



MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

SECOND BATTALION, Platoon 274



Roger Allen Kobel



.68

Roger Allen Kobel

dri

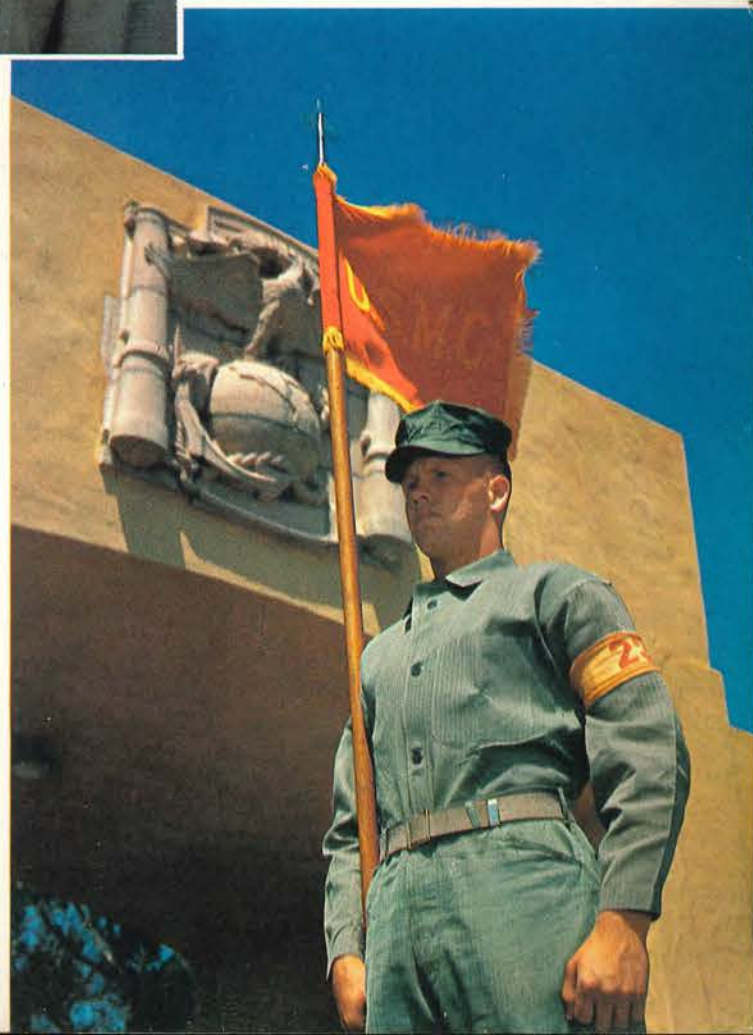


marine corps recruit depot

drill instructor

san diego, california

recruit guide







depot headquarters



**commanding
general,
marine corps
recruit
depot**

major general thomas a. wornham

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 3rd Marine Division on Okinawa.

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

**commanding
general,
recruit
training
command**



brigadier general richard g. weede

GENERAL WEEDE'S Marine career began when he was commissioned a second lieutenant following graduation from the U. S. Naval Academy in June, 1935.

Since then, he has been awarded two Legion of Merit decorations, a Bronze Star and an Air Medal. During the first three years of World War II he commanded a unit of the 2d Defense Battalion. In 1944, as commander of the 2d Battalion, 10th Marines, he won the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service at Okinawa.

The two Legion of Merit decorations were awarded for service

in Korea in 1951-52 with the 1st Marine Division where he served in successive assignments as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, commanding officer of the 5th Marines and Division Chief of Staff.

In 1954 he became executive officer of the G-1 Division at Headquarters, Marine Corps. He rejoined the 1st Marine Division in August, 1956, where he served as Chief of Staff until June, 1958, when he assumed command of the Recruit Training Command at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California.

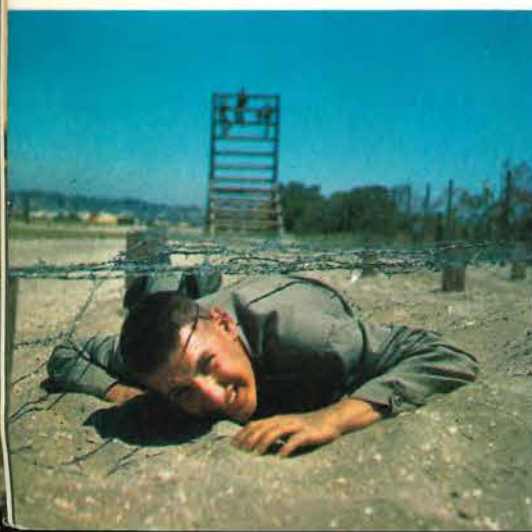
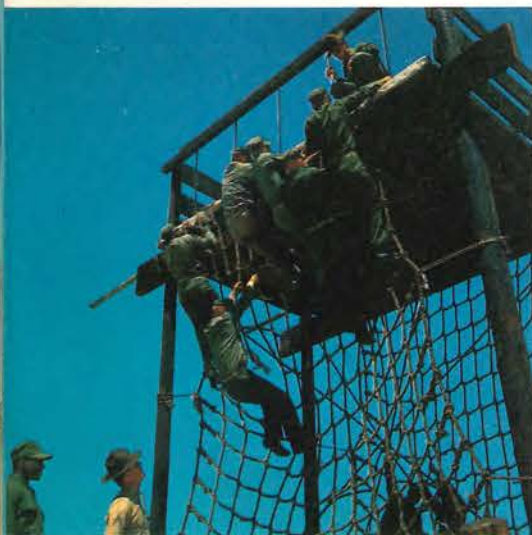




**morning
colors
ceremony**

folding the flag









headquarters, recruit training command

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.





sentry on gate two

history of san diego depot

mcdougal hall



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

depot chapel

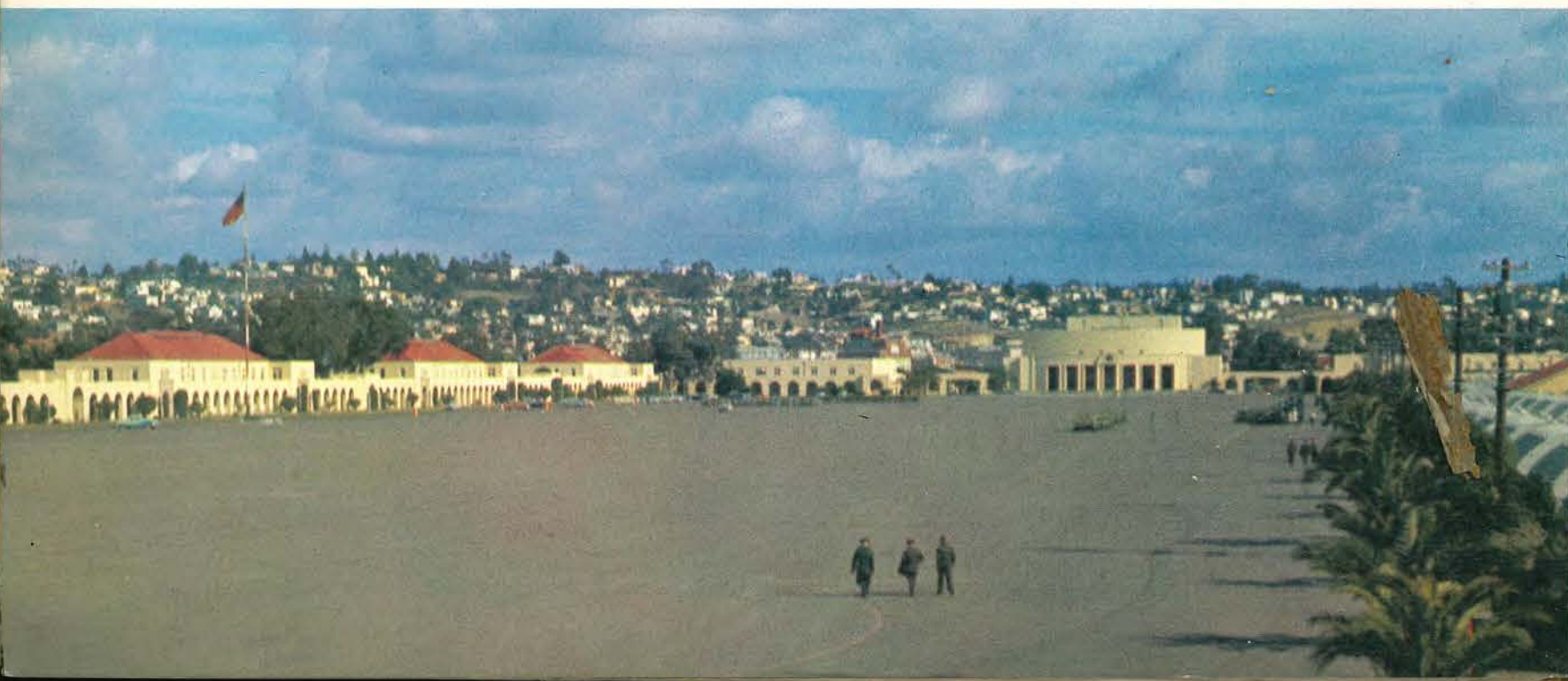




east from arcade

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.

depot panorama



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 Recruit 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 Recruit 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 an eleven-week 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 11 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.

recruit parade

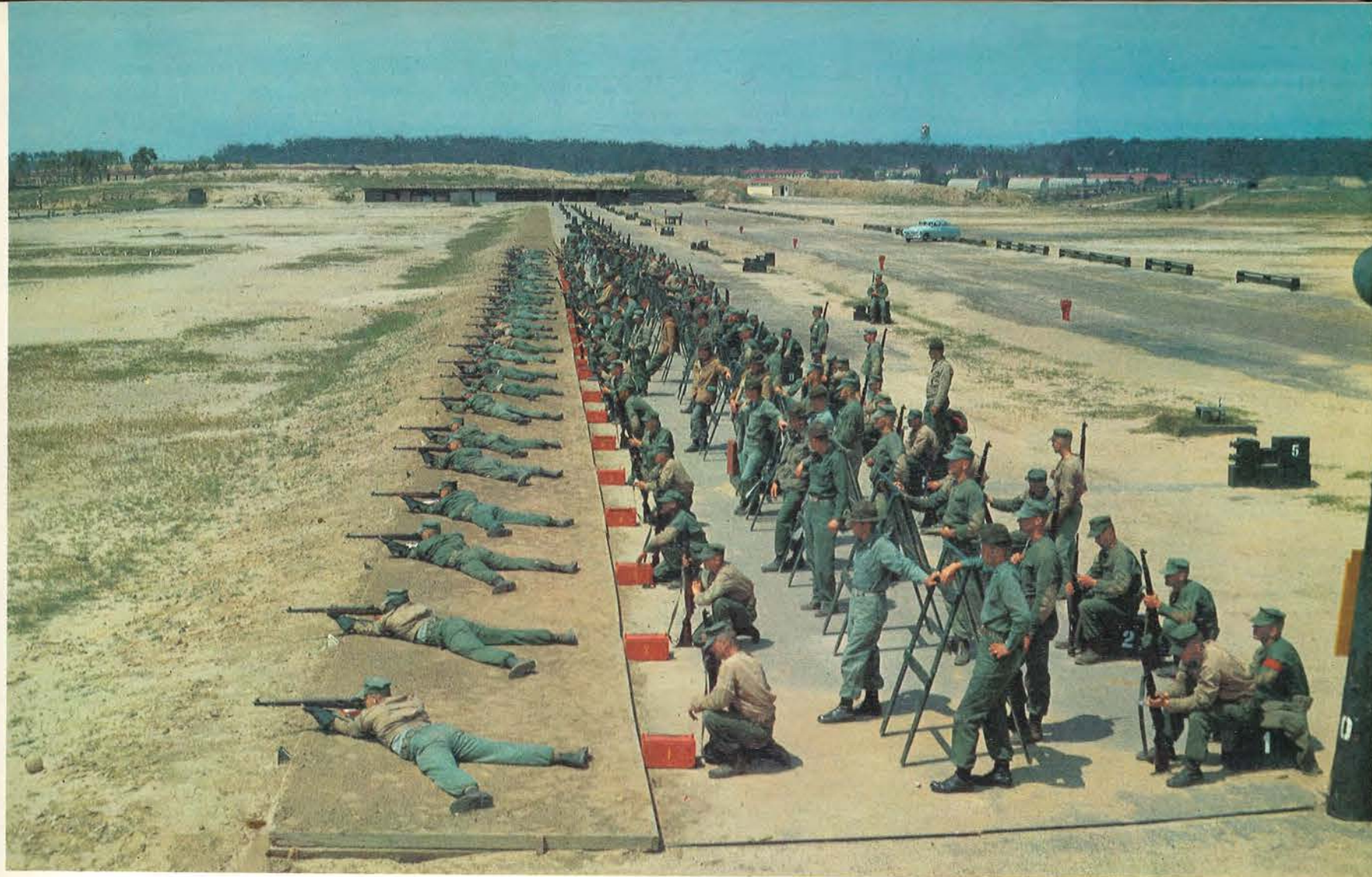




**bayonet
training
with
pugil
sticks**



**obstacle
course**



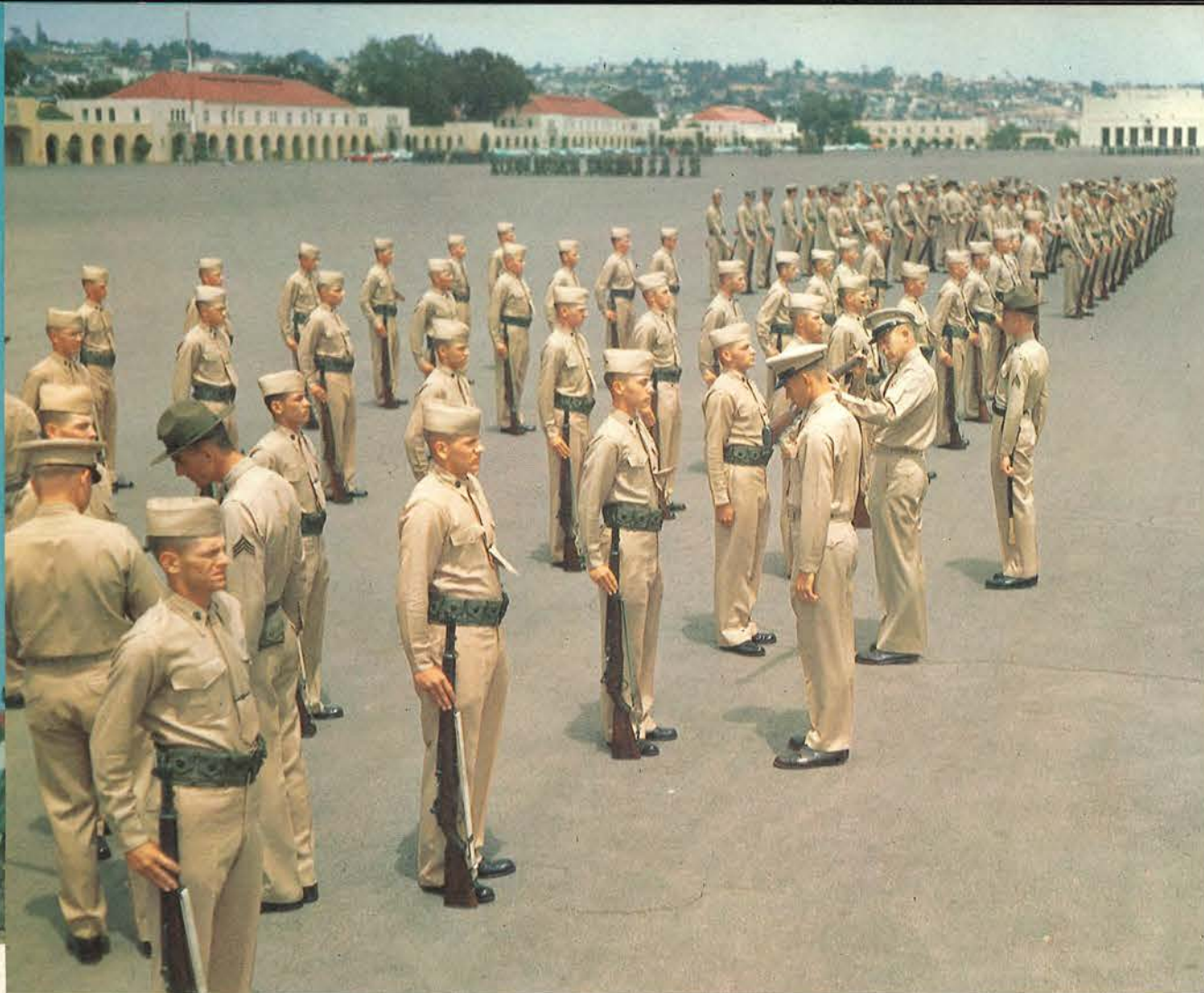
record firing at camp matthews



scoring for record



hike from the range



**final
inspection**



**graduation
day**



arrival and processing

arrival in san diego

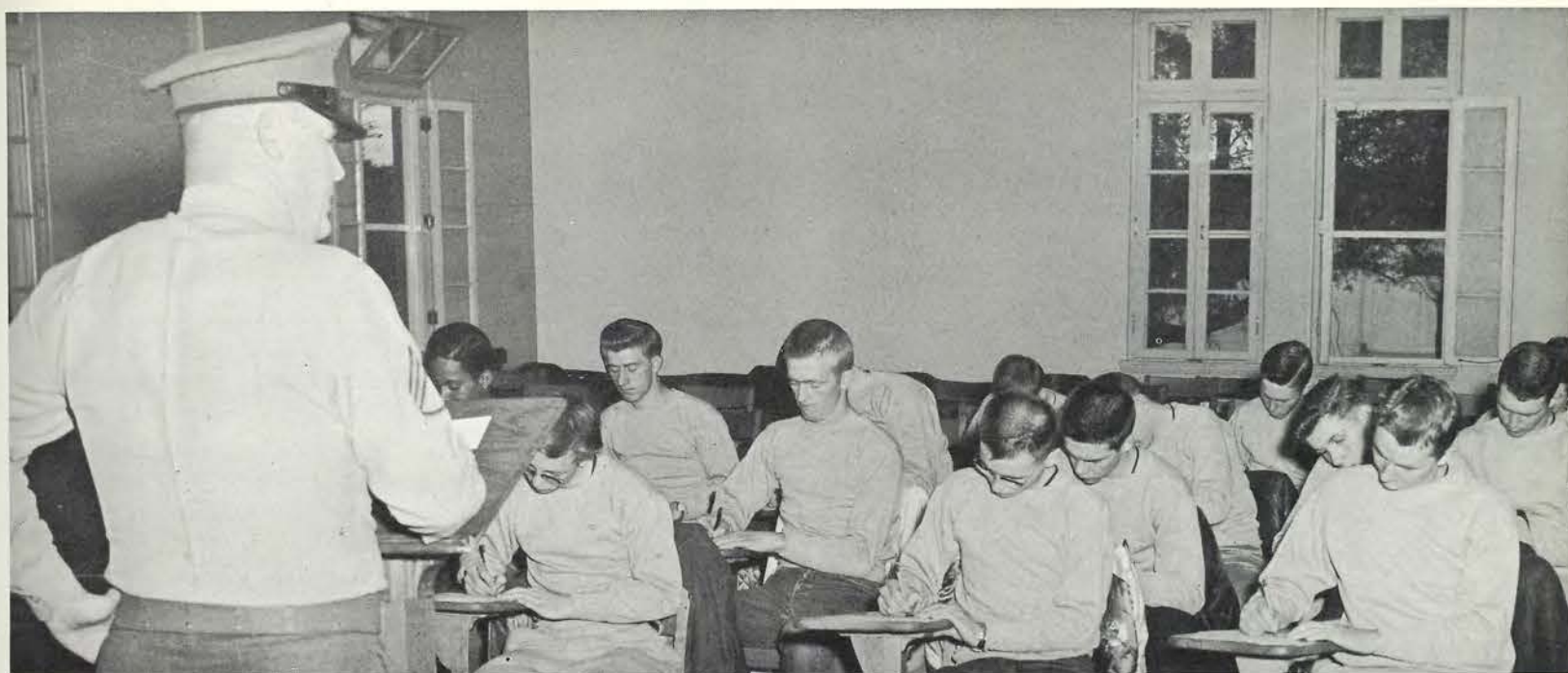
arrival at
receiving barracks
marine corps
recruit depot





