

Division in early September. The 4th Marines as a result, became one of the component units of the newly formed division. (71)

### Okinawa

Back on Guadalcanal the regiment commenced training for Operation ICEBERG, the invasion of Okinawa, since the 6th Marine Division was slated for a major role in this combined Army-Marine campaign. Besides the 4th and 22d Marines the division's major elements were the 29th and 15th Marines, the latter being an artillery regiment. The 6th Marine Division with the 1st Marine Division formed the major part of the III Amphibious Corps which itself was a major unit of the Tenth Army, the force that was responsible for the seizure of Okinawa. The overall command of the Tenth Army was given to Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner, Jr., USA.

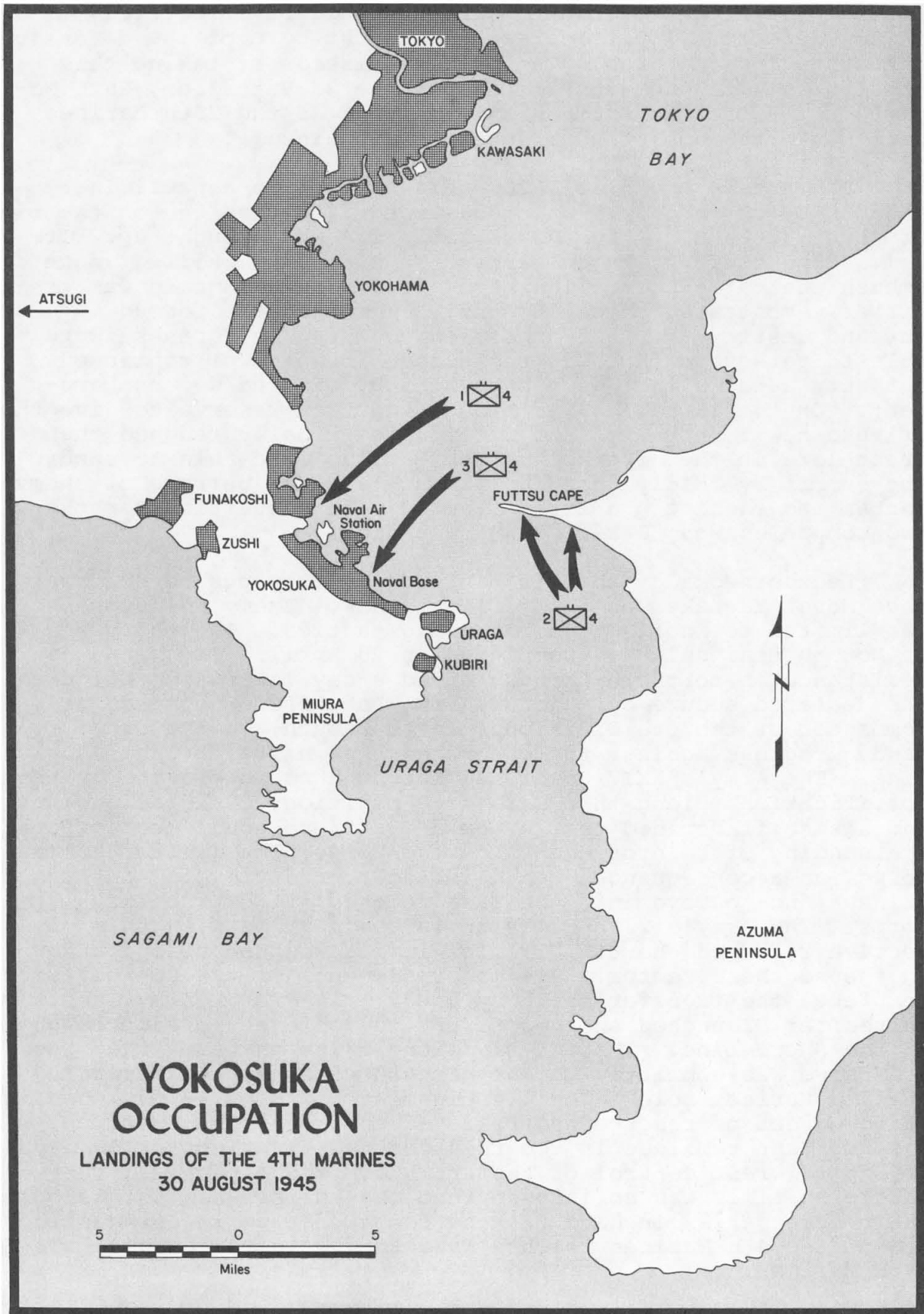
The invasion of Okinawa proved to be the last major amphibious assault of the Pacific War. Okinawa's significance lay in its proximity to the Japanese home islands--only 350 miles from southern Japan. Its capture would present the United States with numerous sites for air and naval bases from which it could strike at the heart of the Japanese Empire and with an important staging area for a future amphibious invasion of Japan. Training for the Okinawan campaign was concluded late in the winter of 1945, and by mid-March all units of the 6th Division, including the 4th Marines, were on their way to the objective. L-Day, the day of the assault, was scheduled for 1 April. The vast armada carrying the invasion force took up positions off the coast of Okinawa on the day of the landing. The initial mission for the 6th Division was the capture of the Yontan airfield in the central part of the island. The division would swing north once its seizure was completed.

The first assault waves hit the beaches at 0837. The 4th Marines, less the 2d Battalion which was in reserve, was among the first units to go ashore. The absence of enemy resistance was an unexpected surprise for most Marines. The advance inland was rapid and significant gains were made the first day. The 2d Battalion was put ashore at noon as a result. Yontan Airfield was swiftly taken by the division on the first day. According to preliminary plans, but far ahead of schedule, units of the 6th Division then turned north. Northward progress was also rapid with the division reaching the Motobu Peninsula on 7 April. There it encountered its first serious opposition of the campaign. Japanese and Okinawan forces in this mountainous region had emplaced a number of defense obstacles in the path of the advancing Americans. The enemy decided to make a determined stand on the peninsula because the

natural advantages of the topography could be effectively used in any defense. Mount Yaetake formed the core of the defensive structure for the area. The primary mission of taking this bastion fell to the 4th Marines and the 3d Battalion, 29th Marines while the 22d Marines and the rest of the 29th Marines were given the job of sealing off the peninsula.

The attack began at 0830 on 14 April with a preliminary assault by 2/4 and 3/29 on a 700-foot ridge that was on the rim of Mount Yaetake. A few hours later 1/4 was brought up. Its commanding officer, Major Bernard W. Green, was killed in an ambush that afternoon. The struggle for the mountain was bitterly contested until 16 April. Marines were forced to seek out and destroy the well-concealed enemy. The Japanese were able to persevere in their resistance in spite of continued infantry attacks that were supported by air and sea bombardment. On the 16th, 3/4 was brought up from reserve to give the drive a new impetus. A and C Companies finally reached the crest late in the afternoon. The Marines were able to secure the summit by boldly charging through a heavy barrage of enemy mortar and machine gun fire. The cost in casualties for the two companies was 50 killed and wounded.

