

FORTITUDINE

BULLETIN OF THE MARINE CORPS HISTORICAL PROGRAM

HISTORICAL BULLETIN VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 3

2000

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CORPS MUSEUM ACTS TO PRESERVE ITS TREASURES, THE TWO IWO JIMA FLAGS, FOR POSTERITY . . . GULF WAR SERIES OF HISTORIES ENDS WITH RECOUNTING OF 3D MAW ACTIONS . . . FIELD HISTORIAN RECORDS 26TH MEU'S KOSOVO OPERATIONS . . . LONGTIME CHIEF HISTORIAN HENRY I. SHAW, JR., REMEMBERED

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FORTITUDINE

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

Historical Bulletin Vol. XXVIII, No.3

2000

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.

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Notice for Readers, Subscribers, and Librarians

Fortitudine has ceased to identify its issues by season. The last-such dated issue was No. 4 of Vol. XXVII, Spring 1998. The bulletin will continue to appear four times annually, with each issue identified by its number within its volume, and its year of publication. This issue is the third of Vol. XXVIII, 2000. Paid subscribers will find the number of issues they expect to receive unaffected by this administrative change.

ABOUT THE COVER

The distinguished American artist Howard Chandler Christy (1873-1952) donated the painting used on the cover to the Marine Corps in 1945. Christy based "Iwo Jima Flag Raising" on two photographs, one taken of the "famous" second flag-raising by AP photographer Joe Rosenthal and the other, of the figure with carbine in the foreground, recorded by Marine Sgt Louis Lowery. It calls attention to work recently completed to ensure that two of the Corps' most treasured possessions, the first and second flags raised over Iwo Jima, are preserved for posterity. Both have been placed in container frames which will keep them free from the damages which can be inflicted by unfiltered light and contact with chemicals in paper and cloth. And both are remounted in a new display in the Museum at the Washington Navy Yard. Material History Curator Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas describes the conservation steps undertaken, in his article beginning on page 12. In June the Corps' first and longtime Chief Historian, Henry I. Shaw, Jr., died at age 73 after a bout with cancer. Mr. Shaw's by-line appeared in such publications as *Military Affairs*, *Washington Post*, and *Naval Institute Proceedings*, along with many official histories which he either composed or edited during his more than 39-year career. An article prepared by former Chief Historian Benis M. Frank provides a further appreciation, beginning on page 15.

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

After the Gulf War: Operational History for the 21st Century

Part One: Quo Vadis?

The United States Marine Corps has written operational history since 1919, with the conclusion of World War I. In the subsequent 80 years a lot of experience has been gained in producing this form of historical narrative. For the last 25 years the Marine Corps used a tried and proven system of documenting and using operational history.

First, what is “operational history.” It is defined by function, to provide in narrative form an account of military operations (the who, what, when, where, and as far as possible, why, since modern records, particularly those in electronic format, are unreadable for all intents and purposes after the fact or by outsiders). This is so commanders, staff officers, and students have the essential facts of previous events for use in current and future military actions. A secondary use of these accounts is so the government and people of the United States can see how the Armed Forces carry-out their mandate by providing

the basis for the institutional story of the Corps. Of final, but no less, importance is to provide veterans and their families with the organizational outline of their individual service and contributions.

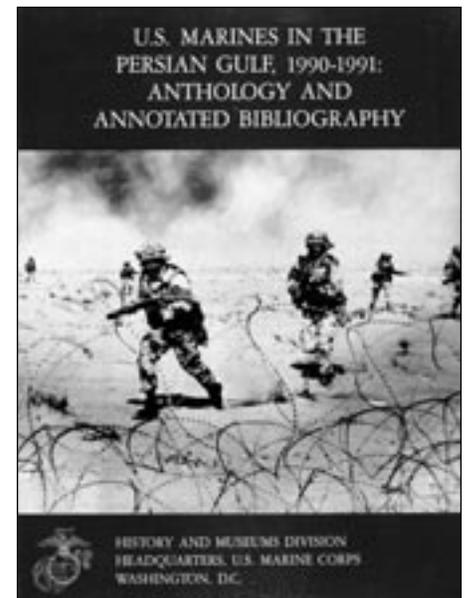
A concern is that these operational histories are produced by a staff agency of Headquarters, Marine Corps, and conform to existing legislative and institutional requirements. Operational history is definitive as far as possible, but there is a fine line between being timely and complete, and by nature some compromise will occur. If written too soon and to prevailing needs the work is overcome by subsequent research and is reportage. If delayed too long the work can become irrelevant. Thucydides’ dictum applies in this case: “I am not writing for the moment, but for all time.” It should also be stated that we organize and provide a historical record that allows these contemporary “operators” to draw their own conclusions, lessons,

Gunners of the 10th Marines fire their M198 howitzer against Iraqi positions in Kuwait. Marine artillery proved to be highly effective during Desert Storm.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC)



Charles D. Melson



or to argue from As retired Marine LtGen Philip D. Shutler observed, “the writers of your doctrine should not be the writers of your history—this can lead to bad doctrine and history.”

The question before us today is how were the demands for operational history met during the last large-scale conflict and what was learned that can be brought forward to enhance operational history in the future? Have the old ways survived and will they be up to the demands of a new millennium? These and other issues will be considered as the dust settles from this last conflict and preparations begin for a next. An examination of the efforts preceding the Gulf War series of histories indicate steps needed “next time.” The process in preparing the Gulf War monographs was a departure from the experience of documenting the Vietnam War, which in turn was based on the effort to cover Korea and World War II. For example, Vietnam histories were produced by the Marine



Photograph by 1st MarDiv Combat Camera Unit
An amphibious assault vehicle of 1st Battalion, 7th Marines' Task Force Ripper advances during the ground offensive. LtCol Charles H. Cureton, USMCR, a field historian, was assigned to the 1st Marine Division and authored With the 1st Marine Division in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Corps between 1974 and 1998; the Army, Navy, and Air Force are still working on their versions. In fairness to them, since the Marines see their role as making Marines and winning battles this lends itself to operational accounts while the other services have broader strategic and policy issues to consider.

The model used followed the “30-year” rule of records management. This allowed up to 10 years to collect and document the actions (including declassification), another 10 years to produce a definitive operational history, and a further 10 years to work with the records before retiring them to the National Archives and Records Administration. One of my Navy colleagues pointed out that current personnel conditions prevent taking the long-term approach that produced the histories of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. The point being made is that it is almost impossible to keep a person assigned to a 10- to 20-year project, even if getting the story right justifies this expense.

The most recent experience with operational history was during the decade following the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War. At present, the History and Museums Division of Headquarters, Marine Corps, completed its Gulf War series with the publication of the account of the activities of the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing. The series began with the commencement

of hostilities and has carried on to the final volume. In all, some eight titles were published between 1992 to date under the series title “U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991.” Six titles dealt with the operations of forces in the air, ashore, and afloat. Two were functional rather than operational monographs. Two other indirectly related accounts cover the forces involved in humanitarian operations in Northern Iraq and Bangladesh.

The series relied heavily on the use of Marine Corps Reserve mobilization training unit historians to collect and present the material using a personal style. Authors included two civilian historians, two retired military writers, three active-duty writers, and five Marine reservists, a mixed-group to say the least. Their background included aviation, ground, logistics, and communications. The military and civilian educational level was also high, with several PhDs and a National War College graduate. The professional staff of the History and Museums Division carried out production and distribution.

As an interim product, the Gulf War volumes were limited in numbers and distribution through the Marine Corps schools system. There was a lack of depth of study that benefits from collegial debate, the possibility of career or budget concerns, and what I describe as record turbulence (not every document is submitted in a

timely manner, some being “short stopped” on their way to the historical division archives). As definitive works, previous narratives were subjected to extensive peer review and a comment edition to elicit response from participants. These procedures were not followed with the Gulf War series and should be in any future effort. In fact, the eight volume series should provide the basis for the participants to review and comment upon their reported actions.

Problems identified with the “instant history” approach used for the Gulf War was that for smaller or more transitory conflicts (Liberia, Somalia, Haiti, and the Balkans) it is harder to find a satisfactory story line within the service context of the operation. Post-Cold War narrative seems to be followed best at the joint headquarters rather than component level—but this leads to a whole range of access, documentation, and inter-service sensitivities.

With the Gulf War new lessons were learned in the collection of records, oral history, and writing historical narratives. By way of summary, for the historical division of the U.S. Marine Corps there were four main lessons from documenting the Gulf War: one, the use of previous historical references; two, the collection of oral histories; three, the production and collection of command chronolo-

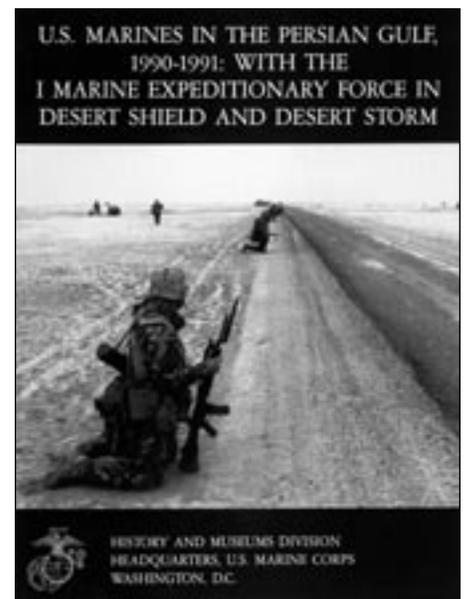




Photo courtesy of LtCol R. J. Brown, USMCR
Field historian LtCol Ronald J. Brown, USMCR, prepared to ride "shotgun" on a supply convoy from Silopi, Turkey, to the 24th MEU's headquarters in Zakho, Iraq during Operation Provide Comfort. LtCol Brown wrote With Marines in Operation Provide Comfort.

gies; and four, the availability of field historians can enhance the process. All of the above assume adequate researching to complete (and time is a resource).

