

"The President's Own"
United States Marine Band

Colonel John R. Bourgeois, Director



UNCOMMON VALOR

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Armed Forces Medley -
arranged by Thomas Knox* 3:39 | 10 Guadalcanal March from <i>Victory at Sea</i> -
Richard Rodgers, arranged by
Erik Leidzén 2:41 |
| 2 March, "Franklin D. Roosevelt" -
William H. Woodin, arranged by
Mayhew L. Lake 2:16 | 11 "Waltzing Matilda" - Marie Cowan,
arranged by Erik Leidzén 2:33 |
| 3 March, "Semper Fidelis" -
John Philip Sousa* 2:46 | 12 March, "Invercargill" - Alex Lithgow,
arranged by L.P. Laurendeau 2:21 |
| 4 "Esprit de Corps" - Robert Jager 5:08 | 13 March of the Women Marines -
Louis Saverino* 2:33 |
| 5 Commando March - Samuel Barber .. 3:31 | 14 Symphonic Scenario from <i>Victory
at Sea</i> - Richard Rodgers, transcribed by
Robert Russell Bennett 10:31 |
| 6 Song of the Marines - Harry Warren
and Al Dubin, arranged by R.L. Halle 2:00 | 15 "Eternal Father, Strong to Save"
(The Navy Hymn) - John B. Dykes,
arranged by Claude T. Smith 2:19 |
| 7 March, "The Man Behind the Gun" -
John Philip Sousa* 2:18 | 16 Bugle Call, "Taps" - Daniel Butterfield,
orchestrated by Thomas Knox* :53 |
| 8 March, "Marine Corps Institute" -
Taylor Branson* 2:39 | 17 The Marines' Hymn, <i>Apotheosis</i> -
Sammy Nestico* 2:14 |
| 9 Selections from <i>South Pacific</i> -
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein II,
arranged by Erik Leidzén 12:38 | |

TOTAL TIME: 60:20

**Member, United States Marine Band*

The Marine Band's entry into World War II was, as have been so many other events in the history of "The President's Own," at the White House. The Leader's Log gives a sense of the drama on that fateful day:

Sunday, December 7, 1941

Orchestra at White House 12:30 p.m. President did not join guests at dinner. At 2:35 p.m. Leader was informed by Mr. Searles, Assistant Usher, that Japan was making an air raid on Hawaii. Luncheon finished at 2:45 p.m. (Note) After making bombing attacks on Hawaii and Manila, Japan made a formal declaration of War on the United States. Before the day was over, Canada, Dutch East Indies, Australia, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua had declared War on Japan. President and Cabinet met in special meet-

ing at 8:30 p.m. and were joined by leaders of Congress at 9:00 p.m. President to address Congress at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The band's annual participation in the winter dinner of the Gridiron Club was "cancelled on account of War." On December 11, Dr. Murphy, the Medical Officer of Marine Barracks, Washington, presented a first aid lecture for members of the band. On that same day, the Log contains the somber note:

Germany and Italy declared War on the United States.

From that time on, the pace picked up in both number and importance of the commitments. On December 23, the orchestra performed for a dinner at the Carlton Hotel at which "Secretaries Knox, Stimson, and all high Army, Navy, and Air Corps officers of both British and American service attended." On Christmas Eve,

the band performed for the lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree, with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in attendance.

Holiday duty, which was frequent for the Marine Band, became even more so in wartime:

Thursday, December 25, 1941

Orchestra at White House 8:00 p.m. - Formal Dinner. Dinner lasted until 10:15 p.m. Leader and Pianist went into upper hall at 11:00 p.m. and led guests in the singing of Christmas carols until 11:30 p.m. Prime Minister Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook among the guests. Leader shook hands with and received the thanks of both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The traditional New Year's Day serenade for the Commandant of the Marine Corps took place as usual with the following exception:

Thursday, January 1, 1942

Commandant's House at 11:00 a.m. Annual New Year's Day Serenade to the Major General Commandant and Mrs. Holcomb...The Commandant made a special trip back to his quarters from Headquarters to be present and after receiving the leaders and members of the band, returned immediately to his office at Headquarters. (Note) No Holiday. Regular hours for entire Navy Department.