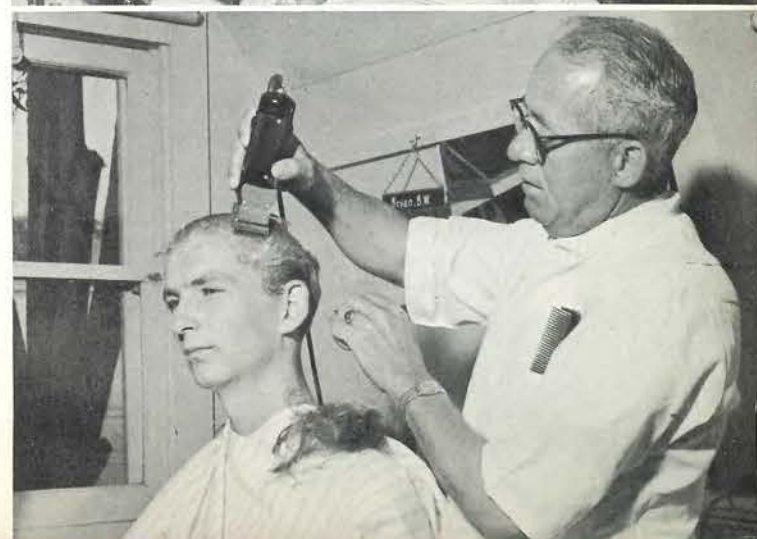
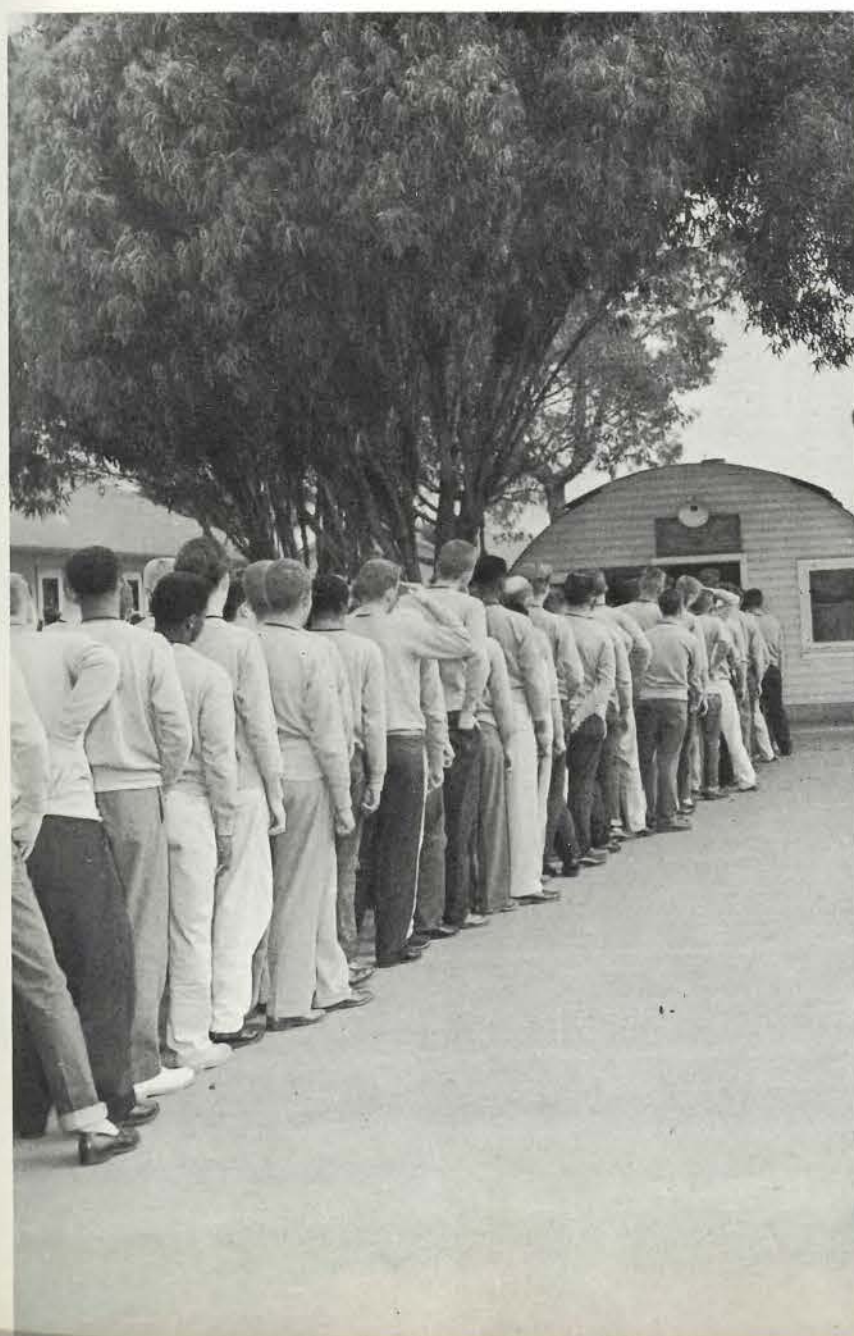
bucket issue

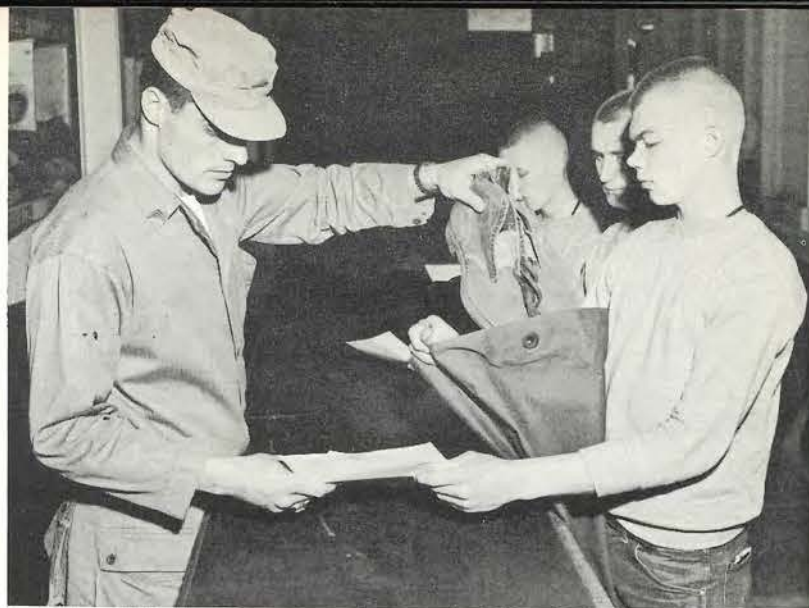
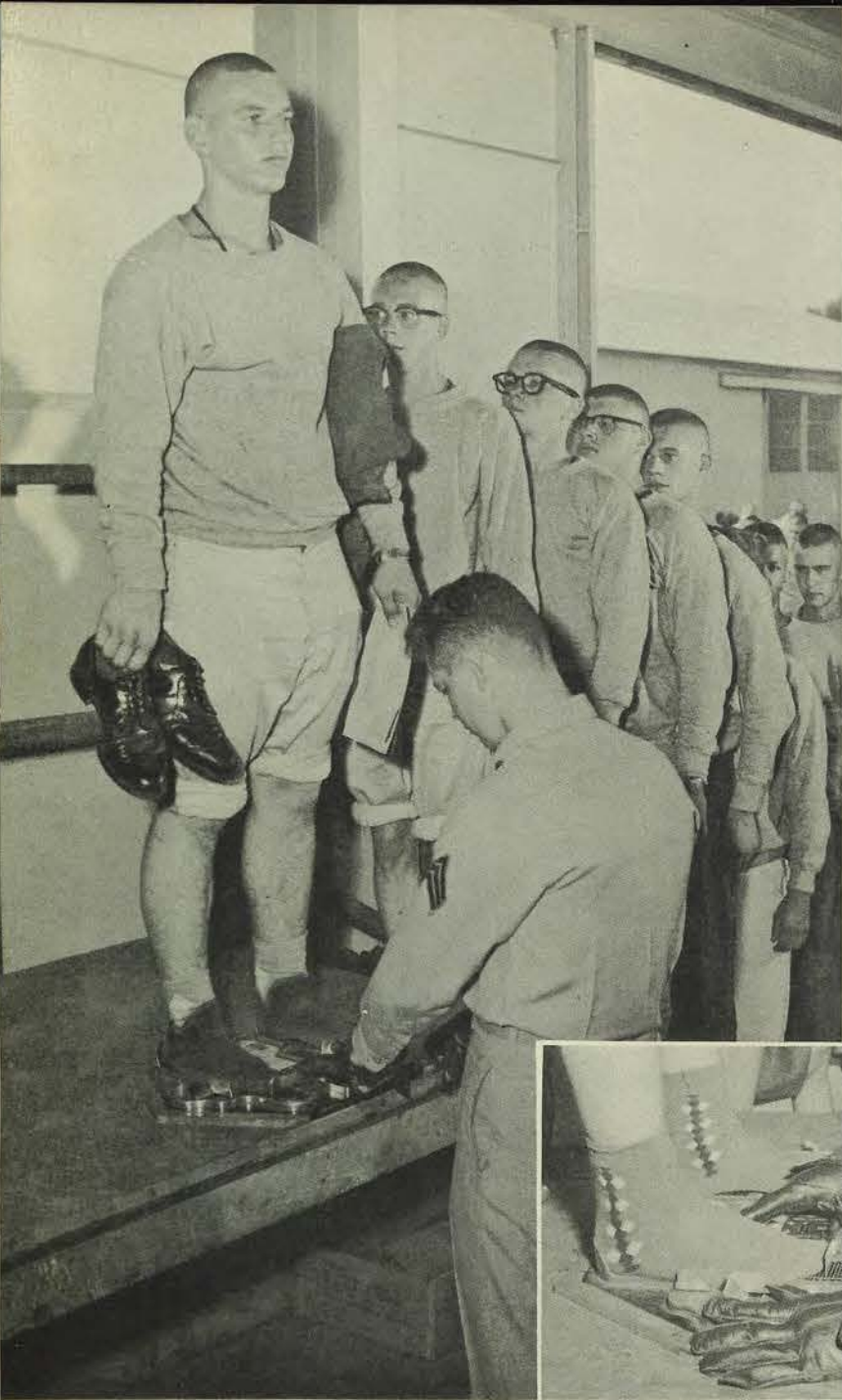




indoctrination

haircuts

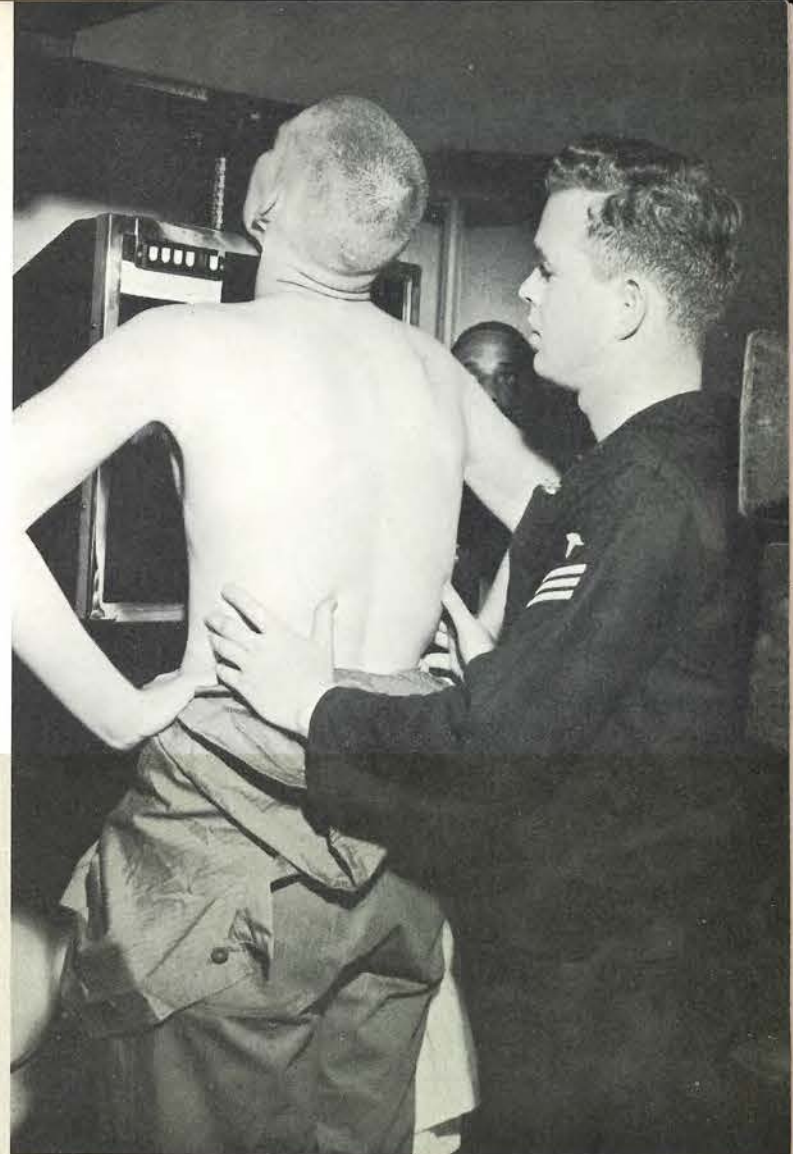
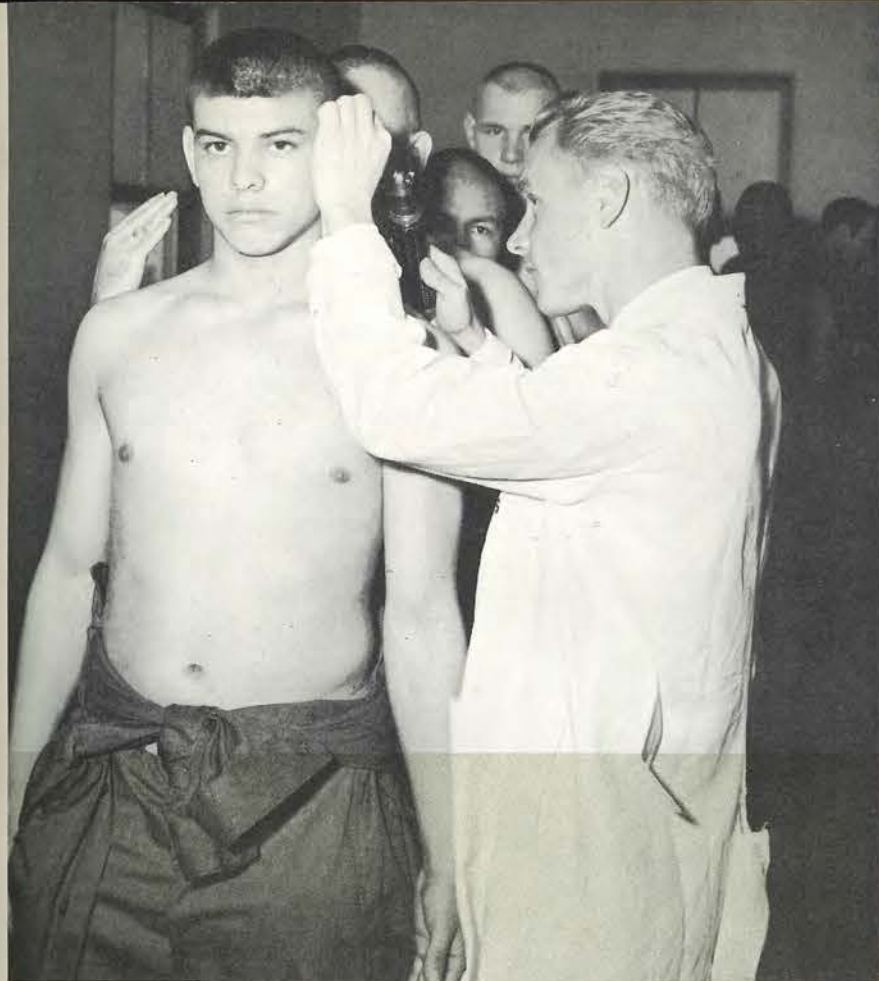




