

1966 · SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA



MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT





DEPOT PANORAMA. The Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, as seen from the air. The large structure in the foreground is the Administration Building; the Quonset huts on the right are recruit barracks. Center is the gigantic parade ground. The Depot's 482 acres comprise one of the "show places" of the Marine Corps.





**MAJOR GENERAL BRUNO A. HOCHMUTH**  
**COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT**

MAJOR GENERAL BRUNO A. HOCHMUTH, a combat veteran, with over 28 years' service, became Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, on 15 November 1963.

Born in Houston, Texas, he was graduated from Texas A & M College, and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in July 1935.

The general joined the Sixth Marines in San Diego, December 1936, and in August the following year sailed for Shanghai, China. He served briefly with the Sixth Marines, then joined the famed Fourth "China" Marines for a period of over two years.

Returning to the United States in September 1940, he was attached to the 7th Defense Battalion. The following February he embarked with the battalion for American and British Samoa.

During World War II he saw action in the campaigns in Saipan and Tinian as Assistant Operations Officer with the

3rd Amphibious Corps. Later he served as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, Fourth Marines, 6th Marine Division during some of the most bitter fighting in the Okinawa campaign.

As Executive Officer of the Fourth Marines, General Hochmuth made the initial landing on Japan, August 29, 1945, following the end of World War II.

In 1957 he served as Chief of Staff at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, and in 1959, while still serving there, was promoted to Brigadier General. Briefly thereafter the General served as Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot and later as Commanding General of the Recruit Training Command.

Prior to his assumption of the current command of the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Major General Hochmuth served as Deputy Chief of Staff (Research and Development) at Headquarters Marine Corps in Washington, D. C.



**COLONEL BERNARD M. BORESS**  
**COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT**

COLONEL BERNARD M. BORESS, a graduate of the New Jersey State College at Glassboro, enlisted in the Marine Corps in June 1942, and later that year was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. During World War II he served with Marine Fighter Squadron 114 in Hawaii, Midway, the New Hebrides, and in the Peleliu campaign.

In September 1945 the Colonel was assigned duty as the Personnel Officer, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California. He then successively served as Executive Officer, Signal Company, 1st Marine Division, as Commanding Officer, Marine Signal Detachment aboard the USS Mount McKinley, and as Operations and Training Officer, Signal School Battalion, MCRD, San Diego, California.

Subsequently he joined the 1st Marine Division in Korea where he served as Assistant Division Signal Officer and as Commanding Officer of the Signal Company. For meritorious achievement while serving with the 1st Marine Division he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V".

His next assignment was at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, as Assistant Director, Communication Officers

School, followed by a tour of duty in the G-4 Division, Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. While in Washington, he attended The George Washington University, completing the postgraduate comptrollership course with a Masters Degree in Business Administration. During the next three years he served in the Office of the Assistant Comptroller of the Navy in the Pentagon.

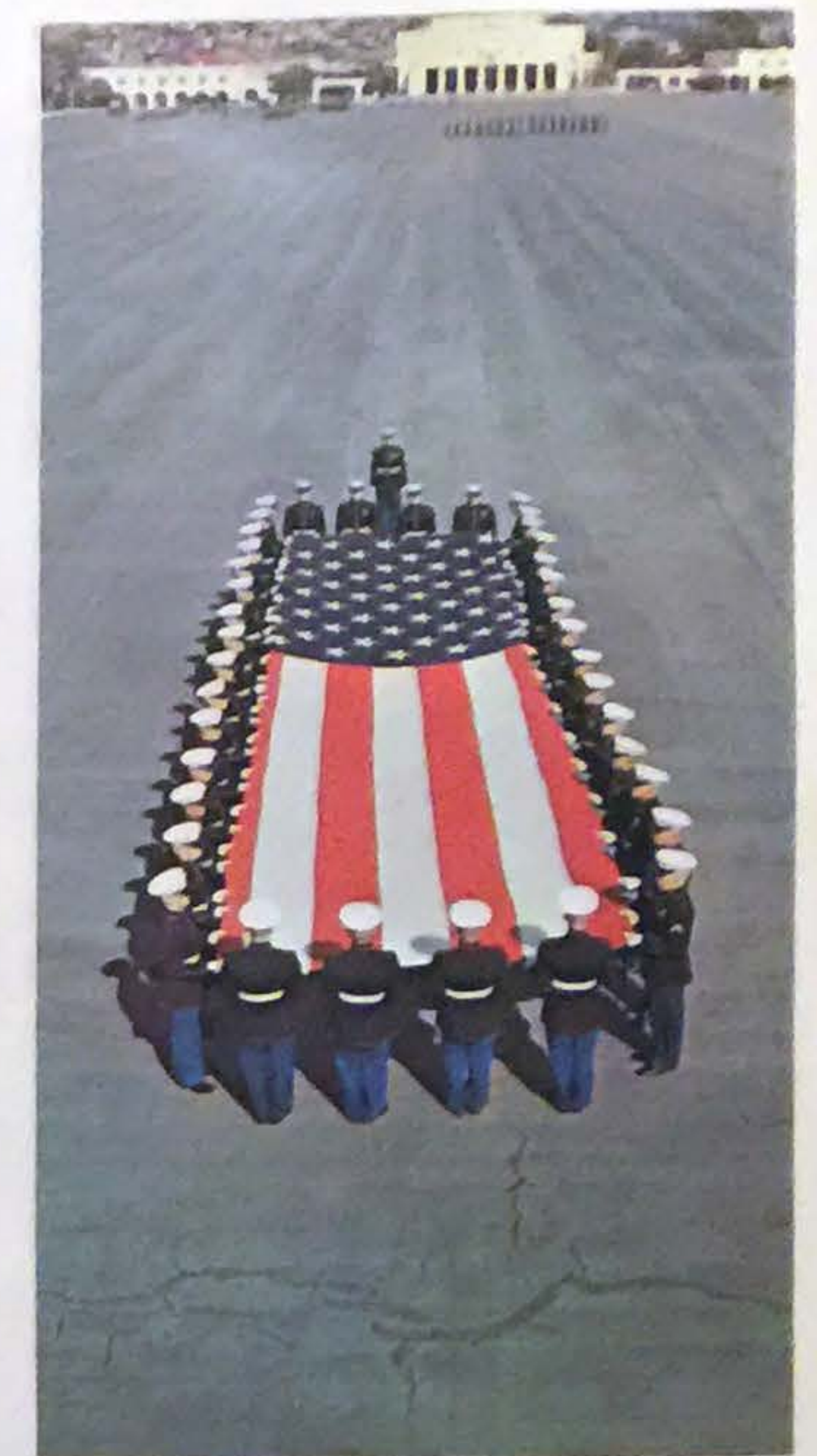
His transfer to the 3d Marine Division followed, and during this tour he served first as the Commanding Officer, Marine Range Detachment, Camp Fuji, Japan, and later as Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, of the Division both on Okinawa and in South Vietnam. He was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat "V" for meritorious service as the Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, 3d Marine Division.

Colonel Boress reported to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, in December 1965 and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller until assuming command of the Recruit Training Regiment on 2 September 1966.





Morning Colors Ceremony

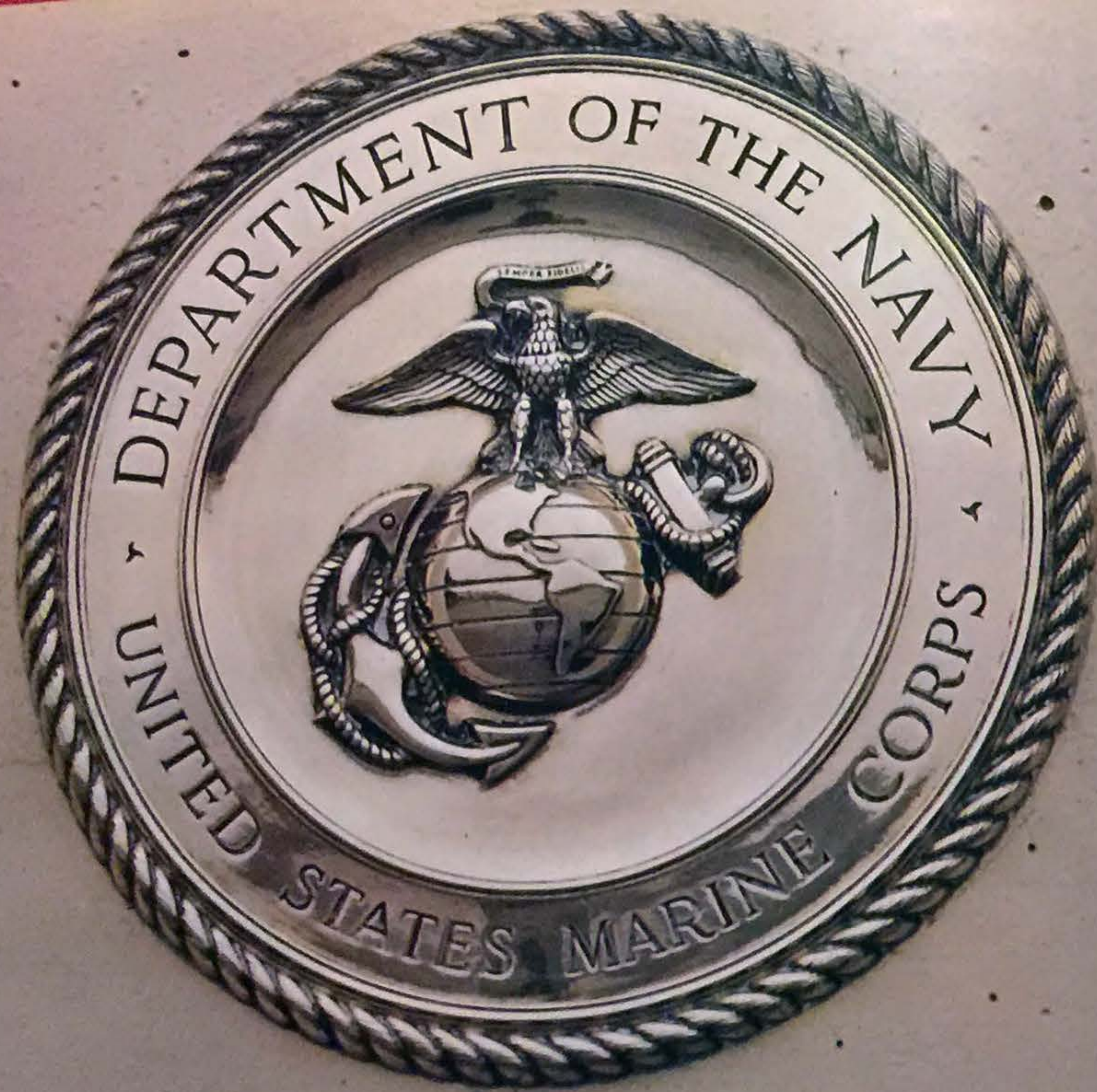


Folding the Flag



Two-Blocked





## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Continental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Deme, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while other Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They

helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F.—Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U. S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific . . . in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service—duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today.

## SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARINE CORPS base at San Diego was initiated by the late Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC, in July 1914. He recognized in the harbor and environs of 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 of their stores and equipment for transport to areas in the Pacific where their services might be needed.

The first troops moved into the partially completed barracks from a camp in Balboa Park in December 1921. The practical construction was completed in 1924. Much of the land was reclaimed from San Diego Bay, including that portion comprising Lindbergh Field and the adjacent shore area.

The Marine Corps Recruit Depot has, over the years, been the home of the famed 4th and 6th Marine Regiments, the site of many specialized schools, and a recruit training center.

During World War II it served as a Training Center, Supply Depot and Embarkation Point for thousands of Marines who conquered the Japanese in the Pacific. Approximately 222,300 Marines passed through the portals of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot during those years.

The Depot's post-war mission encompasses both basic and advanced schools training. A Recruit Training Regiment has direct responsibility for the training of recruit Marines, the young men who volunteer for duty with the Corps.

During the eleven-week schedule of recruit training, the new enlistees are carefully indoctrinated in the manner of performance of duty of a Marine.

To the recruit facing his initial weeks of training, the most important man is his Drill Instructor, a specially selected noncommissioned officer, chosen for exception leadership ability and military experience. It is through the DI that the

raw recruit begins his transformation into a Marine.

The Marine recruit training cycle is chronologically divided into three phases: initial training at the Depot, rifle range at Edson Range area of Camp Pendleton for thorough training in marksmanship and familiarization with basic weapons, and advanced recruit training at the Depot.

Immediately following completion of recruit training at the Depot, the young Marines are assigned to advanced infantry training at Camp Pendleton, California. Following four weeks of individual combat training at Pendleton, they are transferred to shore stations, to Fleet Marine Force units for duty both overseas and within the continental United States, or to schools for specialized training.

Some return to the Depot for further training with the Sea School, Communication-Electronics School Battalion, or Field Music School.

The Depot also offers facilities in general education, courses of study leading to procurement of high school diplomas, and all of the correspondence courses from 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 receive 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 Marine Corps Recruit Depot at San Diego, California.

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 General Pendleton envisioned the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

Depot Headquarters





# RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

**A**LTHOUGH TRAINING MARINE RECRUITS HAS been one of the major functions of this installation almost from its inception, it was not until 1 January 1948 that it was designated Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

First established at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, in 1913, the Marine Corps' West Coast recruit training facilities moved to San Diego in August 1923.

In March 1957, the Recruit Training Command became a separate command, headed by a general officer. In December 1959, it became the Recruit Training Regiment, a unit of the parent Depot command.

To the thousands of young men who arrive here each year for training, "boot camp" separates the men from the boys, for this is truly where the Marine Corps "builds men."

Regardless of the time of day or night he arrives at Receiving Barracks, the Marine recruit virtually undergoes a transformation within the first 55 minutes he is here. Not only does he begin to take on the appearance of a Marine with a "boot" haircut and his initial issue of clothing, but he begins to think and act like a member of the team.

From early morning to late afternoon he, and the other 75 men of his platoon, are under the constant supervision of a drill instructor who measures every hour for its maximum effectiveness in training. If there is one rule of thumb that can be applied to recruit training, it is that nothing is "routine" to the recruit himself.

The hours are crowded with classes, drills and subjects that were of little concern to him a few short weeks before. He becomes acutely aware of himself as a member of a team with a mission to perform. He becomes keenly conscious of his obligations to his corps, his country, and to himself. In short, his training develops for him a sense of responsibility and pride he might never have known otherwise.

For many, excess pounds seem to disappear while others develop needed dimensions and weight. Mind and body become alert and well coordinated in response to the snap and precision demanded of each individual in hand-to-hand combat, drill or marksmanship training.

Although every Marine is basically a rifleman, constant effort is made to determine each recruit's potential at an early stage in his training. Through a battery of tests, his past experience and education are evaluated and his potential and aptitude measured in an effort to place him in the job or training program best suited to his particular ability.

The personnel of Recruit Training Regiment are specialists in equipping young men with a basic Marine education. The title "Marine" is reserved for only those who can meet the high standards by which a Marine is measured.

Not until graduation day, that proud moment when a recruit becomes a fullfledged member of the Corps, can he claim the title of "United States Marine."

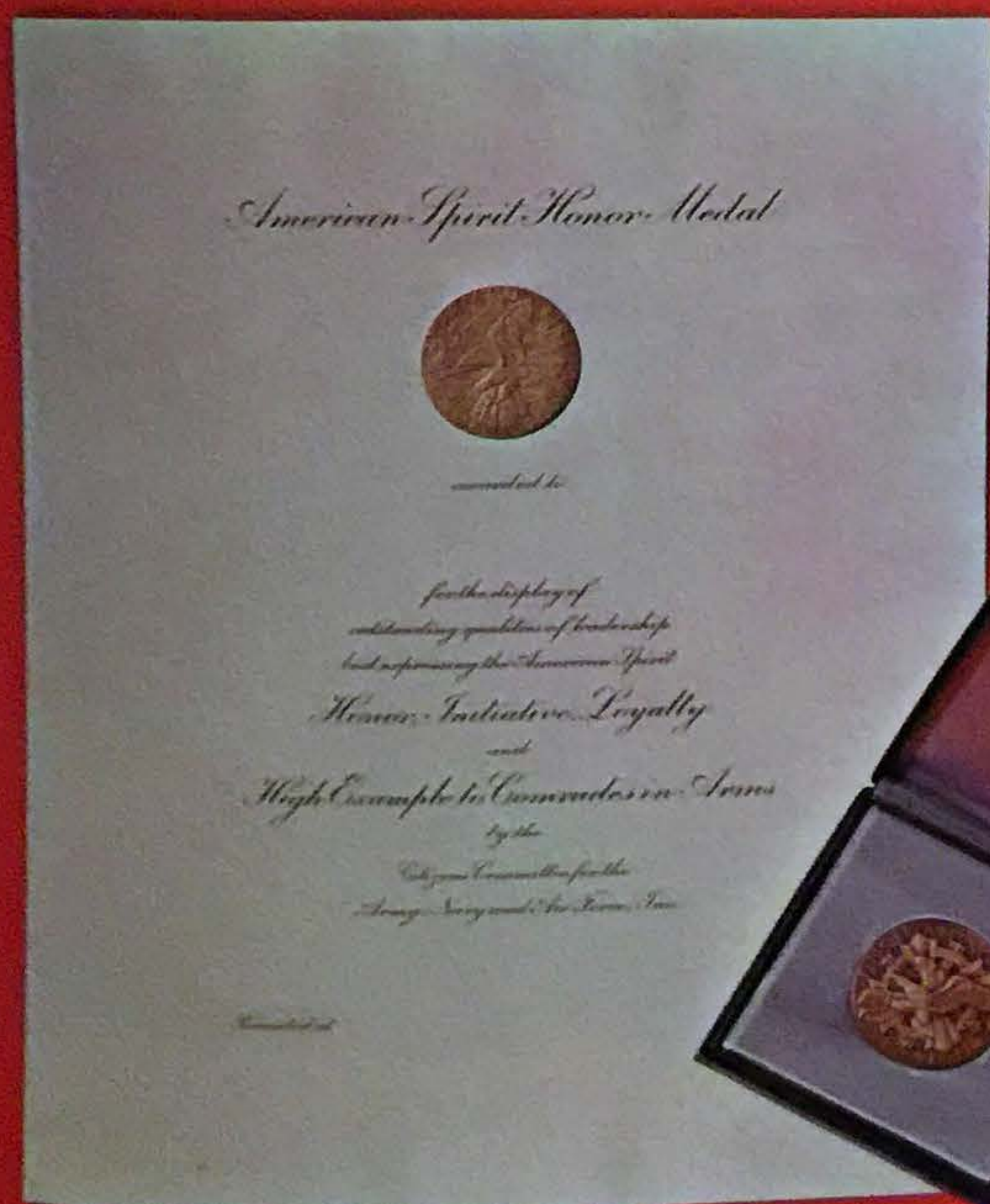
Recruit Training Regiment Headquarters



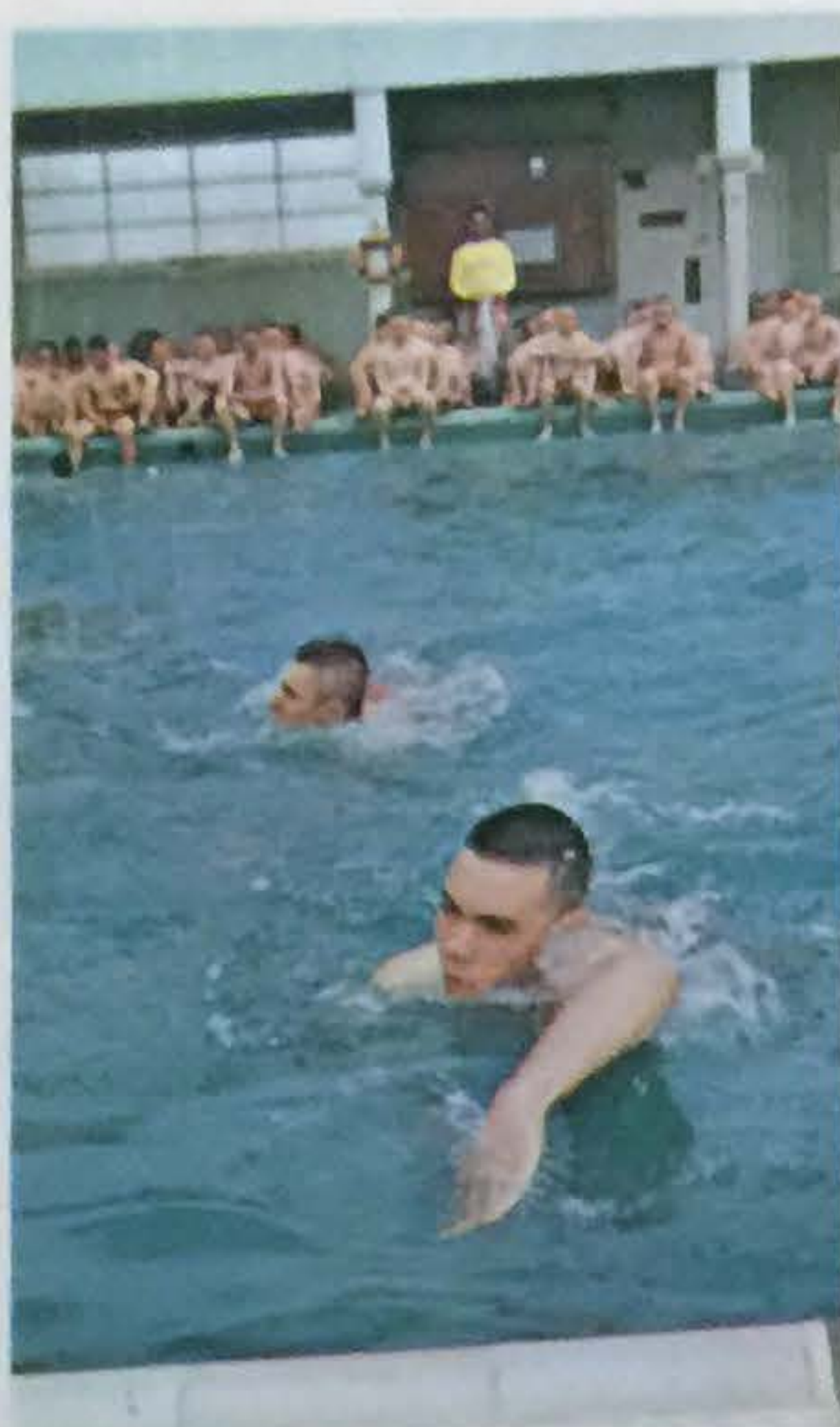


## AMERICAN SPIRIT HONOR MEDAL

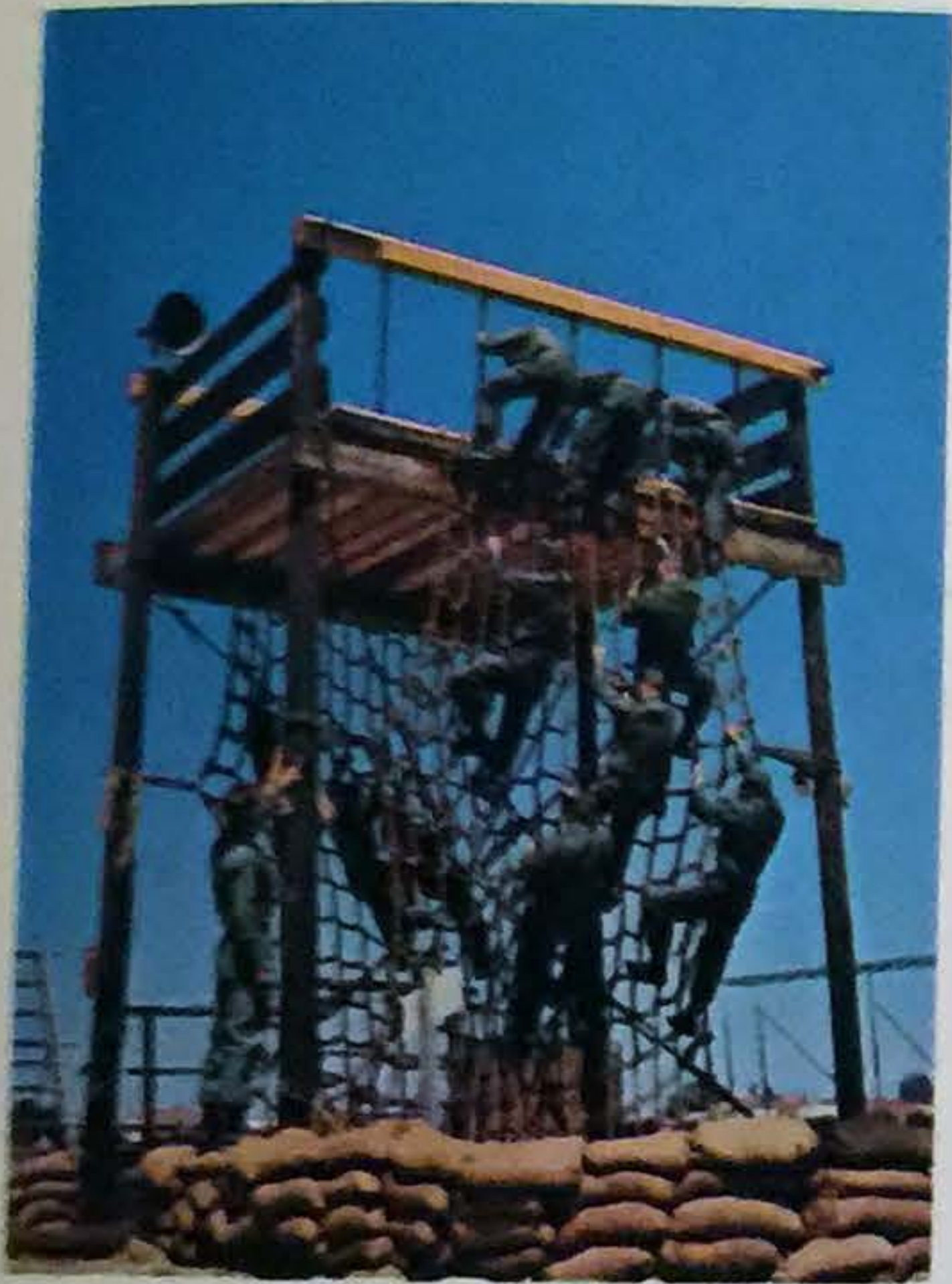
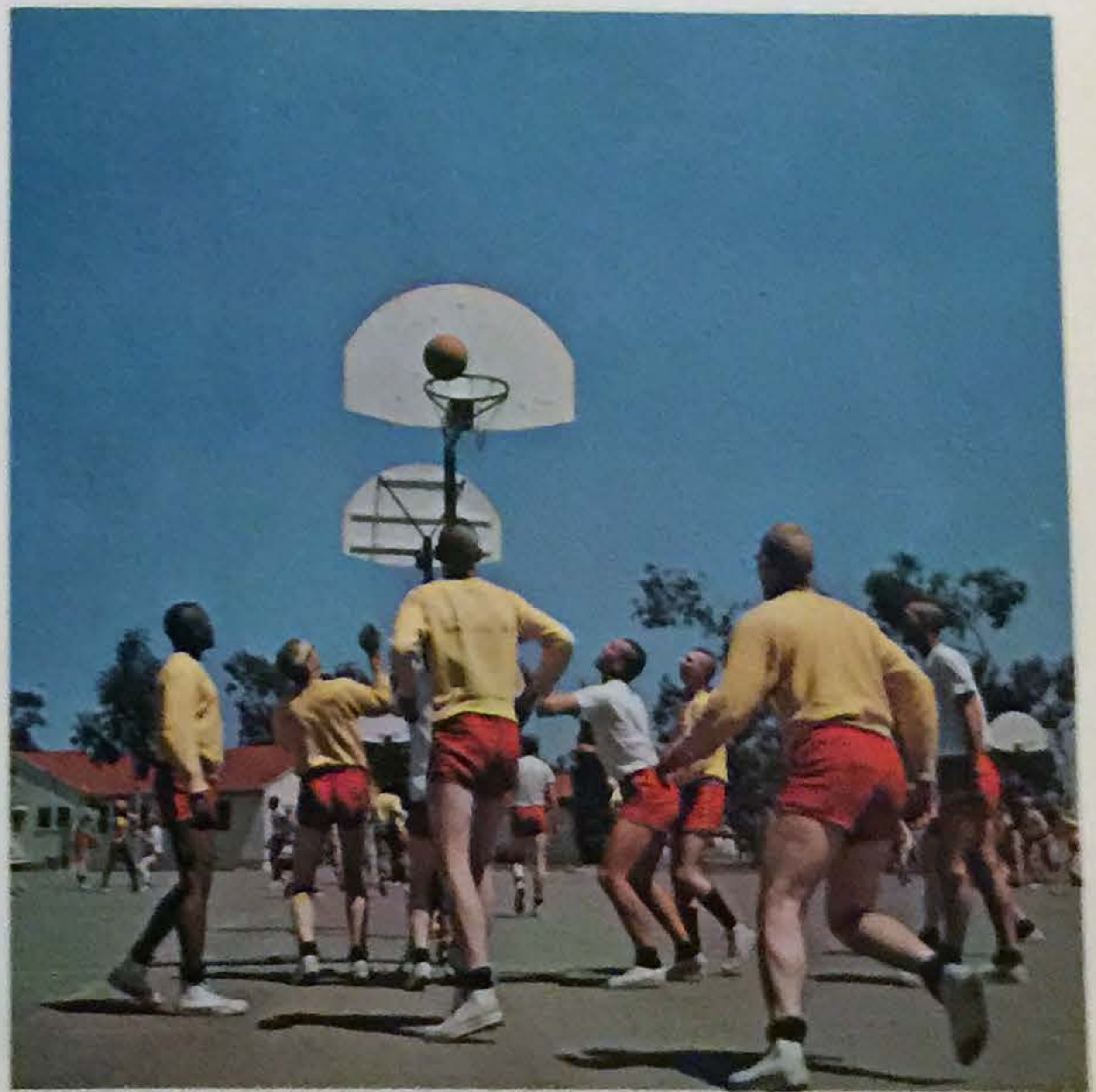
The American Spirit Honor Medal is a medalion offered and provided by the Citizens Committee for the Army, Navy and Air Force, Inc., of New York, N.Y. The American Spirit Honor Medal has been accepted by the Department of Defense for use as an award to enlisted personnel who, while undergoing basic training, 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 United States in which the Armed Services establishments are located.



