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## CITADEL "Double Dogs"

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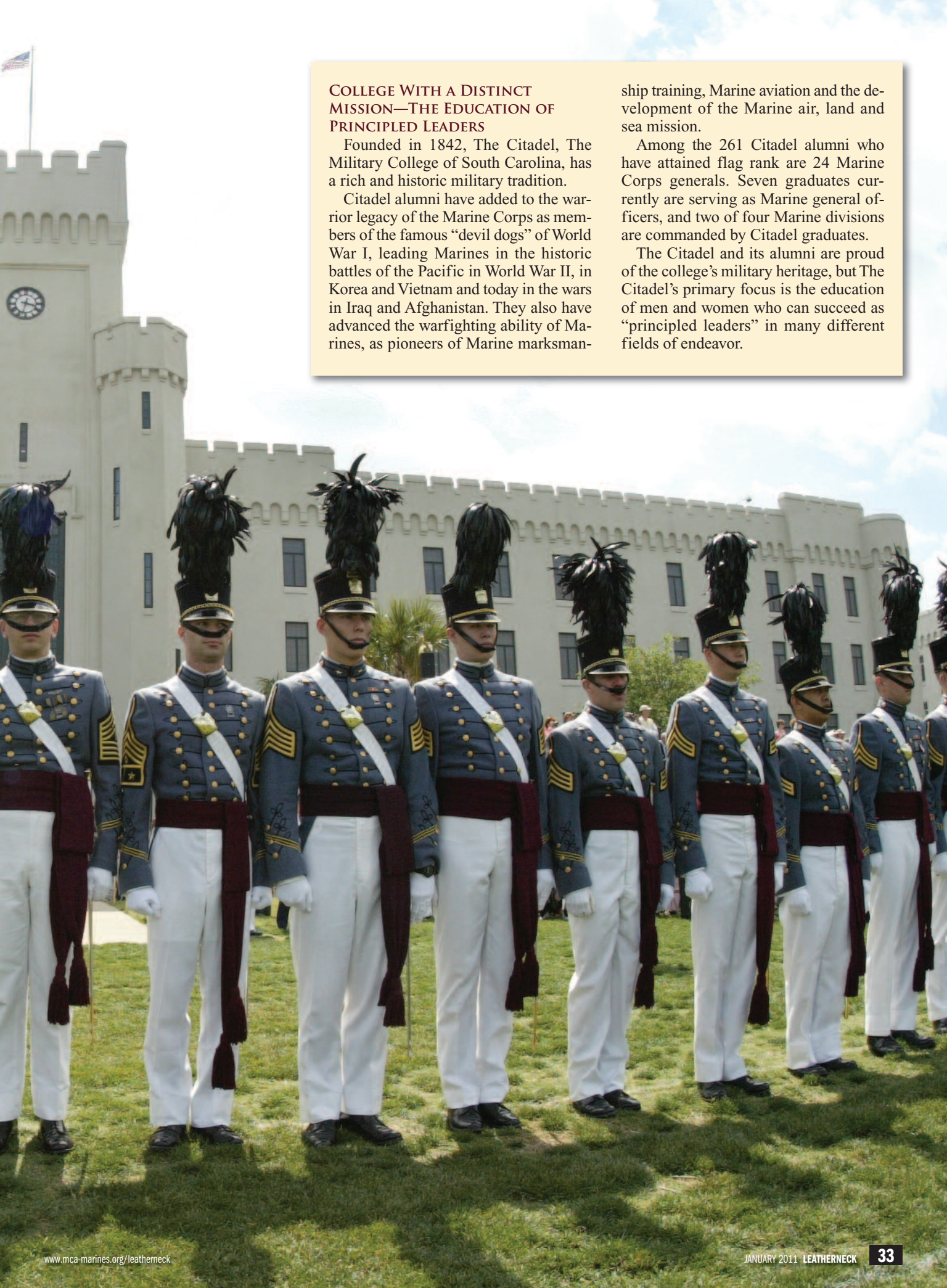
# THE CITADEL

## THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Story by LtCol Walter F. McTernan, USMC (Ret) and Lt Col Andrew D. Kullberg, USAF (Ret)  
Photos by Russell K. Pace, The Citadel



The 2010 senior class takes its place in the time-honored "Long Gray Line" during dress parade before the commencement ceremony Saturday, May 8, 2010.



