Right from the start, Colonel Towle had to field questions from newspeople insinuating that the Marine Corps was against matrimony for women Marines. Tactfully, she, and then later, her successors, Colonels Hamblet and Henderson, assured the reporters that Marines certainly were not antimarriage. The laws, Department of Defense regulations, and Marine Corps regulations of the time supported their statements: marriage was indeed acceptable; husbands and children, however, posed some problems. Generally, it can be said that from 1948 until 1964 a woman Marine could marry, and almost immediately ask for a discharge; the acquisition of natural, adopted, foster, or stepchildren under 18 years of age, in fact required discharge. Husbands were not considered dependents unless they were actually dependent upon the wife for more than 50 percent of their support.

**Marriage**

Under the policy in effect from 1949 until the Vietnam War, enlisted WMs who married could ask for an administrative discharge based solely on marriage. Providing they had completed one year of their enlistment beyond basic training, they were discharged for the convenience of the government. Regular officers were eligible for release two years after their appointment. During the Korean War, regulations were more stringent, but were relaxed immediately after the emergency. This liberal view toward discharges and release from contractual obligations reflected society's negative attitude toward working wives. Needless to say, it contributed to instability in the WM program.

With changing values, a manpower crisis in the 1960s, and a need to improve the attrition rate of women Marines, Colonel Barbara J. Bishop, by then the Director, led the fight to tighten the rules. Colonel Bishop reasoned that women must honor their enlistment contract. To make it easier, husbands and wives, whenever possible, would be stationed at the same or nearby bases. A joint household policy was put into effect on 14 July 1964 which stated:

A married enlisted Woman Marine may be discharged at her written request, provided she is not stationed at or sufficiently close to the duty station or residence of her husband to permit the maintenance of a joint residence, and provided she meets all of the following conditions.

a. A transfer request to the same or nearby duty station or place of residence of her husband has been submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and has been denied.

b. The separation of husband and wife has exceeded 18 months.

c. The enlisted woman is not serving on an extension of enlistment or reenlistment entered into subsequent to marriage.

d. The enlisted woman has completed 24 months of service subsequent to completion of a service school if the length of school was more than 24 weeks.

A married woman Marine officer does not become eligible for separation or release from active duty, simply because of her marital status, until she has completed her period of obligated service (3 years).

In August of the following year, 1965, due to the demands of the Vietnam War, discharges based upon marriage were suspended regardless of place of residence. Then, once again, on 31 October 1966, the joint household policy was reinstated.

The desired effect of these new regulations—to lengthen the service of many WMs—was realized almost immediately. The rate of discharges for reasons of marriage was dramatically reduced from 18.6 percent in fiscal year 1964 to 6.3 percent in fiscal year 1965 and, finally, to 2.3 percent in fiscal year 1966.

**Motherhood**

A study group in 1948 meeting to discuss proposed regulations governing the discharge of women stated:

It is believed that pregnancy and motherhood ipso facto interfere with military duties. . . . Granting of maternity leave would result in having ineffectives; replacement could not be procured while the woman remained on the active list; and the mother of a small child would not be readily available for reassignment. Necessary rotation of duty assignments would require the family unit to be broken up for considerable periods of time, or at least until the husband made the necessary provisions to establish the home at the mother's new duty station . . . . It is believed that a woman who is pregnant or a mother should not be a member of the armed forces and should devote herself to the responsibilities which she had assumed, remaining with her husband and child as a family unit.
In 1971 a change in regulations allowed natural mothers to continue on active duty service. Capt Joan Collins, company commander, reenlists pregnant GySgt Donna Murray.

This sort of reasoning, typical of the times, formed the basis for Marine Corps regulations on the subject until 1970. The rules were very strictly enforced, and any responsibility for children forced the separation of a woman Marine from the service.

The first step toward a more liberal view was taken in the fall of 1970 when Headquarters announced that a WM who is the stepparent of, or who has personal custody of, or adopts, a child could ask to stay on active duty. Each case had to be reviewed, taking into consideration such factors as length of service, performance record, ages and number of children involved, and the commanding officer's evaluation of the situation. Waivers were granted if it could be determined that parenthood would not interfere with the Marine's job.

On 12 August 1970, Colonel Jeanette I. Sustad, Director of Women Marines, startled the women attending the Women Marines Association Convention in Philadelphia by predicting the possibility of allow-
ing natural mothers to continue on active duty. It was, in fact, due to her personal efforts that many of the long-standing regulations were set aside. Times had changed, women had changed, mores had changed. It was 1970 and women no longer accepted the old order as dogma.

Colonel Sustad invested a great deal of her time locating and attempting to gain acceptance of this view at Headquarters. Colonel John L. Ostby of the Legal Division was her trusted advisor and mentor, supplying her with facts, legal interpretations, and whatever ammunition she needed to get by each stumbling block. Certain that success was within reach, Colonel Sustad kept at least one Reserve officer's separation papers in staffing — lost in the administrative maze— until the regulations were changed allowing for a more favorable disposition of her case.6

And, change did come in 1971 when a waiver policy for natural mothers was tested. Again, each case was carefully considered by Headquarters and women with good records who were able to show that they could adequately care for the child were allowed to remain on duty.7 Gunnery Sergeant Frances L. Gonzales, the first WM to take advantage of the program, never missed a day of work other than annual leave and the travel time involved with her transfer at the time.8 Lieutenant Colonel Carolyn Auldridge Walsh, the first officer to remain on active duty after having a child, lost little time as well. Colonel Sustad credits the positive example of these first cases with helping to calm the fears of some, but not all, of the opponents to the idea.6

Women who had been discharged from the Marine Corps for pregnancy took new hope, and some asked to be allowed to return. Major Mary Sue Stevens League, separated in March 1970 because of pregnancy, was one of these former WMs who sought to regain her commission. On 24 January 1972, she was given the commissioning oath in the Marine Corps Reserve by her husband, Lieutenant Commander William C. League, a Navy chaplain, in ceremonies at the Marine Barracks in the Naval Shipyard at Portsmouth, Virginia. She reportedly was the first woman Marine to regain her commission after becoming pregnant and being separated.10

The Department of Defense in 1975 published instructions which precluded the involuntary separation of servicewomen on the sole basis of pregnancy. Marine Corps Order 5000.12, dated 16 July 1975, specified that WMs who are pregnant may, upon request, be discharged or retained on active duty if otherwise qualified. Women who chose to remain in the Service were cautioned that parenthood did not entitle them to special treatment or consideration in duty assignments, and commanding officers had the obligation to initiate action for discharge in cases where women failed to carry out their duties after the birth of the child.11

Pregnant WMs could wear civilian clothes when the uniform no longer looked appropriate. The seemingly unlikely prospect of a regulation maternity outfit was under study by the military services and later approved.

Under normal circumstances, and based upon the advice of a medical officer, a pregnant servicewoman was expected to lose no more than 10 weeks of duty— four before delivery and six after. If the mother wanted more time off, for reasons other than medical, she could ask for annual leave. A 1977 study showed that even with time off for maternity leave and other strictly female matters, servicewomen lost much less time than men because of their lower incidence of absence without leave, desertion, and drug- and alcohol-related problems.12

Finally, in respect to the demands of both motherhood and her job, if a Marine asked to remain on duty, but later found it impossible to do justice to her responsibilities, she could ask for an administrative discharge.

In early 1949, when the policies were being formulated that would eventually cause the discharge of all pregnant servicewomen, Rear Admiral Clifford A. Swanson, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy, stood alone in an attempt to protect the careers of women in the military. Taking a somewhat radical position, one not even espoused by the leading military women of the day, he wrote:

Inasmuch as pregnancy is a normal biological phenomenon in women in the military age group it must be assumed that the possibility that women entering the regular military service become pregnant was recognized by Congress when reference (a) [Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948] was enacted. It would appear to this Bureau that the apparent purpose . . . was to afford women an opportunity to enter into and remain in the military service as a career and that the subject proposed regulation is inconsistent with this apparent purpose of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948.

In connection with the foregoing, it cannot be presumed to be the policy of the military service to regard either the institution of marriage or the raising of a family with disfavor. However, it is recognized that if such personal interests
seriously interfere with military duties, or if female military personnel desire to give up their military career voluntarily in order to raise a family. . . it would be desirable to have means available whereby such personnel can be expeditiously separated from the service. Aside from these considerations there would appear to this Bureau to be no reason for terminating the service of personnel who are pregnant but physically able to perform their duties. . . .

Admiral Swanson made specific recommendations regarding time off, maternity leave, and discharges, and while the regulations published 27 years later are not precisely his, the philosophy is unmistakable.

Dependency Regulations

In a report to the House Armed Services Committee on 6 March 1972, Colonel Sustad wrote:

Title 37 contains different criteria for defining dependents of men and women military members. This results in an inequality of treatment between the married military man and the married military woman. It also causes a difference in treatment between the military man married to a civilian and the military man married to a military woman.

To this simple statement of fact, she added her personal view, "The present law is clearly unfair to the military woman. In recent years this inequity has become the primary complaint among women in the Marine Corps." 14

The question of dependency had long been an irritant causing ever increasing dissatisfaction to those who found themselves adversely affected by the law and policies. When women first entered military ser-

Chaplain (LCdr) William C. League, USN, pins leaves on his wife, Maj Mary Sue League, the first woman to regain her commission after being separated for pregnancy. Joining in the ceremony are Maj Nannette I. Beavers, USMCR (second from right), and her mother, Mrs. Leola A. Beavers (far right), a World War I Marine, on 24 January 1972.
vice, the traditional American family concept was that of a unit financially supported by the male member. For many years, women accepted the inequities with only a minimal amount of grumbling; but few, if any, considered challenging the law until the era of women's rights—approximately 1970.

The Military Couple

For WMs married to servicemen the problems focused on quarters and the basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) normally provided to members without dependents. Since the Marine wife in a military family received military pay, she was not considered a dependent. It then followed that the husband was entitled only to the lower BAQ provided to members without dependents. Furthermore, if the husband was assigned to sea duty, field duty, FMF duty, or combat, where presumably adequate quarters were furnished him, even the without-dependents allowance was denied to him as it was denied to all of the bachelors. The wife was not entitled to any allowance for quarters unless she was a major or above, and unless there was no available space for her in the Bachelor Officers' Quarters (BOQ). Put into effect, this policy financially penalized not only WMs, but their service husbands. The experience of two lieutenants stationed at Camp Lejeune in the mid-1960s is typical of the inconvenience caused. Since there was at Camp Lejeune a BOQ for women with plenty of available space, the WM lieutenant, although married, was assigned a room. She, therefore, was not entitled to a monetary allowance. Her Marine husband, because he was married, was not required to live in the BOQ, but since his wife was a Marine, he was paid BAQ at the rate of a single man. They rented a house together and she merely ignored the assigned quarters. When the husband left for a six-month Mediterranean cruise, his entitlement to an allowance stopped and they were left with two alternatives: maintain the house anyway or put their furnishings in storage at their own expense for six months, and have the wife move into the BOQ. They kept their house.

As to public quarters for families on board a base, when they were available, only the husband was eligible, and the assignment was based upon his grade regardless of who was senior.

Marine Wife—Civilian Husband

During the legislative hearings that preceded the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, much attention was paid to the question of military women with civilian husbands. There was, in the minds of many, a real fear of an army of indigent men—camp followers, in effect—who would take unscrupulous advantage of the largesse of the United States Government and military wives. The ensuing laws, Title 10 and 37 of the United States Code, laid down specific tests of dependency which were interpreted for 25 years to mean that a civilian husband was not the dependent of his military wife unless he was dependent upon her for more than 50 percent of his support due to total and permanent mental or physical disability. The ramifications were considerable, and especially difficult for young Marines who upon discharge enrolled in college while their Marine wives continued on active duty.

The civilian husband had no type of identification card and hence had to obtain a visitor's pass each time he came on the base, and could not, of course, go to the service club, post exchange, or commissary, or use any recreational facilities such as the swimming pool, golf course, or theater unless accompanied by his wife as her guest. Additionally, he was not entitled to medical care. The couple was not eligible for family housing, travel and transportation allowances for the husband, dislocation allowance, overseas station allowances, or a family separation allowance.15

Because of a quirk in commissary regulations which used the term "authorized agent" rather than "dependent," occasionally local authorities ruled that civilian husbands could, with a special pass, shop for groceries. Other times, under stricter interpretations, the man was given a pass that only allowed him to accompany his wife into the store and help her carry out the purchase, but not to shop on his own. Most often, the civilian husband was not allowed to enter the commissary at all. The Armed Services Exchange Regulations, on the other hand, specifically limited the use of post exchanges to dependents, thereby summarily barring all civilian husbands of servicewomen.16

Lieutenant Colonel Clowers, perhaps the only woman Marine officer of her time to be married to a civilian husband for the majority of her career, was never permitted to live on board a Marine base with her husband. In fact, although she was always permitted to draw the single quarters allowance, she lived under the constant threat of being assigned quarters in a BOQ and losing that entitlement. In 1956, the colonel was ordered to Parris Island to take command of the Woman Recruit Training Battalion and she was advised...
of the commanding general's desire that all battalion commanders live on board the base. The Quartermaster General at Headquarters, however, ruled that her husband absolutely could not live with her on base except for visits of a maximum of 30 days since he was not dependent on her due to mental and physical incompetence. In the end, the dilemma was solved by cancelling Lieutenant Colonel Clower's orders to Parris Island, and sending her instead to Quantico to command the Women Officers Training Detachment.

The first major change in interpretation of the law came on 3 July 1972 when it was ruled that a husband could be considered a dependent when there is sufficient evidence to establish his dependence on his service wife for over half of his support without regard to his mental or physical capacity to support himself. Thus, a student husband, for example, if his veteran's benefits did not make up more than 50 percent of his support, became eligible for an identification card and the attendant privileges.

Women Marines, as all married servicewomen, still resented the narrow interpretation of the term "dependent" since wives of servicemen were automatically granted all privileges regardless of their financial, physical, or mental status. Morale was significantly raised in the female ranks therefore, when on 14 May 1973, in the Frontiero vs. Richardson case, the Supreme Court ruled that servicewomen were eligible for all benefits, privileges, and rights granted servicemen under the same circumstances. Furthermore, former or retired servicewomen could file claims for retroactive payment of with-dependents quarters allowances for periods of active duty during which they were married but not receiving the increased allowances. The single, major complaint of WMs at the time of the ruling was thus resolved.
A composite of the 1943 Marine Corps Women's Reserve uniform regulations with several changes made during World War II was published on 30 April 1945 as Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Women's Reserve, 1945.1 These regulations remained in force until 1952 when newly designed uniforms were introduced. When women joined the Regular Marine Corps in November 1948, the subject of uniforms was on their minds since fashions had changed, most noticeably skirt lengths. From short knee-length styles, hems dropped to midcalf with the coming of the "New Look." Male Marines responsible for supplies and money were unshakeable. There would be no new uniforms until the wartime stocks were depleted.

Generally, women Marines, officer and enlisted, wore identically styled uniforms of the same fabric. This was not true of male Marines. Women officers wore green, detachable epaulets on the shoulder straps of summer uniforms and had additional dress uniforms. For dress, officers wore gilt and silver-colored emblems traditionally worn by Marine officers while the enlisted women wore the gilt emblems of enlisted Marines. Both wore the bronze eagle, globe, and anchor on their service uniforms. While the vertical axis of the hemisphere paralleled the crease line of the jacket collar for officers, it was worn perpendicular to the floor for enlisted women. Coats, caps, shoes, gloves, handbags, and mufflers were the same for all ranks. Enlisted women wore the same large chevrons as the men.

Winter Service: The winter service uniform consisted of a man-tailored jacket and straight-lined skirt made of forest green serge. A long-sleeved khaki shirt with four-in-hand necktie, green cap, brown shoes and gloves, and bronze metal buttons completed the outfit. A heavy green overcoat or khaki trenchcoat with detachable lining, and a red wool muffler were worn when needed. All women Marines were required to maintain a pair of plain black galoshes, boots, or rubber to fit the oxfords.

Officer Winter Dress: Women Marines did not have a dress blue uniform until 1952. During World War II and the seven years following, officers turned the winter service uniform into a dress uniform by changing the khaki shirt for one of white and the khaki necktie for one of forest green. Enlisted women had no comparable dress outfit.

Summer Service: The summer service uniform was a two-piece green and white seersucker or plisse dress. It was V-necked and was fastened with green plastic buttons. The jacket came in both short and long sleeves. The traditional dress cap in matching green, with white cap cord and bronze buttons, or a garrison-style cap in the same shade was worn with the summer service uniform. Shoes, oxfords or pumps, were brown. When the trenchcoat was worn, a white rayon muffler was required.

Officers' uniforms were distinguished by green shoulder boards worn over the regular epaulets and held in place by the shoulder strap button and rank insignia.

Summer Dress: Perhaps the favorite uniform of World War II WRs was the short-sleeved, V-necked white twill uniform worn with gilt buttons on the jacket and cap, dress emblems, and white pumps. The stiffly starched uniform never failed to evoke compliments. Enlisted women Marines were disappointed when a white uniform was not included in the new 1952 wardrobe. It was discontinued because male enlisted Marines had no equivalent uniform.

Officer Summer Dress: Officers had three summer dress uniforms: the one worn by the enlisted women with the green shoulder straps, summer dress "B," and summer undress "C." The latter two were made of white twill, worsted, or palm beach fabric. Both were worn with a short-sleeved white blouse, and without a necktie or shoulder strap. The "C" uniform was long-sleeved and collarless. On these two uniforms the dress uniform emblems were worn, not on the collar as usual, but on the epaulet, three-fourths of an inch from the armhole seam. The insignia of rank was then centered between the ornament and epaulet button. Lieutenant Colonel Nita Bob Warner remembered that even a lieutenant looked like a four-star general with so much metal on her shoulders.

Handbags, Shoes, and Hose: There was only one handbag, a brown, rough textured leather purse with a spring closure and shoulder strap. It was always worn...
was the olive-drab, cotton utility uniform. The trousers were topped by a bib front and long crossed straps in back. A short-sleeved, matching shirt was worn underneath, and a long-sleeved jacket over all. Enlisted women stenciled their rank on the shirt and jacket sleeves.

The exercise suit was a light beige, seersucker, one-piece bloomer outfit covered by a front-buttoned skirt. Known as the peanut suit, because of the color and the crinkled appearance, it was issued until the late 1950s.

Grooming, Handkerchiefs, and Unmentionables: During this period, the regulations specified that, if worn, lipstick and nail polish would harmonize with the color of the red cap cord on the winter service cap. The same rule applied in the summer, even though the red cap cord was stored out of sight for the season. Rouge, mascara, and hair tints, if used, had to be inconspicuous. It was nearly impossible for a woman to color or bleach her hair since it had to be the color indicated on her identification card. Hair could touch, but not cover, the collar.

Issued uniform items and gear, cleaned, ironed, and labeled are displayed according to regulations for a “junk on the bunk” inspection in the early 1950s. over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm free to salute, and until 1952 the strap could be worn either over or under the epaulets of coats. A green cover and strap were added for wear with the summer service and summer dress uniforms.

Utilities and Exercise Suits: During World War II, W/RS had covert slacks which could be worn for certain duties. The most common work uniform, however,
six on each side, was worn open. Its scarlet collar and the cuffs of the sleeves were adorned with gold and silver bullion embroidery in the form of oak leaves and acorns.

A broad, square-tipped tie was worn at the neck, held with a silver ring bearing the Marine Corps officer's dress ornament.

Colonel Towle's insignia of rank, the eagle, was em-

Col Katherine A. Towle poses in the evening dress suggested for women officers. The uniform designed by Mainbocher was patterned after the evening dress uniform of the men. It was officially adopted one day prior to the Marine Corps' 175th birthday celebration.

The Beginnings of Change—1950

Formal Evening/Mess Dress Uniforms

Officers: A new uniform was added in November 1950 when the famed designer, Mainbocher, designed a formal evening dress uniform for Colonel Towle. She wore it, the first time, to the Marine Corps Birthday Ball on 10 November, held at the Sail Loft of the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C.

Tall and stately, Colonel Towle wore the uniform beautifully, and Major Harry D. Elms, a member of the Uniform Board at the time, remembers that Mainbocher was much taken with Colonel Towle's appearance and demeanor. When she suggested to the couturier that the uniform fit too closely, Mainbocher told her "Just remember, Colonel, when you drink a martini, do not eat the olive."