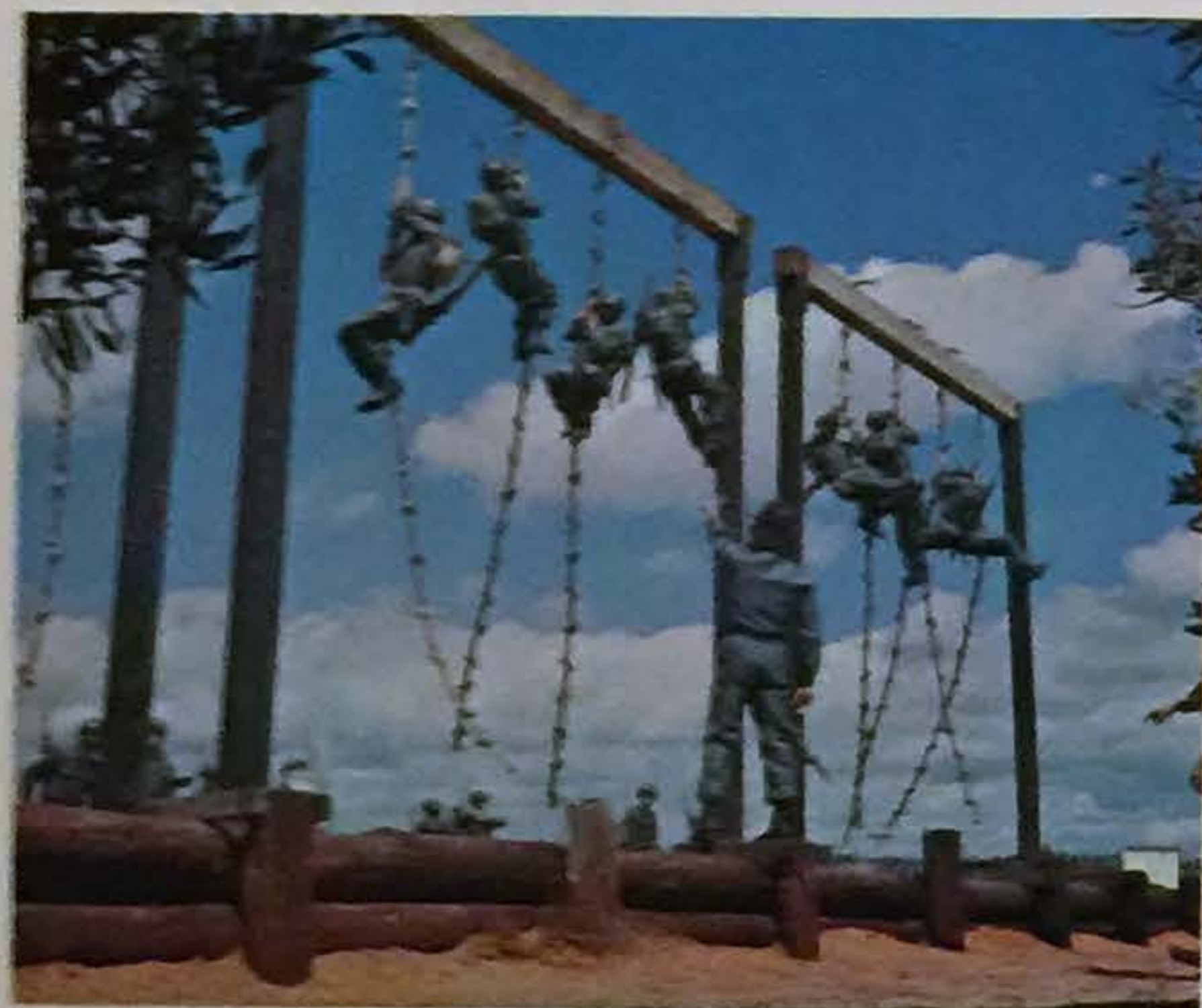








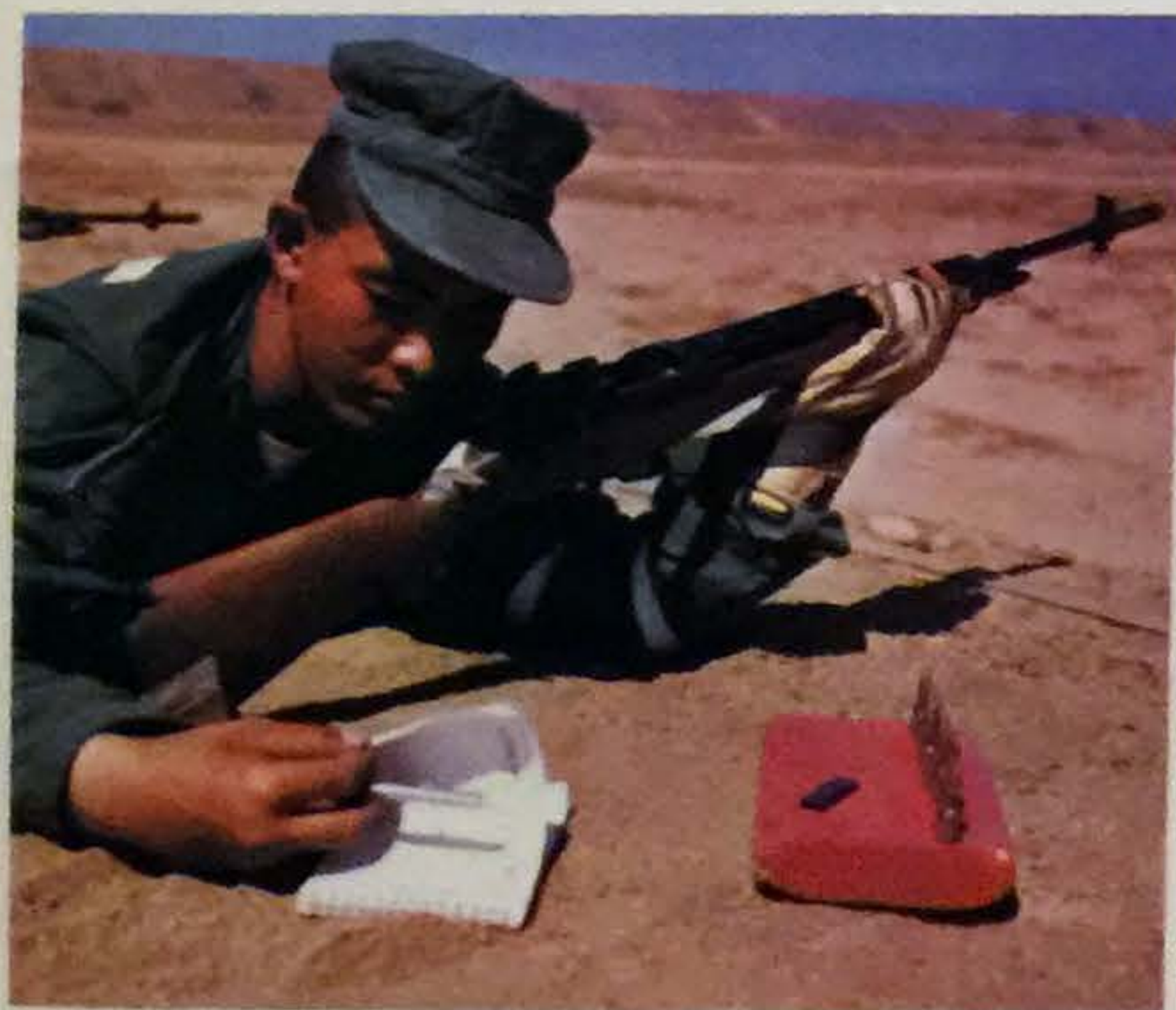








Edson Area Snapping-in Range







Graduation Day



Proud Parents



Honors





## ARRIVAL IN SAN DIEGO



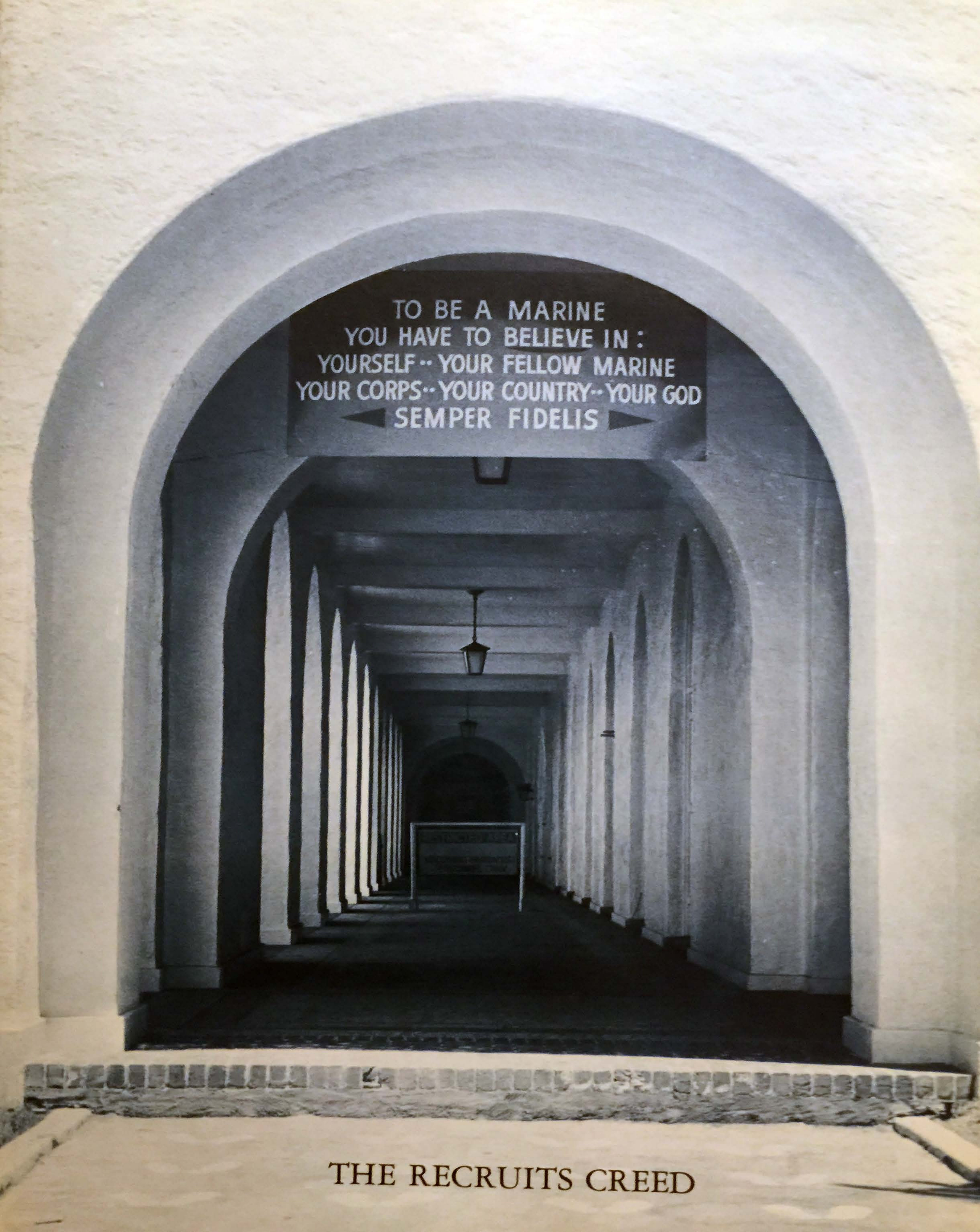




RESTRICTED AREA  
RECEIVING BARRACKS  
KEEP OUT

RECEIVING BARRACKS



A black and white photograph of a long, arched hallway. The hallway is formed by a series of repeating arches supported by pillars. The perspective is from the entrance, looking down the length of the corridor. The floor is dark, and the walls are light-colored. A sign is mounted above the entrance arch. The hallway leads to a distant, brightly lit area where a sign is visible. The overall atmosphere is solemn and institutional.

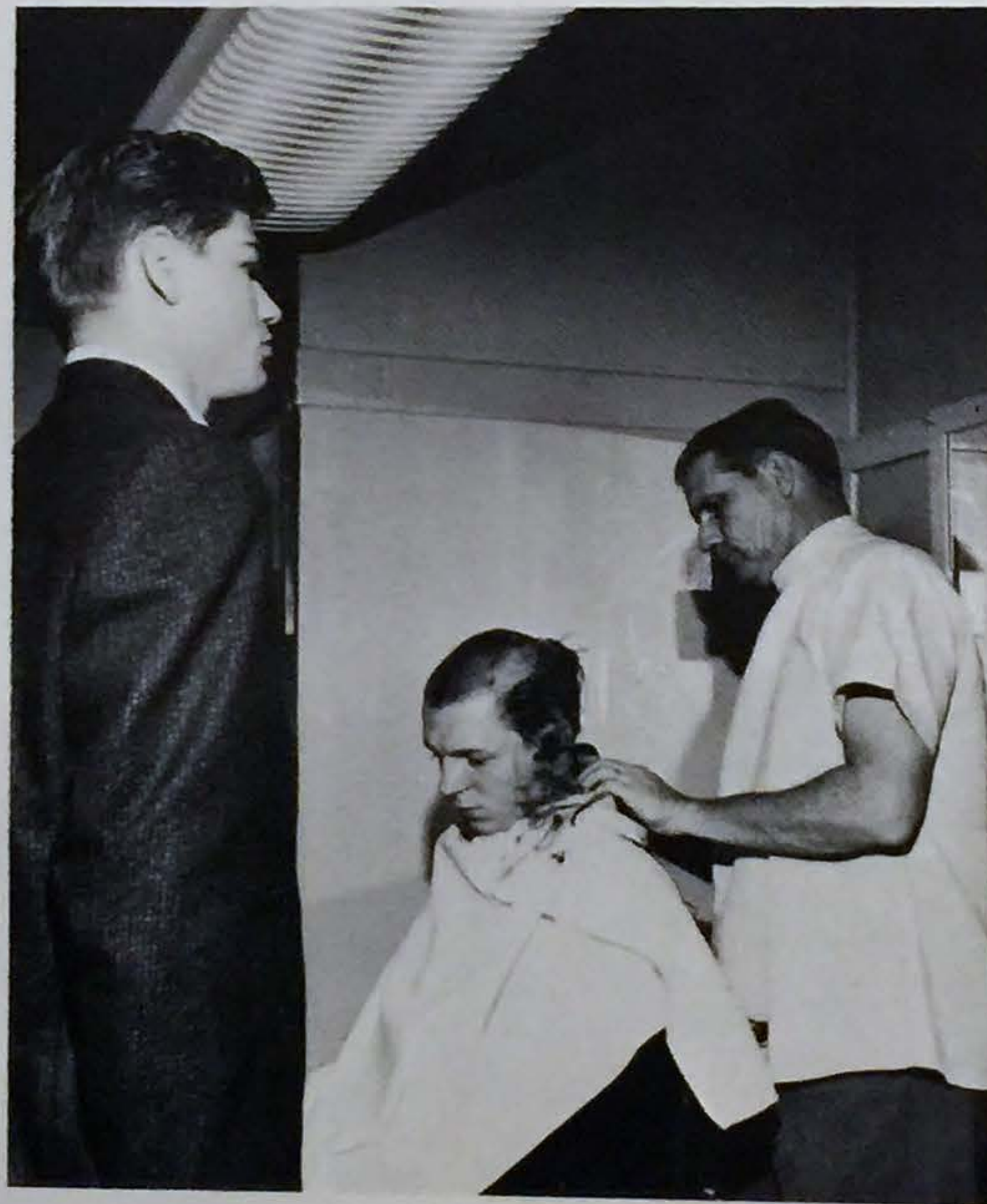
TO BE A MARINE  
YOU HAVE TO BELIEVE IN :  
YOURSELF-- YOUR FELLOW MARINE  
YOUR CORPS-- YOUR COUNTRY-- YOUR GOD  
◀ SEMPER FIDELIS ▶

THE RECRUITS CREED





## RECEIVING BARRACKS, PROCESSING AND INDOCTRINATION



① SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REQUESTS PERMISSION TO SPEAK TO THE DRILL INSTRUCTOR  
 ② SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) REPORTING AS ORDERED  
 ③ KNOCK 3 TIMES SIR: PVT. (LAST NAME) PVT. NO. REQUESTS PERMISSION TO ENTER THE DUTY OFFICE  
 ④ U.C.M.J. - U. OF MILITARY JUSTICE  
 ⑤ PVT. (FULL SERIAL NO. PLT. NO. MCRD SAN DIEGO

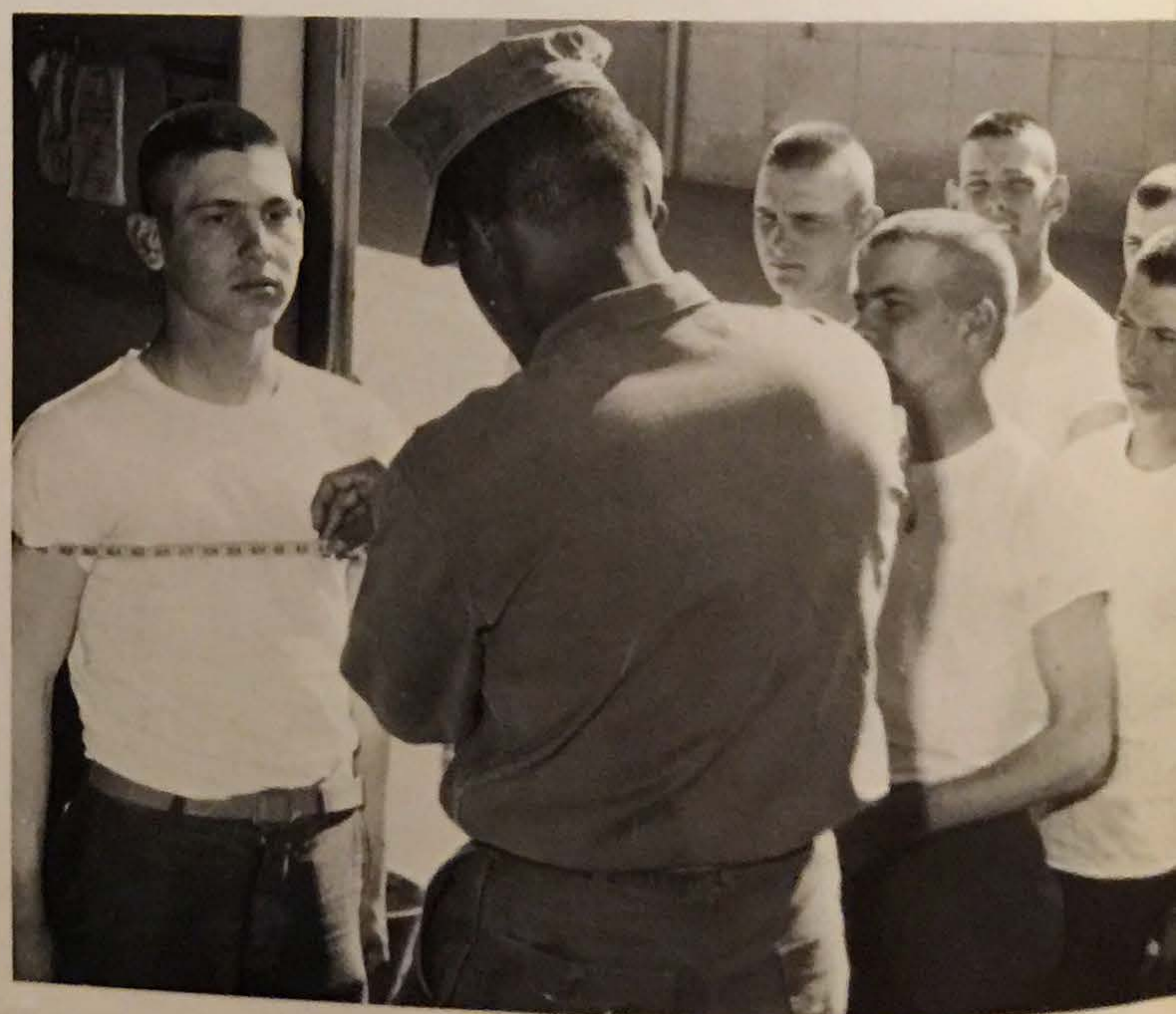




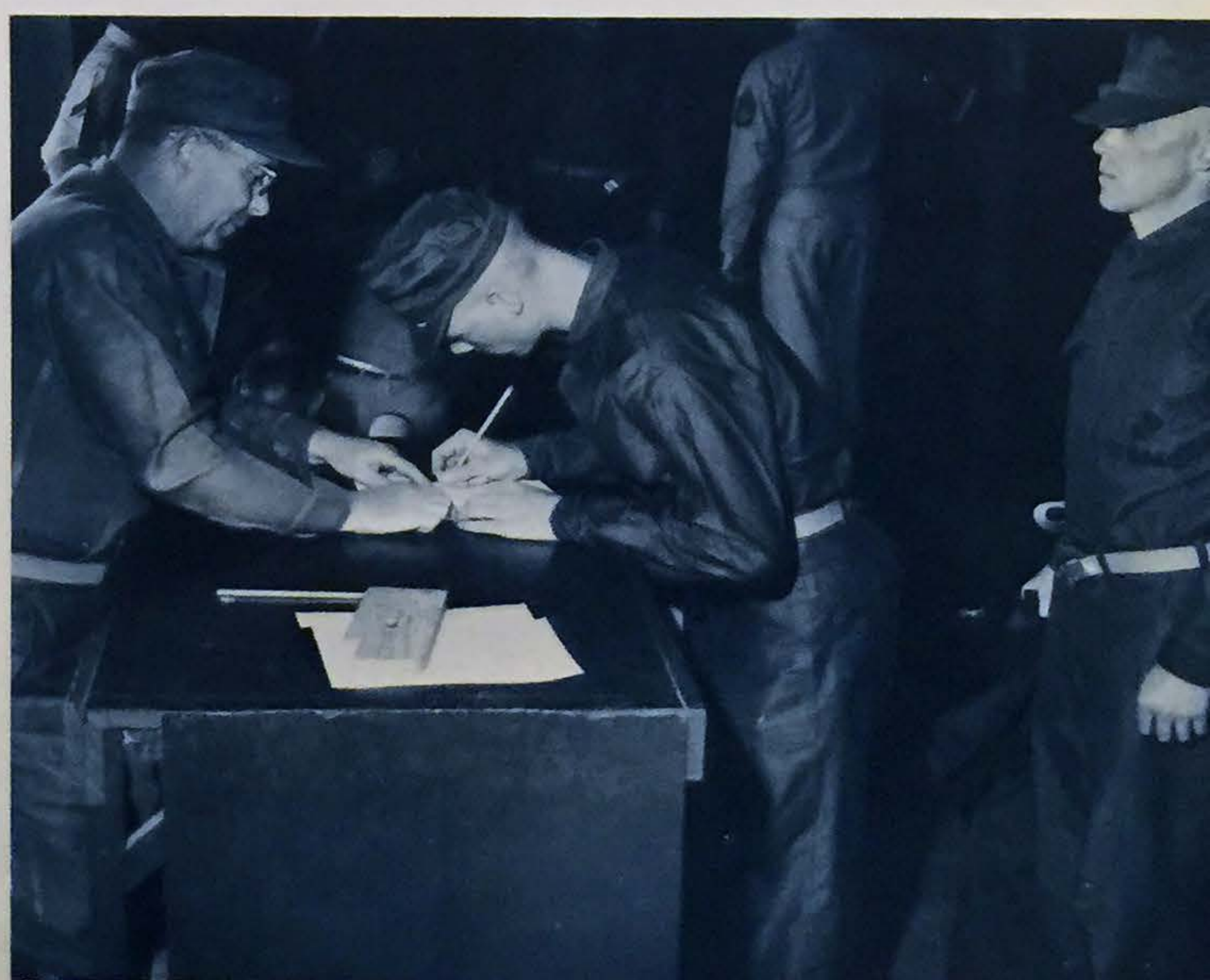




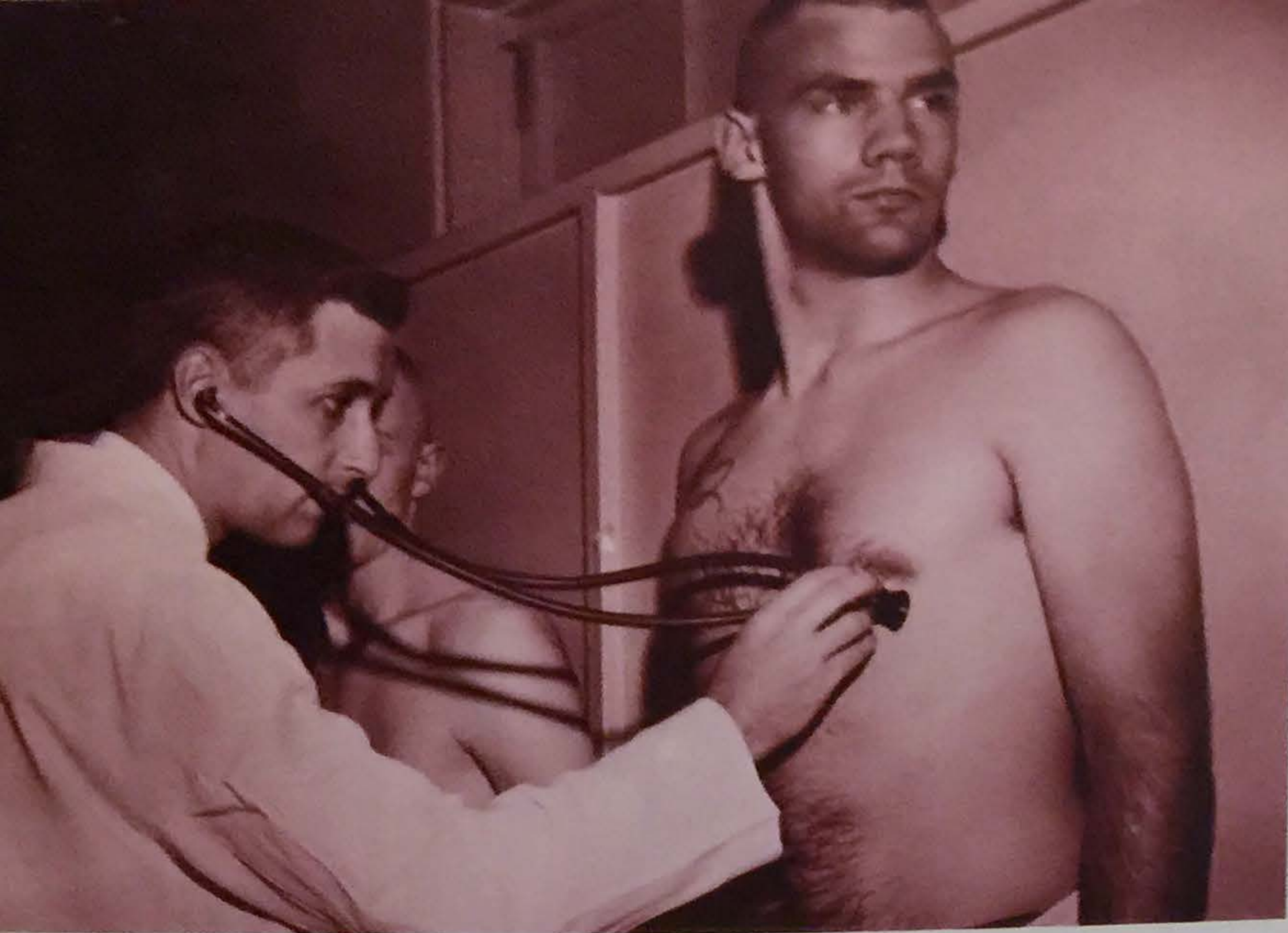
## SENDING CIVVIES HOME AND CLOTHING ISSUE



