LCpl David A. Brown USMC 1981 - 1984



Camp Pendleton, CA 1st Marine Division the 1st Battalion 9th Marines H&S Co. Communications Platoon - Tactical Air Control Party (TACP), June 1983 to Dec. 1984; WestPac 83-84 Okinawa, 35th MAU Battalion Landing Team (BLT) A. Co. 1st Battalion 9th Marines (TACP - 1st wave 2nd Amtrak) USS Fresno (LST 1182) practice beach landing in the Philippines (Sept. 83) and a canceled deployment to Beirut, Lebanon; Korea DMZ (TACP Bear Hunt Sept. - Nov. 83), Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) certified Feb. 3, 1984; Panama Canal in June 1984.

Updated: 31st MAU Subic Bay, Philippines 3rd Marine Division HQ 31st MAU Comm Plt, Oct. 1982 to April 1983, WestPac 82-83 on the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3). Shellback crossing the equator at 119.05.2 deg on Oct. 16, 1982; Perth, Australia (Exercise Valiant Usher - Oct. 1982), the Pfc representative in the 1982 Marine Corps Ball in Freemantle, Australia; a practice beach landing for Berbera, Somalia in Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean (1st wave 3rd LCM - Nov. 10, 1982); Berbera, Somalia in Nov. 1982 for Operation Jade Tiger a USA presence in Somalia (1st wave 1st LCM); Wahabi Sands, Oman Dec. 1982 (Exercise Golden Lion aka Exercise Jade Tiger); Strait of Hormuz, Arabian Sea in Dec. 1982 including conducting surveillance off the coast of Iran during a battle in the Iran/Iraq war. Singapore and then returned to the Philippines on Dec. 31st 1982 during a time of heightened NPA guerrilla warfare. -- WestPac 1983 a cross-deck to the USS New Orleans (LPH-11), Korea in Feb. 1983 (Exercise Team Spirit 83), Hong Kong, Okinawa, Philippines and in April 1983 returned to 7th Comm Bn in Camp Hansen, Okinawa.

Camp Hansen Okinawa, Japan 3rd Marine Division 7th Communication Battalion, Communications Platoon May 1982 to May 1983.

MCCES School at 29 Palms, CA for Field Radio Operator Course (FROC) MOS 2531.

Boot camp at MCRD San Diego Ca, in M Co. Platoon 3101 Nov. 10, 1981 - Jan. 29, 1982.

LCpl David Anson Brown USMC 1981 – 1984.

- Capt. John Brown Documents pdf
- David A. Brown USMC pdf
- David A. Brown USMC Timeline here
- David A. Brown USMC Bio here

LCPL DAVID BROWN



USMC VETERAN

RANK Lance Corporal







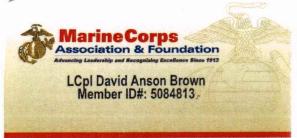
MOS 2531-Field Radio Operator

PRIMARY UNIT 1983-1984, 1st Bn, 9th Marine Regiment (1/9)



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Veterans of Foreign Wars

of the United States

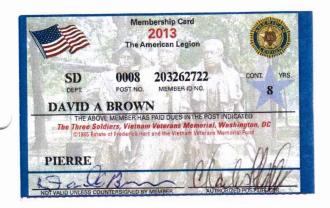
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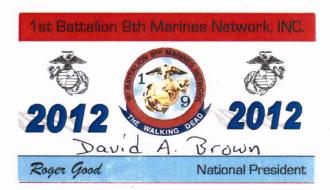
POST 3442 DATE 8/30/05

DAVID A BROWN

LIFE MEMBER

Custer, South Dakota





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FPO SAN FRANCISCO CA	SCO CA 96602			



KNOW YE, that David A. BROWN on the 16 day of October 1982 aboard the USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA-3 appeared at the Equator at Longitude 119°05.2, thus entering Our Royal Domain, and having been inspected by My Royal Staff, was initiated into the solemn Mysteries of the Ancient Grder of the Beep. I do hereby command All Hands to Honor and Respect him as a Trusty Shellback.

Davey Jones

Neptunus Rex

His Royal Scribe

Ruler of the Raging Main

TIFFANY PUBLISHING CO., NORFOLK, VA.



To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelity and Ido 50 26 DAVID A. BROWN abilities of in the LANCE CORPORAL appoint HIM A

United States Marine Corps

day of FEBRUARY to rank as such from the FIRST hundred and EIGHTY-THREE.

This appointer will therefore carefully and diligently discharge the duties of the grade to which appointed by doing and performing all manner of things thereunte pertaining. And Ido strictly charge and require all personnel of lesser grade to render obedience to appropriate orders. And this appointee is to observe and fellow such orders and directions as may be given from time to time by Superiors acting according to the rules and articles governing the discipline of the Armed Forces of the United States of America

Headquarters, 31st MAU FPO SFRAN 96606 Given under my hand at day of FEBRUARY, in the year of our Lord nineteen this SEVENTH hundred and EIGHTY-THREE

AUTHORITY MCO 1418.9L

DATE OF PROMOTION 1 February 1983

This appointment is effective for pay and allowances, on 1 February 1983

Colonel, USMC Commanding

Thinking about my fellow Jade Tiger Veterans

May 21st is my original rotation (RTD) date from my first overseas tour (including Operation Jade Tiger). I was moved-up 1 flight and actually returned to the USA on May 11, 1983 from Okinawa but always remember May 21st as my RTD date.

Also thinking about the Veterans from other "Jade Tiger" like military operations

WW II (1943) Exercise Tiger at Slapton Sans in Devonshire, England

Exercise Tiger, or Operation Tiger, was the code name for one in a series of large-scale rehearsals for the D-Day invasion of Normandy, which took place on Slapton Sands or Slapton Beach in Devon. Coordination and communication problems resulted in friendly fire deaths during the exercise, and an Allied convoy positioning itself for the landing was attacked by E-boats of Nazi Germany's Kriegsmarine, resulting in the deaths of 946 American servicemen. The incident was under the strictest secrecy at the time due to the impending invasion, and was only nominally reported afterward; as a result it has been called "forgotten". – Wikipedia.com

Lebanon crisis (1958) Operation Blue Bat

Vietnam (1967) Battle of Two July - Operation Buffalo, 1st Bn 9th Marines "The Walking Dead"

Vietnam (1970) Battle of Fire Base Ripcord

Vietnam (1970) Operation Ivory Coast

Vietnam (1971) Battle of Fire Base Mary Ann

The Cold War (1970's) Operation Ivy Bells – awarded the Presidential Unit Citation

Iran Hostage Crisis (April 24, 1980) Operation Eagle Claw – staging base located at Masirah Island near Oman

*Somalia (1982 - November) Operation Jade Tiger - aka Exercise Jade Tiger

Afghanistan (2005) Operation Red Wings II

*events participated in by David A. Brown USMC 1981-1984

Note: much of the public information regarding these events appears to be either inaccurate or is missing altogether. When looking for information about these events you are going to need to read between the lines and keep looking until a more accurate picture emerges.

^{*}Oman (1982 - December) Exercise Golden Lion – aka Exercise Jade Tiger

Prior to deploying on Westpac 82-83 the ship the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) had maintenance work done and received upgrades. The LHA-3 was scheduled to receive the upgraded phalanx weapon system prior to the 82-83 deployment. A last minute (budget and time) decision canceled the phalanx weapon system upgrade in favor of a new surveillance system upgrade. The phalanx weapon system was later added prior to the next LHA-3 Westpac deployment of July 1984.

The new surveillance system upgrade for the first time allowed a US Navy ship to conduct full scale, high quality surveillance while underway. Previous to Westpac 82-83 a Navy ship would have to stop and shutdown most its operating systems and engines in order to conduct surveillance in a quiet mode aboard the ship i.e. the USS Liberty where the USS Liberty in 1967 when conducting surveillance had to shutdown all of their ships systems in order to eavesdrop with the electronic equipment they were using.

In December 1982 the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) conducted surveillance of a battle in the Iran and Iraq war while off the coast of Southern Iran near the Strait of Hormuz. The Ship the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) conducted both types of electronic surveillance both with all power systems on and the ship underway and by the previous procedures (i.e. USS Liberty 1967) of powering down most of the ships systems and remaining "dead" in the water while silently conducting surveillance. Both of the surveillance results were the same quality with the new surveillance equipment. Since Westpac 82-83 a US Navy ship can now conduct high quality surveillance while underway and maneuvering under power without having to shutdown and remain still and silent while conducting surveillance.

I was outside on one of the upper decks with a few of the LHA-3 Sailors talking about Somalia while some of the surveillance, particularly the quiet mode surveillance was taking place as the ship sat off the cost of Iran. We could see the bushes that grow only in Iran on the nearby shore of Iran and we looked for Iranian artillery fire though we didn't see any or we didn't see much. Previous US ships in that area had witnessed the huge artillery battles between Iraq and Iran especially at night. Later it was confirmed that the surveillance equipment had performed with better than expected results. Those surveillance tests were carried on for several years and multiple US Navy ships conducted similar tests in the same area.

Update December 2016: I hope this will be the last update for a while though I have made a commitment to truthfully and ACCURATELY present material and documents from our deployments. If something does come up that assists in documenting our deployments I'll add it to my document. I think it is the responsibility of all Veterans to portray our military experiences as accurately as we possibly can. If in any of my material I need to make corrections or changes I will gladly make them.

David A. Brown USMC 1981-1984 Some of my lighter memories of WestPac 82-83.

- 1. Of course seeing and boarding the USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) for the first time, in the Philippines for me that ship was huge and all business.
- 2. When we departed the Philippines and on route to Perth, Australia we passed really close by the resort Island of Bali it was a foggy misty morning though clearing. I was up on deck and tourists (seemingly Americans) were laying on the beach just relaxing and waiting for the sun and suddenly they looked up and through the clearing fog there was this huge American Warship right in front of them. I don't think they appreciated what the BW brought to the scenery and when they realized how long it would take for the slow moving ship to pass several tourists picked up their towels and headed off the beach with a no shortage of unkind words and gestures as they departed. It was really funny, mostly Americans but two different worlds colliding in the Far East.
- 3. Midrats for everyone after Australia and on route to Somalia was a great time while it lasted. The ship was trying to keep the Marines out of Midrat (Midnight) Mess but everyone would just say we were on duty and get in line. Midrats was basically an afterhours club with food and a great time and nothing worked to keep us extras out until someone got the idea to serve only the banger sausages that we got from Australia as Midrats and those things had a strange taste (like eating a dead body) that was inedible to those of us who hadn't grownup eating them. That ended us extras from showing up and then more accurate lists were made of who needed to be there so we couldn't get in.
- 4. On our beach party day in Somalia (I was in the fourth and last group 4th day) most of us myself included got sunburned from head to toe and I mean sunburned. When we got back to the ship that evening the BW brought in and handed out jars and jars of Noxzema skin cream for everyone to put on. The smell of Noxzema and sunburn was so strong for days I think it even went through the steel walls. It was years after that before I could even be in the same room with an open jar of Noxzema.
- 5. One of the best memories in my life is when we were getting back to the Philippines after the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean and the galley was completely closed. I walked in there to see if I could get some coffee and even that was secured and a couple of Sailors came out and told me that even the drinks are put away. The galley was clean and spotless like the deployment had never even happened. I said that they had really been working hard and that the place looked great and as we stood there a couple more Sailors and another Marine or two came up and it kind of dawned on all of us that we had made it through a really difficult deployment, not the first deployment for most of the group and everyone began to say that it was really something what we just went through.

David Anson Brown Westpac 82-83, HQ Comm Plt 31st MAU



Certificate of Good Conduct

LCpl. David A. Brown	5026
Having conducted yourself i	
you are, by direction of the	Commandant of the
Marine Corps, awarded a T	Good Conduct Medal
First Award	for the period
9 November 1981 to	8 November 1984
Your conduct during this	heriod denotes honest
and faithful service in	
highest traditions of the	11 0
	WRanger
	W. R. SINCER,
MARINE CORPS RESERVE	COLONEL, USMCR
SUPPORT CENTER	COMMANDING

22 April 1985



If you would like to apply for membership in the 1/9 Network, please return this form to:

FIRST BATTALION NINTH MARINES NETWORK, INC.
National Membership Committee Chairman
James Stogner
217 East Park Drive
Onalaska, TX 77360
(936) 646-4648

c1niner67@yahoo.com

Please attach DD-214,NAVMC 118 (3) and NAVMC 118 (9) confirming service with 1st Battalion 9th Marines Unless verified by an active member of the 1/9 Network, Inc. organization. In the absence of documentation list the names of members of your fire team, squad or platoon, however, be advised this may delay processing of your application while verifying your service with 1/9 with our active membership rolls. Providing documentation allows much faster processing toward membership approval.
Full Legal Name: David Anson Brown
*note: If you have legally changed your name since serving in the Marine Corps you must provide your Military Service name, and a document of proof that your name has since been legally changed in a court of law.
SS# Last Four Only/Service #: 5026 "Nickname" (if any)
Mandatory Address: 721 E. Wells Ave #6
City/State: Pierre SD Zip Code: 57501
Company: HrS Platoon: Comm. Squad: or Section
Dates assigned to 1/9: FROM: June 1983 TO: Dec 1984
Phone #: (605) 494 - 0367 List in Directory? Yes X No
Active () Yes at Rank: Retired (X) Yes at Rank: <u>£3</u> Medically Retired () Yes at Rank:
E-mail Address: David-Anson-Brown W HOTMail. Com
Dano Ce, Brown 1/20/2011,2008
Signature Date

Don't forget to attach documentation to this application * A copy of any official document such as Orders, SRB
entry, Citation, Promotion Warrant, Letterhead paperwork, or orders that indicate you served with the 1st Battalion
9th Marines.

. A copy of your DD-214 would be appreciated to keep on file (not mandatory). Also required is a NAVMC 118 (9) and a NAVMC 118 (3) which can be obtained from NPRC St Louis.



Certification of Military Service

This certifies that

David A.Brown 5026

was a member of the

United States Marine Corps

from

November 9, 1981

to

December 8, 1984

Service was terminated by

Honorable Discharge 1A

Last Grade, Rank, or Rating

Lance Corporal

Active Service Dates

Same As Above

Date of Birth: 6/28/1963 Place of Birth: Custer, SD

Given at St. Louis, Missouri on

National Personnel Records Center (Military Personnel Records) National Archives and Records Administration

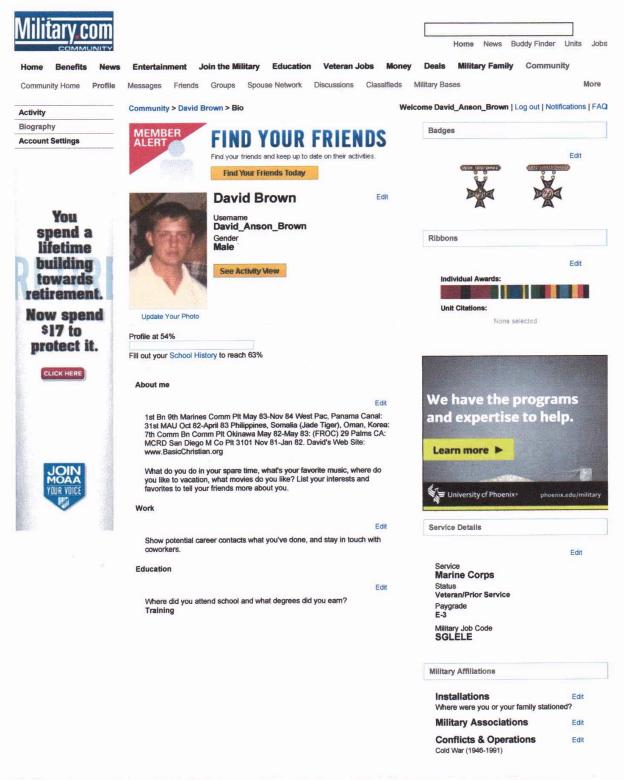
THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE PHYSICAL CUSTODIAN OF THIS PERSON'S MILITARY RECORD

This Certification of Military Service is issued in the absence of a copy of the actual Report of Separation or its equivalent. This document serves as verification of military service and may be used for any official purpose. Not valid without official seal.



Pvt. David Anson Brown USMC MCRD San Diego, CA 3rd Bn, M Co., Plt. 3101 Nov. 1981 - Jan. 1982

Member Profile - Bio Page 1 of 2



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Military.com Network: Military.com | MilBlogging | Defense Tech | DoD Buzz | SpouseBuzz | Fred's Place | Gl Bill Express | Site Map

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT RECORD SAFEGUARD IT

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

1ST MARINE DIVISION (REIN). FMF. CAMP PENDLETON, CALIFORNIA, 92055

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MEMORANDUM ENDORSEMENT

108-830614

From: Commanding General
To: LCPL D. A. Brown

Subj: Orders

1. You reported to this Command at 2115 830611
You will further report to the Commanding Officer,

V/9, for duty

- 2. All officers and staff noncommissioned officers will report to the Post Office (Bldg 1674) for the purpose of executing change of address cards.
- 3. Incoming Marines (officers and enlisted) who are married or have dependents will report to the Base Housing Office (Bldg 14519).
- 4. Unaccompanied officers will report to the 21 Area BOQ (Bldg 210440) for billeting.
- 5. Unaccompanied staff noncommissioned officers will report to their assigned units for billeting.
- 6. All officers and staff noncommissioned officers will report to the Division Career Planning Officer (Bldg 1575).
- 7. All officers and staff noncommissioned officers will report to the Base Club System (Bldg 16144) within 5 days after reporting to their assigned unit.

The following information is provided concerning the orientation:

- a. Time: 1000-1130 (you must be seated by 0950)
- b. Location: 13 Area Enlisted Club (Bldg 1377)
- c. You are strongly encouraged to bring your spouse
- d. Free child care is provided during orientation
- The orientation will consist of short presentations by serveral service agencies

By direction

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DIEGO GARCIA

THAILAND

35" MAU

"BEAR HUNT"

ON THE MOVE"

WISTPAG 83-84

Campaign Chronologies of the United States Marine Corps MARINES IN LEBANON, 1982 - 1984

*3 September 1983 The 35th MAU is activated [BLT 1/9]

1982

- 25 August Roughly 800 Marines of the 32d Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU), commanded by Colonel James M. Mead, land in Beirut as part of a multinational peace-keeping force to oversee evacuation of PLO guerrillas under Israeli siege. Force also includes 400 French and 800 Italian soldiers.
- 10 September Evacuation of PLO complete; 32d MAU is ordered out of Beirut by the President of the United States.
- 26 September Preparations for redeployment are under way, in the wake of the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, an Israeli push into Moslem West Beirut, and the massacre of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps. Marines and sailors of the 32d MAU receive the Navy Unit Commendation for their part in the PLO evacuation, in ceremonies on board the USS Guam (LPH-9), 60 miles off the coast of Lebanon.
- $29\ \text{September}$ The $32d\ \text{MAU}$ returns to Beirut, to join 2,200 French and Italian troops already in place.
- 30 September Marines suffer first casualties (1 KIA; 3 WIA) while clearing unexploded ordnance from the vicinity of Beirut International Airport (BIA).
- 30 October The 32d MAU is relieved by the 24th MAU, commanded by Colonel Thomas M. Stokes, ${\tt Jr.}$
- 4 November The 24th MAU extends its presence in Beirut to the eastern (Christian) sector, patrolling the "Green Line" that divides the city into sectarian parts.
- 3 December 24th MAU artillery is moved ashore. (Battery of 6 155mm howitzers)
- 10 December 24th MAU armor is moved ashore. (Platoon of 5 M60A7 tanks)
- 13 December Marines commence training of Lebanese Armed Forces. About 75 Lebanese soldiers undergo 21 days training in basic infantry skills and helicopter assaults.

1983

- 29 January Emergency communication network established between American and Israeli forces as tensions mount between adjacent ground units.
- 2 February Captain Charles B. Johnson confronts three Israeli tanks as they attempt to pass through his company check point, in the most serious incident to date.
- 15 February The 32d MAU, now re-designated the 22d MAU and still commanded by Colonel Mead, returns to Lebanon to relieve the 24th MAU.
- 21 February Marines commence four days of relief operations in the town of Quartaba during Lebanon's worst blizzard in memory. With Syrian acquiescence, Marine helicopters also fly into Syrian-held territory in Lebanon's central mountains to rescue victims of frostbite and exposure.
- 16 March Five Marines WIA in first direct attack on American peace-keeping troops. Page 1

- Islamic fundamentalist group Jihad Islami claims responsibility.
- 17 March The 24th MAU receives the Navy Unit Commendation for service in Lebanon between October 1982 and February 1983.
- $18~\rm April$ A large car bomb explodes at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, causing massive structural damage and killing 61, including 17 Americans. More than 100 are injured. Islamic fundamentalists again claim responsibility.
- $5~{\rm May}$ Marine helicopter with $6~{\rm aboard}$, including Colonel Mead, is hit by ground fire as it investigates artillery duels between Druze and Christian gunners.
- 17 May Lebanon-Israeli withdrawal agreement is signed.
- 30 May The 24th MAU, commanded by Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, relieves the 22d MAU.
- 25 June Marines conduct first combined patrols with Lebanese Army troops.
- 27 June The 22d MAU receives the Navy Unit Commendation for service in Lebanon between 15 February and 30 June 1983.
- 22 July Two Marines and one sailor WIA by shrapnel during shelling of BIA, part of a general pattern of increasing indirect fire against the Lebanese Army, the airport, and the Multi-national Force.
- 10 August About 27 artillery and mortar rounds are fired by Druze militia from the high ground east of Beirut into BIA, resulting in one Marine WIA. Rockets also hit the Defense Ministry and the Presidential palace, and three cabinet ministers are kidnapped by the Druze.
- 11 August Eight more rocket/artillery rounds fired into BIA. No casualties.
- 16 August Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen P.X. Kelley, visits the 24th MAU.
- 28 August A combat outpost manned by 30 Marines and Lebanese Army troops east of BIA comes under fire from semi-automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. Marines return fire for the first time, with rifles and M-60 machine guns. No friendly casualties, after a 90-minute firefight.
- 29 August A heavy rocket, mortar, and artillery attack on 24th MAU positions on eastern side of BIA results in 2 Marine KIA and 14 Marine WIA. Marines retaliate with 155mm artillery.
- 30 August French and Italian command posts hit by mortar fire. One French KIA; 5 Italian WIA.
- 31 August Department of Defense authorizes hostile fire pay of \$65 per month for Marines and sailors of the 24th MAU serving in Lebanon. Marines retaliate with 155mm artillery after Moslem shelling of U.S. Embassy residence.
- 1 September JCS directs deployment of Amphibious Ready Group ALPHA with the 31st MAU embarked, from the Western Pacific to the Mediterranean in the vicinity of Lebanon.

3 September - The 35th MAU is activated [BLT 1/9 - A Co., USS Fresno (LST-1182)] in the Western Pacific [Camp Hansen, Okinawa], to replace the 31st MAU [Subic Bay, Phillipines].

4 September - Israeli forces withdraw to positions on the Awali River, creating a void to be filled by factional hostilities among the Lebanese.