clothing issue

sending "civvies" home





medical exam



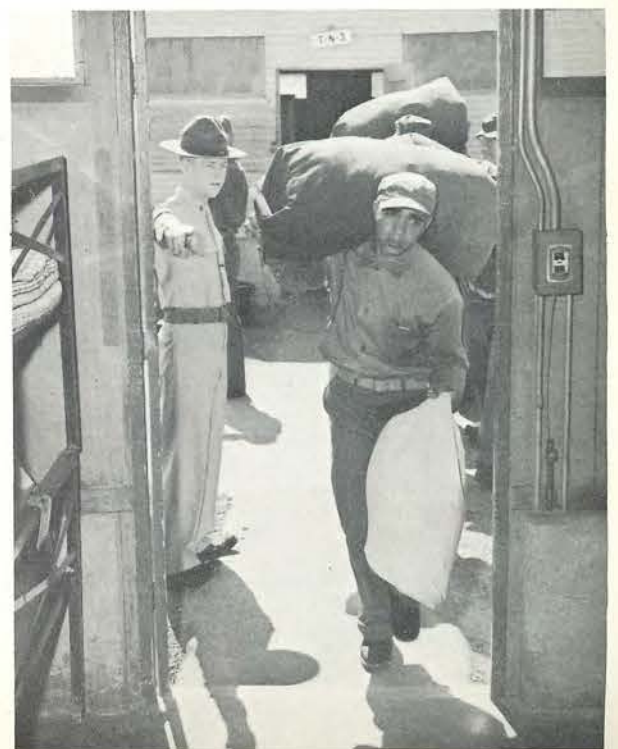


dental examination





forming the platoon



bedding instruction



rifle issue



classification

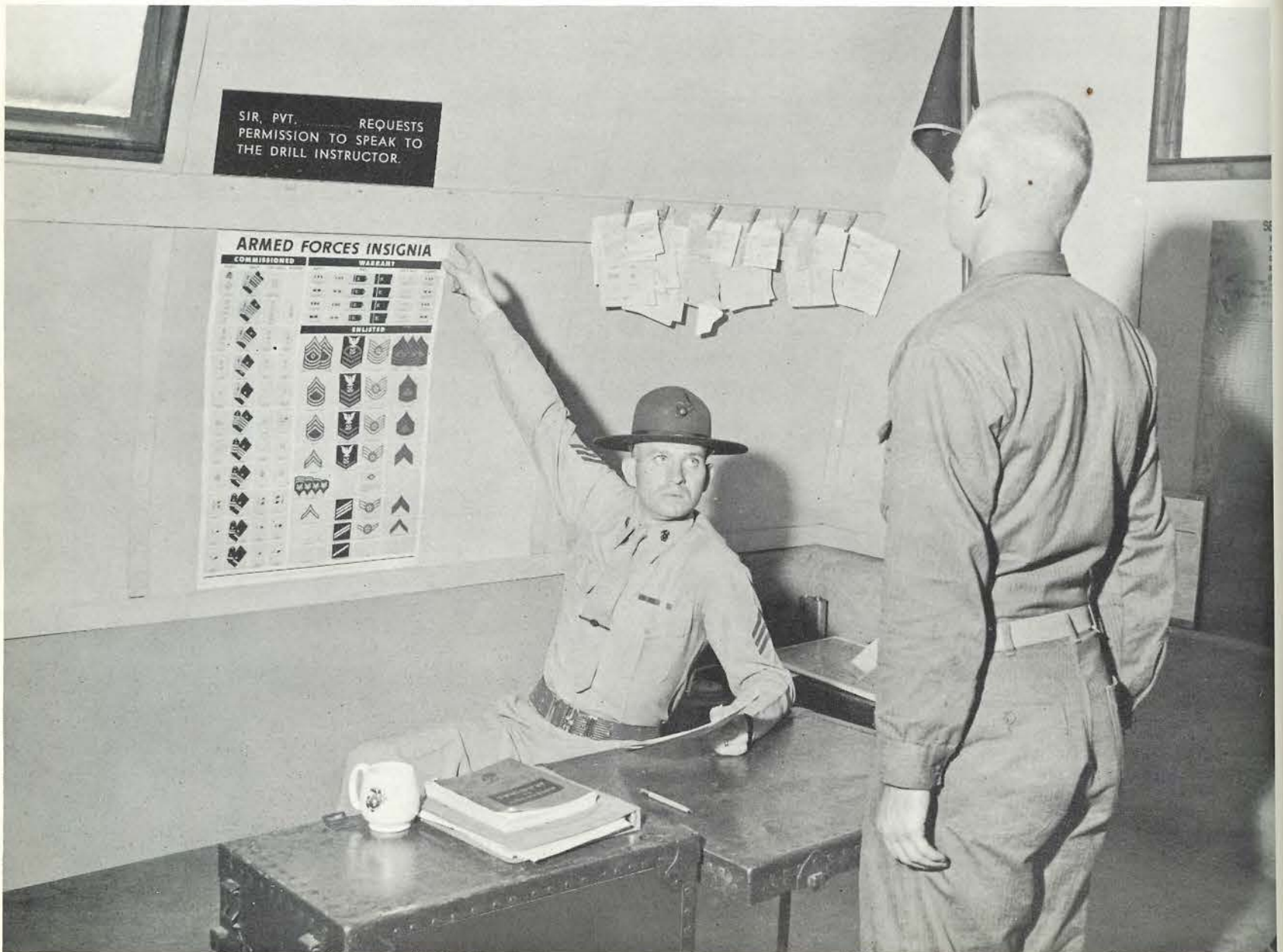


training



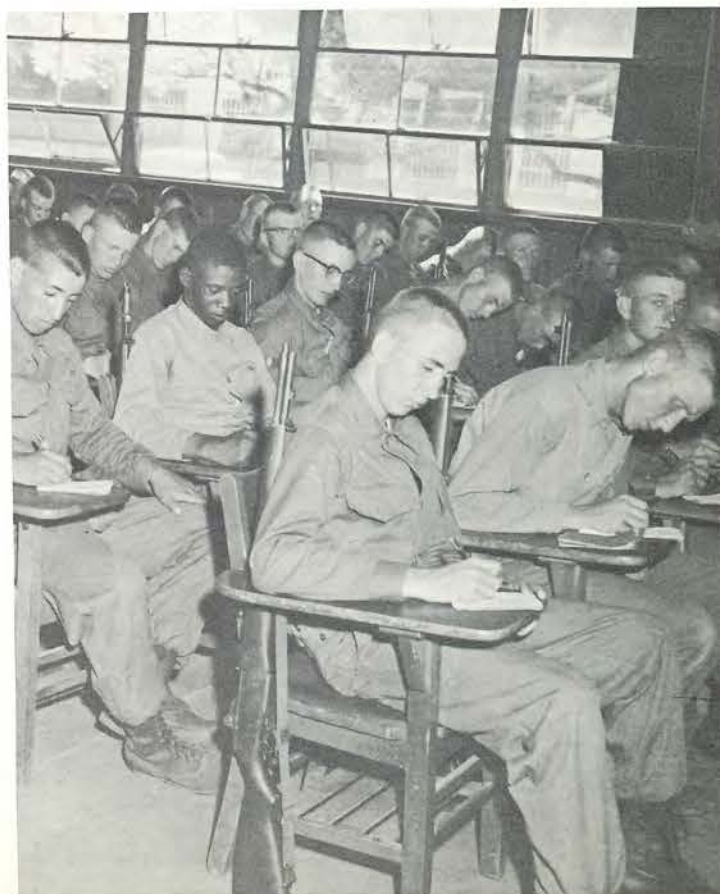
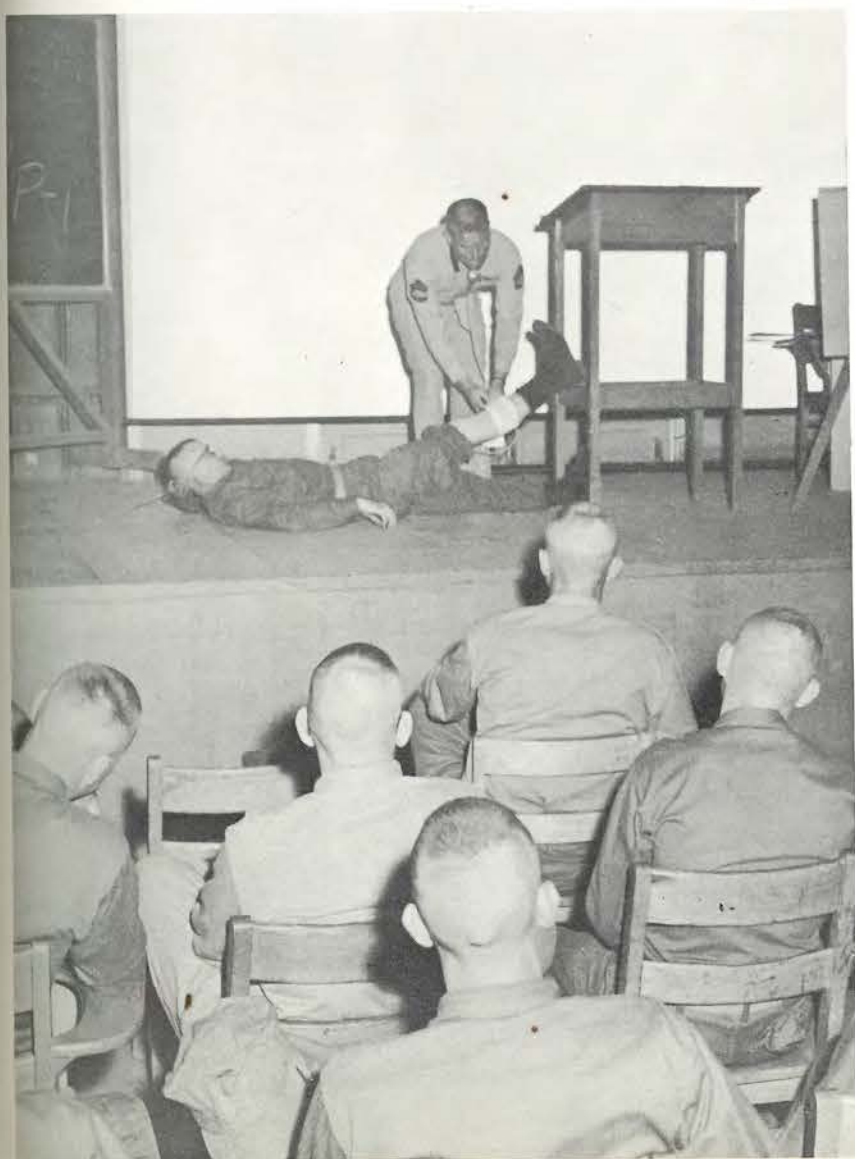


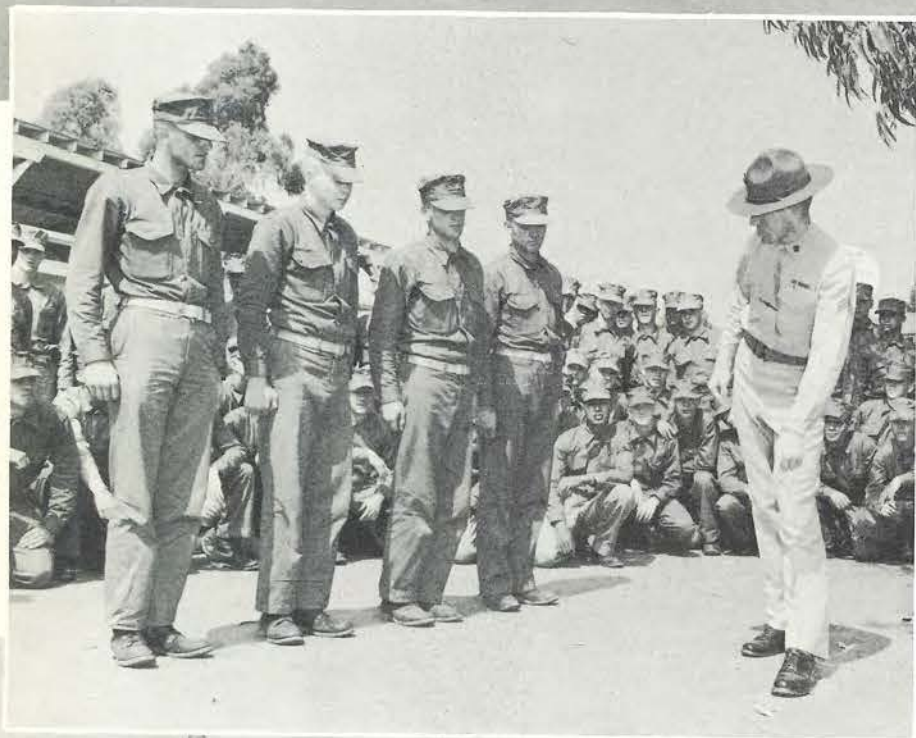
reporting





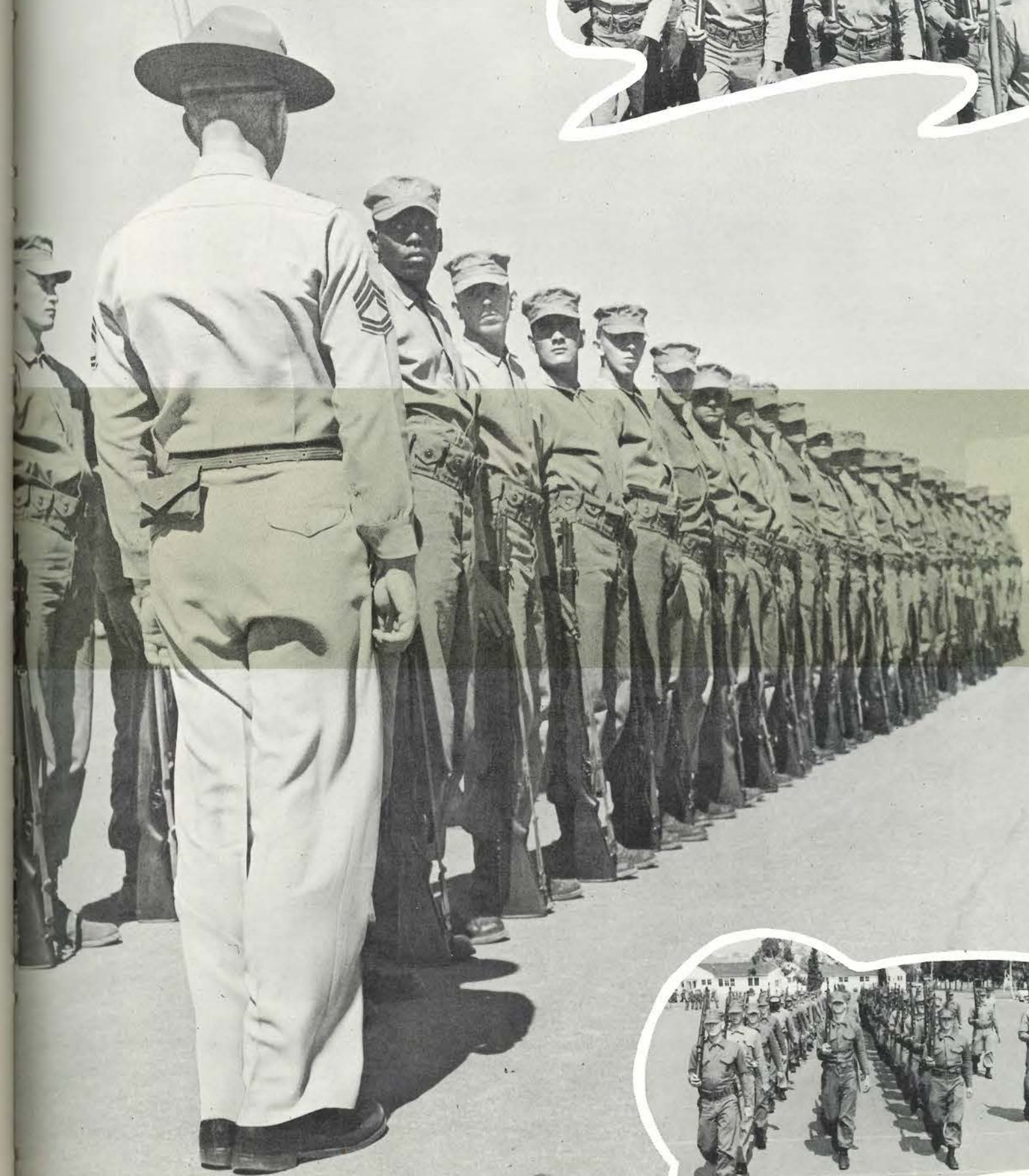
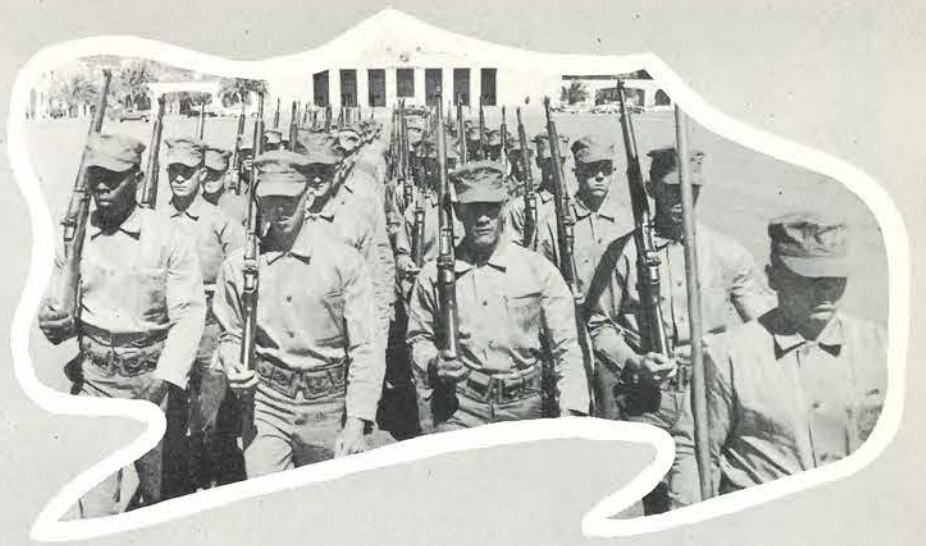
classes

