

Preface

TO ALL YOUNG MARINES:

This guidebook will cover most all the material you will be expected to know as a Young Marine and more. There are other books that will go into more detail on individual subjects. This manual has been derived from many volunteer manuals, current Marine manuals, and other pertinent documents. Special thanks is given to all associated with the developing the predecessors of this manual. Their efforts are heartedly applauded and their work included in many parts of this manual.

Do not try to read this manual from front cover to rear cover. Use it like an encyclopedia, referring to them as you prepare for the training planned.

This manual has been designed to accommodate easy updating of information by removal and replacement of new pages.

Unless stated otherwise, masculine nouns or pronouns do not refer exclusively to males but have been used strictly for brevity and readability.

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(NOTE: Please refer to appropriate page numbers and specific paragraphs when noting errors or recommending changes.)

Young Marine Guide

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The Official Mission of the Young Marines Organization is:

MISSION:

The Young Marines program educates and inspires the youth within our communities by promoting a healthy and drug-free lifestyle through instructional and adventurous activities. We develop responsible citizens using the volunteer resources of a civilian and military partnership. The teamwork and esprit-de-corps enjoyed by the Young Marines help them discover the hero within.

VISION:

Impact America's future by providing a unique youth leadership program which nurtures and develops citizens in our communities, instilling the core values of honor, courage and commitment.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

- *The health, welfare and safety of Young Marines is paramount.*
- *We value our volunteers and will provide them with the tools they need to succeed.*
- *We will never forget that this program is for our youth.*
- *We will uphold the core values of Honor, Courage and Commitment.*
- *We pledge to the parents to serve as positive role models to their children.*
- *We get by giving.*

CHAPTER NOTES

Young Marines

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CHAPTER NOTES

CHAPTER 1

History

Origins of the Young Marines

The Young Marines is the official "action" youth program of the Marine Corps League of the United States for ages 8 to 17 and the focal point for the Marine Corps' Youth Drug Demand Reduction Program efforts. Its mission is to promote the mental, moral, and physical development of young Americans. All of its activities emphasize the importance of honesty, courage, respect, loyalty, dependability, and a sense of devotion to God, country, community, and family. The Young Marines motto is "Our Youth is Our Future."

In 1958, a small group of dedicated Marine Corps League members in the Brass City Detachment formed the Young Marines of Waterbury, Connecticut. This early group attracted considerable attention throughout the State of Connecticut. By 1960, the original Waterbury unit had swelled from a handful of boys to a first-class youth program numbering in excess of 300 young people and over 20 adult instructors. The success of the Brass City Detachment brought National attention to the State of Connecticut and by June of 1962, Connecticut had a youth program involving over 1500 boys in some 10 cities and towns, sponsored by various Marine Corps League (MCL) Detachments throughout the State. As the success of this program grew, talk of a National program intensified. Steve Zuraw of the Valley Detachment and Commanding Officer of all Marine Corps League units operating in Connecticut, raised more than \$5,000 and flew an entire Young Marine unit to the League's National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. At this convention, the League adopted the Young Marines as a national program. The official charter was issued on October 17, 1965 and thereafter the program spread throughout the country. To promote further interest in the Marine Corps League, the intent of the writer of the charter was to have the Young Marines Program traditionally and officially associated with the Marine Corps League by means of having individual Marine Corps League Detachments located in various communities throughout the nation sponsor the establishment and operation of Young Marine units and further, by having Marine Corps League members for the "Adult Membership" for such Young Marine units.

Chartered as a subsidiary organization of the MCL, the Young Marines began to function independently in 1974. In 1975, membership was extended to include females; in 1977, requirements were completed with the establishment of its By-Laws and the election of its governing body. By-Laws were approved in 1978 at the Atlantic City convention. In 1980, the organization was granted status as a youth educational organization with an IRS classification of 501(c) 3. Many units are independently chartered within their own state as youth organizations.

In 1995, the organization went international with the forming of Young Marine units in Okinawa, Japan.

Organization

Young Marine units are run by adult volunteers. Active adult leaders are individually screened by the National Headquarters based on background information and recommendations provided with each person's registration.

History

The Commanding and Executive Officers for each unit are elected by the adult staff members of that unit. Battalion Commanders and Executive Officers are elected by the local Commanders; and Regimental Officers are elected by Battalion and local Commanders.

A National Director and two Assistant National Directors, a Senior and a Junior, are elected for 3-year terms by the Regimental, Battalion, and local Commanders. These elections take place at the Young Marines Board of Directors Meeting in August of each year. In addition, there is a Young Marine Board of Directors consisting of a National Director, the Senior and Junior National Directors, three Trustees who are elected for 3-year term, a representative of the Advisory Board, and a representative of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. A National Adjutant and National Paymaster are appointed by the National Director.

Mission

The official mission of the Young Marines is:

The Young Marines program educates and inspires the youth within our communities by promoting a healthy and drug-free lifestyle through instructional and adventurous activities. We develop responsible citizens using the volunteer resources of a civilian and military partnership. The teamwork and esprit-de-corps enjoyed by the Young Marines help them discover the hero within.

The vision of the program is:

Impacting America's future by providing a unique youth leadership program which nurtures and develops citizens in our communities, instilling the core values of honor, courage and commitment.

In today's world, there are many opportunities for young Americans to be led astray into crime, drug use, poor academic performance, and other vices. In the Young Marines, peer pressure (which is often the cause of these vices) is exerted toward wholesome ends such as school work, sports, physical fitness and other school and community activities.

The Young Marines Program provides an alternative for youth. The program seeks to instill a sense of pride in the youth — pride in themselves, in their community and in their country. Both youth and adult staff help to police their own ranks because it provides the opportunity for our youth to develop self-discipline and motivation by exposing them to positive adult role models, instruction and guidance. The advocacy of a drug-free lifestyle is particularly important given the pervasiveness of the drug threat to our children today and the resultant violence and moral corruption that drugs lead to by their nature. In view of the damage that illicit drugs do to children and to the American society as a whole, the need to mobilize all available resources with which to fight the battle against their use is obvious.

As part of the National effort to "stem the tide" of drug abuse, the National Defense Authorization Act for 1993 tasked the Secretary of Defense with the establishment of programs aimed at reducing the demand for illegal drugs. The Marine Corps' response was to officially recognize the Young Marines in July 1993, as the focal organization for the Marine Corps' contribution to Youth Drug Demand Reduction efforts.

The type of support that the Marine Corps itself is willing to provide for the Young Marines is detailed in Marine Corps Order 5000.20. This order authorized Marine Corps Bases and Stations, including Reserve Centers, to provide facilities for meetings, training aids, accommodations, demonstrations and other types of support on a not-to-interfere basis.

The following information provides some of the basic information which will be *required* to complete Recruit Training. The information is annotated with an (R).

Young Marine Obligation (R)

From this day for ward, I sincerely promise, I will set an example for all other youth to follow and I shall never do anything that would bring disgrace or dishonor upon my God, my Country and its flag, my parents, myself or the Young Marines. These I will honor and respect in a manner that will reflect credit upon them and myself. *Semper Fidelis*

Young Marine Creed (R)

1. Obey my parents and all others in charge of me whether young or old.
2. Keep myself neat at all times without other people telling me to.
3. Keep myself clean in mind by attending the church of my faith.
4. Keep my mind alert to learn in school, at home or at play.
5. Remember having self-discipline will enable me to control my body and mind in case of an emergency.

The **first** article of the Creed states you should obey your parents and all others in charge of you, such as your brothers, sisters, teachers, police and other adults. By doing so, you easily earn their respect and confidence.

The **second** article tells you to keep yourself neat at all times without other people telling you to do so. This will make sure that you are presentable and prepared to meet anyone at a moment's notice.

The **third** article tells you to keep yourself clean in mind by attending the church of your faith. Many of the early settlers of America came here so they could practice their religion freely. You should show respect for all Young Marines in the practice of their religion.

The **fourth** article states to keep your mind alert in school, at home or at play. The best ticket to a successful life is a good education. It cannot be stressed enough for all Young Marines to get as good an education as possible. Learning at home can take many forms – cooking, cleaning, organizing your room, home maintenance, auto mechanics, gardening, recycling, lawn maintenance, budgeting, checkbook/savings accounting, and many more areas. You should take advantage of the abilities and talents of your family and friends to learn life skills. It is also important to keep alert at play. If someone gets hurt and you are alert enough to notice, you will be able to apply first aid or better yet, if you are alert you may be able to prevent someone from getting hurt.

The **fifth** and final article of the creed states that remembering to have discipline will allow you to control your body and mind in case of an emergency. Most of you have been through emergency drills at

school to practice what to do in case of a fire, earthquake, tornado, hurricane or other disaster, depending upon where you live. And you probably were pretty calm during the practice drills. If you can remain that calm when a real life emergency happens, you will be of great help to yourself and those around you.

Old Glory

We guarantee these colors not to run; They never will. Men and women bled and died for these Stars and Stripes.

“Old Glory” represents the United States of America — The land that offers hope and freedom to all.

The Pledge of Allegiance (R)

“I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America — and to the republic for which it stands — One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

National Anthem (R)

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream.
'Tis the star-spangled banner. Oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and country would leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their-loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Young Marine Hymn (R)

From the North and from the South we'll come
From the East and from the West
We will all enlist in the Young Marines
And forever do our best.

From the halls of all the grammar schools
To the shores of all our lakes
We will be the finest Young Marines
No matter what it takes.

Let the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts march;
Let the Cub Scouts strut and beam
Oh, you haven't seen the greatest yet
Til you've seen the Young Marines.

We salute the sailor boys in blue
And the Army in their greens.
We are proud to bear the title of
The U.S. Young Marines.

Marines' Hymn (R)

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 MARINES.

Our flag's unfurled to 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 —
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' scenes;
They will find the streets are guarded by
UNITED STATES MARINES.

The Marines' Hymn is the oldest of the armed service hymns. The original words date back to the 1800's and the author remains unknown. The music comes from an opera first performed in 1859. All Marines and Young Marines stand at attention when the song is sung or played.

The Marine' s Prayer (R)

Almighty Father, whose command is over all and whose love never fails, make me aware of Thy presence and obedient to Thy will. Keep me true to my best self, guarding me against dishonesty in purpose and deed and helping me to live so that I can face my fellow Marines, my loved ones and Thee to do the work of a Marine and to accept my share of responsibilities with vigor and enthusiasm. Grant me the courage to be proficient in my daily performance. Keep me loyal and faithful to my superiors and to the duties my country and the Marine Corps have entrusted to me. Make me considerate of those committed to my leadership. Help me to wear my uniform with dignity, and let it remind me daily of traditions which I must uphold. If I am inclined to doubt, steady my faith; if I am tempted, make me strong to resist; if I should miss the mark, give me courage to try again.

Guide me with the light of truth and grant me wisdom by which I may understand the answer to my prayer.

TAPS (R)

*Day is done, gone the sun
From the lakes, from the hills, from the skies,
All is well, safely rest, God is nigh.*

Of all the bugle calls from the military services, the one that almost everyone recognizes is "Taps." But most of us know very little about it other than it is a sad farewell played at funerals. Though, there is lots of controversy over the origin of "Taps" and Oliver W. Norton's account of its development, General Butterfield is generally recognized as the author of the melody.

According to Norton, on June 26, 1862, Union General Butterfield and his unit, the Butterfield Brigade, were engaged in a pitched battle against the Confederates at Gaines Mill - near Richmond, Virginia. His men had begun to falter, but in spite of a serious wound, he seized the Colors and rallied his men to hold their ground.

At this point in the Civil War, the Army's morale was low, but morale went to an all time low when President Lincoln visited their headquarters and informed them that reinforcements were impossible. The men fell into a 'serious' mood, most thinking thoughts of home. General Butterfield sensed the mood of this men and wanted to give his men a sense of comfort and peace. His mind worked over musical phrases until he found a melody that expressed the strange quiet that hung over the camp as thousands slept.

On the morning of July 2, 1862, the General called his bugler, Oliver W. Norton, and whistled the melody to him. Norton wrote the seven notes down and played the tune that night at dusk. The following morning buglers from other units came to the camp to learn this new "Taps".

Several days later, a soldier from the 2nd U.S. Artillery, A Battery was killed. At the time, the Army of the Potomac was surrounded and Captain John Tidball, Commander of A Battery, was afraid the normal rifle volleys fired over this soldier's grave may provoke a new attack. So instead of the rifle volleys, he ordered his bugler to play "Taps". This was the first time it was used at a military funeral.

General Butterfield completed a distinguished military career and went on to serve in government and private industry. He retired near West Point and in the evenings, he could hear his "Taps" being played across the river at West Point. General Butterfield died in 1901 and is buried at West Point, where "Taps" is still played every evening.

Young Marines - A Band of "Brothers"

1. All Young Marines are entitled to dignity and respect as individuals. But all must abide by common standards established by proper authority.
2. A Young Marine should never lie, cheat, or steal from a fellow Young Marine — nor shall he/she fail to come to the aid of another Young Marine in time of need.
3. All Young Marines should contribute 100% of their abilities to the Unit's mission. Anything less than 100% effort means other Young Marines have to take up the slack.
4. A Young Marine unit, regardless of size, is a disciplined family structure, with similar relationships based on mutual respect among members.
5. It is essential that issues and problems which tend to lessen a Young Marine unit's effectiveness be addressed and resolved.
6. A blending of separate cultures, varying educational levels, and different social backgrounds is possible in an unselfish atmosphere of common goals, aspirations and mutual understanding.
7. Being the best requires common effort, hard work, and teamwork. Nothing worthwhile comes easy.
8. Every Young Marine deserves job satisfaction, equal consideration and recognition of his/her accomplishments.
9. Knowing your fellow Young Marines well, enables you to learn to look at things "through his eyes" as well as your own.

10. Issues detracting from the efficiency and sense of well being of an individual should be surfaced and weighed against the impact on the Unit as a whole.

11. It must be recognized that a *brotherhood* concept depends on all members "belonging" ... Being fully accepted by the others within.

History of the United States Marine Corps

History and Traditions

During its many years of experience in peace and war, the Marine Corps has developed many traditions: traditions of devotion to duty, self-sacrifice, versatility, dependability; traditions of loyalty to country and to the Corps; traditions of uniform, insignia, and equipment. Since the American Revolution, generations of Marines have maintained and perpetuated these traditions.

The Marine learns that his traditions are as much a part of his equipment as his pack, his rifle, and his ammunition. Pride of person is instilled in every Marine. But, the making of a Marine is not alone a matter of smart appearance, drill, and discipline. Of greater importance, he learns to know his equipment and how to use it so that he is ready to meet any emergency that may arise and to report: "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand."

Symbols of Tradition

The familiar emblem of globe and anchor, adopted in 1868, embodies the tradition of worldwide service and sea traditions. The spread eagle, symbol of the Nation itself and freedom, holds in its beak a streamer upon which is inscribed the famous motto of the United States Marines: "Semper Fidelis" - a Latin verse meaning, in English, "always faithful." The globe symbolizes worldwide service and the anchor for sea service.



Today, the eagle stands for air service, the globe for land service, and the anchor for sea service.

The term "Leatherneck" as applied to Marines is widely used but few people associate it with the uniform. The fact that United States Marines wore a black leather stock, or collar, from 1798 to 1880 may have given rise to the name. According to tradition, the stock was originally worn to protect the jugular vein from a slash of a saber or cutlass. However, official records fail to bear this out.

Tradition, but no proven fact, states that the sword with a Mameluke hilt, was presented to Lieutenant Presley N. O'Bannon of the Marine Corps by a former Pasha of Tripoli. It has become the symbol of authority of Marine Corps officers for more than 100 years. It symbolizes the exploits of O'Bannon and his Marines on the shores of Tripoli in 1805, an episode climaxed by the raising of the American flag for the first time in the Old World.

Marine Origins

The use of fighting men as part of the regular complement of ships of war was common to the Phoenicians and to all the maritime states of Greece at least five centuries before the Christian Era. The

Marines of that day had definite tactical missions: first, to fight in naval engagements defending the bulwarks of their own ships, and conducting boarding parties against the ships of the enemy; second, to capture and hold the land approaches of a harbor when it was necessary for the fleet to put into port in some strange country; and third, to enable the fleet to strike a blow on land by means of a raiding party or a small, compact offensive force.

The Colonial Marines. The American Colonial Marines came into existence early in the year 1740, when three regiments of Marines were raised in the American colonies, concurrently with the re-establishment of the British Marines, for service in naval operations in the West Indies with the fleet under command of Admiral Edward Vernon of the Royal Navy. Native Americans were supposedly better fitted for service in this climate than Europeans, and their uniforms of "camelot coats, brown linen waistcoats, and canvas trousers" were considered well adapted for their duties. On April 2, 1740, the King commissioned Alexander Spotswood, former Governor of the Colony of Virginia, a colonel, to be commandant of the entire organization of American Marines. After the death of Colonel Spotswood on June 7, 1740, the force of Marines was formed into a single regiment of four battalions under the command of Colonel William Gooch of Virginia, generally referred to as Gooch's Marines. It ranked in the British Army list as the 43rd Regiment. One of the officers of the American Marines was Lawrence Washington, the half-brother of our first president, George Washington. The re-establishment of the British Marines, the creation of the first American Marines and their joint Caribbean service more than two centuries ago is commemorated by both services in their mutual use of the colors crimson and gold. The official colors of the U.S. Marines are scarlet and gold.

