



MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FIRST BATTALION, Platoon 1006





MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT



SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

MARINE CORPS RECRUIT



ALBERT LOVE ENTERPRISES • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEPOT



SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS A. WORNHAM
Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot

GENERAL WORNHAM, a graduate of the Naval Academy, is a veteran of more than 30 years' service as a Marine officer. During his career he has served in China, Haiti, Korea, Japan, Hawaii, on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, aboard ship, and at many posts in the United States.

He holds the coveted Navy Cross awarded him for gallantry while serving as commander of the 27th Marine Regimental Combat Team of the 5th Marine Division at Iwo Jima. He

also earned the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" in Korea as commanding officer of the 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division during the Inje fighting. He also holds the Bronze Star Medal and Letter of Commendation.

General Wornham was Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations and Training) at Marine Corps Headquarters, before assuming command, in July 1955, of the 3d Marine Division on Okinawa.

He assumed command of the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot August 8, 1956.



BRIGADIER GENERAL ALPHA L. BOWSER, JR.

Commanding General, Recruit Training Command

GENERAL BOWSER began his career as a Marine officer more than 24 years ago when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps upon graduation from the Naval Academy.

His personal decorations include three Legion of Merit awards with Combat "V"s, two Bronze Star Medals and the Air Medal. These were earned as a Unit Commander and Operations Officer during World War II in the Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima operations,

and later in Korea, 1950-51, at Inchon-Seoul and the Chosin Reservoir.

In addition to service in the Pacific and at stateside posts and stations of the Corps, General Bowser has served at sea with Marine Detachments aboard Naval ships and as Senior Marine Officer on the Staff of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in France.

General Bowser took command of the Recruit Training Command, San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, August 14, 1956.



HISTORY OF SAN DIEGO DEPOT

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a Marine Corps Base at San Diego was initiated by the late Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, in July 1914, shortly after his return from expeditionary duty on the West Coast of Mexico where he was in command of the Fourth Regiment of Marines during the quarrel with that nation.

General Pendleton recognized in the harbor and environs at San Diego a strategic point where Marines could be trained for expeditionary duty, and where they could be ready to go aboard ship with all their expeditionary stores and equipment and be taken quickly to areas in the Pacific where their services might be needed.

He worked untiringly with this idea and interested the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, the late Major General George Barnett, then Commandant of the Marine Corps as well as the late Mr. William Kettner, then representing the Eleventh California District in the House of Representatives.

Their efforts won some friends and finally after many influential officials from Washington visited the Panama-Pacific Exposition and viewed the proposed site, the purchase went before Congress and the site was acquired.

The practical construction was not completed until 1924. Much of the land was reclaimed from San Diego Bay, including that portion comprising Lindbergh Field and the adjacent shore area now utilized by the Navy as a sea-plane base. The



first troops moved into the partially completed barracks from a camp in Balboa Park in December 1921.

The Base became the home port of the famous Fourth Regiment upon its return from Santo Domingo in the latter part of 1924. In connection with the earthquake disaster at Santa Barbara, on 1 July 1925, the Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment, consisting of 314 officers and men proceeded to that city to render assistance to the devastated population. In October 1926, six hundred thirty-five personnel of the 4th Regiment were organized as the Western Mail Guard under Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler and detached for the purpose of guarding the U. S. Mails. In January 1927, the Fourth Regiment proceeded to Shanghai, China to protect lives and property during the civil war then progressing northward. Other troops organized at the San Diego base provided security at Tientsin, China. Just prior to the opening of hostilities of World War II in the Pacific, the 4th Regiment was withdrawn from Shanghai and concentrated with Army and constabulary troops in the Philippines. The 4th Regiment together with naval landing forces formed a Naval Brigade which made glorious history in the defense of Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor.





HISTORY CONTINUED

A newly organized 4th Regiment was made a part of the 3rd Amphibious Corps in the latter part of 1943 to perpetuate the deeds of San Diego's own. It received the Presidential Unit Citation in the capture of Orote Peninsula in Guam, later became a part of the Sixth Division, and was again cited in the

fiercely contested capture of Okinawa. The 4th Regiment was honored by special orders to be present at the surrender of Hirohito's forces in Tokyo Bay. Following the surrender, it proceeded with the Sixth Division to restore order in Northern China.

During World War II the Marine Corps Depot served as a Training Center, Supply Depot and Embarkation Point for thousands of Marines who conquered the Nipponese in the Pacific. The first expansion of Marine activities in the San Diego area took place in the acquisition of Camp Elliot, which served as an advanced training center and base for the Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific Fleet. Later these activities expanded to Camp Pendleton, embracing a large area in the northern part of the County as well as a portion of Orange County.

The Marine Corps Depot, however, continued to serve as the Center for basic training of Western recruits. At the Rifle Range, Camp Calvin B. Matthews, a part of the Base, these men received fundamental training in marksmanship. Later at Camp Elliot and at Camp Pendleton they received training in combat firing and fighting.

An important adjunct to the Depot was the establishment of the Parachute Training School at Camp Gillespie, on the Mesa near Santee. The Sea School continued to train graduated recruits for service aboard ships of the Fleet, emphasis being placed on accurate gunnery. The Base also had schools for radio and telephone communications, motor transport, clerical and band. After completing training at the Base, these Marines were transferred to organized units of infantry, artillery, air service, and sea detachments. All received advanced training in amphibious warfare, the complex art of coordinated underwater, sea surface, ground and air attack with its difficult logistics which drove the Japanese from the islands and waters of the vast Pacific. During the years between the ill-advised Nipponese attack on Pearl Harbor and the abject signing of unconditional surrender at Tokyo Bay, there were approximately 222,364 Marines who passed through the portals of the gates at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, and who will forever proudly reminisce with other Marines over the rugged and intensive training encountered here.

In May 1956 a Recruit Training Command was established within the Recruit Depot. The RTC is directly responsible for the training of recruit Marines at the San Diego Base.



The Recruit Depot and Training Command continue to train young men volunteering for duty with the Corps. During this training, comprising a twelve weeks schedule, the men are carefully indoctrinated in the manner of performance of duty of a Marine. They receive thorough training in marksmanship and familiarization with basic weapons. Some are chosen for further training with the Sea School, Communication-Electronics Schools Battalion, service units, and Field Music School. Immediately following completion of recruit training at the Depot, the novice Marines receive advance training at Camp Pendleton, Calif., where they undergo four weeks of individual combat training. They are then transferred to shore stations, to aviation, to combat units for duty overseas, or to schools for specialized training. The Depot also offers facilities in general education, courses of study leading to procurement of high school diplomas and all of the correspondence courses of the Marine Corps Institute and United States Armed Forces Institute in vocational and professional training. These include university extension courses.

Each year, thousands of new Leathernecks enter the Marine Corps. These men received their initial training at one of two places. Those in the eastern part of the United States go to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, South Carolina. Those who come from the Middle West and West are sent to the Recruit Depot at San Diego, California.

At the Recruit Depot begins the training that creates the phrase, "Once a Marine, always a Marine." It is here, as the Corps proudly claims, they select good men and mold them into better men.

A primary mission of the U. S. Marine Corps is to provide

the Fleet Marine Force, a fighting air-ground team, for service with the U. S. Fleet. Other responsibilities include providing ship's detachments and security units, and development of tactics, techniques and equipment for amphibious operations and for expansion to meet the needs of war.

To the recruit facing his initial 12 weeks of training, the most important man is his drill instructor—a specially selected non-commissioned officer, chosen for exceptional leadership ability and military experience. It is through the DI, the raw recruit begins his transformation into a Marine.

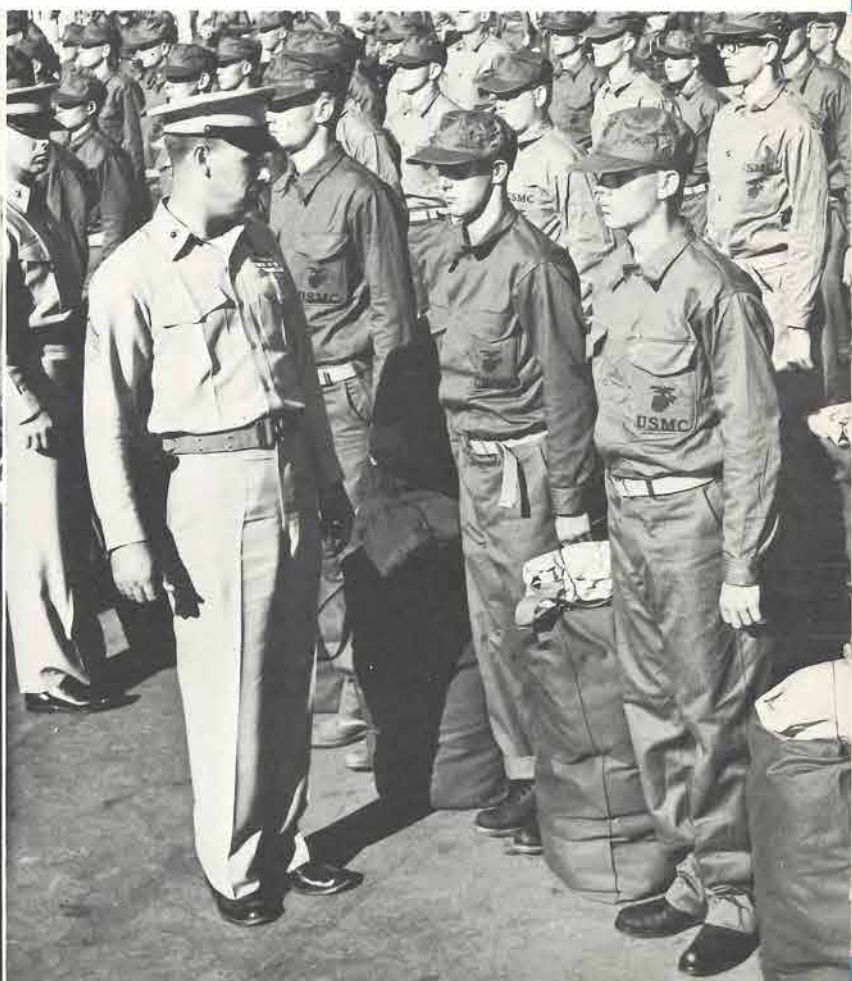
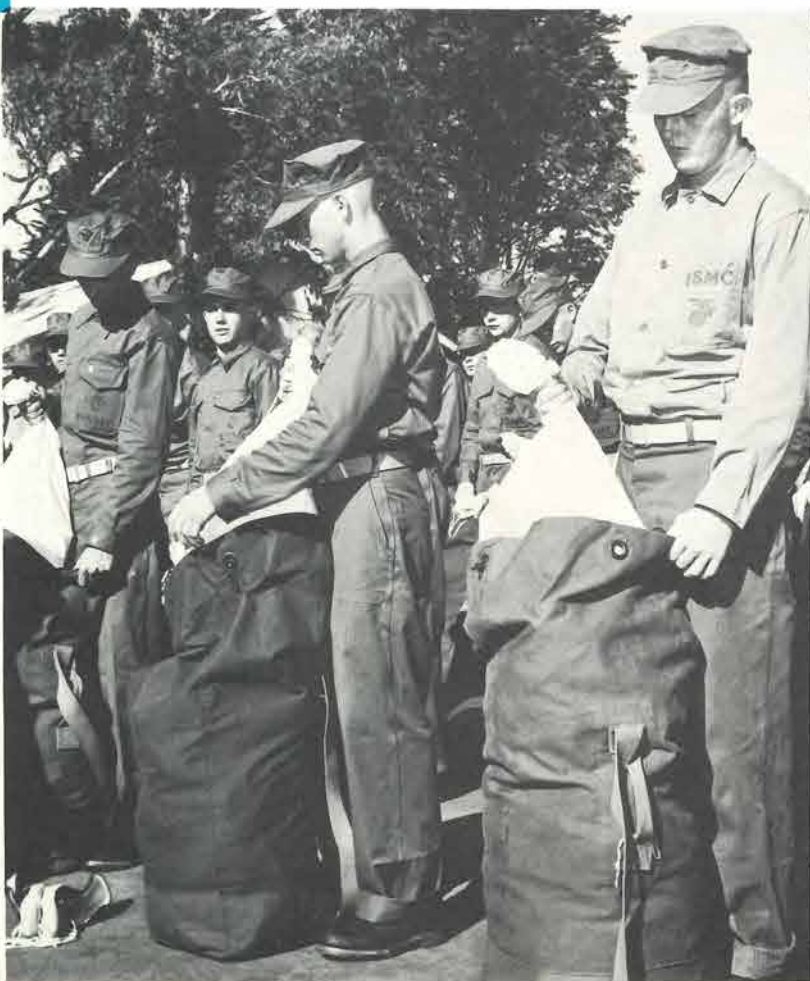
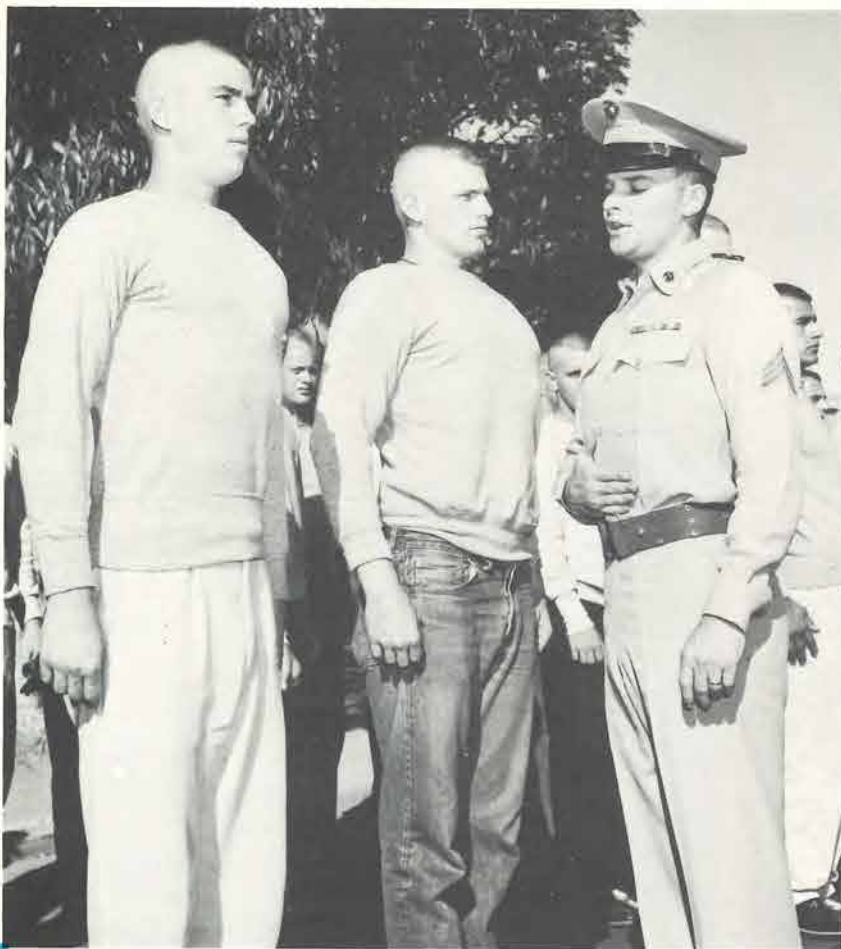
The Marine recruit training cycle is chronologically divided into five stages: processing, initial training at the Depot, rifle range at Camp Matthews, mess duty and final training at the main base. Individual combat training at Camp Pendleton follows.

Marines find that the three weeks spent at the rifle range at Camp Matthews, 13 miles north of San Diego, provide some of the most enjoyable and interesting highlights of their basic training. Here they receive intensive instruction with the rifle and other infantry weapons. The Corps places special emphasis on marksmanship with small arms.

After periods of "snapping in" and "dry runs," the recruits fire for qualification with the M-1—a rifle they have cleaned, oiled, stripped and assembled until they "know it like the back of your hand." They also fire the automatic rifle, and pistol.

The modern Marine Corps is a team which operates on land, at sea, and in the air. It utilizes the latest developments in training and equipment. But it retains the "esprit de corps" that was tradition over a century before Gen. Pendleton envisioned the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

