EVER since Solomon took the cedars which
Hiram rafted down from Lebanon and built
for himself swift galleys of war, there have
been marines on the vessels of every navy which has
sailed the seven seas. Probably Solomon did not
have any such word as tactics in his mind, and this
is probably why the marines of his day had tactical missions just the
same: first, to help fight the ship; second, to capture
and hold the land approaches of a harbor when it
was necessary for the fleet to put into port in some
strange country, and third, to enable the fleet to
strike a blow on land by means of a raiding party
or small, compact offensive force.

Time and the application of science and inventions
to naval warfare have altered the relative impor-
tance of these three missions without effecting a
basic change so that, today, the missions of the ma-
rones still hold good just as they did three thousand
and more years ago.

When seafaring soldiers first appeared on the
pages of history, their most important mission was
the first of the three quoted. Their primary duty
was to fight in naval engagements, defending the
bulwarks of their own ship, and conducting board-
ing parties against the ships of the enemy. In the
days of the Phoenicians and of the Egyptians, from
whom they inherited their civilization, these sea-
galley soldiers were the only fighting men of the noble
ship's company in accordance with the caste system
which prevailed. The crew of a Phoenician galley
consisted of three separate types of men. In the
first place, there were the galley slaves who labored
over the oars of the ship. These men were either
prisoners of war or civil slaves and, in either case,
were not permitted to fight. The second class of the
galley's crew consisted of the navigators, or mariners,
who steered the ship and attended to the sails.
These men belonged to a guild of free and respected
citizens, but their occupation was navigating ships
rather than fighting. It was obviously necessary,
however, to have somebody on board who both
ought and would. Hence, a number of the noble
families of the Phoenicians, and later of the Car-
thagenians, came to devote their energies to fighting
at sea and organized under them a sort of seagoing
infantry drawn from members of the castes which
furnished the soldiers of the state.

When the dominance of the seas passed from the
Phoenicians to the Greeks, the latter inherited the
sea-fighting organization of their predecessors practi-
cally intact, with the same divisions remaining be-
tween slaves, navigators and fighting men. These
latter were given the special name "epibatae" to dis-
tinguish them from the hopilites, or heavy infantry
for the land, and this name is probably the first dis-
tinctive designation for marines. When the Greeks,
in turn, were superseded in world dominance by the
Romans, the maritime legions succeeded the epibatae
as seagoing infantry and the Romans, with their
characteristic thoroughness, supplied them with light-
er armor and modified weapons, better adapted to
fighting on the swaying and slippery footing afford-
ed by the deck of a ship.

After the fall of Rome, the barbarians produced a
novelty in naval warfare in the shape of dragon
ships manned by crews of blue-eyed Vikings who
were, in the truest sense, soldiers and sailors, too.
These crews were not divided into castes of galley
slaves, navigators and fighting men, but each and
every member was ready and able to take his turn
at the oars, or to trim sails, or to steer until called
upon for action, when the oarsmen would swarm
from the rowers' benches, and the navigators would
forsake sail and tiller to take their place in the shield
wall of the boarding-party.

Aside from the Vikings, however, among the more
civilized races of the South, naval tactics remained
the same through the Dark Ages and the Renais-
sance, when the galleys of the Saracens, the Goenoese
and the Venetians struggled for supremacy on the
Mediterranean, manned by crews divided into the
three traditional castes.

Only when the perfection of ship design and the
more scientific use of sails caused the oar-driven gal-
ley to sink into obsolescence did the organization of
naval tactics undergo a vital change. So long as the
seat of civilization remained on the borders of the
Mediterranean, and the struggle for naval dominance
was confined to the narrow and sheltered arms of
that body of water, galleys propelled by oars sufficed
for the needs of commerce and of naval warfare, and
sea-borne commerce. With the growth of the power
of the nations bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, a
new type of ship made its appearance, better fitted
to withstand the storms and stresses of the bound-
less spaces of the hitherto unknown western ocean.

