UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

1775 - 2015

LEGACY & TRADITIONS 2

This Marine Corps activity book contains informational puzzles that will enhance your knowledge of the United States Marine Corps.

Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
Camp Johnson, North Carolina

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Legacy and Traditions Part 2 Edition

From the first amphibious raid in the Bahamas during the revolution, to the mountains of Afghanistan, Marines have served valiantly in every one of our nation's conflicts. For hundreds of years, Marines have fought, lived and died with honor, continuing the Marine Corps legacy of service to our nation. Every Marine, past and present, has earned their place within this proud culture of traditions, symbols and defining moments.

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The information contained in this publication was gleaned in its entirety from the United States Marine Corps Historical Division website.

Marine Corps Mess Night

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

Z	S	R	O	T	C	U	R	T	S	N	I	D	C	Z	U	L	G	N	V
D	A	N	Q	U	I	C	K	R	A	T	J	Y	G	Y	C	K	M	F	O
Y	S	X	S	O	J	L	G	S	R	R	O	A	X	O	R	P	A	H	M
T	H	G	I	N	S	S	E	M	O	Y	H	D	X	K	J	O	R	K	P
K	D	J	O	H	N	Q	U	I	C	K	N	H	G	I	N	N	I	M	Z
Y	O	I	G	E	M	Q	D	J	B	V	L	T	U	N	D	W	N	H	R
F	O	S	S	I	P	H	J	P	F	T	E	R	A	A	G	I	E	J	E
H	W	S	N	G	R	W	M	G	L	K	J	I	D	W	X	V	O	F	L
S	U	E	O	H	G	E	Y	H	E	K	E	B	D	A	Q	G	R	L	L
A	A	R	I	T	X	D	L	B	E	Y	U	S	Y	L	W	O	Q	Z	U
I	E	C	T	H	N	A	T	T	L	C	N	P	G	A	Z	C	H	T	P
P	L	I	I	A	B	N	O	M	U	W	E	R	Q	E	I	R	J	R	Y
A	L	O	D	N	C	D	A	V	K	B	S	O	N	V	L	X	A	I	T
N	E	R	A	D	A	A	S	N	F	E	Y	C	Q	A	K	W	G	D	S
Y	B	X	R	E	Y	I	T	B	K	Y	H	E	R	Y	N	L	F	H	E
P	O	A	T	Y	X	L	H	J	W	O	E	N	L	A	O	G	W	L	H
S	S	G	Q	E	C	E	X	N	S	D	X	I	E	D	E	A	B	P	C
Q	H	N	Q	Z	M	Y	J	I	R	H	G	R	V	S	E	G	Z	M	X
P	S	E	O	Y	A	H	N	D	O	S	O	A	O	E	K	M	R	T	Y
Z	C	F	N	K	F	D	B	A	B	K	I	M	O	Z	N	P	S	K	S

The head table renders a toast during the Ground Supply School Mess Night in Jacksonville, NC on February 13, 2014. The Marines from Ground Supply School gathered to uphold the traditions of a Mess Night. (Combat Camera photo by Sergeant Mark E Morrow Jr/ Released)

Except for the annual celebration of the ***Marine Corps Birthday***, no social function associated with the smaller of America's naval services is more enjoyed, admired and imitated than the mess night. Early in 1977, the headquarters of the III Marine Amphibious Force on ***Okinawa*** organized a ***mess night*** to honor its popular commanding general, Major General Joseph Koler, Jr., on the occasion of his detachment. Planners eschewed any notions of turning the evening's merriment into one of Bacchanalian revelry, and instead pursued a program to highlight our rich martial ***traditions***. Appropriate reference was made during the evening to the history of the other armed services, and thus the assembled Marines paid deference to the senior officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force in attendance. Used to such affairs, most of the Leathernecks who participated remained nonplussed if not bemused by the lack of post-dinner high jinx and the heavy weight of so many senior officers. But one participant, the commanding general of Kadena Air Force Base, departed the evening visibly moved by what he had witnessed. The following day, General Koler's aide-de-camp received a telephone call from his counterpart at Kadena: "Driving home from your mess night last night, the general remarked 'that was the best affair I've ever attended; you call the Marines and find out how it's done—and we're going to have one just like it.'"

First Sergeant Tina E. Dexter, First Sergeant, Ground Supply School (GSS), Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS), Lieutenant Colonel Craig L. Harvey, Commanding Officer of GSS, MCCSSS, Corporal Michael Carpenter, Wounded Warrior Battalion East, Colonel Paul Bertholf, Commanding Officer, MCCSSS, Major Edwin B. Dillard, Executive Officer, GSS, MCCSSS, and Sergeant Major Rodney A. Robinson, Sergeant Major, MCCSSS, pose for a group photo during the GSS Mess Night in Jacksonville, NC on February 13, 2014. The Marines from Ground Supply School gathered to uphold the traditions of a Mess Night by promoting unit cohesion and camaraderie. (Combat Camera photo by Lance Corporal Laura Mercado/ Released) uphold the traditions of a Mess Night. (Combat Camera photo by Sergeant Mark E Morrow Jr/ Released)

The post band played and we marched into dinner adhering rigidly to custom and tradition. Our presence seemed to indicate formal initiation into the ranks of such icons as ***John Quick***, ***Dan Dailey***, ***Smedley Butler***, ***John Lejeune*** and ***Chesty Puller***. Just as the company executive officer explained, we ate and drank our way through a multi-course dinner conforming strictly to custom and tradition. Stewards filled our wine glasses when appropriate, and the serving and removal of courses evolved with the panache of a sunset parade at "***Eighth and Eye***." When we uttered that last ***toast***, "to the Corps," all the aches and pains of the endless days and nights in the field, the bruises and sore muscles from the obstacle course and the drudgery of classroom lectures melted away. No veteran of ***Belleau Wood***, ***Saipan***, or ***Frozen Chosin*** could have been more proud to be a ***Marine***. The evening reached its climax for many of us as we joined our seniors at the bar, snifters of brandy in hand. Some of our ***instructors*** had served in both World War II and the ***Korean War***. Like a mess night should be, it was an evening to remember.

In the years following my own Marine Corps career, the institution of the mess night (or a Dining In or similar affair at which spouses attend) waxed and waned. Perhaps the exigencies of the Vietnam War precluded serious attention to formalized eating and drinking. I recall a rather formal dinner at An Hoa in late 1968, held to honor the departure of the regimental commander. But except for a token glass of fizzy wine and a slight improvement over the rations usually offered each evening, nothing appeared to suggest a mess night. Between Vietnam tours, I served with the Marine detachment in a heavy cruiser. While the Navy conducts mealtimes in the wardroom with far more rigidity and ceremony than the other services, nothing I witnessed during that tour even remotely resembled a mess night or a formal dinner.

Beirut Bombing

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

V	A	P	Z	M	A	R	I	N	E	S	I	A	E	H	P	F	F	V	G	L	Q	F	A	N
E	R	O	O	X	L	G	T	N	C	H	W	J	F	N	N	D	T	S	P	L	H	J	D	N
L	T	X	C	Q	Y	S	H	R	B	B	V	J	Q	R	J	A	V	G	J	S	P	B	Z	O
A	I	S	B	J	J	I	D	G	X	E	T	L	A	G	F	U	Z	D	Y	I	O	H	Q	Z
O	L	L	P	P	H	T	N	L	O	S	R	U	D	V	R	C	X	C	Z	N	V	E	Q	B
C	L	V	D	G	Y	I	R	E	J	X	J	A	R	U	Q	R	A	D	O	B	P	R	Q	Q
F	E	Y	K	I	B	Y	A	L	C	T	R	O	E	I	M	E	W	N	D	W	F	C	S	N
T	R	J	K	N	D	O	Z	X	O	X	N	L	A	G	E	I	A	M	C	E	T	D	S	W
E	Y	U	I	X	F	Z	N	D	Y	K	A	U	S	X	T	B	S	D	Y	A	E	I	T	U
F	R	L	D	P	N	R	C	P	K	V	K	A	P	S	E	P	I	S	O	I	G	E	U	I
A	O	E	P	W	N	Y	L	M	H	L	K	X	A	L	A	B	F	J	I	M	A	C	B	Y
I	U	M	G	G	U	J	H	O	S	D	L	T	A	Q	S	L	S	F	N	O	G	K	N	S
J	N	B	C	E	S	R	Q	B	M	O	B	K	C	U	R	T	I	G	R	P	N	M	R	S
U	D	H	W	K	U	B	Z	W	R	L	V	B	O	J	E	B	D	D	A	P	L	Q	B	A
F	S	A	U	M	E	H	R	A	F	I	E	T	N	O	V	U	I	B	A	T	H	D	V	B
P	Q	Q	B	X	V	W	M	X	O	I	J	L	T	O	F	I	R	E	F	I	G	H	T	M
I	K	R	K	F	Q	E	T	T	R	W	V	S	H	S	I	L	N	B	H	K	V	O	A	E
L	C	T	A	A	R	B	R	Z	N	J	V	G	R	H	W	D	R	P	T	F	H	W	D	S
E	Q	B	R	I	K	X	B	Q	G	F	F	O	X	O	W	I	H	R	B	D	R	E	D	U
D	D	L	C	X	H	B	S	T	A	P	L	R	D	T	P	N	R	C	W	S	B	B	Y	B
B	O	A	Q	E	X	P	L	O	S	I	O	N	G	R	Y	G	O	V	F	R	R	O	N	Z
G	N	I	B	M	O	B	T	K	A	F	W	T	A	J	W	C	Z	O	Z	Z	Q	O	J	O
S	C	C	S	X	T	A	B	S	B	V	O	T	U	O	L	D	D	C	W	P	U	W	P	W
W	Y	W	Y	G	W	X	S	H	G	D	F	D	F	S	O	L	D	I	E	R	H	L	Y	J
T	X	L	H	B	A	T	T	A	L	I	O	N	L	A	N	D	I	N	G	T	E	A	M	W

In 1986, a memorial to the Beirut Marines was constructed outside the entrance to Camp Gilbert H. Johnson, formerly the Montford Point Camp, in Jacksonville, North Carolina. Two broken granite walls, representative of the crumbled BLT building, compose the memorial. The first is inscribed with the names of all American servicemen killed during operations in Beirut, while the second carries the simple inscription "They Came in Peace."

Beirut Bombing

Emergency crews search for survivors after the attack against U.S. Marines in Beirut, Oct. 23, 1983. Two hundred and forty-one Marines and Sailors were killed in the attack.

A little more than thirty years ago, in 1982, the Marines began a peacekeeping ***mission*** as part of a multinational force (MNF) in war torn Lebanon. The United States government intended to provide a neutral, stabilizing force in Lebanon, but this proved increasingly difficult as the mission progressed. As the MNF gradually compromised their neutrality, the Marines became targets of militias and responded with deadly force as a means of self-preservation. Unfortunately, the Marines were fighting an enemy using terrorist tactics and 241 Marines, ***Sailors*** and Soldiers, lost their lives in a suicide truck bombing on 23 October 1983. The bombing was the deadliest single day for the Marine Corps since D-Day at ***Iwo Jima*** in 1945, and came to symbolize the Marine mission in ***Lebanon***.

On 15 February 1983, the 22d MAU, a redesignation of the 32d MAU, relieved the 24th MAU. The Marines of the 22d MAU were already familiar with the mission and were moved into their old positions. Major Farmer recalled that the only major differences during the second deployment were increased patrols and expanded training of the LAF. However, this deployment also included a decreasing popularity of the ***Marines*** and MNF among local militias. On 17 April, an unknown enemy shot at and nearly wounded a Marine sentry, who then returned fire with results unknown. This marked the first time that Marines returned fire in ***Beirut***. This event was overshadowed the next day, 18 April, when a terrorist detonated a truck bomb at the ***U.S. Embassy*** in Beirut, killing 63 people, 17 of whom were ***Americans***. The embassy ***bombing*** effectively changed the mission and rules of engagement (ROE) for the Marines; the Marines could now return fire if they "perceived" a threat. In an incident shortly after the bombing, when the Marines used rifle fire to force an approaching vehicle off the road, "the word went out that we do shoot back and that we hit what we shoot."

On 23 October, disaster struck for the 24th MAU. At 0622, a stake-bed truck laden with 2,000 pounds of explosives sped past a Marine post, through a fence, and crashed into the lobby of the ***Battalion Landing Team*** (BLT) 1/8 Headquarters Building and detonated. The BLT building, housing more than 300 men, completely collapsed into a pile of rubble almost instantaneously. A 2003 U.S. court case revealed documents indicating that Islamic terrorists from the precursor to the extremist group, Hezbollah, carried out the attack under orders from Iran.

The compressed-gas-enhanced bomb detonated by the suicide truck bomber was the largest nonnuclear explosion ever recorded. Lieutenant Ferraro had just returned to his sleeping quarters at the Lebanese University after a long night on the line when the explosion shook the building like an earthquake. Though the BLT was a mile from his position, the blast was so strong that Lieutenant Ferraro's first thought was that an enemy ***artillery round*** had made a direct hit on his position.

Upon reaching topside at the Lebanese University, Lieutenant Ferraro and his men saw a mushroom like cloud rising above the ***BLT building***. It was not until the smoke cleared that the destruction was apparent. The four-story BLT building, a distinctive structure from his location, ceased to exist. After receiving reports of an explosion at the French Paratrooper Headquarters, Lieutenant Mikolaski assumed that the MNF were under attack by missiles and that the MAU headquarters would be hit next. Colonel Geraghty, at the MAU headquarters, also thought artillery or missiles caused the ***explosion*** as he ran outside amongst raining debris. Shortly thereafter, reports came in to Colonel Geraghty that a ***truck bomb*** was responsible for the destruction of the building.

In the immediate aftermath of the bombing the Marines scrambled to ascertain the situation and take preventative measures against further attacks. Soon after the bombing, militias opened fire on Lieutenant Ferraro's men beginning a "hellacious ***firefight*** that lasted almost all day and into the night."

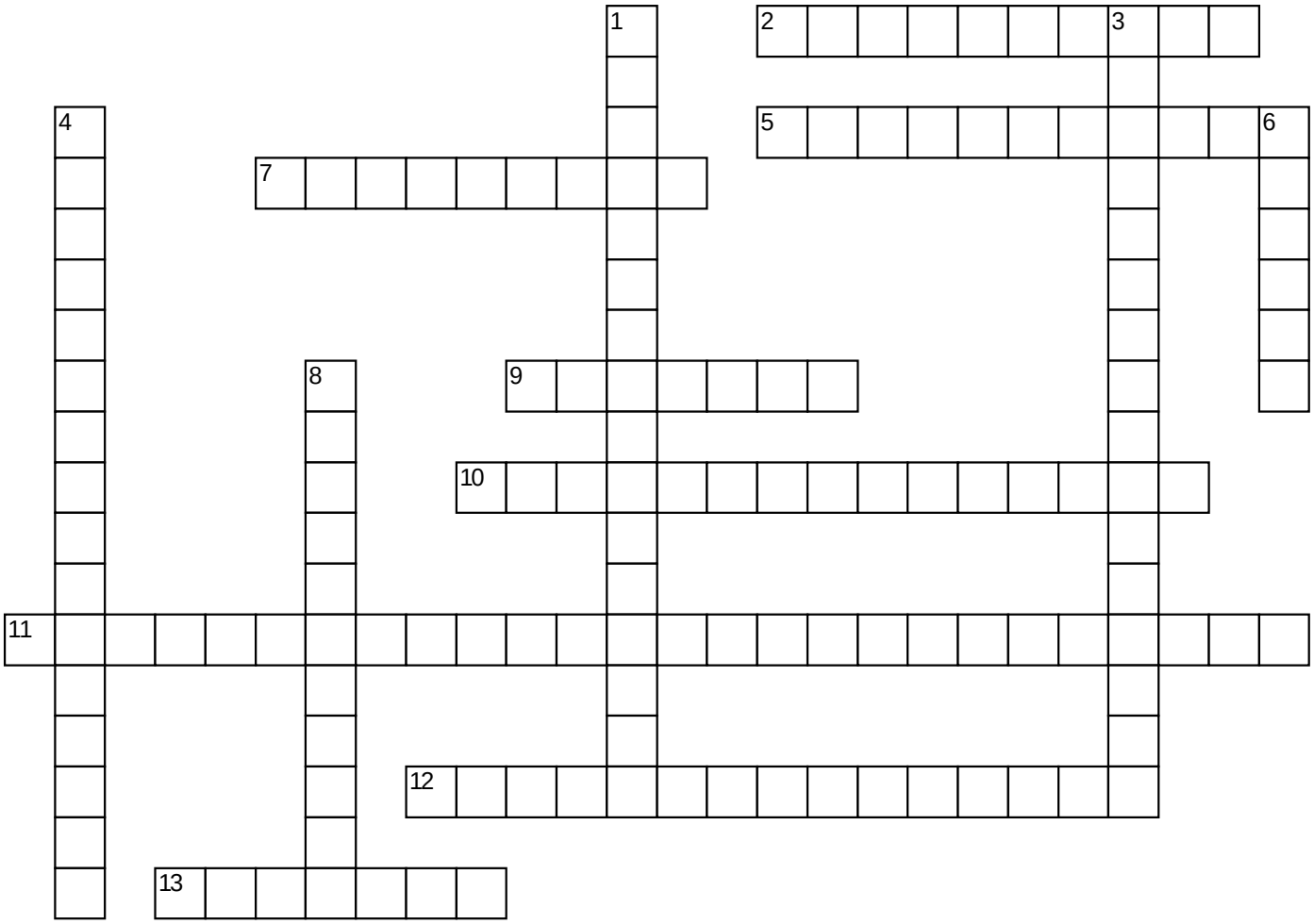
Meanwhile, recovery operations at the BLT began almost immediately. Unfortunately, the site was one of utter devastation. Lieutenant Mikolaski made it to the site shortly after the explosion: "The whole BLT looked like it was crushed, and there were people all over, moving through the wreckage trying to help the wounded."

Unfortunately, the devastating attack left many more dead than wounded. The blast had killed 3 ***soldiers***, 18 sailors and 220 Marines. The Marines had to handle not only recovering the survivors, but also identifying the dead. The complete destruction of the BLT and the fact that many of the Marines were sleeping in ***PT gear*** and without ***dog tags*** made the task difficult. Further compounding the problem, the BLT kept its medical records in the basement of the building and they could not be recovered until a few days after the attack. Anyone who could positively identify the men in the BLT on the morning of 23 October was either dead or wounded. Instead, identifying the dead required making rosters of the living and tracking down the wounded. The process was slow and painful for families back in the U.S. but it was necessary to ensure that information was accurate.

In the end, the Marine and MNF presence was contingent on the success of the Lebanese government and LAF. The fighting between the LAF and militias, particularly the Amal, intensified rapidly in early February. During this time Muslim troops of the LAF began deserting, damaging the LAF's fighting capability. As the situation became critical, Marines began evacuating American civilians from Beirut on 7 February. On 18 February, the 22d MAU received order for redeployment from Beirut by the end of February. The 22d MAU completed a rapid evacuation operation and on 26 February, the 22d MAU handed over control of the airport to the LAF and ended major Marine operations in Beirut. During the 18 month long operation in Beirut, the Marines suffered 238 killed and 151 wounded.

Bended Knee Speech

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, fill in the answers both across and down.



Across

2 This is not a tradition of our Corps. _____ _____ (2 words)

5 The passage of this legislation as now framed would probability spell extinction for the Marine Corps. _____

7 A symbol that is a truly American form of expression of military service. _____

9 They have played a significant and useful part in the military structure of this Nation since its birth. _____

10 The committee to who the speech was given too. _____ _____ (2 words)

11 The rank and name of the Marine Corps Commandant who gave the Bended Knee Speech on 6 May 1946. _____ _____ _____ (3 words)

12 The Marine Corps, believes that it has earned this right-to have its future decided by the this which had created it. _____ _____ (2 words)

13 The location where Marines were put in motion within a matter of hours, because there was no Army force ready to undertake the task. _____

Down

1 The first and most serious of these effects is the loss of the Nation's primary _____ _____ _____ (3 words)

3 Sentiment is not a valid consideration in determining questions of this. _____ _____ (2 words)

4 The War Department would have a free hand in accomplishing its expressed desire to reduce the _____ _____ _____ (3 words) to a position of military insignificance.

6 The location where the British suffered a disastrous defeat. _____

8 This operation could not have been launched when it was, because there were at that time no Army troops prepared to conduct amphibious assault operations. _____

Bended Knee Speech Presented by Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, CMC, 6 May 1946
Presented to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs *(edited for length)*

General Alexander Archer Vandegrift, USMC was a General in the United States Marine Corps and the 18th Commandant of the Marine Corps. General Vandegrift delivered the famous bended knee speech on May 6, 1946.

Mr. Chairman, last autumn I testified before the Military Affairs Committee on the subject of unification of the armed forces. Since that time the real points at issue have been brought into sharp focus, and it is now evident that the entire problem revolves about two fundamental theories which stand squarely at variance. On the one hand is the War Department General Staff theory—implemented in S. 2044. This contends that the complexities of modern warfare justify an extension of political-military control into fields of government, which are essentially civilian in character. Standing in direct opposition to this theory is the Navy's belief that those same complexities in modern war indicate a need for broader participation and closer attention by the civilian elements of government, all coordinated by an authority with roots in the Congress rather than in the Pentagon.

Beyond the foregoing general observation regarding basic factors, I do not propose to tax this committee with a further restatement of the detailed faults, weaknesses and inequities existing in the War Department merger plan. These have already been explored thoroughly and are well known. Instead, I intend to devote my time before your committee to a subject with which I am thoroughly familiar and one which, in the light of current developments, I feel it essential that the committee appreciate fully before the close of its deliberations. That subject is the specific effect which approval of the pending unification measure would have on the United States Marine Corps.

Marines have played a significant and useful part in the military structure of this Nation since its birth. But despite that fact, passage of the unification legislation as now framed will in all probability spell extinction for the Marine Corps. I express this apprehension because of a series of facts, which I feel must now be placed in your hands as an important element in your deliberations. They may be summarized in one simple statement—that the War Department is determined to reduce the Marine Corps to a position of studied military ineffectiveness—and the merger bill in its present form makes this objective readily attainable.

That bill gives the War Department a free hand in accomplishing its expressed desire to reduce that Fleet Marine Force to a position of military insignificance, restricting its combat elements to small, lightly armed detachments and units which would be of little significance in amphibious warfare as we know it today. If the title "Fleet Marine Force" is retained at all it will serve only to dignify what actually is merely a shadow of a military body—one of no ponderable value to the Navy or the Nation.

The first and most serious of these effects is the loss of the Nation's primary force in readiness. The results of such a situation may be exemplified by considering what would have befallen our Nation had there been no Marine Corps standing in readiness in the early days of the recent war. The occupation of Iceland, when Marines were put in motion within a matter of hours, would have been delayed for months because there was no Army force ready to undertake the task. The operation against Guadalcanal could not have been launched when it was, because there were at that time no Army troops prepared to conduct amphibious assault operations. And had we been without a vigorous and effective Marine Corps at the onset of the war, the United States would have found itself in the hapless position of the British, who, for want of a small professional landing force, suffered a disastrous defeat in Norway.

And as a final element of cost to the Nation, hidden in the pages of S. 2044, I feel it in point to observe that in sacrificing its Marine Corps the country would lose more than a highly trained and thoroughly proven body of fighting men. It would lose a symbol of real democracy - a truly American form of expression of military service.

The Marine Corps, then, believes that it has earned this right—to have its future decided by the legislative body which created it—nothing more. Sentiment is not a valid consideration in determining questions of national security. We have pride in ourselves and in our past, but we do not rest our case on any presumed ground of gratitude owing us from the Nation. The bended knee is not a tradition of our Corps. If the Marine as a fighting man has not made a case for himself after 170 years of service, he must go. But I think you will agree with me that he has earned the right to depart with dignity and honor, not by subjugation to the status of uselessness and servility planned for him by the War Department.

Birthday Message

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

O	Y	C	N	E	I	C	I	F	F	E	Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	B
R	R	C	Z	W	W	A	U	B	A	C	J	H	S	K	A	U	R	D	L
D	Q	D	S	S	O	I	X	S	E	W	E	U	S	X	R	S	I	U	U
W	C	U	E	B	R	C	K	O	S	L	D	U	E	D	D	E	L	I	M
P	E	M	K	R	T	O	E	L	E	V	N	T	R	B	Q	O	L	T	Q
M	P	Y	M	G	H	M	S	D	H	D	O	G	G	R	J	F	U	Z	B
X	G	T	I	T	Y	M	O	I	T	C	T	H	N	N	O	S	S	E	E
O	U	I	K	D	S	E	L	E	F	T	N	O	O	T	H	N	T	B	I
A	Z	R	D	I	U	M	D	R	O	T	E	N	C	D	N	O	R	L	W
R	H	U	W	S	C	O	I	L	S	P	R	O	L	Y	A	I	I	B	N
G	S	C	O	T	C	R	E	Y	R	Q	T	R	A	O	L	T	O	V	E
O	T	E	J	I	E	A	R	R	E	K	F	S	T	J	E	A	U	C	W
N	J	S	I	N	S	T	L	E	I	L	O	I	N	M	J	N	S	K	H
N	H	V	K	C	S	E	Y	P	D	Y	E	N	E	A	E	A	M	Z	O
E	Q	Q	W	T	O	Q	V	U	L	Z	L	W	N	P	U	K	E	X	N
P	T	B	S	I	R	A	I	T	O	W	T	A	I	B	N	T	N	N	O
D	R	Q	S	O	S	G	R	E	S	A	T	R	T	V	E	L	E	Q	R
I	V	A	S	N	K	J	T	E	I	F	A	B	N	J	F	T	P	Q	S
Z	S	Z	W	S	T	S	U	X	Z	F	B	Y	O	T	M	I	J	A	P
W	X	B	J	A	V	W	E	N	E	I	J	W	C	G	R	J	V	X	D

Gen. John A. Lejeune served in the Marine Corps from 1890 - 1921. He was appointed as Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps on 1 July 1920.

Birthday Message

General John A. Lejeune, 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps.

