

6th Marines Commanding Officers

Col Albertus W. Catlin	11 July 1917 - 15 November 1917
Maj Frank E. Evans	16 November 1917 - 15 January 1918
Col Albertus W. Catlin	16 January 1918 - 6 June 1918
LtCol Harry Lee	7 June 1918 - 12 July 1918
Maj Thomas Holcomb	13 July 1918 - 15 July 1918
LtCol Harry Lee	16 July 1918 - 12 August 1919
Capt Charles B. Hobbs	15 December 1920 - 22 March 1921
Capt Francis S. Kieren	23 March 1921 - 20 July 1921
Maj Calvin B. Matthews	21 July 1921 - 8 September 1921
Capt Thomas E. Wicks	22 November 1921 - 6 January 1922
Maj Calvin B. Matthews	7 January 1922 - 14 August 1922
Maj Harold L. Parsons	15 August 1922 - 4 September 1922
Maj Calvin B. Matthews	5 September 1922 - 19 February 1923
Maj Thomas S. Clarke	20 February 1923 - 31 July 1923
Maj James J. Meade	1 August 1923 - 8 October 1923
LtCol Edward A. Greene	9 October 1923 - 25 November 1923
Maj Ralph S. Keyser	26 November 1923 - 25 February 1924
Maj Howard C. Judson	26 February 1924 - 4 June 1924
LtCol Edward A. Greene	5 June 1924 - 15 March 1925
Col Harold C. Snyder	26 March 1927 - 2 August 1928
Col Charles H. Lyman	3 August 1928 - 9 January 1929
Maj Calhoun Ancrum	10 January 1929 - 31 March 1929
LtCol Andrew B. Drum	1 September 1934 - 30 September 1935
LtCol Oliver Floyd	1 October 1935 - 30 October 1935
Col Philip H. Torrey	31 October 1935 - 7 June 1937
Col Thomas S. Clarke	8 June 1937 - 12 January 1938
LtCol James L. Underhill	13 January 1938 - 11 May 1938
LtCol Alphonse De Carre	12 May 1938 - 15 May 1938
Col Harry L. Smith	16 May 1938 - 31 May 1939
LtCol Earl H. Jenkins	1 June 1939 - 20 June 1939
Col Samuel L. Howard	21 June 1939 - 2 June 1940
LtCol Franklin A. Hart	3 June 1940 - 21 June 1940
LtCol Oliver P. Smith	22 June 1940 - 28 June 1940
LtCol Franklin A. Hart	29 June 1940 - 23 July 1940
Col Leo D. Hermle	24 July 1940 - 31 December 1941
LtCol William McN. Marshall	1 January 1942 - 24 March 1942
Col Leo D. Hermle	28 March 1942 - 31 July 1942
Col Gilder D. Jackson, Jr.	1 August 1942 - 13 April 1943
LtCol Lyman G. Miller	14 April 1943 - 30 April 1943
Col Maurice G. Holmes	3 May 1943 - 16 December 1943

Col James P. Riseley 17 December 1943 - 3 September 1944
 Col Gregon W. Williams 4 September 1944 - 5 November 1945
 Col Jack P. Juhan 6 November 1945 - 24 January 1946
 Col James P. Berkeley 25 January 1946 - 26 March 1946
 Col John F. Hough 27 March 1946 - 30 March 1947

 Col George H. Potter 31 March 1947 - 6 April 1947
 Col John F. Hough 7 April 1947 - 11 June 1947
 LtCol Thomas C. Kerrigan 12 June 1947 - 29 June 1947
 Col Hewin O. Hammond 30 June 1947 - 15 July 1947
 Col James P. S. Devereux 16 July 1947 - 30 September 1947

 Col George H. Potter 1 October 1947 - 31 October 1947
 Maj Norman R. Nickerson 1 November 1947 - 13 November 1947
 Col George H. Potter 14 November 1947 - 30 April 1948
 LtCol George D. Rich 1 May 1948 - 23 May 1948
 Col George H. Potter 24 May 1948 - 6 July 1948

 LtCol William N. McGill 7 July 1948 - 8 March 1949
 Col John H. Cook, Jr. 9 March 1949 - 1 October 1949
 Col Homer L. Litzenberg, Jr. 17 October 1949 - 7 July 1950
 Col Russell N. Jordhal 8 July 1950 - 13 August 1950
 LtCol William F. Prickett 14 August 1950 - 10 September 1950

 Col Henry W. Buse, Jr. 11 September 1950 - 13 December 1951
 Col William F. Prickett 14 December 1951 - 16 January 1952
 Col Ormand R. Simpson 17 January 1952 - 23 April 1953
 Col Charles M. Nees 24 April 1953 - 27 July 1954
 Col Jean H. Buckner 28 July 1954 - 1 June 1955

 LtCol Wilson F. Humphreys 2 June 1955 - 9 July 1955
 Col Edward L. Hutchinson 10 July 1955 - 5 July 1956
 Col Max C. Chapman 6 July 1956 - 10 June 1957
 LtCol Theodore F. Beeman 11 June 1957 - 16 July 1957
 Col Austin C. Shofner 17 July 1957 - 11 August 1958

 Col William J. McKennan 12 August 1958 - 1 December 1959
 Col Melvin D. Henderson 2 December 1959 - 7 March 1961
 Col Maxie R. Williams 8 March 1961 - 6 June 1961
 Col Jonas H. Platt 10 July 1961 - 19 July 1962
 Col Robert W. L. Bross 8 August 1962 - 26 July 1963

 LtCol Anthony A. Akstin 27 July 1963 - 23 August 1963
 Col Glenn R. Long 24 August 1963 - 13 July 1963
 Col George W. E. Daughtry 14 July 1963 - 14 July 1965
 Col John N. McLaughlin 15 July 1965 - 28 December 1965
 Col James B. Ord 29 December 1965 - 6 July 1966

 Col James C. Short 7 July 1966 - 1 June 1967
 Col Oscar T. Jensen, Jr. 2 June 1967 - 11 March 1968
 Col Richard H. Kern 12 March 1968 - 26 March 1968
 Col Robert M. Platt 27 March 1968 - 6 August 1969
 Col Paul B. Haigwood 7 August 1969 - 14 October 1970

Col Francis R. Kraince 15 October 1970 - 1 June 1972
 LtCol John J. Peeler 2 June 1972 - 19 March 1973
 Col Ezra H. Arkland 20 March 1973 - 20 February 1974
 Col David M. Ridderhof 21 February 1974 - 7 May 1975
 Col Harold G. Glasgow 8 May 1975 - 3 June 1976

 Col Daniel J. Ford 4 June 1976 - 23 September 1977
 Col Leemon B. McHenry 24 September 1977 - 18 July 1978
 Col Francis V. White, Jr. 19 July 1978 - 20 June 1979
 Col Louis J. Piantadosi 21 June 1979 - 19 May 1980
 Col Frederic L. Tolleson 20 May 1980 - 20 August 1981

 Col Randall W. Austin 21 August 1981 - 19 October 1983
 Col William M. Keys 20 October 1983 - 7 February 1986
 Col James E. Livingston 8 February 1986 - 24 June 1987
 Col John J. Carroll 25 June 1987 - 8 August 1988
 Col Russell H. Sutton 9 August 1988 - 12 June 1990

 Col Lawrence H. Livingston 13 June 1990 - 27 February 1992
 Col James H. Benson 28 February 1992 - 15 July 1993
 Col Richard A. Huck 16 July 1993 - 9 June 1995
 Col James C. Hardee 10 June 1995 - 23 July 1997
 Col Thomas E. Sheets 24 July 1997 - 9 July 1998

 Col Robert G. Neller 10 July 1998 - 6 July 2000
 Col John C. Coleman 7 July 2000 -

6th Marines

LINEAGE

1917 - 1921

ACTIVATED 11 JULY 1917 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 6TH REGIMENT

DEPLOYED DURING OCTOBER 1917 - FEBRUARY 1918 TO FRANCE, AND ASSIGNED TO THE 4TH MARINE BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION (ARMY), AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

AISNE
AISNE-MARNE
ST. MIHIEL
MEUSE-ARGONNE

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

TOULON-TROYON
CHATEAU-THIERRY
MARBACHE
LIMEY

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE GERMAN RHINELAND,
DECEMBER 1918 - JULY 1919

RELOCATED DURING AUGUST 1919 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

ELEMENT OF THE REGIMENT REMAINED ON ACTIVE DUTY, 1919-1921

1921 - 1925

REACTIVATED 15 SEPTEMBER 1921 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN EXPEDITIONARY DUTY IN CUBA AND THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE 1924 - MARCH 1925

