



**MARINE CORPS JROTC  
ROMEOWILLE HIGH SCHOOL**

**School Year 2017/18 – Knowledge Packet**



**Cadet Rank, LName :** \_\_\_\_\_

*\*Cadets will not lose and will ALWAYS bring this knowledge packet with them to MCJROTC class.*

**MCJROTC MISSION**

*The mission of the Marine Corps JROTC Program is to instill in all cadets a sense of citizenship, community service, self-discipline, respect for authority, personal responsibility, leadership, self-esteem, and service to the United States.*

**PROGRAM INFORMATION:**

Leadership Education is the name given to the MCJROTC curriculum because it is based upon the tenets of Marine Corps leadership to teach and develop a sense of responsibility, loyalty, discipline, teamwork and character in the Cadets. Through the four years of the program, the Leadership Education curriculum is presented by way of five different categories of instruction. Those categories are:

- (1) Leadership
- (2) Citizenship
- (3) Personal Growth and Responsibility
- (4) Public Service and Career Exploration
- (5) General Military Subjects

In addition, the Cadets are provided an excellent opportunity to develop certain positive attitudes, values, and leadership qualities from the leadership example provided by the Marine Instructors. Each competency taught in the curriculum has been mapped to National Education Standards.

People who succeed in business, industry and education have developed strong self-discipline, an ability to lead and motivate others and are well-rounded in maturity. Marine Corps Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (MCJROTC) teaches young men and women the kind of self-discipline, self-confidence and leadership skills that can help them successfully meet the challenges of adulthood.

MCJROTC curriculum, instruction and activities are designed to develop the leadership abilities of each student regardless of which career path they choose. This course is NOT a military recruitment program. Cadets are under NO OBLIGATION to join the military, although many do apply for higher level ROTC scholarships and even enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces. Neither is it a "boot camp" to send uncontrollable, disrespectful, or apathetic youth. Students must ELECT to participate in this program. Eligibility for a MCJROTC program students to be; citizens of the United States, of good moral character, physically fit, be in a grade above 8<sup>th</sup> grade, and attend a high school with a MCJROTC unit.

Program Levels LE I, LE II, LE III, LE IV. Cadet in the MCJROTC program will participate in a Leadership Education level as dictated by the number of years in the program the Cadet has completed. Naturally, LE I is for those students entering the program for the first time, while LE IV is for the cadet who has successfully completed LE I – LE III. Cadets immersed in the Marine Corps culture of leadership development and participate in a progressively challenging curriculum.

**LE I** – The first year of the program provides Cadets with an introduction to both leadership and citizenship. The first year also gives the new Cadets exposure to personal growth and responsibility and establishes a foundation of military structure and tradition.

**LE II** – The second year continues the leadership and citizenship classes of LE I. During LE II year the Cadets receive instruction in general military subjects with more structure and tradition than in LE I, as well as the introduction of higher level leadership education and opportunities.

**LE III** – In LE III, Cadets will begin to apply their leadership training as they assume position of increased authority and responsibility within the program. In this year detailed instruction on higher level curriculum subjects are introduced as well as preparation for life beyond high school.

**LE IV** – The level is registered as an HONORS LEVEL course. Senior Cadets will lead junior Cadets in all aspects of the curriculum to include supervision of training events. LE IV Cadets will be challenged academically with requirements for research projects, independent studies and progress reports.

All Cadets have numerous opportunities to participate in activities such as Company Staff/Leadership functions, Color Guard Team, Physical Fitness Team, Cyber Patriot Team, and the Air Rifle Shooting Program. Cadets are also offered opportunities to attend Leadership Camps focused on STEM related subjects all revolving around Leadership development.

*“The U.S. Marine is a professional who stands ready to fight anytime, anywhere, any enemy the President and Congress may designate and to do so coolly, capably, and in the spirit of professional detachment. He is not trained to hate, nor is he whipped up emotionally for battle or for any other duty the Corps may be called on to perform. Patriotism and professionalism are his only two ‘isms.’ - Col Robert Heintz Jr., USMC (Ret) 1970*

*“In the last analysis, what the Marine Corps becomes, is what we make of it during our respective watches. And that watch of each Marine is not confined to the time he spends on active duty. It lasts as long as he is “proud to bear the title of United States Marine.” – Gen Louis H. Wilson, 26<sup>th</sup> CMC, 22 Aug. 1975.*

*“I love the Marine Corps for those intangible possessions that cannot be issued: pride, honor, integrity, and being able to carry on the traditions for generations of warriors past.” – Cpl Jeff Sorni, USMC, 1994*

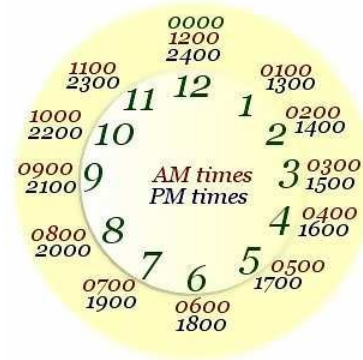
*“The United States Marine Corps with its fiercely proud tradition of excellence in combat, its hallowed rituals, and its unbending code of honor, is part of the fabric of American myth.” – Thomas Ricks, “Making the Corps,” 1997*

## KNOWLEDGE

**PHONETIC ALPHABET:** The phonetic alphabet is a set of code words assigned to the letters of the English alphabet so that Critical combinations of letters can be pronounced and understood.

A – Alpha	E- Echo	I – India	M – Mike	Q – Quebec	U – Uniform	Y - Yankee
B – Bravo	F – Foxtrot	J – Juliet	N – November	R – Romeo	V – Victor	Z - Zulu
C – Charlie	G – Golf	K – Kilo	O – Oscar	S – Sierra	W - Whiskey	
D – Delta	H – Hotel	L – Lima	P – Papa	T – Tango	X – X-ray	

Cadets will know how to use **Military Time (24 hr clock)** :



Military time is a more efficient and simplified method of giving time than what we were taught as children.

Military time is a 4-number time (without a colon) divided into two digraphs. The first two numbers indicate the hour and the second two numbers indicate the minutes past the hour.

**HOURS:** Starting at midnight (0000), each hour is indicated in two numbers. For instance, 9:00am would be 0900. Starting at 1:00pm, continue the one-up number system for each hour. 1:00pm now becomes 1300, 2:00pm becomes 1400, and so on until midnight.

**MINUTES:** The sixty minutes in an hour are indicated by the last two numbers in the military time system. For example, 9:20am is now 0920.

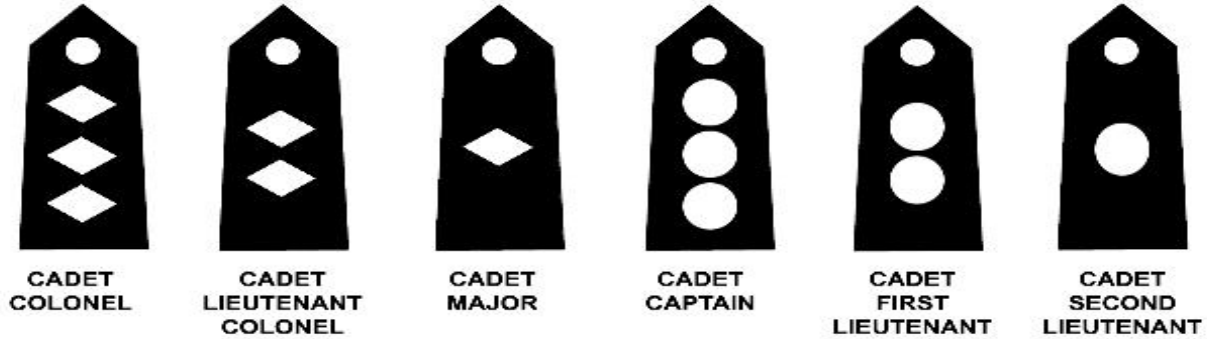
**Military Time Conversion Chart**

12:00 am	0000		9:00 am	0900		6:00 pm	1800
1:00 am	0100		10:00 am	1000		7:00 pm	1900
2:00 am	0200		11:00 am	1100		8:00 pm	2000
3:00 am	0300		12:00 pm	1200		9:00 pm	2100
4:00 am	0400		1:00 pm	1300		10:00 pm	2200
5:00 am	0500		2:00 pm	1400		11:00 pm	2300
6:00 am	0600		3:00 pm	1500		12:00 pm	0000
7:00 am	0700		4:00 pm	1600			
8:00 am	0800		5:00 pm	1700			

## MCJROTC RANK STRUCTURE

---

### INSIGNIA OF GRADE FOR CADET OFFICERS



### INSIGNIA OF GRADE FOR CADET ENLISTED PERSONNEL





























#### Cadet Rank Abbreviations:

C/PVT	C/SSgt	C/2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt
C//PFC	C/GySgt	C/1 <sup>st</sup> Lt
C/LCpl		C/Capt
C/Cpl	C/1 <sup>st</sup> Sgt	C/Maj
C/Sgt	C/SgtMaj	C/LtCol
		C/Col

The Lamp of Learning is a device in the cadet enlisted rank insignia signifying intensive study, a source of intellect, and moral and spiritual illumination.



## USMC RANK STRUCTURE

Junior Enlisted		<a href="#">Private (Pvt)</a>	<a href="#">Private First Class (PFC)</a>		<a href="#">Lance Corporal (LCpl)</a>	<a href="#">Corporal (Cpl)</a>	<a href="#">Sergeant (Sgt)</a>			
		E-1	E-2		E-3	E-4	E-5			
		no insignia								
Staff Non-Commissioned Officer		<a href="#">Staff Sergeant (SSgt)</a>	<a href="#">Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)</a>	<a href="#">Master Sergeant (MSgt)</a>	<a href="#">First Sergeant (1stSgt)</a>	<a href="#">Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt)</a>	<a href="#">Sergeant Major (SgtMaj)</a>	<a href="#">Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SgtMajMarCor)</a>		
		E-6	E-7	E-8		E-9				
										
Warrant Officer		<a href="#">Warrant Officer (WO)</a>		<a href="#">Chief Warrant Officer-2 (CWO2)</a>		<a href="#">Chief Warrant Officer-3 (CWO3)</a>		<a href="#">Chief Warrant Officer-4 (CWO4)</a>		<a href="#">Chief Warrant Officer-5 (CWO5)</a>
		W1		W2		W3		W4		W5
										
Company and Field Grade		<a href="#">Second Lieutenant (2ndLt)</a>		<a href="#">First Lieutenant (1stLt)</a>		<a href="#">Captain (Capt)</a>	<a href="#">Major (Maj)</a>	<a href="#">Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol)</a>		<a href="#">Colonel (Col)</a>
		O-1		O-2		O-3	O-4	O-5		O-6
										
General Officer		<a href="#">Brigadier General (BGen)</a>		<a href="#">Major General (MajGen)</a>		<a href="#">Lieutenant General (LtGen)</a>		<a href="#">General (Gen)</a>		
		O-7		O-8		O-9		O-10		
										

### ENLISTED RANKS

- Non-Rates (E1 – E3)
- NCO (E4 & E5)
- SNCO (E6 & E7)
- SNCO [E8 & E9 (Less than 1% achieved)]

### OFFICER RANKS

- Company Grade (O1 – O3)
- Field Grade (O4 – O6)
- General / Flag Grade (O7 – O10)

# MARINE CORPS ENLISTED RANK STRUCTURE

PAY GRADE	RANK	DESCRIPTION
E-1	Private (Pvt)	Nothing
E-2	Private First Class (PFC)	One Chevron
E-3	Lance Corporal (L/Cpl)	One Chevron & Crossed Rifles
E-4	Corporal (Cpl)	Two Chevrons & Crossed Rifles
E-5	Sergeant (Sgt)	Three Chevrons & Crossed Rifles
E-6	Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	Three Chevrons, One Rocker, & Crossed Rifles
E-7	Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	Three Chevrons, Two Rockers, & Crossed Rifles
E-8	Master Sergeant (MSgt)	Three Chevrons, Three Rockers, & Crossed Rifles
E-8	First Sergeant (1stSgt)	Three Chevrons, Three Rockers, & a Diamond
E-9	Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt)	Three Chevrons, Four Rockers, & a Bursting
E-9	Sergeant Major	Three Chevrons, Four Rockers, & a Star
E-9 **	Sergeant Major of the MC	Three Chevrons, Four Rockers, & The Marine Corps Emblem with a small Star on each side

## USMC Warrant Officers

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Description</u>
WO-1	Warrant Officer-1 (WO-1)	Gold Bar with Two Fields of Scarlet
CWO-2	Chief Warrant Officer-2 (CWO-2)	Gold Bar with Three Fields of Scarlet Gold
CWO-3	Chief Warrant Officer-3 (CWO-3)	Silver Bar with Two Fields of Scarlet
CWO-4	Chief Warrant Officer-4 (CWO-4)	Silver Bar with Three Fields of Scarlet
CWO-5	Chief Warrant Officer-5 (CWO-5)	Silver Bar with one Long Scarlet Stripe

## USMC Commissioned Officers

<u>Pay Grade</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Description</u>
O-1	Second Lieutenant (2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt)	One Gold Bar
O-2	First Lieutenant (1 <sup>st</sup> Lt)	One Silver Bar
O-3	Captain (Capt)	Two Silver Bars (Railroad Tracks)
O-4	Major (Maj)	Gold Oak Leaf
O-5	Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol)	Silver Oak Leaf
O-6	Colonel (Col)	Silver Eagle
O-7	Brigadier General (BGen)	One Silver Star
O-8	Major General (Maj Gen)	Two Silver Stars
O-9	Lieutenant General (Lt Gen)	Three Silver Stars
O-10	General (Gen)	Four Silver Stars

## USMC Ranks:

Why do Marine enlisted chevrons have crossed rifles? Every Marine is a Rifleman! The crossed rifles help signify the absolute martial nature of the Marine Corps. As an organization, it prides itself on the primary focus of combat. The phrase, "Every Marine a rifleman," coined by Marine Commandant Gen. Alfred M. Gray, embodies this spirit. It means that regardless of what other duties a marine may have, the primary expectation is to be a competent combatant. Using the crossed rifles across each individual discipline helps reinforce this belief. In the past, the emblem has also included a bursting bomb and naval cannon. These helped denote the largely amphibious and thus maritime nature of the Marine Corps. It has been suggested that the crossed rifles should be reserved for Marines assigned to the infantry, or for those who have seen actual combat. This argument failed to gain significant traction and was rejected by the broader Marine community. The Corps remains committed to its emphasis on individual combat readiness.

What two ranks have the Bursting Bomb associated with their ranks? Master Gunnery Sergeant, Marine Gunner ranks.

SNCO ranks: The grade of Sergeant Major was created by Congress in 1798. The first Marine Sergeant Major was Archibald Summers and until 1898, the Corps had but one Sergeant Major billet. The title of "First Sergeant" goes back to 1833 when NCOs serving in this billet were referred to as "Orderly Sergeants." In 1872 this title was abolished in favor of First Sergeant. Master Gunnery Sergeant and Gunnery Sergeant both stem from the law that expanded the Marine Corps for the war in Spain in 1898, although the more senior rank was not officially created until 1935. Master Sergeant, the newest of the Corps' SNCO grades, dates from 1946, and Staff Sergeant from 1923. Both of these titles were originally Army grades.

## USMC and MCJROTC LEADERSHIP

---

---

The USMC's definition of leadership is... The ability to influence, lead, or guide others to accomplish a mission.

Purpose of leadership: Gives others a reason for why they should do something.

Direction: Gives others the "knowledge" to complete the task(s)

What are the two goals of USMC leadership?

Primary: Mission Accomplishment

Secondary: Troop Welfare

### Indicators of Good Leadership

-Morale: the emotional and mental state of mind of an individual exhibited by confidence, positive attitude, discipline, and willingness to perform assigned tasks.

-Esprit de Corps – a common spirit of enthusiasm and devotion to the unit and its members

-Discipline – self-control and a sense of personal responsibility. Military discipline is the state of order and obedience among military personnel resulting from training.

-Proficiency – the technical, tactical, and physical ability of the individuals in the unit to accomplish the mission

-Motivation – Gives others the "will" to do what they are capable of doing

## **The Role of a Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) - Five purposes of the NCO**

1. Decentralize Authority
2. Provide links between commanders and enlisted
3. Provide a senior enlisted advisor for the commander
4. Afford avenues for advancement
5. Recognize and reward outstanding skills

## **Duties of NCOs / STAFF**

Cadet Squad Leader – A cadet sergeant should hold this billet. The squad leader is responsible for the daily **mentoring** and interaction with each member of the squad. He/she ensures that the squad is well-trained, highly motivated, ready, and functioning efficiently. The squad leader sets the example for the squad in and outside the classroom/MCJROTC.

Cadet Platoon Sergeant – This position is assigned to the senior cadet staff NCO in the platoon; normally a cadet staff sergeant. The platoon sergeant concentrates on the standards of performance and the development of junior NCOs and enlisted personnel. Additionally, he/she will act as an advisor to the platoon commander and must be able to translate the commander's wishes down through the ranks.

Cadet Company First Sergeant – This position is held by a cadet first sergeant, the senior non-commissioned officer in the company. This position is primarily that of an advisor to the company commander on all administrative matters pertaining to the company; particularly concerning the discipline and morale of the unit. He/she is responsible for the development and mentorship of the NCO's in the company.

## **Role of an Officer**

1. Always a leader
2. Perform as the decision-maker
3. Responsible for the actions of subordinates

## **Attributes of a Leader (All levels)**

-The officer, at EVERY level, is responsible for his/her own self-development. It is incumbent upon the position to always strive for self-improvement in and increasing in the competency and proficiency of the unit.

