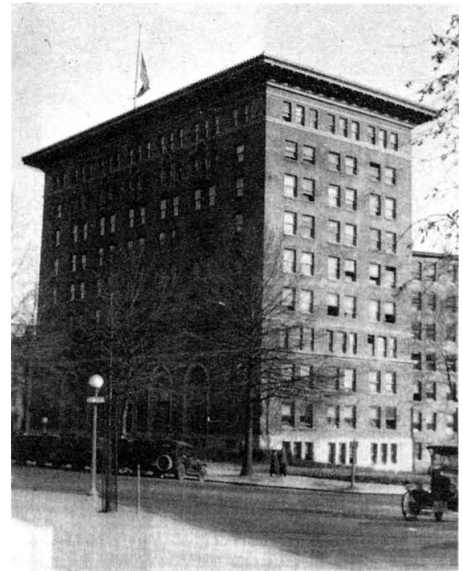


National Archives Photo 127-N-514952

*Marine Barracks at 8th and I Streets, Southeast, served as Headquarters Marine Corps from 1804 to 1901. Center House, at left in this 1857 photo, was torn down in 1907-1908. Headquarters moved to the Bond Building, below, on 14th Street Northwest, in 1901. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress*



*Edna L. Freund Collection, MCHC  
During World War I, the Walker Johnson Building on New York Avenue, Northwest, housed Marine Corps Headquarters.*



*Second move was to the Mills Building, below, for a decade prior to World War I.*

National Archives Photo 127-N-517602



National Archives Photo 127-N-517583

*The Navy Department Building on marshy ground along Constitution Avenue, Northwest, was home to Headquarters between world wars. Below, for more than 50 years, since 1941, home has been the Navy Annex to the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia.*

National Archives Photo 127-N-A41848



(Continued from page 12)

on Camp or Peter Hill. Located near E Street between 23d and 25th Streets, the site which towers above the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is now occupied by the National Naval Medical Center, successor to the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Five months later, Burrows and his headquarters staff moved into a building rented from the War Department on Pennsylvania Avenue opposite the State Department and White House.

In March 1804, as buildings were completed, Headquarters Marine Corps moved into its first permanent home at Marine Barracks Washington at 8th and I Streets, Southeast, where it would remain for almost 100 years.

Due to the growth of the staff and the need for more space, Headquarters Marine Corps moved out of the Barracks and into the Bond Building in downtown Washington in 1901. Subsequent moves took it to the Mills Building, the Walker Johnson Building, the Navy Department Building, and finally, in 1941, to the Navy Annex, located immediately south of Arlington Cemetery on high ground overlooking the Pentagon in Virginia. Officially known as General Federal Office Building Number Two, the Annex initially was planned as a warehouse, but during the design stage the warehouse plan was abandoned and the building redesigned to provide office space for more than 7,000 Army, Navy, and Marine Corps employees. A "temporary" structure, the Navy Annex would house Headquarters Marine Corps and the offices of nearly half of the Corps' Commandants for the next 54 years.

**D**URING THE EARLY 1990s, as plans for refurbishing and expanding the Pentagon were under consideration there was thought of moving the Marine Headquarters to an adjacent site in the Henderson Hall complex. The idea was abandoned after potential problems were discovered in erecting such a facility which could accommodate all or a major portion of Headquarters personnel.

With the move of Headquarters Marine Corps from the Navy Annex to the Pentagon, all the nation's Armed Services are now permanently headquartered together, which will allow the Marine Corps to work even more closely and more effectively with each of them. □1775□

## Art Chosen for CMC Tells History

**M**EMBERS OF THE MARINE CORPS MUSEUM STAFF met with the Commandant's aides last fall, when the offices blocked off for Marine Headquarters in the Pentagon were first undergoing renovation. After measuring the area, the staff searched the Museum collections to select the most appropriate art and artifacts for display. Since the Commandant's office and reception spaces were to be a showcase for the Marine Corps, only original art was considered and the opportunity to exhibit some of the collection's larger significant pieces was taken.

A plan was submitted by Thanksgiving and, once approved, the stage was set for installation in early January. The art and sculpture were installed in various offices during the second week of January and included such notable pieces as Tom Lovell's *Tarawa* and Alex Raymond's *Marines At Prayer*. Two large paintings by John Clymer, the *Seminole War Patrol* and the *Wasp and Reindeer* (a War of 1812 ship-to-ship action, with Marines positioned prominently in the rigging), were also hung in the offices. A bronze miniature of Rick Hart's Vietnam Veterans' Memorial statue also was selected.