Patterned after the full dress uniform of the men, Colonel Towle's uniform consisted of a midnight blue mess jacket with a straight, formal skirt slightly flared at the hem, over a tailored blouse of white silk, trimmed at the waist with a scarlet silk cummerbund. The jacket, which bore an even dozen gilt buttons,
brodered in silver bullion on the shoulder tabs. Also in silver and gold bullion were small replicas of the Marine insignia on the collar points. The headpiece was a scarlet wool tiara, also embroidered. Colonel Towle carried a small, envelope-style handbag of her own on which she pinned her insignia of rank. A cloak was not designed so she borrowed a male officer’s boat cloak for the occasion. Newspaper accounts spoke of the stunning ensemble and dazzled guests.9

The evening dress uniform was initially intended to be worn by women officers at state and diplomatic functions, but its manufacture presented some problems. The original had been made, in the manner of high fashion, expressly for Colonel Towle. There was no pattern to be adopted for general use. All the embroidery had been done by hand by an Italian woman in New York City and mass production was out of the question.7

When Colonel Hamblet became Director of Women Marines in 1953, she had a similar uniform made up by Rienzi in Philadelphia. She selected a softer, more feminine shirt with a pleated front to conceal the buttons.8 She felt, however, that the new uniform fit her poorly, so Mainbocher was commissioned to make another and she subsequently gave the Rienzi uniform to Colonel Henderson, her successor. When Colonel Hamblet left for Naples in 1959, it was discovered that there was no sample woman’s cloak at the Marine Corps Uniform Board, so she left her own behind. The third Director of Women Marines, Colonel Henderson, borrowed the cloak on the occasions when she wore the evening dress uniform. Between 1950 and 1964, only two evening dress uniforms for women were made: one for Colonel Towle and the other for Colonel Hamblet.8

Colonel Henderson was not completely satisfied with the tiara. To begin with, the scarlet color was not becoming to the redhead Director. During her tenure a black tiara was made optional, a uniform modification that caused no concern since only the Director was required to have the formal dress outfit. When asked by the President of the Uniform Board for comments on the evening dress uniform, she submitted:

Tiara—It is suggested that an attempt be made to slightly redesign this tiara. As it is presently designed, the wearer has difficulty in keeping it on her head. In addition, the extreme points on the tiara makes the wearer feel as if she had wings or horns on her head—depending upon her mood.10

The tiara was not redesigned. When in 1964 evening dress uniforms finally became available to all officers, a plain unembroidered one in keeping with tradition was made for company grade officers. Field grade officers still wore the tiara decorated with gold bullion embroidery. Finally, in 1973, to the pleasure of some, and the dismay of others, it was deleted as a uniform item.

In 1964, Major Jenny Wrenn, on her own initiative, designed an evening dress uniform that resembled a long, formal, evening suit. It was much less complicated than the Mainbocher model. Master Sergeant Barbara Jean Dulinsky made the sketches which were sent to the Marine Corps Supply Depot at Philadelphia for evaluation. The Marine Corps tailors made a uniform, of Major Wrenn’s design, for the Director of Women Marines, Colonel Barbara J. Bishop.11

The Wrenn uniform included a white mess dress jacket, as well as the midnight blue evening dress jacket, both trimmed with a scarlet collar. The collar of the field grade model was lightly embroidered. Rank insignia and Marine emblems were the standard detachable type rather than of embroidered gold bullion. A short skirt was added for less formal occasions and a plain black envelope style handbag was carried. Shoes were black suede or fabric.

In November of 1964, when Lyndon B. Johnson was elected President, the Presidential Inaugural Committee asked for Marine field grade officers to act as military aides during the Inaugural events. For the first time, two women were nominated, Lieutenant Colonels Wrenn and Mary E. Bane. Since neither owned the requisite evening dress uniform, the Marine Corps tailors in Philadelphia again made up the Wrenn-designed uniform. There was little time between the election and the Inauguration, so the women had to make several quick round trips to Philadelphia and at the very last moment the uniforms were delivered to them in Washington by staff car. Unfortunately, the beautifully tailored uniforms were not worn for the intended occasion as the women officers were assigned to less formal functions, a reception for the governors and a distinguished ladies reception at the National Gallery of Art to which they wore their dress blues.12

By 1966, the pattern and a kit of fabric and findings was available to women officers. Due to the small number involved no manufacturer was interested in making the uniform, so each had to find a willing tailor. It was not an easy task because the pattern and
Sergeant Major June V. Andler was the first to wear the test uniform. She introduced it at the Marine Corps League Banquet on 11 August 1972 in Anaheim, California, and at the Woman Marine Association convention a week later in Hawaii. She took it on inspection trips and modeled it for the WMs at Parris Island, El Toro, Camp Pendleton, San Diego, Hawaii, and, of course at Headquarters Marine Corps. The response was enthusiastic and the uniform was approved on 30 May 1973. Subsequently, long skirts became very stylish and acceptable at even casual affairs, a fashion change that prompted the Marine Corps to add a long skirt to the staff noncommissioned officers' evening dress uniform on 13 September 1976.

The Mainbocher Wardrobe, 1930-1952

The Commandant, General Clifton B. Cates, wants SergtMaj June V. Andler, Sergeant Major of Women Marines, is photographed in 1972 wearing the staff noncommissioned officer evening dress uniform with short skirt, red cummerbund, and miniature medals.

Specifications resembled a technical manual. The kit cost between $70 and $100, depending upon rank. The tailoring could run an additional $500.

Staff Noncommissioned Officers: On 11 May 1972, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Cushman, approved a recommendation of the Uniform Board that an experimental staff noncommissioned officer evening/mess dress uniform be made for, and tested by the Sergeant Major of the Women Marines. It was styled after the officer uniform with a few modifications. There were no shoulder straps, nor collar or cuff ornamentation. The sleeves were finished with the traditional peaked cuffs. Since male staff noncommissioned officers had no corresponding formal uniform, it was decided to forego the long skirt. The dress insignia of grade, gold on scarlet, was sewn on the sleeves. Gilt Marine Corps emblems were worn.
ed dress blue uniforms for the women Marines. In the fall of 1950 well-known American designers were contacted, and First Lieutenant Ben Alice Day (later Munn), a World War II supply officer, and Captain Harry Elms of the Uniform Board personally interviewed couturiers including Hattie Carnegie and Mainbocher. Mainbocher was the unanimous choice of the Uniform Board, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, and the Director of Women Marines. The Chicago-born designer, most expensive of the world’s dressmakers, was not very interested, but his enormous respect for Colonel Towle prevailed and he accepted. Lieutenant Colonel Munn believes his lack of enthusiasm stemmed from the fact that when he designed the World War II WAVE uniform he was not paid the one dollar stipulated in the contract and would have liked it as a remembrance. When the new WM uniforms were finished, Lieutenant Day and Captain Elms made a point of presenting him a framed dollar bill, the price agreed upon.

Mainbocher, once involved, asked to do an entire new wardrobe, redesigning the current uniforms to be more feminine and more becoming. Further, he wanted to work with the accessories, to include chevrons and service stripes, which he found too large and out of proportion for women. One item he did not change was the cap which Mainbocher said was the most attractive hat worn by women of any service.

He not only designed the uniform but coordinated manufacturing and fabric selection. He personally supervised every run at the manufacturers, since at the time quality control was not yet a standard business practice.

Lieutenant Day and Captain Elms visited his elegant salon in New York bringing with them photographs of the male Marines’ complete wardrobe as well as historical prints of old Marine Corps uniforms. Working with these and aware of Marine Corps traditions and standards of appearance, he produced a blue uniform, winter and summer service uniform, raincoat and overcoat for all WMs along with new chevrons for the enlisted women and a white uniform for the officers.

When interviewed by the press, Mainbocher expressed his theories on feminine uniforms thus:

> Whether a woman is wearing a custom designed suit or a uniform, she should look feminine. That was the thought I kept in mind while working on the Marine uniforms, and it was quite a job, considering all the traditions that had to be incorporated in the design.

The final designs, approved on 27 December 1951, went into production, with the exception of the officer’s white uniform. Mainbocher supervised all fittings and was a meticulous taskmaster not only of his tailors, but of the women Marine models. With a glance, by the drape of the uniform, he could tell whether or not a model was wearing a girdle and slip. He never allowed his fashions to be worn without either item no matter how thin and svelte the wearer. When all was ready, a formal presentation was held on 28 August 1952 in the auditorium of the Marine Barracks, 8th & I Streets, Washington, D.C. The Commandant sent invitations to a selected guest list including all the Marine Corps general officers in the area. At the showing, each model was escorted by a male Marine in comparable uniform. Colonel Towle modeled her formal evening dress ensemble.

Sergeant Mary Ann Kennedy modeled the summer uniform, a one-piece shirtwaist dress of green and white striped nylon-dacron, with a matching long-sleeved jacket. The jacket worn over the short sleeved dress had a nipped-in waist and its collar, epaulets, and cuffs were outlined in green piping. The accompanying overseas cap was of the same fabric. Washing ease and wrinkle resistance were the chief features of the new summer fabric.

Sergeant Lois King modeled the forest green serge winter uniform. The fitted jacket featured sleeves finished with the traditional peaked cuff. A six-gore skirt, an entirely new pale green cotton broadcloth skirtwaist, and an ascot-shaped forest green necktie completed the outfit.

Technical Sergeant Margaret Babcock introduced the new dress blue uniform of a design similar to the green serge. Inspiration for the trim was provided by a print of an 1859 Marine officer’s overcoat. Scarlet piping emphasized the collar and shoulder detail of the blue jacket, traditional Marine bracket-shaped cuffs had three gold buttons. Chevrons for the enlisted women were gold on scarlet. A short-sleeved, action-backed dacron shirtwaist was worn with a blue, ascot-shaped tie.

Sergeant Patricia Norman modeled the lightweight, green raincoat of nylon and rayon. It featured a squared-off collar rather than points, bone buttons, and a full belt.

Sergeant Jo Anne Monette wore the forest green double breasted overcoat of kersey. Of a modified princess design, a box pleat held in by a belt gave fullness in the back.
Designed by Mainbocher in 1952, new uniforms are modeled on the lawn of the National Capitol by PFC Margaret Keefe and Sgts Margaret Dill and Jo Anne Monette.
The fashion show over, the guests attended a sunset parade followed by a reception at Quarters 1 hosted by the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Gerald C. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas. This was the same General Thomas who, as the Director, Plans and Policy Division in 1946, opposed so steadfastly the integration of women into the Regular Marine Corps.

The new uniforms were well received and a model in dress blues was featured on the cover of Parade, the Sunday picture magazine, on 31 August 1952.

Mainbocher was willing to design a utility uniform but since there were plans for a standardized utility uniform among the services, his offer was declined. Rather, Headquarters Marine Corps had the bib overalls redesigned. The bib was removed and the olive green slacks were made of the male Marines' utility fabric. The aim was to keep it simple. The overseas cap was redesigned slightly to follow the new dacroon one which fit the women better. To get a manufacturer to accept such a small order, it was appended to a much more lucrative order for men's uniforms, a ploy often used in procuring WM uniform items.

Male Marines at Headquarters became uncommonly interested in the new uniforms, not because of style but due to the new fabrics. Dupont Corporation sent a team of scientists to demonstrate the properties of dacron, a new material at the time. It was a pure, fireproof fabric and the men were greatly impressed. They could picture its usefulness for men's uniforms to save laundry expense and for combat purposes. When first introduced this particular dacron was used to make firehoses.

Eventually the World War II uniforms were declared obsolete; old summer uniforms could not be worn after December 1956, winter uniforms after June 1957.

Officers' Dress White Uniform: Mainbocher designed a white uniform at the time he did the new wardrobe in 1952. Distribution was delayed until 1958 due to difficulty in obtaining a suitable wash-and-wear fabric that would remain white. The uniform was styled after the winter service uniform, and worn with the same white short-sleeved dacron shirt prescribed for the dress blues. A bright blue-green cap, ascot shaped tie, and white pumps completed the outfit. At first, a green cover was worn over the brown handbag, just as was done in World War II. When the brown handbag was later replaced by a new style, a small envelope-styled purse was adopted for certain dress uniforms. When carried with the whites, it was, of course, slipped into a blue-green cover.

The white uniform is worn only by officers, in keeping with Marine Corps tradition. During World War II, enlisted WRs had a dress white uniform while the men did not. Conversely, the men had a dress blue uniform while the women did not.

After Mainbocher

The Mainbocher wardrobe was the only large-scale uniform change for women Marines. His theories on dressing military women have proved sound since at least two of his designs, the dress blue and winter service uniforms, have remained virtually unchanged for the 25 years from 1952 until this writing. Ensuing changes came piecemeal and usually were directed by economy rather than style.

The Department of Defense plan to standardize certain items and fabrics made their impact on WM uniforms in the early 1960s.

Summer Uniforms 1961-1977: There was no middle ground for the acceptance of the one-piece dress. Either a woman liked it or did not. For those who were long- or short-waisted, the summer uniform with its band at the waist was nearly impossible to alter properly. But the fabric was all it was touted to be. After wearing and caring for the easily wrinkled seersucker uniform which by custom was starched so that a skirt could stand at attention, unsupported on the laundry room floor, the women Marines found the dacron dress to be truly carefree. One could wear it all day, get caught in the rain, and still look fresh. Unfortunately, the fabric became scarce and expensive and the Marine Corps had no choice but to consider a material shared by the other services since the increased quantity ordered reduced the price. Colonel Margaret M. Henderson remembers that one of her most disappointing days as Director of Women Marines was one when she had to acquiesce on the fabric for the summer uniforms.

In 1962, a dacron-cotton cloth used by the Women's Army Corps was approved for use by women Marines. Logistically, it became very complicated since uniforms of mixed fabric could not be worn. The dress, jacket, and cap had to match, and supplies available for each issue to recruits varied from one item to another and from one size to another. When the fabric was again changed to polyester-cotton, more confusion resulted.

In 1966, an entirely new two-piece dress made of the same polyester-cotton, corded, green-and-white
A green dacron raincoat worn with the winter red wool scarf is modeled by Cpl Carla J. Sacco in 1959.

striped material was approved. Recruits began to receive it in July 1967. The old-style uniform became obsolete and could no longer be worn after 1 July 1972. Women officers did not wear rank insignia on their new summer caps. Because male Marines continued to wear rank ornaments on their garrison caps, this difference for the women caused a certain amount of confusion. Marines who failed to salute were justified in their claim that it was difficult to recognize women officers. On 20 October 1971, the rank insignia officially was reinstated on the women officers' caps.

Another change involving summer uniforms was seen in 1966 when women officers were authorized to wear the summer dress cap, a bright green version of the winter service and dress blue cap, as an optional item when on leave or liberty. When worn with summer uniform, bronze buttons and insignia were worn rather than gilt buttons and dress insignia. Field grade officers, if they elected to wear the dress cap with the service uniform, were required to wear one with a plain visor, without gold embroidery. In 1969, the regulations were broadened and officers could wear the dress cap on an everyday basis except when in formation. This privilege was extended to staff noncommissioned officers in 1971.

**Coats:** In time the nipped-in waist and full-pleated back of the Mainbocher coat went out of style. Furthermore, the complicated styling, and excess fabric made it expensive to manufacture. It clearly did not flatter short, stocky figures. In 1966 Mario Mariani, the Marine Corps' designer, introduced a straight-lined, serge overcoat styled after the civilian coats in vogue at the time. By the winter of 1967, as old stocks were depleted the new overcoat was issued to recruits.

**Shoes:** In 1954 the bows on the brown dress shoes became optional except that they could not be removed from the issue pumps. By 1962, long after they became socially acceptable, women Marines were allowed to wear seamless hose as an optional item, but

The green utility uniform with rank stenciled on the sleeves is worn by Sgt Mary A. Kennedy in 1952.
never in formation. The regulation was reversed in 1965 when hose with seams became optional and could not be worn in formation. Finally in 1966, snag-proof, run-resistant stockings of inconspicuous mesh were authorized. In January 1971, the color of hose to be worn with dress blues changed from everyday beige to a gray, smoke shade.

The cotton hose worn by WRs in World War II and for years by WM recruits and officer candidates were universally unpopular. Because of the extreme heat and strenuous schedule followed at both training commands, the absorbent property of cotton stockings was long considered to be a health and comfort feature. Civilian women, upon arriving at Parris Island or Quantico and seeing staff members wearing the unbecoming lisle hose were disbelieving that anyone younger than a grandmother would allow themselves to be seen in public in such an item. It was not an unwelcome announcement that Colonel Bishop made in the Woman Marine Newsletter, Winter 1968, when she wrote:

A traditional article of clothing—not altogether appreciated by the recruits wearing them—will be obsolete when the current stock of cotton hose is exhausted. The old lisle or cotton hose were a necessity for WRs when nylons "went to war". . . . Discarded years before by other women’s services, the Marine Corps—always long on tradition—became the "sole user" of cotton hose. At some future date this year, Women Marine recruits may have "lighter" pocketbooks and tender feet, but higher morale and trimmer limbs. 18

**Umbrellas**: All Marines know that umbrellas are not a military item. There is a theory that several armies of old who carried umbrellas went down in defeat because they were more concerned with keeping dry than winning the battle. Women Marines had a plastic cover called a havelock that fit over their cap and a hood that matched their raincoat, but there was always some question about wearing them without the outer coat. The havelocks were difficult to procure and tore easily; the rainhoods were not authorized with the overcoat. Clearly, many WMs wanted an umbrella. In 1972, the Commandant authorized WMs to carry an all-black, plain, standard or folding umbrella as an optional item. The announcement included the caution to carry the umbrella in the left hand so that salutes could be properly rendered. They were not permitted in formation. A story circulated that Colonel Sustad, Director of Women Marines, in her effort to have the umbrella adopted as a uniform item, slipped the proposal through the Commandant by asking him to approve a red umbrella to harmonize with the red cord. He was said to have replied, "Absolutely not! They’ll carry a black umbrella," thereby sanctioning its use. When asked about the story, Colonel Sustad disclaimed it saying, "I would never have been so fresh with the Commandant.”

**Handbags**: When black accessories became mandatory, and women of all services adopted a single handbag, WMs lost the rough-textured leather bag for a black vinyl model. In 1970 regulations changed to permit the individual option to carrying the handbag over the left shoulder as usual or with a shortened strap, over the arm. A woman sergeant major asked, "How can you stand at attention for morning colors with a handbag over your arm?” The question remains unanswered.
Grooming and Personal Appearance

The grooming and personal appearance of women Marines changed slowly. World War II regulations prevailed for nearly 30 years. Bright red lipstick, “Montezuma Red,” created by Elizabeth Arden for the WRs, and later Revlon’s “Certainly Red” were the only shades sold at post exchanges that catered to WMs. The policy was clear: lipstick had to harmonize with the red cap cord of the blue and green caps and the scarlet trim on the formal evening dress uniform, even when the wearer was in the green and white summer uniform or dress whites. In 1971, the regulations were relaxed to allow others shades of lipstick in the summer. Extremes of lavender, purple, white, or flesh color remained prohibited. Nail polish, if worn, had to harmonize with the lipstick or be colorless.

Hairstyles and Wigs: The first major change to hair styles and color regulations came in 1970 when specific hairstyles were not prohibited as long as they were feminine and allowed for the proper wearing of the cap. One reason for the change was the popularity of the Afro hairdo worn by young black women. It also accommodated chignons and twists. Hair tints and bleaches were no longer taboo but were required to harmonize with the person’s complexion and color tone. Natural looking wigs were permitted as long as they conformed to regulations.

Lingerie: Girdles and light-colored, full-length slips were the modest underpinning of WMs for 30 years. Paula W. Sentipal remembers that when she reported to boot camp in 1950 she was so thin that with a girdle on her uniform could not be taken in enough to fit her, so she was ordered to buy a larger girdle that would not hold her in. Bras were one unmentionable that did not have to be mentioned. Until the women’s liberation movement made going braless fashionable in the 1970s, it was never an issue. The uniform regulations of 1976, in the spirit of the times, stated:

Adequate undergarments to include support garments shall be worn to ensure the proper fit, appearance, and opaqueness of the uniform. The conservative appearance of the uniform shall be maintained and undergarments shall not be conspicuously visible.

Hem lengths: The style of the uniform was able to withstand fashion changes from 1952 to 1977, but hem lengths were as controversial for servicewomen as civilians. When the Mainbocher wardrobe was issued, the regulations specified that skirts would be of a conventional sweep and length, approximately mid-calf.
office passed the word informally that two inches below the knee was officially considered acceptable. In more than one women Marine company, skirt shortening parties were held under the watchful eyes of staff noncommissioned officers and officers, who, on their knees and using the width of two fingers as a measuring device, passed judgement on the length of uniform skirts, dresses, and coats.

Skirts continued to rise to the mini-length, and all services except the Marine Corps relented. In a Woman Marine Newsletter of 1970, Colonel Bishop wrote:

...conventional sweep and length is currently interpreted as mid-knee, i.e., between the top of the knee and the bottom of the knee. Since the skirt can be worn anywhere between the top of the knee and the bottom of the knee, this allows for some flexibility so that the individual can wear her skirt the length that is most becoming to her.

No doubt the young WMs hoped for more flexibility since civilian skirts were being worn 4 to 6 inches above the knee, but the message from the top woman Marine clearly marked the limits.

The 1976 regulations called for knee-length skirts, not more than one inch above the top of the knee cap nor one inch below the bottom of the knee cap. Alas, as the order was being printed, civilian skirts were back down to mid-calf, completing the full cycle.