The band continued its regular weekly series of radio broadcasts over NBC and the Mutual Broadcasting System, and even started a new series on CBS. There were two live broadcasts each Saturday and

one each Tuesday. The popular "Dream Hour" broadcasts were now known as the "Patriotic Dream Hour," even though the series had always included a substantial amount of patriotic music.

The orchestra performed at the White House January 30 for President Roosevelt's birthday. In the following days, two notes in the Log were reminders that the War was on:

Saturday, January 31, 1942

Special uniform order: "Hereafter, uniform will be worn at all times except when engaged in exercise or except in the home with less than three guests present."

Monday, February 9, 1942

"War Time" went into effect at 2:00 a.m. this date. War Time is one hour faster than Standard Time.

Tuesday, March 3, 1942
City "Blacked Out" from 8:00 p.m. until 6:00 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Servicemen's dances and USO events were frequent and popular. The band's regular concerts at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Mt. Alto Veterans Hospital, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home continued, as did those at the Naval Hospital and Walter Reed Hospital. Concerts at Mt. Alto must have been especially popular for the band as the Log reports:

"Mount Alto Veterans Hospital - 7:00 p.m. Band Concert. The usual ice cream and cake served to the band after the concert."

Patient entertainment at these sites was a long-standing tradition, as were concerts at an institution which actually carried the title "Home for Incurables," a place

whose name alone would seem to drain whatever hope and cheer its occupants may have possessed prior to entering.

"Community Sings" were a frequent and, at times, weekly event. For a period during the War, the band performed concerts and "Community Sings" every Thursday evening at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument Grounds. One performance in the spring of 1942 at Riverside Stadium noted:

"'Community Sing' sponsored by the Treasury Department...Walter, motion picture actor, Master of Ceremonies...Irving Berlin, additional singer...."

The presence of celebrities and movie stars was a feature of many wartime events. One ceremony honoring the founder of the Red Cross Nursing Reserve included Rose Bampton of the Metropolitan

Opera and actress Katherine Hepburn. In April, the band and the orchestra appeared at the White House at a reception for movie stars who had participated in the "Victory Caravan." On another occasion, a bond rally at the Treasury Department included:

"...a large group of motion picture stars and the Sec. of the Treasury. Edward Arnold, Dinah Shore, Virginia Gilmore, Kay Kyser, Ann Rutherford, Walter Abel, Hedy Lamarr, James Cagney, Greer Garson, Martha Scott, Irene Dunn, Bing Crosby, Abbott & Costello."

War bond drives and concerts designated as "morale boosters" were frequent, as were the continued "servicemen's dances" at various locations, including Washington's "Stage Door Canteen" in the Belasco Theater. Meetings, ceremonies, Victory luncheons, ceremonies for

the American War Mothers, and Red Cross events were all part of the band's regular schedule. The band performed at Riverside Stadium for the Victory Garden Harvest Show, and also performed at Griffith Stadium in Washington to open a baseball game between the New York Yankees and the Washington Nationals to benefit the Army and Navy Relief Societies.

While the band's national concert tours were suspended during time of war, some travelling did take place. The band went to New York to participate in a parade and banquet in connection with Navy Relief Affairs. There were also annual trips to various locations for reunions of Civil War veterans. Both the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) and the Confederate reunions continued into this period. These reunions usually involved a 2-3 day train trip for the band, with numerous events, ceremonies, and wreath

layings as part of the reunions.

White House events did not slow down during 1942. Both the band and orchestra performed frequently at the Executive Mansion for a host of foreign dignitaries including the Kings of Greece and Yugoslavia, the Queen of The Netherlands, the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and Poland, and the Presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, and Cuba.

As 1942 drew to a close, President Roosevelt decided not to light the National Community Christmas Tree but still joined his family at the White House for a private celebration on Christmas night at which Leader William F. Santelmann and a Marine Band pianist led the President and the First Family in singing Christmas carols.