An organization of Marines, as a regular branch of our country's service, was formed by an act of the Continental Congress passed on November 10, 1775. According to Marine legend has it that the first commandant, Captain Samuel Nicholas, opened his recruiting station at Tun Tavern, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He formed two battalions of Continental Marines. These Continental Marines, though few in number, performed notable service during the American Revolution. With the Naval Forces, they made several expeditions to the Bahamas, served with the lake fleets of the Continental Navy in the operations on Lake Champlain, with John Paul Jones, with the navies of the several States and with Washington's Army in the Battles of Princeton and Assanpick Creek. Following the close of that war, they, like the Navy went out of existence.

The Marine Corps, as it exists today, was formed by the Act of July 11, 1798, at the beginning of the Naval War with France. The Marines took part in that war from 1798 to 1801, and in the war with the Barbary corsairs from 1801 to 1805. They took an active part in the War of 1812, serving aboard practically all American warships which engaged the enemy; with the Army in the Battle of Bladensburg, August 1814; and with Jackson at New Orleans. This era is when Captain John M. Gamble became the first Marine to command a Navy ship. Captain Gamble was placed in command of the USS Greenwich in April of 1813.

In 1824, Marines formed part of a landing force which operated against a nest of pirates in Cuba. In 1892, Marines again saw action against pirates, this time as part of a combined landing force from the U.S. Frigate Potomac to punish the Malay pirates at Quallah Battoo, Island of Sumatra, for the capture and plunder of the USS Friendship.

In 1833, Marines from the Boston Navy Yard suppressed a mutiny in the Massachusetts State Prison which was beyond the control of the civil authorities. During these riots, Marine Major Wainright said to the prisoners, "These men are Marines!" Then he said to the Marines, "Exactly three minutes from now I

will raise my hand. You will commence firing and continue until you kill every prisoner who has not returned to his cell!" Needless to say, every prisoner returned to his cell and nobody was killed.

During 1836 and 1837, the Marines helped the Army fight the Creek and Seminole Indians in Georgia and Florida, where they served under their Commandant, Colonel Archibald Henderson. Colonel Henderson was to become known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Marine Corps because he served as Marine Corps Commandant for 39 years under ten different presidents. His term as the fifth commandant lasted from 1820 to 1859.

During the war with Mexico and in the conquest of California, the Marines took an important part both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, assisting in the capture of Monterey, Yerba Buena (San Francisco), Mazatlan, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Tobasco. Their conduct at Los Angeles, San Diego, San Gabriel, and Guaymas merited the commendation of Commodore Shubrick. One battalion of Marines marched with General Scott to Mexico City, participating in the final attack on the Castle of Chapultepec and the march to the National Palace, the Halls of the Montezumas. This explains the words for many years inscribed on the colors of the Corps: "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas." The words are commemorated today in the first two lines of "The Marines' Hymn" - although the unknown author of the words of the first verse shifted the chronology when he wrote, "From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli."

Marine Corps Mottoes. Shortly after the Mexican War, the Marines carried the so-called "Tripoli-Montezuma" flag, which had the motto, "By Land, by Sea." When the present Marine Corps emblem was adopted in 1868, the Navy Department authorized the use of the word on the flag of the United States Marine Corps. The present motto, "Semper Fidelis", replaced "By Sea and Land" on streamers above the eagle soon after the Civil War and was officially adopted as the motto in 1880. The march, "Semper Fidelis" was composed by the late John Philip Sousa in the year 1888 during the time he was leader of the U.S. Marine Band. The U.S. Marine Band is known as "The President's Own." The U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle Corps is known as "The Commandant's Own."

The Uniform. Although no historical reason is assigned for the red stripe on the outer seams of the trousers worn by officers and noncommissioned officers of the Corps adopted shortly after the Mexican War - tradition has it that the red stripe commemorates the bloody battle of Chapultepec.

In the famous blue uniform of the Marine Corps, which was first authorized by Secretary of War, James McHenry, August 24, 1797, just prior to the formal establishment of the Marine Corps on July 11, 1798, are incorporated many of the traditions of the Corps. Blue or "Navy Blue" an inconspicuous color at sea and employed generally by the naval forces of all countries was selected by the U.S. Marines for their uniforms, while the pattern and trimmings of red and gold served at the same time to make them distinctive. Although the red edging or piping on the blouse was used primarily for its decorative effect, it will be remembered that John Paul Jones dressed his Marines in red uniforms and it is quite possible that sentiment played its part. In view of the fact that the early organization, duties and regulations of the American Marines were patterned somewhat after ways and customs of their forerunner, the British Marines, it is possible that the traditional red of the British uniform had its effect in the adoption of red for the uniform of the United States Marines.

During the Civil War, Marines served afloat and ashore. They took an active part in all of the more important naval operations: those of the Gulf and the Mississippi Valley, the operations leading to the capture of New Orleans, and also against the coastal defenses on the Atlantic seaboard, culminating in

the last big operation of the war - the capture of Fort Fisher. They also took part in a number of land engagements, including the fight on July 21, 1861, which was known in the North as "Bull Run" and in the South as "Manassas." A noteworthy incident at the beginning of the Civil War period (1859) was the participation of Marines in the capture of John Brown and the suppression of the uprising and riot at Harpers Ferry. Out of 497,000 war dead from both the North and South in the Civil War only 77 were Union Marines.

The Spanish-American War marked the emergence of the United States as a world power. This brief conflict took place between April and August 1898. On February 15, 1898, the USS Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor during a mission to protect U.S. citizens in Havana.

In the War with Spain, the Marines were first to land in enemy territory, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. During this war, Sergeant John H. Quick was awarded the Medal of Honor for signaling an emergency cease fire as bullets whizzed by his head. The Marines served on the larger ships with Admirals Dewey and Sampson in the battles of Manila Bay and the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba. Following the spectacular naval victory in Manila Bay, the Marines of the cruiser Baltimore, under command of First Lieutenant Dion Williams, USMC, landed to take the Spanish Naval Arsenal at Cavito, and from then on Marines garrisoned this station.

During the Boxer Rebellion in China, in the summer of 1900, Marines from ships on the Asiatic station took part in the defense of the Legation Quarter at Peking, and a regiment of Marines formed part of the Allied relief expedition from Taku to Peking, as well as participating in the Battle of Tientsin. A very interesting and unique tradition of friendship between the 23rd British Foot (the Royal Welsh Fusiliers) and the United States Marine Corps had its inception in this campaign. During the course of the desperate fighting at the walls of Tientsin, each of these two famous organizations was supported by or came to the assistance of the other on a number of occasions. The conspicuous service rendered by each organization resulted in mutual admiration. Saint David's Day (March 1) is marked annually by cabled greetings to each other, messages which contain only the ancient Welsh password, "And Saint David."

From 1906 and 1908, the Marines participated in the Army of Occupation in the Cuban Pacification, a number of expeditions to Panama and Nicaragua from 1909 to 1912, and the 1914 expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico

In 1915, Parris Island, South Carolina, was established as the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. It is larger and older than MCRD San Diego. Parris Island is the only recruit depot for Women Marines.

In World War I, the Marines did the hardest fighting in their history up to that time. The Fourth Brigade of Marines (composed of the famous 5th and 6th Regiments and the 6th Machine Gun Battalion) served as one of the infantry brigades of the Second American Division, participating with distinction in the important battles of Belleau Wood (where Gunnery Sgt. Dan Daly reportedly told his men, "Come on you S.O.B.'s, do you want to live forever?" At Belleau Woods, Sgt. Major Ulrich single-handedly captured 40 Germans with only a .45 cal. pistol and reportedly said to his superiors, "They were willing to listen to reason!" It was during that battle in June 1918, that legend has it that the Marines of the 4th Brigade fought with such ferocity that the Germans in their official reports referred to them as "teufel hunde" ("devil-dogs") - a fighting name that has increased in popularity with the passing of time. It was also in WWI, that Captain Lloyd W. Williams was told by a French General that a withdrawal was in progress. Captain Williams replied, "Retreat Hell, We just got here!"

Marine aviation units under the command of Major Alfred A. Cunningham (who became the Marine Corps' first aviator in 1912, and is recognized as the father of USMC aviation) rendered conspicuous service as the Day Wing of the Northern Bombing Group in Northern France and Belgium. The Marine pilots flew 57 bombing missions, dropping 52,000 pounds of bombs and shooting down at least a dozen German planes. The 1st Marine Aeronautic Company under command of Major Francis T. Evans served in the Azores from January, 1918 to January, 1919. (Major Evans, in February, 1917, was the first to loop a sea plane, a feat thought to be impossible.)

Between Two Wars. For more than a decade after the first World War, the Marines were continually engaged in efforts to restore peace in the countries of the Caribbean area: always acting as the strong arm for carrying out the Nation's foreign policy. In three Caribbean countries, they carried on extensive campaigns against disorderly elements, assisting the governments of those countries to put down armed insurrection, to organize efficient native constabularies, to maintain order after they withdrew, and to restore peace. In Haiti from 1915 to 1934, they fought two wars with Cacos. In the Dominican Republic, it took them six years to suppress banditry. And, in Nicaragua they fought the bandit elements from 1927 to 1932. The fighting at Nicaragua was the first evidence of the development of the famous Marine "air-ground team" concept. Cargo resupply by aircraft was also used for the first time.

In 1920, Lt. Colonel Earl "Pete" Ellis predicted that the U.S. would battle Japan in the Pacific and subsequently drew up battle plans that would actually be used in WWII. Lt. Colonel Ellis died on an intelligence mission in the Japanese Palaus in 1923. Major General John A. Lejeune served as the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1920-1929. General Lejeune was the first Marine officer ever to command an army division in combat (in France during World War I - 1918). Lieutenant General Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller served in Nicaragua through several periods of political unrest and rebellious activity. Puller and a force of about 32 Marines became famous for their ability to engage rebel groups and bandits while scouring the jungles in a wide area of Nicaragua to the Honduran border. Puller became known as the "Tiger of the Mountains" - 1930. The Marine Corps' mascot, an English bulldog named "Chesty" is named for this brave and fine Marine Corps officer.

Fleet Marine Force. In 1933, the Fleet Marine Force came into being as an integral part of the United States Fleet. The troops regularly assigned to this organization were mostly stationed at San Diego, California and Quantico, Virginia and were constantly trained for their specialized duties by participation in the annual maneuvers of the Fleet. At each of these stations, there was maintained a reinforced brigade of reduced strength consisting of an infantry regiment, a battalion of light field artillery (pack howitzers), a battalion of antiaircraft artillery and small contingents of engineer and chemical troops. The aviation unit at each of these posts was composed of two fighter squadrons, two bombing squadrons, three observation squadrons, and two general utility squadrons.

In 1937, the "Alligator" was developed in Florida, which was used as the prototype (model) for modern amphibious assault craft.

Marines in WWII. In 1941 Marine units were stationed halfway around the world, and approximately 2000 Marines were serving in China and the Philippines under the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. The 4th Regiment was stationed in Shanghai, with detachments in Peking and Tientsin, North China, and two detachments at Olongapo and Cavito in the Philippines. In addition, several thousand Marines were serving at naval stations in the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Wake, Midway, American Samoa, the Panama Canal Zone, and Cuba. The 15th Provisional Marine Brigade, taken largely from the Second Marine Division at San Diego, was on duty in Iceland, and provisional Marine

Companies were stationed on various islands in the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Area, leased from Great Britain in exchange for 50 overage destroyers.

When the Japanese struck in the Pacific, the Marines from the stations in China had been successfully withdrawn to the Philippines with the exception of the Marine Detachments at Peking and Tientsin in North China. The 4th Marines and the two Marine garrisons regularly stationed at Cavito and Olongapo in the Philippines participated in the defense of Bataan and Corregidor until the American forces were finally overpowered and captured by the Japanese. The handful of Marines on Guam put up an heroic but futile defense. Marines on Wake Island made a gallant stand, the details of which are familiar to the American people. In Hawaii, an aviation group consisting of one fighter and two dive bomber squadrons was almost completely put out of action by the Japanese raid.

Marines to the Defense. Immediately after the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, battalion equipment was sent out from the United States to reinforce the Hawaiian Islands and the smaller islands (Midway, Johnston, and Palmyra) lying to the westward. At the same time, measures were taken to strengthen the chain of islands across the South Pacific which protected the line of communication to Australia.

Guadalcanal. In the meantime, the United States Fleet and Army Air Forces had repeatedly turned back strong Japanese thrusts designed to secure a hold on the Australian continent. In order to secure a line of communication to the South Pacific, the 1st Marine Division was sent to New Zealand in June of 1942. Even before the rear echelon arrived in New Zealand, Major General Alexander A. Vandergrift was notified that his division (reinforced by the 2nd Marines of the Second Marine Division, the 1st Raider Battalion, and the 3rd Defense Battalion) was to carry out a landing attack in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal Area. This was to be the Marines' first offensive battle of WWII.

On August 7, 1942, the 1st Marine Division (Reinforced) effected landings on the north coast of the Island of Guadalcanal and on several smaller islands about twenty miles to the north that surround important naval anchorage of Tulagi. This amphibious assault marked the beginning of the United States' offensive operation against the Japanese Empire. By August 10, the Marines had destroyed the Japanese garrisons at Tulagi, Gavutu, and Tanambogo, and had secured the airfield on Guadalcanal. For the next four months, the 1st Marine Division, later reinforced by Army troops and additional elements of the 2nd Marine Division, successfully repulsed numerous Japanese attacks made by land, sea, and air. This bitterly fought and grueling campaign was highlighted by the battles of the Tenaru River, Bloody Ridge, and Matanikau River. Pilots and enlisted men of Marine Aircraft Group 23 performed almost legendary feats in fighting off Japanese air attacks at Guadalcanal and carrying the fight to enemy ships and bases.

By March 1 of the following year, the Japanese were fleeing eastward toward Rabaul. On April 28, 1944, the Commanding General of the 1st Marine Division turned over command of the Cape Gloucester-Talasea Area to the Army. The 1st Division's operation in the western New Britain campaign breached the enemy's defense arc from Java to Rabaul by cutting both northern and southern barge lines and creating a gap through which the Allied Forces could drive northward. While these important breaches in the Japanese island defenses were being made, Marines of the ship's detachments had served with the Navy in support of the Allied landing in Normandy. On August 29, 1944, during the invasion of Southern France, Marine units from two United States cruisers landed on three small islands near Marseilles, captured Nazi installations, and disarmed the enemy troops.

The U.S. Marine Corps - World War II - Pacific

The Corps in the Pacific during World War II was the "stopper." At the outbreak of hostilities, they were the only trained amphibious force ready to fight an island-hopping war.

The Pacific campaign began with the Solomons campaign in 1942 - fighting on Guadalcanal, Tulagi and Gavutu. This was the first defeat of the Japanese and they never again advanced.

Following in rather swift succession came the New Georgia group of islands (the Russells, Vella Lavella, Choiseul and finally Bougainville). Then, Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island.

The drive in the Central Pacific began in November 1943 with the Marines moving atoll by atoll in the Gilbert Islands, followed by "bloody" Tarawa and Betio.

The fighting in the Marshalls started in February 1944 with names like Engebi, Roi-Namur, Kwajalein and Eniwetok becoming a part of our battle lexicon.

Names such as Vandergrift, Cates, Shoup, Holland Smith, Geiger, Schmidt, Rockey, Erskine, del Valle, Edson, Carlson and Shepherd have been incorporated into Marine Corps history these Marine Generals lead fighting units in the Pacific campaign.

The next of the stepping stones leading to the Japanese home islands were the Marianas. Beginning in June 1944, the Marines first assaulted Saipan, then Tinian and finally Guam. The task was not getting any easier as Japanese tactics changed in light of lessons learned in defeat after defeat. U.S. Marines also learned from the bloody lessons as well.

U.S. Marines entered the Caroline Islands in September 1944 with targets of Paulau and Peleliu; fighting in these islands, if possible to imagine, even more bloody, ferocious and fanatic. The mettle of every ground troop was fired, tired but not found wanting.

Finally, we come to the last giant battles for the Marine Corps in the Pacific campaign - Iwo Jima and Okinawa. In these two great struggles we see the finest character of the Corps. War fighters tried and proven, battled in two distinctly different but equally savagely fierce, deadly engagements.



The Battle for Iwo Jima began February 19, 1945 and ended March 26, 1945, but these are merely dates. It was the most bitter battle in the history of the Marine Corps to that date.

Iwo Jima. In order to provide fighter protection for the B-29 bombers based in the Marianas and at the same time eliminate the enemy's air base for attacks on the Superforts, it was necessary to secure Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands. The rugged, natural terrain of this bit of volcanic bleakness had been supplemented by extensive man-made fortifications. On the morning of February 19, 1945, hundreds of landing boats roared through the pounding surf to spill thousands of 4th and 5th Division Marines onto Iwo's southeastern beaches. The 3rd Marine Division was held in reserve.