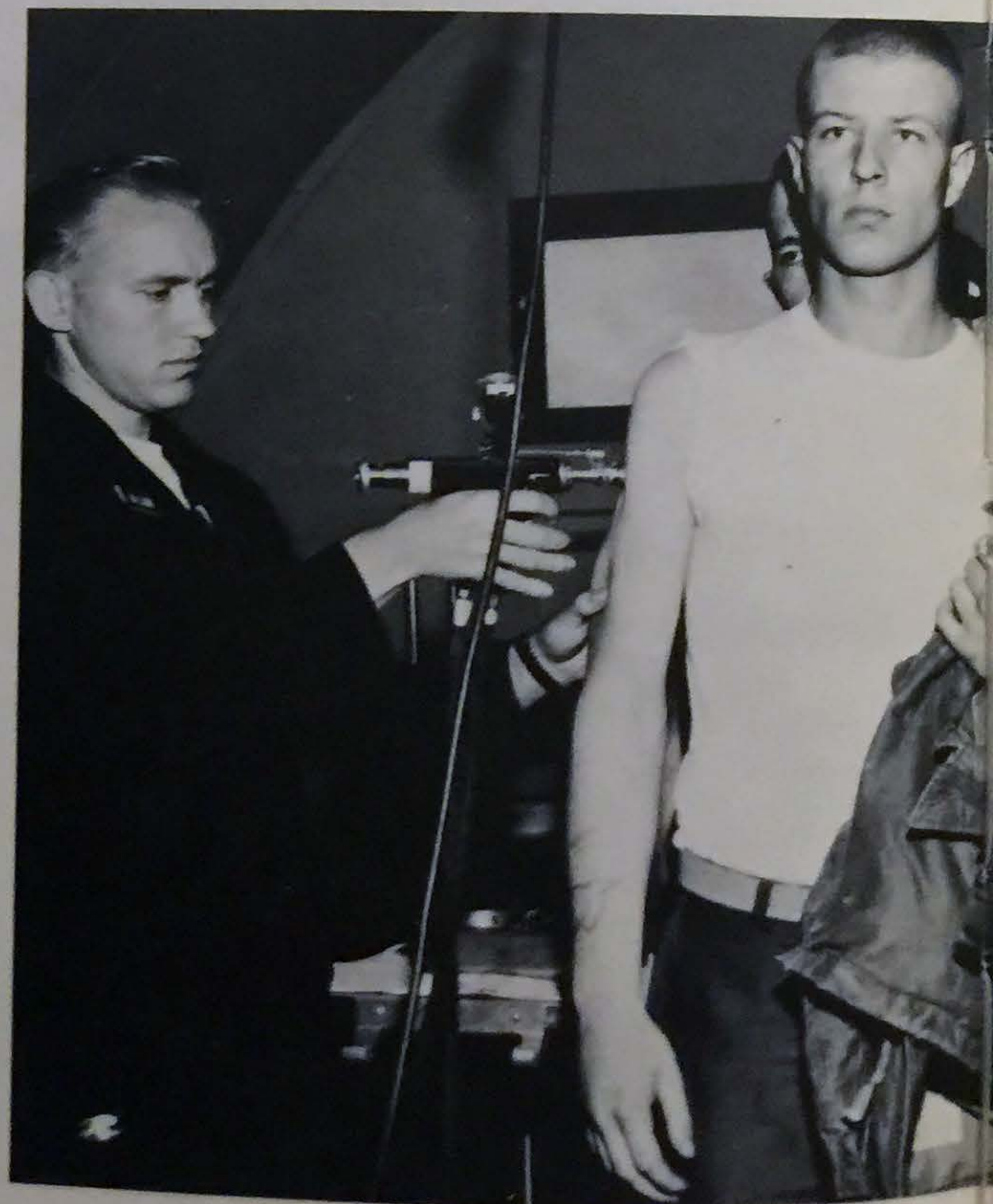




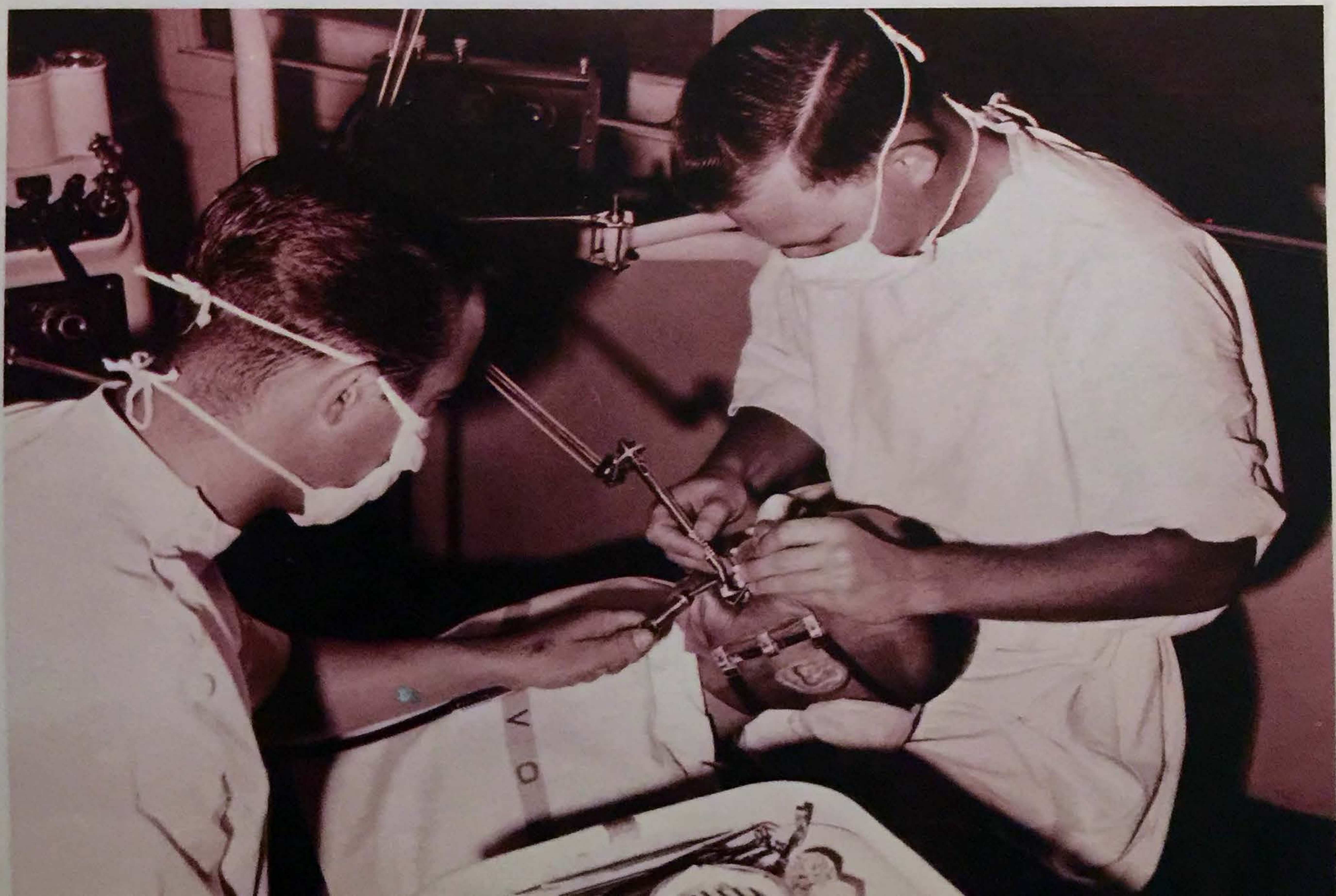




MEDICAL EXAM  
AND  
DENTAL EXAM

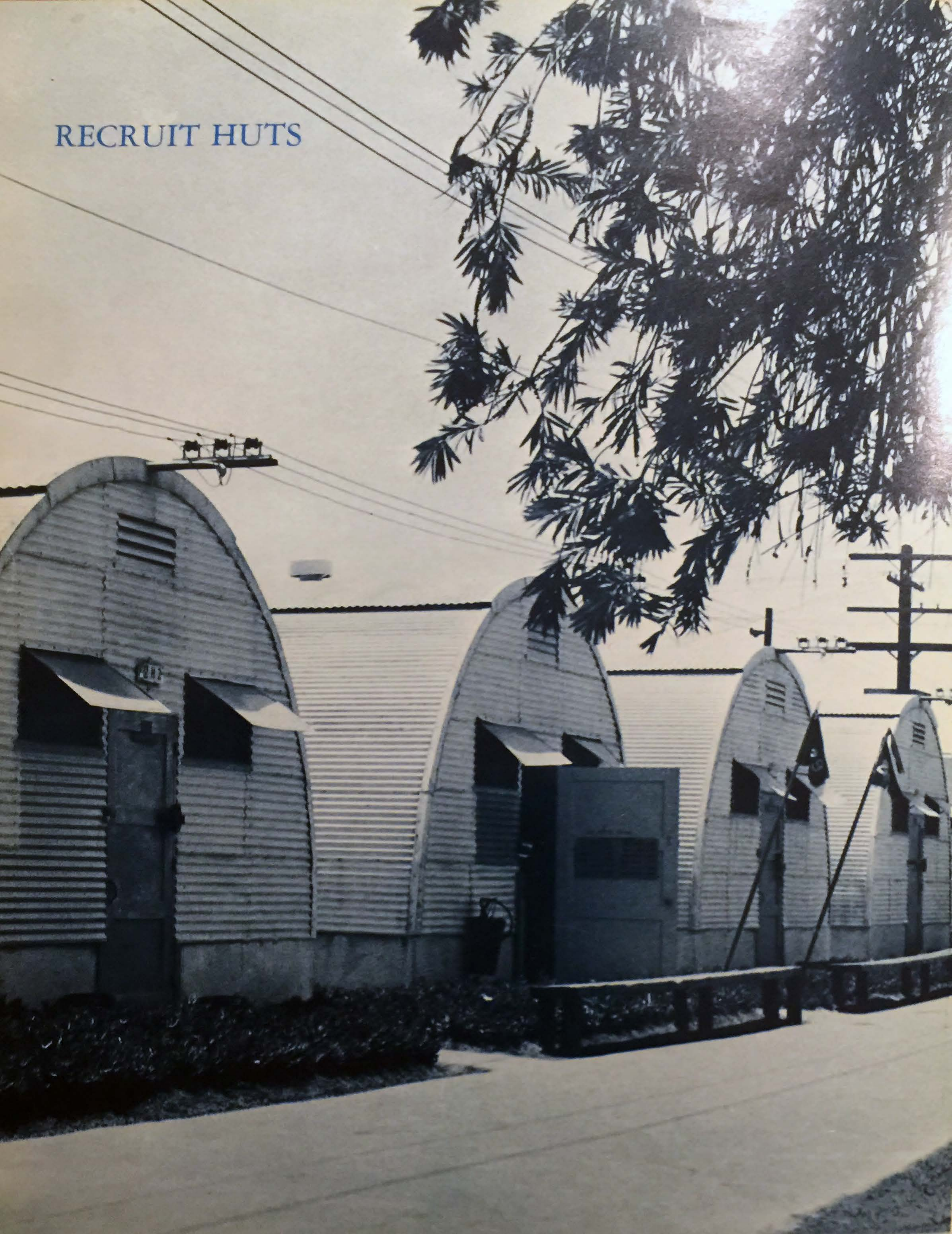








# RECRUIT HUTS



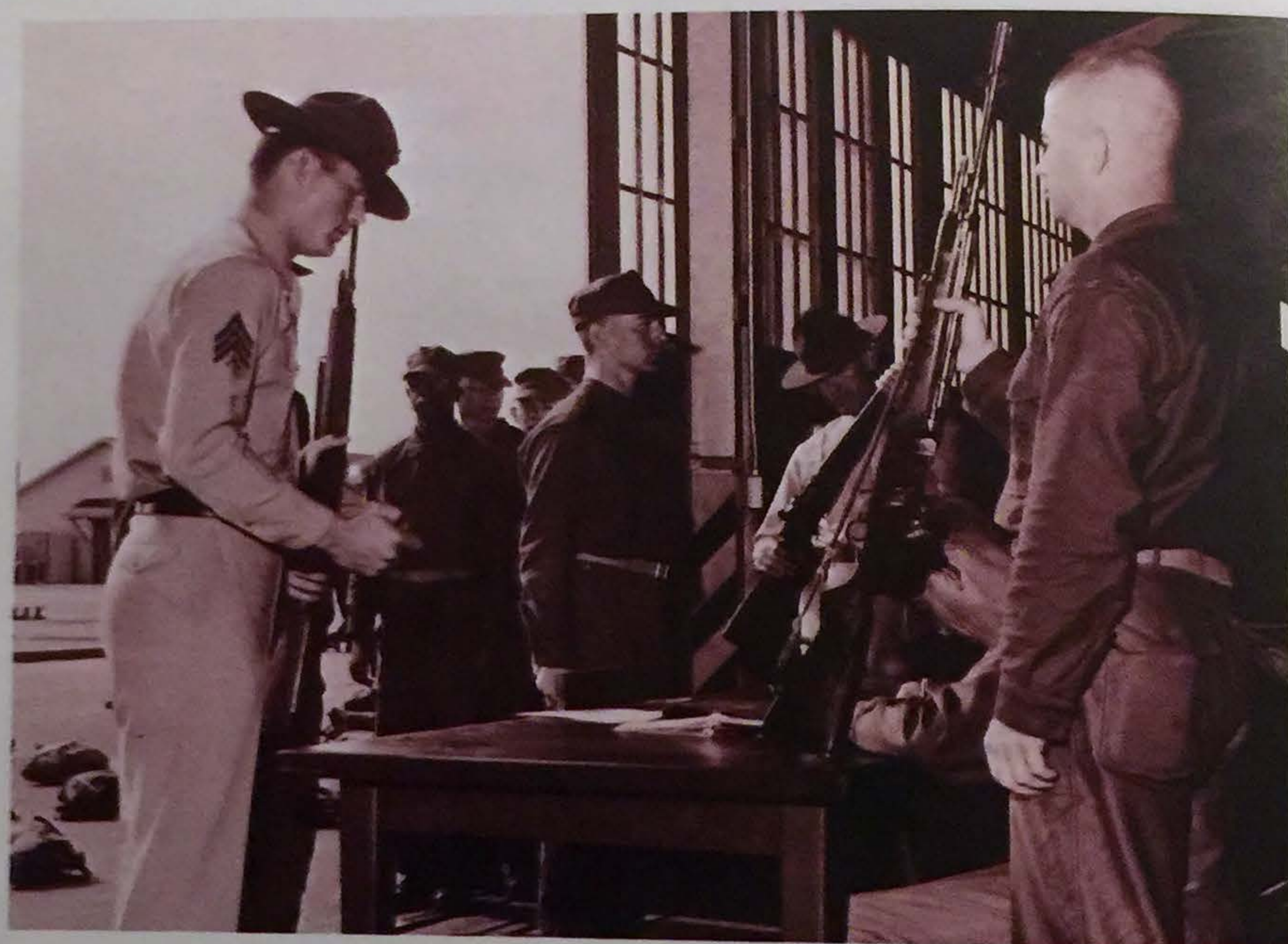




## MOVING IN







RIFLE AND FIELD  
EQUIPMENT  
ISSUE





# THE STRAIGHT DOPE

## DRILL INSTRUCTOR'S CREED

THESE ARE MY RECRUITS. I WILL TRAIN THEM TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY.

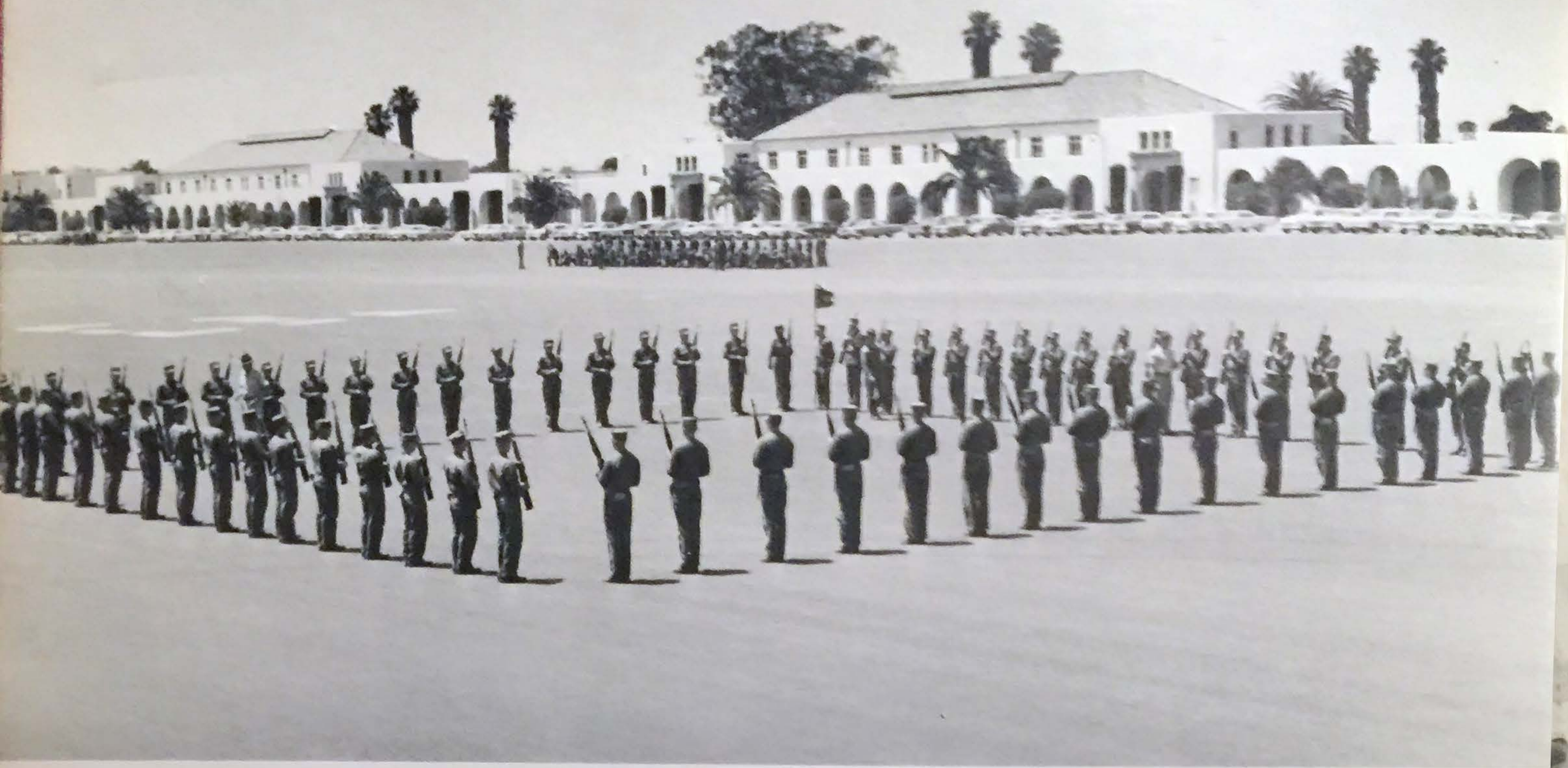
I WILL DEVELOP THEM INTO SMARTLY DISCIPLINED, PHYSICALLY FIT, BASICALLY TRAINED MARINES, THOROUGHLY INDOCTRINATED IN LOVE OF GOD, COUNTRY, AND CORPS.

I WILL DEMAND OF THEM AND DEMONSTRATE BY MY OWN EXAMPLE, THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF PERSONAL CONDUCT, MORALITY AND PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday











## CLOSE ORDER DRILL INSTRUCTION







## RIFLE INSTRUCTION

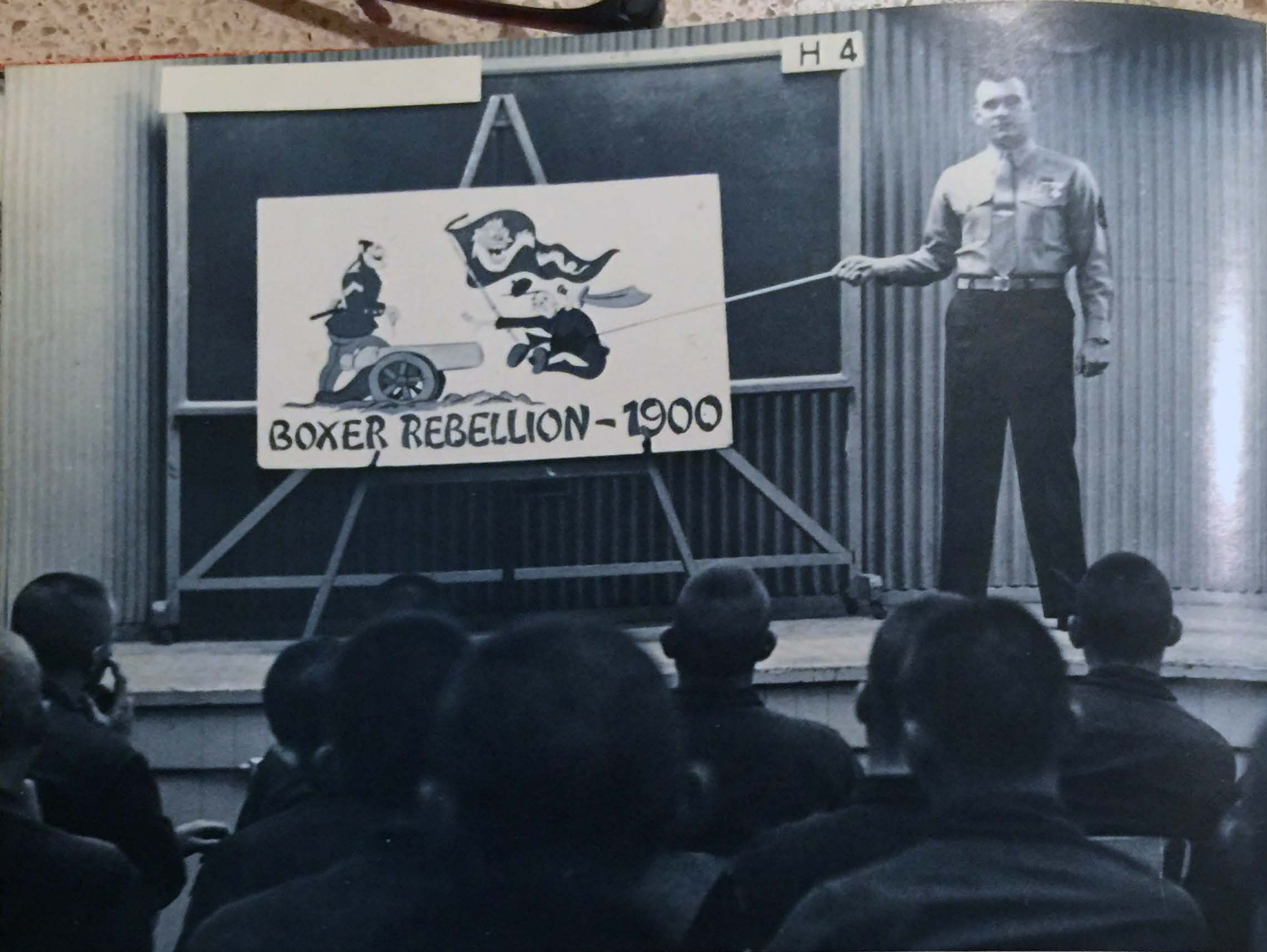




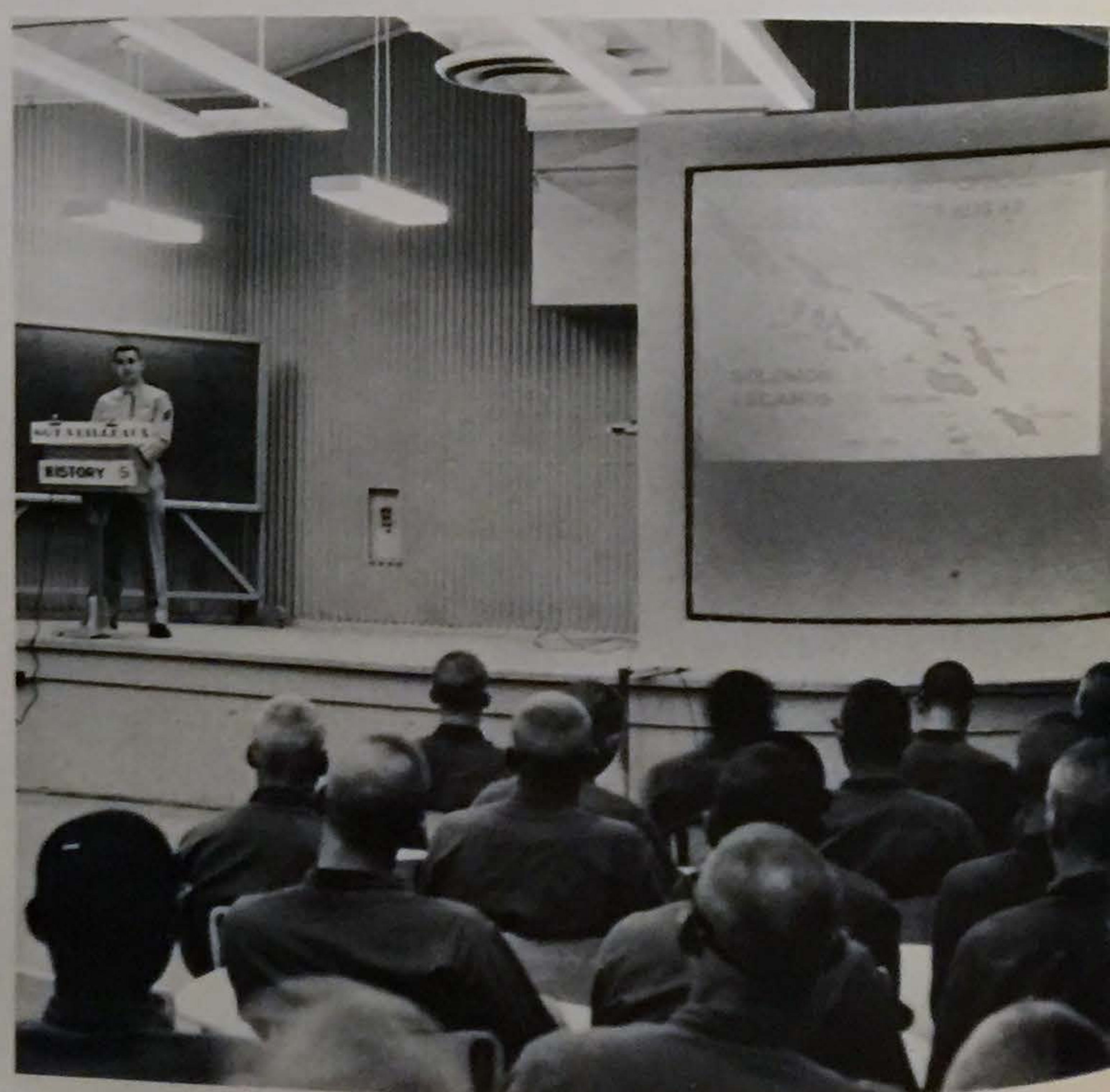
## .45 CALIBRE PISTOL INSTRUCTION







## CLASSES



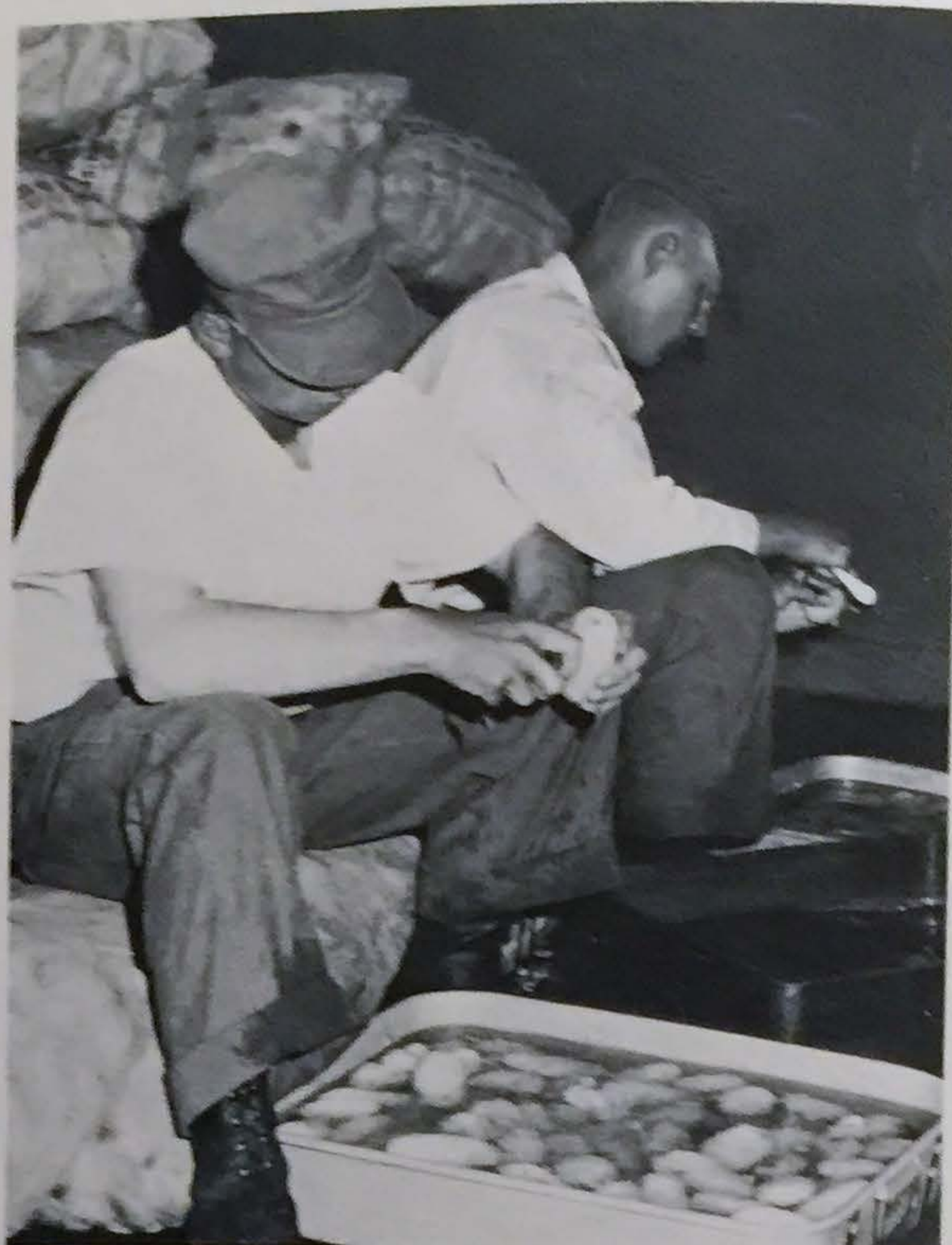




## SWIMMING TEST & INSTRUCTION







MESS DUTY



# CHOW TIME







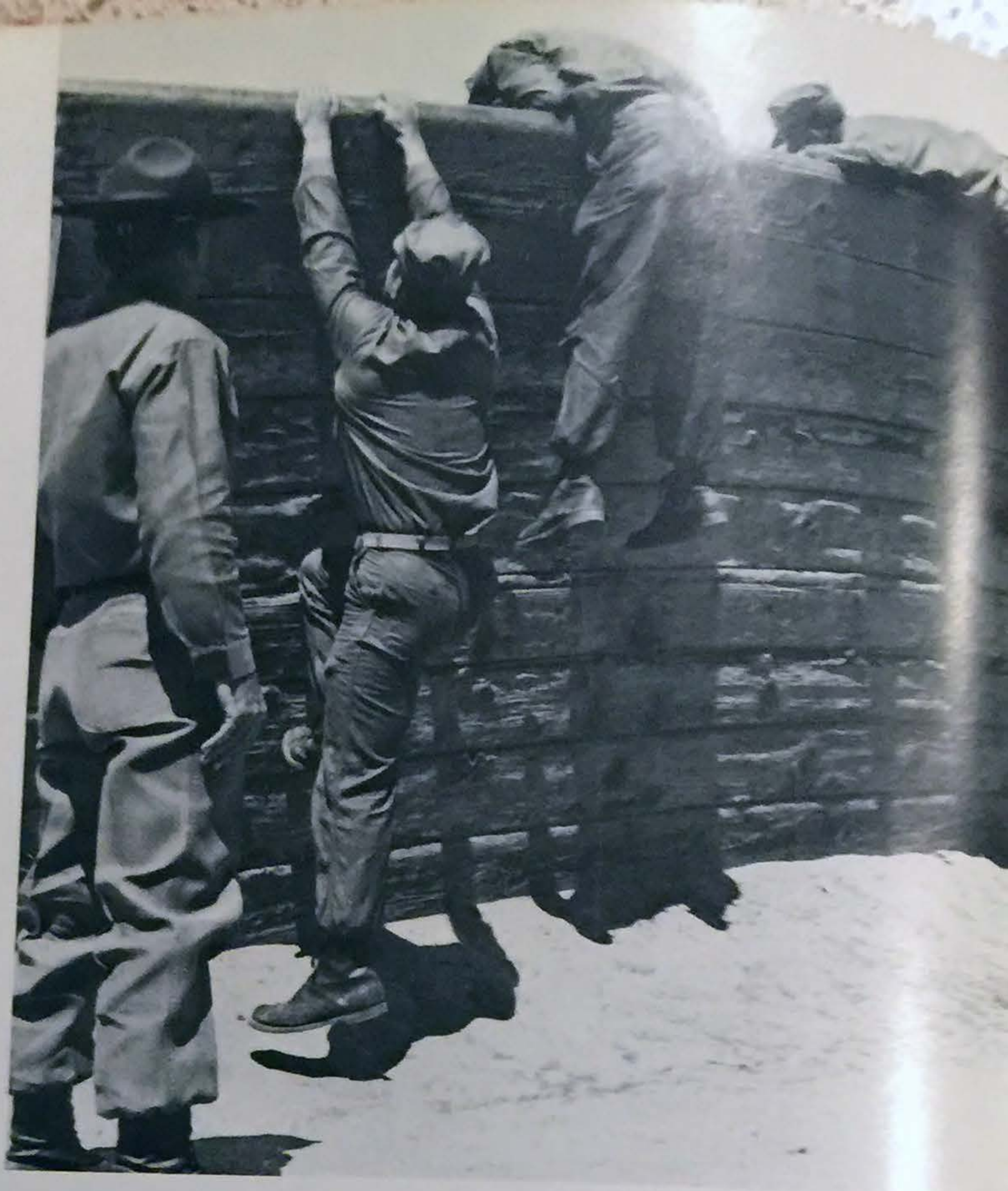
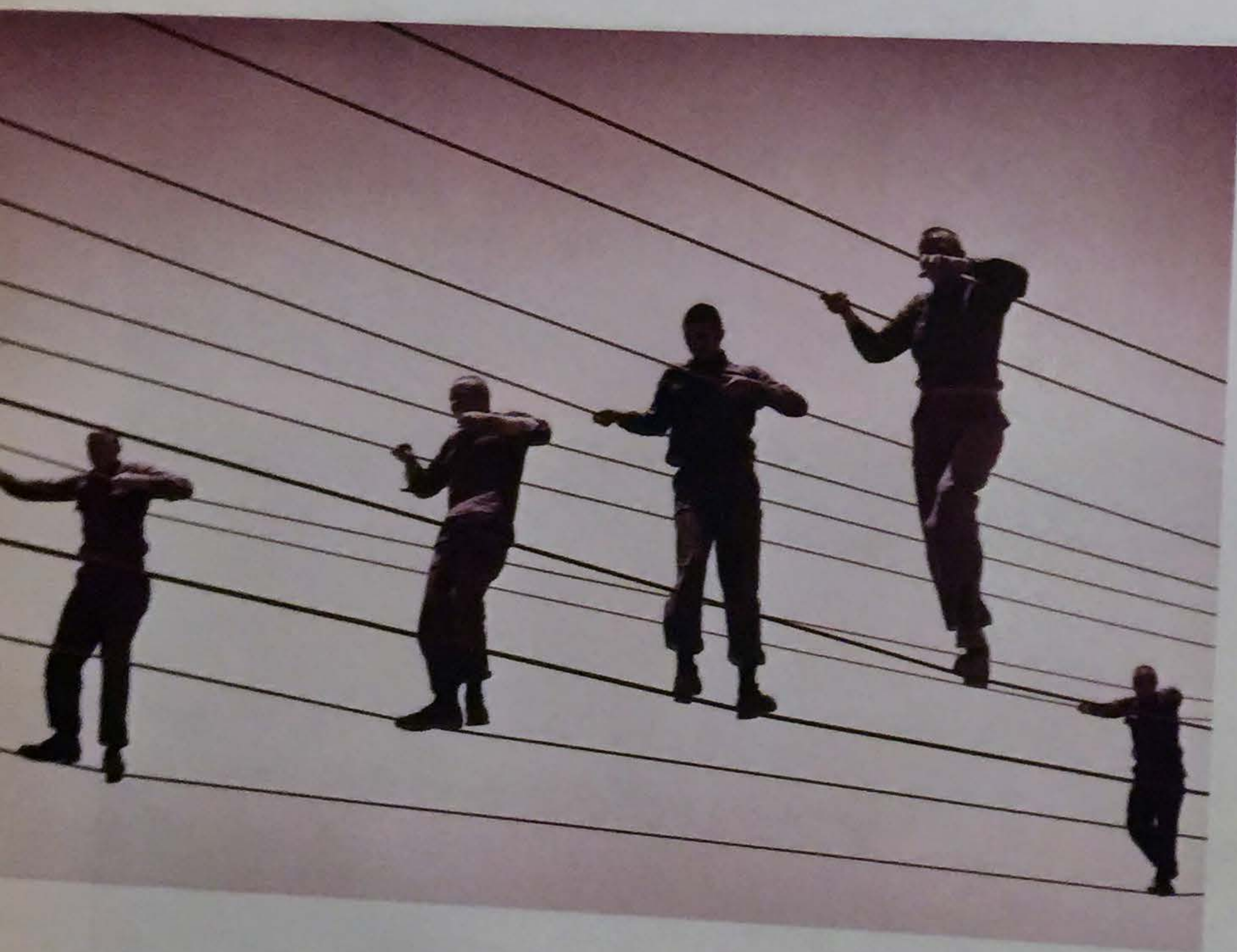
CHOW