In 1943, wartime events similar to those already described continued on a regular basis. During the early

months of that year, "Community Sings" were held indoors to escape the winter weather, however, spring brought several notable and interesting events:

Saturday, April 3, 1943

U.S. Capitol Plaza from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Band. Special one-day exhibit of the two-man Japanese submarine captured at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

Tuesday, April 13, 1943

Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Tidal Basin, at 2:00 p.m. Band. Exercises attending dedication of the Memorial. Band sat directly in front of the President. Very short but impressive ceremonies...Band played Presidential honors on arrival and departure of President and accompanied Grace Moore in the Star-Spangled Banner.

Sunday, April 25, 1943

Arlington National Cemetery, Confederate Gate at 7:00 a.m. Band. Annual Easter Sunrise Service in Amphitheater conducted by the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States of America...General Pershing laid wreath on Tomb of Unknown Dead.

Foreign dignitaries visiting the White House in 1943 included the Presidents of Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Paraguay, and Haiti, but the most memorable event occurred at a special concert in the month of May:

Thursday, May 20, 1943

White House at 5:00 p.m. Band. Concert to be held on South Lawn for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister of Great Britain Winston Churchill and guests...the program was prepared to be

played by either band or orchestra.....Skies were already very overcast. Band was in position at 4:30 on South Lawn. The President arrived first at about 2 minutes before 5 o'clock. Band came to attention. Guests began to arrive immediately and included Lord Halifax and his son who has just returned from the African battlefield where he lost both legs....At about 5:12 the Prime Minister of Great Britain arrived and the President signaled the Leader to commence the concert. After about ten minutes playing rain began to fall but the concert continued to its complete end without notice of the rain. At the conclusion of the program, the British Prime Minister came forward and was met by the Leader who received the hearty congratulations of the Prime Minister.

The President also shook hands with the Leader and expressed his complete satisfaction. The concert was very well played despite bad weather and the President and the Prime Minister sang and whistled with the band as well as tapping their feet and patting their knees in rhythm with the band. The concert was a great success. Band arrived back at the Barracks at 6:10 p.m. Greatly soaked.

For the first time during the war, the band's concert series was affected by the gas shortage, as the Log notes:

Wednesday, June 2, 1943

U.S. Capitol. Band. First Capitol concert of season. Due to lack of gasoline, band fell in at 6:30 p.m. at the Barracks and marched to the Capitol. Police gave good escort. Band

made a fine impression especially as band extended front and played "Montezuma" and "Semper Fidelis" as we approached the Capitol Plaza. Best opening concert crowd in years despite practically no automobiles. Leader conducted. Masters, cornet, & Owen, xylophone, soloists. Xylophone was taken apart and carried by eight men.

The two following Capitol concerts were apparently cancelled due to the gas shortage as the Log entry for the June 23 concert notes "A good crowd considering our absence of two weeks...." Several other concerts and events that summer were also cancelled for the same reason, however weekly concerts at Marine Barracks apparently continued unhampered with good crowds reported. It is possible that the audiences at the Barracks concerts walked from surrounding neighborhoods.

On November 10, 1943, the band made its annual observance of the birthday of the U.S. Marine Corps with a very special ceremony:

**Wednesday,
November 10, 1943**

U.S. Capitol East Front - Band. Ceremony of raising the first American Flag carried onto Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon Islands by the Marines on the flagstaff of the Capitol.

President Roosevelt did not attend the lighting of the National Community Christmas Tree on Christmas Eve, 1943, but addressed the audience by long-distance telephone hookup from Hyde Park, N.Y. The Marine Band performed live.

1944 began with the traditional New Year's Day serenade to the Commandant and continued with White House events including a dinner for the President of Vene-

zuela. On January 29, the band performed a special radio broadcast to commemorate President Roosevelt's birthday sponsored by the National Infantile Paralysis Association. Blood donation drives for the War effort continued and Leader Santelmann joined other public figures in making a donation.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand visited the White House in April. Myriad other wartime events, concerts, and broadcasts continued to be listed in the Log until the following notice appeared in large handwriting, double underlined:

Tuesday, June 6, 1944

Invasion of France by Allies began at 3:38 a.m.