With the great impulse given to navigation in the
Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, a new develop-
ment appeared in the art of ship-building, and the galleons of Portugal and Spain replaced the time-honored triremes of antiquity as the capital ships of the world’s navies. With the change in motive power came also the development of gunpowder and the use of firearms, which also brought with it changes in naval tactics. Naval war, which had consisted for centuries in boarding operations supplemented by stones and missiles thrown by clumsy catapults and balistae, with the use of the ram when possible, now began to assume the aspect of artillery duels at sea, ending only at the last stages in hand-to-hand battles with ships, locked bulwark to bulwark.

With the change in naval tactics, came also a change in the mission of the infantry companies, or marines of the ships’ crews. No longer were they the only members of the ship’s company who fought. Sailormen manned the guns of the ship’s batteries in naval engagements, while the marines furnished the musketeers and sharpshooters and made up a disciplined force to furnish a spear-head for boarding parties.

With the increasing complexities of naval warfare and the greater distances traversed by fleets, the land functions of the marines assumed greater importance. Ships which had traversed thousands of miles of ocean to a foreign shore stood in the direst need of being able to seize and defend a safe harbor where they could careen and refit, secure from the attacks of enemy land forces. Also, in the offensive operations of fleets, the power of an infantry force, unexpectedly landed, to attack and destroy enemy cities, grew in importance, and the basic tactical facts of the importance and inseparable necessity of a land force accompanying a fleet began to establish itself as an axiomatic principle of naval warfare.

As the first great modern maritime power, it was natural that Great Britain should organize the first modern marine corps. Although soldiers and gentlemen adventurers organized as infantry had accompanied the fleets of the great English voyagers, and formed a part of the crews of Drake and Hawkins, it was not until 1664 that an organized corps of sea-soldiers was formed. At this time, a marine regiment was authorized, to be composed of men accustomed to the sea, for operation with the British fleet. The members of this regiment were the first British marines and the first members of the corps whose annals have formed a glorious chapter in British naval history.

Their service in the Low Countries campaign was of the greatest value and, among the officers of these marines, was John Churchill, better known as the Duke of Marlborough. With the increasing importance of the American colonies, and the constant war in the Western Hemisphere, it became the policy of Great Britain to recruit as many soldiers as possible in the colonies. In addition to land soldiers, marines were highly desired by the mother country and, in 1740, two regiments of American marines were recruited. These were the first of their kind in this hemisphere, and may be looked upon as progenitors of our present Marine Corps. They served valiantly with the British in the West Indies and, among their officers, was Lawrence, a brother of George Washington, who died of the effects of hardship and exposure following a campaign.

When the war between the colonies and Great Britain broke out, navies were organized by a number of the colonies and from the first members of these navies were organizations of marines. The marines of these states performed valiant service on a number of occasions and served throughout the Revolution. After the organization of the colonies into a federal whole, when federal forces were being provided for, among the first of the continental troops were two battalions of marines authorized by the Continental Congress November 10, 1775. These were the first United States marines and from these our Marine Corps of today is descended.

One battalion formed a large part of the reinforce¬ment sent to Washington after his disastrous retreat across New Jersey and was with him at the battles of Princeton and Trenton, where it played an important part. Other marines served with the ships of the Navy and had a part in the victories of Barry, Biddle and John Paul Jones.

Following the Revolution, marines fought in the naval war with France, against the Mediterranean pirates of Tripoli and the Barbary States, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War, against the West Indian Pirates, against the Chinese, Japanese and Koreans, against the cannibals of the South Sea Islands, against several tribes of American Indians, and landed to protect American life and property in every quarter of the globe on occasions too numerous to mention.

Since the Spanish-American War, in 1898, marines have been called upon to serve on foreign soil in protection of American life and property during every year. In 1899, they were in action in the Philippine insurrection and also in the same year landed in Samoa to protect Americans during the native uprising. In 1900, one brigade was kept busy in the Philippines while another formed a part of the Peking Relief Column of the Chinese
Boxer Rebellion, and a third force was landed at Panama. In 1901 and 1902, marines saw action in a new Philippine uprising in the Island of Samar, while another marine force was again landed at Panama.