CONDITIONING COURSE







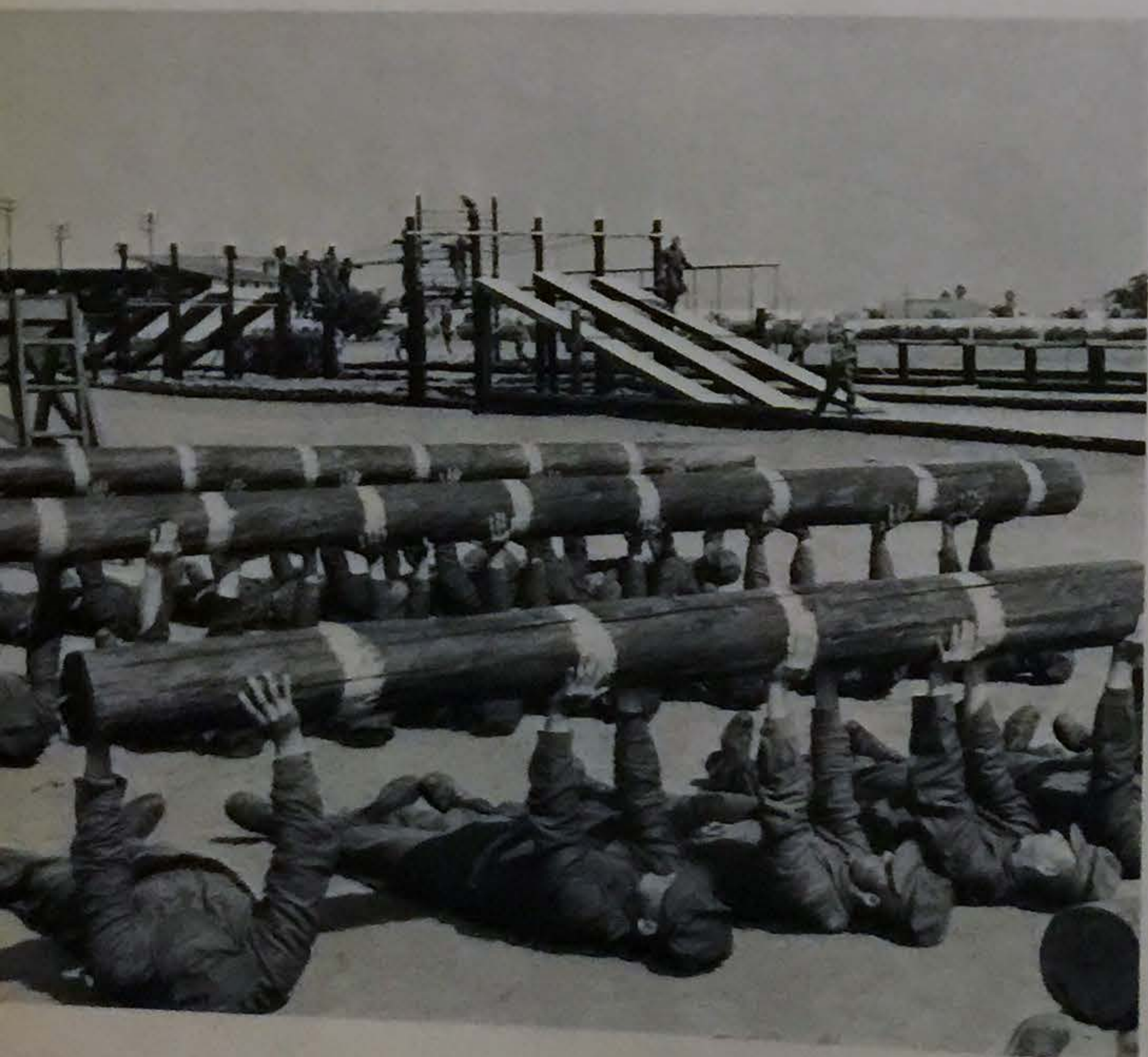
## CONDITIONING COURSE



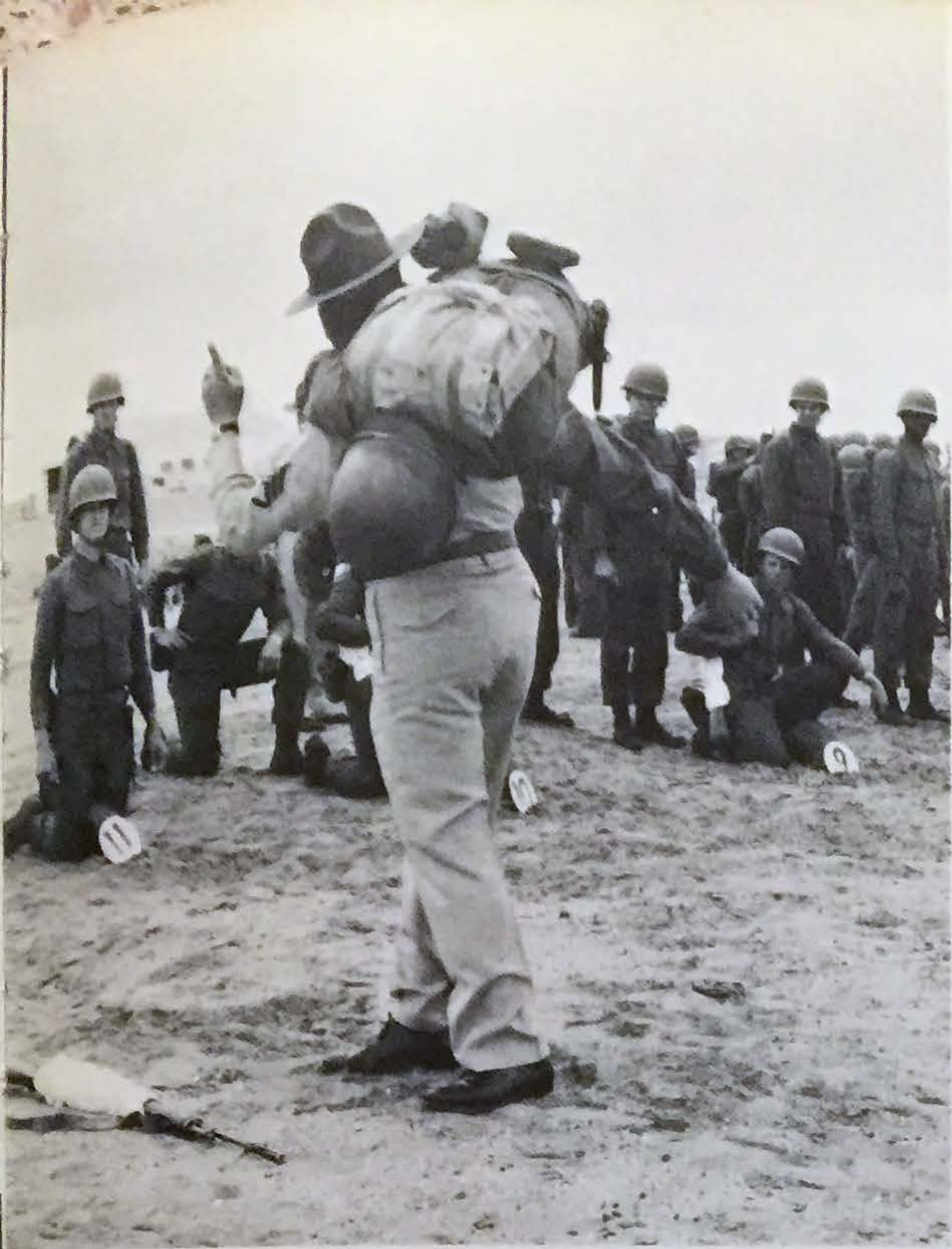




## ENDURANCE COURSE AND LOG DRILL







## COMBAT READINESS TESTING





# C.M.C. PHYSICAL READINESS TEST







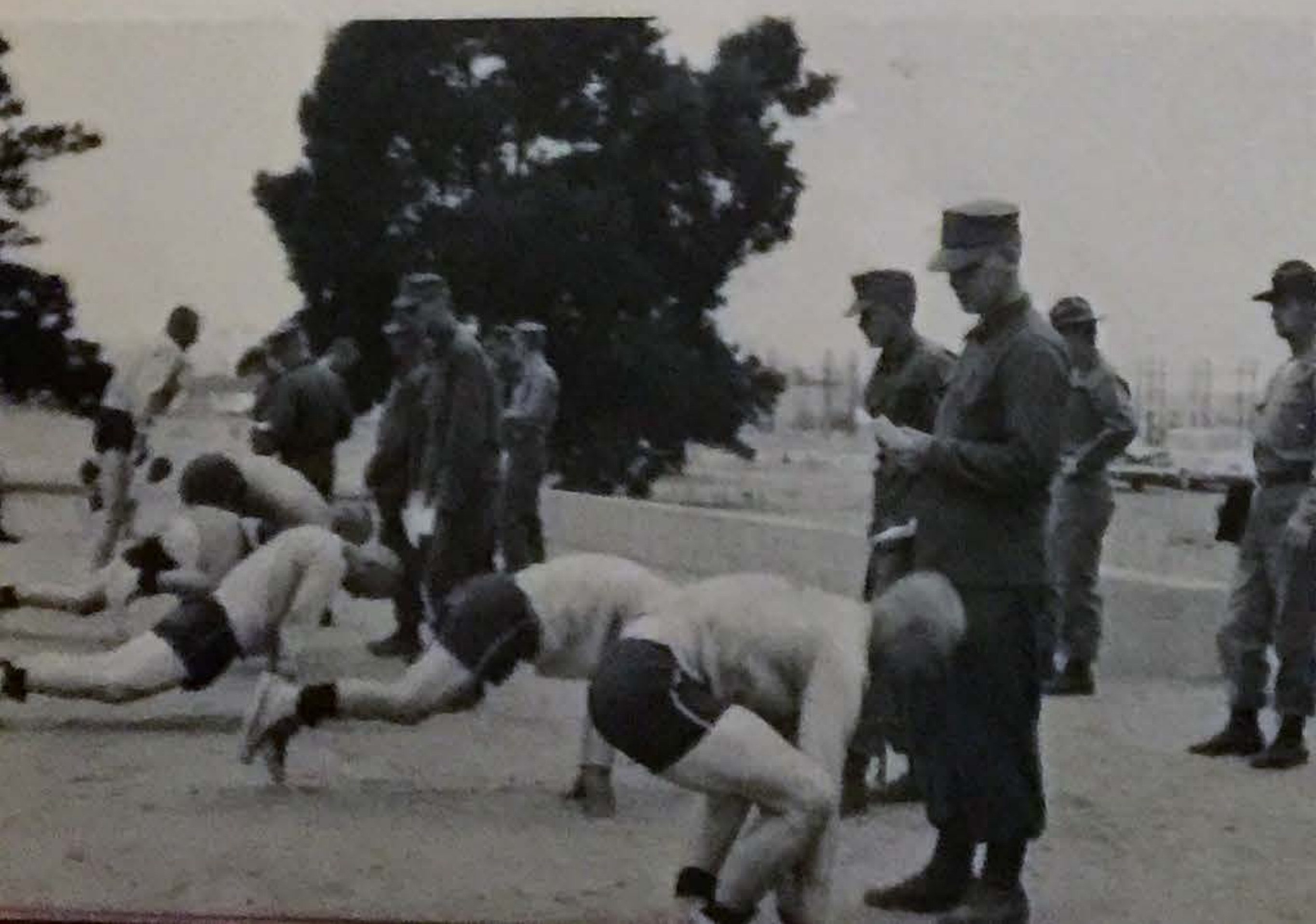
PHYSICAL DRILL UNDER ARMS



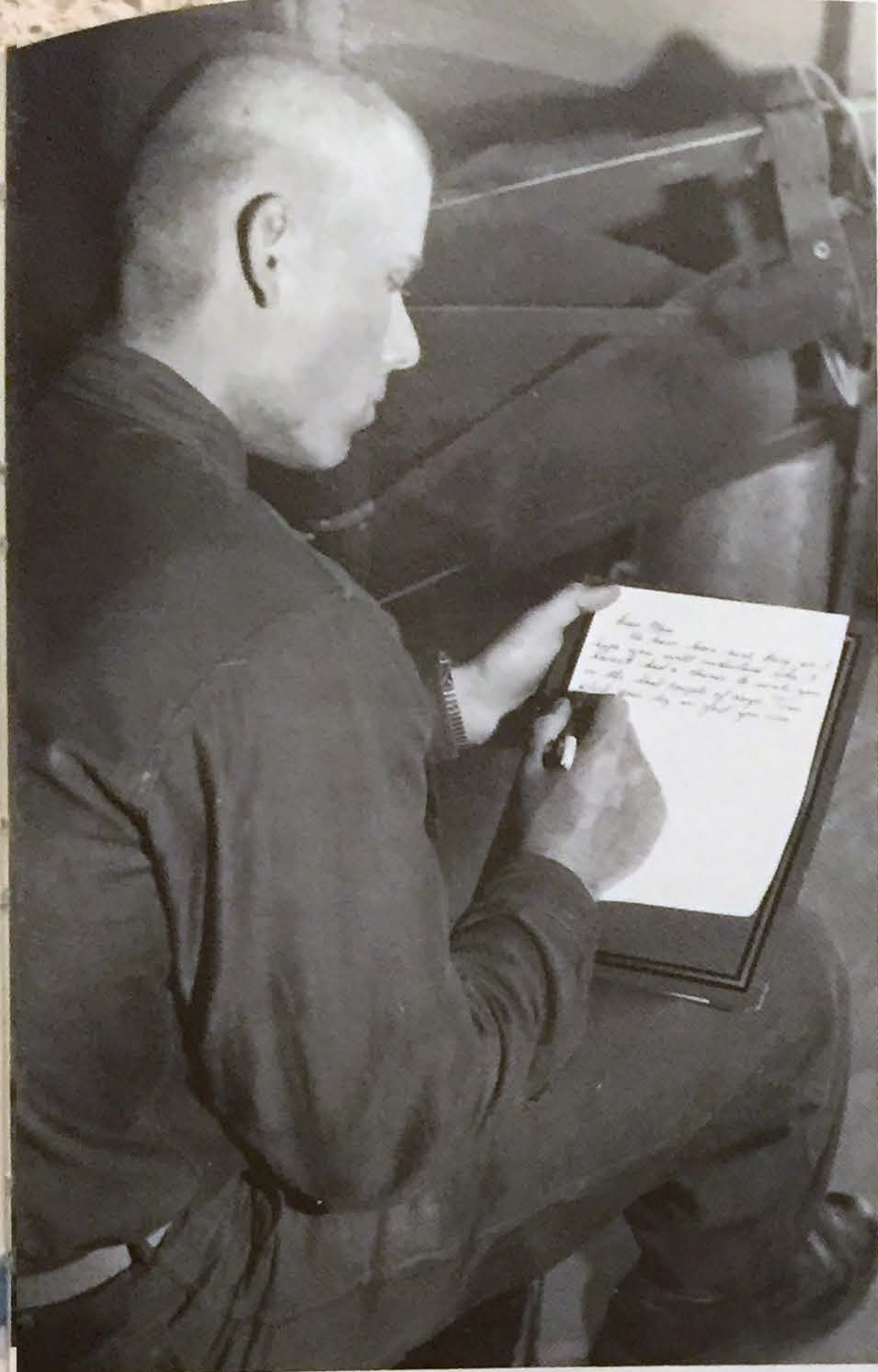
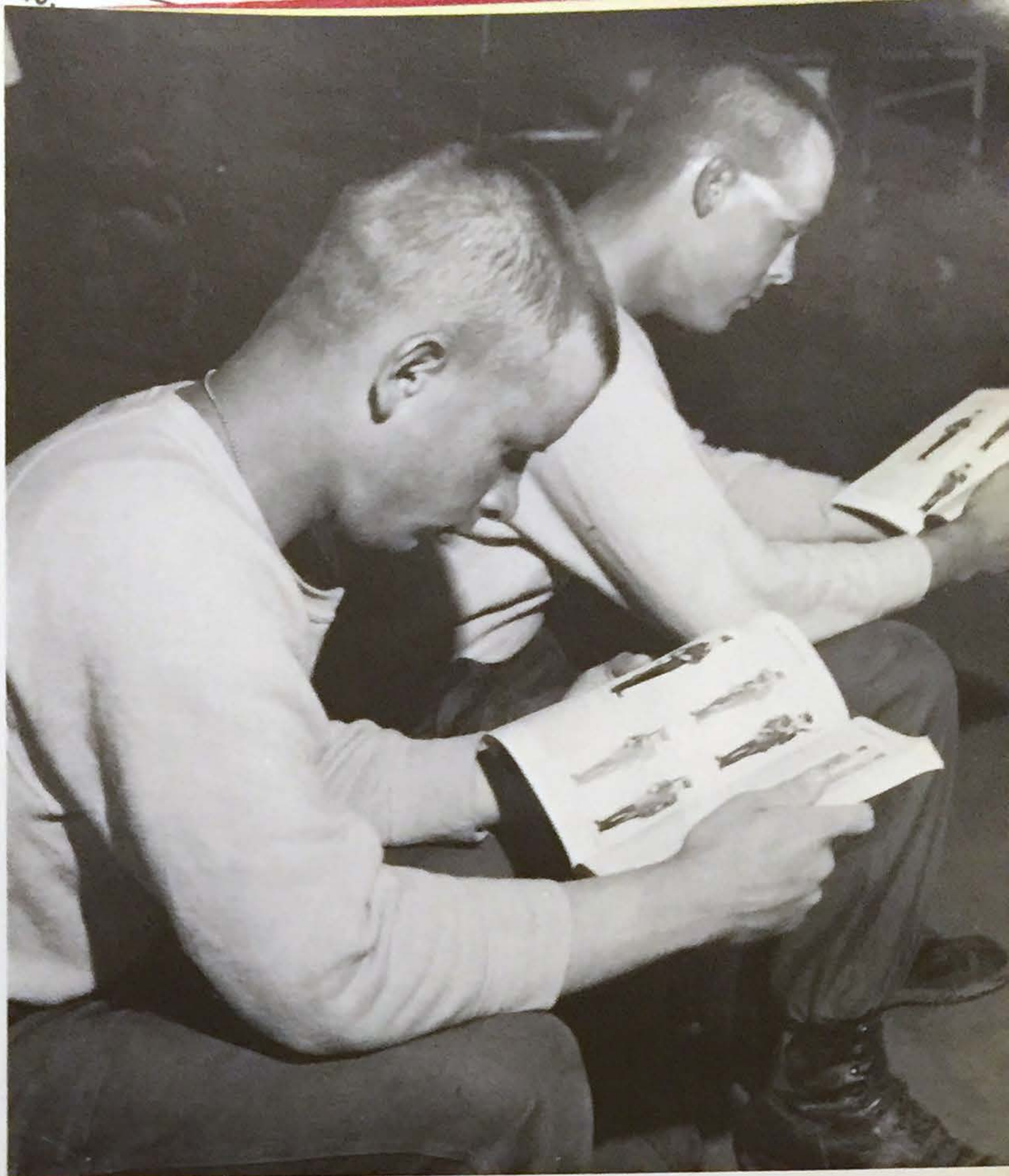




## PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTING







## COMMANDERS TIME







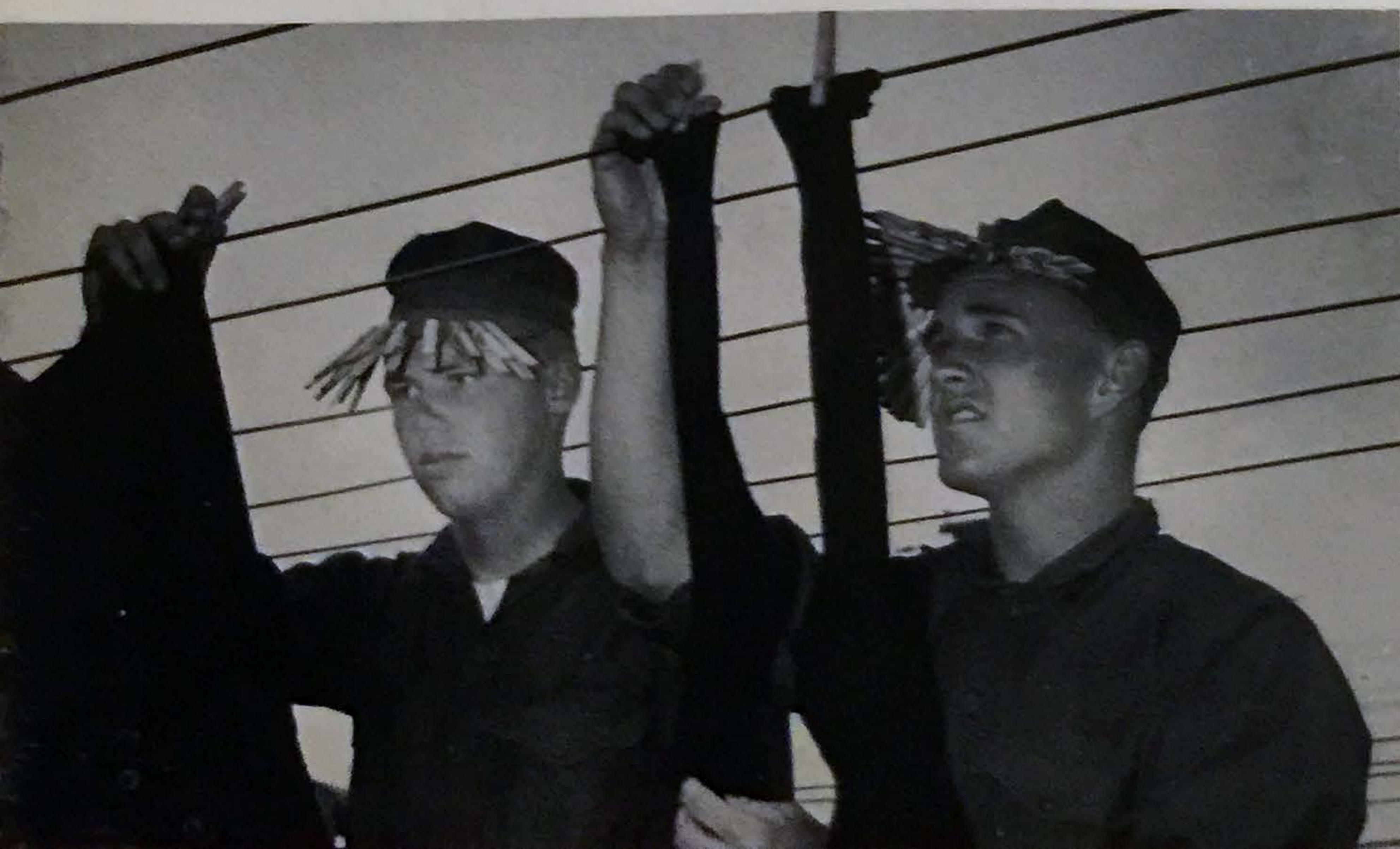
## COMMANDERS TIME







WASH DAY







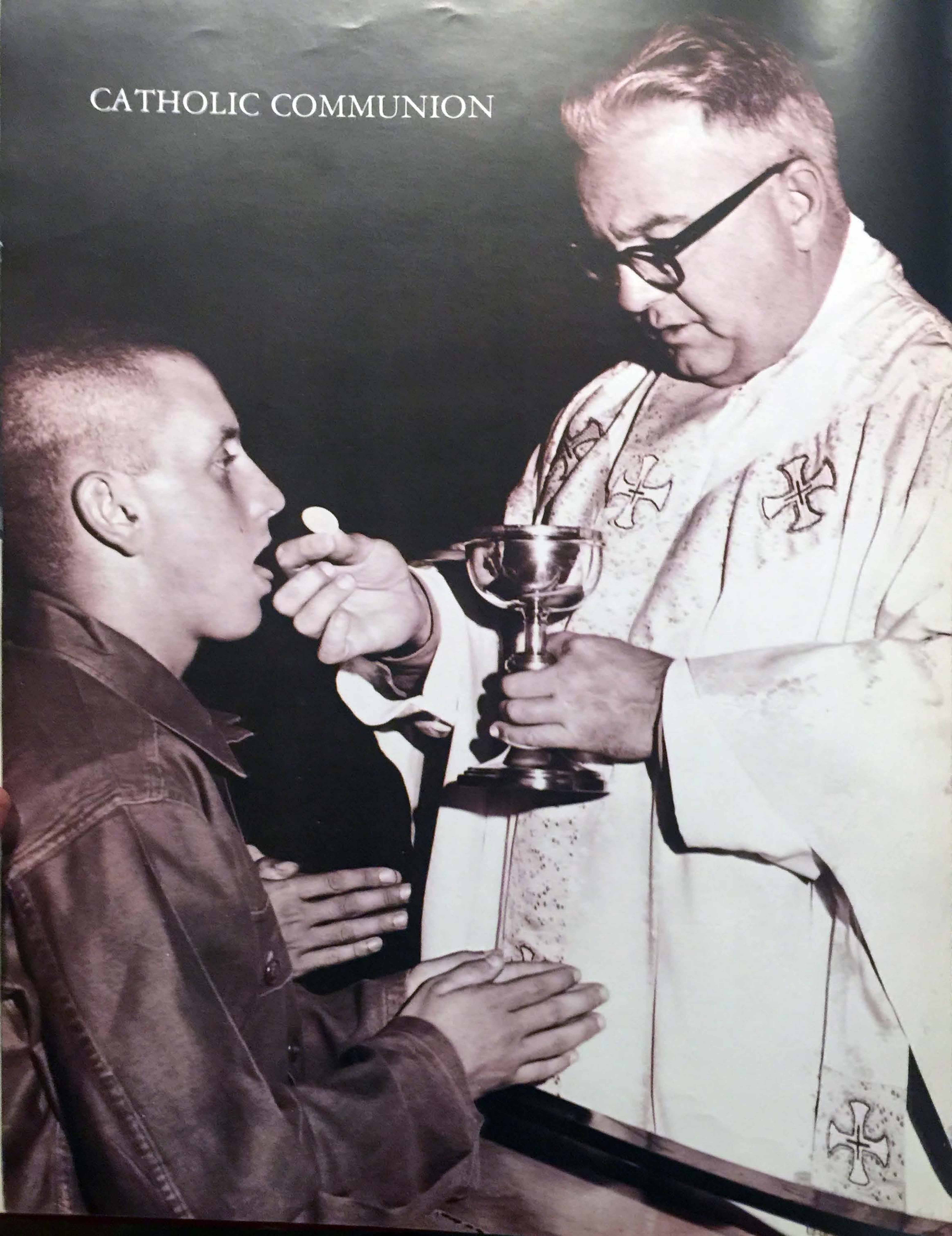




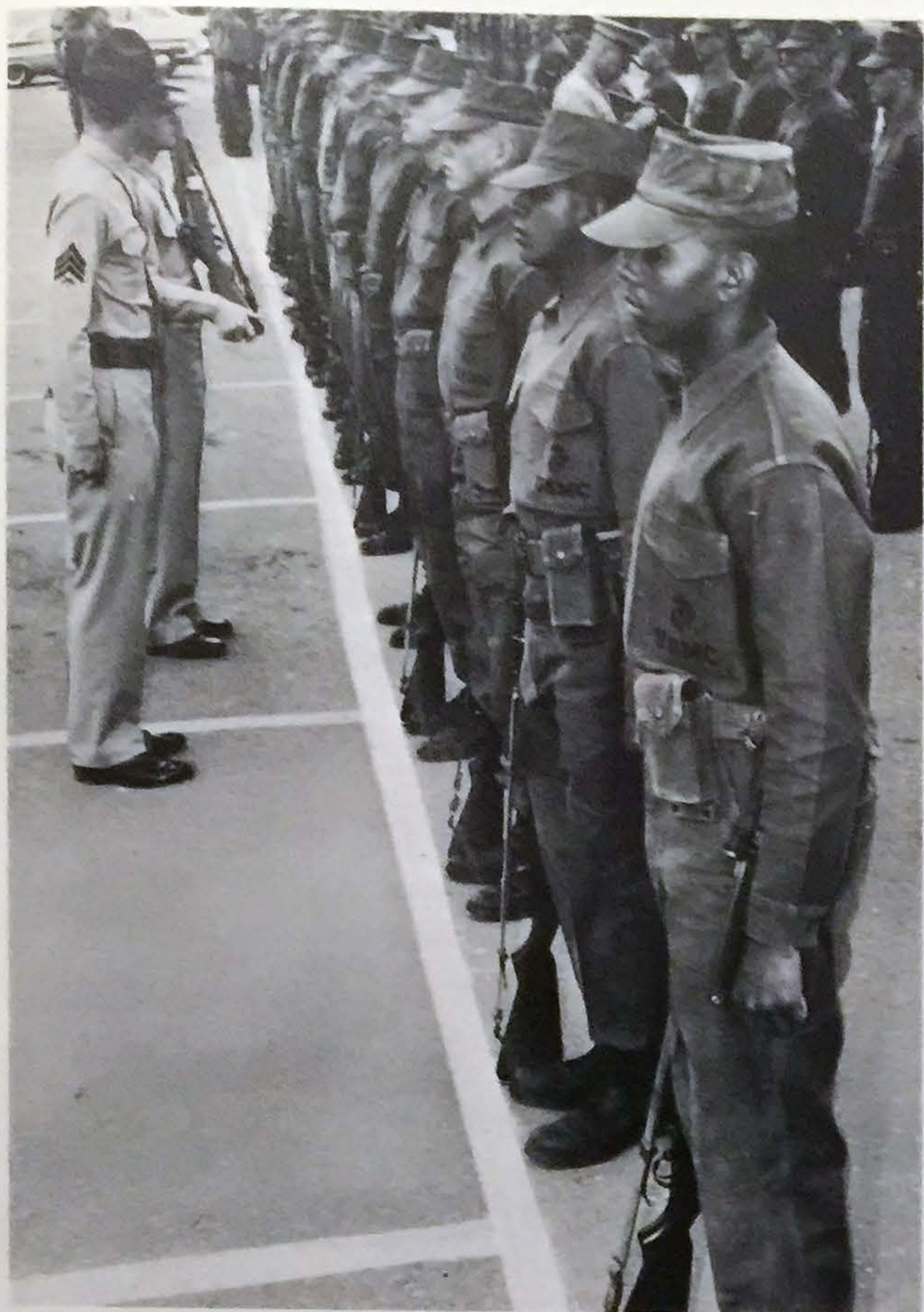
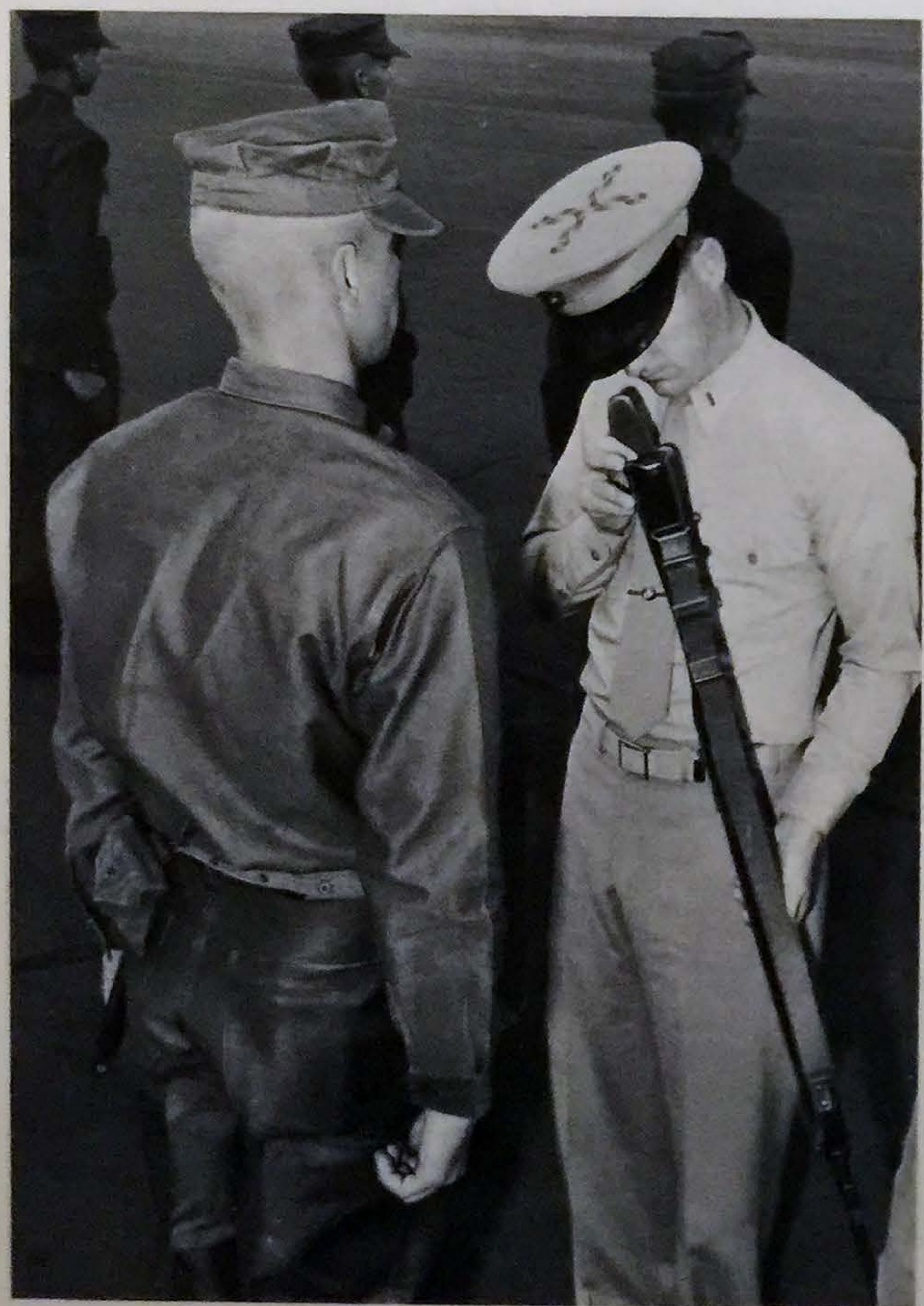
HOLY HOLY HOLY