The following day, the Prime Minister of Poland visited the White House and, one month later, the President hosted a luncheon for General Charles De Gaulle. In July,

Santelmann went to Baltimore as a guest of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyards to witness the launching of the 10,000 ton Liberty Ship "George R. Holmes." Motion pictures of the War were shown in the band auditorium at Marine Barracks for the officers of the post. Summer concerts and broadcasts continued.

In August of 1944, there must have been evidence that the war in Europe was nearing its end:

Wednesday, August 23, 1944

Leader to lunch and confer with other Band Leaders and officials of Columbia Broadcasting Company at Carlton Hotel. Plans discussed for simultaneous program for European Armistice Day.

Tuesday, August 29, 1944

Leader attended conference at C.B.S. re: program for V Day.

The President of Iceland visited the White House and the orchestra performed for the National Press Club preview of the official Marine Corps film "The Battle of the Marianas." In October, the band travelled to New York for concerts and broadcast the "Patriotic Dream Hour" from Rockefeller Center.

On November 7, 1944, the Log carries the note "*President Franklin D. Roosevelt elected for a fourth term.*" Three days later, the following entry:

Friday, November 11, 1944

Band at White House - Homecoming of the President after successful Election Campaign. President received greetings from White House staff, Aides, and Police and Servants. President asked Leader to thank those musicians who stood in the rain.

Due to the War and the President's frail health, his fourth inauguration took place on the South Portico of the White House. Approximately 1,800 guests were in attendance. Tarpaulins were placed on the ground to cover the snow and it was reported that the red coats of the Marine Band provided one bit of cheer to an otherwise somber scene. The President delivered a six minute address and the entire ceremony was concluded in 15 minutes.

President Roosevelt hosted the Governor General of Canada at the White House in March, and later that month, Santelmann attended another mysterious luncheon "*as guest of Mr. Robert Wood of CBS to discuss V-E day Broadcast.*"

In April of 1945, any semblance of order in the country was shattered:

Thursday, April 12, 1945

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died this day at 4:35 p.m. E.W.T. at Warm Springs, Georgia. Harry S. Truman was sworn in as the thirty-second President of the United States.

The band's broadcast of the "Patriotic Dream Hour" the following day was dedicated to the memory of FDR and, on April 14, the Marine Band led the funeral procession for the late President.

But the country moved on and two days later Santelmann took part in an historic event:

Monday, April 16, 1945

Leader left at 12:00 noon for San Francisco, California, on an Army Transport Command

plane with 25 members of the State Department. Trip was made as the result of a request of the Secretary of State to the Commandant that the Leader act as a special advisor on music for the San Francisco United Nations Conference.

Within weeks, the news everyone had hoped to hear was finally broadcast:

Monday, May 7, 1945

At 8:15 a.m. news came by radio from Ed Kennedy, Associated Press Correspondent in Europe that Germany's unconditional surrender had been signed at Rheims, France. This was not affirmed nor denied by the High Command or by the President, but was affirmed by German Radio.

and from then, events moved swiftly:

Tuesday, May 8, 1945

Entire band listened to broadcast of the President's Proclamation of Victory in Europe and a similar proclamation by the Premier [sic] of Great Britain, Winston Churchill. Sail Loft, Navy Yard: Marine Band participated in a massed band broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System with the Navy Band and the Army Air Forces Band.... Program was in commemoration of V-E Day.

Wednesday, May 9, 1945

Band at U.S. Capitol. Raising of the flag that originally was hoisted over Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, over the Capitol.

In June, the band took its first-ever trip by airplane to present three concerts at Marine bases on the East Coast:

Thursday, June 14, 1945

Band flew in 5 transport planes to Cherry Point, NC. Performed concert in Drill Hall.