-Continually pursues higher levels of education in order to more effectively attain unit goals, as education enhances the officer's professional abilities and decision-making thought process.

-Establishes credibility as a leader through the consistent and clear communication to subordinates and superiors and demonstration of sound technical proficiency.

*ALL leadership billets epitomize the highest in MCJROTC standards and always sets the proper example in actions, behavior, accountability, knowledge, and responsibility. Leaders must **LEAD FROM THE FRONT** and set the standard in leadership, knowledge, physical fitness, and professionalism.*

## **Mentorship**

-Teacher: Mentor teaches the mentee the skills and knowledge required to perform the job successfully.

-Guide: Mentor helps the mentee "navigate" and understand the inner workings of an organization.

-Counselor: Mentor listens to possible ethics situations and provides guidance to help the mentee find his/her own solutions and improve their problem-solving skills.

-Motivator: A mentor shows support to help a mentee through tough times, keeping the mentee focused on developing job skills to improve performance, self-respect, and a sense of self-worth.



-Sponsor: The mentor helps to create possibilities for the mentee that may otherwise not be available and within the scope of the mentee's abilities.

-Coach – The mentor observes the performance, assess capabilities, provides feedback to the mentee, and instructs with a view to improve performance.

-Advisor: A mentor helps the mentee develop professional interests and set realistic career goals. Goals should be specific, measureable, attainable, realistic/relevant, and time-bound.

-Referral Agent: Once a career plan is developed, the mentor assists the mentee in approaching persons who can provide training, information, and assistance.

-Role Model: The mentor is a living example for the mentee to emulate. A mentor must lead and teach by example.

-Door Opener: The mentor opens doors to opportunity by helping the mentee establish a network of contacts both with and outside the MCJROTC unit.

### **Mentee Roles**

-Be Willing: The mentee must want to improve performance, contribute to the organization, and willing to work.

-Active: A mentee takes action based on career goals, suggestions of the mentor, job requirements and educational opportunities.

-Accepting: The mentee is willing to accept responsibility for his/her actions, accept meaningful feedback and criticism from the mentor.

-Respectful: The mentee shows consideration and respect for the mentor's willingness to help and seriously considers all advice and suggestions from the mentor.

-Professional: The mentor/mentee relationship is professional at all times. Both parties should be respectful of privacy and each other's personal lives.

-Prepared: The mentee is ready to move beyond the mentoring association, once the association has served its purpose.

### **Leadership Styles**

Authoritarian – Leader tells subordinates what to do and how to do it without consulting other advice or ideas.

- Time is of the essence
- Inexperienced subordinates
- Leader knows each team member's strengths and weaknesses

Participative – Leader involves the ideas and advice of others. Subordinates are involved in determining the plan.

- Gives the group a voice in the decision-making process
- Leader benefits from the ideas, attitudes, and opinions of the group
- Instills value in subordinates and can positively influence morale
- The final decision will be made by the leader

Delegative – Decision-making authority is delegated to a subordinate.

- Decision-making authority is delegated to a subordinate
- Leader demonstrates confidence in the experience and judgment of a subordinate
- Intimate knowledge of subordinate's strength and weaknesses is critical
- Leader is ultimately responsible for the accomplishment of the task

## Six Troop Leading Steps

### BAMCIS:

- Begin the planning
- Arrange for recon
- Make recon
- Complete the plan
- Issue the order
- Supervise**

## Five-Paragraph Order

### SMEAC: (used for LOI development / briefings)

- Situation
- Mission
- Execution
- Administration & Logistics
- Command & Control

## Factors that affect your MCJROTC career:

- Identify some factors used to determine promotion: Physical Fitness, Leadership, Availability, Capability, Past Performance, Future Potential, trust & confidence
- Identify some factors used to determine proficiency: Technical skills, specialized knowledge, leadership qualities, physical fitness, evaluations
- Identify some factors that affect assignments: Needs of the USMC, capabilities, recommendations, preference, previous billets held, availability, leadership, physical fitness, trust & confidence
- What is an MOS? Military Occupational Specialty

## USMC Core Values

HONOR is the quality that guides Cadets to exemplify ultimate ethical and moral behavior.

COURAGE is a mental, moral, and physical strength to do what is right, to adhere to a higher standard of personal conduct, and to make tough decisions under stress and pressure. Quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism, but enables a leader to proceed in the face of it with calmness and firmness.

COMMITMENT means the dedication to carry out all unit tasks and to serve the values of the country, the MCJROTC, and the unit by worthy means.

**What are the MCJROTC Codes of Conduct?** As a cadet in the MCJROTC program, it is important to obey the school and the below-listed MCJROTC codes of conduct. You are the role model and are expected to exhibit the highest standards.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Obey the Law                         | Lead by Example                                     |
| Respect Yourself and Others          | Maintain a High Standard of Integrity               |
| Support and Defend the Constitution  | Uphold Special Trust and Confidence                 |
| Place Faith and Honor above all else | Honor fellow Cadets, the Corps, Country, and Family |

Code of Ethics – A set of standards or a value system by which human actions are determined to be right or wrong, good or evil. Rules of conduct generally recognized in respect to a particular class of actions. It evolves naturally through an individual's upbringing, education, maturity, and social influence.

Morals – Being or acting in accordance with established standards and precepts of good behavior.

Values – Your attitude about the worth or importance of people, concepts, or things.

## MCJROTC CADET HONOR CODE

---

---

*A Cadet does not lie, cheat, or steal;  
Nor do they tolerate that conduct in their fellow cadets*

Explanation: Honor may be defined as that quality in a person which shows him to be fair and truthful, in word and act, to himself/herself and his/her associates. It suggests devotion to such standards of right, loyalty, courage, and conduct that have been embedded in our American society. Honor includes a delicate sense of right and wrong and a proud awareness of responsibility. Honor is the relationship between a person and his/her own conscience. Ultimately, honor depends on you, an individual, a Marine Corps Cadet, and a citizen of your country.

Your word as a cadet is your bond. Unless your word is reliable and trustworthy, respect will not be created in fellow cadets. A high sense of integrity must be maintained at all times, keeping in mind that resourcefulness, decisiveness, fidelity, adaptability, stability, forcefulness, moral courage, and fairness are necessary ingredients for all cadets.

The development of character and integrity among its members is a basic objective of the Marine Corps JROTC program at Romeoville High School. The Honor Code is a primary means through which this objective is attained. The principles of the Code are that a cadet does not lie, cheat, or steal, and will discourage others from doing so. This requires complete integrity in both word and deed from all members of the Cadet Company and permits no deviation from those standards. An integral part of the Honor Code is that a cadet's word or signature is to be trusted.

Cadets accused of violating the Honor Code must present themselves to the chain of command and ultimately SMI/MI to discuss their conduct and course of action. Repeated violation of the Honor Code, or violations which bring discredit to the program, may result in dismissal from the MCJROTC program.

## MCJROTC CADET CREED

---

---

*I am a Marine cadet.  
I will be true to myself and to others.  
I will not lie, cheat, or steal.  
I will serve my school, community, and nation.  
I will wear my uniform with pride.  
I will do my personal best at all times.  
I will honor those who have gone before me –  
The few, the proud, the finest. Ooh-Rah!*

## CHAIN OF COMMAND



Purpose – **To ensure a sense of organization is maintained and to facilitate an effective and efficient channel of communication.** The chain of command is essential to accomplishing the objective or goal of military leadership. With it is “the creation and maintenance of an organization that will loyally and willingly accomplish any reasonable task assigned or implied, and will initiate suitable action in the absence of orders”.

The two purposes of the chain of command are: Decentralized Authority and to Link the Different Levels of Command.

As in any military organization, the chain of command is established to ensure each individual receives instructions for a particular task from only one supervisor. When a commander wants a specific task accomplished, a subordinate leader is given an order and the order is passed down the chain of command – Decentralized Command. **Proper use of chain of command is vital to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the MCJROTC program.**

Organization – There are two types of military organizations that may be used at the discretion of the SMI. The two types of military organizations are Battalion (unit with 150 or more cadets) and Company (unit with less than 150 cadets).

### National Chain of Command:

President of the US: The Honorable President \_\_\_\_\_.

Vice President of the US (Not in Chain of Cmd): The Honorable Vice President \_\_\_\_\_.

Secretary of Defense: The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_.

Secretary of Navy: The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_.

### USMC Chain of Command:

Commandant, USMC: General \_\_\_\_\_.

Asst. Commandant, USMC (Not in Chain of Cmd): General \_\_\_\_\_.

Sergeant Major, USMC (Not in Chain of Cmd): Sgt Maj \_\_\_\_\_.

Commanding General TECOM: \_\_\_\_\_.

Director MCJROTC: \_\_\_\_\_.

Regional Director, Regional 3: \_\_\_\_\_.

### RHS Chain of Command:

School Principal: \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Senior Marine Instructor: Major Mark W. Placey (Maj Placey). Address as Sir.

RHS Marine Instructor: Master Gunnery Sergeant Jonathan P. Couturier (MGySgt Couturier). Address as Master Gunz.

Cadet Chain of Command:

RHS Cadet Commander: \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Cadet Executive Officer (Not in chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Cadet S3 Officer (Operations Officer, Not in chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Cadet S1 Officer (Administrative Officer, Not in chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Cadet S4 Officer (Logistics Officer, Not in chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

RHS Cadet's current Platoon Commander: \_\_\_\_\_.

*Cadets will know who their Platoon Sergeant and Squad Leader are at all times. Cadet will also know whom the senior enlisted advisor is (Cadet First Sergeant) **IF** the billet is filled.*

Other Important Billets to Remember

The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for foreign affairs.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the Commander in Chief of all armed forces.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Not in Chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Not in Chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

Secretary of State (Not in Chain of Cmd): \_\_\_\_\_.

**MARINE NCO CREED**

*I am an NCO dedicated to training new Marines and influencing the old. I am forever conscious of each Marine under my charge, and by example will inspire them to the highest standards possible. I will strive to be patient, understanding, just, and firm. I will commend the deserving and encourage the wayward. I will never forget that I am responsible to my Commanding Officer for the morale, discipline, and efficiency of my Men. Their performance will reflect an image of me*

**Marine SNCO Creed**

*I am a Staff Noncommissioned Officer in the United States Marine Corps. As such, I am a member of the most unique group of professional military practitioners in the world. I am bound by duty to God, Country, and my fellow Marines to execute the demands of my position to and beyond what I believe to be the limits of my capabilities.*

*I realize I am the mainstay of Marine Corps discipline, and I carry myself with military grace, unbowed by the weight of command, unflinching in the execution of lawful orders, and unswerving in my dedication to the most complete success of my assigned mission.*

*Both my professional and personal demeanor shall be such that I may take pride if my juniors emulate me, and knowing perfection to lie beyond the grasp of any mortal hand, I shall yet strive to attain perfection that I may ever be aware of my needs and capabilities to improve myself. I shall be fair in my personal relations, just in the enforcement of discipline, true to myself and my fellow Marines, and equitable in my dealing with every man.*

## Purposes of the NCO

- Decentralize Authority (Most Important)
- Provide links between officers and enlisted
- Provide a senior enlisted advisor for the commander
- Afford avenues for advancement
- Recognize and reward outstanding skills

## USMC / MCJROTC UNIFORMS

---

---

-What are the four types of USMC uniforms? DRESS, SERVICE, COMBAT UTILITY, PHYSICAL FITNESS.

-Participation in the MCJROTC program requires wearing of a prescribed uniform at a minimum of one day per week. The prescribed uniform and date will be determined by the SMI/MI as is to be worn in its entirety for the duration of the day.

Dress Blue "Alphas" consists of blue coat, blue trousers, web belt, coraphram shoes, unisex blues cover, medals and/or ribbons.

-Medals will be properly worn over the left breast pocket while ribbons will be worn over the right.

-Males will wear the white blue belt, white gloves.

-Females will wear the white collared undershirt with neck tab under their blue blouse and white gloves.

-Normally females will not wear the white belt but an exception can be made during Color Guard ceremonies and Marine Corps Ball ceremony and any other time prescribed by the SMI/MI.

-Females: White Trousers and Blue Skirt are no longer issued in the MCJROTC program as of 2016.

Dress Blue "Bravos" consists of blue coat, blue trousers, web belt, coraphram shoes, unisex blues cover, white belt, gloves.

-Only Ribbons will be worn over the left breast pocket.

Dress Blue "Charlies" consists of blue trousers, long sleeve khaki shirt, tie, unisex blues cover, ribbons and badges.

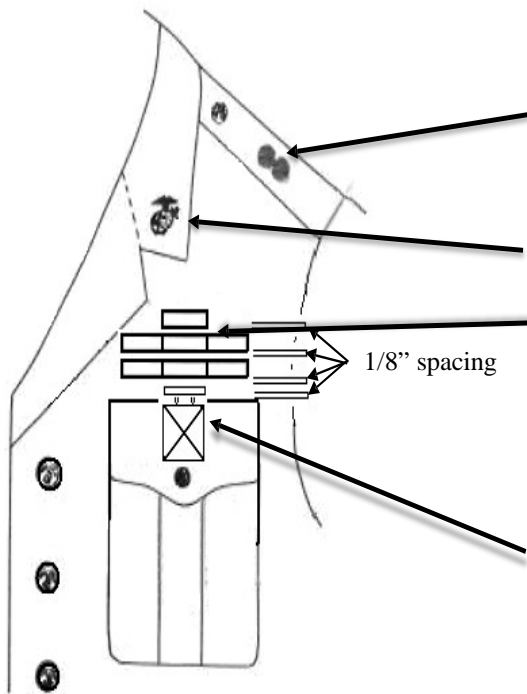
Dress Blue "Deltas" consists of blue trousers, short sleeve khaki shirt, unisex blues cover, ribbons only.

\*All Dress uniforms are worn semi-form fitting and dry cleaned. Cadets are required to have these uniform dry cleaned and pressed prior to turning in.

Service Uniforms consisted of the green blouse & trousers with various combinations of LS/SS khaki shirts but these uniforms Are no longer issued in the MCJROTC program as of 2016.

Combat Utility Uniform consists of camouflage blouse, trousers, green undershirt, web belt, combat socks, boots, cover. This Uniform will be worn majority of the time and can also be worn for physical fitness. Cadets should wash this uniform on a consistent basis. Cadets will also be taught how to properly roll the sleeves during summer periods. Cadets are also authorized to wear the green sweatshirt underneath the camouflaged blouse during cold periods. Not dry cleaned but can be pressed.

Physical Fitness Uniform consists of green undershirt (can be designated unit shirts), green shorts, PT socks, running shoes. Green sweatshirt and sweatpants can also be issued and become part of the PT uniform. Cadets are authorized to wear the green Shorts and sweatshirt underneath the combat utility uniform.



**Officer rank** = centered on the epaulet

**Enlisted rank** =  $\frac{3}{4}$ " from outside edge & centered

**EGA anchors** face inboard. The wings should be parallel to the deck with anchors facing inboard from each side.

**Ribbon Precedence**

- Top row- personal awards
- Middle row – service awards
- Bottom row – service / foreign decorations
- No more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of any ribbon may be covered by collar of blouse

**Shooting Badges**

- $\frac{1}{8}$ " above pocket seam.
- Tops of two badges level.
- No more than 3 badges

**Rank Insignia, Medals, Ribbons and Badges**

a. Medals. Authorized medals will be worn on the blue coat when prescribed in the training schedule. They will be worn over the left breast pocket, midway between the first and second buttons. When wearing medals, ribbons for which there are no medals will be worn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above and centered over the right breast pocket. (Marksmanship badges will not be worn when medals are worn. Nametags will be worn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above the ribbon bar when ribbons are on the right side.)

b. Ribbons. When worn, ribbons will be worn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above and centered over the left breast pocket of the khaki shirt or blue coat. When worn with the marksmanship badge, ribbons will be  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above the badge. Ribbons are normally worn 3 across but no more than 4 across when its necessary to adjust ribbons due to alignment with the collar of the blouse covering more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of any ribbon.

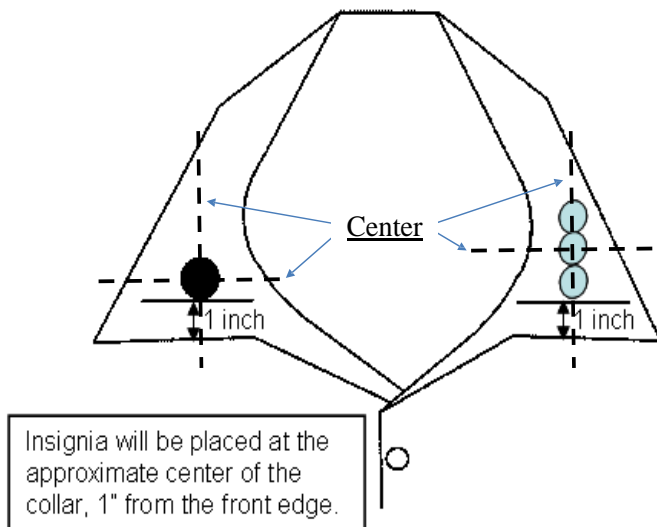
c. Badges. Cadets wearing authorized badges will wear them  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above and centered over the left breast pocket of the khaki shirt and blue coat.

d. Marksmanship Badge. Cadets are authorized to wear one marksmanship badge representing the classification earned during their most recent range qualification. The marksmanship badge will be worn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " above and centered on the left breast pocket. Marksmanship badges will not be worn with medals on the blue coat.