DEACTIVATED 15 MARCH 1925 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

1927 - 1929

REACTIVATED 26 MARCH 1927 AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPLOYED DURING MAY 1927 TO SHANGHAI, CHINA, AND ASSIGNED TO
THE 3D BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING MARCH 1929 TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AND
DETACHED FROM THE 3D BRIGADE

DEACTIVATED 31 MARCH 1929

1934 - 1949

REACTIVATED 1 SEPTEMBER 1934 AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AS THE
6TH MARINES, FLEET MARINE FORCE

ASSIGNED 1 JULY 1936 TO THE 2D MARINE BRIGADE, FLEET MARINE FORCE

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1937 TO SHANGHAI, CHINA

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1938 TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

2D MARINE BRIGADE REDESIGNATED 1 FEBRUARY 1941 AS THE 2D MARINE DIVISION, FLEET
MARINE FORCE

DEPLOYED DURING MAY-JULY 1941 TO REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST PROVISIONAL MARINE BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING FEBRUARY-MARCH 1942 TO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,
AND REASSIGNED TO THE 2D MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE

DEPLOYED DURING OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1942 TO WELLINGTON,
NEW ZEALAND

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

GUADALCANAL
SOUTHERN SOLOMONS
TARAWA
SAIPAN
TINIAN
OKINAWA

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1945 TO NAGASAKI, JAPAN

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1945 - JUNE 1946

RELOCATED DURING JULY 1946 TO CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA

REASSIGNED 11 SEPTEMBER 1946 TO THE 3D MARINE BRIGADE,
FLEET MARINE FORCE

REASSIGNED 11 JULY 1947 TO THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE

DEACTIVATED 1 OCTOBER 1949

1949 - 1988

REACTIVATED 17 OCTOBER 1949 AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA,
AND ASSIGNED TO THE 2D MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS IN LEBANON,
JULY-OCTOBER 1958

PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERVENTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, APRIL-JUNE 1965

PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS TRAINING EXERCISES THROUGHOUT THE 1970S

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED AS PART OF THE MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN LEBANON,
FEBRUARY-JUNE 1983

1989 - 1999

ELEMENTS DEPLOYED TO PANAMA DURING JANUARY 1989 - JUNE 1990

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
SEPTEMBER 1990 - APRIL 1991

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION SEA SIGNAL, CUBA, JULY-OCTOBER 1994 AND
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1995

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS DENY FLIGHT AND JOINT ENDEAVOR,
BOSNIA, SEPTEMBER 1995 - FEBRUARY 1996

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS SOUTHERN WATCH AND DESERT THUNDER,
SOUTHWEST ASIA, FEBRUARY-APRIL 1998

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION UNITED FORCE, KOSOVO, MARCH-APRIL 1999

6th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER

WORLD WAR II
TARAWA - 1943

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990-1991

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

ARMY OF OCCUPATION OF GERMANY STREAMER

YANGTZE SERVICE STREAMER

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH THREE BRONZE STARS

CHINA SERVICE STREAMER

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH ONE BRONZE STAR

EUROPEAN-AFRICAN-MIDDLE EASTERN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER AND ONE BRONZE STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA" AND "EUROPE"

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH TWO PALMS AND ONE GILT STAR

The 8th Marines

The 8th Marines was originally activated as the 8th Regiment at Quantico, Virginia, on 9 October 1917. The infantry regiment was formed by companies from Philadelphia and California's Mare Island, as well as Quantico. Major Ellis B. Miller, a 37-year-old Iowan, assumed command of the regiment, which had a strength of approximately 1,000.

The outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Germany in 1917 had caused the regiment's activation, but it was first sent to Texas, instead of France. During November 1917, the reg-

iment moved to Fort Crockett, near Galveston, to guard against German agents who might try to disrupt vital shipments from Mexican oil fields. Duties in Texas were those of a typical garrison force, with a training program pointed toward contingency operations in Mexico. The need for such operations never materialized. The regiment embarked on board the USS *Hancock* (AP-3) in April 1919. Upon returning to Philadelphia it was deactivated.

By the end of 1919, however, the 8th Regiment was reactivated in Haiti. At Port-au-Prince, the 1st

Marines near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in 1920 prepare to patrol in search of Caco bandits.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A519809

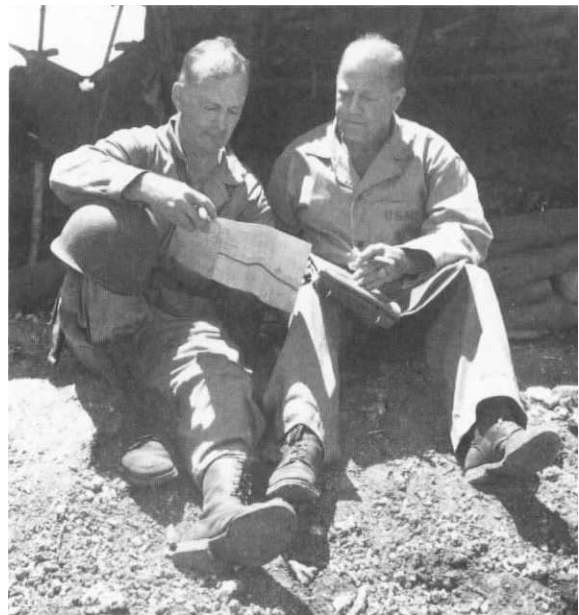


Battalion was activated on 17 December, and the regimental headquarters on 5 January 1920. Lieutenant Colonel Louis McCarty Little, an officer with prior service in Latin America and China, was given command of the reactivated 8th Regiment, which in turn was assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade. During 1920 and 1921, the regiment suppressed Caco bandits in the southern half of the country, primarily in the region around Port-au-Prince. By early 1922, banditry had almost been eradicated in Haiti, and the 8th Regiment soon switched its emphasis to duties related to civic action: mapping the country; helping to construct roads and sanitation facilities; and training the local constabulary. Under continued peaceful conditions, the regiment was deactivated at Port-au-Prince on 1 July 1925.

In early 1940, the Marine Corps gradually began to increase the number of units on active duty, as a consequence of general war in Europe during 1939. The first major organization to be brought back into being was the 8th Marines, reactivated on 1 April 1940 at San Diego, California. Colonel Leo D. Hermle, a veteran of World War I, took command of the regiment, which was initially assigned to the 2d Marine Brigade. The 8th Marines was assigned to the 2d Marine Division at the division's activation on 1 February 1941, and joined other division units in training exercises on San Clemente Island, off the coast of Southern California.

Maj Henry P. "Jim" Crowe is at his command post, where he observes and directs the 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, during the bitter fighting on Tawara in late November 1943.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A63956



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A51831
Col Richard H. Jeshke, commanding officer of the 8th Marines, and LtCol Augustus Fricke, commanding the 3d Battalion, 8th Marines, discuss plans for a new drive on Guadalcanal in January 1943.

After the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor on 7 December, the 8th Marines had an initial mission of defending the California coast from Oceanside to the Mexican border against a possible Japanese at-

tack. The regiment was next ordered to prepare for deployment to American Samoa, in the South Pacific. Forming the nucleus of a new 2d Marine Brigade, the 8th Marines sailed from California on 6 January 1942—part of the first force to mount out for the Pacific after the outbreak of war. Arriving at the Samoan capital of Pago Pago on 19 January, the regiment, now commanded by Colonel Richard H. Jeschke, took over the job of shoring up the island's defenses from the 7th Defense Battalion.

By summer, the 8th Marines had begun to prepare for offensive operations outside of the Samoan area. The regiment's first combat assignment of World War II came during the struggle for Guadalcanal. On 4 November 1942, after a 10-day voyage from Samoa, the unit reached the embattled island, and went ashore near Lunga Point on the northern coast. Almost immediately, the unit was involved in heavy fighting with the Japanese, which continued through November and into the next month.

During January the 8th Marines, with other Marine Corps and Army units, made a final drive toward the west, with the support of naval gunfire. Guadalcanal was eventually declared secure on 8 February 1943.

The entire regiment reassembled for a period of rest and relaxation in New Zealand on 16 February 1943, establishing a permanent base near Paekakariki, 35 miles north of Wellington. Large quantities of war material began to arrive from the United States. The target for the next campaign was the Gilbert Islands, and the capture of Tarawa Atoll. A significant enemy garrison was located on Betio Island.