General John A. Lejeune's Birthday Message to U.S. Marines:

On November 1st, 1921, 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps, directed that a reminder of the Corps be published by every command, to all Marines throughout the globe, on the Birthday of the Corps. Since that day, Marines have continued to distinguished themselves on many battlefields and foreign shores, in war and peace. On this Birthday to the Corps, therefore, in compliance with the will of the 13th Commandant, Article 38 United States Marine Corps Manual, Edition of 1921, is published as follows:

"On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines was created by a resolution of ***Continental Congress***. Since that date many thousand men have borne the name "Marine". In memory of them it is fitting that we who are Marines should ***commemorate*** the birthday of our corps by calling to mind the glories of its long and illustrious history.

The record of our corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During 90 of the 146 years of its existence the Marine Corps has been in action against the ***Nation's foes***. From the ***Battle of Trenton*** to the ***Argonne***, Marines have won foremost ***honors in war***, and in the long eras of tranquility at home, generation after generation of Marines have grown gray in war in both hemispheres and in every corner of the seven seas, that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and ***security***.

In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our corps, Marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction, winning ***new honors*** on each occasion until the term "Marine" has come to signify all that is highest in ***military efficiency*** and ***soldierly virtue***.

This high name of ***distinction*** and ***soldierly repute*** we who are Marines today have received from those who preceded us in the corps. With it we have also received from them the eternal spirit which has animated our corps from generation to generation and has been the distinguishing mark of the Marines in every age. So long as that spirit continues to flourish Marines will be found equal to every emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and the men of our Nation will regard us as ***worthy successors*** to the long line of ***illustrious men*** who have served as "***Soldiers of the Sea***" since the founding of the Corps."

John A. Lejeune,
Major General, Commandant
United States Marine Corps

Capt. Kelly Sloan, Combat Center adjutant, reads Maj. Gen. John Lejeune's Birthday Message during Headquarters Battalion's 238th Marine Corps Birthday Ball in Las Vegas, NV., Nov. 10, 2013.

General Order No. 241

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

X	S	E	C	R	O	F	Y	R	A	N	O	I	T	I	D	E	P	X	E
R	G	S	Q	L	X	Z	E	N	C	X	D	G	O	B	V	X	F	Z	A
P	G	S	V	K	X	O	F	W	O	G	W	A	T	D	X	P	E	G	P
R	E	A	Y	M	D	G	L	G	M	P	O	P	C	N	S	B	I	B	S
B	N	E	C	M	M	J	E	O	M	P	M	P	F	X	P	U	H	S	R
A	E	Y	N	Y	Y	L	E	D	A	D	C	R	F	R	H	M	C	T	E
C	R	M	E	D	H	X	T	W	N	R	P	O	H	N	Q	D	N	A	G
I	A	Q	I	Y	J	B	M	I	D	O	E	P	T	Z	T	D	I	B	U
A	L	U	C	Z	T	W	A	G	I	D	G	R	B	V	S	F	R	I	L
T	O	A	I	I	B	O	R	W	N	C	F	I	C	A	A	E	E	L	A
P	R	N	F	E	W	G	I	D	G	M	C	A	P	P	O	I	D	I	R
T	D	T	F	R	E	E	N	F	G	F	J	T	X	B	C	N	N	Z	D
B	E	I	E	U	S	I	E	U	E	X	C	E	Q	Y	T	P	A	E	U
U	R	C	Z	Z	T	D	F	B	N	D	E	A	V	Z	S	G	M	D	T
X	S	O	P	T	C	N	O	W	E	N	A	C	Z	H	A	G	M	U	I
Z	Q	X	G	Z	O	A	R	B	R	L	K	T	A	N	E	S	O	N	E
T	V	K	G	A	A	S	C	O	A	I	W	I	Z	M	W	A	C	I	S
S	S	Q	R	L	S	Z	E	P	L	D	O	O	D	R	V	Y	G	T	M
D	R	M	N	Z	T	Z	O	A	X	W	V	N	V	Q	I	I	S	S	P
M	F	S	R	E	C	I	F	F	O	G	N	I	D	N	A	M	M	O	C

The Enlisted Fleet Marine Force Warfare Specialist pin was adopted into the U.S. Navy fleet in July 2000. Only sailors assigned to Fleet Marine Force units can qualify for the device, however all sailors must complete the program within 18 months of reporting to a command in the operational forces. Sailors are required to master 14 core subjects ranging from Marine Corps history and weapons, to the Marine Air Ground Task Force.

The Fleet Marine Force, General Order No. 241
Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy
7 December 1933

Fleet Marine Force.— The ***Fleet Marine Force***, established by authority of Navy Department ***General Order*** No. 241, will replace the ***East Coast*** and West Coast ***Expeditionary Forces***.

The ***Commanding General***, Fleet Marine Force, and the force staff, will be stationed normally at Quantico. He is responsible for the training of all units of the force that are under his command; the preparation of operating plans for the employment of the Fleet Marine Force, and for the equipment and general ***efficiency*** of the force as a whole.

The ***Major General Commandant*** will announce from time to time the units that compose the Fleet Marine Force, and their stations. The units stationed at ***Quantico*** and ***San Diego*** will have their personnel stabilized insofar as is practicable and such stabilized units will be under the command of the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force. The stabilized units will be available to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, at all times for such training and exercises in the locality of their respective stations as he may direct. Plans for the employment of these units that involve a movement from their station will be submitted to the Major General Commandant for appropriate action.

An officer of appropriate rank will be ordered by the Major General Commandant to command such ***stabilized units*** at San Diego as may be designated by the Major General Commandant. This officer, under the direction of the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, will be in charge of matters pertaining to the interests of the Fleet Marine Force on the ***West Coast***.

The remainder of the Fleet Marine Force will consist of units to be supplied in an emergency from the various posts and stations of the Marine Corps. Those units will be given the maximum amount of training in their particular specialty as is consistent with the proper performance of their ***regular duties***, and, periodically, will be ordered by the Major General Commandant to report to the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, for such exercises and inspections as he may direct. Plans for the use and training of this part of the Fleet Marine Force will be submitted by the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, to the Major General Commandant for consideration and ***appropriate action***.

The ***commanding officers*** of the posts and stations at which stabilized elements of the Fleet Marine Force are stationed will provide ample and appropriate facilities for such training and exercises of the units as the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force may desire.

All commanding officers, when deciding questions affecting the training of this force, will keep in mind the importance of an efficient Fleet Marine Force to the Navy and the Marine Corps and the responsibility of the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, both to the ***Commander in Chief***, U.S. Fleet, and the Major General Commandant, as fixed in these regulations.

Enlisted Fleet Marine Force Warfare Specialists HM1(FMF) Dennis Self, HN(FMF) Joseph Tibbits, and HM3(FMF) Dale Wolkenhauer proudly display the new Fleet Marine Force pin they were awarded May 15. The sailors endured more than 100 hours of intense written and practical application to qualify for the pin that was adopted into the U.S. Navy enlisted ranks in July 2000. The sailors were required to master 14 core subjects ranging from Marine Corps history and weapons systems to a Marine Air Ground Task Force.

