

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 1

1999

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RENOVATIONS TO 'TIME TUNNEL' SPARKLE AT MARINE CORPS MUSEUM . . . CELEBRATING THE ERAS OF THE PAST IN THE Y2K MARINE CORPS . . . HOW A FAMOUS HISTORY OF THE CORPS GOT WRITTEN . . . MUSEUM GAINS RARE WWI UNIFORMS . . . NEW FACILITY NAMINGS . . . NEW GULF WAR SERIES VOLUME EXAMINES THE MARINE FORCES AFLOAT

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FORTITUDINE

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

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1999

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Notice for Readers, Subscribers, and Librarians

With this issue, *Fortitudine* ceases to identify its issues by season. The last-such dated issue was No. 4 of Vol. XXVII, Spring 1998. The bulletin will continue to appear four times annually, with each issue identified by its number within its volume, and its year of publication. This issue is the first of Vol. XXVIII, 1999. Paid subscribers will find the number of issues they expect to receive unaffected by this administrative change.

ABOUT THE COVER

On this issue's cover, division graphic artist W. Stephen Hill uses a computer to produce a collage which celebrates the work underway to renovate the "Time Tunnel," the portion of the Marine Corps Museum devoted to providing a capsule history of the Marine Corps. In addition to its broad teaching aspect, the Time Tunnel displays some of the most exciting artifacts of the Corps' historic collection and, in its fully renovated state, will be the liveliest of such exhibits in the Nation's Capital. Museums Branch Head LtCol Robert J. Sullivan describes the "tunnel project" beginning on page 12.

Fortitudine is produced in the Editing and Design Section of the History and Museums Division. The text for *Fortitudine* is set in 10-point and 8-point Garamond typeface. Headlines are in 18-point or 24-point Garamond. The bulletin is printed on 70-pound, matte-coated paper by offset lithography. **For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402**



Charles D. Melson

Millennium Marines

As the year 2000 approaches, momentum builds for the occasion based on the passing of one era and the start of another. Whether or not the calendar is correct is up to question, but an enthusiasm exists that brings the Marine Corps along with it. The occasion calls on Marines past, present, and future to look at where they have been, where they are, and where they might be going.

The sheet anchor to answer these questions is history and proposals are in the works based on this. One example is the Executive Branch's White House Millennium Council, created by Executive Order 13072 of 2 February 1998. The President of the United States used his authority to recognize national and local projects that would inspire the American people to "commemorate the achievements

of this country's past and to celebrate the possibilities of the future."

Our contribution to this is part of a Department of Defense initiative. While a public affairs effort, there are specific areas of concern that the History and Museums Division has articulated as being worthy of consideration for "Millennial" events. This was accomplished in March of this

War diaries, after-action reports, photography, and interviews documented combat actions in Korea. These were the basis for subsequent operational histories and monographs.

Along with the memories of those who served, they form the basis for the historical record preserved by the Marine Corps History and Museums Division.





Paper records are limited in copies, occupy space, and suffer with time and handling. A Korean War digitization project is engaged in preserving historic material for better handling and distribution. This should be completed in time for both the Millennium and the 50th anniversary of the conflict.

year when Division Director Col Michael F. Monigan briefed the Council's chair, Mrs. Ellen McCulloch Lovell, on what could be considered "icons" of the Corps that should be recognized as part of any celebration or preservation bid. What I am writing about here will identify what has been put forward by the division.

This recently saw a call to the Marine Corps Historical Center by the White House Millennium Council to consider one proposal made. An "advance" visit to the Center on 3 November 1998, was held with representatives of the Washington Navy Yard and the Naval Historical Center. The White House was represented by

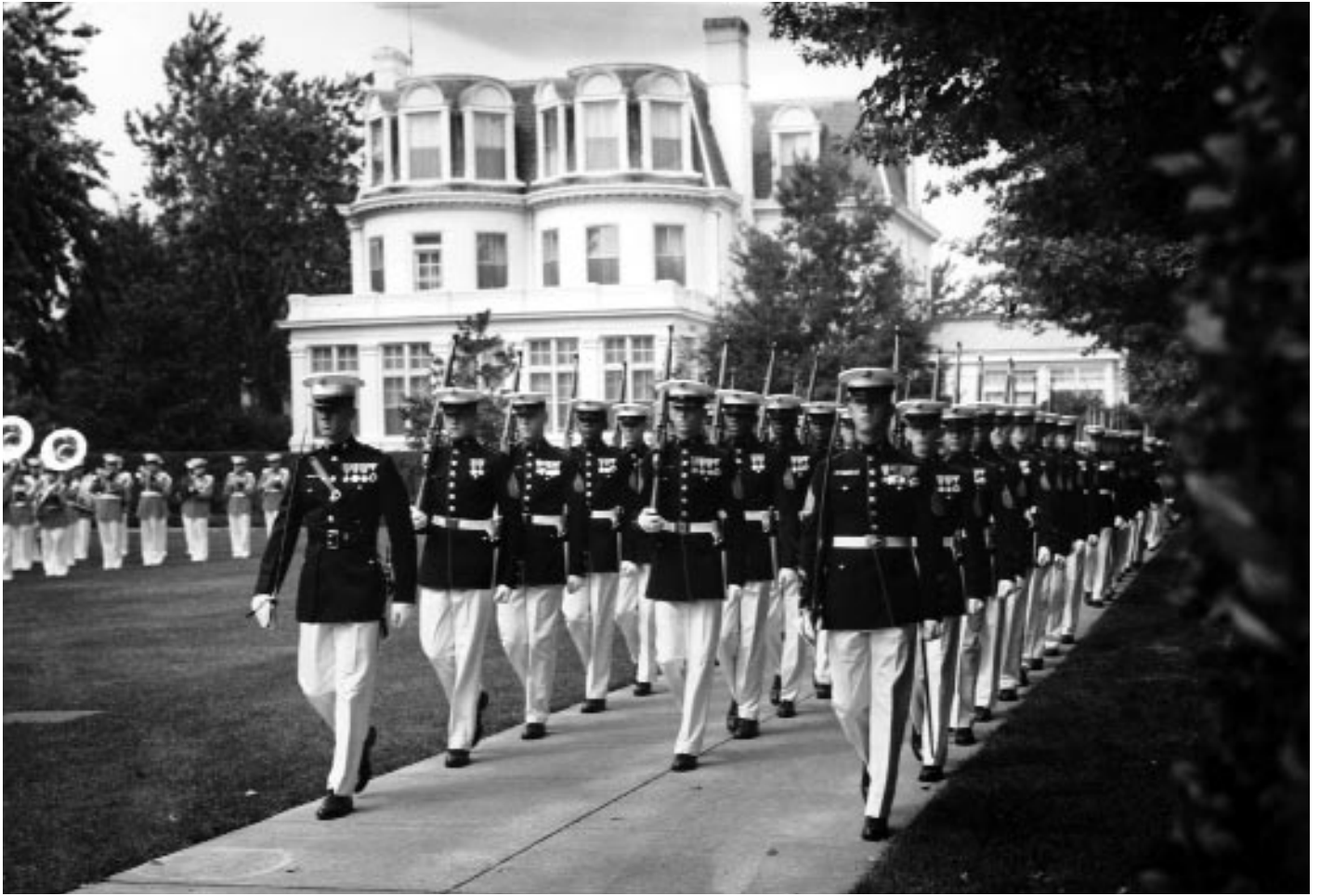
Central to the History and Museums Division is the continued relevance and excellence of the Historical Center, located in the Nation's Capital. All functions of the division are present, allowing for support to a broad range of needs. The Washington Navy Yard itself is recognizing its 200th year in 1999.



Ms. Kelly Craighead, Ms. Amy Hickox, and three other Council and communications specialists. LtCol Leon Craig, Jr.; Charles D. Melson; Jack Shulimson; Frederick J. Graboske; Danny J. Crawford; and David B. Crist represented the historical division.

This ongoing project drew on the images of Korean fighting, the oral history of participants, and the official records that provide the factual underpinning for this experience. With the approach of Veteran's Day, the "hook" that caught the Council's interest was Mr. Graboske's proposal to digitize Korean War records. The purpose is to preserve the various paper records of Marine operations from the Korean War. These paper records are highly acidic and have become yellowed and brittle. Some pages have already crumbled; the increased handling by researchers will further damage the remaining paper. The Marine Corps lacks the funds and facilities to deacidify this quantity of records (100 cubic feet of files) and the National Archives and Records Administration also lacks the resources to undertake a project of this size.

A way to preserve this information, important to the history of the United States and essential to the history of



Eighth and Eye, both the place and the events, is a strong symbol of the past, present, and future. The Home of the Commandants serves as the home away from home for all Marines. The Evening Parade offers a tangible link with our lineage and honors against the backdrop of the oldest post of the Corps.

the Marine Corps, is through digitization. Digitizing of these documents, or rather Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scanning, will preserve them indefinitely at the lowest cost. Producing the results on CD-Rom safeguards the integrity of the data and provides the flexibility for further use via disc or internet.

As the anniversary of the Korean War approaches, these records are increasingly in demand by veterans, journalists, and historians. The vast majority of users are interested in them by unit rather than topic and the digitized format meets their needs perfectly. Available funding allowed this project to start in November 1998. Since the Millennium and 50th anniversary of the Korean War coincide, a series of commemorative pamphlets is planned by the division to take advantage of these published his-

stories, official and unofficial accounts, and photographic images.