Art which provides a mini-chronology of Marine Corps history was chosen for the passageway outside of the Assistant Commandant's office suite. In this small exhibit, reproductions of paintings in the collection were used because of the danger of possible accidental damage in the busy passage; high-quality photographic reproductions were framed in identical moldings. The 13 pieces cover the story of the Marine Corps from the Revolutionary War to the Persian Gulf War.

At the Assistant Commandant's suggestion, a captured Iraqi ZPU-1 anti-aircraft gun was installed in a 12x5-foot section at the entrance to the passageway. Before being emplaced, the gun was cleaned, prepared, and demilitarized by the Museum's restoration staff. This gun was captured by Marines under Gen Krukak's command during the Persian Gulf War.

Concurrently, the Museum staff designed and built two mahogany exhibit cases and created a panoply of flags for the Commandant's Pentagon dining room. The cases hold a rare pattern 1892 Marine officer's dress spiked helmet and a tall and striking bearskin cap which was worn by the drum major of the Marine Band in the 1970s. The panoply of flags takes up the entire east wall of the room and includes the United States, Marine Corps, and Commandant's flags. In addition, a framed guidon from World War I and a framed Marine Corps aircraft insignia also adorn the walls. The large insignia was cut from the fabric covering on a 1920s vintage aircraft fuselage and is autographed by a number of early aviators. Silver pieces and statuary also were added to give a "regimental" feeling to the room. —*Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas*

*Curator Kenneth L. Smith-Christmas notes details of a large, painted insignia cut from the fabric of a 1920s Marine Corps aircraft fuselage and autographed by early Marine aviators. It hangs, framed, in the Commandant's dining room.*



# Parris Island Museum Celebrates 20 Years in the Making

*by Dr. Stephen R. Wise  
Director, Parris Island Museum*

**T**HE PARRIS ISLAND MUSEUM is located in the War Memorial Building on board the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina. The building was dedicated on Armistice Day 1951. Designed as a recreation center for enlisted personnel, the structure stands "as a magnificent monument to Marines of the past as well as a source of inspiration and opportunity for Marines of the future."

Early in 1972, MajGen Robert H. Barrow, commanding Parris Island, contacted the Marine Corps History and Museums Division regarding the establishment of a museum for the depot. By the end of the year an outline of exhibit themes was set. The museum project was begun by Maj Will A. Merrill, who was followed by Maj Keller F. Johnson. Maj Johnson undertook the first work on the designated areas of the War Memorial Building, and it fell to Maj Edward M. Condra III to complete the task. With the technical assistance of GySgt Peter Dawson, and with backing from the depot's Maintenance Department, museum spaces were established on the building's first deck and in one room on the second deck.

Work was completed in 1974, and on 8 January 1975, the Parris Island Museum

was dedicated by then-Marine Commandant Gen Robert E. Cushman, Jr., under a new program aimed at eventually making it a certified Marine Corps Command Museum. The museum's major themes were recruit training and local military history. The museum was to become a way to help families of new Marines understand the Parris Island experience, and, by explaining the region's military heritage, tie the recruit depot closer to its Port Royal/Beaufort, South Carolina, neighbors.

**W**HEN OPENED IN 1975, the museum was declared to be the first step in establishing a Marine Corps-wide system of command museums. Like the other museums in the program, the Parris Island Museum has not remained static, and on 8 January 1993, it was fully certified by the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums as a Marine Corps Command Museum.

The Parris Island Museum cares for its collections and prepares exhibits for more than 65,000 visitors each year. The museum is used by drill instructors to instill a sense of pride in their recruits. Through its exhibits and collections, the museum continues to meet the original mission of the War Memorial Building by serving not only as a place of remembrance but also



*Museum volunteer SgtMaj Dave Robles, USMC (Ret), assists in the construction of a new display on Vietnam War Marines.*

as a source of inspiration and training.

The museum tour begins at the front door, where built-in exhibit cases display examples of recent donations to the museum, and information on coming events is available.

**P**ASSING BY the guard desk visitors enter the rotunda of the building where, at its center, there is a miniature replica of the Marine Corps War Memorial, the famous statue of the flag-raising on Iwo Jima.

Around the rotunda, on two decks, are eight wall cases containing uniforms, weapons, and accoutrements from various periods of Parris Island history. These cases and the accompanying narrative depict the evolution of Parris Island and recruit training from its beginning in 1861, when the first Marines arrived in the area, to the contemporary 1990s.