Leathernecks of the 6th Division quickly pushed northward once Mount Yaetake was in American hands. Enemy resistance was limited to ineffective harassing tactics. The capture of Motobu Peninsula was completed on 20 April. Organized resistance in northern Okinawa ended a day later and that area was declared secure by Major General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., commander of the 6th Division. In the south, on the other hand, progress against the enemy had been halted at the Shuri Line. The Army's XXIV Corps had fought hard to breach Japanese fortifications along this defensive position. General Buckner and his staff decided that a new drive there would necessitate the sending of reinforcements to the zone. The III Amphibious Corps, as a consequence, was directed to redeploy to southern Okinawa and to move into the line to the left of the XXIV Corps. The Army's 27th Division in conjunction with this directive relieved the 6th Division in its mopping up operations in the northern sector. All major elements of the 6th Division completed the transfer south by 6 May. The Tenth Army, shortly thereafter, launched another effort to achieve a breakthrough in the Shuri Line. The 6th Division in its phase of the offensive was committed to the capture of Naha, the capital. The 4th Marines role in this engagement began on 19 May when it moved out of reserve and relieved the weary 29th Marines. The regiment remained in the thick of the fighting for 10 days, trying to wrest control of the area from the Japanese. The battle at times was so intense that the Marines had to dislodge their adversaries in hand to hand combat. Once the exhausted men of the 4th Marines reached Naha they were relieved by the 29th Marines.



The 4th's next assignment was the assault on the Oroku Peninsula on which Naha Airfield was located. An amphibious landing was ordered and the regiment was given the primary responsibility of making it. The 1st and 2d Battalions under a blanket of naval and artillery support fire landed at dawn on 4 June, followed somewhat later by the 3d Battalion. The 29th Marines was put into the line that afternoon to reinforce the regiment. The two regiments slugged it out with the well-entrenched enemy for a week and a half. Their progress against the fanatical Japanese was hampered by torrential rains and mud. The use of supporting armor by the Americans was seriously curtailed as a result. But, by the 12th, the final outcome of the battle had become self-evident. The Japanese were at this time fighting with their backs to the water with no possibility of escape. The 22d Marines during the operation had closed the back door by moving into blocking positions at the base of the peninsula. The enemy had no choice but to surrender or die fighting. As a result, organized resistance quickly ended. General Shepherd reported to Tenth Army Headquarters on 13 June that the peninsula was indisputably in American hands.

Sixth Division units following the conclusion of the battle for the Oroku Peninsula proceeded south and linked up with 1st Marine Division forces for the final engagement on Okinawa. The 4th Marines moved up to the front on the 19th and joined in the attack on the next day. Although some resistance was encountered, the ferocity of the fighting was considerably diminished. For the most part the starch had been taken out of the Japanese will to resist. The effect of this was the termination of all organized resistance on 21 June 1945. The 4th Marines had suffered over 3,000 casualties in 82 days of fighting. The month of July saw the redeployment of the regiment to Guam for training for the expected invasion of Japan.

### The Postwar Era

The attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August hastened Japan's decision to come to terms with the Allies. All plans for the invasion of Japan were cancelled while new plans for the occupation of the home islands were drawn up. Preliminary preparations, however, were formulated prior to Japan's acceptance of the terms of the surrender on 14 August. Three days before, 11 August, Task Force A was organized with Brigadier General William T. Clement as its commanding officer. This unit was one of the first to be assigned a role in the occupation. Its prime objective was the seizure of the large naval base at Yokosuka in Tokyo Bay. The main element of Task Force A was the 4th Marines. At the time of the creation of the task force the 6th Marine Division was directed to supply

one regimental combat team for the occupation.(73) General Shepherd unhesitatingly selected the 4th Marines. This was a symbolic gesture designed to avenge the capture of the "old" 4th on Corregidor. The "new" 4th, in effect, vindicated the "old" 4th by becoming the first American combat unit to land in Japan.(74)

The 4th Marines quickly readied itself for its new assignment and then sailed from Guam on 15 August. Fifteen days later it was on Japanese soil. Units of the occupation force were transferred to landing craft on the morning of the 30th for the trip ashore. Half expecting treachery from the Japanese, the Marines were prepared to meet any eventuality including armed opposition. First ashore was the 2d Battalion, landing on Futtsu Cape shortly before 0600. Personnel of this unit were the first American combat troops to set foot in Japan and, thus, the first foreign invader to ever touch the Japanese mainland. The battalion rapidly made sure that the guns on the cape which guarded the approaches to Tokyo Bay were inoperable. The battalion, after accepting the surrender of the garrison, reembarked to become the reserve for the main landings at Yokosuka which were underway by this time. Both 1/4 and 3/4 had come ashore at 0930 with the latter occupying the naval base while the former seized the airfield. Demilitarization of all installations was begun immediately. As in the case of the first landing, the later landings were unopposed, with Japanese military officials cooperating with the Marines to the fullest extent.(75)

The occupation plan was promptly executed, so much so that Task Force A was disbanded on 21 September 1945. All 6th Marine Division units were withdrawn with the exception of the 4th Marines. This regiment, although still administratively attached to the division, was placed under the operational control of the Eighth Army. Primary duties for the regiment in the fall of 1945 were maintaining perimeter defense for the Yokosuka Naval Base, providing an interior guard for the base, and the continued disarming of Japanese forces.(76)

By November, the regiment began to feel the first effects of postwar demobilization which was then in progress. Administrative control of the 4th Marines on the 20th passed to Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific. Two weeks later, 1/4 was ordered to Camp Pendleton, California, where it was deactivated on 29 December. All remaining elements of the regiment except a part of Headquarters and the 3d Battalion sailed from Japan on 1 January 1946. The detachment from Headquarters that had been ordered to California and the Weapons Company were deactivated at Camp Pendleton on 20 January. The 2d Battalion was also deactivated at Pendleton, but 11 days later.

Those units that remained in Japan were not destined to be there much longer. The complete withdrawal of the 4th Marines from the occupation of Japan took effect on 15 February when the 3d Battalion was deactivated at Yokosuka. Most of its personnel formed the newly activated 2d Separate Guard Battalion (Provisional). The Headquarters element that had remained in Japan left Yokosuka on 6 January for Tsingtao, China. After an absence of four years, the 4th Marines was once again in China, although in a very abbreviated state. Upon its arrival on the 17th, this detachment was once again attached to the 6th Marine Division which was a major component of the American occupation force in north China.(77) The 4th Marines existed only as a paper organization until 8 March 1946. Reactivation of all three battalions and the weapons company occurred on that date. Personnel used to form the rejuvenated regiment were drawn from the 22d and the 29th Marines.(78) The regiment was for the next few months mainly occupied with winding up the program of repatriation of former enemy civilian and military personnel who were still in north China. Repatriation was completed by the summer of 1946; subsequently, the 4th Marines' primary mission became once more associated with a garrison force. One of its major responsibilities was that of providing security for the American naval base at Tsingtao, the home port of the Seventh Fleet.(79)

Continued demobilization and the uneasy situation in China compelled the withdrawal and deactivation of more Marine units in the Far East during the spring of 1946. One of those organizations to be effected was the 6th Division which was deactivated on 31 March. Those units that still remained in China and had been a part of the division were organized as the 3d Marine Brigade. The 4th Marines formed the core of the brigade and at that time was the only infantry regiment in the Marine Corps to retain the World War II organization of three rifle battalions.(80) Its attachment to the brigade was short lived, for on 10 June 1946, the 3d Marine Brigade was deactivated and the 4th Marines was reassigned to the 1st Marine Division.(81)