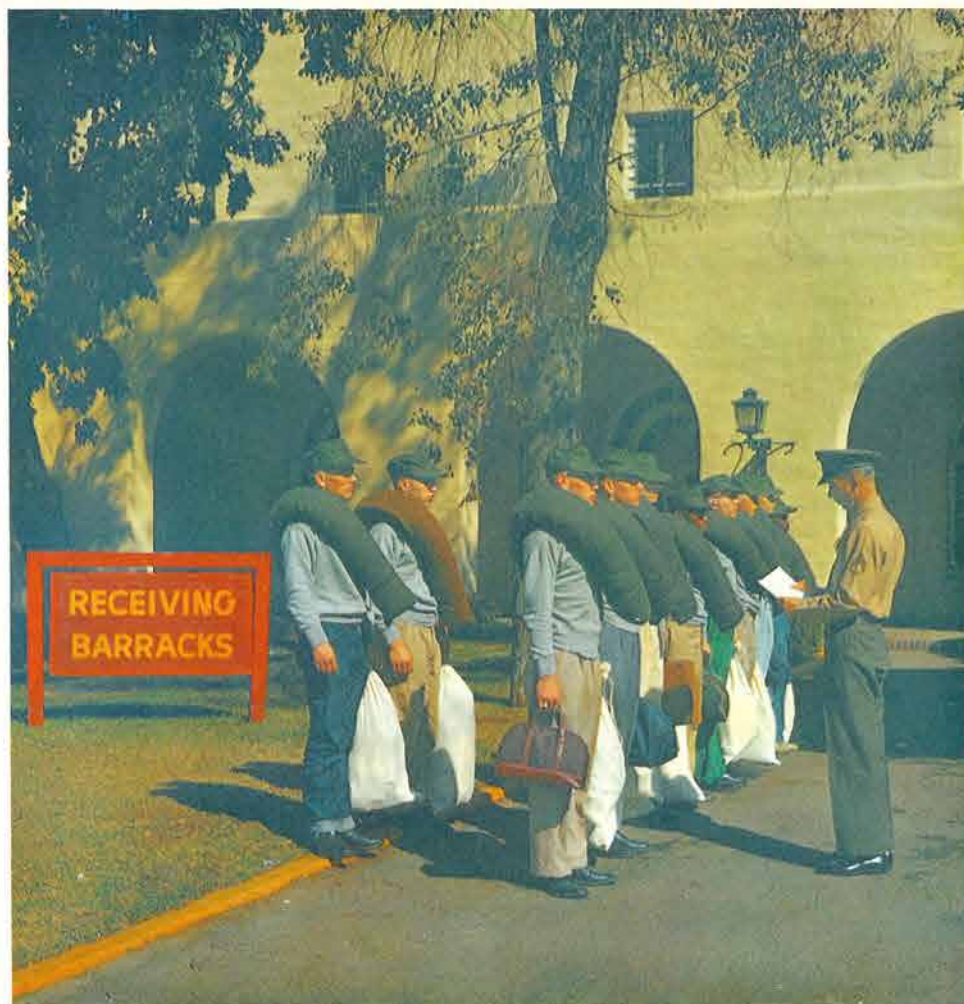




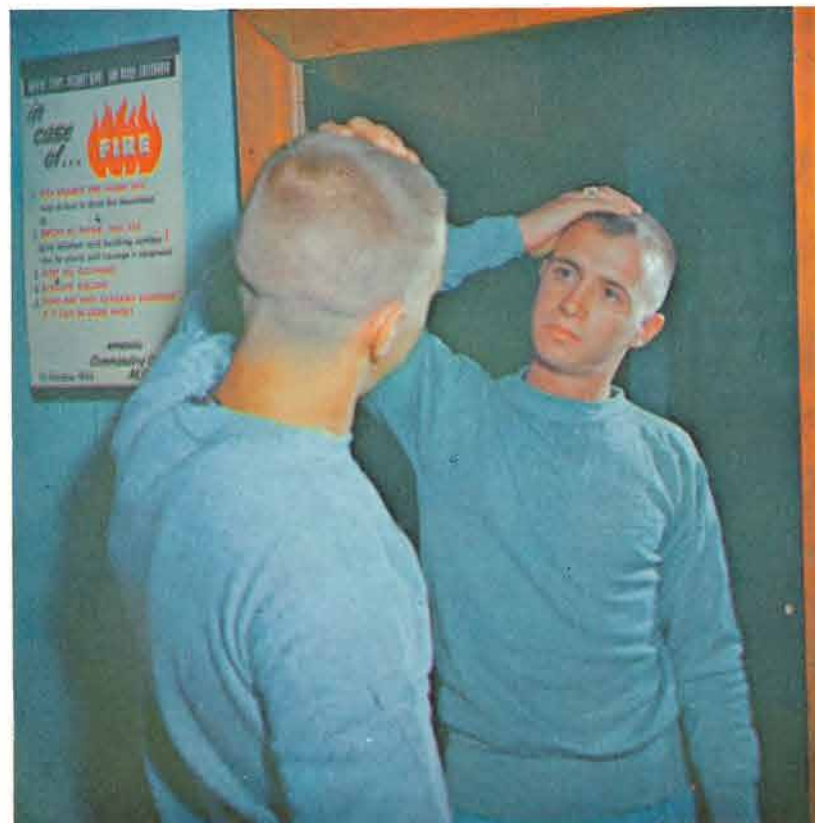
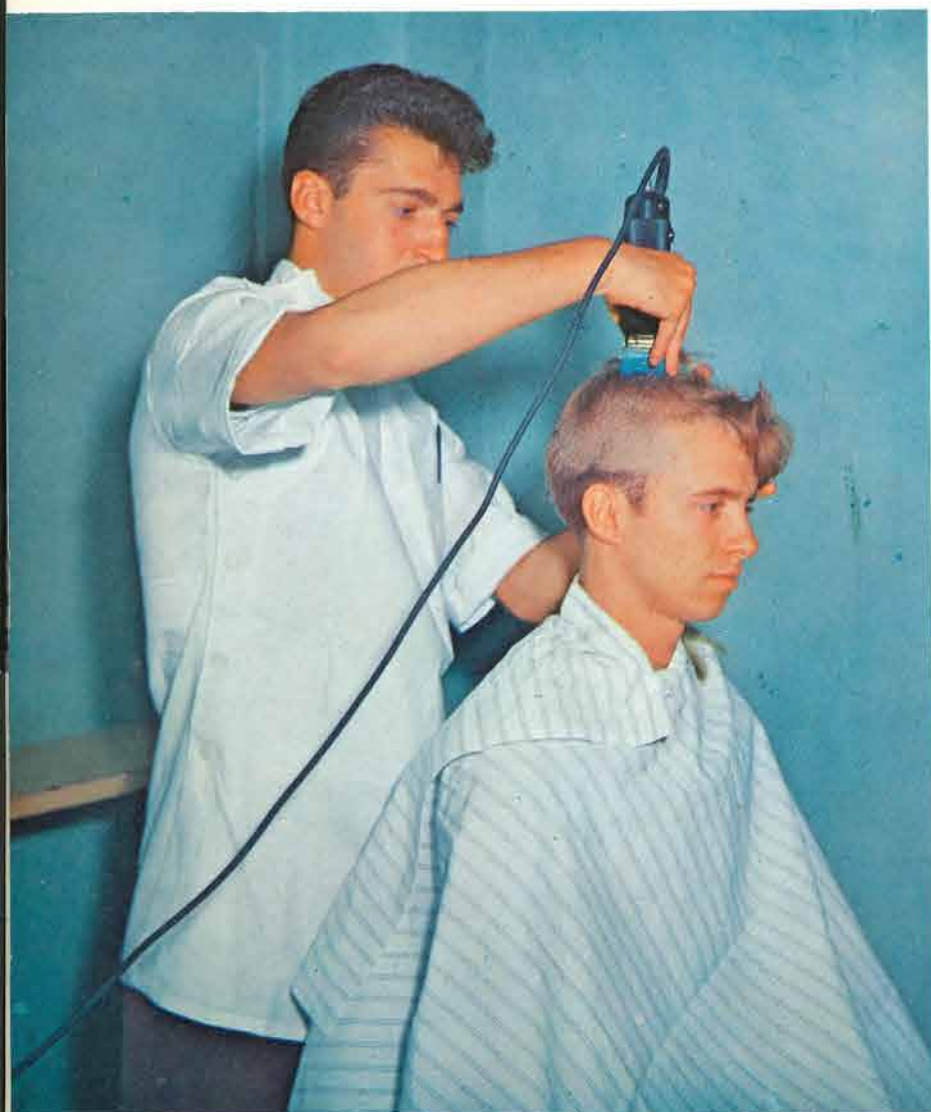


PROCESSING

PROCESSING CONT'D.



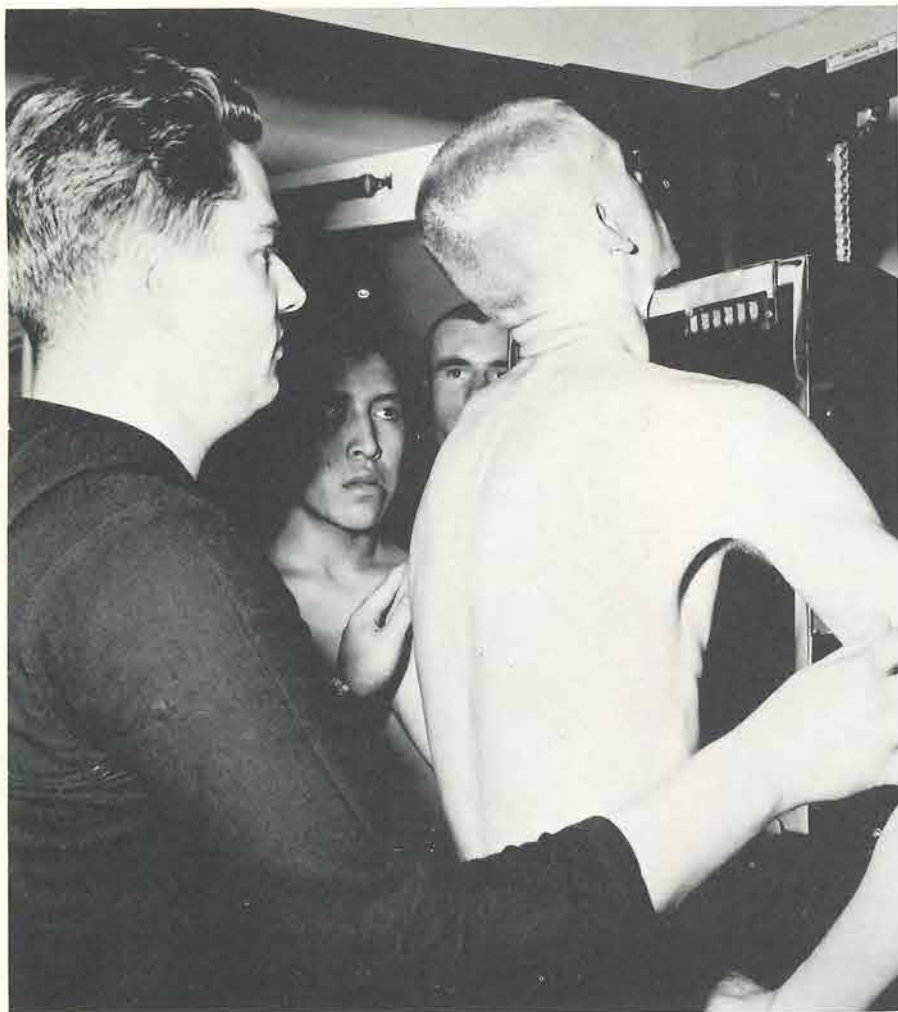
FIRST HAIRCUT



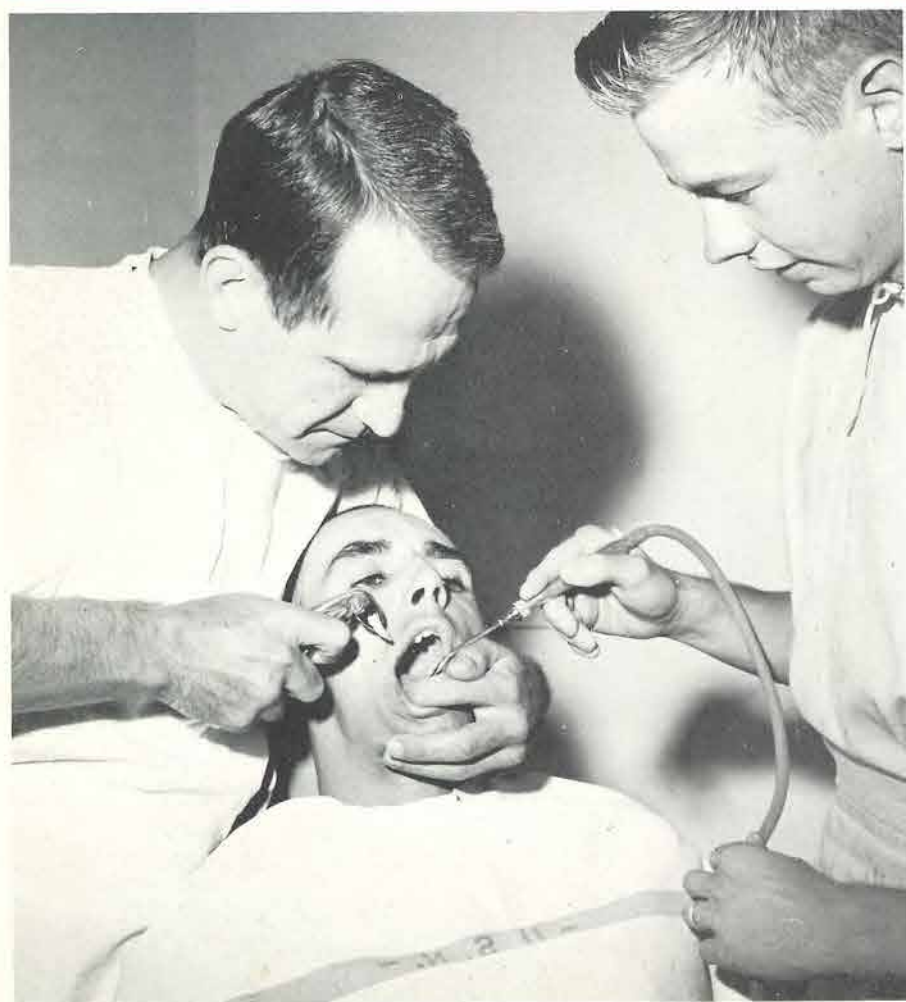
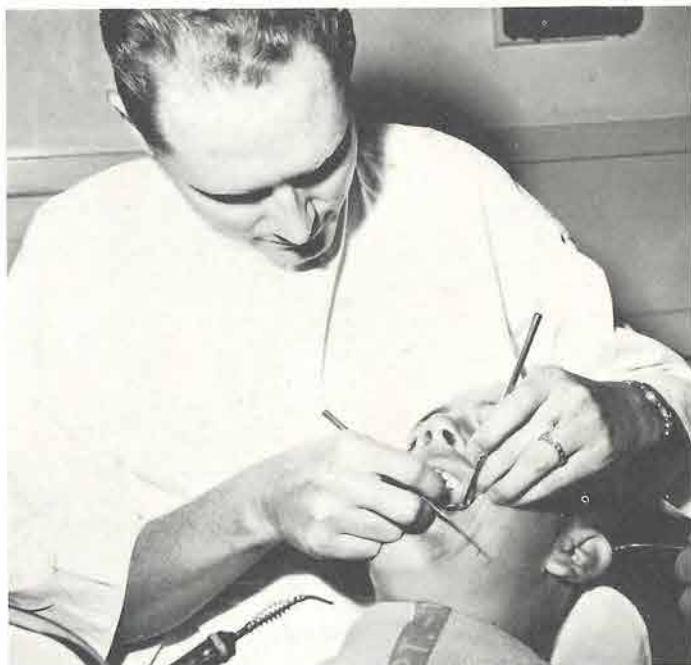


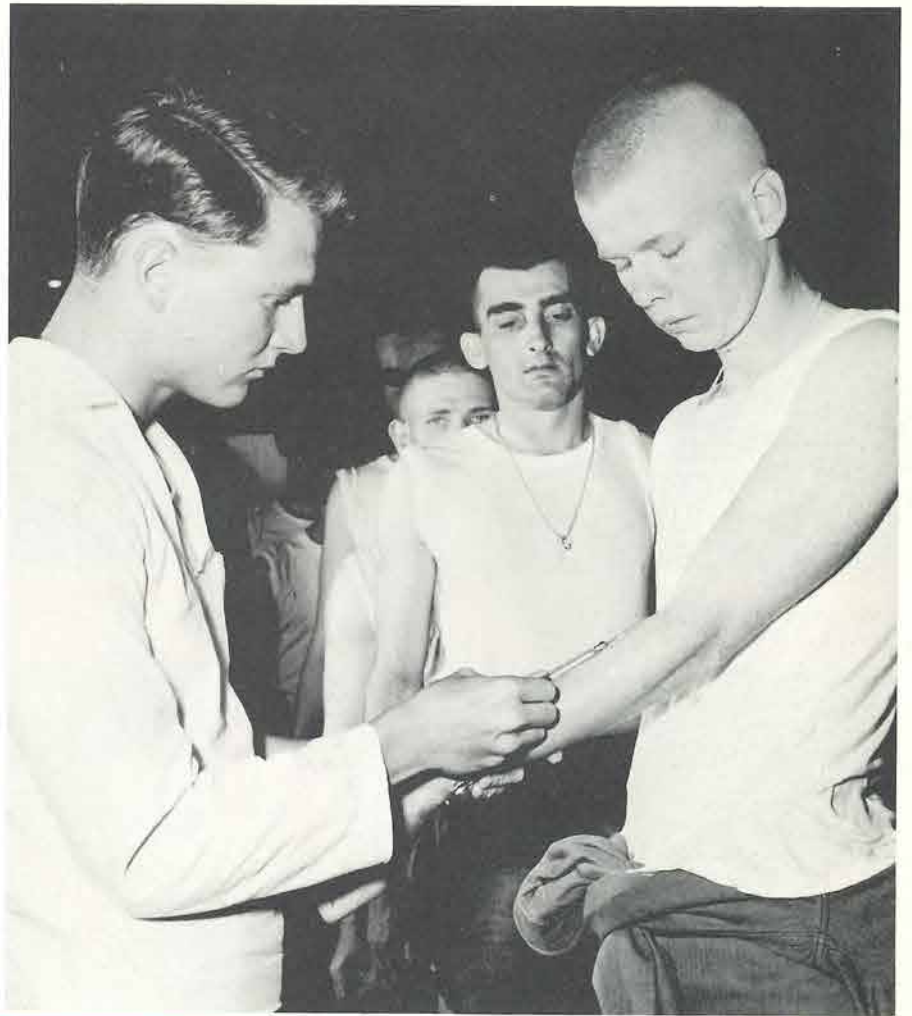
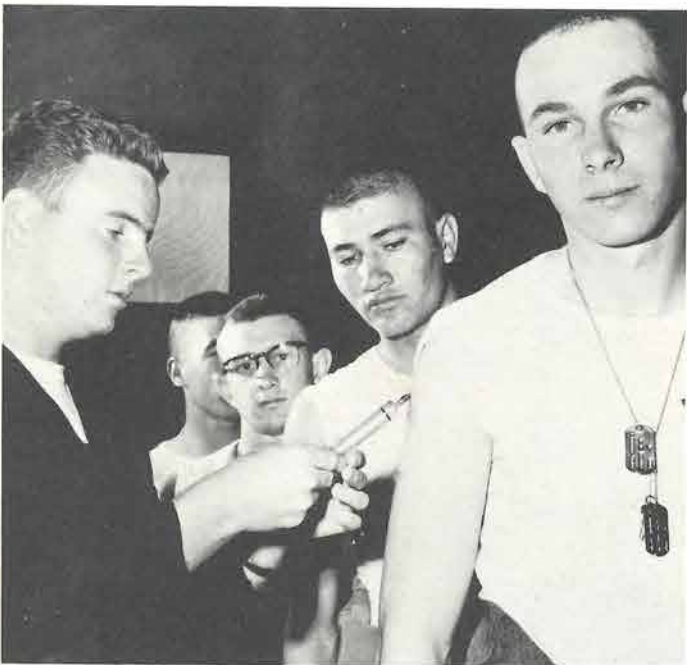
CLOTHING ISSUE



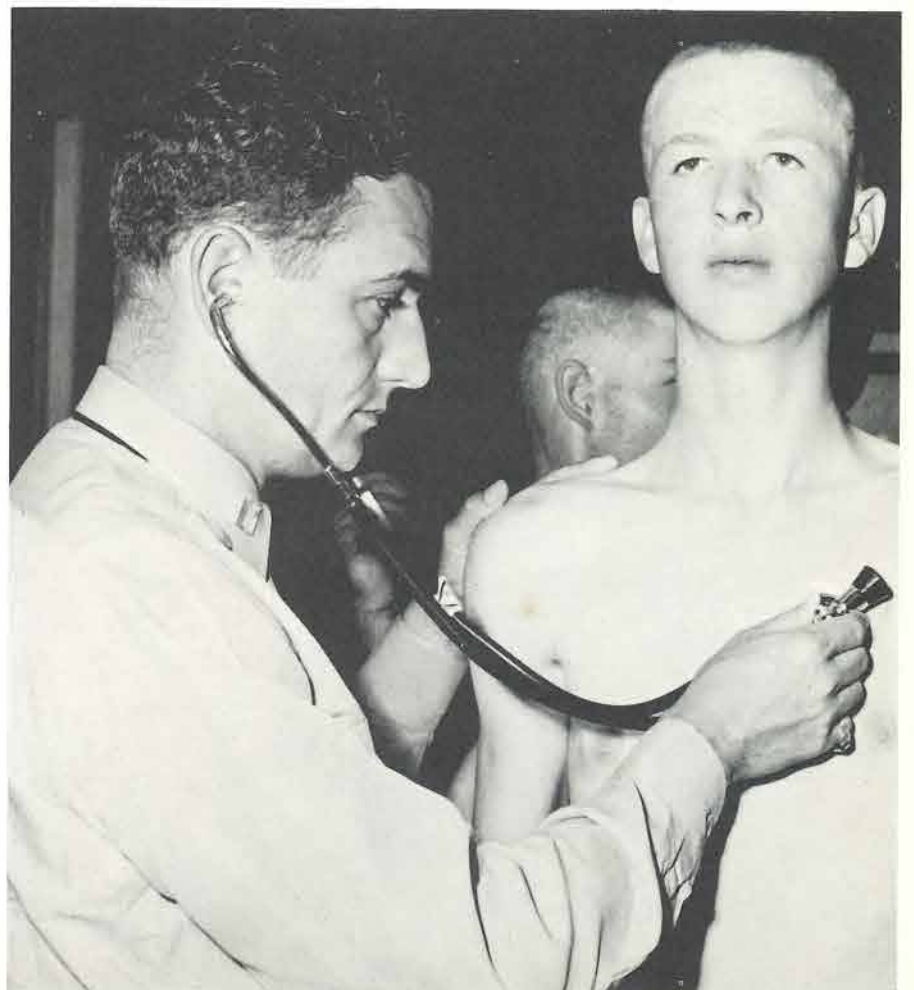


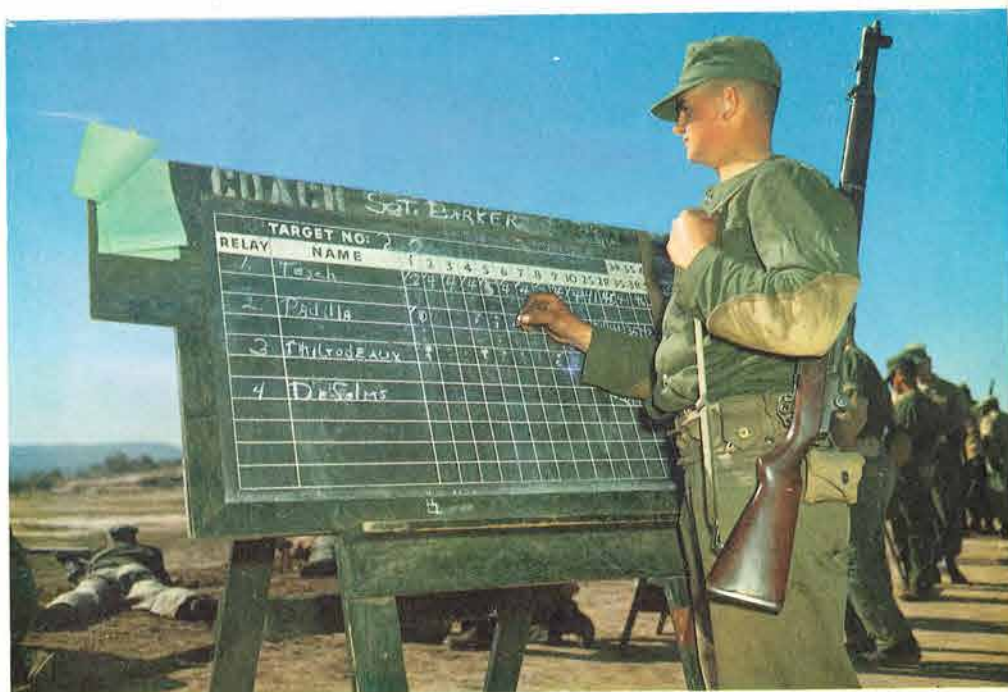
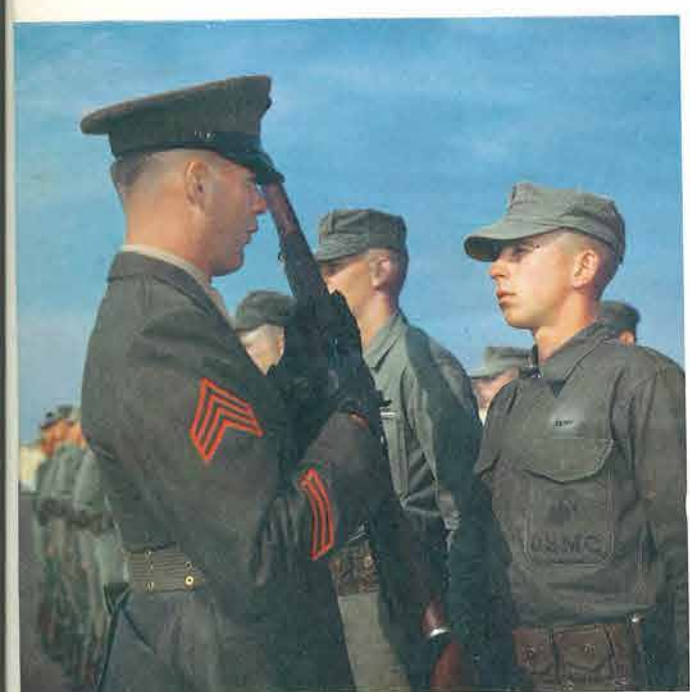
X-RAY DENTAL