In the east wing of the first deck is the Contemporary Room, which affords the visitor a glimpse of the experience of male and female recruits' training from the "Boots' " first arrival through graduation. Highlighted by a life-sized photographic reproduction of a squad bay scene, the numerous photographs on exhibit are augmented by artifacts, audiotapes, and narrative labels.

*A recreation of squad bay life at the Recruit Depot is a centerpiece of the Parris Island Museum's Contemporary Room. The room offers visitors a glimpse of recruit training, aided by artifacts and audiotapes, from the arrival of a "Boot" through graduation.*





*The NCOIC of the Parris Island Museum, Cpl Silento McMorris, replaces a label in the local history display in the west wing.*

JUST OFF THE Contemporary Room is the museum gift shop, operated by the Parris Island Historical and Museum Society. Profits from purchases made at the gift shop, manned by the Society's volunteers, plus donations and membership monies, are used to assist the museum.

A long hallway off the rotunda leads to the west wing where exhibits portray the military history of Port Royal from the first European exploration to the current Marine Corps Air Station. The exhibit begins with a number of 16th-century artifacts recovered from the archaeological excavations at Santa Elena, the Spanish village which was located on Parris Island from 1566 to 1587. Since 1979 the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina has been carrying out the excavations and conducting research on Santa Elena.

Using the Santa Elena exhibit as a starting point, visitors begin a journey covering the military history of the Port Royal/Beaufort area. Visitors pass through an area of dioramas and uniform paintings chronicling military activity from the periods of the American Revolution and the Civil War to the advent of the Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort.

LEAVING THE MAIN DECK by way of the stairhalls to the second deck, the visitor reviews a temporary exhibit on the 50th Anniversary of the Women Marines, consisting of photographs, videos, and narrative labels.

Off the rotunda is the museum's Weapons Room. On exhibit are 11 long arms used by the Marine Corps, ranging

from the Revolutionary War Short Land Pattern Musket to the M-16, coupled with a case containing weapons used against the Marines during their various 20th century campaigns.

In the west wing is located the "20th-Century Marine Corps History" exposition, portraying the time period in which all of the Parris Island graduates have participated. Exhibits in four large halls take visitors through World War I, Banana Wars, China Marines, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, and Desert Storm actions. Rounding out the display are additional panels and cases covering smaller and transitional Marine Corps actions.

**A** CROSS FROM THE "20th-Century" exhibit is the museum's theater, which was outfitted by the World War II Drill Instructor's Association. Presentations, using both video and slides, are given to museum visitors on the history of the Marine Corps and Parris Island. A small research library, used by base personnel and civilian researchers conducting studies on the history of Port Royal, Parris Island, and the Marine Corps, is adjacent to the theater. This is also the area of the museum's administrative operations, preservation laboratory and accessioning functions, and exhibits workshop.

During the past year, the museum has been working to upgrade its existing displays. Artifacts on display have been ro-

tated and new pictures and maps mounted throughout the museum. Completed in 1995 was the museum's Civil War area, which now covers the campaign that took place in the Port Royal region during 1864 and 1865. Among the troops participating in the campaign was a battalion of Marines. Perhaps the most impressive display item in the Civil War area is the uniform coat of Col Alfred Hartwell, a federal officer who commanded a brigade during the Honey Hill Campaign. The coat is on long-term loan to the museum from his great-grandchildren.

Additions to exhibits in other areas include a Japanese naval ensign taken at the end of World War II from the Sasebo Naval Base in Japan. The flag was donated by Battery H, 3d Battalion, 13th Regiment, 5th Marine Division. Another item placed on display is a 1929 Recruiting Banner from the 4th Marine Corps District Recruiting Station in Philadelphia.

**I**N CONJUNCTION with the depot photo lab, the museum has started renovating the Contemporary Room by replacing old photographs with new pictures showing current recruit training.

One recent museum activity has centered on rotating displays placed throughout the base. For the most part they have dealt with the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, such as the Women Reserves display located in the museum stairhall. Other exhibits have been placed

*Visitors to the World War II display in the 20th-Century Marine Corps History area see an August 1942 photo of 1st Marine Division leaders on Guadalcanal. Three of those pictured became Commandants of the Marine Corps—Vandegrift, Cates, and Pate.*





*An exhibit created to be used in various locations around the Recruit Depot, including women's training areas, "Fifty Years of Women Marines" celebrates a half-century of women's participation in the Marine Corps. It is now on display in the Museum. Among items included are World War II-era cartoons created by Cpl Barbara Bristol for the Parris Island base newspaper.*

in the depot headquarters building and the visitors' center. The museum also has constructed temporary exhibits for the town of Port Royal and the Beaufort Historical Society. In conjunction with the Beaufort Museum, a display on Beaufort in the 20th Century was completed. Other activities with the Beaufort Museum included joint tours and a celebration of National Historical Preservation Week that featured a lecture and tour of the Parris Island Historic District.