During the second day, the 28th Marines moved forward to the slope of Mount Suribachi, while the remainder of the 5th Division and the 4th Division, wheeling to the north, captured Airfield No. 1 and began the assault on heavily fortified enemy positions between Airfields 1 and 2.

The 21st Regiment of the 3rd Marine Division landed during the afternoon of February 21 and the

9th Marines landed the afternoon of February 24. Meanwhile, on February 23, units of the 28th Marines captured Mount Suribachi which eliminated enemy fire on the landing beaches and gave the Marines an excellent observation point.

On February 25, the three Marine Divisions, spearheaded by tanks and supported by heavy bombardments from Marine Corps artillery, gunfire of 5th Fleet warships and carrier-based planes, captured airfield No. 2, thereby breaching the main Japanese defensive position. By February 28, the 3rd Marine Division had captured Motoyama village, and was at the southern edge of Airfield No. 3. By nightfall on March 3, the three airfields and the Motoyama plateau had been seized by Marines.

On March 10, after extremely bitter fighting, the 3rd and the 4th Divisions reached the eastern beaches at several points, which split the Japanese force into small pockets.

Organized resistance ended on Iwo Jima at 1800, March 16, 1945, when the 3rd and 5th Marine Divisions smashed through the enemy's lines to reach Kitano Point at the extreme northern tip of the island. In all, 5,000 Americans and 60,000 Japanese were killed in the battle of Iwo Jima.

Iwo Jima is the sight of the most famous Marine flag raising. The Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, Virginia is a physical representation of the Iwo Jima flag raising and it is represented on the shoulder patch of Young Marines. A very famous quote arose out the battle for Iwo Jima.

The nation will never know the number of bomber air crews this tiny island saved. Without Iwo Jima, bombing of the Japanese home islands would perhaps have extracted a prohibitive price.

Both the Marines and certainly the Japanese knew the value of this desolate, forbidding mound of volcanic sand and rock. Each fought intensely; one side to guard its Empire and the other to extinguish that Empire.

Good fighting men abounded on both sides. Admiral Nimitz said, with the fighting still raging, "Among the Americans who served on Iwo Jima, uncommon valor was a common virtue."

Okinawa Shima - The Last Battle - "The Ax Falls on Japan"

On April 1, 1945, the Marines landed on Okinawa. It was simultaneously L-Day (Landing Day), Easter Sunday and April Fools Day. All of these designations had or would have had relevance to the battle.

This landing meant that Japanese home soil had been invaded for the very first time in its history. They would fight as never before in the history of the Pacific campaign. Probably at no time had the United States assembled such a force - U.S. Marines, Navy, and Army (men, ships and air power).

The naval combat and support activities were exemplary - from the fight they put up, support their guns gave, the air power (both Navy and Marine) that they put up, the terrible Kamikaze attacks they bore and the lives lost - all the while "standing steady."

New and novel Japanese tactics and excellent defenses were employed by innovative commanders and put into action by tough, determined, largely experienced troops willing to die to the last man.

For the first time, a sizable civilian population of about 400,000 was involved, four airfields, an excellent harbor and a major city, Naha.

The invasion of Okinawa, the Marine Corps was represented by the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Marine Divisions, which formed the 3rd Amphibious Corps. Air support came from the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing and a Task Unit including Marine Aircraft Groups 1, 14, 22, 31, and 33. Carrier planes of the U.S. Navy also gave close air support early in the campaign. The 3rd Corps with the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions in assault and the 2nd in reserve, began landing on the western beaches of Okinawa on April 1, 1945, as the left Corps of the 10th Army. Enemy opposition was slight and by the end of the second day, the American forces had reached the opposite coast, cutting the island in two.

More than 14,000 close air support sorties were flown during the Okinawa campaign, over half of them in support of Army troops. Marine night-fighters also recorded a highly increased effectiveness here as they held off desperate Japanese attacks on this island of the Japanese homeland. Meanwhile, other Marine aviators were fulfilling the U. S. Marine tradition of being ready for any emergency. Japanese Kamikaze planes threatened to overcome the air superiority of U.S. aircraft carriers. During the first six months of 1945, ten Marine fighter squadrons moved from land bases in the southwest Pacific to aircraft carriers to increase defensive capabilities of the fleet.

On June 21, the announcement was made that organized resistance on Okinawa had ended and the first conquest of Japanese soil completed.

Okinawa was a massive battle which in the end saw 110,000 Japanese soldiers killed out of 117,000 overall casualties for the Japanese.

A total of approximately 225,000 Japanese and Okinawans perished in 90 odd days of continuous combat. The bloodiest battle of the Pacific was over.

The door of the Japanese home islands was now open for an all-out invasion.

During the Pacific war, the Corps reached a peak of 485,000 men with a total of 669,000 men passing through its ranks. Six Marine Divisions made 15 landings, 98% of their officers and 89% of its enlisted men saw combat.

Japan Capitulates. The successful conquest of Okinawa enabled our ships, planes, and submarines to fight the blockade around Japan's home islands and sever her vital sea links to the Asiatic mainland and the areas to the south. With the end of the Okinawa campaign, the bombing attacks upon Japan were stepped up, which together with our submarines and ships further weakened Japan's ability to wage war.

In mid-July, 1945, while the U.S. 3rd Fleet was in the midst of its sustained assault on their homeland, the Japanese made a bid for peace, but they asked for terms more favorable than unconditional surrender. The Potsdam Declaration, however, killed any hope of compromise.

During the last days of July and the first few days of August, Allied planes and warships increased their attacks in number and intensity, and troops in the rear areas rushed preparations for more and heavier blows to come.

On August 6, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, and the Japanese apparently realized that their dream of conquest was nearing its end. At 1700, August 8 (Moscow time), foreign Commissar Molotov informed Japanese Ambassador Sato that a state of war with Japan would exist as of 0001. Nagasaki, industrial city and important port on the coast of Kyushu, was blasted at noon, August 9, by the second atomic bomb to be used against Japan. The next day, the Japanese expressed their willingness to accept

the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Immediate cessation of offensive operations by Allied armed forces was ordered and the Japanese Government was instructed through the Swiss Government to order its troops on all fronts to lay down their arms. At about 0900, August 9, 1945 (Guam time), "Cease fire" orders were flashed to the United States Pacific Fleet and all other units.

On August 27 and 28, 1945, the Allied Fleet inaugurated the first step in the occupation program by moving into Sagami and Tokyo Bays. Major occupation forces began landing during the early morning of August 30, with U.S. Marines and Army Airborne Troops landing on Japanese soil almost simultaneously at about 0600. The first Marine Corps unit to land was the 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines of the 6th Division which went ashore at Futtsu Cape on the eastern shore of Tokyo to secure control of nearby coastal guns in the area. Several hours later, approximately 9000 U.S. Marines and 1200 picked naval landing personnel, plus 450 British Marines and Sailors, made the main seaborne landing in the vicinity of Yokosuka, site of one of Japan's main naval bases.

On September 2, 1945, in a brief but solemn ceremony aboard the battleship Missouri, representatives of Japan signed the surrender documents. Thereafter, Allied occupation of Japan and the territory under Japanese control went steadily ahead, with Marines playing an important role.

Demobilization and Peacetime Problems. When the war with Japan ended in 1945, Marine Corps numbered six divisions and five air wings. The 1st and 6th Marine Divisions were sent to help disarm and repatriate the Japanese occupation forces in China. The 2nd and 5th Divisions were assigned to disarm garrison forces on the islands which had been bypassed during the war. The 3rd and 4th Divisions were deactivated. The 1st Marine Aircraft Wing supported the ground troops in China and the 2nd Wing returned to Cherry Point, N.C. The 3rd, 4th, and 9th Wings were deactivated. During the year following the end of the war, the Marine Corps accomplished a demobilization which cut its size from six to two almost 500,000 men to about 100,000 by the end of 1946. At this time the 2nd Division and 2nd Wing were based in North Carolina and the 1st Division and 1st Wing in China. It was not until late in 1949 that the last Marine units left China and returned to the United States. The 1st Division and 1st Wing were based in southern California until the outbreak of the Korean War.

Amphibious Training. During World War II the tactics and techniques of amphibious operations were greatly improved by the Navy and Marine Corps. A Troop Training Unit (TTU) under Marine command was established at San Diego, Calif., as part of the Navy's Amphibious Training Command. After the war this TTU was retained as TTU Pacific and TTU Atlantic was organized at Norfolk, VA. In addition to these training units, the operation forces continued to emphasize amphibious training in individual and unit exercises. Marine air-ground team tactics were further evaluated and developed. Annual maneuvers by the combined ground and air units on each coast emphasized the coordinated combat-ready condition of the fighting forces of the Marine Corps even in the atmosphere of the headlong demobilization which characterized the military picture in this country between 1945 and 1950.

National Security Act of 1947. This act specified the functions to be carried out by the Marine Corps of the first time in history. Now the role of the Marine Corps as a force in readiness was more than just a matter of tradition.

Marines In Europe. During 1948, the Marine Corps averaged about 80,000 enlisted men and 7,000 officers. Continuing the 177-year-old tradition of safeguarding American rights in war and peace, Marine units were regularly assigned to the Sixth Task Fleet operating in the Mediterranean Area. Every four months, a reinforced infantry battalion and one of two fighter squadrons reported aboard navel

vessels of our European fleet to keep them in a state of readiness for any emergency in the performance of their duties. The Marines on the four-month tour traveled throughout the Mediterranean, visiting such places as North Africa, Malta, Spain, France, and Italy.

Continued Development of Amphibious Techniques. Intensive effort was made in the Marine Corps after World War II to develop and perfect the techniques and equipment associated with amphibious warfare. New concepts emerged in transport submarine operations; air transport, and especially helicopter transport of troops; cold weather operations; and improvements of amphibious vehicles and weapons. Marine personnel of the Troop Training Units on both coasts continued their heavy schedules of training troops of all services for amphibious operations. In support of this growing program, the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico were reorganized into two major subdivisions, the Marine Corps Educational Center and the Landing Force Development Center.

Marines in Korea. On June 25, 1950, the Communist North Korean Army invaded, without justifiable cause, the Republic of South Korea. The move was immediately denounced by the Security Council of the United Nations, and supporting the decision of that body, the United States came to the defense of South Korea, sending in what had been Army occupation troops in Japan, and then calling on the only combat-ready troops in the United States, the U.S. Marines. On July 7, the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade was activated consisting of the 5th Marines (reinf.) and supported by Marine Aircraft Group 33. Attacks against the enemy were made by MAG-33's fighter-bombers on August 2, and the Brigade first clashed with the enemy on August 7, exactly one month after it had been alerted for the move.

The Pusan Perimeter. The 1st Provisional Marine Brigade was attached to the Eighth U.S. Army in the Pusan Perimeter at the time when the North Korean advance had come within 35 miles of Pusan. The problem was one of holding against numerically superior enemy troops and the Marines were used as "firemen" - a hard hitting mobile reserve to be shifted from one threatened area to another for counterattacks. Three times the Brigade helped stop the enemy cold in such operations. The famous Marine "air-ground team" immediately began to prove the soundness of the post-war developments in close air support.

The Inchon Landing. September 15, 1950, was D-Day for the 1st Marine Division, less the 7th Marines, as the X Corps landing force at Inchon; a daring amphibious landing which led to the capture of Seoul, the seizure of Kimpo airfield as a base of operations for the 1st Marine Air Wing units and the outflanking of the entire North Korean Army. On the morning of the 15th, the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines, supported by tanks, air naval gunfire, landed and seized the two harbor islands of Wolmi-do and Sowolmi-do. Late that afternoon, the 1st and 8th Marine Regiments hit the beaches at Inchon. Within 24 hours, they had secured this west coast Korean seaport and swept on, under the Corsairs of Marine Fighter Squadrons 214 and 323 who alternately attacked, screened with smoke, observed, and kept the sky free of enemy aircraft. When the Inchon victory was over, the Marines withdrew to the Chosin Reservoir.

The Capture of Seoul. The enemy resisted stubbornly along the approaches to Seoul and three days of street fighting were necessary to secure this city of a million and a half prewar population. The finish of the war seemed in sight as the 7th Marines, after landing on D plus 7, pushed north of Seoul to seize Uijonbu and the main road to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. On October 7, the 1st Marine Division was relieved by Eighth Army elements and sent by sea around the Peninsula.

Chosin Reservoir. After an administrative landing at Wonsan on the 25th of October, the 1st and 5th Marines were assigned by X Corps to patrolling and blocking missions while the 7th Marines advanced

from the Hamhung toward the Chosin Reservoir. On November 3, this regiment met and began battle with a Chinese Communist (CCF) division. It was the first large-scale battle between the Americans and the CCF.

The 7th Marines, in a four-day battle, crippled this CCF division so badly that it never saw service on that front again. On November 24, an offensive was launched by the Eighth Army in Western Korea and by X Corps in the northeast. The next day, massed CCF forces struck back in overwhelming numbers, sending the Eighth Army into retreat and driving between it and X Corps. On the night of the 27th, the 5th and 7th Marines, who had advanced to Yudamni, west of the Chosin Reservoir, were attacked.

Other CCF divisions cut the main supply route November 28 to December 2. The 1st Marine Division held its own against eight CCF divisions, including two in reserve, in addition to fanatical enemy attacks which resulted in the temporary isolation of certain elements of the divisions. The Marines had to fight bitter subzero cold and howling snowstorms. They executed a fighting withdrawal over 70 miles of tortuous road through mountain passes and canyons dominated by CCF forces. The long, twisting convoy battled through to Hagaru-ri, with fighting units sweeping the foe from nearby slopes. The reverse slopes and ranks became the responsibility of the supporting aircraft of the Marine air-ground team. New chapters of heroism were written as cooks and bakers fought with rifles and bayonets on the ground while fliers braved tremendous difficulties and dangers in the air to support the withdrawal.

At Hagaru-ri, the reunited division was supplied by air drop and casualties were evacuated by air craft from an improvised strip. The column began its breakout on the 6th, cutting a path through enemy forces at Koto-ri where more casualties were evacuated by air. Bitter resistance had to be overcome along the main supply route to Chinhung-ni and Marine engineers installed a 24-ton Treadway bridge, dropped by Air Force C119's to replace a vital span blown by the enemy. Marine close air support was reinforced by Marine Air Group 12 at Yonpo and Navy planes from carriers. The 1st Marine Division reached Hamhung on December 11, having brought out its casualties, vehicles, and equipment. The main body was evacuated on the 15th to South Korea by Task Force 90, which pulled out the remaining units of X Corps and 91,000 civilian refugees to complete its "amphibious landing in reverse."

Truce Talks. Marines ended their first year in Korea in the "punch bowl" area just north of the 38th parallel, former dividing line of North Korea and South Korea. Early in July, 1951, United Nations and Communist representatives met for the first peace talks which created a lull in the activities of the front. At first, action was limited on both sides to patrolling; after the first few months of unsuccessful negotiations, limited fighting broke out on many sections of the Front. The truce was signed on July 27, 1953, and the 1st Marine Division returned to the United States in the spring of 1955, after almost five years of outstanding service in Korea.

Marine Cops Expansion. The year 1952 was highlighted by legislation approved by Congress and the President which gave the Marine Corps a minimum strength of three combat divisions and three air wings with supporting troops. The Commandant of the Marine Corps was also authorized coequal status with the members of the Joint Chiefs in matters directly concerning the Corps. The 3rd Marine Brigade was activated at Camp Pendleton, California, on June 20, 1951. On January 7, 1952, it became the 3rd Division, composed of the 3rd, 4th, 9th and 12th Marine Regiments. The 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing was activated at Miami, Florida on February 1, 1952, composed of MAGs 31, 32 and 45.

Force In Readiness. In the decades following the Korean Conflict, the Marine Corps resumed the role of the nation's force in readiness. To fulfill this mission, the reactivated 3rd Marine Division deployed to Okinawa in mid-1955, leaving one regiment, the 4th Marines at Hawaii, as the nucleus of the 1st Marine

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Brigade. The 1st Marine Division, which had already departed Korea, moved to Camp Pendleton, California.

Meanwhile, the 2d Marine Division, at Camp Lejeune, N.C., continued to provide landing teams for the amphibious ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet on duty in the Mediterranean, and also stood ready to move an expeditionary force into the Caribbean should the need arise.

In the face of Communist expansion, a shore party from the 3d Marine Division helped evacuate 26,000 Chinese Nationalists from the Tachen island off the mainland of China. During October 1955, Marine pilots flew rescue and resupply missions in flood-ravaged Tampico, Mexico.

Lebanon Intervention. The U.S. policy of maintaining forces for immediate deployment to potential trouble spots proved sound during the summer of 1958. Following the overthrow of a Western aligned government in Iraq on 14 July, President Camille Chamoun of Lebanon immediately requested U.S. troops to bolster his army against a growing rebel threat.

