

# FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXX, NUMBER 4

2004



READY, WILLING AND ABLE. . . RESERVE WARRIOR ARTISTS DELIVER VISUAL DIVERSITY  
IN THE ATTACK. . . METALLIC MARINES LEAD THE WAY. . . MUSEUM'S FIRST SEA KNIGHT  
HIGHLIGHTS OF MARINE CORPS RESERVE HISTORY. . . '782' GEAR OF WORLD WAR II

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# FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Vol. XXX, No.4

2004

*“We can only know who we are by being certain of who we have been.”*

Gen Leonard F. Chapman Jr.  
24th Commandant of the Marine Corps

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**ABOUT THE COVER**



*Col Donna J. Neary, USMCR (Ret), painted this oil on canvas depicting the 19 February 1945 landing when Marines and sailors of the 4th Marine Division hit the black volcanic sand of Iwo Jima. This painting, commissioned specifically by MajGen Arnold Punaro, the commanding general of 4th MarDiv, was unveiled at a commemoration and change of command ceremony on 19 August 2000. It is now a permanent part of the Marine Corps Art Collection.*

This quarterly bulletin of the Marine Corps historical program is published for Marines, at the rate of one copy for every nine on active duty, to provide education and training in the uses of military and Marine Corps history. Other interested readers may purchase single copies or four-issue subscriptions from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. The appropriate order form appears in this issue.





*Col John W. Ripley, USMC*

## Marine Corps Total Force

### The Seamless Merging of Reserve and Active Duty Components Creates a Potent Fighting Organization

We use the term “Total Force” to describe and, more importantly, to inform others of just what the Marine Corps brings to the fight. Our brothers-in-arms often think this refers to the enviable Marine Air-Ground Task Force, or MAGTF, which is unique to our Corps. It is that, but it also is much more. Total Force means the inclusion and full integration of the Marine Corps Reserve throughout our Corps in operational units as well as our headquarters and staffs worldwide. As we have seen in recent world events, our Marines have once again answered the call and responded to the call for duty across the globe.

While no one would have thought otherwise, it is significant, and appropriate, to note that the Total Force team of active and reserve Marines is working well. Just as Marines did in previous wars, both components have melded into a formidable force to serve the nation’s call in Iraq as well as other hotspots in the war against terrorism.

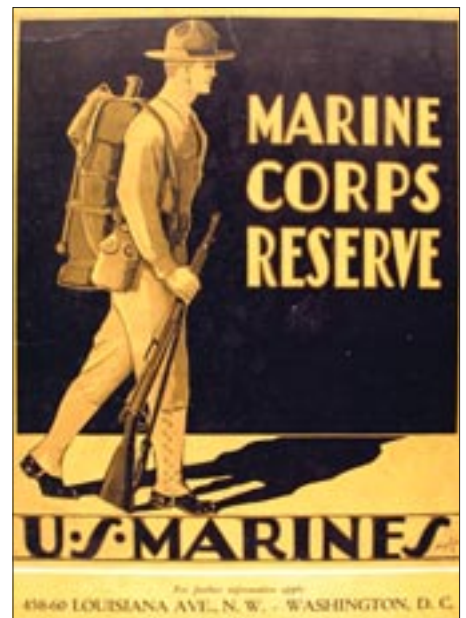
Since 11 September 2001, the Marine Corps Reserve has provided exemplary support to the total Marine Corps effort of defending freedom both

abroad and here at home. Reserves were compelled to leave their families, homes and jobs to once again don their “Marine green,” or the more predominate desert tan, uniform and serve their nation on active duty. Men and women of the 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing and 4th Force Service Support Group are currently demonstrating the result of their training and readiness where it counts—on the front lines.

During Operation Iraqi Freedom, Marine reservists functioned as a vital part of the Total Force with superb results. They were fully integrated into the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force during operations in Iraq. For several days, 2nd Battalion, 25th Marines led the advance of Regimental Combat Team One to Baghdad. Reserve amphibious assault vehicles, light armored vehicles and tanks were on the front lines, and in fact, it was the 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion that scored the first two Iraqi armor kills. On the logistics front, 6th Engineer Support Battalion built the largest tactical fuel farm in Marine Corps history, and Marine Corps Reserve C-130 aircraft flew the majority of the assault support missions. In the Marine Central Command Operations Center, Reserve Component Marines occupied most positions. During the post-war phase of Operation Iraqi Freedom, two reserve infantry battalions governed entire provinces in Iraq. This list goes inspiringly on and reveals to historians a remarkable pattern of commitment and success that highlights the critical importance of our Reserve forces, both on the unit and individual levels. The pattern not only appears in the current operations, but is quickly obvious when looking back to the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 and Desert Shield/Desert Storm in

1990. More than a few senior commanders have observed, “Where would we be without them.”

As you read this issue focused on the Marine Corps Reserve, take particular pleasure and pride in knowing that those reservists who call themselves “Marine” have never considered this a part-time job. Rather, it is a way of life. Whether active or reserve Marine, all who don the uniform and answer their country’s call are distinguished, lifetime members of an elite fighting organization that has, since the birth of our nation, proven its critical significance time and time again. □1775□



*This 1930s Marine Corps Reserve recruiting poster was designed by MSgt Paul Woyshner, USMC, for use in Washington, D.C. There were 300 of these posters initially produced for distribution. MSgt Woyshner designed recruiting posters and served in the Marine Corps during World War I and World War II. His uniform sported 10 hash marks for service spanning more than 40 years.*



*Official logo of Marine Forces Reserve*

## In the Attack

*by Col Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR  
Deputy Director*

The National Museum of the Marine Corps passed a major milestone in April when the Marine Corps Heritage Foundation signed a contract to build Phase I of the museum. This event culminated years of architectural planning and months of winnowing the list of potential builders.

After seeking proposals from all interested firms, the Marine Corps and the Foundation requested formal bids from four companies. Both a technical panel and a cost panel evaluated materials submitted by the competitors. The work of these two bodies was reviewed by a source selection advisory board composed of senior representatives of the Foundation, the History and Museums Division, Headquarters Marine Corps, Marine Corps Base Quantico and the Department of the Navy's Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake Division. The board unanimously endorsed one proposal as the strongest. LtGen Ronald Christmas, USMC (Retired), made the final selection on behalf of the Foundation.

The winner of the competition was Centex Construction Company of Fairfax, Virginia, the Mid-Atlantic regional subsidiary of the Dallas-based Centex Construction Group. One of the top five contracting firms in the nation, Centex has a history of building public facilities. One of its highest profile projects currently underway is the underground visitor center for the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. Centex also has erected the Dallas Art Museum in Texas and the International Game and Fish Association's World Fishing Center in Dania Beach, Florida. A number of its other completed buildings include large glass atriums, a central feature of the National Museum.

The formal contract signing took place on 12 April at Harry Lee Hall on Marine Corps Base Quantico. With representatives of the History and

Museums Division and other Marine Corps elements in attendance, the Foundation's leadership put pens on paper and sealed the deal. The cost of Phase I of the National Museum project is \$41 million. The Foundation already has received donations and pledges exceeding \$30 million and has a line of credit in place to cover the remaining amount while it continues its fund-raising campaign.

Centex wasted no time in getting to work. It inherited a site prepared by McGrath Construction Company under a contract paid for by the Marine Corps. Prince William County also has funded the extension of water and sewer lines to the Heritage Center grounds. With an entrance road and some utilities already in place and the majority of the site cleared and graded, Centex will start immediately on earthwork at the hill-top location of the building itself. This will involve excavation in some places and filling and compacting in others.

Another important early part of the project will be the forming and pouring of large, below-ground reinforced concrete shear foundations, which will support the 40-foot-high walls and the 200-foot-high steel mast of the National Museum's monumental central atrium.

Construction of Phase I of the building is scheduled for completion in the spring of 2006. Installation of the exhibits will take place through the fall of that year to prepare for the grand opening, which is slated for late 2006. Phase I will include the central atrium; the orientation theater; the Fast Track spine of the museum with its capsule history of the Corps; galleries dedicated to Making Marines, World War II, Korea and Vietnam; a gift shop and restaurant; and limited office space for the Foundation and the History and Museums Division. Galleries devoted to the other eras of Marine Corps history will follow in Phase II. □1775□



*An aerial view of the site for the new National Museum of the Marine Corps bordered by Interstate 95 (top) and Route 1 (bottom) at Quantico, Virginia.*



## Highlights of Marine Corps Reserve History

by Kara R. Newcomer  
Reference Historian

**29 August 1916** – President Woodrow Wilson signed an Act authorizing a Marine Corps Reserve. Prior to this, Marine reservists had participated in the naval militias of numerous states bordering bodies of water.

**April 1917 to November 1918** – The Marine Corps Reserve increased from 35 to 6,440 on active duty as a result of World War I.

**12 August 1918** – The Secretary of the Navy authorized enrollment of women in the Marine Corps Reserve.

**28 February 1925** – Congress passed an act that superseded the Act of 1916 for the creation, organization, administration and maintenance of the Marine Corps Reserves. The expanded Act provided for the establishment of aviation reserve units.

**25 June 1938** – The Naval Reserve Act of 1938 abolished the act of 1925 and provided the reserve would consist of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Organized Marine Corps Reserve and a Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve.

**December 1941 to August 1945** – Of

the 589,852 Marines to serve during World War II, approximately 70 percent were from the Marine Corps Reserve, including women serving within the Women's Reserve. Of the 82 Marine Medal of Honor recipients, 44 were reservists.

**December 1948** – Marine Corps Reserve Maj William Hendricks initiated the first official "Toys for Tots" campaign. It was established as a nationwide public affairs project by 1953.