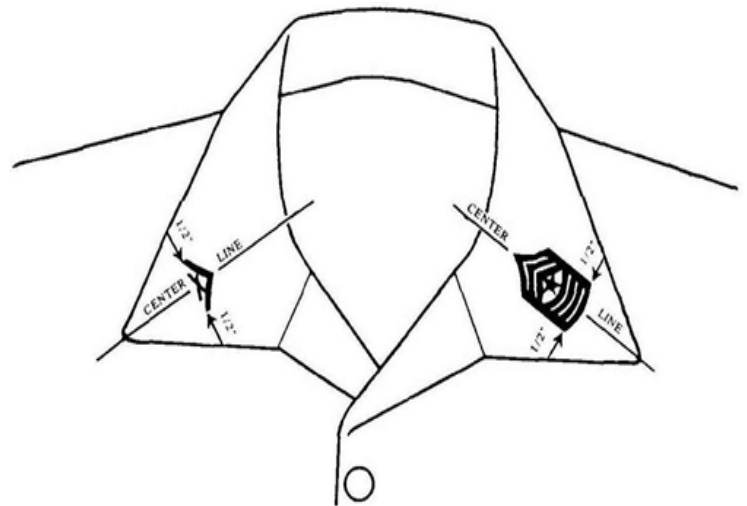
The MCJROTC officer grade insignia on Khaki shirts and Utility Blouse - Collar grade insignia will be worn on both sides of the collar of khaki shirts and the utility blouse. When the service "A" uniform is worn by officers, the wear of the collar insignia is required at all times. The insignia will be centered between the top and bottom edge of the collar, with the outer edge of the insignia one inch from the front edge of the collar.

-Cadet officer rank insignias of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt – Capt are often called disks or lozenges.

## OFFICER RANK INSIGNIA PLACEMENT



## ENLISTED RANK INSIGNIA PLACEMENT



The MCJROTC enlisted grade insignia on Khaki shirts and Utility blouse contains a Lamp of Learning Device in lieu of crossed rifles used in the Marine Corps. The Lamp of Learning signifies intensive study, a source of intellect, and moral and spiritual illumination. The Lamp of Learning is the heraldic device associated with MCJROTC.

-Rank insignias on the Utility Uniform and Khaki Shirts are to be placed vertically, on each side of the collar with the single point up and the center of the insignia on a line bisecting the angle of the point of the collar. The lower outside edge of the insignia will be equally spaced 1/2 inch from both sides of the collar.

Military alignment or Gig Alignment is: Shirt/Blouse edge, Belt Buckle and Fly of Trousers are all in a straight vertical line.

The small strings found on uniforms are called Irish Pennants (IPs). IPs should be constantly cut appropriately. Cadets will not burn the IPs off. "IPing" should be for all uniform articles to include Covers, Boots, Ribbons, Gloves, etc.

-The proper length of the web belt is: 2" – 4" past the buckle

-The proper length for the blue trousers: bottom of trousers is even with the welt of the heel and sole of the shoe join.

-Female Cadets may NOT carry a purse when wearing the camouflage uniform.

-Tie Clasp for the long sleeve khaki shirt & tie should be placed centered between the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> button of the long sleeve shirt.

-Utility Cover is never worn indoors. School and Marine Corps policy both prohibit wearing of any type of hat in the school. It is customary for anyone wearing civilian hats to remove it when entering indoors. Exceptions to this policy is while under arms (drill rifle, sword).

-Dress Blue Unisex Cover – follow the same regulations for the Utility Cover. Exceptions are for indoor Color Guards and other ceremonies such as the cake cutting & sword details during the Marine Corps Ball ceremony or any other events as prescribed by the SMI/MI.

-What is the significance of the dress uniform buttons? – *They utilize the oldest Marine emblem.*



## Conduct while in uniform

-Your appearance and conduct will be impeccable while in uniform. It is a privilege to wear the same uniform that United States Marines wear. The SMI has final say on who is issued any uniform. All uniform articles remain the property of the United States Marine Corps.

\*Uniforms: The Marine Corps uniform marks the wearer as associated with the long line of men and women who honorably serve today and have served this nation so faithfully in the past as United States Marines. Marine JROTC Cadets are different than Cadets from other service JROTC programs in that Marine Cadets wear the same uniforms as United States Marines. The only difference are the MCJROTC tapes sewn over the pockets on the Utility Uniform and the JROTC patches sewn on the shoulders of both service and dress uniforms. This distinction requires Cadets to wear the uniform properly with pride and the utmost respect for what it represents.

-Cadets will not chew gum or smoke.

-Cadets will no walk or stand with their hands in the pockets.

-Cadets will no use foul language, bully, wrestle/play while in uniform.

Cadets will follow the established procedures and guidance from the SMI/MI regarding all uniform articles.

-Cadets are responsible for their uniforms. Lost, stolen, or damaged uniforms is the financial responsibility of each cadet. Administrative actions through Romeoville High School administrative staff will occur if necessary.

-Cadet will utilize the chain of command for any issue, exchanges, and de-issuing of all uniform articles.

-Cadets come in all shapes and sizes, and teenagers' body proportions change throughout the school year through normal growth, and in some cases exercise. In the event a uniform part no longer fits, Cadets should inform their Instructor and a uniform that fits will be provided.

-Cadet will not wear any uniform articles with civilian clothing.

-Cadets will return all uniform articles if dropped from the program for any reason and at the end of the school year.

***-Cadets will have knowledge of ribbons, badges, or awards associated with MCJROTC program and how to earn them.***

## USMC / MCJROTC APPEARANCE STANDARDS

---

---

### UNIFORM DAY

The Marine Corps JROTC program order, MCO 1533.X, requires that cadets wear their uniform at least one day a week. The Senior Marine Instructor has established each Wednesday as uniform day. Any time a cadet wears his or her uniform, it should always be worn with pride and care. Cadets must always be careful to be on their best behavior when wearing their uniforms. Improper behavior by cadets is not tolerated at any time, and is severely dealt with if in uniform.

### Appearance and Grooming Standards

**[See the document posted on School Wire under MCJROTC website.](#)** All Cadets will know and follow the regulations outlining the appearance and grooming standards of both male and female cadets.

## USMC CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES



### The Flag of the United States “Old Glory”

-The United States Flag is the most notable symbol of our nation. It is important that all cadets know how to show respect and properly care for the flag. The colors represented in the flag signify the following:

White – Purity and Innocence (stars from the heaven and stripes representing liberty)

Red – Hardness and Valor (from our county)

Blue – Vigilance, Perseverance, and Justice (background for new constellation)

-The American flag has 7 red stripes, 6 white stripes, and 50 stars.

-History – The flag of the United States in 1777 consisted of 13 alternating red and white strips and a rectangular union with a blue background and 13 white stars. In 1794 Congress added two more stripes (15) and two additional stars (15) to the flag. In 1818 Congress added five more stars; however, reduced the stripes back to the original 13. Today the flag consists of 13 alternating red and white strips and fifty white stars on a blue union.

-Terminology – The American flag is referred to by different names depending on how and where the flag is being displayed. Marine Corps terms dealing with the flags are precise and.

1. National Ensign – This is the national flag displayed over Marine and Navy Posts, Stations, or Ships. The National Ensign comes in three sizes:

Type: Post Flag	Size: 10 ft x 19 ft	Flown on weekdays
Type: Storm Flag	Size: 5 ft x 9 ½ ft	Flown during inclement weather
Type: Garrison Flag	Size: 20 ft x 38 ft	Flown on Sundays and National Holidays

2. National Color – This is the national flag carried by Marine Organizations. When not in the hands of Troops, the National Color is entrusted to the command adjutant.

3. National Standard – This is the national flag that is carried by a mounted, mechanical, motorized, or aviation unit in Marine organizations.

-The National Flag when flown on a ship is called the National Ensign.

-The National Flag when mounted to a vehicle is called: Standard.

-What is the difference between a Flag, Colors, and a Standard?

-The Flag is the emblem of our country and displayed on flag poles at Posts and other Headquarters

-The Colors is the flag when carried in formation by dismounted troops

-The Standard is the flag when carried in formation by mounted or mechanized troops/vehicles


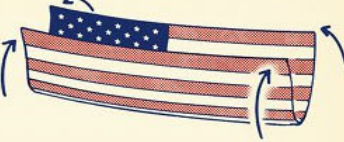





-Saluting the “Colors” – Aboard military installations there are two times each day which service members salute the National Ensign. The first is at the beginning of the day, known as morning colors, which the flag is raised at 0800. During the raising of the flag, either the National Anthem or “To the Colors” is played. The second is at sunset when the National Ensign is lowered. During the lowering of the National Ensign, either the National Anthem or “Retreat” will be played. In both instances, when out of doors, all service members must stop, face in the direction of the flag pole, come to the position of attention and render a hand salute. They must hold the salute until the last note of the music is sounded. If in civilian clothes, service members will stand at attention, and if wearing headgear, remove it and place it over your left breast with your right hand. Otherwise, place their right hand over their heart. Personnel in vehicles: during playing of the National Anthem, all vehicles within sight or hearing of the ceremony must stop. Passengers do not debark, but remain seated at the position of attention.

\*Colors are raised at 08:00 and lowered at SUNSET daily.

-What is a Guidon? A Company, Battery, Platoon or Detachment identification flag. It is carried on an 8 ft staff at ceremonies and at other prescribed by the commander.

-Rules for displaying the Flag – When displaying the flag, you should always raise it briskly and lower it ceremoniously. It is customary to display the flag from sunrise to sunset. The Storm Flag can be displayed at all times if properly lit at night. At times, such as Memorial Day, honoring the death of a president or former president, principal official, or at the direction of the President of the United States, it is appropriate to display the flag at Half-Staff. When flying at half-staff, first raise it to its peak, and then lower it to half-staff position. When lowering the flag for the day after it has flown at half-staff, first raise it to its peak, and then lower it ceremoniously.

**Cadets will know how to properly fold the Flag:**

<p><b>Folding the American Flag</b></p> <p><i>The Art of</i> <b>MANLINESS</b> <small>BY: BOB</small></p>	 <p>Hold the flag waist-high with a partner; the flag should be parallel with the ground.</p>	 <p>Bring the upper and lower halves of the flag together, folding it lengthwise in half.</p>
 <p>Fold the flag lengthwise again, bringing the lower half up to the top. The field of stars should be visible on the left side.</p>	<p>A. </p> <p>B. </p> <p>C. </p> <p>A. Bring the striped corner of the folded edge up to meet the top edge of the flag, making a small triangle. B. Fold the triangle over itself, making the triangle point inward. C. Continue triangular folding.</p>	 <p>The triangular folding continues until the entire length of the flag is folded. When the flag is completely folded, only a triangular blue field of stars should be visible. Tuck the remaining rectangle into the triangle's folds.</p>

© Art of Manliness and Ted Slampyak. All Rights Reserved.

-When may the Flag be flown at night? When properly lit. As of 1966 the National Flag is flown at night by special legal Authority in the following places: US Capitol at Washington D.C.; Fort McHenry National Monument; Historical Shrine Flag Square at Baltimore, MD; Francis Scott Key's grave; World War Memorial at Worchester, MA; Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery; the Moon.

-When may the Flag be flown upside down? *In time of National Distress or emergency*

-The National Flag is never dipped on land, only at sea when two friendly ships of war meet.

-The only flags flown above the American Flag is the United Nations Flag while at the UN building, and the Church Pennant while at sea.

-What is known as the Truk (pronounced truck)? *The ball at the top of the mast.*

-What is known as the mast? *The flagpole.*

- In what date was the American flag adopted? *14 June 1777.*
- What date each year is flag day? *14 June.*
- The National Anthem was written by Francis Scott Key.
- It is believed that Betsy Ross sewed the first American flag.
- Who is the author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag? *Francis M. Bellamy*

### **SALUTING:**

- The most important of all military courtesies is the: proper SALUTE.
- Saluting distance is 6 to 30 paces.
- Every salute is accompanied with a proper greeting.
- How many times do you salute an officer if he remains in the area? *Once.*
- The lower ranking person always salutes first.
- When a Marine Corps Hymn is played, you will stand at the position of attention.
- When an officer enters your area, you will sound “attention on deck” at which time all will come to the position of attention.
- When walking with a senior ranking person, you will walk to the left, one pace behind, and in step with that senior.
- Inspections are used to determine the obedience to regulations and discipline of a unit.

## USMC ORGANIZATIONS

---



### **GROUND UNITS:**

- Squad:** The smallest military unit, made up of 11 privates, a sergeant and a corporal.
- Platoon:** Military unit made up of two or more squads and a headquarters.
- Company:** Military unit made up of two or three platoons and a headquarters.
- Battalion:** Military unit made up of two or more companies and a headquarters.
- Group:** Military unit made up of two or more battalions and a headquarters.
- Regiment:** Military unit made up of two or more battalions, a headquarters and supporting units.
- Brigade:** Military unit made up of two or more regiments and a headquarters.
- Division:** Military unit, larger than a brigade and smaller than a corps.
- Corps:** Military unit made up of two or more divisions.

### **Locations of the Four USMC Divisions:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division – Camp Pendleton, California
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division – Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Division – Okinawa, Japan
- 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Division (Reserve) – New Orleans, Louisiana

## Locations of the Four USMC Air Wings

- 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Air Wing – Okinawa, Japan
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Air Wing – Cherry Point, North Carolina
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Air Wing – MCAS Miramar, CA
- 4<sup>th</sup> Marine Air Wing (Reserve) – New Orleans, Louisiana

-The Largest Marine Corps base is: *Twentynine Palms, CA (29 Palms)*.

-The Senior Post of the Marine Corps is: *Marine Barracks, 8<sup>th</sup> & I*.

-The Marine Corps Battle Colors are kept at this post: *8<sup>th</sup> & I*

-USMC Battle Streamers are inscribed ribbons with the name and date denoting participation in a particular battle, military Campaign or theater of war.

-What does acronym MAGTF stand for?

*-Marine Air Ground Task Force*

Number of Marines in a Marine Expeditionary Force - 47,000

Number of Marines in a Division - 16,000

Number of Marines in a Brigade - between 4,000 and 16,000

Number of Marines in a Regiment - 2,250

Number of Marines in a Battalion – 750

Number of Marines in a Company/Battery – 150

Number of Marines in a Platoon – 42

Number of Marines in a Squad – 13

Number of Marines in a Fire Team - 4

-What marine base is the only installation with an independent town inside its border? - *Quantico*

-Where are the Marine Corps' two operational expeditionary airfields located? *29 Palms, CA and Bogue Field, NC*

-Guantanamo Bay Naval Base – Is the only U.S. military installation surrounded by a communist nation on three sides and the sea on the other. When dictator Fidel Castro shut down the water supply that fed the base, U.S. Commanders were forced to build a water purification plant. Castro has never cashed the annual checks the U.S. sent as rent on the land.

Name other countries who have a “Marine or Maritime Corps”.

-The Royal Marines (British). Much of our history and traditions can be attributed to The Royal Marines.

-Royal Netherlands Marines

-Republic of Korea Marine Corps (ROKMarines) (South Korea)

-Royal Thai Marines

-Chinese Marine Corps (Taiwan) – 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Marine Corps in the world.

-Brazilian Marine Corps

-Ecuadorian Marine Corps

-Spanish Marine Corps

-Portuguese Marine Corps

**Mission of Marine Corps Rifle Squad** – To locate, close with, and destroy the enemy through fire and maneuver, and to repel the enemy assault through fire and close combat.

## USMC GENERAL ORDERS

- 
- 
1. **"To take charge of this post and all government property in view."** Where your post is and the limits of your post will be spelled out in your special orders. Within these limits a sentry has authority over all persons entering on his post.
  2. **"To walk my post in a military manner keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing."** When you take charge of your post you will conduct yourself in a military manner at all times; being alert to everything that takes place around you.
  3. **"To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce."** A sentry will report immediately any violation of orders, apprehending (to temporarily hold) any offender.
  4. **"To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own."** If another sentry calls to the Corporal of the Guard and you are closer to the guardhouse than he is, repeat the call exactly as you heard it.
  5. **"To quit my post only when properly relieved."** A sentry may leave his post to apprehend an individual who is violating an order, but will at all other times remain on his post. If time comes for his relief, he will not leave his post but will call the Corporal of the Guard.
  6. **"To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me, all orders from the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only."** Orders may change or new orders may be received while you are walking your post. You must be sure that your relief has these orders explained to him.
  7. **"To talk to no one except in the line of duty."** When a sentry is asked a question, he answers briefly and courteously. You will allow no one to remain on your post to carry on a conversation except those members of the guard conducting inspections.
  8. **"To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder."** The first rule is to sound the alarm loudly so that the Corporal of the Guard will hear you. If there is a fire, sound the alarm and clear the building. If a disorder comes about on your post, call the Corporal of the Guard and attempt to apprehend the individuals causing the disorder.
  9. **"To call the Corporal of the Guard in any case not covered by instructions."** When in doubt call the Corporal of the Guard. If a situation arises that is not covered by either general or special orders, call the Corporal of the Guard.
  10. **"To salute all officers, colors, and standards not cased."** A sentry walking his post during periods when he does not have to challenge and armed with a rifle (except at sling arms) will execute the proper rifle salute to all officers on or near his post. If the sentry is at sling arms he will render a hand salute. When a sentry is addressed by an officer, before challenging or after challenging, the sentry while at the halt will render a present arms. A sentry who is armed with a pistol does not salute after challenging. He stands at raised pistol and holding a conversation, he does not salute, but remains at raised pistol until the person has passed. No salute will be rendered by a member of the Guard who is engaged in the performance of a specific duty which would prevent saluting. Cased colors or standards are those which are furled and enclosed in a protective covering.
  11. **"To be especially watchful at night, and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post and to allow no one to pass without proper authority."**



## USMC LEADERSHIP TRAITS

---

---

Bearing – is creating a favorable impression by your appearance; carry yourself well; act in a manner becoming an officer.