Leadership Traits

Directions: To complete the puzzle, find and circle all of the Leadership Traits.

```
                                P J B Y
                                  J N J N
                      O C         P P C       S B
                  J Y H D       D E H Q       Y Q J R
              M F J H T B F     N N E D       P D Y C H M
          R V P U P Q B I Z G Q A B G A L V Z P I U O H E S W
        Z M J Y U E M V V M L J W W R M I T A F B J A T U C P R O Y
      R K P B Z I     Z F J N I B B T S Q S H N D C L     I H V Y O S X
  Y H N W I K Y     Y X   I M X B G G E F B L T S   B N     E V M F T X Z
    E A L D X     X U   D V I   K A S L B U   U C L   I X     U Y F E Q
                      L U J   O U D S J D   S Q C
                                P Q N Y
                                H S J E
                              Y M S H V P
                            V N B E O E X E             T           V Q M K M
                          Z R T M N H I H E D         R G E       Y T A H J A R
                            W   H L   P               O O O       T X F V R   H U
                          Q E H S O Y H J               I P Y   W I   G K C   M B
          H M T H I       V O E F F I Y Y J J I D         B S K   N A   L T P S   G
        K W O V V       U F O R A H F A K Y H F Q U       V X B I D T V   H U M   K
      X G M S H Q     W V F Y H N I L L N O V V M Y Q I L S U T D D S R   K Z Y H U
        B D T Z     E M U P J M G R E T O P T R L B K M K G I F H T K H D C Z Y F
      W R J T U     P M S I X W L S S Y W P N Z B D C H D A F U X H R A E T A R
    N Q S E   P   T S Q H A Z H S J N Z L Q M D B R M L T W I D O I W
  X   G P   P     I I U W Y I E S I U F E Z O Z X O O I U V     Y P A
X   O X Z   S     V R W V L N S W M Q T D U W S E Y V Z R G       P K
T     E R Z   T   M R W Z J E U G U O C G G A J V C E U R Y C       V Q N
C     G D U   Q   R X B W V C Y R S H S V E P Q T I L R U R E         S
A   A A L Y   N   T D Z I T Y T P W P T J A V V Y T L T O N G
T   X R J S P   P V T S X W X I B E F H N U S Y O S D K D N
Y   B U G E U   T K I D Q G W R W T F J N E J R P U Q U I M
C D T O C C U L Y C B B I J O G O Z V V F L V Y Y J R R X Z
Z Q N C F T L K E G Z L Z N J E O T L X B S F D S A A M Z
P H E G O P S D L C H Y P C D T K Z N B E Y R R N E X L
K M M J E I S J E Y     X F O N D Z X G S P F C B T Y M
J F I G L H C Q D     Z     V P I O Y N B U L E L D C F
F D W O D I M C Z A O     G       D Q S G F Z U U D R
  Y U G Q V F N W       X         I N W H G N
    J   D C P D H Y S   W
      K     L P C E R Z J   F
        U       S C Y L W   P I F C
          L         D R B L G T Y R T Q
            W         B C J I P J V E
              N Q U V Q   S A F S I
                          X W
                          A
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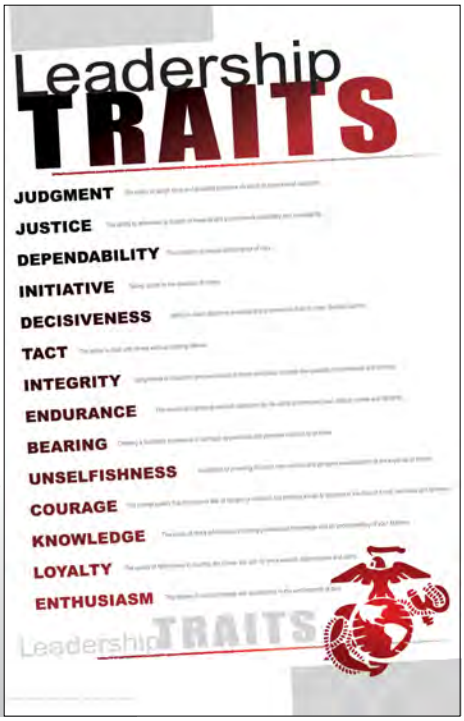


"Leadership is intangible, hard to measure, and difficult to describe. It's quality would seem to stem from many factors. But certainly they must include a measure of inherent ability to control and direct, self- confidence based on expert knowledge, initiative, loyalty, pride and sense of responsibility. Inherent ability cannot be instilled, but that which is laten or dormant can be developed. Other ingredients can be acquired. They are not easily learned. But leaders can be and are made."

General C. B. Cates,
19th Commandant of the Marine Corps

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle below. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

THE MARINE CORPS MOTTO

N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W
S	B	D	U	X	Y	F	F	D	N
L	A	O	M	U	X	R	D	M	W
G	T	J	A	O	Q	U	D	A	S
Z	T	F	K	T	T	F	B	R	C
G	A	U	C	R	R	B	G	I	G
X	L	P	T	G	H	J	Y	N	X
B	I	F	L	B	H	K	V	E	Z
V	O	X	T	F	V	E	Y	C	B
R	N	J	O	R	S	N	Y	O	W
D	J	T	P	S	G	I	A	R	H
E	Q	G	J	N	K	D	N	P	U
R	X	R	O	A	X	U	H	S	T
N	C	B	Q	C	Q	T	Z	O	Y
A	N	Y	I	I	F	I	P	D	T
T	V	S	B	R	Z	T	V	C	Y
Q	R	E	C	E	T	R	Z	W	B
V	L	A	H	M	F	O	Y	W	S
U	W	A	A	A	B	F	O	J	A
P	B	N	P	V	R	L	F	Z	T
Z	B	D	U	T	I	B	Y	J	O
S	I	B	L	F	T	K	N	I	T
S	U	Y	T	Y	I	O	S	H	H
M	K	L	E	T	S	P	I	I	E
J	Y	A	P	H	H	H	L	E	S
J	I	N	E	R	A	P	E	B	H
P	F	D	C	E	R	X	D	F	O
S	Y	I	Y	E	M	R	I	G	R
F	X	S	G	M	Y	T	F	V	E
S	U	D	W	O	U	W	R	G	S
F	S	E	X	T	V	O	E	G	O
H	P	S	P	T	E	S	P	W	F
M	G	V	T	O	D	O	M	I	T
P	C	G	T	E	U	Y	E	K	R
P	G	T	N	S	T	D	S	S	I
B	O	O	I	G	R	J	S	F	P
M	O	M	Y	J	V	V	F	L	O
H	H	S	H	A	V	B	B	T	L
I	X	A	J	V	O	F	O	S	I
S	R	Z	J	F	S	A	G	C	E

"***Semper Fidelis***" ("Always Faithful") is the motto of the Corps. That Marines have lived up to this motto is proved by the fact that there has never been a mutiny, or even the thought of one, among U.S. Marines.

Semper Fidelis was adopted about 1883 as the motto of the Corps. Before that, there had been ***three mottoes***, all traditional rather than official. The first, antedating the War of 1812, was "***Fortitudine***" ("With Fortitude"). The second, "***By Sea and by Land***," was obviously a translation of the Royal Marine's "Per Mare, Per Terram." Until 1848, the third motto was "***To the Shores of Tripoli***," in commemoration of O'Bannon's capture of ***Derna*** in 1805. In 1848, after the return to ***Washington*** of the Marine ***battalion*** that took part in the capture of Mexico City, this motto was revised to: "From the Halls of the Montezumas to the Shores of Tripoli" – a line now familiar to all ***Americans***. This revision of the Corps motto in Mexico has encouraged speculation that the first stanza of "The Marines' Hymn" was composed by members of the Marine battalion who stormed ***Chapultepec*** Castle.

It may be added that the ***Marine Corps*** shares its ***motto*** with England's Devonshire Regiment, the 11th Foot, one of the senior infantry regiments of the ***British Army***, whose sobriquet is "the Bloody Eleventh" and whose motto is also Semper Fidelis.

PRESS RELEASE

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

T	F	Y	A	J	P	D	S	L	V	N	G	K	S	V	C	F	U	L	Y
S	G	Q	I	N	N	F	S	O	H	T	E	O	L	O	G	Q	K	C	G
U	J	N	T	O	G	O	M	F	Y	H	L	A	U	L	P	O	C	C	I
B	K	B	L	I	L	X	R	H	E	E	Z	Z	H	U	S	T	Q	Q	T
X	V	I	Y	L	O	S	A	Z	B	F	E	J	G	N	I	M	F	W	H
U	R	R	P	A	N	P	T	P	S	I	Q	V	J	T	E	Y	F	T	O
V	U	T	E	T	Q	R	A	S	M	R	K	N	R	E	R	W	Z	Z	I
P	R	J	F	T	O	O	B	H	T	S	T	K	X	E	V	M	V	L	N
W	A	F	X	A	N	C	M	Q	S	T	P	B	E	R	S	M	F	A	F
L	A	F	B	B	B	E	O	R	W	L	K	Z	N	S	A	E	W	P	A
R	S	W	I	T	R	N	C	O	I	D	K	K	L	K	R	N	R	X	N
Z	N	Z	L	V	E	I	I	G	X	M	A	E	I	N	A	Y	K	J	T
A	J	C	L	T	V	R	V	V	N	L	B	I	S	S	K	W	H	W	R
D	K	Y	E	A	I	A	J	E	M	I	B	C	T	R	H	E	R	B	Y
X	F	O	T	K	R	M	S	V	J	W	N	I	E	O	C	Z	W	C	K
C	O	Q	S	R	W	S	O	P	X	P	U	I	D	R	T	N	U	H	G
J	M	Q	W	S	E	U	T	S	Q	R	H	N	A	W	S	A	C	P	D
M	S	N	B	O	N	Q	U	T	C	M	U	B	Y	R	O	N	K	B	Y
P	U	R	S	P	A	B	N	E	C	G	H	V	A	H	T	O	X	G	G
X	S	V	X	A	M	K	R	P	F	N	Q	A	U	W	G	N	P	U	I

May 1943. Although a dress uniform was not a part of the regular equipment, most of the Marines spent $54 out of their pay for what is generally considered the snappiest uniform in the armed services. (Photo by Roger Smith)

Press Release: Marines Announce Plans for Recruiting African-Americans

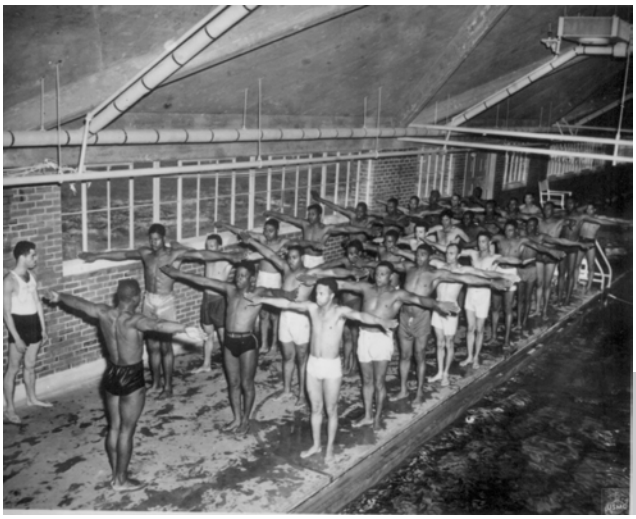
Press Release
--- Immediate Release Press and Radio! ---
Department of the Navy
20 May 1942

The first battalion of African-Americans, numbering about 900, will be ***enlisted*** in the ***U.S. Marine Corps Reserve*** during the months of June and July, it was announced at U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters.

Those ***volunteers*** will form a composite battalion which is a unit including all ***combat arms*** of the ground forces composed of artillery, anti-aircraft, machine guns, tank and ***infantry***, and including also ***billets*** for ***recruits*** who are skilled in various trades and occupations such as radio operators, electricians, accountants, carpenters, draftsmen, band musicians, riggers and blacksmiths.

Until a ***training center*** is ready for their reception recruits will be temporarily placed in an inactive duty status. The training center will be in the vicinity of ***New River***, North Carolina where a large Marine Corps post is now located. As required, African-American recruits will be ordered directly from their homes to duty in this training area.

Raw recruits ("boots") get their equipment upon joining the Marines. Breaking a tradition of 167 years, the U.S. Marine Corps enlisted black Marines, June 1, 1942. The first class of 1,200 volunteers began their training three months later as members of the 51st Composite Defense Battalion at Montford Point, a section of the 200-square-miles Marine Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. (Photo by Roger Smith)



Under the direction of swimming instructor, Marine Pfc. Paul Tolliver, leathernecks train at Montford Point, Camp Lejeune, N.C., learn the correct movements for the breaststroke, November 1944.

Marine Corps Birthday

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

L	X	M	D	C	H	E	W	G	Z	X	I	X	U	X	M	H	C	A	U	F	W	C	N	P	W	N	O	L	E
A	Z	P	N	Y	G	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	A	N	T	E	Y	A	D	H	T	R	I	B	L	S	O	R	U
W	O	C	I	T	N	A	U	Q	X	R	R	O	W	Y	A	D	I	L	O	H	I	A	V	X	I	X	U	D	W
P	F	D	N	R	E	V	A	T	N	U	T	P	M	T	A	A	F	H	L	P	J	I	F	Z	C	I	O	E	N
F	E	D	G	R	M	J	B	E	W	R	A	J	J	Y	J	G	R	Y	N	O	M	E	R	E	C	E	K	A	C
P	Z	K	Y	P	F	L	E	J	E	U	N	E	H	B	B	S	V	B	W	T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	H
M	M	D	O	E	D	R	P	N	H	K	C	O	N	T	I	N	E	N	T	A	L	M	A	R	I	N	E	S	J
M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	Q	A	E	C	W	T	R	G	C	B	A	R	R	A	C	K	S	T	S
R	C	Z	R	M	Z	U	U	N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W	F	Z	E	N	T	I	L	Q	R	M	U	B
E	A	J	U	Z	C	C	O	N	T	I	N	E	N	T	A	L	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	T	E	N	U	K

The U.S. ***Marine Corps*** begins preparations for its "***birthday party***" every summer. Activities become more feverish as the fall hues arrive. By early November, every Marine is either rehearsing his role in the "party" or pressing, polishing, and spit-shining in order to appear at his or her best for the Birthday Ball. This has not always been the case, however. In fact, Marines have not always celebrated their founding on November the 10th.

Formal commemoration of the birthday of the Marine Corps began on 10 November 1921. That particular date was chosen because on that day the Second ***Continental Congress*** resolved in 1775 to raise two battalions of ***Continental Marines***.

Until 1921 the birthday of the Corps had been celebrated on another date. An unidentified newspaper clipping from 1918 refers to the celebration of the 120th birthday of the Marine Corps on 11 July "as usual with no fuss." It is doubtful that there was any real celebration at all. Further inspection of documents and publications prior to 1921 shows no evidence of ceremonies, pageants, or parties. The July date was commemorated between 1798 and 1921 as the birthday of the Corps. During the Revolution, Marines had fought on land and sea, but at the close of the Revolution the Marine Corps and the Navy were all but disbanded. On 11 July 1798, President John Adams approved a bill that recreated the Corps, thereby providing the rationale for this day being commemorated as the birthday of the U.S. Marine Corps.

On 21 October 1921, Maj Edwin McClellan, Officer-in-Charge, Historical Section, Headquarters Marine Corps, sent a memorandum to Major General Commandant John A. Lejeune, suggesting that the original birthday on 10 November 1775 be declared a Marine Corps ***holiday*** to be celebrated throughout the Corps. Maj McClellan further suggested that a dinner be held in ***Washington*** D.C., to commemorate the event. Guests would include prominent men from the Marine Corps, Army, and Navy, and descendants of the Revolution.

Accordingly, on 1 November 1921, MajGen ***Lejeune*** issued Marine Corps Order No. 47, Series 1921. The order summarized the history, mission, and ***tradition*** of the Corps, and directed that it be read to every command on 10 November each subsequent year in honor of the birthday of the Marine Corps. This order has been duly carried out.

Some commands expanded the celebration during the next few years. In 1923 at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, the celebration of the Marine Corps' 148th birthday took the form of a dance in the barracks that evening. Marines at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, staged a sham battle on the parade ground in commemoration of the birthday.

Traditionally, the first piece of Birthday cake is presented to the oldest Marine present and the second piece to the youngest Marine present. When and where this tradition began remains unknown. Some records indicate this practice, and others vary it depending on the dignitaries present at the ball. First pieces of cake have been presented to newlyweds, the Secretary of the Navy, governors, and others, but generally speaking, the first pieces of cake goes to the oldest and youngest Marines at the ball.

The battle lasted about twenty minutes, and was witnessed by Portsmouth and Norfolk citizens. At Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, the birthday was celebrated on the 12th, since a special liberty to Santiago had been arranged on the 10th. The morning activities included field and water sports, and a shooting match. In the afternoon the Marines won a baseball game, 9-8, over a Cuban team. In the evening, members of the command put on a variety show followed by four boxing bouts.

The first so-called "Birthday Ball," such as suggested by Maj McClellan, was probably held in 1925 in Philadelphia. No records have been located of one prior to 1925. Guests included the Secretaries of War and Navy, Major General Commandant Lejeune, famous statesmen, soldiers, and sailors. The principle event was the unveiling of a tablet on the site of ***Tun Tavern***. The tablet was a gift from the Thomas Roberts Reath Post, American Legion, whose membership was composed exclusively of Marines. The celebration was held in conjunction with the annual convention of the Marine Corps League. A parade included Marines, Regular Army, and Navy detachments, National Guard, and other military organizations. The evening banquet was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and a ball followed at the Bellevue-Stratford.

It is not possible to determine precisely when the first cake ceremony was held, but there is evidence of a ceremony being held at ***Quantico***, Virginia, in 1935.

Also on record was one held at Marine ***Barracks***, Washington, D.C., in 1937 where Major General ***Commandant*** Thomas Holcomb presided at an open house for Marine Corps officers. Ceremonies included the cutting of a huge cake designed after the famous Tun Tavern in Philadelphia.

From 1937, observances of the Marine Corps Birthday appeared to develop spontaneously throughout the Corps as if they had a life of their own. The celebrations were publicized through every media. Newsreels, motion pictures, and displays were prepared to summarize the history of the Corps. In 1943, standard blank Marine Corps scrap books were forwarded to all districts to be filled with 168th anniversary clippings, scripts, pictures, programs, and other memorabilia, and returned to Headquarters. Unfortunately none of these scrapbooks remain in official files.

In 1951, a formal Birthday Ball Pageant was held at Headquarters Marine Corps. Similar to the pageant today, the script described the Marines' period uniforms and the ***cake ceremony***. Although this is the first substantive record of a pageant, Leatherneck magazine of 10 November 1925 pictures Marines at a pageant in Salt Lake City, Utah, which had taken place "several years ago."

On 28 October 1952, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., directed that the celebration of the Marine Corps Birthday be formalized throughout the Corps, and provided an outline for the cake ceremony, as well as other formal observances. This outline was included in the Marine Corps Drill Manual, approved 26 January 1956.

At present, celebrations of the Marine Corps Birthday on 10 November differ at posts and stations throughout the Corps. All commemorations include the reading of Marine Corps Order No. 47, and the Commandant's message to those assembled. Most commands sponsor a Birthday Ball of some sort, complete with pageant and cake ceremony as prescribed in the Marine Corps Manual.

Like the Corps itself, the Birthday Ball developed from simple origins to become the polished, professional function that all Marines commemorate on 10 November around the world.

U.S. Marine Corps Brig. Gen. Charles Chiarotti, left, commanding general for 2D Marine Logistics Group, and Col. David E. Jones, right, commanding officer of Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools (MCCSSS), take their positions during the MCCSSS Marine Corps ball ceremony held at the Hilton Hotel in Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 1, 2014. Marines and Civilians gathered to celebrate the 239th Marine Corps Birthday. (U.S. Marine Corps Combat Camera photo by Lance Cpl. Laura Mercado/Released)

Battle-Campaign-Conflict-Operation-War

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	J	C	O	T	C	I	L	F	N	O	C
U	H	J	G	M	Q	C	P	D	R	Z	T	R	J	H	Y	L	G	I	G
U	W	C	Z	J	L	E	B	A	N	O	N	P	V	E	S	T	G	C	C
F	V	E	V	D	G	N	M	C	F	L	N	L	U	F	C	C	B	C	G
R	Q	M	E	X	I	C	A	N	W	A	R	E	F	A	L	O	O	C	F
A	T	Q	P	I	I	M	I	Z	W	F	Y	Z	E	P	X	O	X	C	O
W	A	F	S	D	Y	F	U	G	D	R	D	P	V	E	T	H	W	K	B
Y	W	G	R	V	I	E	T	N	A	M	W	A	R	G	P	G	I	Q	E
R	R	T	A	D	A	Z	Q	G	G	Y	I	R	R	H	I	H	N	N	H
A	L	O	W	V	S	T	L	Y	G	L	E	X	M	K	N	V	A	D	N
N	T	L	Y	X	X	U	F	I	A	B	X	S	C	W	Y	T	E	T	G
O	D	E	R	K	I	G	L	M	E	A	Y	Y	R	L	S	O	Q	E	I
I	W	U	A	O	J	P	O	L	F	M	O	C	D	I	A	A	P	P	A
T	T	J	B	R	T	S	L	Z	H	D	Q	D	N	K	N	W	Q	R	P
U	Z	I	R	E	J	I	F	L	U	G	N	A	I	S	R	E	P	K	M
L	Q	Y	A	A	O	Z	X	I	D	B	H	H	L	J	C	Y	W	V	A
O	P	E	B	N	Q	B	O	E	Z	G	M	Z	W	A	R	K	X	G	C
V	P	A	F	W	M	A	Q	A	F	Y	Z	T	K	I	I	V	L	V	W
E	H	E	P	A	J	D	R	A	G	U	F	I	T	I	A	H	N	P	A
R	C	Y	G	R	H	V	S	I	X	X	I	H	B	A	T	T	L	E	R

Korean war - A Marine rocket launcher team sets up a road block somewhere in Central Korea. (Hdqtrs. No. A-8083 Defense Dept. Photo Marine Corps by Sgt J.R. Powers)

Battle - A hostile meeting of opposing military forces in the course of a war.

Campaign - a series of military operations undertaken to achieve a large-scale objective during a war. First meant an open tract of land, from Latin campus, "level ground," and the change to a military meaning came from troops "taking the field"—moving from fortress or town to open country.

Conflict - An armed struggle or clash between organized groups within a nation or between nations in order to achieve limited political or military objectives. Although regular forces are often involved, irregular forces frequently predominate. Conflict often is protracted, confined to a restricted geographic area, and constrained in weaponry and level of violence. Limited objectives may be achieved by the short, focused, and direct application of force.

Operation - A military action or the carrying out of a strategic, operational, tactical, service, training, or administrative military mission. The process of carrying on combat, including movement, supply, attack, defense, and maneuvers needed to gain the objectives of any battle or campaign.

War - A state of open,armed,often prolonged conflict carried on between nations,states, or parties. Open and declared conflict between the armed forces of two or more states or nations. Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress alone the power to declare war. In addition, Congress is given sole authority by the Constitution "To raise and support armies" and "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." The U.S. Constitution also spells out the military powers of the president of the United States: he or she serves as commander in chief of the U.S. armed forces.

Definitions from: Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. US Department of Defense

Revolutionary War
Quasi-War with France
Barbary Wars
War of 1812
Creek-Seminole Indian War
Mexican War
Civil War-Union
Spanish-American War
Samoa
Boxer Rebellion
Nicaragua
Mexico
Dominican Republic
Haiti
Nicaragua
World War I
World War II
Korean War
Dominican Republic
Vietnam War
Lebanon
Grenada
Persian Gulf
Panama
Persian Gulf War
Somalia
Afghanistan
Iraq

Operation Idaho Canyon, Vietnam 15 Aug 1969 - Bravo Company, 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment on a search and destroy mission that ranged from Khe-Gia bridge about 10 Kilometers below the Demilitarized Zone and 10-12 Kilometers east of the sea to about 5 Kilometers below the Demilitarized Zone. (Defense Dept Photo, Marine Corps A193193 Photog: Cpl Phillip R. Boeheco)

Marines' Hymn

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle below and on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

T	E	Q	K	F	Z	V	G	C	P	S	L
N	F	I	Z	F	L	Z	H	E	E	P	Z
A	T	P	V	Z	T	Y	S	P	H	R	M
B	J	S	X	J	D	Z	Q	E	I	O	N
A	T	E	G	S	J	M	H	T	Y	C	X
R	Z	N	R	T	O	A	Z	L	K	R	K
B	D	E	N	R	H	R	C	U	E	U	H
E	M	C	G	E	N	I	D	P	T	O	A
D	C	S	Z	E	P	N	N	A	O	O	L
E	N	C	N	T	H	E	E	H	T	T	L
V	X	I	T	S	I	S	V	C	H	D	S
E	F	P	F	A	L	H	E	L	E	N	O
I	I	O	I	R	I	Y	R	K	S	A	F
V	G	R	G	E	P	M	L	X	H	U	M
E	H	T	H	G	S	N	O	Z	O	O	O
N	T	Y	T	U	O	Z	S	V	R	Y	N
E	F	N	O	A	U	N	T	K	E	O	T
G	O	N	U	R	S	A	O	Z	S	T	E
T	R	U	R	D	A	E	U	O	O	H	Z
A	R	S	C	E	R	L	R	F	F	T	U
H	I	V	O	D	S	C	N	F	T	L	M
Z	G	L	U	B	X	R	E	I	R	A	A
M	H	U	N	C	G	O	R	C	I	E	I
V	T	C	T	D	A	N	V	I	P	H	V
B	A	D	R	X	L	O	E	A	O	D	Q
H	N	E	Y	G	F	H	F	L	L	G	Q
U	D	O	S	G	N	R	L	V	I	V	N
J	F	Y	B	E	A	U	G	E	P	Q	Q
S	R	D	A	N	C	O	Y	R	U	G	X
Y	E	R	T	R	I	P	N	S	N	B	H
F	E	L	T	E	R	E	T	I	A	N	Y
N	D	J	L	D	E	E	C	O	J	U	N
X	O	W	E	U	M	K	S	N	Y	F	Y
Z	M	J	S	Y	A	N	G	U	V	E	T

Copyright ownership of the Marines' Hymn was vested in the United States Marine Corps per certificate of registration dated 19 August 1891, but it is now in the public domain. In 1929, the Commandant of the Marine Corps authorized the following verses of the Marines' Hymn as the ***official version***:

"From the Halls of Montezuma
to the Shores of Tripoli,
We ***fight our country's battles***
On the land as on the sea.
First to ***fight for right and freedom***,
And to keep our honor clean,
We are proud to claim the title
of United States Marine.

"Our flag's unfurl'd 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
The United States Marines.

"Here's ***health to you and to our Corps***
Which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for life
And ***never lost our nerve***.
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on ***Heaven's scenes***,
They will find the streets are guarded
By United States Marines."

Cover for the 1940's Marines' Hymn Sheet Music.

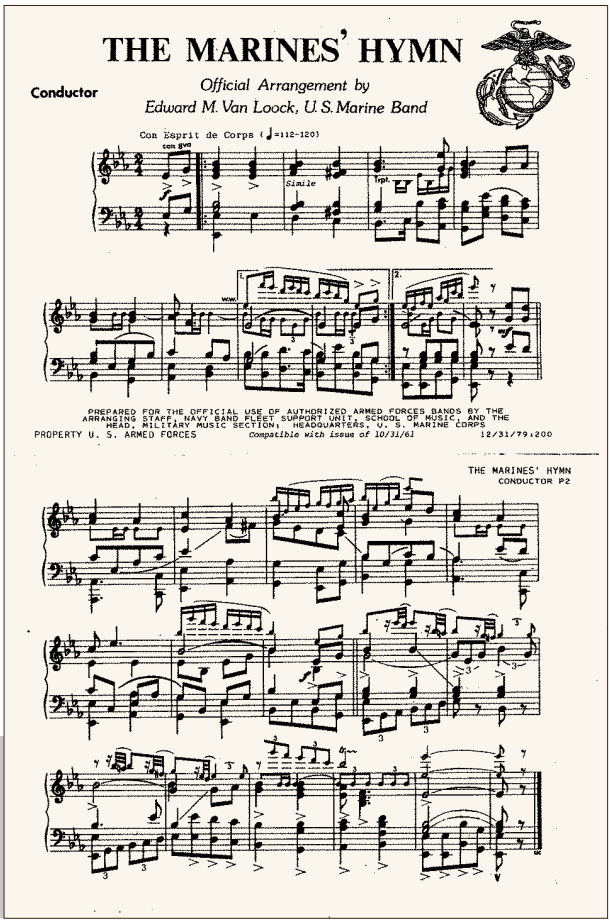
Following the war with the ***Barbary Pirates*** in 1805, when Lieutenant Presely N. O'Bannon and his small force of Marines participated in the capture of ***Derne*** and hoisted the ***American flag*** for the first time over a fortress of the Old World, the Colors of the Corps was inscribed with the words: "***To the Shores of Tripoli***." After the Marines participated in the capture and occupation of Mexico City and the Castle of ***Chapultepec***, otherwise known as the "Halls of Montezuma," the words on the Colors were changed to read: "From the Shores of Tripoli to the ***Halls of Montezuma***." Following the close of the Mexican War came the first verse of the ***Marines' Hymn***, written, according to tradition, by a Marine on duty in Mexico. For the sake of euphony, the unknown author transposed the phrases in the motto on the Colors so that the first two lines of the Hymn would read: "From the Halls of Montezuma, to the Shores of Tripoli."

A serious attempt to trace the tune of the Marines' Hymn to its source is revealed in correspondence between Colonel A.S. McLemore, USMC, and Walter F. Smith, second leader of the Marine Band. Colonel McLemore wrote: "Major Richard Wallach, USMC, says that in 1878, when he was in Paris, France, the aria to which the Marines' Hymn is now sung was a very popular one." The name of the opera and a part of the chorus was secured from Major Wallach and forwarded to Mr. Smith, who replied: "Major Wallach is to be congratulated upon a wonderfully accurate musical memory, for the aria of the Marine Hymn is certainly to be found in the opera, 'Genevieve de Brabant'. . .The melody is not in the exact form of the Marine Hymn, but is undoubtedly the aria from which it was taken."

In a letter to Major Harold F. Wirgman, USMC, John Philip Sousa says: "The melody of the 'Halls of Montezuma' is taken from Offenbach's comic opera, '***Genevieve de Brabant***' and is sung by two gendarmes." Most people believe that the aria of the Marines' Hymn was, in fact, taken from "Genevieve de Brabant," an opera-bouffe (a farcical form of opera, generally termed musical comedy) composed by Jacques Offenbach, and presented at the Theatre de Bouffes Parisians, Paris, on 19 November 1859.

On 21 November 1942, the Commandant of the Marine Corps approved a change in the words of the fourth line, first verse, to read, "In the air, on land, and sea." Former-Gunnery Sergeant H.L. Tallman, veteran observer in Marine Corps Aviation who participated in many combat missions with Marine Corps Aviation over the Western Front in World War I, first proposed the change at a meeting of the First Marine Aviation Force Veterans Association in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Marines' Hymn has been sung and played wherever U.S. Marines have landed, and today is recognized as one of the foremost military service songs.



Sheet music for the Marines' Hymn. Prepared for the official use of authorized Armed Forces bands by the Arranging Staff, Navy Band Fleet Support Unit, School of Music, and the Head, Military Music Section, Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, 31 December 1979.

National Security Act of 1947

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

X	A	Y	M	U	S	C	Q	N	L	G	S	Z	K	E	Y	E	O	K	T
R	G	V	Q	T	N	Q	I	R	C	A	N	A	H	H	H	Y	P	J	M
R	B	A	Z	U	O	J	R	G	D	R	A	U	G	T	S	A	O	C	F
J	C	N	J	T	I	S	M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	C	L
O	E	E	I	C	T	W	V	O	M	P	D	A	C	N	C	H	W	H	E
I	W	H	L	G	A	R	M	C	J	L	A	L	D	I	V	C	R	L	E
E	O	T	J	S	R	R	V	U	H	U	H	C	R	F	N	P	X	T	T
Z	F	F	V	N	E	T	A	B	M	O	C	L	A	V	A	N	C	Q	M
O	J	O	T	Z	P	T	D	R	B	C	N	E	R	S	U	C	Y	F	A
Y	H	T	G	P	O	C	Y	U	A	A	H	K	E	G	M	V	L	J	R
E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	L	A	V	A	N	I
I	L	E	I	H	U	L	Q	B	A	Z	X	L	L	N	G	C	M	A	N
A	L	M	I	N	O	I	T	A	I	V	A	L	A	V	A	N	D	D	E
I	T	T	W	Y	I	F	Q	J	I	R	P	I	Z	I	C	Y	K	U	F
R	Q	R	N	W	B	Q	X	C	K	X	R	C	E	F	D	V	K	G	O
F	F	A	R	G	I	S	R	E	T	R	A	U	Q	D	A	E	H	C	R
O	M	P	F	R	H	H	S	I	Z	I	U	V	S	J	N	W	Z	R	C
R	W	E	S	T	P	Y	X	Z	X	Y	A	R	M	Y	Y	I	W	C	E
C	I	D	W	L	M	V	N	X	T	A	B	M	O	C	D	N	A	L	S
E	L	A	V	D	A	U	J	B	W	R	K	W	L	X	U	R	W	G	Z

Harry S. Truman the 33rd President of the United States signs the National Security Act of 1947 on July 26, 1947.

Excerpts of Public Law 253-80th Congress as amended by Public Law 36-81st Congress and Public Law 216-81st Congress pertaining to the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

The term "***Department of the Navy***" as used in this Act shall be construed to mean the Department of the Navy at the seat of government; the ***headquarters***, United States Marine Corps; the entire ***operating force*** of the United States Navy, including naval aviation, and of the United States Marine Corps, including the reserve components of such forces; all field activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Department of the Navy; and the United States ***Coast Guard*** when operating as a part of the Navy pursuant to law.

In general the United States Navy, within the Department of the Navy, shall include ***naval combat*** and services forces and such aviation as may be organic therein. It shall be organized, trained, and equipped primarily for prompt and sustained combat incident to operations at sea. It shall be responsible for the preparation of naval forces necessary for the effective prosecution of war except as otherwise assigned, and, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of the peacetime components of the Navy to meet the needs of war.

Harry S. Truman was the 33rd President of the United States. Truman succeeded to the presidency on April 12, 1945.

All ***naval aviation*** shall be integrated with the naval service as part thereof within the Department of the Navy. Naval aviation shall consist of combat and service and training forces, and shall include land-based naval aviation, air transport essential for naval operations, all air weapons and air techniques involved in the operations and activities of the United States Navy, and the entire remainder of the aeronautical organization of the United States Navy, together with the personnel necessary therefore.

The Navy shall be generally responsible for ***naval reconnaissance***, ***antisubmarine warfare***, and protection of shipping.

The Navy shall develop aircraft, weapons, tactics, technique, organization and equipment of naval combat and service elements; matters of joint concern as to these functions shall be coordinated between the ***Army***, the ***Air Force***, and the ***Navy***.

The United States Marine Corps, within the Department of the Navy, shall include ***land combat*** and service forces and such aviation as may be organic therein. The ***Marine Corps*** shall be organized, trained, and equipped to provide ***fleet marine forces*** of combined arms, together with supporting air components, for service with the fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of a naval campaign. It shall be the duty of the Marine Corps to develop, in coordination with the Army and the Air Force, those phases of ***amphibious operations*** which pertain to the tactics, technique, and equipment employed by landing forces. In addition, the Marine Corps shall provide detachments and organizations for service on armed vessels of the Navy, shall provide ***security detachments*** for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases, and shall perform such other duties as the President may direct: Provided, That such additional duties shall not detract from or interfere with the operations for which the Marine Corps is primarily organized. The Marine Corps shall be responsible, in accordance with integrated joint mobilization plans, for the expansion of peacetime components of the Marine Corps to meet the needs of war.