Further reductions in force in the second half of 1946 brought about another reorganization of Marine forces in China. As part of this program of decreasing American military strength in that country, the 4th Marines with the exception of the 3d Battalion was redeployed to the United States on 3 September. The 3d Battalion upon the departure of the regiment was placed under the operational control of the Commander, Naval Port Facilities, Tsingtao.(82)

The regiment, minus the 3d Battalion, for the first time since 1927 was reestablished in the United States, arriving at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina on 1 October. The regiment had for nearly 20 years seen duty outside the country; it was now home, although at a reduced level. Most of its personnel were

discharged or reassigned to other units immediately following the regiment's arrival and attachment to the 2d Marine Division. The 4th Marines, as a result, became once more a paper organization despite the retention of its companies and battalions.(83) The next year saw further changes in the structure of the regiment. Beginning in May the 1st Battalion was built back up. The 3d Battalion, which was still in China, was deactivated at Tsingtao on 1 October. The regiment underwent another major reorganization a few weeks later when on 18 November the 4th Marines lost its battalion structure. It now became a four-company-size organization, with its elements bearing the following designations: Headquarters Company, Company A, Company B, and Company C.(84)

This structure was retained for the next two years of the unit's existence. During this period the 4th Marines participated in a number of postwar exercises in the Caribbean. In September 1948, however, it was again ordered overseas but not to the familiar environs of China or of the Pacific. On this occasion it was deployed on board vessels of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea. Cold War antagonisms between the Soviet Union and the West had by this time threatened to erupt into full scale war. The United States, realizing the ominous consequences of a Soviet-dominated Europe, had begun shipments of both military and economic aid to those countries menaced by Communist aggression. The American Government, in addition, had decided that a military presence must be maintained in the Mediterranean to offset the pressures that were being exerted by the Soviet Union on such countries as Greece and Turkey. The Marine Corps, accordingly, initiated a program of keeping a battalion landing team (BLT) afloat in the Mediterranean. The 4th Marines formed this BLT from September 1948 until January 1949. Throughout its cruise it stopped in many ports in southern Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. While in the eastern Mediterranean area a detachment from the 4th Marines was landed at Haifa, Palestine on 11 October 1948. The detachment then proceeded to Jerusalem to perform temporary guard duty at the American Consulate. This was at the time when the first Arab-Israeli War was in progress. The detachment remained on duty through January and returned to the United States in early February 1949, shortly after the arrival of the rest of the 4th Marines. The stay at Camp Lejeune for the 4th Marines was very brief as the unit was deployed to Puerto Rico in February and March for training exercises. Once it was back in North Carolina, the 4th Marines settled into a routine peacetime schedule until its deactivation on 17 October 1949.(85)

## Reactivation

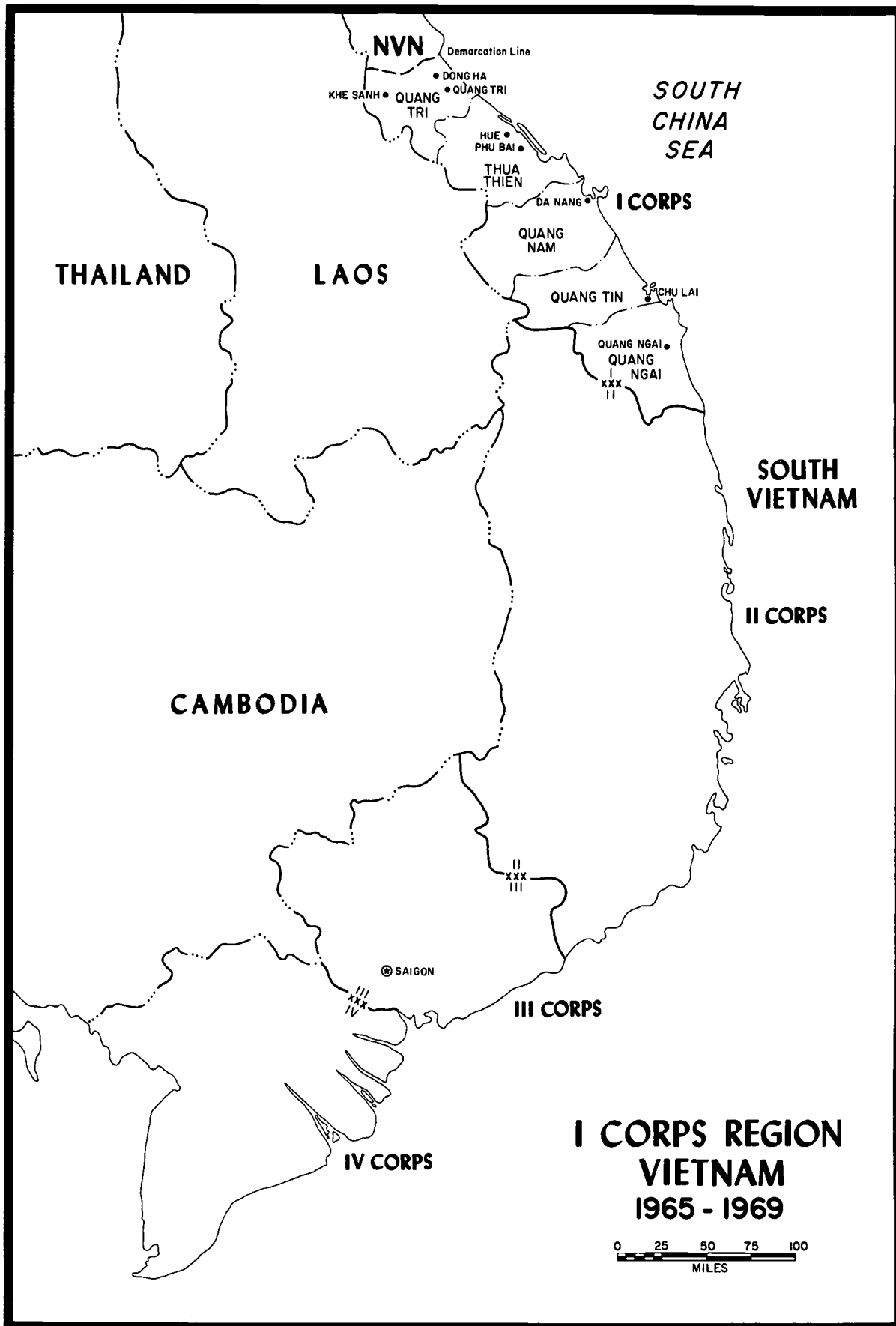
War in Korea was the cause for the expansion of the Marine Corps in 1950. A stalemate in the war resulted in the reactivation of the 3d Marine Division two years later. One of the infantry regiments assigned to the newly reactivated division was the 4th Marines. It was reactivated on 2 September 1952 at Camp Pendleton and placed under the command of Colonel Robert O. Bowen. The units reactivated on that date were: Headquarters and Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, 4.2-inch Mortar Company, and the 1st Battalion. Fall saw the additional reactivation of two more battalions: the 2d Battalion on 30 October and the 3d Battalion on 28 November. Furthermore, the 4th Battalion was reactivated on 5 January 1953 after a lapse of 11 years. This battalion's existence, however, was only temporary as it was later deactivated on 29 July 1953. (86)

