

PARRIS ISLAND • SOUTH CAROLINA



**MARINE CORPS**

**RECRUIT DEPOT**

**SECOND BATTALION**

**PLATOON 227**















# The United States Marine Corps

is a living example of the way pride and tradition can motivate a fighting force. As soon as he joins the Corps a Marine learns that his traditions are as much a part of his equipment as his pack or rifle.

These traditions—loyalty to country and to Corps, self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, discipline and versatility, all of which are summed up in the phrase "ESPRIT DE CORPS"—make the Marine of today a brother in arms with the thousands of Marines who have preceded him.

This reputation has been building ever since November 10, 1775, the day that the Continental Congress resolved that two battalions of Marines should be formed. From this moment on Marines have taken part in every action, large or small, in which the United States has been compelled to defend itself.

The pageantry and world wide service of the Marine Corps is symbolized in its insignia—the globe, fouled anchor and surmounting eagle holding in its bill the motto of the Corps, "Semper Fidelis," or "Always Faithful."

In 1776 a band of fighting Marines sliced through the defenses on the Bahamas in the first amphibious operation of the Revolutionary War which breached enemy territory from the sea.



In April, 1805, Marines under the command of Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon, USMC, slogged 600 miles across the scorching African desert to capture Derne, Tripoli. After lowering the Tripolitan flag they hoisted the Stars and Stripes—the first time the American flag flew over an old-world fortress.

Marine detachments shared in the defense of Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans during the war of 1812.

In the Mexican War Marines accompanied General Winfield Scott's expedition to Chapultepec where they helped lead the way to the "Halls of Montezuma," immortalized in the Marine Hymn.

Under Colonel Robert E. Lee, Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

Then came the War between the States. Marines took to the field during the first battle of Bull Run, Charleston, Mobile and Fort Fisher.

Marine officers and men were among the victors of the Spanish-American War. They fought in the Philippine Insurrection and helped lift the siege of Peking in the Boxer Rebellion in China.

Then, World War I and the campaigns at Belleau Wood, Saint Mihiel, Soissons, Champagne, and the Meuse Argonne. So grateful were the French that they decorated the 5th and 6th Marine Regiments three separate times, and renamed Belleau Wood "Bois De La Brigade De Marine" in honor of their gallant action.

Fighting in 1927 against Sandino's bandits in the rugged Nicaraguan Campaign, Marine pilots launched the first combat dive bombing mission in history.

Marines manned the guns at Bataan, Corregidor and at Wake, at the surprise beginning of World War II. Soon after this first shattering blow, the Marine Corps launched the first American





*"UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE," words spoken by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz of the gallant action of U. S. Marines at Iwo Jima in 1945.*

*In memory to all Marines who have given their lives for their country, a 100-ton bronze replica of the flag-raising at Iwo Jima has been erected on a site overlooking Washington, D. C. Inscribed at the base is Admiral Nimitz's notable statement.*

*Few other feats in the annals of military leadership have so thrilled the people of America as did this Marine action on this volcanic island in the Pacific.*





offensive of the war—at Guadalcanal, a name now immortalized in American history. Bougainville, Cape Gloucester, the Marshalls, Marianas, Peleliu, Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa added luster to an already glorious record.

As part of the United Nations Forces in Korea 1950, Marine forces landed at Inchon to send the enemy reeling back toward the 38th Parallel. Later they fought gallantly at Chosen Reservoir, Bunker Hill, Vegas and the Hook. The First Marine Division became the most decorated division in Marine Corps history. In

all, the Marine Corps battle standard flies 34 battle streamers and more than 150 engagement stars and additional awards.

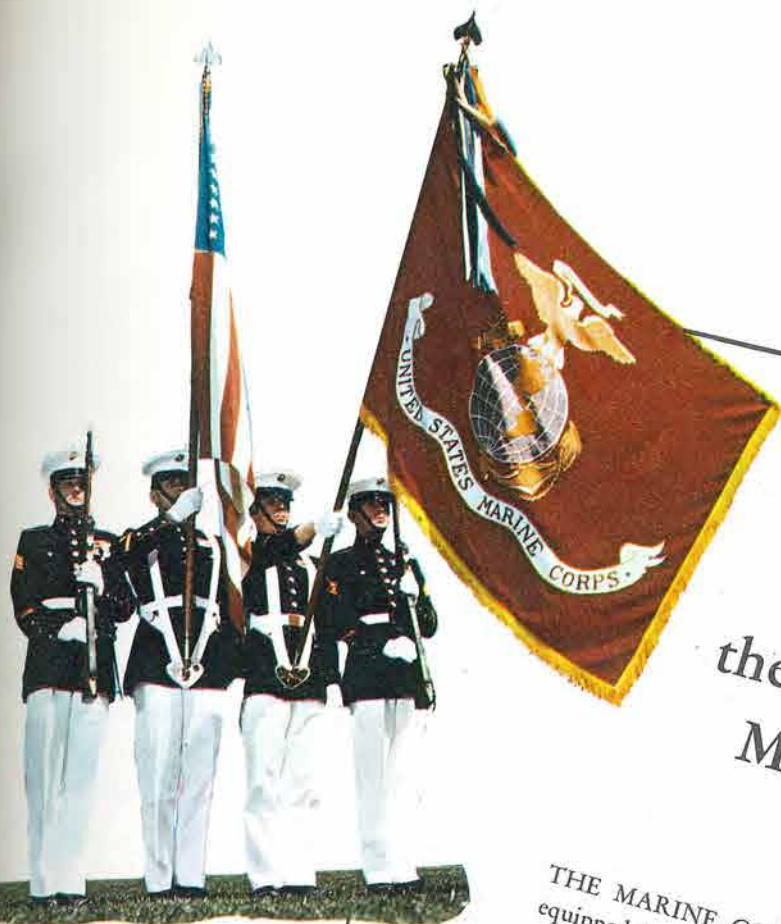
Today, the Marine Corps keeps pace with the world in the development of military tactics and amphibious operations.

Although its history is studded with incidents of individual, as well as unit gallantry, one point remains supreme—the leadership of the officers and men, together with the confidence and self-reliance bred by this leadership, distinguishes the Corps as an elite military organization.



*The Marine Band "Sounds Off" before troops at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C. The Commandant's house forms a backdrop for the colorful ceremonies.*





## Mission of the United States Marine Corps

THE MARINE CORPS shall be organized, trained, and equipped to provide fleet marine forces of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign.

It shall be the duty of the Marine Corps to develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of amphibious operations which pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment employed by landing forces.

In addition, the Marine Corps shall provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, shall provide security detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct: provided, that such additional duties shall not detract from or interfere with the operations for which the Marine Corps is primarily organized.

The Marine Corps shall be responsible, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peacetime components of the Marine Corps to meet the needs of war.

*National Security Act, 1947  
as amended*





*An FMF rifle unit takes a training hike along a beach in Hawaii.*

## To provide Fleet Marine Forces . . .

AS STATED IN ITS MISSION, the Marine Corps is organized, equipped and trained to provide Fleet Marine Forces for service with the U. S. Fleet. This alert land, sea and air team is the basis of the Marine's fighting power.

Working with the Fleet, these forces are able to seize and defend advanced bases. Using the techniques of close air support and vertical envelopment, they are capable of seizing beachheads or making overland attacks.

Within the three Marine Divisions of the FMF, and the three

Aircraft Wings are all the necessary combat components—artillery, infantry, tanks, engineers, helicopters, jet fighters, fighter bombers, and transports as well as administrative and supply units. From the corporal in command of a fire team or mechanic on a flight line to the commanding general of a Division or Wing, Marine officers and NCOs share the responsibility for every phase of the coordinated action of a team which may involve overall more than 25,000 men and millions of dollars worth of supplies and equipment.



WAR IS WAGED WITH THREE ELEMENTS — men, weapons and tactics. All three face a challenge from the changing concepts the nuclear age has brought on the field.

But the Marine Corps is meeting this challenge head on with changing tactics, new weapons and better-than-ever training.

In field of tactics the entire combat structure of the Marine Corps has been reorganized. Basically, the reorganization involves lighter, faster, more mobile combat units organized and equipped to conduct modern amphibious operations, including vertical assault by helicopter, under conditions of either nuclear or non-nuclear war.

The new, streamlined Marine division has increased shock and fire power as well as being completely air-transportable. The division assault units are all helicopter-transportable. With 10% fewer personnel, the Division's firepower has been stepped up enormously.

Better weapons have brought about this increased fire-capability. Among these are the "Ontos," the 106mm recoilless rifle, rockets such as the "Honest John," and a host of new transport and assault vehicles.

More than ever, the changes in weapons and tactics mean that today's Marine must be better trained, not only in highly specialized techniques and knowledge the new weapons and tactics require, but as a leader capable of individual initiative whenever the situation demands.

Napoleon summed up this principle of leadership—"Every French soldier carries in his cartridge-pouch the baton of a marshal of France."



*One of the latest innovations, a low-silhouette vehicle called the "Mule," here has a 106mm recoilless rifle mounted ready for test firing.*



*The Marine Corps doctrine of three-dimensional attack and envelopment of enemy-held areas requires specialized assault craft such as this helicopter, armored landing craft and the "Ontos," a tracked vehicle mounting six 106mm recoilless rifles.*



# To provide detachments for Service on Armed Vessels of the Navy . . .



*Seagoing Marines are assigned to duty aboard large Navy ships (carriers, battleships and cruisers) and travel wherever the fleet goes.*



*Marine security units can be found at every large Navy installation and at U. S. embassies in every major capital of the world.*

## To perform suc





*Vertical Assault.*

SHORTLY AFTER WORLD WAR II a Marine Corps staff study reported that "a single atomic explosion during a ship-to-shore movement such as at Iwo Jima would have destroyed the combat effectiveness of two divisions, inflicting at a single blow casualties many times those actually experienced during the entire operations." The report concluded that amphibious assaults of the future would have to be made from helicopters or large flying boats to allow for the tactical dispersion needed in atomic warfare.

The Marine Corps had been interested in vertical-lift aircraft as far back as 1932, when Leatherneck pilots field-tested an autogiro in Nicaragua, but the autogiro's payload was too small for effectiveness. The first practical helicopter was developed in 1937, but 'copters were still in their infancy when the Marine Corps envisioned them as the landing craft of the future.

In 1947 officers of the Marine Corps Schools wrote the first

manual of helicopter combat doctrine, and that December the Corps' first experimental helicopter squadron was commissioned. Because of this headstart the Marine Corps had a backlog of trained helicopter pilots and crewmen when the Korean conflict began in 1950.

Even though the fighting did not involve atomic weapons, the versatile "whirlybirds" soon proved their usefulness for any kind of warfare. They moved whole battalions to frontline positions; flew nearly 10,000 casualty evacuation and rescue missions; made reconnaissance and liaison flights; carried millions of pounds of cargo; and lifted rocket batteries in and out of firing positions to keep enemy counter-battery fire from hitting them. Military authorities are almost unanimous in acclaiming the helicopter as the greatest tactical innovation of the Korean conflict. Atomic maneuvers in Nevada have further established the helicopter's place in America's military future.

other duties as the President May Direct . . .



# Close Air Support . . .



*A Marine jet squadron prepares for take-off.*



*A Marine FJ-2 "Fury" jet supports a fire team assaulting a mock enemy objective during a training exercise.*

THE OUTSTANDING SPECIALTY of Marine aviation is the close tactical support of ground troops in combat.

Close air support means just that: a swift aerial assault when and where it's most needed. This gives the troop commander a versatile, heavy weapon he can use any hour, day or night. It is invaluable when artillery or naval gunfire is not available.

An air strike delivered in the close support of troops requires precise timing, absolute accuracy and an intimate knowledge of the immediate objective.

Perfect control of the whole air strike mission is the real key to the effectiveness of Marine ground-air assault.

Vital to control is accurate designation of both target and front line troop positions.

Targets may be marked by smoke rockets fired from the plane of the air coordinator, by white phosphorus shells fired by mortars or artillery, or by the forward air controller stationed in the front lines who may call down the planes for dummy runs before actual firing begins.

Position of front line troops may be shown by use of colored smoke, by brightly colored cloth panels or by the forward air controller, who will describe troop locations with relation to prominent terrain features.

The planes come in singly, diving at or sweeping low over the target while firing rockets, dropping bombs or napalm, or raking the enemy position with 20mm cannon fire.

Thus Marine close air support beefs up a ground assault to the point where the enemy objective can be taken with a minimum of casualties.

The Marine air-ground team is perfected teamwork—the hardened muscle in the assault arm of the Corps.



# Missiles

MOBILITY IS THE PRIMARY CHARACTERISTIC required of missiles to be used by Marine landing forces. Marines must be able to take them aboard ship, land them by helicopter or across the beach, and finally, employ them ashore.

At present Marines are using the first mobile surface-to-air system in the Free World. The system is built around the "Terrier," a ground-to-air missile with a reported range of 20 miles.

The Marine Corps has a requirement for all four general

types of missiles: surface-to-surface, surface-to-air, air-to-air, and ground-to-ground.

The following missiles, in addition to the Terrier, are now being used by the Marine Corps: the Lacrosse, a ground-to-ground missile with a reported range of 15 to 20 miles; the Honest John, a ground-to-ground missile with a 20 to 30 mile range; the Sidewinder and the Sparrow, air-to-air missiles; and the Bullpup, an air-to-surface missile.



*The war head of an "Honest John" rocket is assembled to the body of the rocket just before firing.*



# A Message from The Commandant



DAVID M. SHOUP  
*General, U. S. Marine Corps*  
*Commandant of the Marine Corps*



"SINCE 1775 THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS has served our country in peace and war. This service continues today on land, at sea, and in the air. The Marine Corps serves the Nation as a force-in-readiness prepared to go wherever and whenever the national interests require.

Throughout its proud history the Marine Corps has had in its ranks the finest of young American manhood. These Marines have made the Corps one of the world's most respected military organizations.

As a Marine it will be your opportunity and privilege to share in and add to the Corps' great tradition and its unique esprit de corps. You will gain in self-confidence and leadership while having the advantages of travel, adventure, and excellent training.

Being a Marine will make you a better American. You will know the pride and personal satisfaction that comes only to those who have served their country as a U. S. Marine."



*Marine Corps Seal.*









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*Depot Headquarters, Parris Island*



*Headquarters, Recruit Training Regiment, Parris Island*



*Headquarters, Weapons Training Battalion, Parris Island*



*Headquarters & Service Battalion and Recruit Receiving, Parris Island*

## Iron Mike

ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE MEN of Parris Island who gave their lives for freedom's cause during World War I, this bronze statue, affectionately nicknamed "Iron Mike," has been a familiar landmark to more than five hundred



thousand Marines who have trained here. The memorial was erected from funds given entirely by comrades of the fallen Marines, and typifies the traditional fighting spirit of the Marine Corps. "Iron Mike" originally stood in front of the old Post Inn, now the Depot Hostess House, and was moved to its present site in front of the Headquarters and Service Battalion Building in 1940.





*Depot Theater, Parris Island*

*Processing, Parris Island*



*Marine Corps Exchange and Cafeteria, Parris Island*



*War Memorial Building, Parris Island*



*Hostess House, Parris Island*



## MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS GATES ENNIS USMC

### *Commanding General, Marine Corps Recruit Depot*

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS GATES ENNIS, one of few Marine officers to hold the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, became Commanding General of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, 28 June 1960.

General Ennis was awarded the O.B.E., along with the Legion of Merit, with Combat "V," in 1942 at Guadalcanal where he served as executive officer of Marine Aircraft 14 and as second-in-command of the Guadalcanal-based Bomber Command. The force included Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Royal New Zealand Air Force planes.

General Ennis' career began in 1922 when he enlisted in the Marine Corps from his hometown of Hartford, Conn. Less than two years later, he received an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy. Upon graduation, he chose the Marine Corps again and attended the Basic Officers' School, Philadelphia. Later, he received orders to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., as a student aviator. He received his wings in June 1930.

His pre-World War II duty involved service with squadrons of the East Coast Expeditionary Force, Quantico, Va.; with the First Marine Brigade at Haiti; at San Diego, Calif.; as an instructor at Pensacola; and as a student in the Officers' Junior Course, also at Quantico. General Ennis remained at the present home of Marine Corps Schools as Assistant Operations Officer of Marine Aircraft Group One until 1941 when he became Executive Officer of Scout Bombing Squadron 132.

In World War II, in addition to his achievements at Guadalcanal, General Ennis participated in the Consolidation of the Southern Solomons, the Bismark Archipelago operations, the Consolidation of the Southern Philippines, Okinawa and, in October 1945, at Tsingtao, China. As Commanding Officer of Marine Aircraft Group 32, he received the Army Legion of Merit for his part in the disarming and repatriation of Japanese in the Tsingtao area.

General Ennis' post-war service includes assignments in Hawaii; with Marine Air Reserve Training Command at NAS, Glenview, Ill.; MCAS, El Toro, Calif.; Industrial College for the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.; Command of Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla., and as Assistant Commanding General of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

He served as Assistant Commanding General of the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea from February 1955, until February 1956. Following duty in Korea, General Ennis became the first aviator to serve as Director, Marine Corps Reserve. In April 1957, he took command of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing.

His assignment, prior to his present command, was as Inspector General of the Marine Corps.

General Ennis, who was born 1 August 1904, at Norwalk, Conn., is married to the former Helen Smith of Wynnewood, Pa.



## Command



COLONEL MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN, combat veteran of twenty years service and holder of the Navy Cross and British Distinguished Service Cross, has commanded the Recruit Training Regiment of Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C., since 8 July 1960.

He was born 31 January 1916, at Osage City, Kansas, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ryan, and attended Ward High School at Kansas City, Kans. Later, he majored in Business Administration at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Mo.

Colonel Ryan began his service career in November 1940, as a rifle platoon leader at San Diego, Calif., where he served first with the Second Battalion, Eighth Marines, and later with the Second Battalion, Second Marines.

Subsequent assignments followed through tours of duty with other Second Marine Division regiments: The Sixth Marines and again with the Second Marines. His duties rose in responsibility from platoon leader to company commander to battalion executive officer. He participated in the battles of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan and Tinian.

For personal heroism at Tarawa, Colonel Ryan won the Navy Cross which is the Nation's second highest award for valor, and the British Distinguished Service Cross.

Colonel Ryan returned to the United States in November 1944, to serve first as Battalion Executive Officer and later as Commanding Officer of the Third Training Battalion, Marine Corps Training Center, Camp Pendleton, Calif. He remained at that post until June 1945.

A tour at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., followed his California duty. Colonel Ryan served as student and as an infantry instructor until September 1948 when he was transferred to the Division of Plans and Policies, G-3, at Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Subsequent assignments took Colonel Ryan to Venezuela where he served at the U.S. Naval Mission as technical advisor to that country's Marine Corps; to Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and to Korea where he was battalion commander of the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division.

He returned to the U.S., in June 1955, and after a brief temporary tour at HQMC, was assigned as Assistant G-3 with Headquarters and Service Battalion at Camp Smith, Hawaii.

Following this tour of duty, Colonel Ryan returned to HQMC to serve as Assistant Head, Plans and Policies Branch, G-1 (Personnel) Division until June 1960. He was promoted to his present rank 1 August 1958, and was transferred to Parris Island 21 June 1960.

*Commanding Officer, Recruit Training Regiment*

COLONEL MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN USMC





## Parris Island Depot Trains...

PARRIS ISLAND, home of basic training for today's Marines east of the Mississippi, has had a long and colorful history. Although the first Marine Corps activity on the island was in June 1891, the story of its occupancy by the white man reaches back into antiquity for over three centuries.

Located off the South Carolina coast, Parris Island is midway between Charleston, S.C. and Savannah, Ga., opposite Port Royal, S.C. This flat, sandy piece of land covers an area of approximately 8,400 acres and is covered with the verdure of the semi-tropics.

### *Coming of the White Man*

The first attempt of the white people to settle within the present bounds of South Carolina took place on Parris Island. Probably the first white man to discover the island was Velaquez de Ayllon, a Spaniard in search of slaves and gold. DeAyllon landed in 1526, named the island St. Helena, and claimed it for Spain. Fifty years later the French Huguenots, intent on planting a colony, landed at Parris Island.

Jean Ribaut and his Huguenot friends left France for America on 18 February 1562, and after a hazardous two months at sea, reached Parris Island. Ribaut built Charles Fort (Arx Carolina), named for Charles IX, King of France, on the southeastern tip of the island. Here he left the 26 men he hoped would form the nucleus of a colony and returned to France.

### *First Map Drawn*

Historians are indebted to one member of this expedition in particular. He was a cartographer named Lenoyne, a man of considerable ability, who drew a map of the region. The map firmly establishes that Charles Fort was located on Parris Island. In the office of the present-day Commanding General are photographic copies of this ancient map and its legend in translation.

Charles Fort, long abandoned, was rediscovered in 1663 by William Hilton of Barbados while exploring the newly chartered province of Carolina.

A title to the island was established in 1700. In the year 1698, the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina made a grant to Major Robert Daniell in the extent of 48,000 acres. Parris Island was among the lands

selected by Major Daniell, and the grant certificate, dated 14 June 1700 is still preserved.

### *Property Changes Hands*

Before the end of the year in 1700, Port Royal Island, as it was then known, became the property of Edward Archer. In 1715, the public treasurer of South Carolina, Alexander Parris, secured title to the island. The present day name of "Parris Island" dates back to this ownership.

Down through the years Charles Fort became obscured by a dense growth of trees and underbrush, and the island itself became the site of seven plantations. At one time a row of slave huts stood near the site of the ancient Fort.

In 1861, during the War Between the States, a fleet of Federal vessels anchored off Port Royal, bombarded and captured Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker on Bay Point and Hilton Head. Marines and seamen held the Forts and surrounding territory until relieved by the forces of General Sherman.

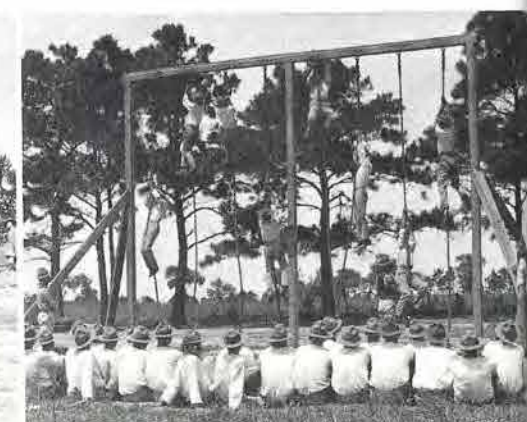
### *Shipping Center*

In olden days the harbor of Port Royal was used extensively as a shipping point for foreign and coastwise shipping. It was such a fine natural harbor that the entire United States Fleet rode at anchor there in 1874.

The Marines landed on 26 June 1891. On that day First Sergeant Richard Donovan, USMC, and a small detachment of Marines were posted on Parris Island for duty with the Naval Station. This Marine Corps post rendered outstanding service in preserving life and property during the hurricane and tidal wave disaster of 1893. The unit was again commended for heroic action during the severe storms of 1898.

### *Training School Set Up*

The first Marine Corps school started on the island was the Officers school that was established in 1909. Two years later a small recruit depot was set up, only to be transferred later to Norfolk, Virginia, and to Charleston, South Carolina. The buildings that were built for the







Marine Corps on Parris Island then reverted to the Navy for use as Naval Disciplinary Barracks.

The Navy turned back the Parris Island facilities to the Marine Corps on 1 November 1915, and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, then stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, moved back to the island. Parris Island has remained in the hands of the United States Marine Corps from that day to the present time.

The Government took over the entire island in 1917, and utilized the facilities to train our Marines for World War I. During this period, 41,000 recruits were trained at Parris Island.