Courage – allows you to perform effectively in spite of hardships.

Decisiveness – is a quality that allows you to take swift and firm action.

Dependability – means doing what you say you are going to do. For your superiors, this quality is of utmost importance. For your team, they are depending on you to lead them safely under the given conditions.

Endurance – is the ability to endure hardships such as hunger, cold, heat, fatigue and stress. When you have to study long hours for an exam, you will need endurance. To endure and overcome is the essence of the Corps.

Enthusiasm – is showing interest and exuberance in the performance of your duties.

Initiative – is doing what needs to be done without having to be told. It will often be necessary for you to work with little or no supervision. If something needs to be done, do it!

Integrity – means that in order to lead, you must be honest, upright, and truthful in your actions and words.

Judgement – is the ability to weigh all the facts before making the best possible choice.

Justice – means that you are fair and “even” in your decisions. Impartiality should be your watchword.

Knowledge – You must study to become aware of current events, military science, equipment, and your team capabilities.

Loyalty – is the quality of faithfulness to your country, organization (USMC), seniors, subordinates, and peers.

Tact – is the ability to deal with others with dignity and respect. You should speak to others without being demeaning or condescending. Treat people how you would like to be treated.

Unselfishness - As an officer and leader, you must put the comfort and advancement of others ahead of your own. This does not mean you put the needs of subordinates ahead of the task, for the mission always comes first. True leaders place themselves last in priority.

## USMC LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

---

---

### Principles you apply to yourself:

Know yourself and seek self-improvement.

Set the example.

Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.

Make sound and timely decisions.

Be technically and tactically proficient.

### Principles you apply to others:

Know your Marines and look out for their welfare.

Keep your Marines informed.

Train your Marines as a team.

Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates.

### Principles you apply to group functions:

Employ your command in accordance with its capabilities.

Ensure assigned tasks are understood, supervised, and accomplished.

### **Revolutionary War** (1775-1783) Declaration of Independence in 1776

Birthday and Birthplace of the Marine Corps – November 10, 1775 at Tun’s Tavern in Philadelphia, PA. The Marine Corps was created by an act of the Continental Congress, passed on November 10, 1775, which is now celebrated as the birthdate of the Corps. The Marines took part in the Naval War with France from 1798 – 1801. From 1801 – 1805 the Marines participated in the war with the Barbary Pirates. They also played an active role in the War of 1812, serving aboard practically every American warship that engaged the enemy. Other notable battles that Marine participated in is in the Battle of Bladensburg and in 1814; the Battle of New Orleans with Andrew Jackson.

First Commandant of the Marine Corps – Capt Samuel Nicholas was the first commissioned officer in the Marine Corps and is therefore credited for being the first commandant; however, the first official commandant, appointed by President John Adams was William Ward Burrows.

First Marine Amphibious Landing – Capt Samuel Nicholas led the first landing party on March 3, 1776 at New Providence Island, Bahamas. There were 600 barrels of British gunpowder. Unbeknownst to them, though, the Brits had managed to sneak out most of the gunpowder. But the Marines captured 25 casks of gunpowder, some weapons and a few prisoners.

The first Marine recruiter was: Robert Mullen

“**The President’s Own**” – Founded in 1798, the Marine Band has performed at function for every President except George Washington. Because of its traditional privilege of performing at the White House, the band is spoken of as the “President’s Own.” The Marine Band tours the county each fall and has done so ever since John Phillip Sousa commenced the practice in 1891. One section of the band always remains in Washington to fulfill its primary mission: to provide music when direct by the President of the United States, the Congress, or the Commandant.

### **Barbary Wars** (1801-1815) Tripoli

Significance of Lt Presley O’Bannon – In 1805, the United States government refused to continue paying Barbary Coast Pirates to refrain from raiding American merchant ships. When negotiations for a treaty failed, Preside Thomas Jefferson assembled an expeditionary force of Marines to respond. During the Barbary Pirates wars, this Marine Lieutenant and 7 Marines reinforced by several hundred Greek and Arab mercenaries started a 600-mile trek across the Libyan Desert to Tripoli and led the charge against the Barbary Pirates fortress of Derna (Tripoli) to free the kidnapped crew of the USS Philadelphia. After the taking of the fort he raised the American Flag which was the first time the American Flag was raised in the Old World. The Marines’ victory helped Prince Hamet Bey reclaim his right throne as ruler of Tripoli. In gratitude, he presented O’Bannon the Mameluke Sword by the Pasha of Derne while living with the Mamelukes in Egypt, which is still used to this day by officers (which is the oldest ceremonial weapon still in use by the United States Armed forces today). “To the shores of Tripoli” in the Marine’s Hymn is attributed to commemorate this significant event in USMC history. O’Bannon resigned in 1807.

-What is the oldest weapon in the U.S. military?

*-The Mameluke Sword given to Lt Presley O’Bannon in 1805 in North Africa during the rescue of kidnapped crew of the USS Philadelphia. Adopted in 1859 the NCO Sword was bestowed by the 6<sup>th</sup> Commandant, Colonel John Harris, in recognition of SNCO/NCO leadership in combat.*

### **War of 1812** (1812)

Grand Old Man of the Marine Corps – Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson served the longest term as Commandant (1820 – 1859, 38+ years), 5<sup>th</sup> Commandant. Outlasting nine presidents, known for his fighting spirit, and brought professionalism to the Corps.



## 1810's

- Decade began with 368 Marines (343 Enlisted; 25 Officers)
- Decade ended with 523 Marines (513 Enlisted; 10 Officers)

## Mexican-American War (1848) Veracruz/Mexico City (Montezuma/ Chapultepec)

Origin of the Marine Blood Stripe (Officer width 1 ½", NCO width 1 1/8") - During the Mexican War, the Marine attacked the hill of Chapultepec Castle, at Vera Cruz, beginning on 13 Sept 1847. There was fierce hand to hand fighting while the Marines engaged Santa Anna's forces atop Chapultepec, which was a 200-foot high and 600-foot long with a 12 foot high wall around it. After defeating the Mexican forces, the Marines attacked into Mexico City and took possession of the National Palace where once had stood the Halls of Montezuma (Part of the Marine's Hymn). This broke the back of the Mexican Army and only token resistance existed after that battle. Marine Officers and NCO began wearing scarlet stripes on their dress pants to commemorate the Marine blood shed at Chapultepec and the Halls of Montezuma.

Quatrefoil – The cross shaped braid atop the barracks covers of the Marine Officers from a design taken directly from the Army of Napoleon III of France. The braid is of French origin, and has been worn ever since 1859. It is said to have been first used to allow the Marines in the masts of ships to distinguish their officers from the sailors during a sea battle.

NCO Sword – Bestowed by the 6<sup>th</sup> Commandant, Colonel John Harris. USMC NCO's are the only NCO's in any branch of service authorized to carry a sword. Adopted in 1859 and briefly carried by Marine officers as well. When the officers went back to the Mameluke sword, the Army-type sword was retained by the Marine NCOs who is the only service that has a specific sword for its NCOs.

Globe and Anchor – The Marine Emblem dates from 1868. It was adopted by Brigadier General Jacob Zeilen, 7th Commandant. Until 1840, Marines wore various devices, mainly based on the eagle or fowl anchor. In 1868, General Zeilen felt a distinctive emblem was needed. The design was borrowed from the British Marines: the globe. The globe had been conferred on the Royal Marines by King George IV. Because it was impossible to show all of the Royal Marines honors on their colors, said the king, "the great globe itself" was to be their emblem, because they had won honor everywhere. Gen. Zeilin decided on displaying the western hemisphere since the royal marines had the eastern hemisphere on theirs. The eagle and fowl anchor were added to leave no doubt that the Corps is both American and Maritime.

-Components of the Marine Emblem: Eagle, Globe, and Anchor.

-Symbolism of the emblem components: Eagle (Symbol of our Nation)  
Globe (Worldwide Service)  
Anchor (Shows Naval Tradition)

-What are the words inscribed in the streamer above the Eagle on the EGA? - "*Semper Fidelis*"

-What was the USMC motto before "Semper Fidelis"? - *By Land, By Sea - 1880*

## Spanish-American War (1898)

-“Remember the Maine,” the battleship that blew up in Havana Harbor killing 160 crew and 28 Marines, led to popular US support for the war.

June 14, 1898 – Sgt John Quick awarded the MOH at Cuzco Wells, Cuba for repeatedly exposing himself to hostile fire dodging bullets from the Cuban forces, stood on a hill to prevent the U.S.S. Dolphin from shelling Marine positions during the battle of Cuzco Wells. Guantanamo Bay, Cuba was secured as a naval base. Quick also served in numerous other famous battles including Belleau Wood. Quick retired as a SgtMaj.

The ending of the war brought about the emergence of the US being recognized as a Superpower.

## 1800's

- The 1800's began with 368 Marines (343 Enlisted; 25 Officers)
- At the end of the century the Corps grew to 3,142 Marines (3,066 Enlisted; 76 Officers)

## Banana Wars (1900-1934)

Boxer Rebellion – At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a secret society took hold in China; the “Boxers” fueled anti-Western attitudes in the nation and began burning foreign homes and businesses. When the Chinese government refused to step in, Western foreign ministers pleaded for relief. 500 Marines and sailors, who had just successfully calmed insurrection in the nearby Philippines, joined international forces to quell the Boxer Rebellion. These two triumphs established America's military presence in the Pacific and laid the groundwork for the role of the Marine Corps in the upcoming world war (WWI).

## Beginning of the 1900's

- Marines saw tremendous growth mostly in part to the great World War (WWI).
- Decade began with 9,696 Marines (9,368 Enlisted; 328 Officers)
- Decade ended with 48,834 Marines (46,564 Enlisted; 2,270 Officers)

## 1912 - The birth of Marine Corps Aviation.

-When the Navy opened the nation's earliest aviation camp in Annapolis, MD, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt Alfred A. Cunningham was the first Marine to receive training. After only two hours and 40 minutes of instruction, Cunningham embarked on the Marine Corps' first solo training flight. After this, Marine Corps aviation operations grew to successfully support ground and amphibious assaults during WWI and beyond. The date of Cunningham's solo flight and the original date of his assignment are both recognized as “birthdays” of Marine Corps aviation.

## World War I (1914–1918) Belleau Wood in France

6 April 1917 – United States enters WWI

Belleau Wood – (June 1918) Up until WWII, this battle was considered the greatest battle in the history of the Marine Corps. The stocks of Rifles carried by Marines are occasionally said to be made of Belleau Wood.

Belleau Wood, France – “Retreat, hell we just got here!” Term “Devil Dog” given.

Fourragere – This is the senior unit award, and the first collective award won by Marines. It was awarded to the 4th Marine Brigade in 1918, in lieu of awarding all hands the Croix de Guerre. The green and scarlet of the Fourragere may still be seen on the left shoulders of the 5th and 6th Marines.

Major battles of WWI: Belleau Wood, Scissions, Blanc Mont

## 1915 – Parris Island established

-In 1911 MajGen William Biddle, the 11<sup>th</sup> Commandant formalized and intensified the training, raising the bar for what it takes to become a United States Marine. In 1915, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, became the first base dedicated to the sole purpose of training. It has been in continuous use since then. In 1949, Parris Island began training female recruits.

## Famous USMC sayings from WWI:

*“I am convinced there is no smarter, handier or more adaptable body of troops (U.S. Marines) in the world....Always spick and span, ready at an instant's notice for duty, the nation owes them a great debt.” – Winston Churchill, 1917*

*“Your Marines have been under my command for nearly six months, I feel that I can give you a discriminating report as to their excellent standing with their brothers of the army and their general good conduct.” – Gen. John J. “Black Jack” Pershing in a letter to MajGen Commandant George Barnett, 10 Nov. 1917.*

*“I have only two men of my company and 20 out of some other company. We need support, but it is almost suicide to try to get it here as we are swept by machine gun fire and constant barrage is on us. I have no one on my left and only a few on my right. I will hold.” – Marine 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Clifton B. Cates, 96<sup>th</sup> Co., 19 July 1918, 10:45 a.m., from records of the U.S. 2<sup>nd</sup> Division (Regular). Cates went on to become a future Commandant.*

*“The beginning and the end of the war for the Germans were the battles of the Marne – and with the name of Marne will always be associated that of the glorious American Marines...” – French Consul General Gaston Libert, 1918.*

*“...let men express the intense admiration, which I share with all other Americans, of the record made by the Marines.” – Theodore Roosevelt, 17 Oct. 1918.*

*“We are intensely proud of the noble record and are glad to have had the whole world see how irresistible they are in their might when a case which America hold dear is at stake. The whole nation has reason to be proud of them.” – President Woodrow Wilson to MajGen George Barnett, 12<sup>th</sup> CMC, 14 Aug. 1919.*

## **World War II (1941–1945) Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Okinawa**

7 Dec 1941 – Japanese attack Pearl Harbor

Guadalcanal – 1<sup>st</sup> offensive battle of WWII. Sgt John Basilone awarded MOH.

Tarawa – Japanese boasted it would take 1 million men 100 years to take, but only took Marines 76 hours. First time Amtracs proved to be effective and validated amphibious assault doctrine.

Iwo Jima – Controversial battle fought to provide an airfield for strategic bombers. Over 26,000 Marines killed. “Uncommon Valor was a Common Virtue” stated by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. Flag raised on Mt. Suribachi. 80 Marines awarded the MOH, the largest amount of ANY battle in the history of the U.S.

-Japanese soldiers turned the volcanic island into a trap, fighting from a maze of tunnels and steel bunkers beneath Mt. Suribachi. The battle lasted 36 days. Four days into the battle, a Marine patrol reached the summit of Mt. Suribachi and raised the American Flag to encourage troops below. Later on, a team of Marines was sent with a larger, more visible flag. This time, the flag raising was captured by photographer Joe Rosenthal. Within days the photo of the moment that embodied the Marines’ struggle and victory became front-page news. The flag raising at Iwo Jima has become THE iconic symbol of the Marine Corps and the most reproduced photograph of all time. “The raising of that flag on Suribachi means a Marine Corps for the next 500 years.” – SecNav James Forrestal to LtGen H.M. Smith, as the Marines raised the flag on Mt. Suribachi over Iwo Jima, 23 Feb. 1945.

Okinawa – Last offensive battle of WWII

Major battles of WWII: Midway, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Okinawa

## World War II (1944) 4-Man Fireteam

-As a small force, Marines have always had to be more adaptable than other military branches. In 1944, to increase the combat power of their rifle squads, the Marine Corps began using 13-man squads consisting of a Squad leader and three 4-man fireteams. The new formation proved more flexible than the previous 12-man Squad, which lacked subdivisions. This efficient, high-firepower tactic was used successfully in WWII, and its core strategy is still used today.

**-July 1947** – The National Security Act reaffirms the Marine Corps as a separate military branch and defines its mission.

### Famous USMC sayings from WWII:

***“Casualties many; percentage of dead not known; combat efficiency: we are winning!”*** – Col David Shoup, Tarawa, 23 Nov. 1943, in a radio message to MajGen Julian Smith. Col Shoup would go on to become a future Commandant.

***“Since I first joined the Marines, I have advocated aggressiveness in the field and constant offensive action. Hit quickly, hit hard and keep right on hitting. Give the enemy no rest, no opportunity to consolidate his forces and hit back at you.”*** - LtGen H.M. “Howlin’ Mad” Smith

***“The Marine Corps has been called by the New York Times the “elite” Corps of this country. I think it is the “elite” Corps of the world.”*** – Adm William F. Halsey, Washington D.C., 11 Jun 1949.

## Korean War (1950–1953) Pusan, Inchon, Chosin Reservoir

Chosin Reservoir – Marines were cut off by the Chinese and had to fight back to the sea. Gen. “Howlin Mad” Smith famously said, “We are not retreating, just attacking in a different direction!” Chest Puller awarded 5<sup>th</sup> Navy Cross.

-Following the successful Inchon landing, U.N. forces had North Korean troops on the run, but Communist China’s unexpected entry into the Korean War threatened that progress. At Chosin Reservoir, the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division found itself surrounded and outnumbered 8-to-1 by the Chinese army. The worst weather in 50 years cut off air support and assaulted the Marines with snow, wind and temperatures of -40 degrees F. Even so, the “Chosin Few,” as they would come to be called, decimated 10 Chinese infantry divisions and fought their way back to the sea to rejoin the American forces. No Marines had ever faced worse weather, terrain or odds than those who fought at the Chosin Reservoir, but to anyone familiar with the Marines’ spirit of determination, there was no doubt the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division would prevail.

***“...these Marines have the swagger, confidence, and hardness that must have been in Stonewall Jacksons’ Army of the Shenandoah. They remind me of the Coldstreams at Dunkerque.”*** – A British Military officer visiting the U.S. Marines in Korea, in his daily report to the British command, 16 Aug. 1950.

***“I have just returned from visiting the Marines at the front, and there is not a finer fighting organization in the world!”*** – General of the Army Douglas MacArthur on the outskirts of Seoul, Korea, 21 Sept. 1950.

***“I’m going to fight my way out, I’m going to take all my equipment and all my wounded and as many Dead as I can. If we can’t get out this way, this Division will never fight as a unit again.”*** – MajGen Oliver P. Smith, CG, 1<sup>st</sup> MarDiv, Korea, 1950, to LtGen Ned Almond, USA, X Corps, who suggested Smith’s division escape the Chosin Reservoir by letting “every man go out on foot by himself.”