The 4th Marines following its reactivation occupied itself in preparing for combat duty, but nearly a year passed before the regiment mounted out. The 3d Division was eventually alerted for a move to the Far East shortly before the Korean Armistice went into effect. It began movement to Japan in August despite the cessation of fighting on 27 July 1953. Included in this deployment was the 4th Marines. Camp Nara on Honshu became the regiment's new home. (87) Since it arrived too late for participation in the Korean conflict, the 4th Marines assumed the role of a garrison force in Japan. Its assigned mission was that of sharing in the defense responsibilities for southern Honshu and of being ready for rapid transfer to potential hot spots in the Far East, should an American military presence be needed. (88)

While stationed in Japan the regiment was engaged in numerous exercises to maintain its combat proficiency. Most of these exercises took place in Japan with a few occurring on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. In January and February 1954, the 3d Battalion was given a special assignment. The battalion was ordered to Inchon, Korea to help escort those former Communist Chinese soldiers who wanted to go to Taiwan rather than be repatriated to China proper. A tragic accident befell 3/4 as it was performing this task. Twenty-seven Marines and two Navy corpsmen were drowned at Inchon when a loaded landing craft in which they were riding capsized in the icy waters of the harbor. (89)

Less than 18 months after its arrival in Japan, the entire regiment, reinforced by supporting units, was transferred to the Territory of Hawaii in February 1955, to become the ground echelon of the 1st Provisional Marine Air-Ground Task Force which was located at Kaneohe Bay. The 4th Marines, once established in Hawaii, embarked upon an intensive program of coordinated training with the squadrons of Marine Aircraft Group 13, the other major element of the task force. Redesignation





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of the task force to the 1st Marine Brigade took place on 1 May 1956. The brigade's immediate goal was to become completely air transportable, while simultaneously being capable of conducting an assault employing the techniques of vertical envelopment. The uniqueness of the brigade lay in the fact that it was the only combat unit in which air and ground elements lived and trained together. Preparedness became the watchword of the brigade, since it was designed and maintained as a force-in-readiness for use in crises in the Pacific. Its high state of combat readiness that was attained through rigorous training was praised by the Commandant, General Randolph McC. Pate. After an inspection of the brigade in late 1957, General Pate said he considered the 1st Marine Brigade to be "the outstanding Fleet Marine Force unit in the Marine Corps."

Its training schedule, and that of the 4th Marines, during the next few years included maneuvers in such widely separate areas as California, Taiwan, and the Philippines. In one such exercise, Operation GREENLIGHT, (March-June 1961), 1/4 was diverted from its original destination in California and ordered to the Far East in connection with a Communist threat to Laos. However, after only a very brief stay on Okinawa, the battalion, following the easing of the crisis, reembarked and sailed for its initial objective.(90)

### Vietnam

The 4th Marines' combat readiness was put to the test in early 1965 when the American involvement in the war in Vietnam was enlarged. The 3d Marine Division, which was primarily stationed on Okinawa, became the first ground combat force to send units to the war torn Republic of Vietnam. After the decision was made to deploy the division to Vietnam, the 4th Marines was placed on alert for an immediate transfer to the Far East. Forward elements of the division in the meantime had already made a landing at Da Nang on 8 March. A few days later, between 11 and 15 March, the 4th Marines began movement to Okinawa, arriving there on 25 and 26 March. Transfer to South Vietnam for the regiment began in April. The first unit to enter the country was the 3d Battalion. Elements of the unit came ashore initially in the Da Nang area on 14 April with the remainder of 3/4 landing the next day at Hue, the old imperial capital of Vietnam. Regimental Headquarters, the other two battalions, and supporting units disembarked at Chu Lai on 7 May.(91) All connection between the regiment and the 1st Marine Brigade was severed when the 4th Marines arrived in Southeast Asia. Those 3d Division units that were in Vietnam were placed under the overall command of the III Marine Amphibious Force on 7 May.

Once deployed in Vietnam, the 4th Marines, as well as other Marine units, experienced a rather curious change in its normal task organization because of the nature of the war. Since the Vietnamese conflict often was fought on a battalion level, or, more accurately, on a company and platoon level, one or more battalions of one regiment were frequently fighting under the operational control of another regiment. Conversely, it often occurred that an infantry regiment had operational control of a number of units which were not its own, and which could enlarge the regiment to brigade size. For example, in the summer of 1965, the 4th Marines had operational control of not only 1/4 and 2/4 but also 3/3 and 3/12 plus supporting elements. The 3d Marines in the meantime had operational control of 3/4.

The 3d Battalion upon its arrival in Vietnam was deployed to Hue and assigned the mission of occupying and defending the TAOR (Tactical Area of Responsibility) in the Hue/Phu Bai area. First contact with Communist forces came on 19 April when the enemy instigated light probes along the battalion's perimeter. (92) The other elements of the regiment on their arrival in country were given the responsibility of maintaining security in the Chu Lai TAOR. Two days later these units also experienced light probing attacks. Vigorous patrol operations were immediately begun in the TAOR to counteract such attacks. These search and clear missions were expanded that summer to include operations other than protecting military installations. As time passed, units from the regiment gradually moved out beyond their perimeters in search of the enemy. (93)

Enemy contact at first was usually limited to snipers and one to six-man probes. The elusiveness of the enemy was heightened by the inaccessibility of the Viet Cong strongholds. Inclement weather and the absence of good roads hindered large scale operations. Punji sticks, mines, and booby traps--typical devices used in a guerrilla war--were set by the enemy to further hamper the progress of the Marines in their sweeps. Lack of available helicopters at first often forced the regiment to resort to the timeworn tactic of foot marches in carrying out its search and destroy missions. Although mobility was somewhat wanting initially, the regiment was still able to keep the enemy off balance by preventing the Communists from massing troops in the Chu Lai and Hue/Phu Bai TAORs. (94)

The first major engagement for a unit from the regiment was Operation STARLITE. The 2d Battalion had the distinction along with other Marine battalions of taking part in this first regimental-size battle for American forces since the Korean War. It was a combined amphibious/helicopter-borne assault on enemy fortified positions on the Van Tuong Peninsula, 15 miles south of the Chu Lai airstrip. The 2d Battalion was helilifted into the jumping-off point on 18 August. It then began a drive toward the sea to block any escape for the Communists. Two



3/4 coming ashore at Red Beach in Da Nang, Republic of Vietnam in April 1965. (USMC Photo #A183959).