In the broadest sense, the Marine Corps has always sought to preserve historical materials to serve as an intellectual and emotional basis for accomplishing the Corps' mission. This forms the basis for operations and education, gives substance to tradition, and enhances esprit de corps. The new century will mark the Corps' 225th year of service since Congress resolved that two battalions of Marines be raised on 10 November 1775. The Corps has been intrinsically woven into the proud history of the nation. In turn, it has produced a variety of symbols of national significance to include the Marine Corps "eagle, globe, and anchor" emblem; the "Eighth and Eye" Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; and the "Iwo Jima" Marine Corps War Memorial, Arlington, Virginia.

The division made specific proposals for funding projects that targeted areas for preservation to ensure that these treasures will be available for the future. One close to home that should receive attention involves the two Iwo Jima flags at the Marine Corps Historical Center.

At the height of fierce and costly fighting for an eight-square mile volcanic island in the Pacific, Marine units on 23 February 1945 raised two different national flags on the top of Mount Suribachi, the extinct volcano that formed the island. Combat photographers captured the events for the raising of both flags; the second flag-raising photographed by Joe Rosenthal was spread across nearly every newspaper of the country. Later, this image became the inspiration for the Felix de Weldon sculpture that sits as the Marine Corps War Memorial adja-



For Marines and the American People, the War Memorial and its ceremonies offer a public form of recognition of the sacrifices made in defense of the Republic. The flag-raising event from the battle for Iwo Jima and the Second World War has become linked with the more general public perception of the "First to Fight" claims made by Marines in this century and still delivered upon today.

cent to Arlington National Cemetery.

The Museums Branch has held both of these historic flags since 1961. The flags need professional examination

and evaluation for future conservation, professional treatment to achieve contemporary preservation status, and the development of a new exhibit config-

uration to ensure continued safe display of each flag. This has been proposed and is awaiting a response.

Landmarks highlighted of significance to the Marine Corps include the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.; the Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia; Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina; Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia; Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California; Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; and Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. Ranging in dates from 1807 to 1942, these locations have special meaning for generations of Marines and their families. They also have cultural value to their local areas and communities.

The goals and watchwords of the White House campaign are "Honor the past--imagine the future." In part, then, these are some of the efforts of the United States Marine Corps to carry out the Presidential goal to "carry forward this country's great democratic traditions and enrich the lives of our children of the 21st Century. . . ." □1775□

Historical Quiz

Marines and the U.S. Naval Academy

*by 2dLt Richard M. Rusnok, Jr.
Reference Section Intern*

1. Name the eight Marine Corps commandants who graduated from the Naval Academy.
2. What two buildings at the Academy are named after Marines?
3. What two future Marine officers battled each other for the 1967 Brigade boxing championship at 145 pounds?
4. What was the first year in which second lieutenants were directly commissioned from the Academy into the Marine Corps?
5. What percentage of each graduating class can accept commissions as officers of Marines?
6. What two commandants attended (but did not graduate) from Annapolis' rival national military academy, West Point?
7. This Annapolis graduate and Marine officer served as President Reagan's National Security Advisor from 1983 to 1985. Who is he?
8. Who was the first Naval Academy graduate to accept a commission as a Marine?
9. This 1968 graduate and current general officer flew four space shuttle missions and served as Deputy Commandant of Midshipmen.
10. What nickname did retired LtGen Victor H. Krulak earn during his plebe year that remained with him for the rest of his career?

(Answers on page 16)

Famed Russian Arms Designer in Return Visit

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

LtGen Mikhail Kalashnikov, Russian Army, the designer of the famed AK-47 assault rifle, made a repeat visit to view the weapons in the Marine Corps Museum's study and research collection on 14 October 1998. This was the General's second visit, as he had toured the Air-Ground Museum in 1993, during a reception which was held for him and the designer of the American M16 rifle, Eugene Stoner. During that reception, which was jointly sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Virginia Gun Collector's Association, the Museum put one example of all of its Stoner- and Kalashnikov-designed weapons on display in the Air-Ground Museum for the attendees to examine. While this array was impressive, some of the visitors were well aware that the weapons on exhibit that evening were only the "tip of the iceberg" in terms of the Museum's small arms collection.

While attending the Association of the U.S. Army exposition in the Washington area in October 1998,

LtGen Mikbail Kalashnikov, left, meets with Eugene Stoner in this Russian-printed postcard. Undoubtedly the two great designers of individual weapons of this century, Gen Kalashnikov is probably best known for his AK-47 assault rifle and Stoner is the designer of the much-employed M16 rifle of U.S. Armed Forces.



Gen Kalashnikov's most famous achievement, the AK-47 assault rifle, was outstandingly the weapon used to equip infantrymen in much of the world during the existence of the former Soviet Union. Museum staff members received pins in the shape of the AK-47 from its famed designer.

LtGen Kalashnikov recalled the Marine Corps' comprehensive small arms collection and asked Col Elliot R. "Sonny" Laine, USMC (Ret), if he could organize a trip to Quantico to take a detailed look at some of the developmental prototype weapons which he had not seen on his first visit. Col Laine, a museum volunteer coordinator, immediately conferred with the staff, and found that they were both excited and enthusiastic about the

impending visit. In addition to Gen Kalashnikov and his daughter and grandson, Col Laine invited several noted arms enthusiasts, designers, and collectors.

The party of 10 visitors arrived in the afternoon of 14 October and were given an introduction which included a history of the Museum's ordnance collection program since its inception in the 1950s. The salient features of this presentation were the weapons acquired by the late Col George Chinn, USMCR (Ret), in support of his seminal work on automatic weapons, and the efforts of two of the Museum's former directors, the late Col John H. Magruder III, USMCR (Ret), and Col F. Brooke Nihart, USMC (Ret). After a brief guidance on where the different types of weapons were located in the armory, the visitors were issued white cotton gloves and allowed to examine those weapons in which they had a particular interest. Assisted by the Museum's operations officer, Capt Darren Boyd, the Curator of Material History moved from group to group, finding weapons and answering questions.

As expected, C. Reed Knight, Jr., went through the collection of Stoner prototypes (Mr. Knight's company produced many of the Stoner 63A weapons in the 1960s and 70s),



Gen Kalashnikov had asked to revisit the Museum's renowned study collection of small arms. He took a particular interest in the Farquahar-Hill semi-automatic rifle.

Homer Brett made a beeline for some of the rare German rifles, and Col Laine headed for the Johnson rifles and light machine guns. Gen Kalashnikov's interest lay in the early experimental semi-automatic rifles,

Air-Ground Museum staff member Sgt Lance T. Guckenberger, left, presented his "Expert" rifle marksmanship badge to Gen Kalashnikov after the general took an interest in it and its design. Sgt Guckenberger pinned the expert's badge on the general and was, in return, decorated by him with souvenir medals the general had brought with him.



The Russian general, far left, was accompanied on his visit by his daughter and grandson and friends from among others attending an Association of the U.S. Army exposition. They all received an initial brief from Curator of Material History Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas, second from right.

and he examined such rifles as the Mexican Mondragon, the Farquahar-Hill, the Beardmore, the Pratt and Whitney Liu, and the Knorr-Bremse. Through the assistance of an official interpreter, LtGen Kalashnikov commented on various design features and told about their influence on some of his creations.

While Gen Kalashnikov was being

photographed holding Browning machine gun number 1 (the original prototype of the M1895 "potato digger"), Sgt Lance T. Guckenberger of the Museum's security staff arrived to assist in the visit. Gen Kalashnikov expressed great interest in Sgt Guckenberger's marksmanship badges, and through the excellent efforts of one of the party (the official translator had left for another commitment) Sgt Guckenberger explained the requirements for his "expert" rifle awards. At the end of his explanation, Sgt Guckenberger asked Capt Boyd for permission to remove his badge, and then pinned it on Gen Kalashnikov. In return, Gen Kalashnikov enthusiastically responded by pinning several badges, one in the shape of an AK47, on all three of the Museum staff members.

At the end of the visit, Gen Kalashnikov presented the Museum a beautiful publication which pictures each of the weapons he designed in full color, and also an autobiography. Both of these books are now part of the Museums Branch's technical library, where they will help in future projects, and will always be a tangible reminder of an historic visit by one of the modern world's great weapons designers to the Museum's research collection. □1775□

Getting Underway as a Marine History Writer

by BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret)
Director Emeritus, Marine Corps History and Museums

The third edition and revision of The United States Marines: A History, published by the U.S. Naval Institute Press, appeared in December 1998. This article is adapted from the "Acknowledgements and Bibliography" appendix.

The *United States Marines* began in 1969 when Leo Cooper of London asked Henry I. Shaw, Jr., then the civilian Chief Historian of the Marine Corps, to suggest someone who might write a short history of the U.S. Marines for Mr. Cooper's *Famous Regiments* series. I was then between Vietnam tours. Neither Mr. Cooper nor I realized the problems we would encounter in trying to fit two hundred years of history of a United States Marine Corps that had grown larger than the British Army into a format originally designed for individual British regiments. *The United States Marines*, as published by Leo Cooper, Ltd., in 1974, was about twice the length of the other books in the *Famous Regiments* series. Still, it was shorter than I would have liked it to have been, as was the similar edition serialized in the *Marine Corps Gazette* in monthly installments from November 1973 until December 1974.

The Viking edition, published in 1976, was half again as long as the earlier versions. I was able to finish out the first two hundred years of Marine Corps history, making it *The United States Marines: The First Two Hundred Years, 1775-1975*. The Marine Corps Association kept this edition, which was also a Military History Book Club selection, in print with two successive paperback printings.