Part Two: Elements of Style

My discussion to this point dealt with the background to these areas of concern, which will be dealt with next in a prescriptive manner (The issue of field historians will be dealt with separately). A review of the *Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program* indicates three areas that would be useful to incorporate into the education of Marines at all levels in order to document operations in the future (the so-called lessons of the Gulf War). These are a progressive concentration on:

- (1) References
- (2) Oral History
- (3) Command Chronologies

While each of these ingredients can be approached separately, over time they combine to provide commanders and staff officers with an intimate knowledge and experience in the historical process as it specifically effects individual Marines and Marine Corps commands and units.

References

While most Marine officers are taught general historical research methods using primary and secondary sources, few show a knowledge or mastery of the extensive Marine Corps publications that exist that document Corps activities from the American Revolution to the present day. Fewer still understand how operational history can be used in academic or staff work, let alone the part that their efforts have in contributing to the future Marine Corps story. Some complain operational histories are hard to read for pleasure, which is

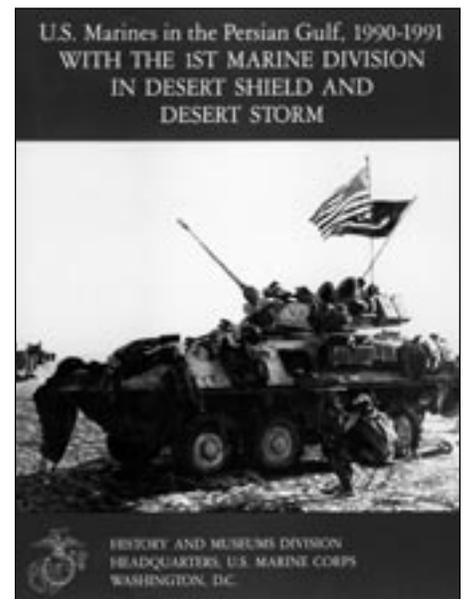
like saying an encyclopedia or dictionary should read like Tom Clancy. Their purpose is not to entertain but to provide basic operational facts and narratives for a wide variety of practical uses. These users have to be taught starting at the Basic School and progress in complexity through Amphibious Warfare School, Command and Control Systems School, and the Command and Staff College-level.

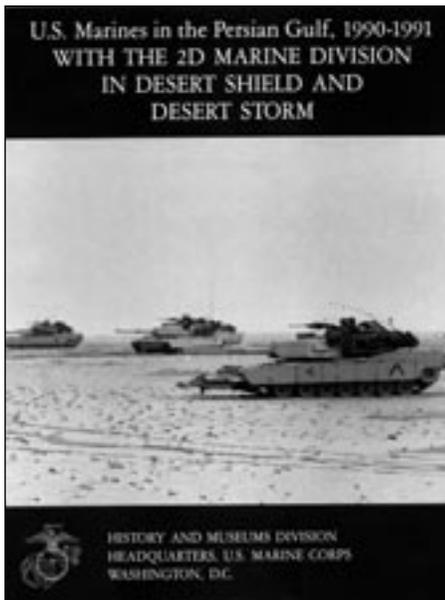
Oral Histories

Interview and documenting techniques are required in a variety of staff and problem-solving duties (operations, intelligence, legal, public affairs). What they have in common is providing the answers to who, what, when, where, and why. Then recording this in a documented, useful, format for current and future use. This involves open-ended interviewing techniques, recording technology, transcription, and disposition. This is again a basic skill that begins when one enters the service and is developed throughout a career.

Command Chronologies

Early-on in the Gulf War, the I Marine Expeditionary Force commander suspended the monthly reporting requirement in lieu of a single submission at the end of hostilities.





He also directed the quick declassification of operational records at the conclusion of the conflict and this was immediately taken advantage of by a number of journalists and commentators with book contracts in hand.

Commanders and staff officers have many obligations of an immediate nature. Their responsibility to those who follow extends beyond current assignments. The means for this is the documentation of unit and individual actions in a form that is different from other types of staff action. Yet the command chronology is often a neglected report that does not move, pay, promote, or supply folks in the present. This lack of immediacy should not underestimate its greater impact over time. Without adequate command chronologies, there is no history of what a unit or command accomplished.

A means to teach this would be to have Marine students construct reports using historical data from the reference books and oral histories to provide an example of the unique approach needed to be useful to others removed from the events. It would help improve historical and critical analysis (and contribute to better command chronologies at present). A necessary, but by no means critical, part of this is learning to write in a readable narrative style at odds with the jargon and acronyms of active mil-

itary service. This is a more indirect benefit of the study of history, along with the general skills of the historic method—critical thinking.

Field Historians

The one area that is currently under review is the organization and use of field historians who can be dispatched to conflict areas to enhance the documentation of operations. During the Gulf War this was by individual reservists who contributed to both the collection and subsequent publication effort. A direct result was the forming of an individual mobilization augmentees unit to direct this effort, along with the existing mobilization training unit. Both of these provide a pool of trained field historians who can deploy. I have some questions as to their value for enhancing the existing system, or engaging in individual collection, or in the writing effort itself. These questions are more along the line of the adequate use of scarce resources.

Part Three: Conclusion

The most immediate lessons from the Gulf War historical experience were individual in nature, as were the contributions, making full use of an existing historical program and struc-

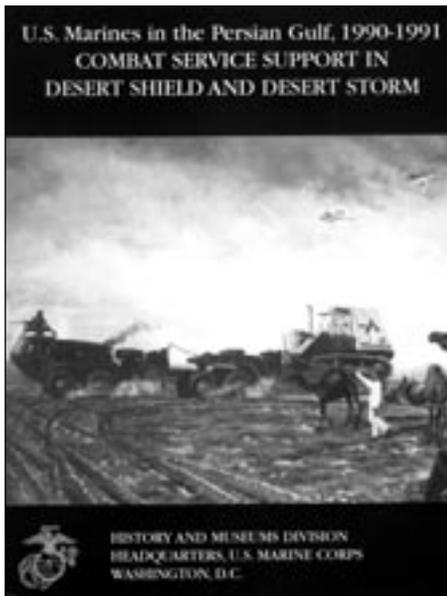
ture. The existing publication, reference, and archival facilities allowed the field historians to follow-up with the immediate exploitation of their deployments so that the published products in most cases were “still-warm” when delivered. There was also a staff of military and historical professionals to process their submissions as they came in from the field so that documentation was not lost because of indifference or lack of a destination for storage. Declassification began immediately and was completed in most cases, at least by the Marine Corps and again due to existing procedures and personnel.

The impact of this was measured recently from a surprising source, a U.S. Army historian of the Gulf War commented that only about 10% of the Army units in the Gulf adequately documented their effort, in contrast to 85-95% of Marine units deployed. A conclusion then, is that the Gulf War experience for operational history did not set a new paradigm or approach, but was only successful because of an existing program, experienced personnel, and facilities. This in turn was a legacy of the Vietnam War (as many other Gulf War initiatives could claim). It is this same historic infrastructure that has suffered in the subsequent Cold War draw-down.

Field historian LtCol Dennis P. Mroczkowski, USMCR, pauses at the entrance to one of the 2d Marine Division's breach lanes. LtCol Mroczkowski is the author of With the 2d Marine Division in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Department of Defense Photo (USMC) 0789 12 91





Some personal lessons that I would like to transform into policy include the integration of the civil servant (Historical Branch), active duty (Headquarters, Marine Corps, current operations), and reserve (field history

element) efforts to concentrate on the documentation of current events. This would see a focus on the process of collection, including the interaction with deployed units, Headquarters Marine Corps, and the transition from current budget and career concerns. There seems to be a natural 30-year cycle in this process: 10 years to collect and declassify documentation, interviews, and comment; 10 years to write and review operational history; and 10 years to exploit and transfer the records from the Marine Corps to the National Archives and Records Administration (including any final declassification).

While budget and resources are a continuing concern, for active duty Marines there is a continual need to practice the basic skills required to document and study history in a practical sense. The three areas of reference, oral history, and command chronology instruction are suitable for

group or individual projects and can be used in both resident and non-resident programs. A mastery of these individual disciplines can be brought together at the unit level to insure continued adequate documentation to produce operational history. This effort can be aided, but not supplanted, by an active and knowledgeable field history unit at Headquarters Marine Corps. The purposes to which these are put will be the challenge for those in the present if they remember that history is an art to be cultivated and not a commodity to be ordered on demand. □1775□

Portions of this article were presented at the 14th Naval History Symposium, Annapolis, Maryland, in September 1999 and appear with permission of the U.S. Naval Institute's New Interpretations of Naval History

Historical Quiz

Marines in the Boxer Rebellion, China, 1900

*by Lena M. Kaljot
Reference Historian*

Match the operation name with the appropriate location:

1. U.S. Marines were joined by troops from what other nations in the fighting force against the Boxers.
2. Who was the Commandant of the Marine Corps at the time of the Boxer Rebellion?
3. How many Medals of Honor were awarded for actions during the Boxer Rebellion?
4. This Marine earned the first of his two Medals of Honor for single-handedly defending his position south of the American Legation until reinforcements arrived.
5. As the result of the mutual admiration developed between the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the U.S. Marines during the Boxer Rebellion, a greeting is exchanged each year on this day.
6. This future President of the United States was a young mining engineer trapped in besieged Tientsin, and was freed by the combined force of U.S. Marines and the Welsh Fusiliers.

7. This future Commandant of the Marine Corps commanded an artillery company in an expeditionary Marine force, and participated in the siege and capture of Tientsin.
8. This Marine lieutenant, who received a brevet promotion to captain for risking his life by carrying a wounded Marine to safety during heavy fighting, even though he was wounded himself, went on to become one of the two Marines who received the Medal of Honor for separate acts of heroism.
9. This Marine officer was an internationally known swordsman and distinguished master of jujitsu, bayonet, and knife fighting, who later trained Marine boxers and taught newly commissioned officers hand-to-hand combat.
10. This Marine officer commanded the Marines who landed in May 1900, with orders to get to Peking and establish a legion guard.