**August 1950 to July 1953** – More than 130,000 reservists served in the Korean War. There were 13 Medal of Honor recipients among the Reserves. Also, a Navy or Marine reservist flew every third aviation combat mission.

**9 July 1952** – Congress passed the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, providing for a Ready Reserve, a Standby Reserve and a Retired Reserve.

**9 August 1955** – The Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1955 was passed. The Act established a six-month initial active-duty training program and

made schooling available in 200 key occupational fields.

**July 1962** – The Organized Marine Corps Reserve was reorganized to provide a distinct unit mobilization structure embodied in the 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing team and Force Troops units.

**3 August 1977** – The headquarters of the 4th Marine Division was relocated to New Orleans, Louisiana.

**August 1990 to February 1991** – The Persian Gulf War saw the largest mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve since the Korean War. Reservists served in all elements of the I Marine Expeditionary Force and comprised 15 percent of all Marines in the theater.

**6 June 1992** – Marine Reserve Force was activated and was the largest command in the Marine Corps. Two years later, on 10 November 1994, MarResFor was redesignated as Marine Forces Reserve in a move meant to keep the reserve force's visibility in line with its Fleet Marine Force Command counterparts.

**4 June to 13 August 1994** – Marine reserve forces conducted Exercise Pinnacle Advance, the largest peacetime training exercise in the Marine Corps Reserve's history. The exercise involved 16,000 Marines and took place at sites in Southern California, Nevada and Arizona.

**11 September 2001 to Present** – Numerous reserve units have been called to active duty due to the current world situation. Some reserve units have assumed rotations in the Unit Deployment Program to places such as Okinawa to allow for the expanded need for troops in Southwest Asia and Afghanistan, while others have joined the Marine Corps active component in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, or have taken over for deployed units in the United States.

□1775□



Photo by: Sgt Joshua Bozeman

*The Toys for Tots train chugs past the reviewing stand during the City of Albany, Georgia's Celebration of Lights Parade in December 2002, while a reserve Marine salutes the guests of honor.*

## Few Reserve Histories on Shelves, More Needed

by Charles R. Smith  
History Writing Head

In scanning the bookshelf of official Marine Corps historical publications, one could easily overlook a long out of print, 300-page book, which from its binding appears to belong to the multivolume history of Marine Corps operations in World War II. But it does not. It is a history of the Marine Corps Reserve by the reserve officers of Public Affairs Unit 4-1 and published by the Division of Reserves, Headquarters Marine Corps, in 1966. Support by Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., as Chief of Staff and later as Commandant, the “Golden Anniversary Edition” covers the 50 crucial years from 1916, when Congress authorized a Marine Corps Reserve, to 1966 when the 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing team had become an integral part of the “muscle of American armed strength.” It closed, as Gen Greene noted in the foreword, “a curious gap in Marine history.”

While many official historical publications printed before 1966 contained references to the reserves, there were only two that dealt with the reserves at length. The first was *Mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve in the Korean Conflict, 1950-1951*, by Ernest H. Giusti. A concise narrative of the major events surrounding the call-up of individuals and reserve units and the policies affecting service in Korea, the short mimeograph history was intended to provide staff officers with a ready source of reliable information on a reserve mobilization “that was well executed” and to answer questions from the general public on the same subject.

The second was *Marine Corps Women’s Reserve in World War II*, by LtCol Pat Meid, USMCR, originally published in 1964 and revised in 1968. Established by law as part of the Marine Corps Reserve in July 1942, the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve was to provide qualified and trained women for duty in the shore establishments of the Marine Corps, thereby releasing

additional male Marines for combat duty. LtCol Meid’s history covers the activities of the more than 23,000 women who enlisted during the war.

The World War II history of woman Marine reservists was followed in 1974 by a history of women Marines in World War I. Working with the considerable amount of research material accumulated by LtCol Meid and former Director of Women Marines Col Jeanette I Sustad, Capt Linda L. Hewitt, USMCR, tells the story of this group of 305 intrepid young women who wore the forest green uniform with its famous globe and anchor insignia. Holding the ranks of private, corporal and sergeant, these women Marine reservists performed their clerical jobs, mostly at Headquarters Marine Corps, “with dispatch and loyalty.”

When BGen Edwin H. Simmons became director of the newly established Marine Corps History and Museums Division in 1971, one of the first items on his list was the creation of a Marine Corps Reserve historical unit. That item became a reality in October 1976 when the Commandant authorized the activation of Volunteer Training Unit (Historical) 1-8, which later evolved into Mobilization Training Unit DC-7. Although individ-

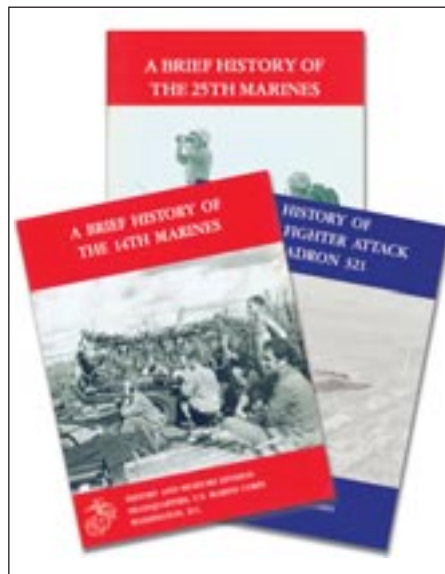
ual reservists had been widely used in various historical and combat art efforts, now there would be close participation by the Marine Corps Reserve in the historical program.

While the reservists would participate in all aspects of the Marine Corps’ historical program, a major task of the unit was to produce a series of histories covering every reserve regiment and squadron in the Fleet Marine Force. But sadly, this lofty goal was lost as reserve historians were deployed to cover an ever-increasing number of exercises and combat operations. Although many histories were started, only three were completed: *A Brief History of the 14th Marines*, by LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR; *A Brief History of the 25th Marines*, by Col Joseph B. Ruth, Jr., USMCR, the first commanding officer of the reserve training unit; and *A History of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 321*, by Cdr Peter B. Mersky, USNR.

The gap in Marine Corps history, of which Gen Greene wrote in 1966, has opened again. A number of non-official, division-level field histories have been produced, and currently there is an on-going project to cover reservists in the recent Afghanistan and Iraq operations, but more needs to be done by individual regiments and squadrons. The History and Museums Division is more than happy to work with regimental and squadron historians in producing unit histories. However, units wanting to obtain official status and approval need to submit the history manuscript to the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums for review and editing, and, if appropriate, publication and distribution throughout the Marine Corps.

“Our reserves are not reserves in isolation,” Gen Greene noted, “they are part of the team.” As part of the team, their history needs to be preserved and made available to other Marines and to the American people.

□ 1775 □



## Metallic Marines Lead the Way

by *W. Keith Alexander*  
*Research Historian*

On 7 December 1941, the Japanese attacked the United States Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The surprise aerial bombardment sent shock waves throughout American society, similar to those spawned from the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001. After the Pearl Harbor bombing, young men from all walks of life volunteered to serve their country as members of the U.S. Marine Corps. In certain instances, these volunteers were older, married and well established in life prior to the war. In fact, some of the younger Marines affectionately described the older men as "Metallic Marines" because they "had silver in their hair, gold in their teeth and lead in their ass." Many of the Metallic Marines were members of the Marine Corps' Air Liaison Parties (ALPs) that served in the Philippines.

During early October 1944, BGen Claude A. Larkin briefed LtCol Keith B. McCutcheon on the upcoming Philippines operation. Marine Corps air units, such as Marine Air Group 24, were assigned to provide close air support to several army infantry divisions. To ensure adequate air support, McCutcheon assembled a team that included several Marine Corps reservists such as Capt Francis R. B. Godolphin and Capt Samuel Holt McAloney, who had previously served in the 4th Marine Division's Joint Assault Signal Company (JASCO) together.

One of the key players in the Marine ALPs, Capt Godolphin was born on 8 April 1903. He was well into an impressive civilian career when the war started, serving at Princeton University as dean of the classics department. When he entered the Marine Corps on 10 February 1943, Godolphin was nearly 40, married and had one child. Godolphin's first experience with the Marines was at the Reserve Officer Training Course at



*Richard B. Godolphin*

Quantico, Virginia. After his commissioning in the Marine Corps Reserves, then 2dLt Godolphin attended the United States Navy's Combat Air Intelligence School at Quonset Point, Rhode Island. From there he attended the Marine Corps' Air Liaison School at Camp Bradford, Virginia. Godolphin then shipped out for overseas duty with the 4th Marine Division. In a post-war letter to Godolphin, MajGen Field Harris wrote, "I note with gratification your splendid record." Godolphin's actions during the war earned him the Bronze Star with a Combat V. After World War II, Capt Godolphin remained a member of the Marine Corps Reserve, where he helped to develop the Corps' doctrine for close air support. LtCol Godolphin retired from the Marine Corps Reserve on 31 October 1957.

Also serving in the Philippines was another Marine Reserve officer, Samuel Holt McAloney. McAloney was born on 22 January 1904. His parents ensured he had a proper education by enrolling him in the prestigious Philip Exeter Academy, followed by Dartmouth College. After graduating from Dartmouth in 1926, he tried several jobs before joining the Texas Air Corps as a Cadet in 1930. Apparently, McAloney failed to master the art of flying and this noted deficiency led to his honorable discharge a year later. McAloney eventually moved to New York City, where he worked as the managing editor for Franklin Spier, Inc., one of the largest advertising firms in the world. McAloney was living with his wife in the Connecticut countryside when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and at the age of 38, he volunteered for the Marine Corps and entered active duty on 1 February 1943. After graduation from Reserve Officer Training Course, 2ndLt McAloney attended and graduated with honors from three schools: the Army/Air Force Air Intelligence School in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the Navy's Air Combat Intelligence class at Quonset Point,



*Samuel H. McAloney*

Rhode Island; and the Marine Corps' Air Liaison School at Norfolk, Virginia. The Marine Corps assigned Capt McAloney to the 4th Marine Division's JASCO. During the Philippines Campaign, McAloney received the Bronze Star with Combat V and the Purple Heart. After the war, MajGen Harris wrote, "your commanding officers, without exception have referred to your performance of duties as 'Excellent.'" McAloney later served in the Korean War before retiring from the Marine Corps Reserve in February 1964.