MEDICAL EXAM

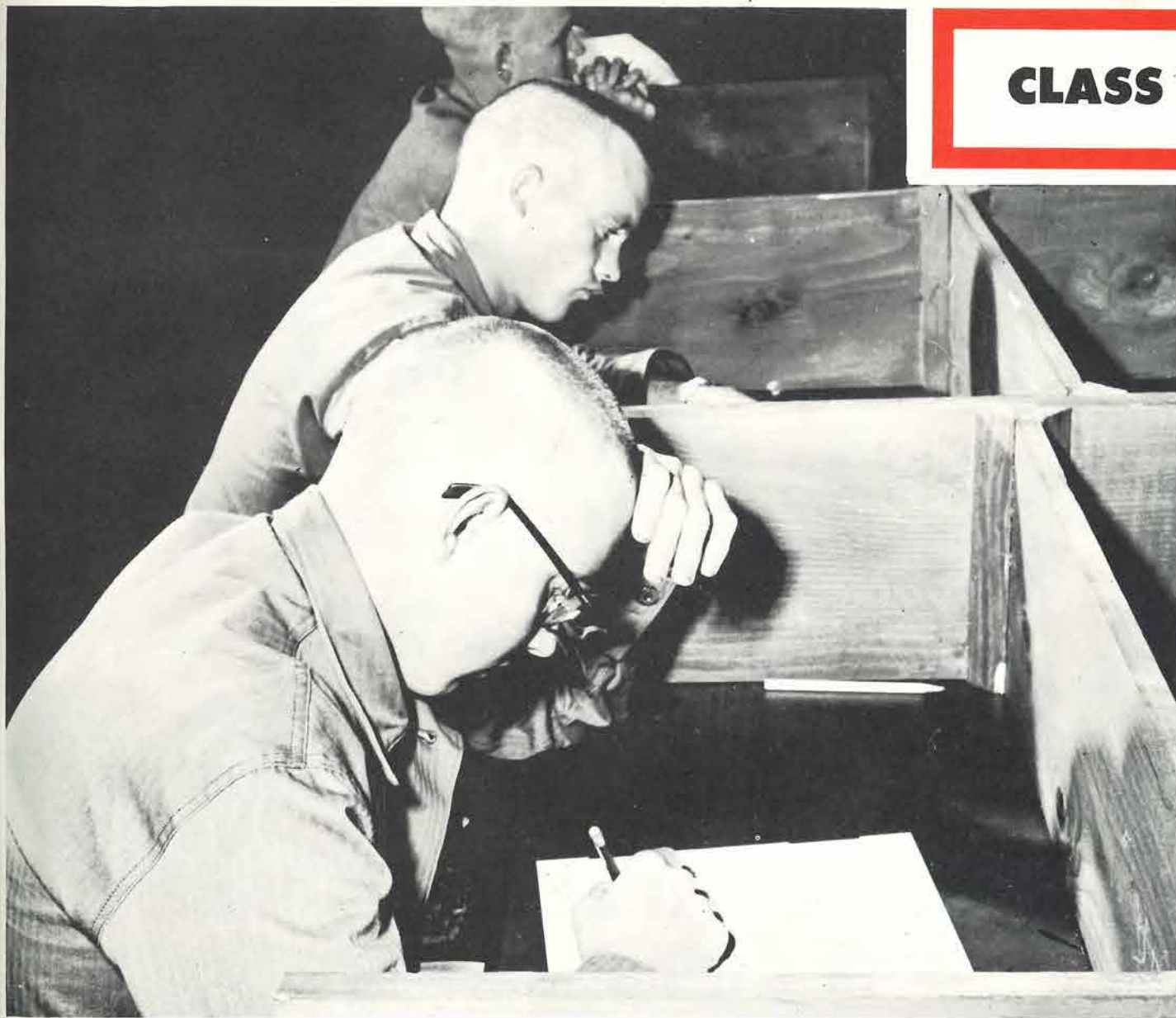




AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medallion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N. Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, display outstanding qualities of leadership best expressing the American Spirit—Honor, Initiative, Loyalty, and High Example to Comrades in Arms. This medallion has also been accepted by the Department of Defense for the promotion of closer ties between the Armed Services and the Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.

CLASS TESTING

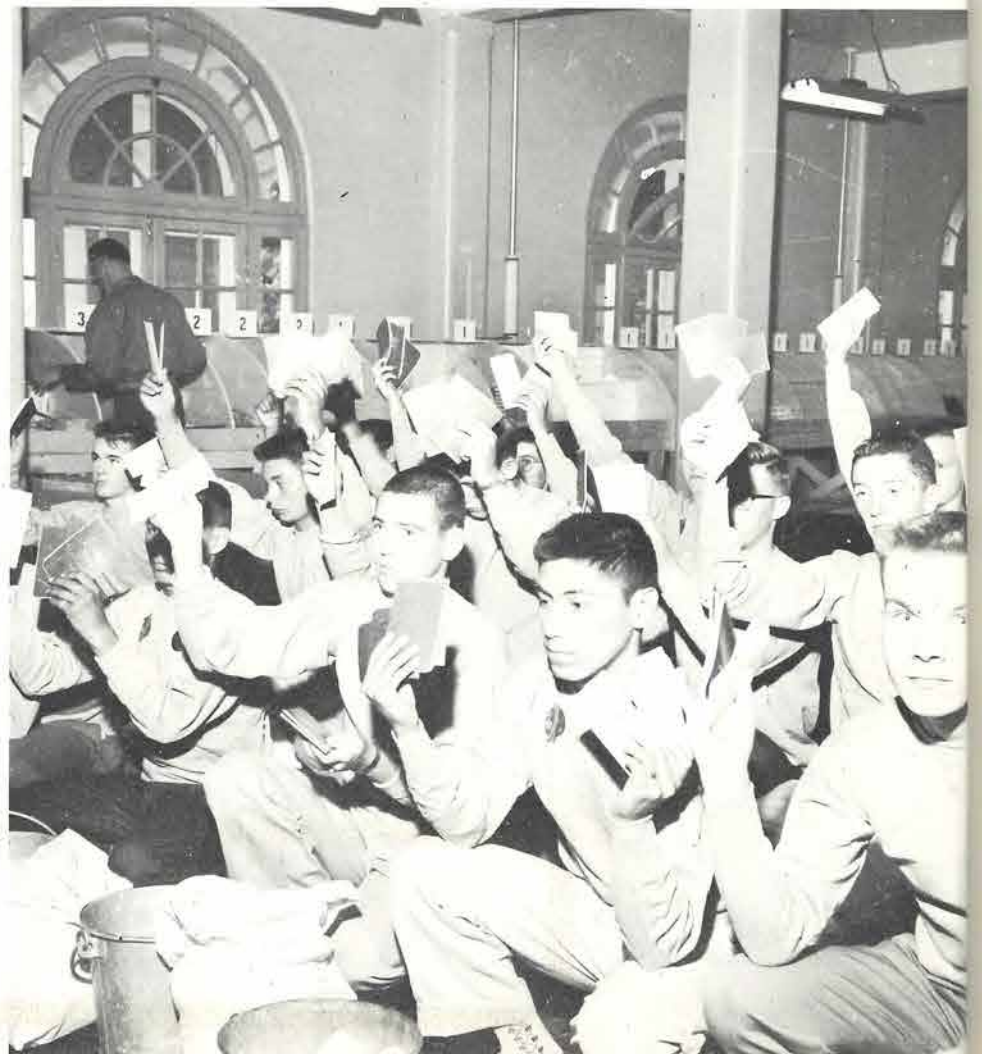
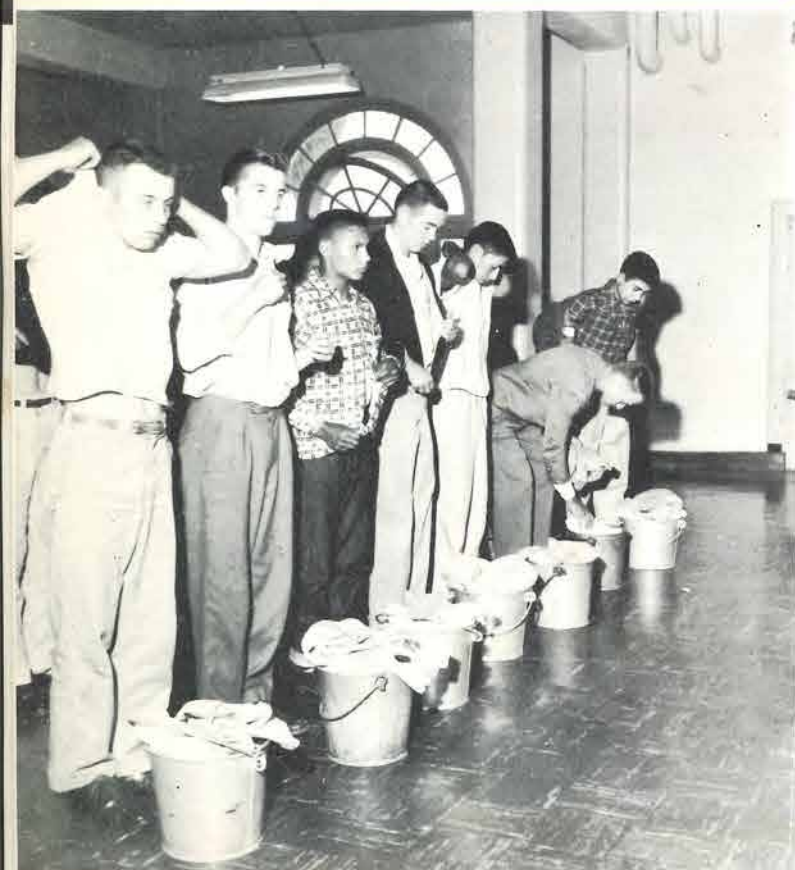


BEDDING INSTRUCTION



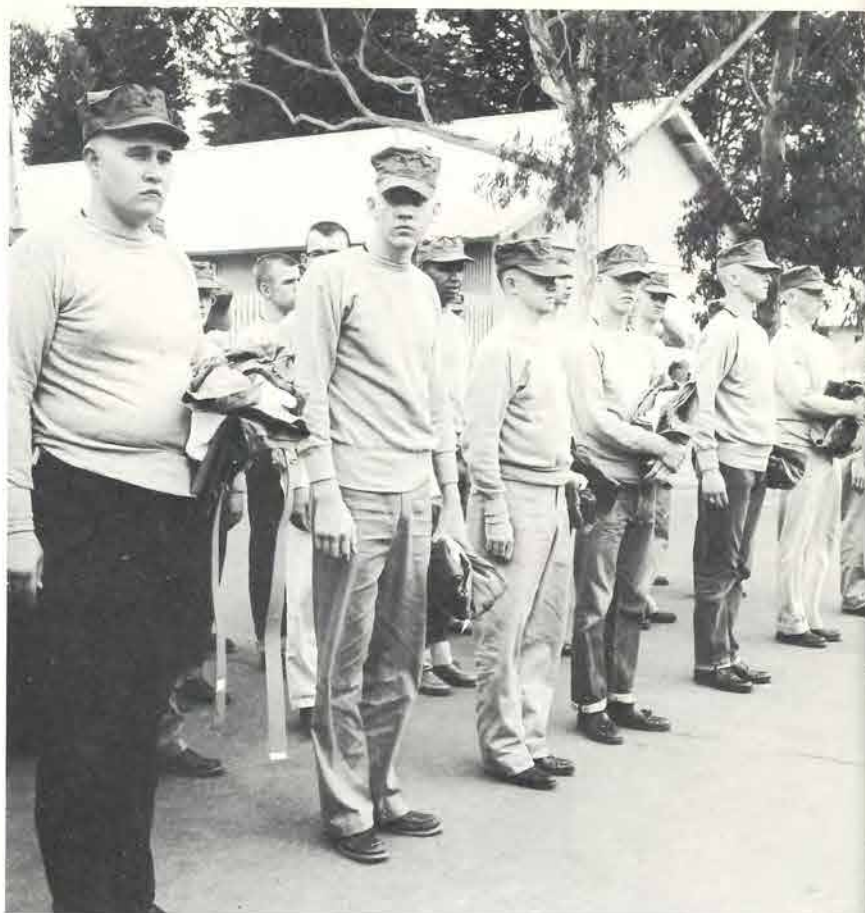
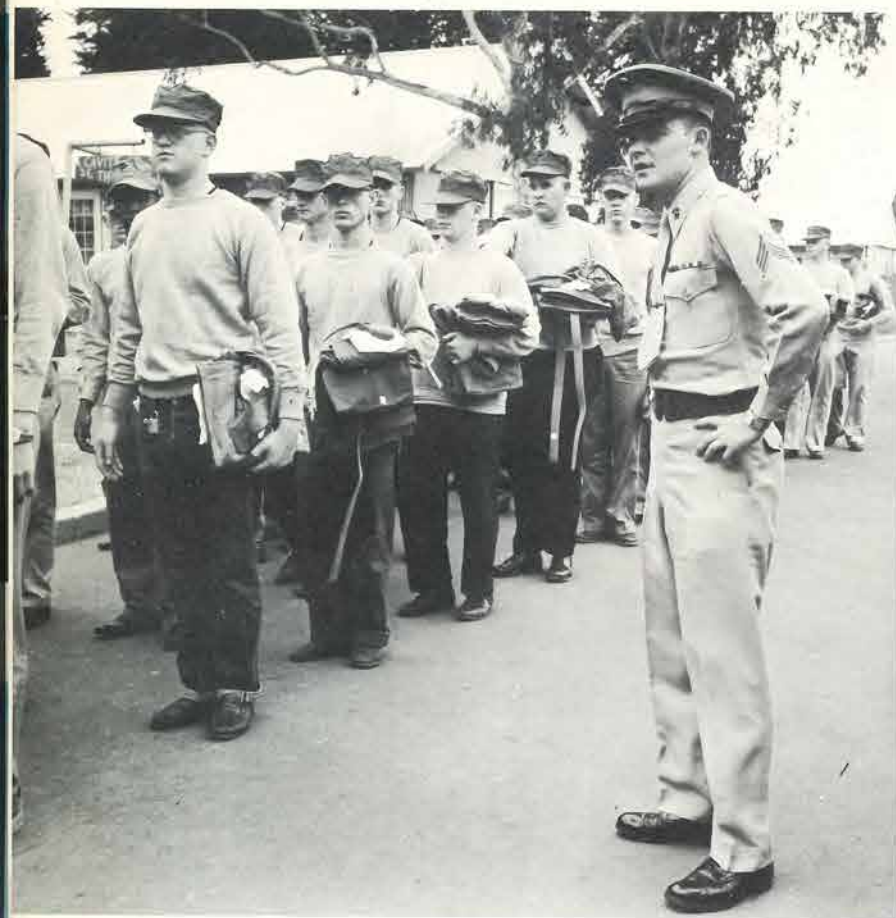