(Answers on page 21)

Gen Liversedge's Sword Given to Museum

by *Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas,*
Curator of Material History

The Marine Corps officers' sword belonging to the late BGen Harry Bluett "Harry the Horse" Liversedge was donated to the Marine Corps Museum by William Bowman, best friend of Gen Liversedge's late nephew, in a brief 1999 ceremony at Liversedge Hall, the Bachelor Officers' Quarters at MCB Quantico. After the ceremony and the photographs and interviews for the *Quantico Sentry* newspaper, Mr. Bowman was invited to lunch with several members of the

Museums Branch staff at a local inn, where he recounted how he came into possession of the sword.

Mr. Bowman, a U.S. Army veteran of World War II, was lifelong friends with the only son of Gen Liversedge's sister, Mrs. Ruth Fessel. She had inherited the sword after the general's death in 1951, and upon her death, it went to her son, Mr. Herbert Spencer "Kenny" Fessel. Mr. Bowman had served throughout the Pacific Theater with Kenny Fessel, and after being

widowed himself, nursed his friend throughout his terminal illness in recent years. His best friend's last request was that the sword be returned to the Marine Corps, and Mr. Bowman fulfilled this wish by flying from California to deliver the sword in person. Mr. Bowman had been reticent about the details of this gift in his previous contacts with the museum, and it was only after the presentation that the staff learned of his devoted efforts to honor his best friend's dying wish. After the luncheon, Mr. Bowman boarded the same government van in which he had arrived earlier that morning and was driven back to visit friends in the area by two of the History and Museums Division enlisted Marines.

The sword is currently in the Museum's research collection and is under consideration for use in several different future exhibits, since Gen Liversedge's most significant contributions to the Marine Corps lay in his service in both the Caribbean and China before World War II, his command of both the 1st Marine Raider Regiment and later, the 28th Marines on Iwo Jima during World War II, and, of course, his legendary prowess in the Olympic games of the 1920s and 1930s. □1775□

William Bowman shows Curator Smith-Christmas BGen Liversedge's sword, while LtCol Robert J. Sullivan and museum intern, Miss Tara Seymore, look on.



3d MAW Account Closes Gulf War Series

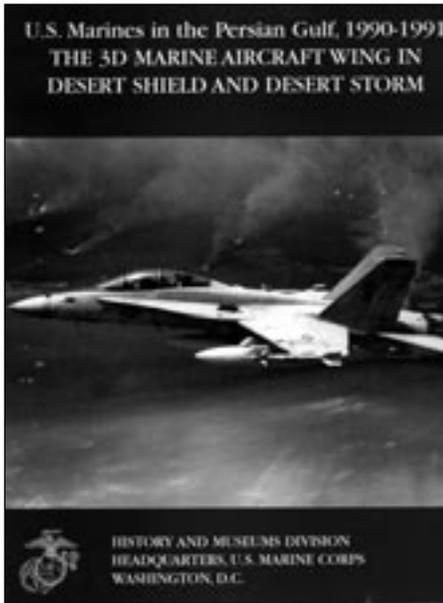
by *Charles R. Smith*
Head, History Writing Unit

The History and Museums Division has completed the nine-volume preliminary operational series "U.S. Marines in the Persian Gulf, 1990-1991," with the publication of *The 3d Marine Aircraft Wing in Desert Shield and Desert Storm*. Written by LtCol LeRoy D. Stearns, Jr., a career aviator, the monograph is an account of the activities of the Marines and units of the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing in support of the I Marine Expeditionary Force's

efforts to liberate Kuwait.

On 2 September 1990, 3d Marine Aircraft Wing took command of Marine aviation forces ashore from a Marine composite aircraft group, which had been moved hurriedly to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Shield. The wing, under the command of MajGen Royal N. Moore, Jr., would grow to be the largest deployed in Marine Corps history. It would fly more than 10 different types

of aircraft from eight airfield sites that required laying more than 4.5 million square feet of ramps, landing, and taxiing areas. In addition, the wing and its support groups would construct six 3,000-man base camps and establish a Marine Air Command and Control System that operated across four countries in a joint and combined area. When Operation Desert Storm began, the 3d Marine Aircraft Wing was ready and provided more than



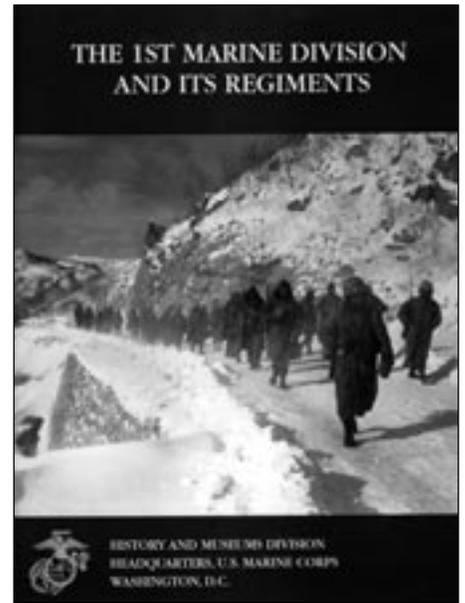
18,000 fixed-wing and helicopter sorties in support of I Marine Expeditionary Force's mission.

As with similar operational series,

the division encourages participants, scholars, and students of the period to comment on this account and other monographs in the Persian Gulf series.

The division also has published an update of one its most popular publications. Compiled by the division's Reference Section, the highly illustrated, 75-page, *The 1st Marine Division and Its Regiments* covers the division's and regiments' histories, as well as the units' lineage and battle honors. Also included are lists of the commanding officers for the division and the 1st, 5th, 7th, and 11th Marines.

Originally prepared to support the 1st Marine Division Association's annual reunion in 1974, the booklet has been expanded to cover the history of the division from its activation in 1913 to its participation in Hunter



Warrior in the 1990s. It is of interest not only to the scholar, but also to the veteran of the Corps' oldest division.

□1775□

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Field Historian Observes MEU in Kosovo

by Maj Nathan S. Lowrey, USMCR

Field History Branch, History & Museums Division

I'll never forget 10 June 1999. There I was, standing knee-deep in an archaeological pit in northern Wisconsin. My friend's father approached from across the site and solemnly stated, "The Marines want you back at the Historical Center . . . they're sending you to Kosovo." Far from surprising me, this was the message I'd been anxiously anticipating! Thus began six months of voluntary active duty in support of Operation Joint Guardian, to include 25 days in the field with the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU).

Back in January of that year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had decided to halt ethnic violence in Kosovo by threatening to bomb Yugoslavian (a.k.a. Serb) forces unless they withdrew from the war-torn region. The History and Museums Division's Field Operations Branch was put on alert during February, as peace talks continued in Rambouillet, France. At that time, Headquarters, Marine Corps, informed us that the 24th MEU was poised to lead a NATO peacekeeping force into Kosovo and that we should be prepared to document the advance. Unfortunately, the Rambouillet negotiations and others held in Paris during March failed to resolve the crisis; I remained on an indefinite 48-hour tether as the situation continued to develop.

Balking at what he perceived as three years of NATO occupation fol-



Photo courtesy of Maj Nathan S. Lowrey, USMCR
Maj Lowrey appears garbed for his role as a field historian attached to the 26th MEU during Operation Joint Guardian, in Donja Budriga, Kosovo.

lowed by Albanian-Kosovar independence, President Milosevic had refused to sign the peace accords on Yugoslavia's behalf. NATO's bombing campaign, Operation Allied Force, subsequently commenced on 23 March and continued until Milosevic formally capitulated 73 days later. The bombing officially ended on 10 June, as Col Kenneth J. Glueck's 26th MEU landed in Greece and I raced from Wisconsin to join them.

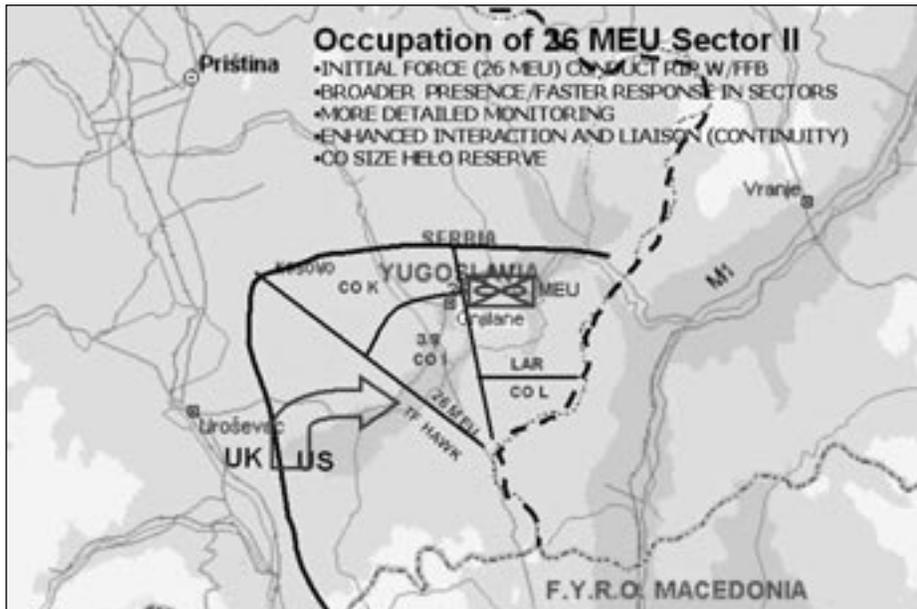
The interim between late February and early June had provided ample opportunity for the Field Operations Branch to prepare for a possible deployment to Kosovo. As a unit, we conducted background research, attended intelligence briefings, and reviewed our standing operating procedures. Individually, I organized my gear, updated my personal records, and waited for the word to deploy. After receiving my orders, I spent a week processing through the Reserve Support Unit at Camp Lejeune and then completed a three-day trip to Kosovo.

I left Jacksonville, North Carolina, on 20 June. Marred by feelings of isolation, disorientation, and fatigue, my journey was a dramatic departure from the previous unit deployments that I was familiar with. Any notions regarding the romanticism of international travel quickly waned and I learned the importance of personally coordinating one's connections. Fortunately, my field history training had prepared me to deal with such confusion. With the assistance of local authorities and sympathetic bystanders, I eventually reached the 26th MEU's forward operations base on 23 June.