Company F, 2/4 during one of the first operations to clear the Chu Lai area of the Viet Cong in May 1965. (USMC Photo #A184473).

days later, the battalion completed its phase of the operation and was withdrawn. STARLITE terminated on the 24th with the 1st Viet Cong Regiment being decisively defeated. This first major confrontation between American forces and a Viet Cong regiment not only resulted in a Marine victory but in the prevention of a probable enemy attack on Chu Lai.(95)

The rest of 1965 saw elements of the 4th Marines engaging the enemy, mostly in small unit actions. An increase in the tempo of fighting occurred however in the following January. Operation DOUBLE EAGLE (Phase I) was the first significant engagement of the new year for a battalion of the regiment. The 2d Battalion along with 3/1 made an amphibious landing 20 miles southeast of Quang Ngai City on 28 January. The objective of this assault, the largest of the war up to that time, was the elimination of Viet Cong forces in the region. Although the enemy's main force had moved north prior to the landing, the Leathernecks were able to account for 312 enemy dead in the sporadic fighting that occurred in the next three weeks.(96)

March 1966 witnessed a series of hard fought encounters for units of the 4th Marines. These were characterized by assaults upon well fortified enemy positions. Regimental forces in the ensuing battles met not only the Viet Cong but regular elements of the North Vietnamese Army (NVA). The 2d Battalion had two major encounters with the enemy near Quang Ngai City that month: UTAH (4-7 March) and TEXAS (20-25 March). The latter was the scene of the heaviest fighting. The 1st Battalion in the meantime was engaging the enemy in north-eastern Thua Thien Province during Operation OREGON (20-23 March). The Marines in all three operations were forced to break through and breach previously prepared defenses before the enemy could be overcome.(97)

The 4th Marines during the spring shifted its operations from the southern part to the northern part of the I Corps Tactical Zone of South Vietnam. Headquarters was established at Phu Bai. The regiment thus joined the 3d Battalion in conducting missions in the vital northern sector.(98) That battalion had originally been located in the Hue/Phu Bai area except when it displaced to Okinawa on 23 December 1965. It later reentered Vietnam at Hue on 18 March 1966.(99) With all its battalions now located in the north, the regiment embarked upon a vigorous program of offensive action against the enemy.

The threat of infiltration across the demilitarized zone (DMZ) by the North Vietnamese was a main reason for strengthening northern I Corps. Despite this move to counteract the enemy build-up in the area, movement of new NVA troops into South Vietnam continued. As a result, Operation HASTINGS, a coordinated Marine/South Vietnamese Army (ARVN) search and destroy mission, was launched on 7 July. Intelligence reports

indicated that a veteran division of the North Vietnamese Army had moved into Quang Tri Province. Allied forces including 2/4 and 3/4 were deployed to the area and when contact was made the subsequent battle proved to be the most ferocious of the war up to that date.(100) A feature of the battle was the number of sharp, small unit engagements that occurred. In one such encounter, an estimated enemy force of 1,000 hit two platoons of Company K, 3/4 on 18 July. Although the close-in fighting caused heavy casualties among enemy troops, the 3d Battalion's forces were only able to withdraw after artillery and air strikes were called in to support the beleaguered Leathernecks. The Communist attack cost the Americans over 60 casualties.(101) Two members of the battalion--Captain Robert J. Modrzejewski and Staff Sergeant John J. McGinty, III--were later awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroic action during this battle.

As soon as HASTINGS ended (3 August 1966), Operation PRAIRIE I commenced. The enemy after his defeat in HASTINGS had retreated into nearby Laos. This fact notwithstanding, the NVA moved back in strength into Quang Tri Province. The Communists apparently had assumed that the Americans would not come back into the area after their victory. To the contrary, Marine units had remained and were prepared to open a new operation. PRAIRIE originally began as a reconnaissance in force operation but later was expanded. The first important contact between the enemy and a 4th Marines' unit came on 23 August when Company E, 2/4 engaged troops of an NVA regiment. Both the 1st and 2d Battalions continued to experience steady fighting during the remainder of the month and through September. The 3d Battalion joined in the operation on 18 September. This battalion had previously been located at its base camp at Phu Bai.(102)

Fighting subsequently eased for 4th Marine units, although PRAIRIE continued through the fall. In November, the 2d Battalion temporarily displaced to Okinawa for two months of retraining. On the 18th, the regimental organization was altered when a Provisional Battalion was activated for duty in the Cam Lo area. This battalion's existence was only of a brief duration for it was deactivated on Christmas Eve. Another regimental unit had relocated to Okinawa in December. The 1st Battalion had temporarily departed Southeast Asia shortly before the deactivation of the Provisional Battalion.(103) Most of the regiment's integral units had therefore been relieved of duty in PRAIRIE by the end of the year.

The second anniversary of the 4th Marines' participation in the war in Vietnam was observed in the spring of 1967. The primary concern for the regiment in these two years was the pursuit and destruction of the enemy. Notwithstanding its basic role as an infantry unit, the regiment and its subordinate elements were also involved in the other war--the vital



A Marine from Company M, 3/4 moves out with a 3.5-inch rocket while two companions work their radio and compass near the DMZ in September 1966. (USMC Photo #A187904).



Men of 2/4 double timing across an open field during Operation KENTUCKY in February 1968. (USMC Photo #A650034).

effort to win the hearts and minds of the people. Civic action programs were instituted almost immediately upon entry into Vietnam. In May 1965, for example, 800 pounds of clothing was distributed to villagers in the Chu Lai TAOR. The clothing had originally been collected by Marine dependents in Hawaii. Additional forms of assistance included the creation and development of a number of self-help projects in the Chu Lai and Hue areas. These were designed to improve the living conditions of the civilian populace. The 4th Marines directed their efforts towards such projects as the digging of wells, the grading of roads, and clearing of home sites.(104) Other civic action programs in which the regiment participated were the GOLDEN FLEECE and COUNTY FAIR operations. The former type of operation was designed to protect peasants in the rice harvest, freeing them from Viet Cong harassment. In such an operation, the Marines protected the rice from confiscation. The latter operations were intended to break down the infrastructure of the Viet Cong in villages that were located in the unpacified areas.(105)

The most important contribution to the civic action effort by the 4th Marines, however, was the creation and development of the Combined Action Companies (CACOs). The formation of the above organizations began under the auspices of the 3d Battalion. In the summer of 1965, the commanding general of the 1st ARVN Division assigned a number of Vietnamese Popular Forces units in the Phu Bai area to the operational control of 3/4. The concept of integrating Marines with the Popular Forces soon evolved with First Lieutenant Paul R. Ek as the original CACO commander (at that time it was referred to as Joint Action Company). The 3d Battalion felt that the CACO was one way of responding to the complicated problem of reestablishing government control over South Vietnamese villages while freeing the inhabitants from the terror of the Viet Cong. This concept of integrating local militia with Marines subsequently proved to be a saving of manpower for Marine units as fewer Americans were needed to secure a village. Those Marines that were assigned to the CACOs were permanently located in a particular village where they lived alongside the Vietnamese. The CACO was not only utilized in providing local security and in conducting reconnaissance missions, but was also used in civic action programs that were intended to improve and foster a better American-Vietnamese relationship.(106)

DECKHOUSE VI was the first major operation of 1967 for a 4th Marines battalion. The 1st Battalion, which had been temporarily relocated to Okinawa, was one of the main participants in this engagement. The battalion was directed to make an amphibious landing near Sa Huyn in the southern portion of I Corps. On 16 February, 1/4 stormed ashore in search of the enemy. Nine days later, it completed its phase of the operation and reembarked on board transports of the Seventh Fleet. The 1st Battalion, shortly thereafter, made another amphibious



assault, but some 200 miles north of the DECKHOUSE VI area. This time it landed near Gio Linh on 20 March to take part in Operation BEACON HILL. In 1/4's 13-day sweep of the area, which was just a few miles south of the DMZ, the battalion claimed a total of 334 enemy dead while sustaining 29 killed and 230 wounded.