**COLLEGE WITH A DISTINCT MISSION—THE EDUCATION OF PRINCIPLED LEADERS**

Founded in 1842, The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, has a rich and historic military tradition.

Citadel alumni have added to the warrior legacy of the Marine Corps as members of the famous “devil dogs” of World War I, leading Marines in the historic battles of the Pacific in World War II, in Korea and Vietnam and today in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. They also have advanced the warfighting ability of Marines, as pioneers of Marine marksman-

ship training, Marine aviation and the development of the Marine air, land and sea mission.

Among the 261 Citadel alumni who have attained flag rank are 24 Marine Corps generals. Seven graduates currently are serving as Marine general officers, and two of four Marine divisions are commanded by Citadel graduates.

The Citadel and its alumni are proud of the college’s military heritage, but The Citadel’s primary focus is the education of men and women who can succeed as “principled leaders” in many different fields of endeavor.



Cadets forming up in the “Quad” for parade—Friday afternoon dress parades are part of cadet life.

Alumni include the presidents of 46 different colleges and universities; six governors; several U.S. senators; 12 U.S. congressmen; eight U.S. ambassadors; numerous state and federal judges; five Anglican bishops; internationally acclaimed engineers and scientists; CEOs of major corporations, a national newspaper syndicate and a major television network; the head of the U.S. Olympic Committee; the man who conceived and led the creation of the National Endowment for the Humanities and National Endowment of the Arts; and a NASA astronaut.

Located in historic Charleston, S.C., on a picturesque 300-acre campus overlooking the Ashley River, The Citadel has grown in size and stature during the past 168 years. The military college has state-of-the-art facilities offering undergraduate degrees in liberal arts, the sciences, business and engineering. The Corps of Cadets represents all 50 states and many foreign countries. More than 94 percent of The Citadel’s professors hold a doctorate or terminal degree in their subjects, and it consistently ranks as a best value among public colleges and universities in the South.

Its School of Engineering is ranked 21st among the top undergraduate engineering programs in the country in the latest *U.S. News & World Report* college rankings. The Citadel’s Graduate College, open since 1968, enrolls approximately 1,000 students in more than 20 graduate and certificate programs.

The heart and soul of the military college is the South Carolina Corps of Cadets. The Citadel, with a Corps of Cadets numbering 2,200 men and women, is our nation’s largest senior military college. Its Reserve Officers’ Training Corps programs, for the Army, Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force combined, award more commissions to second lieutenants and ensigns each spring than any other college or university besides the nation’s three federal military academies.

The Marine Corps is well represented at The Citadel. The nation’s first Marine Corps-oriented NROTC unit was established at The Citadel in 1970 and was commanded by Marine Corps Colonel Eugene D. Foxworth Jr., class of 1950, professor of naval science. The nation’s first Marine Enlisted Commissioning Education Program (MECEP) was established at The Citadel in 1973. This highly selective commissioning program for Marines is an integral part of the NROTC contingent on campus.

Active-duty Marines serve as important role models and mentors for cadets—a unique experience at The Citadel. The Marine-oriented NROTC and MECEP

**Cadet Midshipman Christopher Connelly, a senior midshipman in the NROTC program, stretches for the top in the rope climb, just one event in the Marines' signature physical training at The Citadel's James Island Obstacle Course in Charleston, S.C. Connelly is scheduled to graduate and be commissioned in May 2011.**

programs combine to commission more second lieutenants for the Marine Corps each spring than any other college or university besides the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. The performance of Citadel Marine officer candidates at Officer Candidates School in Quantico, Va., is a testament to The Citadel's rigorous program.

During the summer 2010 Marine Corps OCS class, 20 members of the NROTC unit were distinguished graduates, including the top honor graduate and the top academic honor graduate. The 2010-11 class year regimental commander of the S.C. Corps of Cadets is Cadet Cory R. Moyer, a Marine scholarship cadet and a distinguished OCS graduate last summer.

#### FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA—THE CITADEL'S MILITARY TRADITION

South Carolina established The Citadel Academy in Charleston and The Arsenal Academy in Columbia as state military academies in 1842. The Arsenal Academy enrolled only first-year cadets, who would transfer to The Citadel Academy to complete their education. The Citadel quickly established its military value to the state.