In 1903, marines were landed in Santo Domingo and Korea while a force was sent to far-off Abyssinia to help negotiate a treaty with King Menelik. In 1903 and 1904, marines served on the Isthmus of Panama during the formation of the Republic of Panama. In 1905 and 1906, expeditions were sent to Cuba, remaining there until 1909 as a part of the Army of Cuban Pacification. In 1907, marines landed following an uprising in Honduras and were also sent to assist survivors of the Jamaica earthquake.

In 1908, 1910 and 1912, forces were landed in Nicaragua, putting an end to the revolution and disorder and restoring the country to a stable basis. In 1911 and 1912, marines operated in China to protect American life and property following the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

In 1917, the United States entered the war with Germany and the Marine Corps sent the Fourth Marine Brigade to France as a part of the American contingent. This brigade won distinction as a part of the 2nd Division which stopped the German advance on Paris at Belleau Wood in the Chateau Thierry sector in June, 1918. Later, it took part in the actions of Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champaigne and the Meuse Argonne. The Fourth Brigade was composed of the Fifth and Sixth Marine Regiments and the Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, numbering together 258 officers and 8,211 enlisted men. To maintain this brigade at battle strength, nearly 30,000 marines were sent to France and the organization suffered casualties totaling about 356 officers and 11,612 enlisted men during its period of duty on the Western Front. In addition to the Fourth Brigade, the Marine Corps was represented in France by the Fifth Brigade which left the United States late in the fall of 1918 and did not reach the front.

With the development of modern war, the mission of marines has taken certain definite forms which, while not fundamentally different from the mission of seagoing infantry through all history, has produced changes in emphasis and importance on the different elements making up the whole. The primary and most important mission of modern marines is to act as an accompanying land force for the fleet in naval warfare. The development of the science of modern war has repeatedly emphasized the fact that a fleet without an accompanying land force is robbed of vital elements of its tactical strength, both as a weapon of attack and in safeguarding its own security.

A fleet in offensive warfare against enemy land positions possesses great offensive power in the fire of its guns, but it possesses no power to consolidate land gains or to hold positions won. In surprise attacks, particularly, a fleet may disorganize and silence enemy fortifications so that their capture may be accomplished with ease and safety but, lacking a land force, such capture can not be consummated. History swarms with illustrations of the failure of campaigns in war, due to the ignorance or neglect of this tactical principle.

Most striking and significant of these illustrations in recent times is the failure of the Allied attack on the Turkish fortifications of the Dardanelles. When the British fleet appeared before these fortifications, they achieved a complete surprise of the Turkish garrison. Caught unprepared under a rain of shells of the largest caliber, the Turks deserted their positions and fled in confusion. A marine force, landed at this time, could have captured the entire line of fortifications with ease and certainty but, lacking an adequate expeditionary force, the British fleet sailed away and, when it returned subsequently with a landing expedition, the Turks had strengthened their position under skilled German artillerists, so that the campaign ended in disastrous failure after the expenditure of thousands of lives and the loss of opportunities which might have averted the collapse of Russia and ended the war a year earlier.

An illustration from our own history is furnished
by the events which followed the battle of Manila Bay, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey. Because of his lack of a land force, Dewey was unable to seize and occupy the fortifications and town of Manila, and was thus forced to lie in a precarious position, in a hostile harbor, while a strange diplomatic situation worked its way to a conclusion, which was not ended until the occupation of Manila by American forces early in August, 1898.

In addition to its mission as an accompanying expeditionary force with a fleet on an offensive campaign against enemy territory, an important division of the duty of marines with the Navy is the establishment and fortification of land bases from which the fleet can operate. Due to the necessity for replenishing fuel and supplies, a fleet can operate efficiently only at a limited distance from its nearest land base.