Utilities

The hastily designed green utilities available in the early 1950s were not beautiful, but they served their intended purpose as a work uniform. Unfortunately, they were part of the woman Marine wardrobe when most WMs were working in offices. Wearing utilities was vigorously discouraged except when considered absolutely essential because the effect was too masculine. Great pains were taken to keep them out of view and it was an unwritten law that photographs of WMs in utilities were not to be published. The standardization of uniforms by the four services resulted in a common blue utility outfit, dark blue slacks, cap, and sweater, and a light blue shirt. Recruits received the new blue utilities in July 1967 and the green ones were not permitted after July 1971. The new uniform, while more feminine in appearance, was never truly accepted by WMs because it made them look like WAVEs and was not durable. Even male Marines who were chauvinistic about keeping the Marine Corps for men found the blue uniform offensive and decided that they preferred their women Marines to look like Marines. At first, the black insignia of service was worn on the blue cap but the dark color lacked contrast and the gold emblem was adopted on the utility cap in 1970.

The blue utilities were threadbare by the time a woman graduated from boot camp and commanders made their dissatisfaction known to Headquarters. With women Marines subject to assignment as heavy equipment operators, welders, and to similar occupations, a more functional work uniform was needed. On 22 September 1975 the Commandant authorized as an interim measure, a supplementary allowance of male utilities to women to be worn under restricted conditions depending upon their job.24 Wear-testing of several styles began in an effort to find a suitable uniform to replace the blue, which by 1975 had been abandoned by all the other services. In June 1977, General Wilson approved the wearing by women of the male camouflage field uniform. Combat boots replaced the black oxfords and cushion-sole socks took the place of anklets for WMs at work in certain jobs and in training.25

Consistent with an age when male/female roles were less clearly defined, there appeared to be less urgency to prove that service women were feminine. Photographs of the jet mechanics, welders, and officer candidates wearing utilities were taken and published and only the older officers and staff noncommissioned officers were scandalized.
Women Marines recognized for meritorious performance and bravery have been awarded many of the same medals, ribbons, and letters of appreciation and commendation presented to male Marines under similar circumstances. The highest decoration, at this writing, worn by women in the Corps is the Legion of Merit. A few are privileged to wear the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star, and the Navy Commendation Medal, and a number have been awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal and the Navy Achievement Medal.

Legion of Merit

Following a tradition set in World War II, the Legion of Merit, the Navy's fifth ranking decoration, falling immediately below the Silver Star and conferred on individuals "... who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. ..." has been awarded to all Directors of Women Marines. Their citations underscore the particular challenges faced by each one, and read consecutively, they trace the history of women in the Marine Corps through the stages of organization, expansion, and total integration.

Only one woman Marine, other than the Directors, was the recipient of the Legion of Merit. Upon retirement in May 1975, Colonel Hazel E. Benn, Head, Educational Services Branch, was cited for her work in formulating educational programs for both officers and enlisted Marines.

Colonel Benn's career was unique in that as a Reserve officer on active duty, she worked for 24 years at the same job. She was the Marine Corps' expert on education and as new programs developed, her responsibilities increased. A member of the second officer candidate class at Mount Holyoke College in 1943, she served as a personnel/administrative officer in World War II. Following the war, after receiving a graduate degree in education, she worked for the Navy as an education specialist, and in 1951, was asked to return to the Marine Corps. A principal architect of the Serviceman's Opportunity College, she helped to develop the concept that removed the traditional academic barrier in the areas of residency, transfer of credit by examination, and acceptance of service schools and service experience for academic credit, thereby easing the road to college degrees for countless Marines. Colonel Benn was among the first women Marines to be promoted to colonel in 1968, only months after that rank was opened to women.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

The Navy and Marine Corps Medal, ranking eighth in precedence—between the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Bronze Star—and the Naval Service's highest recognition for heroism not involving combat has been awarded to four women Marines. Staff Sergeant Barbara O. Barnwell, first woman ever to win the medal, was decorated on 7 August 1953 by General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, for saving a Marine's life in the Atlantic Ocean off Camp Lejeune. A Marine since May 1949, she was attached to the staff of the Inspector-Instructor, 1st Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company at Fort Schuyler, New York, at the time of the incident. Her citation reads:

Hearing a cry for help from a man struggling in the heavy surf some 50 feet outward from her position while she was swimming in deep water approximately 120 yards from the shore, Sergeant Barnwell immediately swam to the rescue and, although severely scratched on the arm and repeatedly dragged beneath the surface by the drowning Marine, secured a hold on him and commenced to swim to the beach. Despite the treacherous undertow which constantly carried her outward from the shore, she bravely maintained her hold until she had reached shallow water and, assisted by a lifeguard, succeeded in bringing the unconscious man to the safety of the beach. By her exceptional courage, daring initiative and selfless efforts on behalf of another in face of grave peril, Sergeant Barnwell was directly instrumental in saving the Marine's life and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

Staff Sergeant Barnwell struggled for 20 exhausting minutes to rescue Private First Class Frederick Hernandez Roman. Once she saw that artificial respiration was successful and that the man was going to live, she walked away without even giving her name. Roman's was, after all, the third life she had saved.
herself was only a child of 11 she saved a seven-year-old from drowning. Later, at 16 she brought a young woman safely to shore.

In addition to the medal presentation in the Commandant's office, Staff Sergeant Barnwell was honored, along with six male officers, at a retreat ceremony at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. It was the first time that a woman was so honored.

Gunnery Sergeant Dorothy L. Kearns became the second woman Marine in history to receive the Navy and Marine Corps Medal when it was presented to her by Colonel Margaret M. Henderson, Director of Women Marines, on 25 June 1963 at a parade at the Iwo Jima Memorial in Arlington. The award read:

In 1955, Maj Hazel E. Benn, USMCR, was head of Education and Information Section, Special Services, Personnel Department, HQMC. She received the Legion of Merit upon retirement in 1975 for formulating innovative educational programs for Marines.

For heroic conduct on the morning of 5 February 1961 while serving with the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Station, San Francisco, California. Hearing cries for help emanating from an upstairs apartment in the same building in which she resided, Gunnery Sergeant Kearns immediately rushed to the assistance of a woman who was being attacked with a knife by a mentally deranged man. After
pulling the assailant from the victim, disarming him, and
forcing him away, she rendered first aid to the victim and
attempted to calm the attacker. She then telephoned the
hospital which, in turn, notified the police. While Gunnery
Sergeant Kearns was admitting the police at the apartment
building entrance, the deranged man again armed himself
and succeeded in inflicting fatal wounds upon the victim
as the police were entering the room. By her courageous and
selfless efforts in the face of grave personal risk, Gunny
Sergeant Kearns upheld the highest traditions of the United
States Naval Service.

A World War II Marine, Gunny Sergeant Kearns had
been one of the women retained at Headquarters Ma-
rine Corps after the war, serving continuously until
her retirement in May 1966.

First Lieutenant Vanda K. Brame (later Bresnan),
serving at the Marine Corps Officer Selection Office
in Des Moines, Iowa, was awarded the Navy and Ma-
rine Corps Medal for thwarting the holdup of a blind
man’s shop on 10 April 1970. Having lunch in the Fed-
eral Building Lunch Shop, the petite lieutenant saw
a man taking money from an unattended cash draw-
ner while an accomplice stood guard. The citation
describing her heroic reaction read:

Immediately realizing that the owner was unaware of the
attempted robbery and helpless to defend his property, First
Lieutenant Brame unhesitatingly, and without regard for her
own safety, pursued, seized, and threw the thief to the floor.
The accomplice became unnerved by her aggressive action
and fled. The thief succeeded in breaking away, but he
dropped the stolen money as he attempted to escape on foot.
She continued to pursue him and attracted the attention of
several onlookers who joined the chase and apprehended
the man after he had run several blocks. It was through her
courageous and heroic determination in the face of danger
that the handicapped owner was saved from bodily harm
and personal loss, and the thief was captured, placed in the
hands of the police, and finally identified as a potentially
dangerous user of narcotics. First Lieutenant Brame’s heroic
action reflected great credit upon herself and upheld the
highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States
Naval Service.

Brigadier General Harry C. Olson, Commanding
General, Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow,
presented the medal to Lieutenant Brame, then com-
manding officer of the Woman Marine Company
there, at an awards and retirement parade on 25
November 1970.

Lance Corporal Sheryl L. Young received the highest
noncombat decoration for heroism in June 1977 for
her part in freeing a mother and two small children
from a wrecked car moments before it exploded. On
15 October 1976, while students at the Legal Services
LCpl Sheryl L. Young was presented the Navy and Marine Corps Medal by BGGen Robert J. Chadwick, Director, Judge Advocate Division, in June 1977, for her part in freeing a mother and two small children from a wrecked car moments before it exploded.

School at Camp Pendleton, then Private Young and a companion, Private First Class Thomas J. Maue, were walking in town when they heard a crash. Running to the intersection, they heard cries from an auto engulfed in flames. Private First Class Maue removed the occupants one by one, handed them to Private Young, and both Marines administered first aid and comforted the victims until the police and fire departments arrived.

Brigadier General Robert J. Chadwick, Director of the Judge Advocate Division, presented the Navy and Marine Corps Medal to Lance Corporal Young on behalf of the President of the United States for the daring rescue. Her citation read:

Upon arriving at the scene of a traffic accident in Ocean-side, which left three victims pinned in a burning automobile, Lance Corporal Young, with complete disregard for her own safety and fully aware of the personal dangers involved, unhesitatingly assisted her Marine companion in removing the victims from the vehicle before the gas tank exploded. Her courageous and prompt actions in the face of great personal risk, undoubtedly saved three lives; thereby reflecting great credit upon herself and upholding the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service.

The Bronze Star, with combat "V," awarded to persons who have distinguished themselves by heroic or meritorious achievement or service in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, has been awarded to three women Marine officers, all of whom served in Vietnam. The first recipient, Captain Shirley E. Leaverton, served as the Marine Corps Officer in Charge, Marine Corps Personnel Section, on the staff of the Commander, Naval Forces, Vietnam, from April 1970 until 1971. Serving as Historians, Military History Branch, Secretary, Joint Staff, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Lieutenant Colonel Ruth J. O'Holleran and later Lieutenant Colonel Ruth F. Reinholz were also awarded the Bronze Star Medal.

Women Marines recognized for superior performance on joint staffs, especially for duty in Europe and in Vietnam, have often been awarded the Joint Service Commendation Medal. The first recipient, Captain Elaine I. Primeau, who was fatally injured in an automobile accident while on duty on the staff of
the Commander in Chief, U. S. Forces, Europe, was decorated posthumously in the spring of 1964.14

Dominican Republic

The first woman Marine to be assigned attaché duty coincidentally became the first to serve under hostile fire. Staff Sergeant Josephine S. Gebers (later Davis), intelligence specialist and administrative assistant to the Air Force attaché, reported to Santo Domingo in July 1963. During the turmoil that followed the overthrow of the government in April 1965, Staff Sergeant Gebers was offered the opportunity to leave with the American women and children but chose to remain at her post. She assisted in the evacuation and then, in addition to her duties, took charge of the commissary to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies; prepared food armed with only an electric fry pan, a toaster, and a hot plate; brought meals to the ambassador twice daily; and took turns at the embassy switchboard.15

At the outbreak of the revolt, rebels surrounded the embassy complex and the staff was confined for nearly 10 days until the 6th Marine Expeditionary Unit landed. In a letter to Staff Sergeant Joan S. Ambrose, dated 7 May 1965, Staff Sergeant Gebers wrote:

I have been living in the Attache office, sleeping on the floor, chair or anything I can grab, fixing chow for the attaches and male clerks etc., running across the street with messages as the telephones were out under gunfire, wandering around in the dark . . . no electricity or water, everything was out. Almost all the Americans here have invested in freezers and we all lost hundreds of dollars of frozen foods. I managed to get back to my apartment in time to give all my frozen food to my Dominican neighbors, so I don’t feel it was a total loss. My apartment is located in a neutral zone and has not been the center of activity. My landlord and neighbors are watching my apartment so no one can loot it. Joannie, I still can’t believe all that has happened. The first day, the Marines landed of course, was quite a thrill and all so exciting. They drove in in trucks, jeeps, tanks, LVTs, etc. and scattered into their positions all around the embassy. Of course that night and for a few days following,
Capt Elaine T. Carville, company commander, serves cake to TSgt Mary Quinn on the 8th anniversary of the Women Marines, 13 February 1951, at Marine Corps Schools.

it wasn't so thrilling as we were being fired on by nearby snipers.19

On 1 September 1966, in a ceremony in his office, General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., presented the Joint Service Commendation Medal to Gunnery Sergeant Gebert, then administrative chief to the Commandant. Additionally, she was authorized to wear the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and later, the Combat Action Ribbon—reportedly the first WM to do so. First Sergeant Josephine Gebert Davis remained on active duty until August 1971.17

WM Anniversary

The tradition began on 13 February 1944 when much was made of the first anniversary of the entry of women into the Marine Corps. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President; Acting Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Baird; the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Vandegrift; and Colonel Streeter headed the list of dignitaries at a ceremony conducted at Fort Myer, Virginia.18 Since then, the anniversary of the women Marines has been the subject of some controversy—at times celebrated with much encouragement and at other times purposely neglected by the upper levels at Headquarters in an effort to encourage all Marines to acknowledge one birthday, the 10th of November. To further complicate the issue, the women who served in World War I questioned the use of 1943 as a point of reference. Colonel Towle wrote a memorandum on the subject in 1951 stating:

The formation of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve of World War II was officially announced by the CMC, General Thomas Holcomb, on 13 February 1943, under the provisions of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended. It is that anniversary which is recognized each year by women who served in World War II; hence the Eighth Anniversary, 13 February 1951.19

During World War II and immediately after, the celebration of the occasion was an effective way to raise morale, keep up the interest of former WMs, and in general to enhance the prestige of women in the service. Celebrations have varied according to local customs, but normally included a cake-cutting ceremony attended by the commanding general, the battalion commander, and all WMs, officers and enlisted, at the
noon meal at the mess hall; formal messages from the Commandant and the Director of Women Marines; a women Marine color guard to raise the flag; and an evening party, often a formal dance. A sizable number of male Marines took up the habit of joining the women in celebrating the anniversary. Long after he retired, former Commandant General Greene continued to call the Director of Women Marines on 13 February to wish her a “Happy Anniversary.”

Mrs. John B. Cook, wife of Brigadier General Cook, said that she never can forget the date of the WM anniversary since it coincides with her wedding anniversary. Twice the battalion commander of women Marines, the general made it a point to celebrate their mutual anniversaries together. Mrs. Cook remembers that one 13 February in Philadelphia, when he was not commanding women Marines, the general took her to a restaurant for dinner, but as soon as the meal was finished, he said, “Well, let’s go the club and have a drink with the WMs.”

Colonel Randolph McC. Pate, Director of Division of Reserve during the post-World War II period, inaugurated the tradition of giving red roses to the Director of Women Marines on 13 February—one for each year being commemorated. Major Hamblet, as Director of the Women’s Reserve, received the first bouquet. Later, when the Director became a member of the Commandant’s staff, each succeeding Commandant continued the custom. Sometime in the 1970s, as emphasis on a separate anniversary for women waned, Colonel Sustad received the last bouquet of red roses from General Cushman.

In addition to the roses, for many years, the Commandant sent a formal message to all women Marines to mark the special day. On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Women’s Reserve, General Cates, then Commandant, wrote gallantly to Colonel Towle:

It was a proud day in the annals of the Corps when the women joined us in 1943. Your record of achievement since then well merited the permanent recognition of Women Marines. The filling of your ranks by Regulars and Reserves since the outbreak in Korea has greatly aided our Corps to attain new glories. All ranks in the Corps join me today in a fond salute to our “lady Marines.”

In 1953, Headquarters encouraged all commands to promote, celebrate, and publicize the observance, but in 1954, the Chief of Staff directed that nothing should “…emanate from this Headquarters in connection with the 11th anniversary of the women Marines, 13 February 1954.” Two years later, the Commandant, General Pate sent a similar message to the Director which stated:

I have directed no specific Marine Corps-wide observance of the 13th Anniversary of the service of women in our Corps. This was for the sound and satisfying reason that Women Marines are now a completely integrated part of our Corps. I felt certain that as a permanent and integral part of our Corps and sharing alike in all our traditions, our Women Marines would consider a separate celebration to be inappropriate.

However, I cannot let this occasion pass without extending a greeting to you as the representative of all Women Marines. I should also like to congratulate you on the splendid manner in which you are discharging this responsibility.

My very best wishes to you and all Women Marines for the future.

The local celebrations continued, nevertheless, and General Pate relented by resuming the habit of sending greetings to all women Marines in the ensuing years.

Apparently, when General David M. Shoup became Commandant the propriety of the observance was again questioned. Colonel Henderson, the director, prepared a year-by-year study of the celebrations and concluded with the thoughts:
The women Marines of Camp Pendleton are aided in celebrating their 28th anniversary at the traditional cake-cutting ceremony by Col Emil Radics, base chief of staff. From left are PFCs Julia Krauss and Brenda Baker, Col Radics, and Maj Georgia Swickheimer.

It is my personal belief that the Women Marines think of 13 February 1943 not as a birthday, but as the date which commemorates the opportunity given them to become a part of the Marine Corps and to share in all its traditions. Because of this belief and their esprit de corps, I recommend that they continue to celebrate their anniversary.

I know that it will please every woman in the Corps to have a personal message of recognition from the Commandant and make her prouder than ever of being a woman Marine.

And so it went until the question was settled once and for all in 1974. The Commandant made known that in the future only 10 November would be acknowledged by a CMC message. Colonel Brewer, Director of Women Marines, agreed with the theory that, with "... increased effectiveness in the utilization of women Marines as an integral part of the Corps, it is appropriate and timely to discontinue the practice of publishing 'WM Anniversary' messages by the Commandant and the Director of Women Marines." Referring, however, to the wide reaching changes in policy approved by the Commandant in 1973, she reasoned that a final message would be an excellent way to reemphasize the increased opportunities for women Marines and to announce the discontinuance of the tradition. General Cushman, therefore, in the final anniversary message, said:

With each passing year, we Marines working together will meet the challenges of the future, willing and able to fulfill our responsibilities as the "Nation's Force In Readiness."

In recognition of the role of the women members of our Corps in fulfilling this mission, and since all Marines share one Birthday, it seems appropriate to recognize your achievements for this, the last time, as a separate, special occasion. Accordingly, we pause today to reflect on the day 31 years ago when women became members of our Marine Corps team ready to meet all challenges.
The tradition of giving red roses, one for each year, to the Director of Women Marines on 13 February was begun by Col Randolph McC. Pate, post-World War II Director of Reserve. Col Jeanette I. Sustad receives the bouquet of roses from the Commandant, Gen Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., in the early 1970s.

Women Marines and Mess Night

For a number of years, it was generally understood that formal mess nights were for men only. Women officers did not expect to be included and indeed they were not. As women were assigned to more and more billets outside the WM program, the situation became increasingly awkward, and on rare occasions, they were invited to take part in the ancient social custom. The first woman to attend a mess night was probably Colonel Helen A. Wilson.*

*"In August, 1957, while on active duty for training at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, to attend the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Administrative Course, I took part in a formal mess night. The announcement was made that I was the first woman in history to participate in this ancient and solemn ceremony. For me, it was almost a terrifying experience, having been direly warned and intimidated by my fellow Marines as to the solemnity of the occasion. They coached me and warned me of the deep significance of a formal mess night, and the importance of my role on this auspicious occasion. My memorized speech dissolved into a few halting (but sincere) phrases memorializing the important event itself, and the Marine Corps. After the meat was declared "fit for human consumption," the feast began, the wine flowed freely—and glasses were raised in countless toasts, each more fervent than the last. Then, as I quivered, my turn came—"Gentlemen—a toast to the Director of Women Marines!"—which was by then most enthusiastically received. In my "memento box" I still have the cigar they gave me that night, carefully wrapped and labeled—and unsmoked!" Col Helen A. Wilson comments on draft manuscript, dtd 1Jan80.

The date of the first formal mess night sponsored by a WM unit is known—12 February 1970. To celebrate the 27th anniversary of the women Marines, officers of the Women Marine Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island, and the women officers of the neighboring Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort, gathered at the officers' club and followed the time-honored procedures under the direction of Major Roberta N. Roberta (later Patrick), Madam President. Madam Vice, the junior officer present, was Chief Warrant Officer Bertha Peters Billeb, who had been one of the original staff members when the battalion was activated in 1943, and later in 1961 became the first Sergeant Major of Women Marines.

The battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Jenny Wrenn, invited the guests of honor, Major General Oscar F. Peatross, Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, and Colonel Richard J. Schriver, Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station. In his remarks, General Peatross praised the women for their patriotism. He said:

You have no obligation to serve in the military. You are not subject to the draft or to any other impetus to serve except your own patriotism and desire to serve your country and fellow man. You must be counted as the most patriotic among the citizens of our nation.

Subsequently, the most frequent WM-sponsored mess nights occurred at The Basic School, Quantico, when the training schedule precluded a joint affair. With the complete integration of women into the Basic School program in 1977, scheduling problems disappeared and separate mess nights along with them. At all commands where women now serve, they take their place at formal mess nights along with their male colleagues.