In 1846, The Citadel's officers and cadets provided South Carolina's famed Palmetto Regiment with training in basic infantry tactics before its deployment in



the Mexican War. A number of cadets left the academy to join the Palmetto Regiment, and six are known to have died from wounds or disease in the war. A battalion of U.S. Marines under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel E. Watson and the Palmetto Regiment (Palmettos) served together under U.S. Army Major General John A. Quitman. The Palmettos and Marines fought at Chapultepec, Garita de Belen, and entered the "Halls of Montezuma" together. The Palmetto Regiment's flag, presently at The Citadel, was the first American flag to fly over Mexico's capital city on Sept. 13, 1847.

#### CITADEL CADETS VS. U.S. MARINES DURING THE CIVIL WAR

The Citadel and its Corps of Cadets played a prominent role in preparing South

Carolina for war, drilling volunteers in artillery and infantry tactics and preparing defensive works for Charleston's harbor. After South Carolina seceded from the Union in December 1860, the commander of the federal garrison in Charleston moved his troops to the safety of Fort Sumter, located on a small island in the middle of Charleston harbor. Citadel cadets were ordered by the governor to establish an artillery battery to guard Charleston harbor and prevent federal ships from reinforcing Fort Sumter.

On Jan. 9, 1861, Citadel cadets' cannon fire repulsed the steamer *Star of the West*, carrying 200 federal troops as she attempted to reach Fort Sumter. Many in the North and South considered this to be the opening shots of the Civil War. Prior to the war, South Carolina formally des-

**"The Star of the West" mural hangs in The Citadel's Daniel Library. It shows the Corps of Cadets firing the "first shots" of the Civil War 150 years ago, Jan. 9, 1861, on the federal steamship, *Star of the West*. The Citadel's first Marine, Cadet James N. Thurston, class of 1861, manned Gun #2, firing some of the first shots during the *Star of the West* engagement.**



PAINTING BY DAVID HUMPHREYS MILLER

ignated The Citadel and Arsenal academies as the South Carolina Military Academy and incorporated their corps of cadets into South Carolina's military organization, as the Battalion of State Cadets.

During the war, The Citadel continued to operate as an academic institution, but the Battalion of State Cadets took part in several engagements in defense of Charleston and South Carolina. For its participation in the war, The Citadel Corps of Cadets was awarded a Confederate States Army streamer and eight battle streamers that the Corps is authorized to display on its regimental colors.

In one of these battles, the Corps of Cadets faced off against a battalion of U.S. Marines. The Battle of Tullifinny Creek (Dec. 6-9, 1864) is of historic importance as one of the few times in military history that the entire student body of a college engaged in battle as a military unit. In Marine Corps history, the Battle of Tullifinny Crossroads represents one of the earliest extended deployments of Marines as infantry in the field. At Tullifinny Creek, the Battalion of State Cadets was deployed to defend the Charleston-Savannah Railroad, a vital rail line linking the two cities.

The young cadets along with Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina troops faced a much larger Union force com-

manded by MG John G. Foster. Foster's "Coast Division," made up of Army infantry and artillery units and the "Fleet Brigade," was formed by Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren as a naval field force that included a battalion of 157 U.S. Marines under the command of First Lieutenant George Stoddard, USMC.

During the engagement, the young cadets took part in an assault on the Union line that successfully forced the federal troops back to their trenches. The cadets suffered eight casualties, with one killed. MG Samuel Jones, their commanding general, lauded the "gallant body of youths" for their valor and disciplined fire during the successful defense of the rail line. In February 1865, Charleston fell to Union forces under General W. T. Sherman. The Citadel was confiscated by the War Department, and for 17 years it served as quarters for U.S. military troops in Charleston.

The Citadel was returned to the state and reopened as a military college in 1882, after a determined effort by its surviving alumni. Of 224 living graduates in 1861, 209 served in the Confederate forces, and 49 died in the war. Graduates served from second lieutenants to major generals during the war. At least 12 cadets are known to have been killed or died of wounds or illness while serving in the field, and many others were wounded.

## AMERICA'S COLLEGE OF THE CITIZEN SOLDIER

After its reopening in 1882, The Citadel quickly regained its academic and military reputation. During the Spanish-American War, the first South Carolina infantry unit mustered into service was commanded by Edward Anderson, class of 1886.

