A Reason for Being

The Life of Pioneering War Photographer Dickey Chapelle

BY RICHARD CURREY

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peration Black Ferret
parameted on the morning
of November 3, 1965, in
the Corps tactical area of
South Victnum. The operation combined U. S. Marine units and ARVN
infantry clements. Embedded with
the Marines was a photojournalist,
a rare instance of a wornan photographer working on the ground with
American forces.

Her name was Dickey Chapelle.
She was on her fourth trip to Victnam. A deeply experienced conflict
photographer and writer, Chapelle
land launched her career storming
ashore with the Marines at Iwo Jimu
in 1945. In the following two decades she documented wars, revols,
and uprisings throughout the world,
all the while facing and overcoming
seemingly never-ending bias against
female war correspondents.
On the second day of Black Ferret,
a booby trap tripwire went off as the
Marines worlde along a trial, activating a mortar rigged with a genade.
Shrapel sparyacy dit not the unit, injuing several Marines. One fragment
tore across Dickey Chapelle's neck,
severing a canotid artery.

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Last fies were given by a chaplain, as Chapelle reportedly whispered, "I guess this was bound to happen:

She died within minutes. She was "I years old, the first female American war correspondent to be killed in action and one of the most significant war photographers of her generation, male or fermale. Dickey Chapelle had pioneered the reluctant acceptance of women as war correspondents, and left behind thousands of powerful images that heleped us see, without compromise, the face of war.

FIGHA MILT TO TUM



On the deck of the South Vietnamese Nay's River Assault Group 25 commanear Vinh Long in central Vietnamese Nay's River Assault Group 25 commanear Vinh Long in central Vietnam in 1964, then National Geographic megizacontributor Dickey Chapelle took photographs for an article she worted ("Water War in Vietnam" that appeared in the magizatine's February 1966 isset three months after she was killed in South Vietnam.

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FROM MIIT 10 TWA

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Massachusests Institute of Technology to study aeronautical engineers in plan that the war while a tfull she have a composition of the right school graduating class with an adventurous girl Audicitorian of her high school graduating class with an aptitude for science and mathematics, she was entranced by airplanes in the face of war of the right school graduating class with an aptitude for science and mathematics, she was entranced by airplanes and the technology of flight. She or considered explore-pilot Adm. Richard Byrd a personal hero, and adopted less of her attention. After a string airfields and pilots and an even is a support of the properties of the prop

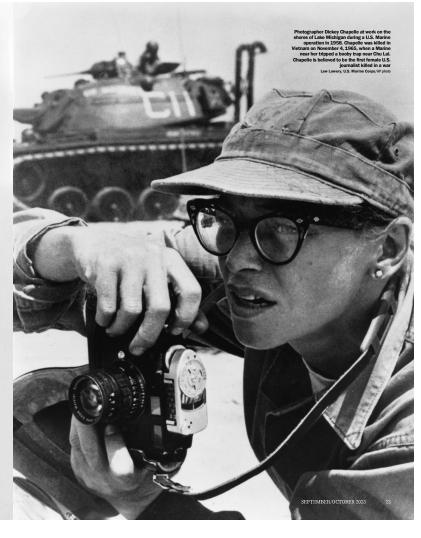
larger dose of the romance of avia-tion. By way of staying close to that world, Chapelle found a job writing press releases for air shows. When she submitted a freelance story to The New York Times, it gamered no-tice by TWA (then Transcontinental and Western Air, later Trans World Airlines) and an offer to work in the arrine's New York City-based pub-lic relations office. It was at TWA that she met Tony Chapelle, the bureau's staff photog-

in relations office.

It was at TWA that she net Tony Chapelle, the bureau's staff photographer. Twenty years her senior, he had helped develop aerial photography techniques during his Navy service in World War I. Dickey Meyer found him worldly and charming, and a man who shared her passion for airplanes and aviation. She began to take weekly photography classes with him, and their mutual interest in each other blossomed along with Dickey's photographic skills. They married in October 1940.

Everything changed in the following year. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Tony Chapelle rejoined the Navy. Dickey Chapelle made another leap of the sort that driven her life, fueled by the thirst for adventure and taste for risk. — she applied for war correspondent/photographer credentials. She had no experience in a field of endeavor traditionally owned by men. But her credentials were approved, an event that set the rest of her life in motion. She west 23 years old.

After several behind-the-lines assignments, Chapelle was assigned to hospital ship in the Pacific to document the medical care that troops evacuated from Iwo Jima and Okinawa received. Although she had orders forbidding her to join Marine forces on the ground, a bit of sub-right she had with the reharacteristic brashness got Chapelle ashore for both island assaults. Her photos





LIFE

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Chapelle was once told that "war was no place for a woman."

She agreed. "But," she said, "it's no place for a man, either."

GOING 'WHERE THE PICTURES ARE'

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After the war Chapelle embarked on wide-ranging travels with her husband on behalf of several post-war relief agencies, documenting the rebuilding of much of the world after the cataclysm of the Second World War. Their photos and reporting of humanitarian efforts in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East appeared in National Geographic. But their marriage was fraying, complicated by the long separations of war and Tony Chapelle's serial infidelities. They divorced in 1955.

Post-divorce, Dickey found herself with the old itch to take her camera "where the pictures are," as she put it, and she renewed her military press credentials.