The museum also has been active in carrying out educational programs and tours for local schools, tour groups, and base personnel. The tours visit such places as Honey Hill, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Battlefields. The museum additionally assisted the officers of the 3d Recruit Training Battalion in its two-day tour of the Chickamauga battlefield.

**I**N 1995, THE MUSEUM accommodated 133 tour groups. More than 400 artifacts and collections new to the museum were accessioned. A great deal of the work of the museum has gone on behind the scenes. Thanks to the Parris Island Historical and Museum Society, the museum now has a new data-base system for recording its collections. Known as the Regis Sys-

tem, it has been used to inventory the museum's holdings. All in all, the records for more than 3,100 items have been transferred to the new system, as well as the records and finding aides for 3,800 negatives and slides, 150 maps and 1,000 pamphlets. Currently the museum is preparing its library books for inclusion in this system. The data-base gives the museum an efficient and easy method of recording the collections and allows a quicker recall than the previous system. Because of the new system, we have been able to begin a full inventory check and rearrange our storage area.

The museum is also switching its lighting system to all ultra-violet-filtered fluorescent tubes and filtered track lights. This will assist in the protection of the 1,400 artifacts on display and allow the museum to exhibit more delicate, light-sensitive items.

**T**HE MUSEUM has submitted a request to Public Works which will design and contract for an expansion of the museum gift shop. This project will be funded by the historical society and will result in the gift shop doubling in size. Future projects call for the installation of an elevator and the upgrading of the museum's climate controls. Displays on

the defense battalion training area on Hilton Island, known as Camp McDougal; aviation on Parris Island; and the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort are all planned.

The Parris Island Museum is open 1000-1630 seven days a week. The museum is closed on Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. □1775□

### Answers to the Historical Quiz

## Marines in Disaster Relief Missions

*(Questions on page 9)*

1. Kingston, Jamaica.
2. Managua, Nicaragua.
3. 2d Battalion, 6th Marines.
4. Syria, Israel, Lebanon.
5. The Philippine Islands.
6. Hurricane Hugo in the Charleston and Myrtle Beach areas of South Carolina.
7. The area around Valdez in Alaska's Prince William Sound, where an Exxon oil tanker spilled more than 10 million gallons of crude oil.
8. Operation Sea Angel, because the people of Bangladesh referred to the Marines as "angels from the sea."
9. 13 April 1992 on Mt. Etna in Sicily.
10. Hurricane Andrew in Florida.

# Corps' Archivist Asked to Lecture on Methods in Japan

by Frederick J. Graboske  
Head, Archives Section

LAST SPRING I was visited by two representatives of Japan's National Diet Library (NDL), the research facility of Japan's legislature. They asked permission to microfilm the Marine Corps World War II records for inclusion in the NDL's collection of materials relating to the war and U.S. occupation. Our then-Director, BGen Edwin H. Simmons, USMC (Ret), quickly agreed to the request, in return for our receiving a copy of the microfilm. Since last fall the two researchers have been working in the Marine Corps Historical Center preparing the records for microfilming.

The NDL is planning the construction of a new building to ease the storage pressure of its growing collections of books and manuscripts. As part of the NDL's planning process its staff is inviting a dozen archivists from around the world to visit Tokyo to deliver lectures on their respective archival programs. I was fortunate to be one of those asked to participate.

The trip also provided me the opportunity to study the Japanese system of handling governmental records. The NDL is the equivalent of, and was modeled upon, our Library of Congress. There are some important differences. The records

of our Congress eventually go to our National Archives. The Diet's records go to the NDL. Because Japan has a parliamentary system, the Diet's records are executive as well as legislative and include the records of the prime minister and the other ministers.

The NDL is rapidly converting its finding aids to electronic form. In my meeting with the Librarian of the Diet, he expressed great interest in our plans to digitize our Gulf War records and put them onto the Internet. I subsequently had the opportunity to visit the Reitsumeikan University in Kyoto, which has a cooperative arrangement with the NDL for the records of the occupation period. Microfiche of the Supreme Commander Allied Powers (SCAP) records is sent to Reitsumeikan where the students create an electronic index to the documents. Ultimately they will do the same with our World War II records.