Both Marine Corps Reserve officers, along with their colleagues, played a vital role in retaking the Philippines. Marine Air Liaison Parties coordinated the close air support missions between the different Marine and army units. Their efforts helped the various Marine squadrons drop 19,167 bombs onto enemy targets. Perhaps their greatest moment occurred when they accompanied two army divisions for 38 days on the drive to Manila. In fact, Godolphin and McAloney used Marine bombers to protect the 1st Cavalry Division's left flank as the unit moved through hostile territory. Whether pounding the Japanese Shimbu line or supporting guerrilla forces along the Marakina River, the Marine Air Liaison Parties set a standard in the Philippines that all Marines strive to emulate.

To honor the Marine Air Liaison Parties, the National Museum of the Marine Corps is planning a display about them. This model shows a slightly older man sitting in his jeep while talking on the radio. What is not readily apparent in the scene is probably the most important point; that while these men had the age and social standing to sit out the war, they left their comfortable lifestyles for combat duty as members of the United States Marine Corps Reserves. □1775□



## World War II Oral Histories at Library of Congress

by Dr. Fred H. Allison  
Oral Historian

The Marine Corps oral history collection had its official beginning in 1965, but there are earlier recordings of Marines maintained at the Library of Congress. These recordings come from World War II and were made in the Pacific Theater by U.S. Marine combat correspondents. Although the recordings were made for public relations purposes, they now serve as a magnificent historical resource on Marines in World War II.

Making interviews in the field during World War II was logistically difficult as recorders were bulky and had to be mounted in a vehicle. Nevertheless, combat correspondents were on the scene at places steeped in Marine Corps history: Bougainville, Tinian, Guam, Peleliu and Iwo Jima.

While many of the recordings are of Marines on troopships saying “hello” to mom, others come direct from the battlefield. On one recording, combat correspondent Sgt Alvin Josephy, Jr. splashes ashore alongside Marines in the initial assault on Guam. The long cord of his microphone trails off into the back of a half-track that carried the recording device. “The water’s up to my knee,” he said. “You can’t go too fast. There’s heavy fire falling on us ... oh, one boy’s been hit. Four men are putting him in the rubber boat ... there’s one Marine lying on his back on the beach—there’s a Marine lying on his back with blood pouring out of him ....”

Combat correspondents landed with the 4th Marines at Iwo Jima, their recording gear mounted on a specially built ammunition cart. They went into action on the front lines and recorded a complete description of the fighting while rocket fire, strafing and mortar bursts provided a battle-ground backdrop to the narrative. In another, Marine Corps aviation legend Maj Gregory “Pappy” Boyington is recorded. The recording captures the sound of his Corsair taxiing in and shutting down. He then strides to the



Photo by Cpl N. W. Myers

*While the technology for recording interviews improved after WWII, combat correspondents in Vietnam still had to lug heavy reel-to-reel recorders around to do their job.*

microphone and reports on the combat mission he had just flown over Rabaul.

Like all Marines, the combat correspondents were riflemen too. Sgt Alvin Flanagan, a Marine reporter in the middle of the ferocious fighting of Peleliu’s first day, carried a 40-pound radio to transmit battle descriptions to a communications ship where a recording was made. The bulky gear and long antenna made him an easy target. Grenades and mortar shells missed him by inches. He had to exchange his microphone for a carbine at one point. He escaped unscathed, but other combat correspondents were not so fortunate. Each of the three correspondents serving with the 9th Marines became casualties on D-Day at Guam.

The Marine Corps’ involvement with these recordings did not end with World War II. The recordings went to the Library of Congress after the war where SSgt Robert W. Bloch, USMC,

processed the recordings. Bloch listened to many of the nearly 2,000 recordings (about 500 hours) to classify, determine the historical value and quantify the sound quality of each. He then logged essential information and wrote short summations of the content, which are still used as a finding aid for the collection.

These recordings were the result of an agreement between Dr. Harold Spivack, chief of the Library of Congress Museum Division, and BGen Robert L. Denig, chief of the Marines’ public information office. Dr. Spivack wanted recordings of the songs and folk music of the native Pacific peoples. He offered recording equipment to all the military services. Only the Marine Corps accepted the offer. Not because Marines loved the native folk music, but because recording equipment was not in the Table of Equipment for an infantry battalion and BGen Denig saw this as an opportunity. Once he had the gear, it was easier to convince Marine Corps leaders to attach correspondents to combat units.

BGen Denig’s initiative and the combat correspondents’ dedication resulted in extensive radio airtime for the Marine Corps. It also educated Americans on the Corps’ role in the war. The historical value of these combat recordings, however, is immeasurable. The recordings capture the essence of being a World War II Marine. The sounds of the battlefield are there, too. Since Marines did the interviews, they have an authenticity that might not be implicit with recordings made by civilian news people. The recordings represent an untapped historical resource. For their potential, they have received little attention from researchers, scholars and writers.

The Marine Corps also held up its part of the deal with Dr. Spivack and dutifully made recordings of native folk music. □1775□



# Marine Corps Reserve: Ready, Willing and Able

by Maj Thomas W. Crecca  
History Writer

The Marine Corps Reserve has been extensively involved in protecting America's freedom since it was established on 29 August 1916. From the Battle of Belleau Wood to current operations in Iraq, Marine reservists have distinguished themselves as an integral part of the total force. In the wake of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 11 September 2001, reservists have been thrust alongside their active duty counterparts in taking the fight to the enemy. Additionally, the demands of the war on terrorism have prompted the Marine Corps Reserve to take missions generally assigned to active duty units.

Since the World War I, the Marine Corps Reserve has served a vital role in augmenting active duty forces to meet demands in manpower, equipment and skilled proficiency for specific missions. In the first part of the 20th Century, Marine reservists filled the ranks of an expanding Corps and distinguished themselves in combat in Europe, the Pacific and Korea. The training and integration of the reservists in peacetime exercises as well as in combat was more prevalent later in the century, especially in the wake of the Vietnam War and the abolishment of national conscription. As the concept of a total force became a reality, greater emphasis was placed on outfitting reserve units with the same modern equipment as active forces and incorporating reserve units from the company to regimental level in peacetime training and wartime operations. By the close of the 20th Century, a large Marine Corps Reserve contingent provided a vital contribution to the I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) in the execution of a brilliant military campaign in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

In the aftermath of Operation Desert Storm, a force level command was established on par with Marine Forces Atlantic and Marine Forces Pacific. This command eventually became Marine Forces Reserve and was headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana,

where it was co-located with its subordinate commands of the 4th Marine Division, 4th Force Service Support Group (FSSG) and 4th Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW).

Reminiscent of the legendary World War I recruiting posters of "Tell That To The Marines," "First In The Fight" and "The Spirit of 1917," today's Marine Corps Reserve has continued its long-standing tradition of meeting the nation's call to arms. Reservists mobilized for Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom have steadfastly demonstrated their desire to serve their country despite having to manage such sacrifices as taking reductions in pay, putting their educational and professional goals on hold

and dealing with long separations from their families.

The contribution of the reserve goes beyond merely adding manpower to the total force; reservists bring unique skills from their civilian professions that greatly enhanced their military contribution. There were a significant number of commercial pilots serving in 4th MAW units where their civilian skills kept their military proficiency at a very high level, allowing a seamless transition into their military role. For example, the Fort Worth, Texas detachment of KC-130 pilots from Marine Aerial Refueling Squadron 234 (VMGR-234) were able to quickly mobilize and deploy to Jacobabad, Pakistan, in support of Operation



Photo by: Sgt Rob Henderson

*Marines of 4th Light Armored Reconnaissance pack up to move north into Iraq to join the war against the Ba'ath regime.*



Photo by: LCpl Matthew J. Apprendi  
*Marine reservist Sgt Jerry Koehler, Company B, 1st Battalion, 23rd Marines, embraces his sons, Brandon and Zachary, after returning from a deployment to U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.*

Anaconda in Afghanistan. Another example is the employment of 2d Battalion, 25th Marines (2/25) and 3d Battalion, 23d Marines (3/23) in the rebuilding of Iraqi police forces in An Nasiriyah and Al Kut. Both units had a significant number of Marines with extensive law enforcement backgrounds, skills that were essential in meeting the mission requirements.

### ***Operation Noble Eagle***

In the current Global War on Terrorism, reserve Marines share a very personal link to the attacks of 11 September when a handful of reservists were killed while serving in their civilian jobs. When the two commercial airlines slammed into the World Trade Center, GySgt Matthew Garvey and Cpl Sean Tallon, both members of the New York City Fire Department, died in evacuation operations at the twin towers. GySgt Garvey served in the 6th Communication Battalion in Brooklyn, New York and Cpl Tallon served in the 2d Battalion, 25th Marines, in Garden City, New York. While many of the Marine reservists in New York City were rapidly responding to crisis

at the fallen towers, Marine Forces Reserve activated the Marine Corps Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers to assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the New York and Washington, D.C. areas.