Molly Marine

"Molly" is the nickname of a statue which has stood at the intersection of Elk Place and Canal Street in downtown New Orleans, Louisiana, since it was originally dedicated on the Marine Corps Birthday in 1943. Originally cast in marble chips and granite because of wartime restrictions, Molly had become weather beaten. In 1961, a local committee decided to erect a monument to women who had served in all branches of the service in all wars, but, they proposed to erect their monument on Molly's beachhead, and remove the statue of the woman Marine.

Molly's many friends blocked this action. Heading the long list of her benefactors was Mr. Frank Zito,
Jr., former State Commandant, Marine Corps League, Louisiana, who pledged that Molly would be bronzed and placed on a new pedestal. Thus, Mr. Zito established the Molly Restoration Fund for her refurbishing.

During the ensuing controversy, it was pointed out that New Orleans was the site of the first statue of a woman in the United States, that of Margaret Haughery, erected in 1884; that the first statue of a woman in uniform anywhere in the world was Joan of Arc, in her armor, in Orleans, France; that New Orleans was the namesake of Orleans, France; and that therefore, it was appropriate that Molly Marine, the first statue of a woman in uniform in the United States, should remain in New Orleans.

At the 1964 national convention for the Women Marines Association and the Marine Corps League, both organizations unanimously passed resolutions pledging support to the restoration project. The Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association added its aid with a Support the Restoration of Molly Marine resolution passed by the national delegates in 1966 at Houston, Texas. Through the efforts of the New Orleans Cajun Chapter of the Women Marines Association, and local friends of the Corps, a full-scale drive was launched for the final completion of Molly.

After many years of working and waiting, Molly received her new dress. She was taken from her post to be returned dressed in her new bronze finery where she awaited her unveiling which took place during the Women Marine Association National Convention, 29 June-1 July 1966.

On hand for the occasion, as personal representative of the Commandant, was Brigadier General Edward H. Hurst, Director, Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center, Quantico, who as a major in 1943 had been the commanding officer of the Marine Training Detachment, Naval Reserve Midshipmen School (WR), Northampton, Massachusetts, and later the commanding officer of the Officer Training School, MCWR, Camp Lejeune; Colonel Barbara J. Bishop, Director of Women Marines; and Gunnery Sergeant Helen Hannah Campbell, USMCR, President, Women Marines Association. Many of Molly's benefactors were at the ceremonies to see the culmination of their efforts in the restoration.

The original inscription, which read:

\[ LtCol Jenny Wrenn, Commanding Officer, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island, presides at the first Mess Night sponsored by a woman Marine unit, in 1970. \]
Molly Marine, monument in New Orleans, dedicated to women who served as Marines.
Dedicated by the People of New Orleans  
TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA  
In the U.S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve  
for recognition of the patriotic service  
rendered their country  
10 November 1943

was changed to:

Molly Marine  
November 10, 1943  
FREE A MARINE TO FIGHT  
REDEDICATED JULY 1, 1966 IN HONOR OF  
WOMEN MARINES WHO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY  
IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Women Marines Association  
The Women Marines Association (WMA) traces its origin to a 1923 dream of a couple of World War I veterans, Florence Miller and Louise Budge, who tried without success to organize the "Girl Marine Veterans." The idea lay dormant for years until a handful of members at large met at the first WMA convention in Denver in 1960. The founders who laid the groundwork for the unofficial organization of women Marines were headed by Reserve Major Jean Durfee and included former WRs Marion A. Hooper Swope, Mary Jean Olson Nelson, June F. Hansen, Lois Lighthall, Ila Doolittle Clark, and Barbara Kees Meeks. Colonel Margaret M. Henderson, the Director of Women Marines, attended the convention and gave her support and encouragement.

A constitution was adopted, setting forth WMA objectives and providing for biennial conventions, national officers and directors were elected; and the attendees returned home to mount a vigorous membership campaign which netted approximately 350 charter members by February 1961. Shortly thereafter, the first issue of a quarterly newsletter, WMA Nouncements appeared. Subsequent conventions were held in Cleveland, Saint Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Honolulu, Galveston, and in 1976, the nation's bicentennial birthday, in Boston. For the first time in WMA history, the women were addressed by a Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., at the 1974 Texas meeting. The WMA is the only national organization open exclusively to women who serve or have served as United States Marines.
CHAPTER 16

The Sergeants Major of Women Marines


With the publication of MCO 1421.6 in April 1960, three WM sergeant major billets were designated, one of which was marked for the senior enlisted woman in the office of the Director of Women Marines. The system at that time provided for the temporary appointment to sergeant major of women already in the ninth pay grade, master gunnery sergeant. The first woman to be promoted to master gunnery sergeant, Geraldine M. Moran, was stationed at El Toro where no billet for a WM sergeant major existed. The second woman to be selected for the top enlisted pay grade was Bertha Peters (later Billeb), who at the time was in the Director’s office. Promoted on 18 January 1961 to master gunnery sergeant, Peters coincidentally became eligible and was appointed as the first Sergeant Major of Women Marines.

Officially, no special provisions were made for the billet, but much ceremony and publicity attended the appointment. Colonel Henderson strongly believed that an experienced staff noncommissioned officer, through close liaison with enlisted WMs in the field, could provide the Director with valuable insights which would help in the development of meaningful policies concerning women Marines. She enhanced the prestige and position of the sergeant major most notably by taking her on trips to inspect women Marine units. The top enlisted WM visited the women on the job and in their barracks. She spoke to work supervisors and the WM company staff. Back at Headquarters, she made public appearances and she was the expert in residence on enlisted women Marine matters.

Selection of the succeeding sergeants major was done by a special board convened at Headquarters. The senior member was a woman officer and the Director of Women Marines was an advisor. The guidance given board members describing the desirable qualifications specified:

1. In personal appearance, an outstanding representative woman Marine for her age and grade. Feminine in mannerism and person; impeccable in uniform and knowledgeable in presenting an appearance in civilian clothing appropriate to any social occasion.
2. Poised and mature in military presence; socially aware and approachable; tactful and capable of achieving a nicely balanced relationship with officers, senior staff NCOs, and personnel of lower pay grades, men and women.
3. Possessed of an excellent ability to communicate orally and in writing; particularly well qualified to speak before a sizable audience.
4. A Marine Corps career of widest possible experience, particularly in regard to billets in the women’s program and in contrast to assignments limited solely to duty in her MOS. Consideration should be given to her performance in her OF and to the past selection for such other assignments as instructor, recruiter, DI, or as 1stSgt/SgtMaj.

Six women were eventually designated through 1976 as Sergeant Major of Women Marines. They are:

Sergeant Major Bertha L. Peters (Billeb)—18Jan1961-13Nov1963
Sergeant Major Evelyn E. Albert—13Nov1963-1Dec1966
Sergeant Major Ouida W. Craddock—1Dec1966-1Aug1969
Sergeant Major Mabel A. R. Otten—1Aug1969-30Apr1972

Bertha L. Peters, Sergeant Major of Women Marines
Sergeant Major June V. Andler—30 Apr 1972-30 Apr 1974

Sergeant Major Bertha L. Peters

Sergeant Major Bertha L. Peters (Billeb) of Wasco, California, having been recruited by Lieutenant Colonel Lily H. Gridley (who was still in a WAVES uniform) in San Francisco, was enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on 5 March 1943 and entered training on 19 April 1943 in the second recruit class of WRs at Hunter College in New York. She served on continuous active duty at Headquarters Marine Corps in the Division of Aviation throughout World War II. On 10 November 1948 she was one of the first eight enlisted WRs to be sworn into the regular Marine Corps by General Clifton B. Cates.

In February 1949, she was transferred to Parris Island where she became the Battalion Chief Clerk for the newly organized 3d Recruit Training Battalion. Upon the discharge of MSgt Elsie Miller, the Battalion Sergeant Major, GySgt Peters assumed the duties of Sergeant Major. Subsequently she was assigned as Sergeant Major of the Woman Marines Officer Training Command, Quantico, First Sergeant, Company A, Pearl Harbor, and in 1955 once again, as Sergeant Major, Women Recruit Training Battalion. In 1959 she was selected and assigned to the senior enlisted woman Marine billet, Office of the Director of Woman Marines. She was selected for promotion to master gunnery sergeant in 1961 and redesignated as sergeant major. She became the first Sergeant Major of Women Marines. After her marriage in 1962 to Gunnery Sergeant William N. Billeb she joined her husband at Quantico and was assigned for the second time as Sergeant Major, Women Officers Training. In 1966 after her husband had been promoted to warrant officer (temporary) she accepted promotion to warrant officer (temporary) and was transferred to her third tour of duty with the Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island, where she was assigned to the billet of Battalion adjutant. In 1970 the Billebs, both commissioned officers, reverted to their permanent ranks. Master Gunnery Sergeant Bertha Billeb was transferred to MCB, Camp Pendleton. She was redesignated to permanent sergeant major in 1972 when all women Marines who held that rank were given permanent warrants. At this time the Billebs were the only husband-wife sergeant major team in the Marine Corps. In 1973, Sergeant Major Bertha Billeb, being the first woman to complete 30 years’ continuous active duty, was retired with honors at MCB, Camp Pendleton. She requested and was placed on the retired list as a commissioned warrant officer.

Sergeant Major Evelyn E. Albert

Sergeant Major Evelyn E. Albert assumed the assignment as Sergeant Major of Women Marines, Headquarters Marine Corps, on 13 November 1963. She was the second woman to hold that billet since its creation in April 1960.

A 1943 graduate of Wagner College, Staten Island, New York, with a BA degree in English, Sergeant Major Albert enlisted from her native New Jersey in April 1943, following the call to active duty of the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve in February. She was in the third class of WRs to train at the Naval Training School at Hunter College prior to the transfer of the WR training to Camp Lejeune. One of the first WRs assigned to Camp Lejeune, she served there until July 1943, when she was transferred to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point.

While at Cherry Point, she was temporarily detached to the Aerological School Training Unit at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey. Upon
completion of school, she was promoted to corporal and returned to Cherry Point as an aerographer. She remained there until the general demobilization of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve in December 1945. On her return to civilian life, she completed the Executive Secretary Course at Berkley School in New York City.

In July 1948, Staff Sergeant Albert enlisted in the Inactive Reserve and, following the 1948 Women's Armed Forces Integration Act, enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and returned to active duty. She was the first woman Marine to serve as a receptionist to the Secretary of Defense. She served in this capacity until December 1951 under Secretaries Louis A. Johnson, George C. Marshall, and Robert A. Lovett.

After serving as a recruiter for a few years she attended Personnel Administration School at Parris Island and upon graduation she was assigned to Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, as first sergeant of the Woman Marine Company.

From December 1958 until December 1960, Albert served on the staff of Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe, Naples, Italy, where she was promoted to master sergeant. She then served as Sergeant Major, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island, and during this tour was promoted to first sergeant in February 1961. In October 1963, she was detached from her duties and reported to Headquarters as Sergeant Major of Women Marines. At the end of her tour she was transferred to the Marine Corps Air Station Facility, Santa Ana, where she was promoted to master gunnery sergeant. From January 1968 until her retirement in December 1969, she served with the Awards Unit, Force Adjutant Section, FMFPac.
Sergeant Major Ouida W. Craddock

Ouida Wells Craddock was born in Haskell, Oklahoma, and grew up in Oakland, California. During World War II she enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve at San Francisco and served on active duty as a private first class in San Francisco and El Toro until discharged in April 1946.

She reenlisted in July 1949 and was integrated into the Regular Marine Corps in August 1951. Assigned to active duty, she served as electric accounting machine operator, and later, noncommissioned officer in charge, Civilian Payroll and Fiscal Accounts, Machine Records Section, San Francisco, California. She was promoted to staff sergeant in June 1952 and to technical sergeant in May 1953.

From August 1953 until July 1954, Sergeant Craddock served at Headquarters as assistant projects planner, and later, as supply accountant. She attended the Recruiters School, then was transferred to the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, San Francisco, where she served as WM recruiter from September 1954 until October 1958.

She returned to Parris Island and joined the Woman Recruit Training Battalion, serving as recruit platoon sergeant. She attended Noncommissioned Officer Leadership School at Quantico and then was assigned duty as chief drill instructor back at the Woman Recruit Company, serving in that capacity from August 1959 until September 1960.

For the next three years she saw duty with the Woman Marine Company at Camp Smith, Hawaii. She served first as project planner and later became the first woman to be designated as a data processing installation chief. While serving in Hawaii, she was promoted to master sergeant in January 1962.

In January 1964, Sergeant Craddock returned to Headquarters and was assigned as operation analyst, Operation Management Branch, Data Processing Division. Transferred in February 1965, she was assigned duty once again as recruiter in San Francisco. While there, she was selected as the top ranking noncommissioned woman Marine in the Corps, with the rank of sergeant major. At the time of her selection she was the senior enlisted woman in the data processing field, and was the first woman to be promoted to the senior pay grade from outside of the administrative field.

Sergeant Major Craddock served as Sergeant Major of Women Marines until she retired on 2 August 1969.

Sergeant Major Mabel A. R. Otten

Sergeant Major Mabel Annie Rosa Otten became the fourth Sergeant Major of Women Marines in ceremonies held at Headquarters on 1 August 1969. Born in Centerville, Illinois, she graduated from Dupo Community High School. She enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve during the national emergency on 16 May 1944, in St. Louis, Missouri, and received recruit training at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

During World War II, she served at the Depot of Supplies in San Francisco, in Hawaii, at Mare Island, and again at the Depot of Supplies, San Francisco. While stationed in San Francisco, she was discharged as a sergeant following demobilization of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve in August 1946.

In April 1947, she reenlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve and in November 1948 integrated into the Regular Marine Corps. Following her return to active duty, Staff Sergeant Otten served in the disbursing field at Headquarters from April 1948 to October 1951 and at Cherry Point from October 1951 to June 1954, where she was promoted to master sergeant on 1 June 1952. Master Sergeant Otten completed Recruiters
School in August 1954, then served on recruiting duty at South Charleston, West Virginia.

In October 1957, she became disbursing chief at Quantico and in March 1960 was assigned duty as S-3 operations chief at the Woman Recruit Training Battalion at Parris Island serving there until June 1962.

For the next seven years, she served as disbursing chief consecutively at Camp Lejeune, Treasure Island, and at Futema in Okinawa. She was promoted to master gunnery sergeant on 1 August 1967 and returned to the United States in June 1969.

Sergeant Major Otten served as Sergeant Major of Women Marines until she retired on 30 April 1972.

Sergeant Major June V. Andler

Sergeant Major June (Judy) V. Andler became the fifth Sergeant Major of Women Marines on 30 April 1972. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, she graduated from St. Paul High School in 1940. She enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on 9 March 1944 and received recruit training at Camp Lejeune. During the war, she served at Quantico and at Headquarters Marine Corps.

In 1948, she integrated into the Regular Marine Corps and in February 1949 was transferred to Parris Island as one of the original members of the staff of the 3d Recruit Training Battalion. She served there until September 1952, first as battalion chief clerk, then as a drill instructor. While at Parris Island, she completed the Personnel and Administrative Course in 1950.

Transferred to the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, she saw duty as Chief Clerk, Officer Personnel Section and, later, served as an investigator in the Base Provost Marshal's Office. During this assignment, in 1953, she attended the Non-commissioned Officers Leadership School at Camp Lejeune and the Criminal Investigation Course at Camp Gordon, Georgia. For the next 28 months, she saw duty as administrative chief of the Woman Marine Company at Camp H. M. Smith in Hawaii.

Promoted to gunnery sergeant in December 1959, during the same month she was assigned to El Toro and subsequently served as administrative chief of Woman Marine Detachment One. From April 1962 until November 1963, Gunnery Sergeant Andler served, successively, as First Sergeant, Woman Officers Candidate Class, and Administrative Chief of Woman Marines Detachment at Quantico.
Following this assignment, she returned to Camp Pendleton for duty as noncommissioned officer in charge, Officer Personnel Section, Marine Corps Base, and later as administrative chief of Headquarters Regiment. She was promoted to master sergeant in June 1966, and that September, became S-3, operations/special subjects instructor for the Woman Recruit Training Battalion at Parris Island.

Transferred to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, she served from April 1969 until February 1970 as First Sergeant, Woman Marine Company. She was promoted to first sergeant on 1 May 1969. Upon promotion to master gunnery sergeant on 1 February 1970, she became the Headquarters and Service Battalion administrative chiefs.

In January 1971, Master Gunner Sergeant Andler assumed duty as Personnel Chief, Marine Corps Communications Electronics School at Twentynine Palms. While serving in this capacity, she was named the fifth Sergeant Major of Women Marines.

Completing 30 years of continuous active duty, Sergeant Major Andler retired on 30 April 1974.

**Sergeant Major Grace A. Carle**

Sergeant Major Grace A. Carle became the sixth and last Sergeant Major of Women Marines in ceremonies held at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on 30 April 1974. Born in Yankton, South Dakota, she graduated from Pender High School, Pender, Nebraska, in 1940. She enlisted in the Marine Corps in April 1943 and was a member of the last regiment trained at Hunter College, New York. During World War II, she saw service at Headquarters Marine Corps and in Hawaii. She was released from active duty in November 1945.

The all-woman Volunteer Training Unit which she joined in 1948 became the nucleus of the WR Platoon, 13th Infantry Battalion and was mobilized in 1950 at the beginning of the Korean War. Before leaving for San Francisco, she, along with others in the platoon, was ordered to the home armory for two weeks' active duty during which the women helped the men to pack and to get their paperwork in order. Initially, she served in San Francisco as a Reservist and then integrated into the Regular Marine Corps in 1951.

Other duty assignments took her to El Toro, Parris Island, Camp Pendleton, and to New Orleans, as assistant to the woman officer selection officer. She served as first sergeant of the Woman Marine Companies at Camp Lejeune and on Okinawa. At the time of her selection as Sergeant Major of Women Marines, she was Sergeant Major, Woman Officer School, Quantico.

At the end of her tour as Sergeant Major of Women Marines, a woman Marine mess night was held at the Sheraton Hotel on 29 October 1976, an occasion attended by women Marine officers and enlisted, from all East Coast posts. The next day, upon retirement, she was awarded the Navy Achievement Medal and honored at parade at the Marine Barracks, 8th and 1 Streets, Washington, D.C.

*An era ends as the last Sergeant Major of Women Marines, Grace A. Carle retires at ceremonies held at Marine Barracks, 8th and I, Washington, on 30 October 1976.*
CHAPTER 17

The Directors of Women Marines

Katherine A. Towle—Julia E. Hamblet—Margaret M. Henderson—Barbara J. Bishop—Jeanette I. Sustad

Margaret A. Brewer—The Position

Colonel Katherine A. Towle

Originally of Vermont stock, Colonel Katherine Amelia Towle was born in Towle, California, a lumber mill hamlet in the Sierras founded by her grandfather. She earned her bachelor’s degree in 1920 at the University of California at Berkeley with honors in political science and received her master’s degree there in 1935. Prior to 13 February 1943, she had served successively as an assistant in the admissions office at the University of California; resident dean and headmistress of Miss Ransom and Miss Bridges School for Girls at Piedmont, California; a teaching fellow in political science at the University of California; and senior editor of the University of California Press.¹

On 15 March 1943, she accepted an appointment as captain in the Marine Corps Reserve with rank as of 24 February. Having never attended basic training of any sort, Colonel Towle in later years laughingly remarked that she was not even a 90-day wonder. After six days of indoctrination with the Division of Reserve at Headquarters Marine Corps, Captain Towle was assigned as a staff officer (WR) with the Training Brigade, Marine Training Detachment, U.S. Naval Training School, Bronx, New York.

When the WR battalion was established at Camp Lejeune in June 1943, she was transferred there and became the senior Marine Corps Women’s Reserve School officer and assistant executive officer. In that position, she was promoted to major on 2 February 1944, and in September of that year she became Colonel Streeter’s assistant at Headquarters Marine Corps.

She remained at Headquarters, was appointed a lieutenant colonel on 15 March 1945, and succeeded Colonel Streeter as Director nine months later on 8 December. A colonel by virtue of her billet, she spent her remaining months in the Marine Corps directing the demobilization of the women Reservists and laying plans and policies for a postwar Marine Corps Women’s Reserve.

On 14 June 1946, certain that all World War II WRs would be released within a few months, Colonel Towle returned to the Berkeley campus as assistant dean of women. For her meritorious wartime service, she carried with her the Letter of Commendation with ribbon by the Secretary of Navy and a letter of appreciation from General Alexander A. Vandegrift, the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

When Congress provided for Regular components of women in the Armed Forces, General Clifton B. Cates, then Commandant, asked Colonel Towle to direct the new Regular women Marines. She returned to Washington as one of the first 20 women Regular officers and became the first Director of Women Marines.

