bn., 8th Marines.

A Certificate of Commendation was presented to Cpl. Donald F. Gardiner Jr., 1st Bn., 10th Marines, while Cmdr. William H. Vinsont, Navy Chaplain Corps, was presented a Meritorious Service Medal upon his retirement after 25 years active service. Vinsont will be settling in Arlington, Texas.

Other retirees receiving awards were MGySgt. Ricardo A. Arellano and GySgt. Philmore Williams. Both were presented Certificates of Commendation.

After 26 years of active duty, Arellano and his family will be making their home in Pueblo,

Colorado. Williams leaves the Marine Corps after 19½ years for Liberty, Texas.

Maj. Samuel H. Helms, retiring after 20 years, takes his family to Richmond, Virginia. Also settling in Richmond after 20 years on active duty will be SSgt. Allen A. Bailey, Jr. and his family.

MSgt. William C. Helton transferred to the FMCR after 26 years and plans on residing in this area. Also settling in Jacksonville after 19½ years in the Corps will be the family of GySgt. James D. Atha.

First Sergeant Tom Garefalos and his family will be leaving the Marine Corps after 19½ years for Dallas, Texas.

GySgt. Walter B. Baker and family will be settling in Tipton, Indiana. Baker leaves the Corps after 22 years active duty.

Retiring after 26 years in the Marine Corps was Col. William E. Hutchison.

# "Iron Mike" finds a home

By PFC Gary Cooper

LCpl. Steven D. Schaefer had never won anything before in his life. That is until he attended the Airborne Course at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Schaefer, a 19-year-old armorer with the 2nd Force Reconnaissance Co. is the latest recipient of a long line of Marines to win the "Iron Mike" award as the distinguished honor graduate of a jump school class numbering almost 300.

"I joined the Marine Corps in '74 because I didn't have anything better to do," he said. LCpl. Schaefer's training and interest in small arms led him to volunteer for a reconnaissance company when an armorer was needed.

He entered the three-week school in May and found it very demanding mentally to learn so much in so little time.

"Physically, I think I had an edge over the others because of boot camp and the fitness standards set by the Marine Corps," he said.

"Our training schedule was divided into three phases," he continued. "The first week, 'ground week,' we were taught how to land properly and I made my first jump from a 34-foot tower, dangling in a harness."

"The second week was tower week," he said. "Here we got used to being in the air by being dropped from a 250-foot tower, but still attached to a harness."

"I was looking forward to my first jump," he said. In his final

week he made five of them. Three were from 1,250 feet and the last two from 1,500 feet.

Winning the Iron Mike Award was a goal LCpl. Schaefer set for

himself from the start. But he said that once he was in the air his major goal was just to find a "good place to land." Apparently he did!



SHINING CHUTIST — LCpl Steven D. Schaefer polishes up his "Iron Mike" award he received as honor graduate of the Airborne School at Ft. Benning, Ga.



BRONZE STAR — Cpl. Larry J. Branson was presented the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" by BrigGen. F.W. Tief, ADC, 2d Marine Division (Rein.), during an awards ceremony June 24.



# What's happening



**SINGING DIME**—Deep South will perform at the COM (Open) Friday, July 2 from 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. for your dancing and listening pleasure. Everyone is assured of having a Southern good time.

## CINEMA

MIDWAY PARK FAMILY THEATER 7 p.m.

COURTHOUSE BAY 7 p.m.

RIFLE RANGE 7 p.m.

MONTFORD POINT OUTDOOR

GEIGER INDOOR 7 p.m.

CAMP THEATER 7 p.m.

AIR STATION 7 p.m.

ONSLow BEACH 7 p.m.

FRENCH CREEK OUT DOOR

Today	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

**A—THE MAD ADVENTURES OF RABBI JONES (G RT 93)** The story of a comic adventure of a Rabbi on his way to a bar mitzvah in Paris. Stars Louis de Funes and Suzy Delair.

**B—CREATURE FROM BLACK LAKE (PG RT 95)** Account of a search for the infamous Bigfoot in Louisiana. Stars Jack Elam and Dub Taylor.

**C—LUCKY LADY (PG RT 118)** Bootlegging in Mexico is a profit making business unless an unapt person tries to run it. Stars Liza Minnelli and Burt Reynolds.

**D—PAUL AND MICHELLE (R RT 103)** Two lovers seek to reunite after being separate for 3 years but find that school again gets in the way. Stars Anicée Alvina and Sean Bury.

**E—THE HUMAN FACTOR (R RT 96)** A one man vendetta against a gang ends up in violence when his wife and children are slain. Stars George Kennedy and John Mills.