THE NDL IS ONE of four government archives in Tokyo. The National Archives receives the program records from the various government ministries. Archivists there told me that approximately 10 percent of the records are saved; the

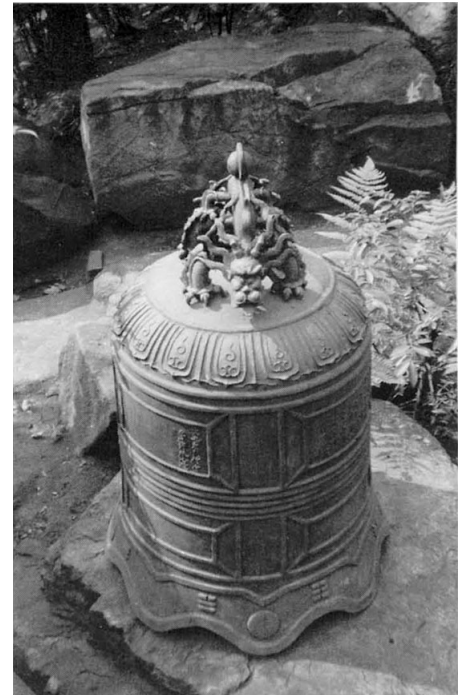


Photo by Patricia J. Graboske

*A dragon-topped bronze bell was seen by the Graboskes during their visit to the gardens of the Nezu Institute of Fine Arts.*

comparable figure for our own National Archives is between two and three percent. In our country there is an agreement between the National Archives and the originating agency specifying which records will be transferred and when. In Japan the ministries make the decisions about what is to be saved and when the transfers will occur.

Knowing the problems our National Archives has had with electronic records, I asked officials of the Japanese National Archives how they handled such materials. The archivists replied that they hadn't yet received any, but that they had a computer for any floppy disks or CDs that might come in. (I was there to learn, not to prescribe, so I did not suggest that they might some day receive spools of magnetic tape from mainframe computers used by scientific agencies. These tapes might use software and hardware no longer readily available. Translation programs can cost as much as \$50,000.)

It was while visiting the National Archives that I became aware of great differences between the United States and Japan on privacy issues. In our country,

*Mr. Shin-ichiro Ogata, left, head of the Japanese National Diet Library, that country's equivalent of the Library of Congress in the United States, welcomes Mr. Graboske to Tokyo. Graboske lectured for library staff on U.S. Marine Corps archival programs.*





Photo by Patricia J. Graboske

*Mr. Graboske and his wife, Patricia, a staff member of the Smithsonian Institution, were able to take advantage of many of the cultural exchange opportunities offered to them during their visit. Here they visited the Daibutsu Great Buddha in Kamakura.*

released because of these privacy concerns. Contrast this attitude with Amy Cantin's description of the contents of the Luther A. Brown collection, elsewhere in this issue.

**L**ATER THAT DAY I visited the Diplomatic Record Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This archive and that of the Self-Defense Forces, were in existence when the National Archives was created and continue to be separate from it. The Record Office Director was interested in the various declassification initiatives now underway in the American government. The Japanese have an equivalent to our State Department's *Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS)* series. Whereas the *FRUS* runs 25-30 years behind the current date, the *Documents on Japanese Foreign Policy* has been published only to 1932. They produce one or two volumes per year.

certain information, such as Social Security numbers and census data, cannot be released during a person's lifetime, or for 75 years. The same is true in Japan, but with an 80-year retention period. The difference lies in the implementation. With their strong sense of family and of the necessity to "save face," the Japanese will not release even century-old records if they think there is any possibility that information in them might embarrass the individual's descendants. I saw passport applications and education records from the 19th century that never had been

*Kinkaku-ji, the Golden Pavilion, in Kyoto, is coated with gold leaf and recently had a new coat applied. The name of the pond which surrounds it is Kyoko-chi, Mirror Pond.*

Photo by Patricia J. Graboske

*In the Ashikaga Shogun's teahouse in Kyoto, Mr. Graboske takes both the stone seat and the stance of the warlord himself.*