BUCKET ISSUE

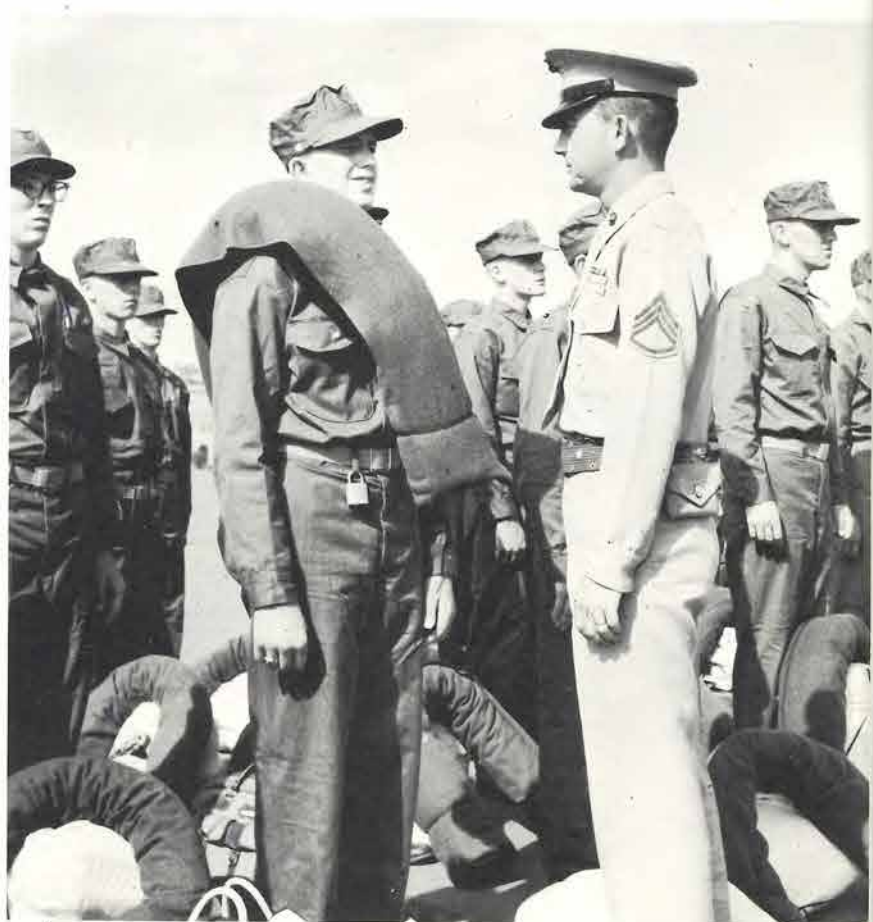


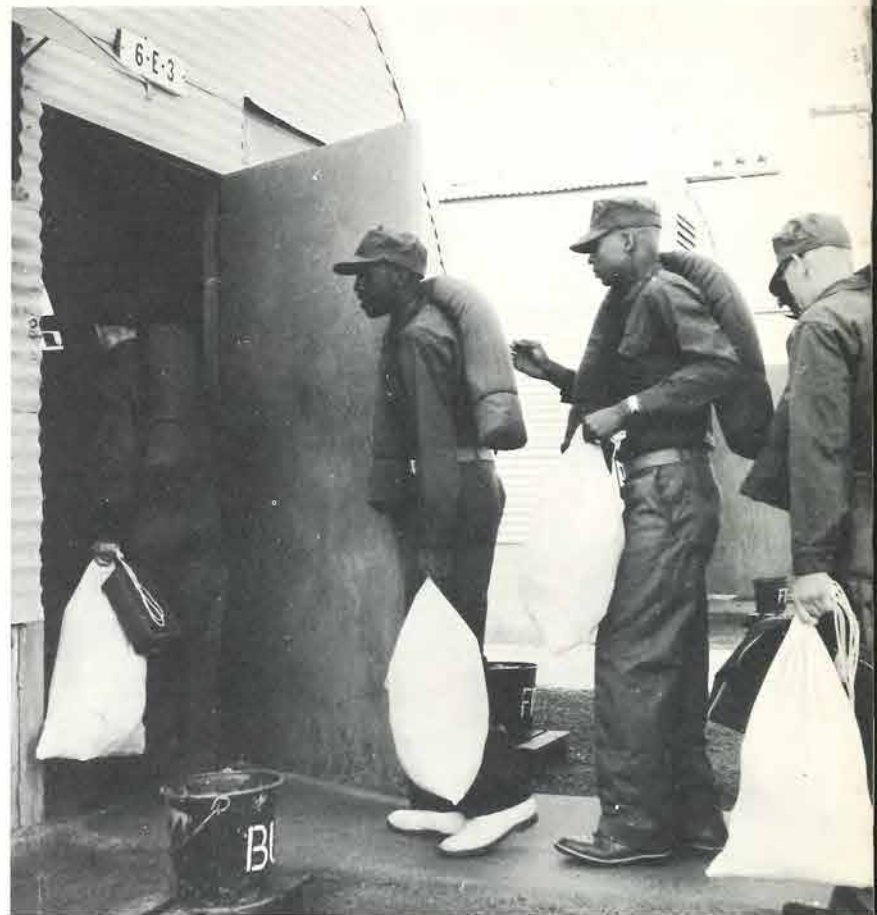
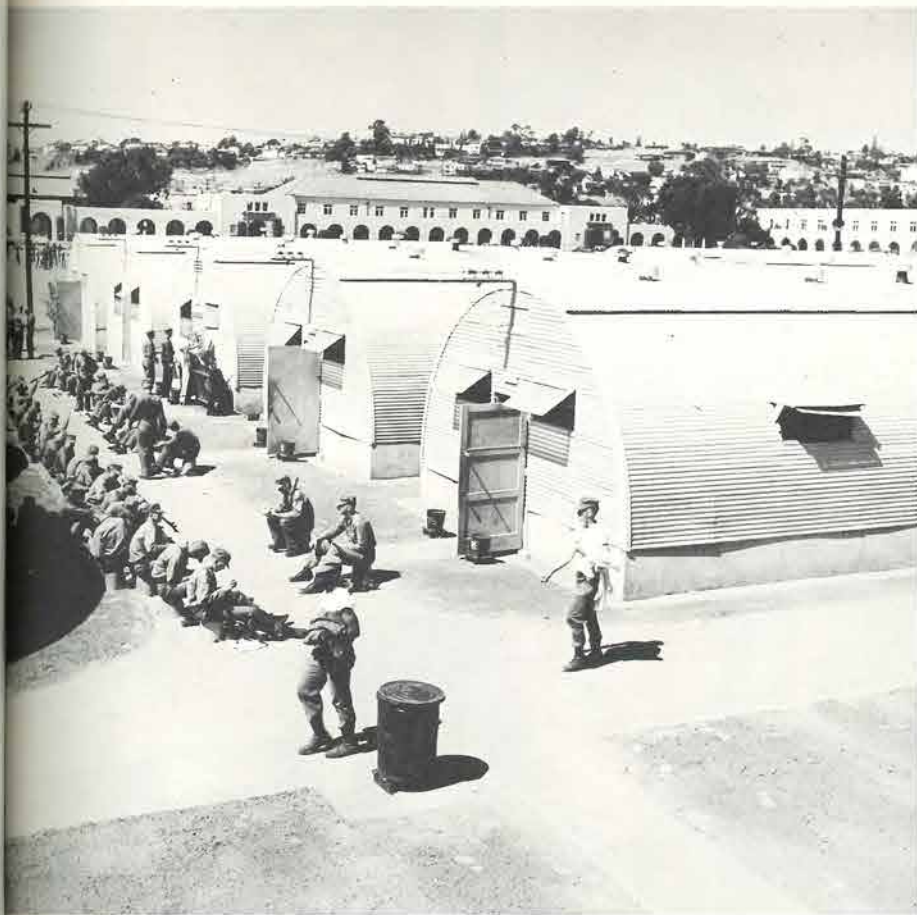


TRAINING



FORMING THE PLATOON

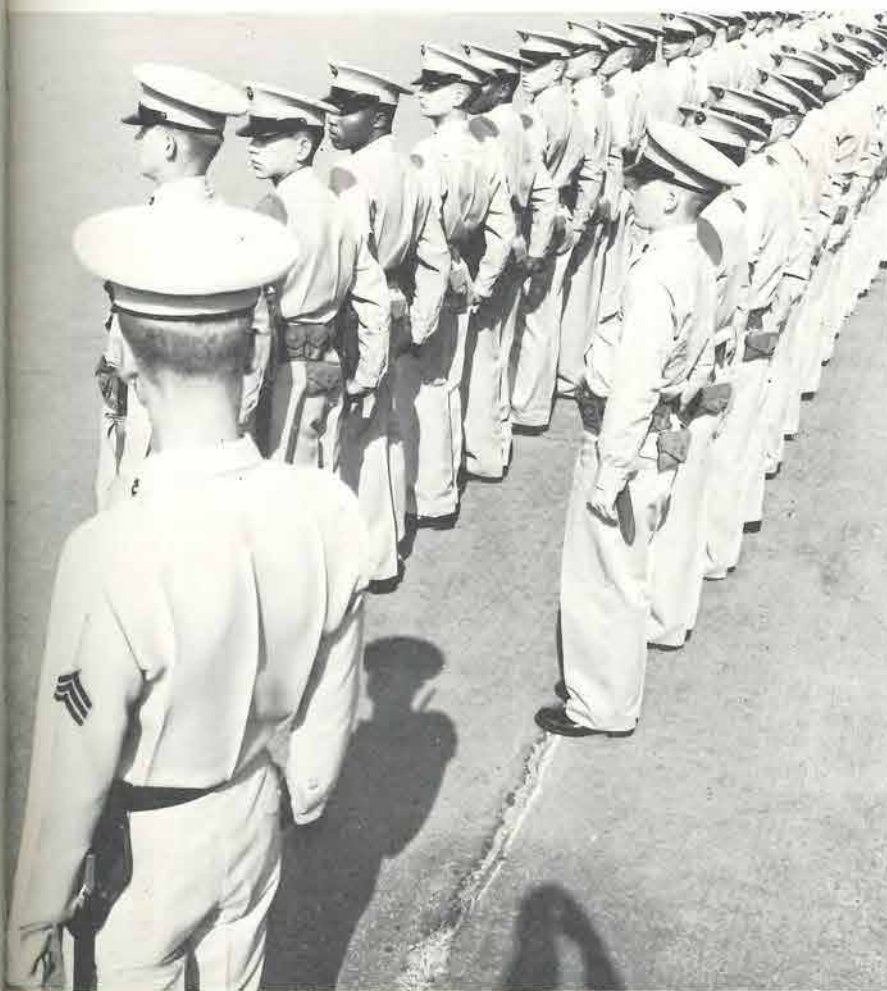
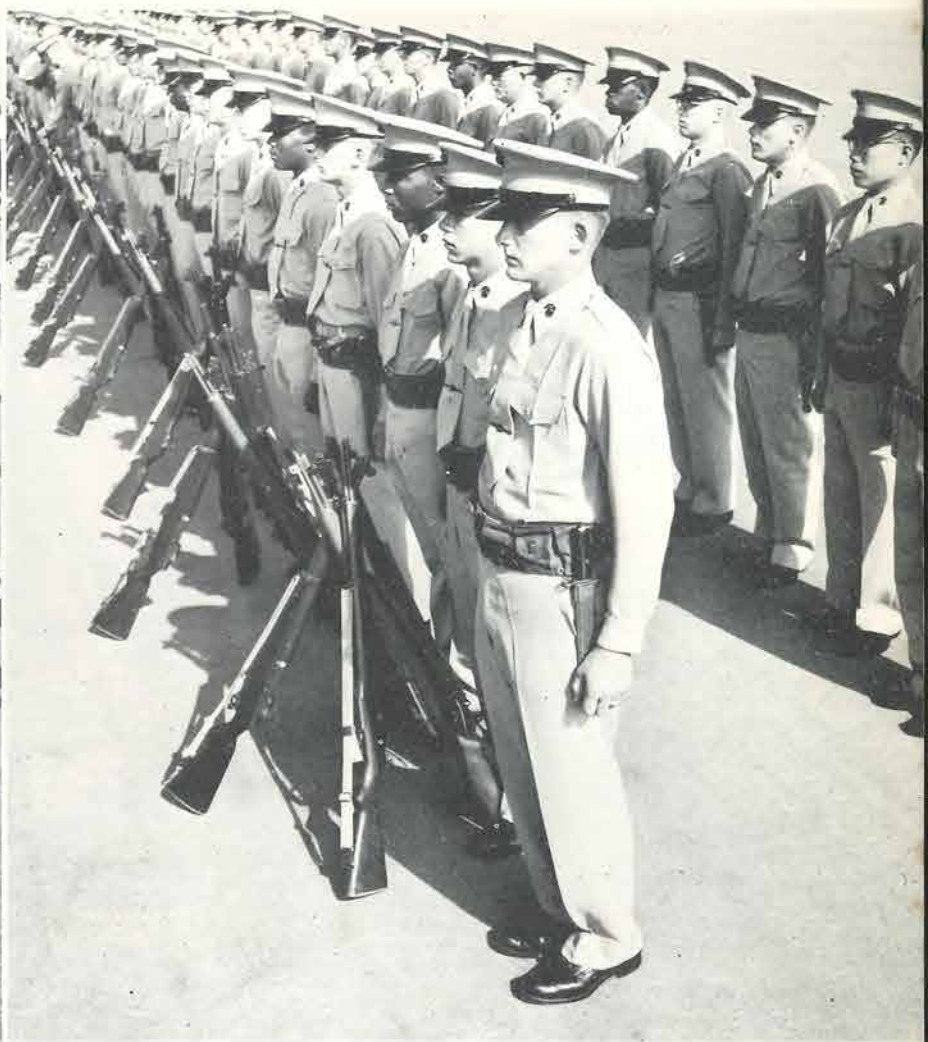






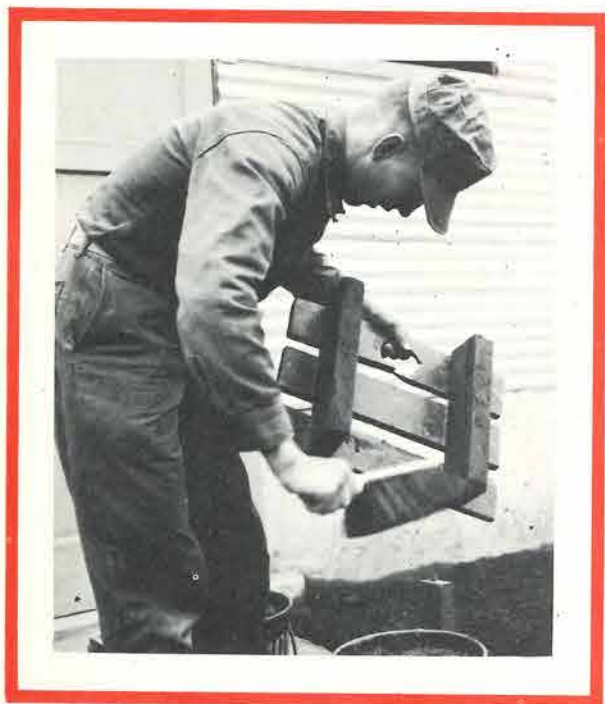
DRILL



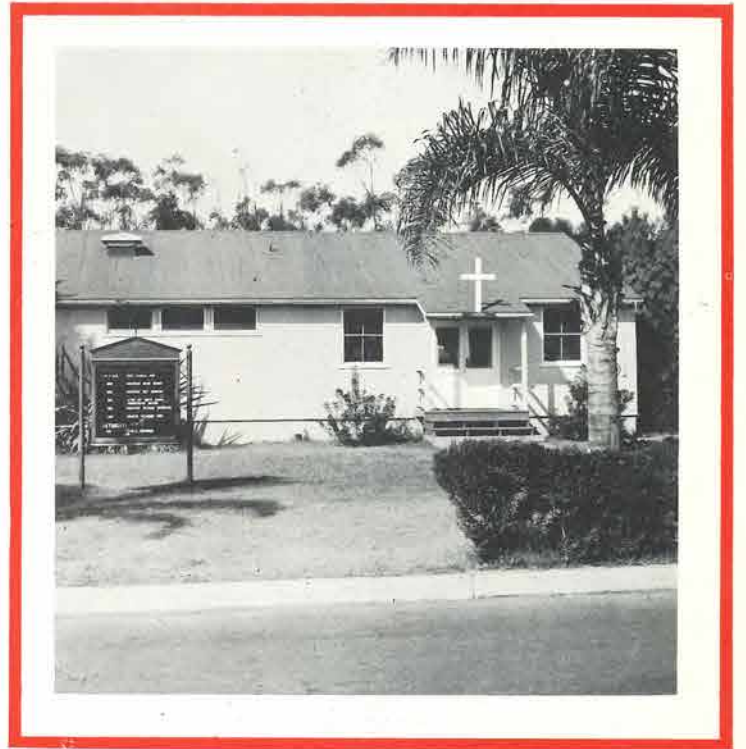
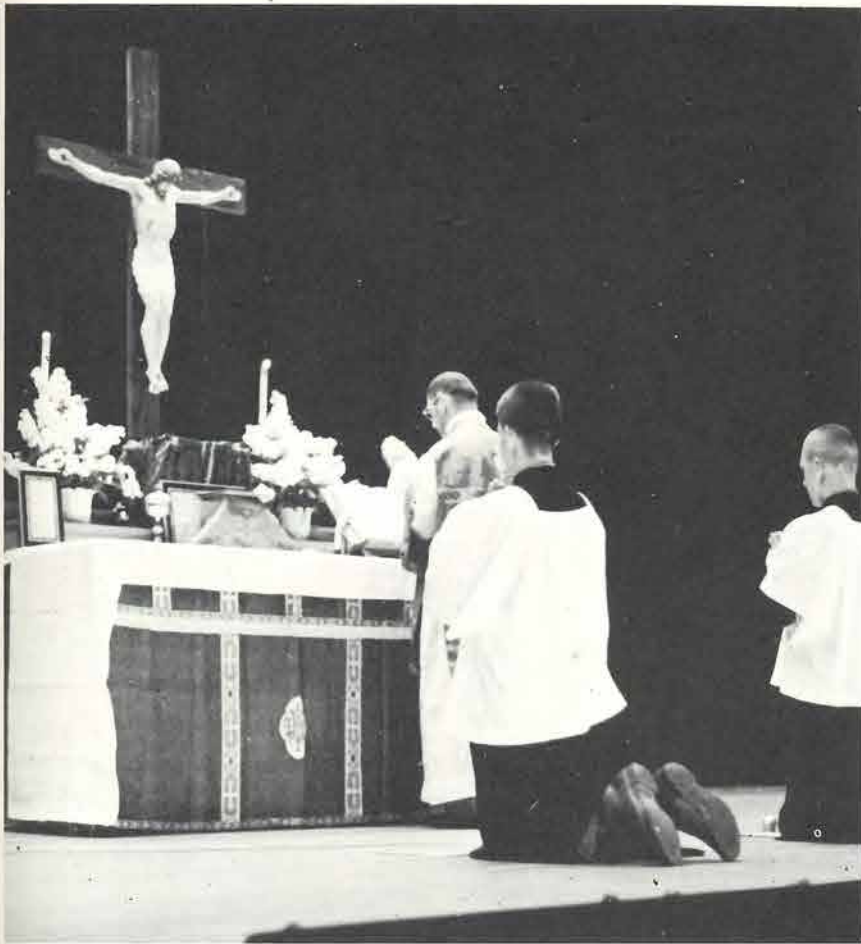




CLEAN UP



RELIGIOUS LIFE



RIFLE INSTRUCTION

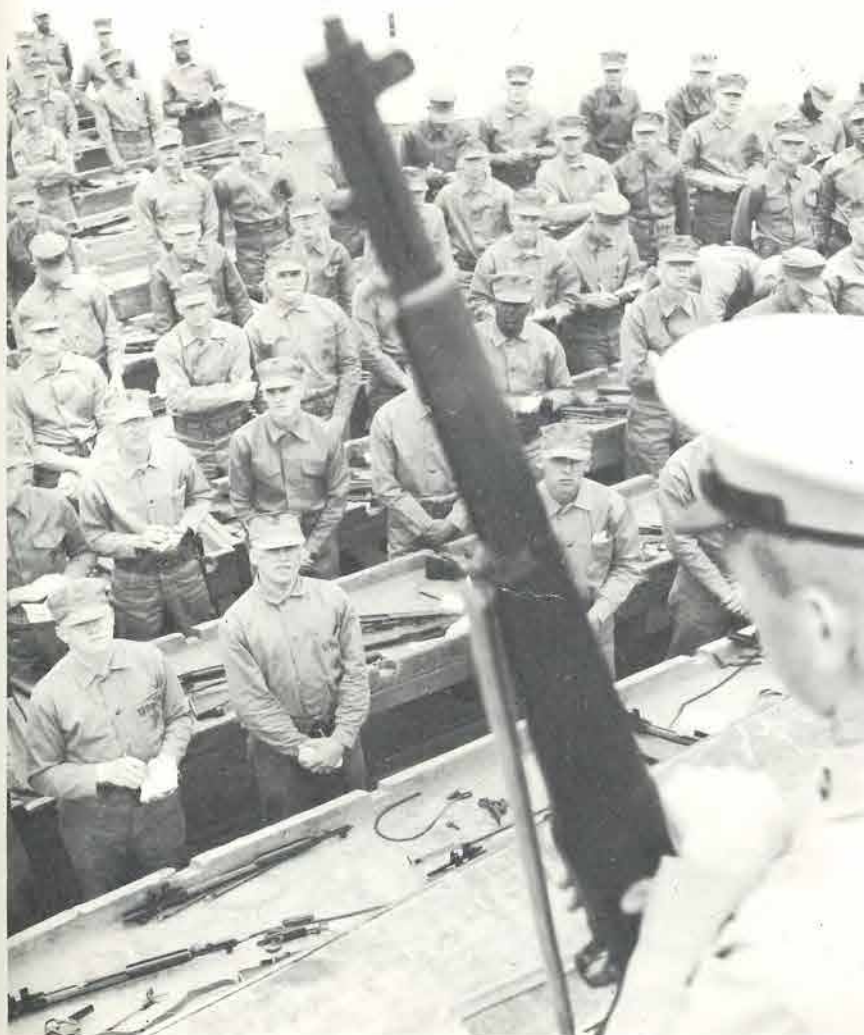
The Creed of the United States Marines

"MY RIFLE"

THIS IS MY rifle. There are many like it, but this one is mine. My rifle is my best friend. It is my life. I must master it as I must master my life. My rifle, without me is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must shoot straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will. . . . My rifle and myself know that what counts in war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit.

. . . . My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weaknesses, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. I will ever guard it against the ravages of weather and damage. I will keep my rifle clean and ready, even as I am clean and ready. We will become part of each other. We will . . . before God I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviours of my life. So be it, until there is no enemy, but peace!

