Recruits Begin To Arrive

D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 directing the Armed Forces of the United States to accept recruits “…regardless of color, race, creed, or national origin…” On June 1, 1942 the Marine Corps began to recruit African-Americans. By 1943, 1,000 African-Americans would enter the Marine Corps in a year. By 1949, 242 officers and enlisted men were honorably discharged from the Marine Corps. On September 9, 1949, 242 officers and enlisted men were honorably discharged from the Marine Corps.

The Montford Point Marines

The Marine Corps established a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Training Program

The training program began with boot camp and had as its ultimate objective the creation of a composite defense battalion. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.

The Montford Point Marines in Action in the Pacific were housed in a separate and segregated cantonment at Camp Lejeune for African-American recruits in order to make their training as unlike as possible from that of white Marine recruits. The Montford Point Marines were housed in a large wooden barrack about 162 yards from the ocean. Surrounding this barrack were a large barrack, a large mess hall, and a small dugout approximately 162 yards away from the ocean. The Montford Point Marines were housed in the barracks and the mess hall by the training facilities at Camp Lejeune and were an integral part of the training program.