Page 2

- 6 September Rocket attack on BIA from Druze positions in Shouf mountains results in 2 Marine KIA; 2 Marine WIA. Total since 28 August: 4 KIA; 28 WIA.
- 8 September Frigate USS Bowen fires 5-inch guns in first American use of naval gunfire support, silencing a Druze militia battery that had shelled BIA. Marines also responded with 155mm artillery fire.
- 10 September Battleship USS New Jersey is alerted for deployment to the Eastern Mediterranean.
- 12 September 31st MAU arrives off Lebanon, assumes standby role.
- 16 September Destroyer USS John Rodgers and frigate USS Bowen respond with 5-inch gunfire into Syrian controlled parts of Lebanon, after continued shelling near the residence of the U.S. ambassador.
- 19 September USS John Rogers and USS Virginia (CGN-38) fire 338 five-inch rounds to help Lebanese Army troops retain hold on strategic Shouf Mountains village of Suq al Gharb. American role shifted from "presence" to direct support of Lebanese Armed Forces, in perception of rebel factions.
- 20 September Residence of U.S. ambassador was shelled; USS John Rodgers and USS Virginia respond.
- 21 September USS John Rodgers and USS Arthur Radford (DD-968) responded to shelling of Marines at Beirut International Airport.
- 23 September Indirect fire attack on Marine positions countered by 155mm artillery fire and five-inch gunfire from USS Virginia.
- $24\ \mbox{September}$ USS New Jersey arrived off Lebanese coast following high-speed transit from duty off Central America.
- 26 September Cease-fire went into effect at 0600. Announced by Saudi Arabian and Syrian officials in Damascus, supported by Druze. Talks begin on formation of new coalition government for Lebanon. Marine casualties to date: five killed, 49 wounded.
- $1\ \text{October}$ 31st MAU departed Mediterranean for Indian Ocean, in response to threatened crisis near Strait of Hormuz.
- 5 October Two Marine helicopters hit by ground fire.
- 8 October Two Marines wounded by sniper fire.
- 13 October One Marine wounded by grenade fragments.
- 14 October One Marine killed, three wounded by sniper fire. Marine sharp-shooters responded, setting off three-hour fire-fight. Ceasefire of 26 September allegedly still in place.
- 15 October Marine sharpshooters kill four snipers.
- 16 October One Marine killed, five wounded by sniper fire.
- $19 \ \text{October}$ Four Marines wounded as attempt to ambush Marine convoy with car bomb was thwarted.
- 23 October Suicide truck loaded with equivalent of 12,000 pounds of explosives destroys headquarters building of BLT 1/8 at BIA. Almost simultaneous suicide attack destroys building occupied by French paratroopers. U.S. casualties: 241 KIA; 70 WIA. French casualties: 58 KIA. Marine replacement airlifts, via 13 C-141 aircraft, begin Page 3

the same day.

- 25 October Commandant of the Marine Corps visits wounded in West German hospital and flies on to Lebanon to inspect scene of suicide attack.
- 4 November Department of Defense establishes commission headed by Admiral Robert L.G. Long USN (Ret.) to investigate 23 October suicide attack at BIA. Suicide driver blows up Israeli headquarters in Tyre, killing 29 soldiers and 32 prisoners.
- 7 November Brigadier General James R. Joy, USMC arrives in Beirut to assume command of Marine operations in Lebanon.
- 19 November The 24th MAU is relieved by the 22d MAU, which had participated in the 25 October 2 November Grenada intervention en route to the Mediterranean. Brigadier General Joy is in overall command of Lebanon operations for the Marines.
- 22 November Defense Secretary Weinberger states that the 23 October suicide attack on the Marines was carried out by Iranians with the "sponsorship, knowledge, and authority of Syrian government."
- 4 December Marines at BIA come under heavy fire from gun positions in Syrian-held territory. Marine casualties: 8 KIA; 2 WIA. Naval gunfire missions fired in retaliation. Earlier in the day, a 28-plane raid was conducted on Syrian anti-aircraft positions in the mountains east of Beirut, in retaliation for Syrian fire directed at American aerial reconnaissance missions. Two U.S. aircraft are downed, in this first combat mission over Lebanon.
- 15 December The battleship USS New Jersey delivers 16-inch gunfire on anti-aircraft positions in the Syrian-occupied mountains southeast of Beirut, as the Syrians continue to fire at U.S. reconnaissance flights over the area. This was the USS New Jersey's first action off Lebanon.
- 28 December The Long Commission releases an unclassified 140-page report on the 23 October suicide attack.

1984

- 8 January A Marine is killed by unidentified assailants as he exits a helicopter at a landing zone on the edge of downtown Beirut. The helicopter flew to safety, after returning fire with its machine guns.
- 13 January Marines in the BIA area fight a 30-minute battle with gunmen firing from a building east of their perimeter.
- 15 January Druze gunners close BIA for three hours with intense 23mm fire on Marine positions east and southeast of the airport. U.S. forces respond with small arms fire, mortars, rockets, tank fire, and naval gunfire from the battleship USS New Jersey and destroyer USS Tattnall. No U.S. casualties.
- $2\ \mbox{February}$ Heavy fighting erupts in the suburbs of Beirut, between the Lebanese Army and Shi'ite militiamen.
- 3 February Shi'ite leadership calls for resignation of Moslem cabinet members and urges Moslems in the Lebanese Army to disregard the orders of their leaders. Prime Minister Wazzan and the Lebanese cabinet resign, to clear way for formation of new coalition government.
- 6 February Druze and Moslem militiamen seize much of Beirut in street fighting and demand resignation of Amine Gemayel.
- 7 February President Reagan announces decision to re-deploy Marines from BIA to Page 4

MARINES IN LEBANON USMC History ships offshore, leaving a residual force behind to protect the U.S. Embassy and other American interests. Increased reliance on air strikes and naval gunfire support indicated.

8 February - USS New Jersey bombards Druze and Syrian gun batteries in Lebanon in the heaviest and most sustained American military action since the Marines arrived in Lebanon in 1982.

10-11 February - American civilians and other foreigners evacuate Beirut by helicopter.

 $21\ \mbox{February}$ - US Marines officially begin their withdrawal from Beirut to U.S. Sixth Fleet ships offshore.

26 February - Withdrawal of the 22d MAU complete.

Reference Branch USMC History Division

Source: http://www.tecom.usmc.mil/HD/Chronologies/Campaign/Lebanon_1982-1984.htm

TRANSMITTAL OF AND/OR ENTITLEMENT TO AWARDS	*****	EXAMINER CODE	DATE
		P312STL11	January 31, 2005
NAME SERVICE NO./S	SN	BRANCH	RECORD GROUP
BROWN, DAVID A 5026		USMC	
A REVIEW OF THE RECORD INDICATES ENTITLEMENT TO THE FOLLOWING	AWARDS.		
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PREVIOUSLY ISSUED AWARDS ARE INDICATED BY AN ASTERISK.			
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DAVID BROWN		ECORDS SECTION	
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	700 Miles (600 Miles)		



L/Cpl David A. Brown 1/9 Comm. Plt. Unchon, South Korea - Nov. 1983 Bear Hunt

3rd Marine Division – Camp Hansen, Okinawa 83-84

1st Bn 9th Marines "The Walking Dead"

The Beirut Barracks Bombing (October 23, 1983, in Beirut, Lebanon)

In the attack on the building serving as a barracks for the 1st Battalion 8th Marines (Battalion Landing Team - BLT 1/8), the death toll was 241 American servicemen: 220 Marines, 18 sailors and three soldiers, making this incident the deadliest single-day death toll for the United States Marine Corps since World War II's Battle of Iwo Jima, the deadliest single-day death toll for the United States military since the first day of the Vietnam War's Tet Offensive, and the deadliest single attack on Americans overseas since World War II. Another 128 Americans were wounded in the blast. Thirteen later died of their injuries, and they are numbered among the total number who died. - wiki.com



1st Bn 9th Marines

E-club at Camp Hansen, Okinawa

LCpl Chastine 1st Plt A Co., LCpl Tim Moudy, LCpl John Connelly, and LCpl David Anson Brown of 1/9 Comm Plt

October 23, 1983 most of 1/9 [A Co., C Co., WPNS Co. and H&S Co.] were on a hill in Korea [B Co. was in Diego Garcia]. When we arrived in Okinawa (about August 83) we were being bussed to Camp Hansen and our bus driver turned on a radio the news came on and it was about Lebanon and the escalation and increase of mortar attacks on the Marines in Beirut. The second plane bringing 1/9 to Okinawa was delayed a couple of days and once all of 1/9 was in place we started training [rifle range and nbc] then in September at about 2200 (10:00 pm) MP's showed up and secured 1/9 to base while we were given extra equipment and the next day [for A Co. - I was one of three H&S Comm FAC (Forward Aircraft Control) radioman attached to A Co.] we loaded on ship at Red Beach just outside of Camp Hansen. After a practice landing and training in the Philippines our deployment to Beirut was canceled and we came back to Okinawa where we were still on standby for Beirut until the standby was canceled when we went to Korea for Bear Hunt.



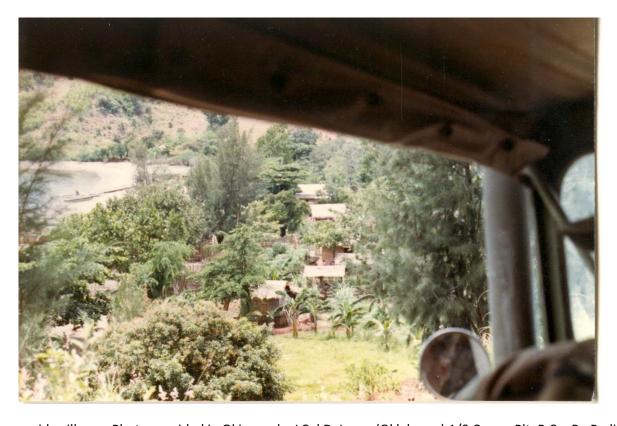
USS Fresno (LST 1182) on route to the Philippines - on the way back to Okinawa we took waves over the deck during a massive Typhoon storm that we encountered.



USS Fresno (LST 1182) BLT A Co. 1/9 on route to the Philippines



Ashore in the Philippines – Photo provided in Okinawa by LCpl D. Lucas (Oklahoma) 1/9 Comm Plt, B Co. Bn Radioman



Philippine seaside village – Photo provided in Okinawa by LCpl D. Lucas (Oklahoma) 1/9 Comm Plt, B Co. Bn Radioman



USS Fresno (LST 1182) return to Okinawa and the offloading of Amtracs in southern Okinawa.



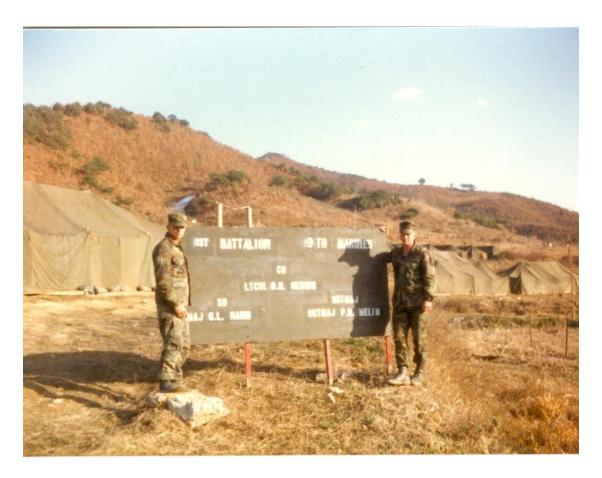
USS Fresno (LST 1182) offloading of the amtracs prior to returning A Co. further north to (Camp Hansen) Red Reach, Okinawa. In the Philippines practice landing I went ashore in the 1st wave 2nd amtrac.



 1^{st} Bn 9^{th} Marines Comm Plt – H&S Co, A Co., C Co. and WPNS Co. waiting to depart to Korea for "Bear Hunt"



After being back for about 10 days from (35 th MAU) the Philippines and then going to Korea.



LCpl David Anson Brown – LCpl Bob Mills (Ohio) – 1/9 Com Plt 1^{st} Bn 9^{th} Marines – north of Unchon, Korea at the "Bear Hunt" Tent City approx. Sept – Nov 1983

When we arrived in Korea apparently there was a North Korea border massing taking place [involving over 140,000 North Korean soldiers] and 1/9 was sent to the DMZ to be a blocking force after about two weeks along the DMZ we went to the Bear Hunt tent city and then our time was extended in Korea to resume normal training in Korea.

Korea DMZ part of the famous "Iron Triangle" area

Upon arriving at our DMZ area 1/9 secured our area and then established two LZs for incoming helicopters.





 1^{st} Bn 9^{th} Marines in the famous Iron Triangle area the Korea DMZ the hills in the far background are in North Korea.



Army tanks being brought up several days after our arrival, on the road in the 1/9 area near the DMZ.



1st Bn 9th Marines area in the famous Iron Triangle of the Korea DMZ the hills in the background are in North Korea. The thatched covers are used to cover the growing ginseng.

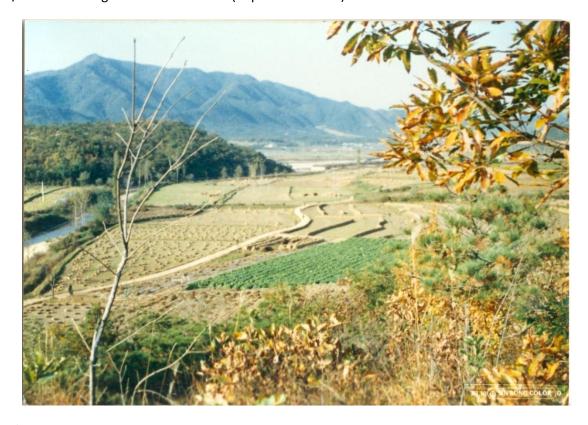


H&S Co. road guard duty on the road in front of the small ginseng farm.

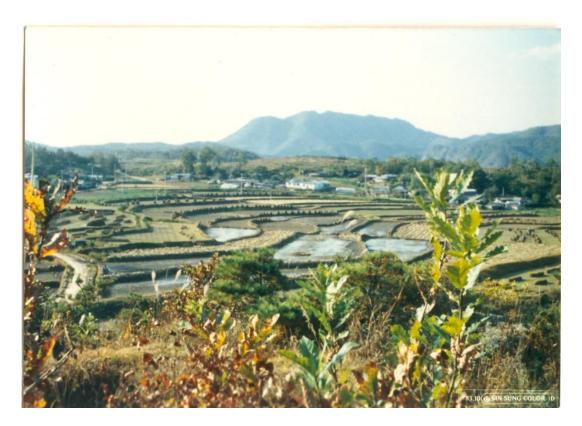
LCpl David Anson Brown replacing LCpl Timothy Kach (lowa) on road guard duty. We stood a lot of guard duty at that road while we were there, much of my duty was from about Midnight to 2 AM and then I would spend days with A Co.



Marines of 1/9 C Co. training with the Korea ROK (Republic of Korea) Marines.



Marines of 1/9 A Co. patrolling and training on the road next to the DMZ.



Along the DMZ area of Korea – flooded rice fields.



1st Bn 9th Marines A Co. located this unique spot, it looked like (Bridgeport) or places in the USA and we used this area a couple of times for assembly and as staging area. On this day A Co. and C Co. are training with the ROK Marines.



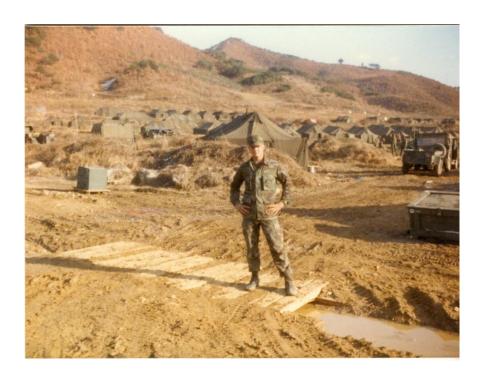
 1^{st} Bn 9^{th} Marines Comm Plt's area – a couple of Koreans are selling food, mostly noodles, to Marines.



 $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$ Bn $\mathbf{9}^{\text{th}}$ Marines Comm Plt not the full platoon.



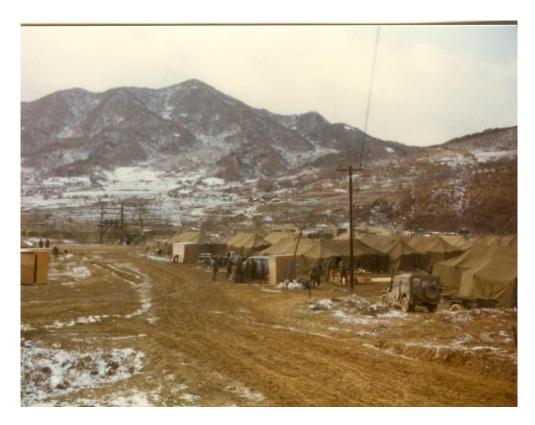
uncertain of who is on the left, LCpl David Anson Brown, LCpl Timothy Kach Departing our DMZ area and forming up for a Battalion hike to the Bear Hunt Tent City.



Later and much colder at Tent City – LCpl David Anson Brown.



About October 1983 soon after our arrival at the "Bear Hunt" Tent City.



Finally snow and cold just before we left the Tent City for the last time as we departed from Korea.



The chow hall tents at Bear Hunt Tent City – A Co. suffered an unforgettable bout of dysentery after eating there.



A trailer-store at "Bear Hunt" Tent City – National Guard troops and Marines shopping.

We had left the tent city and were trucked to a hill in Korea near a live fire range where we were staying and training. If I remember correctly things started to loosen up for 1/9 and we were getting some liberty in that we could get a pass and get trucked to a small village for a few hours of liberty, just walking around and buying stuff like souvenirs and popcorn shrimp.



1/9 A Co. in the back of trucks for more training somewhere in Korea

Back on our hill there was a piece of a busted up pumpkin laying on the ground and I and another Marine were looking at it and briefly talking about Halloween and wondering if Halloween had already passed we said "it looks like someone was aware enough to get a pumpkin" because we were not sure of when Halloween was and had actually forgotten about holidays. We had just taken a couple steps away and were back to talking about training when a Marine came walking up to us looking really distressed and said that a large bomb had gone off in Beirut (possibly days earlier) [the Marine I had been talking to had several friends in 1/8 who were in Beirut at the time – I didn't know anyone who was at Beirut at that moment] and because it was known that the other Marine had friends there the Marine was breaking the news to us the best he could and I said something like "well how bad could it be with one bomb" and he begin to say you don't understand this was a really big bomb that hit a barracks and there are massive casualties and fatalities. At that moment word was spreading and some other Marines who also knew some of the 1/8 Marines came running to support their friend that I was talking to and with the other Marines there I went back to the other radiomen to try to find out more info and it was confirmed that all hell had broken loose in Beirut.

Shortly after that 1/9 got a few days liberty in Soul, Korea and a couple of us took a taxi onto a US Army base to do some shopping. The Army base was on complete lockdown and had sandbagged positions at the gates, there were some rumors that Korea could get hit as well. Apparently outsiders had not entered the base since the bombing and we came up there in a taxi and the first soldiers after seeing our ID cards waved the taxi onto the base and another soldier came running up and said don't let that taxi on the base and in the confusion our Korean taxi driver said they can't tell me not to drive on the base (his company had a contract) and started to drive forward anyhow and the soldier running up to the gate said shoot that taxi, shoot that taxi so machine guns, rifles and m203 barrels started coming into the open windows of our taxi and I was sitting in the back seat so I reached forward and put the taxi driver in a choke hold and he was barely able to say should I stop and I said only if you don't want to get shot. The other Marine explained to the driver that the bomb blast in Beirut also had ramifications in Korea and after that the Army base pretty much opened back up for business as we saw several 1/9 Comm Plt Marines in the PX and asked if they had any trouble getting on base and they said none.

On that hill in Korea when we first heard the news about the Beirut bombing my first and only thought was that the Marines in Beirut were doing their job and doing it well. As the years have gone by and we are learning more about their impossible mission in Beirut, I can only say that I have even more respect and admiration for what those Marines accomplished in Beirut.



LCpl David Anson Brown, LCpl Timothy Moudy, and LCpl Bob Mills – Mills was the Bn Radioman for C Co.

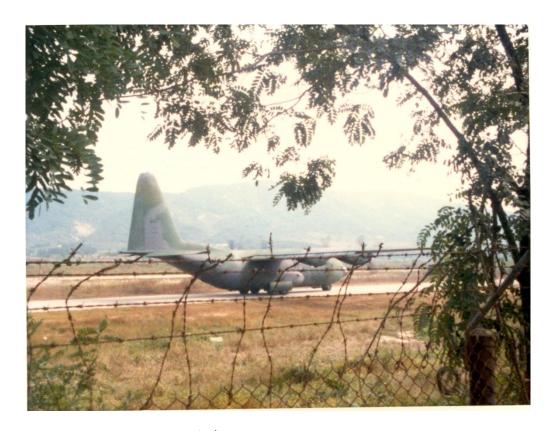
About to depart Korea – 19/ about to eat a delivery of field mess.

Also somewhere around this area, possibly earlier that day or the day before (on Sunday) we held a field Church service and there was a picture of it taken. I saw a large picture of it on the Chaplin's door back in Okinawa and I was in the picture, almost in the center of the picture, it would be a great picture to get a copy of.

Departing Korea – Osan Air Base



Arrival at Osan Air Base to depart Korea.



A C130 landing on the runway at Osan – part of 1/9 might have departed on this plane but I think we took a C147.

Back at Camp Hansen, Okinawa

Camp Hansen, Okinawa



Camp Hansen, Okinawa - LCpl David Anson Brown getting equipment ready for inspection.

Then back in Okinawa the Companies of 1/9 went on several different missions and training exercises while I and several other Comm Plt Marines went to an excellent 3rd Marine Division school to learn more about calling in (FAC) airstrikes and because 1/9 left Okinawa soon after it had gotten back those of us going to FAC school got the added bonus of standing Battalion Guard duty for a couple of weeks until our FAC-TACP school started.

Note: these are just my memories from years later and some of the dates, locations and info may not be exactly correct. ~ David Anson Brown USMC (2531) LCpl 81-84



L/Cpl David A. Brown (Comm Plt) L/Cpl Adkins (Comm Plt) L/Cpl Richard Snyder (Comm Plt)

1/9 A. Co. Forward Aircraft Control (FAC) Team - Bear Hunt - Unchon, South Korea - Oct. 1983

Not in Photo - L/Cpl Tim Moudy (Comm Plt)

Attached Air Officer

UNITED STATES MARTILI CORPS let fattallies, 5th Santaon Rese Purty 3rd marten Division, (-), 787 770 Jun Preseduno, California 96602

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2. Upon completion of the shows mentioned TAU, you will return to your parent etation and remmo pour regular dution,

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1. I have received these orders at take, 9 thing, 3rd/hardy at 1315 m 13 JAN 84

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS Division Schools 3d Marine Division (-) (REIN), FMF FPO San Francisco 96602

RCB: tbg 1300 /8 JAN84

To:	m: Director Commanding Officer, /9
	j: TAD Termination; case of LCPL D. A. BROWN . 5026
1.	SNM reported at 0730 on 16 TAN
2.	SNM's TAD is terminated effective on 3 FE8
3.	Government quarters and messing facilities were provided to the member at no expense.
4.	SNM is assigned flight number departing at on with a show time of
	Reasons for termination

R. C. BAMFORD



This is to certify that

Lance Corporal David A. BROWN

5026 USMC

has completed the course prescribed by the commanding General

Commanding General
3d Marine Division (-) (Rein), FMF
for

TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY

Given at

Division Schools, Camp Hansen 3d Marine Division (-) (Rein), FMF FPO San Francisco 96602

C. B. WALLACE this 3rd day of February , 1984
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps

R. C. BAMBORD Major, U. S. Marine Corps Director, Division Schools

NAVMC 184 (REV. 5-76) (Supersedes NAVMC 184a) SN: 000-00-000-4804 U/I: SH

Tactical Air Control Party Course

(1550)



This is to certify that

PRIVATE DAVID A. BROWN
5026/2531 U. S. MARINE CORPS

has completed the course prescribed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps for Field Radio Operator Course

Marine Corps Communication-Klectronics School MCAGCC, Twentynine Palms, California

this 26th day of APRIL , 1982

J. W. BAKER MAJ USMC DIRECTOR CEOS

NAVMC 184-PD (REV. 12-62)

1/9 returns from Okinawa

CAMP PENDLETON — The Marines and sailors from 1st Battalion, 9th Marines recently returned from

a six-month deployment to Okinawa.
According to 1st Lt. Charles Blackburn, the assistant S-3 officer for the battalion, the deployment was extraordinary because of the full schedule of committiments and training exercises the battalion participated in "We left here August 28 and within 72 hours after we had landed we had formed the 36th Marine Am

phibious Unit. Originally we thought we were going to Lebanon but as it turned out we didn't, we ended up filling the shoes of the 32nd MAU." Blackburn said.