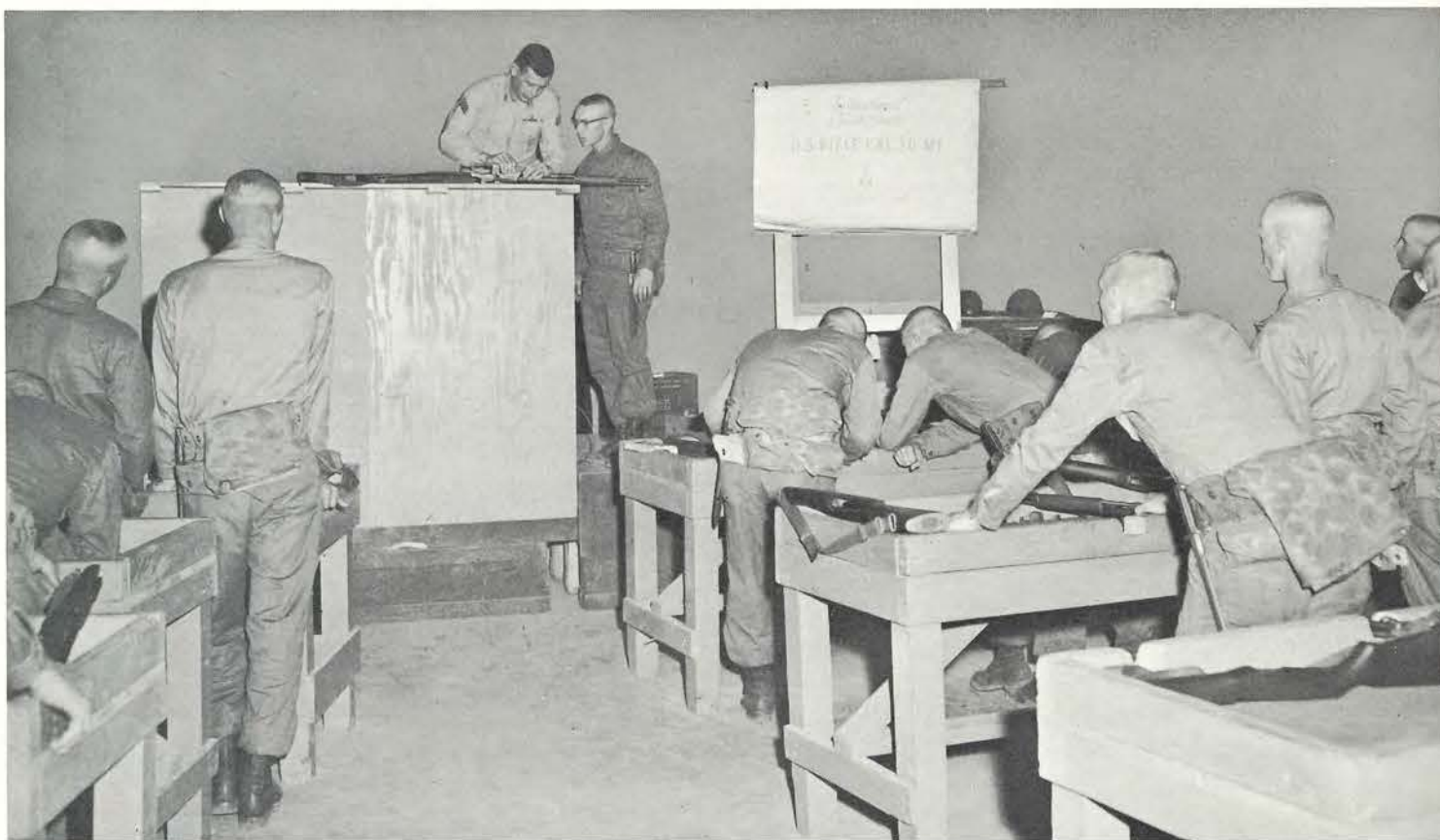




drill

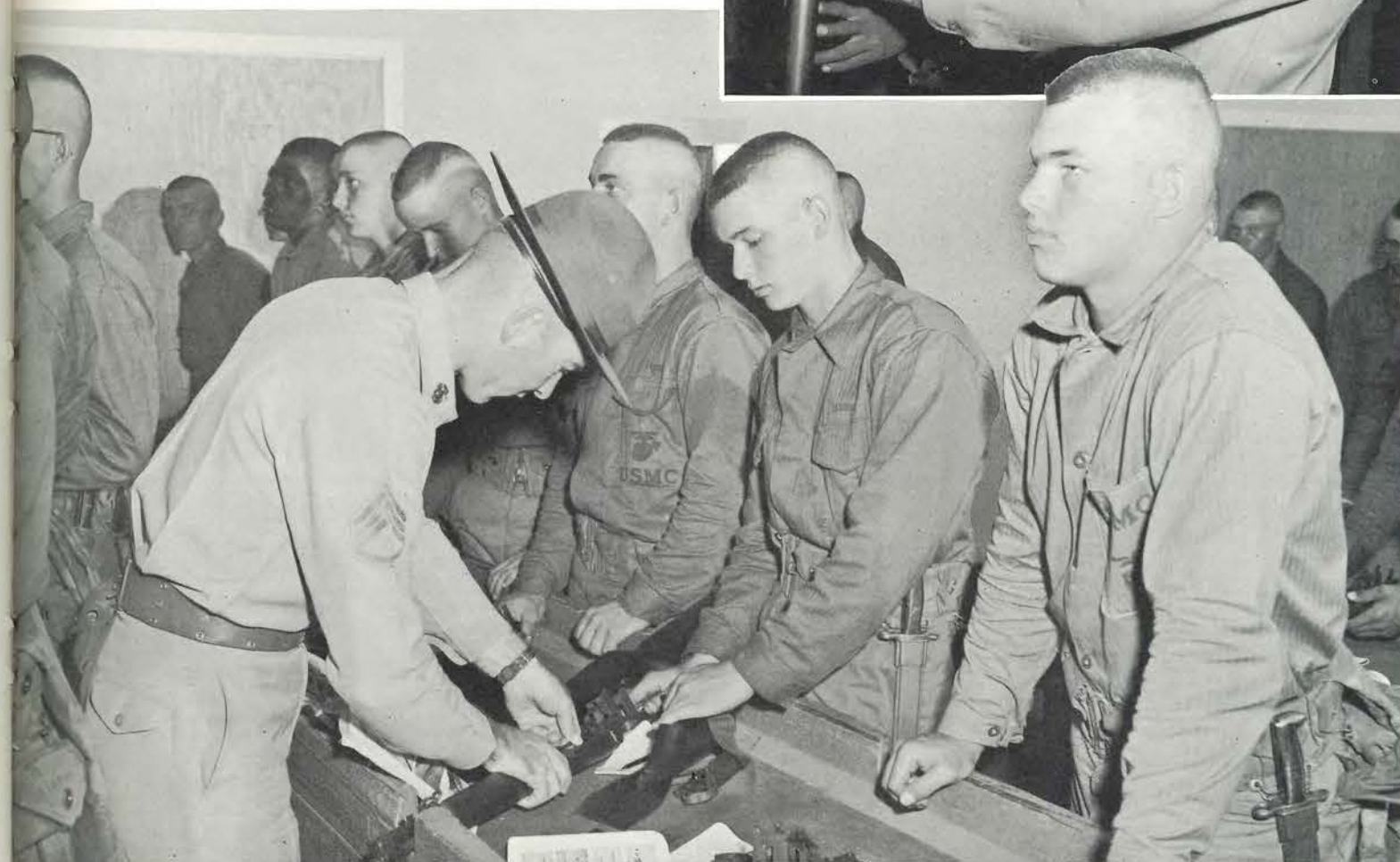


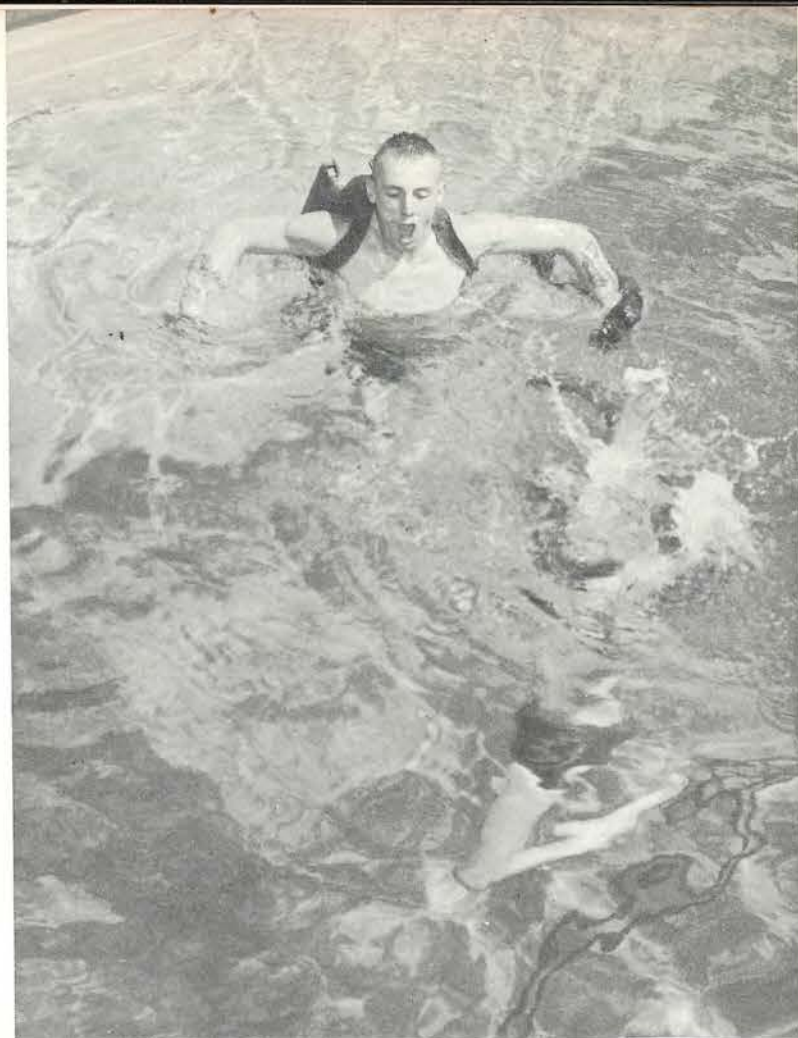




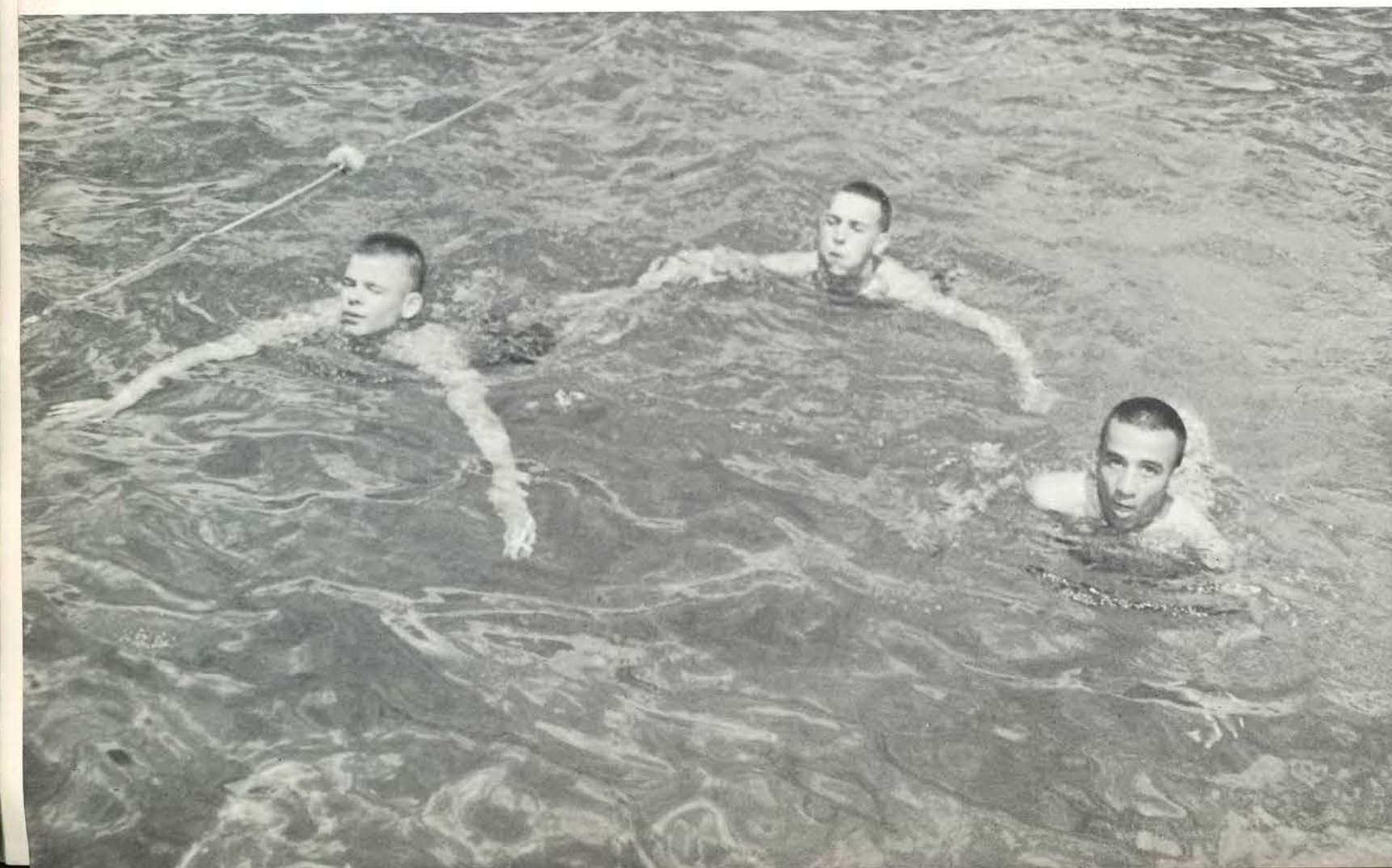
rifle instruction

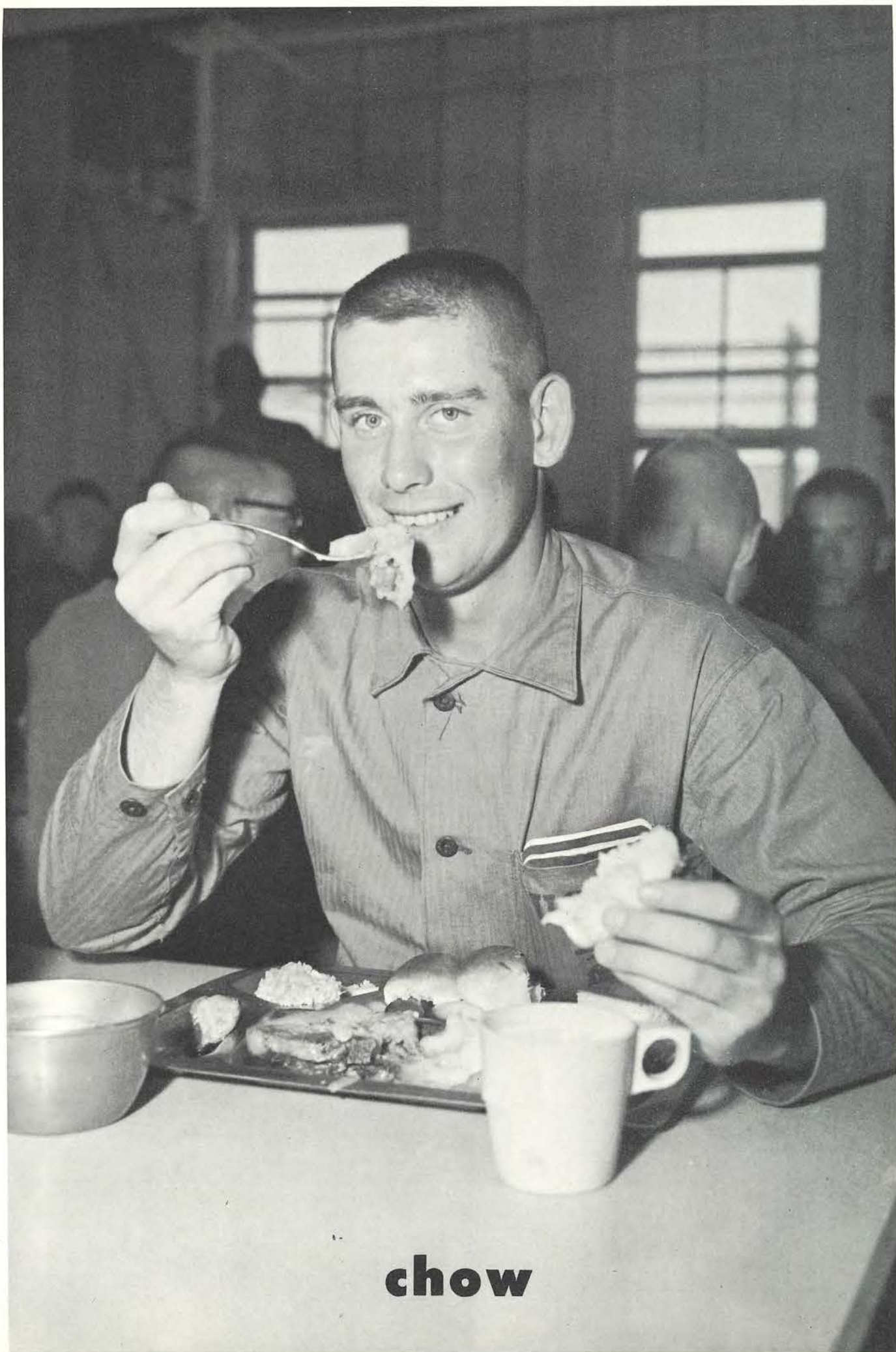




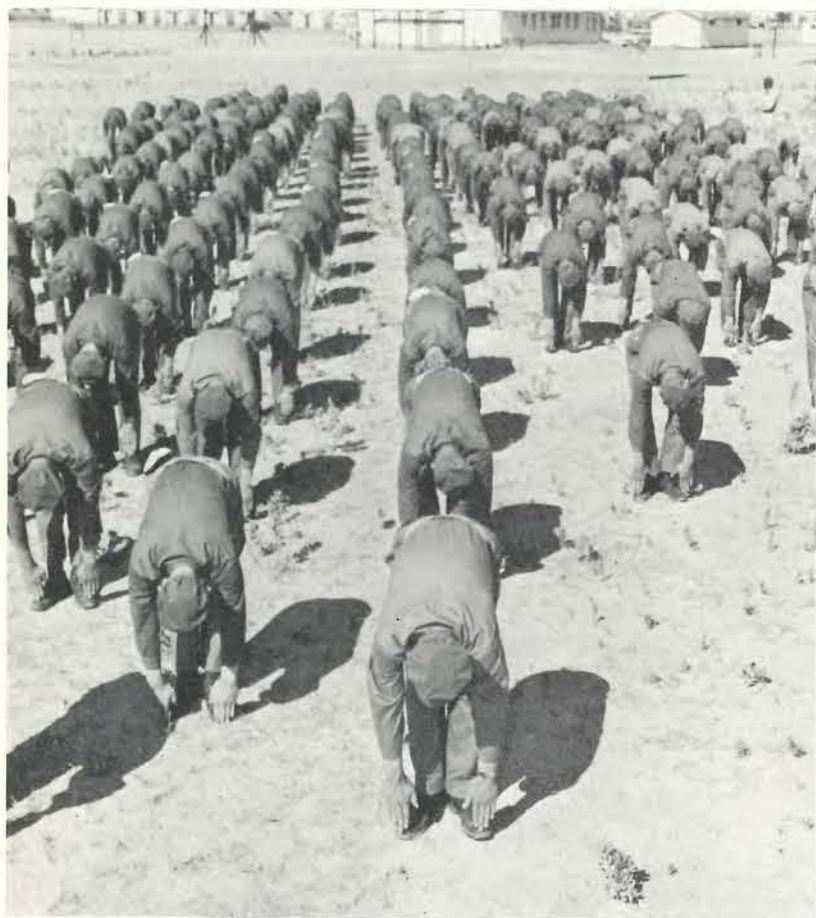


swimming