Shortly before dawn on 20 November 1943 the transports carrying the invasion force arrived off Betio. The initial wave to go ashore consisted of Major Henry P. "Jim" Crowe's 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, and the 2d and 3d Battalions, 2d Marines. The 3d Battalion, 8th Marines, headed for the beach several hours later, losing many men from enemy machine gun fire, shell fragments, and

Men of the 8th Marines pause to regroup during the battle for Saipan in June 1944.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A82703





Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A126987

Men of the 8th Marines on board LSTs advance toward their objective, Ibeya Shima, in June 1945, as the small island off Okinawa's northern coast is also assaulted by air.

drownings. When the landing craft were unable to get past an offshore reef, the Marines dismounted and waded ashore, crossing hundreds of yards through a fire-swept lagoon. Early on 21 November the 1st Battalion joined the regiment ashore. The Marines suffered extremely heavy losses during four days of bitter fighting. The 8th Marines, less the 1st Battalion, stood down on 23 November. By the end of that day, the entire island was in American hands.

After Tarawa, the 8th Marines sailed for the Hawaiian Islands. After a stop at Pearl Harbor, where the wounded were transferred to hospitals, the regiment traveled to the island of Hawaii and helped set up a base named Camp Tarawa. There, the Marines would rest, re-equip themselves, and prepare for their next landing: Saipan.

Now commanded by Colonel Clarence R. Wallace, a veteran of the battle for Kwajalein, the 8th Marines furnished two battalions—the 2d and 3d—for the initial Saipan landing, on the morning of 15 June 1944. The assault waves were met by withering enemy fire and sustained heavy losses, but managed to move forward against Japanese strongholds after reaching the beach. The 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, soon joined the rest of the regiment ashore and helped expand its perimeter. Over the ensuing three weeks, the 8th Marines,

with other units of the 2d Marine Division, pushed northward, hampered equally by a tenacious foe and by the rugged, mountainous terrain of the island. Organized Japanese resistance finally ended on 9 July, although mopping-up operations would go on for some time after that.

With Saipan secure, the regiment was ordered to prepare for a landing on nearby Tinian. At dawn on 24 July, the 8th and 2d Marines conducted a feint off-the beach at Tinian Town on the southwest coast. This diverted Japanese attention from the main landings by the 24th and 25th Marines of the 4th Marine Division, on two small beaches on the northern tip of the island. The 8th Marines came ashore the following morning and began moving north toward its objective, Ushi Point. Despite rocky terrain, thick undergrowth, a fierce two-day typhoon, and groups of the determined Japanese holed up in craggy coral outcroppings, the island was officially secured by 1 August. The 8th Marines then assumed sole responsibility for patrolling and mop-up activities, which lasted for months.

On 1 April 1945, the 8th Marines formed part of a division-sized feint against the southeast coast of Okinawa, while the main landings were taking place on the western coast. Shortly afterward, the regiment redeployed to Saipan, but before long was called back to Okinawan waters to seize off-

shore islands. It captured Iheya Shima on 3 June, then Aguni Shima on 9 June. In a final thrust against entrenched Japanese forces, the 8th Marines was called in to relieve the battle-worn 7th Marines on 18 June. That same day, U.S. Tenth Army commander Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner was mortally wounded by enemy shelling while he was observing the battle progress in the 3d Battalion, 8th Marines' sector.

Marine Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger, who had taken command of the Tenth Army after General Buckner's death, declared the island secured on 22 June 1945. The 8th Marines stayed on Okinawa until 1 July for mopping-up operations. The regiment then redeployed to Saipan where it rejoined the 2d Division, then in training for the projected invasion of Japan.

After the war ended in August 1945, the 8th Marines prepared to move to the island of Kyushu, where it would be assigned occupation duty. The regiment arrived at the devastated city of Nagasaki in late September. For the next nine months, it served alongside other 2d Marine Division and Army units of the occupation force. In June 1946, the 8th Marines received orders to return to the United States, to end four and a half years in the Pacific theater. After debarking in Norfolk, the regiment proceeded to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, where the 2d Marine Division had established its new home.

The 8th Marines, after being reduced to the size of an infantry battalion, participated in Atlantic Fleet maneuvers in February 1948, then departed for the Mediterranean Sea, part of a second Marine amphibious unit which deployed with the Sixth Fleet. The deployment of such amphibious forces to the Mediterranean has since become routine and continuous, providing a base for rapid contingency response in the region. After another deployment to the Mediterranean in 1949, the 8th Marines was deactivated on 17 October 1949, a result of the ongoing postwar reorganization of a shrinking Marine Corps.

The outbreak of the Korean War, in June 1950, brought about reactivation of the 8th Marines by 9 August of that year. In June 1951, battalions of the regiment resumed their Mediterranean deployments, where they took part in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) exercises. In the Caribbean, other battalions—and on occasion the entire regiment—deployed frequently for training exercises.

A civil war in Lebanon during the summer of



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A450302
A rifle squad from Company D, 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, attempts to locate a sniper firing at a position near the international safety zone in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in May 1965.

1958 resulted in the landing of two battalions of the 8th Marines at Beirut during 18-21 July, as part of a larger peacekeeping force. The 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, which had deployed to the Mediterranean earlier in the year, came ashore in landing craft. The 2d Battalion, along with Company K of the 3d Battalion, arrived by airlift increments at Beirut International Airport. After calm was restored, the two battalions left Lebanon in September, returning to Camp Lejeune.

In the fall of 1962, the 8th Marines played a role in the Cuban missile crisis. As President John F. Kennedy, on 22 October, spoke to the American people about the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba, the regiment, now commanded by Colonel Anthony Caputo, dispatched the 1st Battalion to reinforce the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo. The rest of the regiment's battalions went on board ship several days later to help establish a naval quarantine near Cuban waters. After the crisis eased, the 8th Marines redeployed to Camp Lejeune in increments during late November and early December.

On 26 October 1964, in a division-sized landing exercise codenamed Steel Pike I, Colonel Richard S. Johnson's 8th Marines became the first regiment in the history of the Marine Corps to make an amphibious landing entirely by helicopter. The exercise was conducted off the coast of Spain.

In the spring of 1965, the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, was airlifted to the Dominican Republic, joining two other 2d Division battalions that had been deployed as part of a joint task force to deal with worsening unrest there. For one month,



Department of Defense Photo (USN) DN-ST-84-01273

Personnel from Battalion Landing Team 1/8, 24th Marine Amphibious Unit, come ashore in late May 1983 at Beirut, Lebanon, debarking from a utility landing craft, ready to participate as part of the United Nations multinational peacekeeping force.

Marines of the battalion braved sniper fire to patrol its sector of the capital city of Santo Domingo. The 1st Battalion sailed back to Camp Lejeune on 3 June 1965.