Friday, June 15, 1945

Band travelled by busses to Camp Lejeune. Gave concert to crowd of over 10,000.

Saturday, June 16, 1945

Band flew to Parris Island - played to audience of about 15,000.

Sunday, June 17, 1945

Band returned to Washington. Band arrived at Washington, D.C., to complete its first concert tour by air. Tour was considered a great success in every way.

The day following the band's return there was a notable event at the White House:

Monday June 18, 1945

Orchestra at White House. State Dinner for General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower. When the President and General Eisenhower started the dinner march from the East Room to the State Dining Room, the orchestra struck up with the "Gen. Eisenhower" march. As the procession neared the State Dining Room, an usher asked the General if he recognized his march? The General had never known that a march had ever been written in his honor and so he and the President retraced their steps and came to the Leader's podium to see for themselves. Both expressed pleasure and satisfaction to the Leader. Both spoke to the

Leader again after dinner. Refreshments in the State Dining Room after engagement.

On Independence Day, 1945, the band participated in a massed band concert with the bands of the Army Air Forces and the Navy on the Washington Monument Grounds. The Log reports "Tremendous Crowd of 350,000."

Summer concerts, bond rallies, and other events kept the band occupied until August 6, when the day's activities include the rather understated note "First atomic bomb dropped on Japan." From this time, the Log records increased expectation and excitement:

Friday, August 10, 1945

7:45 a.m. - Radio reports of Japanese acceptance of Potsdam Ultimatum received.

Saturday, August 11, 1945

Leader attended breakfast conference at Raleigh Hotel to plan for V-J Day Broadcast.

Tuesday, August 14, 1945

At 7:03 p.m., President Truman announced the Unconditional Surrender of Japan. There was great rejoicing and celebration throughout the city until into the next morning.

Wednesday, August 15, 1945

By permission of the Commanding Officer and LtCol. Stonecliff, aide-de-camp to the Commandant, the band was given leave until Friday morning.

On Friday, August 17, President Truman hosted a dinner at the White House for the combined service Chiefs of Staff. The Log reports:

"The President personally expressed his appreciation of the music to the Leader after the dinner."

Through the end of summer and into fall, there were various war-related events, several of which stand out:

Wednesday, August 22, 1945

Orchestra at White House. Dinner for General De Gaulle. After the dinner the President escorted his guests into the Red Room and then immediately came out to express his delight with the music to the Leader. As the orchestra was playing at the time, he said, "Tell the boys that it sounds fine."

**Monday,
September 10, 1945**

Band at Washington Monument. Welcome ceremony to General Jonathan Wainwright,

hero of Bataan and Corregedor....A very large audience was on hand in spite of the heat and terrific humidity.... Many people were affected by heat stroke.

**Monday,
September 24, 1945**

Orchestra at Commandant's House. Dinner in honor of General Howard, recently released from a Japanese Prison Camp.

Although the War was over, the memory would live on, as it does today, in numerous ceremonies and other performances to honor those who served their country.

The War effort was a combined effort of those on the front lines of battle, those in the rear echelons, and those back home who provided incalculable support and encouragement to those who were risking their lives. For those back home, as well as for those returning from war, the music of the Marine Band is often recalled as one of the most vivid memories of this critical time in our nation's history. This musical salute to those who so gallantly served our country draws its title from the words engraved on the Marine Corps War Memorial: "Uncommon valor was a common virtue."

THE SOURCE MATERIALS

Of all the documents in the Marine Band's archives, none are more important to recording this century's history than the diaries of the band's daily activities. Dating back to 1916, these diaries contain handwritten entries detailing not only the operational details of the band's schedule (time, location, point of contact, nature of participation) but also listings of the music played, the temperature and weather, and, most valuable of all, frequent additions of personal details about the events and other editorial comments which the writers felt important to include.

There are two parallel sets of diaries: the Leader's Log, which

contains the operational details and personal comments, and the Library Log, which contains precise listings of music used for both rehearsals and performances. The sheer volume of information in each diary would make it impractical to have kept all this information in one book. By comparing the two sets, along with other documents in the band's archives, it is possible to reconstruct a vivid account of life in the Marine Band during this period.