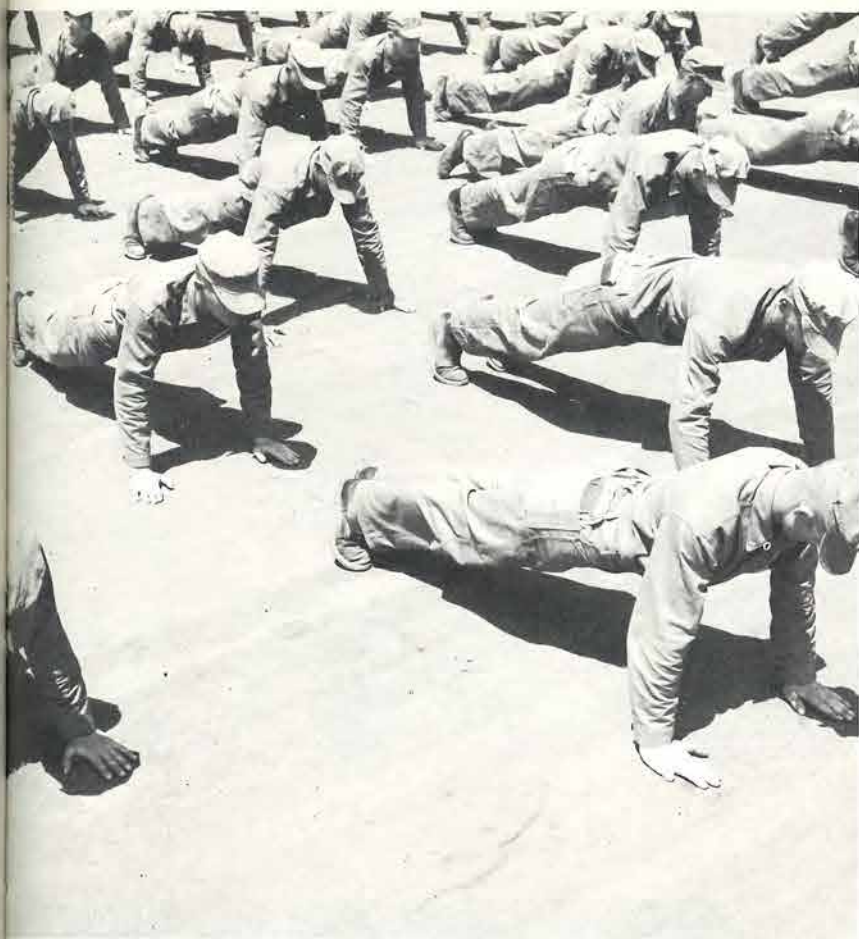




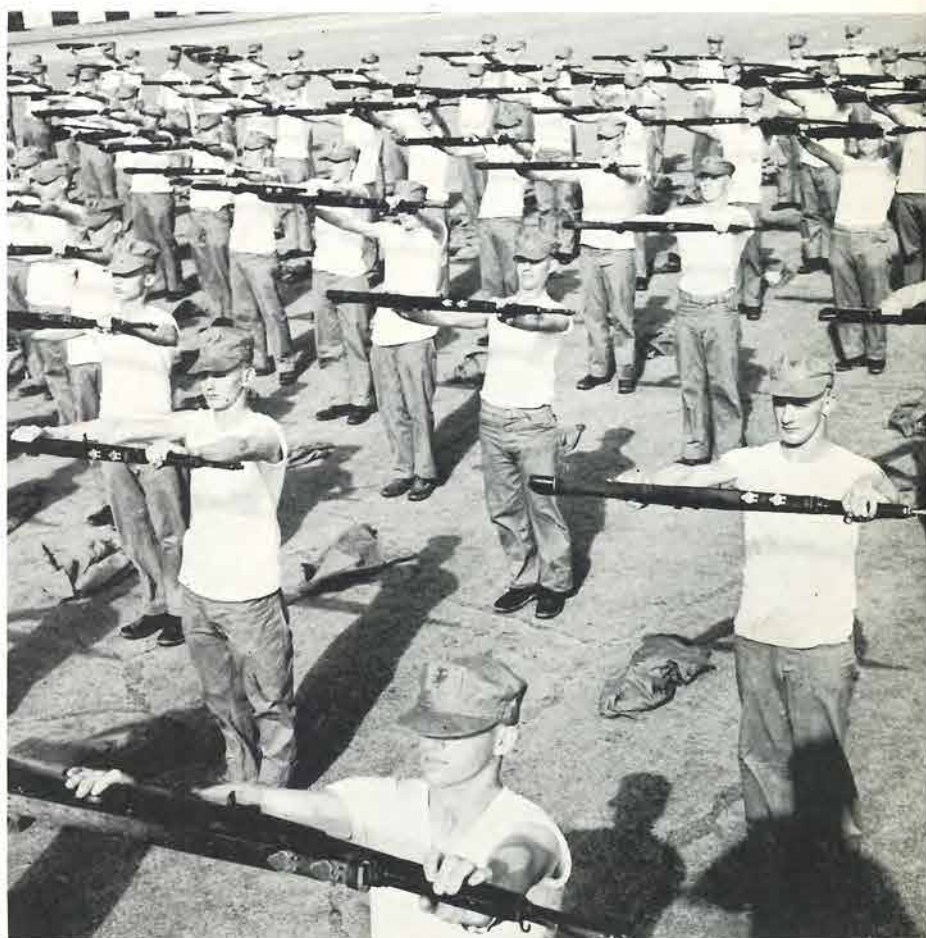


RIFLE INSTRUCTION CONTINUED



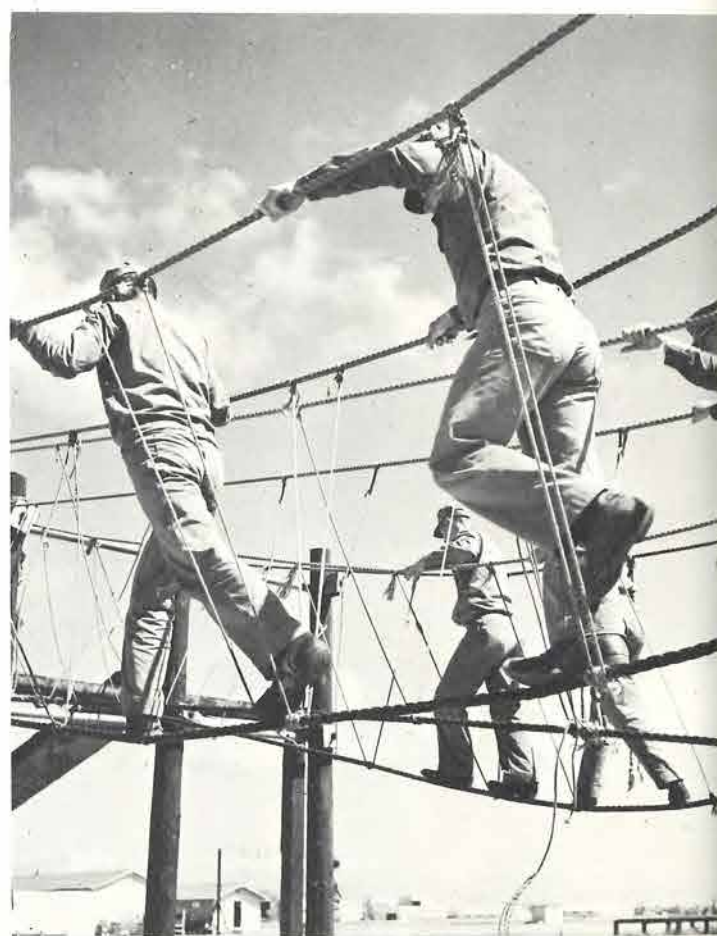


PHYSICAL CONDITIONING





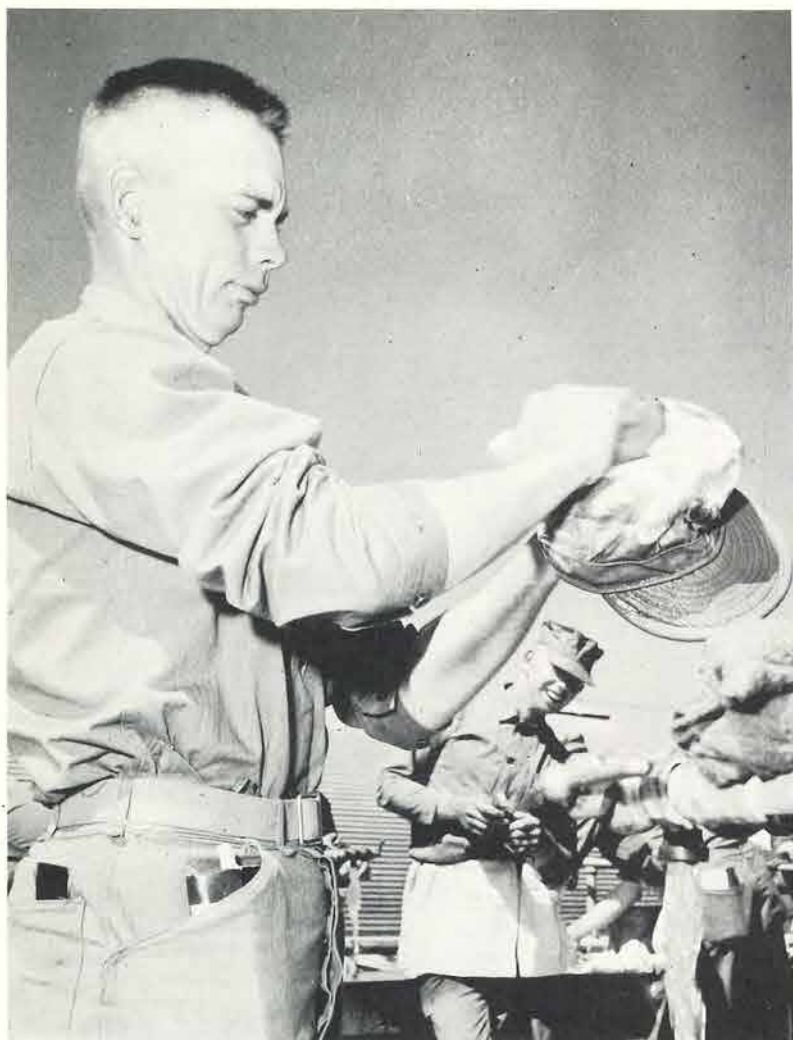
OBSTACLE



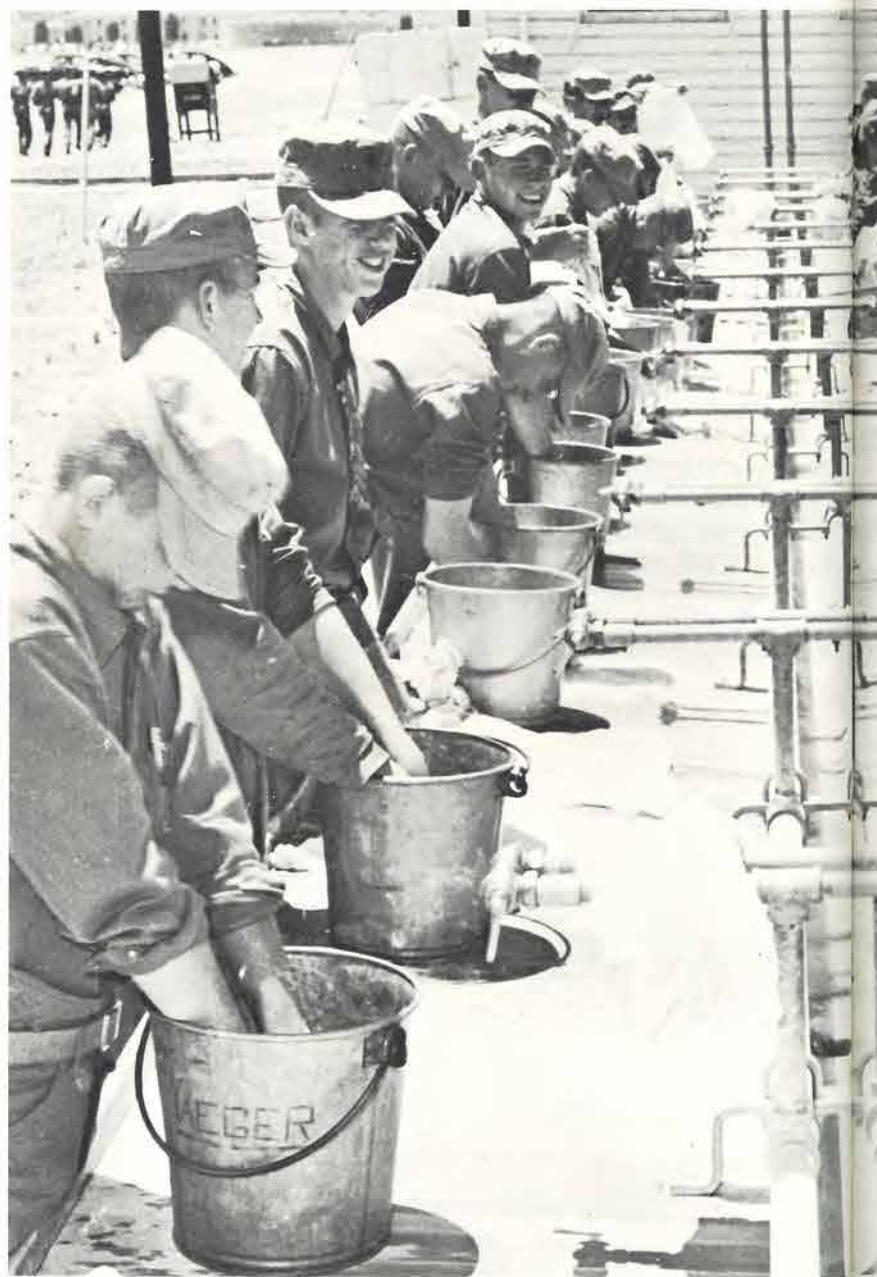


COURSE





WASH DAY...