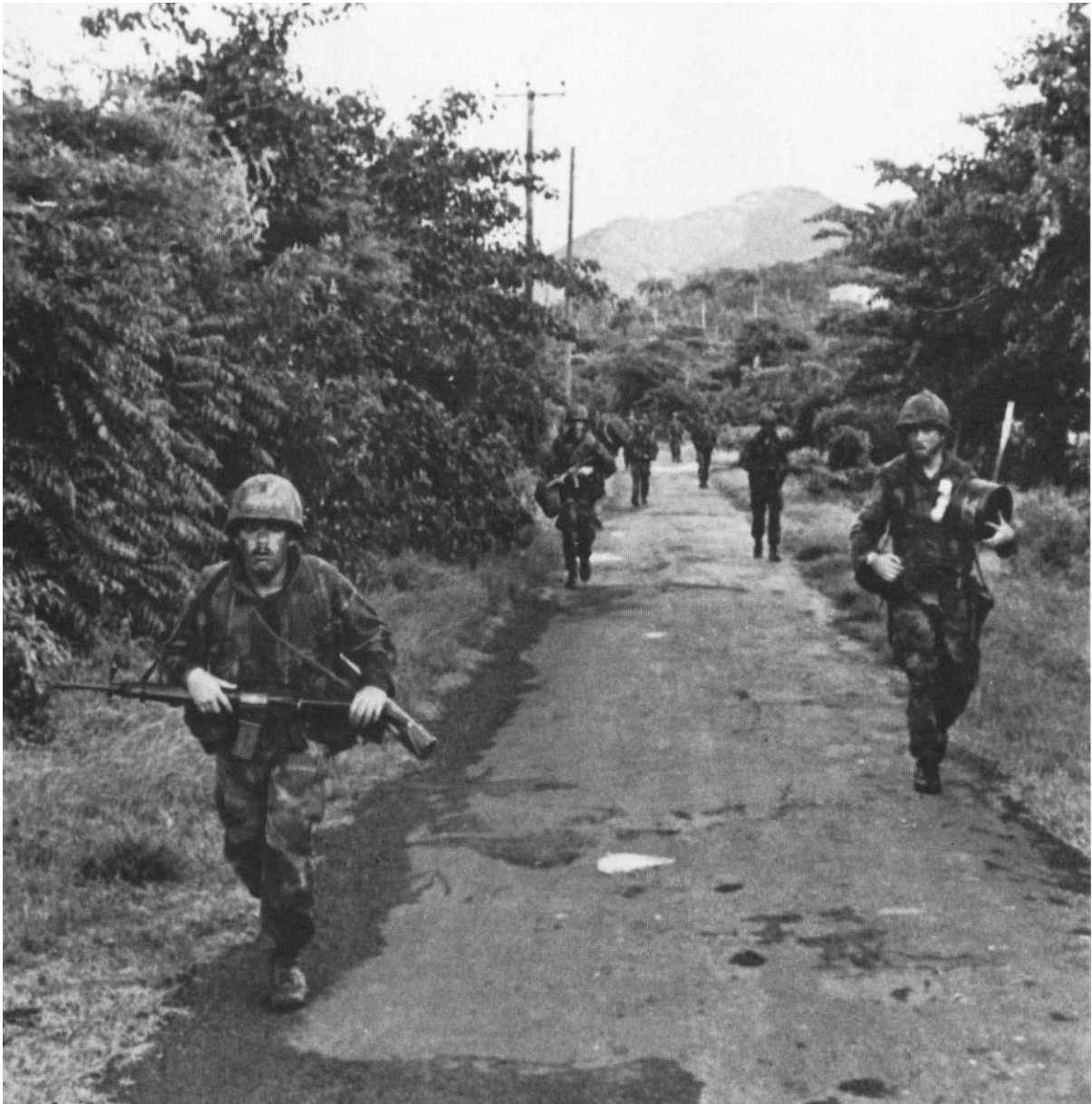
Two non-routine deployments of the 1st and 3d Battalions, 8th Marines, occurred in 1970 and 1971, to New England and Washington, D.C., in connection with potential civil disturbances.

The regiment turned its attention to NATO's northern flank in a series of exercises beginning in the fall of 1976, before becoming the Marine Corps' dedicated Mediterranean regiment, tasked with providing battalions for routine deployment with the Sixth Fleet.

In May 1980, the 1st Battalion, 8th Marines, deployed to Key West, Florida, on a humanitarian

mission, assigned to assist in receiving civilian refugees from Cuba and Haiti.

As the ground combat element of the 32d Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), Battalion Landing Team 2/8 assisted in the evacuation of American citizens from Lebanon in late June 1982. It then landed at Beirut in August as part of a multinational peacekeeping force to oversee the two-week-long evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas. Re-embarking shortly after the guerrillas left, the Marines were ordered back to Beirut in late September. They established positions near the Beirut International Airport. Over the next 18 months, all three battalions of the 8th Marines were rotated through Beirut, as the ground components of the 24th and 22d MAUs, serving as part



Infantrymen from Company F, 2d Battalion, 8th Marines, begin patrolling on the island of Carriacou after a pre-dawn, surprise landing on 1 November 1983. The landing on Carriacou took place seven days after the initial American assault on nearby Grenada.

of the multinational peacekeeping force.

At 0622 on Sunday morning, 23 October 1983, a suicide truck-bomb attack on the headquarters building of the 1st Battalion at the Beirut International Airport resulted in 220 Marine deaths, the largest loss of Marines on a single day since World War II. Meanwhile in the Caribbean, Battalion Landing Team 2/8, part of the 22d MAU enroute to Lebanon, was diverted to Grenada for operations in conjunction with other American and Caribbean forces. At 0500 on 25 October, Marines conducted

a helicopterborne assault from the USS *Guam* (LPH-9) on Pearls Airport. By 2 November, the Marines had concluded operations on Grenada, secured the neighboring island of Carriacou, and were back on their way to Lebanon, where they remained until February 1984.

The regiment's traditional high level of operational readiness was tested again, in August 1990, when Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. Accordingly, President George H. Bush ordered a major deployment of U.S. Armed Forces to the Persian Gulf to



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) 960705-M-39830-002

A Marine from Company K, 3d Battalion, 8th Marines, stands his post at the southern end of the U.S. Embassy grounds in Monrovia, Liberia, in August 1996.

prevent a possible Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia. The 2d Marine Division, including the 8th Marines, immediately intensified its training program in preparation for deployment to the Gulf.

On 12 December, the main body of the division began deployment to Saudi Arabia to take its place as part of I Marine Expeditionary Force (I MEF). As the 8th Marines had to leave two of its four battalions behind to cover any other MEF commitments which might arise, the 3d Battalion, 23d Marines, a Reserve unit headquartered in New Orleans, Louisiana, became the 8th Marines' third battalion. The 2d Battalion, 4th Marines, operationally attached to the regiment since mid-October, deployed to the Persian Gulf with the 8th Marines.

In Saudi Arabia, the regiment underwent extensive training in preparation for the expected assault into Kuwait. The initial weeks prior to the assault was a period of continuous activity for the

regiment, as it prepared to move to its final assembly areas. The 8th Marines also acquired an extra armored "punch" during this period, as two companies of the 4th Tank Battalion were assigned to the regiment.

In the early morning hours of 24 February 1991, the 8th Marines advanced through breaches in the Iraqi minefields and attacked enemy positions inside of Kuwait. Units of the regiment were responsible for the destruction of dozens of enemy tanks and vehicles, hundreds of Iraqi casualties, and more than 1,200 enemy prisoners of war. As the 8th Marines continued to clear its sector of enemy forces, a 28 February ceasefire ended the fighting with a complete Coalition victory.

In March, while the 2d Marine Division command post displaced to Saudi Arabia, the 8th Marines remained in Kuwait under the operational control of Marine Forces Southwest Asia, in order



Photo courtesy of Maj Nathan S. Lowrey, USMCR

Marines from Weapons Company, Battalion Landing Team 3/8, in Gnjilane, Kosovo, in July 1999, during Operation Joint Guardian.

to provide a “presence” of U.S. forces in the area. Elements of the regiment participated from April to July 1991 in Operation Provide Comfort, which was designed to provide humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish populations of northern Iraq. The bulk of the regiment remained in Kuwait until early May, when it was ordered to return to Al Jubayl in Saudi Arabia. At that time, the regiment returned to the operational control of the 2d Marine Division, and began preparation for deployment back to Camp Lejeune. The 8th Marines was the last Marine ground combat unit to leave Kuwait. The long-awaited deployment home was completed in mid-May, when the Marines received a well-deserved welcome at Camp Lejeune.

The remainder of the decade proved eventful for the 8th Marines. The regiment’s operational

skill and readiness was thoroughly tested, as elements of the 8th Marines participated in military operations and humanitarian missions in support of American foreign policy interests. During the 1990s Marines from the regiment were deployed to Bosnia (1993 and 1994), Cuba and the Caribbean area (1993 and 1994), the Central African Republic (1996), and Liberia (1996), where their presence supported a variety of missions, including non-combatant evacuations, humanitarian relief operations, and the restoration of order and democracy. During the last years of the decade, elements of the regiment participated in the enforcement of United Nations resolutions in Albania and in Kosovo, as the spread of ethnic conflict in the former Yugoslavia threatened the stability of Eastern Europe.