**F—SIDECAR RACER (PG RT 100)** The story of an Olympic Gold Medal winner who finds competition hard to resist. Stars Ben Murphy.

**G—GABLE AND LOMBARD (R RT 131)** The story of love and death of two of Hollywood's most loved actors Clark Gable and Carole Lombard. Stars James Brolin and Jill Clayburgh.

**H—THIS IS A HIJACK (PG RT 90)** A drama story of a man who hijacks a plane to pay off a debt to the mob. Stars Adam Roake and Neville Brand.

**I—OPERATION DAYBREAK (PG RT 104)** Three Czechs are assigned to assassinate one of Hitler's agents but lose their lives in the process. Stars Timothy Bottoms and Martin Shaw.

**J—BAD NEWS BEARS (PG RT 102)** A baseball team's future is improved with the addition of a GIRL. Stars Tatum O'Neal and Walter Matthau.

**K—ONE IS A LONELY NUMBER (PG RT 97)** A wife shows how much she depends on her husband and strives to take everything he has. Stars Trish Van Devere.

**L—KILLER FORCE (R RT 101)** A group of five mercenaries plan to rob a diamond mine in South Africa. Stars Telly Savalas and Peter Fonda.

**M—THE NIGHTCOMERS (R RT 97)** Children revolt against their guardians when they learn of their parents' death. Stars Marlon Brando and Stephanie Beachum.

**N—EMBRYO (PG RT 105)** A mad scientist tries to learn the secret of growth and conquers it with horrifying results. Stars Rock Hudson and Diane Ladd.

**O—1776 (G RT 142)** The story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the problems the colonists encounter. Stars William Daniels.

**P—STRANGER AND THE GUNFIGHTER (PG RT 106)** A Kung-fu expert and gunfighter search for a lost treasure. Stars Lee Van Cleef.

**Q—ROBIN AND MARIAN (PG RT 107)** When Robin Hood returns from fighting in the crusades he finds that his world is changed. Stars Sean Connery and Audrey Hepburn.

**R—THE HERO (PG RT 96)** A soccer player finds out that everyone gets old sometime. Stars Richard Harris and Romy Schneider.

**S—THE DEVIL WITHIN HER (R RT 94)** When a boy is born to a happy couple it should mean joy but when it turns out to be the devil it is horrifying. Stars Ralph Bates and Joan Collins.

**T—PORTNOY'S COMPLAINT (R RT 101)** A story of a young man who encounters the sexual problems of growing up. Stars Richard Benjamin and Karen Black.

**U—CARVANA TO VACCARES (PG RT 84)** An escort of a scientist finds out that the job is not as easy as it seems. Stars David Birney and Charlotte Rampling.

## Club notes

### COM

**July 2**—Happy hour from 5 to 7 p.m. Dining Room is open from 6:30 to 9 p.m. Deep South will play from 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

**July 3**—Brunch is served from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Dining Room is open from 7 to 10 p.m. Sheriff will entertain from 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

**July 4**—Brunch is served from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. The Club closes at 2 p.m.

**July 5**—Club closed all day.

**July 6**—Cafeteria opens at 11:30 a.m.

### SNCO

**July 2**—Gold Rush entertains at the Courthouse Bay Annex from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

**July 3**—The Pioneers entertain at the Hadnot Point Club from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

**July 4**—American Sounds perform from 2 to 6 p.m. at the Onslow Beach Annex. There is a special family buffet at Hadnot Point call your club manager for details.

### ENLISTED

**July 1**—Celebrate is at Area No. 1 Club and Tranqu performs at the Courthouse Club. Shows are from 6:30 to 10:30 p.m.

**July 4**—Celebrate perform the Enlisted Pavillion at On Beach from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

**July 5**—Blue Exit perform Camp Johnson from 5:30 to 9 p.m. and Shauna entertains at Central Club from 6:30 to 1 p.m.

**July 6**—Natural Fee performs at French Creek, Blue Exit entertains at the F Range. Both shows are from 10:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. The Dr. Mar Show will perform at the A No. 5 Club from 7 to 8 p.m.