#### *Rediscovering the Old Fort*

In 1923, the site of old Charles Fort underwent a careful excavation and most of the stout cedar stockade was found to be still in existence. Such pieces as 5-inch cannon balls and rusted, handwrought iron spikes were found to add to the island's ancient Indian relics. With much of the ancient fort exposed, photographs were taken, and the area carefully covered over again with sand. Concrete pillars were set to give the corner markers of the fort and the area converted into an attractive park.

Prior to 1929, all transportation to and from the island was by way of small boats which operated between the post docks and Port Royal. In that year the Horse Island Bridge and causeways were completed to end the era of water transportation. The later additions of the Battery Creek Bridge and the out-going side of the Horse Island Bridge have made for easy access to the island.

#### *Construction Changes*

During 1929 through 1931 economy was the watchword and expansion was curtailed. In 1937, however, existing Main Station barracks were torn down for the construction of the present day brick barracks.

Recruit training on a battalion basis was not introduced until August 1940. With the organization of the 1st Battalion on 6 August, the formation of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Battalions came in quick succession. The intake skyrocketed after Pearl Harbor with 5,272 recruits arriving during that fateful December alone. A record 9,206 arrivals was set in January as the 9th and 10th Battalions were added to the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions. As the war influx continued, five of the exist-

ing battalions were sent to New River, North Carolina to train: then the 11th, 12th and 13th Battalions were activated.

#### *Slowdown Commences*

The eventual cutback started in 1944 when the 12th and 13th Battalions were disbanded. In September, with the intake reduced to 1,556, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Recruit Battalions were deactivated. Towards the end of 1945, Battalions 5 and 6 were finally disbanded.

Between 1941 and 1945 a total of 204,509 recruits were trained at Parris Island. At the time of the Japanese surrender, the island housed 20,000 recruits, the largest number in the history of the Recruit Depot.

#### *War's Aftermath*

After World War II the depot was staggered by one of history's most rapid demobilizations. At one time prior to the outbreak in Korea, only two recruit battalions were in operation.

In December 1946, the organization of the Post was revised and the official designation became Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

Activities on the island began to take a sharp increase in the summer of 1950 when a large number of reserves reported for active duty along with the recruits. Battalions were re-established gradually to handle the increase and in February 1951, the 7th Battalion was reactivated for the first time since August 1944. During this period 138,000 recruits were trained at Parris Island.

The 3d Recruit Training Battalion, which formerly trained women marines, was deactivated as such on 1 May 1945. On 21 September 1955, the first Women Marine Recruit Training Battalion was organized. This is the only female training battalion in existence in the Marine Corps today.

#### *Recruit Training*

On 4 May 1956 recruit training facilities were reorganized and placed under the Recruit Training Command. Then on 1 April 1958, the Recruit Training Command was disestablished and reorganized under the Recruit Training Regiment. This command is under control of the Commanding General of the Depot.

The Recruit Training Regiment is made up of three Recruit Training Battalions and one Weapons Training Battalion.

## ... Our Finest Fighting Men





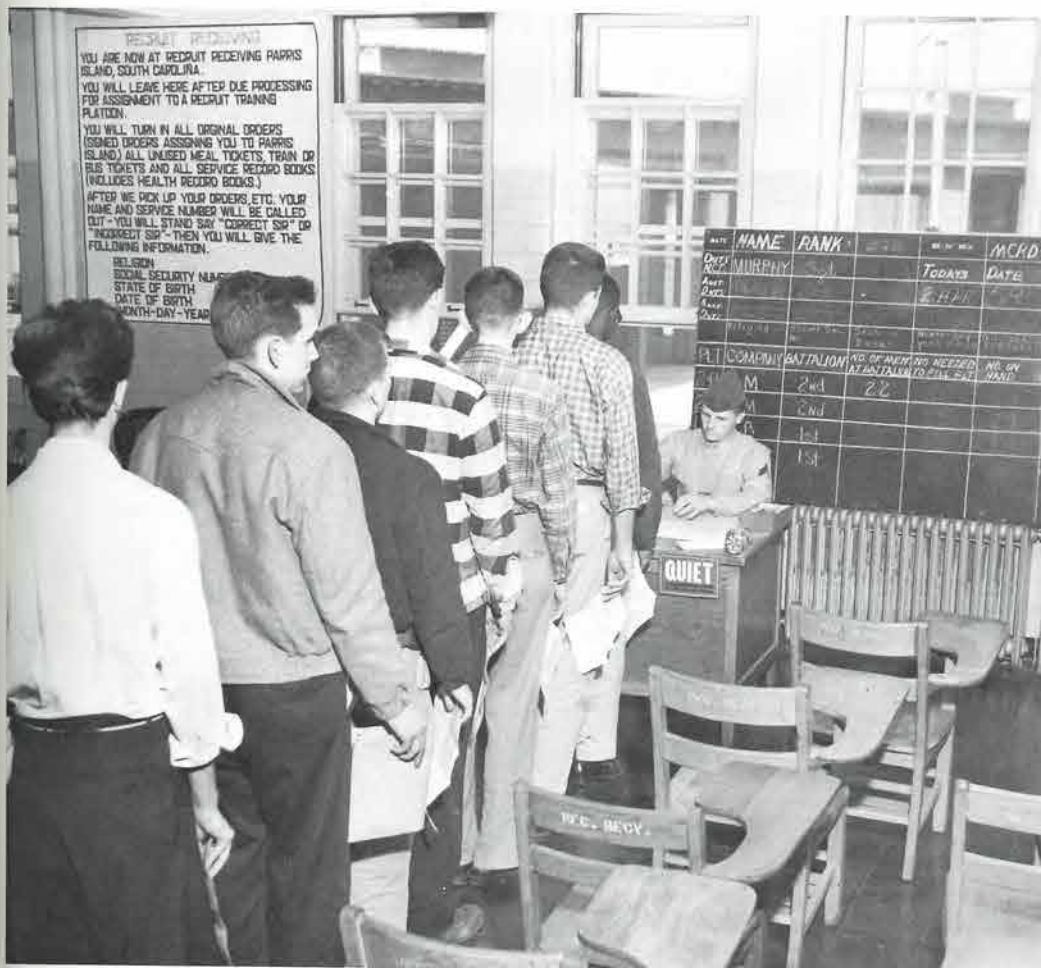
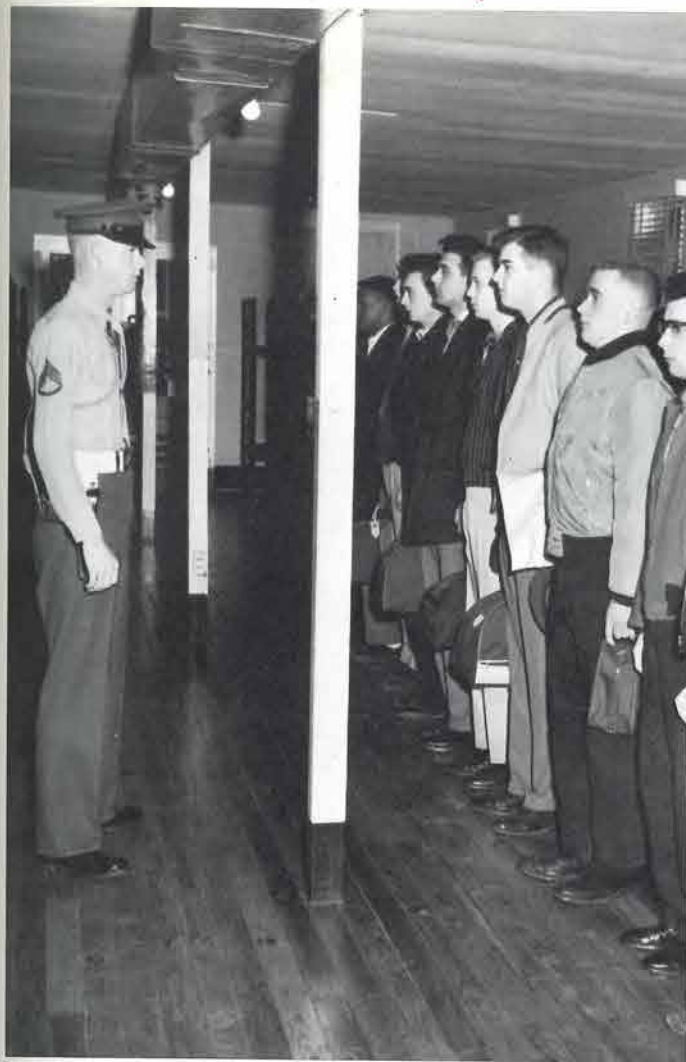
# Arriving

FROM THEIR ORIGINAL DEPARTING STATIONS, railway passenger train service ends for the recruits in nearby Yemassee, S.C. Here Marines from the Receiving Barracks meet each train and take charge of all arriving recruits.

A short walk from the train depot brings the recruit to the Receiving Station where he begins his checking in. According to the time of arrival in Yemassee, the recruit may spend the night in the Receiving Barracks or go directly to Parris Island by bus.







AFTER CHECKING IN through the main gate, the first stop aboard Parris Island for the recruit is the Recruit Receiving Section, where he turns in his orders and is assigned to a Platoon. It is here that he meets for the first time his Drill Instructor: the man whose orders he will follow for the next twelve weeks of Marine Training.

After being assigned to a Platoon, the recruit gets a chance to meet his fellow platoon members while waiting for the processing to finish, and he gets a first look at the spacious grounds and drill field near the Receiving Barracks.

## Receiving





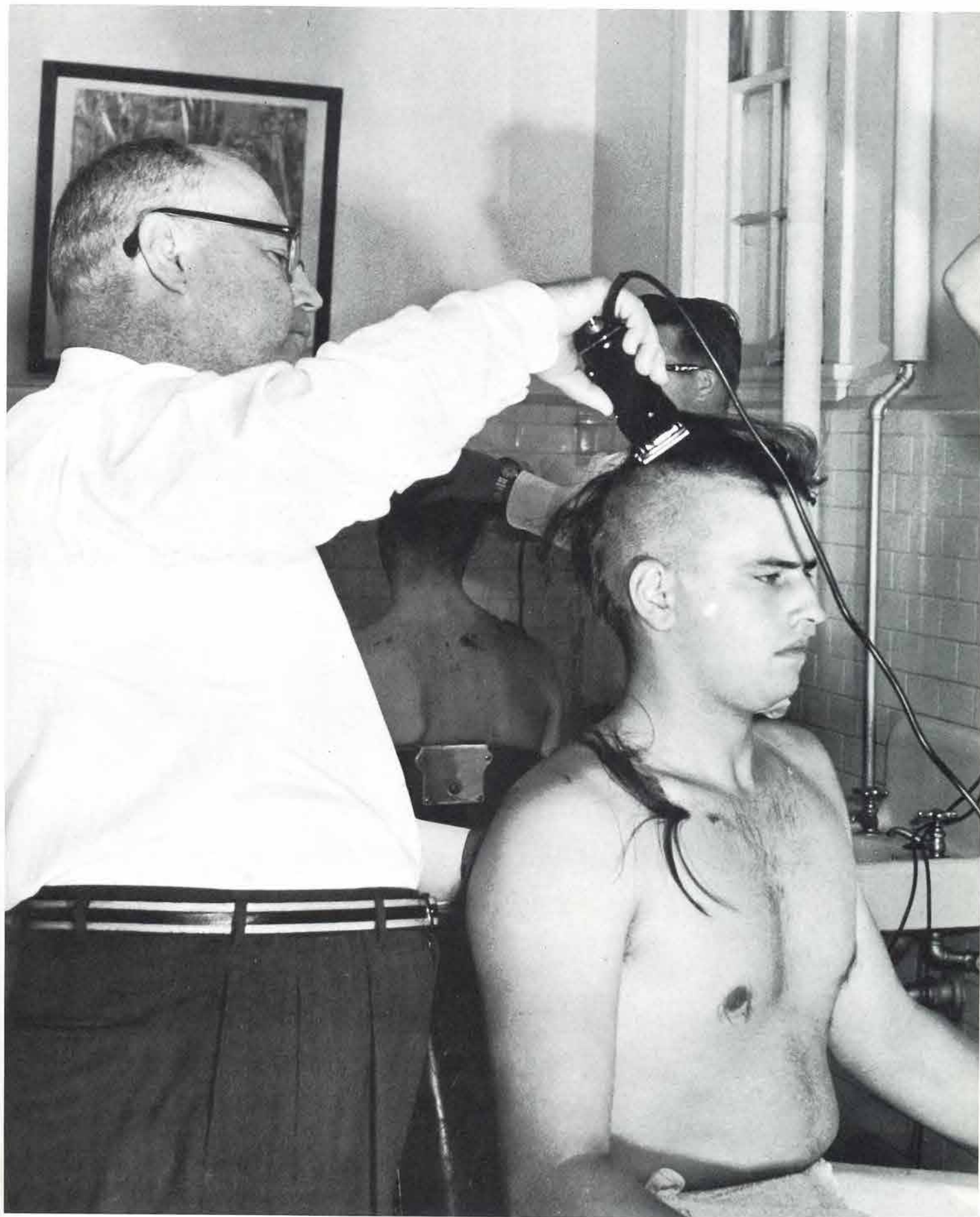
## Pick-up and First Formation



RECEIVING SECTION PROCESSING completed, recruits are put in formation and marched for the first time by their Drill Instructors to the next stop—Hygienics. Here they receive a hair cut — “Boot Camp” style — a close, neat-looking “crew cut.” Also in Hygienics recruits get a preliminary medical check, take a thorough shower, and are issued their first uniforms to start them off on their training program.



# FORMING





# FORMING





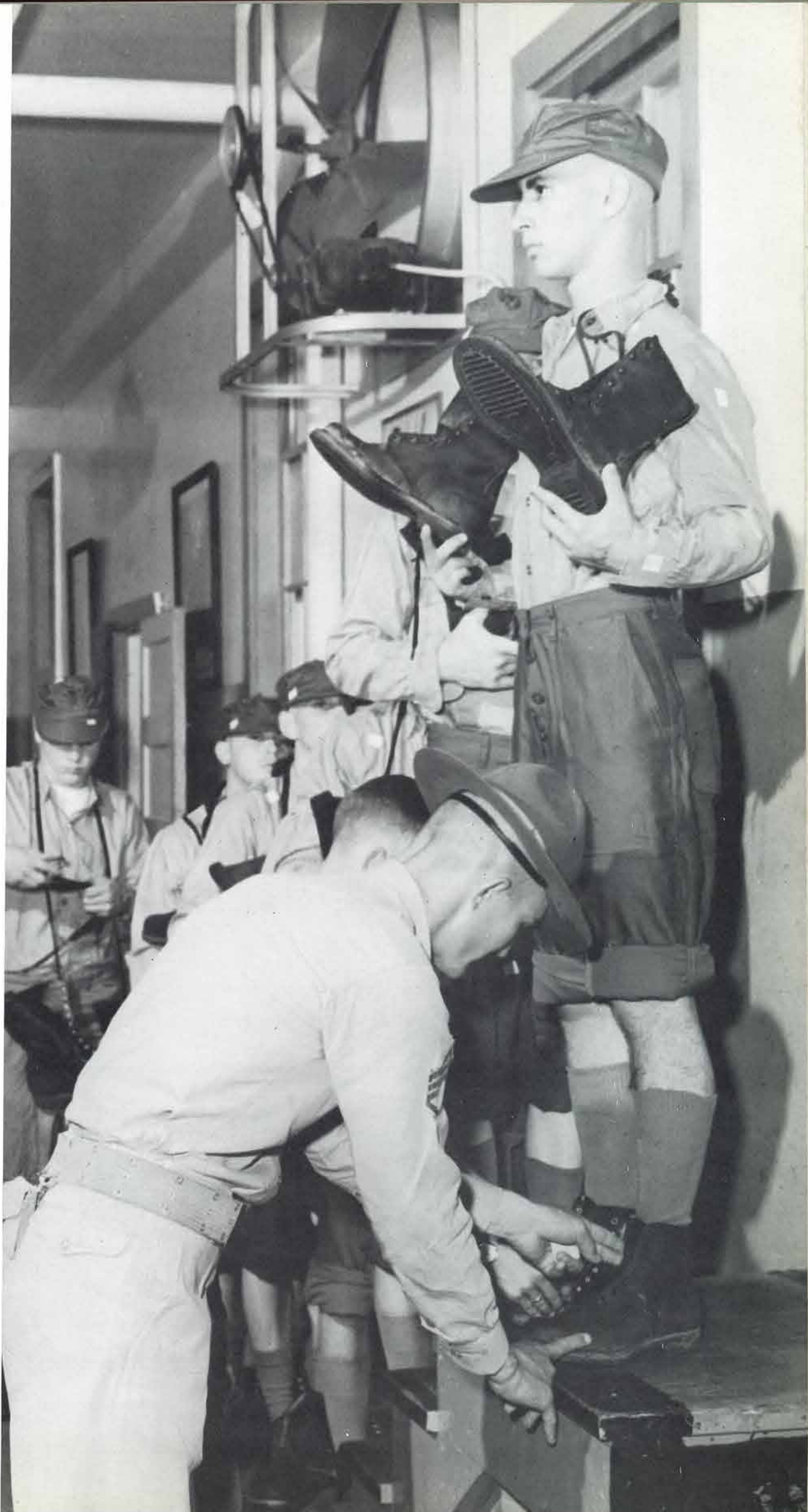
## Initial Issue

INSIDE HYGIENICS during initial issue of clothing, things begin to move rapidly. Each recruit is fitted with utility coat, trousers, caps, "Skivvies," socks and field boots. Particular care is used in fitting the field boots on each recruit, and great emphasis is placed on care of the feet. Because the recruit will spend many hours on the drill field, proper-fitted boots are a must.

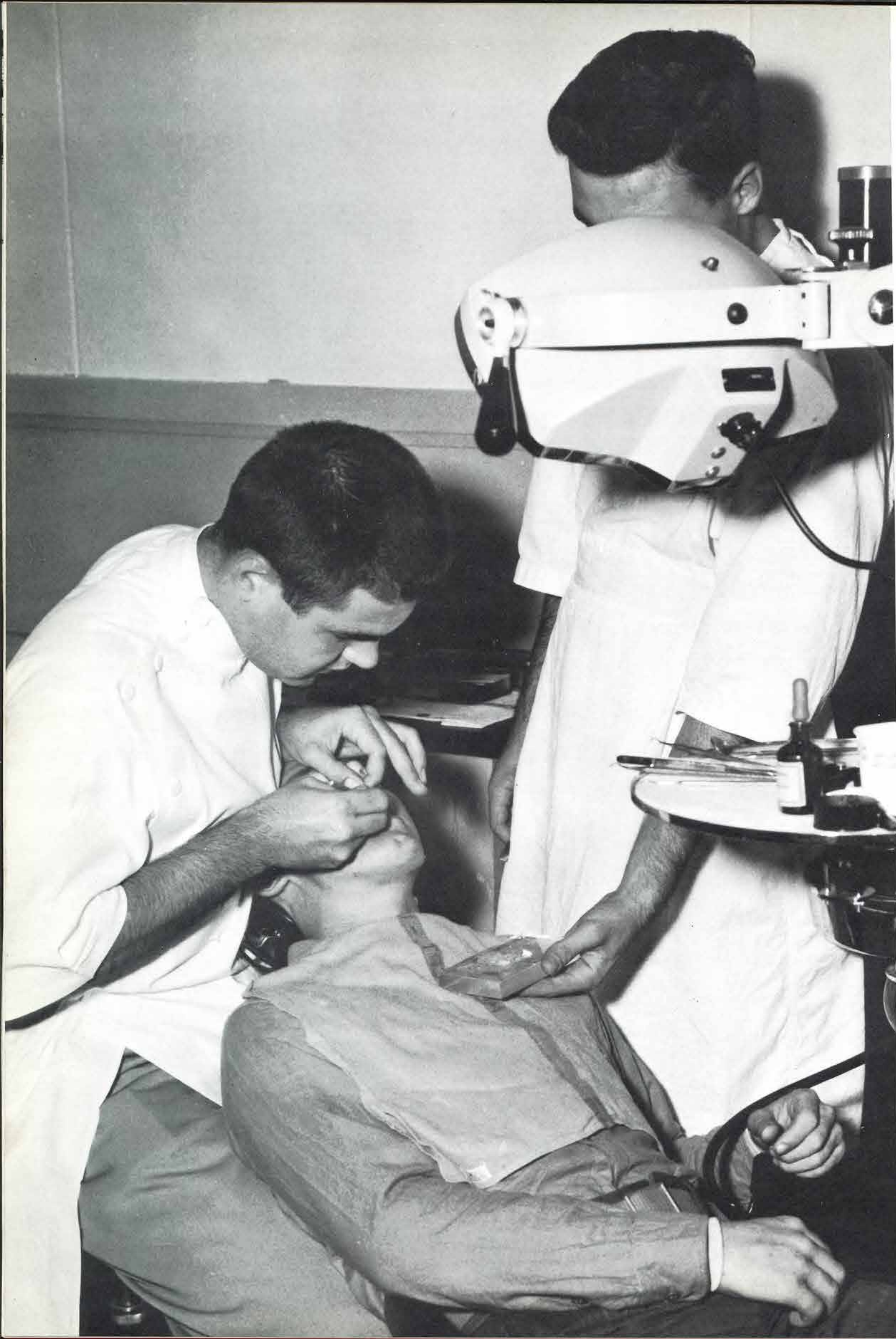
Neatness being a Marine tradition, all fittings are made under the watchful eyes of a witnessing officer, who insures that all clothing properly fits the individual.

At the completion of this first uniform issue, the civilian clothing worn to the Recruit Depot by the new recruit is carefully wrapped and mailed home.

Recruits then go to "PX Issue," where they receive laundry bags, shaving supplies, handkerchiefs, shoe polish, nail clippers, cigarettes, tooth brushes, and all other "health and comfort" supplies they will need during their first weeks at "boot camp."





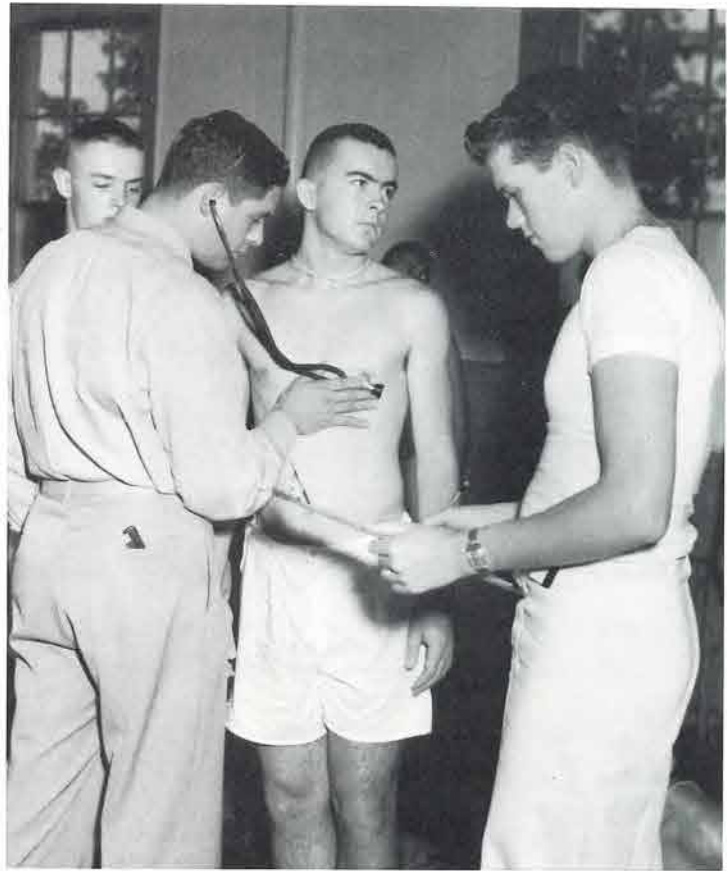






NEXT ON THE AGENDA for recruits comes the Dental and Medical Examinations. These examinations, some of the best physical check-ups given in the world, help to insure the safety of the recruit during his twelve weeks of rigid training.