# CATHOLIC COMMUNION



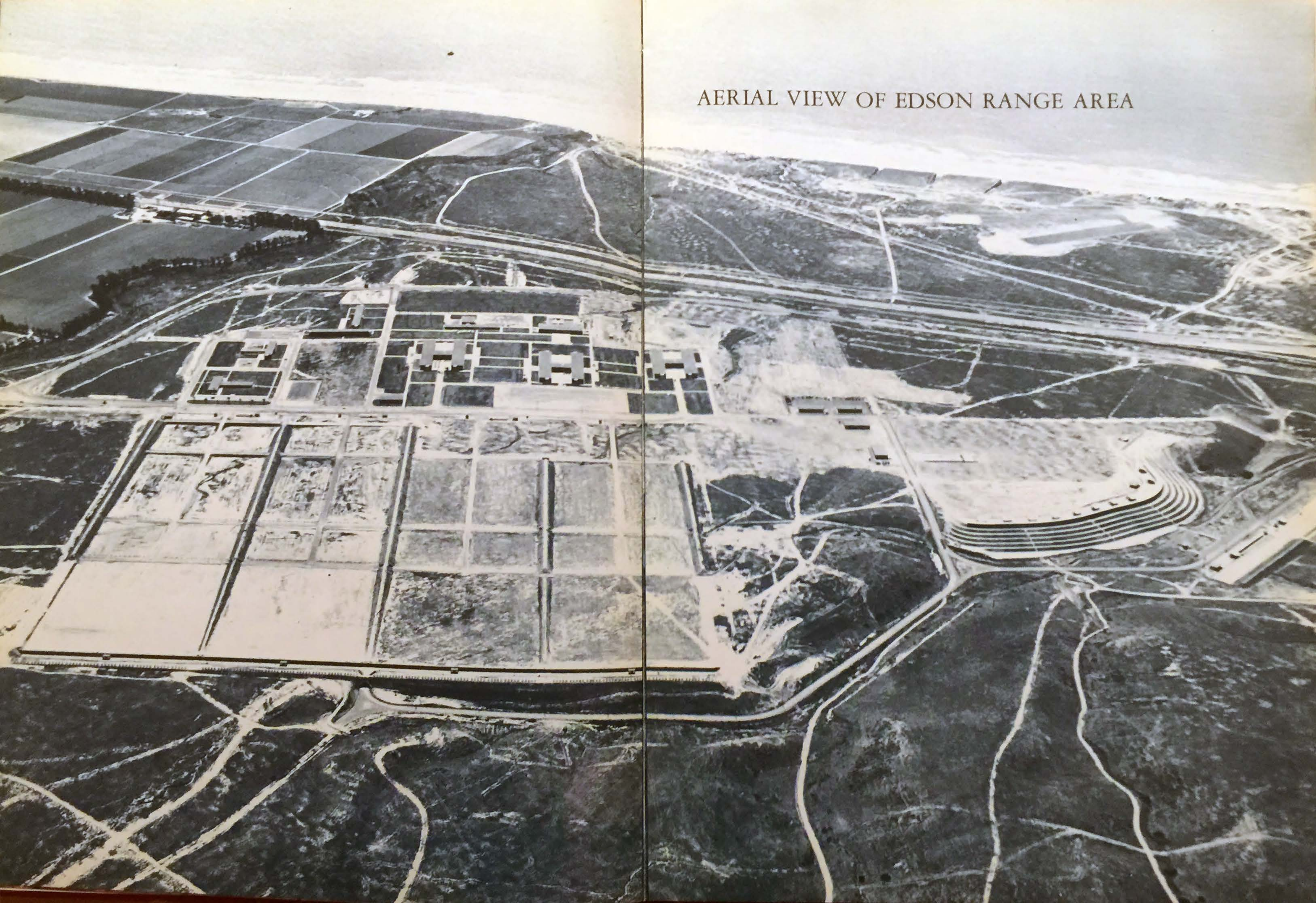




SEVENTH WEEK  
INSPECTION



AERIAL VIEW OF EDSON RANGE AREA







## HIKE TO THE RANGE







## HIKE TO THE RANGE





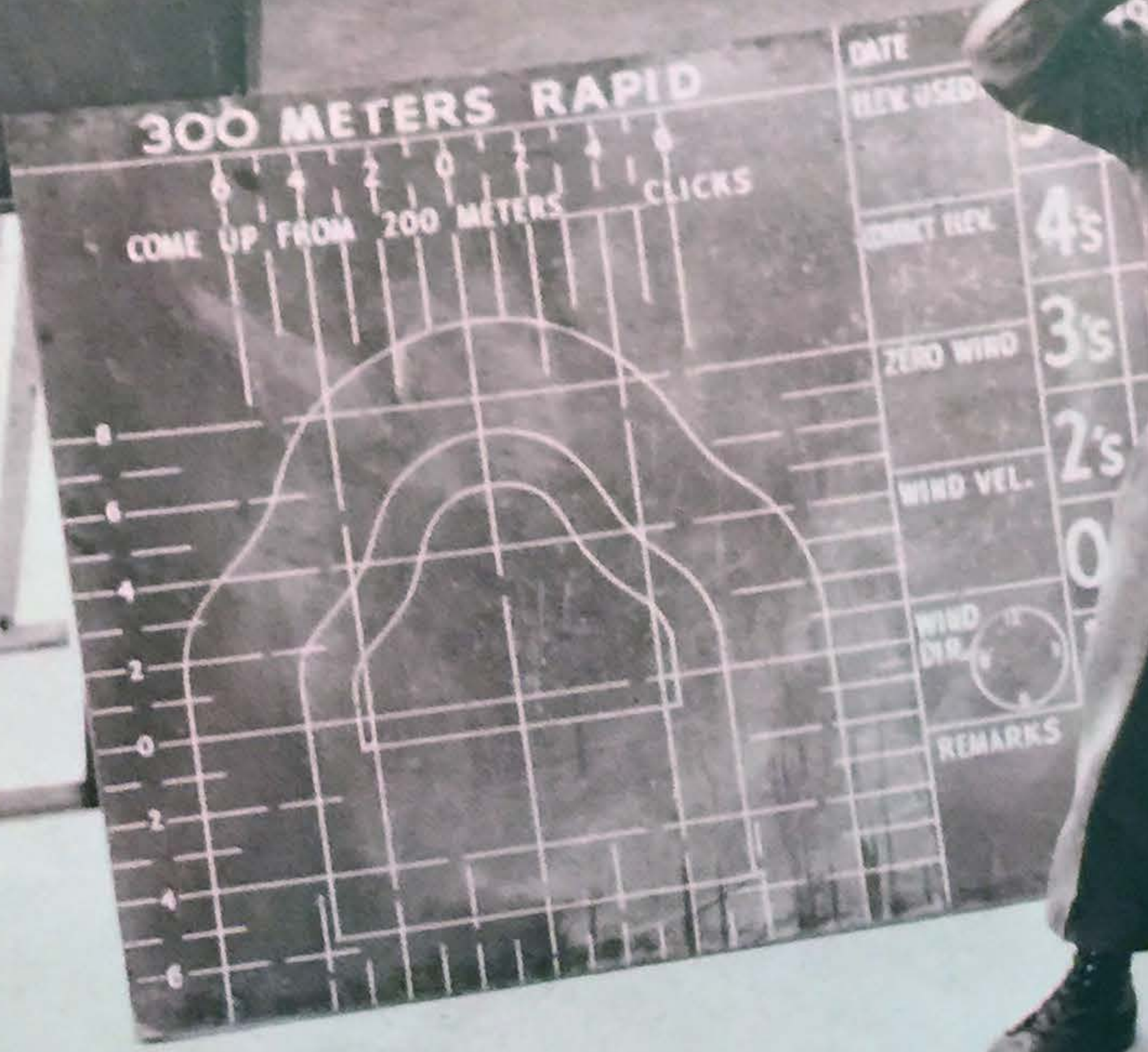




# SCHOOL RANGE











SIGHT PICTURE AND TRIANGULATION





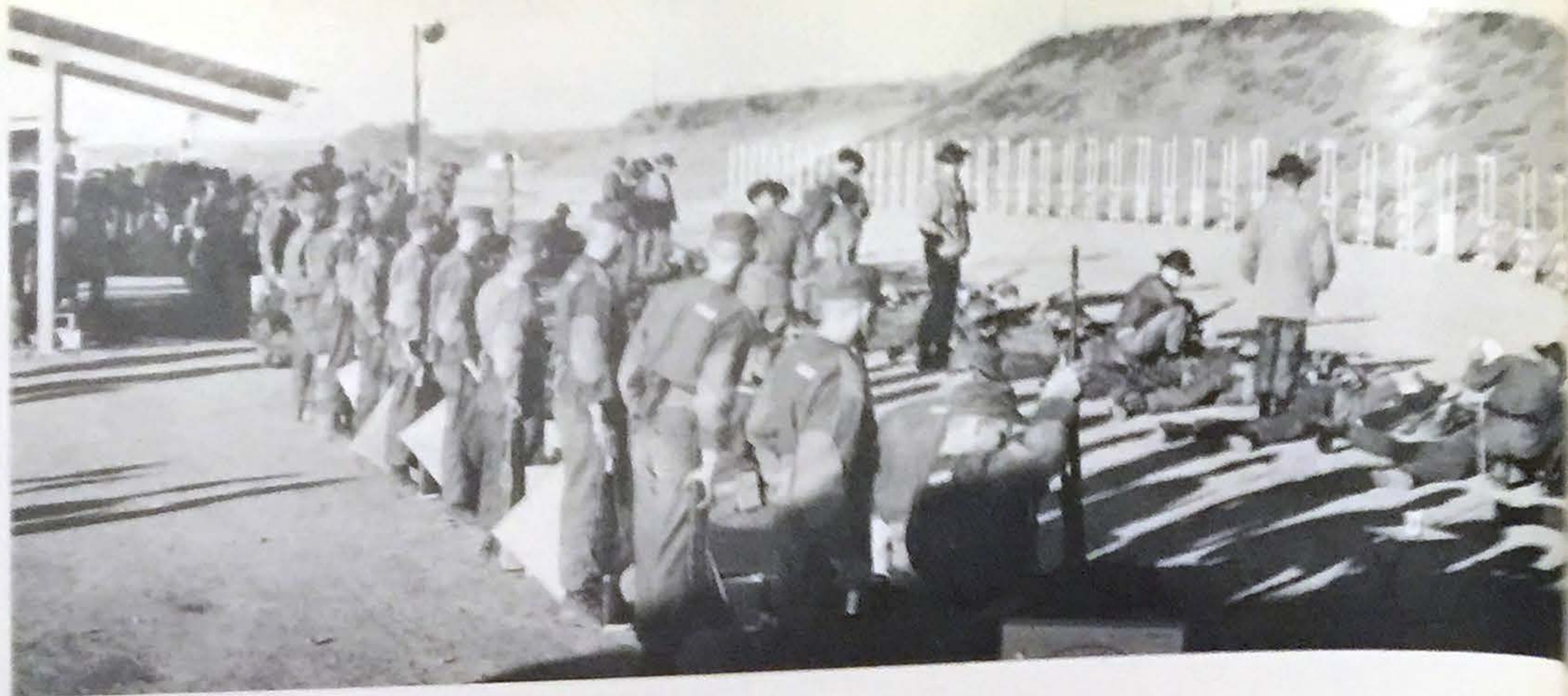
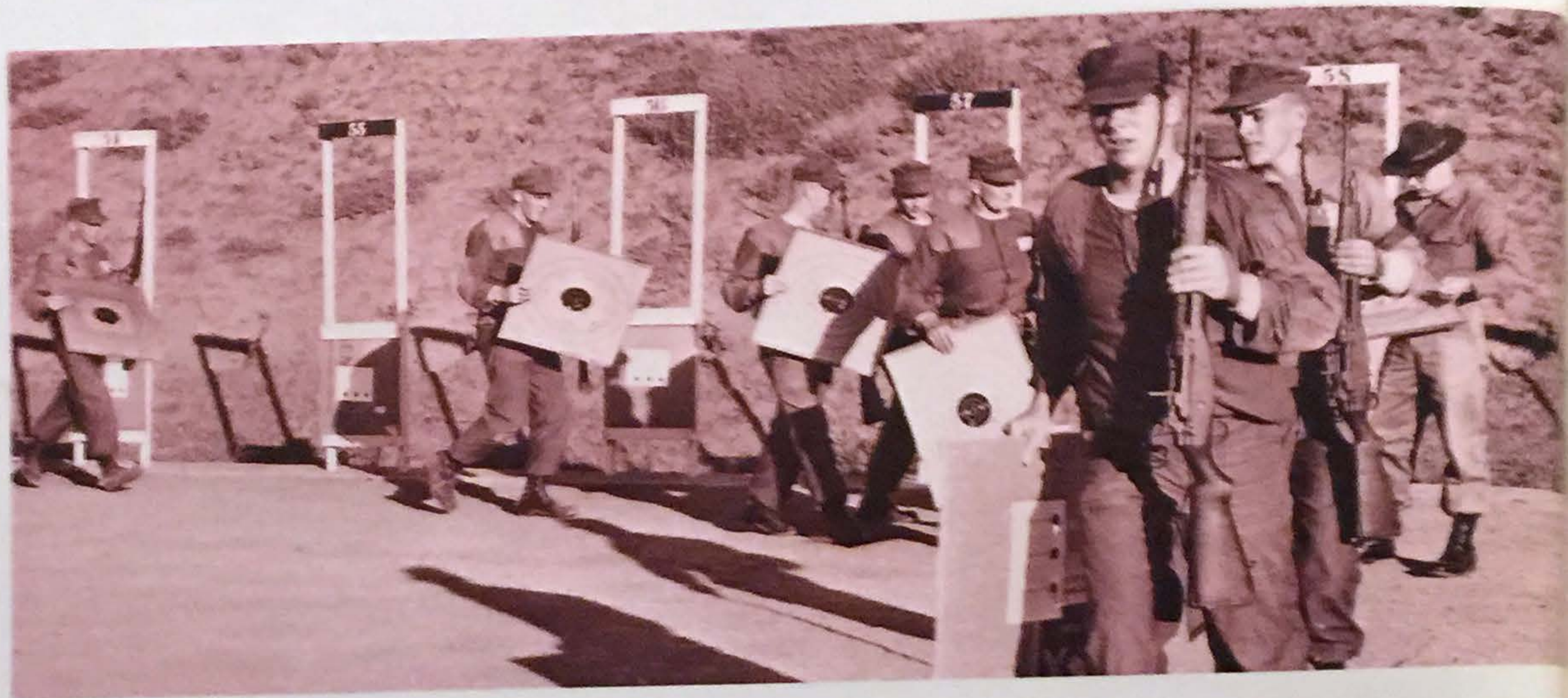




HOLDING  
AND  
SQUEEZING







LIVE FIRING TRIANGULATION 900 INCH







MAKING AND MARKING TARGETS







.45 CALIBRE PISTOL



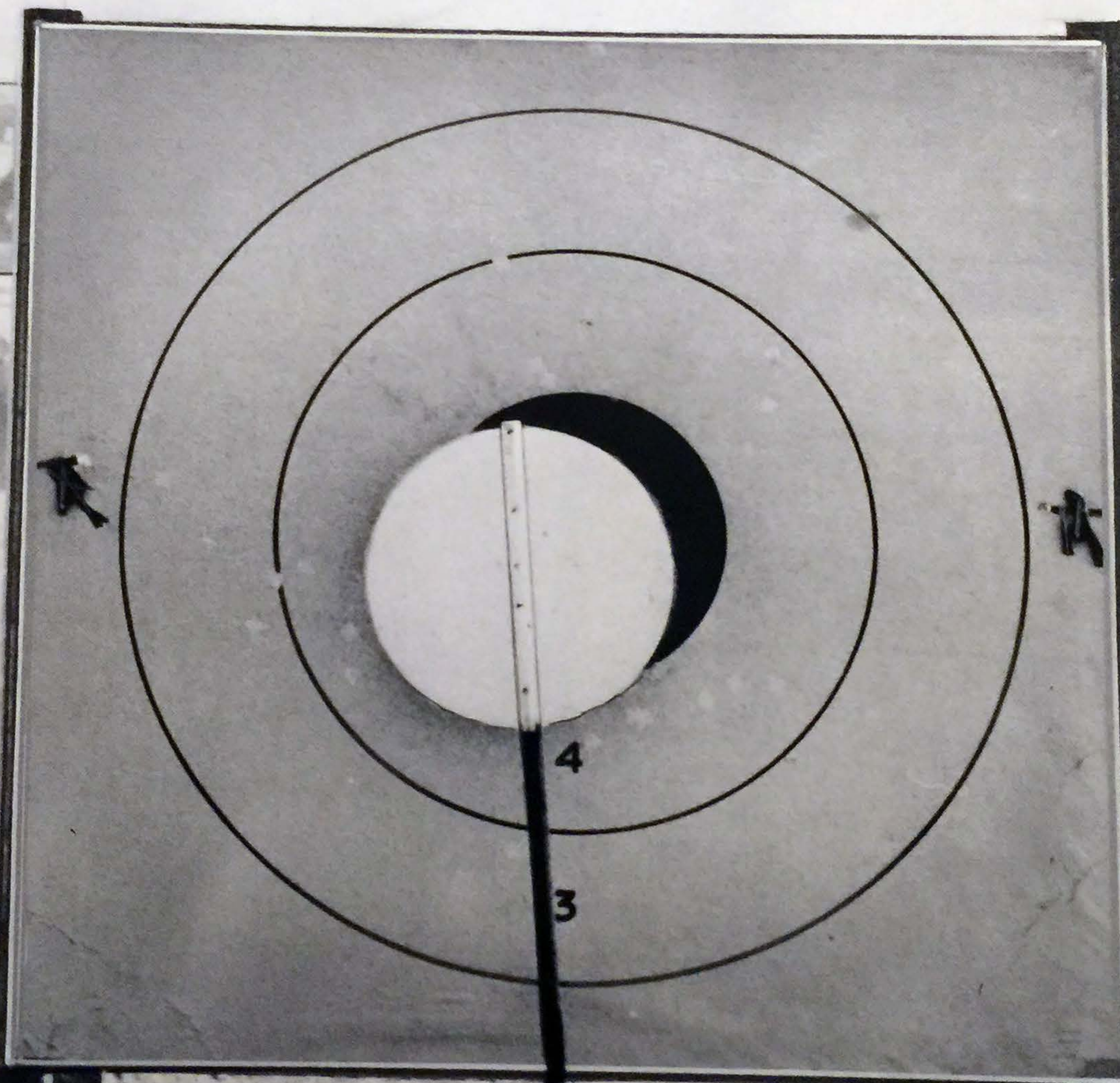
RIFLE EXPERT



RIFLE SHARPSHOOTER



RIFLE MARKSMAN







## RECORD DAY











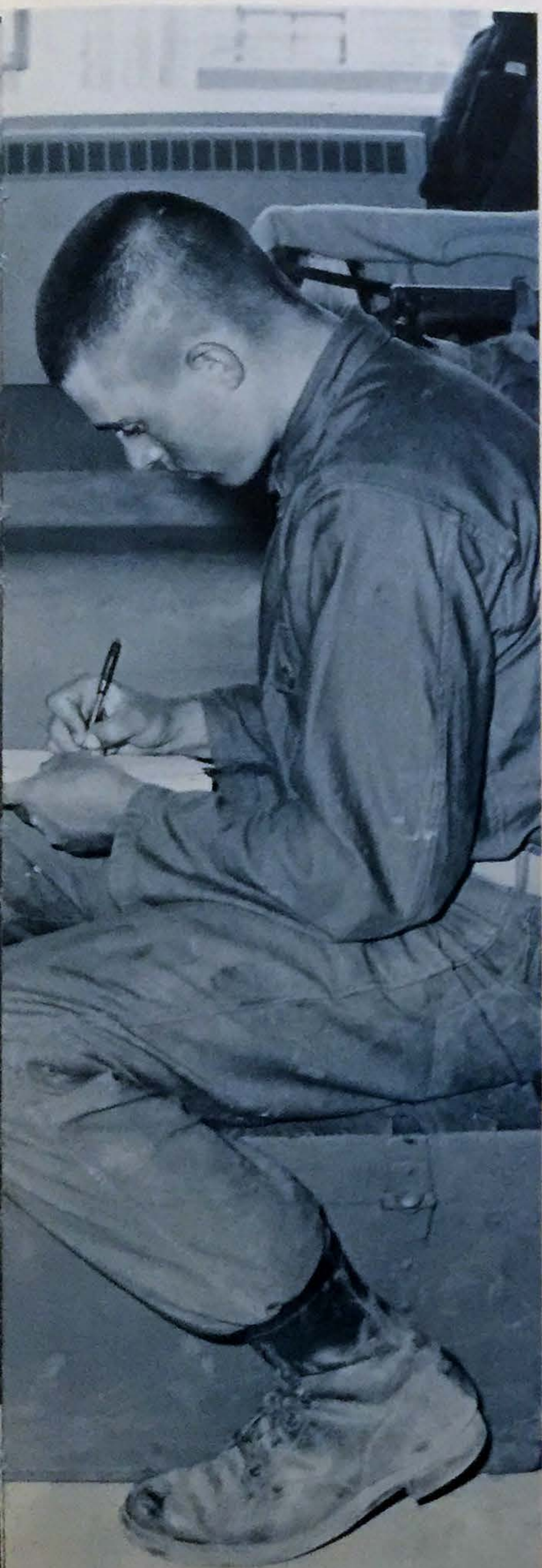
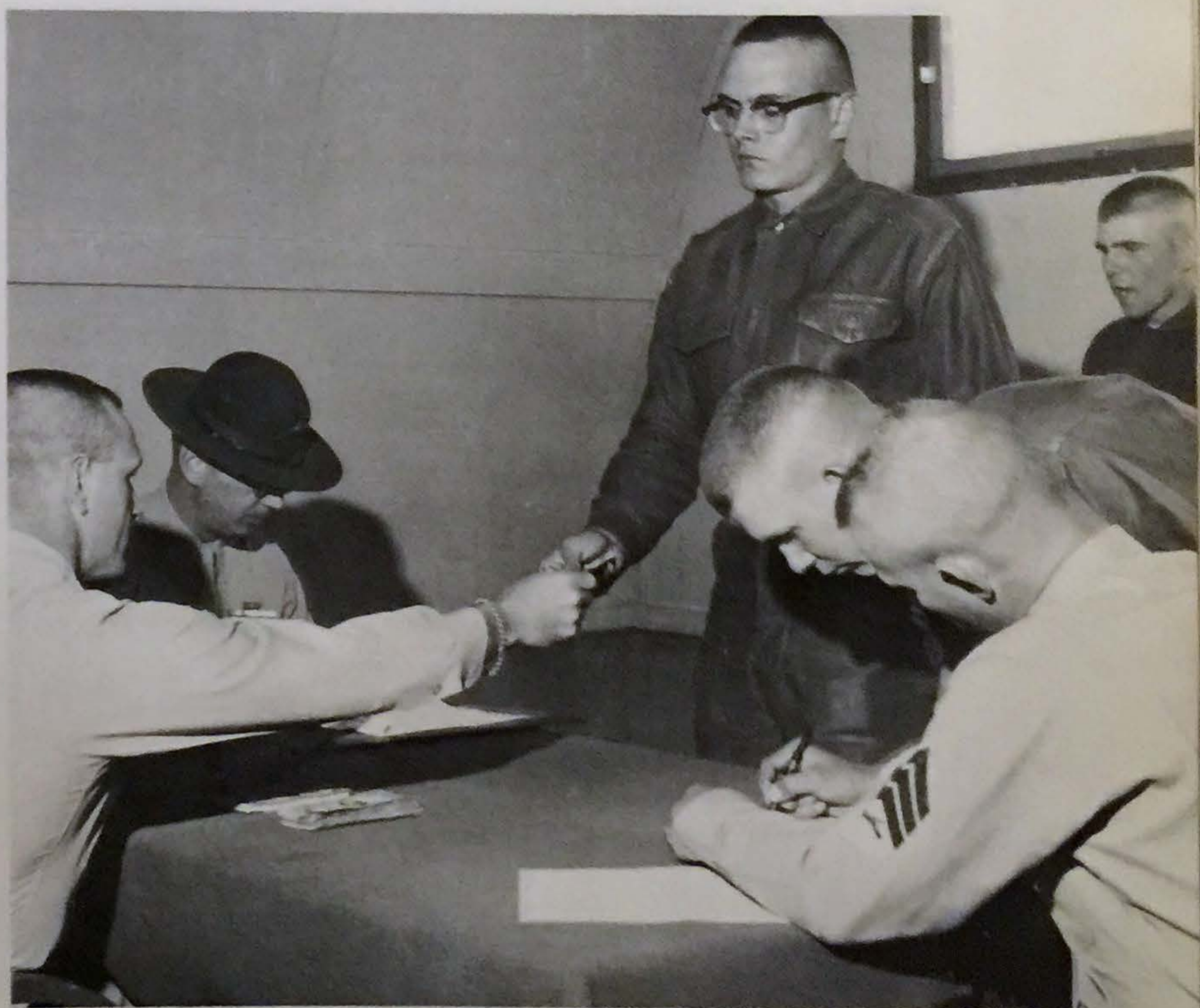
## RANGE BARRACKS