Having crossed the border on 14 June, the 26th MEU had been in Kosovo for more than a week by the time I arrived. They were assigned the northern half of the American sector, which was located in the southeastern corner of Kosovo. This region included a broad river valley surrounded by steep, forested hills. Gnjilane, a city of 50,000, dominated the central valley, while rural farming villages were scattered throughout the remaining countryside. Conditions had already begun to improve by the time I arrived, transitioning from a vacant, battle-scarred landscape to one where cheering Albanian refugees enthusiastically welcomed the Marines. Reactions from the Serb minority were more subdued.

CH 53 medium helicopter from HMM-365 crosses the Macedonian border into Kosovo.





Adapted by the author from a map prepared by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency *The 26th MEU's ground disposition during Operation Joint Guardian in Kosovo, in 1999*

My mission sounded simple: collect historical materials documenting the Marine Corps' role in Operation Joint Guardian. Yet, the difficulty of the task was compounded by the fact that successful field research must meet three interrelated criteria. First, the data must be relevant, evidencing key players who take decisive actions at critical points in time and space. Second, the data must go beyond superficial accounts, revealing the precipitating factors and fluid dynamics that define each event. Finally, the event must be situated, reflecting its significance within a larger realm of ongoing operations. As an outsider thrust into a rapidly changing and unconventional operation, the reality of putting theory into practice for the first time was daunting. Again, it was fortunate that my field history training would help me to deal with temporary confusion.

The first task was familiarizing myself with the 26th MEU's concept of operations. It quickly became apparent that the Marines viewed their mission in terms of General Charles C. Krulak's "Three Block War" and "Strategic Corporal," ideas he recently coined to address the complexity of mid-range urban conflict. Krulak emphasizes the critical role played by small-unit leaders, as commanders

work to simultaneously fulfill a wide range of civil and military requirements, all the while responding to rapidly changing threat conditions and greater public scrutiny. Ultimately, by gradually stabilizing the current social, political, and economic unrest in Kosovo, the peacekeeping force hoped to create an environment that was more conducive to peaceful relations.

The second task was to familiarize myself with the 26th MEU's tactical disposition. By studying maps and talking with personnel in the Combat Operations Center, I soon realized that the MEU had adopted a decentralized posture in order to cover an extremely large tactical area of responsibility. The three rifle companies from Battalion Landing Team (BLT) 3/8 were positioned in Gnjilane, while Weapons Company and Battery L, 3/10, occupied several agricultural villages to the northeast and southwest, respectively. The MEU's Command Element, Marine Service Support Group (MSSG) 26, and Company D, 2d Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, were based at Camp Montieth. The Forward Operations Base was located in an abandoned poultry factory, situated on a large hill mass two kilometers south of

Gnjilane. Marine Medium Helicopter Squadron (HMM) 365 provided aviation support from the Forward Staging Base in Petrovec, Macedonia.

After weighing the 26th MEU's tactical disposition against its perceived mission, a pattern began to emerge that provided a working hypothesis. Rather than a single point of main effort, the proverbial big blue arrow, Operation Joint Guardian appeared to involve two mutually supporting maneuver elements. On the military front, LtCol Bruce Gandy's BLT 3/8 had established security points at major intersections, along principal transportation routes, and adjacent to local centers of gravity (schools, clinics, and municipal buildings). Their primary concern was halting the violence and precluding the massing of hostile forces. Among their other accomplishments, Gandy's Marines disarmed a company of resisting Kosovo Liberation Army soldiers, silenced at least two Serbian snipers, and successfully concluded three fire-fights. They also apprehended a large number of criminals and confiscated hundreds of weapon.

On the civil front, LtCol Paul Brygider's MSSG-26 and Marines from the 4th Civil Affairs Group worked to strengthen the civil infrastructure by reengaging key public and private institutions (the hospital, fire station, water treatment plant, telephone company, post office, and bread factory). Their main concern was decreasing anxiety within the indigenous population and facilitating cooperation between the competing ethnic factions. Combining their medical assets with Non-Governmental Organizations, they also provided humanitarian relief to communities scattered throughout the countryside. LtCol Daniel Cushing's HMM-365 consistently contributed to both of these missions. His pilots flew more than 180 sorties a week, providing a wide range of tactical and logistical support.

On 27 June, following four days of observation and orientation, I began to formalize my collection plan. Although originally tasked with gath-

(continued on page 14)

Measures Ensure Iwo Jima Flags' Survival

by Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas
Curator of Material History

Both of the flags which were raised over Mount Suribachi on 23 February 1945, during the World War II battle for Iwo Jima, underwent conservation treatments and were reframed this past year by a highly-rated professional conservation laboratory. The flags have also been analyzed, recorded, photographed, cleaned, and preserved during this process and are now remounted in the Marine Corps Museum.

Over the past few years, the staff had become concerned over the condition of the flags and the mounting techniques which had been used in the past. In the summer of 1998, the staff was investigating several options for having the flags removed from their frames, cleaned, and then remounted using state-of-the-art techniques. The opportunity to have this done was realized when funds suddenly became available during the last two weeks of September 1998, when then-Commandant Gen Charles C. Krulak authorized the funds to cover the treatment of the two flags.

Of course, the contract had to be let in a matter of days. In this very small window of opportunity, the museum staff canvassed a number of professional colleagues to find an appropriate conservator, since the



Rosenthal's famous photo of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, 23 February 1945. The photo shows the Marines raising the second of two flags on the island.

conservator whom the museum had used to conserve and mount flags and textiles in the past had since retired. All of the recommendations pointed to Ms. Fonda Thomsen and her company, Textile Conservators, Keedysville, Maryland, a village within a few miles of the Antietam battlefield.

The small boat flag (which was the first flag to be raised on Mount Suribachi, by a patrol from the 2d Battalion, 28th Marines), was driven to the studio by the museum staff in March 1999, at which time it underwent analysis and treatment. The flag

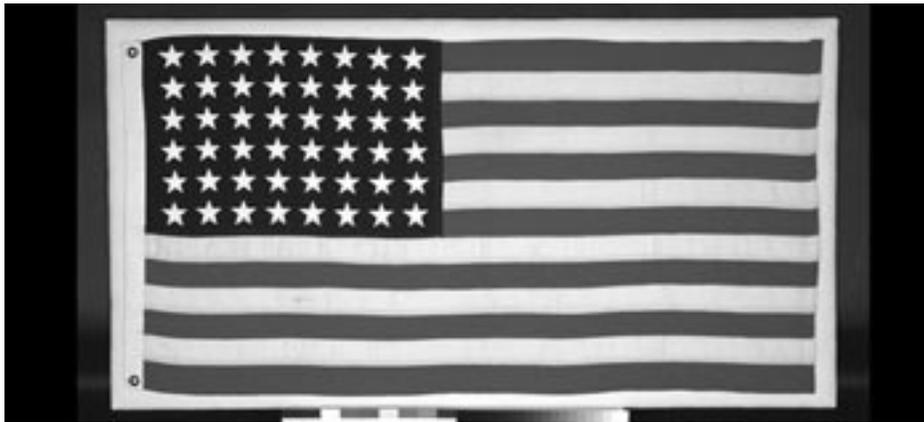
had been framed by the museum's former exhibits chief, Mr. Carl M. "Bud" DeVere, Sr., in 1977 when it was first put on exhibit in the new Marine Corps Museum which had just opened that year in the Washington Navy Yard. Upon its arrival at the studio in Keedysville, it was de-framed, photographed, thoroughly documented, and carefully vacuumed, and a particle sample was saved for future reference. It was decided that framing would wait until all of the staff had the opportunity to provide input on the type and style of framing.

The large "famous" second flag (which was featured in Joseph Rosenthal's famous photograph) was carefully removed from its frame in the museum's Special Exhibits Gallery in May 1999 by members of the museum staff and the museum's summer college intern, Tara Seymour, under the direction of Ms. Thomsen. This flag had appeared to have adhered to its plate glass covering, but upon closer examination, it was found that, fortunately, this was not the case. Instead, solvent salts and particles had leached through the flag, making it appear as if areas of internal condensation were forming between the glass and the flag. The flag was rolled in acid-free material around a large cardboard tube and sent back to the studio, where it also was photographed and documented.

During the documentation process, new information came to light on both of the flags, when all of the markings on them could be seen. The former director of the Marine Corps Museum, the late Col John H. Magruder III, had an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service in the 1950s to mount all of the Marine Corps' most significant historic flags, in anticipation of the opening a Marine Corps Museum in what is now Butler Hall, at the Quantico Marine Corps Base. At least eight flags were mounted at the time, all using

Ms. Fonda Thomsen, right, confers with a colleague in her conservation studio.





The "first" Iwo Jima flag, a small boat flag, rests proudly in its new aluminum frame, shielded by plexiglass with ultraviolet light filters and backed by acid-free cotton material.

the same techniques. The largest Iwo Jima flag had never since been out of its case, and all of the original markings on the flag were on its reverse. The small boat flag was hurriedly mounted in the days before the opening of the museum in the spring of 1977, before it was discovered that its curatorial record did not contain the information on its markings which are normally recorded on each artifact.