Although forming a Marine amphibious unit can be very hectic, the Marines did find some time for relaxation when they deployed to Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. "We stayed at the upper MAU Camp, which is Camp Tomaz. While we were there we enjoyed some liberty, but we also trained hard." added the Blackburn. The leathernecks participated in Jungle the Environment Training School. This type of training teaches the Marines how to survive in a jungle environment with little or no food. All of the Marines are driving and they may only eat food that is found or Marines and they may only eat food that is found or

talion was off again. This time to Korea, where the battalion participated in Operation Bearhunt with the Republic of Korea Marines. "This was a Marine Amphibious Brigade size operation," said Blackburn. The leathernecks spent approximatly six weeks in Just 13 days after returning to Okinawa, the batcaught.

With no rest for the weary, the Marines were back on board ship and steaming toward the Philippines again within one month. 'I think that all the moving around really helped break the monotony and assisted in keeping the Marines from sitting around and getting Korea before returning to Camp Hansen, Okinawa. homesick," said Blackburn.

The Marines spent Christmas in the Philippines and got somewhat of a welcomed surprise when the devil dogs found out they would be staying a few extra days because the ship in which they were deployed was in need of repairs. "This really helped the morale of the troops because liberty in Subic Bay is really great."

photo by Cpl. Corky Chambers

SGT. RICARDO WORRELL, Weapons Section, Infantry Training School, instructs two Seabees on the

overseas and see just how people in other countries lived. I feel that I received excellent training during the entire time I was there, but the training we did with Company, 81mm Mortar Platoon, felt that since this was his first deployment that it was good experience. "I had always wondered what it would be like to go One Marine, Lance Cpl. Victor Jones, 20, of Weapons Blackburn added.

the Republic of Korea Marines stands out in my mind as the best," Jones said. Jones went on to say that as far as the liberty time went, he enjoyed the Philippines the best. "The people there are really friendly and the women treat you great." Jones added.

The sergeant major of the battalion, Sgt. Maj. Patrick R. Milim, felt that the battalion really excelled during the deployment. "During our six-month deployment the Marines from 1st Battalion, 9th Marines became in actuality 'Ambassadors in Green." We represented the 3rd Marine Division, the Marine professionals, these professionals being the Marines and sailors of 1st Battalion, 9th Marines," Milim add-Corps and more importantly, we represented our country in a dignified and highly professional manner. Where ever elements of the battalion traveled to or visited during this deployment we displayed, to everyone who observed us, exactly what the Corps is made of...True Professionals," Milim said. "We accomplished all missions and reached all goals in a safe and successful manner for all this to be possible it took

For the leathernecks of 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, memories of the deployment will last a lifetime.

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81mm mortar

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1/9 deploys for jungle training

By SGT GLORIA NACOSTE, Northern Bureau Chief

Approximately 650 Marines from 1st Battalion. 9th Marines and 1st Platoon, Company A, 1st Combat Engineer Battalion, 1st Marine Division, are deploying today to the Jungle Operations Training Center. Fort Sherman, Panama.

The men will be attending the three-week Jungle Warfare Course 10-84, and will undergo three phases of jungle operations and counter-guerrilla warfare training. "The first phase involves jungle survival, familiarization of jungle environment, technique of movements, jungle communication and small unit leadership," said 1st Lt. Robert Hendry, assistant operations officer, 1/9.

The second phase includes patrolling instruction concentrated on squad patrols, and the third phase will highlight long-ranged patrol and intelligence gathering technique.

ing technique.
Other training includes jungle navigation, rappelling, live fire demonstrations, water-borne operations and a battalion field exercise.

The units are scheduled to return here July 2.

You can count on the Corps.

SEMUIT

e Camp Pendleton Community

Friday, October 5, 1984

photos by 1st Lt. Kevin Murphy

day for a desert fire exercise at

Army's 82nd 'drops in' Saturday

1st Battalion, 9th Marines, to train with airborne unit.

> By SGT. EARNIE GRAFTON Staff Writer

CAMP HORNO — Two companies of Marines will host a reception for nearly 700 soldiers of the 82nd Airborne Division who will drop in tomorrow afternoon.

The "guests" will "drop in" by parachute at the Basilone drop zone with the Marines of the 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, providing a "reception" of heavy automatic fire once they are on the ground.

In one of the largest parachute operations in years here, the 2nd Battalion, 508th Airborne Infantry, of the 82nd Airborne Division will begin about two weeks of training with their opposed parachute jump. The Marines will act as

aggressors, or the enemy, once the soldiers are on the ground, said Maj. D.E. Curtiss, the operations and training officer for the 1st Bn., 9th Marines.

officer for the 1st Bn., 9th Marines.
The soldiers, home-based out of Fort Bragg, N. C., will fly about six hours aboard C-141 Starlifters prior to their

jump over Camp Pendleton.

"We decided to come out here for the different challenges your base presents us." said Maj. David C. Parkinson, the executive officer for the airborne battalion and a British exchange officer. Your terrain is quite different from what our soldiers are used to back at Fort Bragg. Also, the long flight out here will add realism to our training. The opportunity of training with the Marines is a bonus. Our men are looking forward to training with the Marines."

The soldiers will conduct live-fire exercises, night operations, and use Camp Pendleton ranges that are different from Fort Bragg ranges, said Maj. Parkinson, a native of Brighton, England. Nearly an entire week will be spent training with the Marines of 1st Bn., 9th Marines, ending with a forced march together.

The soldiers will fly back to Fort Bragg on Oct. 20.

nber one careless lectrical d the use e liquids n further causes of cooking

matches

should a "true" alarm come in," said Flanagan. Another problem posed by false alarms is the "boy who cried wolf" situation. People begin to ignore the alarm and thus the risk of injury is greatly increased.

Some activities scheduled for the week which is held

should be observed all year through:

• Discard items such as oily rags, old paint, unsafe containers for gasoline, old newspapers, rubb wood scraps, old tires and clothing, boxes or bags

• Keep match



non-flammable

te . . .



Marine:

It is never easy to say farewell to a Marine. During the history of the United States, very few men and women have had the honor of calling themselves Marines. As you now leave active service, we would like to extend our personal appreciation and heartfelt thanks for your contribution to our Corps and Country.

Your decision to leave is understood and we wish you every success in life. As the years go by, we are confident that you will take pride in knowing that you measured up to the high standards set by Marines for more than two centuries. You will find that your Marine Corps experience has prepared you for the challenges of civilian life and will place you in good stead with your civilian contemporaries.

Again, best wishes in all of your future endeavors. We look forward to your continued support of our copps.

Semper Fidelis,

P. X. KELLEY
General, U.S. Marine Corps
Commandant of the Marine Corps



To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the fidelity and abilities of David A. BROWN 5026/2531, Ido appoint him a Private First Class in the

United States Marine Corps

to rank as such from the first day of June , nineteen hundred and eighty-two

This appointed will therefore carefully and diligently discharge the duties of the grade to which appointed by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto pertaining. And I do strictly charge and require all personnel of lesser grade to render obedience to appropriate orders. And this appointee is to observe and follow such orders and directions as may be given from time to time by Superiors acting according to the rules and articles governing the discipline of the Armed Forces of the United States of America

Given under my hand at 7thCommBn, 3dMarDiv, FMF, FPO, SFRAN 96602

this first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two

AUTHORITY MCO P1400.29B par 3000.5C

DATE OF PROMOTION 1 June 1982

Grant G. JACOBSEN
Lieutenant Colonel USMC
Commanding



Certificate of Good Conduct

LCpl. David A. Brown	5026						
Having conducted yourself i							
you are, by direction of the	Commandant of the						
Marine Corps, awarded a T	Good Conduct Medal						
First Award	for the period						
9 November 1981 to	8 November 1984						
Your conduct during this period denotes honest							
and faithful service in							
highest traditions of the Marine Corps.							
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	W. R. SINCER,						
MARINE CORPS RESERVE	COLONEL, USMCR						
SUPPORT CENTER	COMMANDING						

22 April 1985

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JNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (1CommBn 1320/4 (04-83) 7TH COMMUNICATIONS BATTALION (-) 3D MARINE DIVISION (-) (REIN), FMF

1/JA/hy 1320

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on CG, 3d MarDiv SO DSO 209-83 dtd 3 Mar 83

Commanding Officer, 7th Communication Battalion, 3d Marine

Division. Fleet Marine Force, FPO San Francisco 96602

LCPL BROWN, D. A. 50 26/2531 USMC To:

Permanent Change of Station Orders Sub.j:

(a) DSO 209-83 dtd 3 Mar 83 Ref:

- 1. Delivered. Effective 0730, 11 May 1983you will stand detached from present station and duties; will proceed and report to the 3d Marine Division Reception Center, Camp Foster by 1300,11 May 1983 for transportation on flight 256 to LAX. In accordance with reference (a), you will report to CG 1ST MARDIV CAMPEN CA (MCC 121) for duty no later than 2400 by 11 Jun 1983.
- 2. You are authorized 00 days proceed, 30 days delay and 01 days travel. You have chosen COMAIR as your mode of travel. Upon complet-ion of the authorized delay, you will have 6 days adv . Any request for extension of dalay will be addressed to the commander of your new duty station, which your reason for request indicated.
- 3. You have given your leave address as: 121 Sioux Ave Bismarck, ND You have given your next of kin as: Jame A Brown 121 Sioux Ave Bismarck, ND 58501 . You will keep the Commandant of the Marine (701) 258-9257 Corps (Code MM) and the Commanding Officer of your new duty station informed of any change of your leave address.
- 4. Prior to your detachment you will report to the Medical Officer for certification of your Immunization Certificate. Regulations prohibit narcotics, marijuana, explosives of any kind, knives, ammunition of firearms aboard the aircraft. You are authorized to carry one hundred forty pounds of baggage with you in connection with these Orders. You will travel aboard government transportation in the appropriate uniform of the season.
- 5. You are assigned CIC Number ORANBUM ENOURSEMENT 26

oo From Olc Joint Reception Center pay, and advanced travel

1 You reported at 2/15 - 3300/ 6. You are authorized pay when applicable. 1. You reported at (date) (Alme)

2. In accordance with MCO P18/110.14______ value of the control of you are (date)

(signature)

3rd Marine Division – Okinawa, Japan

7th Comm Bn, Okinawa



Camp Hansen, Okinawa – 7th Communication Battalion



PFC David Anson Brown of 7th Comm Bn

Arrived on Okinawa about May 21, 1982 and was assigned to 7th Communication Bn, Communication Co, Communication PLT. On arrival was also assigned to mess duty at III MAF HQ Officers Mess Hall at Camp Courtney. I was 18 years old and a Pvt when I got to Okinawa and a month later when this photo was taken I was 19 years old and a PFC.



7th Communication Bn, Camp Hansen Okinawa



It could rain in Okinawa, parts of days often looked like this though this was a Typhoon downgraded to a Tropical Storm. The X's on the windows are tape in preparation for a pending Typhoon.



Kin Village the town just outside the Main Gate of Camp Hansen.



PFC Warden (Michigan)

From Communications School in 29 Palms, CA about 22 of us flew on the same flight to Okinawa [three of us from the same platoon in boot camp] most of the Comm Marines were assigned to the Artillery at 12th Marine Regiment – three of us were assigned to 7th Comm Bn including one Marine I went to boot camp with and PFC Warden. While I was on ship PFC Warden was awarded Okinawa Marine of the Month or possibly of the Quarter.

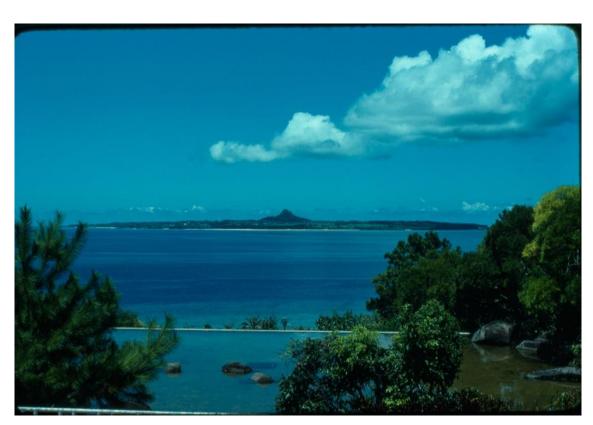
Ocean Expo Park, Okinawa





Ocean Expo Park, Okinawa - Continued





Arrival at 31st MAU in the Philippines - October 1982- West Pac 82-83



31st MAU Camp, located between Subic Bay Naval Base and Naval Air Station (NAS) Cubi Point in the Republic of Philippines October 1982.



Looking from 31st MAU Camp down to Subic Bay Naval Base – USS Belleau Wood is docked in the center.



Subic Bay beach facilities.



31st MAU beach party Subic Bay, October 1982.



31st MAU beach party Subic Bay, October 1982. PFC David A. Brown 2nd on the left (blue shirt – red 31st MAU cover)



October 4, 1982 packed and ready to depart from 7th Communication Battalion in Camp Hansen, Okinawa. My lower bunk Marines were already sitting on it with my new cube mate it became a smoking card playing cube.



Actual arrival at Clark Air Base in the Philippines on October 4, 1982.



Marines of 31st MAU, Comm PLT transferring gear between ship and the MAU Camp – April 1983.



 ${\sf Deck\ Party\ USS\ Belleau\ Wood-probably\ nearing\ Hawaii-31^{st}\ MAU\ then\ cross-decked\ to\ the\ USS\ New\ Orleans.}$



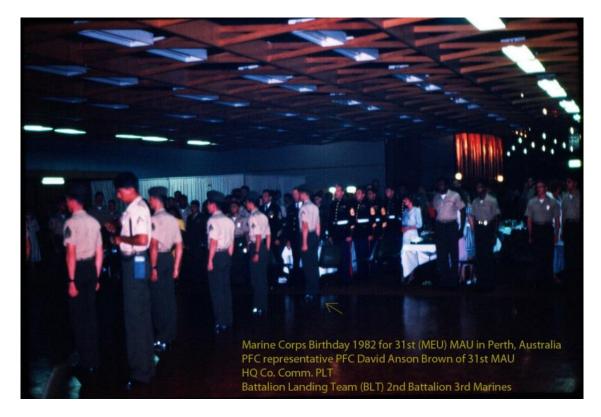
USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) on route to Australia – Missile surface to air test fire exercise.



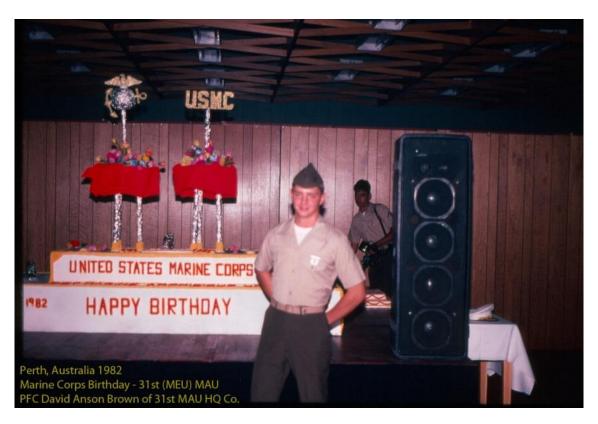
Arriving in Fremantle, Western Australia - Perth Australia – PFC Brown 2nd from left, LCpl Alvin Walker on the right.



Marines of the 31st MAU, BLT 2/3 and Sailors aboard the USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) arriving in Perth, Australia.



31st MAU's Marine Corps 207th Birthday Ball in 1982 at Fremantle, Australia - PFC representative David A. Brown Units: HQ 31st MAU, BLT 2/3, HMM 262, MSSG-37



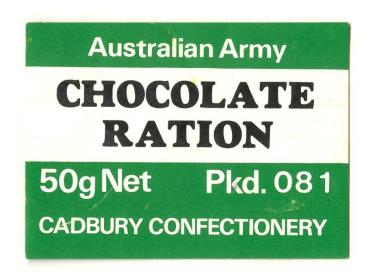
Marine Corps 207th Birthday Ball in 1982 at Fremantle, Australia - PFC David A. Brown HQ 31st MAU Comm Plt Photo was taken immediately after the MCB ceremony just before I removed my cover for the evening.



The USS Belleau Wood LHA 3 docked in Fremantle, Australia – The building and upstairs is where the Marine Corps Birthday Ball was held.



USS Belleau Wood – Visitors Day for local civilians in Perth, Australia.



I stayed on ship (Shipside Communications) for Valliant Usher but managed an Australian C Ration package.



Liberty in Australia – Guided history tour bus ride and the Australian countryside.



Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean

31st MAU about November 9-12, 1982 Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean



Pfc David Anson Brown 31st MAU about November 9, 1982 Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean

The 31st MAU on LHA-3 was in Diego Garcia in Nov. 1982 having left Perth Australia (Oct. 1982 - Exercise Valliant Usher 2 - Marine Corps Birthday Ball), to take on supplies for our departure to Berbera, Somalia (originally Exercise Jade Tiger it became Operation Jade Tiger when a security area was setup outside the town). In Dec. 1982 Wahiba Sands, Oman (originally Exercise Golden Lion it is now known as Exercise Jade Tiger) and the North Arabian sea the Strait of Hormuz/Iran the Iran/Iraq War (Oil Tanker War) surveillance. Departing to Singapore at the end of December and returning to the Philippines for New Year 1983.

I was on deck during ops while we were in Australia (Valiant Usher), taking on supplies in Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, our arrival at Berbera, Somalia, later at Wahiba Sands, Oman and the Strait of Hormuz during surveillance off the Southern coast of Iran. I was a radioman in HQ Co. Comm Plt and at Diego Garcia a radioman for the MAU Executive Officer (XO) the second highest ranking Marine on the deployment. At Australia I was in the Marine Corps Ball ceremony and all of that gave me opportunity to both hear and see much of what was actually taking place on our Westpac 82-83 deployment.

Note: While we were in Berbera, Somalia and at Oman the news reported us as American Soldiers and that has led to much confusion because people don't know that it was Marines and Sailors that were there. Also the names of our Operations/Exercises have changed, some of the official photos of the deployment are mislabeled and the map of our deployment is slightly inaccurate.

31st MAU – Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean – November 1982

A practice beach landing, a beach party and the receiving of supplies for the upcoming Jade Tiger and Golden Lion Note: PFC David Anson Brown was one of several radiomen for the MAU Command Staff participating in the landing.





Helicopters delivering supplies to the USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) at Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean.

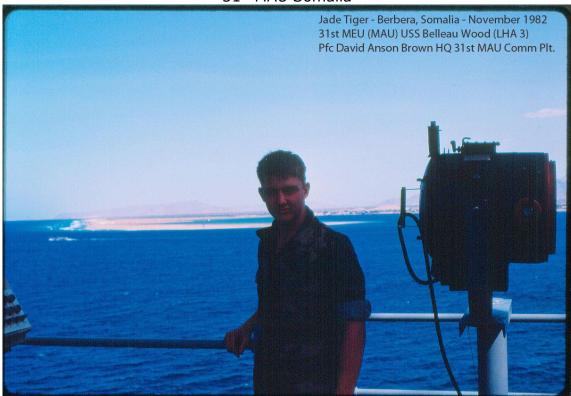


Navy ship repairs and viewing the events of Diego Garcia.

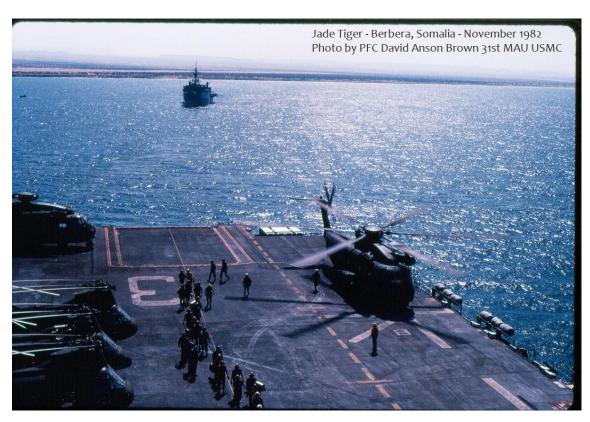


Helicopter maintenance and repairs.

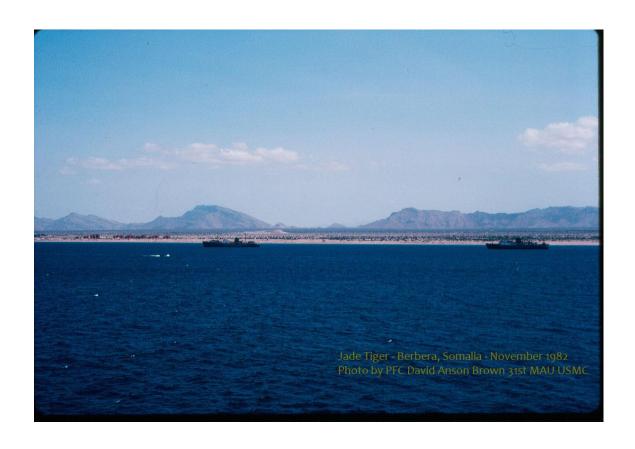
31st MAU Somalia

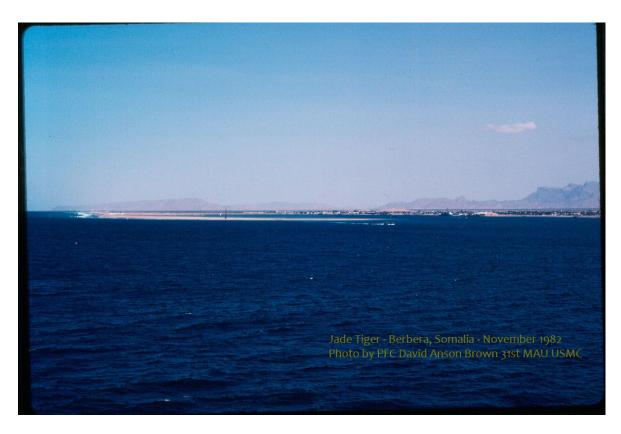


Arrival off the coast of Somalia – PFC David Anson Brown USMC

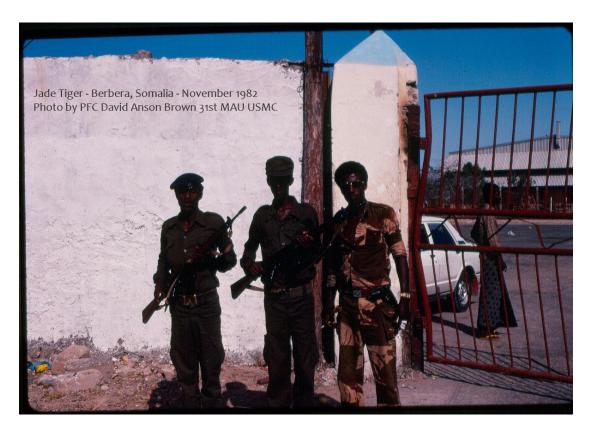


Recovery of a combined Marine Recon and Navy SEAL Team.