Major battles of the Korean War: Pusan, Inchon, Chosin Reservoir

-Pusan is the battle for which the Marines reinforced the Army and demonstrated “force in readiness” doctrine.

-Major amphibious landing: Inchon (“*The Navy and Marines have never shone more brightly than this morning.*” – Gen. Douglas MacArthur). More than a battle victory, the landing at Inchon is considered one of the most spectacular amphibious assaults in all military history. The planning and landing became the model for the Marine Corps’ Operational Maneuver from the Sea doctrine.

-“*Not a finer fighting organization in the World*” stated by Gen. Douglas MacArthur after visiting the front lines.

Developments of the Korean War: Lightweight body armor, Thermal Boots, Helicopter use/assault

-When did the Marines first fly helicopters in combat? -1950, Korean War. The first infantry battalion was flown into battle by helicopter during Operation Bumblebee in October 1951.

1951 – The Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California was formed for cold-weather and mountaineering training. Situated at an elevation of over 6,500 feet (base camp) with the highest training elevation of 11,000 feet.

The Marine Corps Seal: The official seal of the Corps, designed by General Sheperd, 20<sup>th</sup> Commandant, consists of the Marines Corps Emblem in bronze, and the eagle holding in his beak a scroll inscribed “Semper Fidelis,” against a scarlet and blue background, inscribed with the words “Department of the Navy” and “United States Marine Corps.”

1957 – Date the office of Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps was established.

20 Feb 1962 – LtCol John Glenn became the first American and first Marine to orbit the earth. He also flew the first transcontinental flight in an F8U-1 Crusader jet and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross five times.

**Vietnam War** (1965–1973) Chu Lai, Khe Sahn, Tet Offensive, Hue

Great battles of the Vietnam War: Chu Lai, Da Nang, Khe Sahn, Hue City, Saigon

-Date Marines landed at Da Nang – 8 Mar 1965

-Khe Sahn – 77 day siege: The NVA attacked the Marine Base at Khe Sahn, a remote but strategic outpost near the Laotian border. The enemy predicted overwhelming victory and the base remained under siege for 77 days but the Marines prevented the enemy from penetrating the defenses.

-Hue City – first and largest urban battle since Korean war

“*For those who fight for it, life has a flavor the protected never know.*” – Inscription on the back of a flak jacket worn by a Marine machine-gunner on the DMZ, 1968.

“*Wake up, Lieutenant. We have the enemy near the hill. When they get closer, we are going to kill them. You need to see this.*” – SSgt Smotherman, 1969, on defensive tactics.

***“A lot of stuff you learned in college you won’t use again. But, this patrolling class...you will use it again. You’re learning yourself a trade today.”*** – Maj King Dixon, TBS, 1969 on theory versus application.

**Beirut** (1982-1984)

23 Oct 1983 – Marine Barracks bombed, killed 220 Marines in Beirut, Lebanon when a terrorist with a single 5-ton truck loaded with explosives attacked the embassy compound. The bombing marked the largest number of Marine combat deaths in a single day since WWII.

**Grenada** (1983) – Marine sent to Grenada because of a feared Cuban/Soviet expansion in the Caribbean island.

-During Operation Urgent Fury, three AH-1W Super Cobra pilots were killed and 15 Marines wounded. The invasion of the island of Grenada began two days after the Beirut bombings in the fall of 1983.

-How many U.S. presidents served in the Marine Corps?

-None, but the most famous admiration of the Corps was professed by President Ronald Reagan, who said in 1985: ***“Some people spend an entire lifetime wondering if they’ve made a difference to this world. The Marines don’t have that problem.”*** – President Reagan, 23 Sept. 1983 in a personal note to LCpl Joseph Hickey, the son of a close friend of the President. The Marine was scheduled to deploy to Lebanon.

**Operation Just Cause** (1989) – Deposing the dictator Manuel Noriega, Panama

**Kuwait** (1991)

1990 - 1992 – Desert Shield and Desert Storm, Kuwait (Gulf War)

-One of the most successful assaults in modern warfare. After Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990, the U.N. intervened in a stern resolution warning Iraq to withdraw or United States and UN forces would drive them out. Iraq refused, and Operation Desert Storm began. With precise air operations, tenacious amphibious assaults and versatile land tactics, the Marines led one of the most successful assaults in modern warfare.

**Somalia** (1991) – Firefights while conducting humanitarian operations in Somalia.

***“They told (us) to open the embassy, or “we’ll blow you away.” And then they looked up and saw the Marines on the roof with these really big guns, and they said in Somali, “Igaralli ahow,” which means “Excuse me, I didn’t mean it, my mistake.”*** – Karen Aguilar, U.S. Embassy, Mogadishu, Somalia, 1991.

**Bosnia** (1995)

-Bringing relief to a troubled region. After signing of the Dayton Agreement in November 1995, which ended The war in former Yugoslavia, NATO troops arrived in the war-torn region. These troops included Marines who were among the first American relief forces to arrive, immediately providing much-needed security. Sarajevo, the nation’s capital, fell into collapse after years of violence and genocide. Marines took on the task of bringing peace to the turbulent country.

-Capt Scott O’Grady Rescue (1995): During a peacekeeping mission over Bosnia, Air Force Captain Scott O’Grady was shot down in enemy territory. Undetected, he survived by sleeping under camouflage netting during the day and moving at night for six days. U.S. military leadership debated who would lead the rescue, and chose the Marine Corps’ 24<sup>th</sup> Expeditionary Units (Special Operations Capable) to conduct a TRAP mission. The Marine unit was chosen for its rapid deployment capabilities an extensive training prior to the assignment. After pulling O’Grady aboard their helicopter and flying low to the ground, the unit dodged two shoulder-launched surface-to-air missiles and small arms fire. Forty-five minutes later, they landed safely on USS Kearsarge.

## **Beginning of the 2000's**

- 1900's began with 9,696 Marines (9,368 Enlisted; 328 Officers)
- Ended with 171,154 Marines (153,302 Enlisted; 17,852 Officers)

## **9-11 / WTC Bombings** (September 11, 2001) Operation Enduring Freedom and the Global War on Terrorism

-Afghanistan (2001 – Present): After the attack on our nation on September 11, 2001, the entire American military focused its might on defeating Al-Qaeda. Two months later, Marines were the first major ground forces in Afghanistan. Since the initial invasion, much progress has been made. The threat of violence has been greatly reduced, hundreds of schools have been constructed and millions in aid have been distributed. In October 2004, Afghanistan held its first elections, and one year later, they conducted the first Afghan parliamentary election. At the start of 2010, Marine lead Operation Moshtarak, the largest military operation since the beginning of the war in Afghanistan and reclaimed cities across southern Afghanistan, including the Taliban stronghold of Marjah. The War in Afghanistan officially became the longest war in U.S. history in June of 2010. Marine continue to fight the Taliban and train Afghan soldiers to this day.

**-Global War on Terrorism (Iraq, Afghanistan, Worldwide)** – In response to the Taliban government's refusal to respond to known terrorist activities within their borders, Marines were deployed to Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. In 2003, Iraq became a second front in the war on terrorism with Operation Iraqi Freedom, with Marine responsibilities ranging from combat and security operations to humanitarian efforts.

-2003 – One of the key objectives of Operation Iraqi Freedom was the capture of Iraq's capital, Baghdad. A convoy of 30,000 Marines advanced 500 miles from the border of Kuwait in just 10 days. On April 9, 2003, Marines secured the center of Baghdad. That same day, Coalition forces declared an end to Saddam Hussein's dictatorship.

-2009 – Sgt Dakota Meyer (Never leave a Marine behind). Then Corporal, Meyer mounted a gun truck and raced to engage enemy ambushers. During a six-hour firefight, Meyer single-handedly turned the tide of the battle and personally evacuated 12 wounded Marines and soldiers and provided cover for another 24 Marine and soldiers to escape. For his actions, he became the first living Marine to earn the Medal of Honor since the Vietnam War. "The main thing that we need to get from that day is that those guys died heroes, and they are greatly missed. This isn't about me." – Sgt Dakota Meyer

-In September 2010, Operation Iraqi Freedom officially ended, and **Operation New Dawn** began with the goal of advising and assisting Iraqi forces in rebuilding.

-2011 – Brigadier General Loretta Reynolds becomes the first female Marine to command the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island. She also became the first female Marine to hold a command position in a battle zone (Afghanistan).

-2011 – Operation Odyssey Dawn: Marines were sent back to the shores of Tripoli in support of Operation Odyssey Dawn in Libya. The goals of the operation was to prevent the forces of Muammar Gaddafi from carrying out airstrikes on the Libyan rebels. Marines were among the first troops to enforce the no-fly zone and conduct numerous successful airstrikes against enemy forces.

## FAMOUS MARINES

---

---

1<sup>st</sup> Marine Recruiter – *Capt Robert Mullen*

Who was the first Marine awarded the MOH? -*Cpl John F. Mackie*

-Onboard the USS Galena at the Battle of Drewry's Bluff during the Civil War, heavy fire from Confederate forces killed or wounded much of the crew. Cpl Mackie bravely risked his life to lead the gun's operation for the remainder of the battle. 15 May 1862.

13<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the Marine Corps – General John A. Lejeune's is one of the absolute giants in Marine Corps history. His leadership was far reaching and his influence is still felt to this day.

-Official colors of the Marine Corps: The colors scarlet and gold were made the official colors of the Marine Corps by General John A. Lejeune, the 13th Commandant. The color forest green is considered the unofficial color of the Corps.

-English bulldog names Chesty (refers to the dog's somewhat unique build but also after Chesty Puller). After WWI the English bulldog was presented to General John A. Lejeune and ever since has been recognized as the official mascot.

-What was the Marine Corps "official" mascot called before it earned the name Chesty?  
-"Jiggs"

-Following his WILL, which has become part of Article 38, Marine Corps Manual of 1921; his Birthday Message is read at every Birthday Ball ceremony

-Professional Military Academies: Gen. Lejeune saw the need for professional development of not only the officer corps but the enlisted. He started leadership academies and fostered better leadership/mentor relationships between officers and enlisted.

- Battle of Blanc Mont, France – General John A. Lejeune became first in MC history to command an Army Division in battle. 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Marines awarded their third Croix De Guerre. The French Fourragere, which dates to Napoleon's time, becomes the senior most unit award. The Presidential Unit Citation is the highest Navy and Marine Corps unit award; first presented by President Roosevelt for the defense of Wake Island during WWII.

Two Marines that have been awarded the Medal of Honor twice – Sergeant Major Dan Daly received two MOH; the first, as a Private, during the Boxer Rebellion and the second, as a Gunnery Sergeant, for actions against the Cacos in Haiti. Dan Daly, also fought in at Belleau Wood during WWI as a First Sergeant. The second Marine to receive two MOH is Major General Smedley Butler. His first MOH was awarded for actions in Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 and his second was for actions in Haiti in 1915.

-MajGen Smedley Butler distinguished himself in back-to-back campaigns. Butler earned his first MOH in 1914, commanding Marine forces during the United States' occupation of Vera Cruz. A year later, he earned his second MOH for "bravery and forceful leadership" as a commanding officer during the Haitian Occupation. Butler served for 34 years before retiring from duty, earning 16 medals, five of which were for heroism. At the time of his death, he was the most decorated Marine in U.S. history. Marine Corps Base Camp Butler, in Okinawa, Japan, is named in his honor.

-SgtMaj Dan Daly, during the Boxer Rebellion (1900) fought off Chinese snipers and single-handedly defended the Marines' position until reinforcements arrived, which earned him his first MOH. In 1915, SgtMaj Daly earned his second MOH during the Haitian Occupation. He gallantly fended off Haitian bandits all through the night to ultimately defeat them in the morning. A courageous leader, Daly is well known for his fearlessness in battle. He was highly respected by his fellow Marines; MajGen Butler described him as "the 'fightinest' Marine I ever knew."



1914 – During the battle of Vera Cruz, Mexico, Maj Smedley Butler fought the Cocoas and was awarded his first MOH and was the first Marine Officer to be awarded the highest military honor.

1914 – In Haiti, Maj Smedley Butler fought the Cocoas and awarded his second MOH. Dan Daly awarded 2<sup>nd</sup> MOH for actions in Haiti.

Most Decorated Marine – *Chesty Puller (5 Navy Crosses), started as a Private and retired as Lt. General*

-14 personal decorations in combat, five Navy Crosses, a Purple Heart, and a long list of campaign medals, unit citation ribbons and other awards: LtGen “Chesty” Puller’s heroics earned him more military decorations than any Marine who served before or since. He led Marines in 19 campaigns over four decades in some of the most critical battles of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the Battle of Inchon and the Battle of Chosin Reservoir. LtGen Puller is best remembered for his quick-witted encouragement in the midst of combat, including “They’re on our left, they’re on our right, they’re in front of us, they’re behind us...they can’t get away this time.”

PFC Jack Lucas, 1945 – Eager to become a Marine, PFC Jack Lucas forged his mother’s signature on a waiver form to Enlist at age 14. While fighting at the Battle of Iwo Jima six days after his 17<sup>th</sup> birthday, PFC Lucas shielded three fellow Marines from two grenades. Although he survived, the blast embedded more than 250 pieces of shrapnel into his body. For his actions, Lucas received the MOH. In an interview minutes before getting the award, Lucas said, “I did a Superman dive at the grenades. I wasn’t a Superman after I got hit.” Lucas wasn’t Superman – he was a Marine!

Who was the first female USMC General Officer? -*Col. Margaret Brewer*

-In 1978, Margaret Brewer advanced to the rank of brigadier general, becoming the Marine Corps’ first female general. Brewer received her commission in 1952 and served in the Women Marines organization serving as the Commanding Officer. She served for 28 years in the Marine Corps.

Who was the first Sergeant Major of the USMC? -*Sgt Maj Bestwick (1957)*

What CMC established the Sergeant Major of USMC billet? -*General Pate, 21<sup>st</sup> CMC*

First Marine Aviator – *Lt Alfred A. Cunningham (5<sup>th</sup> Naval Aviator, first for the Marine Corps), 1912. He went on to command Marine Aviation Forces in Europe during WWI.*

First Marine Aviator to win the Medal of Honor – *Captain Hank Elrod*

First female Marine and date joined the Corps – *Opha Mae Johnson, 1918*

Only Enlisted Marine to receive two Medals of Honor – *Gunnery Sgt. Dan Daly, who was the Marine who said "Come on, you sons of bitches! Do you want to live forever?!" at the Battle of Belleau Wood, France.*

Only Marine Officer to receive two Medals of Honor – *Smedley Butler, retired as Major General*

Iron Mike – *The nickname bestowed on the statue of the World War I Marine, located in front of the old post headquarters, now the Marine Corps Museum, in Quantico.*

Marines fight in “every clime and place,” the Marines Hymn states but on how many continents have Marines actually fought?

-*Five. North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and in every body of water.*

First Enlisted Marine to be Awarded the Medal of Honor in WWII – Sergeant John “Manila John” Basilone, for his actions on Guadalcanal; single-handedly repelled a major Japanese attack against Marine defensive positions by leading a counterattack with his machine gun. Later, as a Gunnery Sergeant, Basilone was killed on Iwo Jima after destroying a blockhouse and guiding a tank through a minefield. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for his actions on Iwo Jima.

Women Marines – First established in August 1918, and nicknamed the "Marinettes." When disbanded after World War I, many of the women stayed on in civilian status, and later filled many important managerial positions. Re-established in February 1943, as the Women Reserves. In November 1948, permanently organized as the Women Marines.

GySgt Hathcock – *Marine instrumental in developing the Marine Scout Sniper program.*

Gen. Roy S. Geiger – Commanded the III Amphibious Corps in WWII. Marine Forces Pacific was charged with invading Okinawa. He was a Marine aviator who commanded six infantry divisions – 4 of them Army – in June 1945.

Col Gregory Boyington – “Pappy” Boyington shot down 28 enemy airplanes during WWII, including three the day he was shot down and captured by the Japanese. Six came while flying for the “Flying Tigers” before the U.S. entered WWII, which was a civilian flying outfit and did not count toward the “official” Ace tally. If it weren’t for this fact, this former squadron skipper would be the top Marine Ace. His MOH citation credits him with 26.

Brigadier General Joe Foss – Medal of Honor recipient. The Marine Corps official position of the service’s leading fighter ace was Colonel Gregory Boyington, credited with 28 victories dating to 1945. Then, Major Joe Foss finished WWII with 26 (in 44 days) confirmed victories, all in the Marine Corps. Col. Boyington was credited with 22 victories as a Marine and with two previous air and two ground claims in the Flying Tigers (a civilian outfit). Nevertheless, the USMC headquarters accepted Boyington’s claim of six aerial victories in China and acknowledged him with a total of 28, even though Maj Foss clearly was the “top gun” in the Marines. Joe Foss was too much of a gentleman to make an issue of the “ace race”. Joe Foss served a distinguished career after his Marine Corps days serving as South Dakota’s governor, was the first president of the American Football League and as president of the National Rifle Association.

What Marine once set a world record for sit-ups and was listed in The Guinness Book of World Records?

-Maj. Gen. Wayne Rollings, a Navy Cross recipient and Vietnam vet. In April 1981 completed 40,000 sit-ups in 16 hours.

What job did Sgt Maj Daly hold when he retired from the Corps?