This distance may be computed easily from a calculation of the type of ships composing the fleet and, if we set it at some arbitrary distance, say, for instance, a thousand miles, it will be seen that if a fleet is to engage in a war against an enemy two or three thousand miles distant, it will be necessary to have a base for each thousand miles which the fleet is to cover. If such bases are not supplied, it may be impossible to send out the fleet to seek the enemy or, even if it is possible, the distance which it is compelled to travel will place prohibitive odds against its success and bring it to the scene of battle with depleted stores, shortages of necessary supplies and a consequently lowered morale.

It is one of the primary missions of the Marine Corps to be equipped and ready to provide such bases. If it is necessary to capture them from the enemy, the Marine Corps must study and equip itself to do so. After they are captured, the Marine Corps must supply officers skilled in fortification and in the preparation of defensive positions, so that they can be organized and held against enemy raiding parties and attacks. Under the protection thus established, stores may be transported, buildings erected and temporary dock yards prepared, so that the fleet may be revictualed, refueled and the necessary repairs accomplished to enable it to put to sea in a state of maximum efficiency to seek the foe.

Another division of the primary mission of the Marine Corps with the Navy consists in the furnishing of marine guards, one of which is assigned to each capital ship of the fleet. These marine guards are organized as infantry companies and they are the historical descendants of the companies of fighting men which manned the war galleys of Greece and Rome. Their mission has decreased in importance since, instead of supplying the entire fighting force of the ship as the fighting men did in ancient times, they constitute only a small proportion of its offensive strength. They serve a most important purpose, however, as nearly every officer and man of the Marine Corps serves at sea at some time in one of these guards, and in this way the Marine Corps maintains its knowledge of the sea, and its intimate touch with the Navy, which differentiates it from all other bodies of land soldiers.

The marines of these guards on capital ships and their officers perform in every way the full duty of the sailor man, side by side with whom they serve. They man a division of the guns of the ship's battery. In addition to the duties which they perform in common with the bluejackets, they are organized and drilled as an infantry force and are responsible for guard duties and military ceremonies aboard ship.