As the nation was recovering from the shock of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as the failed attack of United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in the Pennsylvania countryside near Somerset, there remained concern of continued attacks from commercial airlines. Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 321 (VMFA-321), located at Andrews Air Force Base, had just completed a drill weekend when the Marines of this unit quickly returned to their training center. Air National Guard units from Andrews Air Force Base had put combat air patrols in the skies late in the morning of 11 September, but additional aircraft and aircrews were needed to provide relief for the current mission. By the morning of 12 September, aircraft from VMFA-321 were in the air conducting combat air patrols in the Washington D.C. area. The unit continued flying sorties until ordered to stand down on 13 September.

### ***Operation Enduring Freedom***

With the start of Operation Enduring Freedom in the fall of 2001, Marine reservists became extensively involved in support operations overseas as well as homeland defense. In November 2001, B Company, 1st Battalion, 23d Marines (1/23) was activated and deployed to U.S. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to provide installation security and release two active duty Fleet Anti-Terrorism Security Team platoons for other missions. In addition to guarding the 17-mile line with Cuba, the Marines of 1/23 also assisted in guarding terrorist detainees at Camp X-Ray.

To provide additional support and strengthen the Marine Corps' contribution to homeland security, 2/25 and 2d Battalion, 23d Marines (2/23) were mobilized and participated in the Quick Reaction Forces rotation on the east and west coasts.

Company A, 1st Battalion, 24th

Marines (1/24) was activated and deployed to provide security for the command logistics element of Joint Task Force Horn of Africa. The command logistics element, composed of reservists, established operations at Camp Lemonier, Djibouti.

Great demand was placed on the employment of KC-130 transport planes and CH-53E helicopters for operations in South and Southwest Asia. The reserve KC-130 squadrons—VMGR-234 and VMGR-452—and the reserve CH-53E squadrons—Marine Heavy Helicopter Squadron 769 (HMH-769) and HMH-772—were activated to support missions from the Persian Gulf to Afghanistan.

Finally, Central Command established Joint Task Force Consequence Management in Kuwait to respond should terrorists attack using biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons.



Photo by: Sgt Sam Kille  
*An amphibious assault vehicle makes its way to the well deck of the USS Portland (LSD-37) off the coast of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, 24 July 2002, to deploy with Marine Forces UNITAS to South America. Approximately 300 reserve Marines and Navy corpsmen participated in training exercises with the maritime forces of several Latin American countries.*



Reservists made up 40 percent of this organization, which was eventually commanded by reserve BGen Craig Boddington.

### ***Operation Iraqi Freedom***

The Marine Corps Reserve continued to make integral contributions in the war against Saddam Hussein's brutal regime in Iraq. Almost 60 percent of the personnel in the combat operations center of I MEF were reservists. Units from the 4th Marine Division, 4th FSSG and 4th MAW provided vital combat power in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Serving with Regimental Combat Team 1, 2/23 was involved in combat missions from the line of departure along the Kuwaiti and Iraqi border to the securing of the United Nations compound in Baghdad. The 4th and 8th Tank Battalions, 4th Light Armor Reconnaissance Battalion and 4th Amphibious Assault Vehicle Battalion also were involved in extensive combat operations throughout Iraq. Marines from 2/25 and 3/23 conducted independent operations incorporating military missions and civil government functions in the An Nasiriyah and Al Kut provinces. Although not deployed as artillerymen, 100 Marines from 1st Battalion, 14th Marines were mobilized and served with the mortuary affairs detachment.

Marines from 4th FSSG provided vital combat service support to I MEF by mobilizing and deploying the 6th Engineer Support Battalion, 6th Motor Transport Battalion, 6th Communication Battalion, 4th Landing Support Battalion and 4th Medical Battalion. The 6th Engineer Support Battalion constructed a 90-mile long hose-reel fuel system from Kuwait into Iraq and built a 155-meter long improved ribbon bridge across the Tigris River. The 6th Motor Transport Battalion augmented the 1st Transportation Support Group and traveled more than 1.3 million miles, hauling more than 5,000 tons of ammunition, 7 million gallons of fuel and water and 13,000 troops. The 6th Communication Battalion, 4th Landing Support Battalion and 4th Medical Battalion provided personnel, professional expertise and equipment to I MEF.

The 4th MAW continued to provide much needed aviation support to Operation Iraqi Freedom. As in Operation Enduring Freedom, the KC-130 squadrons of VMGR-234 and VMGR-452, and the CH-53Es from HMM-772 conducted logistical, refueling and assault support missions. Finally, the 3d and 4th Civil Affairs Groups provided critical assistance in reconstruction efforts throughout Iraq.

As a result of the demand of Operation Iraqi Freedom on active duty units, 1st Battalion, 25th Marines, and C Company, 4th Light Armor Reconnaissance Battalion were placed in the unit deployment program rotation to Okinawa from June through December 2003.

### ***Current Posture***

In the course of the numerous missions and operations performed by the Marine Corps since 11 September 2001, the reserves have illustrated the success of the total force concept. The close integration of reserve and active duty personnel in peacetime training



Photo by: Cpl Matthew J. Apprendi  
*LCpl Christopher R. Goski unloads his baggage at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Goski and approximately 300 other reservists were returning home after more than six months deployed in Djibouti, Africa in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.*

exercises has paid huge dividends in the rapid mobilization and deployment of Marine forces around the world. The Marine Corps is currently engaged in the next operation in Iraq and the reserves are playing an integral role, comprising as much as 12 percent of the more than 20,000 Marines deployed to that country. This phase is scheduled to include two rotations of seven months each. Approximately 3,000 reservists will participate in the first rotation, with 3,500 in the second rotation.

The contribution of the Marine Corps Reserve has proven essential to the Marine Corps' ability to maintain its role as the nation's premier force in readiness. The process of mobilizing and deploying individuals and units in active duty support operations had some definite growing pains, but the comments of several general officers involved in Operation Iraqi Freedom indicate the overall performance of the reserves was exemplary. The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Michael W. Hagee, said: "Our Marine reservists are Marines first, and there was absolutely no difference in performance on the ground, in the air, in logistics." LtGen James T. Conway, the commanding general of I MEF, noted: "We could not have done what we did without the reserves." Finally, BGen Richard F. Natonski, the commander of Task Force Tarawa, stated: "I can't say enough for the reserves ... they were every bit as good as the active forces and proved it time and time again, in combat and Phase IV operations. Our reserve was envied as much by the Army as our [Marine Air-Ground Task Force] capability."

The events of 11 September and subsequent operations tested the metal of the Marine Corps Reserve like it has never been tested before. The Marine Corps Historical Center is currently developing the first official historical monograph discussing the extensive involvement of the Marine Corps Reserve since 11 September 2001, and the research overwhelmingly shows that Marine reservists answered the call to arms with honor and proved this critically important force of serving citizens is truly ready, willing and able. □1775□

## Reserve Warrior Artists Deliver Visual Diversity

by Charles G. Grow  
Art Curator

The Marine Corps Art Collection is a growing testament to the value of reservists. It contains thousands of works produced by citizen warriors who heed their country's call to paint, sketch and sculpt Marines in action. Career fine artists and art professors don well-traveled uniforms and brave harsh environs to depict Marines and corpsmen in every clime and locale.

While some active duty Marines have performed well as combat artists, their reserve counterparts provide a visual diversity that tells the Corps' story from myriad vantage points. The majority of reserve artists are veterans of multiple wars and conflicts. Warrior artists devotedly record the timeless essence of being a Marine with an authenticity that can only be produced by having "been there."

□1775□

*This work illustrated one of the "Enlist Now" posters that depicted famous battles of WWII. This specific image was used on the poster entitled, "Saipan and Tinian." Painted in oil on a panel by Capt William H. Victor "Vic" Guinness, USMCR.*



*This work drawn in pencil by then-Capt Donna J. Neary, USMCR, entitled "Norwegian Horse Transport - NATO Norway," portrays a Norwegian soldier and horse from the "KLOP KP" (Clove Company) Brigade, North, Maukstad*

*Moen Camp at Skjold, Norway, on March 8, 1984, during Exercise Teamwork 84, a NATO exercise designed to bring the disparate militaries of member nations together in simulated combat situations to build unity and operational continuity.*







Sgt Paul Arlt, USMCR, painted this watercolor entitled, "SCAT Squadron Base at Bougainville," in 1944. Here, Arlt portrays the ground crew of the Solomons Combat Air Transport Squadron preparing their plane for flight. Unarmed, the squadron ran the gauntlet of Japanese fire while delivering ammunition and supplies to isolated groups of Marines.

In this acrylic painting entitled, "Chaplains - Eve of Battle," Col H. Avery Chenoweth, USMCR, portrays Navy chaplains Lt Steve Dugaitas (left) and Capt Stanley Scott reviewing the 91st Psalm of the Old Testament, which calls for God's protection in battle, in preparation for the coming day's operation.



In his watercolor entitled, "BLT 2/8 Withdrawal," Col Peter Michael Gish, USMCR, shows that modern Marines carry more gear than their fathers or grandfathers, dispelling the myth that heavy packs are transported by helicopter or truck. Here, Battalion Landing Team 2/8 departs Iraq during Operation Provide Comfort in 1991.





## A Trip Back in Time: Korean War Parka Acquisition

by W. Keith Alexander  
Research Historian

In February 2004, W. Keith Alexander and Cpl Justin Simonitsch traveled to West Liberty, Kentucky to retrieve the parka worn by Medal of Honor recipient Col William E. Barber. Although recovering the parka was the primary mission, the two members of the Museums Branch garnered more than an artifact during the trip. In fact, they had an opportunity to travel down memory lane with Col Barber's friend, Lindbergh Amyx, a retired Marine.

Col Barber was raised in West Liberty, a rural community built around tobacco growing during the 1920s and 1930s. Mayor Robert W. Nickell portrayed West Liberty as a close-knit society where everyone shared ties.