Photo by Patricia J. Graboske

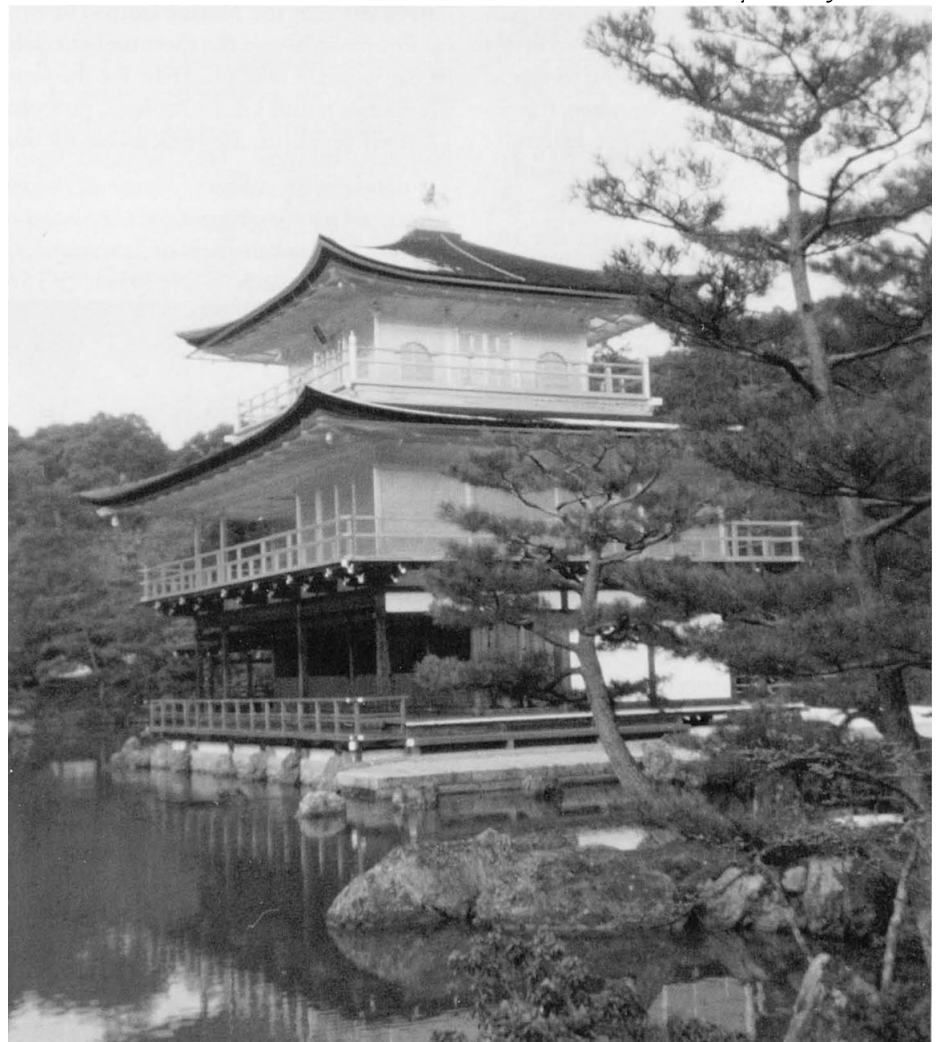




Photo by Patricia J. Graboske

*Todaiji, the Great Eastern Temple, in Nara, is believed to be the largest wooden building in the world. Victim of a fire in the past, it is today only two-thirds of its original size.*

The next day I met with the major general who is the director of the military history department of the National Institute for Defense Studies. He expressed great interest in learning more about the Marine Corps historical and archival programs. During my tour of this archive I had the opportunity to examine its World War II records. In 1945, between the armistice and the signing of the surrender document, the Japanese military made a concerted effort to destroy its war records. There is virtually nothing from the Imperial Fleet after 1942. There are more records from the Imperial Army, but only because an individual disobeyed orders and saved those in his custody.

When the Japanese began preparing a history of the war, they contacted the former high-ranking officers and asked for memoirs or diaries if they had kept them. Many were donated; now the volume of this material equals that of the official records. These donated materials played a pivotal role in the production of the 102-volume history of the war. Unfortunately, there were no deeds of gift for these memoirs and diaries, and the privacy problems described above are even more intense with these records. A professor of the military history department described an incident in which family members had reacted angrily to mention in their ancestor's diary of human medical experiments conducted in Manchuria. The reference had been published in the war history; the family forbade the archivists from showing the document to anyone else.

**T**HIS TRIP WAS a great opportunity for me to discuss archival and public access issues with Japanese colleagues. My conversations with them and with other foreign archivists in the past have convinced me that the Marine Corps Historical Center archive is the most user-friendly in the world. I take no credit for this; my predecessors and Gen Simmons, now our Director Emeritus, are responsible for our

success. My task as we prepare for the 21st century is to improve this high level of service.