The following day the first of four Marine battalions, under the command of Brigadier General Sidney S. Wade, landed at Beirut. In a highly sensitive situation, the discipline of the Marines was superb and there were no casualties. Later, additional American forces reinforced the Marines who, after the crisis had subsided withdrew on 4 October.

Developments. During the post-Korean years, the Marine Corps also developed concepts, tactics and equipment to continually update its readiness. In 1953, Marine planners began work on the development of an integrated amphibious and helibore force designed for a rapid assault from the sea. Eventually, this concept gave birth to the Navy's Landing Platform Helicopter (LPH), a combat vessel capable of carrying a Marine battalion landing team (BLT) and a medium helicopter squadron (HMM). The early LPHs were converted aircraft carriers but the first ship specifically designed to support such a force, the USS Iwo Jima, was commissioned in 1961. Before the end of the decade, the Iwo Jima and her sister ships participated in over 65 amphibious assaults which were conducted by Marine Special Landing Forces in Vietnam.

To provide close air support for an expeditionary force, the Marine Corps developed the Short Airfield for Tactical Support (SATS). Rapidly installed at the beachhead, this land-based carrier deck consisted of 4,000 feet of aluminum matting, a catapult, and arresting cable and portable control units to keep Marine attack aircraft in proximity of the landing force.

In the field of aviation, the Marine Corps received such high performance aircraft as the A-4 Skyhawk, the F-8 Crusader, the F-4B Phantom, and the highly sophisticated A-6 Intruder. Continually perfecting its vertical envelopment capability, the Corps accepted such helicopters as the UH-34 Sea Horse, the UH-1E Huey Gunship, the CH-46 Sea Knight, and the heavyweight CH-53 Sea Stallion into its inventory.

The Marine on the ground was equipped with the M14 and M-16 rifle; the M-60 machine gun; improved body armor, lightweight, long-range communications gear; advanced amphibian vehicles; and newer, heavier artillery pieces.

The 1960s. During the 1960s, there were two main areas of conflict which most affected the Marine Corps- Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. Following the Communist invasion of Laos in late 1960, BLTs on board Seventh Fleet shipping in the South China Sea remained on alert for possible deployment and,

the following year, Marine helicopters provided logistical support for the Laotian government. In May 1962, the 3d Marine Expeditionary Unit, a BLT with helicopter and fixed wing squadrons, was committed to Thailand because of Communist pressure.

Meanwhile, HMM-362 of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, deployed to Vietnam where the helicopter squadron flew combat missions in support of the South Vietnamese armed forces. Under the code name SHUFLY, these crews operated in the Mekong Delta and later deployed to Da Nang in I Corps. The initial Marine commitment to South Vietnam was approximately 600 men, including advisors to ground units.

In October 1962, there was a crisis in the Caribbean when U.S. intelligence reported the installation of Soviet-built offensive missiles at several bases in Communist controlled Cuba. President John F. Kennedy issued an ultimatum to the Russian and Cuban governments, demanding the removal of these weapons, and simultaneously mobilized the American armed forces.

In response to this alert, the Marine garrison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, received reinforcements, and combat elements of the 2d Marine Division and the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing deployed to forward positions for an immediate reaction. An expeditionary brigade from the 1st Marine Division arrived shortly off the coast of Cuba. This show of American force led to delicate negotiations which eventually resulted in the removal of Russian missiles from Cuban soil.

Landing in South Vietnam. Early in 1965, Marines conducted two important landings, one of which would commit the Corps to the longest war in its history. As the result of North Vietnamese torpedo boat attacks on U.S. ships in the Tonkin Gulf during August 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered air strikes against selected military targets in the north.

The following February, the Viet Cong attacked two U.S. installations in South Vietnam, killing several Americans, and again U.S. planes bombed North Vietnam. To guard against Communist retaliatory air strikes, the 1st Light Anti-Aircraft battalion deployed from Okinawa to Dan Nang for air defense.

On 8 March 1965, the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Frederick C. Karch, began landing at Da Nang, to provide additional security of the base. By 12 March, some 5,000 Marines were ashore. Two days later, additional battalions from the 1st Marine Brigade in Hawaii arrived at Phu Bai, seven miles south of Hue. The Marines took up defensive positions at both enclaves but conducted no major offensive operations against the insurgents. They did, however, bolster the South Vietnamese forces, who were losing an average of one battalion a week to the Viet Cong.

Dominican Republic. Halfway around the world, the 6th Marine Expeditionary Unit was moving into another trouble spot. On 24 April, 1965, the commander Caribbean Task Group 44.9, with BLT 3/6 and HMM-264 embarked, was ordered to proceed to a position off the coast of the Dominican Republic, which was being rocked by internal disorder. The American Embassy in Santo Domingo reported that a coup was in process against the existing government of President Donald Reid Cabral and the Marines were to stand by for possible evacuation of Americans and other foreign nationals.

With the rebels in control of the city, 500 Marines landed on 28 April, 1965 to protect the refugees since the local police could no longer handle the situation. As conditions continued to deteriorate, additional elements of the 6th MEU were committed to protect civilians and the U.S. Embassy: By the 29th, some 1,500 Marines were ashore. The next day, U.S. Army airborne units arrived, and on 1 May, the 4th

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Marine Expeditionary Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General John G. Bouker, was activated. Marine and Army troops engaged rebel bands in sporadic fire fights and there were numerous sniping incidents.

On 6 May, the Organization of American States voted to send an Inter-American Peace Force to help restore peace and constitutional government in the Dominican Republic. The first contingent of Brazilian troops arrived on 25 May and the Marines began their withdrawal the next day.

Eventually, units from Paraguay, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica reinforced the Brazilians and on 6 June, the last elements of the 4th MEB departed Santo Domingo. At one point, there were 8,000 Marines either ashore or afloat off the coast of the Dominican Republic. Final USMC casualties were 9 killed and 30 wounded.

Establishment of III MEF. While the 4th MEB departed Santo Domingo, the Marine Corps accelerated its commitment to the Republic of Vietnam (RVN). On 3 May 1965, Major General William R. Collins arrived at Da Nang with an advance party of the 3d Marine Division. The 9th MEB was deactivated and replaced by the III Marine Amphibian Force. At that time, ground elements consisted primarily of the 3d Marines and all aviation units were under the control of MAG-16.

On May 11, Major General Paul J. Fontana brought the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (Advance) to Da Nang and assumed operational control of all Marine helicopter and fixed-wing assets in-country.

The same day, the 3d MEB, commanded by Brigadier General Marion E. Carl, made an unopposed landing at Chu Lai, 55 miles south of Da Nang, and established the third Marine enclave in I Corps. Two days after this landing, Marine engineers and U.S. Navy Seabees began construction of a SATS field at Chu Lai. Laboring under extremely adverse conditions, the working parties completed an operational strip by 1 June, when the first A-4 Skyhawks of MAG-12 arrived from Japan.

Another important arrival was that of Major General Lewis W. Walt, who took command of III MAF and the 3d Marine Division on 5 June. General Walt assumed operational control of all U.S. forces in I Corps and, in turn, was under the overall control of all U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), commanded by General William C. Westmoreland. The Marines still a defensive posture with orders to conduct only those limited offensive operations necessary to ensure the security of their perimeters.

Large Unit Operations. On 1 July 1965, Viet Cong demolition squads launched their first attack on the Da Nang airbase and it became apparent that the Marines would have to expand their areas of responsibility and conduct deep patrolling to prevent further attacks. In early August, General Westmoreland granted permission for General Walt to undertake major offensive operations in I Corps. This decision coincided with the arrival of the 7th Marines at Chu Lai.

Within four days of landing, RLT-7 took part in the first major battle of the war - Operation STARLITE. On 18 August, RLT-7 moved quickly against the 1st VC Regiment, which was massing on the Van Tuong Peninsula, 15 miles south of Chu Lai. In a classic maneuver, one Marine force moved in from the north by amphibian tractor; a second conducted a helicopter assault to the west of the enemy regiment; and a third launched an amphibious landing along the southern flank. RLT-7 then compressed the 1st VC Regiment against the sea and in six days of heavy fighting, killed over 600 enemy soldiers. On 7 September, the 7th Marines attacked the remnants of the 1st VC Regiment in Operation PIRANHA and killed another 249 Communist troops.

By the end of 1965, there were 38,000 Marines in I Corps, with more on the way. In January 1966, the President authorized the deployment of the 1st Marine Division to Vietnam. One regiment, the 7th Marines, along with two battalions of the 1st Marines had joined its parent unit. The division headquarters, with Major General Lewis Fields in command, was established at Chu Lai on 29 March 1966 and was assigned responsibility for the two southern provinces.

Pacification. The Marines learned early that the war in Vietnam was not entirely a military struggle. In a counterinsurgency environment, the people were the key to success and III MAF initiated several programs to win the support of the populace. In late 1965, the 9th Marines initiated GOLDEN FLEECE operations whereby Marine units protected the villagers' rice crop from the guerrillas during harvest time. This effort was so successful in denying the VC logistical support that General Walt expanded the program throughout I Corps.

By late 1966, the various pacification and civic action programs, shielded by Allied military operations, had extended government influence over 1,690 square miles and 1,000,000 people in I Corps.

War in the DMZ. As a result of Allied military and Pacification successes along the coastal plain, the Communists were forced to open a new front along the northern border of I Corps. On July 1966, the 324th NVA Division moved south across the DMZ in its first major invasion attempt. Besides seizing Quang Tri Province, the enemy hoped to draw the Marines away from the populated areas, thin out their forces, and take pressure off the guerrillas in the south.

General Walt responded quickly with Operation HASTINGS, which eventually pitted 8,000 Marines and 3,000 South Vietnamese troops against the enemy division. Heavy fighting continued until 3 August, when the 324th retreated to the north, leaving over 1,000 dead behind.

The direct assaults across the DMZ had resulted in heavy enemy losses. As a result, the NVA shifted to heavy artillery, rocket and mortar attacks along the northern border. The focal point for much of this fire was Con Thien and the Marines there endured heavy shelling throughout the late summer and fall of 1967. Meanwhile, the 1st Marine troops repeatedly attacked the 2d NVA Division south of Da Nang and by the year's end had rendered it ineffective as a fighting unit.

TET. On 31 January 1968, the Communists unleashed their biggest offensive of the war. Taking advantage of the TET (Vietnamese Lunar New Year) holiday season and the poor weather associated with the northeast monsoons, the National Liberation Front infiltrated some 68,000 troops into the major population centers of South Vietnam. They struck with amazing speed and secrecy. The enemy hoped to seize the cities, cause mass defections in the South Vietnamese armed forces, and take control of the government. While the Communists met with initial success, the Allies responded quickly, drove the invaders from the cities, and in three weeks killed 32,000 enemy troops.

While the fighting raged in Hue, the men of the 26th Marines were engaged in a different type of struggle at Khe Sanh. Beginning in late 1967, two NVA divisions, the 325C and the 304th, had invested in that garrison and on 21 January 1968, unleashed their first attack. General Westmoreland and Lieutenant General Robert E. Cushman, who had relieved General Walt in May 1967, reinforced the three organic battalions of the 26th Marines with the 1st Battalion, 9th Marines, and the 37th ARVN Ranger Battalion, setting the stage for one of the most dramatic battles of the war - Operation SCOTLAND. For two and a half months, the Khe Sanh defenders fought off enemy ground attacks and weathered daily artillery, rocket and mortar attacks. During the siege, U.S. aircraft dropped over 100,000 tons of bombs

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on the hills surrounding Khe Sanh, while Marine and U.S. Army batteries fired in excess of 150,000 artillery rounds. Literally blown from their positions, the NVA withdrew in the face of a combined Marine, Army, and South Vietnamese Task Force (Operation PEGASUS), advancing toward Khe Sanh from the east. All told, the NVA lost about 3,000 killed during the two operations, although some estimates of enemy dead ran as high as 12,000.

Peace Talks. On 31 March 1968, President Johnson made a television address to the nation, during which he announced that he was limiting the U.S. air strikes against North Vietnam. This action eventually led to peace talks in Paris, which began on 13 May 1968. Even with talks under way, the fighting continued in South Vietnam.

Withdrawal. During early 1969, President Richard M. Nixon initiated efforts to end the war, achieve an honorable peace, and withdraw American fighting forces from Vietnam. In June, he met with President Thieu of South Vietnam on Midway Island and announced that 25,000 U.S. troops would depart South Vietnam beginning in July 1969.

In total 794,000 Marines served in Vietnam. Of that total, 13,079 were killed in battle, 1,750 died in non-battle related deaths, and 88,594 Marines received non-mortal wounds.

Post Vietnam. On 23 October 1983, a Beirut terrorist attacked the Marine Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon. The terrorist drove a truck filled with dynamite into the barracks killing 241 Marine and Navy personnel.

On 25 October 1983, Operation URGENT FURY took place on the tiny Island of Grenada. Led by Marines; the operation freed Grenada after a coup by the pro-Castro Government. Eighteen Americans lost their lives.

On 2 October 1987, the last of 669,000 WWII Marine veterans, Chief Warrant Officer Charles B. Russel, retired at Camp Pendleton.

In August of 1990, the U.S. started deploying troops to the Middle East in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. When Iraq failed to heed President George Bush's warning to leave Kuwait a massive high-tech, air war was launched. After this failed to dislodge Iraqi troops a ground war was launched. The war was over in 48 hours after the ground invasion was launched. Many former Young Marines saw action in the Gulf War as Marines, Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen. Marine Corporal Jose Navarro, formerly of the Inland Young Marine Unit was involved in the battle for Kuwait International Airport. In his words, "The scene was very ugly, especially the destruction of Kuwait by the Iraqi forces."

Women Marines. The first women ever to wear the eagle, globe and anchor enlisted in the Marine Corps in August 1918. The early women Marines totaled 305 women. In 1943, Lieutenant General Holcomb, 17th Commandant of the Marine Corps, signed an order establishing the Women's Reserve. The traditional WWII mission of Women Marines was expressed in the slogan, "Free a Marine to Fight!" However, today, Women Marines perform whatever duties are assigned to them. The Women Marines who joined "new" women's reserve in 1943 believed that any "cute" nicknames would only demean the traditions and symbols of the Marine Corps. Therefore, they would accept no nicknames and are simply known as Women Marines. They proudly wear the Marine Corps emblem.

Famous Women Marines. The first enlisted Woman Marine was Opha Mae Johnson. The first director of the Women's Reserve was Colonel Ruth Cheney Streeter. The first woman Marine Corps General,

Margaret A. Brewer was appointed on 11 May 1978 at the age of 47. Pvt. Anita Lobo holds the women's record for a high score of 246 on the rifle range at Parris Island. Annie L. Grimes was the third black woman to become a Marine and the first black woman officer to retire after her "full 20" years of service.

Commandants of the Marine Corps

1. Samuel Nicolas	Major	1775-1781
2. William W. Burrows	Lt. Colonel	1798-1804
3. Franklin Wharton	Lt. Colonel	1804-1818
4. Anthony Gale	Lt. Colonel	1819-1820
5. Archibald Henderson	Colonel	1820-1859
6. John Harris	Colonel	1859-1864
7. Jacob Zeilin	Brig. Gen.	1864-1876
8. Charles G. McCawley	Colonel	1876-1891
9. Charles Heywood	Maj. Gen.	1891-1903
10. George Elliott	Maj. Gen.	1903-1910
11. William P. Biddle	Maj. Gen.	1911-1914
12. George Barnett	Maj. Gen.	1914-1920
13. John A. Lejeune	Maj. Gen.	1920-1929
14. Wendell Neville	Maj. Gen.	1929-1930
15. Ben H. Fuller	Maj. Gen.	1930-1934
16. John H. Russell	Maj. Gen.	1934-1936
17. Thomas Holcomb	Lt. Gen.	1936-1943
18. Alexander A. Vandegrift	General	1944-1947
19. Clifton B. Cates	General	1948-1951
20. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.	General	1952-1955
21. Randolph McCall Pate	General	1956-1959
22. David M. Shoup	General	1960-1963
23. Wallace M. Greene, Jr.	General	1964-1967
24. Leonard F. Chaapman, Jr.	General	1968-1971
25. Robert E. Cushman, Jr.	General	1972-1975
26. Louis H. Wilson	General	1975-1979
27. Robert H. Barrow	General	1979-1983
28. Paul X. Kelley	General	1984-1987
29. Alfred M. Gray	General	1987-1991
30. Carl E. Mundy, Jr.	General	1991-1995
31. Charles C. Krulak	General	1995-Present

CHAPTER NOTES

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CHAPTER 2

Courtesy and Customs

Military Courtesy and Customs

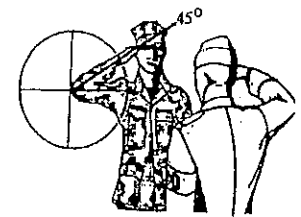
In your home and school, you have been taught to be polite and considerate in your speech and attitude to your family, your teachers and your friends. That is universal courtesy.

Military courtesy includes all these things and more. Since Young Marines have such high respect for the members of their own organization and the military services of our country, you might notice that in the Young Marines, courtesy is more carefully observed than in civilian life.