Over the next 20 years she documented the Algerian revolution, the Cuban revolution (where she was among the first correspondents to photograph Fidel Castro), and the 1956 Hungarian uprising, where she was arrested, interrogated, and





Several Sikorsky CH-34A helicopters somewhere in South Vietnam. Because these heavy lifting helicopters were not introduced in Vietnam until 1963, this photograph dates somewhere between 1963 and Chapelle's death in 1965. A Marine vetram who was there at the time says the photo was taken shortly before Chapelle died.

Elevated view of a group of South Vietnames to the troops hiking through a forest in Vietnam in 1962. The footpath they are on is bordered on one side by trees and on the other with a marshy expanse of water and plants.

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CHAPELLE

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spent five weeks, much of it in solitary confinement, in a Budapest prison. Her photographs and journalism appeared in Life, National Observer, Cosmopolitan, Reader's Digest, National Geographic, and many other publications.

Chapelle first went to Vietnam in 1961 when the American public was still being reassured the control of the publication of the p

the American public was still being reassured that our milliary involvement was strictly in an advisory capacity. When she captured the image of a Marine with a machine gun at the ready in a helicopter doorway, later published in National Geographic, it put the lie to the official version that U.S. forces in Vietnam were non-combatant "advisers"

"advisers." Chapelle received the Overseas Press Club's George Polk Award in 1962 for her Vietnam War photos and coverage, and the now-historic image of the door gunner was the National Press Photographer's Association Picture of the Year in 1963.

DEFYING THE STATUS QUO

Never famous in her lifetime beyond the world of war correspondents, the last decade has seen N of war correspondents, the last decade has seen growing recognition of Chapelle's importance. The Wisconsin Historical Society maintains an archive with more than 40,000 of her photographs, letters, and books. Her combat photography can be seen in print and online in many books, archives, and collections, soing back to her groundbreaking photos from the Pacific Theatre in World War II.

She is the subject of at least two biographies, and the Milwaukee Public Television 2015 documentary. Behind the Pearl Earrings: The Story

of Dickey Chapelle, Combat Photojournalist.
Her life and career were celebrated at the 2017
Marine Corps Combat Correspondents Association banquet where she was named an "Honorary

When asked to imagine a combat photojournalist, many envision a man looking as weary and sweat-stained as the troops he is embedded with. Few visualize a woman in that role, mainly because women were long locked out of combat photojournalism.

These traditional gender attitudes held sway

These traditional gender attitudes held sway for many years, at one point reflected in a question put to Dickey Chapelle in the midst of a military operation: "What's a woman doing out here?" A Marine commander on Iwo Jima voiced the same idea when he spotted Chapelle shortly after the landing and shouted, "Get that woman the hell off the beach!"

The prejudice prevailed for years, dictating that a war correspondent was a role no woman could or should involve herself with. It took women like Dickey Chapelle to defy the status quo, both by insisting on being in the heart of the action no matter the danger, as well as by finding

action no matter the danger, as well as by finding and recording the humanity that persists in the

and recording the humanity that persists in the midst of war's chaos and confusion.

Dickey Chapelle was intense and dynamic, five feet tall, never without her trademark pearl carrings and cat-eye glasses under an Australian-style bush hat. She reportedly could ourshout a drill sergeant, and was a close friend of several senior commanders in Vietnam, even talking wartime strategy with some of them. But through it all, under the have of war, Chapelle always understood her central mission. It fueled the vitality and mastery in her work and was reflected in her working distrim: "The picture is your reason for being." ◆

ELECTION

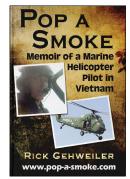
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dinner buffet and a spirited performance by Beatlemaniax USA, an early Beatles tribute band.
Satutuday morning's final General Session opened
with the announcement of the election results by
Elections Committee Chair Scott DeArman. President Jack MedNams, Vice President Tom Burke,
and Sceretary Bill Meels were re-elected, while
Wayne Reynolds was elected as Treasurer. (Complete election results can be found on Page 19.) The
newly elected Board conducted its inaugural meeting after the short session concluded.
The Saturday Night Awards Banquet, co-emceed
by Meeting Planner Wes Guidry and myself, provided a grand conclusion to the four-day Cornertion. VIA bestowed several key honors, including
the President's Award for Supporting America's

the President's Award for Supporting America's Veterans to Evan Williams Bourbon for its Amer ican-Made Heroes program, and the 2023 In Service to America Award to U-Haul International for

its long-standing support of VVA.

Jan Scruggs, the Vietnam War veteran who spearheaded the effort to construct the Vietnam Veter-Jan Stuggs, the Victiman Weterans win Spean-headed the effort to construct the Victiman Veter-ans Memorial in the Nation's Capital, was honored with the VVA Lifetime Achievement Award. Har-vey Pratt, an artist, sculptor, and Marine Victnam veteran renowned for creating the National Native Americans Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., received the VVA Excellence in the Arts Award. Additionally, Laurel Schaefer-Bozoucoff, Miss America 1972, was presented with the President's Award for Entertaining the Troops in Victnam. The Convention's final official act was the swear-ing-in of the new Board and Officers, performed by former VVA President John Rowan. With that, the 21st VVA National Convention was in the record books.



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