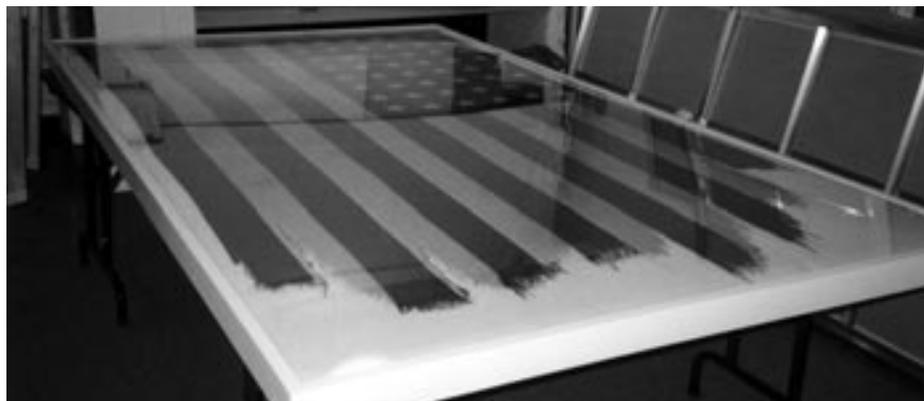
When both flags were removed from their frames, all of the markings on both flags could now be recorded, since they had been obscured when the flags were originally mounted. The black stenciled markings on the hoist of the large "second" flag read, "US ENSIGN NO7 MARE ISLAND OCT 1943," while the handwritten notation, "IWO JIMA FLAG-RAISED, MT. SURIBACHI 23 FEB. 45," appears in black ink between the tenth and eleventh stripes. The markings found when the

smaller "first" boat flag was removed are also stenciled on the hoist and read, "U.S. No. 11 ML 44," in addition to the handwritten notation "FIRST FLAG RAISED ON IWO JIMA."

As part of the analysis process, the materials were analyzed in regard to the weave pattern, the ply and twist of the threads, and thread counts were established for all parts of the flags. Particle samples were also taken from different parts of the flags. All of this information was prepared in a comprehensive report which also gives suggestions on the conditions for future display, use, and storage. In addition, Ms Thomsen also prepared condition reports and suggested treatments for six of the other flags in the collection.

Under agreement between the curatorial and exhibits staffs, the flags were mounted in a plain white aluminum frame, which is specially designed and constructed to give the maximum strength, while at the same

The "famous" second Iwo Jima flag nears completion of its restoration in the Keedysville, Maryland, studio of Textile Conservators.



time being at least one-third the weight of the former frame. The backings are now made of welded aluminum, instead of the plywood previously used. Most importantly, the material on which the flags are mounted is completely acid-free, being made of a thermo-bonded polyester batting and 100% cotton fabric over a cardboard backing made by the Holinger Corporation. Each flag is pressure mounted under the cover of an extra-large, specially produced sheet of plexiglass which has been treated with ultraviolet light filters. This is a Swiss technique which ensures that there is no further damage to the flag from stitching, and it provides full support for all parts of the flag. Each frayed thread from the wind-whipped and tattered fly of the large "second" flag was carefully laid out before the plexiglass covering was secured under the frame.

Both flags were retrieved by the museum staff in late July and were brought back to the museum in the Washington Navy Yard, where they are remounted in a new exhibit opened when the former 50th Anniversary of World War II exhibit was replaced by the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War exhibit. An ongoing program has been established to provide the same treatment for all of the significant flags in the collection.

□1775□

Ronnie D. Alexander, exhibits specialist, left, and Ronald J. Perkins, exhibits chief, deliver the newly mounted "second" Iwo Jima flag to the Marine Corps Museum Exhibits Unit at the Washington Navy Yard.



MEU's Key Players in Kosovo Interviewed

(Continued from page 11)

ering data from within the MEU headquarters, I realized that any real understanding of the situation would also require speaking with Marines at the battalion, company, and platoon levels. After identifying key players who I wanted to interview, I began to approach my fieldwork from two directions. For example, one day I might catch a ride into town to conduct an oral history, observe an ongoing event, or photograph a historically significant location. The following day I would remain at headquarters to process my data, collect interviews from folks within the command element, and download documents stored on the MEU's secure Internet site. I also attended the 26th MEU's daily staff meeting, which presented a unique perspective not reflected in the official reports.

This strategy enabled me to pace myself for the duration of my stay, working 18 hours each day, while providing enough flexibility to exploit any unexpected events occurring throughout the command. In the end, I was able to collect 15 artifacts, conduct 33 interviews, capture 200 photographs, and recover more than 200 documents. The highly perishable nature of historical information cannot be overemphasized; had I not been afforded an opportunity to gather the data first-hand, a vast majority of the record would have been lost.

Not only did my research sustain the notion of complementary and parallel missions, it also revealed a gradual evolution with the peacekeeping process. As the operation progressed BLT 3/8 secured the area and halted the violence, paving the way for MSSG-26 to revitalize the civil infrastructure. This facilitated the eventual integration of a more permanent occupying force, as well as a vast array of international relief organizations. On 10 July, following 27 days of continuous operations in Kosovo, the 26th MEU turned over its sector to the U.S. Army and withdrew to Macedonia. I returned to the Historical Center on 15

July, as the 26th MEU rejoined elements of the 6th Fleet in Greece.

While archiving the historical material I had collected, I realized that a fourth criteria of successful field research is disseminating the data in a timely fashion to several different audiences. But how does one actually showcase the myriad of reports, photographs, interviews, and artifacts that are collected during a field history deployment? The monograph has proven successful in the past and continues to serve as the conventional vehicle for distribution. Yet this strategy involves a lengthy creative process and the audience is limited to individuals who possess the time and inclination to read our books. Acknowledging these constraints, the Field History Branch has begun to experiment with alternative formats in an effort to reach a wider audience.

One new idea is what might be called a "technical report." Although less polished than the conventional monograph, it provides a more comprehensive account than a traditional after-action report. Several advantages of the technical report include: the timely publication of a preliminary analysis; a medium for the dissemination of primary data; and a means for advertising the Historical Center's current holdings. In our tentative version, the Kosovo report contains five sections: a brief historical summary of Operation Joint Guardian; my official after-action report to the Director; my personal field journal; notes taken during the oral history interviews; and appendices listing the photographs, documents, and artifacts collected during the deployment. The technical report, which does not preclude the publication of a more finished product, is especially important in cases where a monograph is implausible.

Compact disk technology has also proved promising and provides a quick, cost-effective means for spreading the Marine Corps' story. Using Microsoft's PowerPoint software to

combine a narrated text with various forms of imagery (photos, drawings, charts, and maps), we have produced a slide show that illustrates the 26th MEU's efforts during Operation Joint Guardian. This presentation is fully automated and runs for 30 minutes. Not only should a more graphic presentation attract the attention of non-traditional audiences, it can also be projected in a group setting and used for instructional purposes.

While we have received positive comments from our peers at the Historical Center, the real test came when the CD was shown to students and faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Fox Valley. Besides describing the realities of peacekeeping operations in Kosovo, the presentation introduced a young audience to the organizational complexity inherent to large-scale military operations. As Professor Tom Pleger stated, "My students now have a better understanding of what it means when the President sends troops overseas."

In an institution that relies heavily upon teamwork, yet is deployed in small detachments around the globe, it is crucial that the Marine Corps continue to document its activities. By maintaining a cumulative record of our developing heritage, the Field History program addresses several organizational needs. First and foremost, our record acknowledges the anonymous Marines who routinely accomplish their mission without any formal recognition. Second, by maintaining a record of these deeds, an active history program helps to ensure that the Marine Corps' story is included within the larger context of more comprehensive histories. Third, by documenting the dynamics of ongoing operations, our record can be used as a tool for evaluating conventional doctrine and planning for future missions. Finally, the historical narrative, be it conveyed on compact disc or in a traditional monograph, is ideally suited for communicating who Marines are. □1775□

First Chief Historian, WWII Leaders Missed

Henry I. "Bud" Shaw, Jr., first Chief Historian of the History and Museums Division, died of cancer in June at his home in Alexandria, Virginia. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Shaw was born in Yonkers, New York, but graduated from Haddonfield Memorial High School in Haddonfield, New Jersey. He went to The Citadel for one year, 1942-1943, before enlisting in the Marine Corps. He served as a telephone lineman with the 1st Marine Division in the battle for Okinawa and in the occupation of North China. On his return from the war, he attended Hope College in Holland, Michigan, where he majored in history and graduated with honors. Mr. Shaw then was a graduate student at Columbia University, where he received a master's degree in history. A member of the Marine Corps Reserve, he was mobilized in 1950 and assigned to duty at Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, and served as an editorial assistant on the staff of *Marine Corps Gazette*.

Upon his return to civilian life in 1951, he joined what was then the Historical Branch of the G-3 Division, Headquarters, Marine Corps, and continued for 39 years to serve in the Marine Corps historical program through its many changes since. His first official publication was *Okinawa: Victory in the Pacific*, which he co-authored, and which was the last of 15 World War II studies published by the Marine Corps. He was co-author of four of the five hardcover official histories of Marine Corps operations in World War II, and was chief editor of the last four.

Mr. Shaw co-authored the History and Museums Division's twice-reprinted *Blacks in the Marine Corps*, and served as editor of all but one of the official operational and functional histories of the war in Vietnam. In addition, he wrote or edited a large number of brief histories of Marine Corps units, bases, and activities. He was the

author of two of the History and Museums Division's World War II 50th anniversary commemorative monographs: *Opening Moves: Marines Gear Up For War* and *First Offensive: The Marine Campaign for Guadalcanal*. He also wrote *Tarawa* for the Ballantine Books *Illustrated History of World War II* series.

He wrote extensively in military history publications and for the journals of professional military history societies, and had a large number of signed book reviews published in *Military Collector & Historian*, *Military Affairs*, *Marine Corps Gazette*, *The Washington Post*, *New York Historical Society Quarterly*, and the U.S. *Naval Institute Proceedings*. In addition, Mr. Shaw was a member of numerous professional and honorary societies. He was a founding member of the Marine Corps Historical Foundation, and was its secretary from 1979 to 1985. He was also a Life Member of the 1st Marine Division Association, and its longtime secretary. Probably the organization with which he had the longest and closest association is the Company of Military Historians, where he was successively the editor of *Military Collector & Historian*, editor in chief of all publications, and consulting editor. He was a Fellow of the Company and

Henry I. Shaw, Jr.



had been a Governor and President. In 1988 he was awarded the Company's Distinguished Service Award. His other honors include the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, the Marine Corps Meritorious Civilian Service Award, and two awards of the Marine Corps Superior Civilian Service Medal.