Although the diaries date from 1916, it is unclear whether this was a new practice begun in that year, or whether earlier diaries (if they existed) have been lost. The Director of the Marine Band in 1916 was William H. Santelmann,

a German immigrant hired by John Philip Sousa when Sousa took over as Director of the Marine Band in 1880. Following Sousa's departure in 1892 to form his own civilian touring band, Francesco Fanciulli held the post of Director until 1898 when he ran afoul of Marine officials for, of all things, refusing to play a Sousa march during a parade. Upon Fanciulli's departure, Santelmann, who was out of the Marine Band at the time and very active as a civilian conductor around Washington, was offered the position, which at that time was designated as *Leader* of the band, hence the earlier reference to the *Leader's Logs*.

William H. Santelmann served as Leader of the Marine Band from 1898-1927, the longest post of any Director to date. His meticulous record keeping dating from 1916 raises a number of very interesting questions about why the practice of keeping daily diaries of the band's

activities would have started 18 years into his Directorship. Did the band's schedule become increasingly more demanding, requiring better record keeping, or did either Santelmann or one of his enterprising assistants propose the practice? We may never answer these questions but can only be thankful that we have such an incredible document at our disposal.

By the time William H. Santelmann retired as Leader, the practice of maintaining the diaries was well-established. Taylor Branson, who had been Second Leader (Assistant Director) under Santelmann, no doubt learned the practice well before he took over from Santelmann in 1928. Branson held the post from 1928 until 1940. He was succeeded by William F. Santelmann, the son of William H. Santelmann, in the only instance of a father and son both having served as Director of the Marine Band.

The younger Santelmann had served as concertmaster of the orchestra and a baritone player with the band, then Second Leader under Branson before taking over as Leader in 1940. While there is no way he could have known that before his second year as Leader was completed the United States would be drawn into World War II, his thorough documentation of the war years in the Leader's Logs give us an incredible picture of how the War affected the band, and a personal view of what it was like to be there.

The entries in the Leader's Log are concise notes about the day-to-day events, sometimes in abbreviated

form, other times in detailed expositions recorded after the fact. The Logs give a picture of an organization which maintained a great deal of its normal schedule during World War II, a kind of consistency which had endured the first World War, a period undoubtedly still vivid in the collective memory of the organization and its members.

The Leader's Logs show a basic structure of performances and activities which had been firmly part of the band's routine, punctuated by a variety of performances and events which brought the War home in a way that radio and newspaper accounts could not.



"The President's Own"

UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

The Marine Band traces its origin to the fifers and drummers who marched with the Continental Marines during the Revolutionary War. The band was officially established by an Act of Congress signed by President John Adams on July 11, 1798, making the Marine Band America's oldest musical organization. In 1801, the band moved to its present location at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., and now performs in John Philip Sousa Band Hall, home of "The President's Own."

The Marine Band's Presidential debut took place on New Year's Day, 1801, at a reception hosted by President John Adams. In March of that year, the band performed for

the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. Since that time, the band has performed for every Presidential inauguration. Jefferson has been described as the "godfather" of the Marine Band and his personal interest in the organization led him to give the Marine Band the title "The President's Own."

From the earliest days of our nation, the Marine Band's primary mission has been to provide music for the President of the United States. Whether performing for South Lawn arrival ceremonies, State dinners, receptions, or accompanying famous entertainers, Marine musicians appear at the Executive Mansion more than 200 times annually.

John Philip Sousa, the band's 17th Director, was largely responsible for establishing the Marine Band as the world famous musical organization it is today. He served as Director from 1880-1892 and during that time began to write the marches which would earn him the title "The March King." Sousa inaugurated the Marine Band's annual concert tour in 1891, a tradition continued to the present day.