8th Marines Commanding Officers

Maj Ellis B. Miller 11 October 1917 - 12 October 1917
 LtCol George C. Reid 13 October 1917 - 24 October 1917
 Maj Ellis B. Miller 25 October 1917 - 2 November 1917
 Col Laurence H. Moses 3 November 1917 - 8 March 1919
 LtCol Theodore E. Backstrom 9 March 1919 - 10 April 1919

LtCol Louis McC. Little 5 January 1920 - 30 April 1921
 Col Dickinson P. Hall 1 May 1921 - 31 October 1921
 LtCol Harry R. Hall 1 November 1921 - 7 April 1923
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 LtCol Harry R. Lay 30 April 1923 - 30 May 1923

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 Col Henry L. Larsen 12 December 1941 - 22 December 1941
 LtCol Richard H. Jeschke 23 December 1941 - 3 May 1943
 Col Elmer E. Hall 4 May 1943 - 14 December 1943
 LtCol Paul D. Sherman 15 December 1943 - 1 January 1944

LtCol John H. Griebel 2 January 1944 - 9 April 1944
 Col Clarence R. Wallace 10 April 1944 - 28 June 1945
 Col James F. Shaw 29 June 1945 - 14 July 1945
 Col Thomas G. McFarland 15 July 1945 - 1 April 1947
 Col Reginald H. Ridgely 2 April 1947 - 28 September 1948

LtCol Richard C. Nutting 29 September 1948 - 31 October 1948
 LtCol Arthur N.B. Robertson 1 November 1948 - 16 October 1949
 Maj Anthony Walker 10 August 1950 - 5 September 1950
 LtCol Norman E. Sparling 6 September 1950 - 21 September 1950
 Col James M. Masters, Jr. 22 September 1950 - 16 March 1952

Col John H. Masters 17 March 1952 - 1 February 1953
 Col Dewolf Schatzel 2 February 1953 - 13 May 1954
 Col Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr. 14 May 1954 - 6 February 1955
 Col Marlowe C. Williams 7 February 1955 - 12 December 1955
 Col Glen C. Funk 13 December 1955 - 4 May 1956

Col Kenyth A. Damke 5 May 1956 - 29 August 1956
 Col Thomas J. Colley 30 August 1956 - 31 August 1957
 Col Robert C. Burns 1 September 1957 - 28 July 1958
 Col George W. Killen 29 July 1958 - 2 July 1959
 Col Ronald A. Van Stockum 3 July 1959 - 10 June 1960

Col Victor R. Bisceglia 11 June 1960 - 17 March 1961
 Col Ronald E. Carey 18 March 1961 - 6 March 1962
 Col Anthony Caputo 7 March 1962 - 1 June 1963
 Col James O. Bell 2 June 1963 - 1 June 1964
 Col Richard S. Johnson 2 June 1964 - 28 June 1965

Col Gerald F. Russell 29 June 1965 - 15 July 1966
 Col George D. Webster 16 July 1966 - 28 December 1966
 LtCol Curtis A. James, Jr. 28 December 1966 - 9 January 1967
 Col William H. Mulvey 10 January 1967 - 9 October 1968
 Col William M. Van Zuyen 10 October 1968 - 19 March 1969

LtCol John R. Greenstone 20 March 1969 - 6 February 1970
 Col Harold A. Hatch 7 February 1970 - 19 June 1970
 LtCol Charles M.C. Jones, Jr. 20 June 1970 - 17 September 1970
 Col Lemuel C. Shepherd III 18 September 1970 - 8 June 1971
 Col Edwin M. Young 9 June 1971 - 2 June 1972

LtCol Oswald P. Paredes 3 June 1972 - 6 September 1972
 Col Stanley Davis 7 September 1972 - 27 June 1973
 LtCol Daniel C. Daly 28 June 1973 - 13 July 1973
 Col William D. Kent 14 July 1973 - 24 July 1974
 Col Gerald C. Thomas, Jr. 25 July 1974 - 21 August 1975

Col Alexander P. McMillan 22 August 1975 - 27 January 1977
 Col Americo A. Sardo 28 January 1977 - 21 March 1978
 Col William R. Ball 22 March 1978 - 5 June 1979
 Col Michael K. Sheridan 6 June 1979 - 5 June 1980
 Col Jim R. Joy 6 June 1980 - 9 August 1981

Col Laurence R. Gaboury 10 August 1981 - 7 February 1983
 Col Robert B. Johnston 8 February 1983 - 22 May 1984
 Col John P. Brickley 23 May 1984 - 13 November 1986
 Col John J. Sheehan 14 November 1986 - 16 May 1988
 LtCol Ray L. Smith 17 May 1988 - 19 June 1990

Col Larry S. Schmidt 20 June 1990 - 5 June 1992
 Col Keith T. Holcomb 6 June 1992 - 1 December 1993
 Col Jennings B. Beavers 2 December 1993 - 26 July 1995
 Col Tony L. Corwin 27 July 1995 - 27 June 1997
 Col Joseph J. Streitz 28 June 1997 - 31 July 1998

Col James W. Davis 1 August 1998 - 10 July 2000
 Col Mastin M. Robeson 11 July 2000 -

8th Marines

LINEAGE

1917 - 1919

ACTIVATED 9 OCTOBER 1917 AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AS THE 8TH REGIMENT

RELOCATED DURING NOVEMBER 1917 TO FORT CROCKETT, TEXAS

ASSIGNED DURING AUGUST 1918 TO THE 3D PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING APRIL 1919 TO PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

DEACTIVATED 25 APRIL 1919

1920 - 1925

REACTIVATED 5 JANUARY 1920 AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, AND ASSIGNED
TO THE 1ST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS AGAINST DISSIDENTS, JANUARY 1920 - JUNE 1925

DEACTIVATED 1 JULY 1925

1940 - 1949

REACTIVATED 1 APRIL 1940 AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AS THE 8TH MARINES,
2D MARINE BRIGADE

2D MARINE BRIGADE REDESIGNATED 1 FEBRUARY 1941 AS 2D MARINE DIVISION,
FLEET MARINE FORCE

ASSIGNED DURING DECEMBER 1941 TO 2D MARINE BRIGADE, 2D MARINE DIVISION

DEPLOYED DURING OCTOBER 1942 TO AMERICAN SAMOA AND DETACHED FROM
THE 2D MARINE DIVISION

DETACHED DURING OCTOBER 1942 FROM THE 2D MARINE BRIGADE

ASSIGNED DURING FEBRUARY 1943 TO THE 2D MARINE DIVISION

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

GUADALCANAL

TARAWA

SAIPAN

TINIAN

OKINAWA

DEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1945 TO NAGASAKI, JAPAN
PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, OCTOBER 1945 - JUNE 1946
RELOCATED DURING JUNE-JULY 1946 TO CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA
ASSIGNED DURING NOVEMBER 1948 TO THE 2D PROVISIONAL MARINE REGIMENT
DEACTIVATED 17 OCTOBER 1949

1950 - 1990

REACTIVATED 9 AUGUST 1950 AT CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA, AND
ASSIGNED TO THE 2D MARINE DIVISION
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS IN LEBANON,
JULY-SEPTEMBER 1958
PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1962
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERVENTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MAY-JUNE 1965
PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS TRAINING EXERCISES THROUGHOUT THE 1970S
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED AS PART OF THE MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCE IN LEBANON,
AUGUST 1982 - FEBRUARY 1984
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS ON GRENADA - CARRIACOU,
OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1983

1990 - 1999

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SHARP EDGE, LIBERIA,
AUGUST 1990 - JANUARY 1991
PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
DECEMBER 1990 - APRIL 1991
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT, IRAQ,
APRIL-JULY 1991
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATIONS PROVIDE PROMISE AND DENY FLIGHT,
BOSNIA, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1993 AND JANUARY 1994
ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION SUPPORT DEMOCRACY, CUBA AND
CARIBBEAN AREA, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1993 AND MAY-JULY 1994
ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN SUPPORT OF OPERATION SEA SIGNAL, CUBA,
JUNE-JULY 1994

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION QUICK RESPONSE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC,
MAY 1996

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION ASSURED RESPONSE, LIBERIA,
APRIL-AUGUST 1996

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA, MARCH-MAY 1997 AND
APRIL-MAY 1999

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS IN KOSOVO,
JUNE-JULY 1999

8th Marines

HONORS

PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

WORLD WAR II
GUADALCANAL - 1942
TARAWA - 1943
OKINAWA - 1945

NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION STREAMER

SOUTHWEST ASIA
1990 - 1991

WORLD WAR I VICTORY STREAMER

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN STREAMER

MARINE CORPS EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

AMERICAN DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER

ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN STREAMER WITH ONE SILVER STAR

WORLD WAR II VICTORY STREAMER

NAVY OCCUPATION SERVICE STREAMER WITH "ASIA" AND "EUROPE"

NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE STREAMER WITH TWO BRONZE STARS

ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY STREAMER WITH FOUR BRONZE STARS

SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE STREAMER WITH THREE BRONZE STARS

The 10th Marines

The 10th Regiment was activated at Quantico, Virginia, on 15 January 1918, under the command of Major Robert H. Dunlap. It was organized from units of the Mobile Artillery Force, an outgrowth of the artillery battalion formed at Veracruz, Mexico, in 1914 and later deployed to Haiti and Santo Domingo. The 10th Regiment was formed to support the Marine regiments of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Plans called for a Marine artillery regiment to man 7-inch naval guns in support of an all-Marine division during the extensive Allied operations planned for 1919. The signing of the Armistice found the unit still training in the United States. Postwar demobilization soon