He was also a life member of the Society for Army Historical Research and the Royal Marines Historical Society, both of Great Britain. Locally, he was president of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the American Revolution Roundtable, and a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission's Historical Advisory Committee of the World War II National Memorial. After Mr. Shaw retired as a Marine Corps historian, he became an avid volunteer in the Fairfax County, Virginia Library system.

His first wife, Juanita, died in 1980. Survivors include Reita Shaw, his wife of 19 years, his sons and their wives, Marc and Mary, Drake and Cathy, and Brooke and Lisa; son Pierce; half brothers Bruce Shaw of Clearwater, Florida, and John Perkins of Greenville, South Carolina; and his sister, Joan Peterson of Evanston, Illinois. In addition, he had five grandchildren, three stepsons, and eleven step-grandchildren.—*Benis M. Frank*

MajGen Rathvon McClure Tompkins, USMC (Ret), a highly decorated combat veteran of three wars, died 17 September in Lexington, Kentucky, at the age of 87.

Born in Boulder, Colorado, Tompkins graduated in 1935 from the University of Colorado, and accepted an appointment as a Marine second lieutenant in March 1936. During World War II, he participated in combat operations on Guadalcanal, the Southern Solomons, the Gilbert Islands, and the Marianas. He was awarded the Navy Cross, Silver Star,

and Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for heroism during these campaigns.

Following a variety of postwar assignments, Gen Tompkins was ordered to Korea in June 1953, where he earned a Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star with Combat "V". He returned to the United States in 1954, and was promoted to brigadier general in 1960. He participated during 1965 in the Dominican Republic intervention as Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force 122. Gen Tompkins saw service in the Republic of Vietnam as Commanding General, 3d Marine Division, and later, as Deputy Commander, III Marine Amphibious Force. His last active duty assignment was as Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. Gen Tompkins retired in July 1971 after 36 years of active duty Marine Corps service.

BGen John W. Antonnelli, USMC (Ret), a Navy Cross recipient from the Iwo Jima campaign, died 26 March in Westwood, Massachusetts at the age of 81.

Born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Gen Antonnelli was a 1940 graduate of the Naval Academy. He participated in combat as a member of the 1st Raider Battalion during the Guadalcanal campaign, and later commanded the 2d Bn, 27th Marines at Iwo Jima, where he earned the Navy Cross by conducting a vital reconnaissance of enemy

MajGen Rathvon McC. Tompkins



BGen Richard A. Evans

positions, while suffering from severe wounds.

Eventually evacuated from Iwo Jima because of his wounds, BGen Antonnelli later took part in the occupation of Japan. Following the war, he served in a variety of duties, which included the command of the 4th Marines, and later, as a brigadier general, as the Commander of Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia., until his retirement in the late 1960s.

BGen Richard A. Evans, USMCR (Ret), who took part in four World War II campaigns, died on 30 September 1999 in Lowell, Ohio, at the age of 88.

A native of Jasonville, Indiana, he was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in 1936 upon graduation from the University of Wyoming. During World War II, he participated in the Guadalcanal, Eastern New Guinea, and Bismarck Archipelago operations, and later in the Peleliu Campaign.

Following the war, he resigned his regular commission in the Marine Corps, but later accepted appointment as an officer in the Marine Corps Reserve. As a member of the 9th Marine Corps District he participated in numerous periods of annual active duty and training, including the Senior Reserve officers Course at the Naval War College.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1961, he served that summer as Assistant Base Commander at MCB

Camp Lejeune, and later served as Acting Assistant Commander of the 2d Marine Division. He retired from the Marine Corps Reserve in 1971. A long-time mathematics teacher, Gen Evans and his wife Helen, were residents of Lowell, Ohio.

William P. McCahill, a former Marine, author of several books on Marine Corps history, and advocate for the disabled, died 2 October at Veterans Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was 83.

An Arlington, Virginia, resident, Mr. McCahill was born in Marshalltown, Iowa, and graduated from Marquette University, where he also received a master's degree in journalism. He entered the Marine Corps in 1941, and was a veteran of the Saipan and Tinian campaigns. He served in the Marine Corps Reserve following the war, attaining the rank of colonel.

Author or editor of several books on Marine Corps history, including *First to Fight*, and a *History of the Marine Corps Reserve*, Mr. McCahill later headed the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and its predecessor agencies from 1947-1973. He was a tireless campaigner for the rights of disabled Americans, and worked with numerous advocacy groups for the uplift of handicapped individuals. He was active in numerous civic, veterans, and religious organizations in his local area.—*Robert V. Aquilina*

BGen John W. Antonnelli



Chronology of the U.S. Marine Corps, 1998

by Ann A. Ferrante
Reference Historian

For the past 16 years, the Reference Section of the History and Museums Division has compiled a yearly Marine Corps chronology that highlights significant events and dates in Corps history. Numerous primary and secondary sources are reviewed each week to produce the ongoing, current chronology, which serves as a source of information for researchers as well as division staff. Selected entries from the 1998 chronology are:

1 Jan - The strength of the U.S. Armed Forces was 1,456,266, of whom 174,873 were Marines.

18-23 Jan - The Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, launched the first "Urban Warrior" training experiment designed to examine numerous facets of military operations in urban environments. Limited Object Experiments (LOE 1) took place at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Additional experiments would be held over the next 18 month period on the east and west coasts.

20 Jan - MajGen James L. Day, USMC, 72, who retired from the Marine Corps in 1986, received the Medal of Honor for his actions on Okinawa, 14-17 May 1945. At the time, General Day was a 19-year old corporal. The nation's highest award was presented by President Bill Clinton.

31 Jan - As of this date, all non-deployed

Marines participate in an Urban Warrior experimental training exercise, the first of which was conducted in mid-January by the Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory at MCB, Quantico, Virginia. Subsequent experimental training would occur over the following 18 months on both east and west coasts.



Marine Corps ships' detachments stood down while the remaining deployed detachments would stand down following deployments (totaling 11 officers and 275 enlisted personnel). Structure from the disestablished detachments would be used to create a second fleet antiterrorism security team (FAST) company.

3 Feb - A U.S. Marine EA-6B Prowler jet over Italy's Dolomite mountains struck and severed the cable of a ski resort gondola, causing the cable car to fall 300 feet to the ground and killing 20 people inside. The aviation mishap occurred during a low level training mission where the jet was flying far below its prescribed altitude. The Prowler from Marine Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron 2 was flying out of Aviano, Italy, from where Marine and Air Force units provided support to the on-going effort in Bosnia.

10 Feb - 137 Marines and Navy Corpsmen from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, passed through the Aerial Port of Embarkation at Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina, on their way to Haiti in support of Operation New Horizon. The company provided security for the U.S. support group in Haiti that provided humanitarian and civil assistance missions. It would be replaced by an Army unit in May.

15 Feb - On this date 100 years ago, the



MajGen James L. Day, USMC, who retired from active duty in 1986, in January received the Medal of Honor for his actions as a 19-year-old Marine in the World War II battle for Okinawa.

battleship USS *Maine* (BB 2) mysteriously exploded and sank in the Spanish-held harbor of Havana, Cuba. On board the *Maine*, 28 Marines died along with 238 sailors. A few months later, the United States declared war on Spain on 21 April 1898. The USS *Maine* was remembered today during a number of ceremonies at various locations around the United States.

24 Feb - Iraq's Saddam Hussein and United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan reached an agreement whereby Iraq agreed to provide immediate, unrestricted and unconditional access for U.N. weapons inspectors to all suspected sites in Iraq. Since January, nearly 27,000 American and British troops (including 2,200 Marines) had assembled in the Persian Gulf area ready for an imminent military strike against Iraq if Saddam Hussein continued to deny U.N. weapons inspectors unfettered access. Iraq precipitated the crisis on 12 January by refusing access to a U.N. team headed by an American, Scott Ritter, a former Marine captain.

27 Feb - A joint task force (JTF), commanded by BGen William A. Whitlow, USMC, was sent to Kenya to support

ongoing relief operations. Operation Noble Response, headquartered in Mombasa, included a headquarters element from I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, California, and two KC-130s from Marine Aerial Refueler Squadron 352, El Toro, California. More than 2 million pounds of food was delivered to Kenyans devastated by flooding in the northeastern part of the African nation.

25 Mar - 6 Apr - The 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit was part of NATO's Strategic Reserve Force (SRF) in Exercise Dynamic Response 98, the largest Marine participation in Bosnia thus far. The exercise was part of NATO's efforts to prepare the SRF for support to the Stabilization Force already in Bosnia in case of renewed hostilities there. The SRF was a mobile, flexible unit designed to augment in-theater forces and was comprised of light and airborne infantry, armor, artillery, and attack aircraft.

28 Mar - World War II veterans from the 2d and 5th Marine Divisions and the V Amphibious Corps Artillery were honored at the Camp Tarawa Monument Dedication on Parker Ranch near Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii. Camp Tarawa was once the largest Marine training camp in the Pacific. The dedication ceremony also honored the late Richard Smart, owner of Parker Ranch during the war, and the residents of Kamuela, who played host to more than 50,000 Marines from 1942 - 1945. The monument consists of three massive black granite slabs set in a small park behind the existing, but smaller monument.

26-30 Apr - The Marine Corps Warfighting Lab and the Special Purpose MAGTF(X) participated in Urban Warrior's second limited objective experiment at Camp Lejeune's Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOU) facility. Urban Warrior was the Marine Corps' two-year exploration of new concepts, tactics, and technologies for addressing combat on urbanized terrain.

7-8 May - Five former Commandants of the Marine Corps joined the current Commandant, Gen Charles C. Krulak, to meet and exchange ideas with the Corps' newest brigadier generals and senior civil servants. Gens Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. (1968-1971), Louis H. Wilson (1975-1979), Robert H. Barrow (1979-1983), Paul X. Kelley (1983-1987), and Carl E. Mundy, Jr.



The Corps' first World War II air ace, MajGen Marion E. Carl, was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery in June. Gen Carl was the victim of an armed intruder in his Roseburg, Oregon home. He downed 11 enemy aircraft during the battle for Guadalcanal and was credited with 18.5 kills by the end of the war. His decorations included two Navy Crosses.