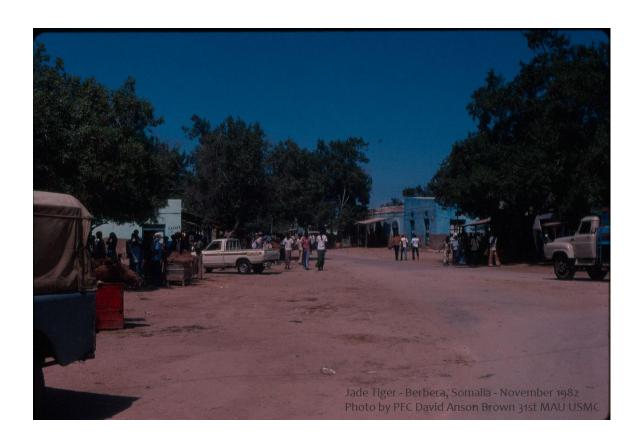


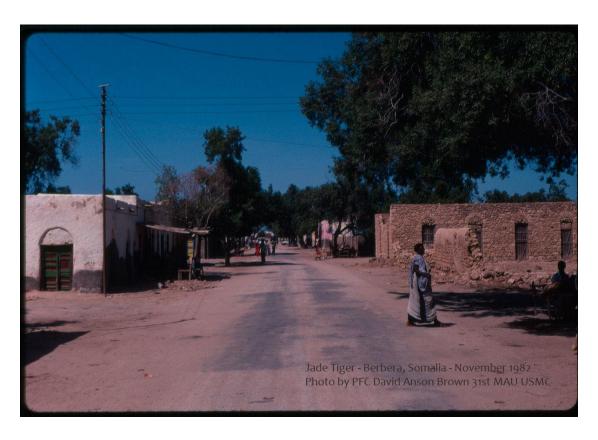


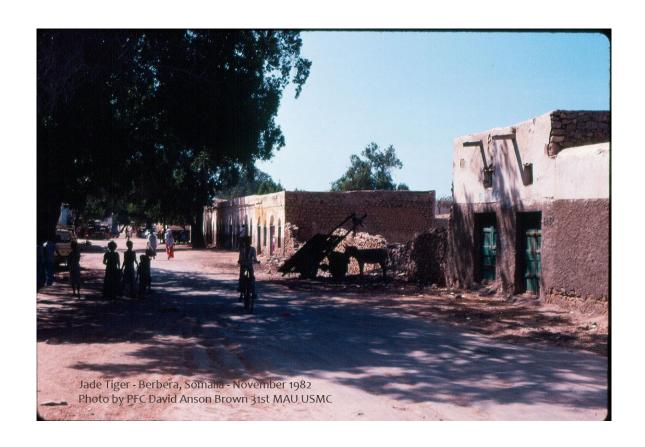


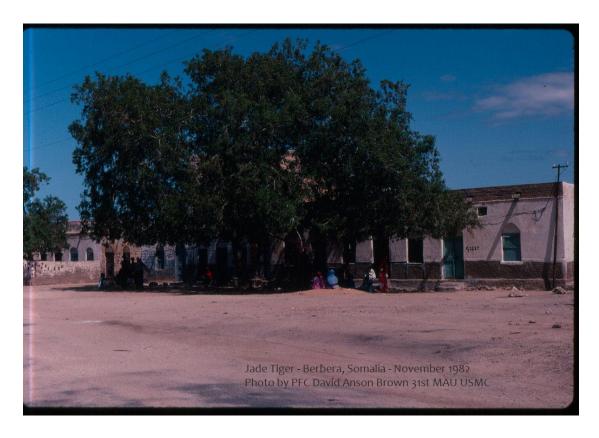


Note: most of the gates like this red one are dented and broken from Somali rebels ramming vehicles into them.

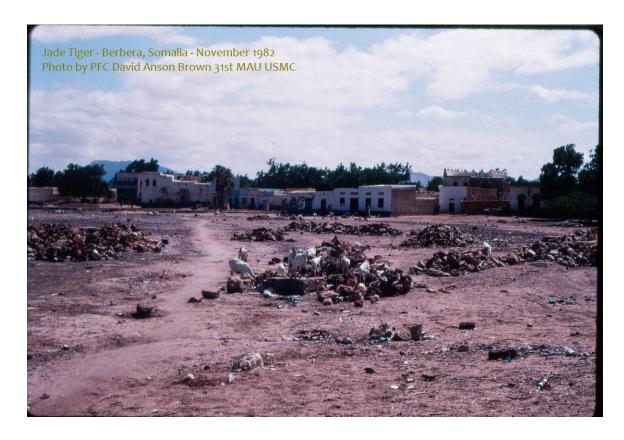
















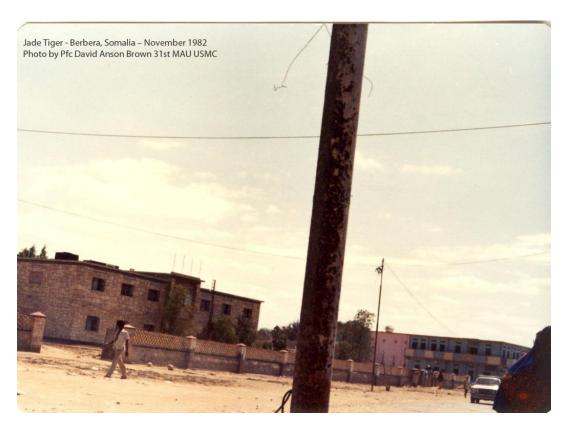












This photo is near the hospital in Berbera where a big effort was made by the 31st MAU to clean and improve the hospital facilities. I had duty on ship for a while that day and arrived at the hospital working party several hours later and was told to remain outside the building and provide a presence there.



Popular squad leader 31st MAU HQ Co, Comm Plt Cpl Todd S. Black (Too Smooth – Bronx, NY) – Jade Tiger Hero



PFC C. Callahan (Ohio) with his squad leader and bro Cpl Black



 $31^{\rm st}$ MAU HQ Co, Comm Plt LCpl Kelton (Kentucky) – Jade Tiger Hero



31st MAU Jade Tiger Marines

Somalia Pt 2

My first amphibious landing was with HQ 31st MAU accompanied with BLT 2/3 it was a practice landing on 10 Nov. 1982 (Marine Corps. Birthday) in the Indian Ocean at Diego Garcia, on the first wave about the 4th M-boat. The second landing (Nov. '82) was in Berbera, Somalia. I was a part of the advanced party and went ashore in civilian clothes on [1-1] the first wave first M-boat of three advanced party M-boats and we were all beyond fortunate to make out of there alive. We were spread out on the streets of Somalia and watched when our command staff brought the American flag and our Marine Corps colors ashore. I remained on ship as a shipboard radioman for landings in Australia, Oman, and Korea. Then in Sept. 1983 did a practice Amtrak landing for Beirut in the Philippines with A. Co 1/9, [Beirut was canceled for us then later 1/9 flew to Korea from Okinawa]. My last landing was in an M-boat while training with A Co 1/9 in Panama in June 1984 on the Panama Canal while the country was in turmoil over their May 1984 elections.

Facebook photos 2/21/2016



31st MAU after our [1-1] landing and on our way to our area the first full day in Berbera, Somalia. We were the north landing craft and were actually taken about 5 miles north of where we were expected to be so we had a long walk. When we finally got near our area and encountered hostile Somalis our first effort was to locate what we thought were going to be the dead bodies of m-boat [1-2] fortunately they were also late getting to the rendezvous area (that included a Somali ambush house) because of a mob of unruly Somalis. While m-boat [1-3] with Cpl Black, LCpl Williams and Pfc Kinchen, etc. was delayed launching from the ship the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3). The ship had decided to hold off on sending the 3rd m-boat. The m-boats [1-1] and [1-2] linked up on two cross streets while Somalis were repositioning ammo and weapons in a house. I was told to stay north of the house on the street so we didn't all bunch up while the two groups linked up. I stood and somewhat saw into the house while Somalis moved piles of ammo and firearms, so much ammo and firearms that two Somalis began to complain and quit while their leader scolded them and got them back to work on their ambush. When we got dropped off in the wrong area we came into the village from a different direction then the Somalis expected. photo by David Anson Brown



After walking about 5 miles to get to our assigned area, the buildings in the background of this photo, we neared our area and had our first encounter with Somalis. We saw the Somalis first (the children only) from a small rise so we were careful to walk down there undetected and we did walk up to them undetected but by the time we got there the adult Somalis had broken curfew and came out because the kids were arguing and fighting. The child running in the photo was a lookout from Mogadishu, Somalia (who had been fighting with the two local kids) and while we talked to him he bolted and ran to warn the Somalis in the ambush house. Our concerns about an ambush were confirmed and fortunately when he bolted and ran, he went directly to the ambush area so we knew where it was and it was where we expected it to be, there was only one good location in the buildings for an ambush to cover two directions, areas of approach from the beach. When we first saw the Somalis and watched them for a few minutes from a small rise we thought the one child wasn't from the village so when we walked up to them (they were surprised and the one seemed to indicate he was waiting for us so he could run his errand) we asked where they were from and the two Somalis told us he wasn't from the village and as the child was tense and taking steps to bolt we were frantically trying to befriend him and get him to stay with the group of Somalis. As the child was bolting (I picked up my camera and took a photo) while LCpl Kelton was offering to give him money and he looked our way considering our offer but then ran on a path towards the ambush site.

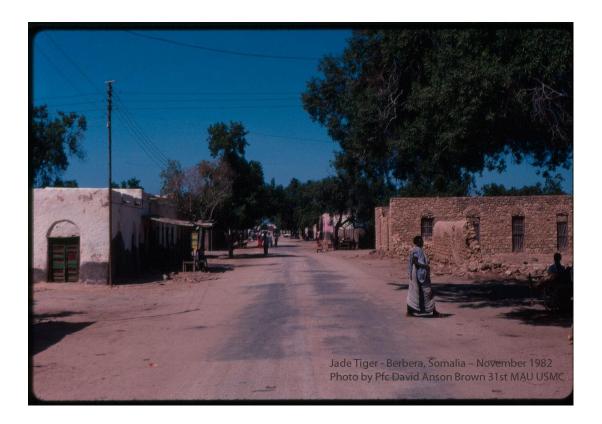


This is the [final part of the] path that the Somali child sprinted to the ambush area. Later in the first day I returned and took this photo of the area (where LCpl Kelton and later Cpl Black had their finest hour). When the Somali ran on the path we knew it wasn't mined [IED] but Kelton suspected they were watching the path so instead of walking on the path we spent about a good 20 minutes low crawling [with our shirts off] from rock pile to rock pile in this garbage dump area. The actual ambush site was up and to the left of this photo and I never did get a photo of the actual site, it was too dangerous [and it turned out that if I had taken a picture of the ambush building my film would have been confiscated back on ship]. I was the last person in our spread out squad column and as we low crawled to the buildings on the left side of the photo I was the last person and to this day I don't know what they saw up there but we all had to get up [put our shirts on] and run a ways and spread out into a street past these buildings. The Marines ahead of me were relaying a message back for me not to come past a certain house and it turned out to be the ambush site, so I stood outside the ambush site trying to count the number of Somalis in the (house) building. [one of my best memories of being a Marine is of running into the street of Somalia, one of the worst was of crawling through that dump to get there] After about 10 minutes the m-boat [1-2] linked up with LCpl Kelton down the street and the Somali ambush house really became tense, quiet and nervous and we were spreading out more and getting nervous ourselves, the other Marines thought I was going to come down and bunch up and yelled for me to stay there but I was only moving a few feet so I wouldn't be a standing target and by my occasional moving just a few feet slowly back and forth in front of house opening the Somalis couldn't easily track how many of us there were even though we were in civilian clothes the Somalis were too busy redirecting their ambush and any movement brought them some confusion. About 10 minutes after [1-1] and [1-2] linked up and it was clear we still didn't have enough Marines on the street m-boat [1-3] Marines with Cpl Black arrived just in time. When the other Marines arrived Somalis started running out of the buildings and onto the street picking up rocks and yelling and by this time the ambush site realized that we had them isolated so Somalis from the ambush site started jumping from the building through a side window and mixed into the crowd (some of the crowd was at first friendly to us but quickly unfriendly Somalis outnumbered the friendly). I had seen three Somalis in the ambush house and by hearing movement thought there were probably five Somalis in the building and I stood there stunned while about fifteen Somalis quickly jumped from the building and mixed into the crowd and departed.

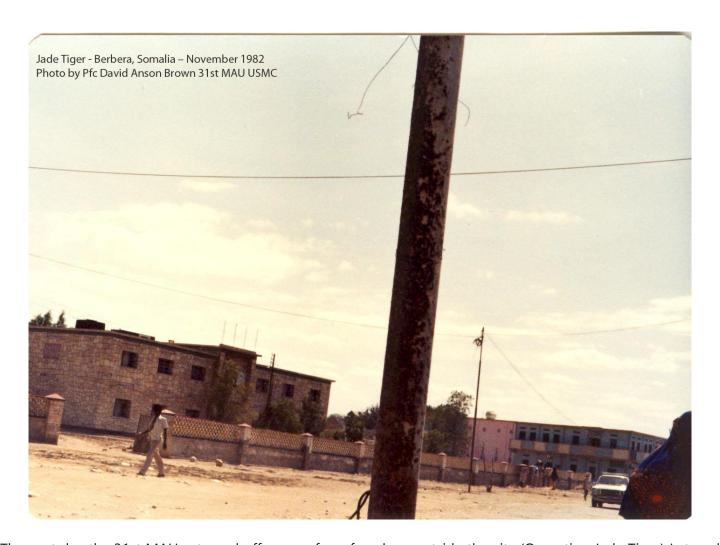
The crowd grew worse and one Somali from the building tried to kill another Somali with a club for getting in his way missing his head but definitely breaking his shoulder blade. Marines from [2-2] stepped in and took away the club and the injured Somali refused medical attention. The crowd of Somalis suddenly quieted and as we looked up off in the distance we could see m-boats landing with our 31st MAU command bringing the America flag and our Marine Corps colors. - In the photo the building on the right-side with the pointed roof was the mosque, that mosque is now domed. - Photo of goats eating in a Somali dump taken by David Anson Brown.



31st MAU the 1st full day at Berbera, Somalia. Marines of m-boat [1-1] after we went ashore (in the wrong location) we went to our assigned area to assess the area and be a presence on the streets when our Marine Command came ashore and Sailors had a shore party. [L-R] LCpl Walton, Pfc Callahan, Pfc Brown, Pfc Schwabach and our leader LCpl Kelton -- The C/35 36 writing on the wall is a building marked by Marine Recon and Navy SEALs who cleared the building.



This photo was taken the last day [about day 5] we were in the city/village on my way to the hospital working party. This is the area that m-boat [1-2] moved through and encountered the angry crowd that first day the reason they were late linking up with us. The building on the right in the photo was damaged as were many buildings by previous fighting. The night before we arrived in Somalia there was fighting and a Somali was killed (by another Somali) in the street in this area and there was still blood on the street when we were there. The first day [1-2] had stepped in some blood offending the Somalis and triggering the angry crowd and the riot that delayed them. Later I almost accidently stepped in blood but a Somali woman ran out of her house and started yelling then I looked and saw blood and stepped over it. We [1-1] landed on a beach further north of the city and were late getting to our rendezvous area while [1-2] landed somewhat closer in the south of the village than we did but were later getting to the area because of angry crowds. Had [1-2] gotten to the rendezvous site first they would have certainly had casualties as that was the direction the ambush site was set up to cover. It was a good thing we came in first and from the other direction. Photo by David Anson Brown



The next day the 31st MAU setup a buffer zone for a few days, outside the city (Operation Jade Tiger) I stayed on ship and did communication duty. On ship I was assigned to communicate with the artillery we had ashore and they were constantly plaqued by Somalis in armed (technical) vehicles. The artillery Marine I usually talked to was later killed by a sniper while in a different unit in Beirut. Two of the 31st MAU Marines were wounded by snipers in Beirut after I had left the deployment and returned to Okinawa. - In the photo I was going to the hospital working party. The city of Berbera was under a curfew and the only people out in this area were out to cause problems. In the lower right corner of the photo is a Somali woman who wasn't supposed to be on the street and I had accidently gotten on the wrong end of the street on the way to the hospital. I had duty on ship and left later that day and all of 31st MAU Comm Plt that went ashore was already at the hospital and all the Marines I went ashore with went to a riot so I went to the hospital by myself but I didn't exactly know where it was. I had stopped when I realized I was going the wrong direction. I was standing there looking around for the hospital and trying to not be overly noticed when the well-dressed Somali woman who wasn't supposed to be out, she was trying to avoid the other Somalis and was mostly looking at the ground in front of her and didn't see me and almost walked into me. As she pretty much bumped into me then startled she turned and quickly headed back the other direction getting away as fast and as far as she could from me hoping no one would think she had been talking to me. Meanwhile there was a huge rock throwing riot taking place a few blocks to the left that these Somalis were watching from a distance. I thought it was funny when we sort of bumped into each other and I quickly tried to take a picture of her walking away. She left so fast I didn't think there was a chance she was in the picture and when my film was developed I was surprised to see her in the corner of the picture. I finally made it to the hospital that was way down this street to the left. The worst part was crossing the street to get to the hospital. Photo by David Anson Brown

HQ Company 31st MAU on route to Western Australia about October 10th 1982

Pfc David A. Brown back row center



Somalia Final: prior to the photo [of us drinking Pepsi] the three advanced party landing craft my [1-1], the [1-2] and [1-3] had all gone ashore separately and we had all linked up. After linking up and about the time of treating an injured Somali the Marines from m-boat [1-2] told us that they had also encountered a downed electrical wire that had previously fatally injured a Somali child. After the MAU Command staff came ashore we talked to them briefly. The [1-1] and [1-3] m-boats were both HQ Comm Plt Marines while [1-2] I think were Combat Engineer Marines. Being from the same Plt [1-1], and [1-3] stayed together and walked down a street and up a hill towards an area that [1-2] had already been. We came to a small area where some Somali children were playing soccer and as we walked up there we could see that there was an electrical wire on the ground that they were trying not to step on. I mistakenly started to reach and pick up the wire to move it and the Somali children looked very surprised and all the Marines shouted don't touch the wire it was the live electrical wire that [1-2] told us about that was causing serious problems.

After the downed wire m-boat [1-1] went back more towards our original area and the beach area fairly close to where more Marines and a bunch of Sailors were coming ashore. We were sitting taking our first break when a newly arrived Marine also from our Plt came by and briefly talked to us and took the photo. I was a little shaken not that we were encountering hostility but by the sheer amount and intensity of it. I had expected some problems but it was very widespread and very intense and I was a still a little upset with myself for almost grabbing that downed wire, you just couldn't make any mistakes over there every misstep caused problems and was potentially deadly.

After this photo Pfc Callahan and myself volunteered to do road guard duty and for the rest of that day, the next day and part of the day after that did volunteer road guard duty on an extremely busy Somali road and it is what I consider to be my finest hour in Somalia.

The deployment command had decided on sending all the Marines and Sailors ashore for a series of four beach parties lasting over four days. The first two days were assigned to groups of Sailors from all three ships and the last two days were assigned to groups of Marines from all three ships. The road that Callahan, myself, some other Marines, a few Sailors and even some special forces guarded was a dirt road that separated the Sailors at the beach party from the Somalis of the village and the city.

It was almost like a 4th of July crowd on the road and at the beach back in the USA except the beach was crowded with Sailors and the road was crowded with Somalis. The beach parties were the two beer and food parties that the military so often has overseas. The Somalis were coming out in droves to see the Americans but they weren't allowed to be there. Many of the groups of Somalis were elderly with young children who were curious about Americans but also wanted to know what was happening on their beach. Other groups of Somalis didn't want us there at all.

We spent the days keeping foot traffic moving along the road and keeping the groups separate though there wasn't much interaction between the groups but what was a continual problem was that Somalis would stop for various reasons, most, especially the elderly and the children were being friendly but then as soon as a group formed and wherever a group formed other Somalis would quickly come to the group and cause problems and it was becoming very dangerous especially for the elderly and the children who only wanted to be friendly. Then the elderly in particular and even the children were soon offended because they had to move along with everyone else on the road. The entire situation became heated and extremely volatile especially the first day to the point that a special forces member [I think Delta Force though he didn't say he only smiled when I asked] came over and offered advise [i.e. get these people unbunched and down the road for everyone's safety – he also said the Somalis had a weapon in every window] and there was some consideration of canceling the parties. But as he was coming over we were able to talk to the elderly Somalis and thank them for letting us use their beach and come to their city and the elderly Somalis saw the angry groups and knew it was best to not stay. We did the road guard duty, armed only with a nightstick for the two days of the Sailor beach parties then we stopped by for the first day Marine beach party but they obviously didn't need us. Then we were part of the last (4th) group to have our beach party though our beach party was moved further down the beach to a different and better location, a better beach with better swimming and we had a great beach party as did all the groups. We were already scheduled to go to Oman after Somalia so the Mau Command really made an effort to get everyone ashore and have a good time and they really succeeded.

We were so successful in doing our road guard duties that Pfc Callahan and myself were recommended for a commendation. When the MAU arrived at Somalia we received a message that the Navy was awarding the Sailors an Expeditionary medal and a Meritorious Unit ribbon and that the awards were to be recommended to the Marines as well. With Beirut in progress and the Marines in Beirut having not yet received any medals our medals put on hold and have not yet been issued.

After our [HQ 31st MAU and 2nd Bn 3rd Marines] raucous beach party, the Navy threatened to leave us out all night, they were already mad at us because on the way to Somalia we were overrunning their mid-rats every night and having our own late night social hour in their cafeteria on their time and with their food. We returned late that day to the ship sunburned and tired. The next and last day in the city we had the hospital working party. There was actually work going on in the hospital for several days but this last day was a big volunteer cleanup day.

The hospital was a big success but it was almost a complete disaster as well it was the only time in my Marine Corps service that I would see Marines somewhat panic and run. The events of every day kept taking a toll and by the time of the hospital cleanup everyone was frayed. Inside the hospital Marines were bending down as they walked past windows hoping not to be seen by Somalis outside the hospital. There was a huge rock throwing riot sort of in the area, that everyone was concerned would end up at the hospital. Each day in Somalia was getting worse with the first and last days the worst and the last quickly becoming potentially catastrophic. When we were leaving the hospital it for a short time it looked like the Fall of Saigon and briefly it was everyone for themselves. Some trucks and vehicles arrived outside the hospital and since I was late to the hospital I didn't know who they were for so I went over and asked the lead driver who the trucks were for and he said only for certain people and grabbed his rifle to make his point more clear.

Clp Black again did an amazing job and formed up Comm Plt and took it back to the harbor marina and back to the ship. I was still trying to get a picture of our first day ambush site so I didn't go back to the ship with Comm Plt. The riot was in our view and was moving from street to street, I saw where it was and went where I thought I could avoid it and go take a photo but the riot had shifted and I ended up walking right into it, though I was going to go there after taking a photo I never did get the photo. I was talking to the (0311) Marines at the riot about the hospital (they were sure we were all dead and were surprised we made it out) while I was trying unsuccessfully not to get hit by any rocks. I got hit by several rocks at one time a couple of big hits in the back and upper back shoulder.