A Young Marine is always courteous whether on duty or off, whether to members of the military service or to civilians. To help you become knowledgeable of the more common occasions when you may have an opportunity to demonstrate your military courtesy, here are some basic rules:

Saluting and Position of Attention

1. The military hand salute (see Chapter 8, Close Order Drill - for the specific guidelines for proper execution) is the courteous recognition between members of the armed forces. It is a privilege enjoyed only by members in good standing; prisoners do not have the right to salute.



This salute is given when you meet a person entitled to it. Those persons include the officers of your own group, all officers of the military services of the United States, and all officers of friendly foreign countries when in uniform.

Your salute should be given when you can easily recognize that the person is an officer and entitled to it. Usually this is at a distance of not more than 30 paces nor less than 6 paces (15 feet) in order that the person saluted may have time to recognize and return the salute.

When you execute the salute, turn your head so that you observe the officer and look him straight in the eye. The smartness with which you render the salute indicates the pride you have in your organization and yourself. A careless or halfhearted salute is discourteous.

If you are indoors and not in a Drill Hall, do NOT salute. (Indoors refers to offices, corridors (gangways), galleys (kitchens), orderly rooms, recreation rooms, heads, squad rooms, etc. Outdoors is construed to include such buildings as drill halls, gymnasiums, and other roofed enclosures used for drill or exercise of troops, theater marquees, covered walks, and other shelters open on its sides to weather.

If a conversation takes place with the officer, you should salute again when either you or the officer leaves. If you leave the officer, take one pace backwards after saluting, do an About Face, and march away rapidly.

Courtesy and Customs

2. If you are with a group of Young Marines, not in formation, call the group to attention as soon as you recognize an officer approaching (unless someone else has already done so). If outdoors or in the Drill Hall, all members of the group, if covered, salute. If indoors, stand at attention unless otherwise directed. This rule applies in your classroom as well.

If the group is in formation, it is called to attention by the person in charge and only that person will salute.

If you meet an officer on a ladder (stairs) or in the gangway (corridor), halt and stand at attention.

3. The hand salute is given only at a halt or a walk. Always bring your gait to a walk before saluting.

4. If driving a motor vehicle, do not salute. If driving a motor vehicle and colors are sounded or the National Anthem is being played, the driver will stop the vehicle and remain inside the vehicle seated at attention. This rule applies regardless of who is in uniform or civilian clothes.

5. When you are in uniform and not in formation, and the National Anthem is played or "To The Colors" is sounded, at the first note, face the music, stand at attention and give the salute. At "Escort Of The Colors" or "Retreat", face towards the flag or colors. If in civilian dress and covered, stand at attention, remove your cover, and hold it over your left breast (male). Females, traditionally, do not remove a civilian headdress, but place their hands over their heart. Hold this position (or salute) until the last note of music. The same respect is shown the National Anthem of any other country when it is played on special occasions.

6. If you are passing, or being passed, by an uncased National Color, render the same honors as when the National Anthem is played.

If you are present, but not in formation, while personal honors are rendered, salute and remain in that position until completion of the ruffles, flourishes and march.

7. If you are at a military funeral, not a member of a formation, whether in uniform or not, stand at attention, remove your cover and hold it over your left breast at any time the casket is being moved by the casket bearers and during the services at the grave, including the firing of volleys and the sounding of Taps. During prayers, bow your head. If the weather is cold or inclement, keep your cover on and give the hand salute whenever the casket is being moved by the casket bearers and during the firing of volleys and sounding of Taps.

8. When a military funeral procession passes, salute during the period when the caisson or hearse bearing the remains in the procession is passing.

Situations When You Do Not Salute

1. If in ranks and not at attention and an officer speaks to you, come to attention, but do not salute. The person in charge of the unit renders the salute for the entire organization.

2. If an officer enters the mess room, you remain seated "at ease" and continue eating unless the

officer directs otherwise. If the officer speaks directly to you, remain seated, "at attention", until the conversation is ended, unless he directs otherwise.

3. Members of details at work do not salute. The person in charge will salute for the entire detail.
4. When actually taking part in games or sports, you do not salute and you do not stop or hinder play, unless otherwise directed.
5. In churches, theaters, or other places of public assemblage, or in public conveyances, do not salute. Indoors, salutes are not given except when reporting to an officer and you are under arms. (The expression "under arms" means carrying or having attached to you, by sling or holster, a weapon. A person wearing a "duty belt" is also considered "under arms". When "under arms" uncover only when seated in attendance at a court or a board [but sentries guarding prisoners do not uncover]. When entering places of divine worship, or when indoors not on duty, i.e., eating, etc. uncover.
6. Do not salute when carrying articles with both hands or when you are otherwise so occupied as to make saluting impractical.
7. When on march in campaign, or under simulated campaign conditions, do not salute.
8. When the Marines' Hymn is played, you stand at attention, but do not salute.

Manners of Address

You should address all Young Marines by their rank and last name as is done in the Marine Corps, except:

1. All chaplains, regardless of grade, are addressed as "Chaplain". Catholic chaplains may be addressed as "Father".
2. All doctors, regardless of rank, are addressed as "Doctor" or by their rank.

Personal Salutes and Honors

The United States national salute of 21 guns is also the salute to a national flag. The independence of the United States is commemorated by the salute to the Union — one gun for each state - fired at noon on July 4 at all military posts provided with suitable artillery.

A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, with four ruffles and flourishes, is rendered to the President and to a President-elect. The National Anthem or Hail to the Chief, as appropriate, is played for the President of the United States, and the national anthem for other nations. A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, with four ruffles and flourishes, also is rendered to the sovereign or chief of state of a foreign country or a member of a reigning royal family; and the national anthem of his or her country is played. The music is considered an inseparable part of the salute and will immediately follow the ruffles and flourishes without pause.

Courtesy and Customs

The Vice-President of the United States is honored by a 19-gun salute upon arrival, with four ruffles and flourishes and the National Anthem. Similar honors are given to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to an ambassador or prime minister. The officers of the President's cabinet, a President Pro Tempore of the Senate, a governor, and the Chief Justice of the United States are similarly honored on their arrivals. The Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, or Air Force, the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Army Chief of Staff, Chief of Naval Operations, Air Force Chief of Staff, Marine Commandant, an Army General, Air Force General, or Fleet Admiral also are honored by a 19-gun salute, at both arrival and departure, with four ruffles and flourishes and a march.

If you are a spectator in uniform and covered, face toward the music and execute a hand salute, holding the salute until the music is completed. If you are uncovered or not in a uniform, face toward the music and stand at attention until the music ends.

Other generals and admirals and the Assistant Secretaries of Defense, Army, Navy, or Air Force are honored by a 17-gun salute on arrival and departure, with four ruffles and flourishes and an appropriate march.

A Chairman of a Congressional Committee is honored by a 17-gun salute with four ruffles and flourishes and a march upon arrival only.

Salutes of 15, 13, and 11 guns are rendered lesser officials. As pertains to the military, one can say that any officer with a personal flag is also given the honor of a gun salute.

When you meet or are being overtaken by an official car bearing a flag, don't wait to count the stars, but execute a hand salute when at proper saluting distance.

History - How the Hand Salute Originated

The hand salute as a formal greeting probably originated with the cave man, who wanted to prove to one another that they carried no weapons - this according to the National Geographic Society. Later, an armored knight raised his arm to lift his helmet visor and to show friendship by keeping his sword hand away from his weapon. Before the 19th century, British soldiers saluted by tipping their hats. In the modern U.S. military salute, the right hand is raised smartly so that the forefinger touches the forehead just above and to the right of the right eye, thumb and fingers extended, forearm and wrist at a 45-degree angle. This salute, with variations is common among military forces around the world.

Civilian Courtesy

These rules should be practiced at all times - at home, in school, when visiting friends or relatives.

You should always address your father and older males as "Sir". Your mother should always be addressed as "Mother." Older females should be addressed as "Ma-am" or "Mrs.".

You should always say "Thank you" or "Excuse Me", appropriate along with the equivalent civilian form of address, i.e., "Thank you, Sir" or "Excuse me, Ma-am".

When sitting in a room and older persons of either sex enter, you should stand and offer them your seat - if there are no other seats available, or assist them in finding appropriate seating. You should not sit down until all the older persons have sat down.

When your mother or other ladies are preparing to sit down at a table, you should hold their chair and help them get seated.

When a line is formed for refreshments, make it a habit to allow older persons to pass to the front of the line. Do not grab food. Take only a fair share, and eat what you take. Do not pack your mouth full, play with your food, or talk with food in your mouth. When done eating, remove your tray or plate, then offer to remove those of the older persons at your table.

If your parents or older persons are present at a ceremony, i.e., Young Marine graduation, offer to get them refreshments, a seat, etc. Do not talk in a loud, noisy manner. People will remember it, if you are rude. Vulgar language is Rude, Improper and Disgusting any time. It shows no respect and is uncalled for at any time. People remember you whether you are polite or vulgar - so be remembered as a polite person.

When entering or leaving a public building, store or office, hold the door open for elders, ladies and children. In school, be polite and attentive to your teachers. Try to work with them and they will work with you. Do not throw objects around the classroom. Keep your desk and locker neat and clean. Keep your hair neat and your fingernails clean, as personal hygiene is very important. Never ridicule or tease school mates about race, religion, clothing or dress, wearing glasses, their weight, etc. All people are not alike, nor should they be, and we should respect them for what they are.

Remember that part of the Young Marine Requirements for promotion include evaluation on how you interact with others in the home and school environments, i.e., respect for parents and elders, use of "sir" and "ma-am", attentiveness, politeness, honesty, obedience, effort and conduct in school, cooperation and helpfulness, completion of chores at home, independent action, etiquette, and maturity.

Flag; Colors and Standards

THE FLAG

Marine Corps and Young Marines terms which deal with flags are precise and particular. As a Young Marine, you must learn to distinguish the various kinds of flags and to know the correct terminology.

National Color or Standard. This is the American flag. When the flag is displayed over Marine or Naval posts, stations or ships, its official title is the National Ensign. The national flag carried by Marine organizations is made of silk or nylon and is called the National Color (except when borne by a mounted, mechanized, motorized, or aviation unit, when its title becomes the National Standard). The technical distinction between a color and a standard also applies to the battle colors and organization colors.

The National Ensign, displayed over ships and shore stations, comes in three sizes. These are:

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1. **POST FLAG:** size 10 by 19 feet, flown in fair weather except on Sundays and national holidays.
2. **STORM FLAG:** size 5 by 9 feet 6 inches, flown during foul weather.
3. **GARRISON FLAG:** size 20 by 38 feet, flown on Sundays and national holidays as provided in the Marine Corps Flag Manual (but never from a flagpole shorter than 65 feet).

OUR FLAG

The story of the origin of our National flag parallels the story of the origin of our country. As our country received its birthright from people of many lands who gathered on our shores to found a new nation. The pattern of the Stars and Stripes came from several origins, some back in the mists of antiquity to become emblazoned on the standards of our infant Republic.

The star is a symbol of the heavens and the divine goal man has aspired from time immemorial. The stripe is symbolic of the rays of light emanating from the sun. Both themes have long been represented on the standards of nations, from the banners of the astral worshippers of ancient Egypt and Babylon to the 12-starred flag of the Spanish Conquistadors under Cortez. Continuing in favor, they formed striped standards of Holland and the West India Company in the 18th century down to the present patterns of stars and stripes on flags of several nations of Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

The first flags adopted by our Colonial forefathers were symbolic of the struggle with the wilderness of a new land. Beavers, pine trees, rattlesnakes, anchors, and various like insignia with mottoes such as "Hope," "Liberty," "Appeal to Heaven" or "Don't Tread on Me," were affixed to the different banners of Colonial America.

Heraldry is as old as the human race, and the carrying of banners has been the habit of nations since the beginning of time. Some years ago in northern India, Sir John Marshall, head of the archeological service of the government of India, discovered two abandoned cities; one at a site now called Mohenjo-Daro, the other at Harappa. These cities are believed to have thrived about 3,500 B.C. and were in close contact with the earliest civilizations of Babylonia. Among the objects found in the former city was a seal, used to sign documents, showing a procession of seven men carrying square standards, held aloft on poles like modern flags. These ancient 'flags' were not made of cloth but were rigid solids, like boards.

In historical documents, it is recorded that the Vikings carried a flag which bore a black raven on a field of white. In 1492, when Columbus sailed to our shores three small ships displayed the Spanish flag bearing two red lions on two white fields and two yellow castles on two red fields.

It is most natural that America had colonial flags as soon as the first colonists settled. And it is not surprising that those flags were created in a wide variety.

The Dutch brought their striped flags when they settled in New Amsterdam, now called New York. People's from other nations brought along the standards of their countries when they settled on our shores.

The British flag remained the flag of the colonists for more than a hundred years and is therefore of special significance to our country in the evolution of our National flag.

This flag is represented by the canton of the Grand Union flag. For centuries the flag of England was the red cross of St. George on a white field and the flag of Scotland was the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. In 1606, after England and Scotland had become one nation, the two crosses were blended in a maritime flag, the Union Jack. The Scottish flag formed the background, with the cross of St. George superimposed on it, to represent the white field of the English flag. The red cross of St. George was mounted on white, making it stand out. A hundred years later this design was adopted for the official flag of Great Britain.

Our separation from the mother country came gradually. It was only by degrees that the union flag of Great Britain was discarded. The final breach between the Colonies and Great Britain brought about the removal of the union from the canton of our striped flag and the substitution of stars in a blue field.

The first flag of the colonists to have any resemblance to the present Stars and Stripes was the Grand Union flag. It is some times referred to as the "Congress Colors." It consisted of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, representing the Thirteen Colonies, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, signifying union with the mother country. This banner was first flown by the ships of the Colonial Fleet on the Delaware River in December, 1775.

During the American Revolution there were colonial or regimental flags by the score. While the pine tree was a popular design, there were numerous other symbols, such as beavers, anchors, rattlesnakes, or combinations of these symbols, along with appropriate slogans. In early accounts of colonial activities, liberty poles and trees bear an important role. A fine old elm tree in Hanover Square, Boston, where the Sons of Liberty met, was known as the Liberty Tree.

A wide-spreading live oak in Charleston, South Carolina, made a shelter where the leading patriots of the day gathered to discuss political questions. It was there the Declaration of Independence was first read to the people of the city.

In 1652 when the Colony of Massachusetts first established a mint, the general court ordained that all pieces of money should bear on one side a tree, thus bringing into being the famous pine tree shillings.

Later a white flag with a green pine tree and the inscription "An Appeal to Heaven" became familiar on the seas as the ensign of cruisers commissioned by General Washington. This fact was noted in many English newspapers at that time.

Meanwhile, the rattlesnake theme was gaining increasing prestige with the colonists. Eventually a coiled serpent at the foot of the pine tree was added to the design. The slogan "Don't Tread on Me," appeared on rattlesnake flags. The rattlesnake symbol appears again and again on early American flags. A flag of this type became the standard for the South Carolina Navy. Another variance was the emblem of the Culpeper Minute Men of Virginia. Still another had the rattlesnake superimposed on a plain yellow banner. It was known as the Gadsden flag. One writer noted "the rattle snake's eye exceeded in brightness that of any other animal, and she had no eyelids, she might therefore be esteemed a symbol of vigilance; that inasmuch as she never began an attack, nor, when once engaged, ever surrendered,

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she was therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage." More likely it was the deadly bite of a rattler, which was foremost in the minds of its designers. The threatening slogan "Don't Tread on Me," added further significance to the design.

The Moultrie flag was the first distinctive American flag displayed in the South. It flew over the ramparts of the Sullivan's Island fort. This island lies in the channel leading to Charleston, South Carolina. It was attacked on June 28, 1776 by the British fleet under the command of Sir Peter Parker. The British ships opened fire at 10:30 a.m. and continued the bombardment for approximately ten hours. Colonel William Moultrie's garrison, consisting of some 375 regulars and a few militia, put up such a gallant defense the British were forced to withdraw under cover of darkness. This victory saved the southern Colonies from invasion for two years. It also marked the first defeat of a British naval force in a number of years. The large Moultrie flag was blue with a white crescent in the upper corner next to the staff. The design was suggested by the garrison's blue uniforms and the silver crescents the men wore on their caps, inscribed with the words "Liberty or Death."

The maritime state of Rhode Island had its own unique flag. It was carried at the battles of Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown. It bore an anchor, thirteen stars and the word "Hope." The white stars in a blue field of this flag are believed by many to have suggested the "starry blue field" of our National flag.

There were a number of other famous New England flags. Noteworthy among them was the Bunker Hill flag. This flag, one of the first to include the pine tree, was carried by American colonial troops opposing the British regulars at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

The Grand Union flag was the standard of the Continental Army when they later came into being in January, 1776. It was also carried by Marines and American Bluejackets comprising an expeditionary force to the West Indies during that year.

During the previous year, a canton (section) of thirteen stripes appeared on the yellow silk standard of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse while serving as an escort to General Washington on his journey to Cambridge, Massachusetts to assume command of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire volunteers. Many Americans still believe that Betsy Ross made the first flag, although historians dispute this story.