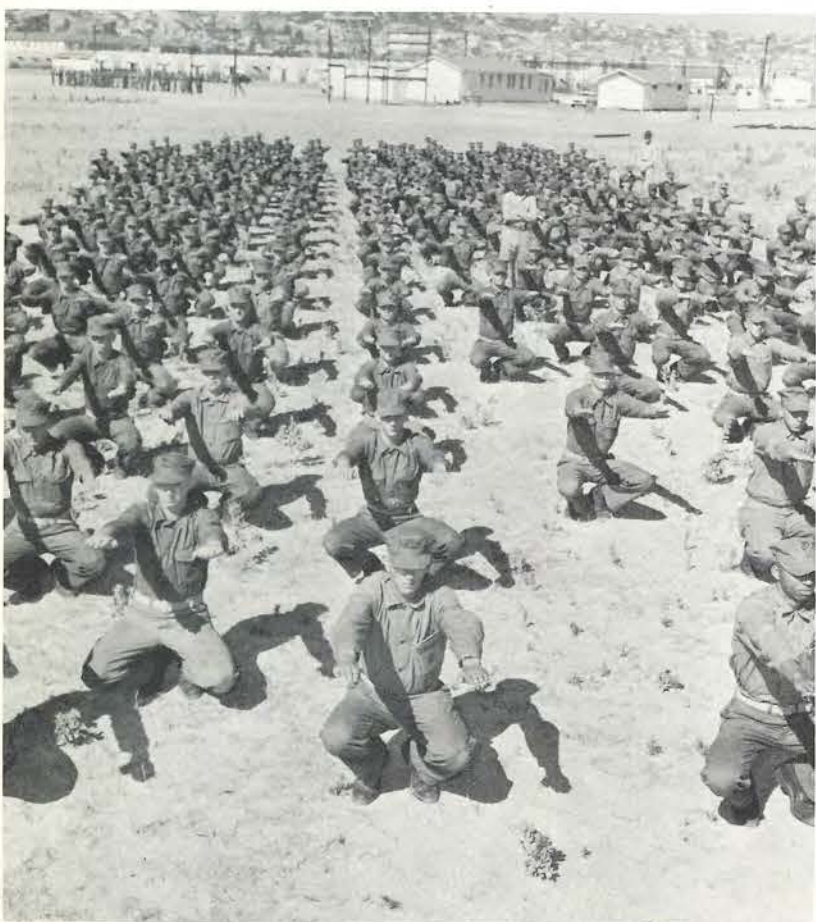




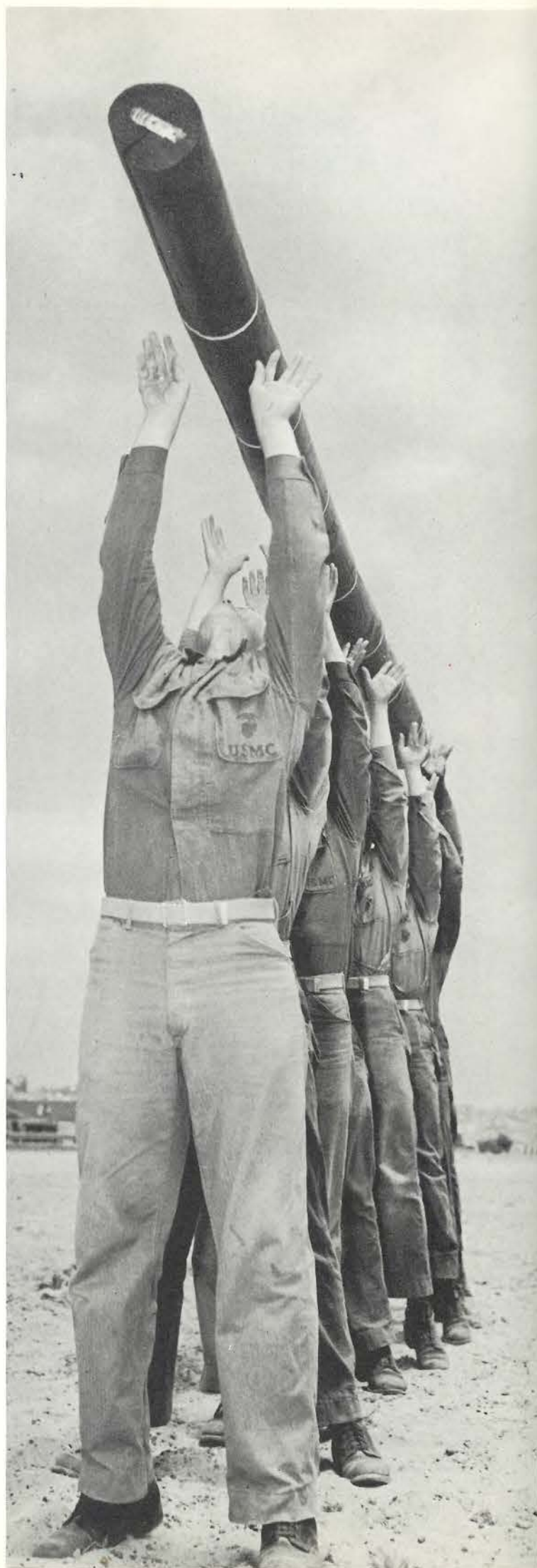
chow



physical conditioning

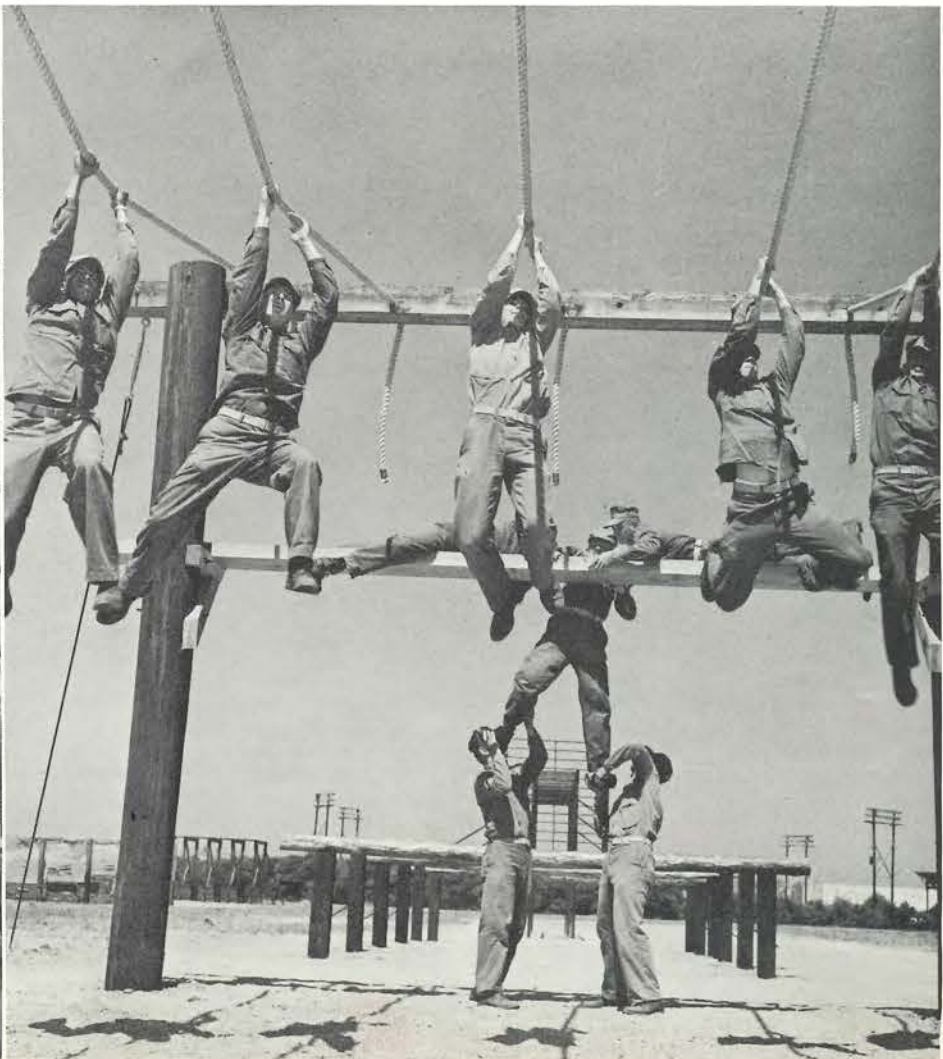


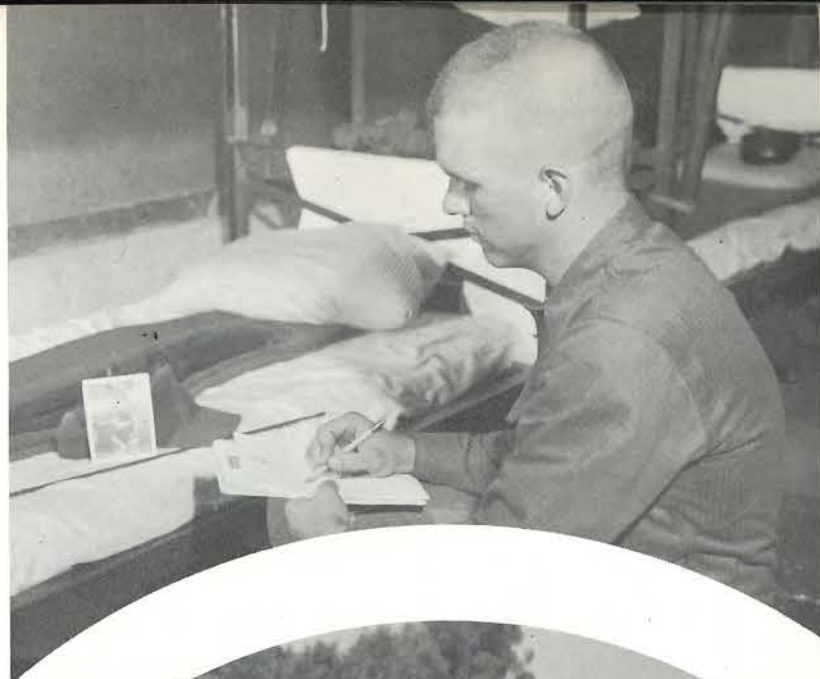






physical conditioning





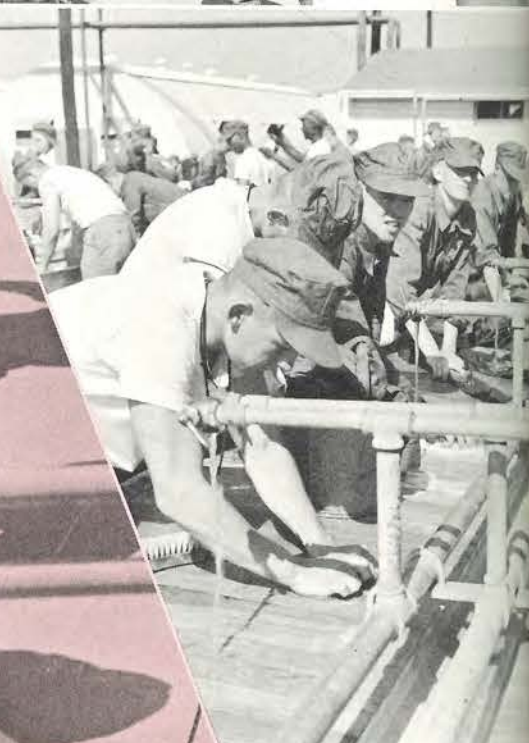
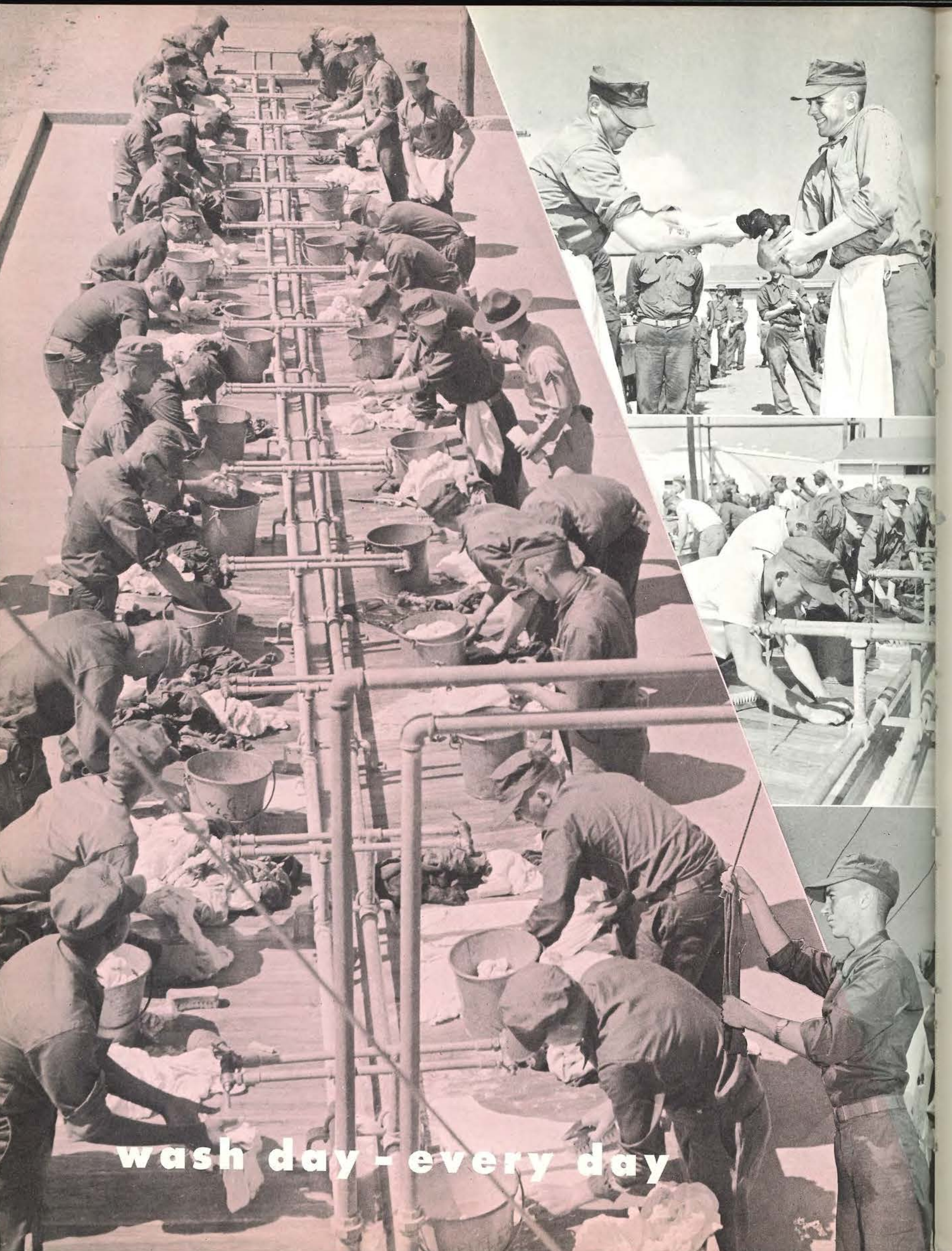
barracks life