Leaving the riot area I and two other Marines went to the harbor marina were lookout Marines were crouched down watching while the Marines at the harbor were waiting to be overrun by what amounted to a Blackhawk Down type of crowd of armed angry Somalis that was forming back in the buildings. When I walked past the two Marines (crouched down) doing road guard they stood up and also came into to the harbor. There was a SSqt talking to a Somali and I went up to the SSgt to tell him that we didn't have any road guards out. While I was waiting to talk to the SSqt the Somali a Warlord was talking to the SSqt and issuing threats and violence about our being there and mostly about us (USA) not giving his clan enough material possessions. The more the Warlord talked the more enraged he became especially after the SSgt told him that he had gotten everything the USA was going to give him. The Warlord tried to threaten and intimidate the SSgt but then quickly realized that it was a bad idea because the SSqt wasn't going to back down and I was there and other Marines were coming over all standing shoulder to shoulder with the SSqt. The Somali Warlord said "you are dead", "you don't it, get we hate you" and walked off promising to bring his clan from among the buildings and that it would be his greatest moment to kill us all. Twice we could see an armed mob that had formed between buildings in the distance. While we were standing there we would look out at the ocean looking for our m-boat to arrive and then look out at the buildings looking for the crowd of Somalis to arrive and wondering who was going to get there first. It was so bad and in the extreme heat and dust that the buildings actually began to look like they were moving and closing in on us and other Marines were saying it looks like the buildings are moving in on us. It was a lot like the first day when we were waiting for m-boat [1-3] to arrive in time and wondering if they would make it. Like the first day an m-boat left the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) and came to pick us up. The Marines still at the riot saw the m-boat coming in and all hurried over to get on it.

When we got on the m-boat to leave the m-boat wouldn't depart because they weren't sure they had everyone and they were running on a schedule. When we were all aboard we had three Marines that were high ranking two GySgts or higher and a SSgt on our m-boat and they told the Sailors to take the m-boat back to the ship.

Finally the m-boat departed the marina from my last trip ashore in Somalia. Also aboard the m-boat was a Sqt from my Comm Plt who was at the riots and he had come over during the riot to check on me when I was hit with rocks, several Marines had stepped in and really saved me. The Sqt and I were on different ends of the mboat, I was in the front by the ramp door and he was towards the back. As the m-boat was slowly pulling away from Somalia I wanted to make sure he knew I was on the m-boat because everyone boarded so quickly so I was going to go back and talk to him. This is funny, just then the Marines around me were looking back and forth between the shore and the ship and the m-boat was moving slowly we were barely getting away from Somalia and one of the Marines said I can't wait I have to go to the bathroom. I said just climb up and go over the side and he rightly said no way we are still in range and I'm not going to get shot just to take a piss so he started to pee in the bottom of the m-boat. Then all the Marines up front said that's a great idea and everyone started to use the m-boat as a bathroom. I decided it was a good time to go talk to the Sqt and when I got to his part of the boat he saw movement up front and said "what's going on up there" and I told him everyone is going to the bathroom and he said "oh, good idea" and he and other Marines rushed up there to go to the bathroom. So we were finally leaving Somalia but it was in an m-boat that had become a toilet. I thought it was fitting after having to crawl through the village dump the first day to now leave like that. When we got back to the ship a Sailor was about to board the m-boat and I put my arm across so he couldn't board and he said "don't you try to tell me I can't board our boat" I said watch the bottom it's a sewer and he said "we expect nothing less from you Marines" and grabbed a hose and hosed it off after we left and before he got in.

We spent the next several days conducting a buffer zone outside the city. I stayed on ship and did radio duty feeling the effects of two large bruises on my back, I didn't tell our officers about getting hit and later when we were in the Philippines I came back to the ship [from a work day liberty that I had] after a bus ride into the country where there was some fighting on the hills taking place at one point on both sides of the road. Back on ship in the Philippines that day I was immediately told to go on the deck and see one of our officers and when I saw him he said glad you are back now hold your hands out, then he had me do a few movements I thought it was a sobriety check and I told him I didn't drink and he said it's not a sobriety check its making sure you are ok after what happened in Somalia and I was fine.

When our ship finally left Somalia it was like our ship became the Princess Cruise ship and was headed to the Caribbean or the Bahamas for a vacation everyone was so happy, so much so that the Captain of the ship made and 1MC announcement to the whole ship telling everyone to maintain our military discipline and bearing and then reminded us that we were headed to the Middle-East.

Years later when I heard about President Clinton sending Marines back to Somalia my parents asked me how I thought it would go and I told them it could only end badly. Then when I heard about the Black Hawk Down incident in Mogadishu on the news and talking to some citizens who had closely followed the news I was surprised and amazed that anyone lived through it. It's a real credit to the solders that went through that ordeal that some of them made it out. Where I was in Somalia the Somalis were obsessed with a massacre of Americans it was the one word we heard the most often from Somalis. I have talked to a few Marines that served in Somalia after my time and it has always been a pleasure to meet such outstand Marines. To the Marines and Sailors that I am proud to have served with in Somalia and elsewhere they will always be in my fondest memories, occupying my greatest respect. ~ David Anson Brown

LCpl David A. Brown USMC at Moon Beach Okinawa, May 1983

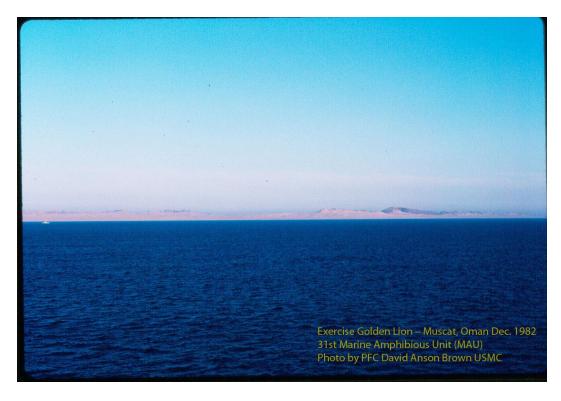


Facebook posting 2/6/2016

This was after returning to Okinawa and the 7th Comm Bn, 3rd Marine Division from the 31st MAU, 3rd Marine Division in the Philippines. At first when I returned I had orders to report to the 2nd Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, NC that were changed before I left [all west coast rotating Okinawa Marines went to Pendleton] and my new orders were to report to the 1st Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, CA. I left Okinawa within a few days of this photo. After some leave at home in June 1983 I reported to the 1st Bn, 9th Marines at Camp Horno, Camp Pendleton, CA. - This is the last of my military postings. Thanks for the support and your patience.



Steel Beach Party in the Arabian Sea near the coast of Oman the 31st MAU, USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3).



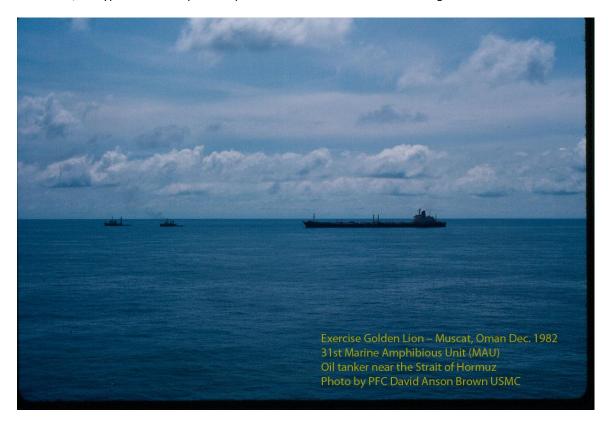
Exercise Golden Lion [aka Jade Tiger] was a two aircraft carrier group [USS Enterprise (CVN-65) and the USS Coral Sea (CV-43)] Show of Force off the coast of Oman with a 31st MAU beach landing at Wahabi Sands, Oman in December 1982.

PFC David Anson Brown of 31st MAU (with the other shipside communication members) remained on ship for communications duty.



31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) – Task Force B for the aircraft carrier group USS Enterprise (CVN-65)

Note: for us Jade Tiger was done in Somalia and we went to do Golden Lion in Oman but the Golden Lion name was mostly dropped and other ships went off of what we thought was a completed Jade Tiger (today both are usually called Jade Tiger) – we did have various communication, encryption and compromise problems that resulted in a shortening of the Golden Lion Exercise.



The Arabian Sea near the Strait of Hormuz, an assisted oil tanker has successfully navigated the Straight and was part of a long line of tankers coming from the Persian Gulf.

Photo taken from the USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) by PFC David A. Brown of the 31st MAU USMC.



The Arabian Sea near the Strait of Hormuz the USS Cayuga (LST-1186) proceeding to the Persian Gulf. The USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) remained near the Strait of Hormuz and conducted surveillance off the coast of Iran during a battle in the Iran/Iraq war. Surveillance was also conducted in the Philippines in Dec. 31, 1982 until Jan. 21, 1983 during NPA battles in Luzon, Philippines.



31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) – Task Force B for the aircraft carrier group USS Enterprise (CVN-65)

The aircraft carrier USS Enterprise (CVN-65) West Pac 82-83 docked at Subic Bay, Philippines Photo by PFC David Anson Brown USMC

Wahiba Sands, Oman

U.S.S. CAYUGA (LST-1186) Deployments - Major Events

(WestPac 82-83) AUG 1982 - FEB 1983

(Location:) West Pac-Indian Ocean-Persian Gulf (Strait of Hormuz - Iran)

http://www.hullnumber.com/LST-1186



31st MAU December 1982 photos of the Wahiba Sands, Oman area USS Cayuga (LST-1186) from the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3). Photos by Pfc David Anson Brown HQ Co Comm Plt 31st MAU

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Inchon Landing (*the actual landing was in Wahiba Sands, Oman in Dec. 1982)

http://www.hullnumber.com/LST-1186

"As Central Command grew so to did the Marine Corps' involvement. In 1982 (Dec.), the RDJTF conducted a major amphibious exercise when 31st MAU landed more than 1,000 Marines in Whaibah Sands, Oman as part of Exercise Jade Tiger (originally Exercise Golden Lion)."

Source: Fortitudine Vol 29 No 4 page #11

http://issuu.com/davidansonb.../docs/fortitudine_vol_29_no_4





Photos by Pfc David Anson Brown HQ Co Comm Plt 31st MAU

"As Central Command grew so to did the Marine Corps' involvement. In 1982 (Dec.), the RDJTF conducted a major amphibious exercise when 31st MAU landed more than 1,000 Marines in Whaibah Sands, Oman as part of Exercise Jade Tiger (Golden Lion)."

North Arabian Sea, Strait of Hormuz



31st MAU December 1982 North Arabian Sea, Strait of Hormuz area from the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3). Photo by Pfc David Anson Brown 31st MAU, HQ Co, Comm Plt.

An oil tanker having just transited the Strait of Hormuz from the Persian Gulf into the Arabian Sea/Indian Ocean. During the Iran and Iraq Oil Tanker War the oil tankers and large ships had to be guided by tugboats through the Strait of Hormuz. Both Iran and Iraq were trying to sink tankers and large ships to block the Strait of Hormuz. After exiting the Strait of Hormuz the tugboats would unhook from the oil tankers and the ships would go on their way. Oil tankers came through the Strait of Hormuz lined up like busses leaving a bus station.

The couple of pictures (slides) that I took at the Strait of Hormuz were the last of my photos from the area. After I took this photo and was walking on the deck back to our berthing area there was a loudspeaker announcement that no more photos were allowed and all of our cameras had to be secured. We were mostly in "general quarters" not battles stations but we had to remain in our assigned areas this lasted until we were on our way to Singapore.

The entire Westpac 82-83 was being recorded on security cameras that were running 24/7 not just during events so taking photos on that deployment at first wasn't such a big deal. When I went ashore with my camera in Somalia the next day some of the MAU Staff questioned me and made sure I didn't take any photos of anything operational, something we were already told not to do. Actually I never felt that it was my part to take "nightly news" type of photos and only took generic photos and I still think that was the appropriate way to handle the situation.

After taking my photos at the Strait of Hormuz and the announcement about no cameras I think there was some discussion between the Navy and our MAU Staff and Officers. Our 31st MAU and Comm Plt were short a few staff personal, we didn't have a SGT Major and several of our officers left the deployment after Australia including our amazing 1st Lt from Comm Plt.

When we arrived in Okinawa from 29 Palms radio communications school several of us bought cameras and I bought a 35mm Minolta camera that I took along with a regular instamatic camera on the MAU deployments. I was using Kodak ektachrome slide film in the Minolta camera plus the iso setting was off and many of the photos are darker. It turned out when we got back to the Philippines that I couldn't develop the Kodak slide film in the Philippines or it would just take too long to get them back so my slides weren't developed while we were on the deployment.

After the 31st MAU HQ Company cross-decked to the USS New Orleans (LPH-11) for WestPac 83 the topic came up with the senior MAU Staff about my photos from Westpac 82-83 and they thought it was a good idea that I had taken the photos and wanted me to get them publically published somehow (i.e. at my next duty station or later at college) we didn't know then that I couldn't even get them developed. When I was doing my checkout paperwork to depart 31st MAU from the Philippines and return to the 7th Comm Bn in Okinawa I was told that I couldn't complete my checkout until I showed that I had the film canisters from WestPac 82-83 in a carry bag on my person because it turned out that if I were to send the film through an airport x-ray machine it could damage the undeveloped film that I had. So I carried the film in a bag through each airport until I got to Okinawa and had it developed and still carried it in a bag through the airports on my way back to the states. After all the hassle with the Minolta camera the darker photos and the undeveloped film I left the Minolta camera at my parent's house before reporting to Camp Pendleton and going on my second deployment with the 1st Battalion 9th Marines.

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SANDGROPER 82	1-26NOV82	AUSTRALIA	RIFLE CO
CAFEX 83	1NOV-4DEC82	KOREA	9TH MAR HO 12TH MAR (-) VMA(AW)-121 CSSD-32
RECONEX 83-1	2-5NOV82	OKINAWA	3D RECONBN (-)
COPE STRIKE 83-2	3-5NOV82	KOREA	VMA(AW)-121 HAMS-12
TANKEX	8NOV-6DEC82	YAKIMA, WA	CO(-), 1ST TK BN
PHIBLEX 11-82	8-10NOV82	MOROCCO	32D MAU
KERNEL POT- LATCH 83	16NOV-17DEC82	WESTERN ALEUTIAN CHAIN	17TH MAU
STRATMOBEX 1-83	16-22NOV82	SOUTHERN CA, YUMA, AZ	7TH MAB HO RLT-27 MAG-70 BSSG-7
MISSILEX 83-4	22-26NOV82	PHILIPPINES	VMFA-312
VALIANT USHER 83-3	25-27NOV82	SOMALIA	31ST MAU
7TH MAB CPX	27NOV-6DEC82	MCAGCC	7TH MAB
ALPINE WARRIOR 83	27NOV-19DEC82	FT RIPLEY, MN	26TH MAU MSSG-26
KERNEL USHER 83-1	27NOV-3DEC82	HAWAII	37TH MAU
JADE TIGER 83	29NOV-9DEC82	OMAN	31ST MAU
QUICK JAB 83-1	30NOV-4DEC82	TINIAN	3D RECONBN (-) 3D CBTENGR BN (-)
FIREX	DEC82	ONSLOW BEACH, NC	3D LAAM BN
NEWBOY	2-3DEC82	PHILIPPINES	HAMS-12
AVELEX 1-83	5-10DEC82	NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA	II MAF HO 2d MARDIV 2D MAW 2D FSSG
COPE THUNDER 83-2	6-17DEC82	PHILIPPINES	HAMS-12 VMFA-212
CASEX 83-1	6DEC82	OKINAWA	VMA(AW)-121 DET, VMAQ-2
COPE STRIKE 83-4	8-10DEC82	S KOREA	VMGR-152 DET, VMA-223
COLD WEATHER TRAINING	10-22DEC82	CAMP DAWSON WV	3D BN, 2D MAR



Shipboard Fire on the LHA-3



USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) January 1983 in Hong Kong Harbor photo by David Anson Brown

Note: the LHA-3 deck light configuration is the same (without the colored friendship lights) that the ship used while in the Northern Arabian Sea.

While we were off the coast of Iran in December 1982, in the Arabian Sea near the Strait of Hormuz the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) suffered one of the larger shipboard fires in modern history. The heat and smoke were so intense that the fire teams were two rooms away fighting smoke and heat before they could even get to the fire.

We were called [or about to be called] to the flight deck of the ship for possible abandon ship procedures that were underway but most of us, me included were slow to go up there because it was night and we didn't want go up there and fall overboard especially if the ship exploded or shifted somehow.

When the ship's control started the abandon ship procedures that night they were calling off compartment numbers over the intercom and those compartments were to begin evacuating and going topside but we didn't know what compartment number we were in. I remember we were checking the walls of our berthing area looking for some kind of number markings on something. We didn't want to go up on deck if we weren't called but also mostly we didn't want to go up on the deck at night I know I really didn't want to and then after a while they told everyone to stay in their berthing area or work area.

I went down to the mess deck about 5:30 am that next morning as soon as I could get down there with the plausible excuse of going to the chow hall and they were using the chow hall for a staging area for the fire crews and smoke was still coming out. When I went in there they said "no way you are here looking for coffee or breakfast" and I said I was checking out the fire. After a quick look around and a few other Marines were showing up they sent us back to the berthing areas and made a 1MC announcement that the chow hall was closed for the day [opened about noon] and no one was allowed to go to the fire area.

They brought me over to the area for a quick look before I left. Someone had said if he came down to see the fire let him see it. Then some of the photos were posted and I remember it being some of what I had seen. Though definitely it was not a good plan for me to go down there, though the fire crews were glad that Marines were concerned about the situation.

The Sailor mostly in charge of the fire crews at the time I was there I think received an achievement medal for his part in overseeing the fire damage control team.

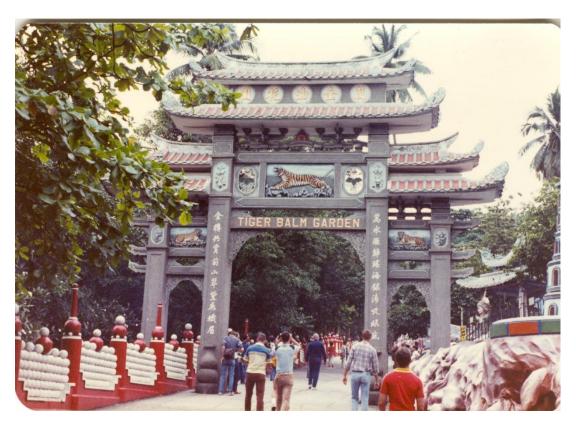
Note: there are photos of the fire damage and if I can locate any photos I'll add them.

Arrival in Singapore "The Garden City" December 1982 – Christmas

31st MAU Singapore







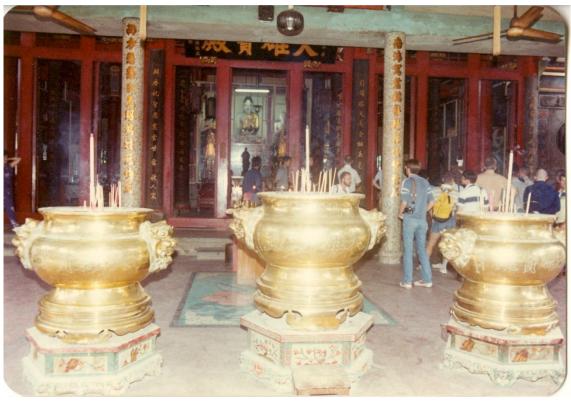


Singapore Botanic Gardens



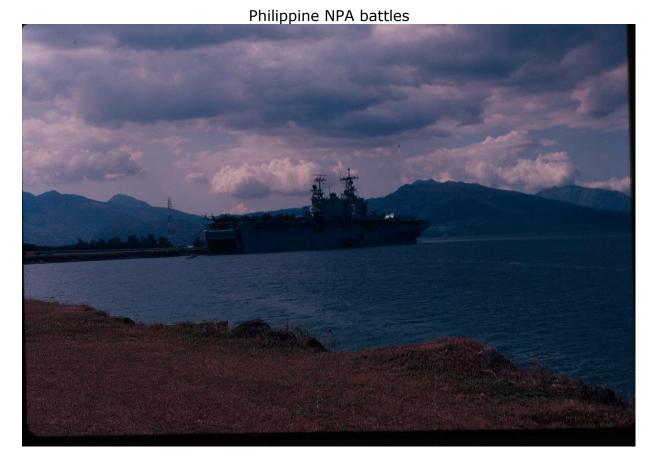












January 1983 the USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3) relocated to a safer position while conducting surveillance of ongoing fighting in the Philippines

After returning from "Jade Tiger" and conducting minimal surveillance off the coast of Iran during fighting in the Iran/Iraq war the 31st MAU, USS Belleau Wood LHA-3 returned to the Philippines and conducted surveillance during ongoing battles in the Philippines between the government and the rogue NPA.

Global Security Article 1985

"We didn't look into the NPA problem, and it almost blew up into our faces, "Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, head of military's southern command, says in 1981. NPA says it has guerrilla fronts in 50 of the 73 provinces.

By April 1983, NPA changes military tactics. Instead of small groups of three to nine guerrillas using hit-andrun tactics to seize arms from small bands of soldiers, NPA now operates in groups of 200 in some areas. Open, large-scale fighting gives NPA regular supply of weapons. By 1984, Western sources estimate NPA operates in 60 provinces.

www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/1985/ARS.htm

Note: I left the Philippines to return to Okinawa in mid-April 1983 at the height of the fighting in Luzon. It took two days of bus and plane travel; getting ammunition, leaving at 0230, making diversions, taking alternate routes and returning to where we started before we finally got back to Okinawa.



Smoke [slightly visible rising – center left of photo] from fighting in the area (Jan. 83). A few of us had a day off before we left. I was on a bus in the countryside while fighting was taking place. I left Subic Bay [another Marine correctly opted out of the trip] just before the base was closed. At one point fighting (shooting) and fires were on hills on both sides of the road. The road was about to be closed to travel by the Philippine military guarding the road so at the next bus stop I took another bus and returned to Subic Bay. Later I heard that some of the Philippine soldiers guarding the road were killed.

CS Monitor Article

Continuing peasant grievances and intense nationalism that arose during 1960s give new impetus to communist movement. NPA, which initially used Maoist "people's war" strategy and tactics, appeals to peasants, mainly in central Luzon. CPP appeals to newly emerging Philippine business class, which wants a smaller role for Chinese and other foreign businesses. CPP turns militant nationalism into urban demonstrations against [President] Marcos, an advocate of foreign investment. MARTIAL LAW, 1972-81: crackdown brings deceptive calm.

September 1972: Defense Ministry accuses NPA of trying to assassinate Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Sept. 22. Many believe attempt was staged by government to justify martial law. The next day, Marcos announces martial-law decree (signed Sept. 21), citing need to suppress "state of rebellion" instigated by NPA. In next two months, some 6,100 people (including Aquino) are arrested. ...

Jan. 17, 1981: Marcos officially lifts martial law.

AFTER MARTIAL LAW, 1981-84: rebellion resurfaces

April 1983: Marcos says three-month antiguerrilla sweep in Mindanao kills 436 communists and 19 NPA leaders and that NPA has stepped up its activities.

Sept. 29, 1983: NPA kills 39 soldiers, wounds 17 in Mindanao, the highest toll in single incident in a decade.

May 14, 1984: During parliamentary elections, 91 people are killed in military-communist clashes. Filipinos essentially ignore CPP calls for election boycott.

June, 1984: Army launches largest offensive ever against NPA rebels in northern and central Luzon.



The Subic Bay Naval base Philippines approaching from Olongapo City in January 1983.



Olongapo City a group of school children just outside the Subic Bay Navy base.



Olongapo city a family near the Subic Bay Navy base.



Possibly near the bus station in Olongapo City or another city in April 1983.



Philippine police standing guard in a small village to prevent NPA activity in April 1983.