The thoughtfulness and generosity of my hosts made it possible for me to use my spare time to visit some of the famous tourist sites in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Nara. In the Kamakura district, near Tokyo, I visited the shrine to Hachiman, the Shinto god of war. Later in the day I visited Yasukuni shrine, dedicated to the war dead since the restoration of the Emperor Meiji in 1868. On August 15, the anniversary of the cessation of hostilities, the Japanese cabinet ministers visit this enormous shrine in central Tokyo in remembrance of the World War II dead. I also had the opportunity to visit some of the famous Buddhist temples in Kyoto and Nara, both former national capitals.

My visit was both professionally and personally rewarding. Seeing the Japanese archival system and talking with Japanese archivists and historians helped me in my immediate and long-term planning for Marine Corps archival programs. Experiencing the shrines and temples and mingling with Japanese people deepened my appreciation for their history and culture. □1775□

*An inari shrine, a Shinto shrine to the Fox Deity, notable for its numerous torii gates, is located on the grounds of the shrine dedicated to the spirit of General Hideyoshi, one of the three unifiers of Japan and a great military leader, deified after his death.*

Photo by Patricia J. Graboske







## January-June 1947

by Robert V. Aquilina  
Assistant Head, Reference Section

*Fortitudine's* chronology series continues with a selection of events in the Marine Corps during January-June 1947, including the continued redeployment of Marine Corps units in the Pacific, the surrender of Japanese "holdouts" on Peleliu, and the passing of two prominent Marine general officers.

**12-13 Jan**—The 2d Marine Division, commanded by MajGen Thomas E. Watson, participated in amphibious maneuvers with the Fleet in Caribbean waters.

**23 Jan**—LtGen Roy S. Geiger, USMC, died at the U.S. Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, eight days before his formal retirement. President Harry S. Truman later signed a bill providing a posthumous four-star rank for Gen Geiger.

**3 Feb**—In China, the 1st Marine Division was directed to provide tactical and logistical support to the U.S. Army's Peiping-based forces until their withdrawal was completed and at the same time, to finish its own preparations for departure from China.

**10 Feb**—In Paris, peace treaties that formally ended World War II were signed among the Allies and several of the Axis Powers, *LtGen Roy S. Geiger, USMC, died at the end of January, only eight days before his expected retirement. President Truman later signed a bill elevating the wartime hero posthumously to general.*

including Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, and Romania.

**5 Mar**—The 7th Marines was disbanded at Camp Pendleton, California, upon its return from China, with most of its personnel and equipment being transferred to the 3d Marine Brigade.

**6 Mar**—MajGen John H. Russell, the 16th Commandant of the Marine Corps (1934-1936), died at age 74 in Coronado, California.

**17 Mar**—A detail of 21 Marines from Garrison Forces (Oahu) was airlifted to Peleliu, and 41 Marines were deployed from Guam to help subdue a group of Japanese holdouts who had thrown hand grenades at a Marine patrol and had fired upon native villagers.

**31 Mar**—In the United States, the wartime draft law expired.

**1 Apr**—In China, operation plans were issued detailing the steps to be taken in the withdrawal and redeployment from China of the 1st Marine Division and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

**4 Apr**—The Marine Corps Reserve Officer Training Program was formally reactivated.

**15 Apr**—In Washington, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Alexander A. Vandegrift, announced that the Marine Corps *Retired MajGen John H. Russell, 16th Commandant of the Marine Corps and one of the last living Marine commanders of World War I, died at his home in Coronado, California, in March.*



was being reorganized into more flexible units and armed with more powerful infantry weapons. Marine units would be able to disperse by air, surface vessels, or submarines without administrative delay or loss of firepower.

**26 Apr**—On Peleliu, a lieutenant and 26 other Japanese soldiers and sailors formally surrendered to the Americans, two and one-half years after the American occupation of the island. The lieutenant surrendered his sword and battle flags to Captain L. O. Fox, USN, Commandant of the Palau Islands, backed by 80 Marines in full battle dress. One week later, seven additional Japanese holdouts surrendered, ending the last resistance on Peleliu.

**24 Apr**—On Guam, the advance command posts of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and Marine Aircraft Group 24 from China were activated.

**30 Apr**—The 11th Marines returned to Camp Pendleton, California, on board the Navy transport *Cavalier* following five years on duty in the Far East.

**1 May**—In China, a new command, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific (FMFWesPac) was activated at Tsingtao under BGen Omar

T. Pfeiffer. Its principal mission was to provide security for United States naval training activities. The command consisted of a Headquarters and Service Battalion; 3d Battalion, 4th Marines; 2d Battalion, 1st Marines; 12th Service Battalion; and Air FMFWesPac (Wing Service Squadron, VMF-211, and VMR-153).