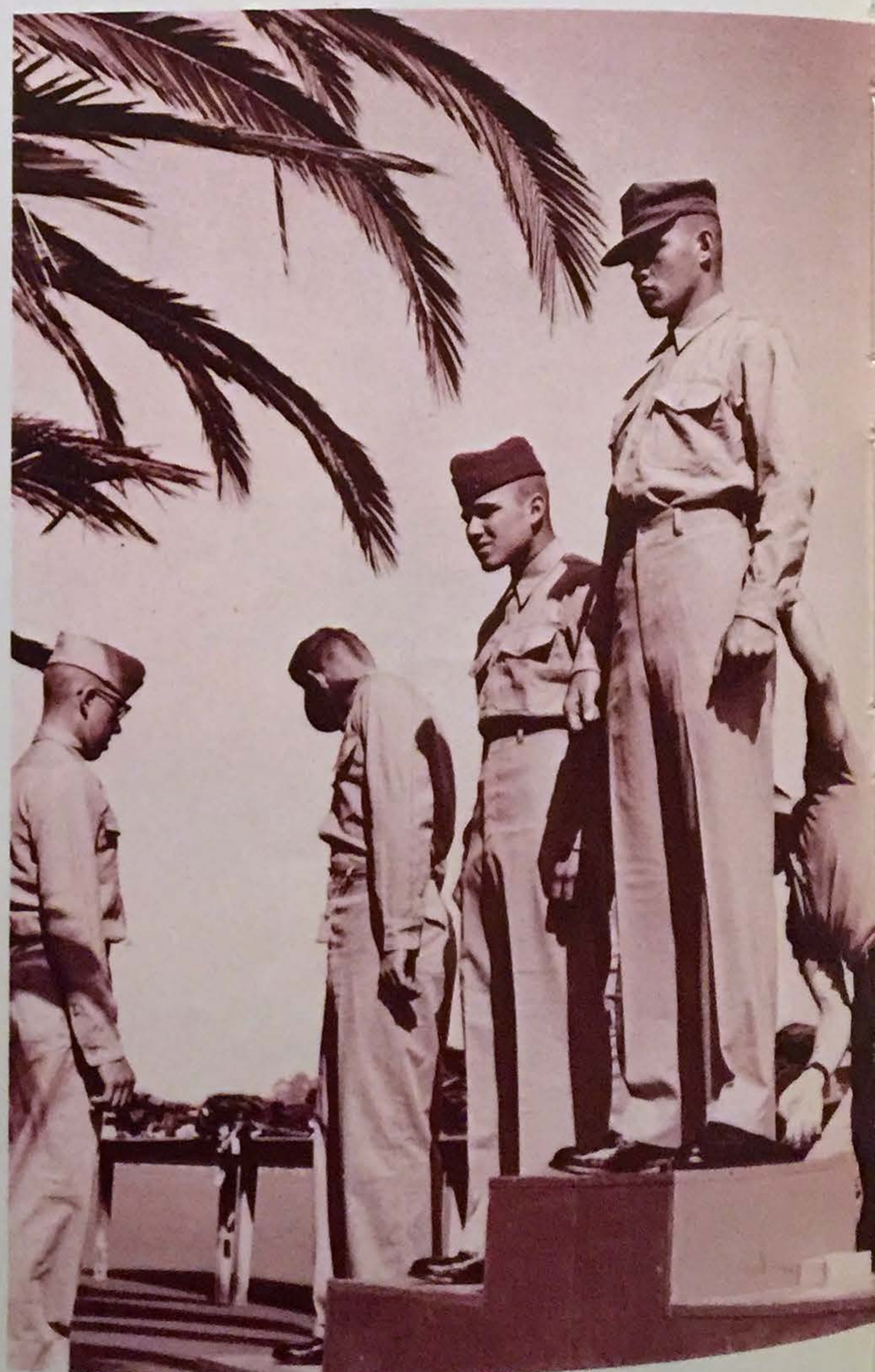
## PAY CALL AND MAIL CALL







## CLOTHING ALTERATIONS





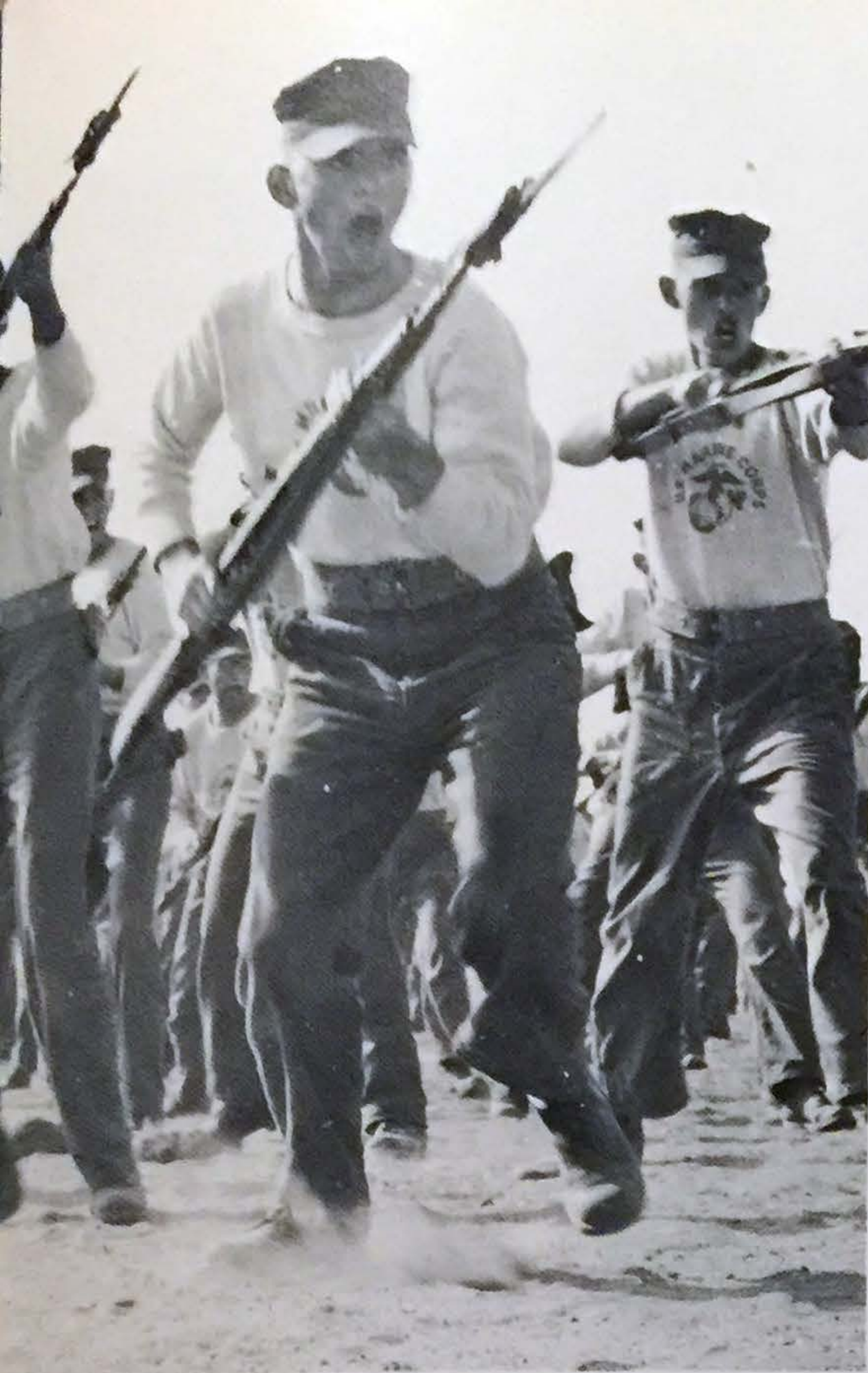




# BAYONET COURSE





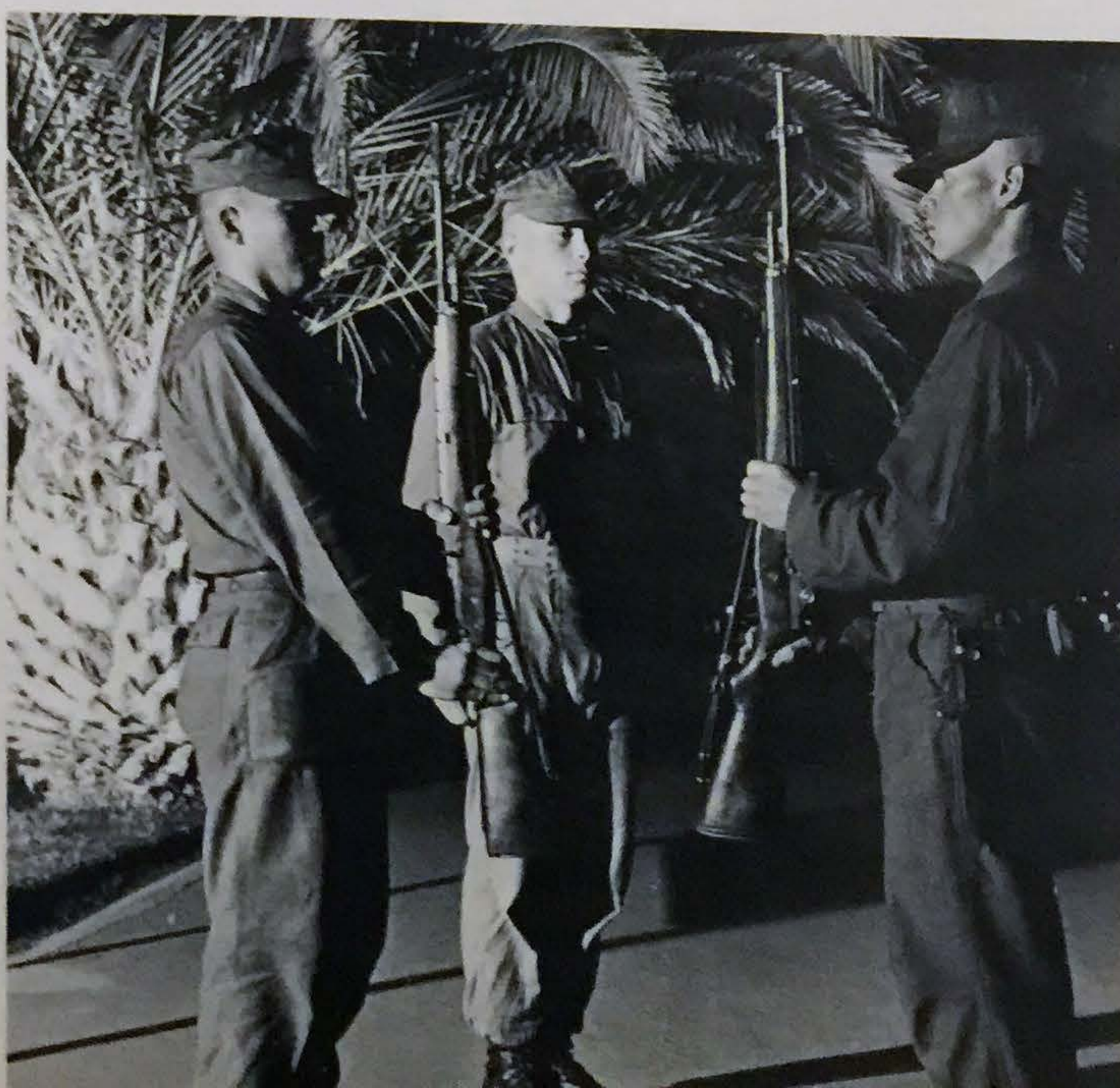


## BAYONET COURSE





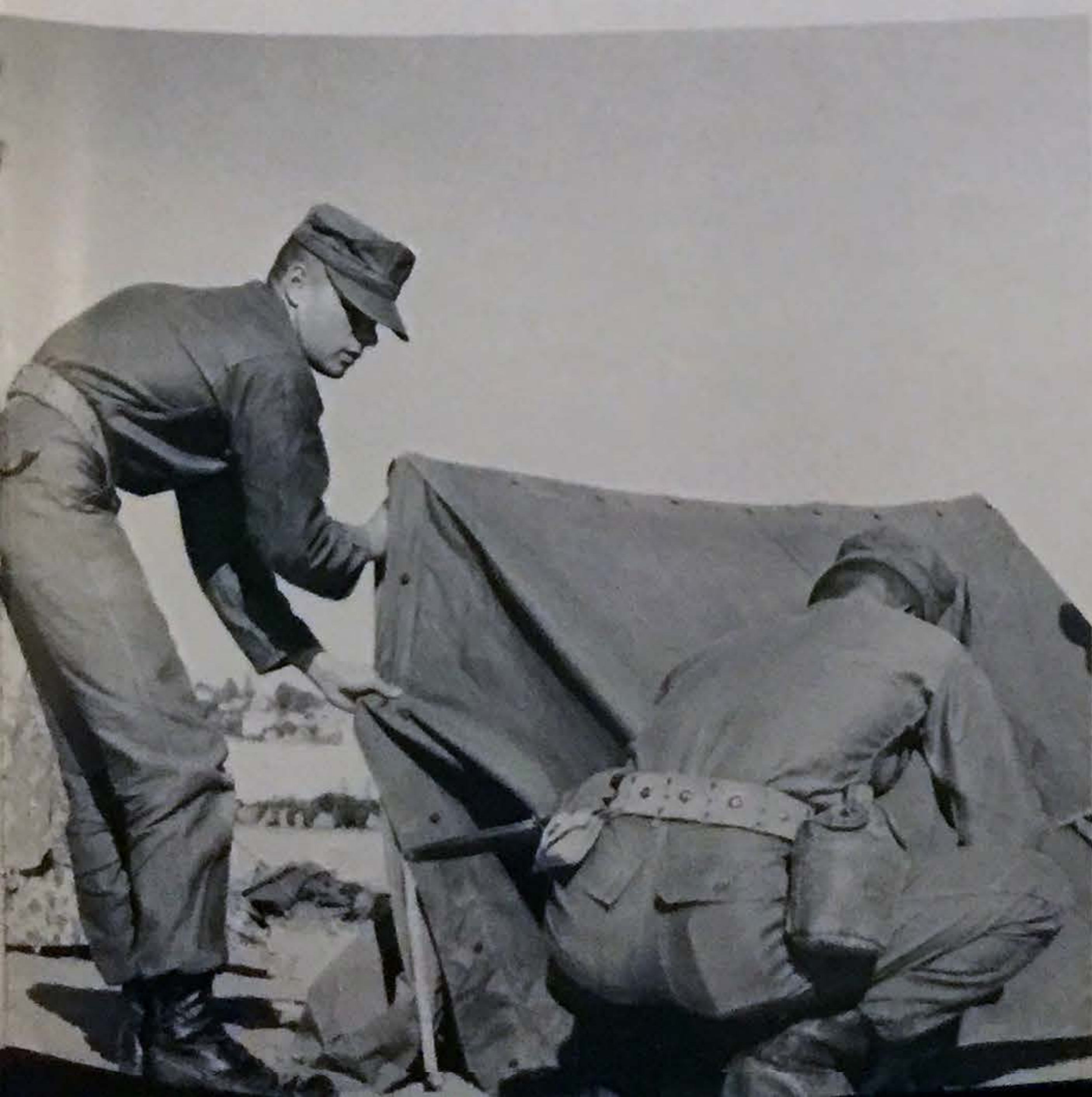
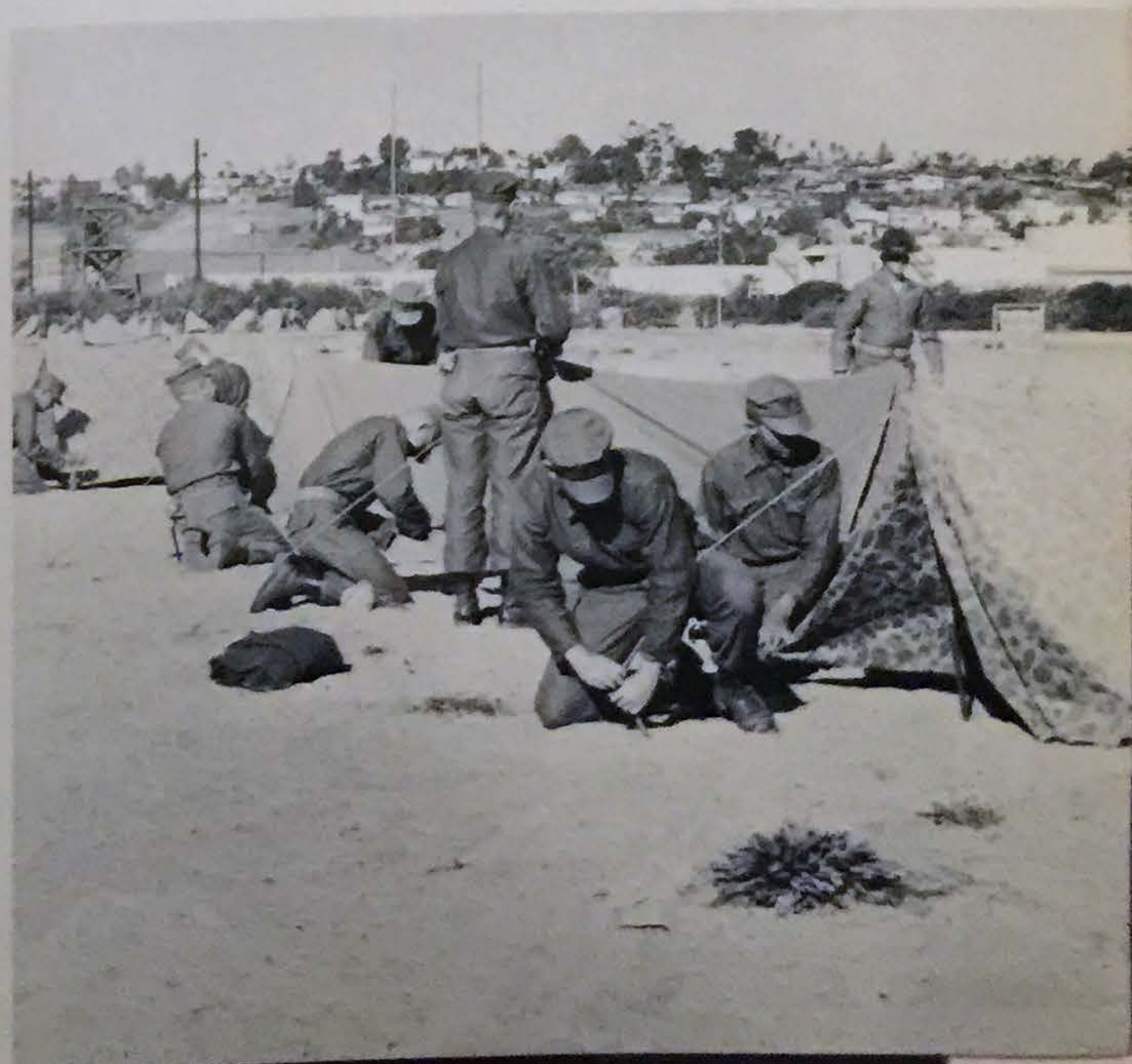
# GUARD DUTY







## SHELTER HALVES



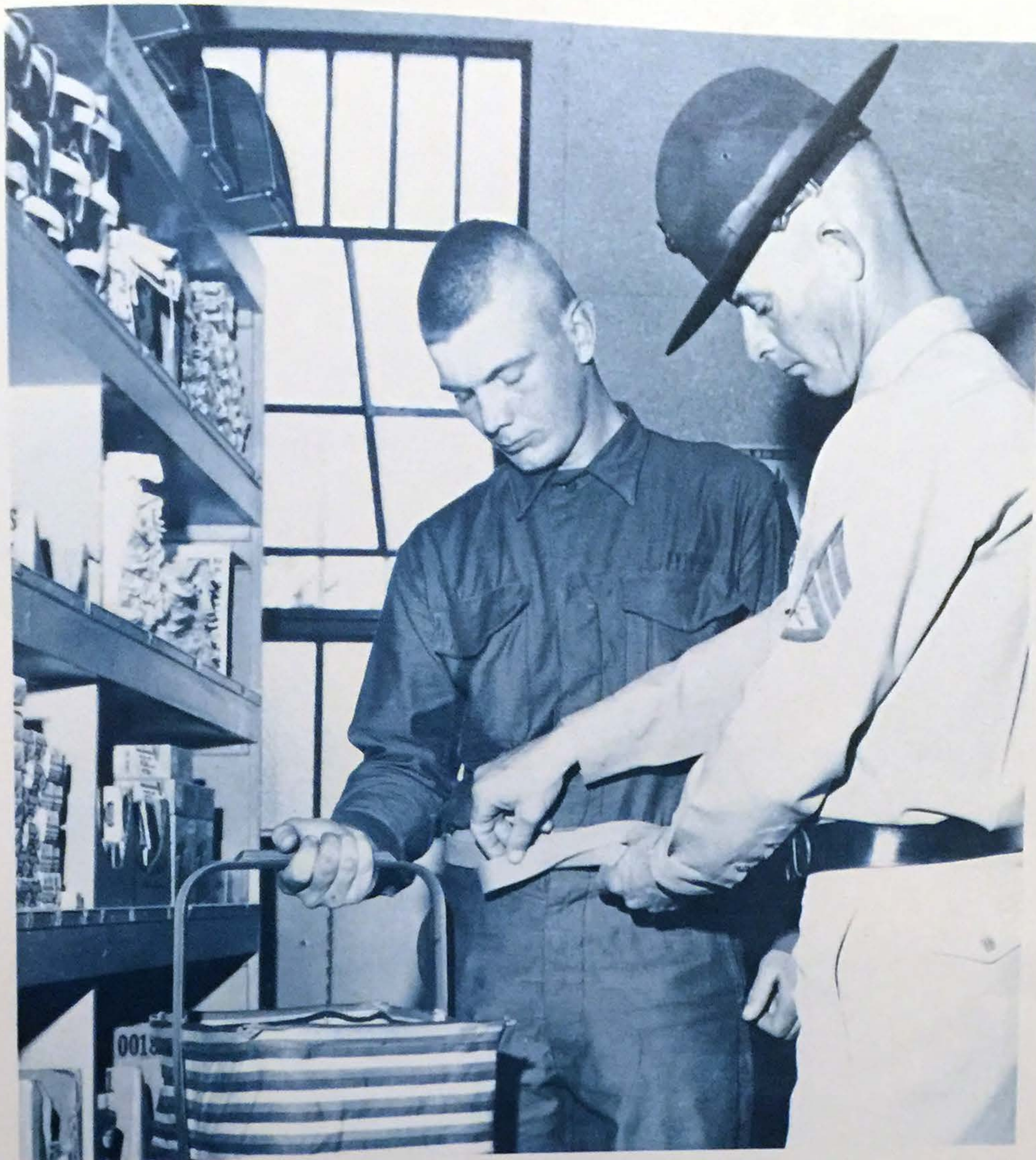




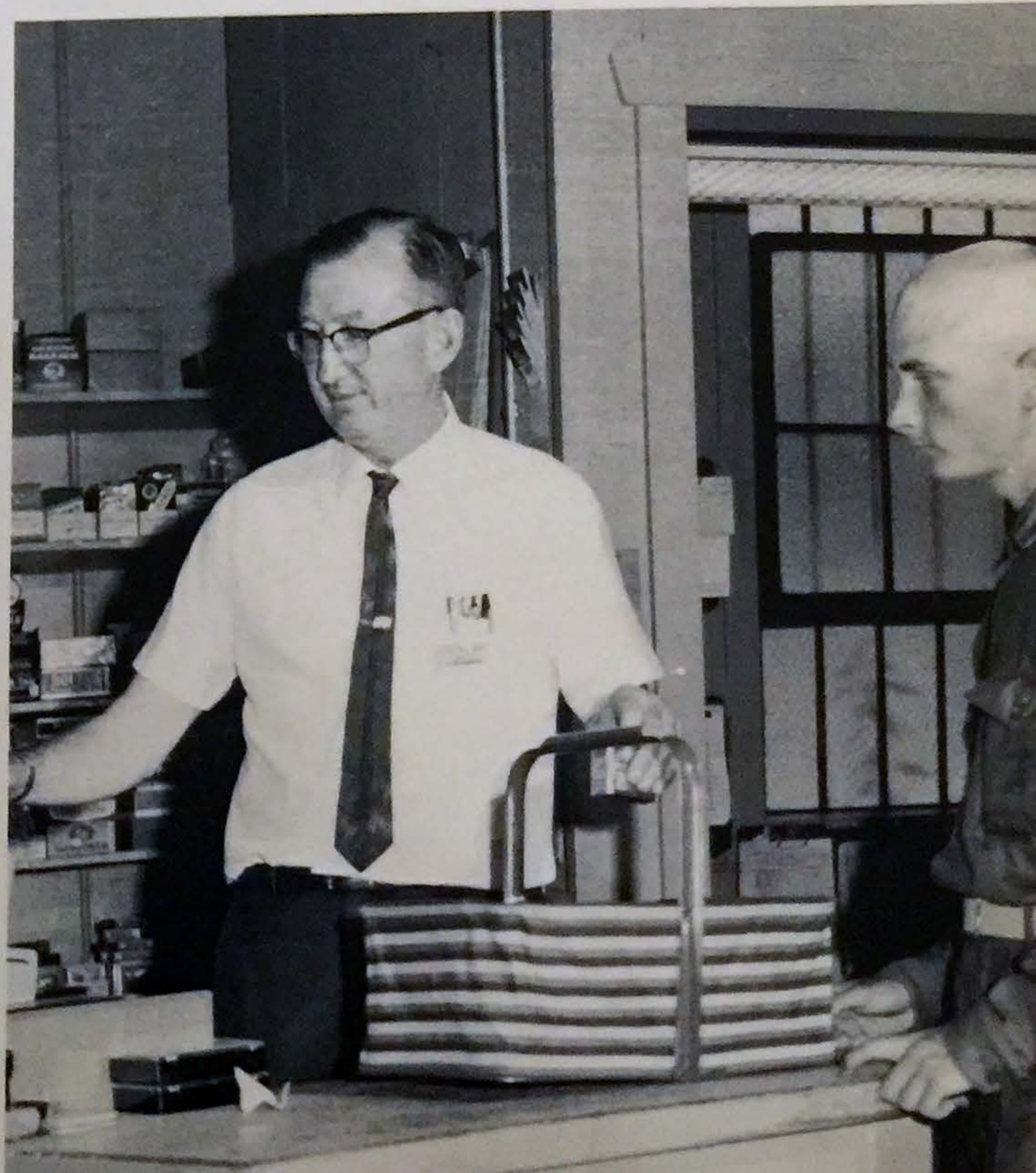
## HAND TO HAND COMBAT







## RECRUIT EXCHANGE



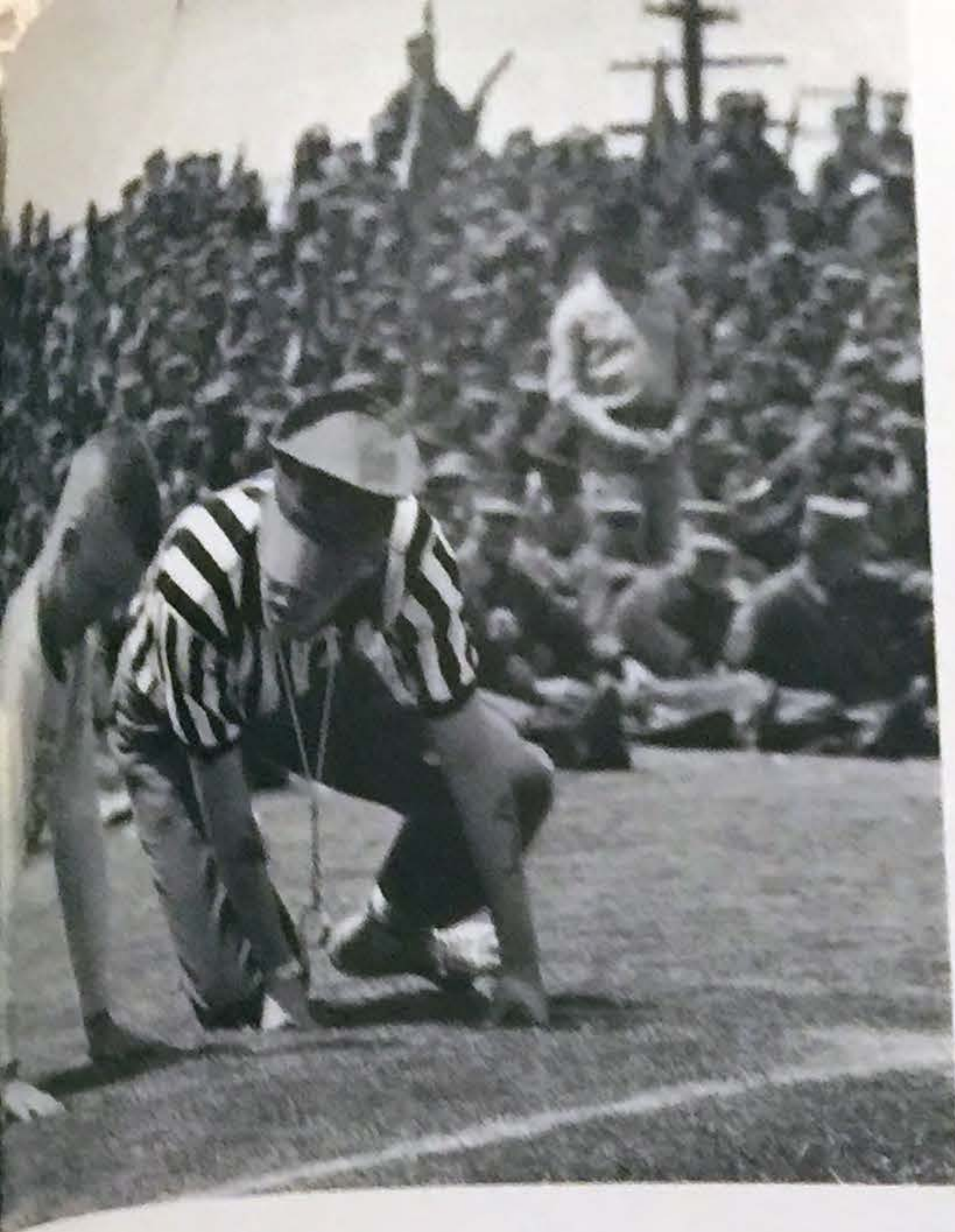




FIELD







MEET

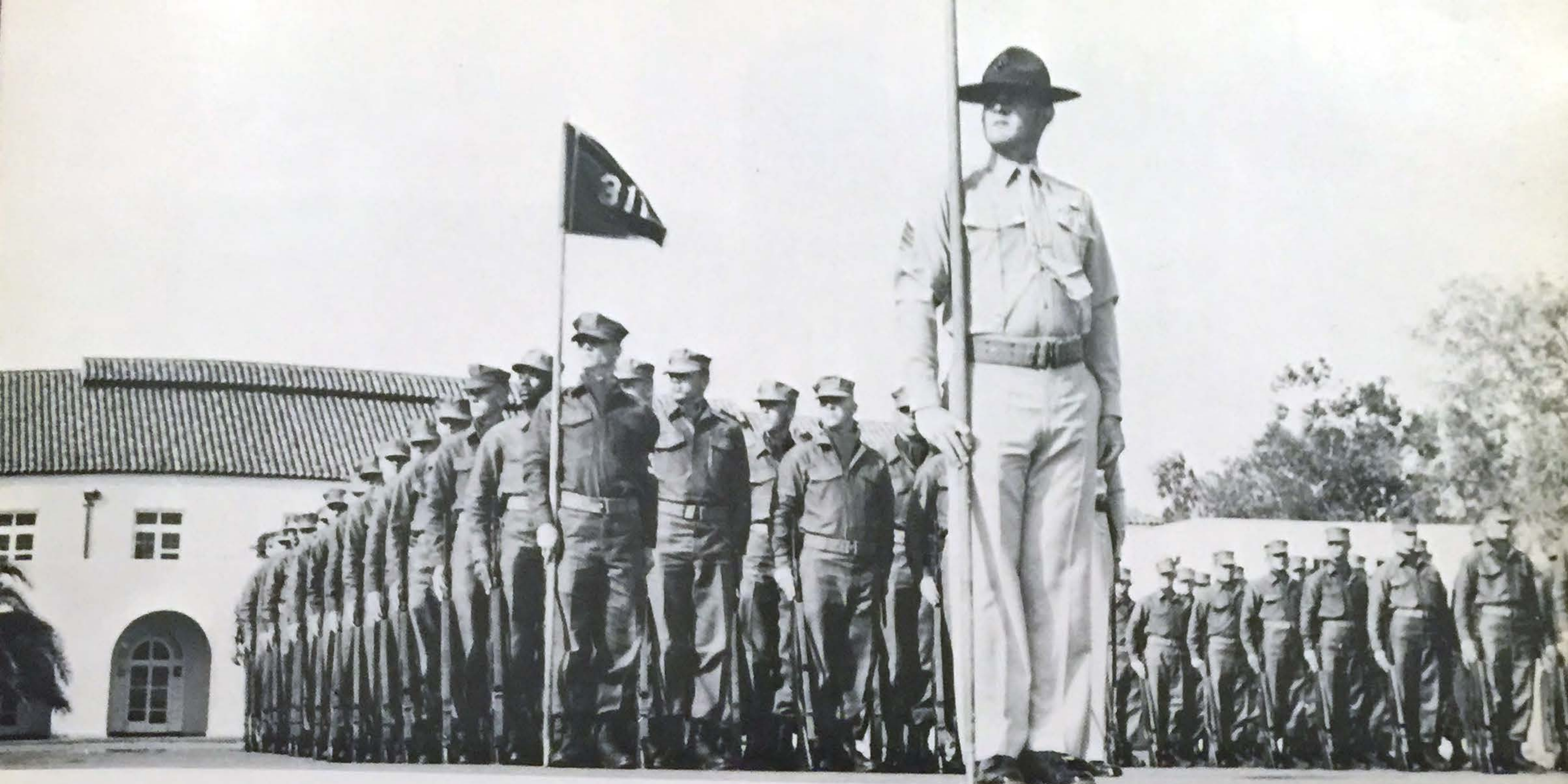




# VISITORS DAY







## WEEKLY PARADE







## FINAL INSPECTION





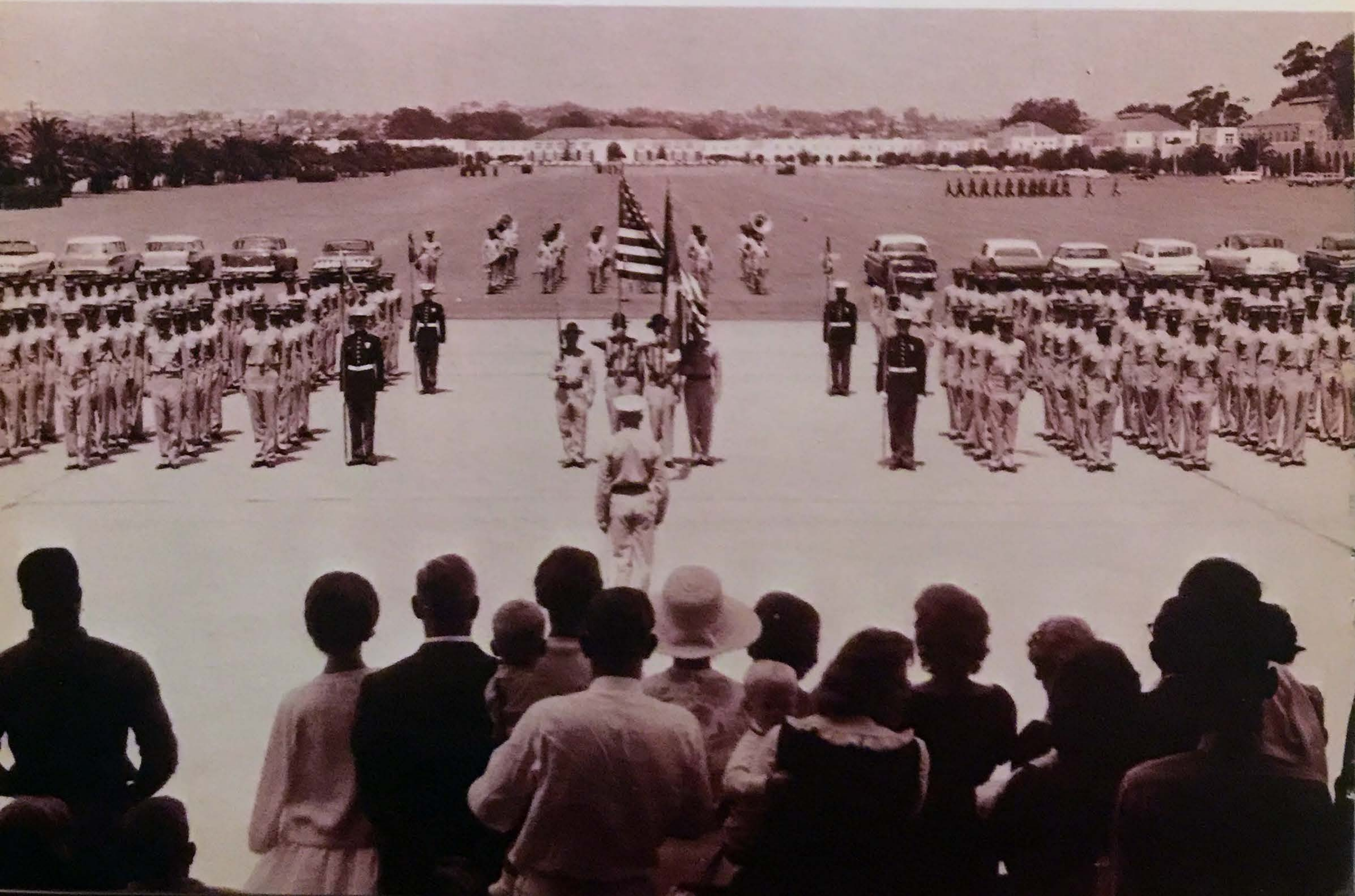
# GRADUATION







## GRADUATION







## BASE LIBERTY





# THIRD BATTALION

## PLATOON 3055

Commenced Training:

15 July 1966

Graduated:

5 September 1966



SgtMaj. D. Stephens  
Sergeant Major

NOT PICTURED

Capt. J. B. Kind  
C. O. Co. I



LtCol. P. H. Simpson  
Battalion Commander



1stLt. J. E. Swallows  
Series Commander



G/Sgt. R. L. Dearmond  
Series Gunnery Sgt.