Weekend Liberty in the Philippines on route to Angeles City near Clark Air Base.





Note: this is part of the WWII Bataan Death March route. -- All photos by David Anson Brown



Jade Tiger Marines - Weekend Liberty on route to Angeles City, Philippines in about March or early April 1983. Our first night out talking briefly about Somalia (grateful we made it out of there), our WestPac 82-83, current battles (Philippines, Lebanon), future wars (i.e. Somalia) while being on a part of the old WWII Bataan Death March route.



31st MAU Marines on a weekend away from Subic Bay going to Angeles City in April 1983.



Angeles City Philippines April 1983.



Philippine citizens going about their weekend while their country is in crisis during heightened NPA activity April 1983.



Upper MAU Camp in the Philippines in January 1983. The building on the right is my barracks.





Upper MAU Camp in the Philippines Jan 1983

Physical Fitness Testing (PFT) – the Marine in the yellow (recruit 2nd Bn) PT shorts was a great motivated Marine.

Note: the Barracks were modified Quonset huts – my barracks was the one in this photo.

31st MAU - Hong Kong - January 1983



USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) Hong Kong Harbor 1983 photos by PFC David Anson Brown 31st MAU USMC



USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) near Hawaii – a closer look at the disabled A-4 Skyhawk jet aircraft (wrapped in white protective plastic) that the ship picked up in the Philippines and was transporting for another ship. It is visible in the above photo and in other photos.



USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) in Hong Kong January 1983



USS Belleau Wood (LHA 3) with the USS Ogden (LPD-5) in the background Hong Kong 1983

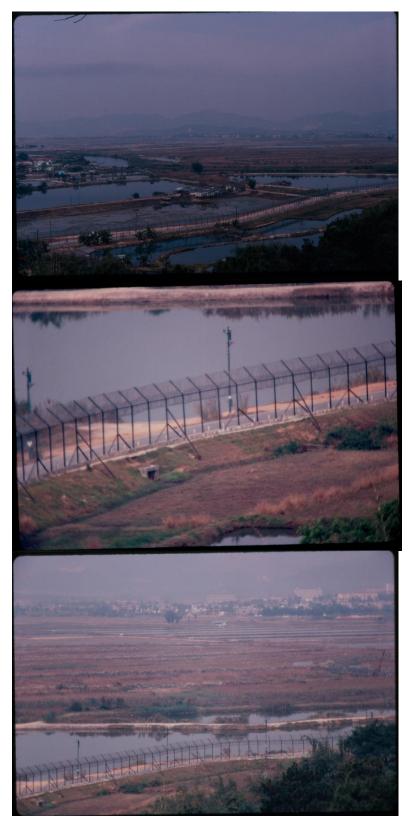
Hong Kong and China border

WestPac '83, about February 1983 Hong Kong and China border at "Lok Ma Chau" hill overlook in Hong Kong.



LCpl David Anson Brown HQ 31st MAU Comm Plt on a guided bus tour at at "Lok Ma Chau" in Hong Kong – views of China





A startling event happened in China near this overlook while we were there. Just before we boarded back on the busses on the other side of the fence on the China side about six military 6x6 2½-ton trucks pulled up on the road and parked. Our tour guide had been concerned when we arrived and sometimes that location was skipped from the tour because the Chinese military was known to react when American personal were visiting that hill. But it turned out that it had nothing to do with us and our Hong Kong tour guide was infuriated as she explained to us that it was a Chinese socialist work detail and the Chinese military got out of their trucks and using megaphones started ordering Chinese civilians out of the back of the trucks and made them like forced labor go to work weeding the rice fields. This was happening in 1983.

USS New Orleans (LPH-11) - WESTPAC 83 - 31st MEU (MAU)



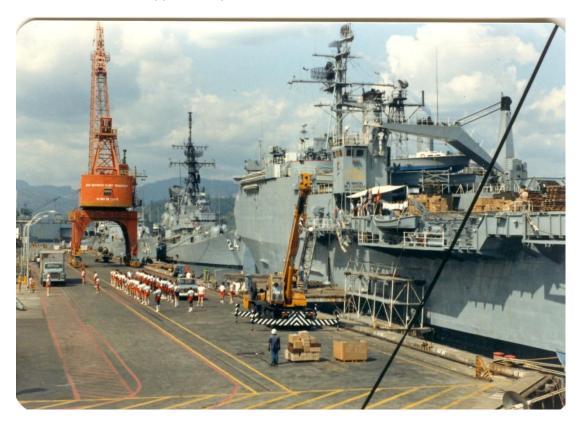
Marines of the 31st MAU – USS New Orleans (LPH-11) deck party - about February 1983 – near Hawaii. Excellent Marine officer 31st MAU Commander Colonel Macaulay is standing, talking to members of his outstanding Command Staff.



USS New Orleans (LPH-11) in Hong Kong about March of 1983.

Note: previous to Hong Kong the 31st MAU was in Southern Korea – I had been able to avoid the well-attended Philippines malaria party but I wasn't able to avoid the Korea pneumonia party and stayed on ship in Korea sick with pneumonia.

USS New Orleans (LPH-11) in the Philippines in April of 1983





USS New Orleans - 31st (MAU) - Battalion Landing Team (BLT) 1st Battalion 3rd Marines.

7th Communication Battalion – Okinawa, Japan

USS Blue Ridge (LCC-19)



 $USS \ Blue \ Ridge \ (LCC-19) - 3 \ day \ 7^{th} \ Comm \ Bn \ communications \ exercise \ off \ the \ west \ coast \ of \ Okinawa \ (Philippine \ Sea).$



White Beach Naval Facility Okinawa, Japan – 7th Comm Bn Marines waiting to board the USS Blue Ridge – April 1983.

1st Marine Division – Camp Pendleton, California

1st Bn 9th Marines "The Walking Dead"

The title "The Walking Dead" was earned by the Marines of the 1st Bn 9th Marines during the Vietnam War through their constant valor and sacrifice while in extended combat duties in Vietnam and it has become one of the great Marine Corps traditions of today.





Inside the 1/9 Comm Plt Barracks at Horno, Camp Pendleton, CA – LCpl David Anson Brown - 1984

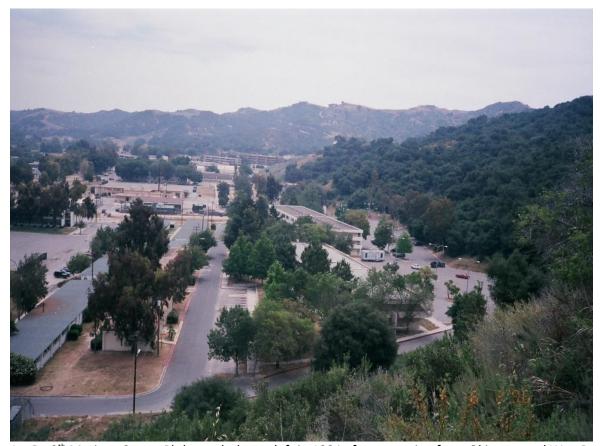


1/9 Comm Plt Barracks at Camp Horno, Camp Pendleton, CA – LCpl David Anson Brown – 1984

Camp Horno 1/9 Battalion area in 1984

Chow hall is center-left with 1/9 Comm Plt bks on the right the bldg with the two bushes on the end by the back road.





1ts Bn 9th Marines Comm Plt barracks lower left in 1984 after returning from Okinawa and WestPac 83-84. Photos from the "Sons of Horno" Facebook page

Camp Hansen, Okinawa – West Pac 83-84

1st Bn 9th Marines, 3rd Marine Division



H&S Co. Communications Plt 1/9 Marines waiting to go to Korea



A small island live fire range about 60-90 miles away from Okinawa – LCpl T. Moudy (Illinois) directing air strikes probably off of the aircraft carrier USS Ranger (CV-61) – about January 1984.

Fort Sherman, Panama Canal - June 1984 1st Bn 9th Marines, 1st Marine Division

1/9 Panama Canal 1984



LCpl Timothy Conarton (Michigan), LCpl Steve Gibbs (Missouri) of Comm Plt with A Co. 1/9 – US Army Ranger Instructor



Fort Sherman, Panama Canal - June 1984, one of the landing craft after we arrived at Fort Sherman.

The 1st Bn 9th Marines flew by passenger plane to Panama City, then a bus ride across Panama to the Panama Canal and then finally some boats, landing craft, took us to Ft. Sherman.



Fort Sherman, Panama Canal – the barracks



Panama Canal, Atlantic Ocean entrance - June 1984



L-R front row LCpl M. Latchman, LCpl Steve Gibbs (Missouri), LCpl Timothy Moudy (Illinois) L-R back row LCpl David Hartill (Washington), LCpl David Anson Brown Comm Plt Marines training with A Co. 1/9



LCpl Moudy, LCpl Brown 1/9 Comm Plt. – May 31st, 1984 our 1/9 arrival via boat at Fort Sherman, Panama Canal



1st Battalion 9th Marines in June 1984 received about 3 hours of liberty in Panama City, Panama. The two buses we traveled on stopped about half way between Fort Sherman and Panama City giving us a chance to get out and see a lock.

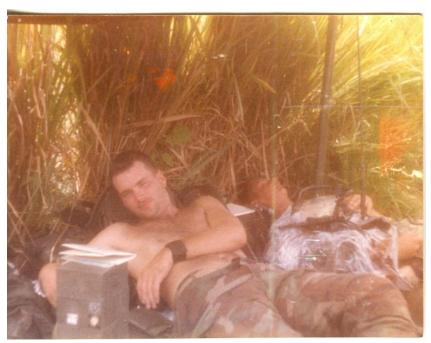
— Jim Borseth, David Anson Brown, Robert Lucke, John Tinsley, [?] in Panama.



Members of 1/9 Comm Plt on Liberty in Panama City, Panama – mid June 1984



Panama City, June 1984 – Bank of Panama. Traffic was just coming back on the mostly deserted streets after about 45 days of National Martial Law (riots) and a sunset curfew from the aftermath of the May 6, 1984 Nicolás Ardito Barletta election as President of Panama a supporter of Manuel Noriega.



LCpl Bob Mills and LCpl David Anson Brown

1st Bn 9th Marines Fort Sherman, Panama June 1984. At 1/9 A Company perimeter during a three day exercise the last event of training.

May 1984 Panama Election

1989 The U.S. invades Panama [History Channel]

Noriega supported U.S. initiatives in Central America and in turn was praised by the White House, even though a Senate committee concluded in 1983 that Panama was a major center for drug trafficking. In 1984, Noriega committed fraud in Panama's presidential election [6 May 1984 - 16 May 1984] in favor of Nicolás Ardito Barletta, who became a puppet president. Still, Noriega enjoyed the continued support of the Reagan administration, which valued his aid in its efforts to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-u-s-invades-panama

Nicolás Ardito Barletta Vallarino

The election was the country's first after 16 years of military rule, something that had been agreed to during US negotiations that led to the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty in 1977 (Ardito Barletta was among the negotiators for Panama). The campaign proved to be bitterly contested, with both sides predicting victory. Arias and his backers claimed that Ardito Barletta was conducting the campaign unfairly. In addition, most of the media—television, radio stations, and newspapers—favored the government coalition. For example, only one of the country's five daily newspapers supported the ADO.

Voting day, 6 May 1984, was peaceful, but violence led by Arias's supporters broke out the next day in front of the Legislative Palace, where the electoral board was meeting. One person was killed. The opposition charged that there was electoral misconduct and fraud. The candidates for congress on both sides challenged the vote count at the district level, delaying the final count. Meanwhile, both sides claimed victory.

Despite this atmosphere, the initial exit polls showed Ardito Barletta with a narrow lead. On 16 May 1984, after ten days, the district results were finally tallied by the Electoral Tribunal and Ardito Barletta was declared the winner by 1,713 votes, defeating Arias. However, the results continued to be challenged. The United States and Mexico were the first to recognize the results, followed by other countries.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicol%C3%A1s Ardito Barletta Vallarino

Panama Regime Stole Election, U.S. Finds

June 22, 1986 By Seymour M. Hersh, New York Times News Service.

WASHINGTON — The United States has assembled conclusive evidence showing that Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military strongman of Panama, ordered the Panama Defense Force to intervene and overturn the results during that country's 1984 presidential election, according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said the CIA and secret analyses provided by the U.S. Embassy in Panama concluded that extensive vote fraud took place. A senior State Department official said there was "absolutely no question" the Defense Force's intervention came at the express order of Noriega.

A White House official with direct knowledge of the situation in Panama similarly said CIA field reports had painted a clear picture of vote-stealing and had tied it directly to Noriega. "I saw the original reports in the daily intelligence briefs," he said. "They were extremely accurate."

These U.S. officials, some of whom were serving in Panama at the time, said vote-stealing and fraudulent counting occurred after it became clear that Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the candidate supported by Noriega and the Reagan administration, was running behind Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the opposition candidate.

Noriega is the commander of the Panama Defense Force, which at the time of the election was known as the national guard, and he is widely considered the politically dominant force in the nation.

The general was unavailable for comment on the charges of election rigging.

Last month, according to first-hand sources, CIA officials told a top-secret Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing on Panama that Arias actually won the election by 30,000 votes. Shortly after the election, the U.S. Embassy initially concluded that Arias won by 25,000 votes, administration officials said.

Despite the extensive information on vote fraud, American officials and diplomats said, Secretary of State George Shultz headed the U.S. delegation to Barletta's inauguration in October, 1984. While there, Shultz said Barletta's election offerred "Panamanians of all political persuasions a new opportunity for progress and national development."

Barletta was forced out of office by Noriega last fall after he agreed to establish a commission to investigate the torture and murder of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, a leading opponent of Noriega's regime. The president's successor, Eric Arturo Delvalle, is viewed a figurehead, with Noriega and the Defense Force retaining tight control.

Public charges of vote-stealing were made shortly after the election and continue to be made in Panama, but the official American Embassy position, as reported at the time of the election, was that the U.S. had received no evidence of fraud and had warned prior to the election that any attempt at rigging could result in a cutoff of American aid to Panama.

In explaining the administration's position two years ago, some officials pointed out that Washington had badly wanted an election. Panama had not held a presidential election since 1968.

Barletta, an economist who had studied at the University of Chicago under Shultz in the 1960s, was known to have no special ties to the Defense Force.

Reagan administration officials acknowledged that Barletta had been promoted and, before his official nomination, approved as a candidate by senior White House, Defense and State Department officers at meetings in Washington in late 1983 and early 1984.

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1989-05-08/news/8904100898 1 guillermo-endara-opposition-candidate-carlos-duque

PANAMA LEADER SEEKS TO CALM ELECTION FRICTIONS

By STEPHEN KINZER

Published: May 9, 1984

PANAMA, May 8— In the wake of post-election disturbances Monday night that left one person dead and 40 injured, President Jorge Illueca appealed to Panamanians today to remain calm and refrain from further political demonstrations.

Nonetheless, supporters of both presidential candidates rallied in front of their respective headquarters this evening. The vote counting is continuing but both candidates have released unofficial tallies showing them winning the presidency.

By midevening, no clashes had been reported and demonstrators from both parties had begun to disperse. The plaza facing the Legislative Palace was empty except for soldiers guarding entrances to the building.

President Illueca said he had ordered an investigation of Monday's violence and pledged to punish those who fired on civilians. The gunmen appeared to be acting on behalf of the ruling coalition, and the dead demonstrator, Jose Angel Gutierrez Vega, 29 years old, was identified as a supporter of the opposition.

In an interview after his address to the nation, President Illueca said he had telephoned Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the 82-year-old opposition candidate, who has a history of conflict with the military, and asked him to visit the presidential palace for a meeting. But he said Dr. Arias had declined the invitation and had replied that he would be willing only to receive the President at his own residence.

Civilians Blamed for Shooting

President Illueca said he had heard reports that the violence had been provoked by armed civilians while soldiers watched without interfering. "This is not legal, this is not admissable," he said.

The Government's presidential candidate, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, an economist, said in a telephone interview this afternoon that he was making "a maximum effort to control all our groups, which is not always easy to do." He said Arias supporters had provoked violence Monday night by heckling election officials inside the Legislative Palace and by trying to jump from the spectator section into the area where votes were being counted.

"We are lacking results from some areas, but our impression is that we should win by about 8,000 votes," Mr. Barletta said.

On Monday Dr. Arias, a Harvard- educated physician, declared that his figures showed him the winner. Today, his partisans continued to insist that he was substantially ahead.

Arias Backers Planned March

Backers of Dr. Arias had called for a march this afternoon, but none developed. A campaign spokesman, Louis Martinez, said after President Illueca's address that demonstrators would not be led toward the Legislative Palace.

"We're going to keep our people out here," he said. "Since we were accused of provocations yesterday, we would like them to stick around here for the time being. In case the other guys come to bother us, we can say we were provoked this time."

Mr. Barletta said he had directed his supporters, who had also planned a march, to stay away from the Legislative Palace and to avoid any contact with opposition marchers.

The slow pace of vote counting has been frustrating for both candidates and for President Illueca. The President directed the electoral tribunal Monday to finish counting presidential votes as soon as possible, leaving votes for members of the legislature for later. He said he hoped an official winner would be proclaimed by Wednesday.

Dr. Arias has charged that the military-backed Government is trying to impose a fraud that would deprive him of the presidency. The military previously deposed him from the presidency three times, most recently in 1968.

Panamanian television stations, all of which are controlled by the Government, gave only sketchy versions of the violence that shook downtown Panama Monday night. As a result of the lack of information, the city was alive with rumors of imminent coups.

At least three of those injured were reported in serious condition, and President Illueca said one would probably remain paralyzed.

http://www.nytimes.com/1984/05/09/world/panama-leader-seeks-to-calm-election-frictions.html



Fort Sherman, Panama June 1984 LCpl David Anson Brown in the area in front of the barracks by the Panama canal. A few Marines are behind me sitting on the canal bank looking over towards Colon. When we first got there a lot of us spent some time standing and sitting out there at night looking at the fires over in Colon across the canal. - Most nights we averaged just a few hours of sleep. We were in the field training every day and cleaning our gear at night then up early.



Fort Sherman, Panama - June 1984

When the 1st Bn 9th Marines returned to Camp Pendleton from our Okinawa deployment we were told we were going to Panama. The elections were being held in Panama and the JEST school cycled three Battalions of Marines through to be in the area before, during and after the May 1984 elections - the elections that would eventually end in the 1989 Panama Invasion. We arrived at the end of May and left at the beginning of July.

When we first arrived in Panama we landed at Panama City during post-election riots and martial law. We finally arrived at Fort Sherman late at night after a long bus ride ending in a LCM boat ride down part of the canal and into Fort Sherman.

The next few nights we stood in front of the barracks watching the effects of the riot across the canal in the city of Colon. As we stood on the bank of the canal in front of the barracks we could see fires burning and hear the crowds riot with loudspeakers and gunshots being fired. The fires were both street fire bonfires and a few larger buildings on fire. The light from the fires would bounce off the jungle and it looked like scene from a horror movie. — An official USMC photographer filmed us standing there watching the events in Colon across the canal from us.

The posted photo is from the back of the barracks buildings and was taken in late June maybe even early July within about a week of us leaving Panama. The grass field area [on the left] is where we held our Battalion Graduation formation ceremony on 6/28/1984 my 21st birthday, soon after we left a still tense Panama and returned to Camp Pendleton, CA.

A Personal Note: when I first read in the Bible's Old Testament [Deuteronomy 1:1] about Moses holding the great assembly and formation in the desert mountains with the Nation of Israel the Children of God just before they entered into their Promise Land of Israel, myself having stood in many great assembled formations as a Marine Corps Veteran I really admired and understood what it is to be a part of something great.

Looking at these pictures of Panama and remembering our great 1st Battalion 9th Marines graduation ceremony on that field and remembering our formation back in Okinawa where Lt-Col Hering talked to us about the possibility of going to Beirut and our end of deployment formation in the base theater at Camp Hansen, Okinawa. I also think about the great formations I stood in with the 31st MAU in the Philippines at a time during their guerrilla war and riots and of our formations in Berbera, Somalia down on the beach before our two beer beach party and on the hill at the hospital in Berbera, Somalia. I just as fondly think of our great 3rd Bn M Co formations at MCRD-SD and how proud and fortunate I felt just to be a part of something really great.

As much as I appreciated standing in great formations as a Marine I most often think of Moses and his great OT assembly and of Jesus Christ and the greatest of all assemblies the coming assembly of the gathered immortal, eternal, heavenly generations. It's my biggest hope that one day we will all be in that one really great assembled formation the formation of the Christian Saints in Heaven.

1/9 CAX 29 Palms 1984



Oct-84 – 1st Bn 9th Marines, 1st Marine Division- CAX (Combined Arms – Artillery and Air Strikes) Exercise 29 Palms, CA A Co. 1/9 (Comm Plt FAC Marine on the radio) looking over to C Co 1/9 (Artillery F.O. is on the radio). Photo by LCpl David Anson Brown



1st Bn 9th Marines, 1st Marine Division – Oct. 1984 – CAX at 29 Palms CA – LCpl David Anson Brown

Extra Photos and Documents

31st Marine Amphibious Unit (MAU) on route to Perth, Australia Oct. 1982



HQ Co 31st MAU on route to Australia before Diego Garcia, northern Somalia and later Oman and the Arabian Sea. I'm in the middle-right [looking at the picture] of the back row. Oct.-Nov. 1982. — 31st Marine Amphibious Unit.

USS Belleau Wood (LHA-3)





I'm on the 3^{rd} row from the top and the 3^{rd} recruit from the right.



MCRD M Co. Series 3101 Graduation Day – my partents made the trip to graduation.



Me and other Marines from 29 Palms, CA - Field Radio Operator (FROC) School. At the old Renaissance Hotel on Hollywood Boulevard in Hollywood, California. Partying for a couple days before we went overseas to the 3rd Marine Division.



On leave May 1982 in Bismarck ND about to go to Okinawa, 3rd Marine Div.

Note: my Drill Instructor SDI SSGT Eskue gave me his rifle expert badge on graduation day in boot camp.

PLATOON 3101



P. J. Rowe on Commander





SgtMaj. R. J. Barron, Jr. Sergeant Major



Graduated:

29 January 1982

Capt. R. J. Avila, Jr. C. O. Co. M



Maj. T. B. Guiney Executive Officer



GySgt. P. Delgado Company Chief DI



1stLt. L. A. Valero, III Series Commander



GySgt. M. T. Schwarzenbach Series Gunnery Sergeant

C. E. Foust, IV on Honorman Honorman



SSgt. C. J. Eskue Senior Drill Instructor

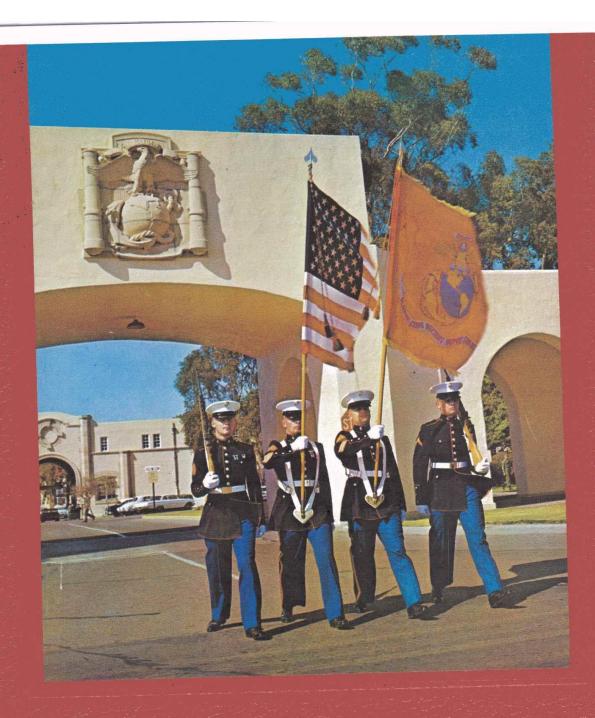


Sgt. S. J. Bloemers Drill Instructor



Sgt. R. Rivera Drill Instructor





MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT SAN DIEGO THIRD SATTALION PLATOON 3101

NATIONAL MUSEUM * UNITED STATES ARMY The Registry of the American Soldier

Clelle Anson Brown

honored by His Family



Branch of Service U.S. Army

Rank **Corporal**

Hometown Floyd, IA





Service Activity

Served in the US Army Calvary (Service #6815735 about 1928 to 1930 in Troop F, 2^{nt} Squadron, 14th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Dodge, Des Moines Iowa. Promoted to Troop office clerk with the rank of Corporal. Finishing his enlisted service time he was discharged with an Honorable 1A discharge on January 19, 1930. – Born: May 16, 1910 in Floyd IA – Died April 7, 1991 in Austin, MN.