-Sgt Maj “Dan” Daly regarded as perhaps the greatest Marine fighter is the only enlisted Marine to earn the MOH twice. Daly earned his first as a China Marine, fighting off the enemy from Tartar Wall, his second fighting Haitian bandits in Haiti. He also put his wartime bravery to the test during WWI including the Battle of Belleau Wood. During his retirement, Sgt Maj Daly became a bank security guard in New York City.

After the smoke cleared and the sun rose Sept. 16, 1951, his bullet-ridden body was found surrounded by 200 enemy dead near Songnae-dong, Korea.

-Cpl Joseph Vittori. For two days, Vittori plunged from one fighting hole to another under fire to rain bullets on the enemy with his Browning automatic rifle, replenish ammunition and protect Fox Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Regiment under fire on the famed Hill 749. For his heroism, he was awarded the Medal of Honor, posthumously.

His defiant standoff against three Israeli tanks in Beirut, Lebanon, became fodder for news reports and political cartoons in 1983, who was this Marine? Also, how did he end his Marine Corps career?

-Capt Charles B. Johnson. As a company commander on Feb. 2, 1983, squared off against an Israeli lieutenant colonel and three tanks attempting to enter an off-limits area and said, “You will have to kill me first,” then drew his pistol and chambered a round. When the tanks tried to run through the fence, Johnson leaped on the lead tank and confronted the office. The tanks eventually backed off. As a Major, he resigned his commission in opposition to the Pentagon’s “don’t ask don’t tell” policy against homosexuality.

Who is regarded as the best Marine marksman of all time?

-CWO Morris “Bud” Fisher, who enlisted in 1911 and is believed to have amassed more shooting badges during his 30 years in the Corps than any other Leatherneck.

Who was the first Marine to be the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)?

-General Peter Pace

During his tenure as the JCS, General Pace established what significant position within the JCS?

-The First Senior Enlisted Advisor billet to the JCS – SGM William Gainey (Army)

First female Marine to achieve rank of General?

-BGen Margaret A. Brewer

First Marine 4-Star General?

-A.A. Vandegrift. Fought in WWII and later became Commandant of the Marine Corps.

### List of celebrities who were Marines:

-George Jones: Singer	-Oliver North, LtCol: TV host	-Drew Carey: Game show host
-Ralph Waite: Actor	-Don Imus: Radio Talk Show Host	-Carroll O'Connor: Actor
-Leon Spinks: Boxer	-Ken Norton: Boxer	-Jack Kerouac: Author
-Harvey Keitel: Actor	-Tug McGraw: Baseball Player	-John Philip Sousa: Songwriter
-Steve McQueen: Actor	-Lee Marvin: Actor	-Ed McMahon: Game Show Host
-Art Buchwald: Author	-John Murtha: U.S. Rep	-Bernard Shaw: News Anchor
-Rob Riggle: Actor	-George C. Scott: Actor	-Bob Keeshan: "Capt Kangaroo"
-Bob Bell: "Bozo the Clown"	-Bea Arthur: Actress	-Lee Ermey: Full Metal Jacket
-Gene Hackman: Actor	-Jim Lehrer: News Anchor	-Montel Williams: TV Show Host
-James Carville: CNN Host	-Fred Smith: FedEx Founder	-Jonathan Winters: Actor
-Dan Rather: News Anchor	-John Glen: Senator/Astronaut	

## USMC MOTTOs, NICKNAMES, FAMOUS PHRASES & MARINES' HYMN

**Semper Fidelis** – Always Faithful (Faithful to yourself, your comrades, your Corps, and your country) – This is the official motto of the Marine Corps, adopted in 1883. That Marines have lived up to this motto is proven by the fact that there has never been a mutiny in the Corps. This is also the title of the Marine's March, composed by John Phillip Sousa, in 1888 during his tour with the Marine Band.

-What were the three other Mottos before Semper Fidelis? (Not official but more traditional)

-From War of 1812: *Fortitudine* meaning "With Fortitude"

-"*Per Mare, Per Terram*", meaning "By sea and by Land" – translation from The Royal Marines

-“To the Shores of Tripoli,” in commemoration of Presley O'Bannon's capture of Derna in 1805. In 1848 after the return to Washington of the Marine Battalion that took part in the capture of Mexico City, this motto was revised to: "From the halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli" – a line now famous in the Marines' Hymn. This revision of the Corps motto in Mexico has encouraged speculation that the first stanza of "The Marines' Hymn" was composed by members of the Marine Battalion that stormed Chapultepec Castle.

**"Tell it to the Marines"** – This legend goes back to 1664 when a ship's Captain told King Charles of England about sighting flying fish during one of his journeys. The king was highly doubtful of the tale and turned to Samuel Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty. "Mr. Pepys," he said, "no class of our subjects hath such knowledge of odd things on land and sea as our Marines. Hereafter, when we hear a yarn that lacketh likelihood, we shall tell it to the Marines. If they believe it, then we shall know it is true."

**“First to Fight”** – Marines have been at the forefront of Every American war since the founding of the Corps and Nation. However, the slogan first appeared on recruiting posters during WWI.

**“Gung-Ho”** – In recent times, “gung-ho” has come to stand for a person who is completely Marine oriented. It is a Chinese phrase meaning “pull together” and was used by LtCol Evans Carlson in the training of his Marine Raider Battalion during WWII.

**“Leatherneck”** – On March 25, 1804, the first official uniform order was issued by the Marine Corps directing Marine Officers to wear heavy leather collars while on duty - worn to protect from enemy sword slashes from 1775 - 1875. These high Leather strap collars have been retained on the dress blue uniform to keep Marines’ heads erect while in uniform.

**Origin of the term “Devil Dog”** – Belleau Wood was a World War I battle (June 1 – 26, 1917) where Americans found the Germans at Bois de Belleau in France. The Marines attacked the German forces across an open wheat field. Casualties were high and much of the fighting was hand to hand, but the Marines prevailed and secured Belleau Wood. The Germans so respected the Marines for their tenacity and warfighting skills in combat, they called them “Teufelhunden” translated “Devil Dogs”. They classified Marines and shock troops. Teufel-hunden were the vicious, wild, and ferocious mountain dogs of Bavarian folklore.

**The “Marines’ Hymn” is the oldest official song of the armed forces.** The origin of its words are unknown, but the music comes from an opera by Jacques Offenback, “Genevieve de Brabant.” When the “Marines’ Hymn” is played, ALL Marines stand!

**“Retreat hell! We just got here!”** - Said by Capt Lloyd Williams, an officer during WWI at Belleau Wood after the French officers encouraged their retreat in June 1918. Others took credit for it also.

**“Retreat hell! We’re just attacking in another direction!”** – When surrounded by eight Chinese divisions, Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Smith in Korea, December 1950, who later told reports that since the Marines had been surrounded, there was no “rear” for them to run to.

**“A few good men...”** – Capt William Jones was quoted in the Providence Gazette on March 20, 1779: “The Continental Ship Providence, now lying at Boston, is bound on a short cruise, immediately; a few good men are wanted to make up her complement.”

**“I’ve gone to Florida to fight Indians. Will be back when the war is over.”** – Commandant Col. Archibald Henderson supposedly wrote this in a note left under a mat (some say tacked to his door) outside MC headquarters in 1836.

**“The USMC is the 911 force.”** – Unknown. It came to light during Gen. Carl Mundy Jr’s tenure in the 1980’s. He used the term often. Perhaps its roots could be connected to the words of former Commandant Gen. Louis H. Wilson, who said in the 1970s: “I am convinced that when the call comes, they have my telephone number – and I expect a call.”

**Grunt** – It’s a literal translation from German. At the Battle of Belleau Wood in France during WWI. Following the Battle of Belleau Wood the Germans classified the Marines combat tenacity as “Shock Troops”, which was their highest level of enemy combatant.

**Where did the phrase “ooh-rah” or “arrugah” come from?** - Not truly known but there are two schools of thought associated with its origins. One dates to the sound of a submersible (naval roots) lending a spelling something akin to “arrugah” or “arrogah”. Another takes root in the enthusiastic chant of grunts, hence the “ooh-rah” or oorah.” Recently Marine have shortened this to “er” but not to be confused with the Army’s “hoo-ah.”

**Other famous phrases:**

*“The bended knee is not a tradition of our Corps.” – Gen. A.A. Vandegrift, 18<sup>th</sup> CMC: To the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, 5 May 1946 regarding the U.S. Army proposals for the abolition of the Marine Corps.*

*“They say you can lead a horse to water, but you can’t make him drink. In the Marine Corps, you can make that horse wish to hell he had.” – Sergeant Fed Larson, Drill Instructor, Plt 343, San Diego, 1965.*

## Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

---

---

Purpose: to promote good order and discipline in the military service. Provides a basis for the administration of the Armed Forces.

Article 15: Provides CO's with an essential and prompt means of maintaining good order and discipline. May be refused except aboard ships.

Article 86 is: Unauthorized Absence (UA)

Article 89 is: Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer

Article 90 is: Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer

Article 91 is: Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer

Article 92 is: Failure to obey order or regulation

Article 98 is: Noncompliance with procedural rules

Article 107 is: False official statements

Article 108 is: Loss, damage, destruction or wrongful disposition of military property

Article 111 is: Drunken or reckless operation of a vehicle, aircraft, or vessel

Article 112 is: Drunk on duty, wrongful use/possession of controlled substances

Article 113 is: Misbehavior while on duty

Article 115 is: Malingering

Article 121 is: Larceny and wrongful appropriation

Article 123 is: Forgery

Article 128 is: Assault

Article 133 is: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman

Article 134 is: General Article: authorizes the prosecution of offenses not specifically detailed by any other article: "all Disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces".

UCMJ stands for: Uniformed Code of Military Justice

NJP stands for: Non-Judicial Punishment

First in the chain of command with NJP authority is? Company Commander

The three types of Courts Martial are:

- Summary: Simplified procedure for resolution of charges involving minor incidents of misconduct. Consists of one officer with proper authority.
- Special: The intermediate court level consisting of a military judge, trial prosecutor, defense counsel and a minimum of three officers sitting as a panel of court members or jury. An enlisted accused may request a court composed of at least one-third enlisted personnel. An accused, officer or enlisted, may also request trial by judge alone. Regardless of the offenses involved, a special court-martial sentence is limited to no more than twelve months confinement, forfeiture of two-third's basic pay per month for six months, a bad-conduct discharge (for enlisted). An officer accused in a special court-martial cannot be dismissed from the service or confined.
- General: A general court-martial is the most serious level of military courts. It consists of a military judge, trial counsel, defense counsel, and at least five court members. Again, an enlisted accused may request a court composed of at least one-third enlisted personnel. Unless the case is one in which the death sentence could be adjudged, an officer or enlisted accused may also request trial by judge alone. In a general court-martial, the maximum punishment is that established for each offense under the Manual for Courts-Martial, and may include death (for certain offenses), confinement, a dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge for enlisted personnel, a dismissal for officers, or a number of other lesser forms of punishment. A pretrial investigation under Article 32, UCMJ, must be conducted before a case may be referred to a general court-martial, unless waived by the accused.

Types of Punishment:

- Reprimand – Given orally or in writing
- Forfeiture of pay & allowances – being deprived of future pay and allowances
- Fine
- Reduction – demotion of rank
- Restriction – withheld from liberty and other privileges
- Hard Labor without confinement
- Confinement – correctional facility or brig
- Confinement on bread and water – diminished rations
- Punitive Separation – bad conduct or dishonorable discharge
- Death

Three types of discharges:

- Honorable
- General (under honorable)
- General (under other than honorable)
- Bad Conduct (convicted of a general or special court martial)
- Dishonorable (convicted of a general court martial)

Definition of Fraternalization: A social or business contact among cadets of different ranks that undermines good order and discipline.

Hazing/Bullying: Any conduct whereby cadet(s) causes another cadet(s) to suffer or be exposed to any activity which is cruel, abusive (verbal, physical, technological), humiliating, oppressive, demeaning, or harmful. Hazing/Bullying of any kind are strictly prohibited and must be reported to the chain of command and SMI/MI immediately.

Two methods of addressing problems in the USMC – Chain of Command & Request Mast

## MCJROTC Air Rifle Knowledge



-If the Safety is in the forward position, what does this mean?

*-The Safety is OFF and the weapon is ready to fire.*

#1 Safety Principle is (some consider it the #1 Safety Rule):

---

Safety Rule #2 is:

---

Safety Rule #3 is:

---

Safety Rule #4 is:

---

The only way to positively prevent an accidental / negligent discharge is to

---

Whose responsibility is it for ensuring their rifle is in a safe condition at all times?








---

If someone is handling a firearm that is unloaded and the action is open, is it safe to point that firearm at another person? \_\_\_\_\_










If you see someone handling a firearm unsafely or an unsafe condition, what should you do?




---


## Marine Corps Commandants








1		Samuel Nicholas	Major	November 28, 1775	August 27, 1783	The first <i>de facto</i> Commandant for his role as the senior-most officer of the Continental Marines.
2		William W. Burrows	Lieutenant Colonel	July 12, 1798	March 6, 1804	The first <i>de jure</i> Commandant, he started many important organizations within the Marine Corps, including the United States Marine Band
3		Franklin Wharton	Lieutenant Colonel	March 7, 1804	September 1, 1818	The first Commandant to be court-martialed (acquitted) and the first to occupy the Commandant's House at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
		Archibald Henderson (acting)	Major	September 16, 1818	March 2, 1819	Acting Commandant, would later serve as Commandant from 1820 to 1859
4	—	Anthony Gale	Lieutenant Colonel	March 3, 1819	October 8, 1820	The second Commandant to be court-martialed and the only Commandant to be fired. Burial location is unknown and no photos have ever been located.
5		Archibald Henderson	Brevet Brigadier	October 17, 1820	January 6, 1859	The longest-serving Commandant; known as the "Grand old man of the Marine Corps"; known for his role in expanding the Marine Corps' mission to include expeditionary warfare and rapid deployment
6		John Harris	Colonel	January 7, 1859	May 1, 1864	Commandant during most of the American Civil War
7		Jacob Zeilin	Brigadier General	June 10, 1864	October 31, 1876	Became the Marine Corps' first general officer, officially approved of the design of the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor as the emblem of the Marine Corps



8		Charles G. McCawley	Colonel	November 1, 1876	January 29, 1891	Chose " <i>Semper Fidelis</i> ", Latin for "Always Faithful", as the official Marine Corps motto
9		Charles Heywood	Major General	June 30, 1891	October 2, 1903	Was the first Marine to hold the rank of Major General
10		George F. Elliott	Major General	October 3, 1903	November 30, 1910	Successfully resisted attempts to remove seagoing Marines from capital ships and to merge the Corps into the United States Army
11		William P. Biddle	Major General	February 3, 1911	February 24, 1914	Established the Advanced Base Force, forerunner of today's Fleet Marine Force
12		George Barnett	Major General	February 25, 1914	June 30, 1920	Served as Commandant during World War I, which caused a huge increase in personnel during his term
13		John A. Lejeune	Major General	July 1, 1920	March 4, 1929	Started the tradition of the birthday ball with Marine Corps Order 47, still read annually. Commanded a US Army division (the 2nd Infantry Division) in combat during World War I.
14		Wendell C. Neville	Major General	March 5, 1929	July 8, 1930	Recipient of the Medal of Honor and Marine Corps Brevet Medal
15		Ben H. Fuller	Major General	July 9, 1930	February 28, 1934	Consolidated the Fleet Marine Force concept
16		John H. Russell, Jr.	Major General	March 1, 1934	November 30, 1936	The system of seniority promotions of officers was changed to advancement by selection, the 1st Marine Brigade was withdrawn from Haiti, and the number of ships carrying Marine detachments continued to increase.

17		Thomas Holcomb	Lieutenant General	December 1, 1936	December 31, 1943	Expanded the Corps almost 20 times in size for World War II and integrated women into the Corps. The first Marine to be advanced (after retirement) to the rank of General
18		Alexander Vandegrift	General	January 1, 1944	December 31, 1947	Recipient of the Medal of Honor. Was the first active duty Marine to hold the rank of General, resisted attempts to merge the Corps with the Army
19		Clifton B. Cates	General	January 1, 1948	December 31, 1951	Recipient of the Navy Cross. Commandant during early stage of the Korean War.
20		Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.	General	January 1, 1952	December 31, 1955	First Commandant to serve on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Commandant during the Korean War.
21		Randolph M. Pate	General	January 1, 1956	December 31, 1959	Commandant between U.S. involvement in the Korean War and Vietnam War.
22		David M. Shoup	General	January 1, 1960	December 31, 1963	Recipient of the Medal of Honor. Opposed U.S. involvement in South Vietnam based on strategy and undue influence of corporations and military officials in foreign policy. Historians consider Shoup's criticisms to be among the most pointed and high-profile leveled by a veteran against the Vietnam War.
23		Wallace M. Greene, Jr.	General	January 1, 1964	December 31, 1967	Oversaw the expansion of the Corps role in the Vietnam War
24		Leonard F. Chapman, Jr.	General	January 1, 1968	December 31, 1971	Was the Commandant during the final years of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. During his period in command, the III Marine Amphibious Force withdrew from Vietnam and the strength of the Corps dropped from a peak of 289,000 to 198,000.