Besides its primary mission to operate as an integral force of the fleet in offensive war and in the establishment of bases, as outlined, the Marine Corps has minor missions in war and in peace. In case of land war, when the naval forces of the nation are not occupied, marines may be assigned by the President to the Army, in which case they form a part of the army forces as needed. It was in this capacity that the Fourth Marine Brigade served as a unit of the Second Division in the World War and, in this manner, marines have seen a considerable share of their active service. It was in this status that marines served in the American force at Vera Cruz under command of General Funston and, in less recent times, marines distinguished themselves with...
the Army in the Revolution under Washington, and
in the Mexican War at the capture of Chapultepec.
Besides these wartime missions, the Marine Corps
has a mission in peace which is peculiarly its own.
Marines may be landed on foreign soil without a
declaration of war and without the implication of the
existence of a state of hostilities. In this capacity,
marines have seen a large share of their foreign
service in the protection of American life and prop-
terty during disorder and trouble in foreign countries.
It was in this capacity that marines went to Santo
Domingo where the United States has recently com-
pleted the task of reorganizing the Santo Domingan
Government and placing the country upon a stable
basis, following which the marines were withdrawn
during the past summer. It was in this capacity that
marines were sent to Haiti following the murder of
President Sam and violation of the French Legation
in Port-au-Prince and the continuous disorder exist-
ing there.
To fulfill the requirements of its mission, the Ma-
rine Corps has developed an organization peculiarly
suited to its needs. The Corps is organized under a
major general commandant, who is directly under the
authority of the Secretary of the Navy. The Com-
mandant has his offices in the Navy Building in
Washington, and with him are the officers of the ad-
ministrative staff. These are three in number, a
quartermaster, a paymaster, and an adjutant and
inspector. These officers have the rank of brigadier
general and attend respectively to the supply, pay,
and administration of the Corps.
In addition, at the headquarters of the Marine
Corps, there is a small executive staff organization,
and a Division of Operations and Training, under
the authority of the Assistant to the Commandant,
who is a brigadier general. All these departments
are located in the same building as the commandant
of the Corps and the officers and men employed are
kept at a minimum number. Authority in the Ma-
rine Corps has always been strongly centralized
and the direct authority of the commandant over all
departments has enabled the Marine Corps to function
unitedly and efficiently under widely different con-
ditions.
With a view to being prepared at all times to sup-
ply the necessary expeditionary forces for the fleet,
and for peacetime protection of American rights
and property, the Marine Corps has established two
centers where such forces are maintained. The first
of these is at Quantico, Virginia, which is designed
to meet the needs of emergency on the Atlantic seacoast
and the second is at San Diego, California, for use on the Pacific coast.
The force at Quantico consists of between three
and four thousand marines organized as a small expedi-
tionary brigade. At the present time, one infantry
regiment, the Fifth Marines, is main-
tained for training purposes at as
nearly its authorized complement as
possible and the second, the Sixth Ma-
rines, exists largely as a skeleton. In
addition to these infantry regiments,
which are organized in accordance
with the approved army infantry
schedules, there is an artillery regi-
ment, the Tenth Marines, which con-
sts of two battalions of field artillery armed with French 75s and one
of heavy artillery armed with the long
type of 155 millimeter guns.
In addition to these troops, there is
an aviation detachment, made up of
five squadrons equipped with a num-
ber of types of planes, including scouts
and fighters, DeHaviland 4-Bs, Douglas torpedo
planes similar to those used by the world flyers,
Martin bombers, and several types of seaplanes.
These flyers are an integral part of the Marine Corps
force and are at all times under the orders of the
commanding general at Quantico. On maneuvers,
they function with the land force and have worked
out many interesting problems. All marine flyers
are trained in the use of both land and seaplanes,
since 1921, in which wartime conditions were simulated, problems worked out, and the men were taught to live in the field under conditions approaching as nearly as possible to those of war. The first of these maneuvers was held at the Civil War battle-field at Wilderness, Va.; the second at Gettysburg, Pa.; the third at New Market, Va.; and the maneuver of the year just past at Antietam, Md. In addition to the working out of exercises and field problems on these maneuvers, the men of the force were taught the history of the Civil War battles which took place on the ground covered by their maneuvers and, in a number of cases, these Civil War battles were duplicated as an object lesson to officers and men and as a spectacle for the people of the nearby countryside.

In addition to the land maneuvers held each summer, maneuvers at sea with the fleet were held last winter. A marine force conducted a landing at the eastern approach of the Panama Canal, and problems relating to the attack and defense of a naval base were worked out under war conditions on the Island of Culebra, off the coast of Porto Rico. During the coming year, also, it is planned to send a Marine Expeditionary Force with the fleet on the maneuvers which will probably be in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. These maneuvers with the fleet furnish a matchless training to officers of the Marine Corps in the problems arising in connection with a campaign in cooperation with the fleet, and furnish to men of the force a training in embarking and debarking from naval transports, which has rendered them capable of performing feats of speed and efficiency in loading and landing, which are almost impossible to troops of any less training.

Besides these two expeditionary forces, a number of marines are stationed at navy yards and naval stations throughout the United States, where they perform all guard duty and are charged with the security of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of government property. A detachment is maintained at each navy yard, ammunition depot and station, varying in size from several hundreds at the large navy yards, such as New York, Philadelphia, Mare Island, and others, down to a few squads at the smaller stations where the duties are less extensive.

In addition to these, the Marine Corps maintains in the United States recruit depots at Parris Island, S. C., and San Diego, Calif. To these stations, all men who enlist in the Marine Corps are sent immediately to receive a period of three or more months of uniform fundamental training, which transforms them from civilians into marines.