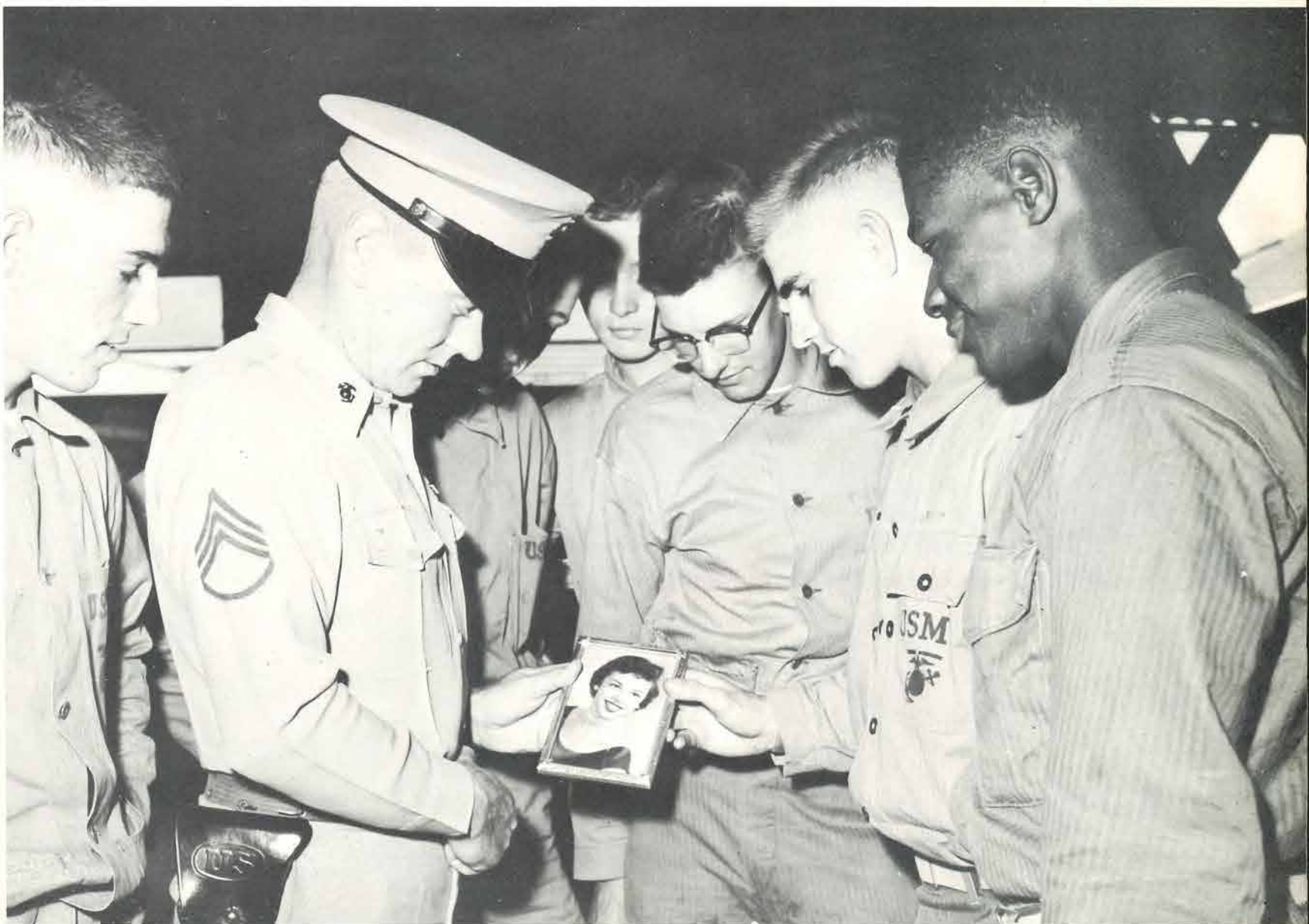




EVERY DAY

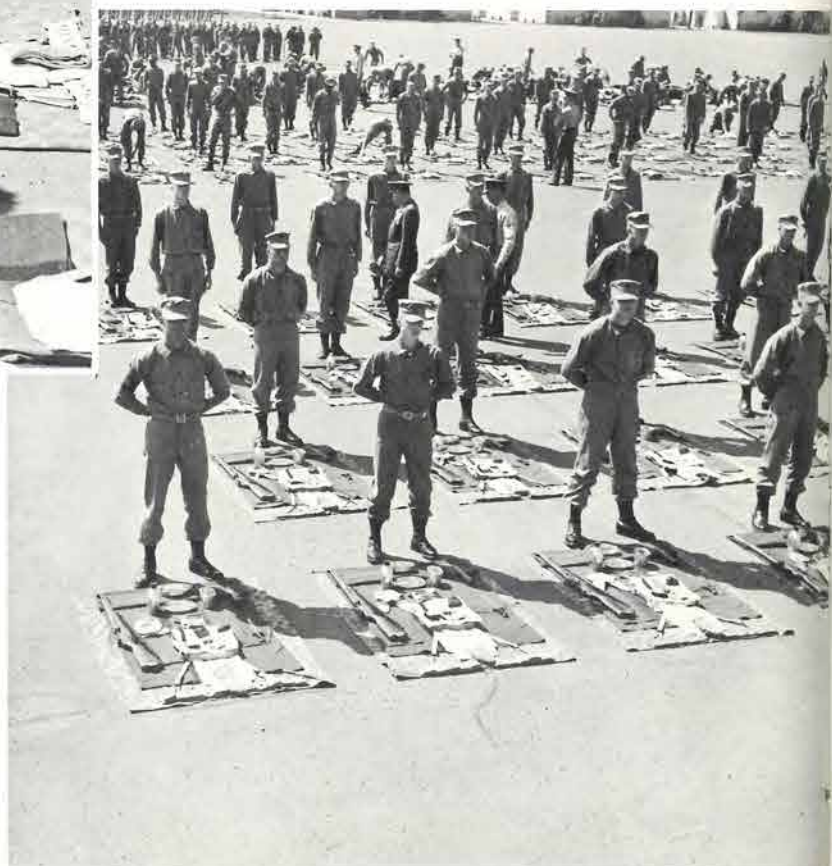


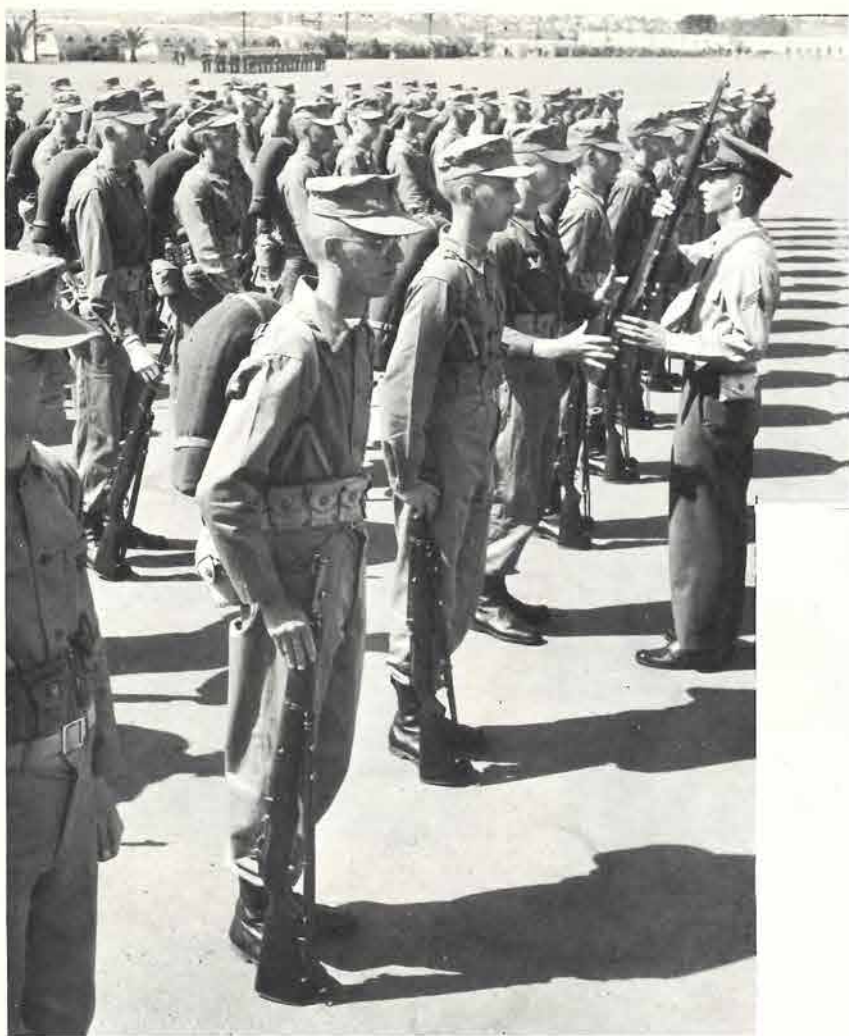
BARRACKS LIFE





INSPEC EQUIPMENT





TIONS, PERSONNEL





MESS





DUTY



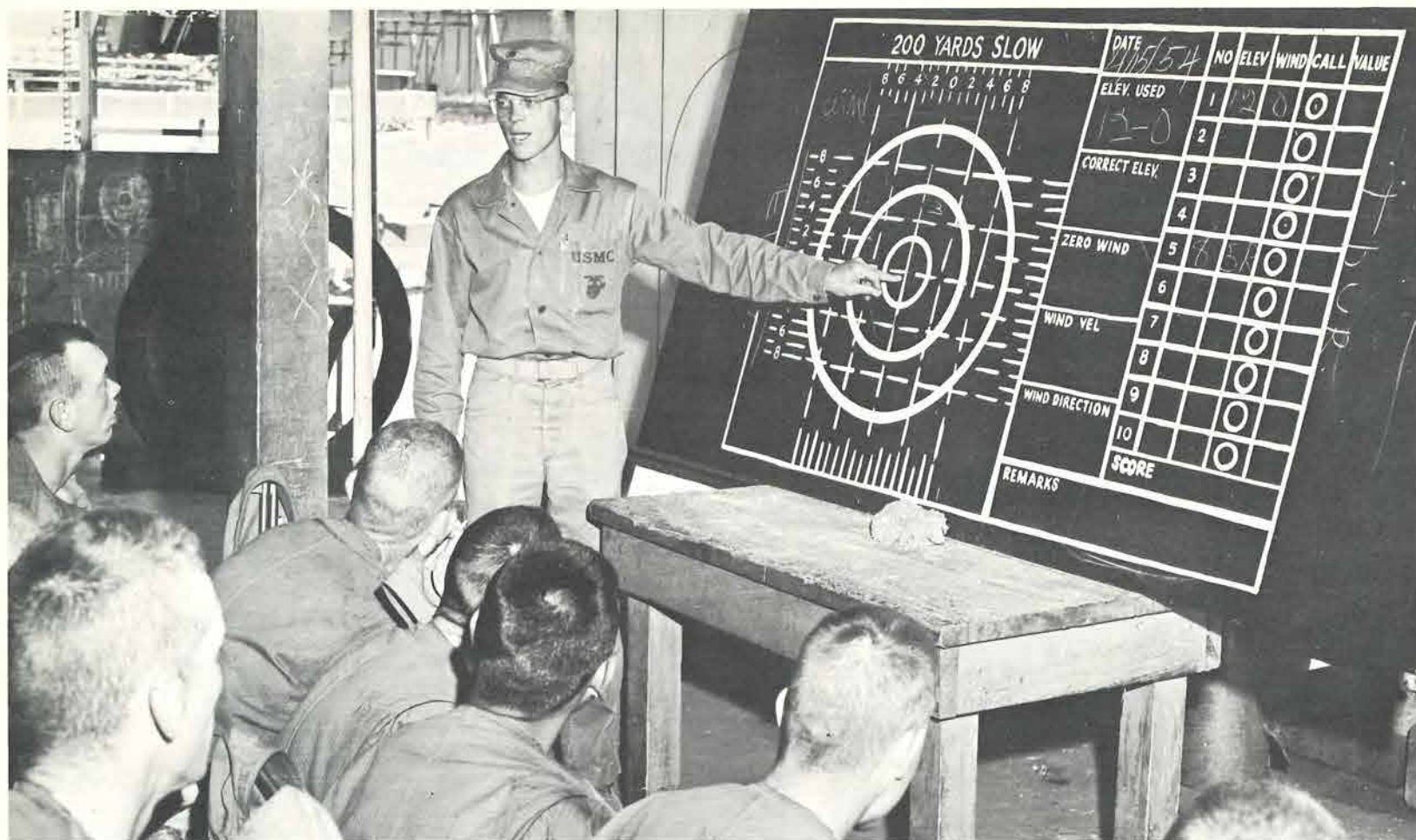


DEPARTING FOR CAMP MATTHEWS



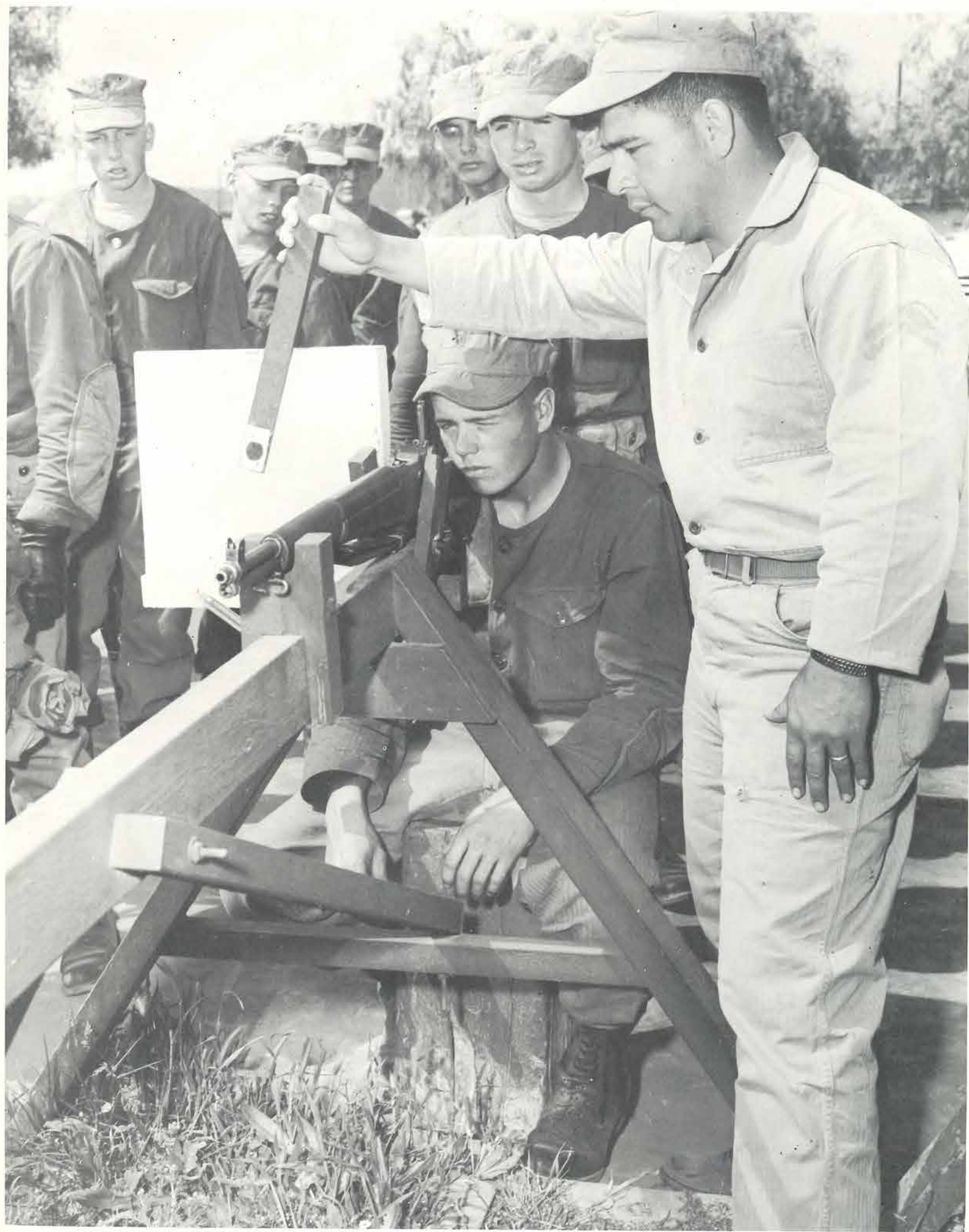
MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING

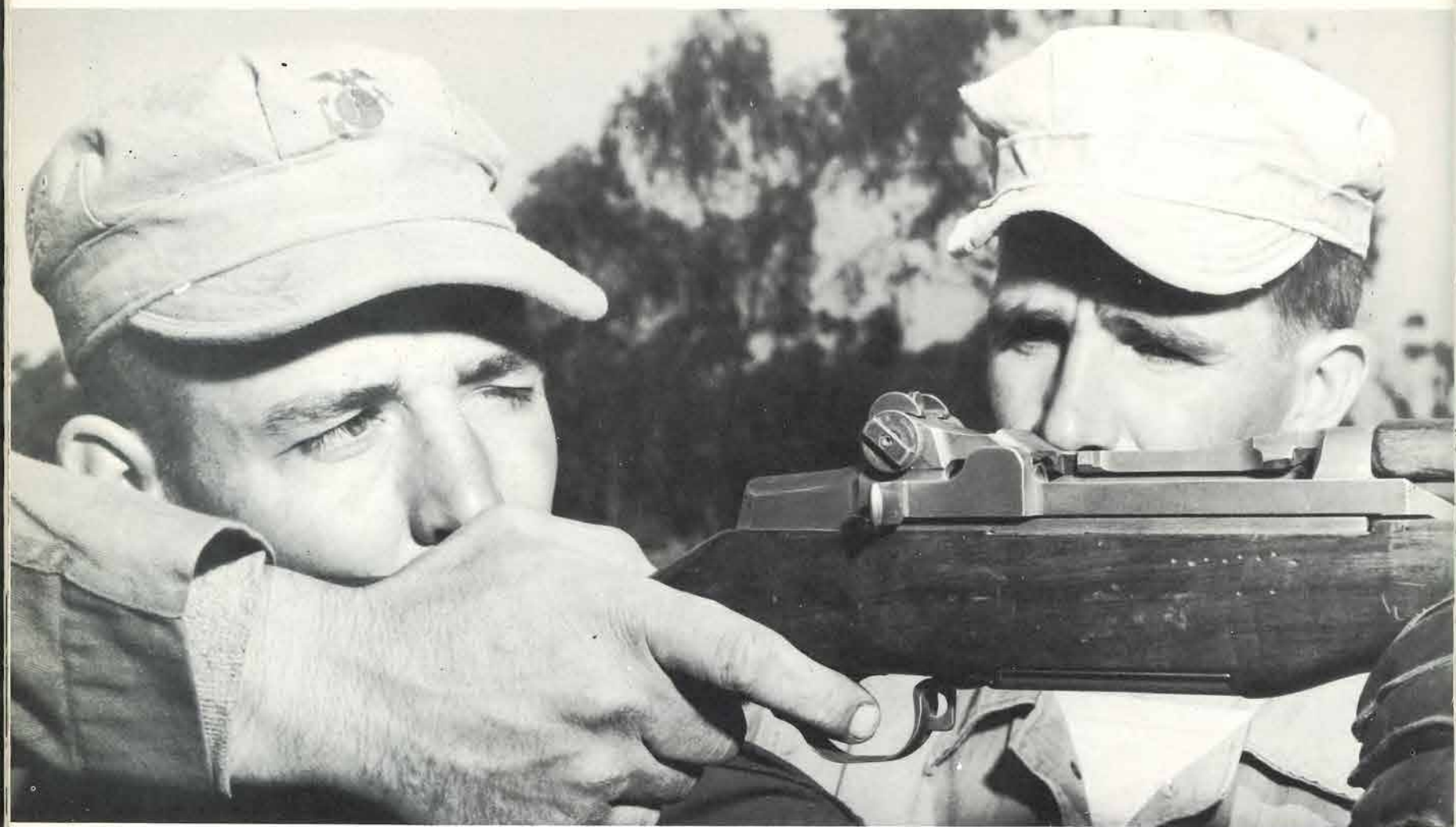




SIGHTING AND SCORING

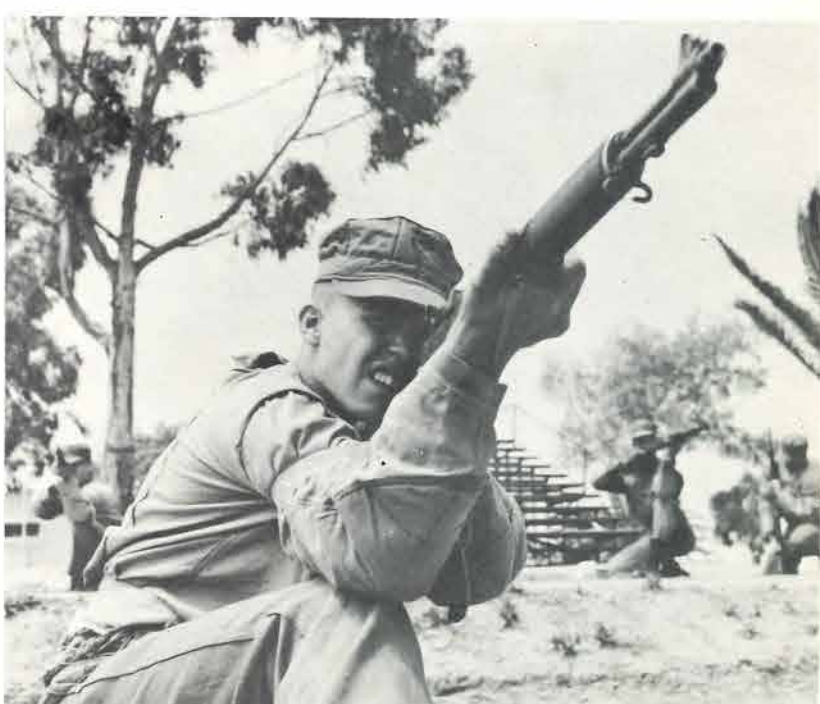






SNAPPING IN







PRACTICE FIRING







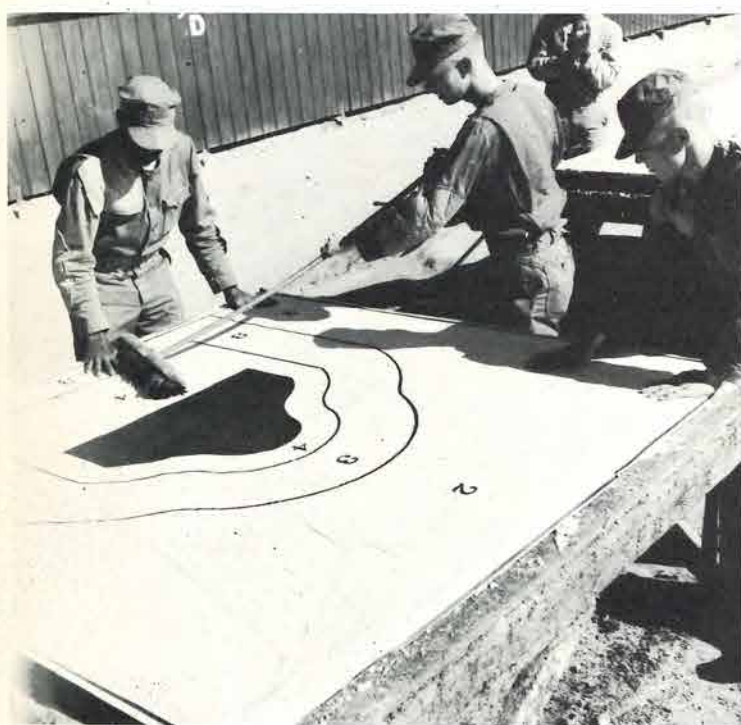
RECORD DAY





One of the highlights in the "boot" life is record firing with the MI rifle. On that day he's probably the most nervous fellow in the world; he will probably shed a few tears and breathe a few prayers; he's out to try for record, but he's happy to qualify.





**MAKING
AND
MARKING
TARGETS**





**.22 RIFLES
AND
.22
PISTOLS**





45 CALIBER PISTOLS



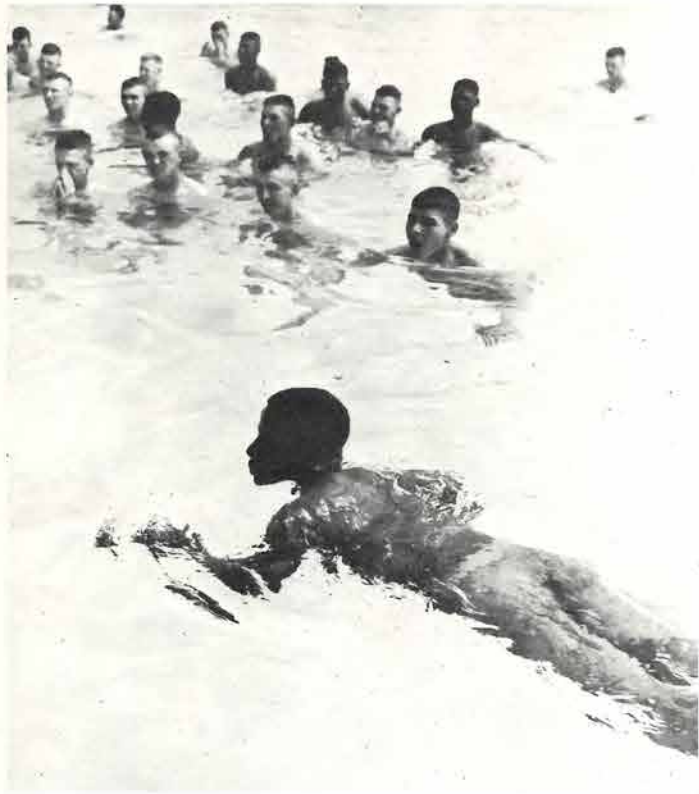
AUTOMATIC RIFLES



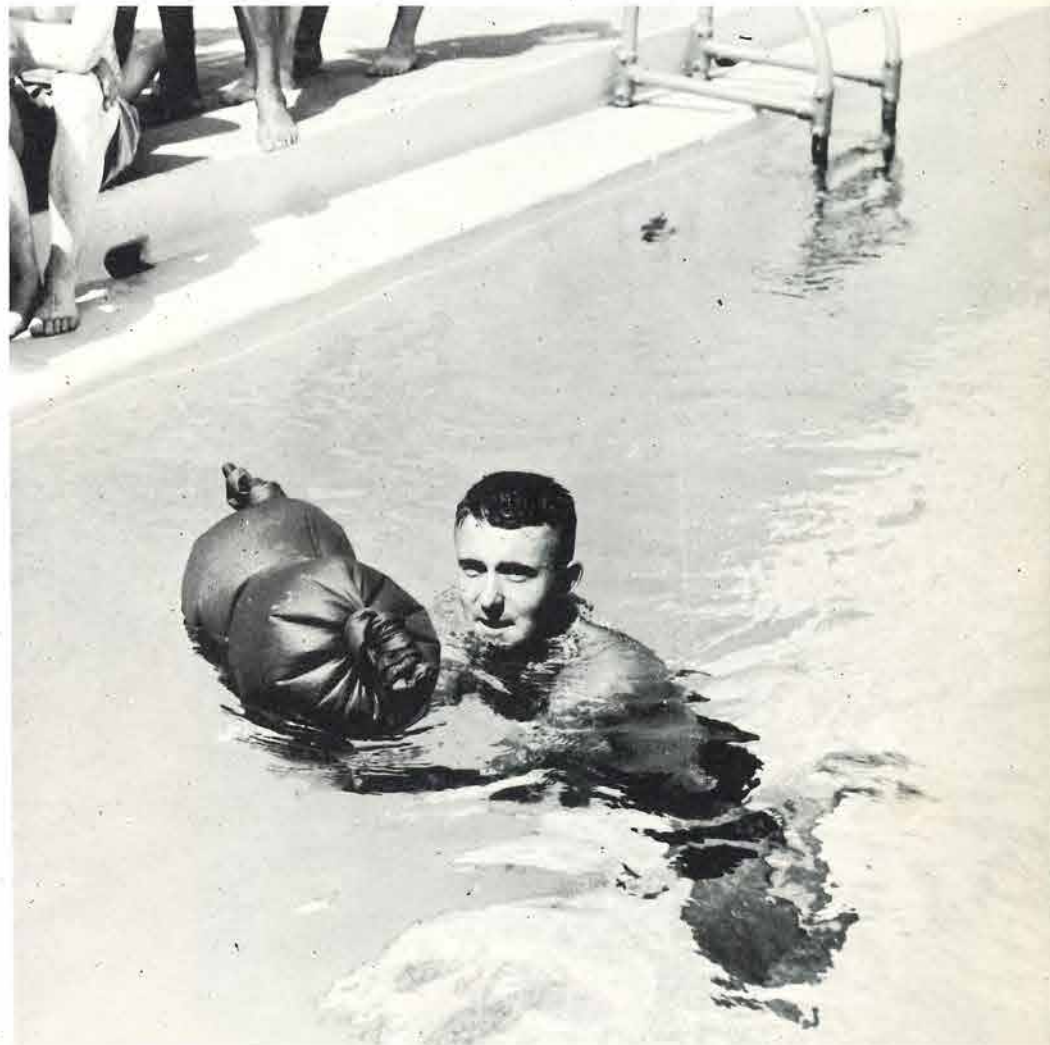
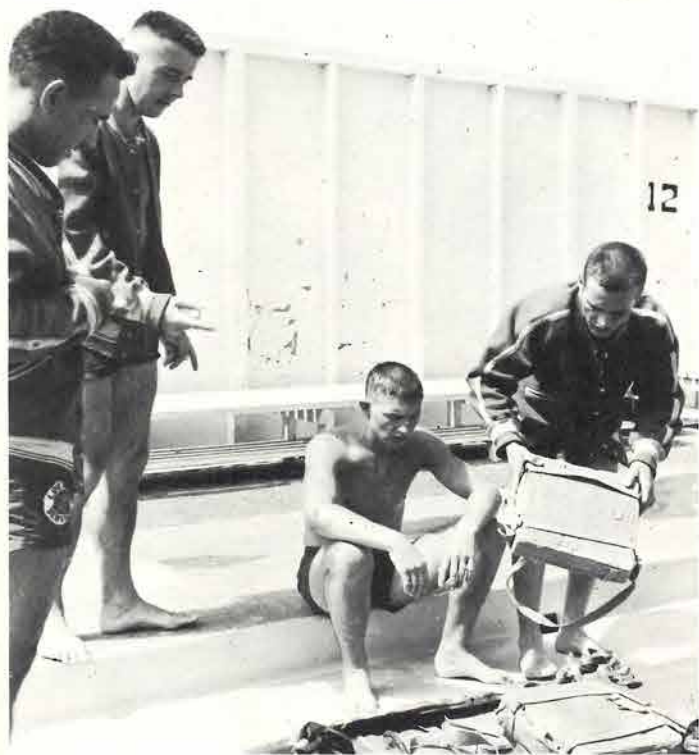