The years since 1975 have been busy ones for the Marine Corps. There has also been a great deal of new scholarship in Marine Corps history. In the new edition the first eighteen chapters were considerably revised; the last three chapters are completely new.

The Leo Cooper edition had photographs. The Viking edition had maps. The new edition happily has both. The maps for the earlier edition were drawn by then-Maj. Charles H. Waterhouse, USMCR, from my sketches. The third edition continues that practice with new maps by Waterhouse, now Colonel, USMCR (Ret).

The expansion of the Corps in successive wars, particularly during and since World War II, necessarily forced me into a shift of perspective to successively higher echelons. Thus the narration as it moves to the levels of Marine Corps expeditionary brigade and Marine expeditionary force gets farther and farther away from the individual Marine who makes up the heart and soul of the Corps. Realizing that some readers will want to make up for this deficiency, I was concerned less with providing a bibliography documenting my sources than pointing the reader in the direction of more detailed information. My thought was that most of the books I would cite could be either found in any well-stocked public, scholastic, or post

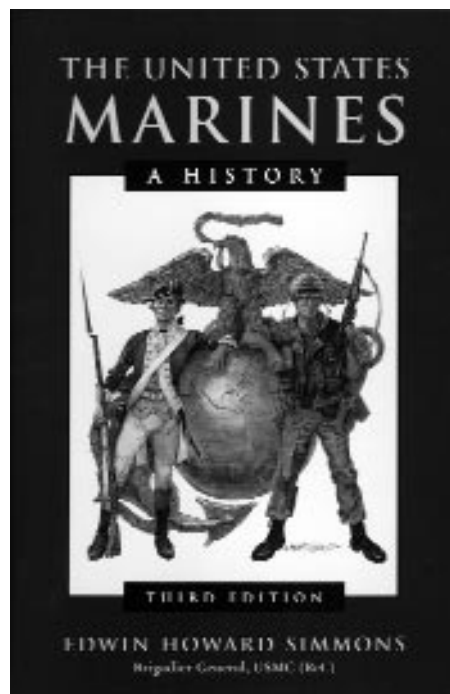
library, or could be made available, with the assistance of a friendly librarian, through inter-library loan.

In discussing the writing a history of the Marine Corps, I must mention the work of my close colleagues for the last quarter century: Col Allan R. Millett and J. Robert Moskin, authors respectively of *Semper Fidelis* (1980, 1991) and *The Marine Corps Story* (1982, 1987, 1992). A more recent addition to the general histories of the Marine Corps is Col Joseph H. Alexander's *A Fellowship of Valor* (1997).

Any historian of the U. S. Marines owes a great debt to the early work of BGen Richard S. Collum, including his *The History of the United States Marine Corps* (1903), and Maj Edwin N. McClellan, whose mimeographed history, compiled during the 1920s and 1930s, regrettably exists only in a very few copies. The standard history until World War II was Col Clyde H. Metcalf's *A History of the United States Marine Corps* (1939), somewhat dry and patchwork, but nevertheless full of substance. Its place was later taken largely by Col Robert D. Heinl's superb *Soldiers of the Sea* (1962).

The evolution of U.S. amphibious doctrine and practice is brilliantly developed in *The U. S. Marines and Amphibious War* (1951) by Jeter A. Isely and Phillip A. Crowl. The two best aviation histories are Robert Sherrod's *History of Marine Corps Aviation in World War II* (1952) and the more recent *U.S. Marine Corps Aviation, 1912-Present* (1983) by Cdr Peter B. Mersky. For information on uniforms, Col Robert H. Rankin's *Uniforms of the Marines* (1970) is outdated but still useful.

The official *Marines in the Revolution* (1975) by Charles R. "Rich" Smith continues to be the definitive history of the Continental Marines. Heavily illustrated, including



a great many works by Charles Waterhouse, *Marines in the Revolution* may be supplemented but will never be supplanted. There is some Marine content in the standard naval histories of the Revolution, most notably Gardner W. Allen's *A Naval History of the American Revolution* (1913) and Charles O. Paullin's *The Navy of the American Revolution* (1906). Similarly, Allen should be consulted for *Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs* (1905) and *Our Naval War with France* (1909).

The role of Marines in the War of 1812 can be found chiefly in more general naval histories and biographies such as Theodore Roosevelt's *The Naval War of 1812* (1882). For these early years, James Fenimore Cooper's *Naval History of the United States* (1839) has some interesting material. *Surf Boats and Horse Marines* (1969), by K. Jack Bauer, deals with the Marines in the Mexican War. The exploits of Archibald Gillespie in the conquest of California are well covered in *Messenger of Destiny* (1955) by Werner H. Marti.

David M. Sullivan's exhaustive five-volume work on Marines in the Civil War was just beginning to appear in print as I worked on the revision but was not available in time to be reflected in my history. For the Confederate Marine Corps there is no substitute for Ralph W. Donnelly's *Rebel Leathernecks* (1989). Dr. Jack Shulimson has covered the post-Civil War "Gilded Age" very well in his *The Marine Corps' Search for a Mission* (1993).

Pieces of the history of the Corps in the first half of the 20th century, including the First World War, can be found in many places. The official *The United States Marine Corps in the World War* by Maj McClellan has recently been reprinted by Battery Press. Ivan Musicant collected the Caribbean adventures in *The Banana Wars* (1990). Some of the most colorful reading can be found in the biographies, sometimes over-blown, of various Marine leaders including Lowell Thomas's *Old Gimlet Eye: The Adventures of Smedley D. Butler*

(1933), Col Frederic W. Wise's *A Marine Tells It to You* (1929), MajGenComdt John A. Lejeune's *The Reminiscences of a Marine* (1930), Gen Holland M. Smith's *Coral and Brass* (1949), Burke Davis's *Marine! The Life of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Puller* (1962), and Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift's *Once a Marine* (1964). Recent impressive additions to these biographies are Col Millett's *In Many a Strife: General Gerald C. Thomas and the U.S. Marine Corps, 1917-1956* (1993) and LtCol Jon T. Hoffman's *Once a Legend: "Red Mike" Edson of the Marine Raiders* (1994). No one, of course, captures the color and flavor of the Marine Corps in the First World War and the years immediately thereafter better than Col John W. Thomason, Jr., in his semi-fictional *Fix Bayonets!* (1926) and . . . *And a Few Marines* (1945).

First place on the list for Marines in World War II must go the five-volume official *History of Marine Corps Operations in World War II*. This series has been brought back into print by Battery Press of Nashville, Tennessee. Good one-volume histories include Frank O. Hough's *The Island War* (1947), Fletcher Pratt's *The Marines' War* (1948), and Robert Leckie's *Strong Men Armed* (1962). Richard B. Frank's more recent *Guadalcanal* (1990) established, incontrovertibly in my mind, that the Guadalcanal campaign, in all its land, sea, and air aspects, was the turning point of the Pacific War.

Readers looking for more on Marines in the Second World War should find of special interest the 25 pamphlets of the highly popular *Marines in World War II Commemorative Series* (1991-1998), ranging in time and titles from *Outpost in the North Atlantic: Marines in the Defense of Iceland* to *The Final Campaign: Marines in the Victory on Okinawa*. A similar series is planned for the fiftieth anniversary of the Korean War.

Like the Second World War, the Korean War has its five-volume official history, *U. S. Marine Operations in Korea*, now reprinted by Robert J.

Speights of Austin, Texas. No history of the Inchon landing surpasses Col Heinl's *Victory at High Tide* (1968). There are several good histories of the Chosin (the Koreans now prefer that it be called "Changjin") Reservoir campaign, including Eric Hammel's *Chosin: Heroic Ordeal of the Korean War* (1981).

For the Vietnam conflict I drew chiefly on original editions of my own *Marine Corps Operations in Vietnam, 1965 . . . 1972* which was published sequentially by the *Naval Review*. In revising chapters 17 and 18, which cover Vietnam and its aftermath, I used for the most part the detailed and straightforward eight-volume official *U.S. Marines in Vietnam*. There are now many books on Marines in Vietnam, some very good, some distressingly hand-wringing and anguished. One of the best is LtCol Ronald H. Spector's *After Tet: The Bloodiest Year in Vietnam*. Other good ones are Robert Pisor's *The End of the Line: The Siege of Khe Sanh* (1982), Col Gerald H. Turley's *The Easter Offensive, Vietnam, 1972*, and Frank Snepp's *Decent Interval: An Insider's Account of Saigon's Indecent End* (1977).

In chapter 19, the first of the entirely new chapters, my account of the Corps' brief adventure in Grenada draws from the official *U.S. Marines in Grenada, 1983* (1987) by LtCol Spector. The tragedy of the Beirut bombing is told in painful detail in the official *U.S. Marines in Lebanon, 1982-1984* (1987) by Benis M. Frank, who went there to see for himself. There is also Eric Hammel's *The Root: The Marines in Beirut* (1985). More on the intervention in Panama can be found in the official *Just Cause: Marine Operations in Panama, 1988-1990* (1996) by LtCol Nicholas E. Reynolds.

Chapter 20, which covers the Persian Gulf, began with my two articles, "Getting Marines to the Gulf" and "Getting the Job Done," in the May 1991 *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*. These articles were written contemporaneously with on-going events from news reports, message traffic, and the

daily briefings given the Commandant of the Marine Corps, briefings at which I was a fly on the wall. Revision was essentially a reconciliation of these early accounts with the monographs written by Marine Corps Reserve historians dispatched to the Gulf. In this same *U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991* series is a very useful *Anthology and Bibliography* (1992). My chapter benefitted enormously from a review by a good number of the principal Marine commanders deployed to the Gulf.