Teams of Doctors and skilled technicians go over each man.



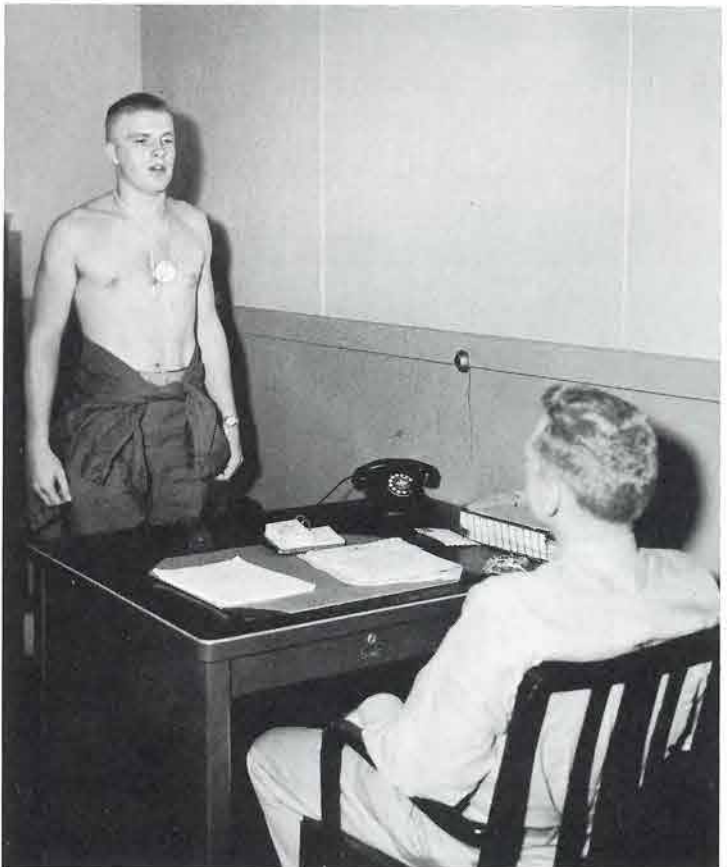
## Dental

# Physical Examinations

## Medical

Recruits are X-Rayed and inoculated, and a careful case history obtained for his health record.

The same meticulous care is given each recruit when he reaches Dental Examination; treatment for proper care of the teeth begins immediately and continues until each defect is corrected.







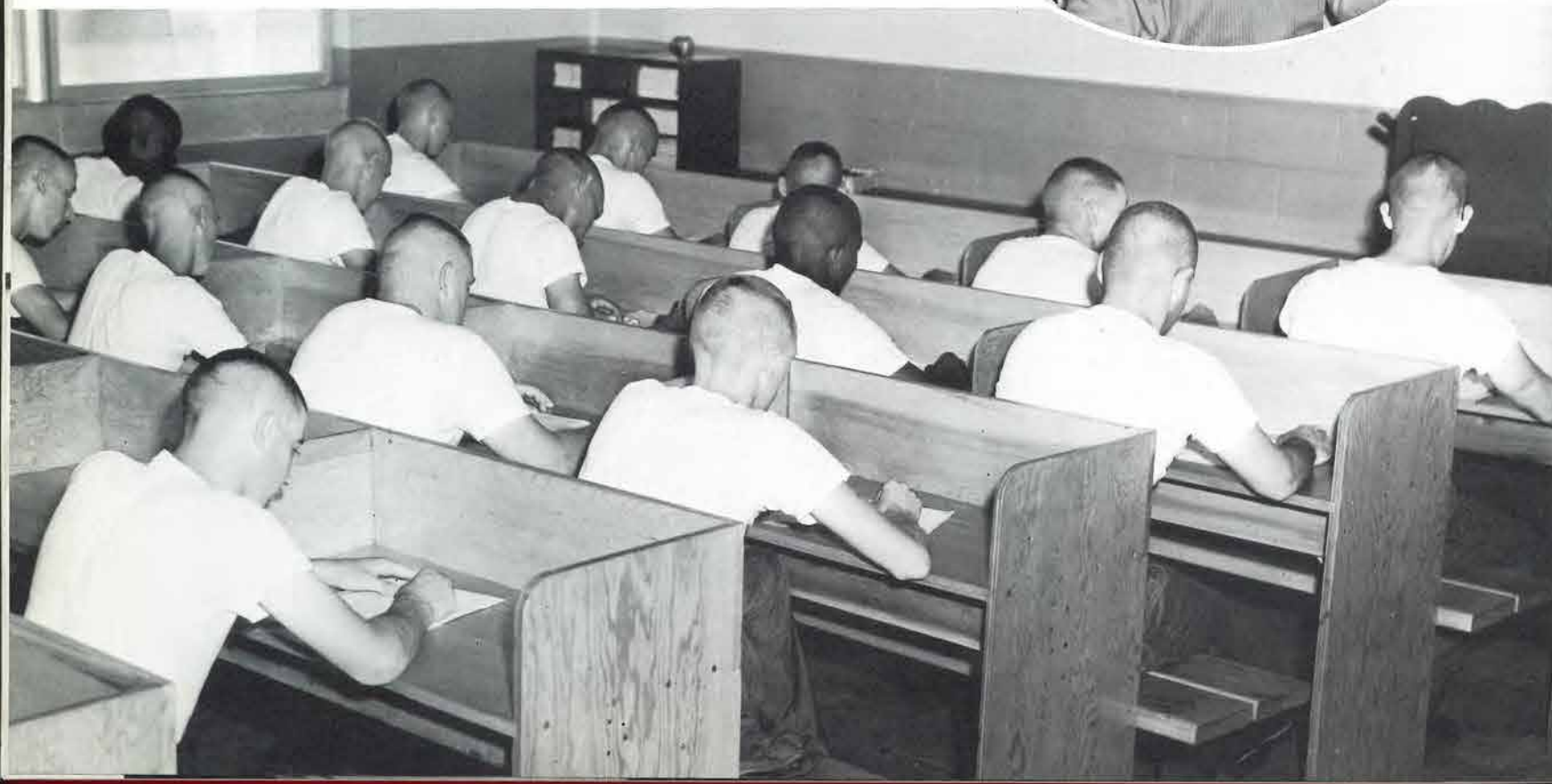
BUILDING NUMBER 848 on Parris Island—a new red brick structure—houses the Island's testing and classification unit. Here each recruit spends a complete work day during the "forming period" of his boot training. He is interviewed about his background and practical experience before entering the Marine Corps.

He is also tested on his general ability to learn and is given special

## Classification

aptitude tests to measure his civilian experience and skills in the use of office machines, radio and electronic equipment, etc.

Results of these tests and interviews become part of each recruit's official record, and stay with him throughout his Marine Corps career. These tests help in determining the duty assignments for individual recruits after training: to put the right man on the right job.





## Rifle Issue



THE M-1 RIFLE, the Marine's Best Friend, is an item of separate issue. Each weapon is carefully inspected and its condition noted at the time of issue. His rifle will accompany him wherever he goes in the Marine Corps, and it will be frequently reinspected. If any defects are caused by the Marine's own neglect or misuse of his rifle, he will be held responsible. Daily rifle inspections at boot camp teach the recruit his responsibility for the care of his rifle.



BEWILDERMENT CREASES THE FACE of the recruit the first time he gazes on an alien assortment of straps, buckles and poles laid out for issue to him. Termed "782 Gear" in Marine vernacular, this equipment is given to the recruit at the beginning of his instruction at Parris Island. Training on its proper care and use begins in earnest at the time of issue. The recruit's first instruction covers the purpose and use of his "782 Gear" consisting of canteen, cup, cover, meat can, knapsack, haversack, shelter half, tent poles, pegs and other sundry items. He is taught to assemble the different field packs, beginning with the light marching pack and ending with the giant, 72-pound field transport pack, in which is carried individual bedding, shelter, rations and extra clothing for extended operations in the field.



## Bucket Issue





## Strength Test





# MAINSIDE









## Close Order Drill

“WAN, HUP, THREEP, FO, YO, LEF’ — this is the heavy chanting cadence of the drill instructors, heard by the recruit from dawn until sunset. With the cadence ringing in his ears, drill commands begin to overcome confusion. Hands, body, feet, and mind begin to work as one. Each hour of instruction helps to mold a perfect pattern of movement for the recruits, until they function as a team.

Close order drill is taught to the recruits during their twelve-week stay at Parris Island. The military bearing and personal carriage of boot camp graduates is convincing evidence of the degree of perfection obtained in but a few short weeks.

“Column Left, To The Rear, Squads Rightabout, Forward”—these and hundreds of other commands are learned by the recruit and put into practice daily. Many hours are spent in the instruction of drill because it plays an important role in the life of a Marine. Learning the commands, and then executing them, sharpens the thinking ability and alertness of a recruit, which helps him in other phases of his training.

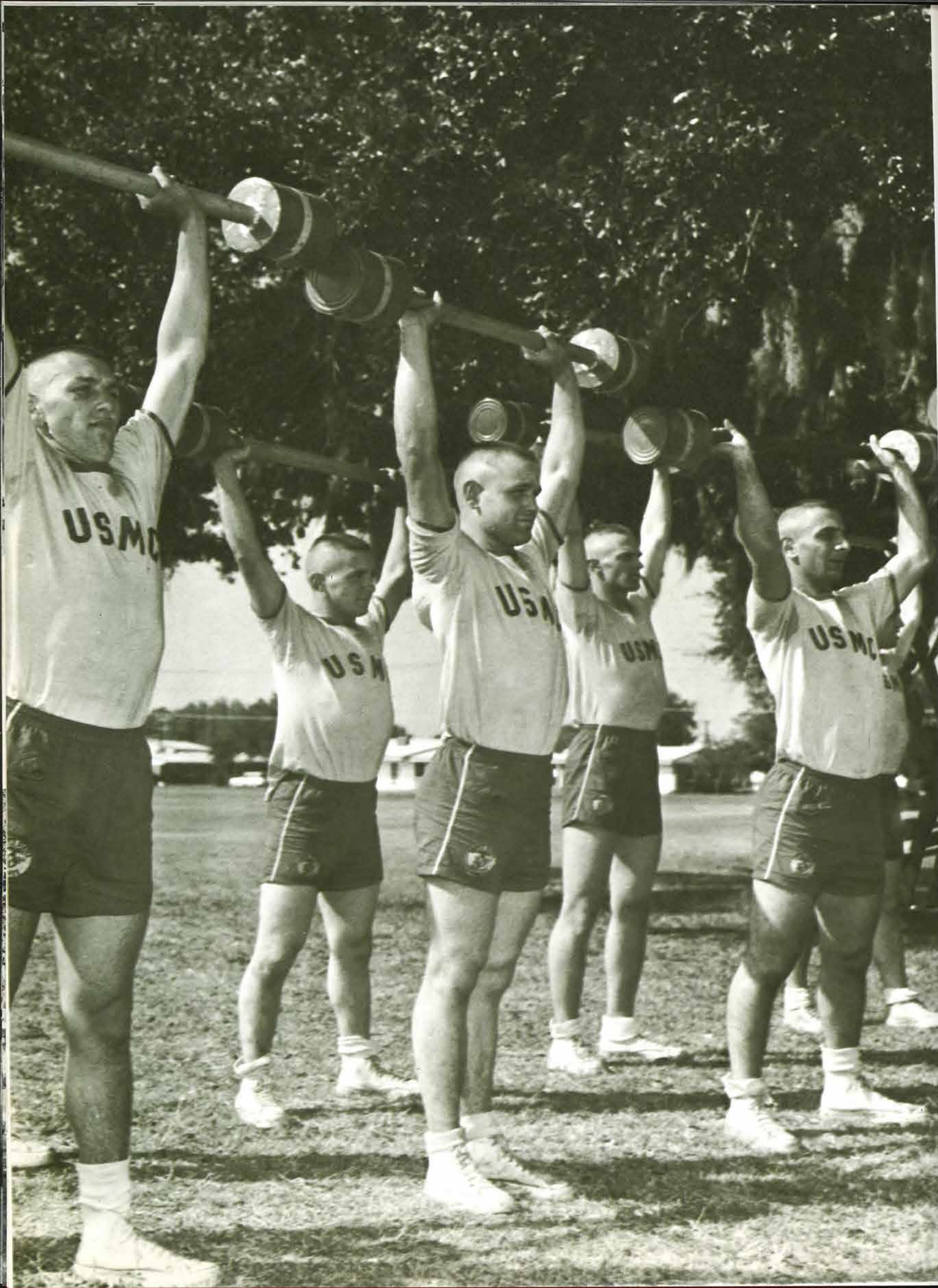
“TO USE IT, you’ve gotta know how to hold it, so the recruit learns the Manual of Arms. This instruction teaches all of the movements and positions using the rifle. Learning the Manual of Arms is a challenge to each recruit and is a very important cycle in his education in becoming a Marine.

The recruit’s best friend is his rifle, and the Manual of Arms is the way he gets to know and become familiar with this friend.” As this knowledge comes to the recruit, constant practice with the rifle increases the efficiency of his individual reflexes and coordination. Eventually, when commands are given to a platoon the rifles will snap into movement blended as one. Perfection in this field of training is traditional.

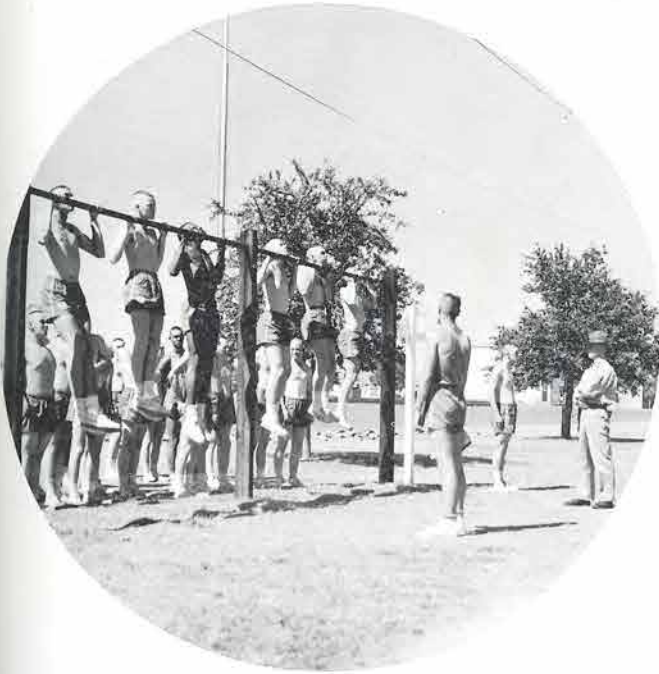


## Manual of Arms

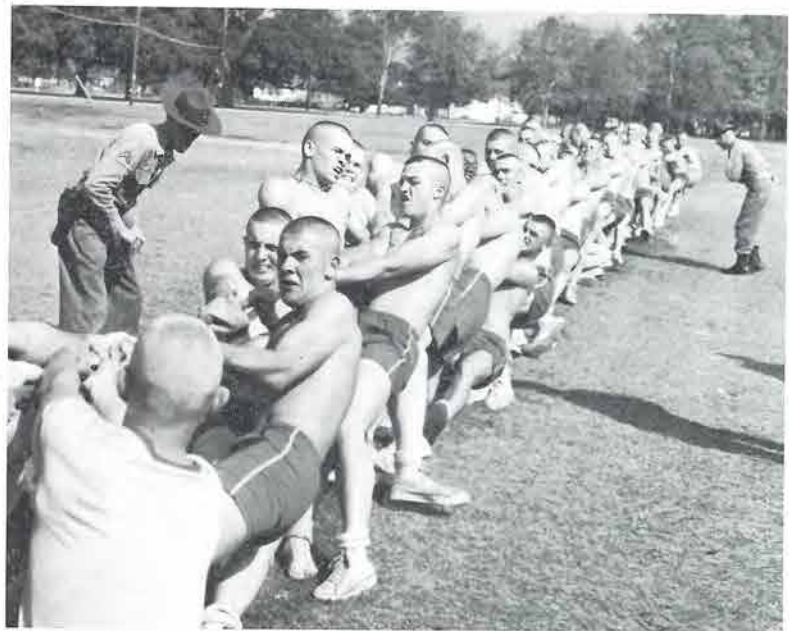
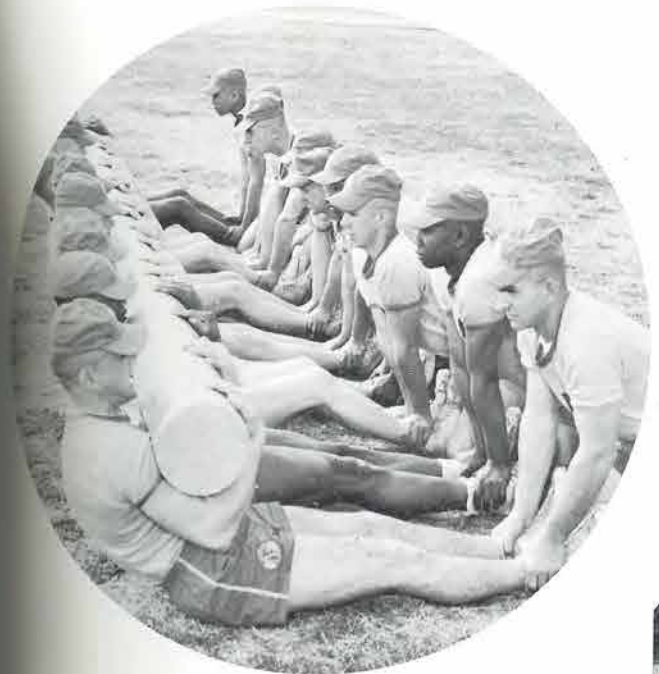








## Physical Training







ALL OF THE RECRUIT'S time is not spent on the drill field learning the manual of arms or how to march. Many hours throughout his twelve weeks of recruit training is spent in classroom instructions. In addition, classes are held out of doors, when the weather is fine.

## Classes

on such subjects as Uniform Code of Military Justice, parts and functioning of the M1 Garand rifle, first aid, cleanliness and sanitation, interior guard, military courtesy and discipline, Naval Law and Marine Corps customs and history.





**CHOW!** THE WONDERFUL WORD that every recruit knows and loves to hear. Chow means good, hot food and plenty of it. The food is prepared by specialists who are trained to get the maximum of good food from their "budget." The raw materials are the best obtainable anywhere; no "second-grade" food is used, and it is prepared in a way to make it appetizing as well as nutritious.

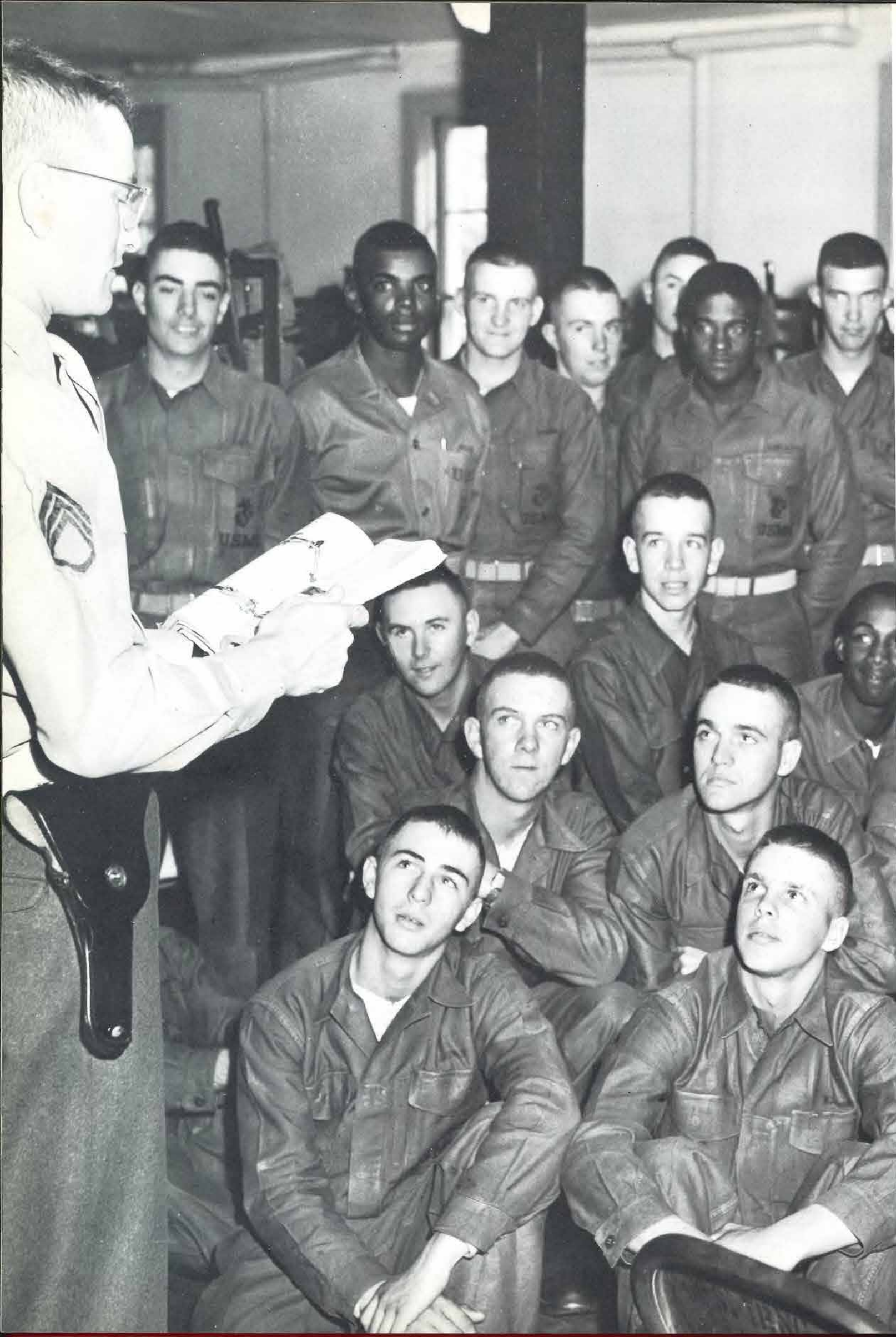
## Chow



No recruit leaves the table hungry: if he wants a second helping he can get it. The menu is planned so as to change daily and prevent any monotony in the recruit's diet.

With the terrific amount of energy used up in the daily exercise that the recruits get, food tops in energy and vitamin content, must be served. Balanced food diets, efficiency in preparing and serving, insure that the recruits get the best "chow" found anywhere.