S/Sgt. C. R. Hoffman  
Platoon Commander



S/Sgt. G. L. Justice  
Drill Instructor

Pfc. G. T. Embleton

Platoon Honorman  
Series Honorman  
and Blues Award

Cpl. H. M. Manor

Drill Instructor







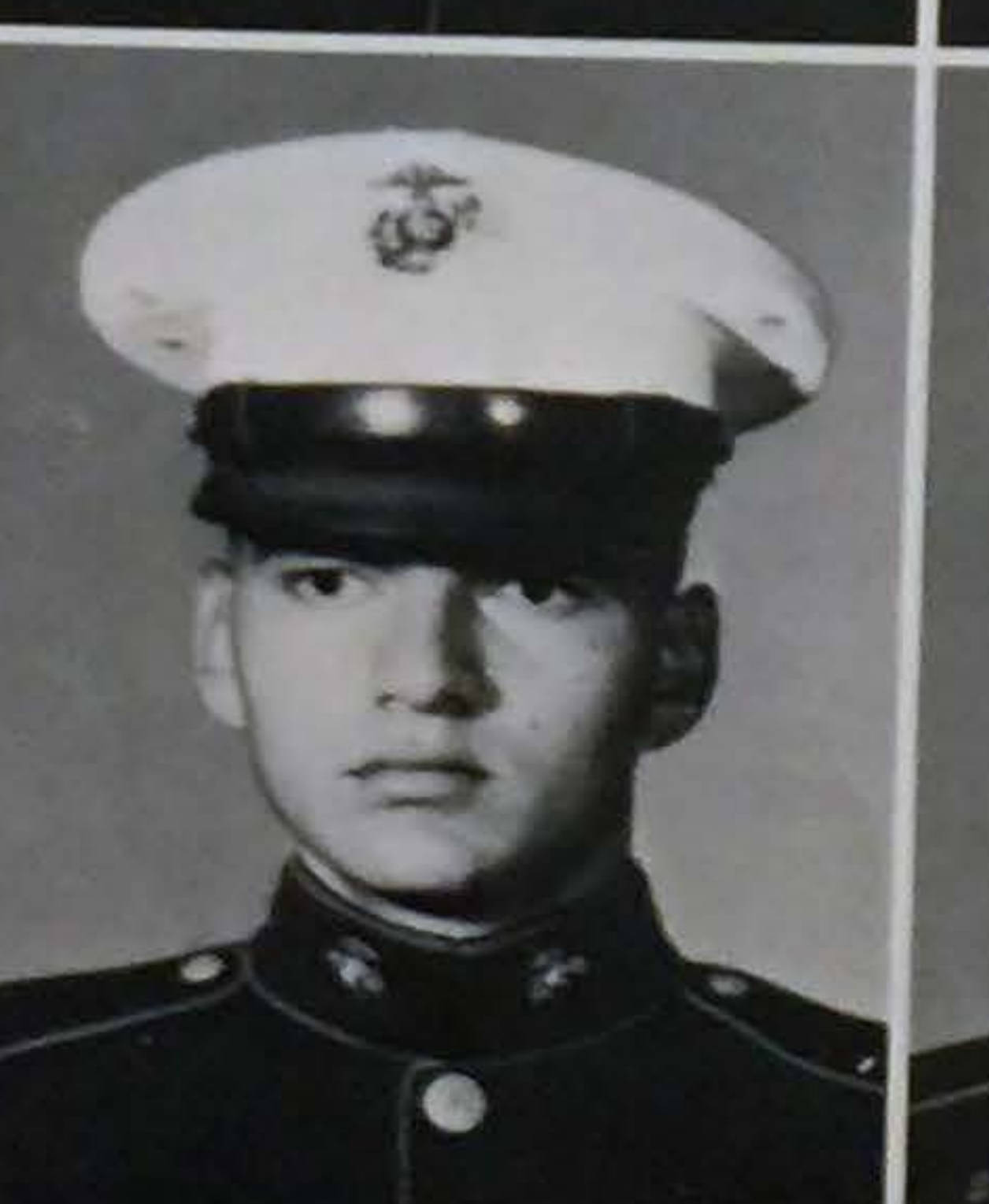
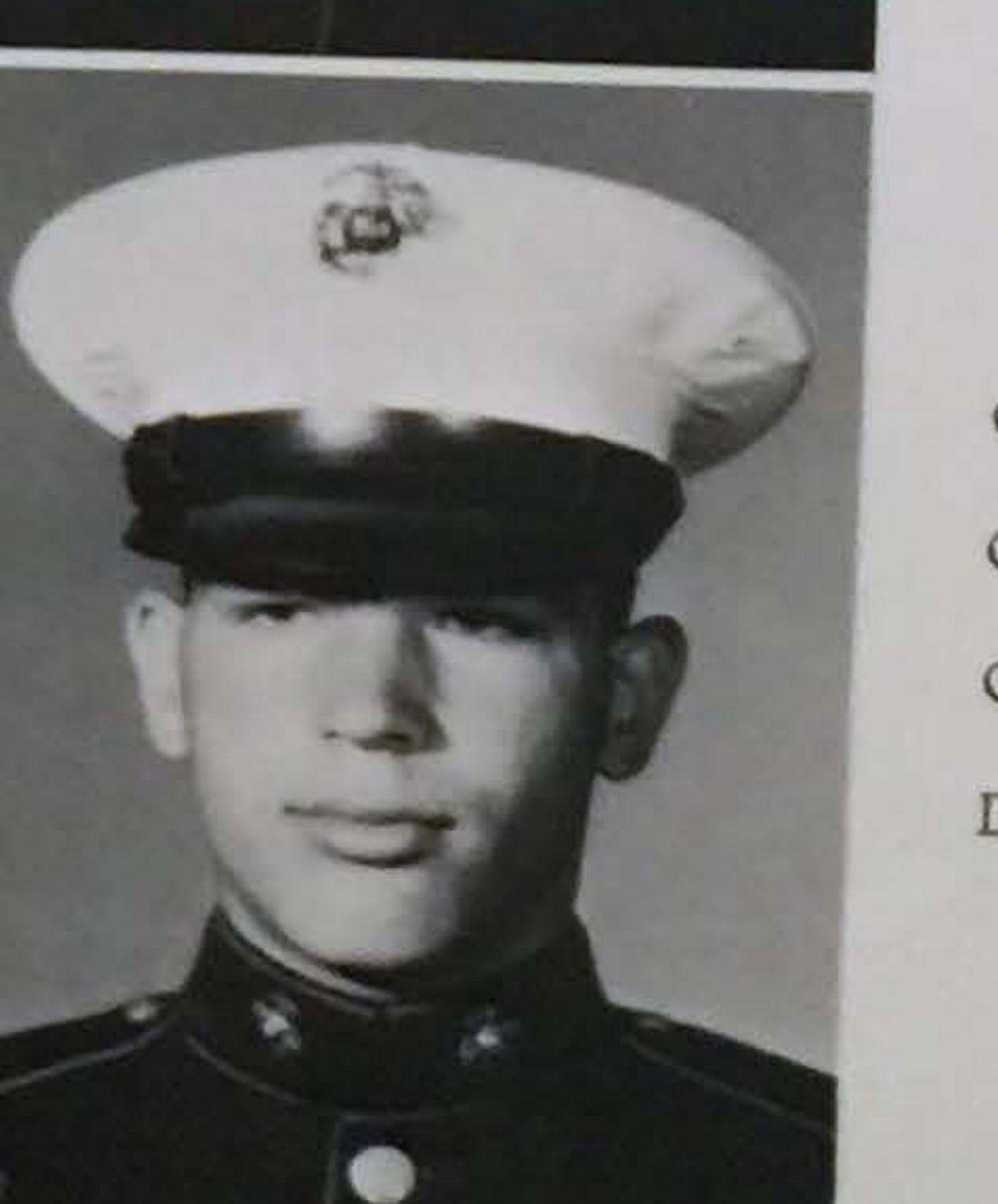
Ables, T. W.  
 Baker, David A.  
 Birdwell, Joseph D. III  
 Brasher, Howard L.



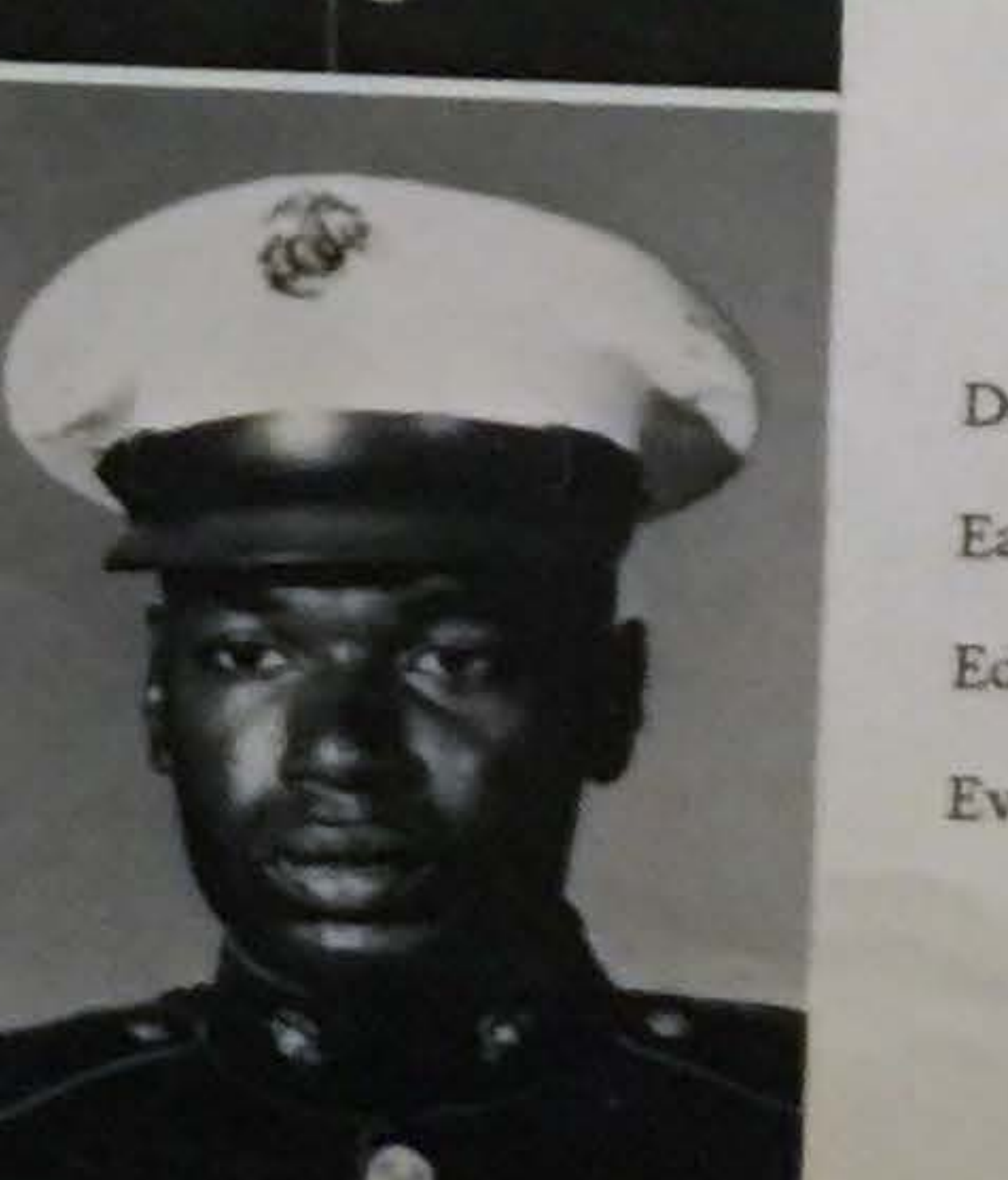
Brooks, Howard R.  
 Brown, C. L.  
 Buchholz, Richard H. Jr.  
 Bush, Jan P.



Campbell, L. G.  
 Clugston, John W.  
 Cofer, Lester A.  
 Courville, Charles R.



Cox, Kerry R.  
 Crail, Frederick C.  
 Cuellar, Carlos E.  
 Damico, Patrick M.



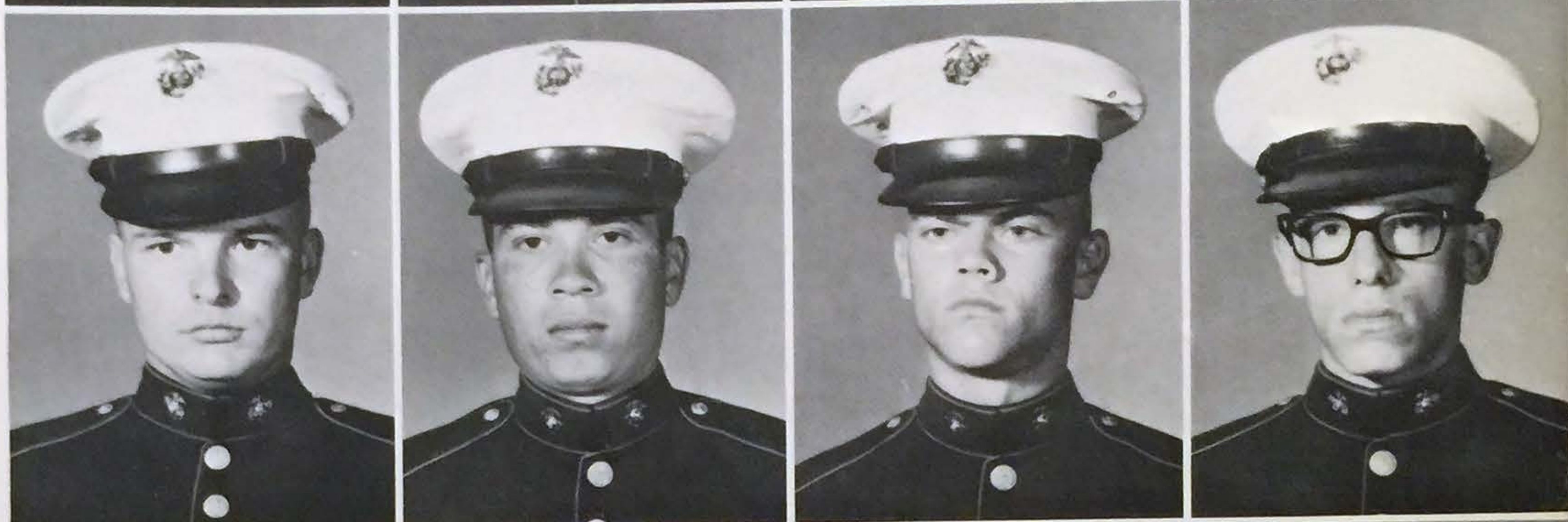
Dominguez, Francisco Jr.  
 Earl, James E. Jr.  
 Edwards, Michael G.  
 Evans, Robert C.



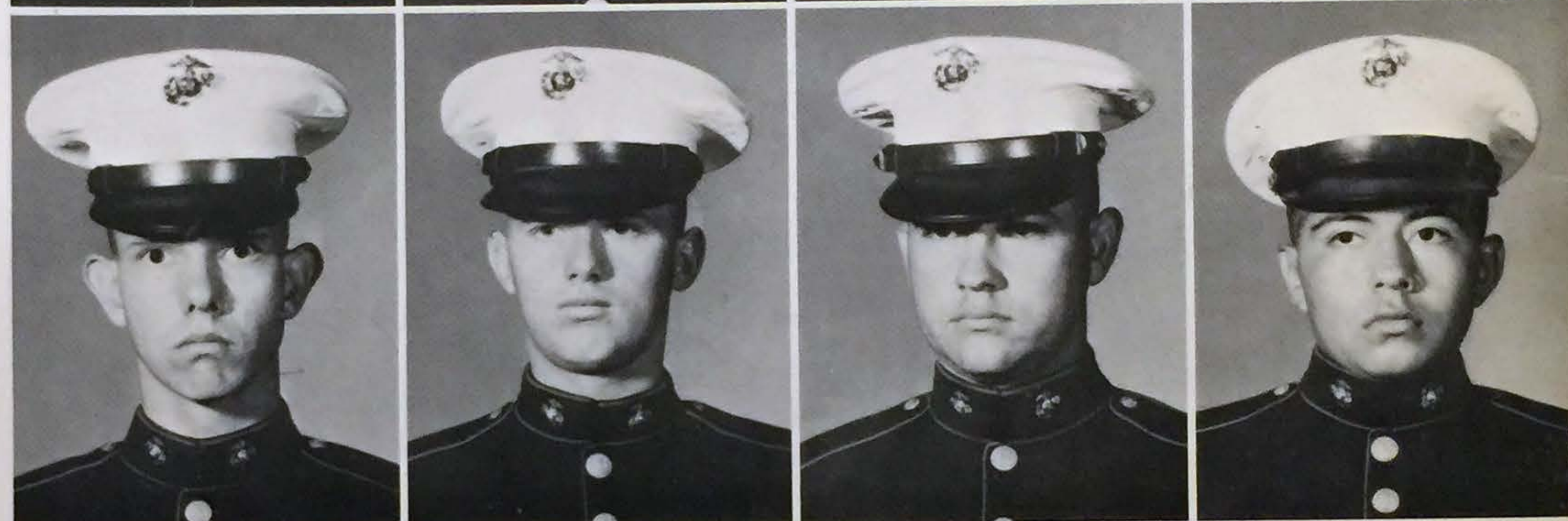
Fee, William P.  
 Friedly, David F.  
 Friel, John C.  
 Fuller, Brian T.



Gabaldon, John D.  
 Garza, Alejandro  
 Gowling, John A.  
 Grant, Paul J.



Hankins, Michael L.  
 Harper, Nathan L.  
 Hendry, Edward L.  
 Hernandez, Albert D.



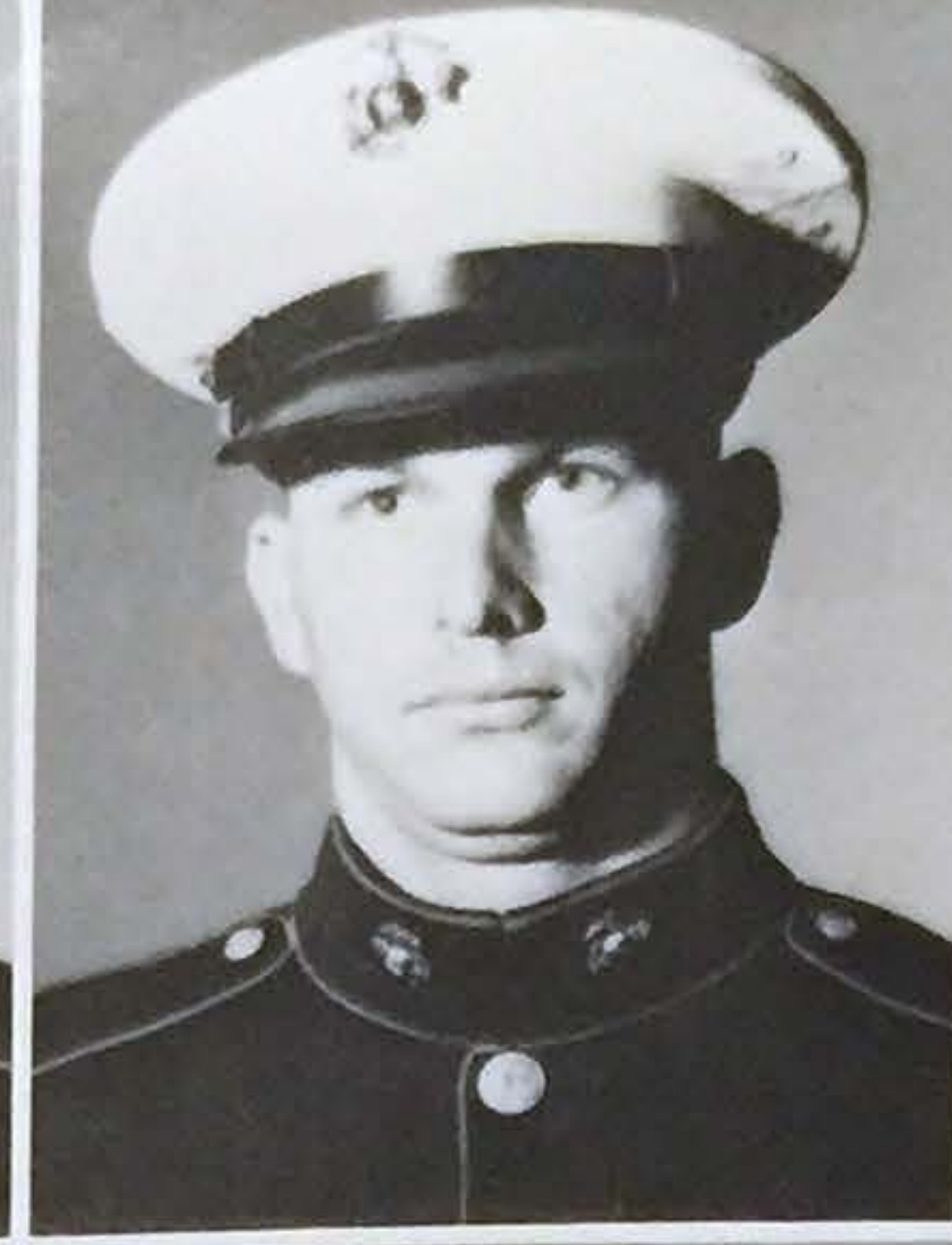
Hicks, Kenneth L.  
 Higgins, Alan G.  
 Hing, Glenn L.  
 Jurado, Daniel Jr.



Livingston, Kent S.  
 Logan, Thomas B.  
 Lyons, Thomas E.  
 Manriquez, Juliam J.







Martinez, Albert E.  
 McCumsey, Robert B.  
 Menefee, L. F.  
 Miller, Kenneth J.



Misiak, Paul J.  
 Monica, Robert A.  
 Muat, Paul R.  
 Murray, Michael A.



Murtha, Gary D.  
 Parks, Robert A.  
 Parsons, Robert H.  
 Peters, W.



Petrosie, Thomas J.  
 Phillips, Gary D.  
 Pilch, Bruce M.  
 Purdhomme, Richard J.



Ralph, Wayne A.  
 Ries, Raul A.  
 Rivera, Pedro  
 Rivers, Robert L.



Rothenberger, Thomas J.

Scott, Hollis R.

Smith, Jesse W.

Solis, Gerardo



Spell, Oscar F. III

Sporney, Leon G.

Stafford, John W.

Stoltnow, Steven C.



Swanson, William W. Jr.

Swift, William E.

Tilson, S. A.

Tompkins, Tommy G.



Ward, Lorn D.

White, Paul J.

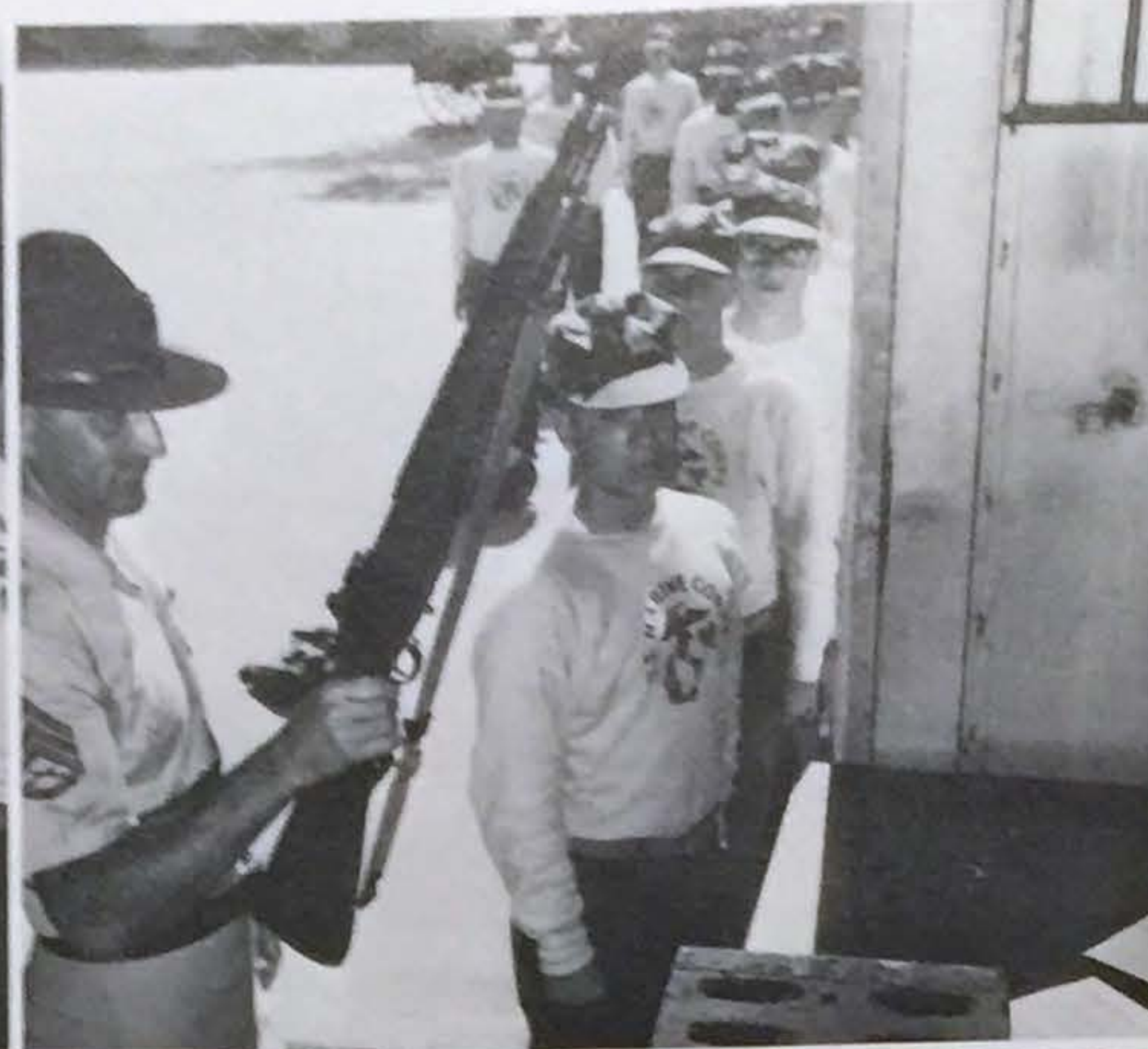
Williams, Darrell W.

VanHouten, R. E.