For widely different perspectives on leadership, including Marine Corps, in Desert Shield/Desert Storm the serious reader should read *General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, The Autobiography: It Doesn't Take a Hero* (1982), HRH Gen Khaled bin Sultan's *Desert Warrior* (1995), Sir Peter de la Billiere's *Storm Command: A Personal Account of the Gulf War* (1992), *The Generals' War* (1995) by Michael R. Gordon and LtGen Bernard E. Trainor, and Molly Moore's *A Woman at War: Storming Kuwait with the U.S. Marines* (1995).

Chapter 21, the last chapter in the book, deals with events too recent to offer much in the way of book-length works. There are exceptions. The humanitarian operation to protect the Kurds in northern Iraq from the vengeance of Saddam Hussein has its comprehensive official monograph, *With Marines in Operation Provide Comfort* (1995) by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, one of the Marine Corps Reserve's peripatetic combat historians. *Angels from the Sea: Relief Operations in Bangladesh, 1991* (1995) by Charles R. Smith, is also published.

The Marine Corps History and Museums Division has been particularly prolific through the years in producing historical reference pamphlets, monographs, unit histories, bibliographies, and chronologies. Official histories, varying widely in detail and completeness, have been published on all the regiments in the present Marine Corps force structure. A good number (but far from com-

plete list) of squadron histories have also been published.

Among the official pamphlet histories I found most useful in my earlier editions were *United States Marines at Harpers Ferry* (1966), *The United States Marines in the War with Spain* (1967), *The United States Marines in Nicaragua* (1968), *The United States Marine Corps in the World War* (1968 reprint of 1920 edition), *The United States Marines on Iwo Jima* (1967), *The United States Marines in North China 1945-1949* (1968), *The United States Marines in the Occupation of Japan* (1969), *Marine Corps Women's Reserve in World War II* (1968), and *The Eagle, Globe and Anchor, 1868-1968* (1971).

More recent official Marine Corps histories, which were of considerable help in the third revised edition, include *Marine Corps Aviation: The Early Years, 1912-1940* (1977); *Marines and Helicopters, 1946-1962* (1976); *Marines and Helicopters, 1962-1973* (1978); *Quantico: Crossroads of the Marine Corps* (1978); *U.S. Marines at Twentynine Palms, California* (1989), *Blacks in the Marine Corps* (1975); *U.S. Marine Corps Operations in the Dominican Republic, April-June 1965* (1992); and *Marines in the Mexican War* (1991).

I made large use of a personality file of official biographies and clippings I have collected over the years. Such a file has to be accumulated, but for more accessible biographies there are Karl Schuon's *U. S. Marine Corps Biographical Dictionary* (1963), Jane Blakeney's *Heroes, U. S. Marine Corps, 1861-1955* (1957), and Charles L. Lewis's *Famous American Marines* (1950). There are also good biographical sketches of the commandants in the successive editions of the Marine Corps Association's *Home of the Commandants* (1956, 1966, 1974, and 1995).

The three periodicals I found most useful, not surprisingly, were the *U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, the *Marine Corps Gazette*, and *Fortitudine*.

I went to the Navy's peerless series *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* an untold number of

times for a detail on a ship and almost as frequently to the various editions of *Jane's Fighting Ships* and related volumes such as *Jane's Infantry Weapons*, *Jane's All the World's Aircraft*, and *Brassey's Artillery of the World*.

Many persons have contributed in many ways to the putting together of the several editions. To cite only a few is to slight the many; however, I would be completely ungrateful if I failed to again thank the late Col John H. Magruder III, USMCR, for his trenchant and useful criticism of early drafts, and Ben Frank, who succeeded Bud Shaw as Chief Historian, for his thoughtful comments and, with his wife Marylou, the indexing of both this and earlier editions.

Many others in the Marine Corps Historical Center were generous in their help. I won't attempt to list their names. They can be found on the successive mastheads of *Fortitudine* for the past 25 years. □1775□

Personal Papers Moved to Quantico Research Center

by Frederick J. Graboske
Marine Corps Archivist

Personal papers collections in the holdings of the History & Museums Division are being transferred to the Marine Corps University Research Center at Quantico. This will enable the students at component schools to have easier access to the materials. Almost all of the 2,800 processed collections are in the process of moving. Most large collections have been moved, approximately 80 percent of the volume of personal papers. The map and photo collections will not move, nor will collections not connected to an individual donor. The move could be complete by 1 June. For information on the availability of specific collections at Quantico please contact the Research Center at DSN 278-4538 or commercially (703) 640-4538.

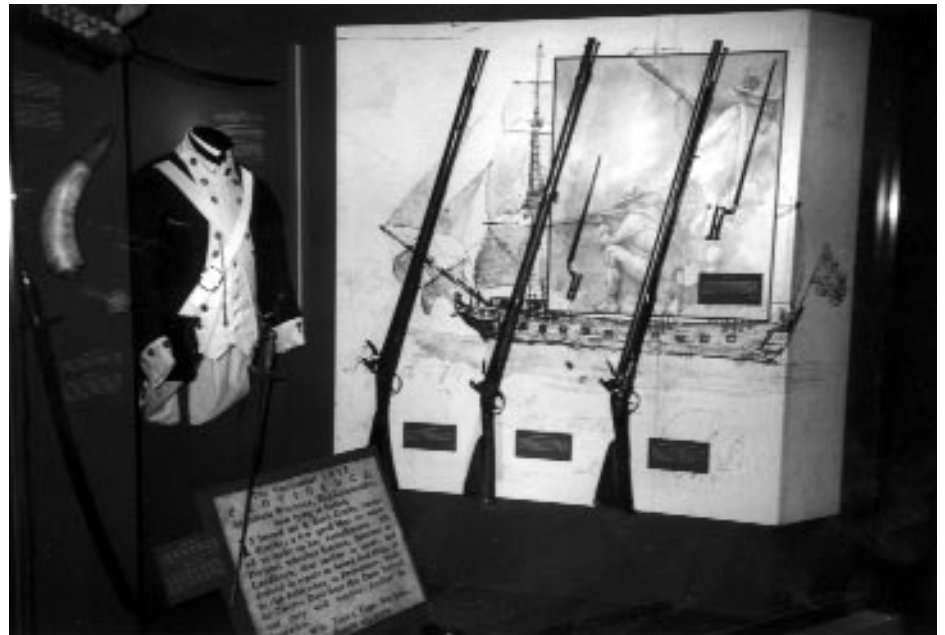
Renovations Enliven Museum's 'Time Tunnel'

by LtCol Robert J. Sullivan, USMC
Head, Museums Branch

The 20 chronological historical exhibits located on the first deck of the Marine Corps Historical Center, and altogether known as the Marine Corps Museum "Time Tunnel," are undergoing a major renovation. The 10 years since the last serious work have "aged" the Tunnel's artifacts, text, panels, and cases. Water leaks, extreme temperatures, and time have contributed to the need for a complete facelift of the cases and panels, a focused restoration and maintenance effort on the historical objects and artifacts, and a comprehensive review of the storylines and text.

The present project to breathe life into the Time Tunnel commenced in November 1997 when the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums tasked his deputy for museums to assemble a team consisting of members from within the History and Museums Division: Historical Writing, Reference, Editing and Design, Material History, Art, and Exhibits Sections. Their marching orders were to "fix, enhance, and refurbish the cases, display documents, art, and arti-

A guiding and unifying element of the Marine Corps Museum's new Time Tunnel will be a series of banners denoting various eras in Marine Corps history. The two visible here are "Marines in the Revolution" and "Marines in the Frigate Navy." The artifacts in the Washington, D.C. exhibit are among some of the oldest of Marine treasures cared for by the Museum.



The renovated Case One, "Marines in the Revolution," showcases early flintlock muskets, powder horns, and swords and an example of the eighteenth-century military uniform worn by the first U.S. Marines.

facts" associated with the Time Tunnel. The project is expected to take approximately 18 months to complete.

As of this writing, Case/Panel One, "Marines in the Revolution, 1775-1783"; Case/Panel Two, "Marines in

the Frigate Navy, 1794-1812"; and Case/Panel Three, "The Second War of Independence, 1812-1815," are complete. Exhibit construction is currently addressing the required panels and mounting arrangements through Case/Panel Six; artifact selection is completed through Case/Panel Five, with additional preliminary selection for Case/Panel Six; and text drafts are finished through Case/Panel Eight, with preliminary work ongoing through Case/Panel Ten. The completed exhibits sport artifacts and historical objects from the reserve collections, selected reproduction art and documents, and photographs, all arranged in an "attention-gainer" setting that dramatically tells the Marine Corps story. Included in each case is the campaign battle streamer awarded to Marine units during the period. Each battle streamer is the same one attached to the Marine Corps colors located in the front foyer of the Museum. The accompanying photographs detail the new look of the exhibits.

(Continued on page 14)



The redesigned Panel Three, top, and Case Three, bottom, deal with the 1812-1815 period and the nation's "Second War of Independence," the War of 1812 when the city of Washington was torched by British forces.

Visitors Respond to 'Multimedia' Kiosk

*by Charles R. Smith
Historian*

The Marine Corps Museum at the Washington Navy Yard recently added a new multimedia kiosk to the Time Tunnel exhibit. The kiosk's computer is designed to handle many types of images through the use of the Intel Pentium II with built-in multimedia sound and video amplification technology.