**July 7**—Gentle Breeze forms from 7 to 11 p.m. at MCAS. Camp Geiger hosts Dr. Marvak Show from 7 to 8 p.m.

### USO

**July 2-4**—This weekends movies are NEVADA SMITH ALLEGHENY UPRISING.

## Dining facility menu

**Friday**—Lunch: Meat Loaf, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables. Dinner: Baked Chicken, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Saturday**—Lunch: Barbecued Beef Cubes, Buttered Noodles, Vegetables. Dinner: Pepper Steak, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Sunday**—Dinner-Brunch: Roast Pork, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Monday**—Lunch: Turkey Ala King, Buttered Noodles, Vegetables. Dinner: Breaded Veal Cutlets, Baked Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Tuesday**—Lunch: Salisbury Steak, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables. Dinner: Grilled Ham, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Wednesday**—Lunch: Pork Chop Suey, Chow Mein Noodles, Vegetables. Dinner: Roast Turkey, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables.

**Thursday**—Lunch: Chili Macaroni, Baked Polish Sausage, Vegetables. Dinner: Yankee Pot Roast, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetables.

## MCX menu

**Monday**—Special: Ham Fried Rice. Entree: Beef Stew, Broasted Chicken.

**Tuesday**—Special: Chicken Chow Mein. Entree: Bar-B-Q Ribs, Polish Sausage.

**Wednesday**—Special: Ham Patties. Entree: Roast Turkey w-dressing, Baked Meat Loaf, Broasted Chicken.

**Thursday**—Special: Pepper Steak. Entree: Roast Beef w-dressing, Broasted Chicken.

**Friday**—Special: Fried Fish. Entree: Bar-B-Q Pork, Broasted Chicken.

## 2 p.m. matinees

Camp Theater—Sat., BRIGHAM YOUNG (G RT 112). Sun., FROM THE MIXED UP FILES OF MRS. BASIL (G RT 106).

Air Station—Sun., CHARLOTTE'S WEB (G RT 94).



# YBL completes season

fter one of the most rain-filled seasons in its ory, the Camp Lejeune Youth Baseball gue has finally completed the regular season lay.

ain delays and rainouts caused some teams nd the season with less than the scheduled 18 es, but all finished, some not as successful thers and some not where they thought they id at the initiation of the season several ks ago.

i games ending the regular season, last ks results are:

ABE RUTH LEAGUE — (Games played June 24)

## FINAL STANDINGS

ed Sox 15-2  
eds 13-5

thletics 15-1  
angers 10-6  
igers 9-7

ets 18-0  
ardinals 12-6  
ed Legs 10-8  
irates 10-8  
iants 5-13

## AMERICAN DIVISION

igers 12-0  
ubs 10-2

## FINAL STANDINGS BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Orioles 11-7  
Brewers 7-10

## MAJOR LEAGUE

Expos 9-7  
Giants 8-8  
Yankees 8-8

## MINOR LEAGUE

## T-BALL LEAGUE

Phillies 5-7

## FINAL STANDINGS

Pirates 5-12  
Royals 4-13

Cubs 7-9  
Astros 5-11  
Dodgers 4-12

Royals 12-6  
Rangers 8-10  
Yankees 8-10  
Padres 4-14  
Phillies 2-16

## NATIONAL DIVISION

Orioles 4-8  
Mets 0-12

# SPORTS SHORTS

## FMFLant tennis starts Tuesday

The 1976 FMFLant Tennis Tournament, hosted by Force Troops-2d FSSG, will be held this Tuesday through Friday (July 6-8) at the Paradise Point Tennis Courts.

The tourney will be based on a single elimination in doubles and a double elimination in singles competition. All matches will be the best two out of three.

Play in the tournament will be with OPEN, JUNIOR VET, SENIOR and WOMEN divisions with tennis enthusiasts from all over the Fleet Marine Forces, Atlantic invited to participate.

There will be a required meeting of all players with the Tournament Director (Lt. E. Valdes, F.T.-2d FSSG Athletic Officer) at 9 a.m., July 6 at the Paradise Point Tennis Courts. Match times will be assigned at this time and all coaches or command representatives are required to be in attendance.

## "Striders" host run Monday

The Coastal Striders Running Club will host a "Bicentennial Run" at the MCAS, New River Marina this Monday beginning at 8 a.m.

Three events are scheduled and they will consist of a 1/2 mile, 1.2 mile and 6 mile run. Registration will begin at 7:30 a.m.

Entry fee for each runner is \$.25 with certificates presented to all finishers.

For further information, contact Maj. Esser at 455-6527 or MGySgt. Mora at 455-6620.

## Sailing Club calender

The Morgan Bay Sailing Association will hold its monthly meeting Saturday, July 17 at 9:30 a.m. at the Gottschalk Marina.

Immediately following the meeting there will be a sailboat owners race with club members acting as crew. This event will give the club an opportunity to observe craft larger than 20 feet in action.