Today's Marine Band is comprised of 143 of the nation's finest musicians, many who are graduates of our nation's best music schools and conservatories. Musicians are selected at auditions much like those of major symphony orchestras. Once selected, musicians enlist in the United States Marine Corps and report directly for duty with "The President's Own." More than 90 percent of Marine Band musicians are career professionals who serve with the band for 20 years or more.

The band's 25th Director is Colonel John R. Bourgeois. A native of Louisiana, he was accepted into "The President's Own" in 1958 as a French hornist and member of the arranging staff. He later served as Operations Chief of the band, and was appointed Director in May 1979. As Director of the United States Marine Band, Colonel Bourgeois is musical advisor to the White House.

The United States Marine Band continues the tradition of excellence which earned it the title "The President's Own." Whether in White House performances, public concerts, or on tour, the music of the Marine Band is the music of America.

"The President's Own"
United States Marine Band

Colonel John R. Bourgeois, Director

PERSONNEL FOR THIS RECORDING

PICCOLO

MGySgt Gail A. Bowlin

FLUTE

MSgt Gail L. Gillespie
MGySgt Leslie L. Hunt III
GySgt Kathryn N. Diener

OBOE

MSgt Michelle Hockett
MSgt James T. Dickey III
GySgt Mark R. Christianson

E-FLAT CLARINET

GySgt John R. Barclay

B-FLAT CLARINET

GySgt Lisa A. Kadala
SSgt Jeffrey M. Strouf
GySgt Ruth A. Schlenker
SSgt Charles H. Willett

SSgt Randall A. Riffle
SSgt Janice M. Snedecor
SSgt Frederick D. Lemmons
GySgt Robert W. Cassel
SSgt Nan E. Lopata
SSgt John C. Norton
GySgt Richard T. Heffler, Jr.
SSgt Jay E. Niepoetter
GySgt Beverly C. Burroughs
SSgt D. Ray McClellan

BASS CLARINET

GySgt Barbara A. Hancy
GySgt Olive U. Blackall

BASSOON

GySgt Roger C. Kantner
MSgt Dyane L. Wright

SAXOPHONE

MGySgt Ronald C. Hockett

MSgt John S. Boyd
MSgt Pasquale J. Marino
GySgt David L. Baesel

CORNET

MGySgt David L. Sorenson
SSgt Richard B. Lehman
GySgt Steven M. Matera
MGySgt John C. Wright
SSgt Cole J. Uhrig
SSgt Nancy E. Taylor

TRUMPET

MGySgt J. Carlton Rowe
GySgt Bruce M. Stanly

FRENCH HORN

GySgt William J. Zsembery, Jr.
GySgt Cheryle J. Sager
GySgt Amy M. Horn
SSgt Max E. Cripe
SSgt Mark A. Questad

EUPHONIUM

GySgt Michael J. Colburn
GySgt Dale R. Allen

TROMBONE

GySgt Bryan R. Bourne
GySgt Dale H. Fredericks
MSgt John E. Schaefer

BASS TROMBONE

SSgt Patrick S. Corbett

TUBA

MGySgt Thomas R. Lyckberg
SSgt John M. Cradler
SSgt Thomas D. Holtz

PERCUSSION

MGySgt Matthew B. Becker
MGySgt Thomas H. Prince
MGySgt Wayne W. Webster
MSgt Jeffrey W. Gilliam
MSgt Frank N. Del Piano
MSgt Neal T. Conway, Jr.
GySgt Steven D. Searfoss

STRING BASS

GySgt Peter S. Berquist

HARP

MSgt Phyllis A. Mauney

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Member, U.S. Marine Band

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Member, U.S. Marine Band

Recorded September 8-10, 1992,
in John Philip Sousa Band Hall,
Marine Barracks, Washington, DC

"Franklin D. Roosevelt" March –
William H. Woodin, arranged by
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Song of the Marines – Harry Warren
and Al Dubin, arranged by R.L. Halle
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Symphonic Scenario from *Victory at Sea* –
Richard Rodgers, transcribed by Robert
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For more information about the United
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Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, DC 20380

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UNCOMMON VALOR