William Barber joined the Marines when he was 21 years old, shortly before the onset of World War II in March 1940. Apparently, the Marine Corps liked Barber's leadership skills and he was sent to Officer Candidates School, from which he graduated in August 1943. Barber's only World War II battle was at Iwo Jima, where as a young lieutenant he incurred a wound and was evacuated. The Kentucky native was awarded a Silver Star for his leadership at Iwo Jima.

The world changed when the North Koreans attacked South Korea in June 1950. Shortly after the onslaught, the Marine Corps sent a small brigade to the port city of Pusan to help defend the perimeter while thousands of reservists were called to active duty. Once the 1st Marine Division, which included Amyx, was ready for combat, the Marine Corps shipped it to Korea. Upon arrival, the Marine division conducted the amphibious assault at Inchon, liberated Seoul and drove into North Korea. By late November 1950, the Marines had reached the Chosin Reservoir near the Yalu River, the border between North Korea and China.

In late November 1950, Capt Barber arrived from Japan wearing "starched



Photo by: W. Keith Alexander

*Mrs. Sharon Waldo (left), daughter of Col William E. Barber, and Lindbergh Amyx, USMC (Ret), presented Col Barber's Chosin Reservoir parka to Cpl Justin Simonitsch, USMC, on 23 February 2004. The coat will be on display at the new National Museum of the Marines Corps when it opens.*

and pressed dungarees" to assume command of Fox Company, 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, in Korea.

Capt Barber's first assignment was to guard the 3-mile long Toktong Pass, which overlooked the Marines only route of egress out of the reservoir. According to Amyx, it was imperative that Barber's troops hold their position since the Chinese had surrounded the 1st Marine Division with seven divisions. The Kentucky officer arrived at the pass shortly before his men. Barber climbed the hill and walked along the ground as he studied the terrain. He decided to deploy his company near the hilltop on the reverse slope. In addition, Capt Barber made his Marines dig fighting holes in the frozen ground. Later, Barber stated his order caused "those people to bitch." Nevertheless, Barber's decision saved many lives that night.

For the next five days and six nights, Barber's company resisted against overwhelming numbers. At one point, the regimental commander, Col Homer Litzenberg, ordered Barber to

fall back, but Barber knew if his troops left, other Marines would be trapped. Capt Barber asked, and received, permission to disregard the order. After Barber was wounded, he remained on the field while his Marines carried him along the line on a stretcher as the Kentucky native yelled words of encouragement to his troops. Finally, LtCol Raymond G. Davis led an expedition that broke through the Chinese lines and reached Barber's unit.

Shortly thereafter, Barber was taken to an aid-station where he noticed a Marine without a parka. The captain gave the junior Marine his blood-stained coat to wear. Years later, the former Marine returned the parka to Col Barber, who then loaned the coat to the Old Jail Museum, where it was the center of attention in his hometown. Almost two years after the colonel's death, his daughter, Mrs. Sharon Waldo, graciously presented the parka to the new National Museum of the Marine Corps.

□1775□



# Lack of Records Could Cost Reservists' Benefits

by Frederick J. Graboske  
Archives Section Head

The mere existence of records does not mean the information contained in them is of high quality. Marine Corps Order P5750.1G, which has been in effect since 1965, requires Marine Corps Reserve units to report annually. All of the year's command chronologies are gathered by Marine Forces Reserve in New Orleans, Louisiana, which then forwards the chronologies to Marine Corps Headquarters. Battalions and squadrons that have been deployed usually cover their activities in some detail, as in Operations Desert Storm and Iraqi Freedom. The problem for Marine Corps historians lies in the deployments of smaller components, such as companies and detachments. These organizations do not normally produce command chronologies or after action reports. The result is that evidence of these deployments may consist of nothing more than a mention in the parent unit's command chronology: "Bravo Company deployed to Operation Iraqi Freedom," or "28 members of this command were deployed to Operation Desert Storm," or "Members of this command were deployed to Panama in support of Operation Just Cause." The lack of specificity greatly inhibits the ability of historians to produce full and accurate accounts of the accomplishments of these units. This lack of information, and indeed evidence, may even preclude the future granting of health benefits to individuals by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Dr. David Chu, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, has challenged the military services and the combined commands to improve their records management plans and practices. His goal is to enable his staff to conduct accurate

studies of personnel, medical and operational records. As American forces conduct extensive deployments in less developed areas of the world, the troops may be susceptible to unusual pathogens and medical problems, or they may suffer exposure to chemical or biological weapons. Dr. Chu intends to have records available to enable his team to conduct rapid investigations of problems as they become evident.

Our command chronology system is



Illustration by: Charles G. Grow

*We know our guys chewed the same dirt, but headquarters doesn't. No command chronology . . . no battle streamer!*

as good as, or better than, the operational systems used elsewhere in the Department of Defense. However, one area that needs improvement is reporting by detachments, many of which are from Marine Corps Reserve units. If individuals are deployed to another unit and function simply as place-fillers, there is no need for a

separate report from the detachment. There is a need for a separate command chronology if the detachment functions as a group. The senior officer or noncommissioned officer should prepare a command chronology as described in P5750.1H, submitting one copy to the parent unit and one copy to the unit to which they are attached. These reports should be prepared monthly beginning the month of the deployment until the detachment returns to its home base.

Supporting documents are important supplements to the record. Personnel and health-related records are managed through channels other than the command chronologies, but all existing operational records should be included as supporting documents: warning orders, deployment orders, operation plans and orders, frag orders, after action reports, staff journals, all serially-numbered reports such as SitReps, EOD reports, mission debriefs, environmental reports, maps and overlays, BDA reports, NBC reports, environmental reports, etc. There is no requirement to create such documents, only to save them and forward them as supporting documents with the command chronology. This is equally as true for Marine Forces Reserve components as it is for the active duty units. These kinds of documents are useful to Marine Corps analysts and historians, but they have no value to the unit after it returns to its home base.

By SECNAVINST 5212.5, Headquarters is the repository for all operational records. If any command (reserve or active duty) still holds records of Operations Enduring Freedom or Iraqi Freedom, please forward them directly to Headquarters, no matter what the media format or the security classification. □1775□

## Museum's First Sea Knight

by James T. D'Angina  
Assistant Aviation Curator

A U.S. Navy helicopter crew from Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Eight, the Dragon Whales, in Norfolk, Virginia, prepared their CH-46D Sea Knight for its final flight to the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Quantico, Virginia, on 13 November 2003. The helicopter crew was met in Quantico by museum officials as they shut down their CH-46D Sea Knight for the last time.

This is only the second CH-46 to be struck from service for the sole purpose of being displayed in a museum. The CH-46 is Marine Corps Museum's newest aircraft and was originally assigned to the Marine Corps in May 1968. This aircraft flew in Vietnam with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 (HMM-265) out of Phu Bai from 1969 to 1970 and served with the Marine Corps until it was transferred to the Navy in 1977. The Navy's Dragon Whales (HC-8) was the aircraft's final squadron. As a part of the National Museum of the Marine Corps, the helicopter will serve as a portal through which visitors will be transported onto a recreation of Hill 881S, Khe Sanh, Vietnam.

The helicopter, which eventually became the Sea Knight, had gone through many variations, starting as the Vertol Model 107. The first prototype of the Vertol Model 107 flew in April 1958. The U.S. Army tested three modified versions built under the designation YHC-1A, but opted for the larger YHC-1B, later known as the CH-47 Chinook. The Boeing Vertol Model 107 II received upgraded engines and found new life in the commercial market.

The Marine Corps wanted to convert the Model 107 II to a medium-lift assault transport aircraft, which required numerous modifications. Originally designated the HRB-1, the aircraft was re-designated CH-46A and first flew in October 1962. HMM-265, stationed at New River Air Station, North Carolina, took delivery of the first three production CH-46As in



*The recently-acquired CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter flew with Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron 265 out of Phu Bai during the Vietnam War. Here, the first of its kind for the National Museum of the Marine Corps waits outside the restoration shop to be drained of fuel.*

1964. But it was not until March 1966 when the Sea Knight made its combat debut with HMM-164. Replacing the highly regarded Sikorsky H-34 Seahorse, the Sea Knight had much to live up to. The H-34 had earned a great reputation during its long career with the Marines, but by May 1967, the end of its first year in combat, the CH-46 had gained a good reputation after more than 32,000 combined hours in the Vietnam theater of operations.

But a series of accidents plagued the CH-46 fleet in late 1967 when multiple incidents occurred in which CH-46 helicopters ripped in half in midair. Modifications were made to the aircraft by the Marine Corps and Boeing Vertol to strengthen the aft pylon, which eliminated the problem, and before long, the CH-46 won back the confidence of its crews. In 1969, the

Sea Knight completely relieved Marine H-34s of duty in Vietnam. The CH-46 has served the Marine Corps with distinction for more than 40 years and is scheduled to remain in service until the V-22 Osprey becomes available.

Two historically significant CH-46s still fly in the fleet today. The first is Bureau Number 153389. One of that aircraft's crew chiefs, PFC Raymond Michael Clausen, received the Medal of Honor for his actions on 31 January 1970. The second CH-46, Bureau Number 154803, flew U.S. Ambassador Graham A. Martin from the U.S. Embassy during the evacuation of Saigon in Operation Frequent Wind. Because of their historical significance, the National Museum of the Marine Corps has requested these aircraft become a part of the museum's collection when they are stricken from the inventory. □1775□

### CH-46D Sea Knight

**Manufacturer:** Boeing Vertol

**Type:** Combat Assault Helicopter

**Accommodations:** Crew of three with up to 17 troops or 15 stretchers

**Power plant:** Two General Electric T58-GE-10 shaft turbine engines

**Dimensions:** Fuselage length 44 feet 10 inches; rotor diameter 51 feet each; height 16 feet 8.5 inches

**Weights:** 13,065 lbs empty; 23,000 lbs gross

**Performance:** Maximum speed 166 mph; cruising speed 154 mph; service ceiling 14,000 feet; range 230 statute miles

**Nickname:** Phrog



## Reserve Historians Help Marines Understand Big Picture

by Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR  
Field History Branch OIC

The Marine Corps has damn few Marines working as historians—too few, I say.