Skippers may also check out Special Services "Lightening" and "Rebel" class sailboats for the race. A foul weather date is scheduled for Sunday, July 18.

A picnic at the Marina picnic grounds will follow the race and all club members as well as interested persons are cordially invited.

Further information, may be obtained by contacting Martha Hauck, Commodore, at 353-6867 or Ed Regan, Vice Commodore at 353-4042.

## Base tennis tourney due

The 1976 All-Camp Tennis Tournament will be held July 12-16 at the Paradise Point Tennis Courts.

Tournament play will be single elimination and all matches will be the best two out of three sets. Play will be limited to one of the following divisions: OPEN, JUNIOR VET (restricted to personnel between 35-45 years of age), and SENIOR (restricted to personnel 45 years of age and up).

Units from the Quad-Command area desiring to enter participants are restricted to four players in singles and two teams in doubles competition.

Match times will be determined at a drawing to be held July 7 at 3 p.m. in the Base Athletic Office, Goettge Memorial Field House. A representative from each command is required to be present to notify members of their respective commands of match times.

Submission of written rosters to include names, rank, telephone numbers and events entered are to be made to the Athletic Director, Base Special Services no later than July 7.

## Sailing classes to be held

Coastal Carolina Community, in conjunction with Base Special Services and the Gottschalk Marina, will be sponsoring two new sailing classes in July.

The first class is scheduled for weekend meetings and will be held on Saturdays and Sundays beginning July 10 at 9:30 a.m. at the Marina clubhouse.

An evening class will also be held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 p.m. commencing on July 13.

Both classes will consist of 36 hours of instruction. Cost for the class is \$5, payable to Coastal Carolina Community College.

Additional information may be obtained by calling the Gottschalk Marina at ext. 1956.

## Base golf slated

The 1976 Base Intramural Golf Tournament will be held July 7 and 8 at the Paradise Point Golf Course.

Tee off times for individual play will be announced later while initial tee off time for each days play will be at 12:30 p.m.

The tournament will consist of 36 holes of "Stroke Play" with 18 holes being played each day. Play will be limited to the following divisions: OPEN DIVISION (open to all competitors with an established handicap of 12 or less), SENIOR DIVISION (participants who have reached their 40th birthday on or before the tournament). Those eligible for the Senior Division may not, because of such eligibility, be precluded from participating in the Open Division. However, that participant is restricted from play in both divisions.



Photo by LCpl. Mick Young

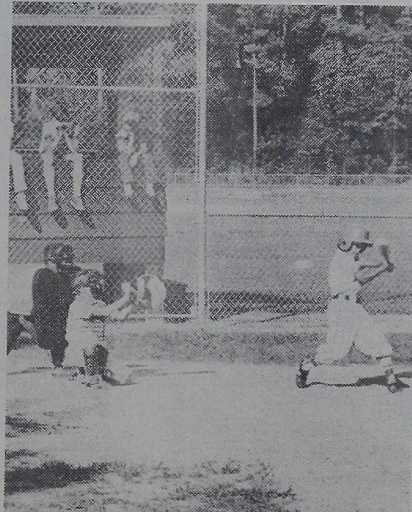


Photo by Sgt. Bob Farquhar

## Boating safety: a matter of life & death

of the first things new nnel assigned to Camp ne recognize upon their il here are the beautiful, resque coastal and inland ways which abound the

most immediately, there is a e to get closer to this natural y through swimming, ng or fishing. If the omer chooses boating, he y rents or buys a craft and off to explore these enticing ways, feeling he is ately prepared to meet if not all challenges of this xing sport.

ery year, approximately Americans are rescued in boats from coastal and d waterways. The majority cues are the direct result of quately prepared boats and rs who do not know the tions of their craft or the sers of their environment. esequently, the number of g accidents is now growing

at the rate of 6 1/2 percent a year. Camp Lejeune is not exempted from this national growth.

The coastal and inland waterways in and around the base are some of the more treacherous waters on the East Coast. The undertows, shifting sandbars, fast currents and changing winds of this area make boating safety here a matter of life and death. In fact, there have been seven lives lost in and around the waters of Camp Lejeune.

If taking up boating is your interest and purchasing a craft, especially a used one, is in your plans for the summer, follow a few simple "rules of the waves" before venturing out.

1. Make sure your craft is in a good state of repair with engine and radio equipment operating in excellent condition.

2. ALWAYS wear a life jacket. (Even the strongest of swimmers can tire easily fighting a current or swimming long distances.)