Recruit and officer training programs were organized and a gradual buildup of women in the Regular Marine Corps began. At the same time, 13 women’s platoons were established in the Marine Corps Organized Reserve. Colonel Towle was particularly proud

Col Katherine A. Towle, Director of Women Marines
18 October 1948-1 May 1953

¹
of the response of these women and the low percentage of deferments among women Reservists upon mobilization in 1950. Following the Korean War the Reserve units were reorganized, this time with a total of 19 platoons.

As an educator, Colonel Towle recognized the value of formal training and continually worked for increased school opportunities for WMs. Her national stature in the academic community enhanced the prestige of the women Marines and contributed to her success in gaining access to colleges and universities to recruit women officers. Among her honors is the Doctor of Laws conferred on her by Mills College in June 1952.

The \textit{Oakland Tribune} said of her, "Behind the formidabley admirable public record is one of the most charming women in the world," \textsuperscript{2} Colonel Towle, a lady of style and grace who loved feminine hats, was a paradox in the overtly masculine Marine Corps. Yet, in the opinion of Colonel Hamblet, "She was the perfect one for the job at the time." \textsuperscript{3} She had made her reputation as an able administrator and commander in World War II. She was firm but never aggressive and won the respect of Marines—irrespective of their personal views of women in military service.

To a newsman's question regarding the acceptance of women in the Marine Corps by senior officers,
Colonel Towle frankly answered that there were varying degrees of enthusiasm but with one or two exceptions the feminine presence had been taken with good grace. The day after the interview was published nearly every general officer at Headquarters stopped by her office, poked in his head, and asked, "You didn't mean me, did you, Colonel?" The Colonel replied, "Oh no, sir, of course not," but by the end of the day neither she nor her administrative assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Kleberger, could keep a straight face as the parade by her office continued.

On 1 May 1952, Colonel Towle was retired under the statutory age provision of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 which required retirement for colonels at age 55. A special sunset parade had been held in her honor the evening before at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., and for the first time in the history of the famous barracks, a platoon of women Marines joined the contingent of Marines who passed in review. Upon retirement, the colonel was awarded a Letter of Commendation from the Commandant of the Marine Corps and a Legion of Merit from the President of the United States.*

Colonel Hamblet

The third Director of the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve and the second Director of Women Marines was Colonel Julia Estelle Hamblet, called Judy by her friends. Born in Winchester, Massachusetts, Colonel Hamblet attended the Hartridge School in Plainfield, New Jersey, and graduated from Vassar College in 1937 with a bachelor of arts degree. The first woman Marine to be afforded the opportunity to attend graduate school while on active duty, she earned a master of science degree in public administration at Ohio State University in 1951. Appropriately, her thesis was entitled, "The Utilization of Women in the Marine Corps." Colonel Hamblet worked for the U.S. Information Service in Washington, D.C., from 1937 until 1943 when she became the first woman from the nation's capital to join the Marine Corps. Her motive for entering military service, like thousands of Americans during those critical days, was a patriotic desire to do her part. Her reason for choosing the Marine Corps was less noble; with one brother in the Army and another in the Navy, she wanted to remain impartial.

Graduating from the first woman officer training class on 4 May 1943, she, along with several of her classmates, was commissioned a first lieutenant. Captain Towle, then senior woman officer on the staff at the Marine Corps Training Detachment in the Bronx, personally selected Lieutenant Hamblet to fill the billet of adjutant of that unit. She served in that post at Hunter College and later at Camp Lejeune when the Women’s Reserve schools were transferred there in July 1943. Her subsequent tours during World War II included six months with the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve Battalion at Camp Lejeune, first as adjutant and then as executive officer; adjutant and executive officer, Women’s Reserve Battalion, Camp Pendleton; commanding officer, Women’s Reserve Battalion, Quantico; assistant for the Women’s Reserve on the staff of the commanding general at Quantico; and finally commanding officer, Aviation Women’s Reserve Group 1, Cherry Point. For her services during World War II, she was awarded a letter of commendation.

In a distinguished career marked by numerous achievements, one stands out as having the most direct impact on the entire Marine Corps. As a major and

*Colonel Towle returned to the University of California at Berkeley as the dean of women and associate dean of students. Later she filled the very demanding post of dean of students during the famous free speech movement and anti-war demonstrations on the Berkeley campus.
the Director of the postwar Women's Reserve, 1946-1948, she was responsible for maintaining the interest of the WRs during those critical years and for organizing the WR platoons, all of which were ready when the Korean War erupted.

The year of graduate work was followed by a tour of duty in Honolulu as the assistant G-1, FMFPac. Lieutenant Colonel Hamblet was the first WM to return to Hawaii since the departure of the WRs in 1946. In less than a year, she was assigned as officer in charge of the Women Officer Training Detachment at Quantico.

On 1 May 1953, she assumed the position of the second Director of Women Marines, again succeeding Colonel Towle, who was retiring. Only 37 years old, she was the youngest director of women in the armed services. Colonel Towle, in praising her successor said, "She has had practically every type of duty a woman Marine officer can have. I have followed her military career since her assignment as my adjutant. She has brains, ability, personality, and looks."* Colonel Hamblet held the post of Director until March 1959, longer than any other woman.

Legal provisions at the time prohibited women, other than the Director, to serve in the rank of colonel, so Colonel Hamblet reverted to her permanent rank of lieutenant colonel and was then transferred to Naples, Italy, where she served as military secretary to the Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe. Before leaving, her friends feted her with a "demotion" party which featured a large cake decorated with an eagle flying away.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamblet, uncommonly attractive and poised, became a favorite among the servicewomen at Naples. When the enlisted women gave a New Year's party in 1961 to which many officers, American and foreign, were invited, she was the only woman officer to accept. "In fact," said Sergeant Major Judge, a WM in Naples at the time, "she was the only woman officer to give us the time of day. She was so gracious; she didn't just come to say hello, she stayed and had a good time. No one forgot that. It was mentioned for a long time by the WAVes and the WACs."*

In April 1962, Lieutenant Colonel Hamblet was transferred to Parris Island, where she was commanding officer, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, until her retirement on 1 May 1965. Colonel Hamblet was awarded the Legion of Merit and according to regulations, upon retirement she was reappointed to the rank of colonel, the highest rank in which she served.

Colonel Margaret M. Henderson

Colonel Margaret Henderson became the fourth Director of Women Marines on 2 March 1959, succeeding Colonel Hamblet. Born in Cameron, Texas, Colonel Henderson earned a bachelor of business administration degree from the University of Texas in 1932 and taught in the secondary schools of Lubbock, Texas, before her enlistment in the Marine Corps in 1943.

After completing the Marine Corps Women's Reserve Officer Training School at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, she was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Reserve on 29 June 1943. Lieutenant Henderson began her career as a general subjects instructor at the Marine Corps Women's Reserve Schools at Camp Lejeune and was later assigned as officer in charge of the Business School, Marine Corps Institute, Washington, D.C. In later years, Colonel Streeter wrote:

As this was a teaching job, it was natural enough for her to be assigned to it; but it soon became evident that her capacity was far greater than this job would give her oppor-
The opportunity to develop. Unfortunately, she was doing it so well that her Commanding Officer would not let her be transferred! Willie and I put our heads together and she finally wheedled him into letting Margaret go to a better job, where she promptly showed her fine qualities. **

The "better job" was that of executive officer, Marine Corps Women's Reserve Battalion, Camp Lejeune. On 14 June 1946, Captain Henderson was released from active duty.

She went home to Lubbock where she taught at Texas Technological College for two years. Selected to be one of the first 20 Regular woman Marine officers, Captain Henderson returned to the Marine Corps in December 1948.

Her academic and professional background made her the obvious choice to head the embryonic 3d Recruit Training Battalion. Interviews with officers and enlisted members of the original staff confirm the wisdom of the assignment. From Parris Island, Major Henderson was transferred in 1950 to the Division of Plans and Policy at Headquarters Marine Corps where, in addition to her regular duties, she was concerned with developing personnel and assignment policies for the newly integrated WMs. She played an important role in the return of women Marines to posts and stations during the Korean War.

During subsequent tours she served consecutively as commanding officer, Woman Officer Training Detachment; assistant G-1, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton; and as head, Women's Affairs Section, Division of Plans and Policy at Headquarters Marine Corps.

As Director of Women Marines, Colonel Henderson worked to establish the billet for Sergeant Major of Women Marines, since she believed that enlisted women would speak more freely to the Sergeant Major than to the Director. Sergeant Major Bertha L. Peters (later Billeb), already assigned to the Director's office since June 1959, was elevated to the new position of Sergeant Major of Women Marines in January 1961.

Completing her tour as Director in January 1964, and, once again a lieutenant colonel, she was assigned as assistant G-1, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. Colonel Henderson, reappointed to the rank of colonel, received the Legion of Merit, by the commanding general, Major General Bruno A. Hoch-
en's Squadron 21 at Quantico, and officer-in-charge, S&C Files, Division of Aviation, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps. She was released to inactive duty on 10 November 1946 with the rank of captain.

During the next two years, Captain Bishop earned a master of arts degree at the University of Chicago and was working toward a doctorate when, following the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, she returned to active duty, selected as one of the original 20 Regular women officers. She served at Headquarters as officer-in-charge, S&C Files, until January 1952 when she went to Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, in Hawaii.

In September 1953 she assumed command of the Woman Marine Company at Camp Lejeune, and was reassigned to Headquarters in 1955 as head, Women's Branch, Division of Reserve, with the additional duty as Deputy Director of Women Marines. A lieutenant colonel, she returned to the field in October 1956 for consecutive tours as commanding officer, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island; and assistant G-1, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico. In March 1962 she went to Europe, reporting for duty in Naples, Italy, as military secretary to the Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.

From Italy, she was once again assigned to Headquarters, this time to succeed Colonel Henderson as the leading woman Marine on 3 January 1964. Colonel Bishop served as Director during a time of sweeping changes in programs and policies affecting women Marines. When she was named Director there were about 1,500 WMs serving at 10 Marine Corps posts and stations throughout the United States and in a few overseas billets. Four years later, there were 2,600 active duty WMs serving 25 posts and stations as well as in Europe, the Philippines, Okinawa, Japan, and the Republic of Vietnam.

Colonel Bishop worked toward improving the living accommodations of women Marines, increasing their assignment opportunities, and raising the rate of their retention. During her tour, women officers for the first time were assigned to career military schools.

When Public Law 90-130 was signed by President Johnson on 8 November 1967, removing certain restrictions to the promotion to field grade of women officers, Colonel Bishop was among the first group of WMs to be selected for promotion to the permanent rank of colonel. Therefore, she, unlike Colonels Ham-
Company at Camp Pendleton, became its commanding officer, serving in that capacity until August 1952.

The first woman Marine officer to be assigned duty in Europe, she served in the Staff Message Control Branch, Headquarters, United States European Command, Frankfurt, Germany. After her promotion to major in July 1953, she became assistant head of the branch and in the spring of 1954, when the Headquarters was moved to Paris, France, Major Sustad continued her assignment there.

Upon her return to the United States in September 1954, she served consecutive tours as the executive officer, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Parris Island; officer-in-charge, Procurement Aids Branch, Headquarters, 9th Marine Corps Reserve District, Chicago; assistant to the executive officer and plans officer, G-1 Division, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps; and as operations officer, Marine Corps Education Center, Quantico.

Lieutenant Colonel Sustad became the first fulltime Deputy Director of Women Marines in July 1965. Back at Camp Pendleton serving as the assistant G-1, in June 1968, she was one of the first Regular women Marines to be promoted to the rank of colonel after promotion restrictions were lifted by Congressional legislation.

Colonel Sustad was named Director of Women Marines in 1968, the same year she celebrated her 25th anniversary as a WM, and she assumed the top post on 1 February 1969. Wider assignment and training opportunities materialized under the guidance of Colonel Sustad, and she worked to either change or to set aside many outmoded regulations regarding grooming, marriage, pregnancy, and dependency.

Colonel Sustad retired on 31 January 1973. In the citation accompanying her Legion of Merit was written, "She worked tirelessly for the welfare of each individual under her purview . . ." a sentiment endorsed by many of the WMs who knew her.12

Brigadier General Margaret A. Brewer

Then-Colonel Margaret A. Brewer, seventh and last Director of Women Marines, was the only post-World War II woman to hold that position. She succeeded Colonel Sustad on 1 February 1973. Born in Durand, Michigan, she received her primary education in Michigan but graduated from the Catholic High School of Baltimore, Maryland, prior to entering the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She received a bachelor’s degree in geography in January 1952 and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in March of that year.13

Candidate Brewer attended the Woman Officer Training Class as an undergraduate during the summers of 1950 and 1951 at the time of the Korean War. Although the policy was to offer Regular commissions to only a few women graduates of Officer Candidates School, and to release the remaining to inactive duty as Reserve officers, rumors were rampant during the summer of 1951 that all would be retained involuntarily—and undergraduates as candidate Brewer would be ordered to active duty in enlisted status. The scuttlebutt proved foundless and candidate Brewer returned to college to complete her last semester, expecting to graduate in January and attend the Woman Officer Indoctrination Course the following fall. She notified Headquarters of her graduation, and promptly received an unexpected set of orders to the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, where she served as a communications watch officer until June 1953. The personnel shortage was so acute that Lieutenant Brewer was assigned with no more than 12 weeks of officer candidate training. She attended neither the Woman Officer Indoctrination Course nor the Com-
munications Officers School. Plans were made to send her to the WOIC in September, but when the time came she had already successfully served as an officer for six months and the command at El Toro declined to release her.¹⁴

She was then transferred to Brooklyn to activate the post-Korea WM Communications Platoon to be attached to the 2d Signal Company, USMCR. Lieutenant Brewer served as the assistant inspector-instructor until late summer 1955. From September 1955 until June 1958, in the rank of captain, she served as commanding officer of the Woman Marine companies at Norfolk, Virginia, and Camp Lejeune. During the 18 months following, she was a platoon commander for women officer candidates at Quantico, during summer training sessions, and a woman officer selection officer during winter and spring, with headquarters in Lexington, Kentucky. Transferred to Camp Pendleton in November 1959 for duty with the Commissioned Officers Mess, she was promoted to major in September 1961. In April 1963 she returned to Quantico to serve as executive officer and later, as commanding officer, of the Woman Officer School. From 1966 to February 1968, Major Brewer was assigned to the Public Affairs Office, 6th Marine Corps District, in Atlanta, Georgia, and she was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1966.

Lieutenant Colonel Brewer served as Deputy Director of Women Marines at Headquarters Marine Corps from March 1968 to March 1971. Reporting to Quantico, she assumed duty as special assistant to the Director, Marine Corps Education Center. Promoted to colonel in December 1970, she became chief of the Support Department, Marine Corps Education Center, in June 1972, and served in that capacity until she became the Director of Women Marines in February 1973.

During her last weeks as Director, Colonel Brewer spoke enthusiastically, not only of the increased opportunities for women in the Marine Corps, but of the notable change in attitude on the part of male Marines in positions of influence at Headquarters. For several years she had devoted her energies to effecting a smooth transfer of responsibility for women in the Marine Corps to the agencies at Headquarters where it rightly belonged. She confidently turned the reins over, certain that these agencies had come to recognize women Marines as Marines.¹⁵ Colonel Brewer was reassigned as the deputy director, Division of Information, Headquarters, Marine Corps on 1 July 1977.

General Brewer became the Marine Corps' first woman general officer when, on 11 May 1978, she was assigned as the Director of Information, Headquarters Marine Corps, and appointed a brigadier general.

At the time there was no legal provision for the routine selection and promotion of a woman to flag rank in either the Navy or the Marine Corps. Women could, however, be designated by the Secretary of the Navy for the billet of a rear admiral or brigadier general. A woman officer so designated could be appointed to that rank while so serving. A Navy woman of the time had previously been so appointed. A special board was convened at Headquarters to select the Director of Information. Four women colonels were considered.

The Position

As women became more accepted in the Marine Corps; as policies, law, and traditions were changed; as discriminatory restrictions fell; the position of the Director of Women Marines evolved from one of nearly complete control to one of an advisory nature. Although technically they were always considered advisors, the early Directors, with the exception of

Col Margaret A. Brewer, Director of Women Marines
31 January 1973-30 June 1977
Colonel Streeter, were members of the Commandant's staff and were directly involved in recruiting, training, uniforming, and assigning women Marines. The careers of senior officers and enlisted women were managed by the Director and all were personally known to her.

The Director's stated mission belied her real influence. According to the Marine Corps Manual, "The Director of Women Marines advises the Commandant and staff agencies on all matters of policy and procedure concerning women in the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve." The functions of the officer were listed as:

1. Initiates policies and makes recommendations on all policies and procedures affecting women initiated by other divisions and departments.
2. Advises and makes recommendations on duty assignments of Women Marines.
3. Advises cognizant staff agencies in the execution of approved policies affecting Women Marines.
4. Visits and assists in the inspection of activities where Women Marines are stationed.
5. Maintains liaison with directors of women in the other Armed Services and with the Office of the Secretary of Defense in connection with the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Armed Services.

As a result of a reorganization of Headquarters Marine Corps in October 1973, the Director was placed under the cognizance of the Manpower Department, which encompassed the major areas of concern to her. Colonel Brewer spent increasingly more time transferring the functions of her office to the appropriate headquarters departments. The 26th Commandant, General Louis H. Wilson, Jr., had directed that women Marines were to be treated more truly as Marines; recruited, trained, and assigned as members of a single and united Corps.

The news that there would no longer be a Director of Women Marines was made public on 16 June 1977 and on that day Colonel Brewer reaffirmed her confidence in the planned disestablishment of the position. The office created in 1943 and reinforced in 1948 was to be disbanded at a time when the Corps proposed to almost triple the women's strength of 3,700. Only the Army would be left with a director of women.

Ceremonies marking the dissolution of the Director's position were held on 30 June 1977 in the Commandant's office. Among the guests was retired Colonel Julia E. Hamblet, the woman who had held the position of Director of Women Marines longer than any other, and who additionally had served as Director of the Women's Reserve immediately after World War II. General Wilson traced the history and accomplishments of women Marines since World War II, and he recalled the often-told story that when General Thomas A. Holcomb authorized the acceptance of women into the Marine Corps, former Commandant Archibald Henderson's portrait fell from the wall. The 1977 Commandant gallantly added that if sometime in the future, the announcement should be made that there would no longer be women Marines, he hoped that his portrait too, would fall to the floor.
INTRODUCTION

The primary source for material in this book is the Women Marines files, 1918-1973, 7 boxes, Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps Records (RG 127-76-36, Federal Records Center, Suitland, Maryland), hereafter WMs HQMC Records; Office of the Director of Women Marines files (Collections Section, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Dir WMs files; Women Marines Research File, (Hist&Mus Div, HQMC), hereafter WM Research file.

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this section is derived from: Postwar MCWR I file, box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Postwar MCWR I file; Col Julia E. Hamblet interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter Hamblet Interview.

CHAPTER 1

A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY, 1946-1948

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: File 2385-50-30, Organizations, Central Files, HQMC, hereafter Organizations file; Postwar MCWR I file; Hamblet interview; Muster rolls, Company E, Ist HqBn, HQMC, 19Apr46-31Jan47 (RefSec, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC); Scrapbook loaned by Col Julia E. Hamblet to Hist&MusDiv, hereafter Hamblet scrapbook; LtCol Mary J. Hale interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 14Jun46 (Hamblet scrapbook).

1. ChiefNavPer ltr to CMC, dtd 27Feb46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
2. CMC ltr to ChiefNavPer, dtd 12Mar46 (Organizations file).
5. Gen Gerald C. Thomas memo to CMC, dtd 15Mar46 (Organizations file).
6. CMC ltr to Col Randolph McC. Pate, dtd 28Mar46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
7. Board to recommend policy for administration of postwar MCWR, HQMC, dtd 17Apr46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
11. Col Katherine A. Towle memo to Director of Personnel, dtd 6May46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
12. Col Katherine A. Towle memo to Director of Personnel, dtd 14Jun46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
17. CMC ltr to Maj Julia E. Hamblet, dtd 3Jul46 (Hamblet scrapbook).
18. Maj Julia E. Hamblet memo to Director, Division of Reserve, dtd 9Oct46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
20. Maj Julia E. Hamblet memo to Director, Division of Reserve, dtd 8Oct46 (Postwar MCWR I file).
22. Hale interview.
23. Maj Julia E. Hamblet ltr to Capt Emma H. Hendrickson, dtd 16Dec46 (Clowers papers).
24. Maj Julia E. Hamblet ltr to former WRs, dtd 9Jan47 (Munroe scrapbook).
25. Letter of Instruction 1397, dtd 9Jan47.
26. "Be a Marine And a Civilian Too" undtd Marine Corps Reserve pamphlet (Munroe scrapbook).
27. Capt Constance Risegari-Gai ltr to former WRs, undtd (Munroe scrapbook).
28. VTU 1-1 (WR), Notices for the week of 12Nov47, undtd (Munroe scrapbook).
29. VTU 3-1 admin records 1947-57, loaned by Bertha Santos to Hist&MusDiv, hereafter Santos papers.
31. Santos papers.
33. LtCol Ben A. Munn ltr to Hist&MusDiv, dtd 26Jan77 (WM Research file).