Strikingly similar to the Stars and Stripes was the flag carried by the Green Mountain Boys at the Battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777. There is a claim that the Bennington flag was the true forerunner of the Stars and Stripes and our National flag was fashioned after the pattern of the Bennington flag. However, there is written history to verify this claim. All of these flags along with scores of others disappeared soon after the Stars and Stripes was adopted. State flags adopted some insignia of these flags.

Another disputed story is that the first Stars and Stripes displayed in the face of an armed enemy was at Fort Schuyler, August 3, 1777. The flag was improvised. The white part came from a soldier's shirt; a captain's cloak supplied the blue of the union; and the red stripes came from the flannel petticoat of a soldier's wife, who gladly donated it for the purpose. However, this was probably a Grand Union flag.

The Continental Congress passed a resolution to establish the Stars and Stripes on June 14, 1777. That date is now recognized as 'flag day.' The Continental Congress did not specify the arrangement of

the thirteen stars on the blue union, except to say that they should represent a new constellation. As a consequence we find a variety of early forms. The first Army flag, popularly known as the Betsy Ross flag, had the stars arranged in a circle based on the idea that no colony should take precedence over another.

The first Navy Stars and Stripes had the stars arranged in staggered formation in alternate lines and rows of threes and twos on a blue field. A close inspection of this arrangement of the stars shows a distinct outline of the diagonal X-shaped cross and the cross of St. George of the English flag. This indicates how difficult it was for the colonists, even at this late date, to break away entirely from the influence of the British flag.

The Resolution of June 14, 1777, establishing the Stars and Stripes has an interesting history. After the Declaration of Independence, colonial vessels were put to sea to hamper enemy communications and prey on British commerce. Many of them flew the flags of the particular Colonies to which they belonged. It was deemed necessary to provide an authorized national flag under which they could sail. England considered armed vessels without such a flag as pirate ships and hanged their crews when they captured them. So the Marine Committee of the Second Continental Congress presented the resolution on the subject of the national flag.

When the Star-Spangled Banner was first flown by the Continental Army, General Washington is said to have described its symbolism as follows: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty. After the admission of Kentucky and Vermont, a resolution was adopted in January, 1794, making the flag one of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. Realizing that the flag would become unwieldy with a stripe for each new State, Captain Samuel C. Reid, USN, suggested to Congress that the stripes remain thirteen in number to represent the Thirteen Colonies, and that a star be added to the blue field for each new state joining the Union. A law of April 4, 1818 requires that a star be added for each new State on the 4th of July after its admission. A 48-star flag came with admission of Arizona and New Mexico in 1912. Alaska added a 49th star in 1959. Hawaii provided the 50th star in 1960.

Following the War of 1812, a great wave of nationalistic spirit spread throughout the country. The infant republic had successfully defied the might of the British empire. As this spirit spread, the Stars and Stripes began to take on the characteristics of a mighty symbol of sovereignty. The homage paid that banner best expressed by the words gifted men of later generations wrote concerning it.

The brilliant Henry Ward Beecher said: "A thoughtful mind when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself. And whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag, the government, the principles, the truths, the history that belong to the nation that sets it forth. The American flag has been a symbol of Liberty and men rejoiced in it.

The stars upon it were like the bright morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light. As at early dawn, the stars shine forth even while it grows light, and then as the sun advances that light breaks into banks and streaming lines of color, the glowing red and intense white striving together, and ribbing the horizon with bars effulgent, so, on the American flag, stars and beams of many-colored light shine out together." In a 1917 Flag Day message, President Wilson said: "This flag, which we honor and under which we serve, is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and

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purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us, and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. . . Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nation. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

Thus the Stars and Stripes came into being; born amid the strife of battle, it became the standard around which a free people struggled to found a great nation. Its spirit is fervently expressed in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "I swear, before the altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

The flag which in 1941 flew over the United States Capitol on December 8, 1941 when we declared war on Japan and again on December 11, 1941 when we declared war on Germany and Italy, has indeed proved to be the "flag of liberation." This same flag went with President Roosevelt to Algiers, Casablanca and other historic places, and even flew over the conquered city of Rome.

The Stars and Stripes which flew over Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, rippled above the United Nations Charter meeting at San Francisco and over the Big Three conference at Potsdam. This same flag was flying over the White House on August 14, 1945, when the Japanese accepted surrender terms.

The President of the United States issued a proclamation on June 12, 1961 calling for the American flag to be flown night and day at the Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Virginia. The proclamation cites the Iwo Jima campaign as one of the most significant and costly battles of World War II. It points out that the American flag raising on Mt. Suribachi on February 23, 1945, is a symbol of the courage and valor of the American fighting forces. The American flag is now flown 24 hours a day at eight places in the United States; four places are authorized by presidential proclamation and other four by tradition. Those authorized by proclamation are: Fort McHenry, Maryland; Flaghouse Square, Baltimore, Maryland; the United States Capitol and the Marine Corps Memorial. By tradition the flag is flown 24 hours a day at the following: Francis Scott Key's grave in Frederick, Maryland the War Memorial, Worcester, Massachusetts; The Plaza, Taos, New Mexico and a civilian cemetery in Deadwood, South Dakota.

OLD GLORY AND THE U.S. MARINES

* Landed in the Bahamas on March 3, 1776, the Marines brought the Grand Union flag and a Rattlesnake flag.

* Helped to defend the flag in the sea battle between the USS Bon Homme Richard and the British Serapis September 23, 1779. It was here John Paul Jones made his defiant retort: "I have not yet begun to fight."

* Carried the Stars and Stripes to the "Shores of Tripoli" where it was raised at Derne, April 27, 1805. This was the first time our flag flew over a fortress of the Old World.

- * Took part in the defense of Fort McHenry during the night of September 13, 1814. It inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star-Spangled Banner.
- * Raised Old Glory over the Custom House, Monterey, California, while U.S. naval vessels fired a twenty-one gun salute on July 7, 1846.
- * Marched with General Quitman's division when it entered the "Halls of Montezuma," in Mexico City. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on September 14, 1847.
- * Unfurled the National flag at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and held the surrounding terrain as a US Navy base after the June 10, 1898 landing.
- * Accepted surrender of the island of Guam and raised the Stars and Stripes, June 30, 1898.
- * Took part in the special ceremonies when the Stars and Stripes were first raised over American Samoa in the Samoan Islands on April 17, 1900.
- * As a part of the Allied Relief Expedition helped raise the siege of Allied Legations in China during the Boxer Rebellion, July and August 1900. They hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Walled City of Tientsin, July 1900 and over the Tarter City (Peking) wall, August 1900.
- * Fought side by side with the US Navy bluejackets when they came ashore at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21, 1914. Later they raised the National flag at a special ceremony.
- * August 7, 1942, the Stars and Stripes were flown over Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, during the first offensive of American forces in the Second World War.
- * After Guadalcanal, the Marines planted the Stars and Stripes on Bougainville and Tarawa, November 1943; Cape Gloucester, December 1943; Marshall Islands, February 1944; Marianas Islands, June and July 1944; Pelelieu, September 1944; Iwo Jima, February 1945; Okinawa, April 1945; and Japan, August 1945.
- * As a part of United Nations Forces in Korea, 1950-1953, Marines carried our flag from the Pusan Perimeter through Inchon-Seoul to the Chosin Reservoir and Hamhung.
- * The Stars and Stripes accompanied Marines of the US 6th Fleet landing force when they landed in Lebanon on 15 July 1958.
- * It was present when the Second Marine Division troops joined Marine Security Guard personnel protecting Americans and restoring order to the strife-torn Dominican Republic in 1965.
- * And the Stars and Stripes were there when Marines were the first ground troops to land in force in Vietnam in 1965. Steeped in honor and tradition is the official U.S. Marine Corps Standard, shown side-by-side with the American Flag, during formal ceremonies at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C. The streamers borne on the staff of the Battle Standard of the Marine Corps represent all honors bestowed upon Marine Corps units as well as all wars and campaigns in which the Marine Corps has

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participated. Throughout the United States, at U.S. bases overseas, and at American Embassies United States Marines perform official honors to the American flag. Around the globe the Stars and Stripes fly at more than 500 stations where Marines are on duty.

I AM OLD GLORY

I Am Old Glory: For more than nine score years, I have been the banner of hope and freedom for generation after generation of Americans. Born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, I am the symbol of a country that has grown from a little group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of fifty sovereign states. Planted firmly on the high pinnacle of American Faith my gently fluttering folds have proved an inspiration to untold millions. Men have followed me into battle with unwavering courage. They have looked upon me as a symbol of national unity. They have prayed that they and their fellow citizens might continue to enjoy the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, which have been granted to every American as the heritage of free men. So long as men love liberty more than life itself; so long as they treasure the priceless privileges bought with the blood of our forefathers; so long as the principles of truth, justice and charity for all remain deeply rooted in human hearts. I shall continue to be the enduring banner of the United States of America. (*Updated. Originally written by Marine Master Sergeant Percy Webb 1879-1945). Master Sergeant Webb wrote this famous flag tribute in the original "Our Flag" booklet first distributed at the Chicago World's Fair, 1933.

THE GRAND UNION FLAG

Sometimes called the "First Navy Ensign" and the "Cambridge Flag," among other designations, was the immediate predecessor of the Stars and Stripes. This type of flag was carried on the flagship "Alfred" on December 3, 1775, as the naval ensign of the Thirteen Colonies, after Commodore Esek Hopkins assumed command of the Navy built by Congress. It was hoisted by General Washington in January 1776, at Cambridge, Mass., as the standard of the Continental Army, and it was also carried ashore by the Marines who made an expedition to the Bahamas in March of 1776. As the flag of the Revolution, it was used on many occasions before June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress authorized the Stars and Stripes. The canton, with its crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, indicated our relation with the "mother country" until the severance of those ties brought about its replacement with the white stars in a blue field. Washington later wrote that it was flown at Cambridge "out of compliment to the United Colonies."

THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES

The birthday of Stars and Stripes is June 14, 1777. On that date the Continental Congress resolved: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The first Army flag arranged the stars in a circle presumably based on the idea that no colony should take precedence over another. The first Navy Stars and Stripes flew on the man-of-war "Guerriere" when she sailed from Boston for Cowes, England on July 25, 1818. That flag had the stars arranged in staggered formation in alternate lines and rows of threes and twos on the field of blue. However, on September 9, 1818, the Board of Navy Commissioners received a directive from President Monroe that the Flag of the United States shall conform to the "pattern of twenty stars in a blue union, and thirteen stripes, red and white, alternately, according to the Act of Congress passed on the fourth of April last; of which you will please to

give due notice to the Naval Commanders, and the necessary directions for making the Flags.”

FIFTEEN STARS AND STRIPES

A January 13, 1794 Act of Congress changed our flag from the period 1795 until 1818. With the admission to the Union of Vermont, March 4, 1791, and Kentucky, June 1, 1792, this act called for the addition of two stars and two stripes. This type of flag figured in many stirring episodes. It inspired Francis Scott Key to write the “Star-Spangled Banner;” It was the first flag to be hoisted over a fortress of the Old World, when Lieutenant Presley N. O’Bannon, US Marine Corps, and Midshipman Mann, US Navy, raised it above the Tripoli stronghold in Deme, Tripoli April 27, 1805. It was our ensign in the Battle of Lake Erie. It was flown by General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. Fearing that too many stripes would spoil the true design of the flag, Congress passed a law on April 4, 1818, returning the flag to its original design of thirteen stripes and providing for a new star to be added to the blue field as additional States came into the Union. Thus, for nearly a quarter of a century, this flag with its fifteen stars and thirteen stripes was the banner of our growing Nation.

HOW TO DISPLAY THE FLAG

Laws have been written to govern the use of the flag and to insure proper respect. Custom also decreed other observances with regard to its use. All the Services have precise regulations regarding the display of the National flag – to a degree some may vary from the general rules below. Respect your flag, render it the courtesies it is entitled by observing the following rules:

The National flag should be raised and lowered by hand. Do not raise the flag while it is furled. Unfurl, then hoist quickly to the top of the staff. Lower it slowly and with dignity. Place no objects on or over the flag. A speaker’s table is sometimes covered with the flag. This practice should be avoided. When displayed in the chapel or on a platform in a church, the flag should be placed on a staff at the clergyman’s right; other flags at his left. If displayed in the body of the church, the flag should be at the congregation’s right as they face the clergyman.

When displayed over the middle of the street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street, or to the east in a north and south street.

When displayed with another flag from crossed staffs, the flag of the United States of America should be on the right (the flag’s own right) and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When it is to be flown at half-mast, the flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position; but before lowering the flag for the day it should again be raised to the peak. By half-mast it is meant hauling down the flag to one-half the distance between the top and the bottom of the staff. On Memorial Day, display at half-mast until noon only; then hoist to the top of staff.

When flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States of America, the latter should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Stars and Stripes should be hoisted first and lowered last.

When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from house to pole at the edge of the

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sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out from the building, toward the pole, union first.

When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at any angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should go to peak of the staff (unless the flag is to be displayed at half-mast).

When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed in the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes or draping are desired, bunting of blue, white and red should be used, but never the flag.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Stars and Stripes should be either on the marching right, or when there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. When a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs with our National flag, the latter should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height, and the flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

The flag should never be displayed with the union down except as a signal of dire distress.

Do not use the flag as a portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchief nor print it on paper napkins or boxes.

A federal law provides that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of, or comprises among other things the flag, coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof.

When the flag is used in unveiling a statue or monument, it should not serve as a covering of the object to be unveiled. If it is displayed on such occasions, do not allow the flag to fall to the ground, but let it be carried aloft to form a feature of the ceremony.

Take every precaution to prevent the flag from becoming soiled. It should not be allowed to touch the ground or floor, nor to brush against objects.

The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing, with one exception: Navy vessels, upon receiving a salute of this type from a vessel registered by a nation formally recognized by the United States, must return the compliment. When carried, the flag should always be aloft and free: never flat or horizontal.

Never use the flag as drapery of any sort whatsoever. Bunting of blue, white, and red - arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below - should be used for such purposes of decoration as covering a speaker's desk or draping the front of a platform.

Do not use the flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything. Never place upon the flag, or attach to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

No other flag may be flown above the Stars and Stripes, except: (1) the United Nations flag at U. N. Headquarters; (2) the church pennant, a dark blue cross on a white background, during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea.

OTHER APPROVED CUSTOMS

Highest honors are rendered to the National flag by all branches of the Armed Forces and the various patriotic societies throughout the country.

More than fifty years ago it was the custom to salute the National flag by uncovering; nowadays the hand salute is rendered by the entire personnel of the Armed Forces.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart; women should place the right hand over the heart.

The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority.

The flag can be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May; Memorial Day (Half-staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution and Citizenship Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Veterans Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

The custom of lowering the flag to half-mast or half-staff comes from the old military practice of "Striking the Colors" in time of war as a sign of submission. It is known that as early as 1627, the flying of the flag at half-mast was a sign of mourning, and this has been continued to the present day. If a serviceman or woman dies during a period of service, the flag is furnished by the Service. However, if he or she dies as an honorably discharged veteran, the Flag is Furnished by the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. It can be procured from the nearest post office by completing Veterans Administration Form 2008. When filling out the application the person signing for the flag must state whether he is the next of kin or if another relative, giving kinship. The flag must be presented to the next of kin at the proper time during the burial service. If there is no relative, or one cannot be located, the flag must be returned to the Veterans Administration in the franked container for that purpose. Postmasters require proof of honorable discharge before issuing the flag. Flags are issued promptly upon proper evidence. Many of the nation's drycleaners, in cooperation with the American Legion, will dryclean

Courtesy and Customs

the National flag free of charge between June 1 and 12, provided the owner of the flag promises to fly it on Flag Day, June 14.

When the flag is in such a condition, through wear or damage, that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by burning.

On suitable occasions, repeat this:

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

This wording of the pledge varies slightly from the original 1892 version drawn up in the office of "The Youth's Companion" in Boston. It was first used in the public schools in celebration of Columbus Day, October 12, 1892.

On June 22, 1942, the pledge received official recognition by an Act of Congress. The phrase "under God" was added to the pledge by a Congressional Act of June 14, 1954. At that time, President Eisenhower said "in this way we are reaffirming the transcendence of religious faith in America's heritage and culture; in this way we shall constantly strengthen those spiritual weapons which forever will be our country's most powerful resource in peace and war."

CHAPTER 4

Rank, Ratings and Insignia Requirements

One of the first things you will want to know about the Young Marines is how to recognize the ranks and insignias of your fellow Young Marines as well as Marine Corps personnel. It should be noted that Adult in the Young Marines do not carry rank. They are to be addressed as Mr., Ms., Mrs., or Miss. Along with rank you should recognize everything represented by that rank. Specifically, you must understand in the Young Marines the insignia of rank is worn by those who demonstrated ability and a willingness to accept responsibility. It is necessary that they have a degree of authority. Remember rank, insignia, ability, responsibility and authority go together. Keep in mind a sixteen-year-old PFC might have to take orders from an eleven-year-old sergeant.