(1991-1995) shared their experiences and visions at the Brigadier General Select Orientation Conference in Washington, D.C. Two other former Commandants, Generals Wallace M. Greene (1964-1967) and Alfred M. Gray, Jr. (1987-1991) were unable to attend.

19 May - 5 - Jun Approximately 10,600 U.S. and 6,250 Thailand service members participated in Exercise Cobra Gold 98, the largest exercise in the Asian-Pacific region so far in 1998. The exercise was conducted against a real-world backdrop of regional uncertainty. Neighboring India and Pakistan conducted 11 nuclear weapons test blasts and Indonesia's President.

24 May - "The President's Own" United States Marine Band, America's oldest professional musical organization, was the first musical institution inducted into the American Classical Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Cincinnati, Ohio. In addition to the Marine Band, the 1998 Inaugural Group included Leonard Bernstein, Aaron Copland, Duke Ellington, George Gershwin, Arturo Toscanini, and the Marine Band's 17th Director, John Philip Sousa.

27 May - The Clinton administration, which sent dozens of extra bombers and thousands of soldiers and sailors to intim-

idate Iraq during a showdown in the Persian Gulf in February, began withdrawing the additional forces and returning to pre-crisis levels of military strength in the region. The reduction in U.S. military power in the gulf reflected an assessment that the crisis with President Saddam Hussein's government subsided since Baghdad renewed promises to cooperate with United Nations weapons inspectors.

31 May - Gen Charles C. Krulak, 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps, delivered the Memorial Day address at the American Cemetery at Belleau Wood, France. It had become a tradition for the Commandant to visit the historic battlefield on Memorial Day to join Marines from Europe, veterans groups, and the people of France to pay tribute to the Marines who sacrificed their lives in the epic World War I battle. This year marked the 80th anniversary of the Battle for Belleau Wood.

6 Jun - A group of 30 Marines from the 11th Marine Expeditionary Unit evacuated 172 people from Asmara, Eritrea. Two Marine C-130 Hercules aircraft flew the evacuees from the airport in Asmara to safety in Amman, Jordan. The evacuation was a precautionary measure, as recent border conflicts intensified between the East African countries of Eritrea and Ethiopia. Of the 172 citizens evacuated,

105 were from the United States.

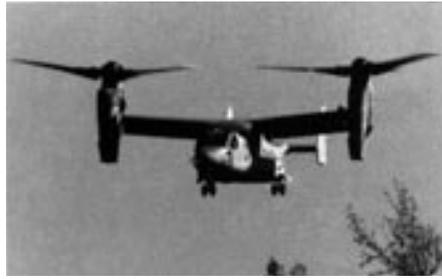
9 Jun - Internationally-acclaimed sculptor Felix de Weldon was the honored guest at the evening's Sunset Parade where the Drum and Bugle Corps from Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, Washington, D.C. performed. De Weldon, now 91 years old, was inspired to create the statue after seeing Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal's Pulitzer Prize-winning photo of the American flag raising on Iwo Jima on 23 February 1945. The flag raising sculpture became de Weldon's most famous work.

10 Jun - Defense Secretary William Cohen announced that military services should continue training as usual whether gender integrated or segregated. Cohen was convinced on this issue by a report submitted by the services in March. He had directed them months before to review and to respond to the December report of the Kassebaum-Baker panel on gender-integrated training and related issues. The Marine Corps would continue to keep its recruit training gender segregated while the other services would continue training male and female recruits together.

28 Jun - Retired MajGen Marion E. Carl, one of the Corps most highly decorated aviators and a World War II ace, was shot and killed during an apparent robbery in his Roseburg, Oregon home. He was 82 years old. It was a tragic ending for a man whose lifetime achievements made him famous as a combat Marine, aviator, and test pilot. Gen Carl became the Corps' first ace in 1942. By the end of the war he was credited with 18.5 kills and had earned five Distinguished Flying Crosses, a total of 14 Air Medals, as well as two Navy Crosses. He was buried with military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.

2 Jul - CNN retracted its story that the military used deadly nerve gas during the 1970 Operation Tailwind in Laos to kill American defectors, apologizing for "serious faults" in its reporting. CNN said its internal investigation concluded that its "NewsStand" report with *Time* magazine, disputed by "hundreds" of veterans and military officials, could not be supported.

10 Jul - LtGen Peter Pace, Commander, Marine Forces Atlantic, ordered the pilot and navigator of the EA-6B Prowler that severed an Italian ski gondola cable in February, killing 20 people, to court-martial on manslaughter charges. The pilot,



A V-22 Osprey approaches a landing at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. In September a force of four Marine Ospreys were based at Patuxent River Naval Air Station, Maryland. The tilt-rotor aircraft was being tested as a possible replacement for the Corps's CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters.

Captain Richard J. Asby, and navigator, Captain Joseph P. Schweitzer, would go to trial later this year.

11 Jul - The United States Marine Band marked its 200th birthday in the nation's capital with a gala performance at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Concert Hall. The historic event highlighted the year as "The President's Own" celebrated its bicentennial and inaugurated its third century.

16 Jul - 1 Aug - Exercise RimPac 98 brought together more than 25,000 sailors, Marines, airmen, and Coast Guardsmen from Australia, Chile, Japan, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and the United States. The exercise was designed to test the abilities of the U.S. and its allies to react to crisis and defend against threats to the Central Pacific. The 13th Marine Expeditionary Unit participated in the exercise which was held in Hawaii.

6 Aug - The James Wesley Marsh Center, a new facility at Quantico, Virginia, was dedicated on this date. It was named in honor of Colonel James W. Marsh, USMC (Deceased) who was instrumental in developing the automated information management capabilities supporting virtually all Marine Corps manpower operations today. The building would house the Marine Corps Recruiting Command and Manpower and Reserve Affairs of Headquarters, Marine Corps. The move would be part of the gradual departure of Headquarters from at the Navy Annex, Arlington, Virginia.

7 Aug - Two bombs exploded minutes apart adjacent to two U.S. embassies in east Africa. One bomb exploded near the

U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, killing at least 247 people, including 12 U.S. citizens—one of whom was Sergeant Jesse N. Aliganga, USMC, a Marine security guard at the embassy. The other bomb exploded near the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing at least nine people, but no U.S. citizens.

18 Aug - Phase I of a military-wide Anthrax vaccination program began for the Marine Corps. Marines and members of the other armed services deployed or preparing to deploy to high-threat areas would be the first to be vaccinated. The mandatory vaccinations were ordered by Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen in December 1997. Phase II of the vaccination program was scheduled for December 1999 for personnel considered "early deployers." Phase III would begin in January 2003 for recruits, officer accessions, and the majority of the reserve forces.

26 Aug - The Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Richard I. Neal, made his farewell remarks on this date during a ceremony at Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, Washington, D.C. He would retire from the Marine Corps after 36 years of active service. Succeeding General Neal as Assistant Commandant is General Terrence R. Dake who assumed his position on 5 September.

1 Sep - On this date, the Marine Corps Materiel Command was established at Albany, Georgia. The new command consisted of a headquarters element and two major subordinate commands - Marine Corps Logistics Bases and Marine Corps Systems Command. It would be the principal advisor to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for materiel life cycle management of all Marine Corps ground equipment, information systems, and ground weapons systems.

15 Sep - The MV-22 Osprey arrived at Marine Corps Air Station, New River, North Carolina, for several months of various operational tests. It would be joined by another Osprey in October. Two other Ospreys would remain at Patuxent River Naval Air Station, Maryland, where the small but growing force of four operational aircraft were based. The tilt-rotor Osprey, may eventually replace the Corps' fleet of aging CH-46 Sea Knight helicopters.

30 Sep - By this date, the Marine Corps

fielded 14 non-lethal weapon capability sets to each of its three Marine Expeditionary Forces. Each capability set provided weapons, munitions, and equipment to outfit a 200-man reinforced company that included riot gear (shields and batons), pepper spray, restraining devices, and road spikes.

3-15 Oct - Marines from the II Marine Expeditionary Force participated in Dynamic Mix 98, a joint-combined exercise near the southern coast of the Turkish Republic. The exercise included a rare in-stream off-load of Maritime Prepositioning force equipment and follow-on training with 10 NATO nations near the Syrian border some 325 miles from northern Iraq. Dynamic Mix highlighted the Corps' capabilities in the area of rapid deployment, force sustainment and interoperability with allied nations.

7 Oct - Joint Task Force (JTF) Full Provider, a Camp Lejeune, North Carolina-based JTF, arrived at Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to provide humanitarian and disaster relief in the wake of Hurricane Georges. The JTF was in support of Operation Fundamental Relief and involved approximately 800 Marines and sailors.

27 Oct - 9 Nov - Exercise Foil Eagle 98, one of the largest defensive exercises in the world, provided more than one million active and reserve members of the Republic of Korea and U.S. Armed Forces an opportunity to train in a challenging and realistic environment. The annual exercise tested the combined force's capabilities to defend and protect the Republic of Korea.

29 Oct - Senator John Glenn joined a crew of seven astronauts as payload specialist during a seven-day mission aboard the Space Shuttle *Discovery*. Senator Glenn achieved everlasting fame as the first American to orbit the Earth on 20 February 1962 as one of this Nation's original astronauts. With his return to space 36 years later, the 77-year old former Marine aviator became the oldest person to go into space.

25 Nov - More than 700 Marines of the II Marine Expeditionary Force deployed to Central America to conduct humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations in the wake of Hurricane Mitch. Exercise Strong Support involved two joint task forces deployed to Honduras, Nicaragua,

El Salvador, and Guatemala. The official death toll from Hurricane Mitch was about 10,000 with more than 13,000 people homeless.

6 Nov - LtGen Carol A. Mutter retired after 32 years of Marine Corps service. The former Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower and Reserve Affairs Department, was the first woman in the Department of Defense nominated for three-star flag rank. Also, while working for the U.S. Space Command in 1988, then-Colonel Mutter became the first woman to ever be qualified as the director of space operations.