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CHAPTER 2
WOMEN'S ARMED FORCES LEGISLATION:
PUBLIC LAW 625

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: Hearings—WR Bill file (Dir WMs file), hereafter WR Bill file; Postwar MCWR 1 file; File 1527 Women Reserve & Regular file (Dir WMs file), hereafter Res&Reg file; and PL 625, 80th Congress.

1. Hancock, Lady in the Navy, p. 223.
2. Col Katherine A. Towle statement before the House Naval Affairs Committee on H.R. 5915, undtd (WR Bill file).
4. Ibid., p. 3334.
5. Maj Julia E. Hamblet memo to Director, Division of Reserve, dtd 29Apr47 (Res&Reg file).
8. Ibid., p. 68.
10. Director, Division of Plans and Policies memo to CMC, Subj: Req WMs, proposed program for (Women’s Reg Service & Discharge file, Dir WMs file).
12. Woman Veteran, Apr48 (Women Veterans file, Dir WMs file).

CHAPTER 3
GOING REGULAR

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: WMs HQMC Records; The Reserve Bulletin, 1948-1949; WM Research File; Old Studies Matters Women Marines, box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Old Studies; Clowers papers; Personal Papers, copies, donated by LtCol Doris V. Kleberger to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter Kleberger papers; Hamblet interview; Col Margaret M. Henderson interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd Oct76 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Henderson interview; LtCol Elbie E. Hill interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 1May77 (WM Research file), hereafter Hill interview; Hale interview; LtCol Elaine T. Carville interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 1Apr77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Carville interview; Pauline Riley Wilson interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 2Mar77 (WM Research file), hereafter Ryan interview; 1stSgt Bertha J. Schultz interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 10Feb77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Schultz interview; S/Sgt Jack W. Draughon interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 24Mar77 (WM Research file), hereafter Draughon interview; 1stSgt Esther D. Wachlaski interview with Hist&MusDiv dtd Nov76 (WM Research file), hereafter Wachlaski interview.

1. Col Katherine A. Towle, Women in the Marine Corps draft (File, Mission of Women Marines, box 3, WMs HQMC Records).
2. Hamblet interview.
4. Ibid., p. 139.
5. DP&P Study No. 12785, dtd 4Dec47 (Organizations file).
6. DirWM Study No. 1-48, dtd 29Nov48 (Old Studies).
7. CMC ltr to all enlisted women and former enlisted women, MCWR, dtd 15Jul48 (Munroe scrapbook).
8. CMC ltr to all officers and former officers, MCWR, dtd 12Jul48 (File, Requirement for WM, box 7, WMs HQMC Records).
10. DP&P Study No. 152-48 (File, Requirement for WM, Box 7, WMs HQMC Records).
11. DirWM Study No. 1-48, dtd 29Nov48 (Old Studies).
17. Wachlaski interview.
18. WM Research File.
20. Clowers papers.
21. Col Katherine A. Towle memo to LtCol Jackson, dtd 22Nov48 (File, Reindoctrination Training-WMs, USMCR to USMC, box 7, WMs HQMC Records).
22. Schultz interview.
23. Wilson interview.
24. Hamblet interview.
25. Ibid.
NOTES

27. Col Katherine A. Towle ltr to MajGen Leroy P. Hunt, dtd 23Dec48 (File A1/8, Reserve, Division of, box 8, WM's HQMC Records).
29. DirWM Study No 1A-1949, undtd (Old Studies).
30. Ibid., appd, 17Mar50.
31. Col Katherine A. Towle comments on proposed General Order, dtd 26Sep49 (File 1412, Promotions, box 5, WM's HQMC Records).
32. DirWM Study No 1-48, dtd 29Nov48 (Old Studies).
33. Henderson interview.
34. Hale interview.
35. Muster Roll, 3d Recruit Training Bn, Parris Island, S.C., Feb49.
36. Henderson interview.
39. Ryan interview.
40. Draughon interview.
41. Ibid.
42. Reserve Bulletin, Feb49.
43. Parris Island Boot, 26Feb49.
44. Ibid., 16Apr49.
45. Henderson interview.
46. Schultz interview.
47. Hale interview.
48. Ssgt Ann Estelle Lamb's Case File (Manpower Department, HQMC).
49. Henderson interview.
50. Schultz interview.
51. Henderson interview.
53. Reserve Bulletin, Apr49.
54. Carville interview.
55. Col Katherine A. Towle ltr to Doris V. Kleberger, dtd 30Mar49 (Kleberger papers).
56. Muster Rolls, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, Jul49.
57. Hill interview.
58. Ibid.
59. Quantico Sentry, 30Jun49.
60. Hill interview.
62. Kleberger papers.
63. Col Katherine A. Towle comments (Kleberger papers).
64. Kleberger papers.
66. Kleberger papers.
67. Hill interview.
68. Ibid.

CHAPTER 4
THE KOREAN WAR YEARS

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: Women's Organized Reserve Units, box 3, WM's HQMC Records, hereafter WR Units file; File A 1/8 Reserve, Division of, box 7, WM's HQMC Records, hereafter DivRes file; File P 11/3-1, Organized Reserve, box 7, WM's HQMC Records, hereafter Organized Reserve file; Colonel Valeria F. Hilgart interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 23Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Hilgart interview; LtCol Frances Curwen Bilski interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 23Mar77 (WM Research file), hereafter Bilski interview; Theresa "Sue" Sousa interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 31Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Sousa interview; Personal papers loaned by Lieutenant Colonel Pauline B. Beckley to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter Beckley papers; Clowers papers; Munroe scrapbook donated by MSGt Julia Benneke Stacy to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter Stacy scrapbook; Munroe scrapbook.

1. Hamblet interview.
2. WR Units file.
4. Ibid., undtd.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
10. Munroe scrapbook.
11. Judge and Bilski interviews.
12. Judge interview.
14. Ibid.
17. Frances M. Exum interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 13Apr77 (WM Research file).
19. Stacy scrapbook.
20. Sousa interview.
21. Warner interview.
22. Kleberger papers.
23. Hale interview.
24. WR Units file.
25. Director of WMs scrapbook (WM Research file).
27. WR Units file.
29. WR Units file.
30. The Reserve Marine (Division of Reserve, HQMC), hereafter Reserve Marine, Jan51.
31. SsgMaj Ethyl Wilcox interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 2Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
34. WR Units file.
35. Reserve Marine, Nov51.
36. Beckley papers.
37. Stella Uhorczuk ltr to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 7Mar77 (WM Research file).
CHAPTER 5

UTILIZATION AND NUMBERS, 1951-1963

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: "Maximum Utilization of Women in the Marine Corps," report by Procedures Analysis Office, Nov 51, File, Approved Policies on Utilization, Assignment of WMs since 1943, box 1, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Procedures Analysis Report Nov 51; File 1300, Assignment & Distribution (1944-1956), box 3 WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Assignment file 44-56; File, Utilization of Women Marines, DirWMs files, hereafter Util WMs file; File Utilization of Women, box 7, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Util of Women file; DirWM reports on Women on Active Duty by MOS compiled by author on chart, Utilization Section, box 1, WM Research File, hereafter MOS Chart; "Enlisted Jobs In the Marine Corps Which Can Be Performed By Women In the Event of Mobilization," a thesis by Major Julia E. Hamblet, Ohio State University, 1951 (File 1951, box 1, WM Research file), hereafter Hamblet thesis.

2. Newsclippings, unidentified, DirWMs scrapbook on Parris Island, box 4, WMs HQMC Records.
3. Administrative Officer memorandum to Director, Division of Plans and Policies, dtd 12Dec50 (Assignment File 44-56).
4. DirWM memorandum to Director, Plans and Policies, dtd 5Jan51 (Assignment file 44-56).
5. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
10. Marine Corps Memorandum Number 41-52, MOS's appropriate for enlisted women Marines, dtd 17Apr52 (Util WMs file).
11. MOS Chart.
12. Sousa interview.
13. MOS Chart.
15. MOS Chart.
17. MOS Chart.
18. Util WMs file.
19. Asst Chief of Staff memorandum to Director, Plans and Policies, dtd 26Jan53 (Util WMs file).
20. Head, Classification Section memorandum to Head, Detail Branch, dtd 9Mar53 (Util WMs file).
21. Personnel Control Branch memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-1, dtd 26Feb53 (Util WMs file).
22. Head, Classification Section memorandum to Head, Detail Branch, dtd 9Mar53 (Util WMs file).
23. Dir Personnel memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-1, dtd 24Mar53 (Util WMs file).
24. Asst Chief of Staff memorandum to Military Personnel Policy Division, Office of Asst SecDef, dtd 31Mar53 (File, Requirement for WMs, box 7, WMs, HQMC Records).
27. Hamblet interview.
28. Comments furnished by PIO for release by DOD to free-lance writer, dtd 21Mar55 (Util WMs file).
29. Lieutenant Colonel Gail M. Reals interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 6Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Reals interview.
30. Clowers papers.
31. LtCol Emma H. Clowers' Navy Commendation Citation (Manpower Department, HQMC).
32. Ryan interview.
33. Bilski interview.
34. DirWMs memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, dtd 12May52 (File 1500, Training and Education, box 3, WMs HQMC Records), hereafter Training file.
35. DirWMs memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, dtd 11Aug52 (Training file).
37. Ibid., 8Jan53.
38. Unit Diary, WM Co, MBCL, 8Jan-13Feb 53.
39. MSgt Lillian J. West ltr to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 22May77 (WM Response file, WM Research file).
40. DirWMs memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, dtd 7May54 (File 1510, Enlisted Training, Box 3, WMs HQMC Records).
41. Camp Lejeune Globe newsclippings, undated, loaned by GySgt Frances Curwen Bilski.
42. Carville interview.
CHAPTER 6
UTILIZATION AND NUMBERS: PEPPER BOARD, 1964-1972

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: File 5300, WM Program Study Group, box 6, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter WMPKG file; Notebook, Pepper Board Backup Material, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter Pepper Board notebook; Study No. 1-64, box 6, WMs, HQMC Records, hereafter Study 1-64 file; Major Accomplishments (Code AW) 1967-1973, box 1, WM Research file, hereafter Maj Accomplishment file; Woman Marine Newsletters, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter WM Newsletter file, 1200 Classification and Designation, Box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Classification and Designation file; File, Assignment & Distribution (1957-1971), box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Assignment & Distribution file; File 5200, General Management file, box 5, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter General Management file; File, Assignment of WMs to WestPac file, box 7, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter WMs to WestPac file; File, Assignment of WMs Overseas Box 6, WMs HQMC Records; LtCol Jane L. Walls interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 9Mar77, hereafter Walls interview; LtCol Vea J. Smith interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 2Feb77, hereafter Smith interview.

1. DirWMs comments on replies from MCBulletin 5312 of 27Feb63, dtd 24Dec64 (WMPKG file).
2. Ibid.
4. Study 1-64 file.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. CMC ltr to LtGen Robert H. Pepper, dtd 3Aug67 (Pepper Board notebook).
8. Ibid.
9. Director of Personnel memorandum to CMC, dtd 18Dec64 (Pepper Board Notebook).
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. DirWMs memorandum to CMC, dtd 2Dec65 (WMPKG file).
14. Ibid.
15. CMC handwritten comments on memorandum from Asst Chief of Staff, G-1 to CMC, dtd 22Nov65 (WMPKG file).
17. Ibid.
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
21. WM Newsletter, Spring 67.
22. LtCol Lillian H. Gridley official biography (RefSec, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
23. WM Newsletter, Spring 67.
24. Dir WMs memorandum to Dir Policy Analysis Div, dtd 1Jan70 (File Miscellaneous White House/Ref Book Items/Fact Sheets, box 5, WMs HQMC Records), hereafter White House file.
25. DirWMs memorandum to Chief of Staff (AD), dtd 20Jan65 (White House File).
26. Maj Joan M. Collins interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 7Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Collins interview.
27. Maj Carol Veralto Deliberto interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 25Apr77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
29. Dir WMs memorandum to Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, dtd 3Jan68 (File 1520, Officer Training, Box 5, WMs HQMC Records).
30. Ibid.
31. Asst Chief of Staff, G-3 memorandum to DirWMs, dtd 9Feb68 (Officer Training file).
32. Dir WMs memorandum to Dir Policy Analysis Div, dtd 1Jan70 (White House file).
33. Col Mary E. Bane interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 30Dec76 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC) hereafter Bane interview.
34. Ibid.
35. DirWMs memorandum to Dir Policy Analysis Div, dtd 22Aug66 (File 1080, Personnel, Box 5, WMs HQMC Records).
37. DirWMs memorandum to Chief of Staff, G-1, dtd 7Jul66 (Classification and Designation file).
38. CMC ltr to CO, MAD, NATIC, Memphis, Tenn, dtd 21Jul66 (Classification and Designation file).
39. DirWMs comment, subj: Establishment of WM billet in Office of Dep Under Secretary Navy (Mpt), dtd 13Jan67 (Assignment & Distribution file).
41. Pepper Board notebook.
42. Smith interview.
44. Command Chronology, MCSC, Barstow, Calif, 30Dec67 (Archives, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
46. Unit Diaries, MCSC, Barstow, Calif., 1967-1971 (RefSec, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
47. Public Info Office memorandum, MCSC, Albany, Ga., donated by LtCol Vea J. Smith (Albany file, box 1, WM Research file).
49. Ibid., 18Aug67.
50. Ibid., 9Feb68.
51. Unit Diary, MCSC, Albany, Ga., Nov72 (RefSec, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
52. DirWMs memorandum to Dir Policy Analysis Div, dtd 28Nov66 (General Management file).
53. WM Newsletter, Autumn 66.
54. DirWMs memorandum to Chief of Staff, dtd 16Sep66 (WMs to WestPac file).
55. Ibid.
56. Ibid.
57. Letter to Col.
60. WM Newsletter, Spring 67.
62. WM Newsletter, Autumn 66.
63. Stars & Stripes, 23Oct66.
64. Maj Nancy A. Carroll interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 6Jan75 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
CHAPTER 7

UTILIZATION AND NUMBERS: SNELL
COMMITTEE, 1973-1977

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from Ad Hoc Committee on Increased Effectiveness and Utilization of Women in the Marine Corps File, box 1, WM Research file, hereafter Ad Hoc Committee file; Speeches and articles by DirWMs, notebook, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter DirWMs speech notebook; File, WMs in FMF, Pilot Program, box 1, WM Research file, hereafter WMs in FMF file, Winter 68; Bane interview; Maj Kathleen V. Abbot interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 14Mar74; Biographies of WMs in the Marine Corps Band file, Box 1, WM Research file, hereafter Marine Corps Band file.

1. Ad Hoc Committee file.

2. Quoted from Deputy C/S (Manpower) ltr to Assistant C/S, et al., dtd 18Sep72 (Ad Hoc Committee file).

3. Quoted from DirWMs memorandum to CMC, dtd 18Oct73 (Ad Hoc Committee file).

4. Senior Member, Ad Hoc Committee memorandum to Deputy C/S (Manpower), dtd 3Jul73 (Ad Hoc Committee file).


7. Remarks by Col Margaret A. Brewer, Defense Manpower Commission, dtd 15May75 (DirWMs speech notebook).

8. Parris Island Boot, 9Jul76.


11. Ibid.


13. Capt Charles Barber, Provost Marshal, Parris Island memorandum to Captain Weda, dtd 5Feb74 (WM Research file).

14. Headquarters Marine Corps Hotline, Apr75.

15. Cpl Mary E. Bungcayo interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 21Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).

16. Hilgatt interview.

17. 2dLt Judith Cataldo ltr to Hist&MusDiv, dtd 22Mar77 (WM Response file, WM Research file).

18. Ibid.


21. Ibid.


23. MCRD Command Chronology,Jun-Dec73 (Archives, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).

24. Quantico Sentry, 14Jan74.

25. Twentynine Palms Observation Post, 14Mar75.


27. PIO, Camp Lejeune, N.C., news release no. 08-103-75, dtd 2Sep75.


32. LCpl Katie Jones Dixon interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 21Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).

33. Cherry Point Windsock, 19Jul74.

34. WM Newsletter, Winter 68.


36. Brewer interview.

37. Johnson biography (Marine Corps Band file).

38. Brewer interview.


40. WMs in FMF file.

41. CMC msg to FMF commanders, dtd 19Feb74 (WMs in the FMF file).

42. Cherry Point Windsock, 19Jul74.

43. Ibid.

44. CG, 1stMarDiv msg to CMC, dtd 4Nov74 (WMs in FMF file).

45. Ibid.

46. CG, 2d MAW ltr to CMC, dtd 25Nov74 (WMs in FMF file).

47. CG, FMFPac msg to CMC, dtd 30Oct74 (WMs in FMF file).

48. Los Angeles Times, 29Aug76.

49. Ibid.

50. Ibid.

51. Capt K. A. Gordon interviews with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 9Sep77 (WM Research file).

52. Bane interview.
CHAPTER 8
RESERVES AFTER KOREA

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from Files, Reserve 46, box 7, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Reserve 46 file; File 1510/6, Reserves, box 6, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Reserves file; File P11/3-1, Organized Reserve, box 7, WMs, HQMC Records; File 1510, Reserves after Korea, box 1, WM Research file, hereafter Res after Korea file; Sousa interview; MSgt Laura J. Dennis interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter Dennis interview. (The author was I&I, WM Platoon, Boston, 1957-1958, and in 1975-1976 prepared two staff studies for the Division of Reserve on the training of senior Women Reserve Officers.)


2. Dennis interview.

3. Sousa interview.

4. Reserve Marine, Feb52.


6. Roster of Platoons (Reserve 46 file).


8. LtCol Elise E. Hill comments, dtd 14May58 (Reserve 46 file).

9. DirWMs memorandum to Division of Reserve, dtd 16May58 (Reserve 46 file).

10. DirWMs memorandum to Chief of Staff, dtd 30Jun58 (Reserve 46 file).

11. LtCol Mary E. Roddy scrapbook loaned to Hist&MusDiv (Reserve 46 file).

12. DirWMs comments, dtd 28Jun58 (Reserve 46 file).

13. Women Marines Reservists, Ad Hoc Committee Report, dtd 13Sep58 (Reserve 46 file).


15. DirWMs comments, dtd 10Jun58 (Reserve 46 file).


17. DOM msg to CG 4th MarDiv and CG 4th MAW (Reserve 46 file).

18. LtCol Patricia A. Hook interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd Jun77.


20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

CHAPTER 9
RECRUIT TRAINING

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from WRTB Order 5000.3D, SOP for recruit training, 15Apr63, loaned by SgtMaj Eleanor E. Judge to the Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter SOP63; WRTB Order P5000.3D, SOP for recruit training, 15Sep71, loaned by Maj Joan M. Collins to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, hereafter SOP71; MCRD Order P310.26, SOP for female recruit training, dtd 20Dec76 (WM Research file), hereafter SOP76; File P11/2, Recruit Training, box 5, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Recruit Training file; File 1510, Enlisted Training, box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Enlisted Training file; File 1103/1, New WM Complex, Woman Recruit Training Command files, PISC, hereafter WM Complex file; Hill interview; Judge interview; LtCol Vera M. Jones interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 24Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC) hereafter Jones interview; Capt Nancy A. Davis interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 7Jun77 (WM Research file), hereafter Davis interview; CWO Virginia R. Painter interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 22Mar77 (WM Research file), hereafter Painter interview; MSgt Bridget V. Connolly interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 4Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC) hereafter Connolly interview. (The author served as S-3, WRTB; commanding officer, Recruit Company; and executive officer, WRTB from Oct61-Aug63.)

1. SOP76.

2. Ibid.

3. CO 3d RTB ltr to CMC, dtd 15Sep52 (Recruit Training file).

4. CO 3d RTB ltr to DirWMs, dtd 31May51 (Recruit Training file).

5. Ibid.

6. Col Katherine A. Towle, 2d endorsement on CO 3d RTB ltr to CMC, dtd 15Sep52 (Recruit Training file).

7. CMC msg to CG MCRD, PISC, dtd 18Aug52 (Recruit Training file).

8. CMC ltr to CG MCRD, PISC, dtd 24Apr58 (Enlisted Training file).

9. Leatherneck, Dec58, p. 35.

10. Ibid., p. 38.

11. Ibid., p. 39.

12. CG MCRD, PISC, ltr to CMC, dtd 6Mar61 (Enlisted Training file).


15. Judge interview.

16. Connolly interview.

17. Input for DirWWM newsletter from LtCol Jenny Wrenn, dtd 8Apr70 (WM Research file).

18. Judge interview.

19. Collins interview.

20. Reals interview.

21. SOP71.

22. Quoted in Parade, 1958 (Hamblet scrapbook).

23. SOP63; SOP71; SOP76.

24. SOP76.

25. Painter interview.

26. SOP63; SOP71.

27. Davis interview.


29. Parris Island Boot, 10Oct55.

30. Hill interview.

31. Parris Island Boot, 7May76.

32. SOP63; SOP71; SOP76.

33. Constance Shafter ltr to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 4Mar77 (WM Research file).
CHAPTER 10
OFFICER TRAINING

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from File, Woman Officer School, MCDEC, MCB, Quantico, 20 December 1974, Disestablishment, WM Research file, hereafter WOS File; LtCol Barbara E. Dolyak interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 13Sep77, hereafter Dolyak interview. (The author attended officer candidate training in 1953 and 1954, attended WOIC in 1957, and served on the staff as supply officer and instructor in 1957 and 1958. She served as instructor at WOS from 1965 until 1970.)