The northern I Corps region continued to be the scene of fighting for the regiment through the remainder of the year. All three of its battalions, beginning in March, were deployed there. Intense fighting broke out near the DMZ in May. The 1st Battalion's Company D which was at Con Thien was particularly hard hit on the 8th. A 250-round mortar barrage was unleashed on the Marines' position. It was followed by a ground assault by two enemy battalions and a sapper unit. Despite substantial American casualties (49 killed and 100 wounded), the enemy was thrown back at a loss of 197 men killed and 10 captured. (107) Four days later, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore J. Willis, 1/4's commanding officer, was wounded three times in fighting in the same area. (108) The 3d Battalion, in the meantime, had advanced to positions northwest of Con Thien for Operation HICKORY, the first major Marine thrust into the DMZ. The battalion acted as blocking force while units from the 3d, 9th, and 26th Marines as well as ARVN forces swept the southern half of the zone. The operation resulted in the successful relocation of thousands of civilians to a resettlement area near Cam Lo. (109)

The next major confrontation between elements of the regiment and the NVA took place late in the summer. The enemy's objective was again the American outpost at Con Thien. Pressure on the base was occasioned by the desire of the North Vietnamese for a significant military victory. A month-long siege was initiated in September. To frustrate the advance of Communist forces, the Marines in the region inaugurated a plan that called for vigorous patrol missions. These were devised to keep the enemy off balance while denying the North Vietnamese access to forward positions from where they could launch an attack. Both 2/4 and 3/4 at times found themselves heavily engaged with NVA forces. Companies from the two battalions were in the thick of the fighting and consequently both battalions sustained a large number of casualties. The North Vietnamese were unable to push the Marines out of Con Thien. In October, NVA pressure subsided and the siege was broken. The successful defense of the base can be attributed to two factors: the vigorous patrolling by Marine units, including 2/4 and 3/4, and the heavy air bombardment by all supporting air units including the Air Force's B-52s. (110)

Combat activity for the 4th Marines and its attached units slackened considerably with the breaking of the siege. Except for periodic flare-ups the tempo of fighting remained at a low level until the 1968 Tet Offensive. On 31 January 1968, the

Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese launched an all-out offensive throughout South Vietnam. Severe fighting erupted between the Allies and the enemy in most sections of the country.

The 2d Battalion in April was involved in especially bitter clashes near Dong Ha and along the Cua Viet River. In attempting to keep the river open to naval logistic traffic, elements of the battalion uncovered a virtual enemy fortress late that month. The North Vietnamese had fortified the village of Dai Do and had emplaced artillery, mortars, and heavy machine guns around the village. The village's defenses were further enhanced by the placement of anti-aircraft weapons behind the enemy's perimeter. Dai Do was being used as a base camp from where the NVA could easily interdict the Cua Viet. The 2d Battalion with reinforcements from 1/3 launched an attack against the village on 30 April. By nightfall, the opposition, estimated to be a regiment, had been pushed back within the confines of Dai Do. The NVA retaliated the next day by striking the Leathernecks' position with rocket and artillery fire. Company G was especially hard hit as it was subjected to over 250 rounds of mixed mortar and artillery shells. Air strikes and naval gunfire were ordered that day in a futile attempt to dislodge the enemy. On 2 May, 2/4 launched another assault against the entrenched NVA. Progress was impeded, however, when the Communists mounted two separate counterattacks which overran segments of the battalion's lines and resulted in the wounding of Lieutenant Colonel William Weise, 2/4's commanding officer. A massive artillery and naval gunfire barrage plus air strikes finally halted the NVA drive. The battle for the village was over the following day as 2/4 was able to secure the enemy bastion. The 2d Battalion's seizure of Dai Do was highly significant from the standpoint that it blunted the enemy drive on the strategic base at Dong Ha. In three days of fighting nearly 600 enemy were killed while 2/4 suffered 80 dead and 256 that were wounded and evacuated.(111)

Another important though less costly engagement for 2/4 took place a short time later. Companies E and H on 25 May encountered a well-equipped NVA battalion dug in at the village of Nhi Ha 2. Following a fire-fight, the enemy abandoned his positions and withdrew without making further contact with the Marines.(112) Major fighting continued through June with 4th Marines units participating in Operation SCOTLAND. During the operation, elements of the regiment made a telling discovery while attempting to locate and destroy an enemy road south of Khe Sanh. Included in the uncovering of a large enemy supply cache were two Russian-made trucks, indicating the earlier infiltration of sizable forces into the area from Laos.(113)

In September, 1/4 unearthed another major enemy cache. Battalion personnel in a sweep just south of the DMZ found a large supply of arms and ammunition, including 350 Soviet

rifles, over 335,000 rounds of ammunition, 26 122mm rocket warheads 3,000 pounds of TNT, and over 5,000 pounds of rice. (114)

Contact with enemy forces tapered off for the 4th Marines in the fall. It was obvious that the enemy at this time was unwilling to stand and fight after suffering extremely severe losses in the previous Tet Offensive. Towards the end of the year, however, there was a slight increase in enemy activity in the regiment's sectors. The 2d Battalion in one engagement came across a massive fortified North Vietnamese bunker system along the southern boundaries of the DMZ. With the assistance of artillery and air strikes, the battalion forced the enemy to relinquish his position. The Marines secured the objective on 12 December, having compelled the NVA to retreat. The importance of this victory was the discovery of an extensive enemy base on the south side of the DMZ. The complex was later revealed to contain hundreds of bunkers; innumerable fighting holes, trenches, and firing pits; and a considerable quantity of military materiel. Among the enemy dead were a battalion commander of the 27th NVA Regiment and his staff. (115)

Operations conducted by the 4th Marines in the first six months of 1969 included SCOTLAND II, HERKIMER MOUNTAIN, and PURPLE MARTIN. In the last mentioned operation Lieutenant Colonel George T. Sargent, Jr., commanding officer of 1/4, was killed in a mortar attack on 21 March. Fighting at this juncture was still typified by fire-fights and clashes with small groups of enemy soldiers rather than with large NVA forces. In spite of the fact that contact with the enemy was relatively light, the above operations cost the North Vietnamese a total of 670 dead.

A new turn in the American war effort occurred in June 1969. President Richard Nixon announced that the United States participation in the war would be gradually toned down with the eventual redeployment of most, if not all, American combat troops from South Vietnam. The initial contingent of Marines to leave was the 9th Marines in August. The next month, the entire 3d Marine Division received orders to commence stand down operations in preparation for its departure from Southeast Asia. The 4th Marines, as a result, was ordered to Okinawa in conjunction with the division's relocation. The 1st Battalion became the first element of the regiment to leave Vietnam. Its departure was completed on 22 October. All remaining units were redeployed to Okinawa in November. (116)

## Conclusion

The 4th Marines has a long and proud history. Those Marines who have in the past been members of the regiment have not only brought honor to the 4th Marines but also to the Marine Corps and to the United States. Throughout its history the regiment has courageously performed whatever duties it has been assigned. The 4th Marines is at the time of this writing deployed on Okinawa. Its combat effectiveness, most recently demonstrated in Vietnam, has been tested and clearly proven. Its readiness to meet any emergency has shown that the 4th Marines has an ability to respond to crises that is second to none. Should a future threat to the United States or its Allies arise, the regiment will continue to respond with the professionalism and esprit de corps that it so often has displayed in the past.