The exhibit currently is running a touch screen presentation on recruit training and a montage of modern-day Marine Corps activities. The system is a work-in-progress and a joint effort of the Administration and Resource Management Division of Headquarters Marine Corps, the Museums Branch and the Training and Audiovisual Support Center at Quantico. It is anticipated that the exhibit will be updated periodically to increase the number of presentations that are available to the viewer.

The computer was donated to the Marine Corps Historical Center by the Thorne-Barry Trust which is administered by the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation. The trust was established by Maj Landon K. Thorne III, USMCR, in memory of his father Cdr Landon K. Thorne, Jr., USNR, and his maternal grandfather, Col David S. Barry, USMC, to acquire and restore Marine Corps and Navy ground combat equipment and memorabilia. Additional support was provided by the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation.





All of the designs of the new panels and cases have been created by Museum Exhibits Section Chief James A. Fairfax, and their construction undertaken by Mr. Fairfax and exhibits specialist and master woodcraftsman Gordon Heim. Panel One suggests the complexity of some of the new designs and the variety of materials used to achieve them.

(Continued from page 12)

The renovation consists of refurbishment within the cases or on the panel—the ceiling of each case has been painted flat black to “cap” the viewer’s eye to the display that is now bathed in light provided by cool,

Panel Two, “Marines in the Frigate Navy,” includes a map of North Africa to illustrate Lt Presley O’Bannon’s march to capture the city of Derna, and examples of the “Mameluke” swords whose character was adopted later for Marine Corps officers’ swords.



Case Two, “Marines in the Frigate Navy,” pointedly includes some of the intricate metal shot fired by Marines tending ships’ guns. The uniform of the period is vivid with an abundance of scarlet.



miniature exhibit lights; these same lights are keyed to the passage of the visitor in the normal travel down the Time Tunnel passageway so that they are off in each case until the visitor penetrates the control zone which automatically turns them on and then turns them off when the visitor moves out of the control zone. In addition, visitors will note that each case has received a new exterior wall covering that is more pleasing to the eye; and will note the addition of cloth banners announcing the titles of each case set high in the Time Tunnel walkway.

The project is one of the Museums Branch’s most important efforts to occur in the last 10 years. It has brought together knowledgeable people and dedicated resources from throughout the History and Museums Division. □1775□

New Histories Highlight 'Old Corps' Marines

by Evelyn A. Englander
Historical Center Librarian

Most of these books are available through local or online bookstores and through local libraries.

When the Fighting Is All Over: The Memoir of a Marine Corps General's Daughter. Katie Letcher Lyle. Atlanta: Longstreet Press, 1997. 313 pp. "Colonel Letcher's personal valor and professional competency were in large measure responsible for the success of our forces," said Gen Holland M. Smith, USMC, commanding the landing forces on Iwo Jima. The author, co-editor of *Good-bye to Old Peking*, a compilation of her father's letters from China, 1937-1939 (reviewed in an earlier issue of *Fortitudine*), has here written of her memories of life with her father after he had retired, with his family, to Lexington, Virginia. Throughout she recalls how the Corps has influenced and shaped her life. \$21.95

U.S. Marine Corps Aviation, 1912 to the Present. Peter B. Mersky. Baltimore: Nautical & Aviation Publishing Co., 1997. 383 pp. This book traces the history of Marine Corps aviation from Guadalcanal to the Chosin Reservoir in Korea, through Vietnam, up to the carriers of the Persian Gulf, and those units currently tasked with fighting terrorism and those aiding in missions of good will and humanitarian relief. Illustrations include more than 270 photographs plus the author's own drawings. Indexed by unit, aircraft, and ship. Appendices include: First 100 Marine Corps aviators; Directors of Marine Corps Aviation; suggestions for further reading. \$29.95

A Civil War Marine at Sea: The Diary of Medal of Honor Recipient Miles M. Oviat. Mary P. Livingston, ed. Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Books, 1998. 197 pp. This diary of Miles M. Oviat, Civil War Marine, was edited by his great granddaughter, Mary P.

Livingston. This diary provides a day by day account of his wartime experiences on board the USS *Vanderbilt* and the USS *Brooklyn*. Included are his descriptions of the battles of Mobile Bay and Fort Fisher. He also describes the long search for the CSS *Alabama* which led from New York to South America and Africa. Oviat was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor at the Battle of Mobile Bay. (Subsequently his great-granddaughter donated the medal to the Marine Corps Museum.) His Medal of Honor Citation reads: On board the USS *Brooklyn* during action against rebel forts and gunboats and with the ram *Tennessee* in Mobile Bay, 5 August 1864. Despite severe damage to his ship and the loss of several men on board as enemy fire raked the deck, Corporal Oviat fought his gun with skill and courage throughout the furious 2-hour battle which resulted in the surrender of the rebel ram *Tennessee*."

The Burning of Washington: The British Invasion of 1814. Anthony S. Pitch. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1998. 298 pp. The author has written a number of books, ranging from biography to travel guides to Congressional anecdotes. In addition to his writing, he gives group tours including the one he has developed for the Smithsonian Resident Associates program based on this book. Here he details the British attack on the American capital during the hot and humid summer of 1814. Included in his narrative are his descriptions of contributions by the Marines to the defense of the City as in the battle of Bladensburg. He also tells how Francis Scott Key, imprisoned on a British warship, came to write the poem that became the National Anthem, while seeing the flag flying over an embattled Fort McHenry. \$32.95

Where Duty Calls: Growing Up in the Marine Corps. Charlie Romine. Camden, SC: John Culler & Sons, 1997. 155 pp. The author wrote this book to describe the contributions of the ground support troops of World War II. He explains how their skill and dedication contributed to the overall successes of Marine Air and the entire U.S. war effort. This also is his personal story, of a young man from Granite City, Illinois, who served with the Corps in World War II and Korea. Includes photos and glossary of terms. \$21.95 □1775□

Readers Always Write

Commemorative Series Raises Questions

You give credit for "the sign" (in . . . *and a Few Marines*) to guys in the 11th Gun Battalion. As I remember it, it was done in my battalion and read, "By the Grace of God and a few Marines, MacArthur returned to the Philippines." I remember it because we were set up along a road called the Lincoln Highway and we had this sign put up for everyone to see. Some Army brass came by and raised hell with Col Mills, our CO.

Robert S. Bailey
Sherman Oaks, California

I want to point out three errors in *Top of the Ladder: Marine Operations in the Northern Solomons*. First, supporting fire from the 155mm guns was from the USMC 2d 155mm Gun Battalion (Provisional) and not from the 3d Defense Battalion. Second, although a total of three destroyers did eventually participate in the mission, only one actually supported the Marines during their withdrawal. Third, the photo on page 3 is not of the initial landings at Bougainville, as indicated by the caption; rather, this is a scene from the Koiari mission, and I believe most of these men are from the 2d Platoon, M Company, 3d Raider Battalion.

Ken Haney
Jackson, Tennessee

EDITOR'S NOTE: The photograph of LtGen William K. Jones on page 9 in the Spring 1998 issue of Fortitudine was taken in 1971, not 1951, as reported by a typographical error which drew the concern of LtGen Jones' family. Fortitudine regrets this error.

Rare, Unusual World War I Uniforms in Gifts

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

The Marine Corps Museum acquired two very rare World War I uniforms in the past several months through the generosity of the original owners' descendants. Both of the uniforms are in excellent condition, and obviously have been well cared for over the past 80 years. One donation contains a number of different uniform articles, while the second gift consists of the uniform coat.

The first uniform is part of a significant collection of clothing and accouterments which were issued to Alfred Carl Anderson during his service in World War I. A law student at the University of Nebraska, he enlisted at the outbreak of the war and was sent to Haiti and Cuba, where he patrolled the islands, enforcing an uneasy peace in countries which were in a continuing state of turmoil. Cuba again rose in revolution several months before America's entry into World War I, and "Caco" revolts flared up in Haiti in

Pvt Alfred C. Anderson, formerly a law student, saw duty in Cuba as a "Horse Marine" during World War I. His riding breeches and other gear were donated by his daughter.



both 1915 and 1919. While in Cuba, Pvt Anderson served with the 1st Marine Regiment, which had been sent there in November 1918 to join the 6th Marine Brigade. The Brigade had been patrolling the backcountry in Oriente Province throughout World War I, and much of this patrolling was done by horseback.

Pvt Anderson became a "Horse Marine" in Cuba, and he wore winter service forest green breeches instead of the straight-legged trousers which were regulation for all enlisted Marines. These breeches, along with leather leggings or boots, were worn by mounted Marines serving throughout the Caribbean, in Central America, and with the Peking Legation Guard in China. In addition to the leather leggings, Pvt Anderson's forest green wool spiral puttees were also included in this gift, a uniform item at that time authorized only for enlisted personnel in the Aviation Branch. In addition to the winter and summer service uniforms, Pvt Anderson's daughter, Mrs. Kathleen A. Best, gave her father's medals, other uniform items, and photographs to the Museum this past spring.

The second uniform was donated by Mr. Preston A. McClendon, Jr., after he initially contacted the Museum about his late father. During his telephone call, Mr. McClendon mentioned that his father served with the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, and was awarded the Navy Cross, the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, and a French Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action. When the staff tried to verify the information by using the "Awards" appendix to the official history of the 2d Division, AEF, they came up empty-handed, as there were no officers by that name listed as having served with the 5th Marines. However, when Mr. McClendon delivered the uniform to the Museums Branch in Quantico, the solution to this question immediately became



Capt Preston A. McClendon was a Navy medical officer who served during World War I with the 5th Marines. His jacket, with its handpainted insignia, was given to the Museum by his son.

apparent. Lt Preston A. McClendon was a Navy medical officer, and as such, he was listed in the official history under the section for attached naval officers.