25		Robert E. Cushman, Jr.	General	January 1, 1972	June 30, 1975	Oversaw the withdrawal of the Marines from Vietnam and a decline in the Corps' peacetime strength to 194,000
26		Louis H. Wilson, Jr.	General	July 1, 1975	June 30, 1979	Recipient of the Medal of Honor for capture of Guam
27		Robert H. Barrow	General	July 1, 1979	June 30, 1983	Last World War II veteran to be Commandant. Was the first Commandant to serve as a full member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, acquired approval of production of the American-modified Harrier aircraft, and several other improvements to enhance the effectiveness of the Marine Corps
28		Paul X. Kelley	General	July 1, 1983	June 30, 1987	Commandant when the Marine Barracks bombing occurred in Beirut during the 1982-84 multinational force peacekeeping mission under the Reagan Administration. In 2007, General Kelley published in the <i>Washington Post</i> an opinion piece that had a negative opinion on the use of enhanced interrogation techniques
29		Alfred M. Gray, Jr.	General	July 1, 1987	June 30, 1991	The Alfred M. Gray Research Center at Marine Corps Base Quantico houses the Marine Corps Archives and Special Collections, the Quantico Base Library, and the research library for the Marine Corps University. As a reminder that the primary role of every Marine is a rifleman, he had his official photograph taken in the Camouflage Utility Uniform, the only Commandant to have done so.
30		Carl E. Mundy, Jr.	General	July 1, 1991	June 30, 1995	After retirement, he served as president and CEO of the United Service Organizations (USO), and was the chairman of the Marine Corps University Foundation.

31		Charles C. Krulak	General	July 1, 1995	June 30, 1999	Was the son of Marine Corps Lieutenant General Victor H. Krulak. Came up with the concept of the 'Strategic Corporal' and the 'Three Block War'. Introduced The Crucible, a final test of Marine recruits.
32		James L. Jones	General	July 1, 1999	January 12, 2003	Oversaw the Marine Corps' development of MARPAT camouflage uniforms and the adoption of the Marine Corps Martial Arts Program; later became the first Marine officer to serve as Commander, U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) and NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), then as National Security Advisor for the Obama Administration.
33		Michael W. Hagee	General	January 13, 2003	November 13, 2006	Guided the Corps through the initial years of the Iraq War
34		James T. Conway	General	November 13, 2006	October 22, 2010	Commanded Marines forces in the Iraq War and oversaw expansion of the Corps to 202,000 personnel. First Commandant in nearly 40 years to have not served in the Vietnam War.
35		James F. Amos	General	October 22, 2010	October 17, 2014	First United States Naval Aviator to serve as Commandant. <sup>[9]</sup>
36		Joseph F. Dunford, Jr.	General	October 17, 2014	September 24, 2015	First Commandant to be promoted to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The first Marine officer to have served as the Chairman, General Peter Pace, did not serve as Commandant of the Marine Corps.
37		Robert B. Neller	General	September 24, 2015	Incumbent	

-Once a year, the Commandant lays a wreath at certain grave sites? Who and why?

-On November 10, after a ceremony at the Marine Corps War Memorial (also known as the Iwo Jima Memorial), goes to Arlington National Cemetery to place wreaths at the burial sites of previous Commandants who are buried there. As of 1997 there are 15 Commandants and 3 others are buried at local cemeteries where wreaths are also placed.

-What two successive commandants were court-martialed and why?

-Commandant LtCol Franklin Wharton sent his Marine to fight, then went south to Virginia with the Marine paymaster after having ordered the Marine Barrack at 8<sup>th</sup> and I burned during the War of 1812. After the war, Wharton was charged by Archibald Henderson with neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen. Though acquitted at his trial in 1817, Wharton's reputation was ruined. He remained Commandant until his death in 1818. Whartons' successor, Maj Anthony Gale, served as Commandant for only two years before he was court-martialed and eventually dismissed for drunkenness and other offenses.

-This commandant's efforts help build the Marine Barracks at 8<sup>th</sup> and I for \$20,000 and he asked for officers to cough up part of their pay to help recruit musicians for a new Marine Band.

-Commandant LtCol William Burrows, who also established the Commandant's House at the barracks.

-He's the only Commandant not to don a service or dress uniform for his official portrait.

-Gen. Alfred Gray, who loved cigars and was a former sergeant.

-General Alexander A. Vandegrift, 18<sup>th</sup> Commandant and seasoned veteran of Vera Cruz, Haiti, China, and Guadalcanal. Vandegrift also gave the famous "Bended Knee" speech and fought to preserve the Marine Corps against Congress and the Army. He is credited for establishing Camp Pendleton training base.

What buildings were spared burning by the British Royal Marines during the burning of Washington D.C.?

-The Marine Barracks at 8<sup>th</sup> and I and the Commandant's House. Rumor has it that the British took quite a Fancy to the historic brick house, which has the distinction of being the longest continuously occupied home in the District of Columbia.

What domestic mission did the president direct the Marines to do in 1921 and again in 1926?

-President directed Marines to guard the mail. So Marines deployed aboard mail rail cars and mail trucks with orders to shoot to kill. Result: Not one robbery. Five years later, they were called again. Again, no losses.

Name the other American Marine Corps and who was its Commandant?

-During the Civil War, the Confederate States formed their Marine Corps in 1861 at Richmond, Virginia (address 115 Broad St.). It was commanded by Col. Lloyd James Beall, a West Point graduate. Beall was actually an Army major when he resigned and went to the South. He was pardoned in 1866.

## Armed Forces Code of Conduct



Purpose is to provide a standard of behavior for personnel engaged in combat and enemy captivity. The origin of the code of conduct is established on August 17, 1955 in response to behavior of military personnel in the Korean War. The origin of POW's rights primarily derived from 1949 Geneva Conventions.

### I

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

### II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

### III

If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

### IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

### V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

### VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.



## Marine Corps and Other Military Terminology

---

---

Afternoon watch – 1200-1600 watch  
Aloft – overhead or high above  
Aye, Aye sir/ma'am – I hear the order and will comply  
AT EASE – drill movement but also for controlling the behavior and volume of a loud individual or group  
Barracks – building where troops live  
Bivouac – an area where you pitch tents to stay overnight in the field  
Blouse – coat or uniform top  
Boondocks – woods or wilds; training area  
Boondockers – combat boots  
BPT – be prepared to  
Carry On – an order to resume work or duties  
C.G. – Commanding General  
Chow – food, meal  
Chow hall – dining facility  
CMC – Commandant of the Marine Corps  
Colors – a national or organizational flag  
Cover – hat or cap  
Doggie / Dog Face – U.S. Army soldier  
Dog Watch – one of the two hour watches between 1600 and 2000  
Espirt de Corps – spirit of camaraderie  
Field – boondocks where you train  
Field Day – a thorough clean up  
Field Meet – athletic competition  
FYI – for your information...  
Grinder – drill area  
Gung-Ho – pulling together, working together, excited and in spirit  
Gunny – nickname for a Gunnery Sergeant in the USMC  
IOT – in order to...  
Irish Pennant – string or thread hanging from a garment  
Jury-Rig – a makeshift device  
Leave – authorized vacation  
Liberty – authorized free time / off-duty  
Messhall – dining facility  
Morning Colors – ceremony of raising the flag in the morning  
MOS – military occupational specialty  
NCO – noncommissioned officer  
NLT – no later than...  
Pass the Word – repeat the information to all hands  
Pipe Down – be quiet  
PFT – physical fitness test  
PT – physical fitness  
PX – post exchange, department store  
Rack – bed  
Reefer – refrigerator  
S.A. – situational awareness (“gain SA”)  
Scuttlebutt – gossip or water fountain  
Secure – to stop work, put away, close or lock  
Sickbay – Hospital, Nurses office  
Snapping In – practicing getting into firing position, learning your job  
SOP – Standard Operating Procedures  
Squadbay – large room in the barracks where Marines live together  
Square Away – straighten up, make neat  
Squared Away – neat, with everything in order. A person who is neat, knowledgeable, and looking sharp  
Stand By – preparatory order meaning “Get Ready”  
TAPS – bugle call meaning lights out

TBD – to be determined  
TOP – nickname for the USMC Master Sergeant rank  
TTP(s) – Tactics, Techniques, Procedures  
Turn To – begin work, get started  
Uncover – remove headgear  
Walking John – Name for Sergeants, wearing dress blues, who appear on recruiting posters.  
WATCH – a period of duty  
Working Party – a working group, voluntary or involuntarily selected  
782 Gear – This is the individual combat equipment issued to Marine officers and men; it is so called because of the designation of the receipt forms employed.

## Naval / Nautical Terminology

---

---

Adrift – loose from moorings; out of place  
Alongside – by the side of the ship or pier  
All hands – all members of command  
Amid Ships – middle portion of ship, along the line of the keel  
Ashore – off station. Where you go on leave or liberty  
Batten Down – to cover and fasten down; to close off a hatch or watertight door  
Belay – to cancel an order (“belay my last”); to stop; to firmly secure a line  
Below – downstairs of the ship’s deck  
Bow – front of ship  
Bulkhead – wall  
Bunk – bed, rack  
Davy Jones’ Locker – bottom of the sea  
Dead Ahead – directly ahead of the ship’s bow  
Deck – floor  
Deep Six – to dispose of by throwing out or over the side  
Flattop – Slang for aircraft carrier (or big deck) (could be used for LHDs)  
Flight Deck – the deck of an aircraft carrier  
Forward – toward the bow, opposite the aft  
Galley – ship’s kitchen  
Gangway – move out of the way or make room, roped-off passageway on a ship  
Gear – personal belongings / equipment or tools  
Gear Locker – storage room or cleaning supplies  
Gedunk – canteen or snack bar of a large vessel, also associated /form of/with Pogy Bait  
General Quarters (GQ) – battle stations for all hands  
Hatch – door  
Head – bathroom  
Ladder – stairs  
Man-of-War – fighting ship; warship  
Officer of the Deck – the officer on watch as direct representative of the ship’s captain  
Overhead – ceiling, ceiling lights  
Passageway – corridor or hallway  
Pogy Bait – sweets, candy, cookies, etc.  
Pollywog – person who has not crossed the equator aboard a naval vessel  
Port – left side  
Porthole – ship window  
Quarterdeck – ceremonial location on ship when moored  
Scullery – area for cleaning pots, pans, cooking utensils, and plates  
Shellback – person who has crossed the equator on a naval vessel  
Shipover – reenlist  
Skivvies – underwear



Starboard – right side  
Stern – rear of ship  
Swab – mop / to mop  
Swabbie – Sailor  
Squid – slang for sailor  
Topside – upstairs

-Boarding Naval Vessels: At the top of the gangway, face aft, salute the National Ensign, salute the Officer of the Deck, request permission to board.

## Medical / First Aid Knowledge

---

---

-What are the 4 life-saving steps?

- Start the Breathing (Rescue breathing, mouth to mouth/nose, Heimlich maneuver)*
- Stop the Bleeding (field dressing, direct pressure, pressure dressing, tourniquet)*
- Treat/Protect the Wound (prevent infection, avoid further injury)*
- Treat for Shock*

-Types of bleeding -

- Arterial: most dangerous/threatening (brick red color, deep opening)
- Venous: 2<sup>nd</sup> most dangerous (dark red, oozes)
- Capillary: Least serious (bright red, oozes)

-Types of wounds -

- Crush, Abrasion, Laceration, Incision, Puncture
- Prevent infection, avoid further injury by preventing dirt/debris

The most common blockage of the throat is the: *The tongue; the situation most common in patients that are comatose or who have suffered cardiopulmonary arrest.*

Heat cramps are caused by: *Lack of water and salt to proper levels*

The sign of a heat exhaustion is: *Loss of fluids that causes the blood flow to decrease in vital organs. Body is not cooling properly causing red, pale, cool, moist skin. Headache, nausea, dizziness.*

-Types of fractures -

- Closed: no break in overlying skin
- Open: breaks through skin
- To support a broken bone you would use a splint.

-Burn Injuries

- Thermal, Electrical, Chemical

-Three degrees of burns

- 1<sup>st</sup> – sun burns
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – blister skin
- 3<sup>rd</sup> – destroys skin & tissue

-Heat injuries

- Heat Cramps: not enough salt, heavy sweat
- Heat Exhaustion: loss of water
- Heat Stroke: failure of body's cooling system

- Cold injuries
  - Frostbite (superficial, deep)
  - Dehydration (body loses too much fluid, salt, minerals)
  - Hypothermia (exposure to temperatures above freezing, especially in water)
- Foot injuries
  - Immersion syndrome: extended exposure to wet conditions
  - Blisters: ill-fitting footwear, heat, moisture, friction
  - Fungal Infection: athlete's foot
- Transport Casualties
  - Fireman's carry
  - One & Two man supported carry
  - Four-hand-seat carry
  - Field stretcher
  - Poncho drag

A tourniquet should be used as the last resort to stop the bleeding.

### Security while Traveling



At airport:

- Use concealed bag tags
- Spend as little time as possible at airports
- Pass through the airport security checks quickly. Do not remain in the vicinity of airport security checkpoints, such as check in counters, immigration, customs, and physical search areas. Once through these areas, go to a lounge or other open area away from baggage lockers and find a seat that affords a good view of the area. If possible, sit with your back against the wall.
- Remain alert. Be a "people watcher." If there is an incident, you might have a warning that could permit you to take cover or presumptive actions.

At hotels:

- Do not give room number to strangers
- Choose an inside room. Change rooms after check in and if necessary change hotels.
- Sleep away from street side (windows)
- Leave light on when room is vacant
- Close curtain and jam doors
- If with a group, pre-arrange knocks signals – no signal, open
- Answer telephone with "hello." Do not use a name or rank
- Turn out lights before opening the door and always lock the door
- Vary the use of elevator and stairs. Get on and off the elevator at different floors
- If confronted, have a plan of action ready
- Never use the same route through the lobby. Always be Observant!
- Occasionally exit/enter through rear entrance/exit.
- Keep your room key in your possession at all times.
- Remember that the vast majority of attacks, assassinations, incidents occur departing hotels, offices on the way to or from work.

#### Auto Use:

- Know all your routes to and from your house. Do NOT establish a pattern via time or route.
- Alternate parking places. Drive different vehicles if possible.
- Always lock your car
- Look for tampering of your vehicle and conduct a check prior to entering
- Keep gas tank at least ½ full at all times
- Alter routes and avoid chokepoints.
- Plan “escape” routes. Watch motorcycles. Use high speed routes more than others
- Know locations of “safehaven” from home, work add during travel
- Do not pick up hitchhikers
- Drive with windows up and doors locked

#### At all times:

- Vary eating places, shopping locations – do not establish a pattern
- If possible, avoid crowded areas, chokepoints
- Refuse the first taxi offered
- Know how to use local phone system
- Know emergency phone contacts such as police, hospital, ambulance
- Know the location of the U.S. Embassy
- Remember to make yourself a “hard” target and always have situational awareness!

### 1903 Springfield Rifle (Drill Rifle)

---

---



**Nomenclature** – US Rifle, caliber 30, model 190A3 is a demilitarized, magazine fed, manually operated, air cooled, bolt action, shoulder weapon.

#### History of the Model 1903:

The Model 1903 A1, A3 standard service rifle was the culmination of the development of a weapon which was conceived during the Spanish–American War. The 7mm Mauser Rifle, carried by the Spanish, was much more effective and efficient than the .30–40 Krag and the .45–.70 trapdoor Springfields, which were carried by the Americans. First tested in combat during World War I, the Springfield was the standard Marine Infantry weapon until after the battle of Guadalcanal, in 1942. The Model 1903 Mark 1 rifle was brought into existence due to the invention of a device which converted the standard service rifle into a semi–automatic weapon. This device, named after its inventor, J.D. Peterson, consisted of a replacement assembly for the standard service bolt, and a 40 round magazine which, when installed, fitted above and at a 45 degree to the right of the receiver group of the weapon. Due to the energy required to work the device, a fired round had a muzzle energy of only 1/8th that of the standard service weapon, and thus less velocity and impact; but the Peterson Device was enthusiastically accepted nonetheless due to the weapon's highly increased firepower. Additionally, it was felt that the weapons effective range was still up to 500 yards for a positive kill.

#### MCJROTC 1903 Springfield Rifle (De-Mil'd):

Weight: 8.7 pounds.

What is the purpose if inspection arms: *To ensure there is no Round is inside the chamber and is safe*

At trail arms the rifle will be 1” – 3” inches off the deck.

## USMC DRILL

- 
- 
- The purpose of drill is:
    - To move a unit from one place to another in a standard, orderly manner
    - To teach discipline by instilling habits of precision and automatic response to orders
    - To increase the confidence of unit leaders through exercise of command and control
    - An opportunity to handle weapons
  
  - When giving commands, the unit leader is always at the position of the Position Of Attention (POA).
  
  - Two type of drill commands:
    - Preparatory Command: Indicates which movement is about to be executed.
    - Command of Execution: Causes the desired movement to be executed.
  
  - There are certain commands where the Preparatory Command and Command of Execution are combined to form a single command. When such commands are sounded, the movement is automatically executed.
    - “Attention”, “Fall In”, “Fall Out”, “At Ease”, “At Rest”, “Dismissed”, “Report”,
  
  - The four REST positions are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  
  - Proper arm swing while marching is **6** inches to the front, and **3** inches to the rear.
  
  - Cadence – The uniform step and rhythm during marching.
  
  - Element – an individual, squad, section, platoon, company, or other unit which is part of a larger unit
  
  - Formation – arrangement of elements of a unit in line, in column, or in any other prescribed manner
  
  - Line – a formation in which the elements are side by side or abreast of each other
  
  - Rank – a line of cadets placed side by side
  
  - Column – a formation in which elements are placed behind the other
  
  - File – a single column of cadets one behind the other
  
  - Flank – the right or left extremity of a unit, either in line or column. The element on the extreme right or left of the line. A direction at a right angle to the direction an element or a formation is facing.
  
  - Front – the space occupied by an element, measured from one flank to the other.
  