Stories of Service and Sacrifice

NATIONAL MUSEUM ★ UNITED STATES ARMY The Registry of the American Soldier

James Anson Brown

honored by His Family



Branch of Service U.S. Army

Rank Spec 3

Hometown Austin, MN





Service Activity

Served in the US Army Infantry (Service #RA17 421 230) from Jan. 5, 1955 to Oct. 4, 1958 in the 10th Infantry Division 86th Regiment 1th Battalion B Co., 10th Honor Guard and in the 10th Aviation Co., at Ft Riley Kansas, and at Würzburg Germany. Also served in 1962 to 1963 as a Sergeant in the South Dakota National Guard as a Recon Sgt. Forward Observer for an artillery battery in Custer S.D. – Born April 29, 1935 in Austin, MN – Died: March 29, 2010 in Custer, S.D.

Stories of Service and Sacrifice

Memorial Day 2005



David Anson Brown and James Anson Brown receiving donations on Memorial Day 2005 for the American Legion in Custer, SD.

James Anson Brown (April 29, 1935 - March 29, 2010) Memorial Service near Custer, SD – Spring 2010

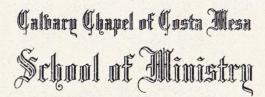


School of Ministry (SoM) Class of 1998 at Calvary Chapel of Costa Mesa, CA



David Anson Brown (back row 4th from the left) May 1998





To whom These Iresents Shall Come: Grace, and Hence Be Antiplied.

David Anson Brown

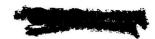
On completion of the prescribed course of study and in approbal of Christian character and in completion of zeal in practical Christian work, is granted this

Diploma

Given at Santa Ana, in the State of California, this the 8th day of June, in the year of the Lord, Aineteen and Righty Eight.

Senior Uniter

School Director



COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH ... FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP ALPHA

31ST MAU

(4 SEP 82 - 15 FEB 83)

1.	TG 79.4 TASK ORGANIZATION	*	U	SMC	U	SN	
	31ST MAU		OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	
	HQ, 31ST MAU		13	53	1	0	COL A. C. MACAULAY
	BLT 2/3		54	1188	2	51	LTCOL B. J. FAGEN
	HMM-262(-)(REIN)		51	229	1	3	LTCOL J. D. ALEXANDER
	MSSG-37		10	226	1	9	MAJOR J. E. SMITH
	TOTAL		128	1696	5	63	

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46D 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 8/M220E1 TOW 6/105 HOW TD 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG ALPHA (TG 76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON FIVE

USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA-3)
USS OGDEN (LPD-5)
USS CAYUGA (LST-1186)

5. LOCATION

FREMANTLE, AUSTRALIA EDD 5 NOVEMBER 1982.

6. REMARKS

 $\mbox{\scriptsize $^{+}$}$ PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 180210Z AUG82.



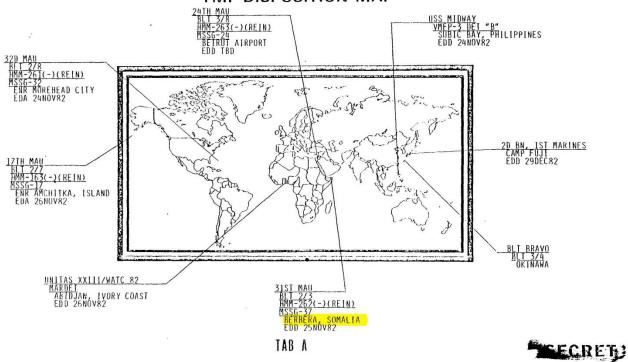


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ALC: Y	
-	- D. C.
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NAME	DATES	LOCATION	UNIT
UNITAS XXIII/ WATC	11JUN-12DEC82	FMFLAUT OPAREAS	MARDET UNITAS XXIII RIFLE CO (-)
NORTHERN WEDDING/BOLD GUARD 82	16AUG-30OCT82	JUTLAND	4TH MAB RLT-2 BLT 2/4, 3/8 MAG-40 BSSG-4 SMCR BN SMCR A-4 SQDN
TOPGUN 5-82	7SEP-80CT82	MIRAMAR, CA	VMFA-333
DISPLAY DETERMINATION 82	17SEP-13OCT82	TURKEY	24TH MAU 2D ANGLICO
MTNFEX 4-82	1-12OCT82	BRIDGEPORT, CA	2D BN, 5TH MAR
HAWK FIREX	1-210CT82	YUMA, AZ	2D LAMMBN
CAX 1-83	4-290CT82	MCAGCC	6TH MAB RLT-6 MAG-60 CSSD-12
AAWEX 1-83	5-70CT82	BEAUFORT, SC	MAG-31 (OCE)
COPE STRIKE 83-1	6-80CT82	KOREA	VMA-331
CAO 1-83	70CT-29NOV82	FT PICKETT	DET, 6TH MAR HQ BLT 3/6 (-) CSSD-21
FFEX 2-82	14-170CT82	FT BRAGG, NC	10TH MAR(-) CSSD-23
SPECHAR	15-300CT82	CAYENNE, FRENCH GUINA	DET, 2D FORRECONBN
TANKEX	150CT-7NOV82	YAKIMA, WA	CO(-), 1ST TKBN
VALIANT USHER 83-4	15-200CT82	KOREA	BLT 2/9
COPE JADE 83-1	19-200CT82	KOREA	MAG-12
COPE THUNDER 83-1	220CT-6NOV82	PHILIPPINES	H&MS-36 VMFA-312
RED FLAG 83-1	230CT-4NOV82	NELLIS AFB, FL	HAMS-13 VMFA-232
VALIANT USHER 83-2	24-28OCT82	AUSTRALIA	31ST MAU



COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH FMF DISPOSITION MAP





COMPOSITE MAF (CLOSURE TIMES AND FORCE COMPOSITION) TO PERSIAN GULF (HORMUZ)

	1	/CLOSE	RE TI	MES			TANK	TOW	105H(T)	155H(SP)	175G	CH-46	AH-1	AV-8/A	4 A-6	EA-6	HAWK
UNIT	LOCATION	16KTS	20KTS	AIR	FORCE	TROOPS	AAV	M-47	155H(T)	8"H(SP)	(SP)	CH-53	UH-1	F-4/18	OV-10	RF-4	REDEYE
7TH MAB	CALIFORNIA/	62/	521	103/	3/9	12,495	53	72	18	12	-	12	8	-	10	-	18
(NTPF)	DIEGO GARCIA		-	-			95	48	6	-	-	10	6	12	-	-	90
32D MAU	ATLANTIC	21	16	N/A	1/9	1,824	5	8	6	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
							12	16		-	-	44	2	_			
24TH MAU	BEIRUT	9	6	N/A	1/9	1,844	5	8	_	-	-	12	4	-	-	-	-
							12	16	6	10-0	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
31ST MAU	SOMALIA	4	3	N/A	1/9	1,737	5	8	6	-	-	12	4	6	-	-	-
0.4							12	16	-	-	-	24	2	-	-	-	-
BLT "B"8/	OKINAWA	15	12	N/A	1/9	1,107	5		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I MAF HQ	CAMPEN, CA	29	23	2		300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
							-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
	EPLOYED AND	11.7															
DESIGNAT	ED FORCES TOTA	LS:4/			7/9	19,307		104	36	12		48	18	6	10	0	18
							93	112	12	0	0	22	14	12	0	0	90
															100		
MAR5/	EAST COAST	22	17	8	3/9	15,568		24	18	-		36	24	20	10	4	18
	(NOTIONAL)	102000	200	-61	120000		45	48	6	2	-	32	6	24	6	4	60
MAB	WEST COAST	29	23	9 <u>6</u> /	3/9	15,568		24	18	2		36	24	20	10	4	18
	(NOTIONAL)			15			45	48	6	2	-	32	6	24	6	4	60
CONIIC MAI	0 000110.7/				6.10		2.11		26				1.0				
CONUS MAB	S TOTALS:7/				6/9	31,136	34	48	36	0		72	48	40	20	8	36
				,			90	96	12	4	0	64	12	48	12	8	120
GRAND TOT	AIC.				12/0	50 hha	107	150	77.0	10		100	60	11.6	20		E N
GUWAN 101	MLS:				13/9	50,443		152	72 24	12	0	120	68 24	46 60	30	8	54
							233	208	24	4	0	86	24	0.0	12	8	210

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^{1/} STEAMING OR AIR TRANSIT TIME. DOES NOT INCLUDE MARSHALLING AND EMBARKATION TIMES (2-10 DAYS).
2/ NTPF SHIPS.
3/ 7TH MAB.
4/ FORWARD DEPLOYED UNITS INCLUDE 15 DAYS OF SUPPLY, EXCEPT 7TH MAB WITH 30 DAYS.
5/ TRANSIT VIA SUEZ CANAL.
6/ EASTERN ROUTE AND MESTERN ROUTE, RESPECTIVELY.
6/ EASTERN ROUTE AND MESTERN ROUTE, RESPECTIVELY.
6/ BATCHON/PERMISSIVE ENTRY ASSUMPTION. ADMIN LOADING OF CONUS MABS WOULD INCREASE GRAND TOTAL TO 8/9 CONUS.
8/ REDUCED SHIPS CAPABILITY CAUSES BLT BRAVO TO BE ADMIN LOADED VICE COMBAT LOADED. CLOSURE TIMES INCLUDE SHIPS' CLOSURE TIME TO BLT BRAVO'S LOCATION WHEN SHIPS HAVE SEPARATED.

			PAGE 1					19 NOVEMBER 1982
UNIT		COMMANDER	LOCATION		RR	PSRT		COUIPMENT
FMFPAC		DAVIS J K	CP SMITH					
H&S BN, FMFPAC	COL	POLAND J A	CP SMIT			1111		
1ST RADIO BN	LTCOL	MOSS M J	KANEOHE			3122		
1ST ANGLICO			CP SMIT			6666		
1ST SEARCHLIGHT BTRY			CP SMIT			6666		
HO 31ST MAU	COL	MACAULAY A C	SOMALIA			1111		
37TH MSSG	MAJ	SMITH J E	SOMALIA	107200000000	1	1111		
HO 17TH MAU			CP PEND					
17TH MSSG	MAJ	INABINET H L	CP PEND					
1ST CAG			CP SMIT			6666		
1ST FOR RECON CO			CP SMIT			6666		
1ST CHT ENGR CO, FMFPAC			CP SMIT			6666		
3D CHT ENGR CO, FMFPAC			CP SMIT			6666		
1ST RECON CO, FMFPAC			CP SMIT			6666		
2D RECON CO, FMFPAC			CP SMIT		5N	6666		
HO 37'TH MAU			KANEOHE					
31ST MSSG	MAJ	LEONARD E M	KANEOHE	BAY	1 *****	1111	*****	******
1ST MARBDE	BGEN	MOORE J W	KANEOHE	BAY	2R	2121		
HO CO, 1ST MARBDE	MAJ	WRIGHT J W	KANEOHE		28	1211		
COMM SPT CO, 7TH COMM BN	MAJ	WALKE E C	KANEOUE:	BAY	1	1111		
CO A, 3D RECON BN	CAPT	CRABB R L	KANEOHE	HAY	1	1111		
DET CO A, 3D ASLT AMPH BN		MILLER W F	KANEOHE		1	1111	020/LVTP-7 001/LVTC-7	001/LVTR-7
3D MARINES	COL	RADCLIFFE H J	KANEOHE	BAY				
HO CO, 3D MAR	ISTLT	BOILEAU L D	KANEOHE	HAY	1	1111		
1ST BN, 3D MAR	LTCOL	CAMPBELL L E	KANEOHE	BAY	2P	2121	008/MORTAR 81MM	013/M-47
2D BN, 3D MAR(REIN)	LTCOL	FAGAN R J	SOMALIA		1	1111	008/MORTAR 81MM 006/105 HOW TD 011/LVTP-7	030/M-47 005/M60A1 TANK 001/LVTC-7
3D BN, 3D MAR	LTCOL	SHEEHAN J J	KANEOHE	RAY	1	1111	mera sores :	
1ST BN, 12TH MAR		WILLIAMS R L	KANEOHE		i	1111	012/105 HOW TD	006/155 HOW TD

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COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP ALPHA

31ST MAU

(4 SEP 82 - 15 FEB 33)

1.	TG 79.4 TASK ORGANIZATION *		SMC	U	SN	
	31ST MAU	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	
	HQ, 31ST MAU	13	53	1	0	COL A. C. MACAULAY
	BLT 2/3	54	1188	2 .	51	LTCOL B. J. FAGEN
	HMM-262(-)(REIN)	51	229	1	3	LTCOL J. D. ALEXANDER
	MSSG-37	10	226	1	9	MAJOR J. E. SMITH
	TOTAL.	128	1696	-5	63	

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46D 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 8/M220E1 TOW 6/105 HOW TD 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG ALPHA (TG 76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON FIVE

USS BELLEAU WOOD (LHA-3)
USS OGDEN (LPD-5)
USS CAYUGA (LST-1186)

5. LOCATION

BERBERA, SOMALIA EDD 25 NOVEMBER 1982.

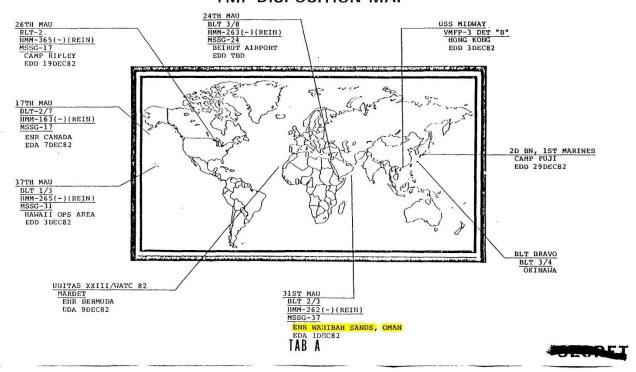
6. REMARKS

* PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 1802102 AUG82.

TAB D PAGE 1



COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH FMF DISPOSITION MAP



SECRET

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	Auris	
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į	GREET LEADING			
	SANDGROPER 82	1-26NOV82	AUSTRALIA	RIFLE CO
	CAFEX 83	1NOV-4DEC82	KOREA	9TH MAR HO 12TH MAR (-) VMA(AW)-121 CSSD-32
	RECONEX 83-1	2-5NOV82	OKINAWA	3D RECONBN (-)
	COPE STRIKE 83-2	3-5NOV82	KOREA	VMA(AW)-121 HAMS-12
	TANKEX	8NOV-6DEC82	YAKIMA, WA	CO(-), 1ST TK BN
	PHIBLEX 11-82	8-10NOV82	MOROCCO	32D MAU
	KERNEL POT- LATCH 83	16NOV-17DEC82	WESTERN ALEUTIAN CHAIN	17TH MAU
	STRATMOBEX 1-83	16-22NOV82	SOUTHERN CA, YUMA, AZ	7TH MAB HQ RLT-27 MAG-70 BSSG-7
	MISSILEX 83-4	22-26NOV82	PHILIPPINES	VMFA-312
	VALIANT USHER 83-3	25-27NOV82	SOMALIA	31ST MAU
	7TH MAB CPX	27NOV-6DEC82	MCAGCC	7TH MAB
	ALPINE WARRIOR 83	27NOV-19DEC82	FT RIPLEY, MN	26TH MAU MSSG-26
	KERNEL USHER 83-1	27NOV-3DEC82	HAWAII	37TH MAU
	JADE TIGER 83	29NOV-9DEC82	OMAN	31ST MAU
	QUICK JAB 83-1	30NOV-4DEC82	TINIAN	3D RECONBN (-) 3D CBTENGR BN (-)
	FIREX	DEC82	ONSLOW BEACH, NC	3D LAAM BN
	NEWBOY	2-3DEC82	PHILIPPINES	HAMS-12
	AVELEX 1-83	5-10DEC82	NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA	II MAF HO 2d MARDIV 2D MAW 2D FSSG
	COPE THUNDER 83-2	6-17DEC82	PHILIPPINES	HAMS-12 VMFA-212
	CASEX 83-1	6DEC82	OKINAWA	VMA(AW)-121 DET, VMAQ-2
	COPE STRIKE 83-4	8-10DEC82	S KOREA	VMGR-152 DET, VMA-223
	COLD WEATHER TRAINING	10-22DEC82	CAMP DAWSON WV	3D BN, 2D MAR





JADE TIGER 83

GENERAL: A JCS DIRECTED, JOINT/COMBINED AIR-DEFENSE ORIENTED FTX
TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE RDJTF IN OMAN, SOMALIA AND SUDAN
DURING 14 NOV - 8 DEC 82.

SCENARIO:

- US AIR FORCE ELEMENTS, INCLUDING 6 F-15S, 2 B-52S, AND 2 AWACS, WILL TRAIN AND EXERCISE IN OMAN AND ESTABLISH LIAISON AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH APPROPRIATE OMANI AIR DEFENSE ELEMENTS. THE 31ST MAU WILL CONDUCT AN AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT AND CROSS-TRAINING WITH OMANI GROUND COMBAT ELEMENTS. A US CVBG (USS ENTERPRISE) WILL SUPPORT BOTH THE MARINE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT AND THE AIR FORCE AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE. HQ RDJTF WILL BE LOCATED AT THUMRAIT, OMAN.
- AT THE CONCLUSION (5 DEC) OF AIR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN OMAN, THE 6 USAF F-15S WILL REDEPLOY TO MOGADISHU, SOMALIA FOR A SHORT DURATION AIR-DEFENSE EXERCISE. THE F-15S WILL CONDUCT INTERCEPT TRAINING NORTH AND EAST OF MOGADISHU UNDER AWACS CONTROL. THE AWACS WILL BE OPERATING FROM THUMBAIT.
- US ARMY SPECIAL FORCES OPERATIONAL DETACHMENT ALPHA (SFODA) PLUS SUPPORT PERSONNEL WILL BE INSERTED IN SUDAN AND WILL CONDUCT COMBINED UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE TRAINING WITH SUDANESE FORCES.

OBJECTIVES:

- TO CONDUCT COMBINED OPERATIONS AND TRAINING WITH HOST NATIONS THEREBY PROMOTING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND INTEROPERABILITY.
- WHEN POSSIBLE, INTEGRATE COMBINED US AND HOST NATION AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS
 - -- TO DEVELOP AND EXERCISE COMBINED AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT AND AIR DEFENSE PROCEDURES
 - -- TO EXERCISE COMMUNICATIONS REQUIRED TO INTEGRATE US AND HOST COUNTRY AIR DEFENSE ASSETS
- TO EXERCISE PORTIONS OF SWA CONTINGENCY PLANS
- TO SELECTIVELY DEMONSTRATE THE DEPLOYABILITY, MOBILITY AND COMBAT READINESS OF A US JOINT TASK FORCE
- TO ESTABLISH AND EXERCISE C31 FROM NATIONAL TO TACTICAL LEVELS
- TO EXERCISE AND REFINE INTER- AND INTRA-THEATER LOGISTICAL PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO DEPLOY AND SUSTAIN THE FORCE
- TO FAMILIARIZE PERSONNEL WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SWA.
- TO REFINE RDJTF SOPS

US FORCES

HO RDJTF (80 PERSONS)

JOINT COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT ELEMENT (45 PERSONS)

MAC - C-141 (APPROX 47 SORTIES) C-130 (2 IN-COUNTRY)

SAC - EC-135 KC-135/KC-10 B-52 (2)







COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP ALPHA

31ST MAU

·(4 SEP 82 - 15 FEB 83)

1.	TG 79.4 TASK ORGANIZATION *	U	SMC	Ū	SN	
		OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	
	31ST MAU		1			The second secon
	HQ, 31ST MAU	13	53	1	0	COL A. C. MACAULAY
	BLT 2/3	54	1188	2.	51	LTCOL B. J. FAGEN
	HMM-262(-)(REIN)	. 51	229	. 1	3	LTCOL J. D. ALEXANDER
-	MSSG-37	10	226	1	9	MAJOR J. E. SMITH
	TOTAL	128	T696	5	63	

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46D 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 8/M220E1 TOW 6/105 HOW TD 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG ALPHA (TG 76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON FIVE

USS BELLEAU WOOD
USS OGDEN (LPD-5)
USS CAYUGA (LST-1186)

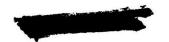
5. LOCATION

ENR SINGAPORE EDA 18 DECEMBER 1982.

6. REMARKS

* PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 180210Z AUG82.





COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH

FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION AMPHIBIOUS READY GROUP ALPHA

31ST MAU

(4 SEP 83 - 15 FEB 83)

1.	TG 79.4 TASK ORGANIZATION	• Ţ	JSMC	U	SN	
	31ST MAU	OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	N
	HQ, 31ST MAU	13	53	1	0	COL A. C. MACAULAY
	BLT 2/3	54	1188	2	51	LTCOL B. J. FAGEN
	HMM-262(-)(REIN)	51	229	1	3	LTCOL J. D. ALEXANDER
	MSSG-37	10	226	1	9	MAJOR J. E. SMITH
	TOTAL	128	1696	5	63	

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46D 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 8/M220E1 TOW 6/105 HOW TD 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG ALPHA (TG 76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON FIVE

USS BELLEAU WOOD
USS OGDEN (LPD-5)
USS CAYUGA (LST-1186)

5. LOCATION

SUBIC BAY, PHILIPPINES EDD 21 JAN 83.

6. REMARKS

* PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 180210Z AUG82.





COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH

FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION

31ST MAU

(4 SEP 82 - 15 FEB 83)

	TG 79.4								
1.	TASK ORGANIZATION	US	SMC	US	SN				
		OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL				
	31ST MAU								
	HQ, 31ST MAU	13	53	1	0	COL	A.	C.	MACAULAY
	BLT 2/3	54	1188	2	51	LTCOL	В.	J.	FAGEN
	HMM-262(-)(REIN)	51	229	1	3	LTCOL	J.	D.	ALEXANDER
	MSSG-37	10	226	1	9	MAJOR	J.	E.	SMITH
	TOTAL	128	1696	5	63				

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46D 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 6/105 HOW TD 3/M220E1 TOW 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG - ALPHA (TG 76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON FIVE

USS	BELLEAU	WOOD	(LHA-3)
USS	OGDEN		(LPD-5)
USS	CAYUGA		(LST-1186)

. ...

5. LOCATION

HONG KONG EDD 29 JANUARY 1983.

6. REMARKS

PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 180210Z AUG 82.