religious life



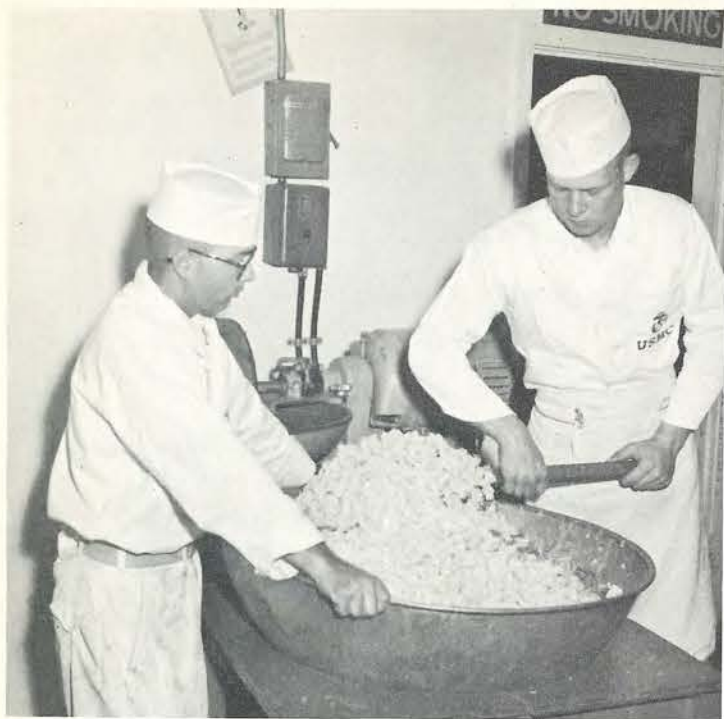


wash day - every day

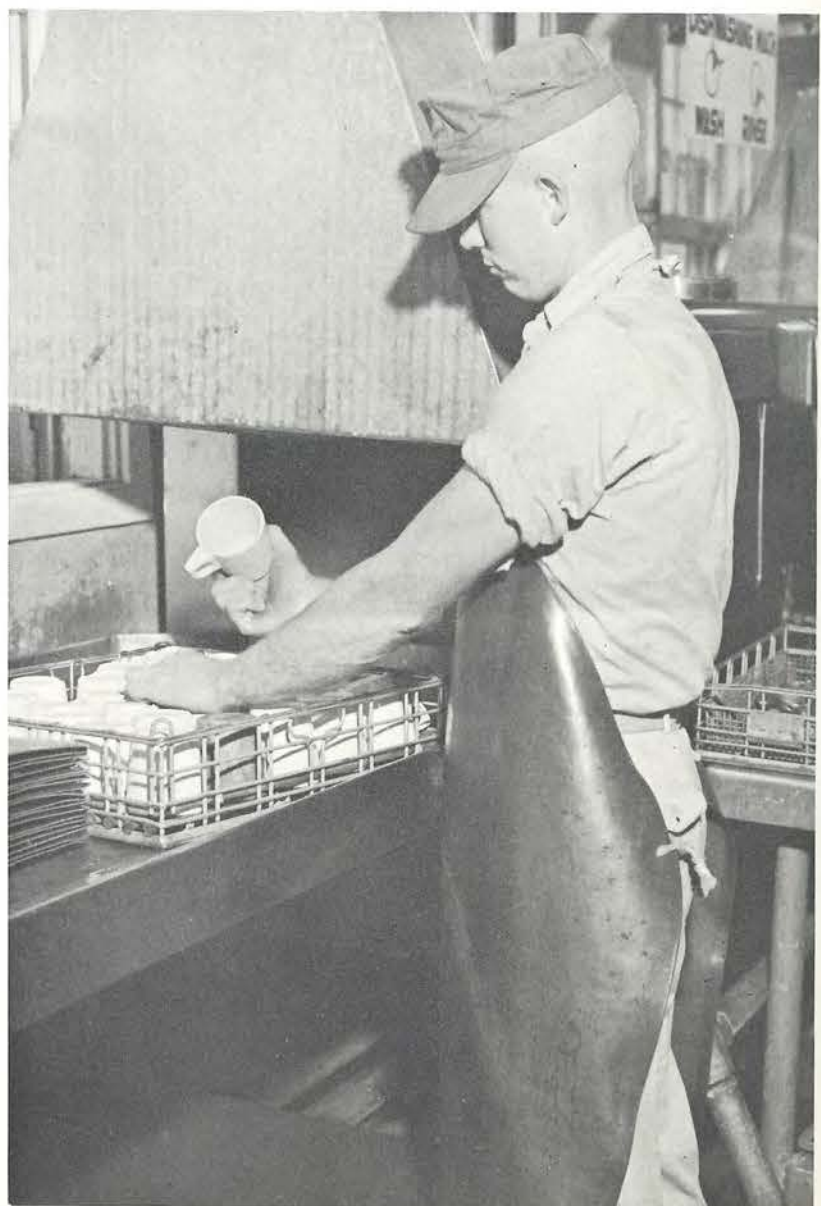


inspections



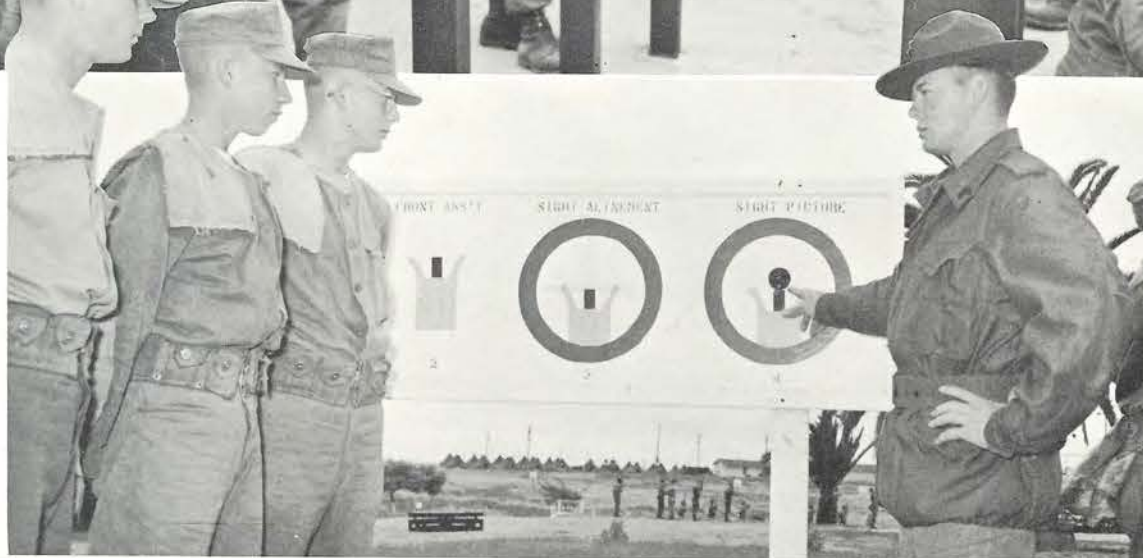


mess duty



A full-page photograph of a soldier in a crouched position, aiming a handgun. The soldier is wearing a dark uniform, a peaked cap, and combat boots. The background is a flat, open field under a clear sky. The text "marksmanship training" is overlaid on the lower left portion of the image.