SWIMMING





QUALIFICATION





RANG



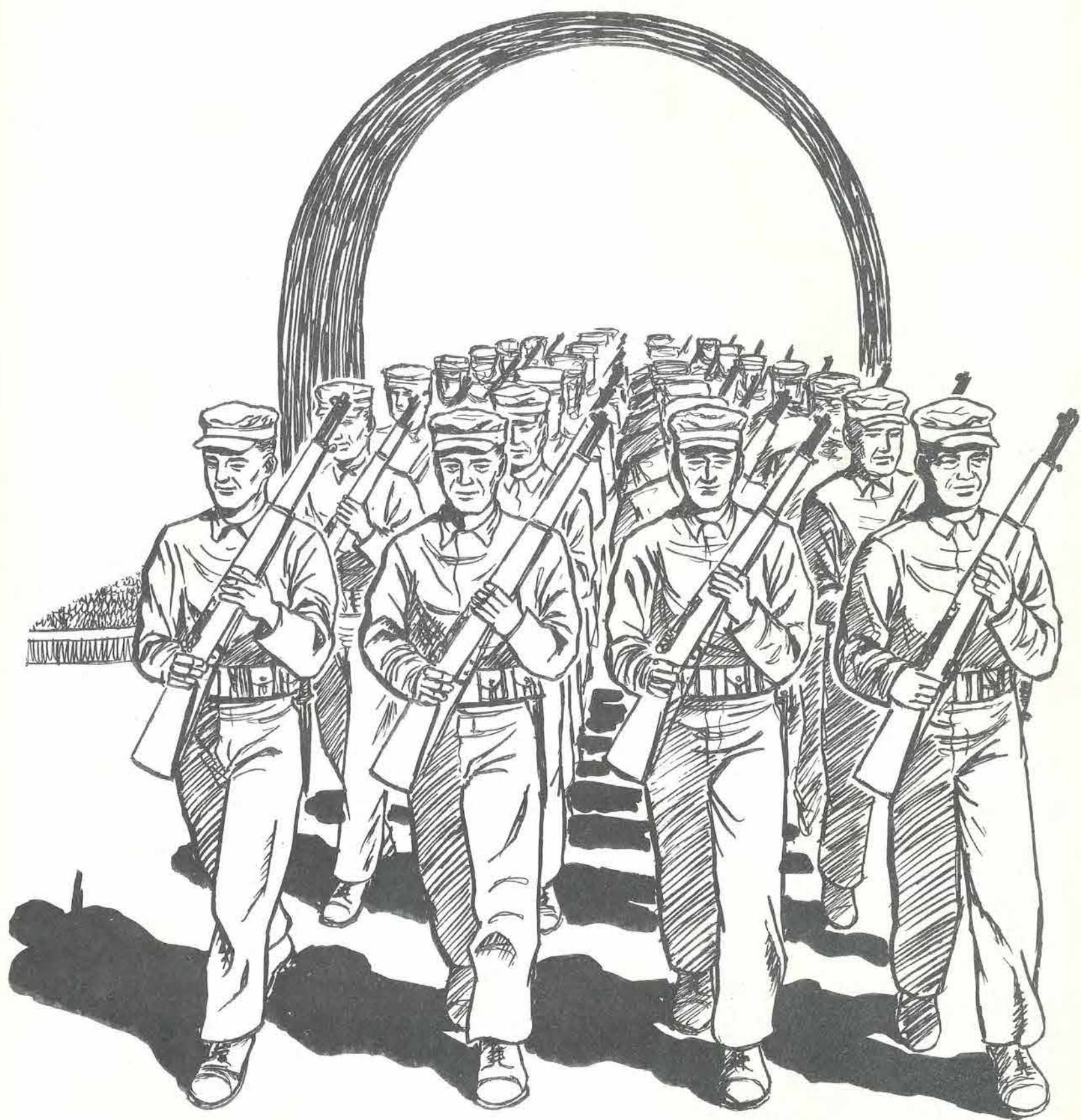


E LIFE



H I K E **from the** **RANGE**



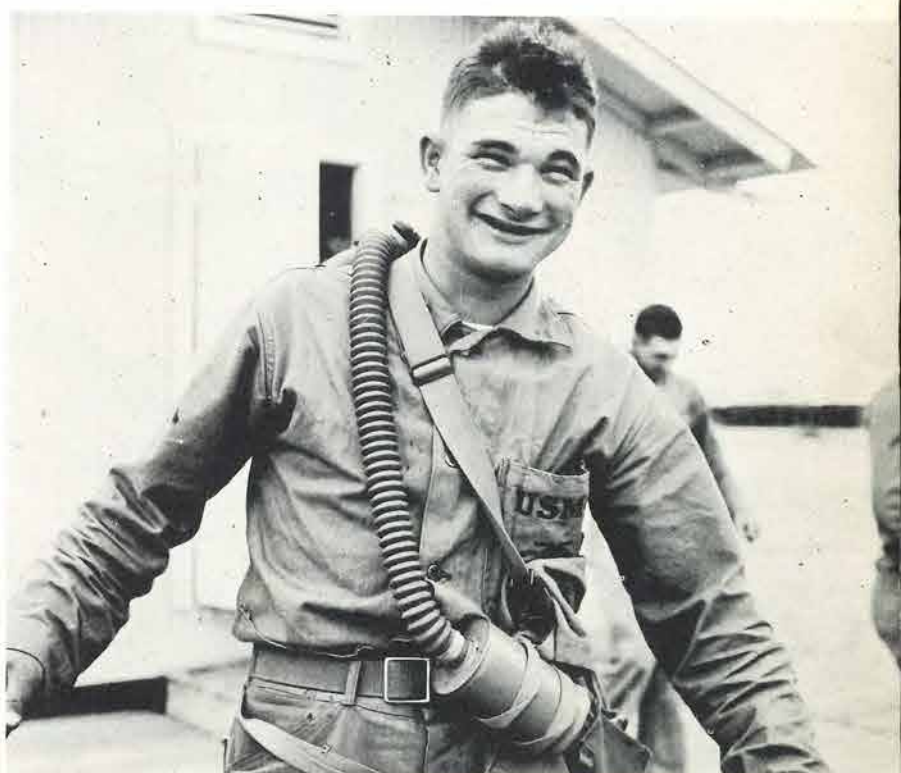


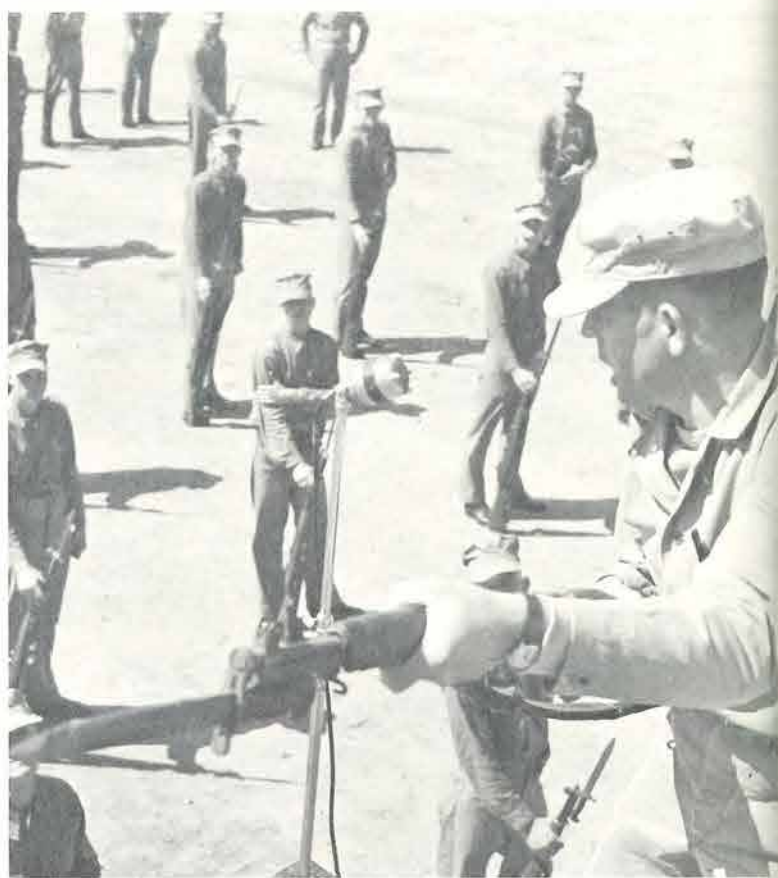
BACK ON DEPOT



GAS CHAMBER

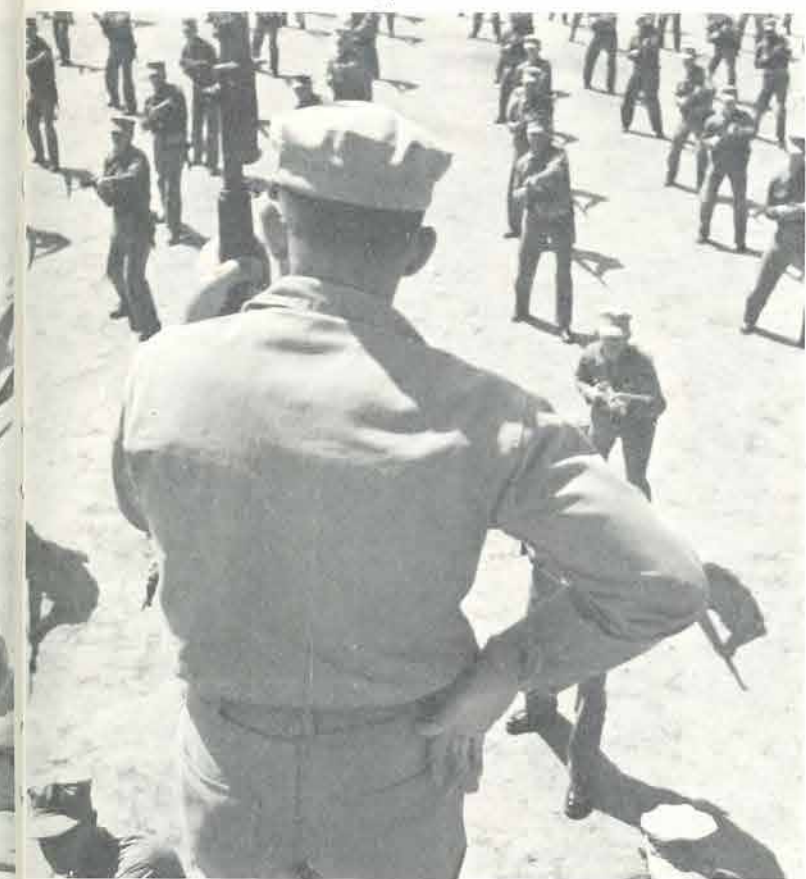




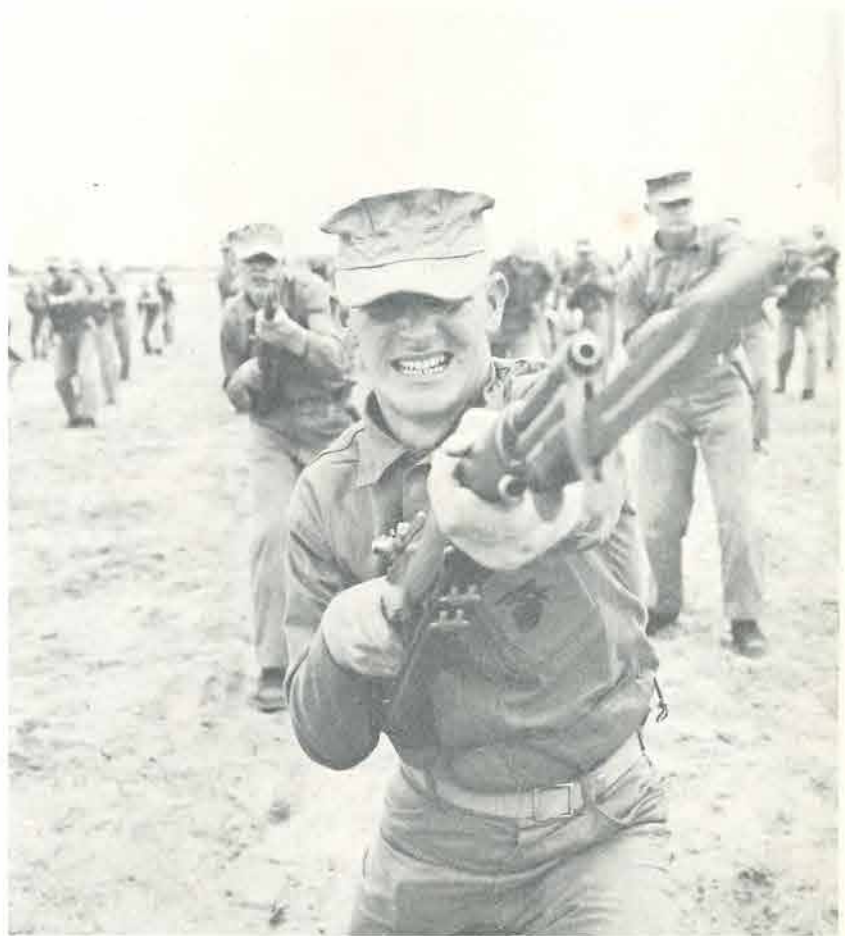


BAYONET

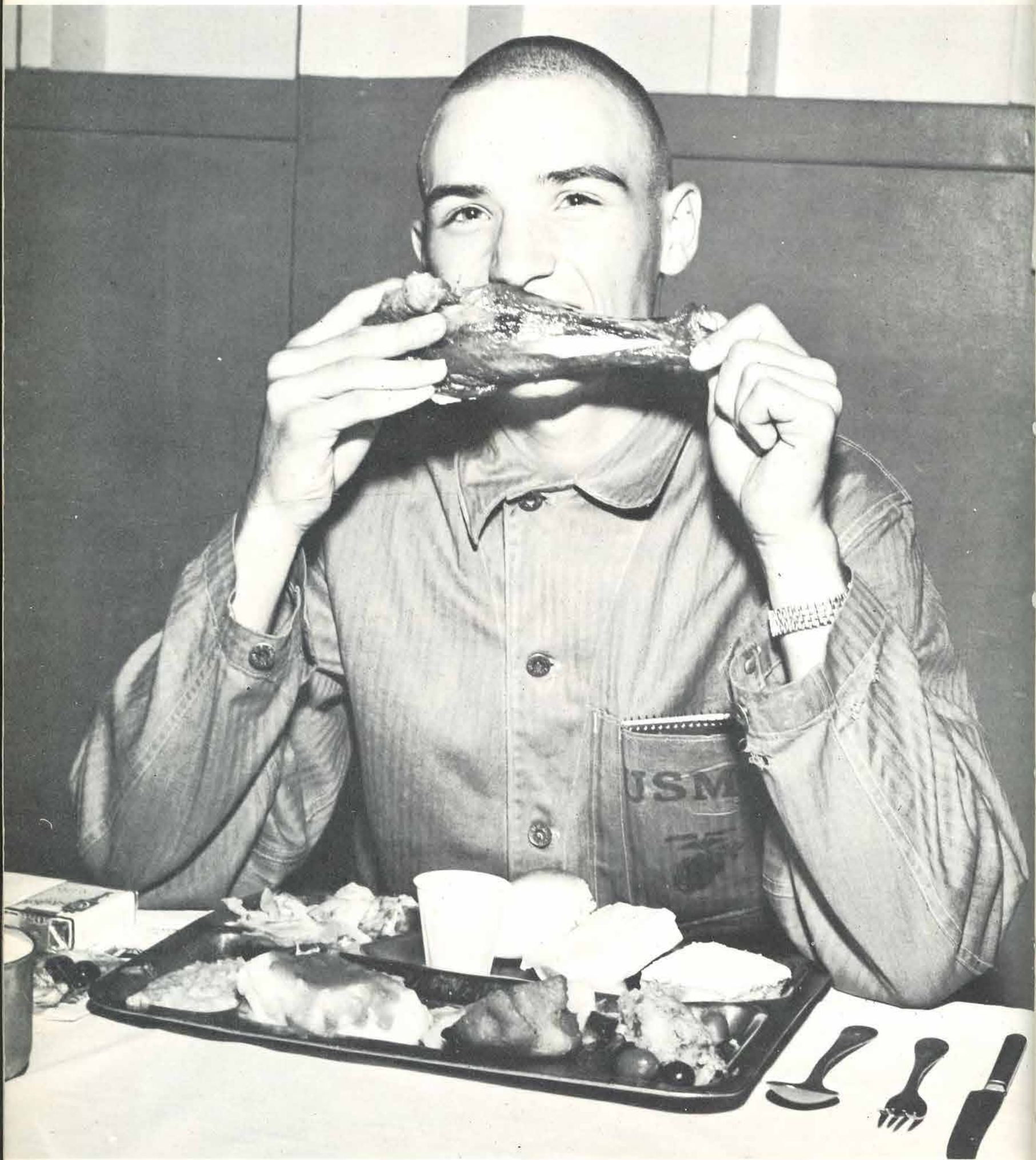




TRAINING

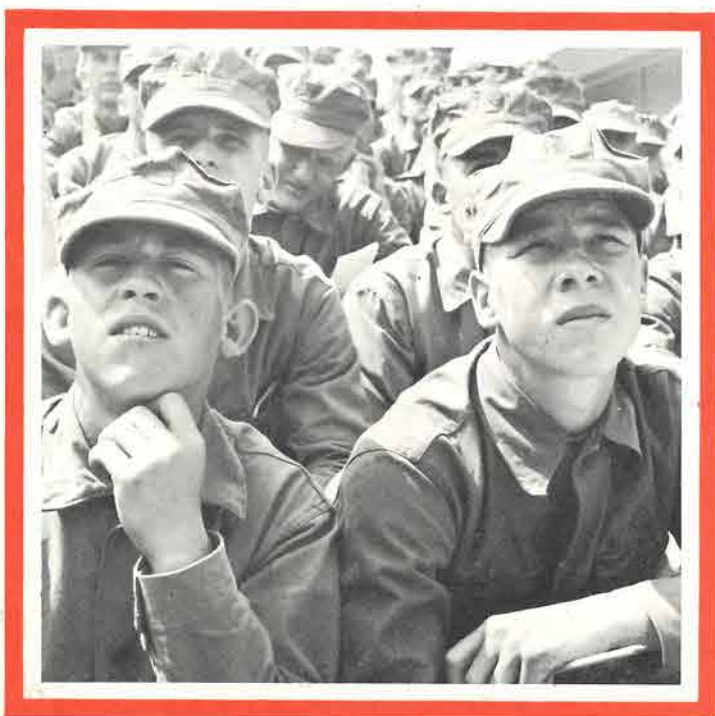


CHOW





CLASSES





MARINE CORPS EXCHANGE





SPORTS





VISITORS'



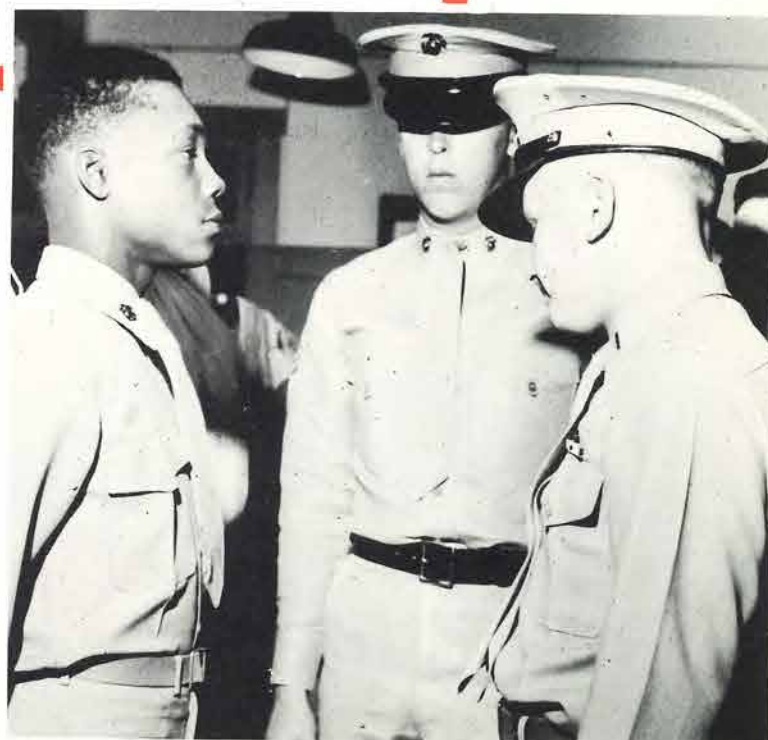
DAY





FINAL INSPECTION

Boot camp is almost over. The recruit is almost a full-fledged Marine. As the inspecting officer steps forward to look him over, the recruit has a glow on his face, knowing that he is following in the paths pioneered by strong men through more than one hundred and eighty years of guarding their nation.