1. Clowers papers.
2. Hamblet interview.
3. CMC ltr AO3C53-ch, dtd 14Sep71, referenced in Col Williams F. Saunders ltr to CG, MCDEC, dtd 15May72 (WOS file).
4. CMC ltr to CG, MCDEC, dtd 20Feb73 (WOS file).
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. CG, MCDEC ltr to CMC, dtd 16Oct74 (WOS file).
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Dolyak interview.
11. CMC ltr to multiple addresses, White letter No. 5-76, dtd 23Jun76 (WOS file).
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
15. Dolyak interview.
16. Ibid.
17. CG MCDEC ltr to CMC, dtd 20Dec76 (WOS file).
18. Ibid.
19. Ibid.
20. CMC ltr to CG, MCDEC, dtd 30Dec76 (WOS file).
22. CG MCDEC ltr to CMC, dtd 29Jun77 (WOS file).
23. BGen Paul X. Kelley, quoted in Quantico Sentry, 2Jan77.

CHAPTER 11
ADMINISTRATION OF WOMEN

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from a compilation of information, oral, written, and taped, gathered by means of letters and interviews. All women Marines interviewed for this history, active and former, were asked to comment on the subject of WM companies, barracks, and regulations and the relationship between officers and enlisted women. Regulations vary from post to post so that the information presented in this chapter is representative of most WM commands but not necessarily all of them. In March 1977, the author visited the WM Company, Headquarters Battalion, HQMC, the WM Barracks at Cherry Point, and Headquarters and Service Company, Base Material Battalion, MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

2. Col Julia E. Hamblet memo to Asst C/S G-1, dtd 14Nov48 (File 5321 Allowances T/Os, box 6, WM Records).
3. Gen Louis H. Wilson, White Letter No. 5-76, to all General Officers, all Commanding Officers, and all Officers In Charge, dtd 23Jun76 (WM Research file).
5. Quantico Sentry, 25Mar77.
6. Sgt Carol Fox interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 21Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
7. Ibid.
8. LCpl Judith Coy and PFC Katie Dixon Jones interviews with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 21Mar77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
9. Maj Margaret A. Brewer interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 16Jun77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Brewer interview.
10. Salisbury interview.
11. Painter and Bilski interviews.
12. Hilgart interview.
13. Collins interview.
14. CWO-3 Eileen R. Scanlon interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 2Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
15. Woman Marine Program Study Group, dtd 30Nov64 (WM Research file).
17. Lt Cathy A. Fremin interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 20Jun77 (WM Research file).
18. LtCol Ruth F. Reinholz interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 11Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Reinholz interview.
20. Ibid.

CHAPTER 12
PROMOTIONS

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter was derived from File 1412, Promotions, box 5, WM Records, hereafter Promotions file; and Director of WM Newsletter 1966-1970. All women Marines interviewed for this history were asked to comment on promotion policies and their effect on careers and morale.

1. Public Law 90-130.
2. CWO-4 Ruth L. Wood letter to Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 1 Apr 77 (Response file; WM Research file).
3. Dir WMs Newsletter, Winter 68 (WM Research file).
4. Remarks of the President upon signing H.R. 5984, Office of the White House Press Secretary (Promotions file).
5. Col Margaret A. Brewt, "The Marine Team," Marine Corps Gazette, Apr 76.
6. WMs Newsletter, Spring 68 (WM Research file).
7. Dir WMs comments on study to reevaluate the first sergeant/sergeant major program, dtd 21 Sep 56 (Promotions file).
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Col Julia E. Hamblet memo to Chief of Staff, dtd 21 Nov 58, Subj: Report of conversation with the Commandant relative to the first sergeant/sergeant major program (Promotion file).
11. MCO 1421.6, dtd 3 May 60.
12. Parris Island Boot, 19 Feb 55.
13. Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps memo to the Commandant, dtd 1 Nov 71 (Promotion file).
14. Ibid.
15. Dir WMs comments, dtd 19 Nov 71 (Promotion file).
16. Asst Chief of Staff memo to Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, dtd 7 Aug 72 (Promotion file).
17. News article undtd, Dir of WMs scrapbook (WMs HQMC Records).

CHAPTER 13

MARRIAGE, MOTHERHOOD, AND DEPENDENT HUSBANDS

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter was derived from File 5750, Congressional legislative liaison, box 5, WMs HQMC Records; file, Marriage-Discharge/Transfers, box 3, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Marriage file; Dir WMs Newsletter, 1966-1970, WM Research file; File, Miscellaneous (White House/Ref Book items/Fact Sheet), box 5, WMs HQMC Records, hereafter Misc file; Col Jeanette I. Sustad interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, dtd 20 Jun 77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Sustad interview; Capt Katherine A. Gordon, interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 29 Jun 77 (WM Research file), hereafter Gordon interview.

1. Dir WMs comment, dtd 21 Sep 59 (Marriage file).
2. WMs Newsletter, 16 Aug 66 (WM Research file).
3. Ibid.
5. LtCol Margaret A. Brewt comments to Mary Ann Kuhn of the Washington Daily News, dtd 10 Oct 70 (Misc file).
6. Sustad interview.
7. Gordon interview.
8. Judge interview.
9. Sustad interview.
10. Maj Mary Sue League papers donated to the Hist&MusDiv, HQMC (WM Research file).
11. MCO 5000.12, dtd 16 Jul 75 (WM Research file).
12. Office of the Asst SecDef (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics) Background Study, Use of Women in the Military, dtd May 77 (WM Research file).
13. RAdm Clifford A. Swanson letter to Office of the Judge Advocate General, dtd 5 Jan 49 (Marriage file).
16. B. J. Simmons, Jr., Department of Navy Bureau of Personnel memo to Deputy Under Secretary of Navy (Manpower), dtd 13 Mar 68 (File 5200, General Management, box 5, WM HQMC Records).
17. Clowers papers.
18. Dir WMs memo to Head, Career Planning Branch, dtd 10 Aug 72 (File 5600, Publications, box 5, WMs HQMC Records).

CHAPTER 14

UNIFORMS

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter is derived from: Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Uniform Regulations U.S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve, 1945, dtd 30 Apr 45 (Marine Corps Historical Library, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), hereafter Uniform Regulations, 1945; Marine Corps Manual, 1949, with all changes (Marine Corps Historical Library, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC), Marine Corps Order P1020.34, dtd 2 Jun 61, with all changes to include MCO P1020.34C, dtd 12 Mar 76 (Central Files, HQMC), hereafter MCO P1020.34; WMs Newsletter; and Munn interview.

2. Warner interview.
3. Carville interview.
5. Munn interview.
6. Parris Island Boot, Nov 50.
7. Munn interview.
8. Hamblet interview.
9. Dir WMs memorandum to Secretary-Recorder, Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, dtd 3 Mar 62 (Uniform notebook, box 2, WM Research file), hereafter Uniform notebook.
10. Dir WMs memorandum to President, Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board, dtd 2 Jul 62 (Uniform notebook).
11. Col Mary E. Bane interview with Hist&MusDiv, HQMC, Nov 76.
12. Ibid.
13. Munn interview.
16. Henderson interview.
17. Parris Island Boot, 26 Jan 66.
18. WMs Newsletter, Winter 68.
20. Paula Wiltshire Sentipal interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd Nov 76.
LAURELS AND TRADITIONS

Unless otherwise noted, the material in this chapter was derived from Laurels and Traditions Sections, WM Research Notebook 3, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter Laurels file; WM Anniversary file, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter Ann file; and Molly Marine file, box 2, WM Research file, hereafter Molly Marine file.

1. Director of WMs File, box 2, WM Research file.
2. Col Hazel E. Benn’s Legion of Merit citation (Manpower Dept, HQMC).
3. Col Hazel E. Benn interview with Hist&MusDiv, dtd 17Jan77 (Oral Hist Collection, Hist&MusDiv, HQMC).
5. SSgt Barbara O. Batwell’s Navy and Marine Corps Medal citation (Manpower Dept, HQMC).
8. GySgt D. L. Kearns’ Navy and Marine Corps Medal citation (Manpower Dept, HQMC).
9. lstLt V. K. Brame’s Navy and Marine Corps Medal citation (Manpower Dept, HQMC).
11. Oceanside (Calif.) Breeze, 18Nov76.
12. LCpl Sheryl L. Young’s Navy and Marine Corps Medal citation (Manpower Dept, HQMC).
13. Sgtt J. Gebers letter and papers donated to Hist&MusDiv, dtd 1Dec76 (Response file, box 2, WM Research file), hereafter Davis papers.
14. SSgt Josephine S. Davis letter and papers donated to Hist&MusDiv, dtd 1Dec76 (Response file, box 2, WM Research file), hereafter Davis papers.
15. Dir WMs memo to Chief of Staff, dtd 12Jan60 (Ann file).
16. Dir WMS comment on proposed CMC message on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of WMs, dtd 7Jan74 (Ann file).
17. Ibid.
19. Parris Island Boot, 20Feb70.
20. Ibid.
22. WMA file, box 2, WM Research file.
# Appendix A

## Women Marines Strength, 1948-1977

<table>
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<th>DATE</th>
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## Appendix B

### Occupational Fields for Women Officers

Occupational fields in which women officers are eligible to serve, and percentages in each, as of 31 December 1976.*

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<th>NO.</th>
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* (Source: WM Research file)
Appendix C

Occupational Fields for Enlisted Women

Occupational fields in which enlisted women are eligible to serve, and percentages in each, as of 31 December 1976.*

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*(Source: WM Research file)*
Appendix D
Women Marine Units, 1946-1977

Company E, Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall, Arlington, Virginia; activated 19 August 1946; disbanded 31 May 1950

COMMANDING OFFICERS

First Lieutenant Regina M. Durant 19 Aug 1946-30 Dec 1946
Captain Elizabeth J. Elrod 31 Dec 1946-19 Dec 1948
Captain Pauline B. Beckley 20 Dec 1948-31 May 1950

Officers carried on rolls of Company C, Headquarters Battalion; enlisted women carried on rolls of Companies D and E, Headquarters Battalion, according to their work section.

Company D, Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall, Arlington, Virginia, activated 1 July 1952

COMMANDING OFFICERS

First Lieutenant Elaine T. Carville 1 Jul 1952-7 Jul 1953
Major Jeanette Pearson 8 Jul 1953-2 Jun 1954
Captain Joyce M. Hamman 3 Jun 1954-9 Nov 1954
Second Lieutenant Elizabeth M. Faas 11 Nov 1954-1 Feb 1955
Second Lieutenant Florence E. Land 2 Feb 1955-6 Mar 1955
Second Lieutenant Valeria F. Hilgart 7 Mar 1955-19 Jan 1956
Captain Virginia Caley 31 Jan 1956-31 Jul 1957
Captain Patricia A. Maas 1 Aug 1957-9 Jun 1959
First Lieutenant Dorothy A. Olds 10 Jun 1959-5 Jan 1960
Captain Patricia A. Watson 6 Jan 1960-25 Nov 1962
Captain Carol J. Carlson 26 Nov 1962-31 Jan 1964
Captain Gail M. Reals 3 Feb 1964-23 Dec 1966
Captain Nancy J. Mackie 24 Dec 1966-13 Jun 1968
Captain Melba J. Myers 14 Jun 1968-3 Jul 1968
First Lieutenant Mary G. Nitsch 4 Jul 1968-23 Jul 1968
Captain Jeanne A. Botwright 24 Jul 1968-1 Apr 1970
Captain Charlene M. Summers 2 Apr 1970-23 Jan 1972
First Lieutenant Karen I. Kelly 24 Jan 1972-7 Feb 1972
Captain Joan M. Collins 8 Feb 1972-11 Jul 1974
Captain Shelley B. Mayer 12 Jul 1974-18 Jul 1977
Woman Officer Training Detachment, Basic School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia: Captain Elsie E. Hill and staff attached to Headquarters Battalion; operational control under G-3, Basic School. Unit activated only when class in session during summers of 1949 and 1950. First class began 20 June 1949.

Woman Officer Training Detachment, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, activated 16 May 1952 as permanent unit under Basic School

Redesignated Women Marines Training Detachment, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia

Redesignated Woman Marine Detachment, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, 17 December 1958

Redesignated Woman Officer School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, 16 April 1965

Woman Officer School redesignated as a school under the Education Center, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia 12 June 1973; disestablished 20 December 1974

COMMANDING OFFICERS

| Captain Elsie E. Hill          | 20 Jun 1949-24 Sep 1951 |
| Captain Emma H. Hendrickson   | 25 Sep 1951-30 Nov 1951 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Julia E. Hamblet | 16 May 1952-6 Apr 1953 |
| Major Dorothy M. Knox         | 7 Apr 1953-31 May 1953 |
| Major Margaret M. Henderson   | 1 Jun 1953-10 Dec 1954 |
| Major Mary Janice Hale         | 11 Dec 1954-11 May 1955 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Pauline B. Beckley | 12 May 1955-10 Feb 1957 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Emma Hendrickson Clowers | 16 May 1957-23 Mar 1959 |
| Major Nita Bob Warner          | 24 Mar 1959-1 May 1959 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Dorothy M. Knox | 2 May 1959-11 Jun 1962 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Doris V. Kleberger | 12 Jun 1962-16 Jun 1965 |
| Major Margaret A. Brewer       | 17 Jun 1965-30 Jul 1965 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Elsie E. Hill | 31 Jul 1965-31 Oct 1966 |
| Major Ruth F. Reinholz         | 1 Nov 1966-31 Jan 1967 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Valeria F. Hilgart | 1 Feb 1967-9 Apr 1970 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Theresa M. Hayes | 10 Apr 1970-10 Jan 1972 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Carolyn J. Auldridge Walsh | 11 Jan 1972-10 Jul 1973 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Roberta N. Roberts Patrick | 12 Jul 1973-20 Dec 1974 |

3d Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, activated 23 February 1949

Redesignated Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1 May 1954

Redesignated Woman Recruit Training Command, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 28 May 1976

COMMANDING OFFICERS

| Captain Margaret M. Henderson  | 23 Feb 1949-19 Jun 1950 |
| Captain Mary J. Hale           | 29 Aug 1950-17 Sep 1950 |
Major Pauline B. Beckley ........................................ 18 Sep 1950-25 Nov 1952
Major Helen M. Tatum ........................................ 26 Nov 1952-11 Jan 1953
Major Nita Bob Warner ........................................ 12 Jan 1953-7 Apr 1954
Lieutenant Colonel Elsie E. Hill ......................... 8 Apr 1954-2 Sep 1956
Major Jeannette I. Sustad ................................... 3 Sep 1956-21 Oct 1956
Lieutenant Colonel Barbara J. Bishop ............. 22 Oct 1956-25 Jul 1959
Major Doris V. Kleberger .................................. 26 Jul 1959-2 Dec 1959
Lieutenant Colonel Elsie E. Hill ......................... 3 Dec 1959-15 May 1962
Lieutenant Colonel Julia E. Hamblet .................. 16 May 1962-25 Apr 1963
Lieutenant Colonel Dorothy M. Knox .................. 26 Apr 1963-4 Apr 1967
Major Mary E. Bane ............................................... 5 Apr 1967-26 Oct 1967
Lieutenant Colonel Roberta N. Roberts .............. 10 Feb 1971-11 Jul 1972
Lieutenant Colonel Ruth F. Reinholz .................. 16 Aug 1972-20 Dec 1972
Major Gail M. Reals ........................................ 21 Dec 1972-6 May 1973
Lieutenant Colonel Jenny Wrenn ....................... 7 May 1973-30 Jul 1975
Lieutenant Colonel Vera M. Jones ..................... 31 Jul 1975-14 Sep 1977
Lieutenant Colonel Gail M. Reals ..................... 15 Sep 1977-

Post Troops, 3d Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, activated 11 January 1950

SECTION COMMANDER

Second Lieutenant Mary S. Mock .................... 11 Jan 1950-21 Aug 1951
Captain Emily Schultz ................................... 22 Aug 1951-14 Nov 1951

Company W, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, activated 13 October 1950

Redesignated Camp Headquarters Women Marines Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 29 November 1951

Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 1 June 1954

Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 9 June 1961; deactivated 2 August 1977

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Mary J. Fischer Elder ...................... 13 Oct 1950-5 Sep 1953
Captain Elaine T. Carville .......................... 6 Sep 1953-16 Oct 1953
Major Barbara J. Bishop ............................... 17 Oct 1953-11 Apr 1955
First Lieutenant Nancy L. White .................. 12 Apr 1955-11 Jul 1955
Captain Mary Sue Mock .................................. 12 Jul 1955-4 Mar 1957
Captain Margaret A. Brewer ......................... 8 Mar 1957-12 May 1958
Captain Ellen B. Moroney ............................. 13 May 1958-11 Sep 1961
Woman Marine Company, Service Battalion, Marine Barracks, Camp Joseph H. Pendleton, California, activated 1 June 1951

Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, California, 20 September 1952
Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, 1954
Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, 21 January 1958
Redesignated WM Company, Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Regiment, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, 1 July 1962; deactivated 1 April 1974

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Jeanette I. Sustad ........................................ 1 Jun 1951-27 Aug 1952
Second Lieutenant Valeria F. Hilgart ............................. 28 Aug 1952-29 Nov 1952
Second Lieutenant Catherine M. Gregory ........................ 30 Nov 1952-27 Mar 1953
Captain Frances M. Johnson ..................................... 28 Mar 1953-6 Sep 1954
Second Lieutenant Ruth J. O'Holleran ............................. 7 Sep 1954-3 Dec 1955
Captain Jenny Wren .............................................. 4 Dec 1955-28 Feb 1957
First Lieutenant Dorothy A. Olds ................................ 1 Mar 1957-10 Mar 1957
Captain Marguerita C. Russell .................................. 11 Mar 1957-26 Jan 1958
Captain Clarabelle M. Merritt .................................. 27 Jan 1958-10 Jan 1960
Captain Marsha A. Cox ........................................... 11 Jan 1960-19 Sep 1961
Captain Shirley L. Mink ......................................... 20 Sep 1961-9 Oct 1963
Major Florence E. Land ........................................... 10 Oct 1963-4 Jul 1964
First Lieutenant Carla H. Bednar ................................ 5 Jul 1964-1 Dec 1964
First Lieutenant Sara R. Beauchamp .............................. 2 Dec 1964-1 Mar 1965
First Lieutenant Jolana Johnson ................................. 2 Mar 1965-1 Oct 1966
Captain Estella C. Rhodes ....................................... 2 Oct 1966-30 Jun 1967
Captain Mary S. Stevens League ................................. 1 Jul 1967-2 Dec 1968
Captain Anna H. Williams ........................................ 3 Dec 1968-2 Jul 1969
Captain Sharyl A. B. Plato ...................................... 3 Jul 1969-9 Sep 1969
Captain Anna H. Williams ........................................ 10 Sep 1969-19 Nov 1969
Second Lieutenant Alice F. Jones ................................. 20 Nov 1969-30 Dec 1969
Captain Barbara A. Schmidt ..................................... 31 Dec 1969-29 Nov 1970
Major Georgia L. Swickheimer ................................... 30 Nov 1970-6 Apr 1971
First Lieutenant Sue E. Vanhaastert ............................ 7 Apr 1971-19 Jul 1971
WOMEN MARINE UNITS, 1946-1977

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Captain Lillian Hagener ........................................... 3 Aug 1971-16 Aug 1973
Captain Nancy J. Lewis Hackett ................................. 17 Aug 1973-12 Jan 1974
First Lieutenant Donna M. Hug ................................. 11 Jan 1974-10 Feb 1974
First Lieutenant Maria T. Hernandez ....................... 11 Feb 1974-1 Apr 1974

Post Personnel Company, 3d Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, activated 15 November 1951

Redesignated Permanent Personnel Company, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1 May 1954
Redesignated Headquarters Company, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina (date unknown)
Redesignated Permanent Personnel Company, Woman Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 1 April 1958
Redesignated Headquarters Company, Woman Marine Training Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 27 April 1964; deactivated 25 May 1976