The coat has a beautiful, handpainted example of the famous "Star and Indian head" insignia on the red square worn by the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines. The coat was made in Metz, France, of forest green serge wool, and also carries the ribbons of the Army Distinguished Service Cross, the French Croix de Guerre, and the World War I Victory Medal. In addition to the coat, Mr. McClendon also donated a large group of his late father's maps and documents, which will be turned over to the Marine Corps University Archives. The coat is a candidate for exhibit in the new "Regimental Room" in the former officer's Club at Quantico's Harry Lee Hall. □1775□

New Base Facilities Named for Heroic Marines

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

Regular readers of *Fortitudine* will recall that the Marine Corps Commemorative Naming Program is administered by the Reference Section of the History and Museums Division. The purpose of this program is to recognize and pay tribute to distinguished and heroic deceased Marines by the naming of facilities in their honor. The naming of streets, mess halls, clubs, gymnasiums, and other facilities in honor of these worthy individuals provides an opportunity to inform Marines, other members of the Naval Service, and the civilian community, of the deeds and contributions of the individuals honored. To date, more than 500 individuals have been recognized by the Commemorative Naming Program. All commemorative naming actions require the personal approval of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. A number of notable namings were approved in the first six months of 1998 by the Commandant and were highlighted by a recent dedication at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

Naming of the Marsh Center At MCB Quantico

In February 1998, Gen Charles C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps, approved the naming of The James Wesley Marsh Center at MCB Quantico. The new center was constructed to house the Manpower and Reserve Affairs Department, and to be home as well to the Marine Corps Recruiting Command. Dedicated on 6 August 1998 in ceremonies presided over by Gen Krulak, the Center is named in honor of Col James W. Marsh, USMC (Deceased). Born in Clovis, New Mexico, on 22 November 1927, Marsh entered the Naval Academy in 1946 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps upon graduation in 1950. In a distinguished 25-year Marine Corps career, he saw combat duty in Korea and in Vietnam, where



The new James W. Marsh Center at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, houses the Manpower and Reserve Affairs Department of Headquarters, Marine Corps. Its naming honors a Marine who successfully pioneered large-scale automated data processing and information management applications for the Corps.

he commanded the 3d Battalion, 3d Marines. He also served in Vietnam as the executive officer, 4th Marines, and Assistant Chief of Staff, 3d Marine Division.

Later, as Head of the Manpower Information and Research Branch at

Col James W. Marsh followed a distinguished military career with a second one as civilian Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve, Headquarters, Marine Corps



HQMC, Col Marsh helped to develop the Marine Corps Integrated Joint Military Pay and Manpower Information System, which represented the Marine Corps' first attempt at using large-scale automated data processing and information management. After retiring from the Marine Corps in 1975, he worked briefly for a civilian firm specializing in automated manpower management, before accepting a position in the Senior Executive Service (SES) of the Federal Government as the Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. There, Col Marsh was responsible for the development of automated planning, programming, budgeting, personal research and information systems directly affecting almost 200,000 Marines and 40,000 civilian personnel. Col Marsh retired from the SES in 1994, and was presented the Department of the Navy Distinguished Civilian Service Award. He died 11 February 1996, and is survived by his wife Dorothy and two daughters. In the words of the Commandant, the naming of the Marsh Center at Quantico, "honors a Marine

who dedicated his life to the Corps and his fellow Marines.”

*Naming of New Messhall
At MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms*

Another Korean War-era Marine was recently honored by the naming of a facility in his honor. In July, the Commandant of the Marine Corps approved the naming of a newly renovated messhall serving the Communications Electronics School at the Marine Corps Air-Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, in honor of PFC Herbert A. Littleton, USMCR (Deceased). Born 1 July 1930 at Mena, Arkansas, PFC Littleton was employed by Electrical Appliance Company in Rapid City, South Dakota, before enlisting in the Marine Corps on 29 July 1948. Following recruit training at San Diego, California, he trained at Camp Pendleton, California, and went to Korea with the Third Replacement Draft during December 1950.

In late April 1951, PFC Littleton was serving with Company C, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, in action against enemy forces in Korea. The

citation from his posthumously awarded Medal of Honor citation notes: “Standing watch when a well-concealed and numerically superior enemy force launched a violent night attack from near-by positions against his company, PFC Littleton quickly alerted the forward observation team and immediately moved into an advantageous position to assist in calling down artillery fire on the force. When an enemy hand grenade was thrown into his vantage point shortly after the arrival of the remainder of his team, he unhesitatingly hurled himself on the deadly missile, absorbing its full, shattering impact in his own body. By his prompt action and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, he saved the other members of his team from serious injury or death, and enabled them to carry on the vital mission which culminated in the repulse of the hostile attack.”

*MCAS New River Dining Facility
Named After Fallen Marine*

In a 15 June ceremony, the dining facility serving Marine Corps Air Station, New River, Jacksonville, North

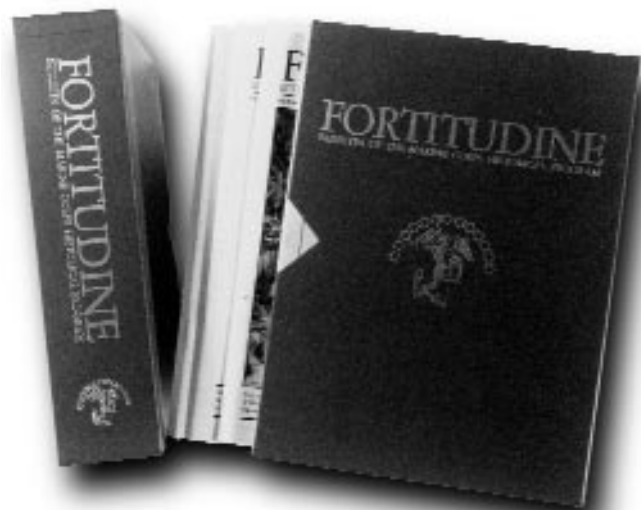
Carolina, was dedicated in honor of Cpl Christopher M. Smith, USMC (Deceased). Cpl Smith was 21 when he was killed in a tragic helicopter training accident on 8 February 1992 at Naval Air Station, Cecil Field in Jacksonville, Florida. At the time of his death, he was serving with Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron-464. Throughout his brief but impressive Marine Corps career, Cpl Smith excelled as a helicopter mechanic. After receiving advanced training, he was selected to attend the crew chief course in Pensacola, Florida in 1989. After receiving the crew chief designator, Cpl Smith served with HMM-464, and was later transferred to HMM-162, where he successfully completed two six-month Mediterranean deployments. Cpl Smith participated in Operation Sharp Edge in Monrovia, Liberia, in August 1990. He also served as part of the humanitarian mission Operation Provide Comfort in which refugees in Turkey and Iraq were provided with lifesaving provisions and medical aid. The naming of the dining facility at MCAS New River honors the service and dedication to duty of Cpl Christopher M. Smith. □1775□

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Quantico, VA 22134



Chronology of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1997

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

The “Current Chronology of the Marine Corps” serves as a valuable source of information on significant events and dates in contemporary Marine Corps history. For the past 15 years, the Reference Section has compiled the ongoing, yearly chronologies by researching literally hundreds of pages of primary and secondary sources each week. Selected entries from the 1997 chronology are below:

13 Jan - BGen Charles F. Bolden, Jr. was among nine Marine Corps officers nominated for promotion to the grade of major general. He would become the highest ranking African-American currently serving in the Corps. A Marine pilot and former NASA astronaut, Bolden serves as the Assistant Wing Commander, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing, Naval Air Station Miramar, California.

20 Jan - “The President’s Own” United States Marine Band performed for its 50th inaugural as President Bill Clinton took the oath of office for the second time. Before the nation’s leaders and a television audience of millions, the Marine Corps Band performed at the Inauguration Ceremony, marched in the parade, and played at two inaugural balls, sustaining a tradition that stretched from the days of President Thomas Jefferson, almost 200 years ago.

31 Jan - Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 451, nicknamed “The Warlords,” deactivated on this date. The squadron was activated in 1944 and participated in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns of World War II. Since then, the squadron participated in the intervention in the Dominican Republic, 1965, and the Persian Gulf War, 1990-1991. The F/A-18A Hornet squadron recently attained more than 80,000 hours of mishap-free flying, the first Marine tactical squadron to accomplish that tally.

10 Feb - The Marine Corps denounced as shocking and degrading videotapes shown recently on TV news programs depicting Marines getting “blood wings” in 1991 and 1993. Investigations into the hazing incidents were conducted and Marines involved were held accountable for their actions. A new Marine Corps Order (MCO 1700.28) addressing hazing would be signed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps on 18 June.

20 Feb - This date marks the 35th anniversary of astronaut John Glenn’s historic space flight—the first manned orbit of the earth—considered a milestone in the American space program at a time when it was building toward a manned flight to the moon. A U.S. senator since 1975, John H. Glenn, Jr., left the space program in 1964 and retired from the Marine Corps, at the grade of colonel, the following year. He served as a test pilot during the 1950s and was a highly decorated fighter pilot of World War II and the Korean War.

25 Feb - In the continuing investigations into the illnesses suffered by thousands of U.S. veterans who served in the Persian Gulf War in 1991, the Pentagon acknowledged that the Army was warned in 1991 that



MajGen Charles F. Bolden, Jr.