## Footnotes

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Commanding Officers, 4th Marines

Col	Joseph H. Pendleton	16 Apr 1914 - 11 Dec 1916
Maj	Arthur T. Marix	12 Dec 1916 - 31 Dec 1916
Col	Theodore P. Kane	1 Jan 1917 - 4 May 1917
LtCol	John H. Russell	5 May 1917 - 2 Nov 1917
LtCol	Arthur T. Marix	3 Nov 1917 - 20 Dec 1917
Col	William N. McKelvy	21 Dec 1917 - 17 Apr 1919
Col	Dion Williams	18 Apr 1919 - 14 May 1921
Col	Charles H. Lyman	15 May 1921 - 9 May 1923
LtCol	Robert Y. Rhea	10 May 1923 - 22 Jul 1923
Col	Alexander S. Williams	23 Jul 1923 - 7 Mar 1926
LtCol	Ellis B. Miller	8 Mar 1926 - 27 Jun 1926
Col	Charles S. Hill	28 Jun 1926 - 4 Sep 1927
LtCol	Fred D. Kilgore	5 Sep 1927 - 6 Oct 1927
Col	Henry C. Davis	7 Oct 1927 - 26 Sep 1928
LtCol	Fred D. Kilgore	27 Sep 1928 - 13 Jan 1929
Col	Charles H. Lyman	14 Jan 1929 - 20 Nov 1930
Col	Richard S. Hooker	21 Nov 1930 - 23 Dec 1932
LtCol	Emile P. Moses	24 Dec 1932 - 12 Mar 1933
Col	Fred D. Kilgore	13 Mar 1933 - 6 May 1933
LtCol	Emile P. Moses	7 May 1933 - 10 Jul 1933
Col	John C. Beaumont	11 Jul 1933 - 6 May 1936
Col	Charles F. B. Price	7 May 1936 - 23 Oct 1938
Col	Joseph C. Fegan	24 Oct 1938 - 3 Dec 1939
LtCol	Charles I. Murray	4 Dec 1939 - 2 Jan 1940

Col	DeWitt Peck	3 Jan 1940 - 13 May 1941
Col	Samuel L. Howard	14 May 1941 - 6 May 1942
LtCol	Alan Shapley	1 Feb 1944 - 3 Jul 1945
LtCol	Fred D. Beans	4 Jul 1945 - 27 Jan 1946
2dLt	Paul W. Stone	28 Jan 1946 - 7 Feb 1946
2dLt	Lawrence H. Cuthart, Jr.	8 Feb 1946 - 6 Mar 1946
Col	William J. Whaling	7 Mar 1946 - 25 Mar 1946
Col	John D. Blanchard	26 Mar 1946 - 8 Jun 1946
BGen	William T. Clement	9 Jun 1946 - 24 Aug 1946
LtCol	Robert L. Denig	25 Aug 1946 - 20 Oct 1946
LtCol	Wesley McC. Platt	21 Oct 1946 - 10 Jul 1947
Col	Robert B. Luckey	11 Jul 1947 - 11 Nov 1947
LtCol	Robert M. Reinecke	12 Nov 1947 - 28 Oct 1948
LtCol	Donald J. Decker	29 Oct 1948 - 8 May 1949
Maj	Donald E. Asbury	9 May 1949 - 19 Jun 1949
LtCol	John F. Dunlap	20 Jun 1949 - 17 Oct 1949
Col	Robert O. Bowen	2 Sep 1952 - 2 Oct 1953
Col	John C. Miller, Jr.	3 Oct 1953 - 6 Apr 1954
Col	Frederick A. Ramsey	7 Apr 1954 - 21 Aug 1954
LtCol	Richard L. Boll	22 Aug 1954 - 23 Sep 1954
Col	Wood B. Kyle	24 Sep 1954 - 5 Jun 1955
LtCol	John E. Decher, Jr.	6 Jun 1955 - 22 Jun 1955
Col	Robert E. Hill	23 Jun 1955 - 18 Aug 1955
Col	James M. Masters, Sr.	19 Aug 1955 - 8 Jun 1956
Col	Bryghte D. Godbold	9 Jun 1956 - 24 Aug 1957
Col	George A. Roll	25 Aug 1957 - 2 May 1958
Col	John H. Masters	3 May 1958 - 3 Jul 1959

Col	Charles J. Bailey, Jr.	4 Jul 1959 - 6 Jul 1959
Col	John W. Antonelli	7 Jul 1959 - 1 Aug 1961
Col	Allan Sutter	2 Aug 1961 - 5 Jun 1962
Col	William H. Marsh	6 Jun 1962 - 1 Sep 1963
Col	Donald J. Robinson	2 Sep 1963 - 22 Jan 1964
Col	Jules M. Rouse	23 Jan 1964 - 24 Apr 1964
Col	Edward P. Dupras, Jr.	25 Apr 1964 - 25 Jul 1965
Col	James F. McClanahan	26 Jul 1965 - 24 Jan 1966
Col	Donald W. Sherman	25 Jan 1966 - 29 Jul 1966
Col	Alexander D. Cereghino	30 Jul 1966 - 15 Feb 1967
Col	Roy H. Thompson	16 Feb 1967 - 9 Jul 1967
Col	William L. Dick	11 Jul 1967 - 25 Feb 1968
Col	Edward J. Miller	26 Feb 1968 - 13 Sep 1968
Col	Martin J. Sexton	14 Sep 1968 - 31 Dec 1968
Col	William F. Goggin	1 Jan 1969 - 9 Aug 1969
Col	Gilbert R. Hershey	10 Aug 1969 - 3 Dec 1969
Col	William E. Barrineau	4 Dec 1969 -

### Chronology, 4th Marines

- 16 Apr 1914      Activated as 4th Regiment of Marines at Puget Sound, Washington.
- 27 Apr -  
9 May 1914      Deployment of regiment in Mexican waters.
- 7 Jul -  
10 Jul 1914      Disembarked at San Diego, California.
- 20 Jun -  
29 Jul 1915      Elements of regiment deployed in Mexican waters.
- 30 Nov 1915-  
2 Feb 1916      Elements of regiment deployed in Mexican waters.
- 21 Jun 1916      4th Regiment landed at Monte Cristi, the Dominican Republic.
- 27 Jun 1916      Regiment defeated Dominican rebels at Las Trencheras. This was the first combat engagement for the 4th Marines.
- 7 Aug 1924      4th Regiment departed and sailed from the Dominican Republic. Redeployed to San Diego, California.
- 21 Oct 1926-  
18 Feb 1927      Employment of the regiment as mail guards in western U. S.
- 24 Feb 1927      4th Regiment, less the 2d Battalion, arrived in Shanghai, China.
- 21 Mar -  
16 May 1927      Employment of the regiment as a security force in the International Settlement.
- 4 May 1927      2/4 arrived in the Philippines.
- 13 Feb 1930      4th Regiment redesignated 4th Marines.
- 28 Feb -  
13 Jun 1932      Employed in guarding the boundaries of the International Settlement.
- 13 Aug -  
9 Nov 1937      Employed in guarding the boundaries of the International Settlement.
- 27 Nov -  
28 Nov 1941      4th Marines departed and sailed from China. Redeployed to the Philippines.