# RIFLE ISSUE

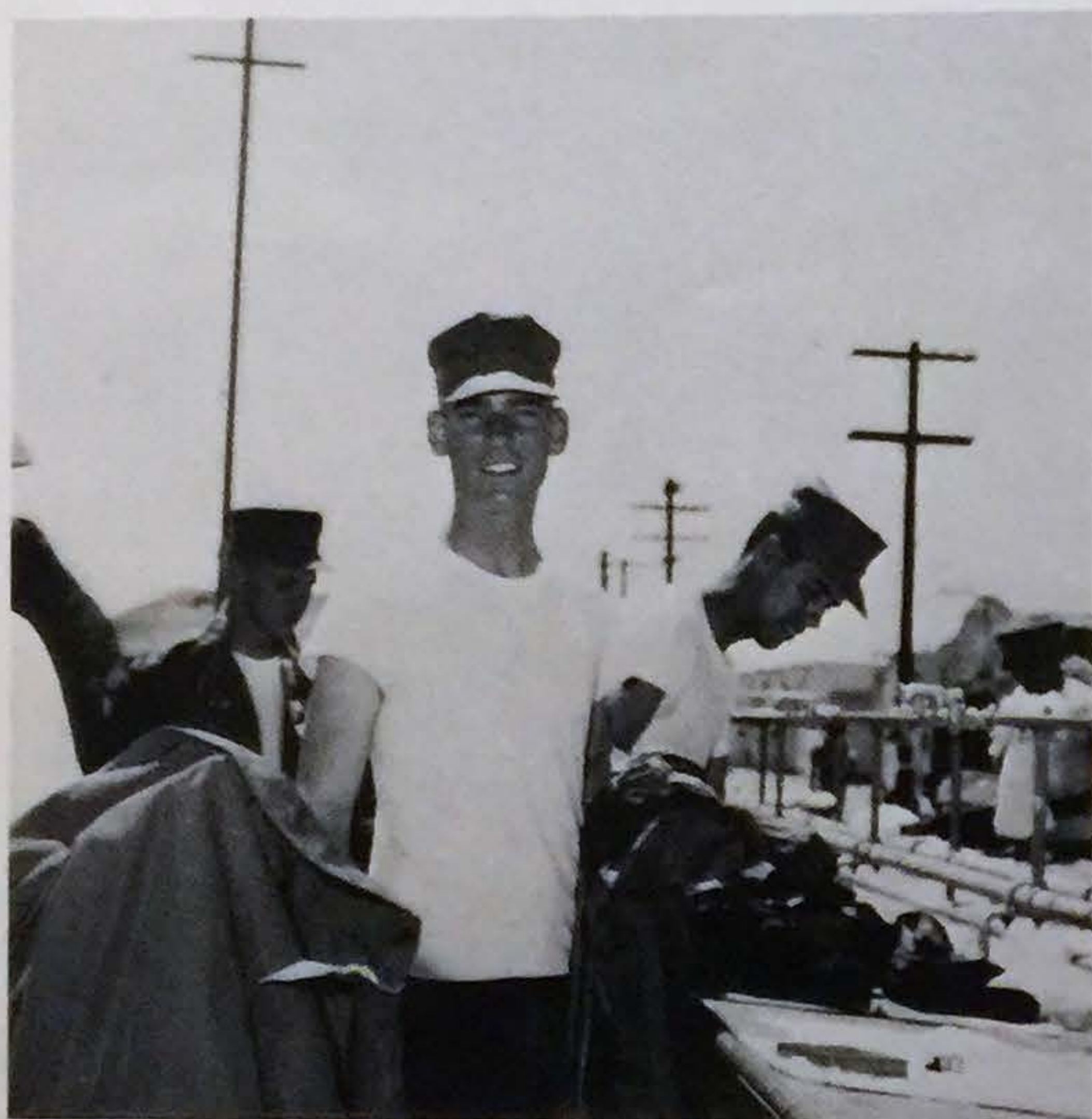




# FIELD ISSUE









# COMMANDERS TIME





# SNAPPING IN

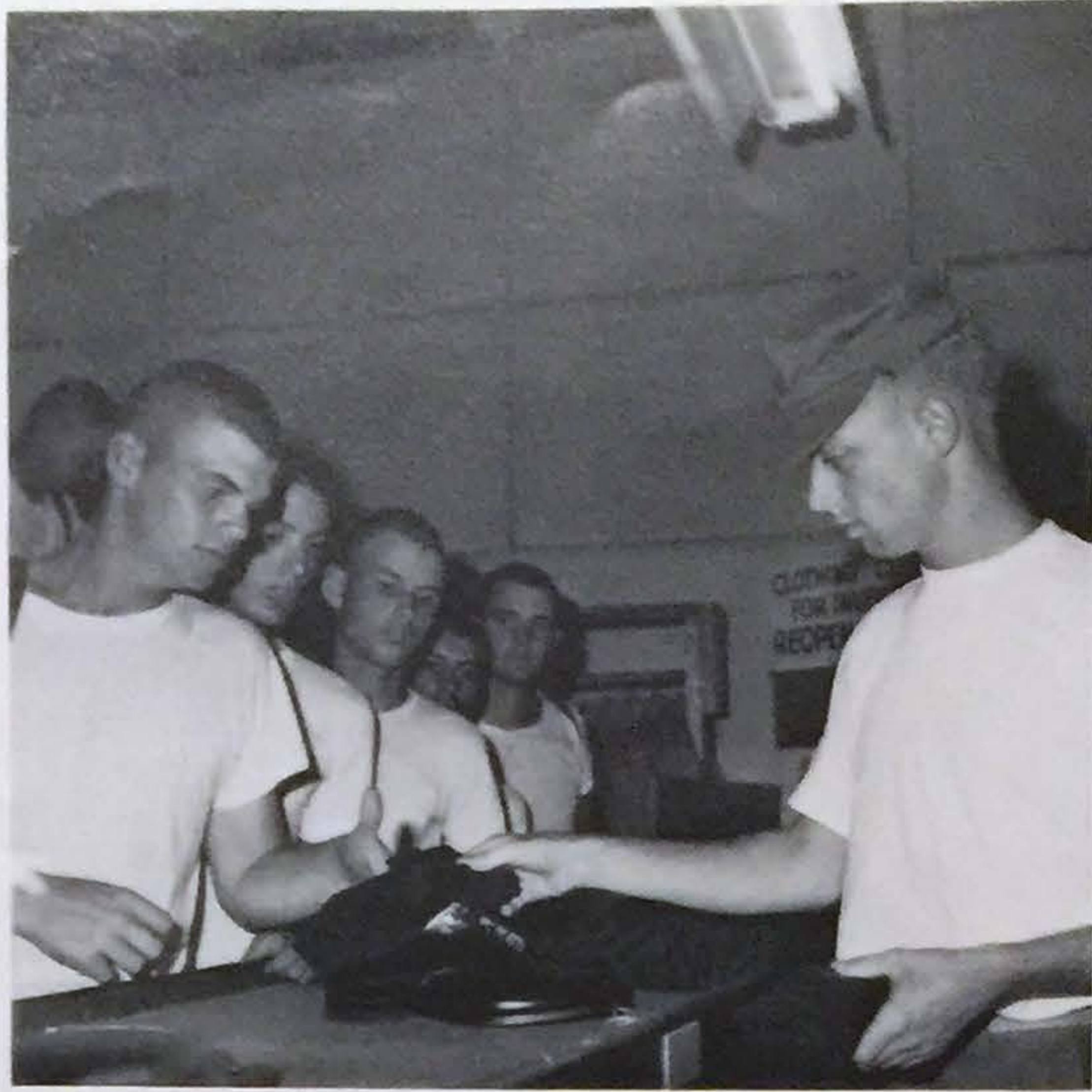
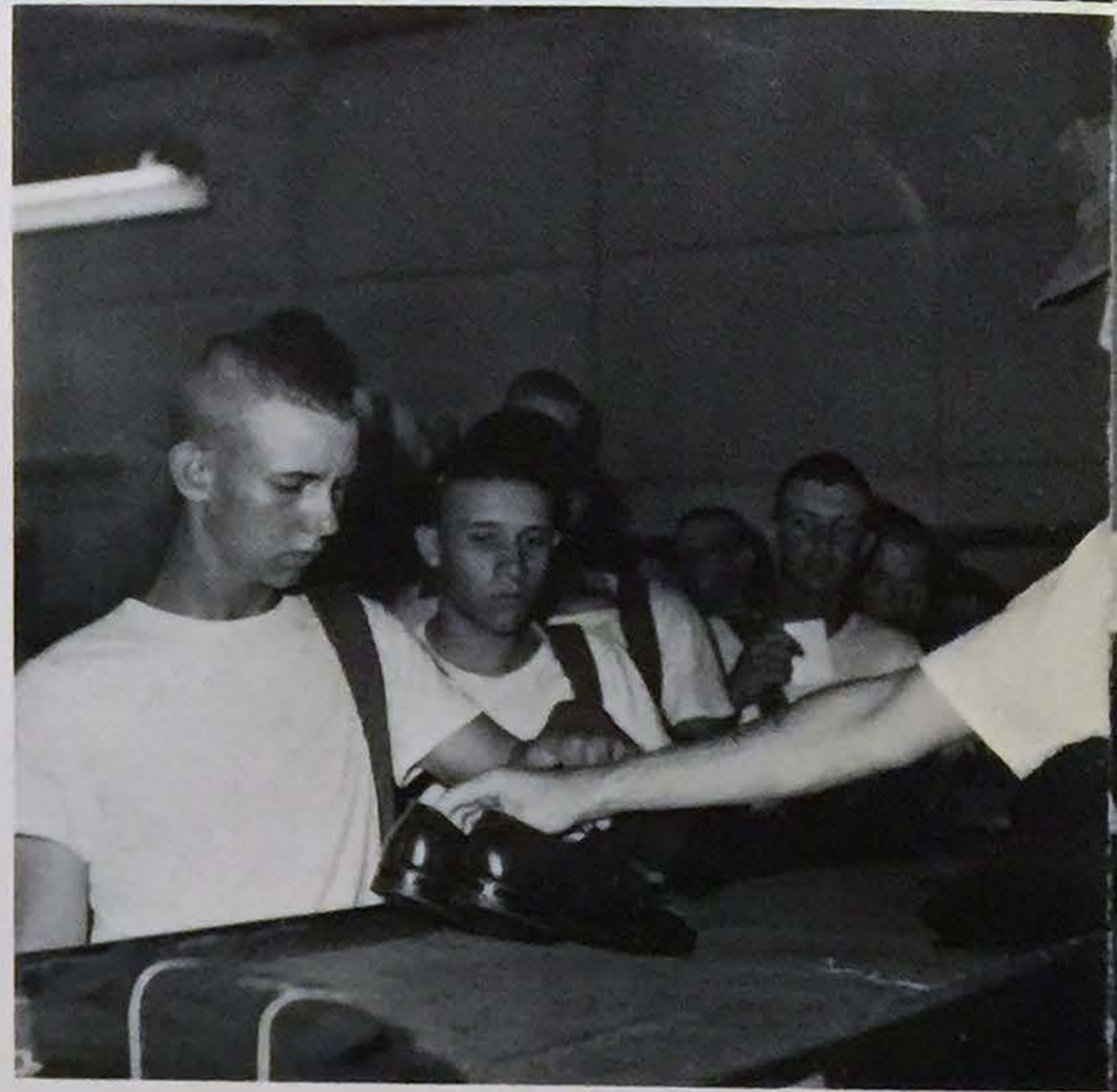
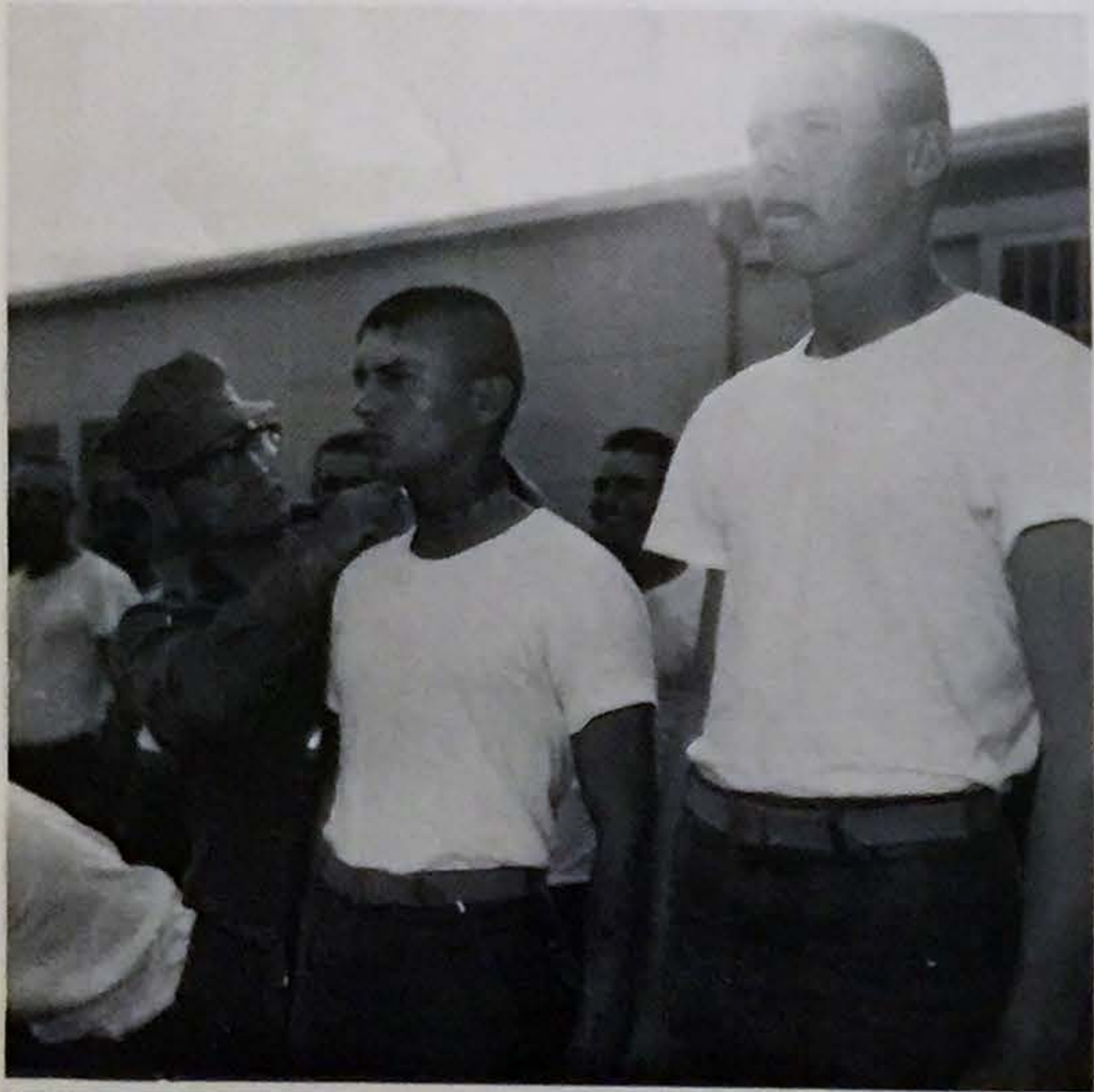




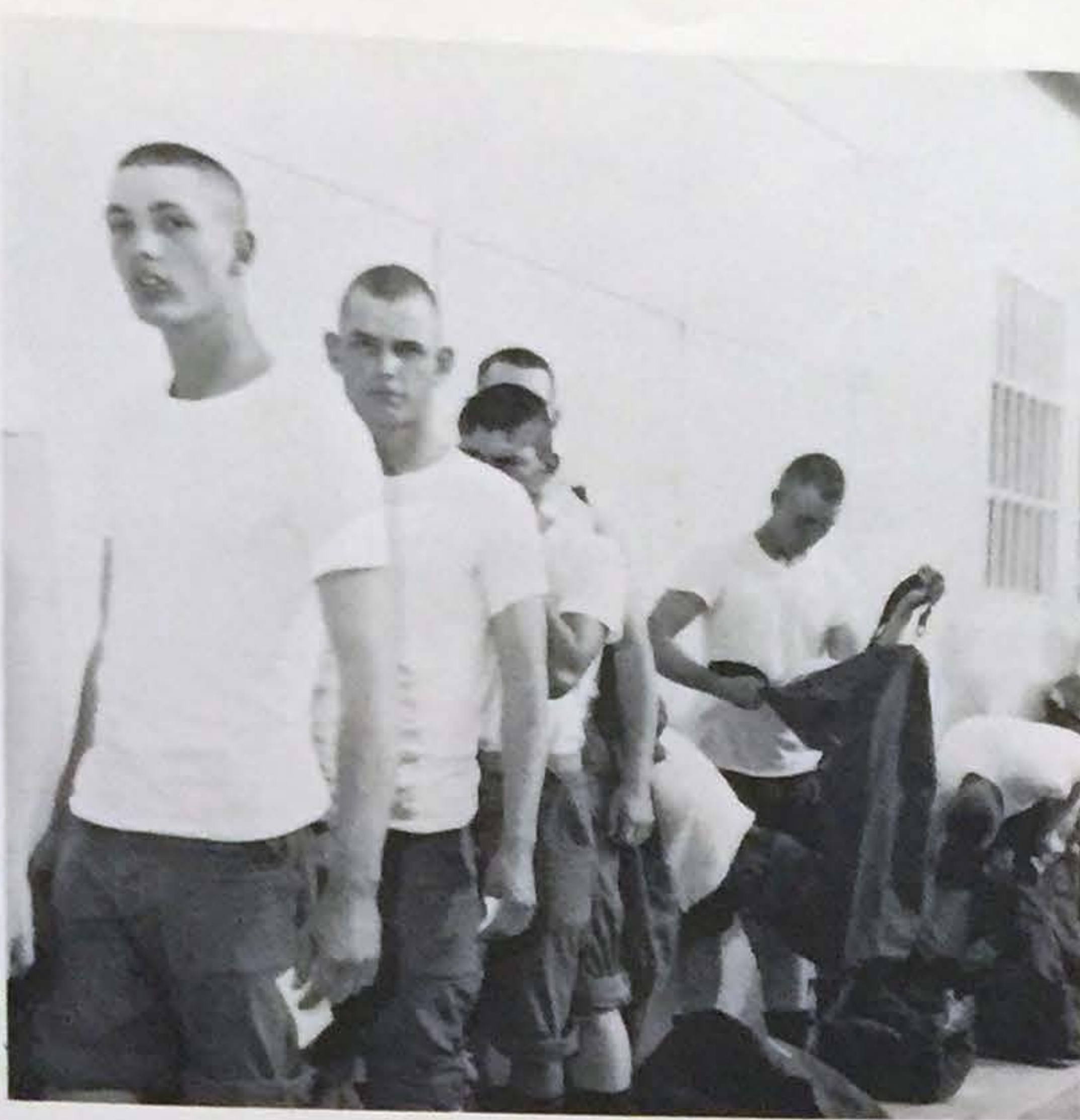
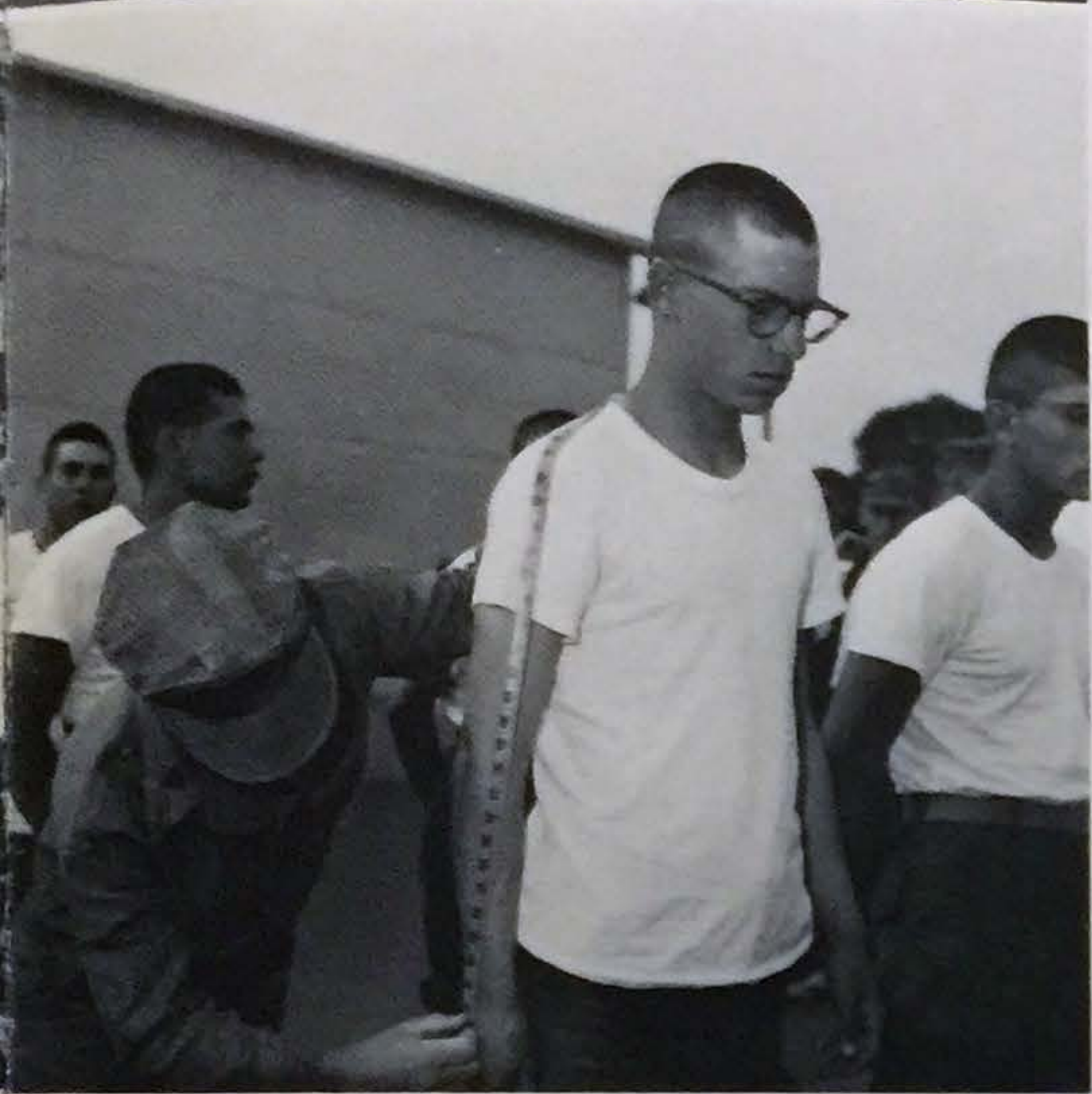
# RECORD DAY



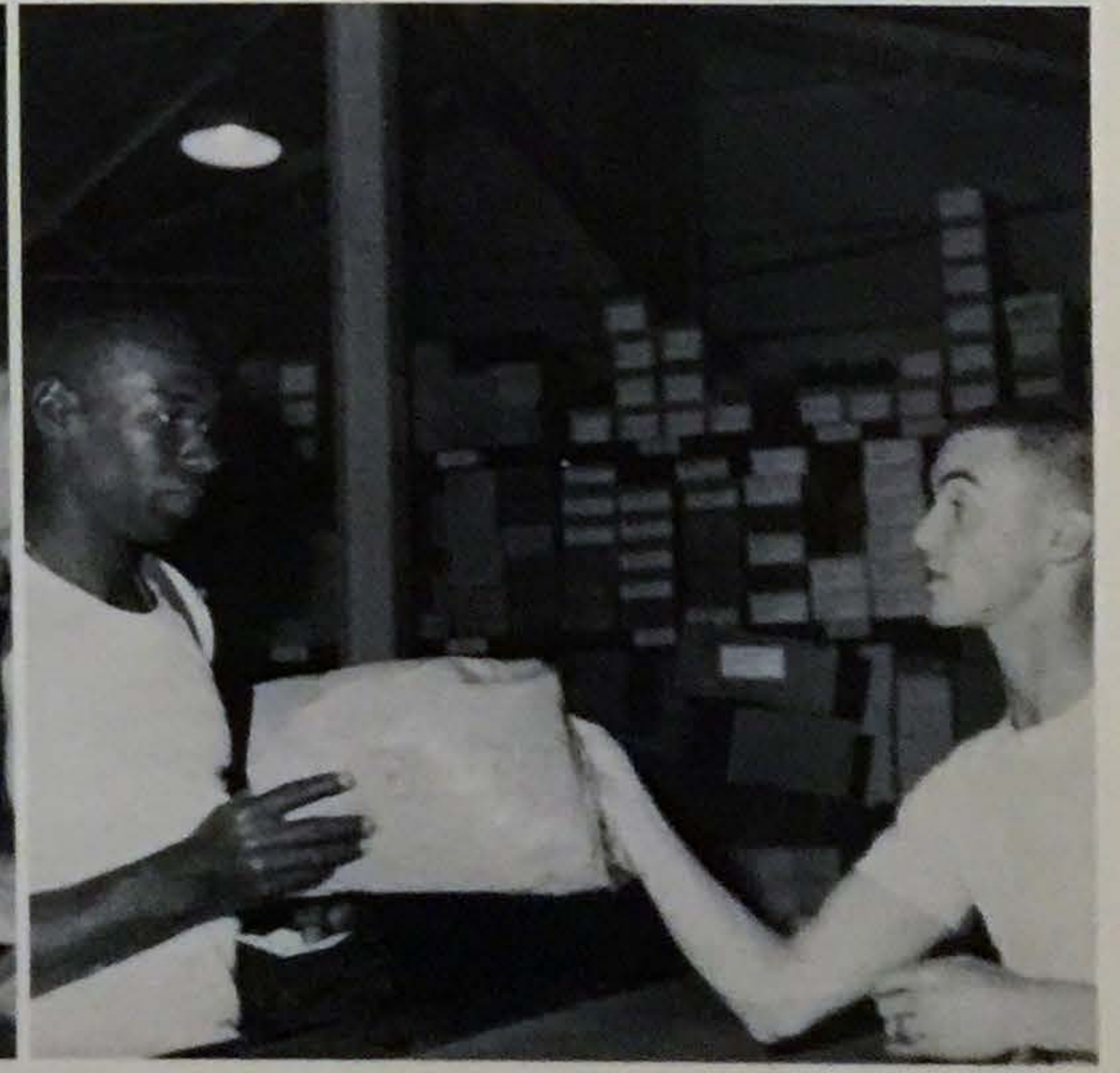








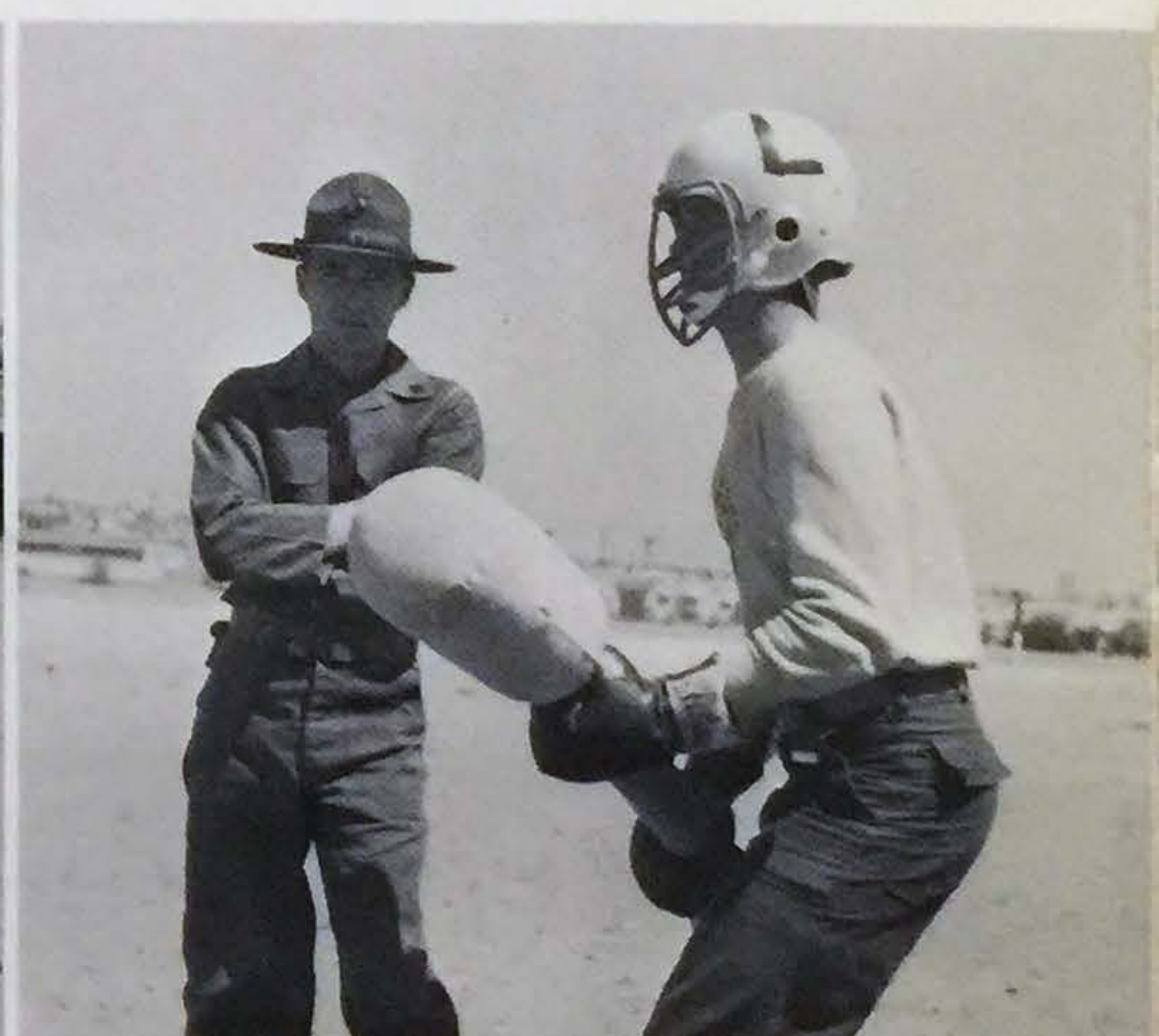
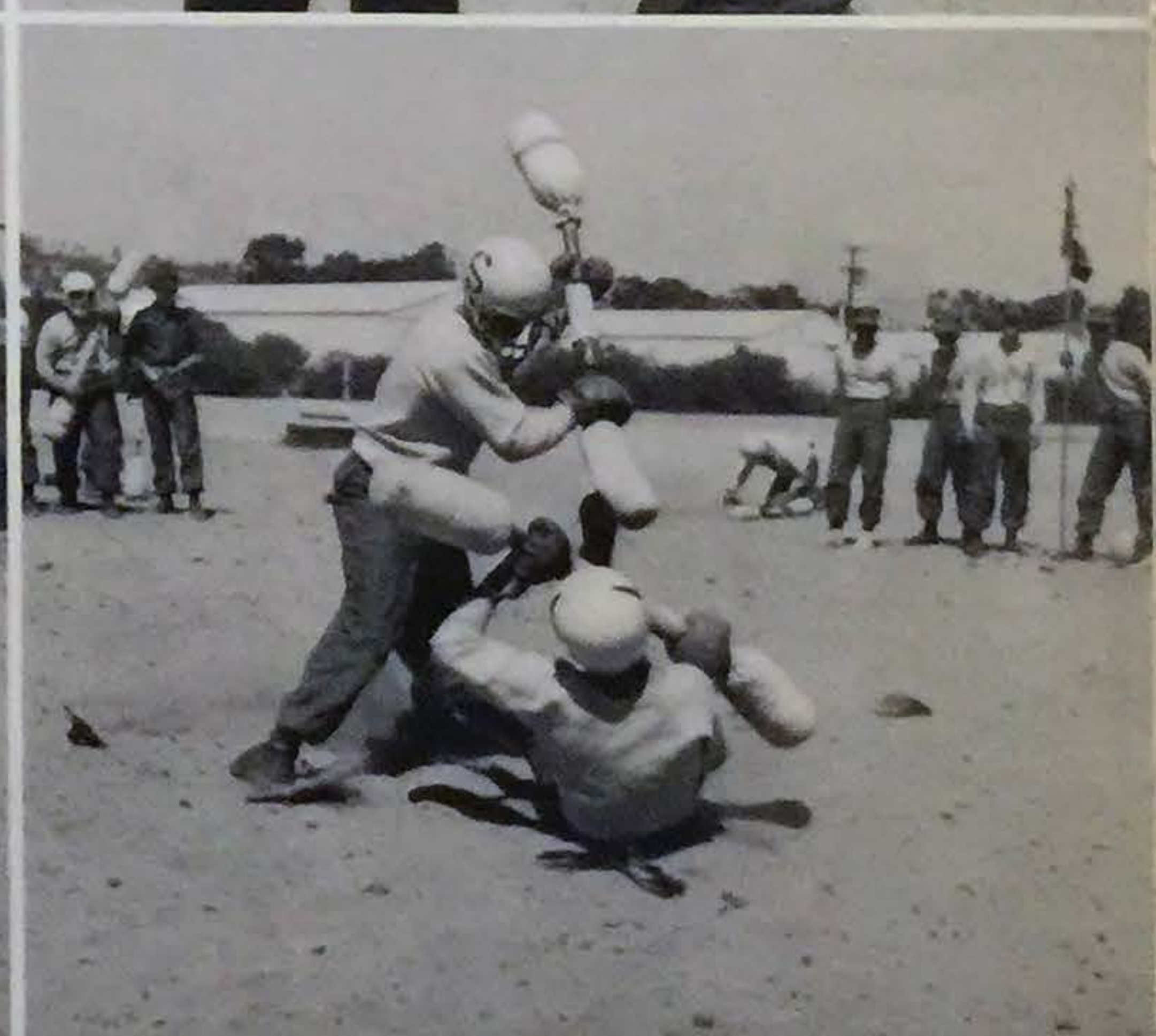
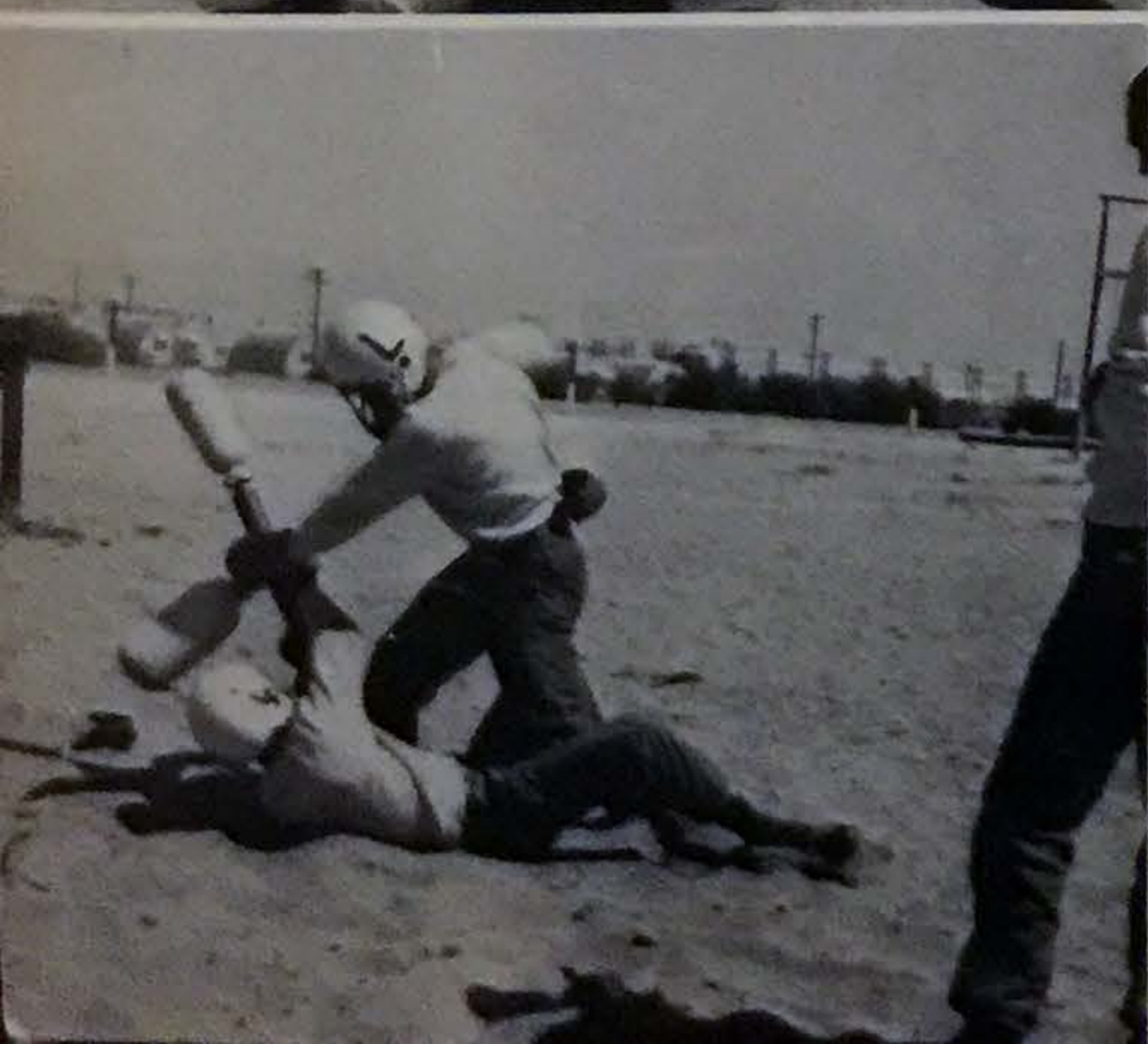
## CLOTHING ISSUE







## BAYONET TRAINING







## C. M. C. PHYSICAL READINESS TEST





# GRADUATION