During WW I, The Citadel's facilities were offered to the War Department to train recruits for the Army and all members of the classes of 1917 and 1918 entered military service. Nearly 40 percent of the class of 1917 (13 out of 33 graduates) was commissioned as officers in the Marine Corps. Several distinguished themselves at Belleau Wood and other battles in France, including three alumni who earned the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism.

During WW II, The Citadel again provided its facilities to the War Department to train more than 10,000 military personnel in specialized programs. In 1939, The Citadel was still a comparatively small military college with fewer than 3,000 living graduates; 1,927 served in the military during WW II, and 279 died for our country.

Citadel Marines also have served in Korea, Vietnam and the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The first American servicemember to be killed in action in the 2003 Iraq War was 1stLt Shane Childers, USMC, class of 2001. He was killed on

**A Citadel cadet detail retires Old Glory as part of the regularly scheduled Friday afternoon dress parade ceremony.**



March 21, 2003, by enemy fire while leading his platoon at the Ramallah oil fields.

Among the 20 Distinguished Service Crosses and nine Navy Crosses awarded to The Citadel alumni for extraordinary heroism in combat, Marine alumni have won seven Navy Crosses. Four Marine alumni have won both the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in combat.

#### LIFE AS A CITADEL CADET

The Citadel is well known for its tough military training system, rigorous academics and its focus on principled leadership. The foundation is a strict honor code that states simply, “A cadet does not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do.” All cadets must live on campus in one of five barracks and are required to attend classes and seminars on ethics and leadership principles sponsored by The Citadel’s Krause Center for Leadership and Ethics.

The Corps of Cadets is organized as a regiment. Each one of the five barracks constitutes a battalion, with the upper three classes providing Corps leadership. Active-duty and retired military officers serve as tactical officers and mentors. The rigorous first year, known formally as the 4th Class System and informally as “Knob Year,” lasts the entire academic year, beginning in August and ending on “Recognition Day” in the spring.

The 4th Class System demands total commitment to The Citadel’s core values of duty, honor and personal integrity. It challenges all cadets to reach their highest potential. This system instills the personal discipline, self-confidence and core values necessary to become a principled leader worthy of a Citadel ring and diploma.

Cadets also are required to satisfactorily complete four years of ROTC training offered by one of the four military services (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps), in addition to the requirements of their academic major. Although enrolling in the Corps of Cadets does not obligate a cadet to accept a commission, approximately 40 percent of each class does.

Physical fitness and athletics are key components of cadet life. All cadets are required to participate in the college’s physical education program and pass a physical training proficiency test each semester. The result is Citadel graduates ready for any challenge they face in their chosen field.

#### THE CITADEL AND THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—“BULLDOGS” AND “DEVIL DOGS”

The Marine Corps and The Citadel share a common mascot—the tough, loyal and tenacious bulldog. The core values of the United States Marine Corps—honor,

## THE CITADEL CADETS IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM

Citadel Marines served with the famous “devil dogs” in France, in Central America during the “Banana Wars,” during World War II in the Pacific, in Korea, Vietnam, Beirut and the War on Terrorism. All who have earned the title of both Marine and “Citadel Bulldog” are part of a close-knit group. These “Citadel Bulldogs” and Marine “devil dogs” are affectionately known as “Double Dogs.”

During the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, The Citadel suffered the loss of 15 alumni, eight of whom are United States Marines. Their names are listed below.

Rank/Name	Class	Notes
1stLt Therrel Shane Childers	2001	Infantry officer, first American killed in Iraq, killed March 21, 2003
Capt Benjamin Sammis	1996	Marine aviator, attack helicopter pilot, killed April 5, 2003
LCpl Timothy Creager	2005	Former cadet, left to enlist in the USMC, killed July 1, 2004
1stLt Dan Thomas Malcolm	2001	Infantry officer, killed, Al Anbar province, Iraq, on Nov. 10, 2004
1stLt Almar LaRon Fitzgerald	2004	Infantry officer, mortally wounded and died on Feb. 21, 2005
1stLt Joshua Loren Booth	2005	Infantry officer, killed by a sniper on Oct. 26, 2006
Capt Warren A. Frank	2004	Infantry officer, killed delivering humanitarian aid, Nov. 25, 2008
LCpl Jonathan A. Taylor	2009	Former cadet, left to enlist in the USMC, killed Dec. 1, 2009

From the “Halls of Montezuma” to the shores of the Euphrates, hundreds of Citadel alumni have “given their last full measure” for their country. Today, The Citadel remains a beacon of promise for America and the world.