At both these posts, the climate is mild and outdoor training is possible all year round. At these depots, uniforms and equipment are first issued to recruits and they are taught their duties from the ground up, beginning with personal hygiene, bathing, sanitation and the care of the uniform and equipment, and working on through the school of the soldier, and the school of the squad, until every man is thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of knowledge which every soldier should possess. After completing this schooling, they are available for transfer to organizations where vacancies exist.

Outside of the United States, the Marine Corps maintains legation guards in Peking, China, and Managua, Nicaragua, where detachments of marines are stationed in accordance with treaties with those countries. There is a considerable force of marines stationed on the Island of Guam, far out in the Pacific, and a second force at the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. There is also a marine force stationed at the Virgin Islands, which has been located there since the acquisition of that territory by the United States, and a considerable force at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

One of the most important divisions of Marine Corps activities is the work which it has undertaken in Haiti. A marine brigade has been stationed in that republic since its occupation in 1915. The gov-
ernment of the United States is represented in Port-
au-Prince by a marine officer, Brig. Gen. John H.
Russell, who has the title of American High Commis-
sioner.

The marine brigade in Haiti is divided into two
regiments, one of which is encamped at Pointe Beu-
det, near Port-au-Prince, and the other at Cape Hai-
tian, across the island to the north. These two regi-
ments have no active connection with the government
of the island, and are not called upon to do police
duty of any character.

The active policing of the Haitian Republic is ac-
complished by an organization known as the Gendar-
merie d’Haiti, which is organized from the natives of
the island and commanded by marine officers and
enlisted men, together with Haitian officers, some-
what after the model of the Philippine constabulary.
In accordance with authorization, marine officers
serving in the Haitian Gendarmerie may retain their
marine commissions and receive, in addition, commis-
sions from the Haitian Government, authorizing
them to serve as gendarmerie officers. To its care is
entrusted the entire policing of the island, which is
accomplished in a most satisfactory manner, although
it has passed through a number of trying situations
without a single instance of disloyalty or unrelia-
bility.

The military organization of the Marine Corps
differs considerably from that of the Army in a num-
ber of respects. In the first place, the company
rather than the regiment or other unit is the basis of
organization. Neither officers nor men are likely to
spend a very long period in any one organization or
arm of the service. The Marine Corps includes in its
training, and in the curriculum of its officers’ schools,
instruction in naval ordnance, light and heavy artil-
tery, machine guns, all infantry weapons, signals,
engineering, motor transport, chemical warfare, staff.
work, and administration, and every officer and man
who has spent a number of years in the Corps is ex-
pected to be able to render reasonably efficient service
in any of these branches. There are, of course, spe-
cialists whose desire it is to remain as long as possible
in some one branch, but even these are detailed from
time to time to some other activity so that they may
not lose their knowledge of other branches and their
ability to function outside their chosen spheres should
necessity arise.

A marine may be sent to sea, as a member of the
marine guard of a battle-ship, or he may go to duty
in one of the expeditionary forces, or at a navy yard
in the United States, or he may be sent to a detach-
ment or garrison in the tropics or overseas. Fifteen
months is the normal tour of duty at any one of the
detachment to which he may be sent and, at the con-
clusion of that time, he may expect a transfer to
some entirely different station. It is the aim of
marine corps headquarters to divide the service of
each enlisted man, so that he will spend alternately
fifteen months outside the United States, either at sea
or in the tropics, and fifteen months at home. With
this method, it has been found that the greatest
amount of satisfaction can be given the men in the
service and the highest degree of morale maintained.
A similar schedule is applied to officers, although
in the case of the officers, twenty-four months is the
normal detail, or “cruise,” spent on any one assign-
ment. Both officers and men are encouraged to ex-
press their preference as to the location and type of
duty they desire, and every effort is made to give
them what they desire in making details and assign-
ments.

![Old Glory Being Raised for the First Time in the Newly Acquired Virgin Islands](image)