In a recent article in the Marine Corps *Gazette*, MajGen James N. Mattis made a forceful case for the relevance of history. He wrote that commanders could learn from those who have gone before them. They faced some of the same problems, often on the same terrain, and a study of their solutions (or failures) more than repays the few hours it takes to read about them. At the very least, history tells the commander about the context in which he will have to fight. The problems might be new, but the memories are still there. For example, the starting point for the people of Iraq is a legacy first of colonialism, and then of dictatorship. Oppression and violent change have occasionally gone hand in hand for hundreds of years. This is the perspective from which individual Iraqis see the world and it is something the commander on the ground needs to know, at least in general terms, when he drives up to the mayor's office in a town in Iraq.

Over the years, Marine Corps reservists have played a leading role in producing the history that commanders need. Realizing there was a pool of talented historians, artists and writers in the Marine Corps Reserve, then-Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, institutionalized Marine Corps Reserve participation in the work of the division in the 1970s and 1980s. He created units that could deploy to the field to capture history as it was being made, and which could create historical products like monographs and paintings. Two of the things that stand out from his account of those years, which appeared in the pages of *Fortitudine* in 2001, was how much resistance he faced from other senior Marines who apparently did not acknowledge the need for an active historical program, and how some of

the same reservists served the program over a span of one or two decades.

More and more Marine leaders are coming to identify with the point of view represented by Simmons and Mattis. In his book on the Iraq War, one-time Marine Corps University professor Williamson Murray attributes some of the successes in that war to the fact that the officer corps was not only well-trained but also more educated than before. To make much the same point, General Charles C. Krulak might say there were many great "strategic corporals" on the battlefield in 2003 because those Marines knew their TTPs and had an appreciation for the "big picture," which fed their instinct for doing the right thing at the right time. But getting the big picture is hard without knowing history, and for that we need Marine historians.

This is where reservists come in. At its best, the Marine Corps Reserve identifies and nurtures qualified professionals whose particular talents can serve the Corps in time of need. It keeps them current as Marines—maintaining the right balance between general knowledge and particular expertise. The value to the Marine Corps of

field historians and combat artists is primarily in their respective fields, but they also have to be credible Marines. The rationale may be likened to having aviators attend the Basic School before going to flight school. The Marine Corps comes first, then the special skill. We have benefited enormously from having the same Reserve historians working on particular aspects of Marine Corps history over time. These individuals have years of experience in a primary MOS along with a particular skill that is needed in the Field History program. Their long-term commitment has allowed them to develop their special skills and build a body of expertise that cannot be acquired overnight, but is often needed on short notice.

The bottom line is the History and Museums Division can point to a long line of successful Marine Corps Reserve deployments and invaluable products. The numbers speak for themselves. A rough count reveals that nearly half of the combat art and historical publications available at Headquarters' are the work of reservists, many of whom have served the program on and off for years.

□1775□



*Maj Melissa D. Mihocko, shown here at Babylon, was one of the 14 reservists who deployed to Central Command's area of operation during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Like many of the members of this "high demand/low density" unit, Maj Mihocko has been mobilized twice since joining the unit in March 2002. During combat operations, she served with 1st Force Service Support Group and is currently working on a monograph about combat service support.*

## Uday Doesn't Need it Anymore

by James A. Fairfax  
Exhibits Section Head

The Office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps recently asked the Exhibits Section of the History and Museums Division to design and fabricate a furniture-quality display panel for a most unique and interesting acquisition; a captured Kalashnikov AKM assault rifle with folding stock, electro-plated in gold.

This assault rifle, one of six gold-plated Kalashnikovs captured by Marines and sailors of I Marine Expeditionary Force in the recent Operation Iraqi Freedom, is thought to have been created and maintained by Saddam Hussein and members of his regime to be used as gifts and presentation items to friends and supporters of the regime. The weapon now will be permanently exhibited within the Office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The remaining five gold-plated weapons will be displayed to promote pride, mission accomplishment and foster an appreciation for unit history and battle lineage.

These gold assault rifles, countless statues and images of Saddam Hussein and numerous lavish and ostentatious palaces are but a few brazen examples of the extreme nature of this past regime in Iraq. The plating of these firearms in gold is reminiscent of bygone times when many firearms and weapons commonly featured impressive engineering and were often crafted as fine works of art.

Collectors and weapons enthusiasts have long held a fascination for the workmanship and sheer aesthetic beauty of many small arms dating from the earliest centuries of firearm development, design and manufacturing. Weapons featuring high standards of the gunsmith's art are commonly adorned with gold and silver inlay, stocks veneered with ebony, strips of engraved stag antler, mother-of-pearl, copper, brass, finely crafted inscriptions, engraving, decorations and artis-



Photo by: Charles G. Grow  
*GySgt Mario Fields puts the final shine on the gold-plated Kalashnikov AKM rifle presented to the Commandant of the Marine Corps by I MEF. The rifle is one of six such gold-plated weapons captured during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Saddam Hussein may have created the rifles as gifts to supporters.*

tic castings. Examples of these embellishments of firearm production can be found in weapons dating back to the 1400s and throughout the centuries to modern day.

The AKM is an improved version of the highly recognized AK-47 assault

rifle designed by the respected World War II Soviet weapons designer, then-Capt Mikhail Kalashnikov. The Kalashnikov rifles were manufactured by various countries of the former Soviet Bloc and have come to be known by collectors as exceptional assault rifles. The AK-47 also has the dubious notoriety as being the weapon of choice for numerous insurgents and modern-day terrorist groups.

For the display that will showcase this new acquisition, a brass plate affixed to the cherry wood mounted panel has been prepared and reads:

**Presented to the Commandant of  
the Marine Corps  
By C G IMEF  
Weapon captured by Marines and  
Sailors of I Marine  
Expeditionary Force  
Operation Iraqi Freedom  
March-April 2003  
"UDAY DOESN'T NEED  
IT ANYMORE"**

The engraved inscription on the brass plate is in reference to one of the sons of Saddam Hussein, Uday. U.S. Forces killed both he and his brother, Qusay, on 22 July 2003.

□1775□



Photo by: Charles G. Grow  
*This is one of six gold-plated Kalashnikov AKM rifles captured by I MEF during Operation Iraqi Freedom. It will be displayed in the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps in the case designed and built by the Exhibits Section of the History and Museums Division.*



## BGen Frank J. Breth Passes

by Robert V. Aquilina  
Reference Section Assistant Head

### **BGen Frank J. Breth**

BGen Frank J. Breth, USMC (Ret), died 5 December 2003 in Virginia at the age of 66. A native of Fairmont, West Virginia and graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, Breth was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1959. His early Marine Corps service included assignments in the Western Pacific and at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was a 1967 Distinguished Graduate of the Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston, Ontario. During the Vietnam War, he served as a rifle company commander and operations officer and was later assigned as a liaison officer to the 1st Division of the Army of the Republic of Vietnam (ARVN). Following his return to the United States, and upon completion of the Command and Staff College at Quantico, Virginia, Gen Breth was assigned to the Commander, Naval Forces Korea as the Liaison Officer to the Republic of Korea Marine Corps. He would later return to Korea in the summer of 1979 as the Chief, Contingency Plans Branch of the newly formed Combined Forces Command (ROK/US) in Seoul. Gen Breth's later commands included Director, 9th Marine Corps District, 1982, and Director of Intelligence, Headquarters Marine Corps, 1985. He assumed duties as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Western Recruiting Region in September 1988 and retired in September 1989.



*BGen Frank J. Breth*

lieutenant upon graduation in 1934 from the Naval Academy. During World War II, he participated in combat operations on New Britain, Peleliu and Okinawa.

He was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat "V" for his service on Peleliu, and a Legion of Merit with Combat "V" for outstanding service on Okinawa. Following a variety of post-war assignments, which included service in Greece and in Norfolk, Virginia, he became a Special Assistant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1954. Col Deakin was advanced to the rank of brigadier general upon retirement in June 1957.

### **BGen Thurman N. Owens**

BGen Thurman N. Owens, USMCR (Ret), died at the age of 78 on 22 February 2004. A native of Livingston, Kentucky, he was a member of the Navy V-12 program while attending South Western Louisiana Institute. Owens was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in July 1945, and subsequently served in the occupation of North China. Later, while attached to the 9th Marine Corps Reserve District, he received a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Cincinnati. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean War and served in a variety of duties at Camp Pendleton, California and in Japan. Following the Korean armistice, he served in a number of reserve assignments, and in 1959 reported to Headquarters Marine Corps, where he headed the Unit Training Section in the Division of Reserve. While in this capacity, he conceived the idea and authored the program for the training of reserve units at Vieques, Puerto



*Then Col Harold O. Deakin*

Rico. During the Vietnam War, he served with the 9th Marines, 26th Marines and 4th Marines, and earned the Bronze Star with Combat "V" and two Legions of Merit (the first with Combat "V"). His last duty assignment was as Deputy Commander, Marine Corps Bases, Pacific (Forward). Gen Owens retired from the Marine Corps on 1 April 1977.