OFFICER RANKS

Officer ranks other than Warrant Officers have never been standardized by the Young Marines. Some states formerly ran Officer Candidate schools. Currently, there are no commissioned officers in the Young Marines Program.

WARRANT OFFICER RANKS

Warrant Officer ranks have just been approved for inclusion in the Young Marine program. Authority for promotion to Warrant Officer (WO1) remains with the National Director.

ENLISTED RANKS

The National organization provides the recommended qualifications and standardized tests for promotions within the enlisted ranks. The answers to the questions in the rank exams can be found in this guidebook. Study guides are provided for each standardized exam up to sergeant. Each study guide assumes that you know the material from the previous study guides. While some information is listed in more than one study guide, some are not.

After the rank of sergeant, there are no study guides. Young Marines testing for staff NCO ranks are required to KNOW how to study and gain knowledge independently.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

1. Required time in previous grade:
Graduate from bootcamp.
2. Citizenship
Memorize Pledge of Allegiance to flag.
Memorize Young Marine Obligation.
Know U.S. President and Vice President.
3. Leadership
Show willingness to accept responsibility.
Military courtesy.
Understand billets.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass PFT with score of 200.
5. School
Be attentive polite and obedient.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Respect parents and elders at all times. Use 'sir' or 'ma'am.'
7. Personal Habits:
Have clean body and teeth. Hair and fingernails clean and neatly trimmed.
8. Close order drill:
Be able to execute all facing movements and column movements.
9. Other subjects:
Pass standardized PFC exam for age group with 70% or better.
Exam will include questions identified in the following study guide:

STUDY GUIDE FOR PFC

1) DRILL

- Position assumed when you fall in?
- # of counts in left and right face
- Normal interval during PT?
- ✓What ranks do in Open Ranks march?
- Foot for command of execution?

- Purpose of drill?
- Two types of commands
- Steps in Quick Time?
- Inches in a half step?
- Inches in a normal step?

2) USMC HISTORY

- USMC birthday
- Where term leatherneck came from
- Where was first Young Marine Unit formed?
- Did USMC fight in Mexico?
- What are the 3 parts of the Marine Corps emblem?
- What year was USMC emblem adopted?

- Birthplace (what bar)?
- First commandant?
- Meaning of Semper Fidelis
- Birthplace (city & state)

3) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Who do you call sir and ma'am?
- Why do we salute?
- Identify the parent organization of the Young Marines?
- What are the ideal conditions for a campsite?
- How long do you boil water to ensure purity?
- How many points to pass physical fitness test?
- Define pogy bait, field day, starboard, port, bulkhead

- Minimum distance for saluting?
- USMC colors
- Guard responsibilities?
- What are the 3 life-saving steps?
- Name two types of fractures
- Where do you mark your cover?

4) VERSES

- Young Marine Obligation
- Young Marine Hymn

- Pledge of Allegiance
- General Orders

5) RANK STRUCTURE

- All enlisted ranks
- All officer ranks

Rank, Ratings and Insignia Requirements

LANCE CORPORAL

1. Required time in previous grade:
Three months as a PFC.
2. Citizenship
Memorize all versions of National Anthem.
3. Leadership
General Orders.
Rank Structure for enlisted and officers.
Memorize the fourteen Leadership Traits.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass PFT with a score of 200 or more.
5. School
Have good marks in effort and conduct.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Be honest, respectful and obedient to parents and elders.
7. Personal Habits:
Shine own shoes, hang up, otherwise put away clothing.
8. Close order drill:
Execute all movements without arms in a precise manner.
9. Other subjects:
Pass standardized promotion exam with a score of 70% or better.

Use study guide below

STUDY GUIDE LANCE CORPORAL

1) GENERAL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Define dysentery
 Key elements in choosing a site for camping?
 Most serious type of bleeding?
 First USMC commandant?
 What organization sponsors the Young Marines?
 How do you address adults?
 Highest YM award?
 Inches in a normal step
 Current USMC commandant?
 Command to vacate area?
 Angle of arm saluting?
 Min distance for saluting?
 Define "as you were"?
 Define "Tueffel Hunde"?
 Where is Young Marine's name marked on his cover?
 Distance of feet when at parade rest?
 Scene depicted on Young Marine shoulder patch?
 How many types of life saving awards for Youth?
 Who received Mamaluke sword at Tripoli?
 Name ribbon received at bootcamp graduation?
 When marching to which direction do you dress?
 How many steps per minute in quick time?
 What does each rank do in open ranks march?
 Who is the "grand old man of the Marine Corps"?
 What do you do when you hear the USMC Hymn?</p> | <p>When to apply a tourniquet?
 3 first aid steps
 Date of Pearl Harbor attack?
 Where was first Young Marine Unit?
 Capital of the US?
 Fall in at what position?
 How many steps in double time?
 Length of backstep and halfstep?
 What is the interval during PT ?
 Why do you salute?
 Time of evening colors?
 What is the Marine Corps Motto?
 Define "esprit de corps"?
 Score needed to earn the PFT award?
 Chest patch is how far above pocket?
 What are two types of drill commands?
 How long to boil water for purifying?
 Who is Samuel Nicholas?
 Angle of feet at position of attention?
 What does black signify on a map?
 Number of degrees on a compass?
 Where does the compass arrow point?
 USMC colors?</p> |
|--|---|

2) VERSES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Young Marine Obligation
 Young Marine Hymn
 Eleven general orders
 Officer rank structure</p> | <p>Pledge of Allegiance
 Marine Corps Hymn
 Enlisted rank structure</p> |
|--|---|

CORPORAL

1. Required time in previous grade:
Three months as Lance Corporal
2. Citizenship
Know and explain history of US Flag. Demonstrate how to properly respect, raise, lower, display and fold the flag. Know Young Marine Creed.
3. Leadership
Know 14 leadership traits.
Know Young Marine Obligation.
Know Pledge of Allegiance.
Know 11 general orders.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass PFT with a score of 250 or more.
Swim a minimum of 25 yards.
5. School
Rate excellent in effort and conduct.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Be cooperative and helpful to family and friends, be responsible for and perform at least one household chore daily
7. Personal Habits:
Practice good manners and develop good posture.
8. Close order drill:
Show ability to command and drill a squad.
9. Other subjects:
Pass standardized exam with a score of 80% or better.
Pass map and compass test.

STUDY GUIDE FOR CPL EXAM

- How do you wear stars on ribbons?
- Main part of a lesson plan
- Define fracture
- When do you use a tourniquet?
- Depth of close order drill
- Foot for command of execution
- Where was USMC born?
- Where USMC earned blood stripe?
- Color of contour lines on map
- What is The President's Own ?
- Importance of mission?
- Is loyalty one way or two way?
- Ship sunk to start Spanish-American War?
- First Marine offensive battle of WW II?
- Explain how to compute a back azimuth
- What are map elevations compared to?
- What does the CPL of the Guard do?
- Basic rule for praise and reprimand
- First thing you do at a campsite
- Direction of head and eyes during dress right dress
- How long does it take to earn a good conduct award?
- What award for attending 100% of YM meetings?
- Do you raise colors fast or slow at morning colors?
- What is the foot for command of execution in "To the rear march?"
- What is the length of a half step, back step, side step?
- Command where you step off with your right foot?
- What does Silver star signifies?
- Purpose of a training outline?
- Define National Ensign
- Most serious heat injury
- Year USMC emblem adopted
- In what view are most maps?
- Where was Boxer Rebellion?
- Define map scale 1:50,000
- Define esprit de corps
- Is discipline instilled?
- A standard grid square is equals to what?
- Battle where USMC earned name "devil dogs?"
- Where Marines first went ashore in Viet Nam?
- Explain how to read grid coordinates on a map
- Who is responsible for the guard?
- To whom does the CPL of the guard report to?
- What flag can fly above the American flag?
- Where you should and should not pitch tents?

SERGEANT

1. Required time in previous grade:
Four months as Corporal
2. Citizenship
Know your state's governor, U.S. Senators, U.S. Representatives, State Senator, and State Representative.
Memorize the names of all the U.S. Presidents.
Memorize the names of the 50 states and 8 possessions.
3. Leadership
Know Leadership Principles
4. Physical Fitness
Pass PFT with score of 250 points or more.
Swim a minimum of 50 yards.
5. School
Maintain excellent conduct and do work consistent with ability.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Make own bed daily and take care of room.
Assist parents with more than one chore.
7. Personal Habits:
Keep room and personal effects in order. Take pride in personal appearance.
Uniform neat and clean at all times.
8. Close order drill:
Be able to drill and INSTRUCT a squad.
9. Other Subjects:
Be able to read a map.
Be able to use a compass.
Pass the Sergeant's test with a minimum of 80%.

STUDY GUIDE FOR SGT EXAM

- 1) Map reading:** (Explain the following)
Colors of swamps, schools, cut & fills
Grid and magnetic north
Reading grid coordinates
- 2) Compass reading:** (Explain the following)
Bezel ring degrees
Azimuth
- 3) Guard Duty** (Describe duties of the following):
Officer of the Day
Corporal of the Guard
Supernumerary
- 4) Drill:** (Explain the following terms)
Preparatory command
Present arms
Route step
Halfstep
Forearm angle at salute
- 5) History & Tradition** (Explain the significance in USMC history of the following):
Japanese surrender
Father of USMC aviation
Teuffel Hunde
Revolutionary War
John Gamble
Current USMC Commandant
- 6) General:** (Explain the following)
Key elements of a training outline
- Views
Measurement
Scales
- Directions
Back Azimuth
- Sergeant of the Guard
Commanding Officer
- Execution command
Dress right dress
Backstep
Purpose of drill
Form for PT
- Chesty Puller
USMC Motto
Korean War
Gen. Lejeune
Belleau Wood

STAFF SERGEANT

1. Required time in previous grade:
Six months as a sergeant.
2. Citizenship
Be able to discuss the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution.
Know what the amendments are.
3. Leadership
Prepare and conduct an instruction period on leadership.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass the PFT with a score of 250 points or more.
Swim a minimum of 100 yards.
5. School
Have a solid 2.0 average.
Know what a scholarship is and prepare a talk on college scholarships for your unit.
Be a member of a group or team (school or extra curricular).
6. Home and Outside Activities
Perform extra household duties without being asked.
7. Personal Habits:
Demonstrate proper social skills.
8. Close order drill:
Be able to drill and instruct a platoon.
9. Other subjects:
Be proficient in map and compass.
Be able to pass the map and compass exam.
Be able to pass the wilderness skills exam.
10. Must have passed twelfth birthday.

GUNNERY SERGEANT

1. Required time in previous grade:
Six months as a Staff Sergeant.
2. Citizenship
When given a map be able to locate any state immediately.
Prepare a 15 minute talk on American history prior to the Civil War.
3. Leadership
Be able to prepare a class on leadership requirements for promotion to the ranks of Sergeant and Staff Sergeant.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass the PFT with a score of 250 points or more.
Swim a minimum of 100 yards.
5. School
Have a grade point average of 2.5 or higher.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Participate in some community activities.
7. Personal Habits:
Demonstrate formal etiquette.
8. Close order drill:
Be able to drill, command and instruct a company.
9. Other subjects:
Be excellent in map and compass.
Be able to achieve a score of 100% on the map and compass exam.
Be able to achieve a score of 100% on the wilderness skills exam.

FIRST SERGEANT/MASTER SERGEANT

1. Required time in previous grade:
One year as a gunnery sergeant.
2. Citizenship
Know your city government and how it works.
For example, if your city has a mayor, know who it is.
If it doesn't, know why. Explain the difference.
3. Leadership
Demonstrate the ability to provide training for your unit.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass the PFT with 250 points or more.
5. School
Maintain a 3.0 grade point average.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Prove yourself capable of handling emergencies at home in absence of parents.
Belong to at least one social or study group.
7. Personal Habits:
Set an outstanding example for neatness and conduct at all times.
8. Close order drill:
Be able to form, drill, and instruct a company or battalion.
9. Other subjects:
Be familiar with the Marine Corps League and how it sponsors the Young Marines.
Be proficient in Young Marine and Marine Corps history.

SERGEANT MAJORM/MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT

1. Required time in previous grade:
One year as First Sergeant or Master Sergeant.
2. Citizenship
Know all 50 states and capitals.
Know where Young Marine units are located.
3. Leadership
Demonstrate you are capable of instructing all ranks in leadership.
4. Physical Fitness
Pass PFT with 250 points or more.
5. School
Maintain a 3.0 grade point average.
Know and meet your school superintendent.
6. Home and Outside Activities
Show yourself to be a mature person, able to function well in society.
7. Personal Habits:
Be neat, clean and properly dressed, polite and well mannered.
8. Close order drill:
Demonstrate the capability to form, take reports and drill a regiment.
9. Other subjects:
Be proficient in all administrative aspects of the Young Marines.

WARRANT OFFICER 1

1. Time required in previous rank.
One year as either a Sgt. Major or Master Gunnery Sgt.
2. Citizenship:
Know state and countries where Young Marine Units are located, and the names of Battalion and Regimental Commanding Officers.
Know the names of the senior Young Marines in all Battalions and Regiments.
3. Leadership:
Demonstrate that you can teach a class on all subjects for E-8s working toward E-9.
Satisfactorily complete Marine Corps Instructions (MCI) 03.3 - Fundamentals of Young Marine Leadership.
4. Physical Fitness:
Pass the PFT with 275 points or more.
5. School:
Maintain a 3.1 or better grade point average.
Know and meet the members of your school board.
6. Home:
Be able to set a table for a six course meal and explain the use of each piece of tableware for each course of the meal.
7. Outside Activities:
Tutor one Young Marine with his or her school work for at least two complete grading periods.
8. Personal Habits:
Write up a list of clothing which you feel you will need when you go to college. Be sure it covers at least four different social occasions.
9. Close Order Drill;
Demonstrate your ability to execute a Battalion Pass in Review.
10. Ribbons:
Must have earned the following qualification ribbons:
Basic, Community Service, Orienteering, Qualified Field, CPR, Qualified Corpsman, Drug Demand Reduction, Leadership.
11. Warrant Officer Project:
Establish a project which benefits your community.
Write a proposal for doing this project and have it approved by your Commanding Officer.
Organize and oversee all phases of your project - funding, volunteers, record keeping and clean-up.
Write an after-action report on your project for publication in the Young Marines Newsletter.

Rank Insignia and Pay Grades Young Marines



Sergeant Major



Master Gunnery Sergeant



First Sergeant



Master Sergeant



Gunnery Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal



Lance Corporal



Private First Class

Rank, Ratings and Insignia Requirements

**U.S. Marines Corps
Officer**



GENERAL



LIEUTENANT
GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER
GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT
COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST
LIEUTENANT



SECOND
LIEUTENANT



MARINE
GUNNER



CWO W-5



CWO W-4



CWO W-3



CWO W-2



WO W-4

**U.S. Marines Corps
Enlisted**



Sergeant Major



SERGEANT MAJOR
OF THE
MARINE CORPS



Master Gunnery Sergeant



First Sergeant



Master Sergeant



Gunnery Sergeant



Staff Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal



Lance Corporal



Private First Class

private

INTERIOR GUARD

The **Interior Guard** was established to preserve order, protect property and lives, and enforce regulations, and **derives its authority directly from the Commanding Officer.**

Your guard duty may be called "fire watch."

DUTIES OF THE GUARD

THE COMMANDING OFFICER (CO). The CO establishes the guard and sees that it functions properly. The CO or his representative receives the daily report from, and relieves, the officer of the day, examines the guard book, and issues any special instructions. The commanding officer has total responsibility for the guard.

THE OFFICER OF THE DAY (OD). The OD serves as the Commander of the Guard, executes all orders of the guard and sees to it that the guard performs effectively. The OD will verify that sentries are on their posts, question the sentries on their general orders, and keep the guard informed of the OD's whereabouts at all times.

THE SERGEANT OF THE GUARD. The sergeant of the guard assists the commander of the guard, or if there is no commander of the guard performs the duties of one. The sergeant of the guard supervises Young Marine property and supervises the enlisted members of the guard.

THE CORPORAL OF THE GUARD. The corporal of the guard supervises and posts and relieves sentries.

SENTINELS. The sentry is the workhorse of the guard. A sentry carries out the general orders as well as any special orders. Sentinels walk their post and do not leave until properly relieved by the Cpl of the guard.

SUPERNUMERARY. The supernumerary is a standby relief in case any guard must be relieved. The supernumerary is often used as a messenger. Usually chosen at the first inspection of the guard – as the outstanding member of the guard in appearance, knowledge of duties and any other questions asked by the OD.

ELEVEN GENERAL ORDERS

Interior Guard

1. To take charge of this post and all Young Marine property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I have been instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the "Guardhouse" than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey and pass on to the Young Marine who relieves me all orders from the Commanding Officer, Field Officer of the Day, Officer of the Day, and Officers and NCO of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in the line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the Corporal of the Guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all Colors and Standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and to question all persons on or near my post and to report all personnel without proper authority.

