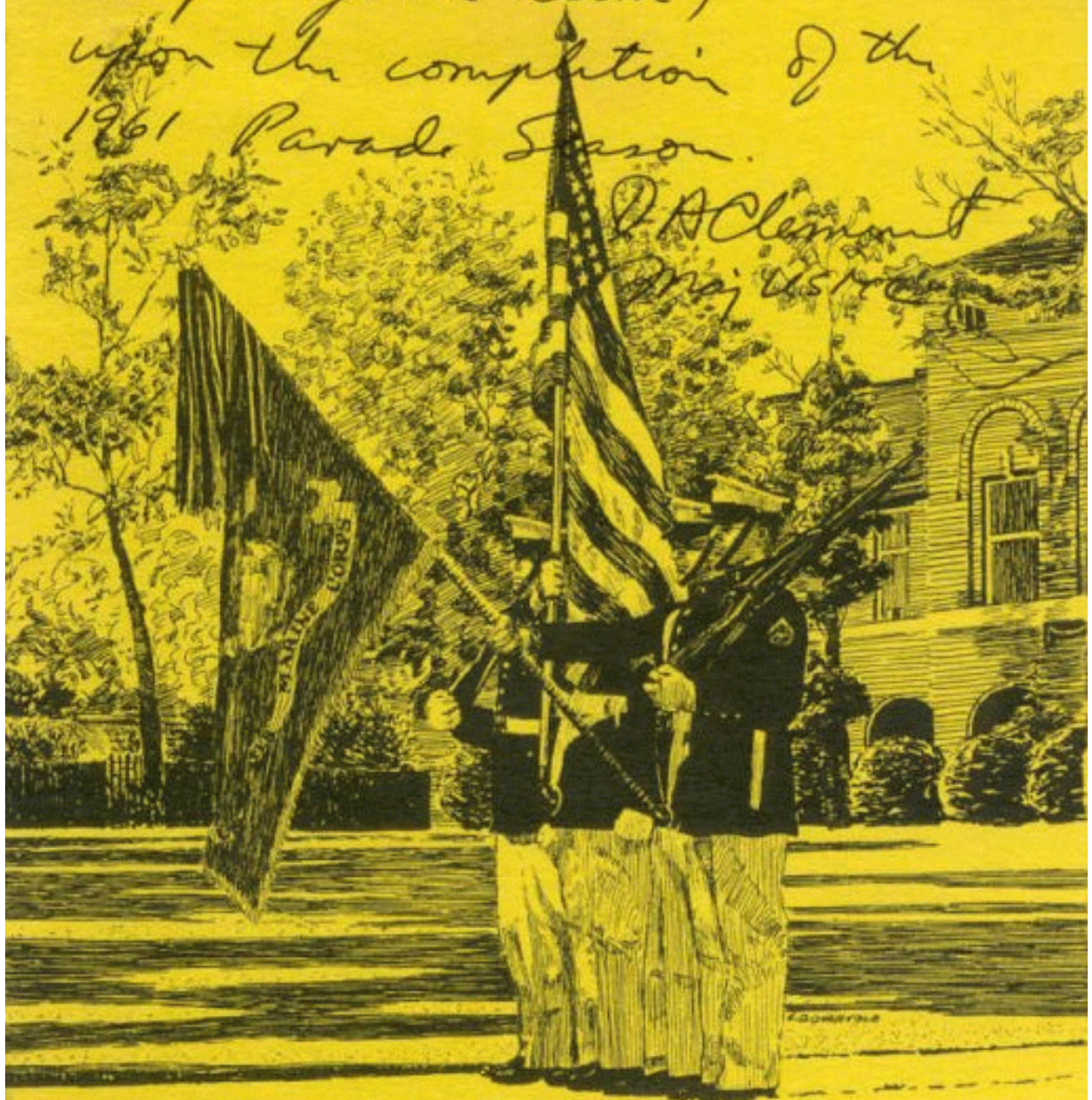


To Cpl John Reim, USMC  
upon the completion of the  
1961 Parade Season.

D. A. Clement  
Maj USMC



# Marine Barracks

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Established 1801



## BRIGADIER GENERAL BRUNO A. HOCHMUTH, USMC

Brigadier General Bruno Arthur Hochmuth, reviewing officer for this evening's parade, is now serving as Deputy Chief of Staff (Research and Development), Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.



During World War II, General Hochmuth participated in the Saipan and Tinian campaigns. Later, he led the 3rd Battalion, Fourth Marines, 6th Marine Division, in the assault on Okinawa, where he earned the Legion of Merit with Combat "V". On August 29, 1945, he took part in the initial landing on Japan, as Executive Officer of the Fourth Marines, and on September 2 attended the formal surrender ceremony at Yokosuka.

General Hochmuth was born May 10, 1911 in Houston, Texas, and completed high school there in 1930. In June 1935, he graduated from Texas A & M College, where he was a member of the ROTC unit. He resigned his Army Reserve commission (Cavalry) to accept appointment as a Marine second lieutenant in July 1935.

Prior to World War II, General Hochmuth completed Basic School at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; then served with the Marine Detachment at the 1936 Texas Centennial in Dallas; and with the 2nd Battalion, Sixth Marines, in San Diego. He then saw almost three years' duty with the Fourth Marines in China. Shortly after his return to the United States, he embarked with the 7th Defense Battalion in February 1941 for Samoa, where he was serving when World War II broke out.