U.S. soldiers may have been exposed to nerve gas while blowing up a weapons depot in southern Iraq. The CIA gave the warning to the U.S. Central Command just eight months after the chemical weapons were destroyed, but the warning was not taken seriously.

1-14 Mar - The Commandant’s Warfighting Laboratory (COOL) conducted an Advanced Warfighting Experiment (AWE) called Hunter Warrior. It involved more than 7,000 Marines and sailors and took place mainly in southern California. Designed to explore future tactical concepts, this large-scale experiment was the first of three AWEs which are part of the Sea Dragon five-year experimentation plan. The CWL was created by Gen Charles C. Krulak in one of his first official acts as Commandant. The Lab was charted to be his “test-bed” for evaluating change, assessing the impact of new technologies on warfighting, and expediting the introduction of new capabilities into the operating forces of the Marine Corps.

1-22 Mar - Marines participated in the largest U.S. Australian combined exercise in the history of the U.S. Pacific Command, Exercise Tandem Thrust 97. It was designed to prepare and train forces for crisis action planning and executing response operations in the Pacific area. This marked the fourth of a series of exercises which began in 1990, but the first time the exercise was staged in Rockhampton, Australia’s Shoalwater Bay Training Area. More than 8,000 Marines, 14 U.S. Navy warships and 20 Australian vessels—more than 28,000 troops—participated.

13 Mar - Marines of the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit arrived in Tirana, Albania, during Operation Silver Wake to evacuate some 900 U.S. citizens and third-world nationals. The large-scale noncombatant evacuation in the Albanian capital took place in the face of increasing civil revolt resulting from Albania’s state of financial chaos.

23 Mar - About 350 U.S. troops deployed to Africa to prepare for possible evacuation of Americans from Zaire. Marines from the 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit continued to stand by in Operation Guardian Retrieval,

the name assigned to the preparation for evacuation of Americans from Kinshasa, as rebels continued to take control of Zaire’s capital city in a relatively peaceful manner.

31 Mar - For the first time enlisted women Marines shot live ammunition from heavy weapons in combat training at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. In addition to operating the MK-19, a 40-millimeter weapon used extensively in the Persian Gulf War, women Marines joined their male platoon-mates in shooting machine guns and hurling hand grenades. As of this date, instead of proceeding directly from boot camp to specialty schools, women Marines would join the 17-day combat training program that had been reserved for men following the same pursuits.

25 Apr - The MV-22 Osprey was approved for low-rate initial production (LRIP). The LRIP contract, awarded to Bell/Boeing, would fully fund production for five V-22s scheduled to begin delivery in 1999 and included provisions for advance procurement to begin to build a second lot of five aircraft that would be delivered in 2000.

12 May - The Marine Corps Historical Center at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., celebrated its 20th year. Since 1977, the Center has written and published numerous volumes on Marine Corps history, continued to display temporary and permanent exhibits covering more than 200 years of Corps history, and more than a quarter-million researchers, scholars, Marines and their families have been assisted by the Center’s library, reference, histories, and archives sections.

19 May - The Secretary of Defense formally announced the results of the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), which established broad outlines of his multiyear, departmental blueprint that would be implemented, evaluated, and refined over the course of his tenure. The QDR began in November 1996 to develop a balanced defense program addressing strategy, force structure, readiness, modernization programs, defense infrastructure, intelligence, and human resources.

21 May-19 Jun - The 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Infinite Moonlight 97, the largest Marine Corps exercise in the Middle East this year. The month-long, bilateral combined arms exercise was intended to increase military training opportunities and enhance the relationship between U.S. Naval amphibious forces and the Royal Jordanian armed forces.

30 May - The 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEW) moved from standby status for a possible evacuation of Americans from Kinshasa, Zaire, to Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone where more than 2,500 individuals, including some 450 Americans, were evacuated during Operation Nobel Obelisk. Three evacuations took place within five days in the midst of near anarchy. The mission was one of a succession of noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO) for Camp Lejeune-based MEUs throughout West Africa over the past year. Marines were involved a year ago in back-to-back NEOs in Liberia and the Central African Republic.

6 Jun - Gen Charles C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps, chartered separate reviews of the Marine Corps Active and Reserve force structures as per his

announcement in ALMAR 168/97 on implementation of the Quadrennial Defense Review. Both reviews were tasked with defining "the most effective, capable, relevant, and realistically attainable force structure" for the Corps.

7 Jun - Marine All Weather Fighter Attack Squadron (VMFA(AW)) 224 returned to Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, from Aviano Air Base, Italy. It signaled the successful conclusion of the Corps' mission of providing air support during Operation Deliberate Guard (formerly Operation Decisive Edge), as part of the United Nation's peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. Along with VMFA(AW)-332 and 533, VMFA(AW)-224 had rotating deployments to Bosnia since July 1993. The three F/A-18D squadrons flew over 19,000 sorties during their four years of participation.

9 Jul - On this date, a remodeled Academics Building at Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia, was dedicated in honor of Frederick C. Branch, who became the Corps' first African-American commissioned officer on 10 November 1945. He served on active duty until May 1952 then remained in the Reserves. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1954 and resigned his commission in 1955.

15 Jul - Secretary of the Navy John Dalton approved two new ribbons honoring Marines who have previously served, or are currently serving, as drill instructors and Marine security guards ("Embassy Marines"). The ribbons would recognize successful completion of a tour in either category.

21 Jul - America's oldest commissioned warship afloat, USS *Constitution* ("Old Ironsides") celebrated her 200th birthday by setting sail and gliding through the water under wind power alone for the first time in 116 years. The ship sailed near Marblehead, Massachusetts. Launched in 1797 in Boston Harbor, the *Constitution* gained her reputation for daring battles against the British during the War of 1812. The ship was guarded by her own detachment of 52 Marines—the same number assigned when she first set sail 200 years ago.

15 Aug - A Texas grand jury refused to bring charges against Marine Cpl Clemente Banuelos, who had shot and killed an 18-year old Texan while on a drug-surveillance mission about 200 miles southeast of El Paso. The 20 May shooting of Esequiel Hernandez, Jr., a goat herder who was not a suspect in the drug trade, set off a controversy that stretched all the way to the Pentagon. Mr. Hernandez fired twice in the direction of four Marines watching a drug-trafficking route when Cpl Banuelos shot him in the chest. Military anti-drug operations along the Mexican border were suspended after the incident.

29 Aug - Marine Gen Anthony Zinni took the helm of the U.S. Central Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. He would be responsible for monitoring U.S. military interests in a region that spans 20 countries in the Middle East, North Africa, and Southwest Asia. The volatile region includes nearly 25,000 American troops forward-deployed in areas known for internal conflict and terrorism.

31 Aug - The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Charles C. Krulak, issued a "Frag" order to his much celebrated 1995 Commandant's Planning Guidance, the exhaustive document the Commandant used to steer and overhaul the Corps. The new order called for more sweeping studies and actions on everything from force structure cuts to individual gear issue programs.

8 Sep - A new infantry combat boot went into production. The new boot, sheathed in Gore-Tex fabric,

would replace the existing all-leather black boot. The new 8-inch high boot would have Cordura nylon side panels, Cambrelle polyester lining, a rubber lug outsole and a cushioned polyurethane midsole, costing \$82 a pair. The contract was awarded to Bellville Shoe Manufacturing of Bellville, Illinois.

18 Sep - The Air Force Memorial Foundation held a site dedication ceremony in Arlington, Virginia, near the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial for a proposed Air Force Memorial and visitors center. Two years ago, the Air Force Memorial Foundation received site approval from two federal commissions to build a 50-foot-tall, three-dimensional aluminum star that would be 4,000 square feet at the surface as well as a 20,000-square-foot visitors center underground about 500 feet southeast of the War Memorial. Congressman Gerald Solomon, a former Marine, introduced a bill that would prohibit any structure above or below ground on the extended grounds surrounding the War Memorial. Other opposition groups, including the Iwo Jima Preservation Committee and Friends of Iwo Jima, objected to the size and site of the proposed Air Force Memorial.

23 Sep-7 Oct - Marines of the 22d Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in Exercise Dynamic Mix 97, the largest NATO-led, multinational exercise in the Mediterranean theatre this year. The joint, multi-warfare event included more than 24,000 personnel of whom 13,700 were U.S. Armed Forces personnel. In all, 14 nations participated, including Greece, Spain, Italy, Romania, and Poland. The exercise was held in Kiparrissa, Greece, and marked the largest Mediterranean exercise in 15 years.

24 Sep - LtGen Charles E. Wilhelm was promoted to general and became the fifth active-duty four-star Marine general. He would serve as Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Southern Command. He joined the ranks with Generals Charles C. Krulak, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Richard I. Neal, Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps; John J. Sheehan, former Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, who stepped down on 18 September and was scheduled to retire 1 November; and Anthony C. Zinni, Commanding General, U.S. Central Command.

Oct - Beginning this month, the Corps began issuing individual combat equipment, or 782 gear, to all Marines for the duration of their career. Originally cited as a priority in the Commandant's Planning Guidance, Marines would be responsible for maintaining and replacing this one-time issue.

1 Oct - The Navy relinquished control of Miramar Air Station in California to the Marine Corps. The change

Gen Anthony C. Zinni



in designation for the air station continued a process that would eventually relocate the entire 3d Marine Aircraft Wing to Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar and MCAS Camp Pendleton from Marine air stations in El Toro and Tustin in California.