Parade Precedence

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

I	W	O	L	K	S	P	R	O	C	E	N	I	R	A	M	T	Y	A	T
P	A	L	N	J	T	Q	W	L	P	U	V	T	C	F	Z	Y	L	J	R
V	T	M	D	I	F	V	J	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	V	C	T	O
R	S	N	N	S	A	M	U	E	L	N	I	C	H	O	L	A	S	B	O
D	R	X	S	R	O	X	N	E	D	J	S	N	R	C	G	N	I	B	P
S	S	E	R	G	N	O	C	L	A	T	N	E	N	I	T	N	O	C	S
H	Z	J	O	J	M	W	E	I	R	K	W	M	Y	P	P	M	V	X	E
E	D	B	Y	V	E	A	U	Z	X	P	I	C	O	Z	J	R	W	Y	I
X	O	C	V	V	Y	T	P	U	O	J	E	C	R	O	F	R	I	A	N
I	S	M	O	T	S	U	C	Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	D	T	F	O
C	U	D	X	C	F	S	K	L	K	W	H	S	E	D	A	R	A	P	M
M	L	D	H	T	W	K	E	K	A	V	G	Y	U	I	K	B	M	T	E
K	N	J	Q	T	Y	N	H	T	M	S	C	I	F	X	N	J	H	J	R
F	Z	M	R	G	Q	X	T	A	R	M	E	D	F	O	R	C	E	S	E
E	C	N	E	D	E	C	E	R	P	E	D	A	R	A	P	Z	R	J	C
Q	U	K	K	R	C	H	U	L	T	K	X	P	H	W	H	O	L	Y	G
C	E	C	B	E	B	M	M	I	I	Y	D	M	M	C	L	K	P	L	B
A	N	A	V	A	L	C	U	S	T	O	M	S	F	O	I	P	M	X	I
Z	G	S	E	E	Z	M	Z	I	R	T	O	R	C	J	R	B	I	R	A
V	D	T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	S	N	A	A	O	E	J	J	M

A joint-service color guard marches down a spectator-lined avenue during a parade honoring Desert Storm veterans.

The rationale behind the present ***parade precedence*** structure appears to be based more on custom than on any documented set of criteria. The majority of texts, manuals, and guides on the subject of military and ***naval customs*** and ***traditions*** appear to cite service seniority as the determining factor in deciding the precedence of the ***armed forces*** in parades.

The Marine Officer's Guide, section 1823, states "To avoid conflicts at ***parades*** or ***ceremonies***, the places of honor are allocated in order of Service seniority…" Likewise, in ***Military Customs*** and Traditions, it is stated that "Precedence among military units vary much as among people - is normally determined by age."

In theory, this criteria for establishing the parade precedence of the various armed forces would seem to be very straightforward and easily comprehendible. However, in practice this is not the case. There exists among the various branches of the services a divergence of opinion on the issue of dates which mark the beginnings of their respective branches.

Service seniority can be interpreted in a number of ways. For example, one could trace the origins of the various branches in their respective dates when the Continental Congress passed initiating resolutions. Using this criteria we could find the Army being established in June 1775, the Navy in October 1775, and the Marines on 10 November 1775.

However, seniority of the ***Army***, ***Navy***, and ***Marine Corps*** is obscured by the divergent elements of the intentions of the ***Continental Congress*** as compared to the realization of those intentions. Although the intention of the Congress to established an Army is apparent in several resolutions of June 1775, the realization of those intentions was not effected until 1 January 1776 when General Washington states in his orderly book, "This day giving commencement to the new Army which in every point of view is entirely Continental."

Likewise, the Navy which the ***Congress*** created by resolution in October 1775 was not to be realized until several months later. The process of procuring and outfitting ships as well as enlisting and commissioning personnel was a time-consuming one. The commander in chief of the Navy and other officers were not commissioned until 22 December 1775.

The Marine Corps, on the other hand, even though established by resolution on 10 November 1775, was actually a force in readiness before the Army or the Navy. ***Samuel Nicholas*** was commissioned a Captain of Marines on 28 November 1775, a month before the first officer of the Continental Navy was commissioned. Indeed, the Marine Corps' claim to being the oldest integral force in being results primarily from fortunate circumstances. The Corps was much smaller and more closely knit than either of the other services, and its origin was not complicated by the existence of provincial and local forces already in the field. Thus, the Continental Marine force was all regular Marine from the beginning during the period when the Army was an amorphous mass of mixed Continentals and militia, and the Navy lacked ships. The Marine Corps appears, therefore, to be the first truly "federal" armed services branch.

The question of seniority of the armed services is further confused by the fact that nearly all of the original Colonies placed militia, ships, and ***troops*** serving as Marines in action at the opening of hostilities, before the establishment of the Continental Congress. It could be argued that these forces, having been taken under Continental pay and control, constituted the beginning of the American Army, Navy, and Marines

Thus, it seems that no definitive case can be made for establishing the relative seniority of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. In fact, the only facts that correspond with the present parade order of Army, Marine Corps, and Navy respectively, are the dates when their first officers were commissioned, in June, November, and December of 1775. It appears that the present order of parade precedence has evolved over the years, perhaps initially based on early opinions of the actual dates of origin of the services. In any case, the present order of parade precedence has become one of our foremost military customs and as the foregoing has indicated, there appears to be little evidence to support any change in that order. The present order of parade precedence is indicated in DoD Directive 1005.8 as Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and ***Air Force***. Therefore, by analogy, the order of display of ***colors*** should be in the same order.

The Joint Service Color Guard performs at a welcoming ceremony for Afghan President Hamid Karzai at the Pentagon, Jan. 10. The combined unit, which performs routinely for national and international leaders, includes three Army soldiers, two Marines and one service member each the Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard. (DoD photo by Army Sgt. Katryn Tuton)

Public Law 625

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

Z	F	J	K	E	W	F	U	K	D	U	N	C	O	I	X	A	R	S	U	H	J	I	O	Q
O	B	A	F	H	V	C	Z	D	E	L	X	Z	D	Q	H	Z	T	C	A	F	Y	F	F	N
E	E	F	N	G	A	R	C	O	M	M	I	S	S	I	O	N	E	D	F	W	I	E	G	W
I	N	P	O	W	Y	O	E	C	J	S	K	C	R	Z	D	B	E	E	C	T	X	P	T	A
B	P	S	N	R	Q	X	E	S	Y	E	H	B	D	P	M	W	S	T	M	M	R	E	B	R
Y	J	R	R	M	T	S	S	E	E	O	K	F	L	Y	U	D	P	K	G	H	Q	O	V	R
V	D	Y	O	U	K	Y	D	C	I	R	G	F	L	S	G	W	R	O	T	C	Q	I	S	A
A	V	S	O	T	M	D	P	Z	V	O	L	T	F	H	P	Z	O	V	Y	V	I	P	P	N
N	H	Q	R	N	D	N	F	E	P	U	W	A	X	W	G	O	C	P	A	O	T	O	M	T
R	O	S	A	E	P	M	W	B	R	D	C	R	V	M	H	Q	E	V	B	G	S	W	O	G
A	A	J	Z	C	C	H	D	A	S	C	H	D	R	A	T	E	N	O	J	R	R	R	A	K
L	E	C	O	R	T	I	B	E	A	U	E	D	Z	V	N	Z	I	X	C	X	I	C	T	X
U	T	C	O	E	T	I	F	W	R	D	F	N	F	S	J	F	R	R	J	I	A	X	W	S
G	G	X	I	P	V	F	V	F	X	D	U	K	T	E	R	Z	A	S	U	Q	F	L	K	K
E	W	H	Z	Y	N	R	K	E	O	I	N	P	O	U	H	A	M	G	W	Y	F	R	X	G
R	B	X	N	T	H	W	F	H	L	N	F	U	S	O	M	U	R	C	A	V	A	A	M	D
U	S	E	G	N	F	B	O	R	B	I	A	O	H	U	V	E	A	O	L	U	S	C	E	E
R	L	R	H	E	C	D	Y	H	K	N	S	M	O	E	A	E	L	S	P	R	N	D	Z	Q
E	P	D	U	W	M	X	G	S	N	M	Q	T	O	U	N	X	U	X	C	P	E	J	J	W
M	A	M	U	T	N	E	C	R	E	P	N	E	T	W	Q	O	G	J	H	W	M	M	L	I
D	N	A	S	U	O	H	T	E	N	O	X	O	R	I	A	X	E	E	G	E	O	N	S	O
V	Y	O	K	N	A	W	B	S	R	Z	N	C	B	C	F	M	R	E	I	X	W	M	Z	J
R	C	H	I	E	F	O	F	N	A	V	A	L	P	E	R	S	O	N	N	E	L	H	S	E
O	Q	N	A	G	T	X	T	W	O	P	E	R	C	E	N	T	U	M	K	N	U	Z	Q	Y
E	N	L	I	S	T	E	D	Q	R	X	V	W	H	D	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	A	N	T

"READY TO SHOOT" – But it's an aerial camera this World War II Woman Marine aims, to free a Marine, trained as an aerial photographer, for battle duty in the South Pacific.

Public Law 625: The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, Congressional Act, signed 12 June 1948.

Women parachute riggers. Left to right, they are: Pvt. Marion I Chadwick, Pvt. Jessie O. Young, and Pvt. Marjorie N. Barrett.

Sec. 213. Women may be ***enlisted*** or appointed in the ***Regular Marine Corps*** under the provisions of this title, and the provisions of this title are hereby made applicable to women enlisted or appointed in the Regular Marine Corps in the same manner as such provisions apply to women enlisted or appointed in the Regular Navy.

The number of enlisted women on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps at any one time shall not exceed ***2 per centum*** of the enlisted strength now or hereafter authorized for the ***active list*** of the Regular Marine Corps: Provided, That for a period of two years immediately following the date of this Act, the actual number of enlisted women in the Regular Marine Corps shall at no time exceed ***one thousand***.

The number of ***commissioned*** and ***warrant*** women officers on the active list of the Regular Marine Corps at any one time shall not exceed ***10 per centum*** of the authorized number of enlisted women of the Regular Marine Corps: Provided, that for a period of two years immediately following the date of this Act, the actual number of women officers in the Regular Marine Corps shall at no time exceed ***one hundred*** commissioned women officers and ***ten*** warrant women officers, and such number of commissioned women officers shall be appointed in increments of not to exceed ***40 per centum***, 20 per centum, ***20 per centum***, and 20 per centum at approximately equally spaced intervals of time during the said period of two years.

From the women officers serving in the grade of major or above in the Marine Corps, one officer may be detailed to duty in the office of the ***Commandant*** of the Marine Corps to assist the Commandant in the administration of ***women's affairs***. She shall have the rank of colonel while so serving, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for a colonel of the Regular Marine Corps, and her regular status as a commissioned officer in the Marine Corps shall not be disturbed by reason of such detail. The provisions of section 207 of this title relative to the retirement of women officers detailed as assistant to the ***Chief of Naval Personnel*** shall apply in the same manner and under the same relative conditions to women officers of the Marine Corps detailed to duty in the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps as provided in this subsection.

Sec. 216. ***Women officers*** of the ***Naval Reserve*** who on the date of approval of this Act are serving under temporary appointments in grades above commissioned warrant officer may continue to serve under such temporary appointments until such appointments are terminated by the President, or until such officers are appointed in the ***regular Navy***, but no such temporary appointment may continue in effect later than six months after June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which the present war shall end or the first day of the twelfth month following the effective date of this Act, whichever may be earlier: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, women officers of the Naval Reserve who at the time of appointment in the Regular Navy are serving under temporary appointments which by their terms are for a period of limited duration, be given temporary appointments pursuant to the provisions of the Act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), As amended, in the same grade, and with the same precedence as those temporary appointments held by such officers in the Naval Reserve at the time of their appointment in the Regular Navy.

The Purest Democracy

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

B	X	D	E	S	T	I	N	E	D	M	Y	K	C	P	Y	U	S	N	P	P	M	O	L	C
D	K	K	X	P	S	E	R	U	F	Z	M	E	M	O	R	I	A	L	I	Z	E	L	M	A
O	K	Q	E	Y	V	G	O	C	D	L	S	A	C	R	E	D	D	U	T	Y	I	X	Z	K
B	E	J	C	T	D	L	E	T	W	G	E	I	U	B	T	A	M	F	P	N	F	I	B	C
W	J	O	E	Y	L	D	C	V	E	H	Q	Q	F	P	Q	S	K	X	S	H	R	I	Y	U
F	R	L	A	Y	N	M	I	D	S	R	N	X	U	K	O	V	N	A	E	E	N	H	D	V
X	S	B	E	C	K	Y	F	Y	H	J	K	C	V	N	Q	Z	P	X	L	E	M	D	A	T
N	U	B	N	A	X	Z	I	M	A	Q	N	Y	T	X	C	G	S	S	F	M	R	J	A	A
R	D	Z	O	R	M	Y	R	N	L	G	F	U	S	R	E	Y	O	M	L	Z	N	L	G	X
X	U	D	N	C	K	I	C	K	L	H	Q	X	D	E	A	R	L	F	E	F	C	W	J	U
K	L	L	R	O	J	H	A	Y	R	S	R	T	E	D	G	G	E	Z	S	V	Z	Y	O	I
F	L	T	O	M	W	X	S	B	E	O	P	C	D	A	H	A	M	J	S	P	P	J	E	S
C	I	X	F	E	N	S	Y	K	M	E	T	C	I	I	N	A	N	N	C	X	R	Y	U	N
O	W	A	P	D	N	E	D	P	E	W	D	O	C	O	Y	C	L	E	O	B	I	C	M	Z
E	N	L	I	T	N	T	O	M	M	T	N	N	A	Z	T	D	Y	M	U	F	C	H	E	P
M	A	S	H	S	H	A	O	P	B	M	O	S	T	D	U	B	S	F	R	A	E	T	M	E
C	M	O	S	E	I	R	L	A	E	B	I	E	E	F	D	B	W	O	A	B	O	Q	O	P
C	U	K	D	R	R	O	B	Y	R	Y	S	C	D	D	P	R	E	S	G	J	F	W	R	C
N	H	E	R	U	H	M	M	A	Z	A	S	R	F	O	G	R	A	N	E	Z	F	S	Y	O
F	C	J	A	P	T	E	W	P	E	C	E	A	Y	S	U	N	R	O	J	J	R	J	N	M
D	N	A	H	A	B	M	M	A	X	N	R	T	L	O	L	Q	Y	S	M	F	E	Y	F	R
X	N	H	N	Q	H	M	U	C	C	L	P	E	M	P	X	P	R	J	S	L	E	T	C	A
D	R	H	B	E	L	O	B	R	E	N	P	D	Q	Y	Z	F	L	W	W	V	D	V	Q	D
H	T	O	B	N	D	C	Q	X	A	Y	O	G	N	E	W	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	M	E
B	G	I	U	L	N	B	A	B	U	R	I	E	D	I	N	W	A	R	G	C	M	L	V	S

Rabbi Gittelsohn conducting one of many non-denominational services on Iwo Jima. Rabbi Gittelsohn was assigned to HQ, 5th MarDiv as the Jewish divisional Chaplain. He ministered to Marines and Sailors of all faiths. He was the first Jewish Chaplain ever to serve with the Marine Corps. (Still image from USMC Combat Camera film)

The Purest Democracy

Fifth Marine Division Cemetery on Iwo Jima. The cemetery is laid out in the form of a hugh cross with all of the graves facing the American flag in the center. Mt. Suribachi rises in the background. 13 April 1945.

Presented by Chaplain Roland B. Gittelsohn, USN, 21 March 1945
Dedication of 5th Marine Division Cemetery on Iwo Jima

THIS IS PERHAPS THE GRIMMEST, and surely the holiest task we have faced since ***D-Day***. Here before us lie the bodies of ***comrades*** and friends. Men who until yesterday or last week laughed with us, joked with us, trained with us. Men who were on the same ships with us, and went over the sides with us, as we prepared to hit the beaches of this island. Men who fought with us and feared with us. Somewhere in this plot of ground there may lie the man who could have discovered the cure for cancer. Under one of these Christian crosses, or beneath a Jewish Star of David, there may rest now a man who was ***destined*** to be a great prophet to find the way, perhaps, for all to live in plenty, with poverty and ***hardship for none***. Now they lie here silently in this sacred soil, and we gather to consecrate this earth in their ***memory***.

No, our poor power of speech can add nothing to what these men and the other dead of our division who are not here have already done. All that we can even hope to do is follow their example. To show the same ***selfless courage*** in peace that they did in war. To swear that, by the grace of God and the stubborn strength and power of ***human will***, their sons and ours shall never suffer these pains again. These men have done their job well. They have paid the ghastly ***price of freedom***. If that freedom be once again lost, as it was after the last war, the unforgivable blame will be ours, not theirs. So it be the living who are here to be ***dedicated*** and ***consecrated***.

WE DEDICATE OURSELVES, first, to live together in peace the way they fought and are ***buried in war***. Here lie men who loved America because their ancestors, generations ago helped in her founding, and other men who loved her with equal passion because they themselves or their own fathers escaped from ***oppression*** to her blessed shores. Here lie officers and men, blacks and whites, rich men and poor…together. Here are Protestants, Catholics, and Jews…together. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination. No prejudice. No hatred. Theirs is the highest and ***purest democracy***.

Any man among us the living who fails to understand that, will thereby betray those who lie here dead. Whoever of us lifts his hand in hate against a brother, or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in the minority, makes of this ceremony and of the ***bloody sacrifice*** it ***commemorates***, an empty, hollow mockery. To this, them, as our solemn, ***sacred duty***, do we the living now dedicate ourselves: to the right Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, of white men and blacks alike, to enjoy the democracy for which all of them have here paid the price.

WHEN THE FINAL CROSS has been placed in the last cemetery, once again there will be those to whom profit is more important than peace, who will insist with the voice of sweet reasonableness and appeasement that it is better to trade with the enemies of mankind than, by crushing them, to lose their profit. To you who sleep here silently, we give our promise: we will not listen: We will not forget that some of you were burnt with oil that came from American wells, that many of you were killed by shells fashioned from American steel. We promise that when once again men seek profit at your expense, ***we shall remember*** how you looked when we placed you reverently, lovingly, in the ground.

THIS DO WE ***MEMORIALIZE*** those who, having ceased living with us, now live within us. Thus do we consecrate ourselves, the living, to carry on the struggle they began. Too much blood has gone into this soil for us to let it lie barren. Too much pain and heartache have fertilized the earth on which we stand. We here ***solemnly swear***: this shall not be in vain. Out of this, and from the suffering and sorrow of those who mourn this, will come—we promise—the birth of a ***new freedom*** for the ***sons of men*** everywhere.

Amen.

Rabbi Gittelsohn, far right, conducting the first Jewish service for members of the 5th MarDiv–Iwo Jima, February 1945 USMC Photo. (USMC Photo)

Brief Timeline History of the USMC

Directions: Read the timeline narrative for the puzzles. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

A M E R I C A N R E V O L U T I O N I B P V G L O B A L W A R O N T E R R O R I S M I O

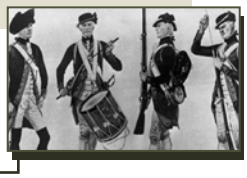
T Z N O I L L E B E R R E X O B S S E R G N O C L A T N E N I T N O C E K K O R H V S O

L A I F Q Y Z J M H T N E M P O L E V E D L A N O I S S E F O R P C K N E O D Y O K R D

M A R I N E B R I G A D E G P P M O D E E R F G N I R U D N E N O I T A R E P O O Y G B

I I O L D F H K T M G S N O R D A U Q S G N I D A K C O L B R A W M A N T E I V J H I L

On November 10, 1775, the Second ***Continental Congress*** meeting in Philadelphia passed a resolution stating that "two Battalions of Marines be raised" for service as landing forces with the fleet. This resolution established the Continental Marines and marked the birth date of the United States Marine Corps.

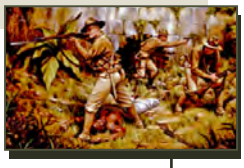


Marines took part in numerous ***naval operations*** during the War of 1812, as well as participating in the defense of Washington at Bladensburg, Maryland, and fought alongside Andrew Jackson in the defeat of the British at New Orleans.

During the Mexican War (1846-1848), Marines seized enemy seaports on both the Gulf and Pacific coasts. A battalion of Marines joined General Winfield Scott's army at Pueblo and fought all the way to the "***Halls of Montezuma***," Mexico City.

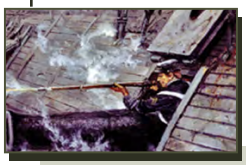
Following the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Marines performed with valor in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, the Corps entered an era of expansion and ***professional development***.

The Marine Corps saw active service in the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1902), the ***Boxer Rebellion*** in China (1900). and in numerous other nations, including Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Mexico, and Haiti.



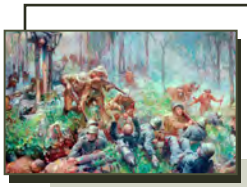
1775 1800 1825 1850 1875

First amphibious raid into the Bahamas in March 1776, under the command of Captain (later Major) Samuel Nicholas. The first commissioned officer in the Continental Marines, Nicholas remained the senior Marine officer throughout the ***American Revolution*** and is considered to be the first Marine Commandant.



Following the Revolutionary War and the formal re-establishment of the Marine Corps on 11 July 1798, Marines saw action in the quasi-war with France, landed in Santo Domingo, and took part in many operations against the ***Barbary pirates*** along the "Shores of Tripoli".

Marines also served ashore and afloat in the Civil War (1861-1865). Although most service was with the Navy, a battalion fought at Bull Run and other units saw action with the ***blockading squadrons*** and at Cape Hatteras, New Orleans, Charleston, and Fort Fisher.



In World War I the Marine Corps distinguished itself on the battlefields of France as the 4th ***Marine Brigade*** earned the title of "Devil Dogs" for heroic action during 1918 at Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Michiel, Blanc Mont, and in the final Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Brief Timeline History of the USMC

A J P Z F H Y E S N Z M A R I N E E X P E D I T I O N A R Y F O R C E A I B V W U U Z H

B L S Q H B A R B A R Y P I R A T E S O O Z R L H A L L S O F M O N T E Z U M A I N C Y

O V L P N A V A L O P E R A T I O N S P J L W C F P A M P H I B I O U S A S S A U L T V

P N O N A B E L T U R I E B N Q V T H E A T E R O F O P E R A T I O N S J B A P R L W S

F L U G N A I S R E P H E C R O F T N E M Y O L P E D D I P A R O N O H F O L A D E M O

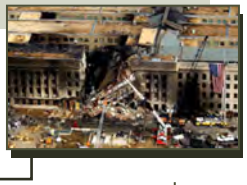
By the end of the WWII in 1945, the Marine Corps had grown to include six divisions, five air wings, and supporting troops. Its strength in World War II peaked at 485,113. The war cost the Marines nearly 87,000 dead and wounded, and 82 Marines had earned the ***Medal of Honor***.

The mid-1970s saw the Marine Corps assume an increasingly significant role in defending NATO's northern flank as amphibious units of the 2d Marine Division participated in exercises throughout northern Europe. The Marine Corps also played a key role in the development of the ***Rapid Deployment Force***, a multi-service organization created to insure a flexible, timely military response around the world when needed.

In August 1982, Marine units landed at ***Beirut, Lebanon***, as part of the multi-national peace-keeping force. For the next 19 months these units faced the hazards of their mission with courage and professionalism.

August 1990, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait set in motion events that would lead to the largest movement of Marine Corps forces since World War II. Between August 1990 and January 1991, some 24 infantry battalions, 40 squadrons, and more than 92,000 Marines deployed to the ***Persian Gulf*** as part of Operation Desert Shield.

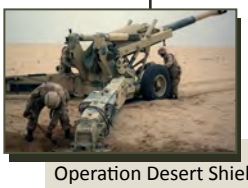
September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., Marine units deployed to the Arabian Sea and in November set up a forward operating base in southern Afghanistan as part of ***Operation Enduring Freedom***.



1900 1925 1950 1975 2000 2025

Landing at Inchon, Korea in September 1950, Marines proved that the doctrine of ***amphibious assault*** was still viable and necessary. After the recapture of Seoul, the Marines advanced to the Chosin Reservoir only to see the Chinese Communists enter the war. After years of offensives, counter-offensives, seemingly endless trench warfare, and occupation duty, the last Marine ground troops were withdrawn in March 1955. More than 25,000 Marines were killed or wounded during the Korean War.

The landing of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Da Nang in 1965 marked the beginning of large-scale Marine involvement in Vietnam. The ***Vietnam War***, longest in the history of the Marine Corps, exacted a high cost as well with over 13,000 Marines killed and more than 88,000 wounded.



Operation Desert Shield. Operation Desert Storm was launched 16 January 1991, the day the air campaign began. The main attack came overland beginning 24 February when the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions breached the Iraqi defense lines and stormed into occupied Kuwait. By the morning of February 28, 100 hours after the ground war began, almost the entire Iraqi Army in the Kuwaiti ***theater of operations*** had been encircled, with 4,000 tanks destroyed and 42 divisions destroyed or rendered ineffective.

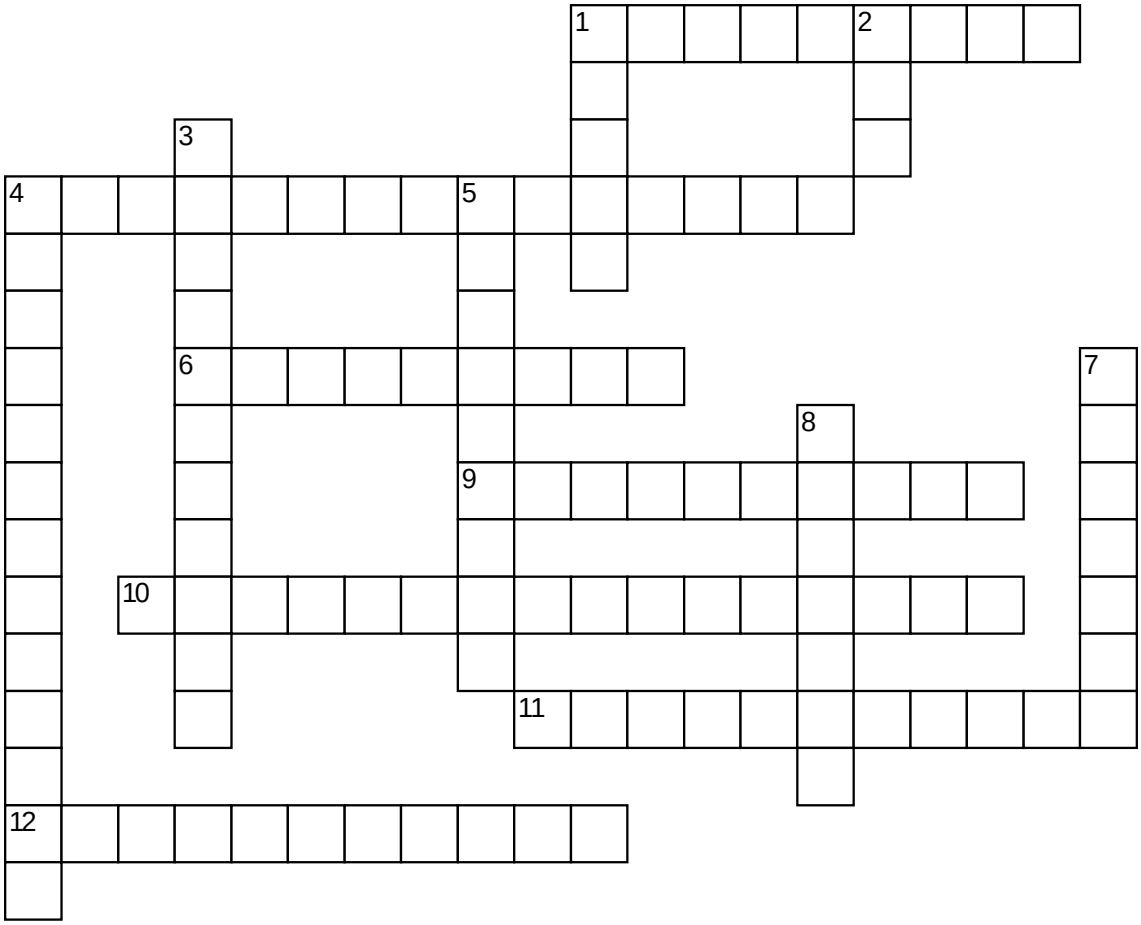
In 2002, the Marine Corps continued to play a key role in the ***Global War on Terrorism***. Marines operated in diverse locations, from Afghanistan, to the Arabian Gulf, to the Horn of Africa and the Philippines.

2005, the II ***Marine Expeditionary Force*** replaced I MEF in Iraq as the primary focus began to shift to partnership operations with the Iraqi Security Forces. Marine units continued to provide air and ground support to Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Reference Branch
USMC History Division

WWII Shoulder Patches

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, solve the answers both across and down.



Across

1 10 September 1941 LtGen Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, approved patches to be worn on both _____ of the their uniform, but the patches were to be removed when the Marines left Iceland.

4 The general use of _____ _____ by Marine units began 15 March 1943, with Letter of Instruction No. 372, which authorized unit patches for the 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions; aircraft wings; and other specialized units.

6 This was an inaccurate depiction of the 2d Marine Division patch, it was described as "heart-shaped" and made by a manufacturer in _____.

9 Marines were required to learn the _____ _____ manual to identify friendly and enemy aircraft and ships.

10 During WWII Marines' missions while on ship included providing units for amphibious landings, manning the ship's guns and ensuring _____ _____ aboard the vessels.

11 On 24 September 1947, the wearing of unit patches on the basis that the _____ _____ is "a unified body organized to fight as a whole, and individual shoulder patches representing one type of service did not reflect the spirit of the Corps."

12 The official design for the 2d Marine Division patch depicts a white hand holding aloft a lighted torch on a _____ shaped red background.

Down

1 This LtGen was primarily responsible for directing the assaults on Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Okinawa._____

2 This platoon wore the basic FMFPac patch with a dog's head centered in the design. _____

3 The "coral snake patch" was the third variation of the 2d Marine Division patch worn by veterans returning from _____.

4 This is the most prominent constellation in the southern hemisphere and is depicted on the official 2d Marine Division patch._____ _____

5 This insignia consisted of the 6th Marine Regiment, and was worn by 2d Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment and 5th Defense Battalion for cooperation with the British garrison to defend Iceland against hostile attack. _____ _____

7 On 8 July 1944, the Bureau of Naval Personnel authorized _____ serving with Marine units to wear shoulder patches.

8 Most shoulder patches were _____ and gold, the Marine Corps' official colors since 18 April 1925.

The Marine Corps, and the military in general, has a long history of using symbols, emblems, medals and other paraphernalia to adorn uniforms. The symbol most commonly associated with the Marine Corps is the eagle, globe and anchor, which evolved over a period of almost 100 years. Some Marine symbols, however, such as the World War II shoulder patches, are not as well known.

During World War II many Marines served in units that played major roles in the Allies' victory, but received little or no recognition. Marine Detachments Afloat or ship detachments were assigned to aircraft carriers, battleships, and cruisers. Their missions included providing units for amphibious landings, manning the ship's guns and ensuring internal security aboard the vessels. These Marines were required to learn the "Blue Jacket's Manual" (Blue Jacket is a nickname for sailors), identify friendly and enemy aircraft and ships, and navigate using a compass and relative bearings. Their shoulder patches consisted of a scarlet diamond with gold seahorse and a blue Navy anchor.

Another unusual Marine unit and patch was the 1st Marine Brigade Provisional. This unit was activated 16 June 1941 in Charleston, South Carolina, under the command of Brigadier General John Marston. Consisting of the 6th Marine Regiment, 2d Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment and 5th Defense Battalion, the unit's mission was simple: "In cooperation with the British garrison, defend Iceland against hostile attack."

On 10 September 1941, BGen Marston received approval from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, for the Marines to wear the patches on both shoulders of their uniform. However, the order also stated that once the Marines left Iceland, the shoulder patches had to be removed. Although limited, this was the first approved shoulder patch for wear by Marines in World War II.