marksmanship training



sighting and scoring







snapping in

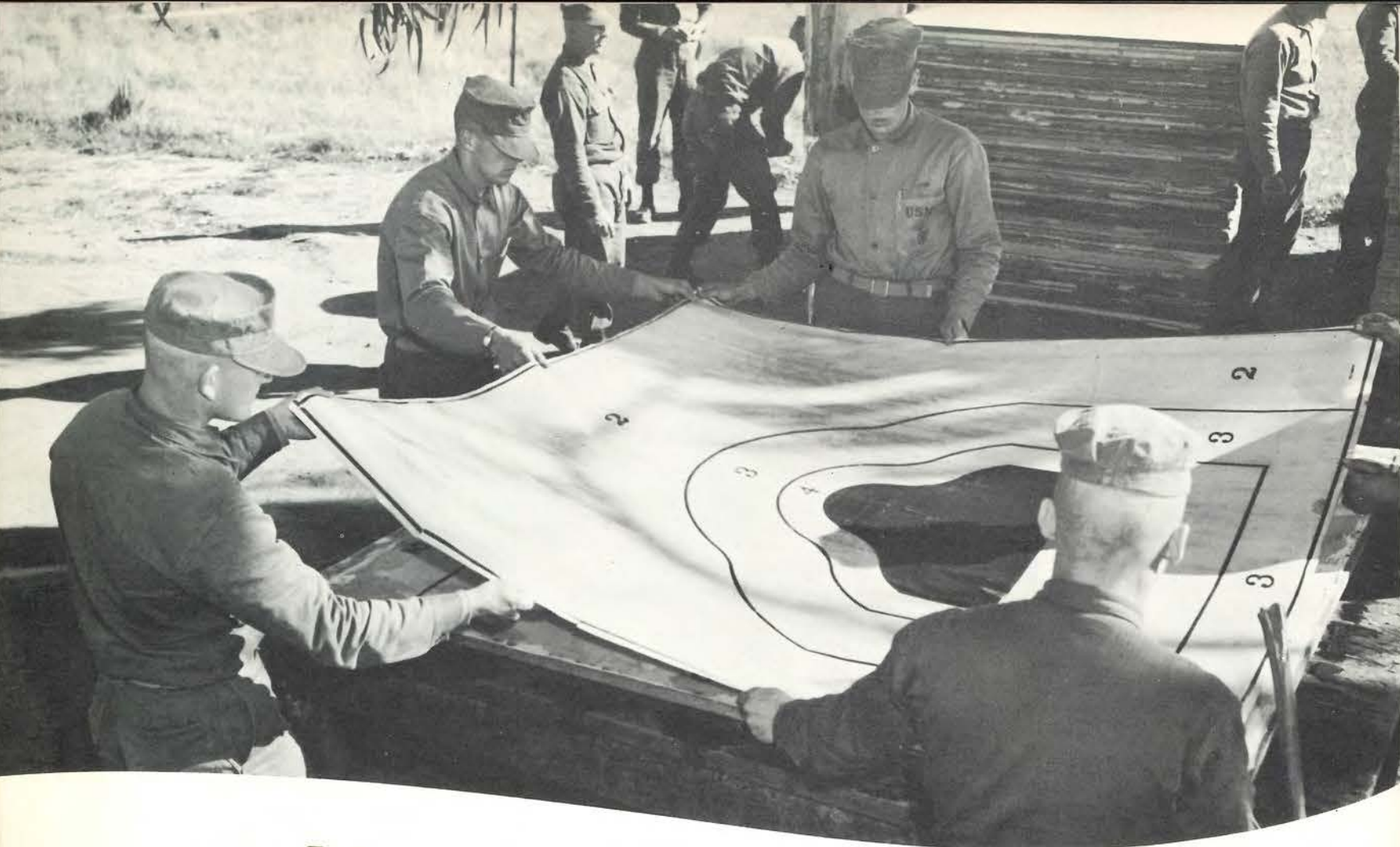




**practice
firing**







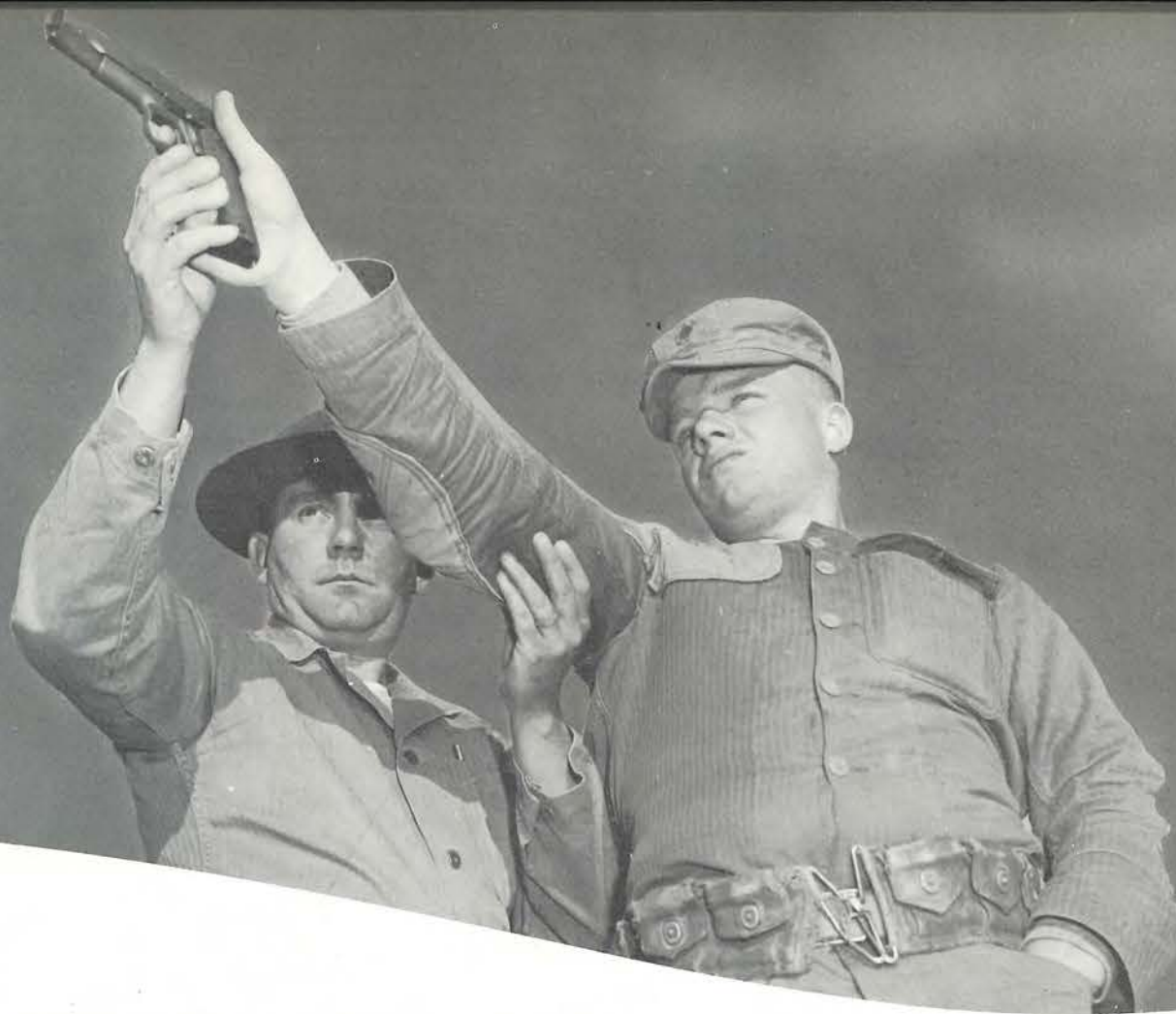
making and marking targets





**.22 rifles
and
.22 pistols**





45 caliber pistols





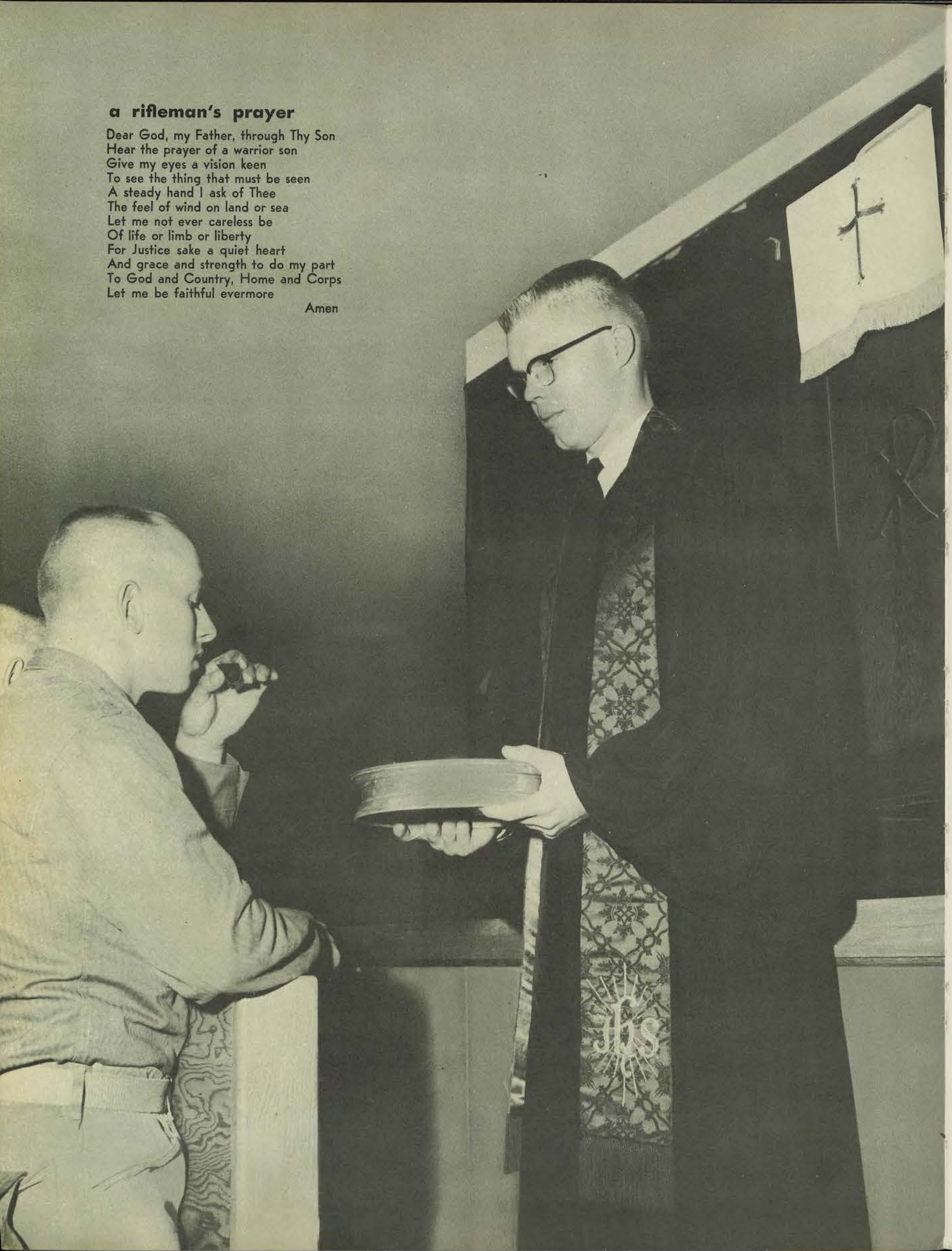
automatic rifles

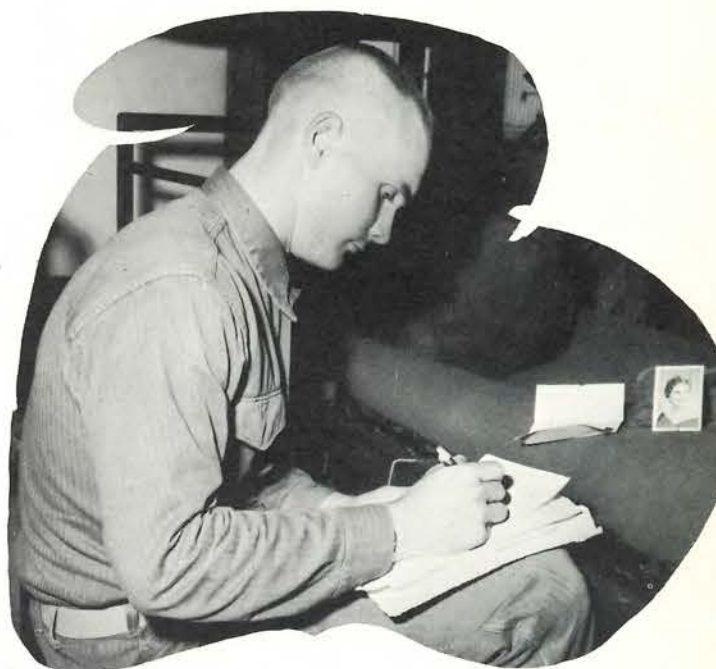


a rifleman's prayer

Dear God, my Father, through Thy Son
Hear the prayer of a warrior son
Give my eyes a vision keen
To see the thing that must be seen
A steady hand I ask of Thee
The feel of wind on land or sea
Let me not ever careless be
Of life or limb or liberty
For Justice sake a quiet heart
And grace and strength to do my part
To God and Country, Home and Corps
Let me be faithful evermore

Amen





range life

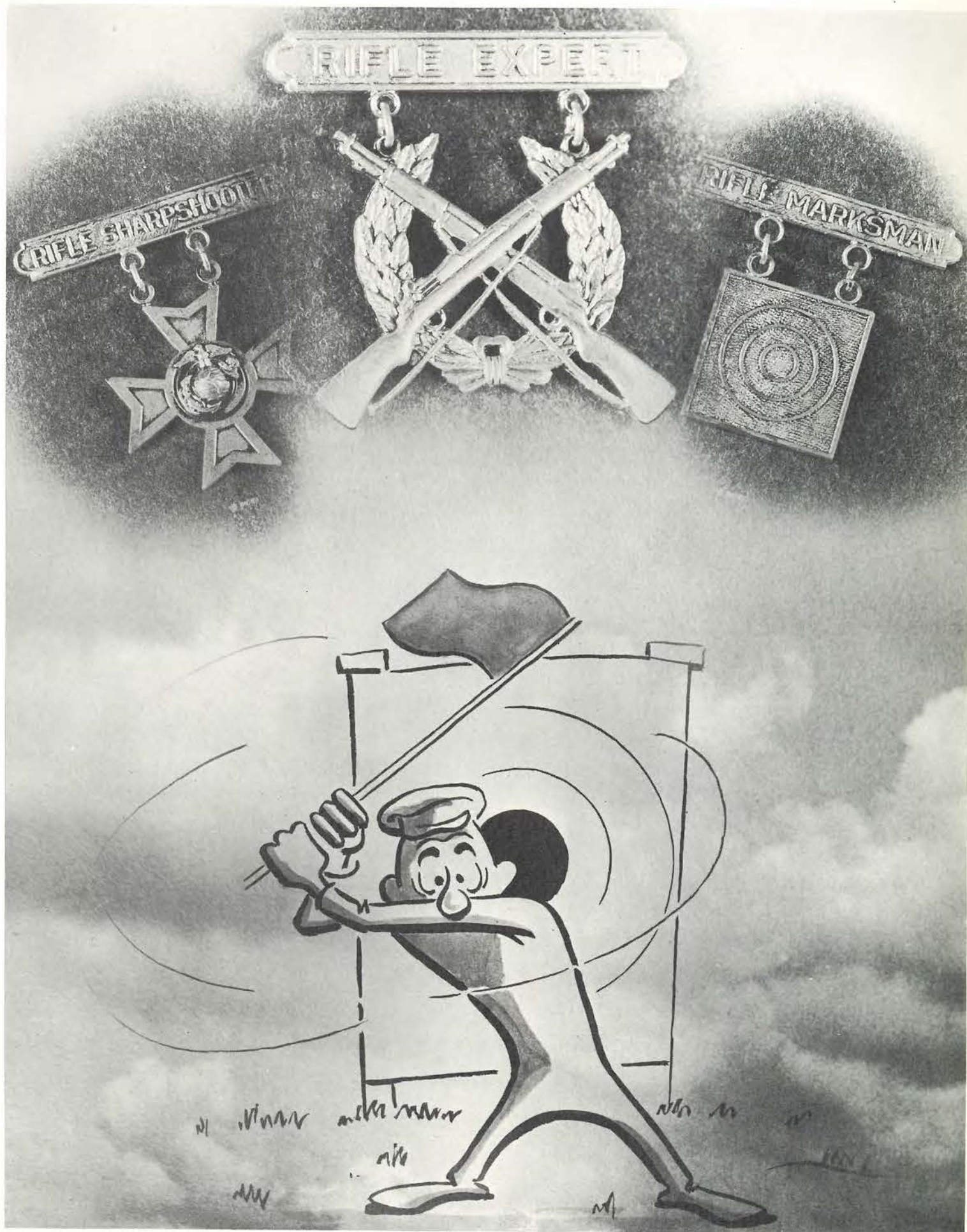




record day

One of the highlights in the "boot" life is record firing with the M-1 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 a record, but he's happy to qualify.