## Guard



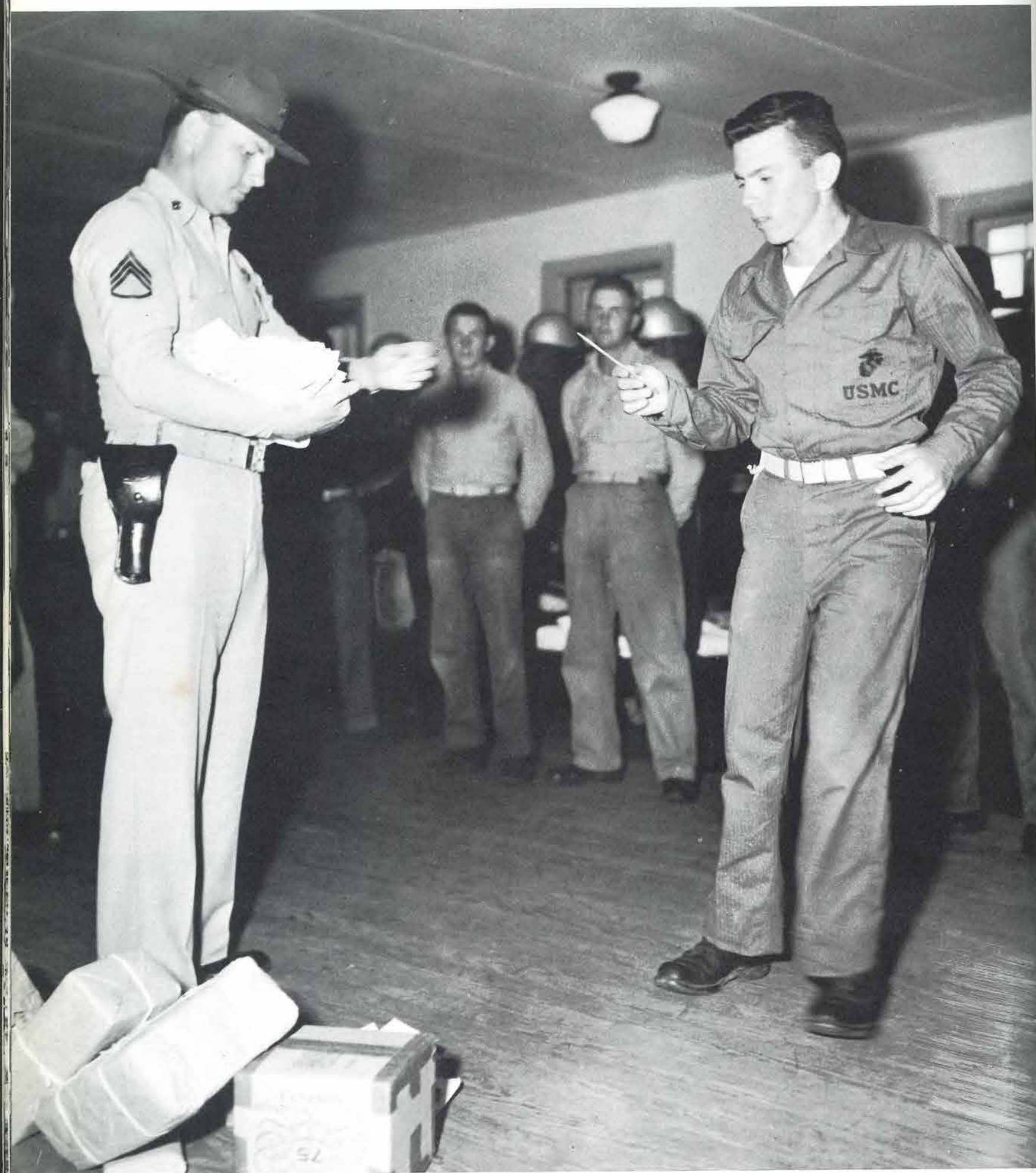
## Duty



## DI Time









"MAIL CALL!!" Recruits eagerly await this call that brings news from home, friends, and that "special someone." After evening chow, mail is picked up from the Battalion Mail Room by the Drill Instructor and given out to the recruits in their barracks.

Next to Chow, mail call is the most sought-after activity in the day of a recruit. A letter from home giving the "Low Down" on the family and friends can do much to inspire better performance the next day. Picture the gloom settling over one bunk that did not get some long-awaited-for mail.

Letters from home do much to ease the tension built up by the Training program and the physical activities that the recruits undergo.

By the same token, mail call gives the recruit time to write letters home telling of his new experiences and boasting just a little bit of his new prowess found while "Becoming a Marine." Most of the time the recruits find it best to answer a letter just after getting one, taking this opportunity to exchange news and views.

Recruits are urged to write often to their parents and friends, but no encouragement is needed when mail call is sounded to get the recruits to answer promptly.

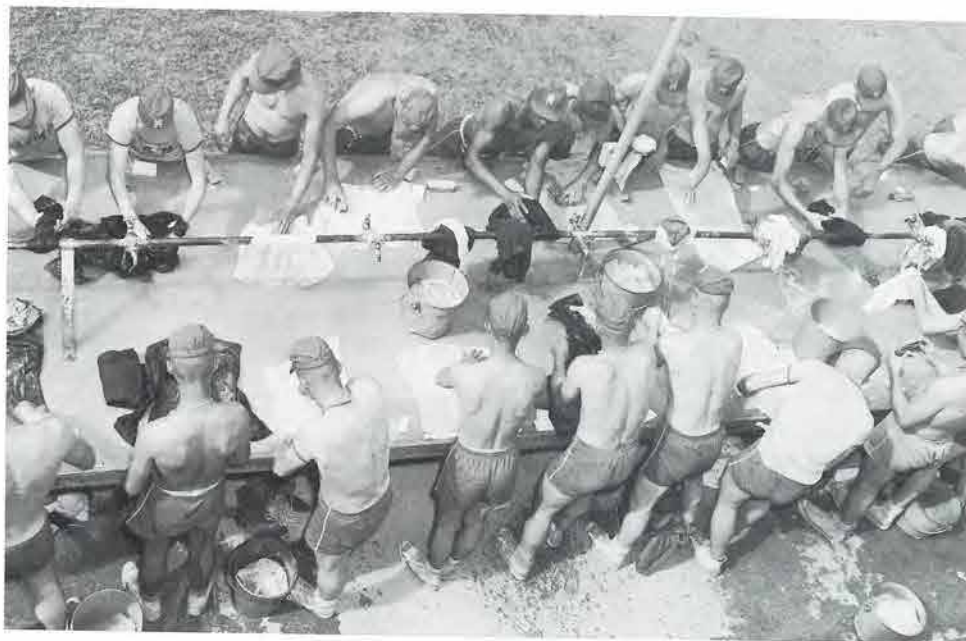
## Mail Call



## Free Time

AROUND THE BARRACKS, when recruits are not specifically on duty, they can be found washing clothes, ironing, cleaning rifles and gear, shining shoes, and writing letters home. Time for these and many other activities that are designed for the living comfort of the recruit is provided for in the daily training schedule each evening.

During the daylight hours the recruit is occupied with the job of "becoming a Marine." Come dark, he can catch up on other things like doing his wash or writing home. For some, this time may mean extra instruction on something they did not fully understand during the day; but whether he takes a shower, reads the hometown newspaper or gets extra instruction, free time will be spent doing what will best benefit the recruit. After a busy day, all of them are ready to "Hit the sack," and recruits are glad to hear taps mark the end of another big day and the beginning of a full eight-hours of sleep.



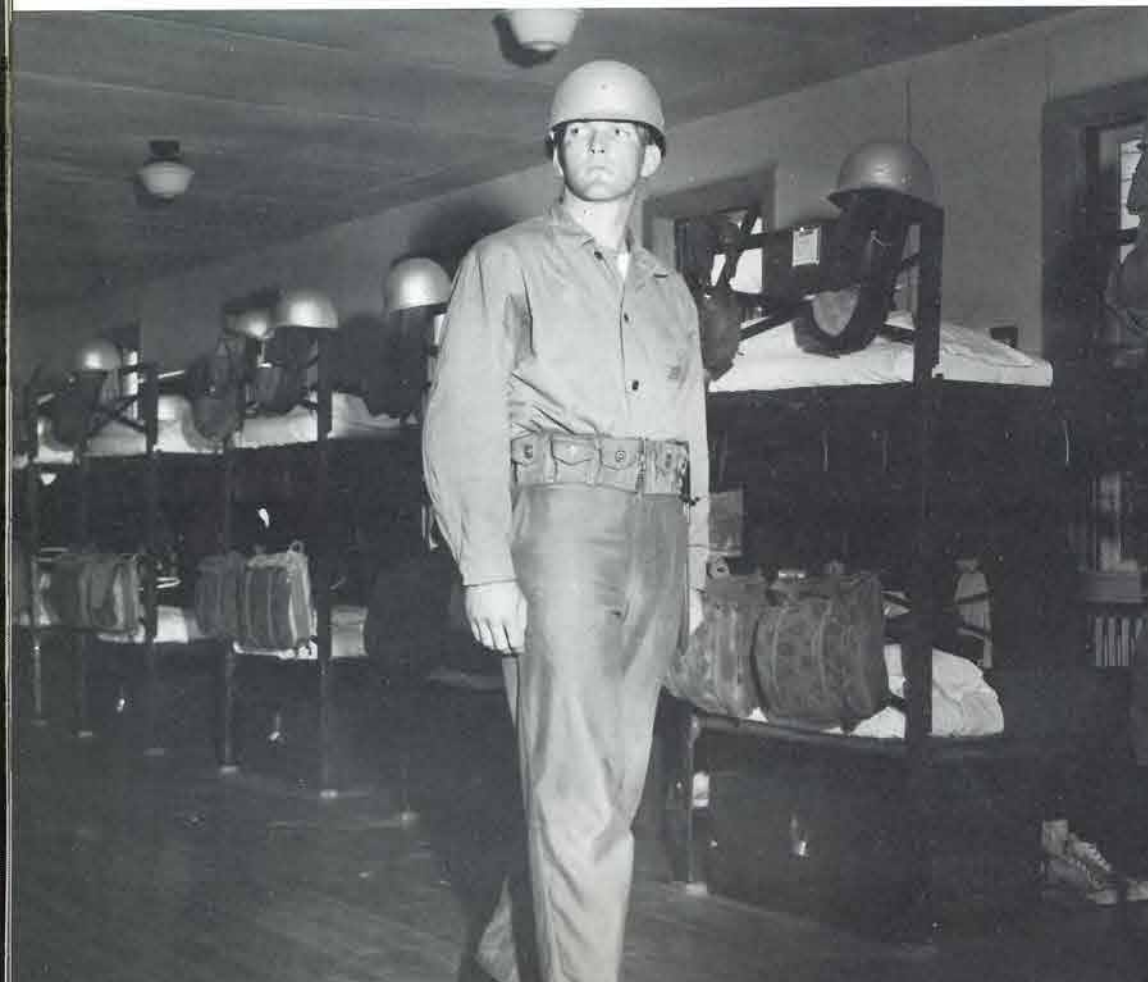
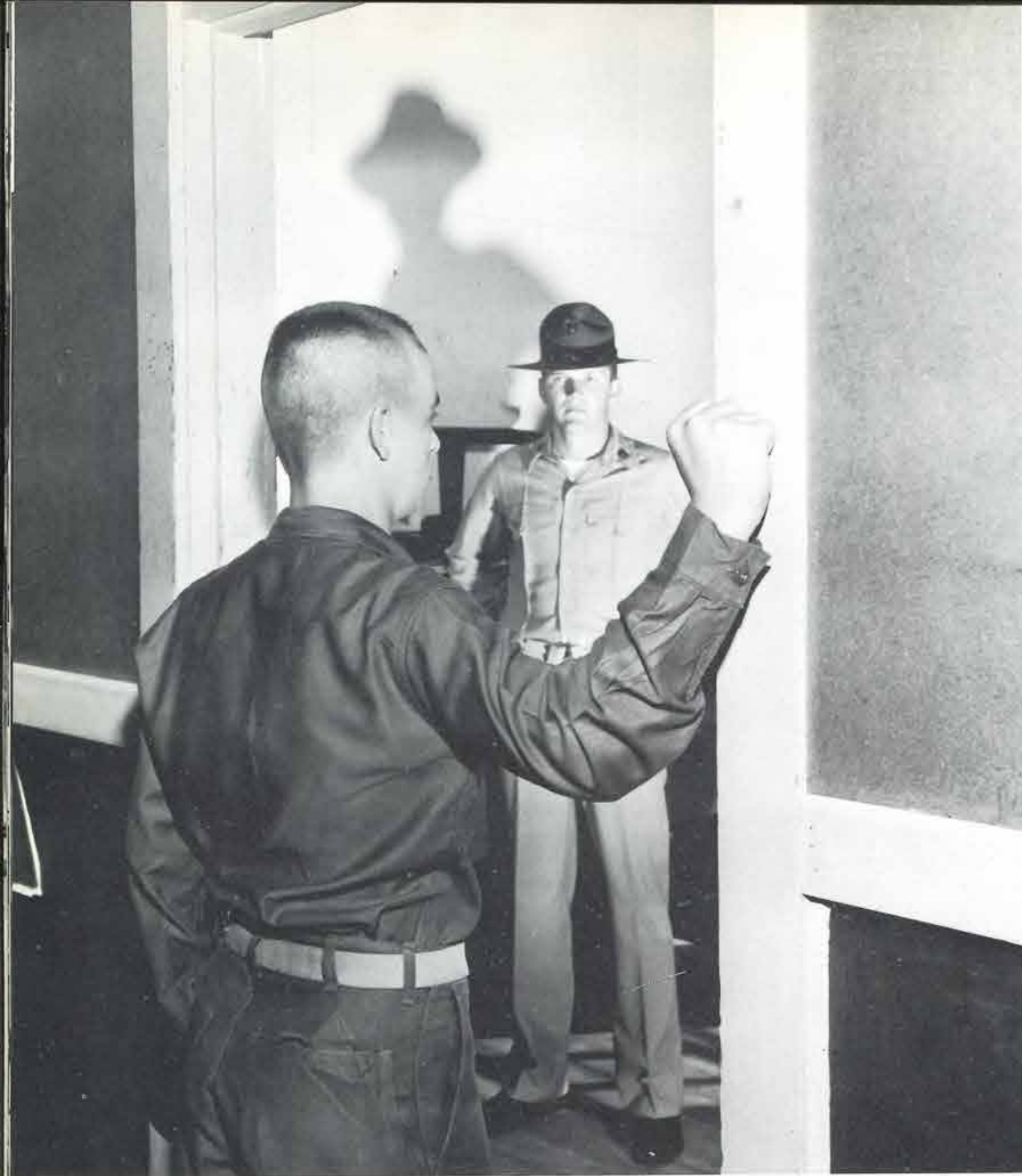


## Reporting

WHEN REPORTING to any of his Drill Instructors, or any other superiors in the Chain of Command, a recruit is taught the proper way to report. Designed to teach correct Military Courtesy and the rendering of respect where it is due, he learns this basic formality, making it easy for him to report to any superior officers in the future.

While in training, if a recruit is summoned to appear before his Drill Instructor at the instructor's room, he knocks loudly three times on the wall; when he is recognized he comes to stiff attention, saying, "Sir, Pvt. Jones reporting to the Drill Instructor as ordered."

He learns by example the military courtesies Marines must know and the correct manner of rendering respect to his superior officers becomes "second nature" to him.



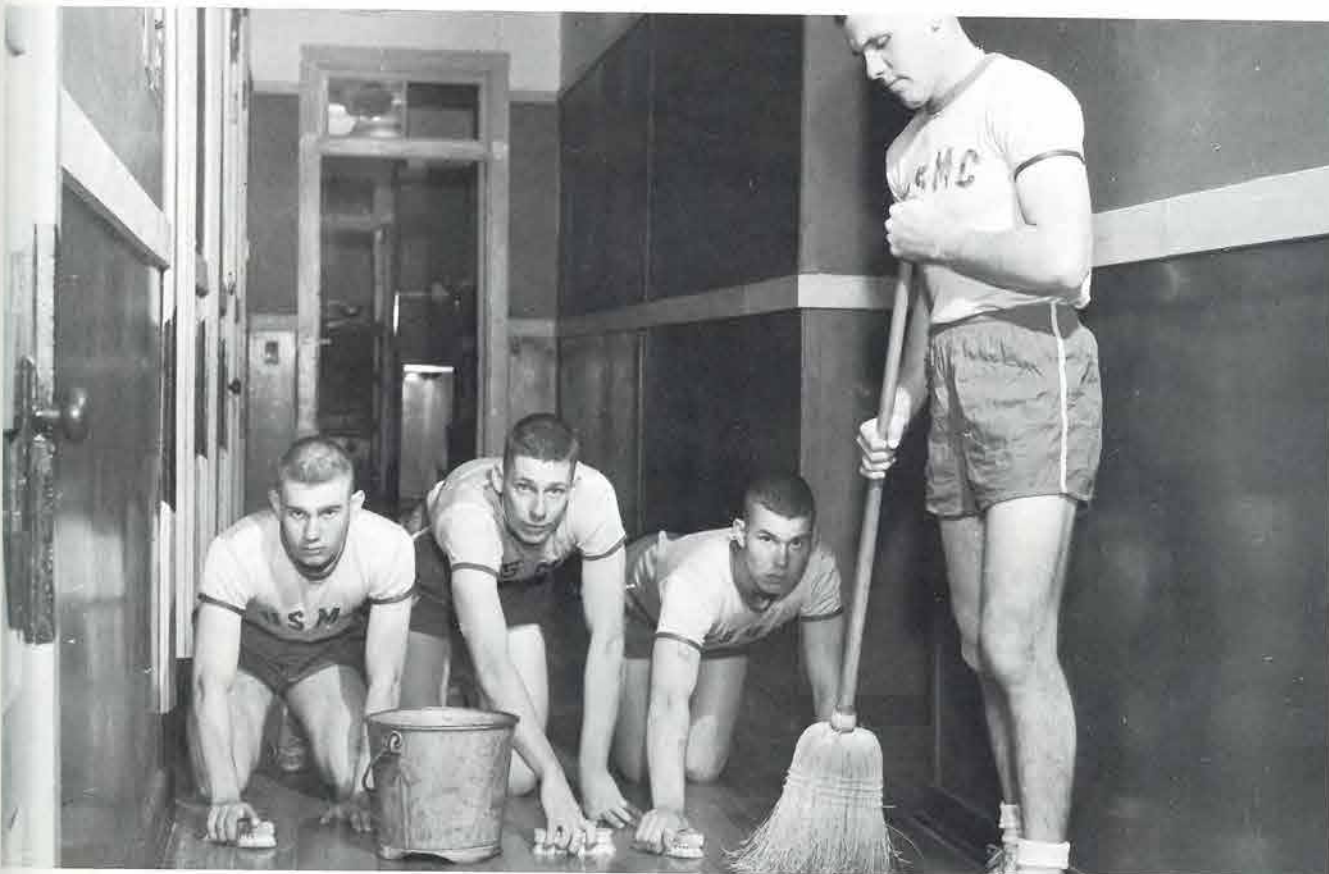
AFTER LIGHTS OUT comes the lonely but important vigil of the "fire watch." In his hands rests the safety of his sleeping buddies.

## Fire Watch





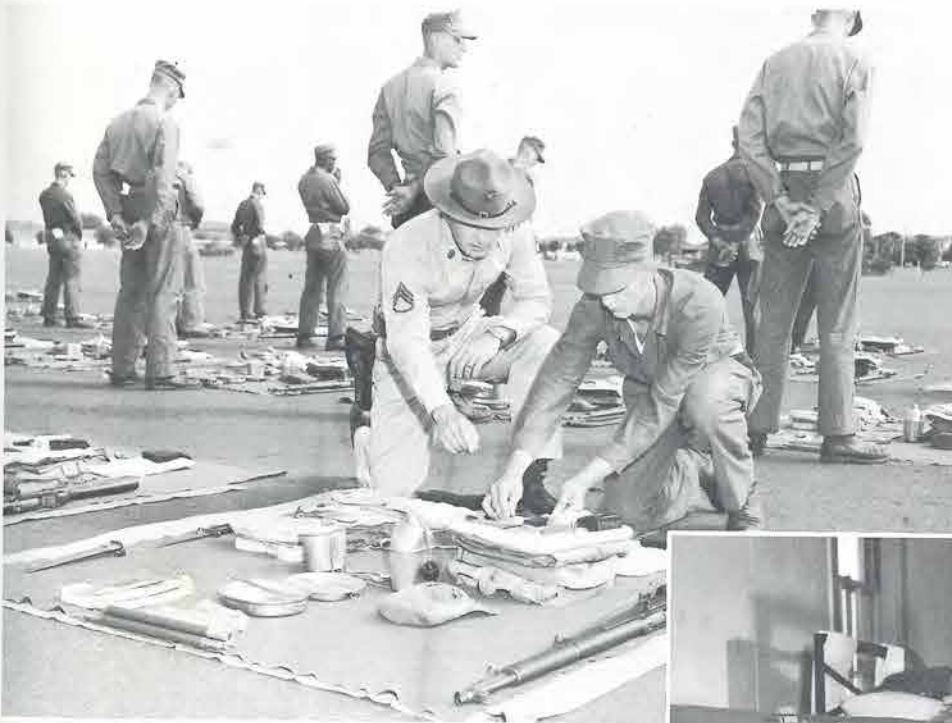
## Field Day











RECRUITS LEARN that there is a definite place for every item of equipment, and that everything must be in its place for inspection. Frequent classes of instruction in equipment displays soon teach that there is only one way to do it — the Marine Corps Way! Then when the inspecting officer comes along, he will be able to tell at a glance if any article is missing and how well the Marine is maintaining his equipment so that it is always in the proper condition to be immediately ready for use.