The general use of shoulder patches by Marine units began 15 March 1943, with Letter of Instruction No. 372, which authorized unit patches for the 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions; aircraft wings; and other specialized units.

On 8 July 1944, the Bureau of Naval Personnel authorized sailors serving with Marine units to wear shoulder patches. Most of the patches were gold and scarlet, the Marine Corps' official colors since 18 April 1925. The first shoulder patches were used by Fleet Marine Force Pacific (FMFPac), which was activated 17 September 1944, under the command of Lieutenant General Holland M. Smith in Oahu, Hawaii. LtGen Smith was primarily responsible for directing the assaults on Tarawa, Iwo Jima, Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Okinawa. The shoulder patch worn by FMFPac personnel was a shield with an eagle whose wings formed the top of the shield. The patch's three stars indicated that the force was commanded by a lieutenant general.

A unique unit was the dog platoons of FMFPac. Dog platoon personnel wore the basic FMFPac patch with a centered dog's head in the design. This unit was activated 26 November 1942 and trained at Fort Washington, Maryland; Fort Robinson, Nebraska; and the Marine Barracks at New River, North Carolina, which later became Camp Lejeune.

Because of the remote locations to which Marines were assigned, numerous manufacturers, and miscommunications, some shoulder patches were designed incorrectly or were never officially approved. Others, such as the patch for the 2d Marine Division, had multiple variations.

The official design for the 2d Marine Division patch depicts a white hand holding aloft a lighted torch on a spearhead-shaped red background. A scarlet number "2" is superimposed on the torch, and the torch and hand are encircled by the white stars of the Southern Cross, the most prominent constellation in the Southern Hemisphere. The second variation occurred after the manufacturer received an erroneous description of the patch. The patch was described as "heart-shaped" and since the first patches made came from Australia, no samples were available for comparison at headquarters.

The third version was unofficially worn in September 1943 in San Diego, California. A photo of the patch was sent to the division commander, Major General Julian C. Smith, who said he had never seen the "coral snake patch" and that a design had already been adopted. It is believed that 2d Marine Division veterans returning from Guadalcanal were responsible for having the third variation manufactured.

Dozens of other shoulder patches were worn by Marine units during World War II, but the practice of wearing them ended soon after the war. On 24 September 1947, the Marine Corps abolished the wearing of unit patches on the basis that the Marine Corps is "a unified body organized to fight as a whole, and individual shoulder patches representing one type of service did not reflect the spirit of the Corps."

General James T. Conway

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page.
To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

																		G	I
R	P	P	Y	H	Z	U	F	J	S	T	C	C	W	Y	Q	E		O	Z
D	R	Y	K	D	E	N	O	I	S	S	I	M	M	O	C	G		P	J
E	E														A	E		F	L
S	E		A	V	D	E	R	I	T	E	R	D	M		V	L		M	A
E	K		S	O	Y	O	U	Y	P	D	P	C	E		D	L		D	O
R	K		V	P								R	Z		E	O		A	S
T	Q		J	R		M	N	C	Y	P		M	Q		S	C		X	P
S	U		G	X		W	P	W	B	M		W	F		E	R		Y	R
T	A		I	R		F	U		M	G		Z	N		R	A		T	O
O	N		T	Q		G	R		Q	P		P	S		T	W		C	C
R	T		B	C		Y	W					N	E		S	R		O	E
M	I		Z	D		B	E	I	R	U	T	D	U		H	I		M	N
F	C		W	F		V	S	B	X	C	S	G	T		I	A		M	I
A	O		O	S											E	I		A	R
G	Q		L	L	Y	T	L	D	P	E	J	W	J	T	L	H		N	A
G	D		R	E	G	A	K	Z	X	U	G	C	B	S	D	V		D	M
N	Y																	A	H
S	P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
I	N	F	A	N	T	R	Y	O	F	F	I	C	E	R	H	I	T	T	I

Gen. James T. Conway, 34th Commandant of the Marine Corps, walks with Marines with Regimental Combat Team 2 at Camp Ripper, Iraq, Aug. 2. Conway is visiting Iraq to inspect the ongoing operations and to speak with Marines about various topics within the Marine Corps.

General James T. Conway, the 34th ***Commandant*** of the ***Marine Corps***, was born in ***Walnut Ridge***, Arkansas, on 26 December 1947 and is a graduate of Southeast Missouri State University. He was ***commissioned*** in 1970 as an ***infantry officer***. His company grade assignments included multiple platoon and company commander billets with both the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions; Executive Officer of the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Kitty Hawk (CVA-63); series and ***company commander*** at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego, California; aide to the Commanding General, and Director, Sea School.

As a field grade officer, he commanded two companies of officer students and taught tactics at The Basic School; he also served as operations officer for the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit to include contingency operations off ***Beirut***, Lebanon; and as Senior Aide to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Promoted to lieutenant colonel, he was reassigned to the 2d Marine Division as Division G-3 Operations Officer before assuming command of 3d Battalion, 2d Marines in January 1990. He commanded Battalion Landing Team 3/2 during Operations ***Desert Shield*** and ***Desert Storm***. Selected for colonel, he served as the Ground Colonels' Monitor, and as Commanding Officer of The Basic School. His general officer duties included Deputy Director of Operations, J-34, Combating Terrorism, Joint Staff, Washington, D.C.; and President, Marine Corps University at ***Quantico***, Virginia. After promotion to major general, he assumed command of the 1st Marine Division. In November 2002, MajGen Conway was promoted to lieutenant general and assumed command of the I Marine Expeditionary Force. He commanded I Marine Expeditionary Force during two combat tours in Iraq. In 2004, he was reassigned as the Director of Operations, J-3, Joint Staff, in Washington, D.C. Gen Conway assumed the duties of Commandant of the Marine Corps on 14 November 2006. He ***retired*** from the Marine Corps on 1 November 2010.

General Conway graduated with honors from The Basic School, the U.S. Army Infantry Officers' Advanced Course, the Marine Corps Command and Staff College and the ***Air War College***.

General Conway's ***personal decorations*** include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal with palm, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with two Gold Stars, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal and the ***Combat Action Ribbon***.

Gen. James T. Conway (left) and Sgt. Maj. Carlton W. Kent (right) listen to questions from Marines with 3rd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, Dec. 24, 2008, at Forward Operating Base Bakwa, Afghanistan. Conway, the 34th commandant of the Marine Corps, and Kent, the 16th Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, spent the holidays with Marines from 3/8 and Combat Logistics Battalion 3, the ground combat and logistics combat elements of Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force-Afghanistan. SPMAGTF-A has been in Afghanistan since early November, with the mission of conducting counterinsurgency operations, and training and mentoring the Afghan national police.

General Paul X. Kelley

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

B	T	N	P	J	J	Z	D	M	A	D	C	K	Y	I	J	X	Q	X	J	P	J	H	U	D
H	T	N	J	H	T	W	Q	V	V	F	A	J	Z	B	Z	R	C	N	M	Y	K	K	E	W
C	N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W	D	C	N	R	M	V	F	E	L	U	H	Q	A	Y
V	G	N	H	N	D	T	G	K	T	A	O	S	T	X	N	H	Q	G	J	W	N	X	T	J
F	C	P	X	F	D	Q	B	K	M	B	M	M	U	D	E	N	R	O	B	R	I	A	R	X
T	G	F	W	X	A	G	W	C	N	B	E	F	U	G	G	U	D	W	E	P	S	R	A	I
Q	K	Q	U	A	N	T	I	C	O	T	K	P	L	A	T	O	O	N	L	E	A	D	E	R
B	I	A	X	W	R	X	K	X	O	M	B	D	K	N	I	A	C	K	K	P	T	X	X	M
I	R	X	W	A	M	S	J	V	W	T	M	M	M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	C
T	Q	L	O	O	H	C	S	Y	R	T	N	A	F	N	I	T	T	U	P	A	O	R	Q	P
A	T	H	T	W	G	E	E	Y	L	U	D	R	N	N	M	A	N	T	E	I	V	F	N	U
E	X	Z	I	B	X	P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
E	J	H	R	U	D	O	D	L	F	T	J	F	G	S	I	P	D	F	H	S	Y	O	Z	C
P	J	J	E	O	E	S	E	I	D	N	L	E	B	V	M	N	P	A	Z	I	Z	P	U	E
K	G	I	M	I	R	D	P	Z	Q	A	Z	M	K	R	U	R	G	Y	H	E	U	P	R	N
Z	D	X	F	D	C	E	R	N	V	D	V	A	I	V	L	I	P	O	Z	A	P	S	H	T
L	A	L	O	E	C	R	O	F	E	N	I	R	A	M	T	E	E	L	F	D	J	X	Y	C
K	Q	H	N	C	N	I	C	S	V	A	F	W	U	W	N	R	R	F	V	F	M	L	H	O
E	R	Z	O	Q	Q	T	H	R	Z	M	F	R	B	F	L	K	U	Q	T	U	I	J	E	M
L	U	U	I	H	O	E	Y	X	X	M	C	G	W	Y	D	S	M	V	B	F	Q	C	T	O
L	Y	Q	G	R	T	R	T	M	R	O	J	A	M	P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T	E	C
E	F	P	E	Q	M	T	H	R	B	C	W	G	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	B	G	L	E	R
Y	G	Y	L	Q	G	B	M	A	S	S	A	C	H	U	E	S	E	T	T	S	B	O	Q	J
E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	L	Q	Q	K	M	H	L	X	M	X	Y
R	N	N	M	B	C	O	M	B	A	T	V	E	N	U	E	J	E	L	P	M	A	C	Z	G

The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), Gen. James F. Amos, welcomes retired Gen. Paul X. Kelley, right, for a memorial service reception held in honor of the 30th CMC, retired Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., at the Home of the Commandants in Washington, D.C., April 12, 2014. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Mallory S. VanderSchans/Released)

General Paul X. Kelley, 28th Commandant of the Marine Corps, was born on 11 November 1928 in Boston, ***Massachusetts***. He graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics and was commissioned a Marine second lieutenant in June 1950.

After completing instruction in March 1951 at The Basic School, ***Quantico***, Virginia, he served consecutively as a ***platoon leader***, assistant battalion operations officer and assistant division training officer with the 2d Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was transferred to the USS Salem, Flagship of the 6th Fleet, during September 1952, serving as the Executive Officer and then the Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment for a period of 20 months. He was promoted to captain on 16 December 1953.

He was ordered to Camp Pendleton, California, in July 1954, where he served as a battalion executive officer with the 1st Infantry Training Regiment. Transferred to Japan in February 1955, he served as the Division Training Officer, 3d Marine Division. From August 1955 to June 1956, he served as the Aide-de-Camp to the Deputy Commanding General, and then as Assistant Force Training Officer, ***Fleet Marine Force*** (FMF), Pacific, in Hawaii.

Returning to the U.S. in July 1956, Capt Kelley became the Special Assistant to the Director of Personnel at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., until December 1957. Following his assignment in Washington, he completed the ***Airborne*** Pathfinder School at Ft. Benning, Georgia. In February 1958, he was assigned to the newly activated 2d Force Reconnaissance Company, Force Troops, FMF, Atlantic, ***Camp Lejeune***, where he served as the Executive Officer and then Commanding Officer.

From September 1960 to May 1961, he was the U.S. Marine Corps Exchange Officer with the British Royal Marines. During this tour he attended the Commando Course in England, served as Assistant Operations Officer with 45 Commando in Aden, and as Commander "C" Troop, 42 Commando in Singapore, Malaya and Borneo. On 1 March 1961, he was promoted to ***major***.

He was assigned to Marine Corps Schools, Quantico in July 1961, and served there as a tactics phase chief at The Basic School; and then ***Reconnaissance*** and Surveillance Officer at the Marine Corps Landing Force Development Center. In June 1964, he assumed duties as ***Commanding Officer***, Marine Barracks, Newport, Rhode Island. He remained at that post until August 1965, when he was transferred to Vietnam and reported to the 3d Marine Amphibious Force, FMF, Pacific, as the Combat Intelligence Officer. Following this assignment, he served as the Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 4th Marine Regiment in Vietnam. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 20 January 1966. During this tour as battalion commander, he earned the Silver Star Medal, the Legion of Merit with ***Combat "V"*** and two awards of the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V".

From ***Vietnam***, he proceeded to the U.S. Army ***Infantry School*** at Ft. Benning, where he served from August 1966 to July 1968, as the Senior Marine Corps Representative of the Commandant of the Marine Corps. He then attended the Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, graduating as a "Distinguished Graduate" in May 1969. For his excellence in politico-military strategy while a student at the Air War College, the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society elected him a life member.

He returned to Headquarters Marine Corps in June 1969, as the Military Assistant to the Assistant Commandant. He was promoted to colonel on 1 April 1970, and in June 1970 was reassigned to Vietnam where he commanded the 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division. Col Kelley redeployed the regiment, the last Marine ground combat unit to leave Vietnam, to Camp Pendleton, California, in May 1971. During his second tour in Vietnam, he was awarded a second ***Legion of Merit*** with Combat "V".

Reassigned to the **Washington** area in July 1971, Col Kelley served as the Chief, Southeast Asia Branch, Plans and Policy Directorate, Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he remained until November 1973, when he was assigned as the Executive Assistant to the Director, Joint Staff. Upon completion of this tour he was awarded a third Legion of Merit.

Following his promotion to brigadier general on 6 August 1974, he was assigned as the Commanding General, 4th Marine Division. In June 1975, BGen ***Kelley*** was ordered to the Marine Crops Development and Education Command, at Quantico, where he assumed the duties as Director, Development Center. He then assumed duties as Director, Education Center and was advanced to the grade of major general on 29 June 1976.

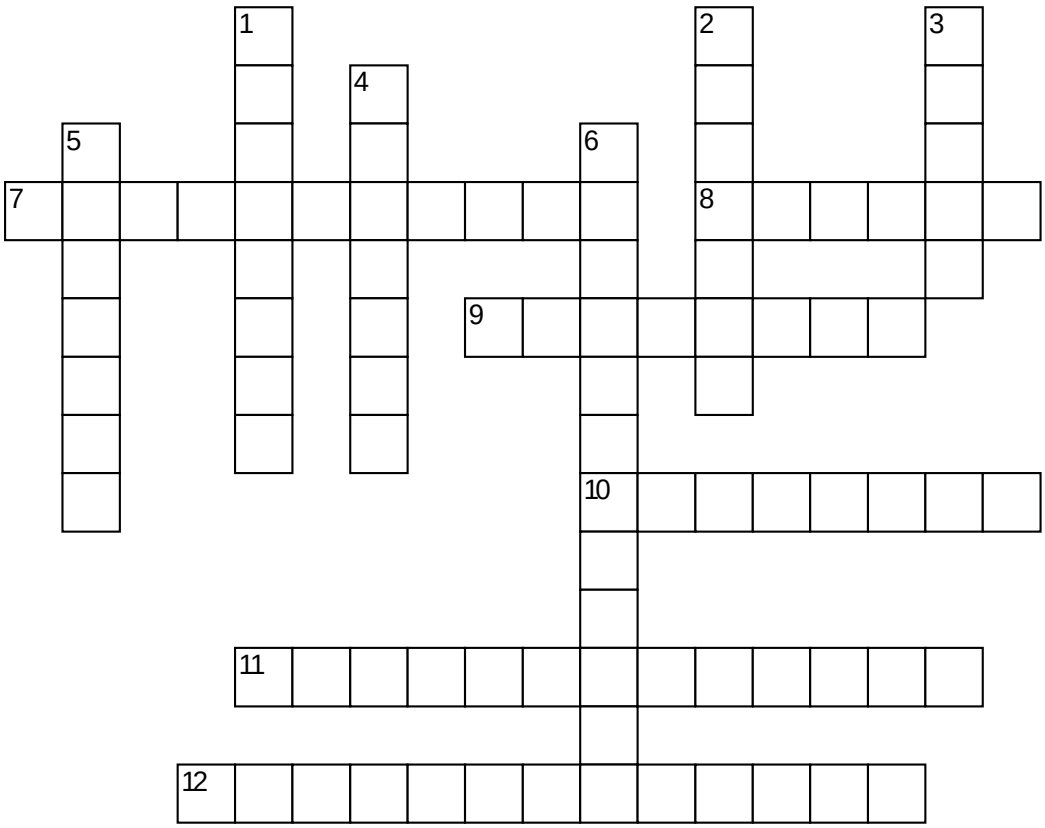
In May 1978, MajGen Kelley was ordered to Headquarters ***Marine Corps***, where he became Deputy Chief of Staff for Requirements and Programs. On 4 February 1980, he was promoted to lieutenant general and appointed by the ***President*** as the first Commander of the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, (renamed the United States Central Command ***(USCENTCOM)*** in January 1983), a four service force with headquarters at MacDill AFB, Tampa, Florida.

Lieutenant General Kelley was promoted to full general and assigned as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps and Chief of Staff on 1 July 1981. He became ***Commandant*** on 1 July 1983.

General Kelley ***retired*** on 30 June 1987 to Northern Virginia. His ***personal decorations*** and awards include: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; the Navy Distinguished Service Medal; the Army Distinguished Service Medal; the Air Force Distinguished Service Medal; the Silver Star Medal; Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and two gold stars in lieu of second and third awards; the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and a gold star in lieu of a second award; the Joint Service Commendation Medal; Navy Commendation Medal; and the Army Commendation Medal. He is a Marine Corps Parachutist and U.S. Army Master Parachutist.

Colonel Archie Van Winkle

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, fill in the words both across and down.



Across

7 This is a small explosive shell which exploded against Col Archie Van Winkles Chest. _____ _____ (2 words)

8 The projectile that shattered Col Archie Van Winkles arm. _____

9 The location of the Air Observation School where Col Archie Van Winkle went before being assigned as an Air Observer. _____

10 The month that Col Archie Van Winkle retired from service. _____

11 The duty station where Col Archie Van Winkle stationed when his battalion was mobilized in 1950. _____ _____ (2 words)

12 The enlisted rank of Archie Van Winkle when he received the Medal of Honor. _____ _____ (2 words)

Down

1 The state where the Basic School at Marine Corps Schools is Located. _____

2 Col Archie Van Winkle Was Awarded a Gold Star in Lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal with what device? _____ _____ (2 words)

3 The number of Bronze stars that Col Archie Van Winkle has on his Vietnam Service Medal. _____

4 The last name of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, who swore in Col Archie Van Winkle when he was promoted to a Second Lieutenant in 1952? _____

5 The rank at which Archie Van Winkle was promoted to on December 31, 1954. _____

6 The Nation's highest military decoration. _____ _____ _____ (3 words)

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS—Major General Raymond G. Davis (right) and Lieutenant Colonel Archie Van Winkle are making it tough for North Vietnamese infiltrating the KheSanh area.

Colonel Archie Van Winkle

Colonel Archie Van Winkle earned the Medal of Honor as a staff sergeant during the Korean War for leading a daring charge during which a bullet shattered his arm and an enemy hand grenade exploded against his chest.

The action came during the night of 2 November 1950, near Sudong, Korea. SSgt Van Winkle, an infantry platoon sergeant, led the charge through withering enemy fire until felled by the grenade. Even then he refused to be evacuated, and continued to shout orders and encouragement to his men while lying on the ground weak from loss of blood. His heroic leadership enabled the outnumbered platoon to repulse a fanatical enemy attack.

President Harry S. Truman presented him the Nation's highest decoration during ceremonies, 6 February 1952, at the White House. The following day he was sworn in as second lieutenant by Gen Lemuel C. Sheperd, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, having qualified under the "meritorious noncommissioned officer" program.

A combat veteran of World War II, he was called to active duty with the Marine Corps Reserve after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and was released to inactive duty 16 July 1951.

Born 17 March 1925 in Juneau, Alaska, Archie Van Winkle attended public school in Darrington, Washington. An ardent athlete, he captained both the boxing and football teams at Darrington High School, where he also played baseball and basketball. He entered the University of Washington in Seattle to study physical education, but left after a few months to enlist in the Marine Corps Reserve on 14 December 1942.

During almost three years of active duty, he served as an aviation radioman, gunner and mechanic, participating in the Solomons, Philippines and Emirau operations. On 22 October 1945, he received his honorable discharge.

He continued his studies in physical education for two years at Everett Junior College and for another year at the University of Washington. In March 1948, he rejoined the Reserve and became a member of Company A, 11th Infantry Battalion, in Seattle.

The battalion was mobilized and ordered to Camp Pendleton, California, on 7 August 1950. Late that month he arrived in Korea and participated in the Inchon landing. On 2 November he was wounded in combat near Sudong, Korea, during the action which earned him the Medal of Honor.

Evacuated to Japan and later to the United States, he subsequently served for several months with the Marine guards at the Naval Base, Bremerton, Washington. He was released from active duty on 16 July 1951 and was attached to the 10th Infantry Battalion, USMCR, in Seattle. Later recalled to active duty, he attended Basic School at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, from November 1952 to May 1953.

First Lieutenant Van Winkle completed Air Observation School at Quantico that November and was assigned as an Air Observer with the 3d Marine Division then at Camp Pendleton. He was later Assistant G-3 of Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, then served as a company executive officer and company commander, respectively, with the 3d Battalion, 9th Marines, 3d Marine Division. He was promoted to captain on 31 December 1954 and in 1955, he was assigned as Regimental Liaison Officer, 9th Marines.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Winkle served in the Republic of Vietnam. He served consecutively as Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines; G-3 Operations Officer, 1st Marine Division; and as Assistant G-3, Task Force X-Ray, Sub Unit #1, 1st Marine Division, from August 1967 to September 1968, and earned the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V." A Gold Star in lieu of a second Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" was awarded to him for heroic achievement on 6 July 1968 on Hill 689 near KheSanh Combat Base. He also received the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Gold Star.

After his return to the United States, he was again assigned to the G-1 Division at Headquarters Marine Corps, this time as Head, Standards and Utilization Section, Manpower Control Branch. He retired from service in February 1974.

Colonel Van Winkle died on 22 May 1986 in Ketchikan, Alaska. His remains were cremated and scattered at sea.

A complete list of his medals and decorations include: the Medal of Honor; the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" and Gold Star in lieu of a second award; the Purple Heart; the Presidential Unit Citation; the Navy Unit Commendation with one bronze star; the American Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three bronze stars; the World War II Victory Medal; the National Defense Service Medal with one bronze star; the Korean Service Medal with two bronze stars; the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Gold Star, the Vietnam Service Medal with three bronze stars; the United Nations Service Medal; the Philippine Liberation Ribbon; two Korean Presidential Unit Citations; and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Major Kurt Shewn Lee

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

N	H	J	W	R	S	E	C	R	O	F	R	O	S	S	E	R	G	G	A
Q	C	E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	N	J	C	V
H	O	Q	F	A	E	R	O	K	B	J	X	X	G	O	P	I	R	B	U
H	U	E	K	O	E	I	I	E	F	A	H	G	N	R	I	A	W	L	Q
D	N	U	H	E	R	O	I	S	M	V	G	Z	I	V	J	R	H	B	D
I	T	Y	U	S	N	O	J	T	E	P	N	K	D	D	E	R	O	S	T
R	E	T	E	M	I	R	E	P	E	V	I	S	N	E	F	E	D	M	I
T	R	U	I	O	C	U	W	O	L	Y	I	W	A	G	S	T	V	V	R
C	M	D	E	P	K	N	S	R	N	S	B	R	M	N	N	C	P	O	I
S	E	O	N	P	S	I	Z	H	E	L	L	E	M	O	A	I	X	O	P
Q	A	T	E	O	B	T	D	O	E	E	F	C	O	D	V	G	R	I	S
G	S	N	M	S	S	E	Z	S	W	A	W	I	C	U	Y	E	V	U	G
X	U	O	Y	I	N	D	M	T	E	D	H	F	X	S	C	T	B	T	N
U	R	I	F	T	T	N	E	I	H	E	R	F	J	F	R	A	Y	N	I
T	E	T	I	I	Y	A	T	L	C	R	Z	O	T	U	O	R	Q	G	T
A	S	O	R	O	M	T	Y	E	T	S	U	A	V	J	S	T	N	M	H
X	S	V	E	N	X	I	I	Q	R	H	U	R	F	Y	S	S	V	F	G
E	G	E	U	Y	V	O	M	J	U	I	N	S	P	I	R	E	R	Z	I
N	P	D	H	E	Y	N	A	N	K	P	F	P	F	C	N	V	A	I	F
L	K	J	D	T	E	S	V	X	B	K	M	P	D	M	H	U	W	C	M

Born in San Francisco, CA, in 1926. Major Lee was the first regular non-white United States Marine Corps officer, and the first of Asian descent.

Major Lee earned the Navy Cross under fire in ***Korea*** in September 1950, serving in Company B, 1st Battalion 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division.

Citation: The President of the United States of America takes pleasure in presenting the ***Navy Cross*** to First Lieutenant ***Kurt Chew-Een Lee***, United States Marine Corps, for extraordinary ***heroism*** in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the ***United Nations*** while serving as ***Commanding Officer*** of a Machine-Gun Platoon of Company B, First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division (Reinforced), in action against enemy ***aggressor forces*** in the Republic of Korea, on 2 and 3 November 1950. Immediately taking ***countermeasures*** when a numerically superior enemy force fiercely attacked his platoon and overran its left flank during the defense of ***strategic terrain*** commanding approaches to the main supply route south of ***Sudong***, first Lieutenant Lee boldly exposed himself to intense hostile automatic weapons, grenade and sniper small-arms fire to carry out a personal ***reconnaissance***, well in advance of his own lines, in order to re-deploy the machine-gun posts within the ***defensive perimeter***.

Momentarily forced back by extremely heavy opposition, he quickly reorganized his unit and, instructing his men to cover his approach, bravely moved up an enemy held slope in a deliberate attempt to draw fire and thereby disclose hostile troop positions. Despite serious wounds sustained as he pushed forward, First Lieutenant Lee charged directly into the face of the enemy fire and, by his dauntless fighting spirit and resourcefulness, served to inspire other members of his platoon to heroic efforts in pressing a determined counterattack and driving the hostile forces from the sector. His outstanding courage, brilliant leadership and unswerving devotion to duty were contributing factors in the success achieved by his company and reflect the highest credit upon First Lieutenant Lee and the United States Naval Service.

The Marine Corps celebrates Asian Pacific American Heritage during the month of May.

Corporal Jason Lee Dunham

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page, then, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

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N E V D E S T R O Y E R F D E W Y Q A M Z                           U Z R M Z Z X F G W F Z B G O R Q Z H J S
A K W U N O B B I R N O I T C A T A B M O C  U M U Z R T G B N L N Z F  T K V R J I I V A J D Z L X D X F Z K P L H
W R R V Q Y Z Y X C V W Q M F N B D F G H  D Z L O G J B V R Q Q B Q L J  G D T C Q C E B C Y B L H G Q T B V E V Y
  Z T P P I X K R P O R M E G R S M N P  U B Z T H O W V F E I D A R U T U  V D S P C P E L T M L M F E N J L T D
    Y T H P J Q G Y K V L K M I V U D  Z L B F P A N G S K A Z N C B X F A X  R E D A E L D A U Q S E L F I R Y
      K Y K O E C R S Q O C H X M G  Z A G I M C Q M F O U P O Z G W T O Z X S  F P U B O Q K Z P L X A A A K
        X S I K L J E O Z R Q H H Y  Q H E C B L D T J D Z U H W R G N J D H B  S Z L N W R Z Z D T J L N X
          L A D W L M J X W P D A W  K R Z A M Y M A I G A E Q O X E S U L U G  O Z I O H S V M J L K N K
            D F R J C S G Z G N T X  T K Y N O M E R E C E S U O H E T I H W R  N I W U Y A Z P S V U Z
              Y F L B K E N A J D F  E C N G J V D J R U X V M L V Y M Q D M P  D J B Y V E M F R Y G
                Z I K S P P X Q B W  K G Q B U Q J H N E W Y O R K S Q T Z G N  I F G M O S D I G Q
                  D E H Y D T R A A  T E O P O P D A P V O B Q M T T N H W Y N  E P D F O P J X Y
                    V B K G I Y W P  I P T H U S F C H V T R A E H E L P R U P  Z L L V G H S Z
                      T W S M U G A  S Q V D X I T H H A G E K Q S Y V S H A U  E N Y G F G C
                        H Q I V S B  U S T B Y Y P R G A U R U V P U Q M Z H H  Y D N Z O W
                          B T M R P  I X I Q B I O D F N E Z E K W Z D B C K Q  W A Y U W
                            S M V J C  E I M E R N R J A G H N N Y O Y U V F  K E D K C
                              Y I O R G  P V V Q V N L X Y W H W A R X R H  X P L Z C
                                         D J Y N S A K E W X N L D F Z
                                           U G X P R W H J E V G M E
                                                 W       I
                                                   Q   S
                                                     I
                                           V       B       X
                                           S U     U     P N
                                       K         J   H   C         E
                                       N D     P   S T L   R       K M
                                       U P U   L             V   E A V
                                       K U O E R             T G R X R
                                       J K O A   O B       C A   I R A Q
                                       M P T Q P K N H Y D F T N S U J H
                                       R O H U S U E O E D V E B S Q U M
                                       U O D S Y F N M H E S E Z S U V X
                                       A U H E U H J N J F E N M I C K H
                                       H K F U E B P S H H O B K A Z Y D
                                       B L N Q X R W T B Q C L R O R A W
                                     W C P K Z O P F E F Q B O A R G B S X
                                   Z T D X A M O J X I G M B Y V D Z I L N F
                                 W S E M U K I E A F N Q R F H T P E S N T C C
                               X U X T I N T V Y E L K C A O W T S C M W N X B M
                             Z G W L Y O J O Q Z Y Q O B Z R E V D T I V T E G W X
                           H E L M E T A N D B O D Y N Q F T I G W X S P V E Q Z A Q
                         B A K L K F K D N A L S I S I R R A P J O M A O W I A R D U T
                                       Y N G D U Z O Q E U Y T E F I O I
                                             E O E W V A S D C
                                               T M E T J Z C
                                               M M C M Z C U
                                                 H N Y I R
                                                 W K D S E
                                                   Q C P
                                                   D X G
                                                     X
```