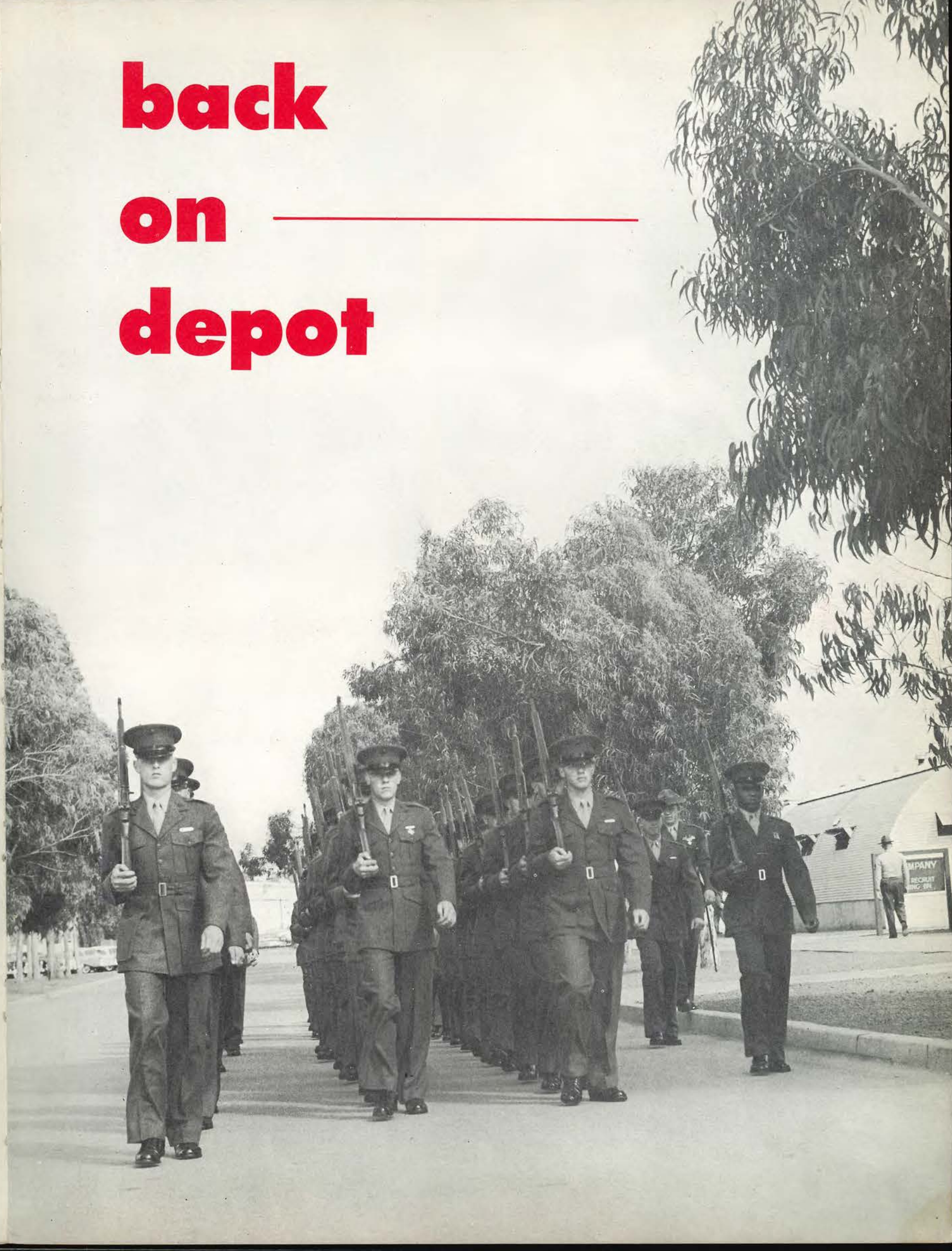




hike from the range



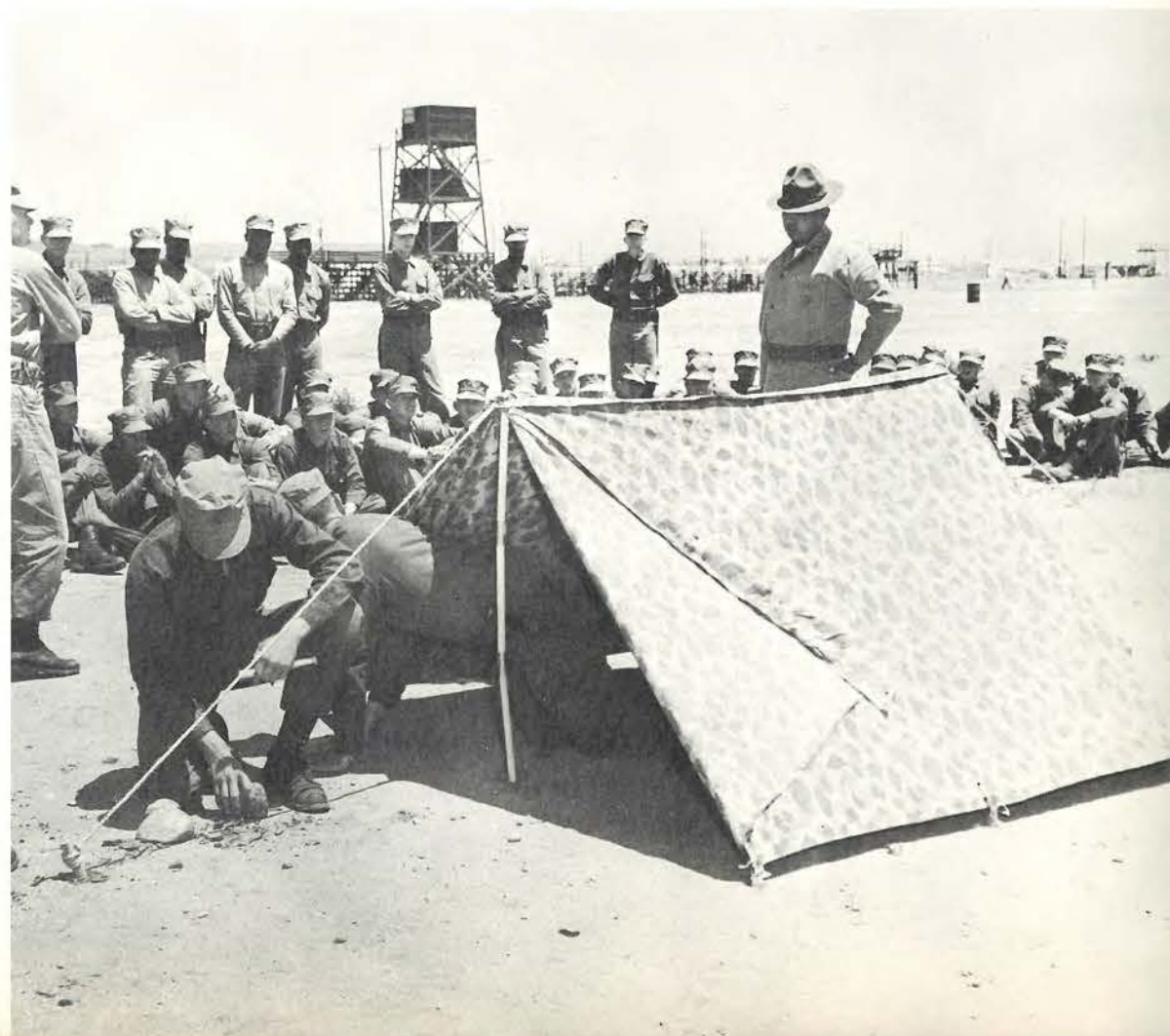
back on _____ depot



clothing and alterations



shelter tents

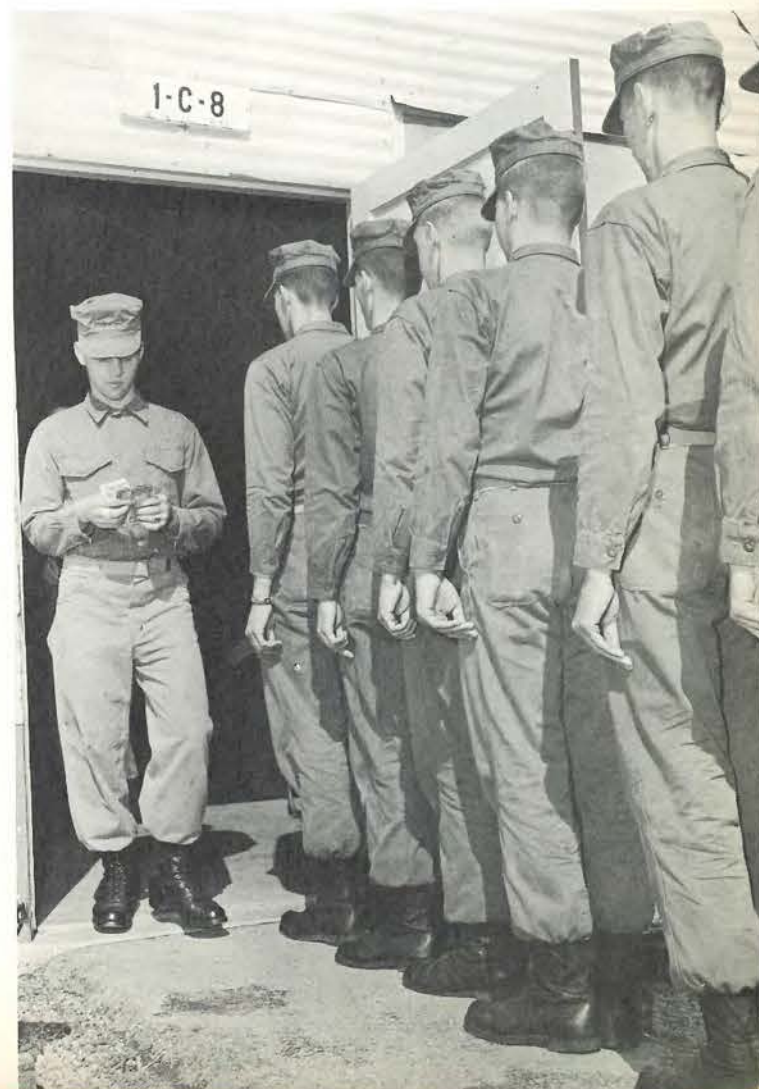


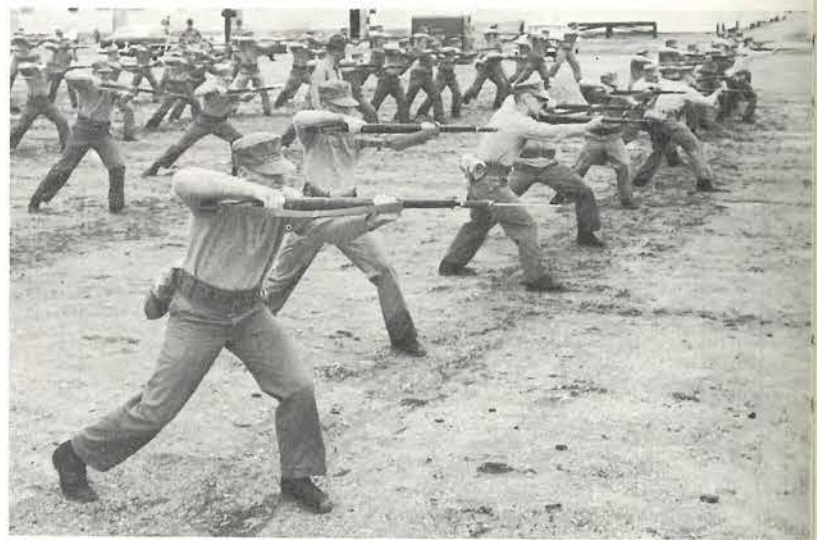


mail call



pay call



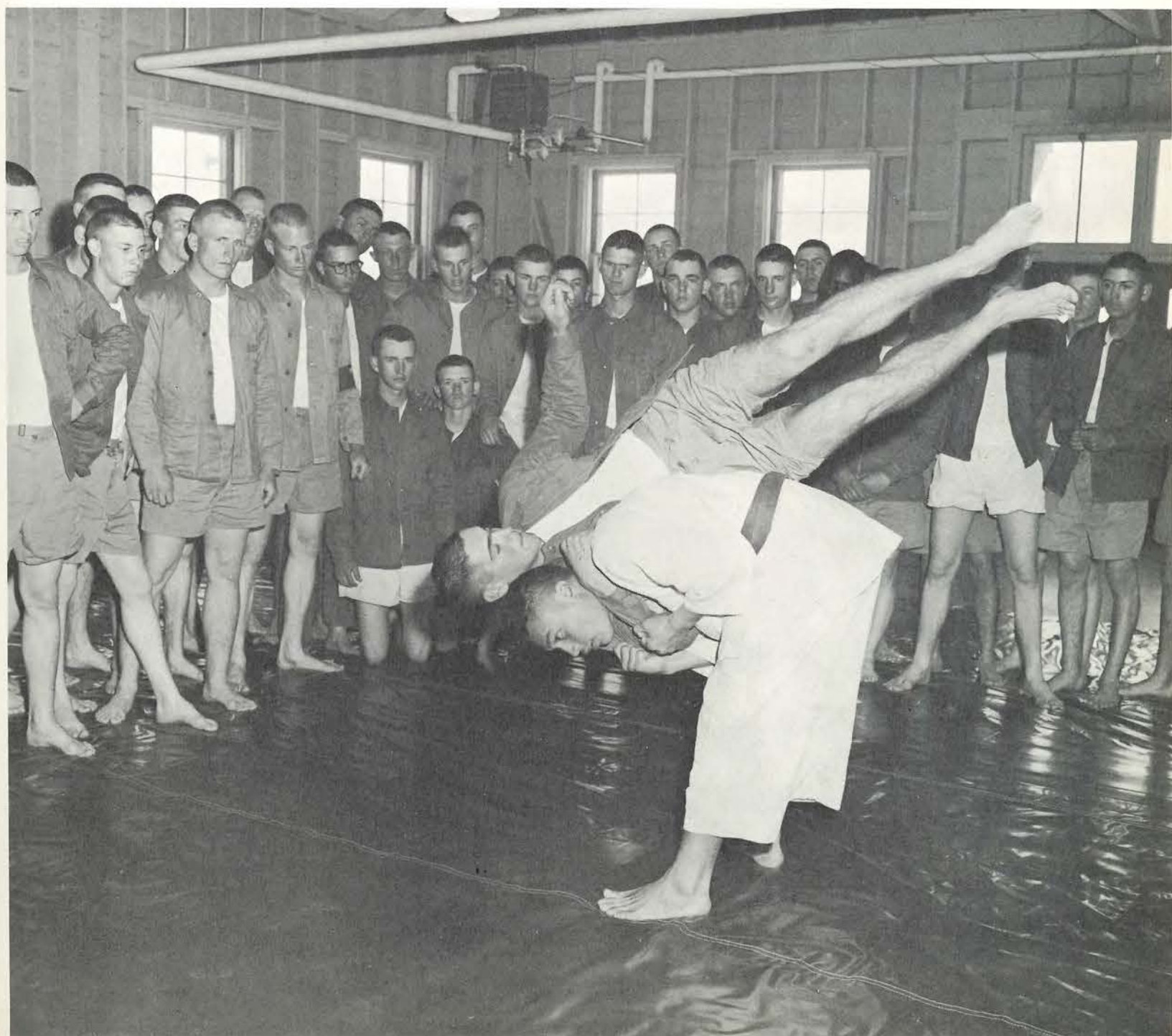




**bayonet and
pugil stick
training**



**hand to hand
combat (judo)**



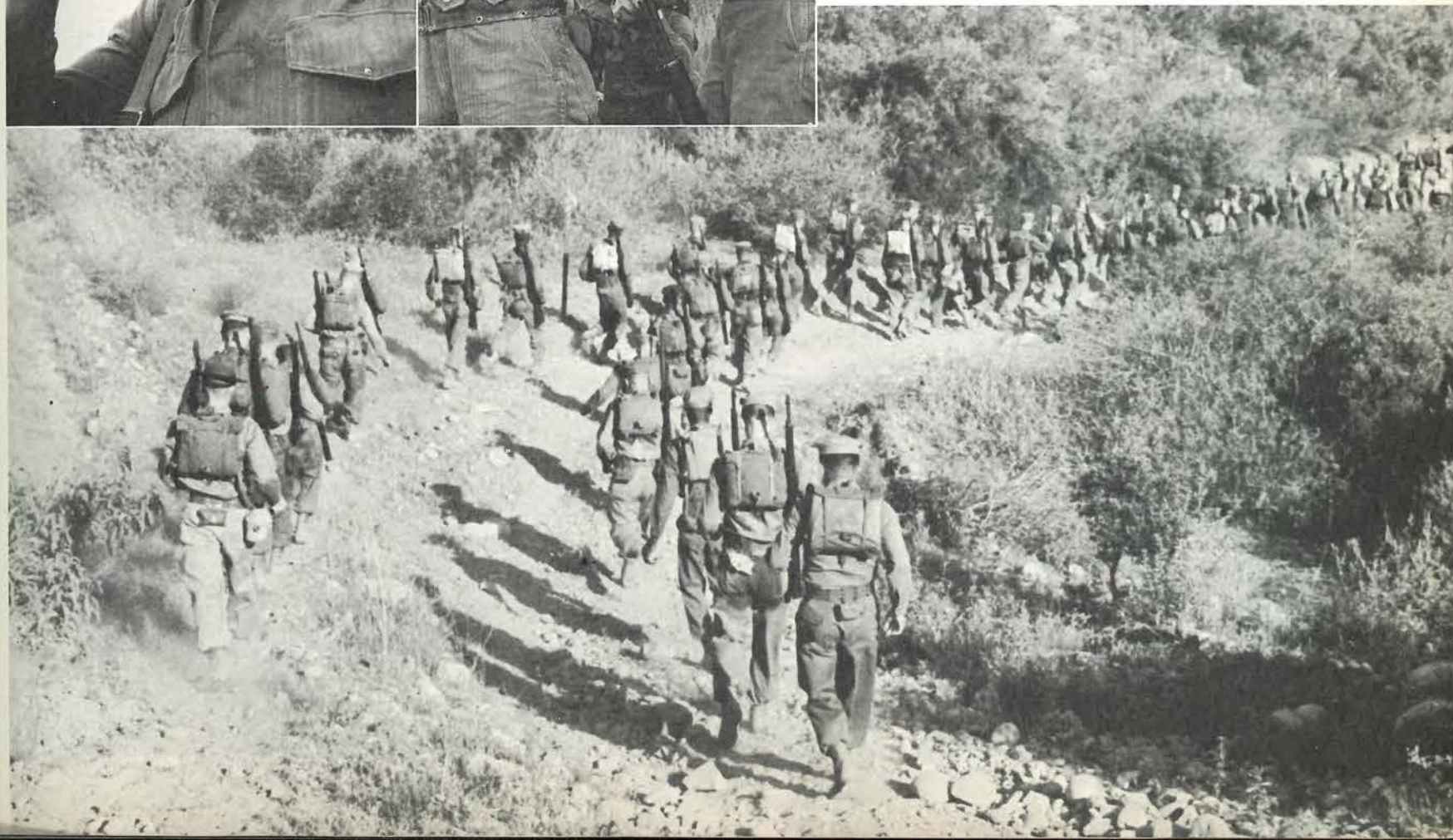


confidence course





conditioning hikes





**marine
corps
exchange**





**recreation
and
athletics**





visitor's day





Recruit training 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.



final inspection





precision drill





graduation



shipping out

With the passage of eleven weeks of intensive, purposeful training, the graduate recruit takes on a new air of confidence. He is physically fit. He is neat in appearance. Thirty days of Individual Combat Training at Camp Pendleton, California, is his next step, followed by leave, then assignment to the ranks of combat-ready Marines. His Marine Corps career has been launched.



SECOND BATTALION PLATOON 274



Lt. Col. J. A. Conway
Battalion Commander



Maj. R. B. Thompson
Executive Officer



Capt. E. M. Morrison
C.O., Co. F



1st Lt. R. M. Stauffer
Series Commander



T/Sgt. J. M. Row
Series NCO



S/Sgt. J. Sanchez
SDI



Sgt. R. J. Erzen
JDI



Sgt. D. N. Woods
JDI



PFC L. B. McKenzie
Platoon Honorman

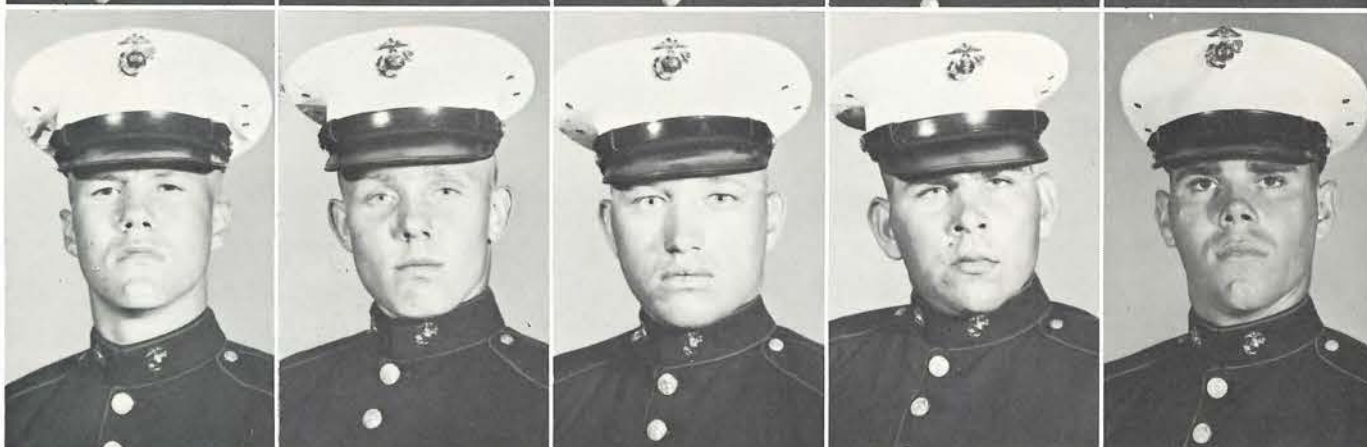


Donald W. Allen
Dean F. Baumann
Dallas W. Brandon

Terry G. Briscoe
R. L. Browning
M. T. Chaney, Jr.
Walter R. Coffen
Gary E. Cooper



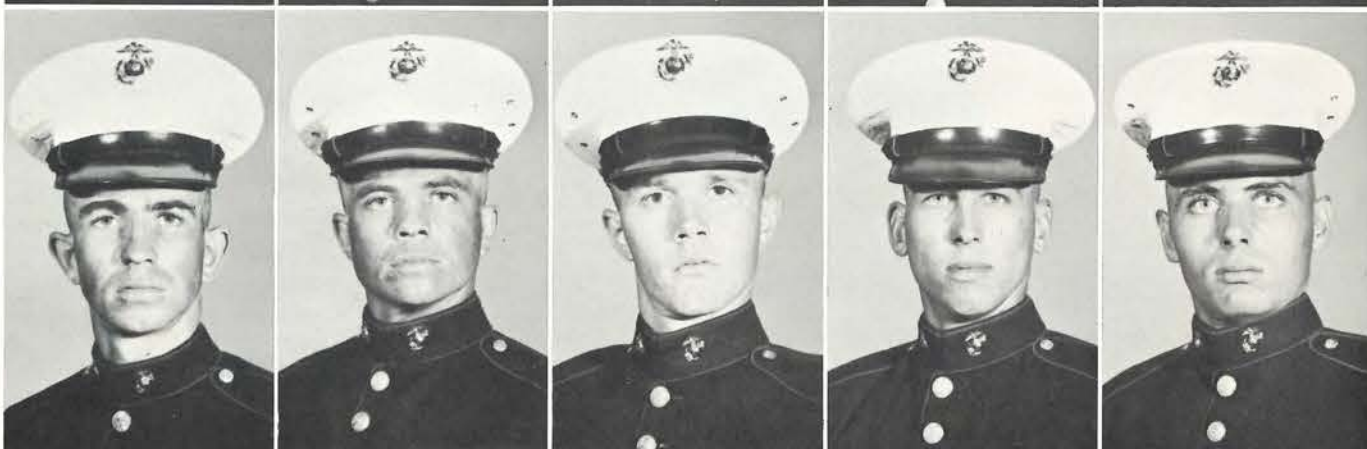
K. G. Cunningham
Gordon R. Dames
Lenard L. Daniels
James E. Davey
Robert B. Durham



Mike Dominguez
Robert J. Drays
John D. Fears
Dill C. Foley
R. M. Gomoluch



Eugene H. Graham
Walter P. Graham
David J. Grozier
Roger W. Hall
R. U. Hargrave



Charles R. Hayton
Johnnie A. Higgins
Frank L. Hughes
Thomas G. Johnson
P. S. Johnstad





Steven W. Kadlec
John Koch
Lawrence N. Kreft
Pat Larkin
Bobby W. Lively



Robert R. Lopez
Ronald W. Lynn
Michael T. Martin
J. J. Marks, Jr.
M. J. McKinney



Jonathan C. Moore
J. C. Musgrove, Jr.
Roland R. Nagel
Gerald F. Olsen
W. L. Peterson

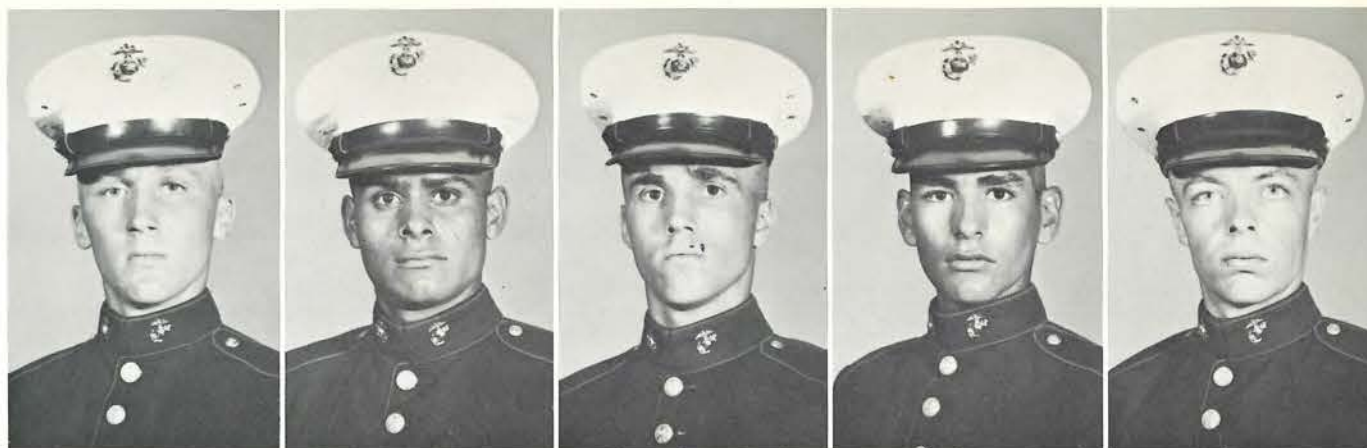


Robert D. Pitera
Gerald E. Ratliff
Ronald P. Reynolds
Thomas E. Saint
Charles R. Sanders



H. A. Schneider
Robert R. Short
Richard R. Smith
Richard L. Smith
David E. Smith

P. L. Steichen
Bernardo Suarez, Jr.
Gerald E. Tilley
Cruz G. Torres
R. O. Trueblood



Kenneth E. Usery
Michael E. Vaughn
John E. Waltuer
Ardell L. Walsh
Franklin D. West



Donald G. West
Wilbert Wilhelm
John T. Winn
Thomas C. Wright
Paul L. Yulga



A. G. Albert
A. L. Breakfield
L. E. Geoble
A. V. Johnson
R. C. Lemley



E. L. Manuel
J. P. Mendibles
K. R. Schumacher
E. D. Staub
J. A. Wilburn





D. R. Ward
R. G. Wright