Displays are important not only because it teaches the recruit the proper way to assem-

## Equipment Display

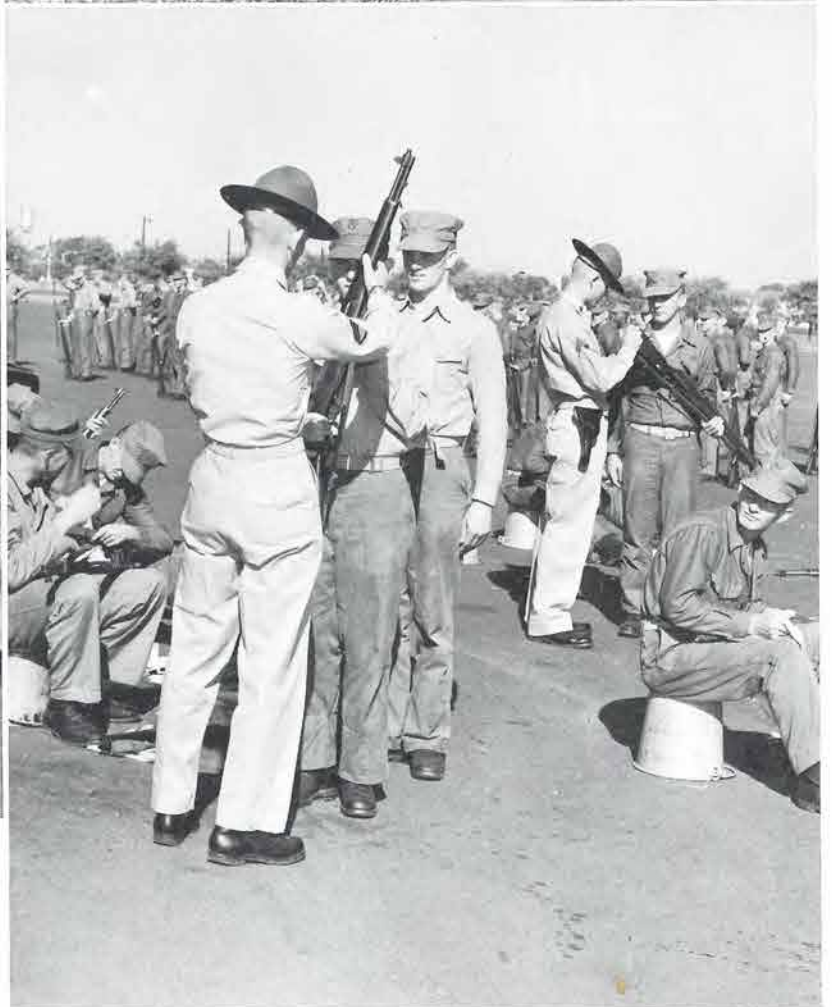
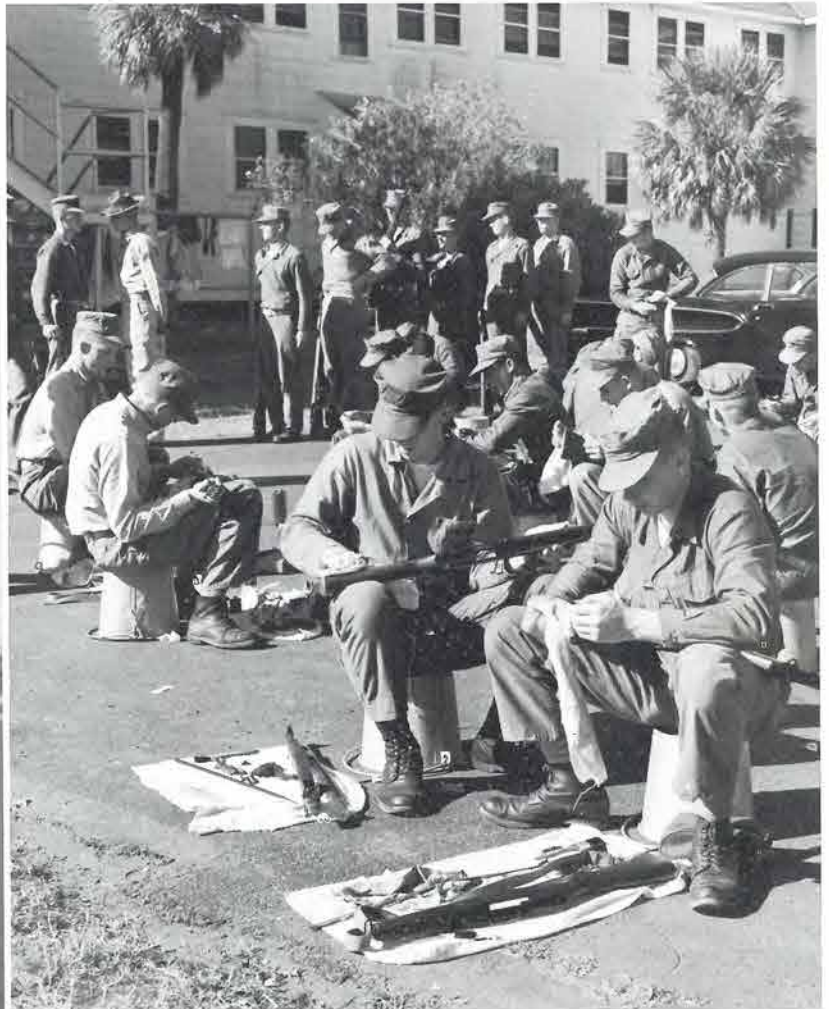


ble the pack or lay it out for inspection, but also because he learns an orderly arrangement for stowing and carrying his gear while he is on maneuvers, in combat, or at any other time when he must move rapidly and be self-sufficient for a period of time in the "field."

The equipment displayed includes the shelter half, poncho, packs, mess gear, poles and ropes, toilet articles, underclothes, outer-clothes, bedding, shoes, rifle, bayonet, and other items useful to Marines in combat and in the field.



## 2nd Phase



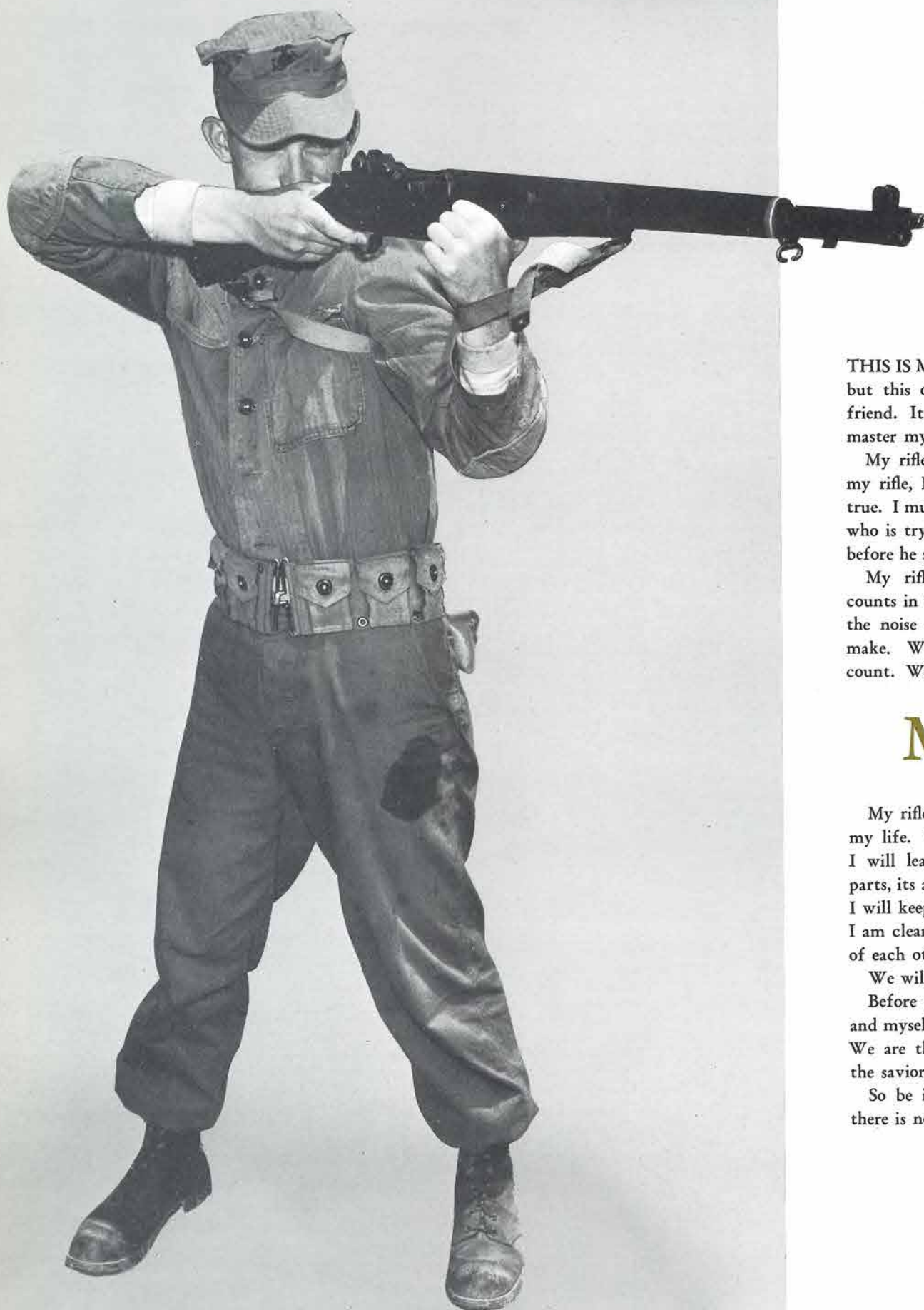
## Inspection



# RIFLE RANGE







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 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 this 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

My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weakness, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. 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 saviors of my life.

So be it, until victory is America's and there is no enemy, but Peace!



# Marksmanship Instructions

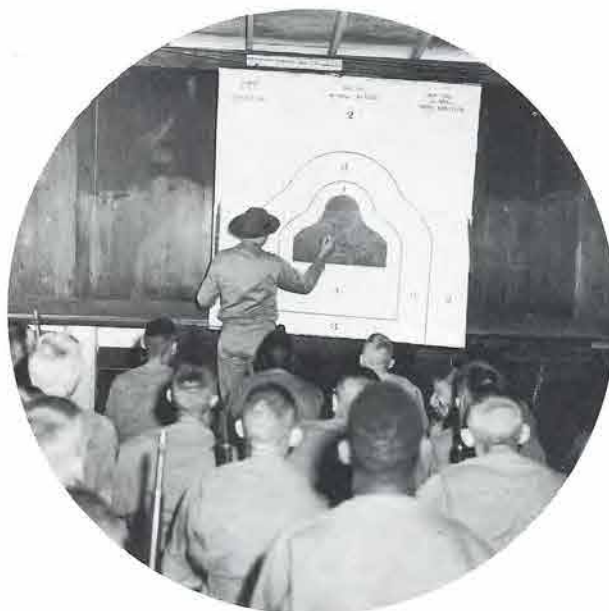


SNAPPING-IN, Marine terminology for "practice," begins with the first day of the three-week period spent at the rifle range and continues until record day. Rifle coaches believe in the old saying "practice makes perfect." The four positions used by all Marines in firing the range are uncomfortable and awkward at first. By record day, the three weeks of daily "snapping-in" have given the recruit the techniques and trained his muscles so that he assumes the proper positions quickly and easily. His rifle seems as much a part of him and as familiar as his arms and legs—as though he were "born to it."

Known by some as "dry-firing," snapping-in is the greatest asset in firing a high score. Various training aids or devices are used during the snapping-in period to teach the shooter the proper method of aiming and aligning his sights so his bullet will hit the bull's-eye.

Shooters operate the bolts of each others rifles while "dry-firing," to simulate rapid-fire shooting, to become familiar with their most stable position, and to help overcome "flinching" or "bucking" the shots.

Proper sling adjustment, trigger squeeze, use of the score book, safety rules, proper firing positions, and instructions on "pulling targets" for other shooters are also part of the instruction during the "snapping-in" period.



## Snapping In

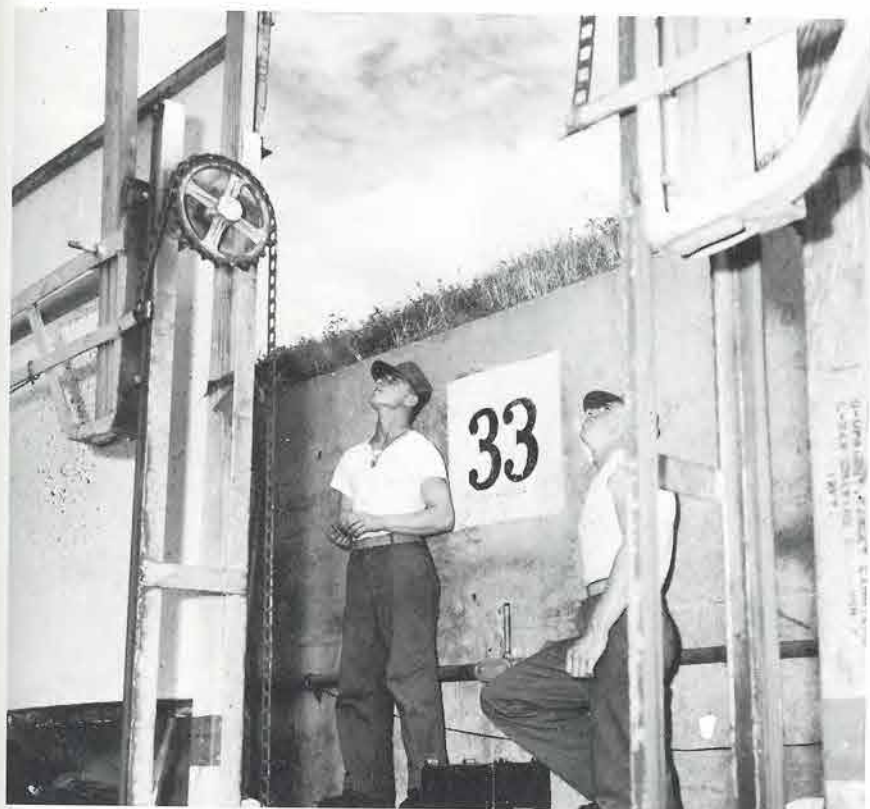


# Preliminary



# Firing





## Butt Detail



DURING THE THREE WEEKS recruits spend at the rifle range they become very familiar with the targets used and procedure for marking and scoring the hits of shooters. They learn that the "A" target is used for 200 and 300 yard slow fire, the "B" target



for 500 yard slow fire, and the "D" target for both 200 and 300 yard rapid fire.

Discs denoting 2, 3, 4, or 5 points, the red flag (or "Maggies") for a miss, and the 3 and 5 inch black and white spotters are "tools of the trade" for a target detail when it is time to "go to the Butts."



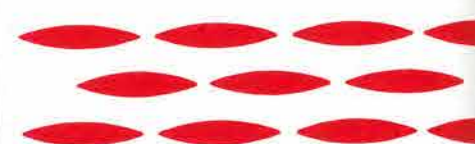


## Record Day

RECORD DAY! That long awaited day at the rifle range that determines how well a recruit has learned to use his rifle is also a day that will settle the friendly bets made "who the best shooter is."

Record day also causes worry, though, and even honest prayer. What type of weather will it be? Sunny, cloudy, day overcast, calm, or worst of all—windy, which? Climatic conditions have much to do with the score shooters will achieve on record day. A recruit must live with his score, whatever it is, good or bad, because record day can only come once a year — he will be proud or regretful of his score until he requalifies the next year.

As the recruits watch their buddies fire, they will make mental notes on each other; they have been taught and try to improve themselves right up to the time they square away that last shot. Record day leaves a big mark on the recruits, and its excitement will long be remembered. After all, that's why he's a Marine: because that rifle can't fire its







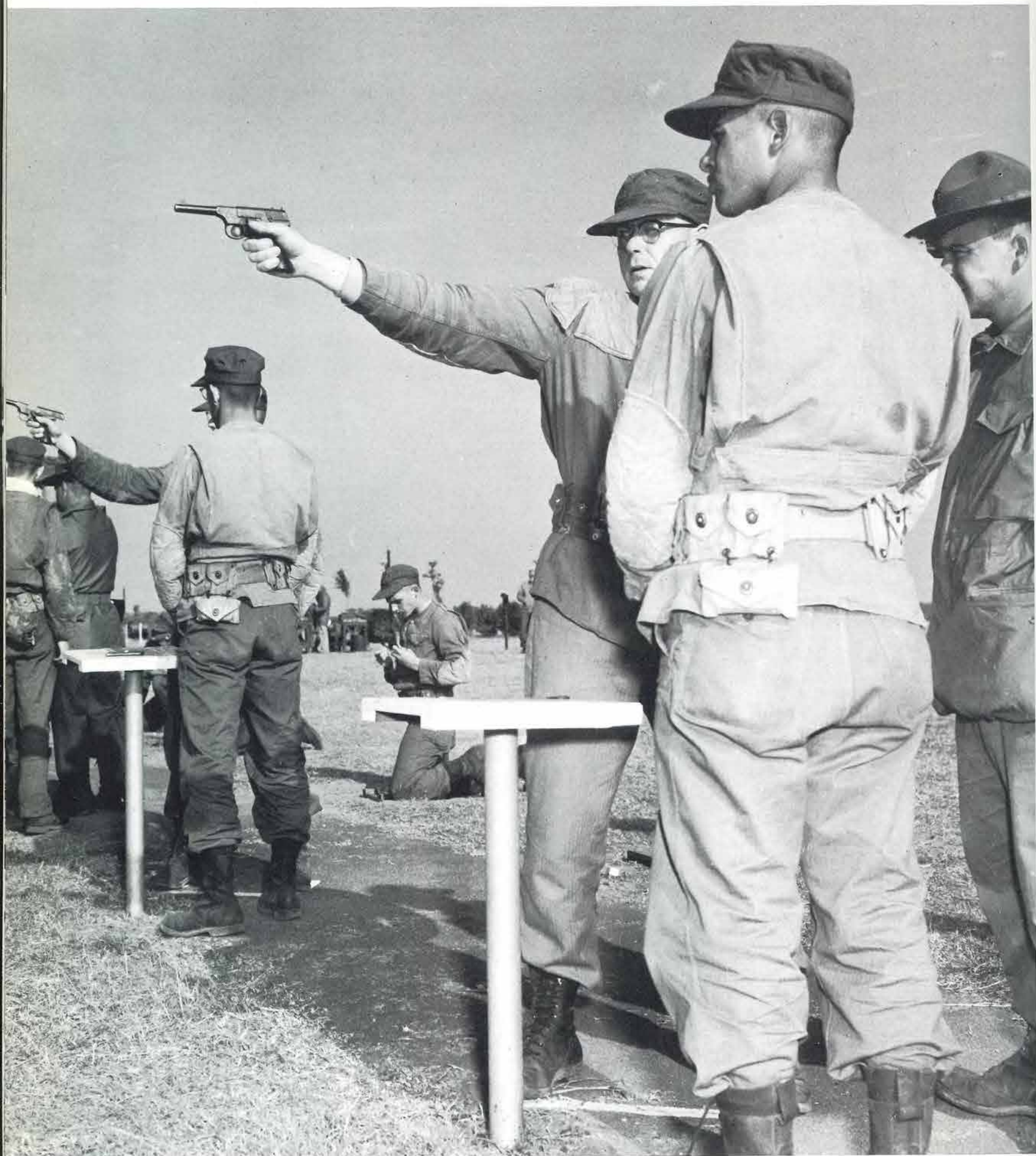
THE CLEANING RACKS are where you will find the platoons of shooters after the day's firing is over. Realizing that the majority of rifles which become unserviceable do so from lack of care and cleaning, recruits make every effort to see that their weapons are well

## Cleaning Racks

cared for. The Drill Instructor is there to remind them. After each period of firing, platoons march straight to the cleaning racks, which are long tables located near the firing range, constructed so as to furnish an adequate place in which to disassemble, clean, and reassemble the rifles.









## Pistol

ALL MARINE RECRUITS, even though they may not be normally armed with the .45 caliber pistol, fire a familiarization course with the pistol during their three-week period at the range. A similar familiarization course, but not for the record, is also fired with the .22 caliber pistol. Safety precautions, functioning, care and cleaning are also part of the instruction on the pistol.

This course also makes for keen competition among recruits, as they look forward to adding a Sharpshooter or Expert Pistol bar to their Marine Corps Basic Medal. Only Officers and Master Sergeants are normally armed with the .45 caliber pistol; however, men of lower rank may be armed with it in the performance of guard, machine gunner, or other duty where carrying the rifle would interfere with the performance of their regularly assigned job.



DURING THE THIRD WEEK on the rifle range, recruits fire the famous Browning Automatic Rifle, or B-A-R as it is affectionately known. This course is only for familiarization with the weapon, and no record firing is done. Each recruit has classes of instruction in the assembly and disassembly of this weapon, then he fires 75 rounds through the B-A-R on the 1,000 inch range.

Each recruit loads his own clips with 15 rounds per clip, and then fires them all at once. This firing is usually done after Record Day and completed in the one phase.



## B-A-R





# Recruit Rifle and Pistol Teams





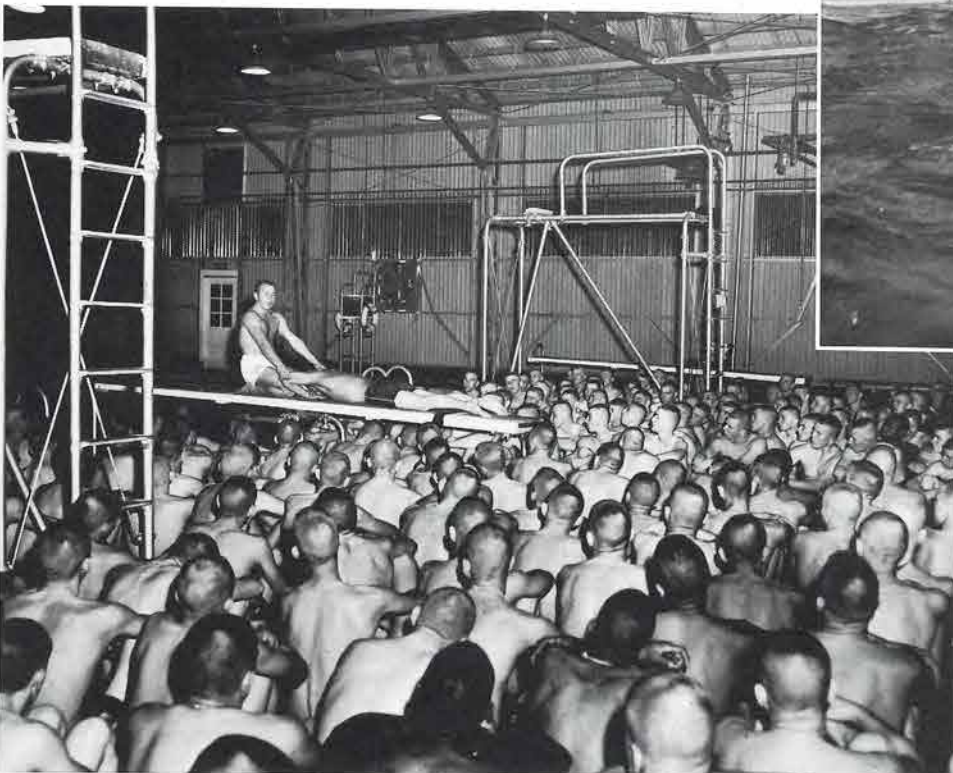


FOR MARINES, whose primary role in the Armed Forces is amphibious operations, swimming is an important phase of the twelve weeks of recruit training. A swimming test is given recruits at the large indoor pool while on the rifle range. Tests include swimming 100 yards "free" style, treading water for 30 seconds using hands and feet if necessary, and floating on the back using

## Swimming

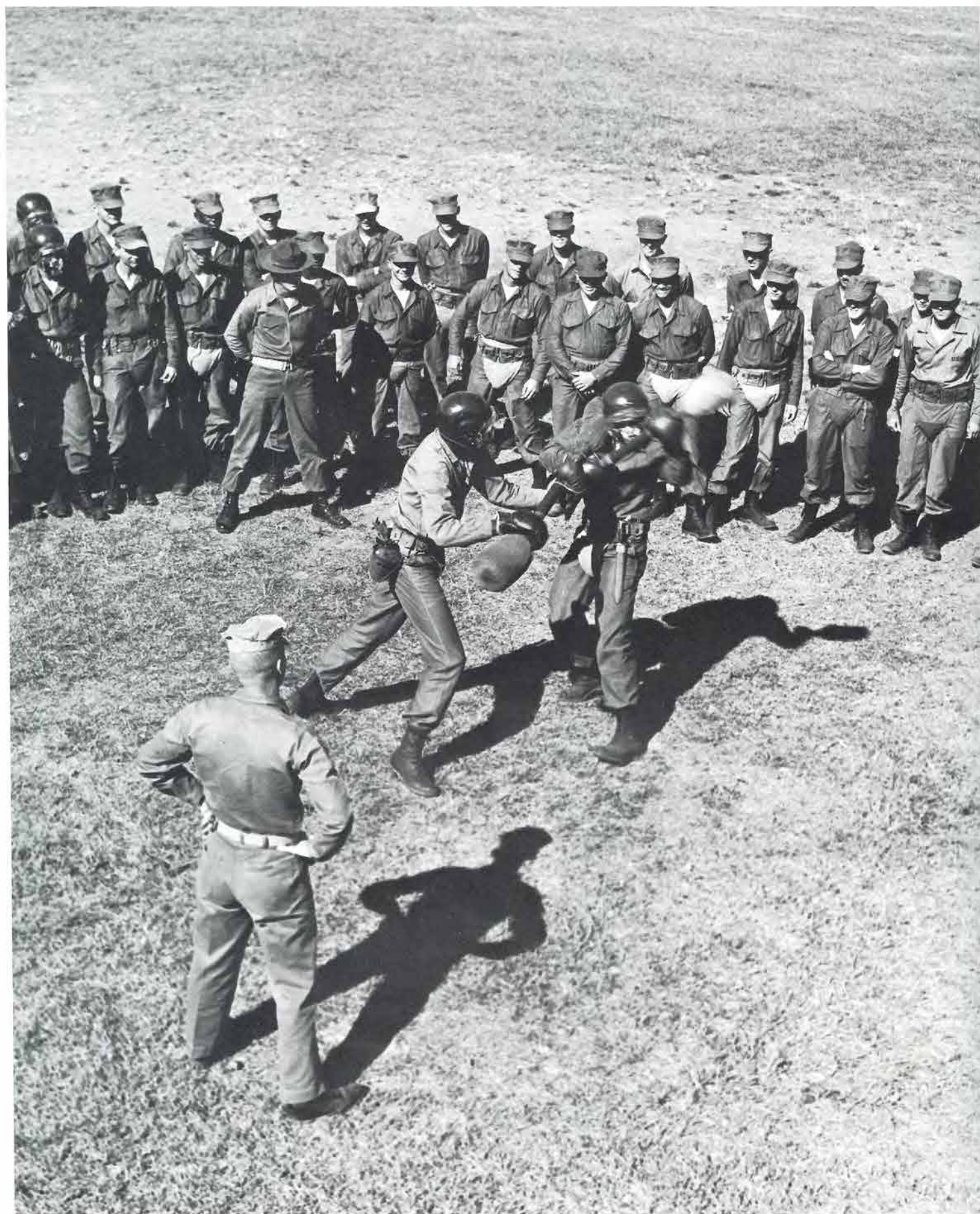


hands and feet as auxiliary support. Those who qualify receive instructions in combat swimming while those who do not qualify attend classes to teach them to swim. During these periods, lectures, demonstrations and applications of artificial respiration are also given, along with lifesaving methods and techniques.