### **BGen Leland W. Smith**

BGen Leland W. Smith, USMCR (Ret), died 15 February 2004 at the age of 90. The Joplin, Missouri native



*BGen Leland W. Smith*

was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve in November 1940, following previous enlisted service in the U.S. Naval Reserve. During World War II, he served as communications officer of the 4th Marine Air Base Defense Wing, and was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat "V" for his service. Following World War II, he served in a variety of reserve duty assignments, including service during periods from 1946 to 1954 as commanding officer of the first Marine Ground Control Intercept Squadron in the reserve program. Recalled to active duty during the Korean War, he served in assignments at Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, California, and at Anacostia in Washington, D.C. He became the commanding officer of Marine Volunteer Training Unit (Aviation) 22 in 1960 and was later appointed Commanding Officer, Volunteer Training Unit 6-4 in Atlanta, Georgia. Gen Smith retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1970.

### **BGen John J. Wermuth, Jr.**

BGen John J. Wermuth, Jr., USMC



Then LtCol John J. Wermuth, Jr.

(Ret), died 19 November 2003 at the age of 89. A native of Beacon, New York, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps upon graduation in 1936 from Cornell University.

He was Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment aboard the USS *Argonne* on 7 December 1941 at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He subsequently served in the Pacific during World War II, where he was Assistant Logistics Officer, 1st Amphibious Corps at Bougainville. Following the war, he served in a variety of assignments and completed the Senior Course in the Amphibious Warfare School at Quantico, Virginia. During the Korean War, he served as Executive Officer, 7th Marines, and in September 1951 became the commanding officer of the regiment. Col

Wermuth was advanced to the rank of brigadier general upon his retirement from the Marine Corps in August 1956.

**BGen Donald M. Schmuck**



Then Col Donald L. Schmuck

BGen Donald M. Schmuck, USMC (Ret), died 24 January 2004 at the age of 88. The Woodford, Colorado, native was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps following his graduation from the University of Colorado in 1938. During World War II, he served in various command billets throughout the Pacific, including service in the Bougainville, Solomon Islands, Peleliu and Okinawa campaigns. Following the war, he attended the Senior Course, Amphibious Warfare School, Quantico, Virginia, and served on the staff of the school for three years. During the Korean

War, he commanded the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, at the Chosin Reservoir and was awarded a Silver Star for heroism. He was presented a second Silver Star for service during Operation Killer in February 1951. Upon his return to the United States, he served as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Corps Cold Weather Battalion at Bridgeport, California. Col Schmuck retired 1 November 1959 and was advanced to the rank of brigadier general. □1775□

**Library Needs Back Issues**

The Marine Corps History and Museums Division library needs the January, February, May and June 1943 issues for *Leatherneck* magazine. Also, the library needs the 1950 volume of the Marine Corps *Gazette* or January-December 1950 issues, and any issues of the *Sea Tiger* newspaper, especially for 1970. To donate copies to the library collection, please mail them to: MCHF Library Donation, P.O. Box 998, Quantico, VA 22134-0998.

*Historical Quiz*

**Marine Corps Reserve WWII Medal of Honor Recipients**

*by Lena M. Kaljot  
Reference Historian*

**Match the Marine Corps reservist with the campaign for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor.**

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1stLt Alexander Bonnyman, Jr. | a. Peleliu         |
| 2. Maj Gregory Boyington         | b. Guam            |
| 3. LtCol Aquilla J. Dyess        | c. Tarawa          |
| 4. PFC Harold G. Epperson        | d. Okinawa         |
| 5. Capt Richard E. Fleming       | e. Makin Island    |
| 6. Capt Joseph J. Foss           | f. Midway          |
| 7. Pvt Harold Gonsalves          | g. Guadalcanal     |
| 8. PFC Jacklyn H. Lucas          | h. Iwo Jima        |
| 9. Sgt Herbert J. Thomas         | i. Saipan          |
| 10. Pvt Wesley Phelps            | j. Bougainville    |
| 11. Sgt Clyde A. Thomason        | k. Kwajalein       |
| 12. PFC Frank P. Witek           | l. Solomon Islands |

*(Answers on page 23)*



## '782' Gear of World War II

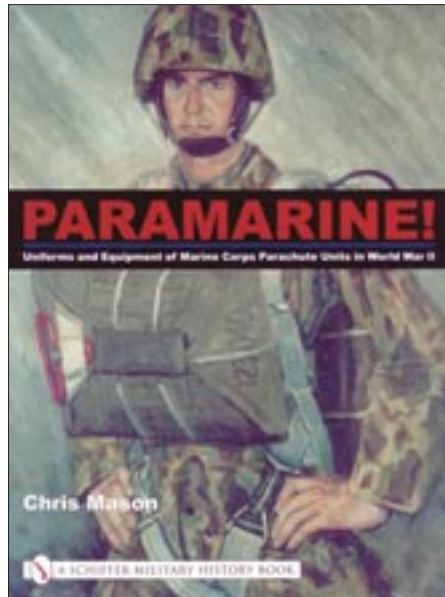
by Charles D. Melson  
Chief Historian

*Grunt Gear.* By Alec S. Tulkoff. San Jose: R. James Bender Publishing, 2003. *Paramarine!* By Chris Mason. Atglen: Schiffer Military History, 2004.

Generations of regular and reserve Marines have lived and died with what they carried on their backs, what renowned military historian S.L.A. Marshall called a "soldier's load" that comprised a Marine's individual clothing and equipment. Analysis conducted during the Vietnam War concluded that anything a Marine wears or uses with his hands was not subject to objective study or quantification because the personal variables made this a matter of singular preference and subjective judgment. In part, this was because of an intimate relationship the average Marine had on a day-to-day basis with his means of mobility, comfort and survival.

This topic is still continually debated, discussed and revised with the changes of time and technology. Research and experience were needed to produce good gear, and by the end of World War II the Marine Corps had both. This is reflected by the design, procurement and use of "seven-eighty-two" gear of all kinds, a term derived from the fabled Form 782 used to document individual equipment issue. In some cases, this clothing and equipment survived long after the end of that war. For example, the utility cover and K-Bar knife were two of the longer lasting items from this generation of gear. Two recent studies make a valuable contribution to the subject by examining the combat uniforms and equipment worn by Marines during World War II.

*Grunt Gear*, by former Marine Alec Tulkoff, makes a minute examination of combat uniforms and equipment from the 1941 utility uniform and pack system through the variety of small arms available to the



fighting man in the Pacific War. The author approached the topic from the perspective of the procurement and supply documents that were generated by the Marine Corps Depots of Supplies through individual issue, marking and even modification of various end items. Examples were located and photographed along with the use of contemporary images to show how they were worn or carried in the field. In his book, the author discusses and shows uniforms, personal equipment, edged weapons, small arms and grenades. This is accomplished in six chapters, 15 appendices and a bibliography packed full of facts and opinions. For example, the mysteries of identification tag markings are explained in full.

*Paramarine!*, by former air-naval gunfire liaison company member Chris Mason, covers the same ground with a more fixed perspective. Where the previous book examined infantry gear in general, this title focuses on the more restricted experience of the Marine parachute units of World War II. The airborne demands of the war were comparable to the evolution of

amphibious operations at the same time—both requiring specialized uniforms, equipment and weapons. Unknown to most was that the Marine Corps was an active participant in this effort until the amphibious war in the Pacific absorbed the parachute effort into the established divisions and brigades. Seven chapters examine headgear, uniforms, equipment, weapons, insignia and miscellaneous topics. Again, the focus is on the material aspect of the subject using documents, photographs and artifacts to present a compelling visual catalog. For those wondering or speculating about the origins of the Navy-Marine Corps parachute insignia, the story is told and the variety of specialized camouflage clothing is detailed.

These two books document this story in a quantitative and qualitative manner that will be hard to beat. The volumes might be useful to those who design and test combat equipment for ground forces. Demonstrated is the adage of form following function with exhaustive looks at the subject. Although appealing to the collector, Marines of all backgrounds will be interested in meeting some old friends, such as the marching, field marching, transport and field transport packs. Readers also may enjoy seeing what their predecessors had to work with from the snows of far off foreign lands and in sunny tropic scenes.

Both books are long on images and short on text, but each provides a high degree of particular information on some obscure personal items. Quality production standards make both books "coffee table" editions and both are recommended for serious historians, curators, reference librarians, veterans and Marines desiring quality books about the Corps. Perhaps this is a final gift from the "greatest generation." □ 1775□

## Marine Corps Reserve Books

by Evelyn A. Englander  
Historical Center Librarian

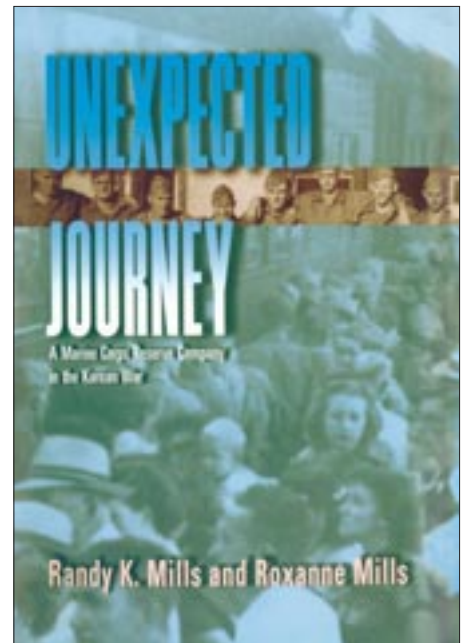
The following is a selection of commercially published books about the Marine Corps Reserve or books written by members of the Marine Corps Reserve. Most are available through brick-and-mortar or online bookstores or through your local library and the interlibrary loan program.