After two years overseas, General Hochmuth completed the Antiaircraft Artillery School at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; served as Assistant Director of the Command and Staff School, Quantico, Virginia; and again embarked for duty in the Pacific area in June 1944. He served as Assistant Operations and Training Officer, Northern Troops and Landing Force, with the 3rd Amphibious Corps at Saipan and Tinian. Following the Okinawa campaign and the surrender of Japan, he remained in Japan as Commanding Officer of the Marine Barracks, Yokosuka.

General Hochmuth returned to the United States in August 1947 and served three years at Headquarters Marine Corps. Upon graduation from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces in 1951, he joined the 2nd Marine Division at Camp Lejeune as Regimental Commander of the Second Marines, and later became Division G-1. From 1953 to 1955 he served in Kingston, Ontario, as an instructor in the Canadian Army Staff College. He then returned to the Far East to serve one year as G-4 of the 3rd Marine Division in Japan and Okinawa.

On his return to the United States in 1956, General Hochmuth served successively as a member of the Advanced Research Group, Marine Corps Educational Center, Quantico; and as Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. Promoted to brigadier general in November 1959, he served briefly thereafter as Commanding General of the Recruit Depot and, later, the Recruit Training Command at San Diego. In January 1960, he assumed his current assignment.

General Hochmuth and his wife, the former Mary Stovall of Houston, Texas, have two daughters, Joan Elizabeth and Mary Lynn.



## EVENING PARADE

8 September 1961

Commanding Officer Colonel Charles J. Bailey  
Executive Officer LtCol William F. Doehler

### REVIEWING OFFICER

Brigadier General Bruno A. Hochmuth, USMC

### PARADE SEQUENCE

U.S. Marine Band - Capt Dale L. Harpham - Conducting  
Washington Post March - Sousa  
The Thunderer - Sousa

Troops march on the parade ground  
Troops fix bayonets  
Colors march on  
Marine Corps Battle Color narration  
U.S. Marine Band - Sound Off - Drum Major Edmund M. DeMar  
U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps - Drum Major Eugene S. Belschner  
Slow March  
Retreat

National Color is lowered - National Anthem  
Manual of arms  
Adjutant publishes the Orders of the Day  
Officers march center  
U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps - CWO Chris G. Stergiou - Conducting  
March Gloria - Losey  
The Billboard March - Klohr

Silent Drill - Drill Platoon, Ceremonial Guard Company  
Platoon Commander - 1stLt Kenneth A. McNutt

Honors Rendered - Personal flag broken  
Pass in Review  
Colors march off  
Troops march off  
Taps

PARADE COMMANDER Maj David A. Clement  
ADJUTANT 1stLt Wayne M. Wills  
STAFF Capt Robert D. King  
MSgt John J. Bain  
MSgt Edward L. Harvey

### CEREMONIAL GUARD COMPANY

COMPANY COMMANDER Capt McLendon G. Morris  
PLATOON COMMANDERS 1stLt Benjamin D. Williams III  
1stLt George D. Navadel  
1stLt Kenneth A. McNutt

### MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE COMPANY

COMPANY COMMANDER Capt John H. Gary III  
PLATOON COMMANDERS 1stLt Robert W. Layer  
1stLt Thomas W. Haven  
1stLt Kennell I. Schenck

## MARINE BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Established in 1801, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., is the oldest Post of the Corps and has been the residence of the Commandant of the Marine Corps since 1805. The selection of the site for the Barracks was a matter of personal interest to President Thomas Jefferson, who rode through Washington with Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Burrows in search of a suitable location. This site was approved since "...It lay near the Navy Yard and within easy marching distance of the Capitol...."

The early nineteenth-century Barracks was arranged in a quadrangle as it is today. Even the usage of the buildings was similar. Those on the east and south were used for offices, facilities and housing troops. A building on the west was used for officers' quarters. Between 1900 and 1907 the Barracks was rebuilt. Of the original buildings, only the Commandant's House at the north end remains. This house, completed in 1806, is said to be the oldest public building in continuous use in the Nation's Capital since the British failed to destroy it or the Barracks during their raid on Washington in 1814.

The training of new officers and recruits was started at the Barracks soon after it was established and continued throughout the nineteenth century. During this time and until 1901, it was the location of Marine Corps Headquarters. Marines from the Barracks participated in the defense of the Capital in the War of 1812, in the Indian Wars of 1836-37, in the War with Mexico, in the Civil War, and in the Spanish American War.

The Marine Barracks has also been the home of the United States Marine Band since 1801. Shortly after its arrival, the Band was requested to play for President John Adams at the Executive Mansion. This White House engagement began a tradition which became so well established that today the names "Marine Band" and "President's Own" are synonymous. It was at the Barracks that John Philip Sousa, during the time that he was leader of the Band, wrote many of his immortal marches.

The Marines now stationed at the Barracks perform a multitude of duties, best known of which are their performances in official ceremonies, and as instructors in the Marine Corps Institute. Of the two companies in each parade, one is made up of Marines who operate the Institute - the Marine Corps' correspondence school. This school provides over 200 military correspondence courses designed to assist in maintaining high individual standards of proficiency throughout the Corps.

Today, the Marine Barracks remains a historic landmark in Washington, with the *esprit de corps* of many generations of Marines living on in the Washington Marines of today.