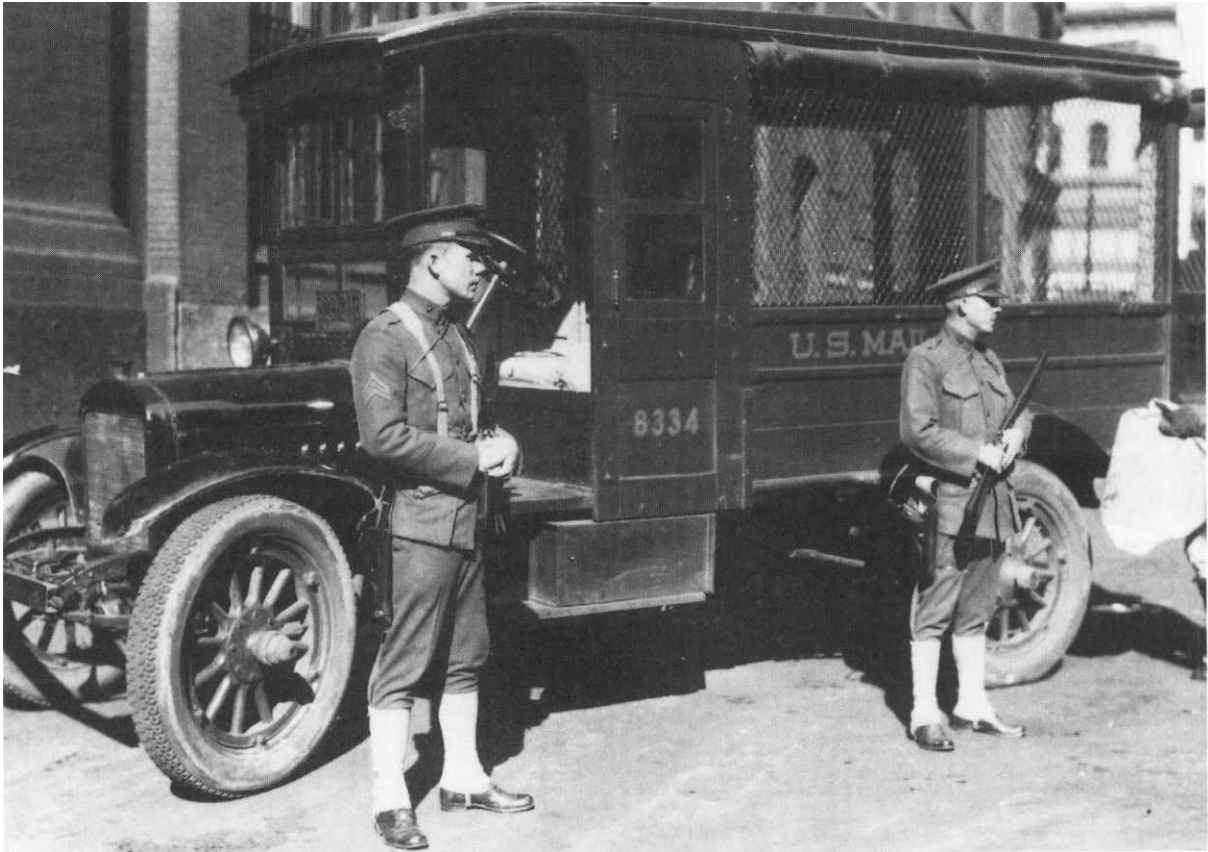
brought a marked drawdown on the regiment's strength.

Reorganized several times during the 1920s, the 10th Regiment supplied personnel for expeditions to the Caribbean and the Pacific. During the early 1920s, the regiment took part in annual recreations of famous Civil War battles: The Wilderness in 1921, Gettysburg in 1922, New Market in 1923, and Antietam in 1924. Elements of the 10th Regiment also went to Culebra, Puerto Rico, and the territory of Hawaii. On 14 November 1924, all companies were renamed as batteries. During October 1926, the 10th Regiment (less the 4th Battery, 2d Battalion) was assigned to guard the U.S. mails, in

Marines man a 3-inch field piece in full recoil, used in the Dominican Republic in 1916.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A521542





Elements of the 10th Marines, along with members of several other Marine Corps units, were assigned the task of guarding mail in the wake of a series of robberies in the 1920s.

the wake of a series of robberies. In four months of guard duty in the Midwest, no shots were fired by Marines and no Marine-guarded mail was lost. In February of the following year, the unit returned

A battalion of the 10th Marines is inspected in Tientsin, China in 1928. From left are Col Harry Lay, USMC; MajGen Joseph C. Castner, USA, the commander of U.S. Forces in China; BGen Smedley D. Butler, USMC; and LtCol Ellis B. Miller, USMC.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A515290



to Quantico, where it was placed on a stand-by basis for expeditionary service in China.

Elements of the 10th Regiment deployed to Tientsin, China, during June 1927. As part of the 3d Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, the unit provided security for American lives and property until October 1928, when it returned to Quantico.

On 10 July 1930, reflecting a Corps-wide change of "Regiment" to "Marines," the 10th Regiment was redesignated the 10th Marines. After the formation of the Fleet Marine Force in 1933, the 10th Marines took part in fleet landing and training exercises from Hawaii to Puerto Rico through the rest of the decade. During this period the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, was activated at San Diego.

During late spring of 1941, artillery batteries of the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, were attached to the 6th Marines, for deployment to Iceland. The artillerymen returned to the United States and rejoined the 10th Marines on 1 April 1942.

At the outbreak of World War II, the 10th Marines was attached to the 2d Marine Division and stationed at Camp Elliott, San Diego, California.



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A524206

A group of British Army and U.S. Marine officers observe the operations of a 75mm howitzer gun crew in maneuvers in Iceland, 1941-1942.

Elements of the regiment began deploying in early 1942: first to American Samoa, later to New Zealand.

In August 1942, the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, attached to the 2d Marines, 1st Marine Division, was among the first units to land at Guadalcanal. Following the initial landing, the 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, landed on Tulagi during early August, with remaining elements of the regiment arriving in October. The 1st and 3d Battalions provided artillery support during the heavy fighting on Guadalcanal, and the 1st and 2d Battalions took part in the final drive against the enemy. After the Guadalcanal campaign, the 10th Marines went through a period of rehabilitation, reorganization, and training at Wellington, New Zealand.

During the period, while the regiment prepared for the Tarawa landing, Colonel Thomas E. Bourke was promoted to brigadier general—becoming the first “commanding general” of the 10th Marines—and the regiment absorbed a fifth battalion. After remaining at sea as regimental reserve during the initial assault on Betio Island, the 10th Marines delivered direct fire in support of the 2d and 8th Marines on 21 November 1943. By that afternoon, the entire 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, had come ashore. The following morning, batteries of the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, landed on the neighboring island of Bairiki, subsequently directing heavy fire

on Betio. On the morning of 23 November, the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, landed on Betio to support the final attack. During this attack, however, the infantry advance was so quick and the fighting took place at such close quarters that fire missions became infeasible. The entire island was in American hands by the end of the day.

In December 1943, following relocation to Hawaii and passage of command to Colonel Raphael Griffin, preparations began for the Saipan operation. On the afternoon of D-Day, 15 June 1944, the 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Marines, landed on the west coast of the island, to support infantry and tank units that had landed earlier in the day and sustained heavy casualties. These battalions helped drive back the Japanese during a counterattack in the early morning hours of the 16th. Later that afternoon, the 3d and 4th Battalions landed. The damage suffered from the direct Japanese fire on the regimental command post and fire direction center on the night of 23-24 June forced the 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, to temporarily assume regimental fire control responsibilities. Supported by heavy artillery fire, units of the 2d and 4th Marine Division, along with the U.S. Army’s 27th Division, continued to push the Japanese off the island. The 3d and 4th Battalions, 10th Marines, were attached to the 4th Marine Division to reinforce the 14th Marines and suc-

cessfully helped repulse thousands of enemy soldiers in a desperate banzai attack on the morning of 7 July. The Marines fired their howitzers at point blank range before seizing pistols, rifles, and automatic rifles, to fight as infantry. The 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, was later awarded the Navy Unit Commendation by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

After Saipan was declared secure on 9 July, the 10th Marines turned its attention toward operations on nearby Tinian. The campaign to capture Tinian began with the steady and methodical bombardment of the island from the southern end of Saipan from 9-23 July 1944. On the morning of 24 July, while the 2d and 8th Marines conducted a successful diversionary feint off the beach at Tinian Town, elements of the 4th Marine Division found light resistance at the actual landing sites. During the landings which followed, battalions of the 10th

Marines were assigned to the 4th Marine Division initially. Later they went back to the 2d Marine Division. On 27 July, the 3d and 4th Battalions, 10th Marines, joined other 10th Marine units. For the remainder of the battle, all battalions of the 10th Marines fired in direct support of the 2d, 6th, and 8th Marines. After the island was secured, the 10th Marines returned to Saipan for rest and training.