26 Dec - Relocated to the island fortress of Corregidor.  
29 Dec 1941

6 May 1942 Corregidor fell to the Japanese. All surviving personnel captured. 4th Marines temporarily ceased to exist.

1 Feb 1944 4th Marines reborn on Guadalcanal.

20 Mar 1944 4th Marines made unopposed landing on Emirau Island.

21 Jul - Participated in Guam Campaign.  
10 Aug 1944

1 Apr - Participated in Okinawa Campaign.  
21 Jun 1945

30 Aug 1945 Began participation in the occupation of Japan.

17 Jan 1946 Token force from the 4th Marines landed in Tsingtao, China.

1 Oct 1946 4th Marines, less the 3d Battalion, arrived at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

1 Oct 1947 3/4 deactivated in Tsingtao.

18 Nov 1947 4th Marines reorganized into four companies.

13 Sep 1948- Deployed with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.  
24 Jan 1949

17 Oct 1949 Deactivated at Camp Lejeune.

2 Sep 1952 4th Marines reactivated at Camp Pendleton, California.

24 Aug 1953 Arrived in Japan.

4 Feb 1955 Arrived in Territory of Hawaii.

11 Mar - 4th Marines began movement to Okinawa.  
15 Mar 1965

14 Apr - 3/4 landed in Hue and Da Nang, Republic of Vietnam. First unit from the 4th Marines to commence operations against the enemy in the war in Vietnam.  
15 Apr 1965

7 May 1965 Rest of regiment landed at Chu Lai.



22 Oct -           Redeployment of the 4th Marines from the  
20 Nov 1969       Republic of Vietnam to Okinawa.

Honors of the 4th Marines

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(Okinawa, 1 Apr - 21 Jun 1945)  
(Vietnam, 7 May 1965 - 15 Sep 1967)

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (ARMY) STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE OAK  
LEAF CLUSTER  
(Philippines, 7 Dec 1941 - 6 May 1942)  
(Philippines, 14 Mar - 9 Apr 1942)

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER  
(Guam, 21 Jul - 10 Aug 1944)

MEXICAN SERVICE STREAMER  
(9 May - 3 Jul 1914)

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(Dominican Republic, 5 Dec 1916 - 5 Apr 1917; 12 Nov  
1918 - 7 Aug 1924)  
(China, 27 Oct 1927 - 28 Feb 1930; 1 Jan 1933 - 24 Sep  
1934)

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(West Indies, 6 Apr 1917 - 11 Nov 1918)

YANGTZE SERVICE STREAMER  
(Shanghai, 24 Feb - 21 Oct 1927; 1 Mar 1930 - 31 Dec 1932)

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(Shanghai, 7 Jul 1937 - 7 Sep 1939)  
(Tsingtao, 8 Mar 1946 - 1 Oct 1947)

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(China, 8 Sep 1939 - 28 Nov 1941)  
(Philippines, 1 - 7 Dec 1941)

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND TWO  
BRONZE STARS  
(Philippine Islands Operation, 8 Dec 1941 - 6 May 1942)  
(New Georgia Group Operation, 21 Jun - 29 Aug 1943)  
(Treasury-Bougainville Operation, 1 Nov - 15 Dec 1943)  
(Consolidation of Solomon Islands, 15 - 19 Mar 1943, 16  
Dec 1943 - 12 Jan 1944)  
(Bismarck Archipelago Operation, 20 Mar - 11 Apr 1944)  
(Marianas Operation, 21 Jul - 15 Aug 1944)  
(Okinawa Gunto Operation, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 1945)

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER  
(7 Dec 1941 - 6 May 1942; 15 Mar 1943 - 31 Dec 1946)

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH ASIA AND EUROPE CLASPS  
(Asia, 2 Sep - 14 Feb 1946)  
(Europe, 13 Sep 1948 - 23 Jan 1949)

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(2 Sep 1952 - 27 Jul 1954)  
(1 Jan 1961 to date)

KOREAN SERVICE STREAMER  
(24 Aug 1953 - 27 Jul 1954)

VIETNAM SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO SILVER STARS AND ONE BRONZE STAR  
(Vietnam Defense Campaign, 7 May - 24 Dec 1965)  
(Vietnamese Counteroffensive Campaign, 25 Dec 1965 - 30 Jun 1966)  
(Vietnamese Counteroffensive Phase II, 1 Jul 1966 - 31 May 1967)  
(Vietnamese Counteroffensive Phase III, 1 Jun 1967 - 29 Jan 1968)  
(Tet Counteroffensive, 30 Jan - 1 Apr 1968)  
(Vietnamese Counteroffensive Phase IV, 2 Apr - 30 Jun 1968)  
(Vietnamese Counteroffensive Phase V, 1 Jul - 1 Nov 1968)  
(Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase VI, 2 Nov 1968 - 22 Feb 1969)  
(Tet 69 Counteroffensive, 23 Feb - 8 Jun 1969)  
(Vietnam, Summer-Fall 1969, 9 Jun - 31 Oct 1969)  
(Unnamed Campaign, 1 - 9 Nov 1969)

PHILIPPINE DEFENSE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR  
(7 Dec 1941 - 6 May 1942)

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER  
(7 Dec 1941 - 5 May 1942)

VIETNAM CROSS OF GALLANTRY WITH PALM  
(7 May 1965 - 20 Nov 1969)

4th Marines' Medal of Honor Recipients

1stSgt	Roswell Winans	28thCo., 4thRegt	3 Jul 1916 Dominican Republic
1stLt	Ernest C. Williams	31stCo., 4thRegt	29 Nov 1916 Dominican Republic
*Sgt	Clyde Thomason	2dRdrBn	17-18 Aug 1942 Makin Island
*Maj	Kenneth D. Bailey	1stRdrBn	12-13 Sep 1942 Guadalcanal
Col	Merritt A. Edson	1stRdrBn	13-14 Sep 1942 Guadalcanal
*PFC	Henry Gurke	3dRdrBn	9 Nov 1943 Bougainville
Cpl	Richard E. Bush	1stBn, 4thMar	16 Apr 1945 Okinawa
*LCpl	Joe C. Paul	2dBn, 4thMar	18 Aug 1965 Republic of Vietnam
Capt	Robert J. Modrzejewski	3dBn, 4thMar	15-18 Jul 1966 Republic of Vietnam
SSgt	John J. McGinty, III	3dBn, 4thMar	18 Jul 1966 Republic of Vietnam
Capt	Howard V. Lee	2dBn, 4thMar	8-9 Aug 1966 Republic of Vietnam
*PFC	Douglas E. Dickey	1stBn, 4thMar	26 Mar 1967 Republic of Vietnam
*LCpl	Jedh C. Barker	2dBn, 4thMar	21 Sep 1967 Republic of Vietnam
*Cpl	Larry L. Maxam	1stBn, 4thMar	2 Feb 1968 Republic of Vietnam

Capt	M. Sando Vargas, Jr.	2dBn, 4thMar	30 Apr-2 May 1968 Republic of Vietnam
Capt	James E. Livingston	2dBn, 4thMar	2 May 1968 Republic of Vietnam

\*Awarded posthumously