Cpl. Jason L. Dunham gave his life in an act of selflessness while deployed to Iraq in 2004. The memory of his dedication to his country and Corps lives on and will continue to live on for generations. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Gunnery Sgt. Scott Dunn/Released)

Corporal Jason Lee Dunham

Jason Lee ***Dunham***, the first Marine Corps Medal of Honor recipient for Operation ***Iraqi Freedom***, was born 10 November 1981 in Scio, ***New York***. He graduated from Scio Central School in early 2000 and left for Marine Corps Recruit Depot ***Parris Island*** in July of that year.

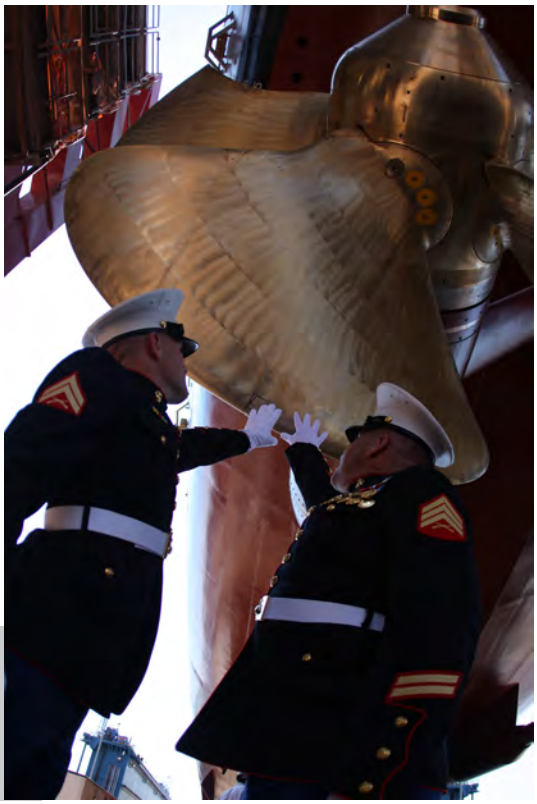
Following his first duty assignment with Marine Corps Security Forces, Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, Georgia, Cpl Dunham transferred to the infantry. He was eventually assigned to Company K, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, based in Twentynine Palms, California, and ***deployed*** with that unit to ***Iraq*** in early 2004.

On 14 April 2004, Cpl Dunham was participating in a reconnaissance mission as a ***Rifle Squad Leader*** for 4th Platoon, Company K, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, in the town of Karabilah, Iraq, when they heard gun-fire erupt a short distance away following the ambush of a Marine convoy. Cpl Dunham quickly ordered his squad toward the fighting. He and his team soon were receiving enemy fire and dismounted their vehicles to proceed on foot. Cpl Dunham and his team discovered seven Iraqi vehicles attempting to depart the area and began stopping the vehicles to search them for weapons. As the Marines approached the vehicles, an insurgent leaped out and attacked Cpl Dunham. Cpl Dunham wrestled the man to the ground but noticed that the insurgent had released a grenade during the struggle. Cpl Dunham shouted a warning to his fellow Marines before covering the ***grenade*** with his ***helmet and body***, bearing the brunt of the fatal explosion himself and saving the lives of at least two other ***Marines***.

Corporal Dunham died of his wounds eight days later at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, at the age of 22. He was laid to rest in his hometown of Scio at Fairlawn Cemetery.

The ***Medal of Honor*** was presented to Cpl Dunham's parents at a private ***White House ceremony*** by President ***George W. Bush*** on 11 January 2007 followed by another public ceremony at the National Museum of the Marine Corps in Quantico, Virginia, the next day. On 19 March 2007, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen James T. Conway, concurred with the naming of a barrack's building in honor of Cpl Dunham on Naval Submarine Base, Kings Bay, and a few days later on 23 March, the Navy announced it's newest ***destroyer*** would also bear his name as the USS Jason Dunham.

A complete list of Cpl Dunham's awards and decorations includes: Medal of Honor, ***Purple Heart***, ***Combat Action Ribbon***, Meritorious Unit Commendation, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, and the Sea Service Deployment Ribbon



Cpl. Kelly Miller and Sgt. Bill Hampton, the two Marines whose lives were saved by Cpl. Jason Dunham's actions which earned him the Medal of Honor, touch the propeller, or "screw," of the ship named after their fallen hero and friend after it's christening Saturday at Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine.