# BACK TO MAINSIDE







MESS DUTY is more or less a "necessary evil" in the opinion of most Marines. However, all Marines, at one time or another, have probably "pulled" one or more periods of Mess Duty. Popularly misconceived as being a minor punishment for some wrong-doing, mess duty is in reality an important phase of the normal daily routine of any military organization.

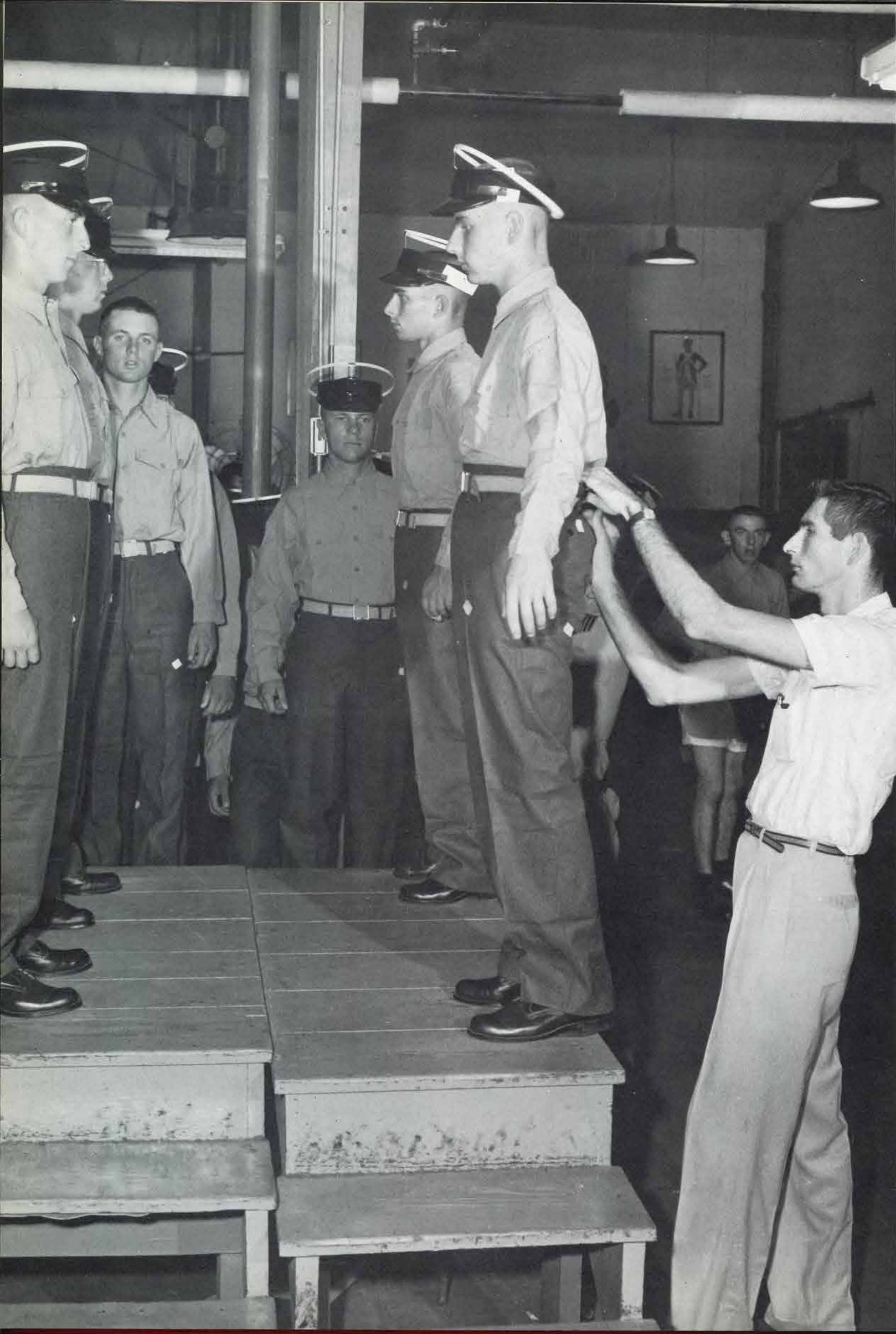
## Mess Duty

The wisdom of the old saying that "an army travels on its stomach" has been borne out many times when military units have been cut off from their source of food supply and thereby rendered impotent. In view of this accepted truism, persons serving on mess duty can well say that they are contributing to the high morale of the unit, as well as performing an essential duty.

Mess duty is normally performed by men of the ranks of Private and Private First Class, with some Corporals assigned as Chief Messmen, to supervise and coordinate the work of the messmen.







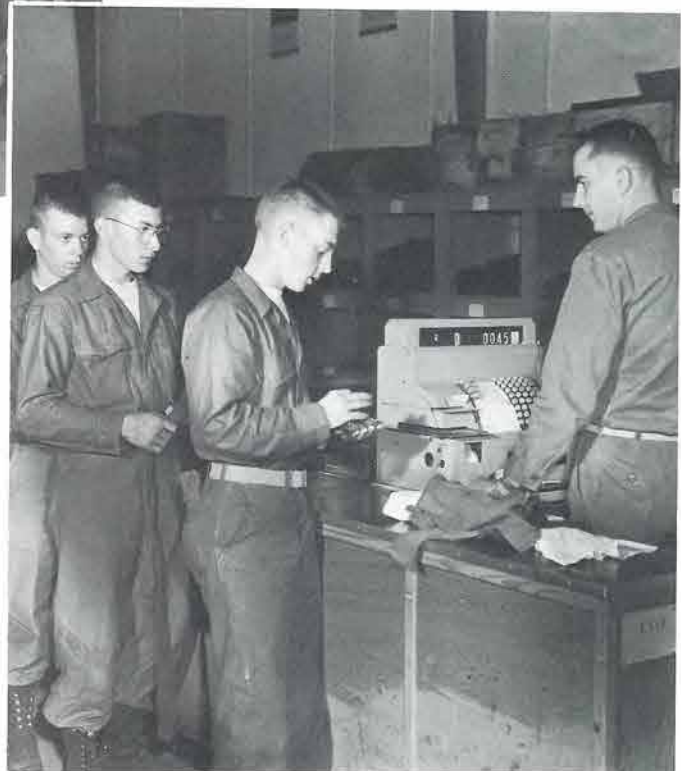


DISCARDING THEIR CIVILIAN CLOTHING upon arrival for recruit training, recruits begin drawing their uniforms. Only dungarees, shoes, socks and underclothes are issued them at first. Neither khaki, tropicals, blues, nor greens are necessary initially, as all early training is done in dungarees. Later in the training schedule the platoon goes to the Clothing Issue section and recruits are fitted for their other uniforms.

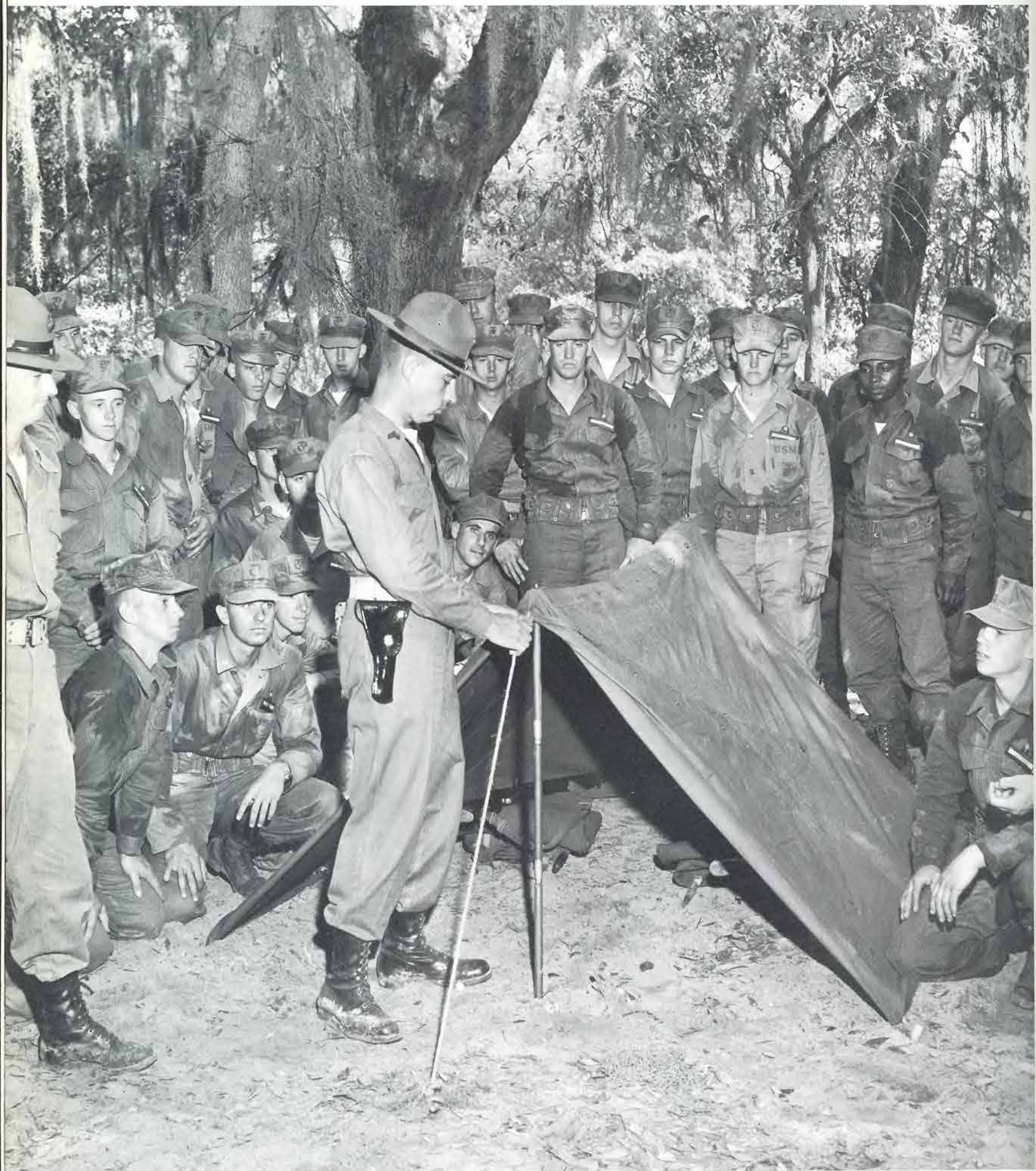


## Uniform Issue

Khaki, tropicals, and greens are issued them, and should the recruit want them, Dress Blues can be purchased. All clothing is checked for proper fit and any alterations required will be made at no cost to the recruit. Later in the training schedule, this altered clothing will be picked up. Tradition-wise Marines are known for their neatness, and uniforms are altered to fit — and fit perfectly.











## Elliot's Beach







EFFECTIVE USE OF THE BAYONET in combat depends about 90 percent on sheer aggressiveness. Cold steel on the end of a rifle brings fear to anyone facing it, and the sight of an onrushing, determined aggressive, yelling Marine has caused many an enemy to turn tail and run to his doom. Bayonet training engenders a confident, aggressive spirit of power and confidence in the individual fighter. Often firepower alone cannot drive the enemy from his foxhole; he will remain until he is driven out in hand-to-hand combat. The winner of a hand-to-hand struggle is the one who is most aggressive, rushing in unhesitatingly to bowl over his opponents. At night, when secrecy is essential, the bayonet is a weapon of silent surprise.

Recruits learn bayonet training in two phases: first, they learn how to hold their rifles, how to balance themselves on their feet, and how to

## Bayonet

make that bayonet "whistle" when it moves. The positions now used are different from old-style methods and have proved more effective in combat. The new style is known as the "Boxer Type" bayonet fighting. Some of the movements are the SLASH, VERTICAL BUTT STROKE, HORIZONTAL SLASH, HORIZONTAL BUTT STROKE, and JAB. All of these movements start from the GUARD position, using an aggressive, ever-advancing fighting style.

When recruits have learned the correct movements, they pass on to the second phase, which is actual hand-to-hand combat among themselves using pugil sticks and protective equipment to avoid injury. This equipment consists of boxing gloves, helmets, padded pugil sticks, and "armored Bikinis." Mixing it up in individual and team pugil-stick bouts develops the recruit's speed, balance, timing, and aggressiveness.



# Judo

JUDO IS A RELATIVELY NEW SUBJECT in Marine Corps recruit training, but it has received quick recognition as a valuable course in the training program. Judo — the art of self-defense without weapons — depends largely upon the principle of making use of an opponent's weight and strength to disable or injure him.

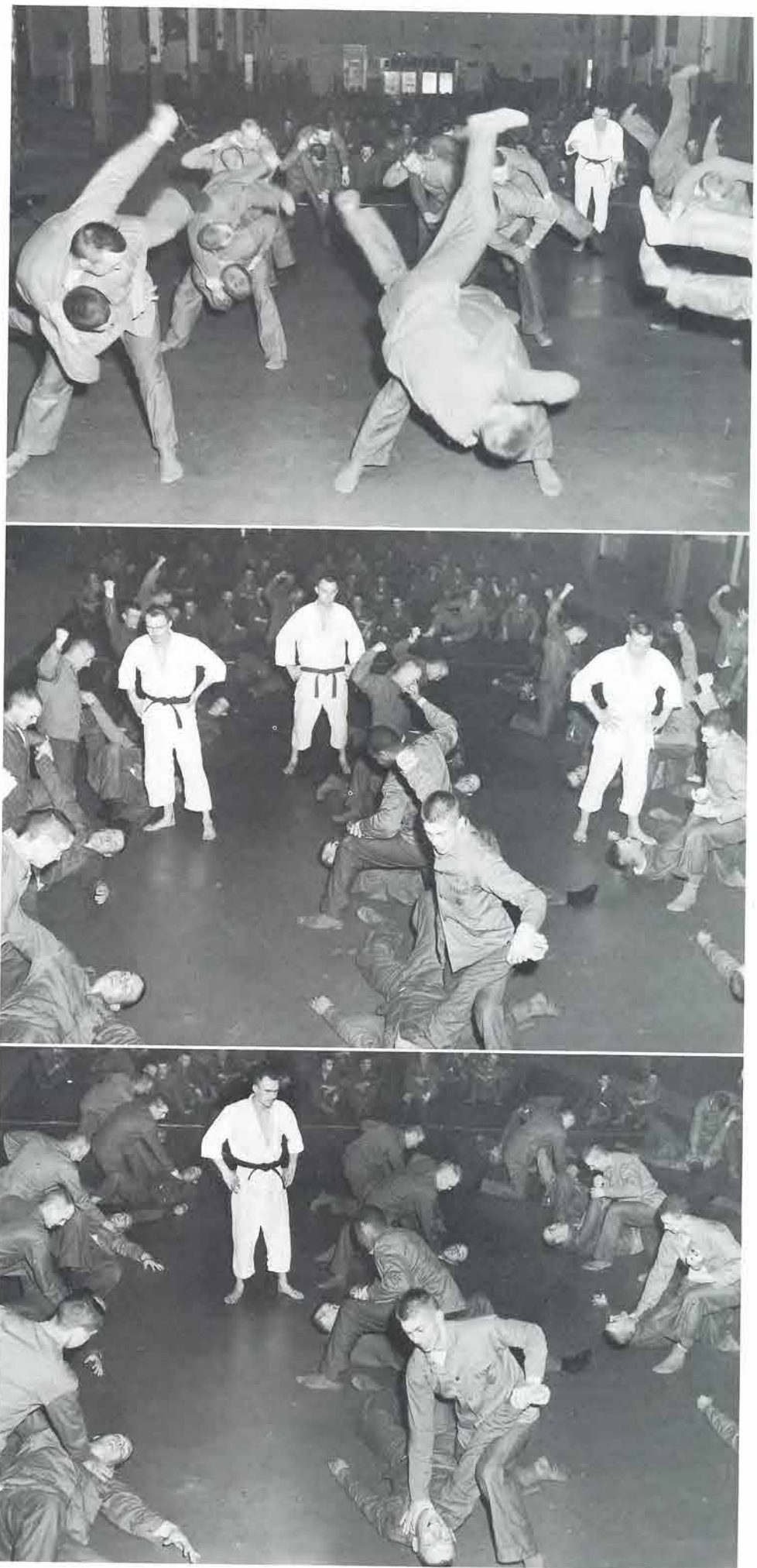
Judo is taught in two phases. First, recruits learn the correct way to fall, the proper balance, and the fundamental techniques upon which the art of Judo is based. The recruit must know these fundamentals not only as a basis for the "throws," but also because he can then land safely without injury when he begins to practice Judo on his buddy. Following instruction in the fundamentals, he learns the basic throws, which include the hip throw, arm throw, stomach throw, outer reaping throw, and others.

The second phase introduces more advanced instructions dealing with defense against a knife or stick, locating the vital spots of the body, and the way to attack these spots so as to render an opponent helpless.

The recruits are taught also how to quietly and quickly disarm or do away with an enemy sentry.

Many of the recruits have never before had body contact sports in any form. After Judo classes, they are better able to protect themselves in any hand-to-hand combat or life and death struggle they might encounter. Judo develops alertness, improves their coordination, and instills confidence in their ability to protect themselves.

Judo is taught by instructors highly-trained in the art, men who have won distinction in competition and many of whom have gained their knowledge and skill in Japan.

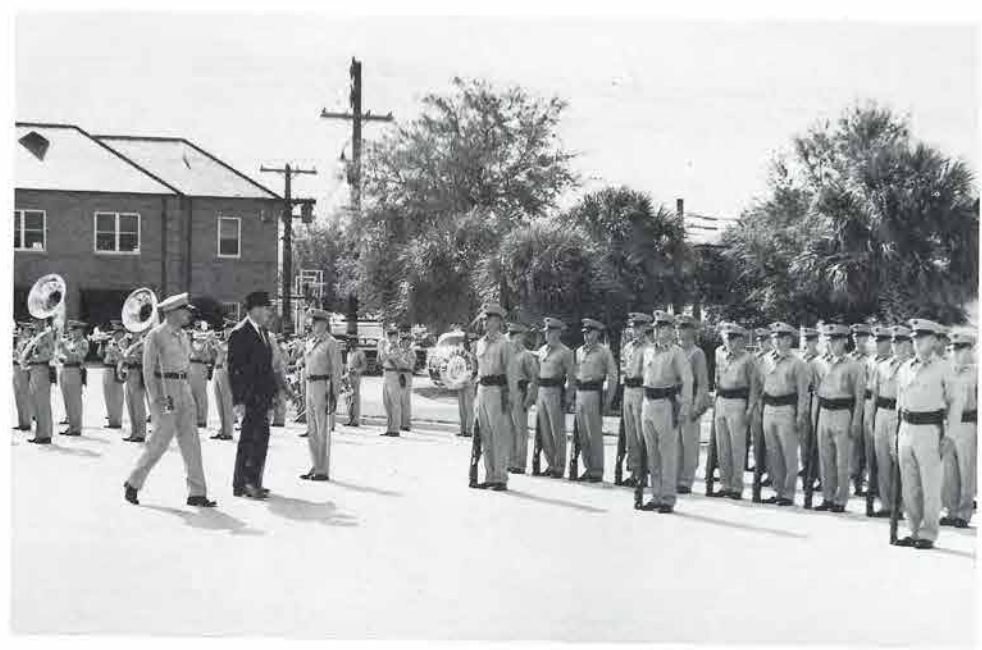








REVIEWS, PARADES, and other ceremonies honoring dignitaries, officials, and individuals become second nature to Marines, long recognized as one of the world's smartest military organizations, and who are consistently called upon to participate in ceremonial occasions.



## Parades and Ceremonies

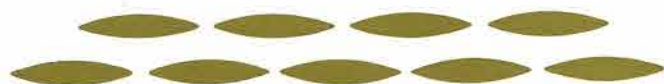
Recruits become familiar with parades and reviews early in their training, as they are called upon to participate in weekly parades. Instruction on parades, reviews, guard mounts and other phases is very thorough, because each recruit might be called upon many times during his enlistment to take part in these activities.

On patriotic holidays even the recruit platoon may be given the opportunity to participate in parades and ceremonies sponsored by nearby cities or veterans' organizations.