  - Distance – space between elements in the direction of depth. Between individuals, the space between your chest and back of the person to your front; in troop formations, distance is 40 inches.
  
  - Interval – the lateral space between elements on the same line (shoulder to shoulder). Normal interval between individuals is one arm’s length. Close interval is the horizontal distance between the shoulder and elbow when the left hand is placed on the left hip.
  
  - Alignment – the dressing of several elements or individuals on a straight line
  
  - Pace – the length of a full step in quick time, 30 inches
  
  - Step – the distance from heel to heel of a marching individual. The half step and back step are 15 inches. The right and left step are 12 inches. The step in quick time is 30 inches while the step in double time is 36 inches.
  
  - Quick Time – cadence at 120 steps per minute, 30 inches measured from heel to heel

-Double Time – cadence at 180 steps per minute, 36 inches measured from heel to heel

-Cover – aligning yourself with the person directly in front of you

-Guide – An individual upon whom a formation regulates its cadence and direction of march.

-Length of some drill movements:

-Parade Rest: 12 inches

-Left/Right Step: 12 inches

-Mark Time: raise each foot so that the ball of the foot is approx. 2” and the heel is approx. 4” off the deck.

-Backward: 15 inches

-Difference between “AT EASE, MARCH” and “ROUTE STEP, MARCH”?

-You can talk in a low voice at “ROUTE STEP,” but you cannot talk at all during “AT EASE.” You must maintain interval and distance at both.

-The leader commanding the unit must give commands clearly and distinctly, loud enough to be heard by all cadets in the unit. The preparatory commands should be given with a rising inflection, having begun near the level of the natural talking voice. The command of execution is given in a sharper and higher pitch. Unit leaders must project their voice in an authoritative voice to show confidence and command of their unit.

-The command “AS YOU WERE” cancels a movement or order started but not completed. It must be stated prior to the command of execution.

-“AT EASE” is a command given not only in drill but to control the behavior of an individual or group of cadets.

-# of paces during Quick Time and Double Time

-120, 180

-What is the difference between the commands of “FALL OUT” and “DISMISSED?”

---

---

-What does it mean to gain COVER during drill? *Aligning yourself with the person directly in front of you.*

-What are the three events that are recognized at all USMC Birthdays?

*-Lejeune’s Message, Cake Cutting, Recognition of Oldest & Youngest Marine*

The Marine Corps band is known as the: \_\_\_\_\_.

*-Official name made famous by John Phillip Sousa.*

## CURRENT EVENTS, PARTICIPATION



### **Current Events:**

Explain the most important current event that you have heard about on the news this week: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

### **Personal Questions:**

Why did you join the ROTC? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

What have you learned from being in ROTC? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

What are your goals as an LE I? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

What are your goals as an LE II? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

What are your goals as an LE III? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

What are your goals as an LE IV? \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Marine Corps Hymn

---

---

*From the Halls of Montezuma, to the shores of Tripoli;  
We fight our country's battles, in the air, on land, and sea;  
First to fight for right and freedom, and to keep our honor clean;  
We are proud to claim the title of United States Marine.  
Our flag's unfurled in every breeze, from dawn to setting sun;  
We have fought in every clime and place, where we could take a gun;  
In the snow of far off northern lands, and in sunny tropic scenes;  
You will find us always on the job, The United States Marines.  
Here's health to you and to our Corps, which we are proud to serve;  
In many a strife we've fought for life, and never lost our nerve;  
If the Army and the Navy, ever look on heaven's scene;  
They will find the streets are guarded by United States Marines... Ooh-Rah!*

### MCJROTC Awards and Their Criteria

#### MEDAL / RIBBON

#### SELECTION CRITERIA

##### Legion of Valor Bronze Cross for Achievement



Have an MCJROTC class standing in the top 25 percent of their class to be considered. Have a school academic class standing in the top 25 percent of their class to be considered. Have demonstrated exemplary military leadership.

Have demonstrated academic leadership (demonstrated qualities of leadership in scholastic activities, student or organizations, community activities, and interscholastic athletic participation).

Nominees MUST be enrolled in MCJROTC their senior year.

##### MCROA Outstanding Unit Award



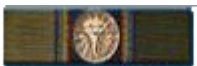
Marine Corps Reserve Officer's Association (MCROA) for Outstanding MCJROTC Unit.

##### American Legion Bronze Medal for Scholastic Excellence



Have an academic average earned on all courses other than MCJROTC in the upper 10 percent of the class. Have grades in all MCJROTC subjects within the top 25 percent of that unit. Have demonstrated qualities of leadership. Have actively participated in related student activities such as student organizations, constructive activities, or sports.

##### American Legion Bronze Medal for Military Excellence



Cadet must be in the top 25 percent of the Class in academic standing. Cadet must have demonstrated outstanding qualities in military leadership, discipline, character and citizenship.

##### Sons of the American Revolution JROTC Bronze Medal



Awarded to a Junior Cadet who has exhibited the highest standards of leadership, bearing and excellence.

**Daughters of the American Revolution JROTC Bronze Medal**



Awarded to a Senior Cadet who is in the top 25 percent of class and has demonstrated dependability, military discipline and leadership. Selected by the SMI and principal.

**Military Order of World Wars Bronze Medal**



Awarded at the end of the year to an outstanding 1st year Cadet who excels in military and scholastic activities during the year. Be in good standing in all military and scholastic courses. Indicated by grades, extracurricular activities, individual endeavor, and desire to serve the United States. Committed to continue in the MCJROTC Program for the next school year.

**Military Officer's Association of America JROTC Medal**



Presented to a Cadet for outstanding academic achievement. Be in top 10 % of the class. Have an 'A' average in MCJROTC. Hold an officer billet. Be in the junior year of high school.

**Veteran of Foreign Wars JROTC Bronze Medal**



Presented for leadership in and out of uniform. Cadet must have a 'B' in MCJROTC and 'C' overall. Must be involved in at least 1 extracurricular activity or club. 1 Senior, junior and sophomore Cadet is chosen by the SMI.

**Daedalian JROTC Achievement Award**



Presented to a junior Cadet who has demonstrated an understanding and appreciation of patriotism, love of country and service to nation. Ranked in top 10% of MCJROTC, top 20% of junior class and looks to pursue a military career.

**Women Marines Association for Outstanding Cadet**



Awarded to a 2nd year Cadet who has the highest Leadership Education Grade in the MCJROTC Unit

**Noncommissioned Officers (NCOA) Association Medal**



Awarded annually to the Most outstanding Cadet NCO/SNCO. Cadet must have the best military bearing, personal appearance, deportment and leadership ability. Can be any LE level.

**Military Order of the Purple Heart Medal**



Awarded to a deserving Cadet who has given all for the MCJROTC Program. Combines both military and scholastic excellence with strong leadership skills.

**Navy League Youth Medal**



Presented to an outstanding Cadet in recognition of his/her professionalism, academic excellence, and dedication to the MCJROTC Program.

**Reserve Officers Association JROTC Medal**



Presented to a deserving Cadet who has demonstrated outstanding competence in military skills and has contributed to the common good of the school, community, and nation.



**Naval Reserve Association JROTC Medal**



Presented to a Cadet in recognition of his/her outstanding service and dedication to the MCJROTC program, academic excellence and desire to serve the school, community and nation.

**American Veterans JROTC Medal**



Presented to a Cadet for diligence in the discharge of duties and the willingness to serve the school, community and nation.

**National Sojourners Award**



Presented to Sophomore or Junior Cadet who is in the top 25% of class, has demonstrated the ideals of Americanism and is enrolled for the next year.

**Scottish Rite JROTC Medal**



Presented to a Cadet who has encouraged and demonstrated Americanism by deeds or conduct through participation in extra-curricular activities or unit sponsored community service projects. Demonstrated exceptional dependability, character, self-discipline, citizenship and patriotism.

**Outstanding Cadet Award**



One award a year to the Cadet who demonstrates consistent superior performance in all facets of the program, top 25% of the class in all subjects, and exceptional qualities of leadership, discipline, character, military bearing, and military proficiency.

**Student Leadership Award**



Awarded to students who hold an elected office in the student body.

**Officer Leadership Award**



Awarded once a year to the Cadet officer who demonstrates exceptional leadership, discipline, character, military bearing, and proficiency.

**NCO Leadership**



Awarded once a year to the Cadet NCO who demonstrates exceptional leadership, discipline, character, military bearing, and proficiency.

**Civic Service Award**



For outstanding community service or noteworthy unit participation.

**Best Drill Cadet**



One awarded a year to the cadet who performs best in Manual of Arms standing, Manual of Arms marching, and military bearing and appearance.

**Distinguished Scholastic Achievement Award**



Annual to Cadets that maintain an "A" average and or in the top 10 percent of their class.

**Arts and Academics Award**



Awarded to Cadets who participate in Interscholastic competitions pertaining to academics or the arts.

**Distinguished Military Training**



Presented to a Cadet who demonstrates outstanding proficiency and achievement in all facets of the MCJROTC program.

**Physical Achievement Award**



Awarded to any Cadet who scores 250 or more points on the National Youth Physical Fitness Program test sponsored by the Marine Corps League.

**Superior Marksmanship Award**



Presented annually to Cadets who qualify as a superior marksman, either by placing in regional or national air rifle matches, or by achieving a score of 270 or better during the MCJROTC Postal Match.

**Athletic Participation Award**



Presented to Cadets who participate in Interscholastic athletics.

**Longevity/Fidelity**



Presented to Cadets who have successfully participated in the MCJROTC program for two years and have met all the requirements of LEI and LEII.

**Distinguished Conduct Award**



Presented to any Cadet whose conduct and demeanor are worthy of special recognition. Have not received any adverse conduct reports for the entire year.

**Best Drill Squad Award**



Awarded annually to the best drill squad of the Drill Team.

**Color Guard Ribbon**



Awarded to Cadets on the Color Guard.

**Band**



Awarded to Cadets of the school Band.

**Rifle Team Award**



Presented to those Cadets who distinguish themselves on the unit's rifle team.

**Orienteering Team Award**



Presented to those Cadets who distinguish themselves on the unit's orienteering team.

**Recruiting Award**



Presented to those Cadets who have taken an active role in recruiting others into the program.

**1st 2nd 3rd  
Award Devices**



Academic Award Devices

**1st 2nd 3rd  
Award Devices**

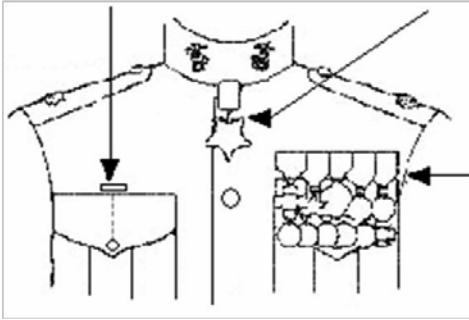


Military Awards Devices

**Other Awards.** All other awards will be worn after the listed JROTC awards in order of precedence. These awards must be approved by the Marine Corps JROTC Program Office prior to being worn.

**Distinguishing Patches.** The Marine Corps JROTC Shoulder patch will be worn on the left sleeve of the blue coat, green coat, khaki shirt, and camouflage utility jacket.

### **Wearing of awards by JROTC cadets**

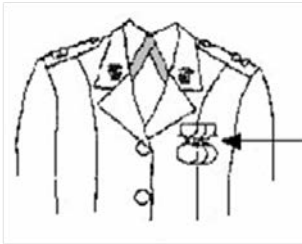


1. Medals (Men). On the men's blue dress coat, large medals will be worn centered above the left breast pocket with the upper edge of the holding bar on a line midway between the first and second buttons of the coats.

a. For men, the maximum width of the holding bar for large medals will be 5-3/4 inches, and the length of the medals from top of holding bar to bottom of medallions will be 3-1/4 inches. A maximum of four large medals side by side will fit on the maximum width of holding bar; however, a maximum of seven medals will fit on the holding bar if overlapped. The overlapping on each row will be equal (not to exceed 50 percent). The right or inboard medal will show in full.

2. Medals (women). On women's blue dress coats, one row of large medals will be placed centered over the left breast pocket with the top of the holding bar about 1 inch above a horizontal line tangent to the highest part of the pocket.

a. When two or more rows of medals are worn, the top of the holding bars of the bottom row of the medals will be approximately 1/4 to 1 inch above a horizontal line tangent to the highest point of the pocket. On coats without the faux pocket, the top of the bottom row holding bar will be placed on a horizontal line 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches above the top of the first visible coat button and centered. The holding bars of the top row of medals will be at least 1/8 of an inch below the collar. If necessary the medals may be shifted from center towards the armhole seam between 1/4 and 1/2 inches so that no more than one-third of any medal is covered by the coat lapel.



b. Women will wear no more than three large medals side by side on a single holding bar not to exceed 4-1/4 inches; however, a maximum of five medals will fit on the holding bar if overlapped.

3. Wearing Ribbon Bars with Large Medals. When large medals are worn, all unit citations and other ribbons with no medal authorized will be worn centered over the right breast pocket, the bottom edge of the lower row 1/8 inch above the top of the pocket. Women will wear these ribbons on the right side of the coat front in about the same vertical position as worn with dress "B" and service "A" uniforms. Ribbon bars are normally worn in rows of three in the order of precedence from the wearer's right to left and from top down. Cadets who have not been awarded large medals, but who are entitled to wear a ribbon(s) for which no medal is authorized will wear such ribbon(s) over the right breast pocket as described above.

a. Cadets will wear all ribbons to which they are entitled on service and dress "B" coats.

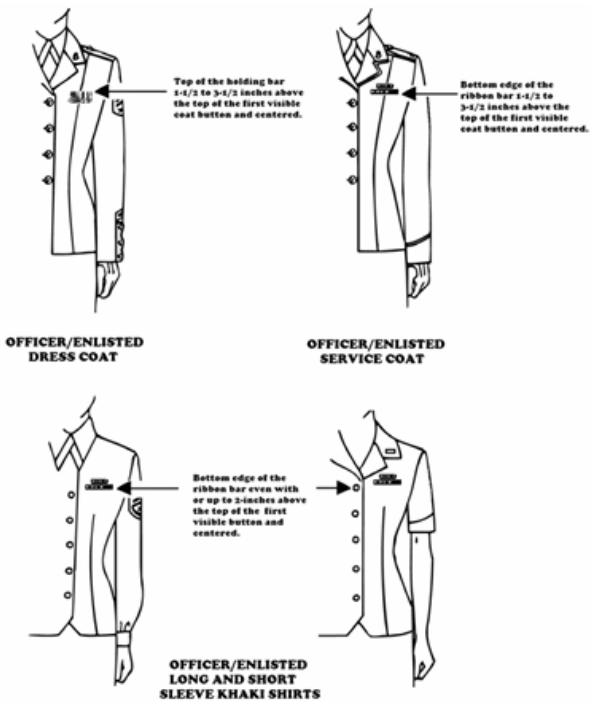
b. When the blue dress "C"/"D" or service "B"/"C" uniforms are worn, the wearing of ribbons on khaki shirts is at the individual's option unless the commander prescribes that ribbons be worn.

c. Ribbon bars will be worn on a bar or bars and pinned to the coat or shirt. No portion of the bar or pin will be visible.

d. Ribbon bars are normally worn in rows of three; however, rows of four may be worn when displaying a large number of awards. Two-ribbon rows may be worn when ribbon bars are worn in successively decreasing rows. Female Cadets may also wear two-ribbon rows when a three-ribbon row would not lay flat or would extend too close to the armhole seam.

e. When more than one row of ribbon bars is worn, all rows except the uppermost will contain the same number of ribbons.

If the number of ribbons worn causes the ribbons to be concealed by the service coat lapel/khaki shirt collar (one-third or more of a ribbon concealed), ribbon bars will be placed in successively decreasing rows; e.g., four-ribbon rows, three-ribbon rows, two-ribbon rows, single ribbon. The left (outer) edge of all decreasing rows will be in line vertically; except that when the



top row presents an unsatisfactory appearance when so aligned, it will be placed in the position presenting the neatest appearance (usually centered over the row immediately below it).

f. Parallel rows of ribbon bars will either be spaced 1/8 inch apart or placed together without spacing at the individual's option.

g. Ribbon bars will be centered 1/8 inch above and parallel to the top edge of the upper left pocket of Dress "B" coats, service coats, and men's khaki shirts. When marksmanship badges are worn, ribbon bars will be centered over the pocket with the bottom edge of the ribbon bar 1/8 inch above the widest holding bar of the marksmanship badge(s).

h. On women's coats with horizontal pockets, ribbons will be worn as prescribed above. On women's coats with slanted upper pockets, a horizontal line tangent to the highest point of the pocket will be

considered the top of the pocket. On women's khaki shirts ribbon bars will be placed even with or up to 2 inches above the top of the first visible button and centered. On coats without the faux pocket, ribbon bars will be placed on a horizontal line with the bottom edge of the ribbon bar 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches above the top of the first visible coat button and centered so that they are in about the same position as when worn on the shirt.

4. Placement of Ribbons and Medals. Female Cadets will utilize other female Cadets to assist in adjusting the placement of ribbons if they are wearing their blouse. A piece of masking tape can be applied to the female blouse at the proper measurement as a guide prior to placing the ribbons on the blouse. If female Cadets need assistance from an instructor they will bring the blouse to the instructor on a hanger. At no time will instructors adjust Cadet Ribbons while a Cadet is wearing their uniform. As a general rule, Cadets should seek assistance from Cadets of the same gender.

**\*\*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE ADDED TO THIS KNOWLEDGE PACKET AT ANYTIME. SMIMI WILL UPDATE AND NOTIFY CADETS OF ANY CHANGES.**