On 27 March 1945, the 2d Marine Division embarked at Saipan and sailed 1,200 miles westward to Okinawa. On 1 April, while Marine and Army units landed on the west coast of the island, the 2d Marine Division conducted a demonstration on the southeast coast to confuse the Japanese defenders. For the first part of April, the 10th Marines formed part of the floating reserve off the southern coast of Okinawa, until a growing threat of Kamikaze attacks on U.S. ships caused the 2d

The pack howitzer is shown firing into a cave of Japanese soldiers from the brink of a cliff on Tinian on 25 August 1944. The artillery piece was lashed securely in its unusual position after being carried in parts by weary Marines to the edge of the embankment.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A94660





Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A15983

Marine artillery firing during training operations on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, in March 1954.

Marine Division to return to Saipan. The 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, returned to Okinawa in June as part of a landing force that had been tasked with seizing several offshore islands. Later that month, the 2d Battalion served as supporting artillery for the 8th Marines and assisted in the final assault on the southern end of the island. The 10th Marines then returned to Saipan and its surrounding islands for artillery and maneuver exercises, remaining there until the end of the war.

During late September 1945, the 10th Marines relocated to Nagasaki, on the island of Kyushu, to assist in the occupation of Japan. The 2d Division remained in Japan, and eventually became solely responsible for the occupation of the island of Kyushu. The 10th Marines was one of the last units to leave Japan, after being relieved by the U. S. Army's 24th Division during June 1946. It reached its new home, at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, in July.

Despite reduced strength as a result of postwar demobilization, elements of the 10th Marines participated in a great variety of training exercises, deployments, and field artillery demonstrations, including some at the familiar prewar training site of Culebra, Puerto Rico. A major reorganization during November 1947 resulted in the deactivation of all four artillery battalions, which were replaced by batteries. Following several additional reorganizations, the 10th Marines units were redesignated as 11th Marines units, in an effort to build up the 1st Marine Division artillery for deployment to Korea during the summer of 1950. Meanwhile, a new regiment, built primarily on Marine reservists, was formed at Camp Lejeune.

Throughout the 1950s, training of the expanding 10th Marines intensified. Much of the time, the 10th Marines took part in maneuvers in the Caribbean and on the East Coast of the United States. At times, elements of the 10th Marines par-



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A452660

A gun crew from Battery I, 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, prepares to load a 155mm howitzer (towed) while conducting a live fire exercise at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, during the 1970s. Below, Marines from the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, participate in a civil disturbance training exercise at Camp Lejeune in October 1972.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) A451693

participated in North Atlantic Treaty Organization operations in the North Sea and the Mediterranean.

During July 1958, rising tensions in the Middle East resulted in three battalion landing teams, with accompanying batteries from the 10th Marines landing at Beirut. The Marines stayed in Lebanon until October.

In late October 1962, the 10th Marines deployed with the 2d Marine Division during the Cuban missile crisis. The regiment's units remained on board amphibious shipping until December.

The 2d and 3d Battalions, 10th Marines, were among the units sent to the Dominican Republic during April 1965, to support Marine infantry battalions assigned to restore order to the city of Santo Domingo during political upheavals. These artillery units were set up in the vicinity of the Embajadore Hotel where American citizens were being assembled for evacuation. All elements of the 10th Marines had left the Dominican Republic by late May.





Department of Defense Photo (USMC) DM-ST-91-11583

Marine artillerymen fire their M-198 155mm howitzer in support of the opening of the ground offensive to free Kuwait during Operation Desert Storm in February 1991.

During the war in Vietnam, the understrength 2d Marine Division continued to meet its Mediterranean and Caribbean commitments, which required artillery batteries to deploy with battalion landing teams.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the 10th Marines continued to participate in a variety of training exercises, including several NATO exercises in northern Europe and semi-annual firing exercises at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Beginning in the summer of 1982, artillery batteries of the 10th Marines were deployed to Beirut in support of the Marine amphibious unit (MAU) serving there with the multinational peacekeeping force. The regiment continued to provide artillery support over the next 18 months to the MAUs stationed in Beirut. In October 1983, a battery of the 10th Marines formed a provisional rifle company to take part in the successful operations against Communist forces on the island of Grenada.

The regiment's ability to respond quickly to a crisis was tested again, this time in August 1990, when the military forces of Iraq's Saddam Hussein

invaded and occupied Kuwait. President George H. Bush immediately ordered American forces, including Marines, to the Persian Gulf, to prevent a possible Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia.

Elements of the 10th Marines began departing Camp Lejeune on 11 December, enroute to Saudi Arabia and Operation Desert Shield. As several elements of the regiment remained either at Camp Lejeune or on Okinawa to support other commitments, the 10th Marines was augmented by batteries from the 12th Marines and 14th Marines, a Reserve unit. The mission of the 10th Marines during Operation Desert Shield was to provide effective artillery support to the 2d Marine Division, and upon arrival in Saudi Arabia, the regiment undertook an intensive training program.

On 17 January 1991, the military operation in Southwest Asia was renamed Operation Desert Storm with the onset of Allied offensive air operations against Iraq. The 10th Marines tactical posture soon changed from defensive to offensive, as training intensified for combat operations.

On 27 January 1991, the 10th Marines fired its



Department of Defense Photo (USMC) DSP-94-A00262

Personnel from 1st Battalion, 10th Marines, off load from a LCAC near the port of Cap Haitien, Haiti, during Operation Uphold Democracy in September 1994.

first artillery mission against Iraqi forces, when elements of the regiment conducted an artillery raid just east of the Al Wahfrah oil field in Kuwait. This was the first offensive action by the 10th Marines since World War II. Several days later, on 29 January, Iraqi forces commenced full-scale probing actions across the Saudi Arabian border with tanks and mechanized forces. Engagements were out of range of 10th Marines artillery positions, which precluded the regiment's participation in the actions.

On 24 February, the Coalition forces unleashed its major ground offensive to liberate Kuwait. Throughout the ensuing days of combat, the 10th Marines provided close and continuous fire in support of the 2d Marine Division. The regiment fired counter-battery missions with deadly effectiveness when enemy targets were acquired. In one of the most memorable artillery actions of the campaign, virtually an entire Iraqi self-propelled battalion was acquired on radar and eliminated by accurate artillery fire from the 10th Marines.

After the 28 February 1991 ceasefire which ended the fighting, the 10th Marines prepared to

depart the Persian Gulf for home. A detachment from 3d Battalion, 10th Marines, remained in Kuwait, and would later participate in Operation Provide Comfort in Iraq, which was designed to provide disaster relief and establish security zones for Kurdish refugees. However, the bulk of the regiment redeployed during April to Camp Lejeune, and a much-deserved welcome home.

Throughout the remaining years of the decade, elements of the 10th Marines participated in Operation Safe Harbor in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (1991), and in Operations Restore Democracy, Support Democracy, and Uphold Democracy in Haiti (1994). The first operation provided humanitarian assistance to Haitians fleeing their country's internal power struggles, while in the latter three operations, the regiment participated with other American forces in helping to restore democracy to the strife-torn nation of Haiti. Elements of the regiment also participated during 1994 in Operations Able Manner and Able Vigil in the Florida Straits, which supported U.S. Navy and Coast Guard efforts to interdict Haitian and Cuban migrants off the Straits of Florida.