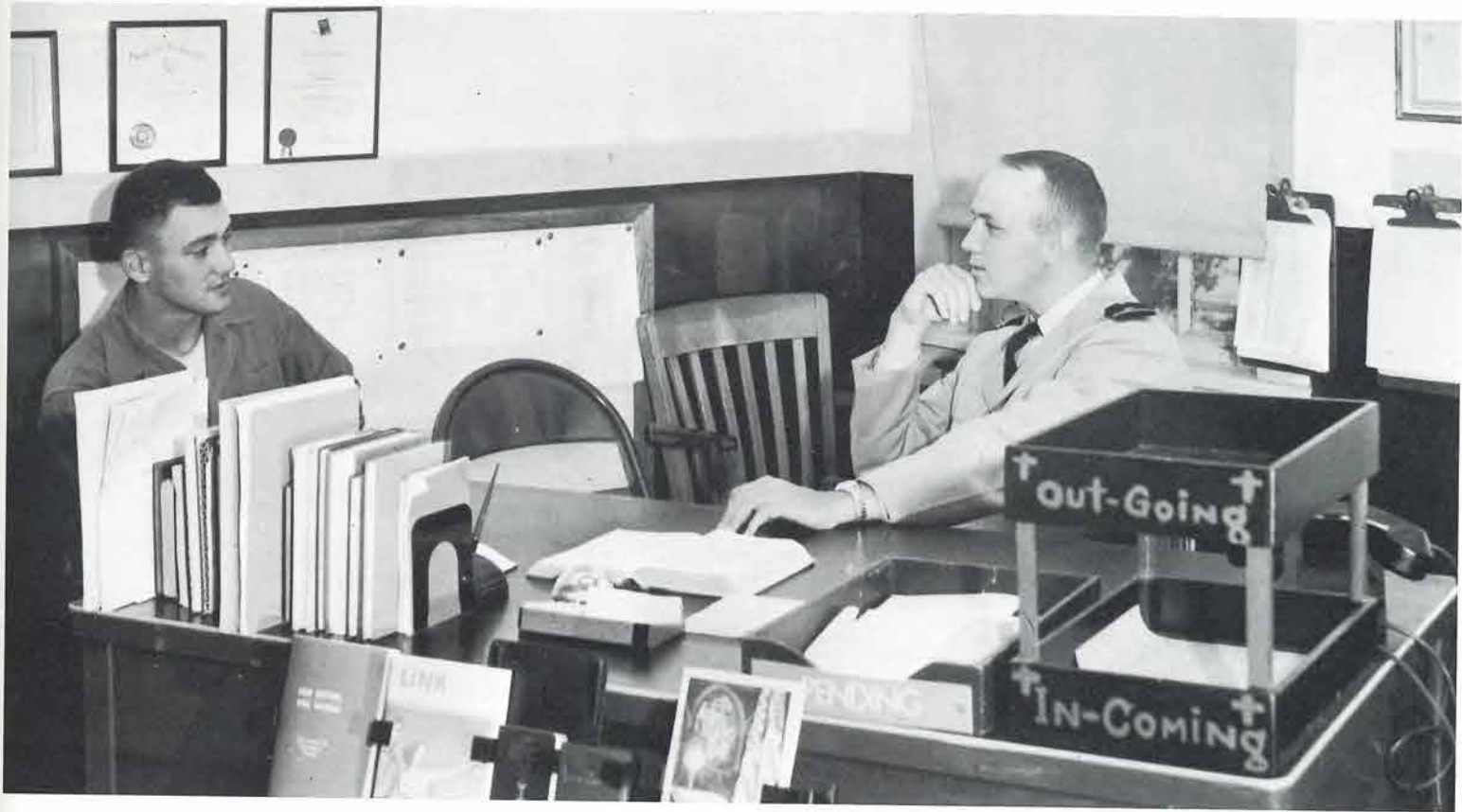




# 5th Phase Examination







## Religious Life

THE MARINE CORPS RECRUIT leads a busy life. Every hour of his day as a recruit is carefully planned. He studies and practices an amazing number of subjects. These weeks of Marine training will change him in many ways.

It is the intention of the Marine Corps that the Marine recruit become a better man as well as a different man. This is accomplished through a character education program in which the recruit receives instruction in moral principles as part of his regular training.

Chaplains greet recruits soon after their arrival at Parris Island. They explain how the recruit may choose, according to his faith, to receive religious instruction, attend confession, sing in one of the choirs, become a candidate for baptism or achieve bar mitzvah. The recruit is told how he may arrange to talk with the chaplain privately when he needs spiritual advice and counsel.

Chaplains of Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faith conduct religious services on Sunday and during the week. All recruits are encouraged to attend religious services of their choice. If the Marine recruit has been brought up in church or synagogue he is assured that he will be given every opportunity to practice his faith not only at Parris Island but throughout his entire service in the Marine Corps.

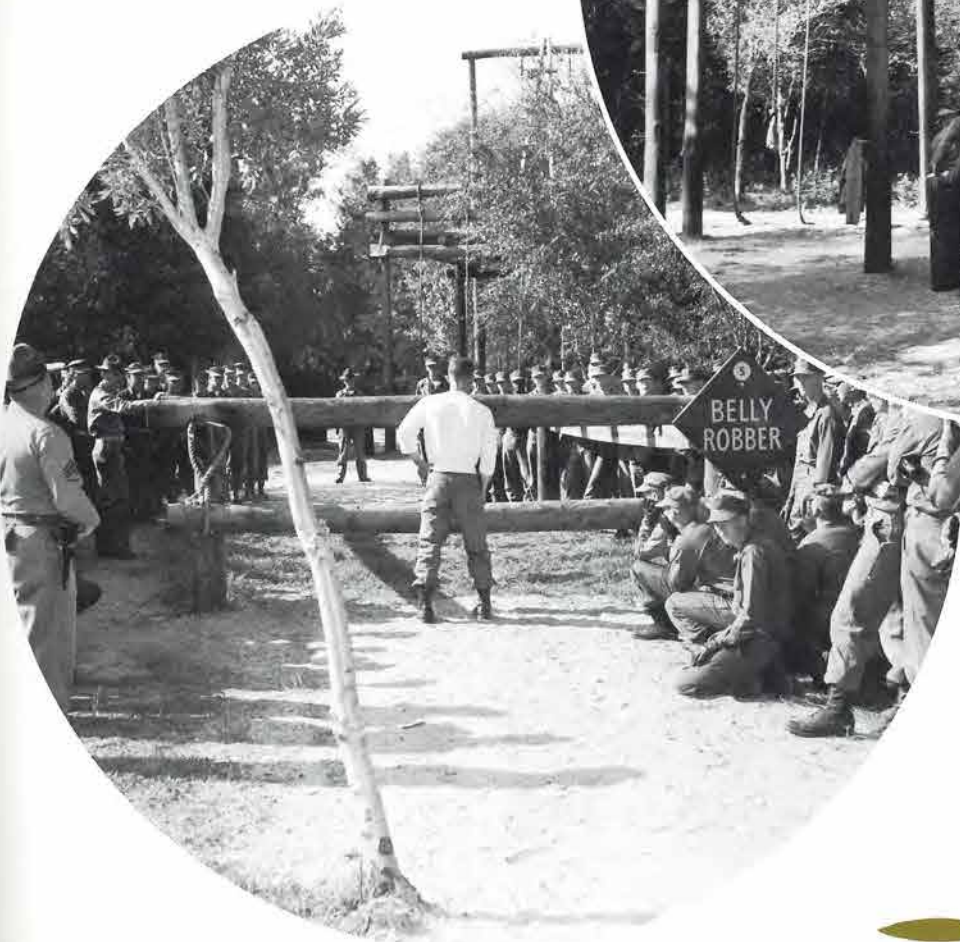
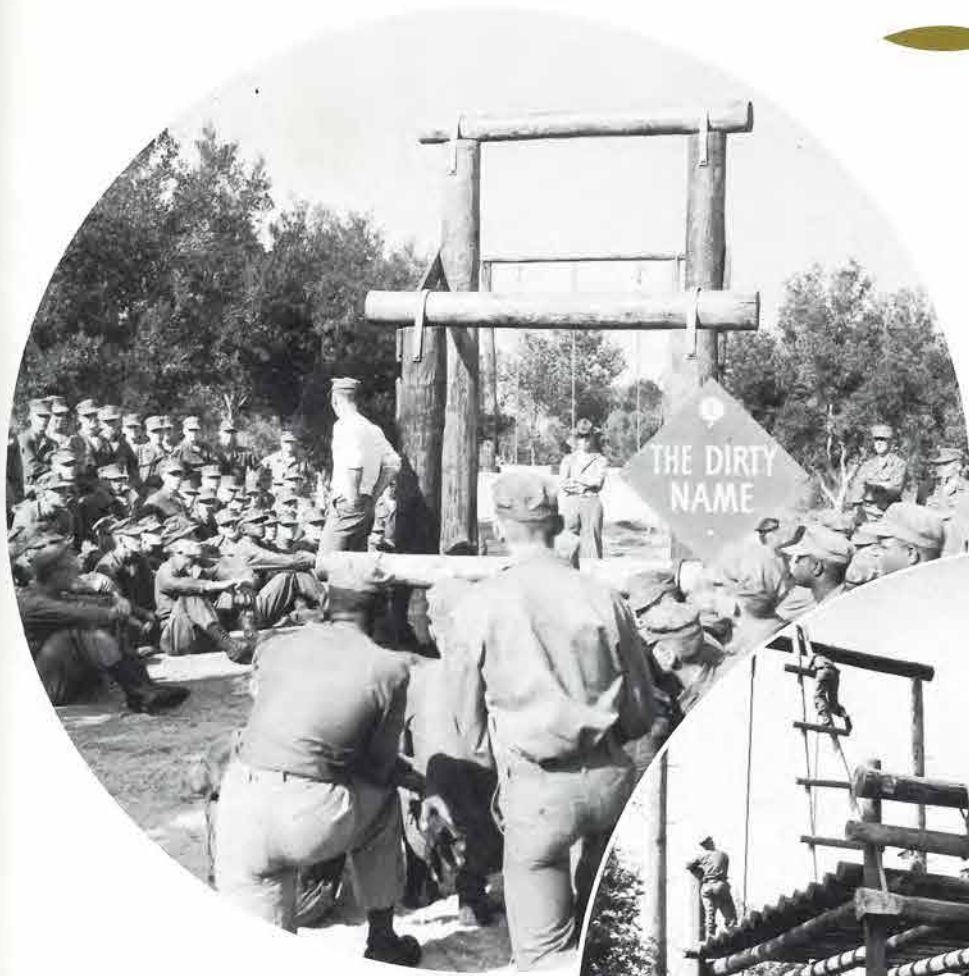




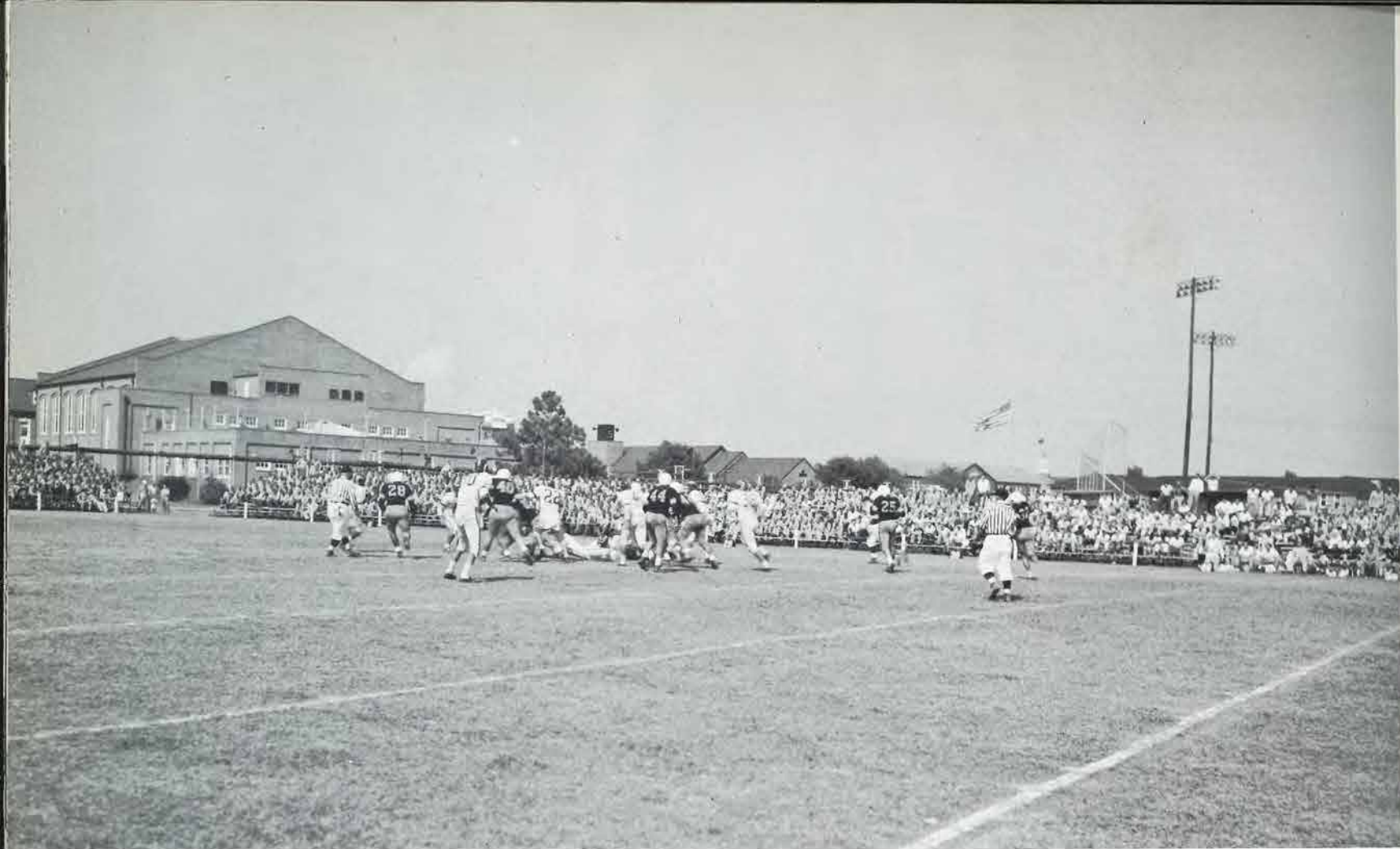


## Confidence Course

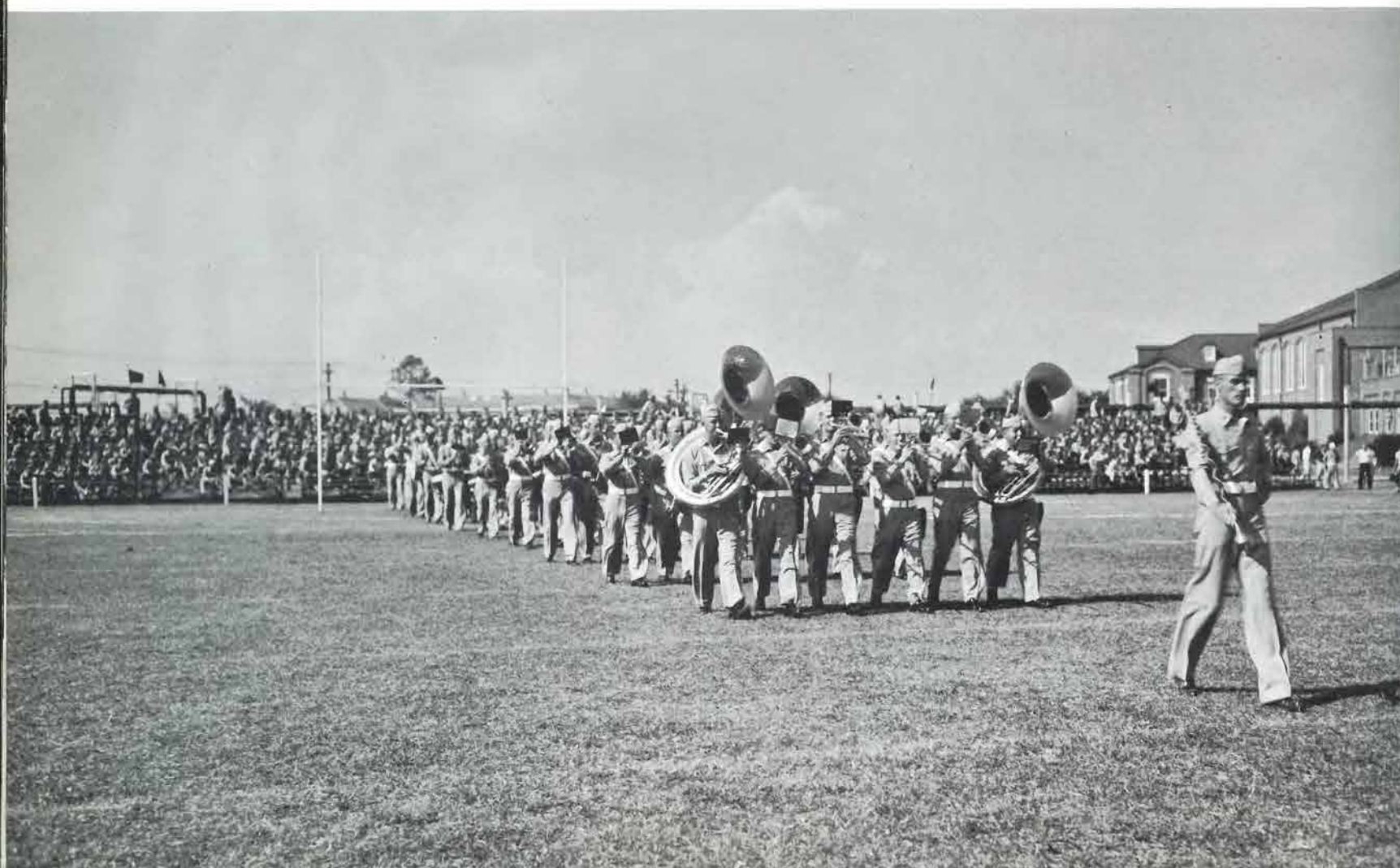








## Athletic Field Meets





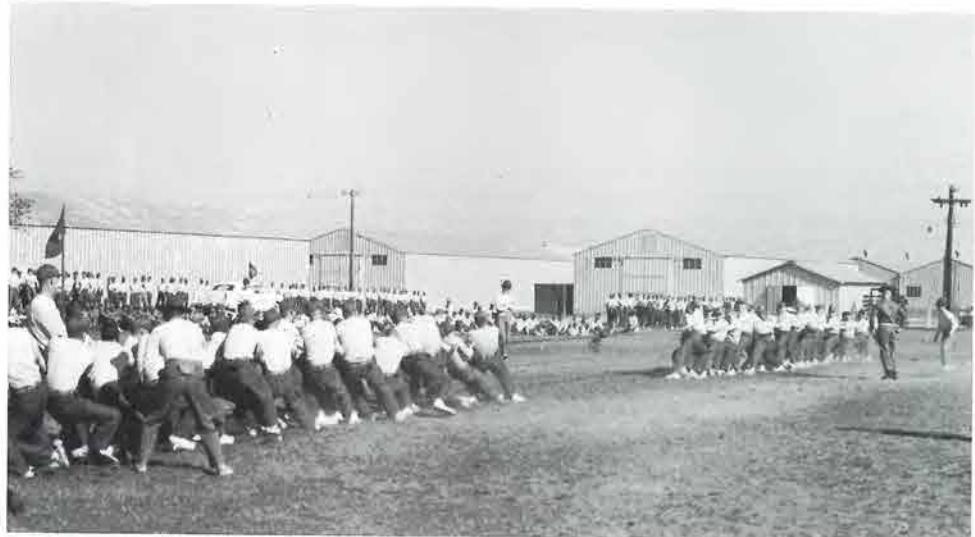


CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, recruit training is not all work and no play. Many different sports and athletics are included during the regular training schedule. Team competition between platoons is encouraged. It prevents the physical training program from becoming a monotonous round of calisthenics.

Athletic Field Meets are conducted one afternoon each weekend. The athletics test the endurance of the individual recruit and also engender a keen team spirit in the platoon. Enthusiasm runs high and recruits cheer the other members of their platoon on. Each recruit must participate in every sport, so that there are no "spectator sportsmen."

Each year the three battalions form football squads which vie against each other to see which one will be the "Boot Bowl" champions.

When the Depot band adds its musical support to the game and gives a marching demonstration during halftime, the game is sure to be a spirited, colorful, and dramatic event which a recruit will long remember if he is one of the spectators.







## BLUES AWARD

A very special honor, known as the "Blues Award," is presented to the recruit who shows outstanding qualities during his recruit training. About one recruit out of every one hundred and fifty that graduate receives this award.

After competing with the other one hundred and fifty, the recruit is chosen who most nearly attains the characterization of the "Ideal Marine," on Outstanding Character, Leadership, Military Bearing, Physical Condition, Performance of Military Skills, Duties and Marksmanship.

The award is in the form of a check for \$33.65 — the purchase price of a complete set of Dress Blues. This award is sponsored by the Leatherneck Marine Corps Magazine.



## SHOOTING MEDALS



## 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 Civil Communities of the continental United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



EACH RECRUIT LOOKS FORWARD to graduation day and the awards presented during the ceremonies. Recruits are graded throughout their twelve weeks and those who have shown outstanding abilities may be selected for promotion to Private First Class. Not each man has the opportunity to be promoted. Promotions upon graduation are given to the top men in the platoon.

## Awards

Another phase which is highly competitive is on the rifle range. Each recruit looks forward to becoming a sharpshooter or expert so that he can receive his marksmanship badges upon graduation.

All awards are presented at graduation.







POST EXCHANGE PRIVILEGES are afforded all recruits while undergoing training. A tight and rigorous training schedule, however, makes it impossible for them to visit the exchange at their leisure.

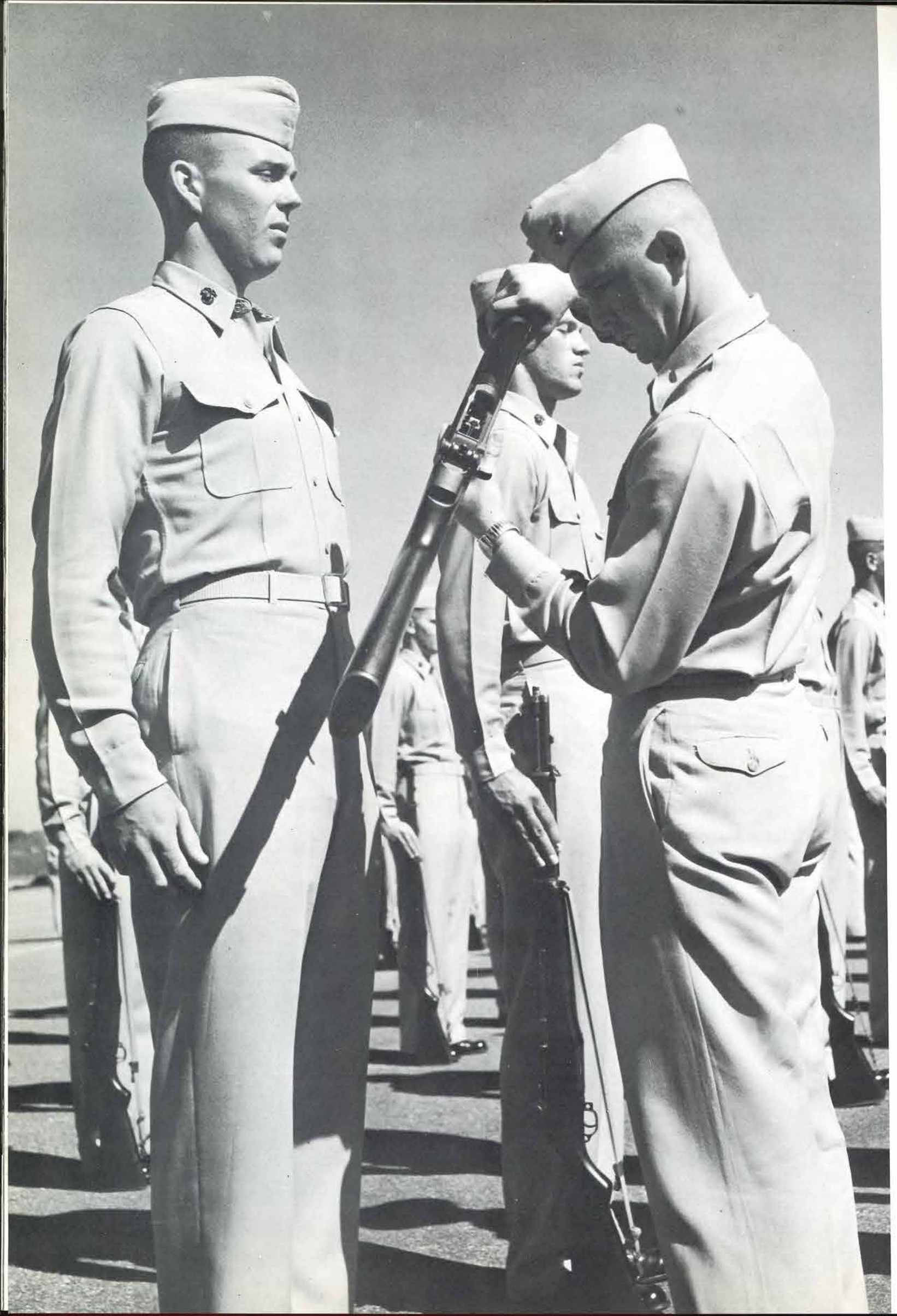
While in training, recruits are required to visit the exchange with their platoon, at which time they may purchase toilet items, gifts, and magazines to last them until their next scheduled visit.