***Out of Savannah: Dog Company, USMCR.*** James Edward McAleer, Jr. Savannah, Georgia: James Edward McAleer, Jr., 2003. 412 pp. The author, born and raised in Savannah, Georgia, served with the Marines in World War II. After the war, he returned home and was in school when he was called to active duty to serve with Dog Company, 10th Infantry Battalion, USMCR, in August of 1950. Dog Company, a 182-man unit from Savannah, served with the 1st Marine Division and fought in the Chosin Reservoir Campaign, amongst other battles. The author wrote the story of the men in his unit as a tribute to their service. As such, the book tells what they did and what they experienced while serving in the Korean War. The

website for the book is [www.outofsavannah.com](http://www.outofsavannah.com). The book includes maps and photographs including the Dog Company members as they appeared in 1950 and again in August 2000. It was the author's intent to tell the story of his unit and share their experiences with their fellow Marines.

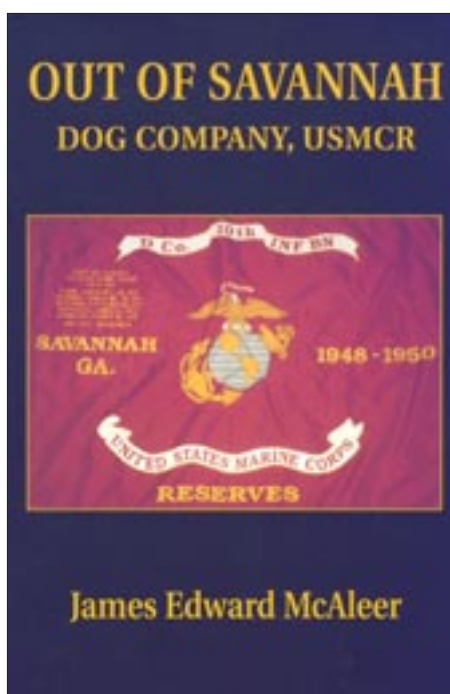
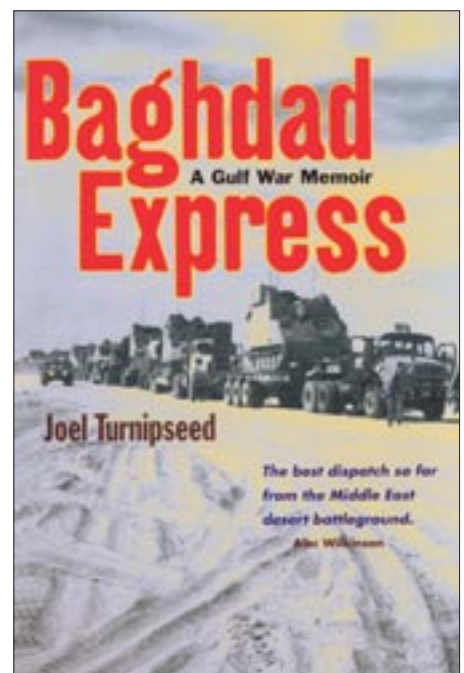
***Women Marines: the World War II Era.*** Peter A. Soderbergh. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1992. 189 pp. Also, ***Women Marines in the Korean War Era.*** Peter A. Soderbergh. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1994. 167 pp. During World War II, more than 20,000 women served in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. The author details their history and contributions to the war effort using interviews and written collections from 146 of the women reserves serving on active duty from 1943 to 1945. In his Korean War volume, the author writes both about the women reserves and the women Marines who served during this time. (The Women's Armed Service Integration Act of June 1948 authorized the integration of women into the regular armed services.) As with his WWII volume, the author used both oral history interviews and written replies to develop this history of women in the Marine Corps in the Korean War era.

***Unexpected Journey: a Marine Corps Reserve Company in the Korean War.*** Randy K. Mills and Roxanne Mills. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 2000. 271 pp. The Mills' focus on one reserve unit, Evansville Indiana's Sixteenth Marine Reserve Battalion, which was activated in the summer of 1950 and sent to combat in Korea where members fought in the Inchon-Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir Campaigns. The authors follow the unit from its mobilization through combat as part of the 1st Marine Division and on to its return in 1951. This was written as a collective memoir from the point of



view of the reserve Marine rifleman. The authors, both faculty members at Oakland City University, Oakland, Indiana, used interviews, letters, diaries and personal recollections to compile this book.

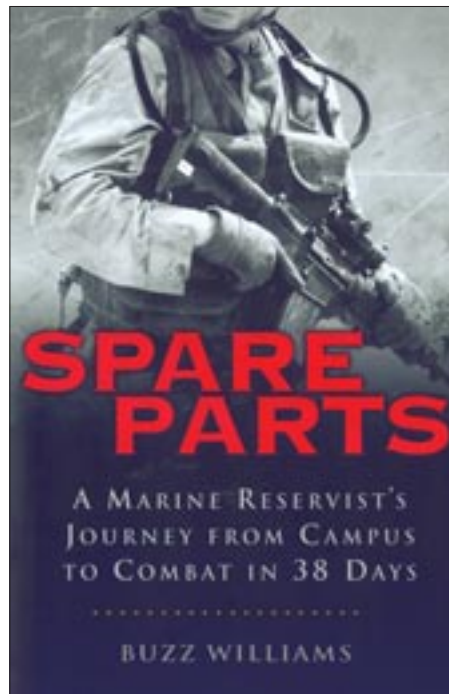
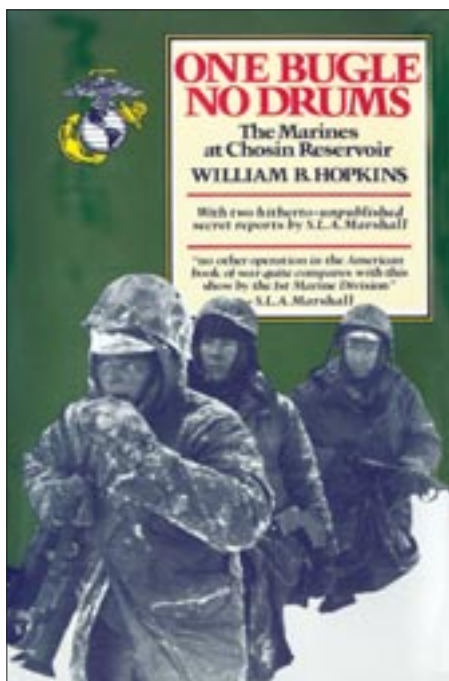
***Baghdad Express: A Gulf War Memoir.*** Joel Turnipseed. St Paul,





Minnesota: Borealis Books, 2003. 203 pp. In the summer of 1990, the author had been dismissed from his college's philosophy program, had just broken up with his girl friend and had been absent without leave from his Marine Corps Reserve unit for more than three months. Then Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait and Turnipseed's reserve unit was activated for service in Operation Desert Shield. By January 1991, he was in Saudi Arabia driving tractor-trailers for the Sixth Motor Transport Battalion—the now legendary Baghdad Express. Armed with his M16 and his seabag of philosophy books he was an ironic observer with an excellent eye for detail. Returning to civilian life, he finished his education and later became a Bread Loaf Scholar. His background served him well in the writing of this book. The Web site for the book is [www.baghdadexpress.com](http://www.baghdadexpress.com).

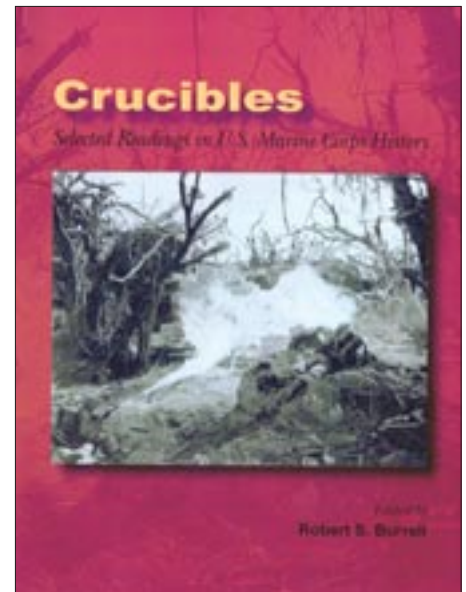
**One Bugle, No Drums: The Marines at Chosin Reservoir.** William B. Hopkins. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Algonquin Books, 1986. 274 pp. The author, who served with the Marines in World War II, was practicing law in Roanoke, Virginia when he was called to active duty during the Korean War. At the Chosin Reservoir, then Captain William B. Hopkins was commanding officer of Headquarters and Service Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines.



This book describes the battle between the Marines and the Chinese Communists for Hill 1081, a battle that has since become known as a classic in small unit military operations. Included in the book are two reports on the battle written by renowned military historian S. L. A. Marshall.

**Spare Parts: A Marine Reservist's Journey from Campus to Combat in 38 Days.** Buzz Williams. New York, NY: Gotham Books, 2004, 303 pp. After completing his training at Parris Island, the author was called to active duty in Operation Desert Storm where he served with a light armored vehicle unit. He found himself in combat just 38 days after he was called to active duty. After the war, he continued to serve in the Marine Corps Reserve for six years while having a full time career as a professional educator.

**Crucibles: Selected Readings in U.S. Marine Corps History.** Capt Robert S. Burrell, USMC, Editor. Bel Air, MD: Academix Publishing Services, 2003, 300 pp. The book includes a chapter, "The Vital Role of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1893 – 1951," by Chris Morton, 20 pp. The author describes the evolution of the Marine Corps Reserve from 1893 to 1951. The development of the Marine Corps Reserve culminated with its ability to contribute troops to the 1st Marine Division in Korea. This ability clearly



showed the Reserves had a crucial role to play in the Corps' emerging force-in-readiness mission. (The author, Capt Burrell, compiled this book while serving as a member of the History Department at the U.S. Naval Academy.) □1775□

### Answers to the Historical Quiz

## Marine Corps Reserve WWII Medal of Honor Recipients

(Questions on page 20)

1. c
2. l
3. k
4. i
5. f
6. g
7. d
8. h
9. j
10. a
11. e
12. b