Corporal William Kyle Carpenter

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page, then, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

```
E N V O B P S X S G P L H P R K C R T V I                                 H S N D S V V G O T K G C C V N P U O N S
B N X N G N N F F L G Z Y U D F H T C K L R   X C A D E P O A Q Z S Q M   O V L A D E M T R A E H E L P R U P S Z D M
G V D M I W J L Y A T B Q Z Z L A T Z I J   L J A I N C L E Q Y T X D K I   E G K E H A E W P S R J L Q X X O D G D A
  Q A U C E B P E P M C J G V W Y U N H   J H S J I N E B A C U Q T B Z K B   X J J U T K S H W H U T B P R Y T Z A
    N W R J C A Q M V Y L X R Y S H Z   H X N N L O U F Q S P H U U H E N D R   V J A E A O P P Z Q N B T D X B H
      P E I Z Y X Y U I J I V D O X   A W P R O T A F Y C K S L G G D H X I G R   L J J C Z X G U K B Y L E G E
        M Q N A R I M I U G W G T N   F G W B I C R N X A H G J D W W M O H Y A   K G Y V L P I P P O R A S L
          S X G T L Z I R O R E O K   G S C S T O R W C Q Q T S H H R H E T A H   T N H L A C V S C Y J E D
            U N F B K C X J P O G X   H F H V C D O D W E F K I A S S U O Q T F   Y Y L N Y E G H S J Z N
              M Q R G T C H G B F S   A J I B A Q N E J O C O H D W M C R K P O   F N Y P T X T J N J Q
                H Y E L P Z A C B N   N A I S S X O P K G W O V Z X J Y E B Q X   P Z V M N A W G B E
                  G N E C C I P X X   I Z B T U M H L D F O R R D Z A R A L V K   C B E C D S J M X
                    H A D U C Z Q R   S F B A O L F O N Y U W E P I X C J P Z C   X G C D R E K X
                      J K O I P V B   T B P A E W O Y B T Q X O Q O O F P H E E   E R F S C I X
                        N H M Z V V   A U F A G R L M G G O M X K R R R Q T H Y   V W C Y E W
                          P H L F W   N B Z P A L A E E I I B B P A S A C B T Y   X K V S J
                            R Q F A B   R S Q R H D N S B C Q O D Y F C L S A   C B T O I
                              F X G H I   M T U J E T T F N R S X Q N W G L   C B S Z N
                                          L O E M I N X A X J T Y S I K
                                            C I D N Z L S D F E M E P
                                                    X       F
                                                      F   W
                                                        H
                                            V         A       M
                                            L Q       Y     V D
                                    V           Z   E   R           Q
                                    X G       L   E R S   N       J R
                                    I W R   Z               M   E V I
                                    G W W K A               I M G E F
                                    B J P T   C L       K F   F R K L
                                    M X G F D D H K F H P G V P M C E
                                    Y K F E Y Z G H Q P R M V G W Q M
                                    F F K J A Q D F M M U O I A E N A
                                    R O S A R X Q W G W I W A J Z P N
                                    X S V A L N X V H Y G B I J N B A
                                    D D W C W T T L B O T Q Y Z Z X I
                                  A N D X U F Q Y M X F G U O H K R A P
                                P M Z P L P A B R L X U Q V M D L O H C V
                              T N L O F Y V H T S Y N Z A D Z F N T Y R J G
                            D D E R I T E R Y L L A C I D E M K G S P P U W N
                          Y B I N P K A I N K F I R W E B L W L J K N L Y Z G D
                        N W P W T F V N D I R Z V T S H O E Y H R J Y R E M X B G
                      T Q D U X J B E B K C M I A Y D N U P A R R I S I S L A N D R
                                    D K R C Z F I I B X C W G Q M N D
                                            R U Z C G U W P X
                                              Y C E K I N L
                                              T X J S O N E
                                                Q I H S W
                                                K K I P D
                                                  O L F
                                                  J H B
                                                    I
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U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. Kyle Carpenter attends a Washington Nationals Baseball game with friends and family, Washington, D.C., June 17, 2014. Cpl. Carpenter will be awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in Afghanistan back in 2010. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Michael C. Guinto/Released)

Corporal William Kyle Carpenter

William "Kyle" Carpenter was born in Flowood, Mississippi, on 17 October 1989, and attended high school at W. Wyman King Academy, Batesburg, South Carolina, graduating in 2008. In February 2009, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Recruiting Station Columbia, South Carolina, and completed his basic training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, ***Parris Island***, South Carolina, later that year.

At the time of his ***deployment*** in 2010 to combat duty in ***Afghanistan*** in support of OPERATION ***ENDURING FREEDOM***, he was a ***lance corporal*** serving as a Squad Automatic ***Rifleman*** with Company F, 2d Battalion, 9th Marines, Regimental Combat Team-1, 1st Marine Division (Forward), I Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward).

In July 2013, he was ***medically retired*** as a ***corporal*** due to wounds recieved in combat. On 19 June 2014, he was presented the ***Medal of Honor*** by President Barack Obama for his ***courageous actions*** on 21 November 2010.

Besides the Medal of Honor, his personal awards include a ***Purple Heart Medal***, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, and ***Combat Action Ribbon***. His other awards and decorations include the Navy Unit Commendation, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal with one bronze campaign star, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon with one bronze star, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Medal ISAF for Afghanistan, and Rifle Sharpshooter Badge.

President of the United States, Barrack H. Obama places the Medal of Honor around retired U.S. Marine Corps Cpl. William Kyle Carpenter's neck, inside the East Wing of the White House, June 19, 2014. The Medal of Honor is the Highest award for valor in action against an enemy force which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the Armed Services of the United States. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Michael C. Guinto/Released)

Corporal William T. Perkins

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page, then, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

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X E A P C O Z U D J P G C E O I C W G L W                           L U L R R S D H A R S N D J N J P A L P Q
C U R D L N Q U I Q J T A L X T S S D U A Z   Y H S E K H V S B K M Q G   N Y C Q G I G F X M T X H E P R T G P O F T
V K Q Y Z P B Q N C I X M A T E G K S O H   Z H T G X M B X I U N X B U E   W P E A G T R A E H E L P R U P E H T P Q
  E X J Q V N A I Q L Y P S I B T Z Q J   P C L K V W R E M R O R I T H Y I   M B J X Q L F N V I Y N Q Y Z O B L B
    I M A R I N E C O R P S C R L I A   J L P Y H D V V V W A M R U X R M T B   Q W W K X R M V M I L A P F B O Q
      E P B A A Z N U O E M Q O Y I   A S Y M G A C Q J I T P G D Z H C W I K R   N E K Q L H K F I R G Y I E O
        O Y F V R E E K N Q B P P S   A S H O W Z Q P R E Y Y P M P T B T Q I W   U T B F E R T V U V N J I Y
          L F E T Z I X D D B A T Z   H P S T S Q K G Q T Q N J G B E V Z G J H   Q F F D F Z O R Z D Y G H
            Z P X R F B L R Q R X K   Z S C I K J P J L N D P Y T M U Z M E B B   M K T A Y G K K L U L P
              Y G B A C E Q U I E T   O C D O P R J L H A Y M D G O E U F O F W   D J K W C P N T M W A
                U L T G T Q I O X U   S N P N M H L K O M O D D J I J X I J A J   R R Z V R C Y A E R
                  B P U O R E F J F   D N F P D Y S K V O B R D U O F I D U F O   D N W I D Q O Q G
                    D B N Y J K G P   K P R I V A T E F I R S T C L A S S L O P   X J J G D O O O
                      O L S R M T E   K R Y C Q Q J H V R Z X K P R N Q E W W Q   G R V E G I T
                        Y J U F P A   K Z U T Q M P Y J F C B Q V K Q H L F M A   Y W W V L O
                          W V H E H   C L F U Q Q L Y S N B Q P O D V E Q Q N O   L G B C H
                            Z M O N I   Z H R V O G H G R L N T Q I P P J I G   X Q L T P
                              F E U S R   D E J K R X Y G W W E Q W Z L M J   X D X V K
                                          I S K Q Z M W N O R O Q A T D
                                          B O N V Q F E I J K M A J
                                                Z       H
                                                  U   W
                                                    L
                                        N         S       Q
                                        G C       C     S Z
                                P           G   N   C           W
                                R I       U   C X Y   Z       L O
                                O O B   Z               M   T I R
                                N J R O F               F A J U G
                                O M B F   S C       Z O   T O T C
                                H E R O I S M C Q U S A L F Q M I
                                F H B T I I A X B N O B L Z U A G
                                O S Y W U S M W N G I R D V C F Z
                                L A N C E C O R P O R A L P I S Y
                                A Q E E Y V A T I I X R K T M T K
                                D W O X Y D N N P D V P Z A J W K
                              B E H H C B T I K G Z P C G O X E D Z
                            U Y M D D W K C D Y Z K M W M T H L R I E
                          F Q H ¬ E T Z Z O E C P I B E E P I K H O U S
                        V Y J C X H R O A S M Q Q Z K I H B Y Y J T L Z R
                      S L S O A E F F Z Z J N G O W K M J N Q X F W S T C J
                    M H U L L G M G P A W S O G O W P N Z B K H N X X R A J D
                  V I C D H P L A V Y W U M I Y I H I X D V Y C O R P O R A L S
                                G X Y X N S T T L F U W M I S P T
                                        L L A B B C O H Z
                                          S R W W I Z G
                                          E E F N P L V
                                            P Q C M A
                                            O T Z R M
                                              Z V Z
                                              F Q T
                                                Y
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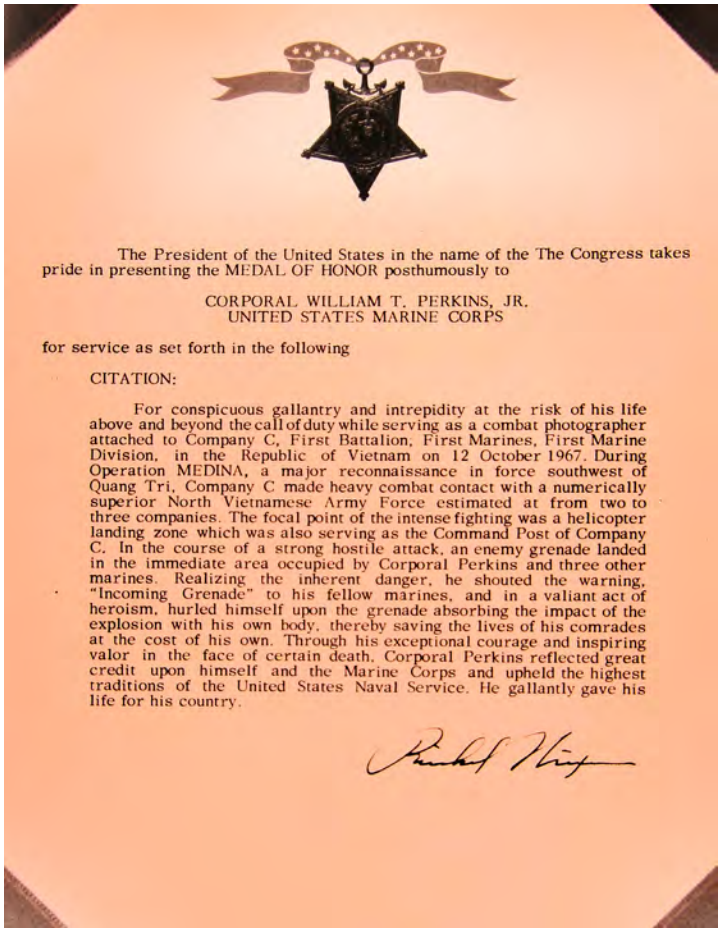
HQMC
Washington, D.C
18 Jun 69
A photograph of the congressional Medal of Honor presented posthumously to Corporal William T. Perkins, Jr., United States Marine Corps.
(Combat Photographer)

William T. Perkins, Jr., who was posthumously awarded the ***Medal of Honor*** for ***heroism*** in ***Vietnam*** in 1967, was born 10 August 1947 in Rochester, New York. In elementary school he moved with his family to California and graduated from James Monroe High School, Sepulveda, California, in 1965.
He enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve 27 April 1966 and was discharged to enlist in the Regular ***Marine Corps*** 6 July 1966.
Upon completion of recruit training with the 2d Recruit Training Battalion Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, he was promoted to ***Private First Class*** 22 September 1966. Transferred to the Marine Corps Base, ***Camp Pendleton***, California, he underwent individual combat training with the 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry Training Regiment.

From October 1966 to January 1967, he served as a photographer with Headquarters Battalion, Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California. He was promoted to ***lance corporal*** 1 January 1967. For the next four months, LCpl Perkins was a student at the ***Motion Picture Photography***, U.S. Army Signal Center and School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. In May 1967, he was transferred back to Headquarters Battalion, Barstow, California.

In July 1967, LCpl Perkins served as a photographer with Service Company, Headquarters Battalion, 3d Marine Division and was transferred to the Republic of Vietnam. He was promoted to ***Corporal*** 1 August 1967. While serving as a ***Combat Photographer*** with Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division during ***Operation Medina***, he was ***killed in action*** on 12 October 1967.

A complete list of his medals and decorations include: the Medal of Honor, ***the Purple Heart***, the Presidential Unit Citation, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with one bronze star, the Vietnamese Military Merit Medal, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.



The President of the United States in the name of the The Congress takes pride in presenting the MEDAL OF HONOR posthumously to

CORPORAL WILLIAM T. PERKINS, JR.
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a combat photographer attached to Company C, First Battalion, First Marines, First Marine Division, in the Republic of Vietnam on 12 October 1967. During Operation MEDINA, a major reconnaissance in force southwest of Quang Tri, Company C made heavy combat contact with a numerically superior North Vietnamese Army Force estimated at from two to three companies. The focal point of the intense fighting was a helicopter landing zone which was also serving as the Command Post of Company C. In the course of a strong hostile attack, an enemy grenade landed in the immediate area occupied by Corporal Perkins and three other marines. Realizing the inherent danger, he shouted the warning, "Incoming Grenade" to his fellow marines, and in a valiant act of heroism, hurled himself upon the grenade absorbing the impact of the explosion with his own body, thereby saving the lives of his comrades at the cost of his own. Through his exceptional courage and inspiring valor in the face of certain death, Corporal Perkins reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

The William T Perkins award commemorates the only Combat Photographer to have ever been awarded the Medal of Honor, which he received for his heroic efforts during the Vietnam War. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Lance Cpl. Kelly Timney, 2nd MARDIV Combat Camera/ Released)

Sergeant Major Carl ton W. Kent

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

J	K			Z	R	Q			W	S	R			W	Q	Z			T	S	O			
P	L	P			K	O	P			R	V	S			L	V	O			N	W	K		
	A	O	K			R	T	E			T	N	A			X	R	C			W	N	H	
		Y	O	P			B	C	C			D	J	N			S	K	S			W	M	X
B			T	H	I			A	U	F			N	E	D			D	L	T			C	I
P	E			O	C	L			I	R	R			A	L	I			T	S	H			F
Y	Y	W			P	S	X			R	T	O			L	G	E			O	I	W		
	F	N	D			E	R	B			B	S	J			S	Z	G			P	L	Y	
		Z	A	O			D	O	S			O	N	A			I	V	O			A	O	A
B			L	P	R			T	T	P			R	I	M			S	S	P			A	T
Q	U			D	M	F			I	C	A			N	L	T			I	V	H			O
W	T	C			U	O	L			U	U	R			E	L	N			R	J	O		
	F	P	O			B	C	N			R	R	A			S	I	A			R	U	M	
		S	D	Y			J	R	A			C	T	C			C	R	E			A	A	O
F			K	Z	O			J	E	V			E	S	H			H	D	G			P	Y
M	N			O	H	D			M	E	A			R	N	U			O	E	R			W
C	I	D			I	O	A			K	N	L			H	I	T			O	E	E		
	E	Q	H			J	X	L			B	I	A			P	L	E			L	O	S	
		G	Q	O			H	D	O			U	G	V			L	L	R			P	N	T
V			C	R	P			K	U	C			C	N	I			U	I	I			Q	P
W	N			O	X	Z			B	I	A			P	E	A			I	R	G			K
V	R	V			W	L	K			B	D	S			J	G	T			W	D	G		
	K	R	X			P	S	M			D	M	N			K	X	I			L	X	E	
		U	U	O			E	E	Y			F	Y	E			R	D	O			O	Q	R
			X	B	O			J	C	J			X	N	P			X	D	N			K	T

Sergeant Major Kent assumed the post as the 16th Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps on 25 April 2007.

Sergeant Major Carl ton W. Kent

Carlton W. Kent completed recruit training at ***Marine Corps*** Recruit Depot, ***Parris Island***, South Carolina, in March 1976 and was assigned to the 1st Marine Brigade. In May 1978, he was transferred to Marine Security Guard Battalion where he served as a Marine Security Guard. He served at the ***American Embassy***, Kinshasa, Zaire and Panama. In June 1981, he transferred to Fort Benning, Georgia, for ***Airborne School*** and then to Parachute Riggers School at Fort Lee, Virginia. In June 1982 he was assigned as 2d Air Delivery Platoon Commander, and ***parachute rigger*** billets in various commands aboard Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

In February 1983, he was transferred to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, ***San Diego***, California, for duty as a drill instructor, senior drill instructor and ***battalion drill master*** with 1st Battalion. In January 1985, he was meritoriously promoted to gunnery sergeant.

In May 1985, GySgt Kent transferred to 3d Air Delivery Platoon as Platoon Sergeant. In June 1986 he transferred to ***Engineer Company***, Brigade Service Support Group 1, 1st Marine Brigade, Hawaii, as Company Gunnery Sergeant. In March 1988, GySgt Kent was assigned to Noncommissioned Officers School, 1st Marine Brigade, as the Noncommissioned Officer In Charge.

In February 1989, GySgt Kent transferred to Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, as a student at Drill Instructor School. After completion of ***Drill Instructor School***, GySgt Kent was assigned to ***Naval Aviation*** Officers Candidate School in Pensacola, Florida, as a ***Drill Instructor***, Chief Drill Instructor, and First Sergeant. In February 1990, he was promoted to first sergeant and assigned as First Sergeant, Marine Aviation Training Support Group, ***Pensacola***.

In June 1992, he transferred to the 4th Marines for duty. A year later in June 1993, he transferred to the Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas. After graduation, in February 1994 he was transferred and assigned as First Sergeant, Battery L, 3d Battalion, 12th Marines. In December 1994, he assumed the duties as Sergeant Major, 3d Battalion, 12th Marines. In August 1997, SgtMaj Kent was transferred to the Marine Corps ***Recruit Depot***, San Diego, where he was assigned duties as Sergeant Major, 2d Recruit Training Battalion, and in September 1999 as Sergeant Major, Recruit Training Regiment.

In May 2001, he was transferred to Marine Forces Europe/Fleet Marine Force Europe, Stuttgart, Germany, where he was assigned the duties as the Sergeant Major of Marine Forces Europe. In April 2004, he was transferred to I Marine Expeditionary Force, Camp Pendleton, California, to serve as the ***Sergeant Major***.

Sgt. Maj. Carlton W. Kent, Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, visits Marines from Echo Company, 2nd Battalion, 6th Marines, at Observation Post Sina'a in Al Fallujah, Iraq, on Sept. 23. Sgt. Maj. Kent traveled throughout the Al Anbar Province of Iraq meeting with Marines and service members currently deployed with II Marine Expeditionary Force (II MEF). The unit is deployed with Multi-National Forces-West in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom in the Al Anbar province of Iraq to develop Iraqi security forces, facilitate the development of official rule of law through democratic reforms, and continue the development of a market based economy centered on Iraqi reconstruction.

Sergeant Major Micheal P. Barrett

Directions: Read the corresponding narrative for the puzzle on the opposite page. To complete the puzzle, find and circle all words from the underlined text hidden in the grid.

E	A	C	N	G	A	V	E	R	L	T	M	S	P	N	K	M	N	F	O
M	O	N	J	S	C	E	S	L	T	O	T	M	E	U	I	N	H	P	C
G	F	R	Q	V	C	R	E	P	I	N	S	T	U	O	C	S	P	I	I
U	H	G	I	Y	G	C	E	C	R	O	T	U	N	A	N	V	E	V	T
Q	H	I	R	K	U	J	G	B	A	K	Y	Q	W	I	M	R	G	I	N
G	W	W	E	A	P	O	N	S	C	O	M	P	A	N	Y	E	J	G	A
P	W	J	F	O	J	A	Z	A	I	N	F	A	N	T	R	Y	M	I	U
K	D	T	P	A	C	S	T	O	Q	Q	E	I	Q	Y	E	O	G	J	Q
C	O	M	B	A	T	A	C	T	I	O	N	R	I	B	B	O	N	S	W
I	R	B	S	E	C	R	E	T	S	E	R	V	I	C	E	H	O	F	R
L	H	M	O	D	E	E	R	F	G	N	I	R	U	D	N	E	I	G	D
T	V	E	Z	J	H	A	Q	C	C	E	W	H	S	B	N	O	L	N	U
Y	D	R	I	L	L	I	N	S	T	R	U	C	T	O	R	V	W	B	W
V	P	A	R	R	I	S	I	S	L	A	N	D	Z	E	C	C	W	C	T
Q	A	A	I	D	Z	M	O	D	E	E	R	F	I	Q	A	R	I	E	D
T	J	W	L	R	B	R	O	N	Z	E	S	T	A	R	M	E	D	A	L
E	O	E	G	Y	A	Y	J	W	V	T	U	X	D	O	M	Z	P	P	T
G	S	Q	Q	Q	T	Q	C	P	I	B	B	W	T	G	W	W	X	U	Q
P	P	J	N	A	T	S	I	N	A	H	G	F	A	C	P	G	S	B	Q
W	K	S	N	Q	T	G	U	L	F	W	A	R	U	U	R	J	A	S	W

Commandant of the Marine Corps Gen. Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., left, pins an award on Sgt. Maj. Micheal P. Barrett, during the relief and appointment ceremony at the Marine Corps War Memorial, Arlington, Va., Feb. 20, 2015. Dunford relieved and retired Barrett and appointed Sgt. Maj. Ronald L. Green as the 18th sergeant major of the Marine Corps. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Gabriela Garcia/Released)

Sergeant Major Micheal P. Barrett

Micheal P. Barrett was born and raised in Youngstown, New York. He enlisted in March 1981 and underwent recruit training at 2d Recruit Training Battalion, Delta Company, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, ***Parris Island***, S.C.

In November 1981, Private First Class Barrett completed ***Infantry*** Training School at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. He was ordered to 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, Twentynine Palms, California, for duty. He served in a variety of billets from Grenadier to Platoon Sergeant.

Sergeant Barrett was transferred in August 1984 to Inspector-Instructor duty with 2d Battalion, 25th Marines, New Rochelle, New York. Outside of his primary duties as an infantry instructor, he was assigned numerous support duties to include; Armorer, Nuclear Biological Chemical noncommissioned officer, and Training Chief.

In September 1987, Sergeant Barrett was assigned to 3d Battalion, 9th Marines where he assumed the responsibilities as Platoon Sergeant of the Surveillance Target Acquisition Platoon. Staff Sergeant Barrett deployed forward during the ***Gulf War*** with Task Force Papa Bear.