13-15 Nov - The Marine Corps Warfighting Lab, in conjunction with the Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force (Experimental), both headquartered at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia, held their third limited objective experiment at the Tappahannock, Virginia Airport. Capable Warrior, the third and final phase of its five-year program, tested and evaluated Operational Maneuver from the Sea, the Corps' conceptual warfighting doctrine of the future. The purpose of this objective was to research, evaluate, and test a new technique called dynamic targeting which may help reduce the amount of time it takes for a ground unit to receive air support in combat.

4 Dec - Two Marines, Col Robert D. Cabana and Maj Frederick W. Sturckow, and four fellow crew members launched into space aboard the Shuttle *Endeavor* on the first of 45 missions to assemble the largest cooperative space construction project in history—building the International Space Station. During the 11-day flight, the *Endeavor* rendezvoused with a Russian component of the space station that was launched in November. When completed in 2004, the space station will enable scientific experimentation not possible on Earth.

16 Dec - The United States and Great Britain conducted air attacks on Iraqi command and control, air defense, and weapons facility targets. The attacks were in the wake of Iraq's most recent obstruction of U.N. personnel conducting weapons of mass destruction inspections in the country. Kuwait-based aircraft from Great Britain, the USS *Enterprise* (CVN 65), and more than 200 ship-borne cruise missiles attacked selected targets which began Operation Desert Fox. Marine Forces in the Persian Gulf included Okinawa-based 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special

Operations Capable) as well as Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312 on board the USS *Enterprise*.

18 Dec - Following the commencement of U.S. and British air strikes against Iraq, the Okinawa-based 31st Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) conducted a noncombatant evacuation operation of some 90 diplomats and American citizens from the U.S. embassy in Kuwait.

31 Dec - Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 131 deactivated. The squadron originally activated in 1920 and deactivated after participation in World War II in 1945. It was reactivated as a reserve squadron in 1958 and was stationed at Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, since 1970. □1775□

Answers to the Historical Quiz

Marines in the Boxer Rebellion, China, 1900

*by Lena M. Kaljot,
Reference Historian*

(Questions on page 7)

1. France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, and Russia
2. MajGen Charles Heywood (then-BGen)
3. 33
4. SgtMaj Dan Daly (then-Pvt)
5. St. David's Day (March 1)
6. President Herbert Hoover
7. MajGen Ben H. Fuller (then-Capt)
8. MajGen Smedley D. Butler
9. Col Anthony J. Drexel Biddle (then-Maj)
10. LtGen John T. Myers (then-Capt)

From Vandegrift to Cates, January-December 1949

by Robert V. Aquilina
Assistant Head, Reference Section

In anticipation of commemorations marking the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, *Fortitudine's* Chronology presents a review of events in the Marine Corps in 1949, including a Presidential inauguration, events in China, continuing developments toward the desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces, and debates over the future role of the Marine Corps in the U.S. defense establishment.

3 Jan - In Palestine, a Marine guard was organized for the American Consulate General in Jerusalem.

10 Jan - In New York City, the Honorable Trygve Le, Secretary General of the United Nations, praised the work of BGen William E. Riley, USMC, who was assigned to the U.N. Mediation Commission in Palestine.

20 Jan - The Marine Band, a battalion landing team of the 22d Marines, a band from Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, and a company of Women Marines from Headquarters, Marine Corps, took part in the inaugural parade for President Harry S. Truman.

31 Jan - The American Heritage Foundation commended the Marine detachment that served on board the "Freedom Train."

Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift



26 Feb - In California, some 2,000 officers and enlisted Marines rejoined the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton following duty in China and other areas of the Pacific.

28 Feb - The Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended that U.S. military forces be brought under the undisputed control of the Secretary of Defense in order to end inter-service rivalries, and to better effect unification of the armed forces.

Mar - The 1st Provisional Marine Brigade and Marine Aircraft Group 24 departed Guam and proceeded to the United States, where they were disbanded and their personnel incorporated into the 1st Marine Division, and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing. The remaining Fleet Marine Forces on Guam were placed under the newly established command, Fleet Marine Force, Guam.

2 Mar - U.S. Marines, soldiers, and three Canadian platoons executed a landing on Vieques Island in the Caribbean as part of the largest postwar amphibious exercise, up to 1949.

18 Mar - 24 Apr - A battalion landing team from the 3d Marines arrived off the coast of Shanghai, China, prepared to land if necessary to help evacuate U.S. citizens.

1 Apr - Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, former Commandant of the Marine Corps, retired after a distinguished 30-year Marine Corps career.

20 Apr - The Secretary of Defense, Louis A. Johnson, ordered the Armed Services to end racial discrimination, in line with President Harry S. Truman's directive of 26 July 1948. The Secretary's directive provided that "all individuals, regardless of race, will be accorded equal opportunity for appointment, advancement, professional improvement, promotion."

16 May - The 9th Marines arrived at Morehead City, North Carolina, following duty on Guam and in China.

3 Jun - Fifty-five graduates from a class of 790 at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland accepted commissions in the U.S. Marine Corps.

3 Jun - The Marine Corps Board, Marine Corps Schools, recommended the activation of the first two 12-plane transport helicopter squadrons to commence in 1953.

7 Jun - The Secretary of Defense accepted a Navy plan for



The first African-American woman to enlist in the Marine Corps were Pvt Annie E. Graham, left, and Pvt Ann E. Lamb.

securing racial equality for all Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

15 Jun - At Quantico, Virginia, Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1) gave demonstrations in techniques of wire laying, casualty evacuation, and flying crane lifts of 75mm pack howitzers before President Harry S. Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

30 Jun - Marine Corps strength was 85,965, which included 7,250 officers and 78,715 enlisted Marines.

Summer 1949 - An Officer Candidate Screening Course was established in the Marine Corps. The course was designed to test the leadership potential of a small group of talented enlisted men, and was opened to enlisted Marines with a college education or GCT Score of 120. After four weeks, those who qualified were commissioned and ordered to Basic School for further training.

11 Aug - In Palestine, BGen William E. Riley, USMC, was assigned to the United Nations' Palestine Truce Mission as Chief of Staff. The UN's Palestine observance staff under Gen Riley was to be cut from 500 to 40 persons.

24 Aug - At Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, a bronze memorial tablet was dedicated in honor of 32 Marines who died in a plane crash on the South Tacoma Glacier on 10 December 1946.

6 Sep - A battalion landing team of the 21st Marines left Morehead City, North Carolina, to become the landing force of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. It was redesignated 2/2 (Rein) on 20 October.

8-10 Sep - The first African-American Woman Marine, Annie E. Graham, enlisted at Detroit, Michigan. The following day, Ann E. Lamb enlisted at New York City. The two women reported to Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island on 10 September, and went through boot camp together with Platoon 5-A of the 3d Recruit Training Battalion. (The third African-American Woman Marine to join, Annie L. Grimes of Chicago, who was destined to become a Chief Warrant Officer later in her career, enlisted and went to boot camp in February 1950).

6 Oct - In Washington, the Commandant of the Marine Corps submitted a request to the Chief of Naval Operations for one Kaman K-190 helicopter for evaluation as an observation helicopter.

17 Oct - The 2d Marines was reorganized and enlarged to full regimental strength. At the same time, the 6th Marines was also reactivated on the regimental level.

17 Oct - In Washington, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Clifton B. Cates, voiced his opposition to what he believed was an attempt by the Army General Staff to drastically reduce the size of the Marine Corps. The authorized strength of the Marine Corps stood at 100,000, but was slated to be reduced to 67,000 by 30 June 1950. General Cates was supported in his views by retired Marine Commandant Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift.

20 Oct - In Washington, Gen J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, assured the House Armed Services Committee that the Army did not intend to phase out the Marine Corps and assume its amphibious operations, or to force the Navy to transfer its air arm to the Air Force.

21 Oct - In Washington, Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson indicated he had asked former Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan to resign because he had opposed unification of the Armed Services. Sullivan, who quit on 26 April over a carrier dispute, denied Johnson's statement and said he had supported unification, but was opposed to the abolition of Marine and Navy aviation and the "slow death" of the Marine Corps.

25-26 Oct - In Hawaii, a 35,000-man, 90-ship Army-Navy-Marine task force "liberated" Hawaii from the theoretical "Aggressor" in Exercise Miki—the largest U.S. postwar amphibious maneuver to date.

30 Oct - The Defense Department announced the laying up of various Navy ships in line with announced plans to reduce Navy and Marine manpower by 54,891 by 1 July 1950.

5 Nov - The first enlisted pilots to fly the Lockheed TO-1 "Shooting Star" jet underwent training at the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, California. □1775□

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New Commander for Historical Detachment

by Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR and Capt C. J. Warnke, USMCR

On 22 January 2000, Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, USMCR, succeeded LtCol Charles H. Cureton, USMCR, as the third officer-in-charge of the IMA Detachment at the Marine Corps Historical Center. At the short, informal change of command at the Center, LtCol Cureton reviewed the unit's history and accomplishments, while Col Reynolds pledged to maintain its traditions and to reach out to the Center's customers in the Fleet. Cureton then passed the unit's "K-bar of command" to Reynolds, maintaining one of its traditions.

The Detachment, whose mission is to deploy historians and artists to the field, is the the Marine Corps' force in readiness when it comes to recording and writing recent Marine Corps history. Shortly after the Persian Gulf War, the Detachment was created to ensure that dedicated, trained historians would be available for deployment in support of future

Since that time, IMA members have deployed in support of operations in Somalia, Kosovo, Bosnia, Guantanamo, and Haiti. Before the IMA Detachment came on line, there was only a Mobilization Training Unit, MTU DC-7, whose members performed yeoman work in the Gulf and at the Historical Center but were not part of the SMCR.

Both Col Reynolds, who served as an infantry officer on active duty, and LtCol Cureton, an amtrack officer on active duty, have published works for the Center and hold advanced degrees in history.

Col Nicholas E. Reynolds, left, accepts the "K-bar of command" from departing commanding officer LtCol Charles H. Cureton at the Historical Center in January.