## PX Appointments

Post Exchange items, which are stocked for the express use only of Marines and their dependents, may be purchased by recruits at their own convenience after they have completed recruit training. Since exchanges are operated for the benefit of service personnel, all customers are required to show an identification card before they may purchase from the exchange.











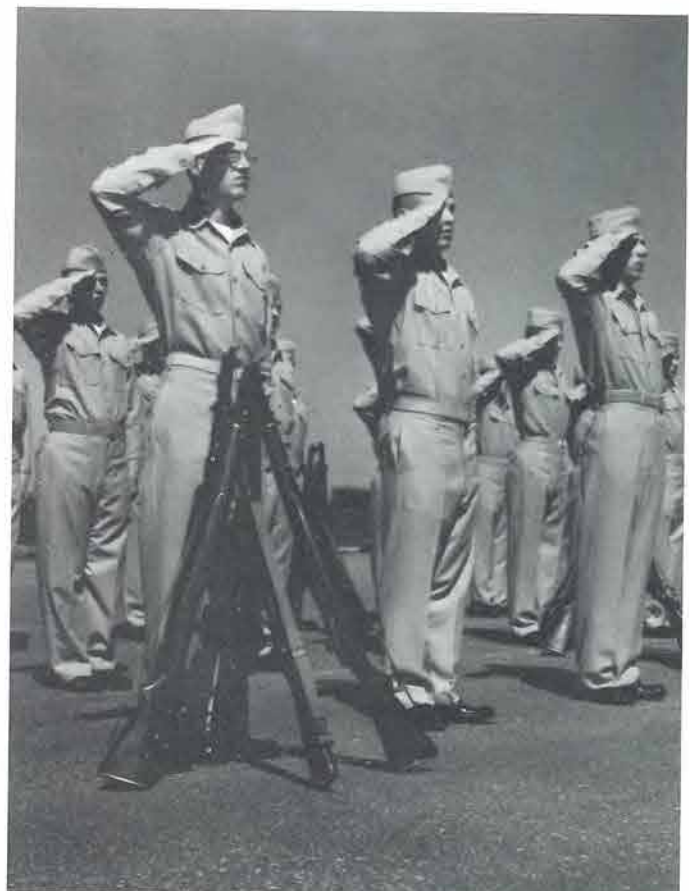
## Final Inspection

WHEN FINAL INSPECTION is scheduled the recruits and the Drill Instructors will try to "put their best foot forward," because this inspection will determine just how well the platoons and its individual recruits measure up to the standards set for Marines.

The inspection may cover any phase of the twelve-week training cycle on anything that the recruit has been taught during this period. And the recruits must be capable of performing any particular movement or command given them by the Drill Instructor or the inspecting officer. With a definite list of items to check, including uniforms, drill, rifle inspection, or the Manual of Arms, the inspecting team will add or subtract points, depending upon the manner in which the required skills are performed during the inspection.

After all platoons have been inspected, an especially worthy platoon which exceeds the required standard may be designated as an outstanding platoon.

The Final Inspection is made by an impartial team of officers, each designated to cover a specific part of the inspection. They are fair but firm in the inspection, and their experienced eyes overlook nothing in this most important phase of recruit training.







## Final Review

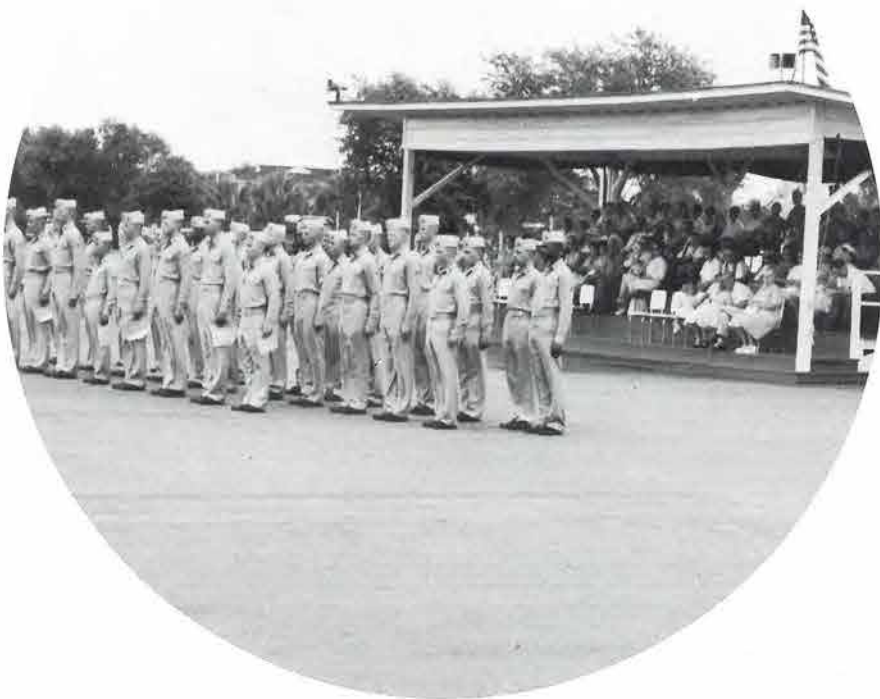
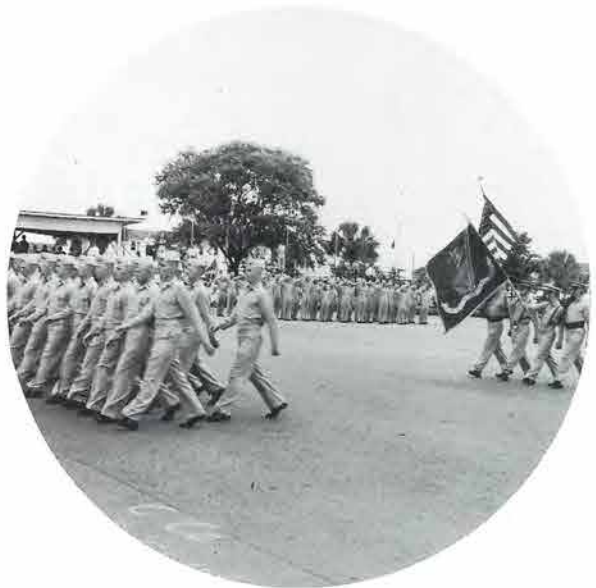
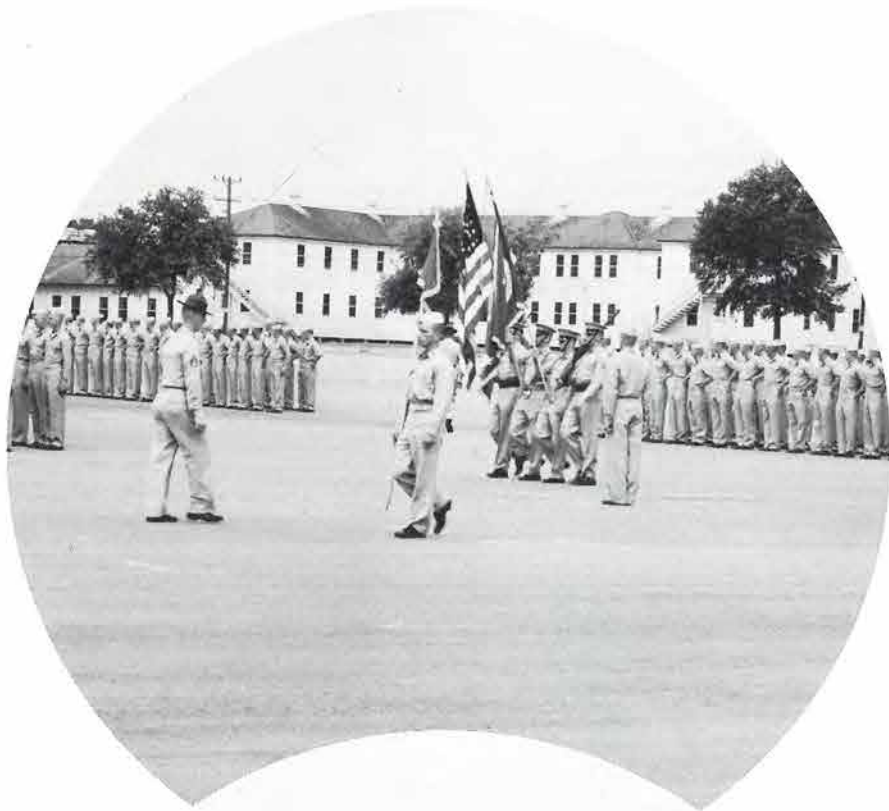
THE TWELVE WEEKS OF TRAINING are over. Today at Final Review, all things pertaining to Recruit Training have been completed. Today they become full-fledged Marines, reaping the rewards of the past weeks of intensive training. Sometimes this goal may have seemed unattainable. But now as they stand at attention and think back over the trials and hardships they have overcome, they know why it had to be that way. Today they are Men.

As the Company Commander gives the order "Pass In Review," the platoon tenses up, chills run up and down their backs, but the platoon functions as one man, and orders are carried out in true Marine Corps fashion, sharply, precisely and confidently.

The Battalion Commander, and possibly the Regimental Commander, is there to give out the awards and congratulate them. To the Outstanding Man in the platoon goes a certificate; to the High Shooter goes another. Recognition is given to any man who has excelled in leadership during his training.

When the Drill Instructor gets the command to dismiss the platoon, you know the big day is over; your first step has been completed. You know that you will leave Parris Island as a United States Marine. From this day on you will always be a Marine, no matter where you go or what you do, for you have *earned* that title.







# Outposting

AFTER TWELVE WEEKS of the toughest training anyone ever had (to hear them tell it!) recruits board buses for "OUTPOSTING" from Parris Island. With all the tension, rush and struggle behind them, most will head for Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and four weeks of Individual Combat Training, while others will head for aviation duty.

These Marines are proud of the uniforms they now are entitled to wear, and they look back over the past training as a demanding, challenging test, successfully met and completed. They also realize that the type of training, filled as it is with rigorous hours of incessant demands for perfection, was necessary so they would realize just how great is their capacity of strength, courage, and the ability to learn and then perform what often seemed impossible. They also realize now that the more they put into training, the more they got out of it.





# SECOND BATTALION

## PLATOON 227

Capt. Jack A. Catt  
Commanding Officer  
Company I



Lt. Col. W. R. Christie  
Commanding Officer  
Second Battalion



1st Lt.  
A. E. Jankalow  
Series Officer



Gy. Sgt.  
J. J. Dempsey  
Series N.C.O.



Gy. Sgt.  
R. Majchrzak  
CDI



Gy. Sgt.  
B. R. McCulloch  
SDI



Sgt.  
T. A. Hail  
JDI



Sgt.  
M. Hudson  
JDI



Thomas G. Allen  
A. P. Andreatta  
K. F. Barnhardt  
John T. Barrett, III  
Robert Bergh



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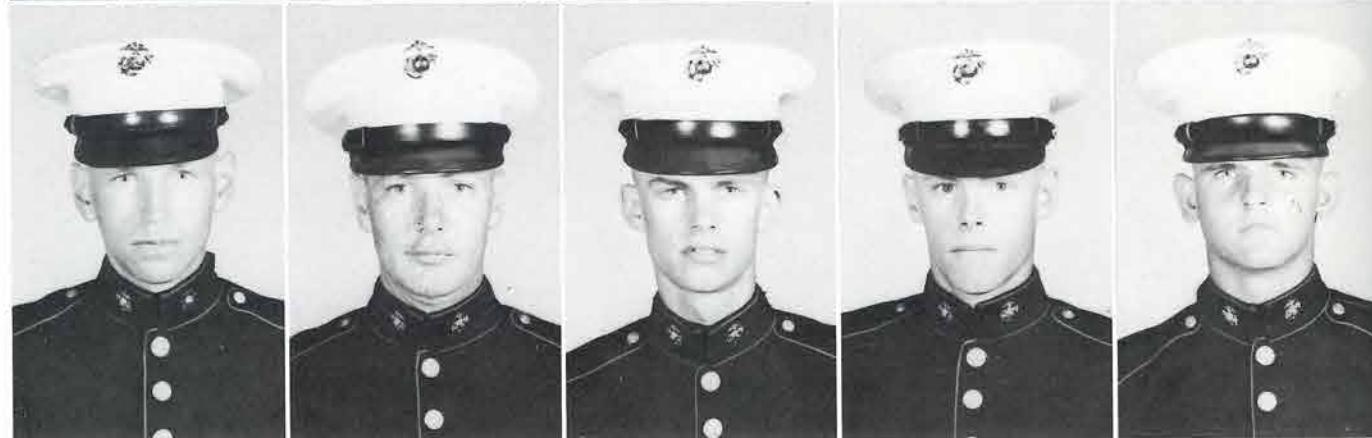
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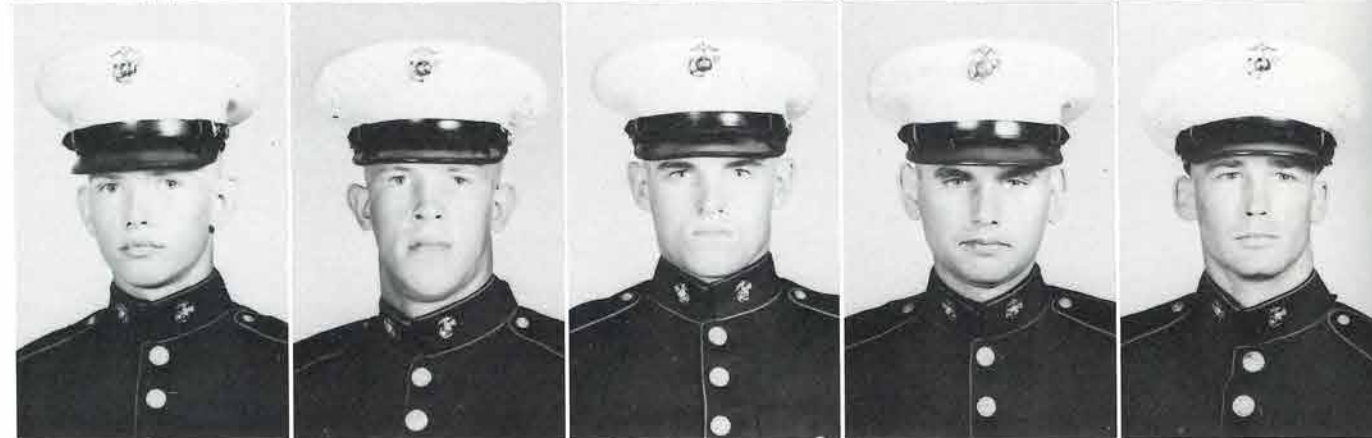
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 C. L. Dudek  
 Edward I. Engel



J. C. Eckels  
 James B. Garvin  
 Albert R. Gifford  
 Timothy P. Gilbert  
 Joseph A. Gordon



T. R. Hardesty, Jr.  
 Lester N. Hartman  
 Terrace M. Herling  
 Vincent M. Hrobat  
 D. Hutcheson, Jr.



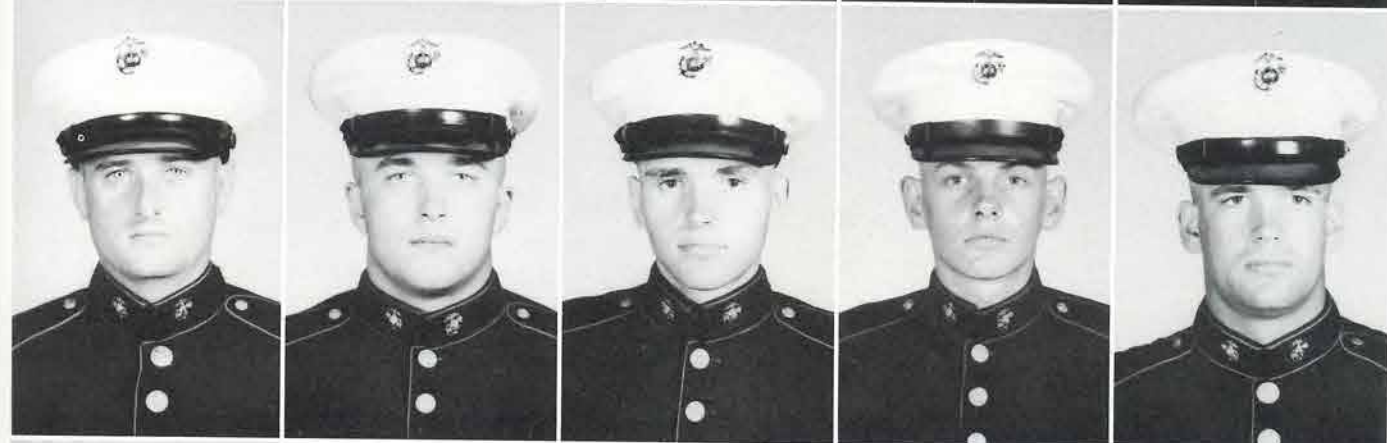
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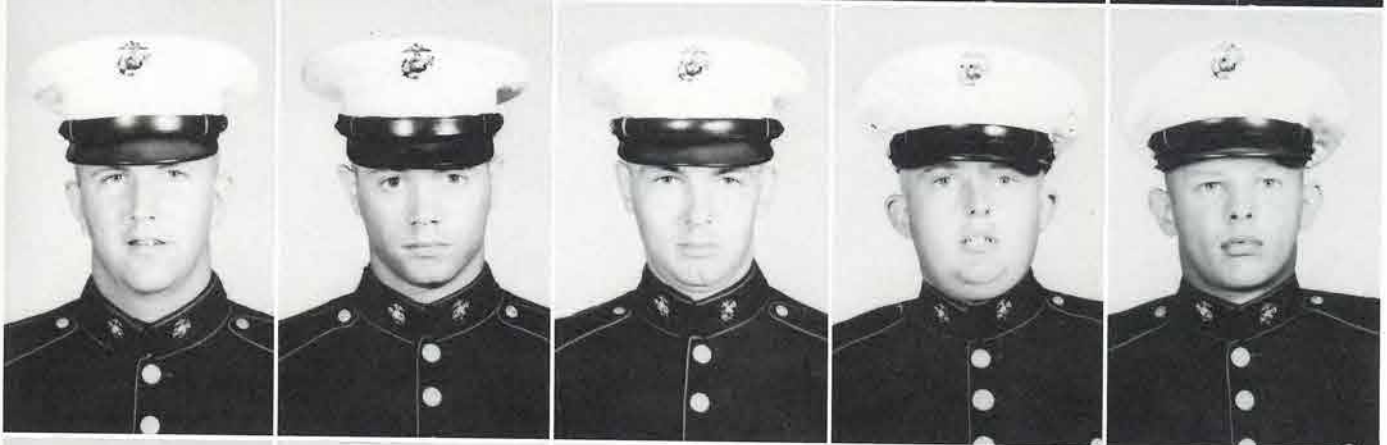
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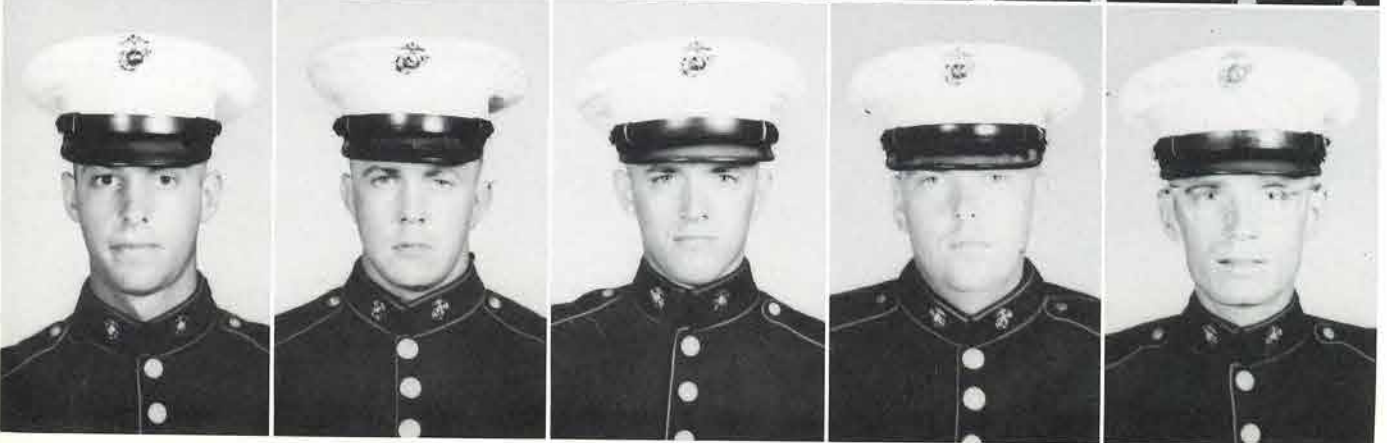
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C. G. Moore



John M. Newlon  
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Robert L. Olin  
Martin P. O'Sullivan  
G. J. Parenteau, Jr.



John O. Pickens, III  
Daniel E. Popa  
J. A. Rasefske, Jr.  
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W. E. Scheiner, III



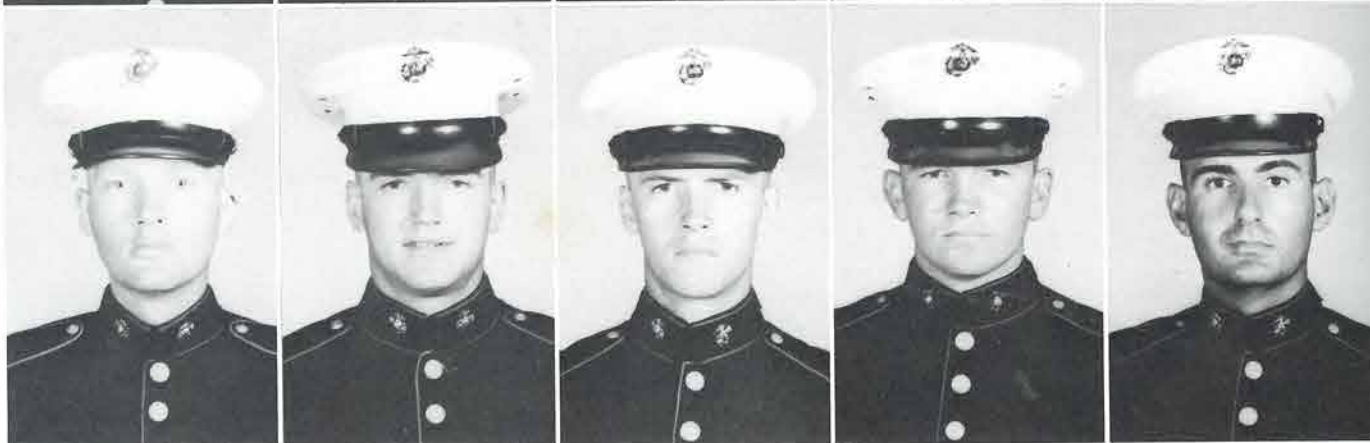
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Bryan F. Smith, Jr.



S. G. Sperling  
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Melvin C. Stone  
G. W. Terpstra  
Chester J. Ugan



M. C. Van Noord  
Robert W. Weise  
Joseph Zawatski  
A. A. Bruning  
M. T. Green



H. Halscheidt  
C. R. Herbig  
F. G. Oleszkowicz  
C. M. Suba  
R. C. Tagler



J. D. White







Platoon 227  
in  
training