In April 1992, Staff Sergeant Barrett received orders to Drill Instructor School, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. Upon completion of Drill Instructor School, he was assigned to Company F, 2d Recruit Training Battalion, as a ***Drill Instructor***, Senior Drill Instructor, and Chief Drill Instructor. In January 1994, he was selected as the Battalion Drill Master of 2d Recruit Training Battalion.
In January 1995, Gunnery Sergeant Barrett was assigned to ***Scout Sniper*** Instructor School, ***Quantico***, Virginia, as the Chief Instructor.

In September of 1996, Gunnery Sergeant Barrett was transferred to Marine Security Company, Camp David, Presidential Retreat, for duties as the Company Gunnery Sergeant and liaison to the United States ***Secret Service***.

Upon completion of his tour at Camp David, First Sergeant Barrett was transferred to 3d Battalion, 4th Marines, Twentynine Palms, where he assumed the duties as India Company First Sergeant from August 1998 until April 2000. He was then assigned to Headquarters and Service Company from April 2000 to March 2001 and his tour culminated as the Senior Enlisted Leader of ***Weapons Company*** from March 2001 to June 2002.

Sergeant Major Barrett was then assigned to Recruiting Station Cleveland, Ohio, from July 2002 until May 2005, as the Recruiting Station Sergeant Major.
Sergeant Major Barrett was transferred to 2d Battalion, 7th Marines in May 2005, where he completed two combat deployments in support of Operation ***Iraqi Freedom*** in the Al Anbar Province, ***Iraq***.

Sergeant Major Barrett was selected as the 1st Marine Division Sergeant Major and took his post in June 2009. In December 2009, he assumed the duties as I Marine Expeditionary Force (Forward) Sergeant Major, and deployed to Operation ***Enduring Freedom*** in March 2010. During this deployment, he also became the NATO Regional Command (Southwest) Command Sergeant Major for Nimruz and Helmand Province, ***Afghanistan***.

Sergeant Major Barrett assumed his current post as the 17th Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps on 9 June 2011.

His personal awards include the Legion of Merit, ***Bronze Star Medal*** with combat "V" and gold star, Meritorious Service Medal with gold star, Navy Marine Corps Commendation Medal with combat "V" and three gold stars, Navy Marine Corps Achievement Medal with two gold stars, ***Combat Action Ribbon*** with gold star, and the Presidential Service Badge.

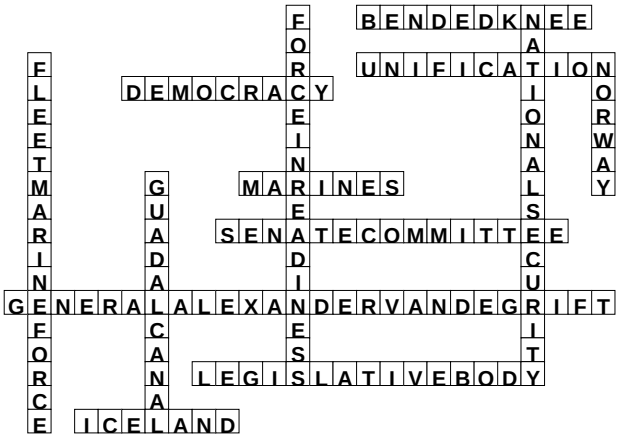
A Marine Corps Mess Night

Z	S	R	O	T	C	U	R	T	S	N	I	D	C	Z	U	L	G	N	V
D	A	N	Q	U	I	C	K	R	A	T	J	Y	G	Y	C	K	M	F	O
Y	S	X	S	O	J	L	G	S	R	R	O	A	X	O	R	P	A	H	M
T	H	G	I	N	S	S	E	M	O	Y	H	D	X	K	J	O	R	K	P
K	D	J	O	H	N	Q	U	I	C	K	N	H	G	I	N	N	I	M	Z
Y	O	I	G	E	M	Q	D	J	B	V	L	T	U	N	D	W	N	H	R
F	O	S	S	I	P	H	J	P	F	T	E	R	A	A	G	I	E	J	E
H	W	S	N	G	R	W	M	G	L	K	J	I	D	W	X	V	O	F	L
S	U	E	O	H	G	E	Y	H	E	K	E	B	D	A	Q	G	R	L	L
A	A	R	I	T	X	D	L	B	E	Y	U	S	Y	L	W	O	Q	Z	U
I	E	C	T	H	N	A	T	T	L	C	N	P	G	A	Z	C	H	T	P
P	L	I	I	A	B	N	O	M	U	W	E	R	Q	E	I	R	J	R	Y
A	L	O	D	N	C	D	A	V	K	B	S	O	N	V	L	X	A	I	T
N	E	R	A	D	A	A	S	N	F	E	Y	C	Q	A	K	W	G	D	S
Y	B	X	R	E	Y	I	T	B	K	Y	H	E	R	Y	N	L	F	H	E
P	O	A	T	Y	X	L	H	J	W	O	E	N	L	A	O	G	W	L	H
S	S	G	Q	E	C	E	X	N	S	D	X	I	E	D	E	A	B	P	C
Q	H	N	Q	Z	M	Y	J	I	R	H	G	R	V	S	E	G	Z	M	X
P	S	E	O	Y	A	H	N	D	O	S	O	A	O	E	K	M	R	T	Y
Z	C	F	N	K	F	D	B	A	B	K	I	M	O	Z	N	P	S	K	S

Beirut Bombing

V	A	P	Z	M	A	R	I	N	E	S	I	A	E	H	P	F	F	V	G	L	Q	F	A	N
E	R	O	O	X	L	G	T	N	C	H	W	J	F	N	N	D	T	S	P	L	H	J	D	N
L	T	X	C	Q	Y	S	H	R	B	B	V	J	Q	R	J	A	V	G	J	S	P	B	Z	O
A	I	S	B	J	J	I	D	G	X	E	T	L	A	G	F	U	Z	D	Y	I	O	H	Q	Z
O	L	P	P	H	T	N	L	O	S	R	U	D	V	R	C	X	C	Z	N	V	E	Q	B
C	L	V	D	G	Y	I	R	E	J	X	J	A	R	U	Q	R	A	D	O	B	P	R	Q	Q
F	E	Y	K	I	B	Y	A	L	C	T	R	O	E	I	M	E	W	N	D	W	F	C	S	N
T	R	J	K	N	D	O	Z	X	O	X	N	L	A	G	E	I	A	M	C	E	T	D	S	W
E	Y	U	I	X	F	Z	N	D	Y	K	A	U	S	X	T	B	S	D	Y	A	E	I	T	U
F	R	L	D	P	N	R	C	P	K	V	K	A	P	S	E	P	I	S	O	I	G	E	U	I
A	O	E	P	W	N	Y	L	M	H	L	K	X	A	L	A	B	F	J	I	M	A	C	B	Y
I	U	M	G	G	U	J	H	O	S	D	L	T	A	Q	S	L	S	F	N	O	G	K	N	S
J	N	B	C	E	S	R	Q	B	M	O	B	K	C	U	R	T	I	G	R	P	N	M	R	S
U	D	H	W	K	U	B	Z	W	R	L	V	B	O	J	E	B	D	D	A	P	L	Q	B	A
F	S	A	U	M	E	H	R	A	F	I	E	T	N	O	V	U	I	B	A	T	H	D	V	B
P	Q	Q	B	X	V	W	M	X	O	I	J	L	T	O	F	I	R	E	F	I	G	H	T	M
I	K	R	K	F	Q	E	T	T	R	W	V	S	H	S	I	L	N	B	H	K	V	O	A	E
L	C	T	A	A	R	B	R	Z	N	J	V	G	R	H	W	D	R	P	T	F	H	W	D	S
E	Q	B	R	I	K	X	B	Q	G	F	F	O	X	O	W	I	H	R	B	D	R	E	D	U
D	D	L	C	X	H	B	S	T	A	P	L	R	D	T	P	N	R	C	W	S	B	B	Y	B
B	O	A	Q	E	X	P	L	O	S	I	O	N	G	R	Y	G	O	V	F	R	R	O	N	Z
G	N	I	B	M	O	B	T	K	A	F	W	T	A	J	W	C	Z	O	Z	Z	Q	O	J	O
S	C	C	S	X	T	A	B	S	B	V	O	T	U	O	L	D	D	C	W	P	U	W	P	W
W	Y	W	Y	G	W	X	S	H	G	D	F	D	F	S	O	L	D	I	E	R	H	L	Y	J
T	X	L	H	B	A	T	T	A	L	I	O	N	L	A	N	D	I	N	G	T	E	A	M	W

Bended Knee Speech



Birthday Message

O	Y	C	N	E	I	C	I	F	F	E	Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	B
R	R	C	Z	W	W	A	U	B	A	C	J	H	S	K	A	U	R	D	L
D	Q	D	S	S	O	I	X	S	E	W	E	U	S	X	R	S	I	U	U
W	C	U	E	B	R	C	K	O	S	L	D	U	E	D	D	E	L	I	M
P	E	M	K	R	T	O	E	L	E	V	N	T	R	B	Q	O	L	T	Q
M	P	Y	M	G	H	M	S	D	H	D	O	G	G	R	J	F	U	Z	B
X	G	T	I	T	Y	M	O	I	T	C	T	H	N	N	O	S	S	E	E
O	U	I	K	D	S	E	L	E	F	T	N	O	O	T	H	N	T	B	I
A	Z	R	D	I	U	M	D	R	O	T	E	N	C	D	N	O	R	L	W
R	H	U	W	S	C	O	I	L	S	P	R	O	L	Y	A	I	I	B	N
G	S	C	O	T	C	R	E	Y	R	Q	T	R	A	O	L	T	O	V	E
O	T	E	J	I	E	A	R	R	E	K	F	S	T	J	E	A	U	C	W
N	J	S	I	N	S	T	L	E	I	L	O	I	N	M	J	N	S	K	H
N	H	V	K	C	S	E	Y	P	D	Y	E	N	E	A	E	A	M	Z	O
E	Q	Q	W	T	O	Q	V	U	L	Z	L	W	N	P	U	K	E	X	N
P	T	B	S	I	R	A	I	T	O	W	T	A	I	B	N	T	N	N	O
D	R	Q	S	O	S	G	R	E	S	A	T	R	T	V	E	L	E	Q	R
I	V	A	S	N	K	J	T	E	I	F	A	B	N	J	F	T	P	Q	S
Z	S	Z	W	S	T	S	U	X	Z	F	B	Y	O	T	M	I	J	A	P
W	X	B	J	A	V	W	E	N	E	I	J	W	C	G	R	J	V	X	D

Solutions

Genreal Order No. 241

X	S	E	C	R	O	F	Y	R	A	N	O	I	T	I	D	E	P	X	E
R	G	S	Q	L	X	Z	E	N	C	X	D	G	O	B	V	X	F	Z	A
P	G	S	V	K	X	O	F	W	O	G	W	A	T	D	X	P	E	G	P
R	E	A	Y	M	D	G	L	G	M	P	O	P	C	N	S	B	I	B	S
B	N	E	C	M	M	J	E	O	M	P	M	P	F	X	P	U	H	S	R
A	E	Y	N	Y	Y	L	E	D	A	D	C	R	F	R	H	M	C	T	E
C	R	M	E	D	H	X	T	W	N	R	P	O	H	N	Q	D	N	A	G
I	A	Q	I	Y	J	B	M	I	D	O	E	P	T	Z	T	D	I	B	U
A	L	U	C	Z	T	W	A	G	I	D	G	R	B	V	S	F	R	I	L
T	O	A	I	I	B	O	R	W	N	C	F	I	C	A	A	E	E	L	A
P	R	N	F	E	W	G	I	D	G	M	C	A	P	P	O	I	D	I	R
T	D	T	F	R	E	E	N	F	G	F	J	T	X	B	C	N	N	Z	D
B	E	I	E	U	S	I	E	U	E	X	C	E	Q	Y	T	P	A	E	U
U	R	C	Z	Z	T	D	F	B	N	D	E	A	V	Z	S	G	M	D	T
X	S	O	P	T	C	N	O	W	E	N	A	C	Z	H	A	G	M	U	I
Z	Q	X	G	Z	O	A	R	B	R	L	K	T	A	N	E	S	O	N	E
T	V	K	G	A	A	S	C	O	A	I	W	I	Z	M	W	A	C	I	S
S	S	Q	R	L	S	Z	E	P	L	D	O	O	D	R	V	Y	G	T	M
D	R	M	N	Z	T	Z	O	A	X	W	V	N	V	Q	I	I	S	S	P
M	F	S	R	E	C	I	F	F	O	G	N	I	D	N	A	M	M	O	C

The Marine Corps Motto

N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W
S	B	D	U	X	Y	F	F	D	N
L	A	O	M	U	X	R	D	M	W
G	T	J	A	O	Q	U	D	A	S
Z	T	F	K	T	T	F	B	R	C
G	A	U	C	R	R	B	G	I	G
X	L	P	T	G	H	J	Y	N	X
B	I	F	L	B	H	K	V	E	Z
V	O	X	T	F	V	E	Y	C	B
R	N	J	O	R	S	N	Y	O	W
D	J	T	P	S	G	I	A	R	H
E	Q	G	J	N	K	D	N	P	U
R	X	R	O	A	X	U	H	S	T
N	C	B	Q	C	Q	T	Z	O	Y
A	N	Y	I	I	F	I	P	D	T
T	V	S	B	R	Z	T	V	C	Y
Q	R	E	C	E	T	R	Z	W	B
V	L	A	H	M	F	O	Y	W	S
U	W	A	A	A	B	F	O	J	A
P	B	N	P	V	R	L	F	Z	T
Z	B	D	U	T	I	B	Y	J	O
S	I	B	L	F	T	K	N	I	T
S	U	Y	T	Y	I	O	S	H	H
M	K	L	E	T	S	P	I	I	E
J	Y	A	P	H	H	H	L	E	S
J	I	N	E	R	A	P	E	B	H
P	F	D	C	E	R	X	D	F	O
S	Y	I	Y	E	M	R	I	G	R
F	X	S	G	M	Y	T	F	V	E
S	U	D	W	O	U	W	R	G	S
F	S	E	X	T	V	O	E	G	O
H	P	S	P	T	E	S	P	W	F
M	G	V	T	O	D	O	M	I	T
P	C	G	T	E	U	Y	E	K	R
P	G	T	N	S	T	D	S	S	I
B	O	O	I	G	R	J	S	F	P
M	O	M	Y	J	V	V	F	L	O
H	H	S	H	A	V	B	B	T	L
I	X	A	J	V	O	F	O	S	I
S	R	Z	J	F	S	A	G	C	E

Press Release

T	F	Y	A	J	P	D	S	L	V	N	G	K	S	V	C	F	U	L	Y
S	G	Q	I	N	N	F	S	O	H	T	E	O	L	O	G	Q	K	C	G
U	J	N	T	O	G	O	M	F	Y	H	L	A	U	L	P	O	C	C	I
B	K	B	L	I	L	X	R	H	E	E	Z	Z	H	U	S	T	Q	Q	T
X	V	I	Y	L	O	S	A	Z	B	F	E	J	G	N	I	M	F	W	H
U	R	R	P	A	N	P	T	P	S	I	Q	V	J	T	E	Y	F	T	O
V	U	T	E	T	Q	R	A	S	M	R	K	N	R	E	R	W	Z	Z	I
P	R	J	F	T	O	O	B	H	T	S	T	K	X	E	V	M	V	L	N
W	A	F	X	A	N	C	M	Q	S	T	P	B	E	R	S	M	F	A	F
L	A	F	B	B	B	E	O	R	W	L	K	Z	N	S	A	E	W	P	A
R	S	W	I	T	R	N	C	O	I	D	K	K	L	K	R	N	R	X	N
Z	N	Z	L	V	E	I	I	G	X	M	A	E	I	N	A	Y	K	J	T
A	J	C	L	T	V	R	V	V	N	L	B	I	S	S	K	W	H	W	R
D	K	Y	E	A	I	A	J	E	M	I	B	C	T	R	H	E	R	B	Y
X	F	O	T	K	R	M	S	V	J	W	N	I	E	O	C	Z	W	C	K
C	O	Q	S	R	W	S	O	P	X	P	U	I	D	R	T	N	U	H	G
J	M	Q	W	S	E	U	T	S	Q	R	H	N	A	W	S	A	C	P	D
M	S	N	B	O	N	Q	U	T	C	M	U	B	Y	R	O	N	K	B	Y
P	U	R	S	P	A	B	N	E	C	G	H	V	A	H	T	O	X	G	G
X	S	V	X	A	M	K	R	P	F	N	Q	A	U	W	G	N	P	U	I

Leadership Traits

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                                P J B Y
                                J N J N
                          O C       P P C       S B
                        J Y H D     D E H Q     Y Q J R
                    M F J H T B F   N N E D     P D Y C H M
                R V P U P Q B I Z G Q A B G A L V Z P I U O H E S W
            Z M J Y U E M V V M L J W W R M I T A F B J A T U C P R O Y
          R K P B Z I   Z F J N I B B T S Q S H N D C L   I H V Y O S X
      Y H N W I K Y   Y X   I M X B G G E F B L T S   B N   E V M F T X Z
        E A L D X   X U   D V I   K A S L B U   U C L   I X   U Y F E Q
                          L U J   O U D S J D   S Q C
                                    P Q N Y
                                    H S J E
                                  Y M S H V P
                                V N B E O E X E           T         V Q M K M
                              Z R T M N H I H E D       R G E     Y T A H J A R
                                W   H L   P             O O O     T X F V R   H U
                              Q E H S O Y H J             I P Y   W I   G K C   M B
            H M T H I       V O E F F I Y Y J J I D       B S K   N A   L T P S   G
          K W O V V     U F O R A H F A K Y Y H F Q U     V X B I D T V   H U M   K
        X G M S H Q   W V F Y H N I L L N O V V M Y Q I L S U I D D S R   K Z Y H U
          B D T Z   E M U P J M G R E T O P T R L B K M K G I F H T K H D C Z Y F
        W R J T U   P M S I X W L S S Y W P N Z B D C H D A F U X H R A E T A R
      N Q S E   P   T S Q H A Z H S J N Z L Q M D B R M L T W I D O I W
    X   G P   P     I I U W Y I E S I U F E Z O Z X O O I U V     Y P A
  X   O X Z   S     V R W V L N S W M Q T D U W S E Y V Z R G       P K
T     E R Z   T   M R W Z J E U G U O C G G A J V C E U R Y C       V Q N
C   A G D U   Q   R X B W V C Y R S H S V E P Q T I L R U R E         S
T   A A L Y   N   T D Z I T Y T P W P T J A V V Y T L T O N G
  X R J S P   P V T S X W X I B E F H N U S Y O S D K D N
  Y   B U G E U   T K I D Q G W R W T F J N E J R P U Q U I M
  C D T O C C U L Y G B B I J O G O Z V V F L V Y Y J R R X Z
  Z Q N G F T L K E G Z L Z N J E O T L X B S F D S A A M Z
  P H E G O P S D L C H Y P C D T K Z N B E Y R R N E X L
  K M M J E I S J E Y   X F O N D Z X G S P F C B T Y M
J F I G L H C Q D   Z   V P I O Y N B U L E L D C F
F D W O D I M C Z A O   G     D Q S G F Z U U D R
    Y U G Q V F N W     X       I N W H G N
      J   D C P D H Y S   W
        K   L P C E R Z J   F
          U     S C Y L W   P I F C
            L     D R B L G T Y R T Q
              W     B C J I P J V E
                N Q U V Q   S A F S I
                            X W
                            A
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Solutions

Marine Corps Birthday

L	X	M	D	C	H	E	W	G	Z	X	I	X	U	X	M	H	C	A	U	F	W	C	N	P	W	N	O	L	E
A	Z	P	N	Y	G	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	A	N	T	E	Y	A	D	H	T	R	I	B	L	S	O	R	U
W	O	C	I	T	N	A	U	Q	X	R	R	O	W	Y	A	D	I	L	O	H	I	A	V	X	I	X	U	D	W
P	F	D	N	R	E	V	A	T	N	U	T	P	M	T	A	A	F	H	L	P	J	I	F	Z	C	I	O	E	N
F	E	D	G	R	M	J	B	E	W	R	A	J	J	Y	J	G	R	Y	N	O	M	E	R	E	C	E	K	A	C
P	Z	K	Y	P	F	L	E	J	E	U	N	E	H	B	B	S	V	B	W	T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	H
M	M	D	O	E	D	R	P	N	H	K	C	O	N	T	I	N	E	N	T	A	L	M	A	R	I	N	E	S	J
M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	Q	A	E	C	W	T	R	G	C	B	A	R	R	A	C	K	S	T	S
R	C	Z	R	M	Z	U	U	N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W	F	Z	E	N	T	I	L	Q	R	M	U	B
E	A	J	U	Z	C	C	O	N	T	I	N	E	N	T	A	L	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	T	E	N	U	K

Marine Corps Casualties

O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	J	C	O	T	C	I	L	F	N	O	C	U	H	J	G	M
Q	C	P	D	R	Z	T	R	J	H	Y	L	G	I	G	U	W	C	Z	J	L	E	B	A	N
O	N	P	V	E	S	T	G	C	C	F	V	E	V	D	G	N	M	C	F	L	N	L	U	F
C	C	B	C	G	R	Q	M	E	X	I	C	A	N	W	A	R	E	F	A	L	O	O	C	F
A	T	Q	P	I	I	M	I	Z	W	F	Y	Z	E	P	X	O	X	C	O	W	A	F	S	D
Y	F	U	G	D	R	D	P	V	E	T	H	W	K	B	Y	W	G	R	V	I	E	T	N	A
M	W	A	R	G	P	G	I	Q	E	R	R	T	A	D	A	Z	Q	G	G	Y	I	R	R	H
I	H	N	N	H	A	L	O	W	V	S	T	L	Y	G	L	E	X	M	K	N	V	A	D	N
N	T	L	Y	X	X	U	F	I	A	B	X	S	C	W	Y	T	E	T	G	O	D	E	R	K
I	G	L	M	E	A	Y	Y	R	L	S	O	Q	E	I	I	W	U	A	O	J	P	O	L	F
M	O	C	D	I	A	A	P	P	A	T	T	J	B	R	T	S	L	Z	H	D	Q	D	N	K
N	W	Q	R	P	U	Z	I	R	E	J	I	F	L	U	G	N	A	I	S	R	E	P	K	M
L	Q	Y	A	A	O	Z	X	I	D	B	H	H	L	J	C	Y	W	V	A	O	P	E	B	N
Q	B	O	E	Z	G	M	Z	W	A	R	K	X	G	C	V	P	A	F	W	M	A	Q	A	F
Y	Z	T	K	I	I	V	L	V	W	E	H	E	P	A	J	D	R	A	G	U	F	I	T	I
A	H	N	P	A	R	C	Y	G	R	H	V	S	I	X	X	I	H	B	A	T	T	L	E	R

Marines' Hymn

T	E	Q	K	F	Z	V	G	C	P	S	L			
N	F	I	Z	F	L	Z	H	E	E	P	Z			
A	T	P	V	Z	T	Y	S	P	H	R	M			
B	J	S	X	J	D	Z	Q	E	I	O	N			
A	T	E	G	S	J	M	H	T	Y	C	X			
R	Z	N	R	T	O	A	Z	L	K	R	K			
B	D	E	N	R	H	R	C	U	E	U	H			
E	M	C	G	E	N	I	D	P	T	O	A			
D	C	S	Z	E	P	N	N	A	O	O	L			
E	N	C	N	T	H	E	E	H	T	T	L			
V	X	I	T	S	I	S	V	C	H	D	S			
E	F	P	F	A	L	H	E	L	E	N	O			
I	I	O	I	R	I	Y	R	K	S	A	F			
V	G	R	G	E	P	M	L	X	H	U	M			
E	H	T	H	G	S	N	O	Z	O	O	O			
N	T	Y	T	U	O	Z	S	V	R	Y	N			
E	F	N	O	A	U	N	T	K	E	O	T			
G	O	N	U	R	S	A	O	Z	S	T	E			
T	R	U	R	D	A	E	U	O	O	H	Z			
A	R	S	C	E	R	L	R	F	F	T	U			
H	I	V	O	D	S	C	N	F	T	L	M			
Z	G	L	U	B	X	R	E	I	R	A	A			
M	H	U	N	C	G	O	R	C	I	E	I			
V	T	C	T	D	A	N	V	I	P	H	V			
B	A	D	R	X	L	O	E	A	O	D	Q			
H	N	E	Y	G	F	H	F	L	L	G	Q			
U	D	O	S	G	N	R	L	V	I	V	N			
J	F	Y	B	E	A	U	G	E	P	Q	Q			
S	R	D	A	N	C	O	Y	R	U	G	X			
Y	E	R	T	R	I	P	N	S	N	B	H			
F	E	L	T	E	R	E	T	I	A	N	Y			
N	D	J	L	D	E	E	C	O	J	U	N			
X	O	W	E	U	M	K	S	N	Y	F	Y			
Z	M	J	S	Y	A	N	G	U	V	E	T			

National Security Act of 1947

X	A	Y	M	U	S	C	Q	N	L	G	S	Z	K	E	Y	E	O	K	T
R	G	V	Q	T	N	Q	I	R	C	A	N	A	H	H	H	Y	P	J	M
R	B	A	Z	U	O	J	R	G	D	R	A	U	G	T	S	A	O	C	F
J	C	N	J	T	I	S	M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	C	L
O	E	E	I	C	T	W	V	O	M	P	D	A	C	N	C	H	W	H	E
I	W	H	L	G	A	R	M	C	J	L	A	L	D	I	V	C	R	L	E
E	O	T	J	S	R	R	V	U	H	U	H	C	R	F	N	P	X	T	T
Z	F	F	V	N	E	T	A	B	M	O	C	L	A	V	A	N	C	Q	M
O	J	O	T	Z	P	T	D	R	B	C	N	E	R	S	U	C	Y	F	A
Y	H	T	G	P	O	C	Y	U	A	A	H	K	E	G	M	V	L	J	R
E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	L	A	V	A	N	I
I	L	E	I	H	U	L	Q	B	A	Z	X	L	L	N	G	C	M	A	N
A	L	M	I	N	O	I	T	A	I	V	A	L	A	V	A	N	D	D	E
I	T	T	W	Y	I	F	Q	J	I	R	P	I	Z	I	C	Y	K	U	F
R	Q	R	N	W	B	Q	X	C	K	X	R	C	E	F	D	V	K	G	O
F	F	A	R	G	I	S	R	E	T	R	A	U	Q	D	A	E	H	C	R
O	M	P	F	R	H	H	S	I	Z	I	U	V	S	J	N	W	Z	R	C
R	W	E	S	T	P	Y	X	Z	X	Y	A	R	M	Y	Y	I	W	C	E
C	I	D	W	L	M	V	N	X	T	A	B	M	O	C	D	N	A	L	S
E	L	A	V	D	A	U	J	B	W	R	K	W	L	X	U	R	W	G	Z

Solutions

Parade Precedence

I	W	O	L	K	S	P	R	O	C	E	N	I	R	A	M	T	Y	A	T
P	A	L	N	J	T	Q	W	L	P	U	V	T	C	F	Z	Y	L	J	R
V	T	M	D	I	F	V	J	C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	V	C	T	O
R	S	N	N	S	A	M	U	E	L	N	I	C	H	O	L	A	S	B	O
D	R	X	S	R	O	X	N	E	D	J	S	N	R	C	G	N	I	B	P
S	S	E	R	G	N	O	C	L	A	T	N	E	N	I	T	N	O	C	S
H	Z	J	O	J	M	W	E	I	R	K	W	M	Y	P	P	M	V	X	E
E	D	B	Y	V	E	A	U	Z	X	P	I	C	O	Z	J	R	W	Y	I
X	O	C	V	V	Y	T	P	U	O	J	E	C	R	O	F	R	I	A	N
I	S	M	O	T	S	U	C	Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	D	T	F	O
C	U	D	X	C	F	S	K	L	K	W	H	S	E	D	A	R	A	P	M
M	L	D	H	T	W	K	E	K	A	V	G	Y	U	I	K	B	M	T	E
K	N	J	Q	T	Y	N	H	T	M	S	C	I	F	X	N	J	H	J	R
F	Z	M	R	G	Q	X	T	A	R	M	E	D	F	O	R	C	E	S	E
E	C	N	E	D	E	C	E	R	P	E	D	A	R	A	P	Z	R	J	C
Q	U	K	K	R	C	H	U	L	T	K	X	P	H	W	H	O	L	Y	G
C	E	C	B	E	B	M	M	I	I	Y	D	M	M	C	L	K	P	L	B
A	N	A	V	A	L	C	U	S	T	O	M	S	F	O	I	P	M	X	I
Z	G	S	E	E	Z	M	Z	I	R	T	O	R	C	J	R	B	I	R	A
V	D	T	R	A	D	I	T	I	O	N	S	N	A	A	O	E	J	J	M

Public Law 625

Z	F	J	K	E	W	F	U	K	D	U	N	C	O	I	X	A	R	S	U	H	J	I	O	Q
O	B	A	F	H	V	C	Z	D	E	L	X	Z	D	Q	H	Z	T	C	A	F	Y	F	F	N
E	E	F	N	G	A	R	C	O	M	M	I	S	S	I	O	N	E	D	F	W	I	E	G	W
I	N	P	O	W	Y	O	E	C	J	S	K	C	R	Z	D	B	E	E	C	T	X	P	T	A
B	P	S	N	R	Q	X	E	S	Y	E	H	B	D	P	M	W	S	T	M	M	R	E	B	R
Y	J	R	R	M	T	S	S	E	E	O	K	F	L	Y	U	D	P	K	G	H	Q	O	V	R
V	D	Y	O	U	K	Y	D	C	I	R	G	F	L	S	G	W	R	O	T	C	Q	I	S	A
A	V	S	O	T	M	D	P	Z	V	O	L	T	F	H	P	Z	O	V	Y	V	I	P	P	N
N	H	Q	R	N	D	N	F	E	P	U	W	A	X	W	G	O	C	P	A	O	T	O	M	T
R	O	S	A	E	P	M	W	B	R	D	C	R	V	M	H	Q	E	V	B	G	S	W	O	G
A	A	J	Z	C	C	H	D	A	S	C	H	D	R	A	T	E	N	O	J	R	R	R	A	K
L	E	C	O	R	T	I	B	E	A	U	E	D	Z	V	N	Z	I	X	C	X	I	C	T	X
U	T	C	O	E	T	I	F	W	R	D	F	N	F	S	J	F	R	R	J	I	A	X	W	S
G	G	X	I	P	V	F	V	F	X	D	U	K	T	E	R	Z	A	S	U	Q	F	L	K	K
E	W	H	Z	Y	N	R	K	E	O	I	N	P	O	U	H	A	M	G	W	Y	F	R	X	G
R	B	X	N	T	H	W	F	H	L	N	F	U	S	O	M	U	R	C	A	V	A	A	M	D
U	S	E	G	N	F	B	O	R	B	I	A	O	H	U	V	E	A	O	L	U	S	C	E	E
R	L	R	H	E	C	D	Y	H	K	N	S	M	O	E	A	E	L	S	P	R	N	D	Z	Q
E	P	D	U	W	M	X	G	S	N	M	Q	T	O	U	N	X	U	X	C	P	E	J	J	W
M	A	M	U	T	N	E	C	R	E	P	N	E	T	W	Q	O	G	J	H	W	M	M	L	I
D	N	A	S	U	O	H	T	E	N	O	X	O	R	I	A	X	E	E	G	E	O	N	S	O
V	Y	O	K	N	A	W	B	S	R	Z	N	C	B	C	F	M	R	E	I	X	W	M	Z	J
R	C	H	I	E	F	O	F	N	A	V	A	L	P	E	R	S	O	N	N	E	L	H	S	E
O	Q	N	A	G	T	X	T	W	O	P	E	R	C	E	N	T	U	M	K	N	U	Z	Q	Y
E	N	L	I	S	T	E	D	Q	R	X	V	W	H	D	C	O	M	M	A	N	D	A	N	T

The Purest Democracy

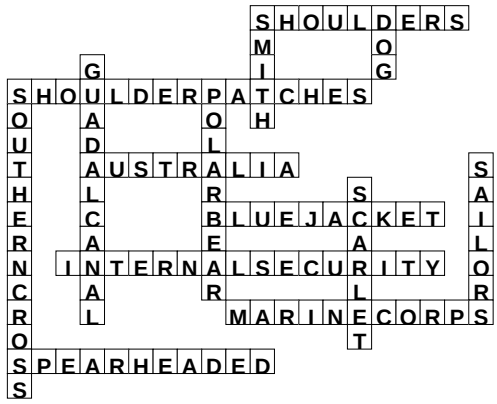
B	X	D	E	S	T	I	N	E	D	M	Y	K	C	P	Y	U	S	N	P	P	M	O	L	C
D	K	K	X	P	S	E	R	U	F	Z	M	E	M	O	R	I	A	L	I	Z	E	L	M	A
O	K	Q	E	Y	V	G	O	C	D	L	S	A	C	R	E	D	D	U	T	Y	I	X	Z	K
B	E	J	C	T	D	L	E	T	W	G	E	I	U	B	T	A	M	F	P	N	F	I	B	C
W	J	O	E	Y	L	D	C	V	E	H	Q	Q	F	P	Q	S	K	X	S	H	R	I	Y	U
F	R	L	A	Y	N	M	I	D	S	R	N	X	U	K	O	V	N	A	E	E	N	H	D	V
X	S	B	E	C	K	Y	F	Y	H	J	K	C	V	N	Q	Z	P	X	L	E	M	D	A	T
N	U	B	N	A	X	Z	I	M	A	Q	N	Y	T	X	C	G	S	S	F	M	R	J	A	A
R	D	Z	O	R	M	Y	R	N	L	G	F	U	S	R	E	Y	O	M	L	Z	N	L	G	X
X	U	D	N	C	K	I	C	K	L	H	Q	X	D	E	A	R	L	F	E	F	C	W	J	U
K	L	L	R	O	J	H	A	Y	R	S	R	T	E	D	G	G	E	Z	S	V	Z	Y	O	I
F	L	T	O	M	W	X	S	B	E	O	P	C	D	A	H	A	M	J	S	P	P	J	E	S
C	I	X	F	E	N	S	Y	K	M	E	T	C	I	I	N	A	N	N	C	X	R	Y	U	N
O	W	A	P	D	N	E	D	P	E	W	D	O	C	O	Y	C	L	E	O	B	I	C	M	Z
E	N	L	I	T	N	T	O	M	M	T	N	N	A	Z	T	D	Y	M	U	F	C	H	E	P
M	A	S	H	S	H	A	O	P	B	M	O	S	T	D	U	B	S	F	R	A	E	T	M	E
C	M	O	S	E	I	R	L	A	E	B	I	E	E	F	D	B	W	O	A	B	O	Q	O	P
C	U	K	D	R	R	O	B	Y	R	Y	S	C	D	D	P	R	E	S	G	J	F	W	R	C
N	H	E	R	U	H	M	M	A	Z	A	S	R	F	O	G	R	A	N	E	Z	F	S	Y	O
F	C	J	A	P	T	E	W	P	E	C	E	A	Y	S	U	N	R	O	J	J	R	J	N	M
D	N	A	H	A	B	M	M	A	X	N	R	T	L	O	L	Q	Y	S	M	F	E	Y	F	R
X	N	H	N	Q	H	M	U	C	C	L	P	E	M	P	X	P	R	J	S	L	E	T	C	A
D	R	H	B	E	L	O	B	R	E	N	P	D	Q	Y	Z	F	L	W	W	V	D	V	Q	D
H	T	O	B	N	D	C	Q	X	A	Y	O	G	N	E	W	F	R	E	E	D	O	M	M	E
B	G	I	U	L	N	B	A	B	U	R	I	E	D	I	N	W	A	R	G	C	M	L	V	S

Brief History of the USMC

A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	R	E	V	O	L	U	T	I	O	N	I	B	P	V	G	L	O	B	A	L	W	A	R	O	N	T	E	R	R	O	R	I	S	M	I	O
T	Z	N	O	I	L	L	E	B	E	R	R	E	X	O	B	S	S	E	R	G	N	O	C	L	A	T	N	E	N	I	T	N	O	C	E	K	K	O	R	H	V	S	O
L	A	I	F	Q	Y	Z	J	M	H	T	N	E	M	P	O	L	E	V	E	D	L	A	N	O	I	S	S	E	F	O	R	P	C	K	N	E	O	D	Y	O	K	R	D
M	A	R	I	N	E	B	R	I	G	A	D	E	G	P	P	M	O	D	E	E	R	F	G	N	I	R	U	D	N	E	N	O	I	T	A	R	E	P	O	O	Y	G	B
I	I	O	L	D	F	H	K	T	M	G	S	N	O	R	D	A	U	Q	S	G	N	I	D	A	K	C	O	L	B	R	A	W	M	A	N	T	E	I	V	J	H	I	L

A	J	P	Z	F	H	Y	E	S	N	Z	M	A	R	I	N	E	E	X	P	E	D	I	T	I	O	N	A	R	Y	F	O	R	C	E	A	I	B	V	W	U	U	Z	H
B	L	S	Q	H	B	A	R	B	A	R	Y	P	I	R	A	T	E	S	O	O	Z	R	L	H	A	L	L	S	O	F	M	O	N	T	E	Z	U	M	A	I	N	C	Y
O	V	L	P	N	A	V	A	L	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	S	P	J	L	W	C	F	P	A	M	P	H	I	B	I	O	U	S	A	S	S	A	U	L	T	V
P	N	O	N	A	B	E	L	T	U	R	I	E	B	N	Q	V	T	H	E	A	T	E	R	O	F	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	S	J	B	A	P	R	L	W	S
F	L	U	G	N	A	I	S	R	E	P	H	E	C	R	O	F	T	N	E	M	Y	O	L	P	E	D	D	I	P	A	R	O	N	O	H	F	O	L	A	D	E	M	O

WWII Shoulder Patches



General James T. Conway

																	G	I	
R	P	P	Y	H	Z	U	F	J	S	T	C	C	W	Y	Q	E	O	Z	
D	R	Y	K	D	E	N	O	I	S	S	I	M	M	O	C	G	P	J	
E	E														A	E	F	L	
S	E		A	V	D	E	R	I	T	E	R	D	M		V	L	M	A	
E	K		S	O	Y	O	U	Y	P	D	P	C	E		D	L	D	O	
R	K		V	P								R	Z		E	O	A	S	
T	Q		J	R		M	N	C	Y	P		M	Q		S	C	X	P	
S	U		G	X		W	P	W	B	M		W	F		E	R	Y	R	
T	A		I	R		F	U		M	G		Z	N		R	A	T	O	
O	N		T	Q		G	R		Q	P		P	S		T	W	C	C	
R	T		B	C		Y	W					N	E		S	R	O	E	
M	I		Z	D		B	E	I	R	U	T	D	U		H	I	M	N	
F	C		W	F		V	S	B	X	C	S	G	T		I	A	M	I	
A	O		O	S											E	I	A	R	
G	Q		L	L	Y	T	L	D	P	E	J	W	J	T	L	H	N	A	
G	D		R	E	G	A	K	Z	X	U	G	C	B	S	D	V	D	M	
N	Y																A	H	
S	P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
I	N	F	A	N	T	R	Y	O	F	F	I	C	E	R	H	I	T	T	I

General James T. Conway

B	T	N	P	J	J	Z	D	M	A	D	C	K	Y	I	J	X	Q	X	J	P	J	H	U	D
H	T	N	J	H	T	W	Q	V	V	F	A	J	Z	B	Z	R	C	N	M	Y	K	K	E	W
C	N	O	T	G	N	I	H	S	A	W	D	C	N	R	M	V	F	E	L	U	H	Q	A	Y
V	G	N	H	N	D	T	G	K	T	A	O	S	T	X	N	H	Q	G	J	W	N	X	T	J
F	C	P	X	F	D	Q	B	K	M	B	M	M	U	D	E	N	R	O	B	R	I	A	R	X
T	G	F	W	X	A	G	W	C	N	B	E	F	U	G	G	U	D	W	E	P	S	R	A	I
Q	K	Q	U	A	N	T	I	C	O	T	K	P	L	A	T	O	O	N	L	E	A	D	E	R
B	I	A	X	W	R	X	K	X	O	M	B	D	K	N	I	A	C	K	K	P	T	X	X	M
I	R	X	W	A	M	S	J	V	W	T	M	M	M	A	R	I	N	E	C	O	R	P	S	C
T	Q	L	O	O	H	C	S	Y	R	T	N	A	F	N	I	T	T	U	P	A	O	R	Q	P
A	T	H	T	W	G	E	E	Y	L	U	D	R	N	N	M	A	N	T	E	I	V	F	N	U
E	X	Z	I	B	X	P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	D	E	C	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
E	J	H	R	U	D	O	D	L	F	T	J	F	G	S	I	P	D	F	H	S	Y	O	Z	C
P	J	J	E	O	E	S	E	I	D	N	L	E	B	V	M	N	P	A	Z	I	Z	P	U	E
K	G	I	M	I	R	D	P	Z	Q	A	Z	M	K	R	U	R	G	Y	H	E	U	P	R	N
Z	D	X	F	D	C	E	R	N	V	D	V	A	I	V	L	I	P	O	Z	A	P	S	H	T
L	A	L	O	E	C	R	O	F	E	N	I	R	A	M	T	E	E	L	F	D	J	X	Y	C
K	Q	H	N	C	N	I	C	S	V	A	F	W	U	W	N	R	R	F	V	F	M	L	H	O
E	R	Z	O	Q	Q	T	H	R	Z	M	F	R	B	F	L	K	U	Q	T	U	I	J	E	M
L	U	U	I	H	O	E	Y	X	X	M	C	G	W	Y	D	S	M	V	B	F	Q	C	T	O
L	Y	Q	G	R	T	R	T	M	R	O	J	A	M	P	R	E	S	I	D	E	N	T	E	C
E	F	P	E	Q	M	T	H	R	B	C	W	G	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	B	G	L	E	R
Y	G	Y	L	Q	G	B	M	A	S	S	A	C	H	U	E	S	E	T	T	S	B	O	Q	J
E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	L	Q	Q	K	M	H	L	X	M	X	Y
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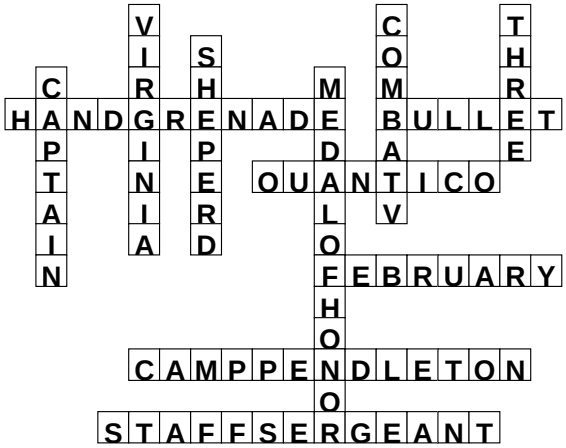
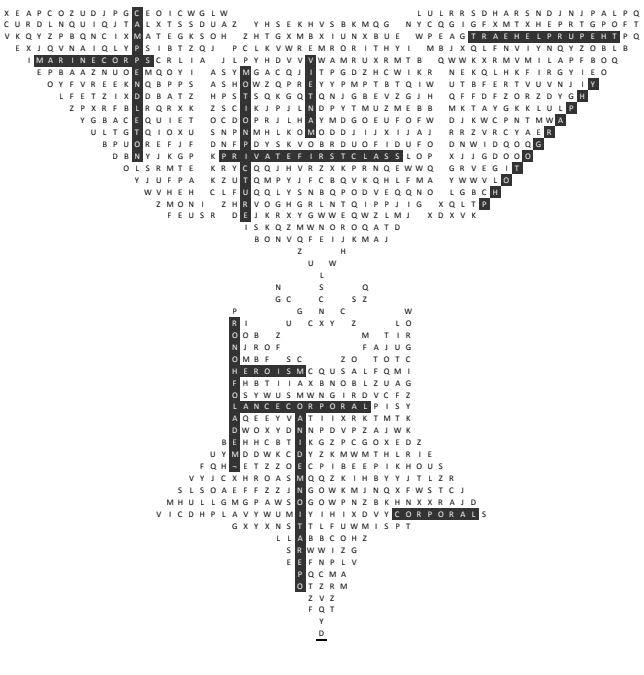
Colonel Archie Van Winkle

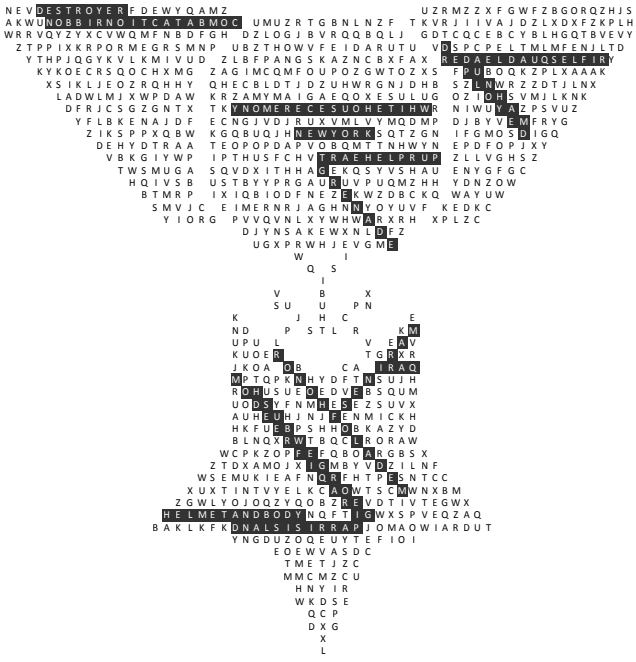


Solutions

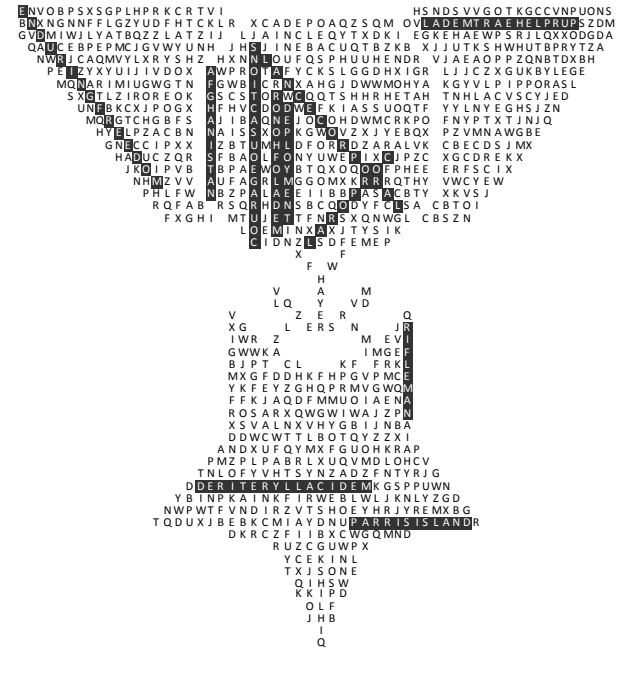
Corporal William Kyle Carpenter



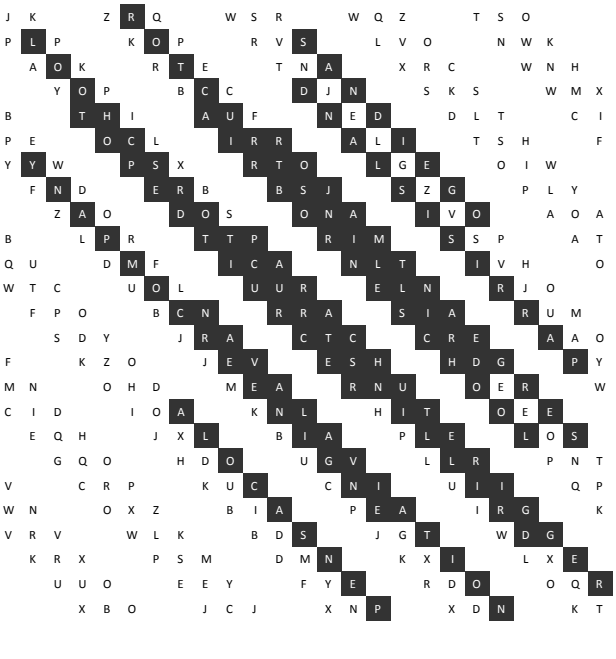
Cpl Jason Lee Dunham



Corporal William Kyle Carpenter



Sergeant Major Carlton W. Kent



Sergeant Major Carlton W. Kent

E	A	C	N	G	A	V	E	R	L	T	M	S	P	N	K	M	N	F	O
M	O	N	J	S	C	E	S	L	T	O	T	M	E	U	I	N	H	P	C
G	F	R	Q	V	C	R	E	P	I	N	S	T	U	O	C	S	P	I	I
U	H	G	I	Y	G	C	E	C	R	O	T	U	N	A	N	V	E	V	T
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G	W	W	E	A	P	O	N	S	C	O	M	P	A	N	Y	E	J	G	A
P	W	J	F	O	J	A	Z	A	I	N	F	A	N	T	R	Y	M	I	U
K	D	T	P	A	C	S	T	O	Q	Q	E	I	Q	Y	E	O	G	J	Q
C	O	M	B	A	T	A	C	T	I	O	N	R	I	B	B	O	N	S	W
I	R	B	S	E	C	R	E	T	S	E	R	V	I	C	E	H	O	F	R
L	H	M	O	D	E	E	R	F	G	N	I	R	U	D	N	E	I	G	D
T	V	E	Z	J	H	A	Q	C	C	E	W	H	S	B	N	O	L	N	U
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P	P	J	N	A	T	S	I	N	A	H	G	F	A	C	P	G	S	B	Q
W	K	S	N	Q	T	G	U	L	F	W	A	R	U	U	R	J	A	S	W

Major Kurt Shewn Lee

N	H	J	W	R	S	E	C	R	O	F	R	O	S	S	E	R	G	G	A
Q	C	E	C	N	A	S	S	I	A	N	N	O	C	E	R	N	J	C	V
H	O	Q	F	A	E	R	O	K	B	J	X	X	G	O	P	I	R	B	U
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D	N	U	H	E	R	O	I	S	M	V	G	Z	I	V	J	R	H	B	D
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R	E	T	E	M	I	R	E	P	E	V	I	S	N	E	F	E	D	M	I
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N	P	D	H	E	Y	N	A	N	K	P	F	P	F	C	N	V	A	I	F
L	K	J	D	T	E	S	V	X	B	K	M	P	D	M	H	U	W	C	M

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