TAB D PAGE 1





COMMAND CENTER AND OPERATIONS BRANCH

FMFPAC TASK ORGANIZATION

31ST MAU

(11 FEB 83 - JUL 83)

TG-79.4

1.	TASK ORGANIZATION	US	SMC	US	SN	
		OFF	ENL	OFF	ENL	
	31ST MAU					
	HQ, 31ST MAU	17	70	3	0	COL A.C. MACAULAY
	BLT 1/3	56	1142	3	50	LTCOL L.E. CAMPBELL
	HMM-265(-)(REIN)	51	230	1	3	LTCOL M.M. MCELWEE
	MSSG-31	10	227	1	9	LTCOL J.C. SANBORN
	TOTAL	134	1669	8	62	

2. AIRCRAFT

4/CH-53D 12/CH-46E 4/AH-1T 2/UH-1N

3. ARMS AND EQUIPMENT

8/81MM MORTAR 16/M-47 DRAGON 8/M220E1 TOW 6/105 HOW TD 11/LVTP-7 1/LVTC-7 5/M60A1 TANK

4. SHIPPING - ARG - ALPHA (TG-76.3)

COMMANDER AMPHIBIOUS SQUADRON THREE

USS	NEW ORLEANS	(LPH-11)
USS	DURHAM	(LKA-114)
USS	VANCOUVER	(LPD-2)
USS	BARBOUR COUNTY	(LST-1195)

5. LOCATION

TOK SOK RI, KOREA EDD 23 MAR 83.

6. REMARKS

PERSONNEL FIGURES COMPILED FROM 37TH MAU PREDEPLOYMENT REPORT DATED 180010Z JAN 83.

TAB D PAGE 1



AS OF 11/01/83 * = ONCE ASSTRUCT	TREP RANK			PRESENT LOCATION	RI	PSRT	MAJOR EQUIPMENT	PAGE: 4
7TH ENGR SPT BN (-) H&S CO, 7TH ENGSPT CO B, 7TH ENGRSPT CO C, 7TH ENGRSPT ENGR SPT CO, 7TH BRIDGE CO, 7TH 1ST BULK FUEL CO 7TH BULK FUEL CO	LTCOL CAPT CAPT CAPT MAJ 1STLT 1STLT	SCHUMAKER R W J EBERLE J S SFEFFENSEN R E PRICE L L LUNDBERG F C ONEIL R E CHANDLER J W WINCHESTER J D		MCB CAMP PENDLETON	1 2 H 3 H 1 4 H 2 H	1111 21111 3111 11111 4444 21211 4322		
1ST DENTAL BN HSS CO, 1ST DENTBN 1ST DENTAL CO, 1ST 13TH DENT CO, 1ST 23D DENT CO, 1ST	CAPT LT CAPT CAPT LCDR	SHARP B C BELL J D PRANGE W H FORTMAN K V HILL R R	USN USN USN	MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCAS EL TORO MCAGCC 29 PALMS	1	1111 3111 1111 3111		
7TH MAB HQ CO , 7TH MAB MAG-70 (NUC) BSSG-7 (NUC)	BGEN CAPT COL COL	EINYRE W R WELKER R E DEFRIES C F TELLES J JR*		MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCAS EL TORO MCAGCC 29 PALMS			;	
27TH MARINES HQ, 27TH MAR (NUC) 3D TANK BN (-) CO D, 3D AAV BN		SISLEY F E WOODWARD J A MONIGOMERY B R FREITAS M		MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCAGCC 29 PALMS			056/M220E1 TOW 043/LVTP-7 004/LVTC-7	053/M60a1 TANK 001/LVTR-7
COMM SPT CO, 27TH 1ST BN, 4TH MAR 4TH BN, 11TH MAR	LTCOL	WOODWARD J A PYLE C J RESSMEYER J A H		MCAGCC 29 PALMS MCMWTC BRIDGEPORT MCAGCC 29 PALMS	1		008/81MM MORTAR 006/105MM HOW TD 006/175MM GUN SP 005/M578 VTR	032/M-47 012/155MM HOW SP 010/8" HOW SP
III MAF H&S CO, III MAF	MGEN CAPI	HAEBEL R E LACIK J Y		CAMP COURTNEY	4 1	4114		
9TH MAB HQ, 9TH MAB BSSG-9	BGEN MAJ	GARY J H MDHR C R		CAMP MCTUREOUS	1	1111		
31ST MAU HQ, 31ST MAU HMM-165 (-) (REIN)	COL CAPI LTCOL	CURD J H R HOUSTON D C PONNWITZ A J		INDIAN OCEAN* INDIAN OCEAN* INDIAN OCEAN*	1	1111 1111	012/CH-46E 003/AH-1T	004/CH-53D 002/UH-1N
VMA-231 DET B 3D BN, 3D MAR	MAJ LTCOL	ROBERSON L E EARL R L		INDIAN OCEAN*	1		006/AV-8A 008/81MM MORTAR 006/105MM HOW TD 005/M60A1 TANK	016/M-47 022/LVPP-7 002/LVTC-7
MSSG-37	MAJ	WILLIAMSON W J		INDIAN OCEAN*	1	1111	008/M220E1 TOW	
35TH MAU	COL	SWEENEY W T		SUBIC BAY*				
HQ, 35TH MAU HMH-462 (-) (REIN)	LTCOL	MARTIN G R		SUBIC BAY	2 I	1122	010/CH-53D 003/UH-1N	004/AH-1J
1ST BN, 9TH MAR	LTCOL	HERING D H		SUBIC BAY	1	1111	008/81MM MORFAR 008/M220E1 TOW 005/M60A1 TANK	006/105MM HOW TD 012/LVTP-7 002/LVTC-7
MSSG-35	MAJ	FIELDS P R		SUBIC BAY				





NAME	DATES	LOCATION	UNIT
UNITAS XXIV/ WATC 83	16JUN-14DEC83	S. AMERICA/ AFRICA	MARDET
AHAUS TARA II	AUG 83-JAN84 (9NOV-8DEC83 MARC		28TH MAU VMA-513 DET, MACG ENGR SPT (TENT)
TOPGUN 6-83	12SEP-15OCT83	NAS MIRAMAR, CA	DET, VMFA-451 DET, VMFA-531 DET, VMFA-323 MACS-5/6
DISPLAY DETERMINATION	17SEP-15OCT83 83	MEDITERRANEAN WIDE	2D ANGLICO DET, VMFP-3
CAO 1-84	19SEP-19OCT83	FT PICKETT, VA	10TH MAB (FWD) RLT-2 2D BN, 2D MARINES 3D BN, 4TH MARINES 1ST BN, 10TH MARINES MAG-60 BSSG-4
FEX 1-84	25SEP-10OCT83	MCAGCC	7TH MAB BSSG-7 DET, MACG-38 COMMCO (REIN), 9TH COMM BN
TOPGUN 6-83	18SEP-14OCT83	NAS MIRAMAR, CA	VMFA-451 MACS 5/6
BEAR HUNT 84	1OCT-19NOV83	KOREA	HQ, 3D MAB HQ, 9TH MARINES 1ST BN, 9TH MARINES 2D BN, 5TH MARINES HQ, 12TH MARINES 2D BN, 12TH MARINES 3D BN, 12TH MARINES MAG-36 BSSG-3
DESFIREX 1-84	27SEP-17OCT	MCAGCC	IITH MARINES CSSD-18
JWT	7-280CT83	PANAMA	2ND BN, 9TH MAR
RECONEX 84-1 84-1	10-130CT83	PHILIPPINES	CO, 3D RECON BN







NAME DATES LOCATION UNITS SO CAL/HAWAII HQ, 5TH MAB RIMPAC 84 2-26JUN84 GCE (RC) ACE (RC) BSSG (RC) JUNGLE WARFARE 9-29JUN84 PANAMA 1ST BN, 9TH MAR 10-84 DET, 1ST CBTENGRBN RED FLAG 84-4 9JUN-21JUL84 NELLIS AFB, NV PLT, 2D FAAD BTRY BTRY, 3D LAAM BN DET, HMA-169 (23JUN-DET, HMA-369 7JUL) DET, VMFA-323 (7-21JUL (UNIT OPERATING FROM NAS FALLON) DET, VMA(AW)-121 (-do--DO-VMA-214 (7-21JUL) UNITAS XXV/ 14JUN-I4DEC84 S. AMERICA/ REIN RIFLE CO WATC 84 W. AFRICA AAV PLT DET, 2D ANGLICO CAX 8-84 16-30JUN84 **MCAGCC** 25TH MAR 2D BN, 25TH MAR MAG-41(-)(REIN) CSSD (FROM 4TH FSSG) DET, 1ST FSSG (SPT) DET, MWSG-37 (SPT) 18JUN-9JUL84 CHINA LAKE, DET, VMA-311 RED FLAG CANADA KERNAL BLITZ 84 24-30JUN84 HAWAII 1ST MARBDE 1ST LAAM BN BELL VOLCANO 25-29JUN84 HAWAII 37TH MAU JUNGLE WARFARE 30JUN-20JUL84 **PANAMA** 2D BN, 2D MAR TRAINING VALIANT USHER 1-4JUL84 GUAM BLT B 84-8 3D BN, 2D MAR JA/ATT 84-3 1-4JUL84 1ST BN, 1ST MAR KOREA COBRA GOLD 84 2JUL-10AUG84 THAILAND 31ST MAU BLT 3/3





HMM(C)-165 MSSG-31

DET, SEPBDEPLT, 2D ANGLICO

3D RECON BN (REIN)



NAME	DATES	LOCATION	UNITS
UNITAS XXV/ WATC 84	14JUN-14DEC84	S. AMERICA/ W. AFRICA	REIN RIFLE CO AAV PLT DET, 2D ANGLICO
COBRA GOLD 84	2JUL-10AUG84	THAILAND	31ST MAU BLT 3/3 HMM(C)-165 MSSG-31 DET, SEPBDEPLT, 2D ANGLICO 3D RECON BN (REIN)
MOUNTAIN FEX	4JUL-1AUG84	MCMWTC	3D BN, 9TH MAR DET, 1ST CMBTENGRBN DET, 1ST FSSG DET, HMH-361 (13-30JUL DET, MWSG-37 (13-30JUL
QUICK STRIKE 1-84	20JUL-1AUG84	MC M W T C	IOTH MAB RLT-2 1ST BN, 2D MAR 1ST BN, IOTH MAR DET, 1ST BN, 6TH MAR DET, 2D BN, 4TH MAR HML-167(-)(REIN) BSSG-10
LASER STRIKE	23JUL-3SEP84	YAKIMA, WA	1ST TKBN (-)(REIN)
RECONEX 84-8	30JUL-1AUG84	SATTAHIP, TH	PLT, 3D RECON BN
LOGEX 84	AUG84	FT PICKETT, VA	II MAF (RC) 4TH MARDIV (RC)
MOUNTAIN FEX	1-29AUG84	MCMWIC	1ST BN, 9TH MAR DET, 1ST FSSG DET, 3D MAW
RESERVE MABEX	4-18AUG84	CAMP LEJEUNE, NC	2D MAB 4TH MARDIV 4TH MAW 4TH FSSG (2D MARDIV, 2D MAW, 2D FSSG, 6TH MAB PROVIDE SUPPORT)
RED FLAG 84-5	4-31AUG84	NELLIS AFB, NV	DET, VMAQ-2 (4-18AUG) PLT, 2D FAAD BTRY VMFA-531 (4-18AUG) DET, VMFP-3 (13-31AUG) VMA(AW)-224







CAO 1-85	11-26OCT84	CAMP BLANDING, FL/FT PICKETT, VA	IOTH MAB 2D MAR (-) 6TH MAR (-) IOTH MAR (-) 2D AAV BN (-) 2D TK BN (-) 2D CMBT ENGR BN (-) HQ BN (-) 2D RECON BN (-) MSSG-26 MAG-31 (-)
COPE THUNDER 85-1	12-27OCT84	PHILIPPINES	VMFA-451 DET, VMGR-152 DET, 1ST FADD BTRY MACS-4
POWDER RIVER 85	15-26OCT84	HOME STATIONS	HQMC (RC) FMFLANT (RC) FMFPAC (RC)
MPS LOADOUT	17-21OCT84	WILMINGTON, NC SUNNYPOINT CHEATHAM ANNEX	6TH MAB BSSG-6 DET, 2D MARDIV DET, 2D MAW
LANDEX PAGBABALIK	19-21OCT84	PHILIPPINES	BLT 2/1 (-) IOTH PROVISIONAL BN; PHILIPPINES MAR
JUNGLE WARFARE	200CT-9NOV84	PANAMA	RECON BN (REIN) CO L, 3D BN, 5TH MAR DET, 1ST CMBT ENGR BN
RED FLAG 85-1	20 OCT-17 NOVS4	NELLIS AFB, NV	VMAQ-2 MACS-5 PLT, 2D FAAD BTRY (-)
CAX 1-85	210CT-19NOV84	MCAGCC	7TH MAB 1ST MARDIV - 3D MAW 1ST FSSG -
AAWEX 1-85	22-24OCT84	BEAUFORT, SC	DET, MAG-31 DET, MCAG-28 DET, MAG-14 DET, MAG-32 DET, MAG-29
BELL VOLCANO	29OCT-1NOV84	HAWAII	37TH MAU
THUNDERHOG	23 OCT - 16 NOV84	FT STEWART, GA	DET, MAG-31 DET, MACG-28





UNCLASSIFIED

TAB E/F" REPORT

AS OF: 11/26/84 "TAB E/F" REPORT PAGE: 1

* = DENOTES EXTRACTED FROM OTHER THAN UNITREP SOURCES

UNIT	RANK NAME	LOCATION	R R PSRT	COMBAT ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT
FMFPAC H&S BN, FMFPAC 1ST RADIO BN 1ST FORCE RECON 1ST ANGLICO 1ST CAG 1ST CBT ENGR CO 2ND CBT ENGR CO 1ST RECON CO 2D RECON CO	LTGEN COOPER C G COL POLAND J A LTCOL MOSS M J	CAMP H. M. SMITH CAMP H. M. SMITH MCAS KANEOHE BAY CAMP H. M. SMITH	1 1111 2 T 2112 5 N 5555 5 N 5555 5 N 5555 5 N 5555 5 N 5555 5 N 5555 5 N 5555	t .
I MAF HQ, I MAF H&S CO, I MAF 9TH COMM BN (-) 2ND ANGLICO SEP BDE PT 1ST MARDIV (REIN) HQ BN, 1ST MARDIV	MGEN CHEATHAM E C JR CAPT DESIRANI LTCOL KEENER A J C MAJ CLICK R L MGEN CHEATHAM E C JR LTCOL WOOG P A	MCB CAMP PENDLETON	5 N 4444 3 P 3122 1 1111 2 P 2122 2 T 1112	005/M88A1 VTR 065/M60A1 TANK
1ST TANK BN(-)(REIN) 3D ASLT AMPH BN (-) 1ST RECON BN 1ST CBT ENGR BN	LTCOL SHISLER M F LTCOL GRESSLY D A LTCOL BAKER W L LTCOL POLYASCO G J	MCB CAMP PENDLETON FT SHERMAN . MCB CAMP PENDLETON	3 R 1332 2 P 2112	- 1981 B. L. H.
1ST MARINES (REIN) HQ CO, 1ST MAR 1ST BN, 9TH MAR 1ST BN, 1ST MAR 3D BN, 1ST MAR	COL NAVADEL G D CAPT PEOPLES M L LTCOL MCKAY J C LTCOL ARENA R A LTCOL TILLEY R 0	MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCB CAMP PENDLETON MCB CAMP PENDELTON MCB CAMP PENDELTON	2 T 1112 2 T 2112 2 T 2112 2 P 2112	



Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP)

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* From Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP)

Golden West College

BROWN DAVID A
15130 BROOKHURST#120
WESTMINSTER CA ' 92683

03/12/86
FINANCIAL AID AWARD LETTER
ACADEMIC YEAR 1985-86
LETTER 1
FULL TIME
INDEPENDENT
85-75139

- THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE IS PLEASED TO NOTIFY YOU THAT YOU HAVE BEEN AWARDED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR YOUR EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES.
 - A. THIS FINANCIAL AID AWARD IS NOT VALID UNTIL YOU SIGN AND DATE ON THE REVERSE SIDE AND RETURN IT TO THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE. RETURN IT WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.
 - B. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO MODIFY YOUR FINANCIAL AID AWARDS AT ANY TIME DUE TO CHANGES IN YOUR ELIGIBILITY, THE AVAILABILITY OF DUR FUNDS, OR CLERICAL ERROR.
- II. YOUR FINANCIAL NEED WAS DETERMINED AS FOLLOWS:

ESTIMATED EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES: \$ 7,900
LESS ESTIMATED FAMILY CONTRIBUTION: \$ 6,831
EQUALS ESTIMATED NEED: \$ 1,069

III. YOUR FINANCIAL AID AWARD(S) IS/ARE: \$ 2,500.00 TOTAL

GSL \$2,500.00

IV. FINANCIAL AID COMMENTS:

APPROVED:

BEVERLY YEH, FINANCIAL AID COORDINATOR

(PLEASE READ AND SIGN THE REVERSE SIDE)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA County of Hughes

IN CIRCUIT COURT Sixth Judicial Circuit

JUROR SUMMONS

You are hereby notified that you have been summoned to serve as a juror for Hughes County at the Hughes County Courthouse, PO Box 1238, Pierre, for the period of:

1/1/2012 through 3/31/2012

321200591 DAVID ANSON BROWN 721 E WELLS AVE #6 PIERRE SD 57501

Kelli Sitzman Clerk of Courts

Lui Froman

Login: 321200591 Password: S94NC

Knowingly failing to comply with this summons is a crime punishable by a fine, jail term, or both.

JUROR'S INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

The following are answers to the most frequent questions people may have about their jury service. Any other questions you may have should be addressed to: Clerk of Courts, PO Box 1238, Pierre, SD 57501. You may also call (605) 773-3713.

Location

The Hughes County Courthouse is located at 104 E. Capitol, Pierre, SD. The courtroom is on the third (3^{r0}) floor of the courthouse.

Jury Term

Jury Service is usually for three months, however, you will have to appear only periodically during the term. When you are required to appear, normally court is in session from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., unless you are otherwise instructed. The average trial length is one day, but a few trials may last longer. The trial Judge will advise you of the probable trial duration.

Reporting Instructions The Circuit Court for Hughes County has a "phone-in" system and a web site to inform jurors when their services will be required. The purpose is to avoid both unnecessary inconvenience to the juror and unnecessary cost to all taxpayers. For this reason, you are asked to call (773-6024) or check the web site (ujsjurors.sd.gov) every Friday after 5:30 p.m. during your jury term. The message will inform you of any trials that are set for the following week and, if so, the exact date and time to report. After you have been informed to report on a specific day, remember to call in or check the web site again (after 5:30 p.m.) the night before you are to report to make sure the trial has not been cancelled.

You will receive a letter one week prior to your term of service notifying you of the specific jury panel to which you have been assigned and the exact date you are to commence using the "phone-in" system or checking the web site.

Reporting an Absence If illness or emergency prevents your attendance, call 773-3713 as near to 8 a.m. as possible. Please advise the Clerk, **in advance** of any vacation time or other planned absences that may interfere with jury duty.

JOHN THUNE SOUTH DAKOTA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4105

COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION & FORESTRY

ARMED SERVICES

COMMERCE, SCIENCE & TRANSPORTATION
SMALL BUSINESS

October 9, 2008

Mr. David Brown 721 East Wells Avenue Apartment 6 Pierre, SD 57501-3352

Dear David:

Thank you for contacting me about the recent efforts to stabilize the economy and our nation's financial markets. I appreciate hearing from you.

Like you, I am extremely frustrated and concerned about this current economic crisis. It is inexcusable that we as a country are faced with this situation.

South Dakotans work hard, make responsible financial decisions, and pay their bills. Unfortunately, others are not as responsible. As a result, South Dakotans could be impacted by the current economic crisis through no fault of their own.

As a general matter, I don't think the government should get involved in the free market. I believe that our system of free markets and capitalism is the best in the world, and that it is not the government's responsibility to step in and shield people from the negative consequences of bad decisions. If it were just a matter of punishing those who made bad decisions on Wall Street and elsewhere, I think that is exactly what we should and would do.

Unfortunately, the negative impacts of a systemic financial collapse would hit main streets in South Dakota and across the country. Allowing this to happen would devastate the economy and have severe economic consequences for South Dakota families.

The recent financial upheaval impacts South Dakotans because, in one way or the other, we all depend on credit in today's economy. Families borrow money to buy their homes and cars, send their children to college, and of course use credit cards. South Dakota businesses borrow to help fund their daily operations and write paychecks to their employees. Farmers and ranchers use short-term loans to run their operations. If we allow the credit markets to freeze up, these everyday activities that fuel our economy will be threatened and our economic system will grind to a halt.

When this situation came to light, the proposal put forward by U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson was completely unacceptable. It did not include needed oversight, it did not limit "golden parachutes" payments to corporate executives, and it didn't include strong protections for the American taxpayer.

an economic catastrophe for our country. Please be assured that I will continue to do everything I can to protect the American taxpayers, to prevent any benefit to those who caused this problem, and to take strong steps to make sure that this does not happen again in the future. Thanks again for contacting me, and please keep in touch.

Kindest regards,

JOHN THUNE

United States Senator



Selective Service System

Data Management Center | P.O. Box 94638 Palatine, IL 60094-4638

www.sss.gov

June 18, 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR REGISTRANT

SUBJECT: Online Verification of Your Registration

This document certifies officially that the below named individual is registered on the date shown with the Selective Service System as required by Section 453(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA) -- 50 U.S. Code App. 451 et seq.

Selective Service Number: 63-0719024-6
Name: DAVID ANSON BROWN
Date of Registration: 10/5/1981

Because you have satisfied the MSSA by registering, you remain eligible for those programs and benefits linked to registration compliance, such as student financial aid, government employment, job training, driver's license in several states, and U.S. citizenship for immigrants, for which you are otherwise qualified.

Thank you for your inquiry. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact the Data Management Center at the address above. Our telephone number is 847-688-6888 or toll - free: 1-888-655-1825.

Susan A. Cappo

DMC Manager

LCpl David A. Brown USMC 1983



Cold War Certificate



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

DAVID A. BROWN

In recognition of your service during the period of the Cold War (2 September 1945 - 26 December 1991) in promoting peace and stability for this Nation, the people of this Nation are forever grateful.

Rahman Ra

The American Forces Network (AFN) Television (FEN) Philippines signoff early 80's

https://youtu.be/vd909AYJ9p8

The Philippines I think ended their broadcast earlier at 10:00 pm if I remember correctly. We didn't have a tv in the Philippines usually when we saw this it was when we were in a shop out in town or in a restaurant or something and it was on their tv. The Philippines people watched this channel as much or more than the Americans. Also with the Hawaii like palm tree and sunset at the beginning we considered this to be more of a Hawaii signoff than a Philippines and when they started naming the broadcast locations you knew you were in a foreign country and felt a long way from home.

Okinawa, Japan AFN television sign off at midnight early '80s

We saw this a lot in Okinawa and liked it it's very good it was usually if you had midnight fire watch (barracks guard duty) someone always had a TV on at 7th Comm Bn.

https://youtu.be/3BI8jR-Ps20

AFN DJ Charlie Tuna

Armed Forces Radio and Television '80s memories wouldn't be complete without a tribute to Charlie Tuna. Armed Forces TV compiled most of its TV from the three major USA TV Network shows. Armed Forces Radio Pacific was compiled mostly from Los Angeles AM radio. After the Marine Corps and while living in and going to college in Southern California at times I would turn on the early morning KRLA 870 AM radio station and listen to Charlie Tuna for a few Okinawa memories.

https://youtu.be/KGZkgHo3Vfk

Updated: April 30, 2017