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Emily Schultz ........................................... 15 Nov 1951-25 Nov 1952
Second Lieutenant Phyllis J. Young .............................. 26 Nov 1952-26 Jun 1953
Captain Essie M. Lucas ........................................... 19 Jul 1954-12 Mar 1955
First Lieutenant Ruth F. Reinholz .............................. 14 Mar 1955-12 Jun 1956
Second Lieutenant Francis B. Newman ........................... 13 Jun 1956-7 Jul 1956
Captain Constance Baker ......................................... 8 Jul 1956-1 Nov 1957
Captain Gussie R. Calhoun ....................................... 2 Nov 1957-2 Mar 1959
Major Doris V. Kleberger ....................................... 3 Mar 1959-5 Jul 1959
Captain Donrue Wever ........................................... 6 Jul 1959-11 Jun 1960
First Lieutenant Betty L. Leonard ............................ 12 Jun 1960-20 Aug 1960
First Lieutenant Jo Ann Kilday ................................ 23 Mar 1962-10 Sep 1962
Captain Leah M. Draper .......................................... 12 Sep 1962-30 Jun 1963
First Lieutenant Jacqueline Leffler White .................. 1 Jul 1963-31 Jan 1964
Second Lieutenant Barbara J. Oliver ......................... 1 Feb 1964-16 Feb 1964
First Lieutenant Vera M. Jones ................................. 17 Feb 1964-3 Jan 1965
Captain Mary S. Stevens ......................................... 4 Jan 1965-15 Aug 1966
First Lieutenant Suellen A. Beaulieu .......................... 7 Feb 1967-1 Aug 1967
Captain Loretta J. Ross .......................................... 2 Aug 1967-17 Mar 1968
Captain Jean M. Panzer ......................................... 23 Dec 1968-23 Sep 1969
Captain Emma G. Ramsey ........................................ 5 Jul 1970-28 Feb 1971
First Lieutenant Elizabeth T. Agaisse ......................... 1 Mar 1971-15 Apr 1971
First Lieutenant Cheryl J. McCauley ........................... 18 Apr 1971-20 May 1971
Captain Shirley E. Leaverton ................................... 21 May 1971-16 Jul 1973
A HISTORY OF THE WOMEN MARINES, 1946-1977

First Lieutenant Barbara J. Gard ............................................ 17 Jul 1973-11 Sep 1973
Captain Carolyn Bever Wiseman ............................................. 12 Sep 1973-23 Apr 1974
First Lieutenant Susan V. Wagner ......................................... 24 Apr 1974-26 Sep 1974
Captain Carol A. Barber ..................................................... 30 Sep 1974-9 Jul 1975
Second Lieutenant Bonnie L. Duphiney ................................... 10 Jul 1975-2 Aug 1975
Captain Barbara A. Martin ................................................... 3 Aug 1975-25 May 1976

Woman Marine Detachment-1, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, activated 15 May 1951

Woman Marine Detachment-1 redesignated Sub Unit-2, Headquarters Squadron, Marine Corps Air Station, upon reorganization of the air station on 15 March 1972; deactivated 20 February 1974

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Nita Bob Warner ....................................................... 15 May 1951-15 Dec 1952
Major Shirley J. Fuetsch ...................................................... 16 Dec 1952-8 Jan 1953
First Lieutenant Wilma Morris ............................................... 9 Jan 1953-4 Feb 1953
Major Ben Alice Day ............................................................. 5 Feb 1953-30 Dec 1954
First Lieutenant Shirley A. Tate ............................................ 1 Jan 1955-14 Mar 1955
Major Helen A. Tatum .......................................................... 15 Mar 1955-29 Apr 1955
Major Dorothy M. Knox ......................................................... 30 Apr 1955-3 Apr 1958
Captain Valeria F. Hilgart .................................................... 4 Apr 1958-17 Oct 1960
First Lieutenant Sonia Rivera-Cuevas ..................................... 18 Oct 1960-16 Jan 1961
Captain Marie J. Halvorsen ................................................... 17 Jan 1961-11 Feb 1962
First Lieutenant Nancy Talbot Rick ....................................... 12 Feb 1962-13 Nov 1963
Captain Nanette L. Beavers .................................................. 14 Nov 1963-5 Nov 1966
Major Roberta N. Roberts .................................................... 6 Nov 1966-20 Aug 1967
Lieutenant Colonel Jane L. Wallis .......................................... 23 Sep 1970-8 Mar 1971
Major Barbara E. Dolyak ....................................................... 9 Mar 1971-1 May 1972
Captain Marcia A. Biddleman ................................................ 1 Jul 1972-1 Mar 1973
CWO-3 June R. Doberstein .................................................... 2 Mar 1973-20 Feb 1974

Woman Marine Detachment-2, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, activated 1 March 1951; deactivated 31 December 1974

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Major Helen A. Wilson ......................................................... 1 Mar 1951-3 May 1951
First Lieutenant Nancy J. Mecartney ....................................... 4 May 1951-8 Sep 1953
Captain Emily Schultz .......................................................... 9 Sep 1953-17 May 1954
First Lieutenant Louise M. Snyder .......................................... 18 May 1954-12 Sep 1954
Captain Sara F. Hanan .......................................................... 13 Sep 1954-24 Jan 1955
Captain Jeanne Fleming ........................................................ 25 Jan 1955-25 May 1956
Captain Ruth F. Reinholz ....................................................... 16 Jun 1956-25 Nov 1957
Captain Ruth J. O'Holleran ................................................... 26 Nov 1957-24 May 1959
Captain Inger R. Beaumont ........................................... 25 May 1959-19 Jul 1959
Major Anne S. Ritter .................................................. 20 Jul 1959-17 Mar 1962
Captain Martha A. Cox .................................................. 18 Mar 1962-10 Dec 1964
First Lieutenant Elizabeth D. Doize ................................ 1 Nov 1966-28 May 1968
Captain Loretta J. Liehs ............................................... 29 May 1968-16 Jan 1969
Major Nanette L. Beavers .............................................. 17 Jan 1969-14 Jan 1970
Captain Sharon L. Sherer .............................................. 28 Mar 1972-31 May 1973

Woman Marine Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, Camp Elmore, Norfolk, Virginia; activated 1 April 1952; deactivated 15 April 1977

SUPERVISOR OF WOMEN
Second Lieutenant Doris V. Kleberger ................................ Nov 1950
First Lieutenant Joan McCormick ..................................... Nov 1951

COMMANING OFFICERS
Second Lieutenant Mary E. Sullivan ................................ 1 Apr 1952-25 Jun 1952
First Lieutenant Natalie Noble ........................................ 4 Aug 1952-29 May 1953
Captain Dolores A. Thorning ......................................... 13 Jun 1953-23 Jan 1955
Captain Margaret A. Brewer .......................................... 5 Oct 1955-6 Feb 1957
First Lieutenant Shirley J. Gifford .................................. 7 Feb 1957-30 Jun 1958
Captain Margaret R. Pruett .......................................... 27 Aug 1958-3 Aug 1960
First Lieutenant Valetia M. Dayton .................................. 4 Aug 1960-25 May 1962
Captain Georgia L. Swickheimer ..................................... 26 May 1962-20 Dec 1965
First Lieutenant Mary L. Howard .................................... 21 Dec 1965-30 Oct 1967
First Lieutenant Mary E. Mitchell ................................... 14 Feb 1974-12 Dec 1974
Captain Kathryn A. Jacob MacKinney ................................ 13 Dec 1974-15 Apr 1977

Company D, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, activated 1 March 1952

Redesignated Headquarters Company, Women Marines Detachment, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, 1 May 1959
Reorganized, Headquarters Company, Woman Officer School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, 16 April 1965
Redesignated Headquarters Company, Woman Officer School, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, 1 January 1968; deactivated 12 June 1973

OFFICER IN CHARGE, WM BARRACKS

Second Lieutenant Elaine T. Carville ........................................... 7 Nov 1950-31 Jan 1951
First Lieutenant Marion R. Moore ............................................. 1 Feb 1951-28 Feb 1952

COMMANDING OFFICERS

First Lieutenant Marion R. Moore ............................................. 1 Mar 1952-20 Dec 1952
Second Lieutenant Ruth F. Reinholz ........................................... 23 Dec 1952-11 Jan 1953
Captain Bernice M. Pitman ....................................................... 12 Jan 1953-20 Apr 1954
First Lieutenant Ruth F. Reinholz ........................................... 21 Apr 1954-30 Apr 1954
Captain Jeanne Fleming ......................................................... 1 Mar 1954-9 Aug 1954
First Lieutenant Anne S. Ritter ............................................... 10 Aug 1954-6 Dec 1955
First Lieutenant Ellen B. Motoney ............................................ 7 Dec 1955-19 Nov 1956
Captain Eileen F. Parker ......................................................... 20 Nov 1956-31 Dec 1956
Second Lieutenant Marion L. Call ............................................. 1 Jan 1957-22 Jan 1957
Captain Virginia A. Hajek ....................................................... 23 Jan 1957-3 Aug 1958
Captain Beverly Schofield Love ............................................... 8 Sep 1958-31 May 1960
First Lieutenant Shirley N. Arnold .......................................... 1 Jun 1960-5 Jul 1960
Second Lieutenant Nanette L. Beavers ..................................... 6 Jul 1960-31 Jul 1960
Captain Jane L. Wallis .......................................................... 1 Aug 1960-11 Aug 1961
Captain Margaret R. Pruett ...................................................... 6 Jun 1962-18 Nov 1962
First Lieutenant Gail M. Reals ................................................ 7 Feb 1963-24 Mar 1963
First Lieutenant Nancy A. Carroll ........................................... 26 Mar 1963-21 Apr 1964
First Lieutenant Vea J. Smith .................................................. 22 Apr 1964-5 Dec 1965
Captain Jo Anne Kilday .......................................................... 6 Dec 1965-5 Dec 1966
Captain Vera M. Jones ............................................................ 6 Dec 1966-20 Jan 1967
First Lieutenant Ruth D. Walsh ............................................... 8 Aug 1967-12 Nov 1968
First Lieutenant Barbara A. Schmidt ....................................... 13 Nov 1968-30 Nov 1969
Captain Janice C. Scott .......................................................... 1 Dec 1969-11 Oct 1971
First Lieutenant Sharon F. Daugherty ...................................... 12 Oct 1971-30 Apr 1973
Captain Shirley L. Bowen ........................................................ 1 May 1973-11 Jun 1973

Woman Marine Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, activated 16 June 1952; deactivated 24 February 1977

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Major Emma H. Clowers .......................................................... 16 Jun 1952-23 Apr 1953
First Lieutenant Eileen F. Parker ........................................... 24 Apr 1953-31 May 1953
Major Helen A. Wilson ............................................................ 1 Jun 1953-2 Jun 1954
Major Shirley J. Fuetsch .......................................................... 3 Jun 1954-31 Oct 1955
WOMEN MARINE UNITS, 1946-1977

Captain Donrue Wever ........................................... 1 Nov 1955-30 Nov 1956
Captain Mary L. Voight ........................................... 2 Dec 1956-8 Apr 1958
Second Lieutenant Margaret H. Frank ......................... 9 Apr 1958-17 Apr 1958
First Lieutenant Katherine M. Donohue ...................... 18 Apr 1958-12 Jun 1958
Captain Patricia A. Watson ..................................... 13 Jun 1958-17 Dec 1959
Major Theresa M. Hayes ......................................... 18 Dec 1959-15 Jan 1963
Captain Marilyn F. Day ........................................... 16 Jan 1963-8 Feb 1965
Captain Winifred B. Paul ....................................... 9 Feb 1965-24 Jul 1965
Major Barbara J. Lee ............................................. 26 Jul 1965-26 Dec 1966
Captain Gail A. Waugh .......................................... 5 Feb 1967-7 Aug 1968
Captain Susan Sommers .......................................... 13 Aug 1968-29 Aug 1969
Captain Marie J. Halvorsen ..................................... 30 Aug 1969-1 Feb 1970
Captain Lillian Hagener ........................................ 2 Feb 1970-31 Jul 1971
Captain Barbara Weinberger ..................................... 3 Sep 1971-25 Jan 1974
Captain Eleanor F. Pekala ...................................... 26 Jan 1974-2 Sep 1975
First Lieutenant Mary K. P. Lowery ......................... 25 Sep 1975-9 May 1976
First Lieutenant Candice A. Lewis ......................... 10 May 1976-24 Feb 1977

Woman Recruit Training Company, Women Recruit Training Battalion, Marine Corps
Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina

The company was never a reporting unit. What information is recorded here has been gained through personal interviews and a review of various records, recruit platoon books, newspaper articles, etc.

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Second Lieutenant Margaret L. Grammer Brown .................. 1 Jan 1952-4 Sep 1952
First Lieutenant Virginia Caley .................................. 11 Oct 1952-31 Jul 1953
Captain Essie M. Lucas .......................................... 1 Aug 1953-23 Aug 1954
Captain Elaine T. Carville ...................................... 24 Aug 1954-6 Nov 1956
Captain Theresa M. Hayes ....................................... 7 Nov 1956-22 Dec 1957
Captain Mary E. Bane ............................................ 21 Jan 1958-11 Jun 1960
First Lieutenant Georgia Swickheimer ......................... 6 Aug 1960-29 Sep 1960
First Lieutenant Mary A. Johnson .............................. 30 Sep 1960-27 Mar 1961
First Lieutenant Dolores A. Schleichert ...................... 31 Jul 1961-29 Apr 1962
Captain Mary L. Vertalino ....................................... 30 Apr 1962-24 Jun 1963
Captain Annie Mutriel Trowsdale .............................. 25 June 1963-3 Jan 1965
Captain Vera M. Jones ........................................... 4 Jan 1965-23 May 1966
Captain Eleanor Elaine Filkins .................................. 8 Jul 1966-5 Apr 1968
First Lieutenant Suellen A. Beaulieu ........................... May 1968
Captain Joan M. Collins .......................................... 17 Jul 1969-17 Aug 1971
Major Gail M. Reals ............................................. 14 Jun 1972-27 Jun 1972
Captain Carolyn K. Bever Wiseman ............................. 28 Jun 1972-11 Sep 1973
Captain Nancy A. Davis ......................................... 1 Nov 1975-June 1977
Company A, Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMFPac, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, activated 24 June 1952

Redesignated Woman Marine Company, Headquarters and Service Battalion, FMFPac, Camp H. M. Smith, Oahu, Hawaii, 10 July 1956; deactivated 12 February 1976

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Second Lieutenant Margaret M. Schafer .............................................. 24 Jun 1952-22 Dec 1952
Captain Valeria F. Hilgart ............................................................ 23 Dec 1952-13 Jan 1955
Captain Virginia Caley ................................................................. 14 Jan 1955-2 Dec 1955
First Lieutenant Theresa M. Hayes .................................................. 3 Dec 1955-6 Jan 1956
Captain Doris V. Kleberger ......................................................... 7 Jan 1956-25 Feb 1957
Captain Jenny Wrenn ................................................................. 10 Apr 1957-5 Apr 1959
First Lieutenant Nancy J. Durkin ................................................... 6 May 1959-15 Jul 1959
Captain Ellen B. Moroney ............................................................ 2 Nov 1961-18 Nov 1962
Captain Carol A. Vertalino .......................................................... 19 Nov 1962-1 Feb 1964
Captain Elaine E. Filkins ............................................................... 2 Feb 1964-14 Dec 1965
Captain Roberta N. Roberts .......................................................... 15 Dec 1965-30 Dec 1966
Captain Jeanne A. Botwright .......................................................... 31 Dec 1966-5 Dec 1967
Captain Judybeth D. Barnett ......................................................... 6 Dec 1967-16 Dec 1970
First Lieutenant Cheryl S. Gillespie ............................................. 21 Dec 1970-16 Jun 1972
Captain Antoinette Meenach .......................................................... 17 Jun 1972-1 May 1974
Captain Karen S. De Wolf .............................................................. 2 May 1974-12 Feb 1976

Woman Marine Detachment-3, Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe, Hawaii, activated 2 November 1953; deactivated 1 September 1956

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Phyllis J. Young .............................................................. 2 Nov 1953-2 Oct 1954
Captain Patricia A. Maas ............................................................. 10 Oct 1954-1 Sep 1956

Woman Marine Company, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California; activated 1 July 1967; deactivated August 1971

COMMANDING OFFICERS

Captain Rebecca M. Kraft ............................................................. 1 Jul 1967-8 Sep 1967
Captain Joan Hammond ................................................................. 9 Sep 1967-26 Oct 1968
Captain Alice K. Kurashige .......................................................... 5 Nov 1969-14 May 1970
First Lieutenant Vanda K. Brame .................................................... 16 Jul 1970-31 Apr 1971
First Lieutenant Linda J. Lenhart ................................................... 7 Jul 1971-31 Jul 1971
Woman Marine Company, Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Georgia, activated 13 September 1967; deactivated August 1971

COMMANDING OFFICERS

First Lieutenant Emma G. Ramsey .........................................................during forming
Captain Sara R. Beauchamp .................................................................13 Sep 1967-5 Jan 1969
Captain Mary S. League .................................................................6 Jan 1969-20 Mar 1970
Captain Bonnie J. Allman .................................................................May 1970-May 1971
Appendix E

Women Marines Who Served in Vietnam
1967-1973

Officers

First Lieutenant Lois J. Bertram
Captain Elaine E. Filkins (Davies)
Captain Vera M. Jones
CWO-2 Ernestine A. Koch
First Lieutenant Shirley E. Leaverton
Lieutenant Colonel Ruth J. O'Holleran
Lieutenant Colonel Ruth F. Reinholz
First Lieutenant Lila Jean Sharpsteen

Enlisted Women

Sergeant Barbara J. Aaron (Avant)
Staff Sergeant Bridget V. Connolly
Sergeant Doris L. Denton
Staff Sergeant Adelina Diaz (Torres)
Lance Corporal Teresa A. Dickerson
Corporal Marilyn L. Dorsey
Master Sergeant Barbara J. Dulinsky
Corporal Andrea L. Edwards
Corporal Jeanne L. Francoeur (Bell)
Corporal M. R. Gehant
Sergeant Mary E. Glaudel
Staff Sergeant Frances I. Gonzales (Shore)
Staff Sergeant Donna L. Hollowell (Murray)
Corporal Alaine K. Ivy
Sergeant Carol E. Lester
Lance Corporal Jeanette I. Hensley
Corporal Nellie Mach (Perkins)
Corporal M. Del Martinez
Corporal Nola E. Mackinster
Staff Sergeant Loretta M. Morrison
Sergeant Ella L. Netherton
Corporal Diane L. Potter
Sergeant Jacqueline K. Roach
Staff Sergeant Ermelinda Salazar (Esquibel)
Corporal Sandra Spaatz
Sergeant Helen J. Varden
Sergeant Mary P. Walsh (McDermott)
Corporal Pauline W. Wilson
Appendix F
Enlisted Women Marines Retained After World War II Who Served Until Retirement

List provided by Master Sergeant Annette Parziale. She titles it, "Chronological listing of continuous active duty retirees fortunate enough to be in the right place, at the right time, and holding the right SSN number to be retained after WW II" (MSgt Parziale ltr to Hist&MusDiv, WM Research file).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Dates</th>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine G. Murray</td>
<td>E-7</td>
<td>29Mar43-30Nov62</td>
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<td>Geraldine M. Moran</td>
<td>E-9</td>
<td>22Feb43-31Mar63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth M. Haungs</td>
<td>E-7</td>
<td>25Jun43-31Mar63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annette Parziale</td>
<td>E-7</td>
<td>2Jul43-31Mar63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bertha J. Schultz</td>
<td>E-8</td>
<td>29Oct43-31Jul63</td>
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<td>Helen Gardner Redmond</td>
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<td>25Mar43-23Dec63</td>
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<td>Myrtle Butler Borg Stinson</td>
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<td>Bettye R. Hollis</td>
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<td>8Oct43-29Feb64</td>
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<td>Beatrice M. Kent</td>
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<td>9May44-31Mar64</td>
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<td>Martha E. Kirchman</td>
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<td>6Apr44-31May64</td>
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<td>Lucy Cozzi</td>
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<td>Marion O. Ahearn</td>
<td>E-8</td>
<td>9Nov43-31Oct64</td>
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<td>Dotheal E. Hard</td>
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<td>26May44-31Oct64</td>
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<td>Esther D. Waclawski</td>
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<td>10Oct44-30Nov64</td>
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<td>Alice J. Connolly</td>
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<td>9Jun43-28Feb65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juel C. Pensock</td>
<td>E-7</td>
<td>15Nov43-6May66</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Pinter</td>
<td>E-8</td>
<td>20Sep43-31May66</td>
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<td>Dorothy L. Kearns</td>
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<td>16Oct44-31May66</td>
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<td>Betty J. Alley</td>
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<td>Jessie L. Van Dyke</td>
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<td>6May43-31Jul68</td>
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<td>Anna Peregrim</td>
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<td>1Feb45-22Aug68</td>
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<td>Martha J. Clark</td>
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<td>1Mar45-31Aug69</td>
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<td>Vera E. Pippo</td>
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<td>Catherine L. Quinlan</td>
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<td>Margaret H. Crowel</td>
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<td>Loraine G. Bruso</td>
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<td>Elizabeth M. Tarre</td>
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<td>Bertha Peters Billeb</td>
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<td>June V. Andler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah N. Thornton</td>
<td>E-9</td>
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The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points this device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.