1 Oct - The first African-American female colonel in the Marine Corps was promoted to her present rank during a ceremony at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina. Col Gilda A. Jackson, a native of Columbus, Ohio, made Marine Corps history when she achieved the rank of colonel. She was serving as Special Projects Officer, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing at the time of her promotion.

4 Oct - The Navy's newest destroyer, USS *Higgins* (DDG 76) was christened and launched at Bath, Maine. The guided missile destroyer was named after deceased Marine Col William Richard Higgins. His widow, LtCol Robin L. Higgins, was the ship's sponsor. Col Higgins was kidnapped by pro-Iranian terrorists in February 1988 while working in Lebanon as the Chief, Observer Group Lebanon and the senior U.S. military observer with the U.S. Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East. He was officially declared dead in July 1990.

18 Oct - The nation's first major memorial paying tribute to the nearly 2 million women who have served the U.S. Armed Forces was dedicated in Washington, D.C. More than 25,000 women veterans, active-duty servicewomen, and family members took part in the week-long commemoration that included a black-tie gala, reunion reception, dedication ceremony, and candlelight march and memorial service. The Women in Military Service for America Memorial stands at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

31 Oct - The second major revision to the physical fitness test (PFT) in less than two years was approved by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. ALMAR 369/97 announced the following changes for Active and Reserve Marines effective 1 July 1998: Instead of sit-ups, Marines will do abdominal crunches. All Marines, including those 46 years and older, will be required to take the PFT. An extra 90 seconds would be added to the 3-mile run time for Marines tested at elevations at or above 4,500 feet above sea level.

5 Nov - More than 500 Marines from the 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit and 2,000 Republic of Korea Marines stormed the beach at Tok Sok Ri, Korea, and inland areas from the Sea of Japan as part of Exercise Foal Eagle 97. This combined exercise incorporated portions of the old Team Spirit exercise, which tested rear-area protection operations. It also focused on the execution of numerous combat missions and demonstrated the Korean and American resolve to deter war on the peninsula.

Dec - The U.S. Marine Corps commemorated the golden anniversary of its premier community action program: the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots Program. Created in 1947 by Reserve Major Bill Hendricks as a project in Los Angeles, the Marine Corps expanded it into a nationwide campaign in 1948. The program has fulfilled the Christmas hopes and dreams of more than 112 million children.

9 Dec - The Commandant of the Marine Corps approved a major overhaul of the Corps' nine-year-old close combat training program. Significant changes would include the elimination of combat hitting skills, such as boxing, at boot camp. Also, a new, six-phase program of close combat instruction would be instituted that would emphasize basic skills taught at boot camp and various schools. □/775□

Marines Land in Lebanon, July 1958

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

Fifty years ago, the equilibrium of the Middle East was upset by a coup d'etat in Iraq, which included the murders of the pro-Western king, along with the crown prince and the premier. In Lebanon, President Camille Chamoun faced open rebellion, with opponents of his regime receiving encouragement and support from the United Arab Republic, especially its Syrian branch, with troops poised on Lebanon's borders. In response, the government of Lebanon appealed for military protection to the United States and Great Britain. The Western Powers feared the disintegration of peace in the Middle East, and the possibility of Soviet Union exploitation of the crisis in Lebanon. Accordingly, on 14 July, President Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered U.S. Marines into the strife-torn nation.

At the time, three Marine battalion landing teams were present in the eastern Mediterranean with the U. S. Sixth Fleet. Battalion Landing Team 1/8 was just north of Malta, with its expected return to the United States halted because of the unsettled conditions in the Middle East; BLT 3/6 was enroute from Crete to Athens as relief for BLT 1/8; and BLT 2/2 was off the southern coast of Cyprus and closest to Beirut. Also present at this time was the headquarters of a Marine brigade equivalent, the 2d Provisional Marine Force, which had been formed six months earlier for a combined exercise to be held with British Royal Marines.

A contingency plan, Operation Bluebat, had been drawn up, and called for two Marine BLTs—one to land northeast

Marines of the 81mm Mortar Platoon, 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, set up a position overlooking the city of Beirut and its suburbs and the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The



BGen Sidney S. Wade became Commander, American Land Forces, in Lebanon with the securing of Beirut International Airport on 15 July. His Marines proceeded also to take control of the city's dock area and to establish protection for the U.S. Embassy.

battalion earlier had landed at Red Beach, four miles south of the airport, and quickly set up a defensive perimeter there.





Watched intently by families in neighboring apartment buildings, as a preventive measure a squad goes into position on the roof of the American Ambassador's residence in

Beirut on 16 July. Marines were to be watchful for hostile elements from both within and outside of Lebanon.

of Beirut, and the second to land south of the city, and secure Beirut International Airport. The immediate tactical mission in Lebanon was obvious; the Marines needed to secure Beirut Airport in order to provide a base for additional U. S. reinforcements, and to prevent the facility from falling into the hands of an outside force. Accordingly, on 15 July, Marines of BLT 2/2 landed at Red Beach, four miles south of Beirut, and by nightfall had taken over the airport and established a defensive perimeter. BGen Sydney S. Wade, USMC, assumed the title of Commander, American Land Forces, and retained this title throughout the initial phases of the Lebanon operation.

The following morning, 3d Battalion, 6th Marines, went ashore at Red Beach, while 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, formed into column, and proceeded into Beirut, where they secured the dock area, and provided guards for the U.S. Embassy and the Ambassador's residence. On 18 July, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, landed at Yellow Beach, some four miles north of Beirut, while air-transported elements of 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, began arriving at Beirut International Airport. The American landings in Lebanon were completed on 19 July, when a reinforcing Army element, the 24th Airborne Brigade, began to arrive from Germany. By this date, American forces in Lebanon totaled almost 15,000 soldiers and Marines. MajGen Paul D. Adams, USA, arrived on 26 July and relieved Gen Wade as Chief of the American Land Forces.

A relaxation of tensions followed the Lebanese national

elections on 31 July, when the Commander of the Lebanese Army, General Fuad Chehab, was elected President. Although Marines continued to man outposts, and patrolled their designated routes, the United States began the phased withdrawal of its forces in the area. On 14 August, the 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, was withdrawn from Lebanon, but remained in the Mediterranean to reconstitute the amphibious striking power of the Sixth Fleet until it could be relieved by a regimental team. By 18 October 1958, all Marines had been withdrawn from Lebanon. The operational readiness and flexibility of the 2d Marine Provisional Force had assisted the forces of moderation in quelling a potential firestorm in the Middle East. □1775□

On 16 July, men of the 2d Battalion, 2d Marines, form a truck-and-armor convoy along the highway leading from Red Beach into Beirut, the day after they took control of the Beirut International Airport.



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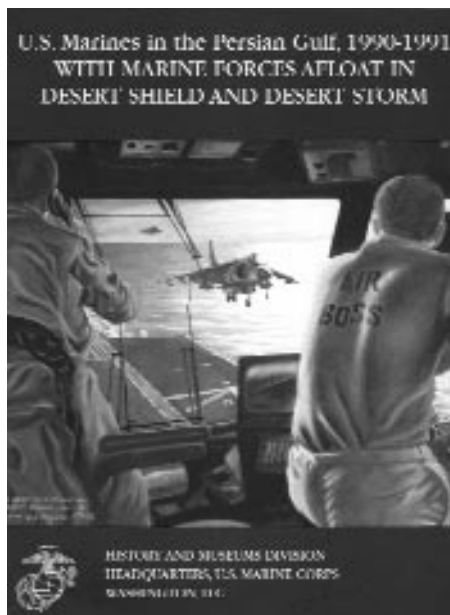
Marine Forces Afloat Eyed in Gulf War Series

by Charles R. Smith
Head, Historical Writing Unit

To the continuing series of preliminary monographs on Marines in the Persian Gulf, the History and Museums Division recently has added an account of the operations by the embarked Marine units under the operational control of the Commander, Naval Forces, Central Command.

Written by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, a Reserve historian and author of the previous volume in the series on Operation Provide Comfort, *With Marine Forces Afloat in Desert Shield and Desert Storm* is an account of the activities of the 4th and 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigades and the 13th and 11th Marine Expeditionary Units. Although each of these units served in the same theater of operations, they remained separate entities capable of rapidly integrating into a single force or breaking away to conduct independent operations as the situation required.

The Marine Forces Afloat came into existence early in Operation Desert Shield when the seaborne 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (4th MEB) joined the forward-deployed 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) (13th



MEU(SOC)) in the Northern Arabian Sea in mid-September 1990. These units were later joined by the 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade during what would eventually become the longest continuous shipboard deployment by a brigade-sized force in Marine Corps history.

For those deployed Marines, the major events of Desert Shield were a series of large amphibious exercises, maritime interdiction operations, and

a daring evacuation of the American Embassy at Mogadishu, Somalia. During Operation Desert Storm the 4th MEB conducted amphibious demonstrations off the coast of Kuwait; the 13th MEU made two island landings; Marine Aircraft Group -40 flew the first-ever fixed-wing combat strike off an amphibious ship; and the 5th MEB participated in ground combat ashore in addition to participating in the international humanitarian effort to assist cyclone-ravaged Bangladesh on its way home.

The most important contribution of this combined Marine and Naval force, as LtCol Brown points out, was the strategic distraction it posed to Saddam Hussein. Hovering over the horizon this powerful amphibious force could not be ignored. The simple threat of a landing drew Saddam's attention away from the actual ground attack area and caused him to use precious resources to defend the Kuwaiti coast. The threat to the seaward flank, the author concludes, "allowed the amphibious forces to influence the outcome of the overall campaign without sustaining a single battle casualty." □1775□