3. File a "float plan" with a

friend or neighbor who will be staying behind, giving a description of the boat, where you're headed and where and when you expect to return.

4. If you get into trouble, STAY with your boat, even if it's disabled or capsized. (Of those trying to swim to shore, even short distances, 25 percent drown.)

5. Take a boating safety class. The Coast Guard Auxiliary offers FREE boating safety courses and the instruction is excellent. (Besides, you can't beat the price for the lessons learned.)

6. Enjoy your trip, but always be prepared for the worst. (A little planning ahead will give you the opportunity to enjoy another.

7. If a boating mishap or water related accident does occur aboard the base, contact the Base Provost Marshal as soon as possible at ext. 2555.

Boating is meant to be fun, not tragic. Enjoy the water beauty of Camp Lejeune, but don't do it carelessly!



## Athletes reap their rewards



Photo by Sgt. Bob Farquhar

**BEST IN THE BASE LEAGUE** — H&S Bn. finished the season tied with the NRMCM team and in the playoff game bested the Navy to take the No. 1 spot in the Base Slow Pitch Softball League. Pictured above are l to r (kneeling): Richard Perez, Foster Hines, Van Chapman, H&S Bn. Commanding Officer LtCol. R.A. Joram (holding the team trophy), Tyrone Avery, Gustavo Moscoso and Tom Moran. (Standing): Ronald Gumby, Gilbert Pritchett, Dan Baldur, Randy Litton, Mike Perski and Randall Beck.

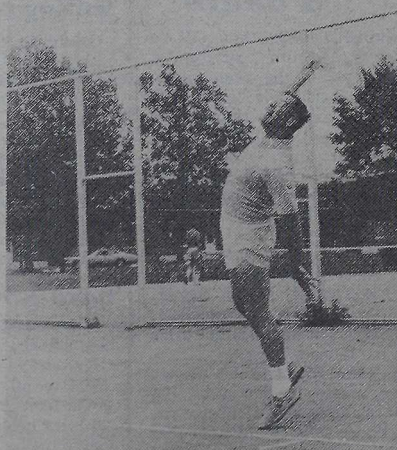


Photo by Sgt. Dan Haberer

**FIRST FINISHERS** — Taking top honors in the F.T.-2d FSSG Intramural Softball League was 8th Eng. Bn. Helping to end the season with a 10-1 record are left to right (sitting) John Lytwyn, Larry Carter, John Peterson, Randy Thompson, Danny Maldonado and Ron Stewart. (Kneeling) Paul Oswald, Dennis Demchak, Rick Smith, Rod Kay, Jorge Cantu, Tom Larson, Charles Sickles and team scorekeeper Byron Moore. Not pictured: John O'Hagen and Jose Guzman.



**PARIS PACES FOR TWO TITLES** — Bob Paris, 2d Radio Bn., F.T.-2d FSSG used this form to take both Singles and Doubles (Open Division) victories in the F.T.-2d FSSG Intramural Tennis Tournament. Playing lefthander Hank Masone in the Single finals, he took it 5-7, 6-4, 6-3. Teaming with Jerry Hammler in the Doubles, victory came in straight sets of 7-5 and 6-3.



Photos by Sgt. Bob Farquhar

**KELBAUGH CLOBBERS KELLY** — Displaying the form, style and grace of a winner, John Kelbaugh of 2d Supply Bn., F.T.-2d FSSG put together all the components needed to win the Junior Vet Singles title during the F.T.-2d FSSG Intramural Tennis Tournament last week. He defeated Leo Kelly 6-2 and 6-1.



Photo by Sgt. Bob Farquhar

**POWELL POWERS PAST OPPONENTS** — Col. G.C. Fox presented Ron Powell (l) and Mike Moore their silver awards 1 week after the twosome took first place in the Base Tennis Tournament (Doubles Open Division) with a quickly decided 6-2, 6-1 match. Powell also received awards for first place in Singles (Open Division) with a 6-0, 6-0 shutout match, first in the Base Intramural Badminton Tournament (score: 15-2 and 15-1) and teamed with John Veaneava (not pictured) to take top honors in the Badminton Doubles action, winning with a 15-3, 15-9 score. Powell's power will next be tested in the All-Camp Tennis Tournament to be held July 12-16 here. (see Sports Shorts p. 7)

## Big Shots

### RIFLE EXPERT

Sgt. R.W. Keller  
8th Comm. Bn., F.T.-2d FSSG 240

Cpl. D.E. Nelson  
H&S Bn., DSSG, Div. 239

Cpl. H.W. Jankowski  
H&S Bn., MCB 233