**9 May**—In China, the rear echelon of Marine Aircraft Group 24 closed out all Marine facilities at South Field, Peiping, China, and left for its new base in Guam.

**12 May**—In China, the 5th Marines (less the 1st Battalion) departed for duty in Guam.

**22 May**—Marine Corps Aviation celebrated its 35th anniversary.

**25 May**—The 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, followed the rest of its regiment from Taku, Hopeh, China, to Guam.

**6 Jun**—In Annapolis, Maryland, 33 graduates of a class of 500 at the U.S. Naval Academy accepted commissions in the U.S. Marine Corps.

**21 Jun**—The 1st Marine Division command post was closed in Tientsin, China, and opened on board the USS *Renville*.

**30 Jun**—The strength of the Marine Corps was 92,053. □1775□

*An intricately carved and painted Chinese gate frames one of the tanks of the 5th Marines, in convoy from Peking to Tangku in May. The regiment was preparing to leave China for new*

*duties in Guam. As Marine activities in China wound down, a new command, Fleet Marine Force, Western Pacific (FMFWesPac), was activated at Tsingtao to monitor Navy training.*



## Raiders History, Humanitarian Relief Series Introduced

by Benis M. Frank  
Chief Historian

*From Makin to Bougainville: Marine Raiders in the Pacific War*, the 18th title in the History and Museums Division's series of World War II 50th anniversary commemorative pamphlets, is the latest to be published. Written by Maj Jon T. Hoffman, USMCR, this monograph tells of the development of the raider concept in the Marine Corps, the formation and deployment in combat of the first raider units, and of LtCols Merritt A. Edson and Evans F. Carlson, the two key Marine Corps personalities in this evolution. The author is a prolific writer who has published numerous articles in *Leatherneck*, *Marine Corps Gazette*, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, and other such professional publications. In 1994, Presidio Press published *Once a Legend*, the biography of MajGen Merritt A. Edson, for which Maj Hoffman won the Marine Corps Historical Foundation's Gen Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Award. He also earned the Foundation's Col Robert D. Heinl Award four times for articles published in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995.

In this pamphlet history, Maj Hoffman

tells of Marine Corps attitudes concerning the establishment of raider units, and the unhappiness of infantry unit commanders when outstanding officers and enlisted Marines opted to join or were recruited by one of the two new raider battalions. He writes of the 2d Raider Battalion's raid on Makin Island 17-18 August 1942, the one and only operation of its type conducted by Marine raiders in the Pacific War. Also narrated in the pamphlet are the dramatic actions in which the 1st Battalion was involved—the landing on Tulagi on 7 August and the Battle of "Bloody" or "Edson's" Ridge on Guadalcanal the nights of 12-13 and 13-14 September 1942. While raider units as such lasted for only about two years, in those two years Marine raiders performed in combat magnificently and their accomplishments are firmly set in Marine Corps lore, traditions, and history.

A second new publication appearing on the scene is Charles R. Smith's *U.S. Marines in Humanitarian Operations: Angels from the Sea; Relief Operations in Bangladesh, 1991*. This is the first of a new series dealing with Marine Corps humanitarian operations and concerns the Marine Corps response to a deadly Indian Ocean cyclone which devastated Bangladesh in April-May 1991. While on its way back to Camp Pendleton after its involvement in the Persian Gulf War, the 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade was diverted to Bangladesh to aid in relief operations together with other U.S. military and civilian agencies. In this monograph, Mr. Smith, who has written *Marines in the Revolution* and *U.S. Marines in Vietnam, 1969*, and is currently writing a World War II 50th anniversary commemorative pamphlet concerned with the postwar Marine occupation of Japan,

has just about detailed the day-to-day operations of Marines and sailors in helping to alleviate the disastrous condition of the Bangladeshi population so hard hit by the cyclone.

Two other titles close to publication and distribution are another commemorative pamphlet and a general history monograph. The pamphlet is "Condition Red!: Marine Defense Battalions in World War II," by Maj Charles D. Melson, USMC (Ret), a former member of the History and Museums Division staff and author of a pamphlet published in 1995, *Up the Slot: Marines in the Central Solomons*. The historical monograph is "Just Cause: Marine Operations in Panama, 1989-1990." The monograph was written by LtCol Nicholas Reynolds, USMCR, a member of the IMA detachment assigned to the History and Museums Division. It is based largely upon LtCol Reynolds' research into extensive official documentation collected and interviews conducted in Panama by the writer of this article, then head of the Oral History Section. □1775□