GRADUATION





SHIPPING OUT

These ten weeks have passed slowly for some, speedily for others. But all have learned a great deal. The important thing is that they have learned to be Marines. Now with orders, these Marines are "shipped out" to some other Marine Corps base for more training or duty. A 10-day leave awaits, either now or at the end of new schooling. They have now launched their Marine Corps career.





LT. COL. J. E. WILLIAMS
Battalion Commander



MAJ. R. A. HEYWOOD
Executive Officer



CAPT. G. C. KOONTZ
S-3 Officer



CAPT. W. L. BURNETT
Adjutant

FIRST BATTALION PLATOON 1006



SGT. W.J. ANTHONY
SDI



SGT. V.D. JONES
JDI



Laverne R. Abbott
Charles J. Agrusa
John E. Baker
S. E. Balthazor
Roger H. Barry

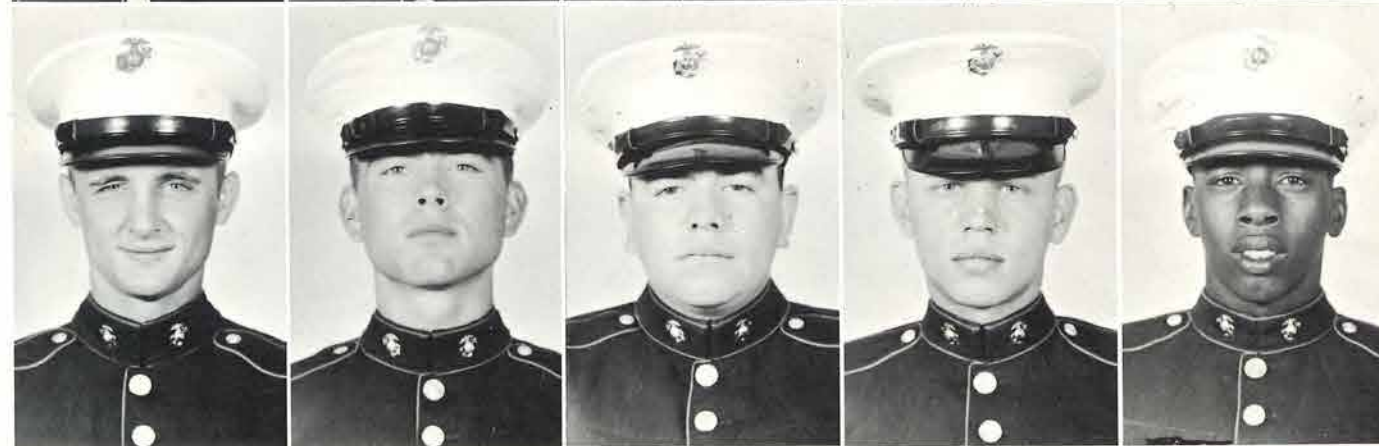
David O. Bays
Marion E. Beaver
Solomon Behar
D. Blankenship
George R. Burns



Richard E. Carrier
Thomas M. Clark
Walter W. Coombs
Salamon Cortez
Jerry J. Costello



Gordon L. Cronister
Lynn E. Davidson
Jose R. Delacruz
Michael E. Demski
Albert Dixon

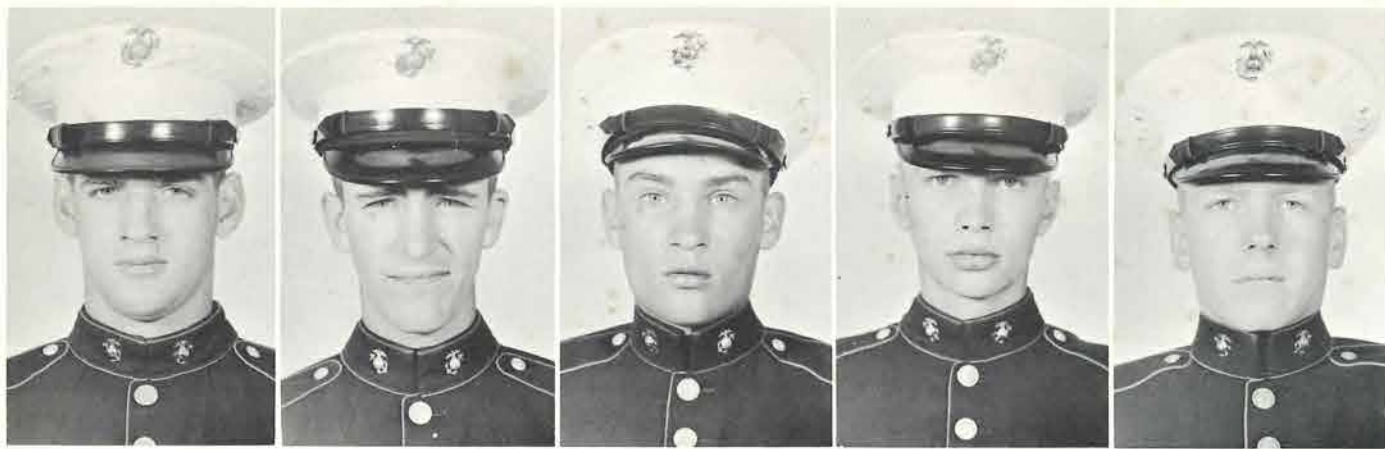


D. Y. Duckhorst
M. S. Elliott, Jr.
Daniel W. Eyler
T. J. Fitzgerald
Charles R. Ford

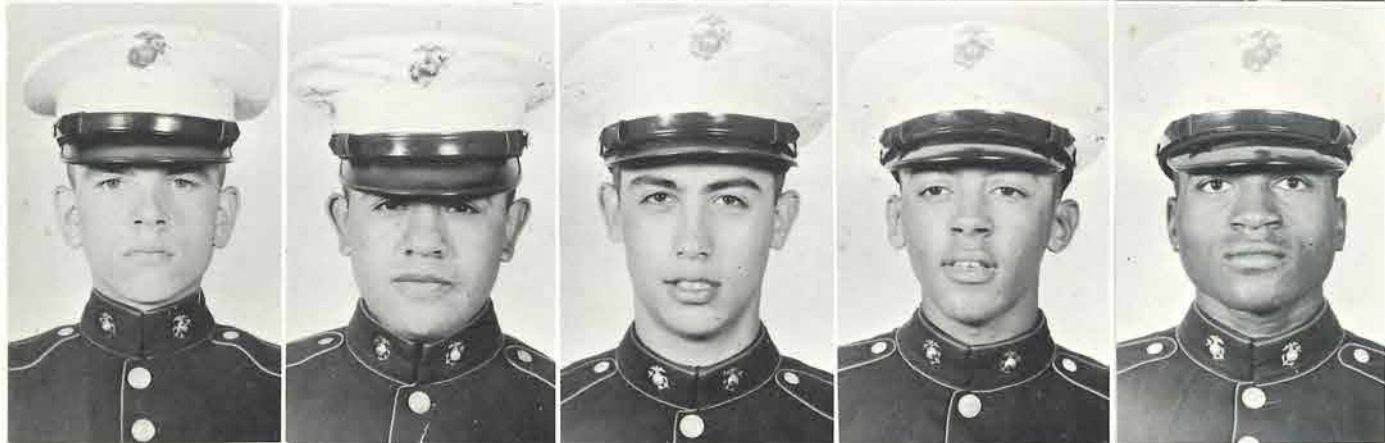


Aurelio Garcia
W. R. Genrich
John R. Good
Gerald J. Hamill
Gary G. Henry





Raymond Houck
B. A. Houtchens
Edward Hudson
Ronald D. Kjolhede
G. S. Knox, Jr.



Donald R. Lacrosse
Richardo Lopez
Benjamin Macias
H. Mathews, Jr.
R. A. Mayfield



Richard L. McCrumb
James A. McEwen
George B. Meegan
Carlos L. Moreno
Donald H. Neal

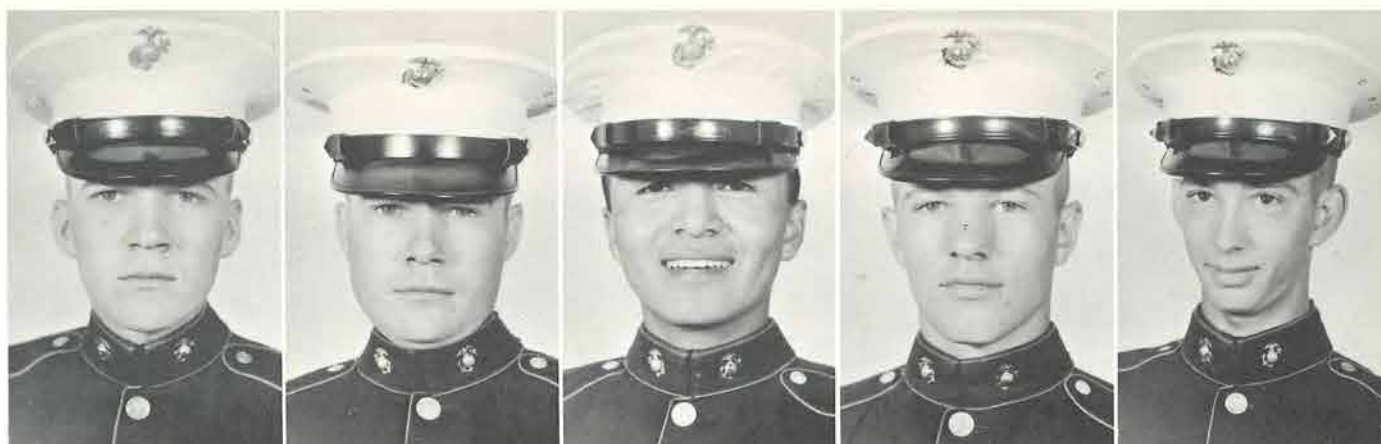


James F. Parks
J. R. Ranger, Jr.
R. E. Rasmussen
M. J. Raymond, Jr.
James A. Rogers



Donald J. Ross
Donald L. Ross
Ronald J. Rushen
Roy J. Saugie
Donald Shimshock

Donald D. Small
 Jackie L. Small
 Larry T. Sootikee
 Donald E. Somset
 F. L. Spearman



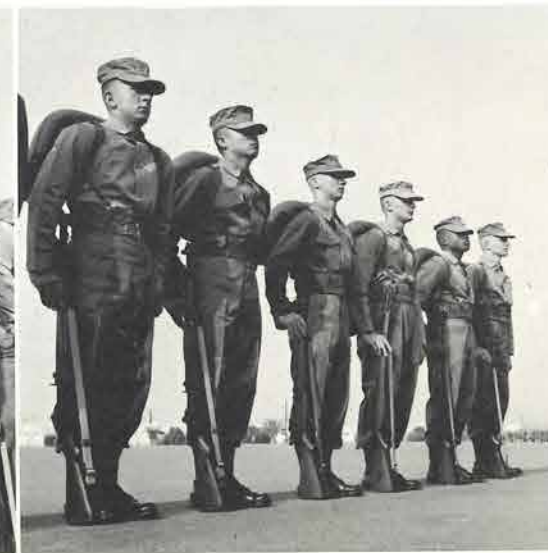
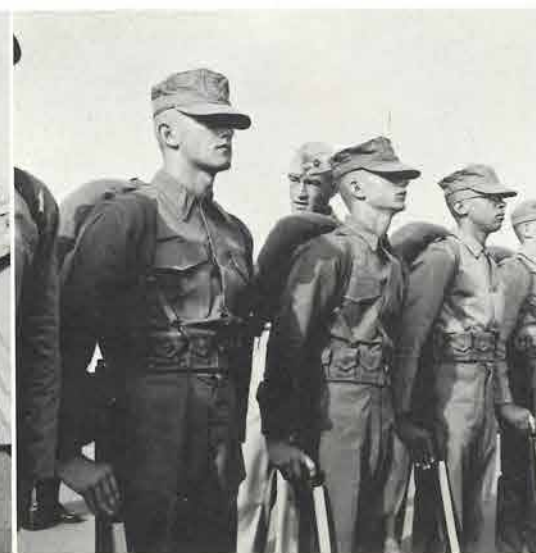
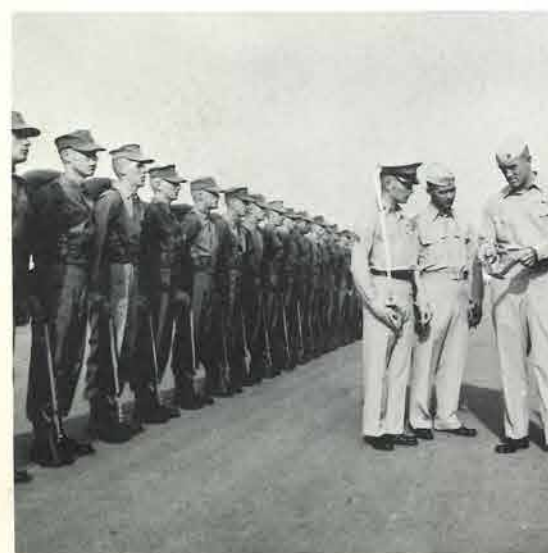
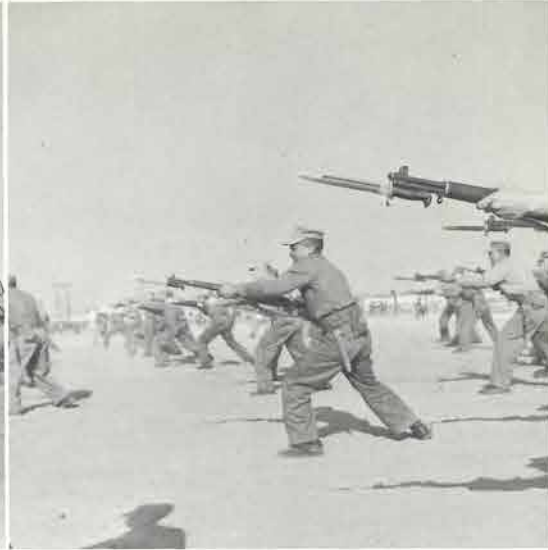
F. C. Suddarth
 Philip A. Theiss
 C. G. Thompson
 William E. Vickery
 Joseph C. Walters

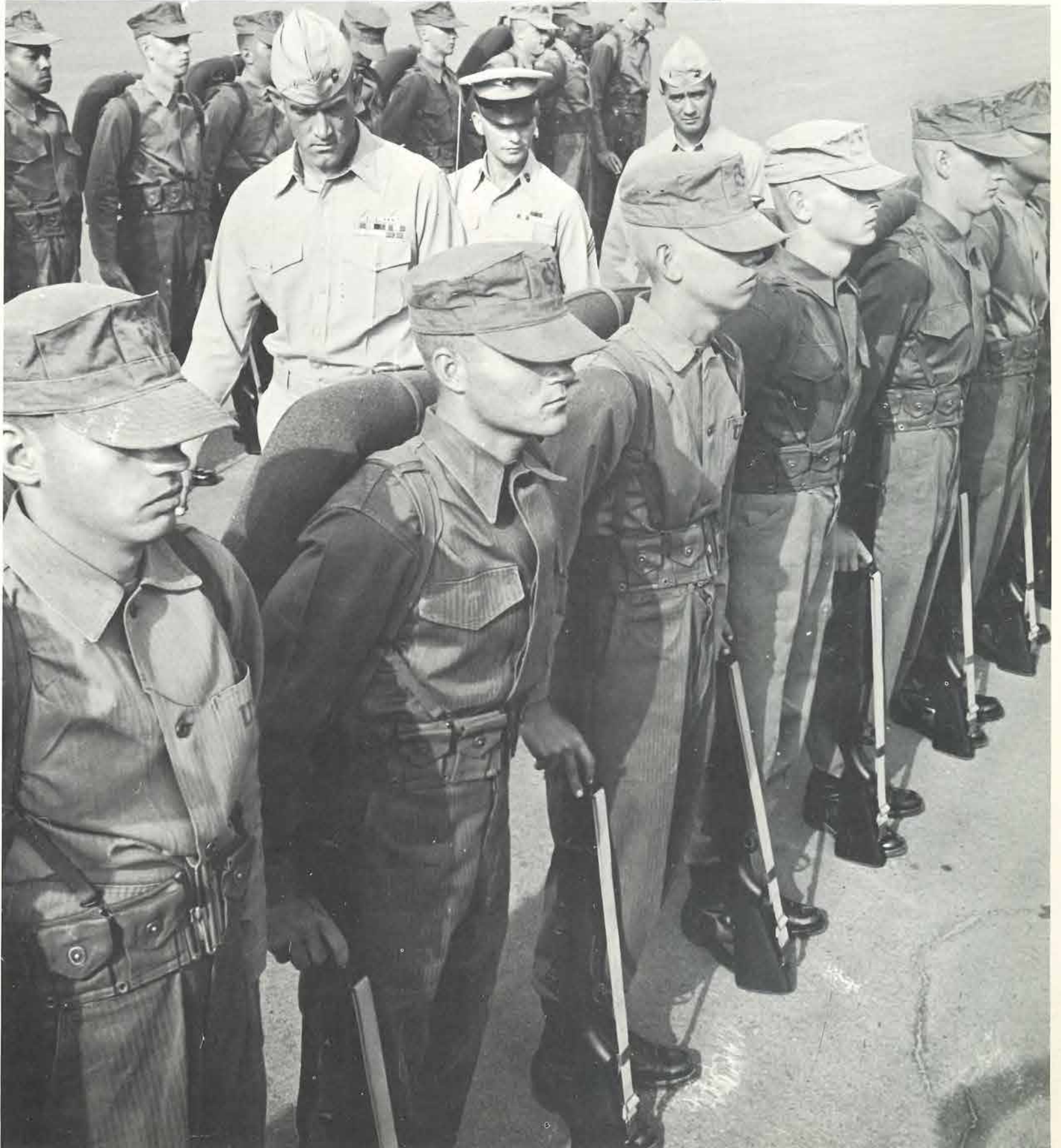


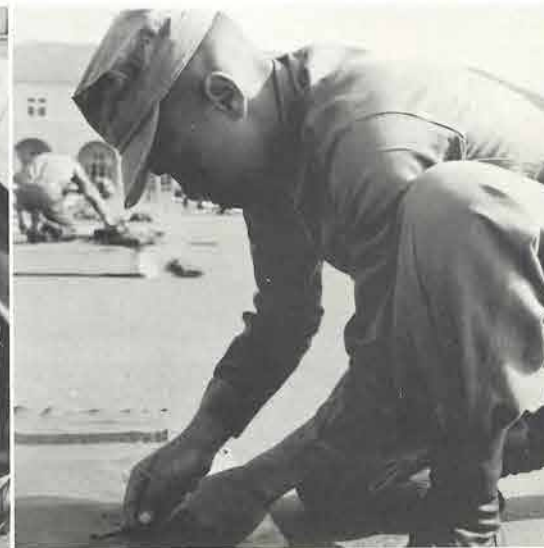
William D. Weitzel



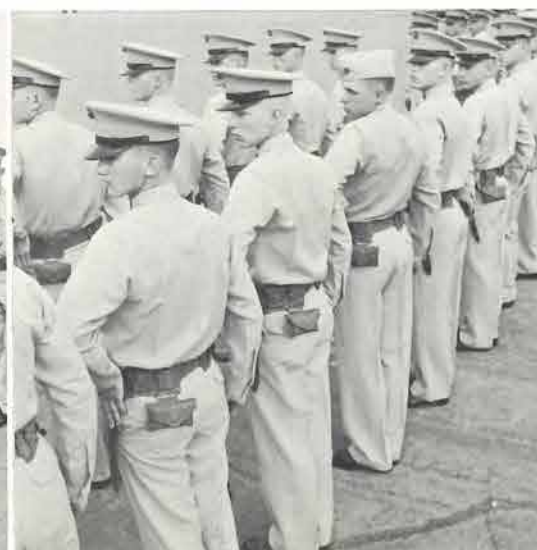
















Competition Drill