10th Marines

Commanding Officers

Maj Robert H. Dunlap	25 April 1914 - 17 February 1918
Maj Chandler Campbell	18 February 1918 - 30 November 1918
Col Dion Williams	1 December 1918 - 3 March 1919
Maj Ralph L. Shepard	4 March 1919 - 20 April 1919
LtCol Richard M. Cutts	21 April 1919 - 8 January 1922
LtCol Chandler Campbell	9 January 1922 - 15 August 1923
Maj Robert O. Underwood	16 August 1923 - 31 May 1925
Maj Emile P. Moses	1 June 1925 - 28 August 1925
Maj Howard W. Stone	29 August 1925 - 13 September 1925
Col Harry R. Lay	14 September 1925 - 26 November 1928
Maj Alexander A. Vandegrift	27 November 1928 - 18 December 1928
Maj James L. Underhill	19 December 1928 - 13 November 1930
LtCol Andrew B. Drum	14 November 1930 - 9 July 1933
Maj Fred S. N. Erskine	10 July 1933 - 12 September 1933
LtCol Harold S. Fasset (1st Bn)	13 September 1933 - 29 July 1936
LtCol Thomas E. Bourke (1st Bn)	30 July 1936 - 5 September 1936
LtCol Lloyd L. Leech (2d Bn)	6 September 1936 - 24 May 1937
LtCol Thomas E. Bourke (1st Bn)	25 May 1937 - 2 May 1938
Maj William H. Harrison (2d Bn)	3 May 1938 - 5 June 1938
LtCol Raphael Griffin (1st Bn)	6 June 1938 - 3 June 1940
LtCol John B. Wilson (2d Bn)	4 June 1940 - 26 December 1940
Col Thomas E. Bourke	27 December 1940 - 5 August 1942
Col John B. Wilson	6 August 1942 - 31 August 1942
LtCol Ralph E. Forysth	1 September 1942 - 22 November 1942
BGen Thomas E. Bourke	23 November 1942 - 9 December 1943
Col Raphael Griffin	10 December 1943 - 30 November 1944
LtCol Saville T. Clark	1 December 1944 - 31 December 1944
Col Bert A. Bone	1 January 1945 - 9 June 1945
Col Saville T. Clark	10 June 1945 - 7 June 1947
Col Randall M. Victory	8 June 1947 - 11 November 1947
Col Robert B. Luckey	12 November 1947 - 15 June 1949
LtCol Thomas S. Ivey	16 June 1949 - 14 July 1949
Col Wilburt S. Brown	15 July 1949 - 3 April 1951
LtCol Claude S. Sanders, Jr.	4 April 1951 - 4 May 1951
Col Jack Tabor	5 May 1951 - 14 July 1952
Col Donald M. Weller	15 July 1952 - 5 June 1953
Col Joe C. McHaney	6 June 1953 - 5 June 1954
Col Louie C. Reinberg	6 June 1954 - 18 June 1955
Col Merritt Adelman	19 June 1955 - 1 August 1956
Col Ransom M. Wood	2 August 1956 - 9 June 1957

LtCol Robert H. Armstrong 10 June 1957 - 3 July 1957
 Col George B. Thomas 4 July 1957 - 21 June 1958
 Col Frederick J. Karch 22 June 1958 - 1 December 1959
 Col Carl A. Youngdale 2 December 1959 - 14 February 1961
 LtCol Edmund E. Allen 15 February 1961 - 29 March 1961

Col Wade H. Hitt 30 March 1961 - 1 September 1962
 Col William P. Oliver, Jr. 2 September 1962 - 27 June 1963
 Col Henry H. Reichner, Jr. 28 June 1963 - 6 March 1964
 Col John R. Chaisson 7 March 1964 - 10 February 1965
 Col Herman Poggemeyer, Jr. 11 February 1965 - 31 May 1966

LtCol Edward A. Bailey 1 June 1966 - 8 July 1966
 Col Charles E. Walker 9 July 1966 - 1 July 1968
 Col Thomas J. Holt 2 July 1968 - 8 April 1971
 Col Charles A. Webster 9 April 1971 - 15 July 1971
 Col Charles R. Burroughs 16 July 1971 - 13 April 1972

LtCol Thomas A. McPheeters 14 April 1972 - 9 August 1972
 Col Calhoun J. Killeen 10 August 1972 - 12 July 1973
 Col Robert L. Milbrad 13 July 1973 - 11 January 1974
 Col David A. Clark 12 January 1974 - 20 December 1974
 Col Richard P. Johnson 21 December 1974 - 30 April 1976

Col William H. Rice 1 May 1976 - 12 May 1977
 Col Francis Andriulinas 13 May 1977 - 11 July 1978
 Col Martin D. Julian 12 July 1978 - 10 July 1980
 Col Thomas W. Haven 11 July 1980 - 8 September 1981
 Col Albert J. McCarthy, Jr. 9 September 1981 - 26 April 1983

Col Larry R. Williams 27 April 1983 - 31 May 1984
 Col Christopher Catoe 1 June 1984 - 5 February 1986
 Col James B. Way 6 February 1986 - 14 September 1987
 Col Gary A. Blair 15 September 1987 - 28 June 1988
 Col Thomas W. Roberts 29 June 1988 - 16 June 1989

Col Ronald G. Richard 17 June 1989 - 16 August 1990
 Col Leslie M. Palm 17 August 1990 - 1 May 1992
 Col Edward Hanlon, Jr. 2 May 1992 - 7 July 1993
 Col Philip E. Hughes 8 July 1993 - 2 June 1995
 Col James L. Sachtleben 3 June 1995 - 18 June 1997

Col Robert L. Click 19 June 1997 - 7 July 1999
 Col Henry T. Gobar 8 July 1999 -

10th Marines

LINEAGE

1914 - 1917

ACTIVATED 25 APRIL 1914 AT VERACRUZ, MEXICO, AS ARTILLERY BATTALION AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1914 TO MARINE BARRACKS, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, AND DETACHED FROM THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE

DEPLOYED DURING AUGUST 1915 TO PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, AND ASSIGNED TO THE 1ST BRIGADE

REDEPLOYED DURING MAY 1916 TO SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RELOCATED DURING JUNE-JULY 1916 TO SANTIAGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

RELOCATED DURING NOVEMBER 1916 TO SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REASSIGNED DURING JANUARY 1917 TO THE 2D BRIGADE

RELOCATED DURING APRIL-MAY 1917 TO QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, AND DETACHED FROM THE 2D BRIGADE

REDESIGNATED 15 MAY 1917 AS THE 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

REDESIGNATED 1 AUGUST 1917 AS THE MOBILE ARTILLERY FORCE

1918 - 1940

REDESIGNATED 15 JANUARY 1918 AS THE 10TH REGIMENT

REDESIGNATED 1 APRIL 1920 AS THE 1ST SEPARATE FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION

REDESIGNATED 1 JANUARY 1921 AS THE 10TH REGIMENT

PARTICIPATED IN THE GUARDING OF THE U.S. MAILS, OCTOBER 1926 - FEBRUARY 1927

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY, 10TH REGIMENT, DEACTIVATED 24 MAY 1927

ELEMENTS DEPLOYED TO TIENTSIN, CHINA, JUNE 1927 - OCTOBER 1928

REDESIGNATED 10 JULY 1930 AS THE 10TH MARINES

ELEMENTS OF THE REGIMENT REMAINED ON ACTIVE DUTY, 1927 - 1940

1940 - 1957

REACTIVATED 27 DECEMBER 1940 AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AS THE
10TH MARINES AND ASSIGNED TO THE 2D MARINE BRIGADE

2D MARINE BRIGADE REDESIGNATED 1 FEBRUARY 1941 AS THE 2D MARINE DIVISION

ELEMENTS DEPLOYED TO ICELAND, JUNE 1941 - MARCH 1942

DEPLOYED DURING JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1942 TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC

PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II CAMPAIGNS

*GUADALCANAL
SOUTHERN SOLOMONS*

TARAWA

SAIPAN

TINIAN

OKINAWA

REDEPLOYED DURING SEPTEMBER 1945 TO NAGASAKI, JAPAN

PARTICIPATED IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1945 - JUNE 1946

RELOCATED DURING JUNE-JULY 1946 TO CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

1958 - 1989

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS IN LEBANON, JULY-OCTOBER 1958

PARTICIPATED IN THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1962

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERVENTION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
APRIL-JUNE 1965

PARTICIPATED IN NUMEROUS TRAINING EXERCISES THROUGHOUT THE 1970S

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED AS PART OF THE MULTINATIONAL PEACEKEEPING FORCES IN LEBANON,
AUGUST 1982 - FEBRUARY 1984

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE LANDINGS ON GRENADA, OCTOBER 1983

1990 - 1999

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SHARP EDGE, LIBERIA, AUGUST 1990

PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD AND DESERT STORM, SOUTHWEST ASIA,
AUGUST 1990 - APRIL 1991

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION PROVIDE COMFORT, IRAQ, APRIL 1991

ELEMENT PARTICIPATED IN OPERATION SAFE HARBOR, GUANTANAMO BAY,
CUBA, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1991

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS RESTORE DEMOCRACY, SUPPORT DEMOCRACY,
AND UPHOLD DEMOCRACY, HAITI, JULY-OCTOBER 1994

ELEMENTS PARTICIPATED IN OPERATIONS ABLE MANNER AND ABLE VIGIL, FLORIDA STRAITS,
AUGUST-OCTOBER 1994

10th Marines

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The device reproduced on the back cover is the oldest military insignia in continuous use in the United States. It first appeared, as shown here, on Marine Corps buttons adopted in 1804. With the stars changed to five points, the device has continued on Marine Corps buttons to the present day.