CHAPTER 10

Sanitation and Hygiene

Proper sanitation and hygiene is essential in maintaining a healthy body. Remember an unclean body can both cause and spread disease. Whenever possible follow these rules for proper hygiene and sanitation.

1. Bathe or shower daily. Pay close attention to your armpits, groin area, and between your feet. If bathing facilities are not available, scrub yourself with a damp washcloth.
2. ALWAYS wash your hands after using the toilet and before you eat. Many germs are transferred to your hands after you use the head. These germs can and will make you sick.
3. Change your underwear daily.
4. If your clothes get wet, change to dry clothing as soon as possible. If you do not, you can catch cold or a more serious illness.
5. Brush your teeth at least twice a day. One brushing should be before you go to bed. Using dental floss is advisable and highly recommended. If a toothbrush is not available, use dental floss or a tooth pick to remove food from your teeth. Then rinse your mouth thoroughly with water. This is not intended as a substitute for brushing your teeth. Brush your teeth at the end of the day and do not eat anything unless you plan to brush again before going to bed.
6. Use only a head or area assigned for that purpose. This prevents waste from contaminating water sources such as streams or wells. It also helps to prevent flies or other insects from spreading the germs to your food.
7. To prevent the spread of germs do not share cups, canteens, or personal hygiene items such as toothbrushes, handkerchiefs, washcloths, towels, or shaving gear. If you share these articles with someone who is sick there is a good chance you will get sick.
8. Flies, cockroaches and other insects carry disease causing germs. If you see these insects inside buildings, kill them. To prevent flies from getting into buildings make sure screens are secure and have no holes in them.
9. Never leave food or garbage laying around camp. It is an unhealthy practice. It will also attract wild animals looking for a free "hand-out." These animals may also be carrying diseases or insects such as ticks which could be carrying Lyme disease, etc. Put food in sealed containers and put trash in a sealed trash can.
10. Keep your hair short and your fingernails clean. Wash your hair often and get the dirt out from under your fingernails. Furthermore, do not bite your fingernails.

These tips for sanitation and hygiene are all common sense. The best advice is to keep yourself and the area you live in clean. It prevents the spread of germs and disease.

SANITATION IN THE FIELD

When you are in the field, the rules for sanitation and hygiene you just read apply. Be aware there are also some special ones you must observe as well.

1. Never drink water from a stream unless you are absolutely sure it is safe to drink. Be cautious when using tap water at camp sites. This is a must in foreign countries. Often their water is unfit for drinking. If you are told to boil water for drinking, do so for **AT LEAST 20 MINUTES**. Sometimes get purified water from a treated Lyster bag. It will taste a little peculiar, but that is caused by the chemicals used to purify the water. After drinking water from a Lyster bag urination may sting a little. This is not harmful. It is caused by the chemicals. When using a Lyster bag, do not dip your cup into the bag or drink directly from the nozzle. Just fill your cup from the bag.

Water purification tablets may be used to purify water. Follow the directions when using them. Use one tablet for clear water and two for muddy water. Put the tablets in your canteen, screw the cap on loosely and shake until the tablet(s) dissolve. Leaving the cap loosely screwed on allows the upper part of the canteen that you drink from to be purified as well.

2. Only use the field head or designated areas.

3. Be sure you properly wash your mess gear. It should be washed in hot, soapy water before and after use, then boil it. There should be three boiling pots of water. The first contains the soapy water. The other two contain clear water. Rinse your mess gear in all three cans of boiling water. Scrub your gear in the first pot, then let it soak in the other two pots for 30 seconds each. If your mess gear is not properly cleaned, you can get dysentery. It is an extremely unpleasant illness.

4. Watch carefully for lice, ticks and other vermin while in the field. If a tick attaches itself to you, do not try to pull it out as you may leave the tick's head imbedded in your skin. If you have tweezers use them to get hold of the tick directly at the skin and pull it out. Put rubbing alcohol on the surrounding skin. Another removal technique is to put a burning match near the tick's hindquarters. The tick will pull its head out. You should then kill it. If you suspect Lyme disease save the tick for medical authorities.

5. If you are hot or overheated, don't sleep or sit on damp ground. Don't sit in drafty places. You could catch a cold or worse pneumonia. Prolonged exposure to dampness may cause rheumatism.

6. Hang your blankets up in the sun and keep your tents open during the day. This provides better ventilation.

7. Set up your sleeping arrangement before darkness. Never sleep on damp ground. If possible, sleep on top of your poncho. Take the time to dig a drainage ditch around your tent to prevent water from running into your tent.

8. Bury or dispose of your empty ration cans. They draw flies and other insects if left exposed.

9. In temporary camps, dig a "1x2x3" ditch for a "head." These are ditches 1 foot wide, 2 feet deep, and 3 feet long they are called straddle trenches. Dig one ditch for every 10 Young Marines. Dig them at

least 100 yards downwind from camp. When they are dug, leave the dirt piled near the side of the ditch. After use, the dirt can be used to cover up the waste. These should be filled in after camp is closed and marked with the date it was closed. The proper use of heads is extremely important. Improper use may make a camp site unfit for future use. Individual human waste sites are dug 1-foot wide and 1-foot deep and are called "catholes."

10. When choosing a campsite, look for as many of the following characteristics as possible:

- (a) A site with a stream nearby.
- (b) A site on high ground to permit drainage and some freedom from bugs.
- (c) A large enough area for living quarters, permitting the straddle trenches to be at least 100 yards away.
- (d) A site upwind from your straddle trenches.
- (e) A site away from swamps and stagnant water where mosquitoes breed.

11. Oral Hygiene. Clean your mouth and teeth thoroughly and correctly after each meal with a toothbrush and toothpaste. If no toothbrush is available, cut a twig from a tree and fray it on one end to serve as a toothbrush. Use mouthwash, if available, to help kill germs in your mouth. Use dental floss or toothpicks to help remove food between your teeth. Use twigs for toothpicks, if necessary.

CHAPTER NOTES

CHAPTER 15

Physical Fitness

The physical fitness program used by the Young Marines is "The National Youth Physical Fitness Program of the Marine Corps League". The Swimming certification program used by the Young Marines is the program conducted by the American Red Cross.

PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

The following pages list the scoring charts for the different exercises used in the fitness program. The fifth revised edition of the National Youth Physical Fitness Program of the Marine Corps League is available free of charge by writing to:

United States Marine Youth Foundation, Inc. P.O. Box 8280 Sylvania, Ohio 43560

They will send you a manual with charts, exercise descriptions, philosophy and the objectives of the program. You will also learn how to organize and administer the program, how to receive free certificates for program participants and how to purchase awards. Young Marines should be aware that many schools throughout the Nation use this program. If your school does not, you may want to suggest they give it a try. A computer program - either Apple or IBM compatible which will automatically compute PFT scores, is available free of charge from the Inland Young Marines located in San Bernardino, California. You can get their address from the National Director of the Young Marines.

Young Marines must score 250 points to earn a certificate and the Young Marine Physical Fitness Ribbon Award. A score of 200 is considered passing but does not qualify for the certificate or ribbon. If you are unable to pass the PFT we recommend you talk with your parents and/or doctor about an exercise program to help you achieve your goal. There are many different reasons why Young Marines don't pass. Some are overweight and others have physical handicaps. Whatever your problem the important thing to remember is stay motivated and continue to improve.

SWIMMING

All Young Marines should learn how to swim. If you don't currently know how check with your school or local chapter of the American Red Cross about taking swimming lessons. In order to earn the Young Marine Swimming Ribbon Award you must pass the American Red Cross Beginners course and receive the American Red Cross Certification Card. Young Marines who pass courses higher than beginner will receive an authorized device to wear on the ribbon.

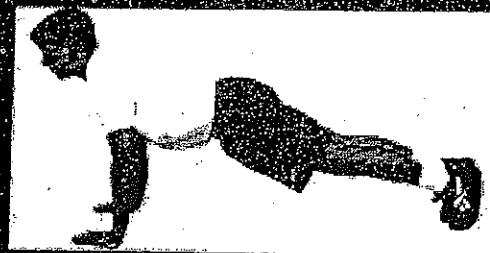


*The
Solution
to a
Drug-Free
America™*

**National Youth
Physical Fitness
Program**

funded and administered by
**The United States Marines
Youth Foundation, Inc.**

*** *Sixth Revised Edition* ***



DAILY EXERCISES

Each and every day you should do the daily seven exercises.
When doing them in PT formation, follow this structure:

Today, we will perform the Marine Corps DAILY EXERCISES (Urrrgghh)
These exercises will be executed in four count movements of 10 repetitions.
I will count the cadence, you will count the repetitions.

The first exercise will be **The Side Straddle Hop**. Starting position; MOVE. (Urrrgghh) In cadence, exercise.

Position of attention; MOVE.

The next exercise is **The Bend and Reach**.

The next exercise is **The Bend and Thrust**.

The next exercise is **The Rowing Exercise**.

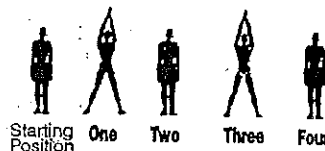
The next exercise is **The Squat Bender**.

The next exercise is **The Marine Corps Pushup**.

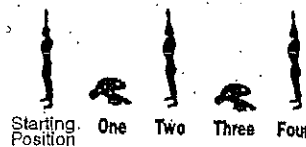
The next exercise is **The Body Twist**.

Platoon Sergeants, take charge of your platoon and carry out the remainder of the physical training schedule:

1. Side Straddle Hop



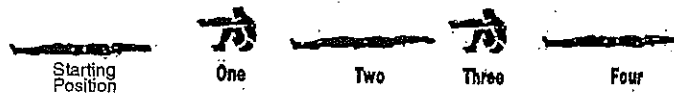
2. Bend & Reach



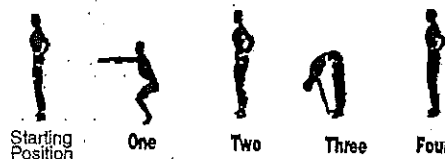
3. Bend & Thrust



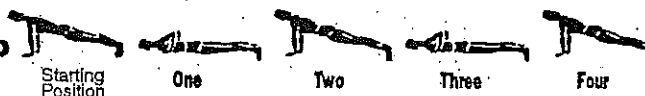
4. Rowing Exercise



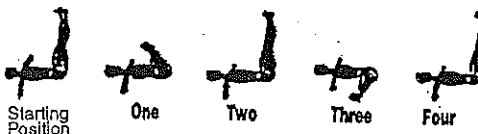
5. Squat Bender



6. Marine Corps Pushup



7. Body Twist



TESTING: It is recommended that students be tested three times during the school year:

FALL: The first testing should take place near the beginning of the school year to gauge level of fitness.

WINTER: The second testing should be done near the middle of the school year to evaluate progress.

SPRING: The final testing should be conducted near the end of the school year with these scores being used to determine which students qualify for a Certificate of Athletic Accomplishment*.

**A composite score of 250 points for boys and girls is considered acceptable for a student to earn a Certificate of Athletic Accomplishment. Students who participate throughout the school year, but do not reach this score are eligible to receive a Participation Certificate.*

SCORING: Each of the five exercises is fully illustrated and explained on the following pages, and each exercise has its own scoring chart. Pull-ups, sit-ups, and push-ups are shown with three variations and varying degrees of difficulty. The physical education instructor, on an individual basis, shall determine which variation each student may use*. The scores from all five exercises are added together to obtain the student's composite score.

*It is the objective of this program to enable ALL students to participate and obtain Certificates of Athletic Accomplishment. It would be impossible to set standards for all levels of physically challenged, under-developed, and overweight students. It is left to the judgment of the physical education instructor to determine how exercises should be modified to meet an individual's needs and the appropriate scoring.

AWARDS: Certificates* are ordered when the final testing is completed in March or April. Certificates are mailed to you completely free of charge. You can order certificates by mail or by telephone at the following:

United States Marines Youth Foundation, Inc.
5700 Monroe Street
P.O. Box 8280
Sylvania, Ohio 43560
Toll Free 1-888-USMC-FIT (876-2348)
FAX: (419) 882-2906

*Certificates are not awarded according to age or grade level. The first time a student passes the test, he/she is awarded the First Certificate of Athletic Accomplishment. The second time that same student passes the test, the very next year or several years later, he/she is awarded the Second Certificate of Athletic Accomplishment. **Only one certificate per student per year is to be awarded.**

CHAPTER 18

Military Terms/Marine Jargon

Adrift	Loose from towline or moorings; scattered about; not in proper stowage.
As You Were	Cancel previous command.
Aye, Aye, Sir!	I have received, understood and will obey.
Aft	At, in, or toward the stern (rear).
All Hands	All members of a command.
Ashore	Any place outside of a naval or Marine Corps reservation.
As You Were	Cancel previous command.
Batten the Hatch	Make it tight or secure, as against a storm.
Belay	Cancel previous command.
Boot	Recruit.
Bow	The front portion of a ship.
Breakout	Take out of stock or storage; to prepare for use.
Brig	A place of confinement; a prison.
Bulkhead	Wall
Captain's Mast	Office hours, time for discipline, complaints.
Carry on	Continue
Cathole	Field head usually dug 1-foot wide and 1-foot deep.
Chop-Chop	Very quickly.
Chow	Food.
Chow Hound	One who much enjoys eating.
Clear the Deck	Clear the area by rearranging furniture, etc., to make way for a different activity.
Cover	Replace headgear.
Deck	Floor
Esprit de Corps	Readiness for action and courage.
Evening Colors	Ceremony of lowering the flag at sundown.
Fantail	The main deck of a ship at the stern.

Military Terms/Marine Jargon

Field Day	General housecleaning, usually held once a week often on Friday. On these days all hands get busy. Every nook and corner is cleaned. All glass and brightwork polished (blitzed).
Fourragiere	Military decoration, a double-loop of green and red braid worn on the shoulder given for distinguished service in France in WWI to the 5th and 6th Marine Regiments.
Galley	Shipboard kitchen; kitchen of a messhall; mobile field mess.
Gangway	An opening in the rail giving access to the ship. A command announcement stand aside to let someone through.
Gear	Personal belongings, also equipment or tools.
G.I.	Government Issue, To clean thoroughly, sharp appearance, real neat. Also, a "G.I. Can" is a container to hold trash.
Good Duty	A popular duty station, a popular work assignment
Grinder	Drill Field.
Gung Ho	"Can Do!" (or, we can do it together!)
Hatch	Door
Head	Bathroom or washroom.
Heavy Weather	A stormy time. Used as "heavy weather ahead," to warn someone of danger or trouble coming.
Hitch	Enlistment period.
Irish Pennant	String or thread hanging from a garment.
Ladder	Stairway.
Leave	Absence from duty on written authority or period longer than on a pass and permitting one to go to distant points.
Liberty	Off-duty.
Line officer	One in command of regularly organized troops or a government base, post or station.
Lucky Bag	Lost-and-found bag.
Marine Bible	Marine Guidebook
Mess Hall	Dining Hall or Dining Room
Morning Colors	Ceremony of raising the flag at sunrise.
Navy Regs	Articles approved by Act of Congress and thus made into the regulations governing the Navy.

Overhead	Ceiling.
Pass	Written authority from proper official or NCO permitting one to leave his duty post or station between certain hours or for a weekend.
Passageway	Door or Corridor
Pipedown	Quiet!
Pogey Bait	Candy, cookies.
Police	To straighten up or to tidy up.
Port	Left side (as you face the front).
P.T.	Physical Training.
Rack	Bed.
Scosh	In short supply - small.
Scuttlebutt	Gossip or water fountain.
Secure	To stop work. Knock it off. Stop
Semper Fidelis	Always Faithful.
Ship Out	To change duty stations. Recruits are "shipped out" as soon they are processed.
Ship Over	Reenlist.
Ship's Services	Commissary, theater, beauty shop, etc., on ship or at a post station where service personnel can obtain goods or services at low prices.
Shove Off	A command to a boat crew; used generally for "get lost" (as in, "get away from here").
Sick Bay	Hospital or dispensary.
Sick Call	A set time when one is permitted to go to Sick Bay or Dispensary for medical attention.
Skivvies	Underwear.
Skipper	Commanding Officer.
Skylark	Goof-off; to loiter.
Smoking Lamp	Term carried over from days of sailing ships when used on shipboard. Smoking lamps were available to light pipes, when they were put out, that was the end of smoking.
Squared Away	To straighten, make ship-shape, or to get settled. To inform or admonish someone in an abrupt manner.

Military Terms/Marine Jargon

Stand By	A preparatory command-means prepare to execute. As in "Stand by to repel boarders" or "Stand by to receive visitors." All hands stay in immediate area ready for the second part of command.
Starboard	Right Side
Station	Place of assigned work or your general duty area.
Stern	The blunt end (rear) of a ship.
Stow	To place in receptacle for storage; to pack.
Stowage	Room or place of storage; storeroom
Swab	A mop.
Topside	Upstairs; upper deck.
Turn To	Begin work; get started.
Uncover	Remove headgear.
Watch	The lookout or sentry, also the period of duty time, generally hours on shipboard, when one portion of a ships crew is taking turns with another.