—LtCol Walter F. McTernan, USMC (Ret) and Lt Col Andrew D. Kullberg, USAF (Ret)



The Commandant of Cadets, Col Leo Mercado, USMC (Ret), inspects the room of Cadet Midshipman Malory Colegrove, Band Company (Marine contract cadet).



courage and commitment—are similar to the core values of The Citadel. As a result, many cadets are drawn to the Marine Corps. This tradition began more than a century ago and was well established by WW I.

South Carolina Militia Col Oliver J. Bond, superintendent of The Citadel (1908-31), noted that the Marine Corps was partial to commissioning Citadel graduates. During WW I, many in the class of 1917 were awarded Marine Corps commissions. Several Citadel “Bulldogs” were part of the legendary Marine “devil dogs” at Belleau Wood and other battles in France. First Lt George H. Yarborough Jr., USMC, class of 1916; Major Julius C. Cogswell, USMC, class of 1917; and 1stLt Edward B. Hope, USMC, class of 1917, earned both the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in France. Hope and several of his men also were awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

Citadel alumni have made substantial contributions to the advancement and history of the Marine Corps and its warfighting capability. Brigadier General William C. Harlee, USMC, class of 1895 (a non-graduate) is credited with being the father of Marine Corps marksmanship training and with establishing the Marine Corps Institute. “Bo” Harlee, one of the true mavericks of Marine Corps legend, attended The Citadel and West Point, but

**Cadets Gregory Nolan (left), “Papa” Company commander, and James Springs, company executive officer, prepare to march from second battalion to McAllister Field House for the annual Ring Ceremony in October. The senior class members receive their rings each fall. The Ring is the coveted symbol that graduates of The Citadel proudly wear as a testament to their hard-earned leadership skills.**



graduated from neither institution and instead earned his Marine commission by competitive examination.

Lieutenant General James T. Moore, USMC, class of 1916, was a pioneer of Marine aviation, commanding Marine aviation in the Pacific during WW II. Known affectionately as “Nuts” by his aviators, Moore conceived of the mission for Marine Fighting Squadron 214 (the “Black Sheep” squadron) and insisted on keeping its leader, Colonel Gregory “Pappy” Boyington, in command.

MajGen Lewie G. Merritt, USMC, class of 1917, another pioneer of Marine aviation, is credited with developing Marine airpower as an integral part of the Marine air, land and sea mission.

Col Samuel A. Woods Jr., USMC, class of 1914, the first commander of the Montford Point Marines, is credited with leading the integration of African-Americans into the Marine Corps during WW II. Gen Edwin A. Pollock, USMC, class of 1921, awarded the Navy Cross at Guadalcanal for his heroism as a battalion commander at Tenaru River, commanded the First Marine Division in Korea and both FMF Atlantic and FMF Pacific.

Gen William O. Brice, USMC, class of 1921, a Marine aviator four-star general, served as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps for Air and Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Marine Aviation. LtGen Frank Libutti, USMC, class of 1966, commanded Marine Forces Pacific and oversaw the intelligence operations of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as the first Undersecretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.

LtGen Garry L. Parks, USMC, class of 1969, served as Chief of Staff, Marine Forces Pacific; Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruiting Command; and Deputy Commandant, Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Of the 24 Citadel alumni who have attained flag rank in the Marine Corps, seven currently are serving on active duty: MajGen Michael R. Regner, MajGen Richard M. Lake, MajGen K. Frank McKenzie Jr., BGen Lawrence D. Nicholson, BGen Charles L. Hudson, BGen Glenn M. Walters and BGen James M. Lariviere.

*Authors’ note: This article is dedicated to the memory of the many young Citadel men and women serving in the Marine Corps today and to those who will serve in the future. But, it is dedicated especially to those alumni we have lost during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and to their families. Semper Fi!*

*The authors wish to express appreciation for assistance on this article to Glen S. Baldwin, ’70; The Citadel EAO; the NROTC PNS; Commandant’s Department; and The Citadel Alumni Association History Council.*

*Editor’s note: Proud graduates of The Citadel, LtCol McTernan is a retired Marine, class of 1972, and Lt Col Kullberg is a retired Air Force officer, class of 1983.*

