



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

1775 - 2015

LEGACY & TRADITIONS

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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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 21 Gun Salute

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



The United States presidential salute has not always been 21 guns. In 1812 and 1821 it was the same as the number of states, i.e. 18 and 24, respectively, which was also our international salute. After 1841 the President received a salute of 21 guns and the Vice President 17; currently the Vice President receives a salute of 19 guns.

The 21 Gun Salute

The 21-gun salute honoring the President of the United States, like many American military traditions, appears to be another custom inherited from Great Britain. In early times, it was customary for a ship entering a friendly port to discharge its broadsides to demonstrate that they were unloaded; eventually it became a British practice to fire a seven-gun salute. The forts ashore would fire three shots for each shot fired afloat. The three guns fired on shore to one gun fired on ship had a practical explanation. In earlier days, gunpowder was made of sodium nitrate and was easier to keep on shore than at sea. When gunpowder was improved by the use of potassium nitrate, the sea salute was made equal to the shore salute. The use of numbers "seven" and "three" in early gun salutes probably was connected to the mystical or religious significance surrounding these numbers in many cultures.

Gun salutes continue to be fired in odd numbers, of course, and this is likely because of ancient superstitions that uneven numbers are lucky. As early as 1685, the firing of an even number of guns in salute was taken as indicating that a ship's captain, master, or master gunner had died on a voyage. Indeed, the firing of an even number of salute guns at the coronation of George VI in 1937 was regarded by at least one observer as an "ominous" portent. Incidentally, the normal interval of five seconds in the firing of gun salutes likely is in order for the salute to have full auditory effect, and also to give the salute a more solemn character.

There has evolved over the last 175 years or so a prescribed number of guns, set forth in various Army regulations, to be fired for various dignitaries in accordance with the perceived importance of their positions. On 18 August 1875, the United States and Great Britain announced an agreement to return salutes "gun for gun," with the 21-gun salute as the highest national honor.

Today, a 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, with 4 ruffles and flourishes, is rendered to the President of the United States, to an ex-President, and to a President elect. The national anthem or "Hail to the Chief," as appropriate, is played for the President, and the national anthem for the others. A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure with 4 ruffles and flourishes also is rendered to the sovereign or chief of state of a foreign country, or a member of a reigning royal family. In these ceremonies, the national anthem of his or her country also is played.

Incidentally, U.S. Naval Regulations require that a 21-gun salute be fired at noon on Presidents Day, Independence Day, and Memorial Day.



Marine Corps Battle Colors Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



During the Marine Corps' first 150 years, Marines in the field carried a variety of flags.

Marine Corps Battle Colors

Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., holds the official Battle Color of the Marine Corps. A duplicate is maintained in the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps in the Pentagon. The Battle Color bears the same fifty streamers authorized for the Marine Corps as a whole. These streamers represent U.S. and foreign unit awards as well as those periods of service, expeditions, and campaigns in which the Marine Corps has participated from the American Revolution to today.

On the 18th of April 1925 the Marine Corps Order Number 4 designated gold and scarlet as the official colors of the U.S. Marine Corps. These colors, however, were not reflected in the official Marine Corps flag until 18 January 1939 when a new design incorporating the new colors was approved. This design was essentially that of today's Marine Corps standard, and was the result of a two-year study concerning the design of a standard Marine Corps flag, and the units to which such a flag should be issued.

The 54 colored streamers which adorn the Battle Color represent the history and accomplishments of the Marine Corps. The newest streamers to be added to the Battle Color are the Afghanistan and Iraq Campaign Streamers.



U.S. Marines with 3rd Marine Regiment run past the Pacific War Memorial with their regimental battle colors on Marine Corps Base Hawaii, Nov. 6, 2012, in celebration of the Marine Corps 237th birthday, Nov. 10, 2012. Both Marines and Navy corpsmen assigned to 3rd Marines, the highest-deployed Marine infantry regiment in Operations Enduring and Iraqi Freedom, honored their heritage by running a two-mile course from the 3rd Marines headquarters to the Pacific War Memorial and back. In total, 29 teams of four runners and an additional lone runner completed 237 miles. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo by Cpl. Reece Lodder)

Commandants of the Marine Corps 1 Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all of the hidden words.

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



George Elliott
 John Russell
 Jacob Zeilin
 George Barnett
 John Lejeune

Charles McCawley
 William Biddle
 Franklin Wharton
 John Harris

Archibald Henderson
 Charles Heywood
 Ben Fuller
 Thomas Holcomb

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Archibald Henderson, USMC "Grand old man of the Marine Corps" 5th Commandant of the Marine Corps (1820-1859)

Henderson is credited with thwarting attempts by President Andrew Jackson to combine the Marine Corps with the Army in 1829. Instead, Congress passed the Act for the Better Organization of the Marine Corps in 1834, ensuring the Marines would remain part of the United States Department of the Navy. The Congressional hearings, instead of disbanding the Corps, doubled its strength and appropriations. He was also awarded the brevet rank of Brigadier General.

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all of the hidden words. Commandants of the Marine Corps 2

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



Samuel Nicholas
Clifton Cates
William Burrows

Randolph Pate
Wendell Neville
Wallace Greene

Lemuel Sheperd
David Shoup
Alexander Vandegrift



Major Samuel Nicholas, first Commandant of the Marine Corps by tradition as the senior ranking officer in the Continental Marines. He received as a captain, the first commission issued in the Continental Naval Service, 18 days after the Continental Congress resolved on 10 November 1775. (Painting by Donna Neary Marine Corps Art Collection).

Commandants of the Marine Corps 3 Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all of the hidden words.

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



Louis Wilson
 Joseph Dunford
 James Conway
 Michael Hagee

Alfred Gray
 Robert Barrow
 Carl Mundy
 James Jones

James Amos
 Charles Krulak
 Paul Kelley



General Alfred M. Gray, was the 29th Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1987-1991. As a reminder that the primary role of "every Marine is a rifleman," he had his official photograph taken in the camouflage utility uniform, the only Commandant to have done so.

Directions: Match the United States Marine Corps Enlisted rank structure with the appropriate United States Navy Enlisted Rank structure. Draw a line from the Marine Corps rank to the equal Army rank. There could be more than one answer.

Navy Rank Matching Puzzle



Petty Officer 1st Class (PO1)



Seaman (SN)



Seaman Apprentice (SA)



Petty Officer 2nd Class (PO2)



Petty Officer 3rd Class (PO3)



Chief Petty Officer (CPO)



Command Master Chief Petty Officer (CMDCM)



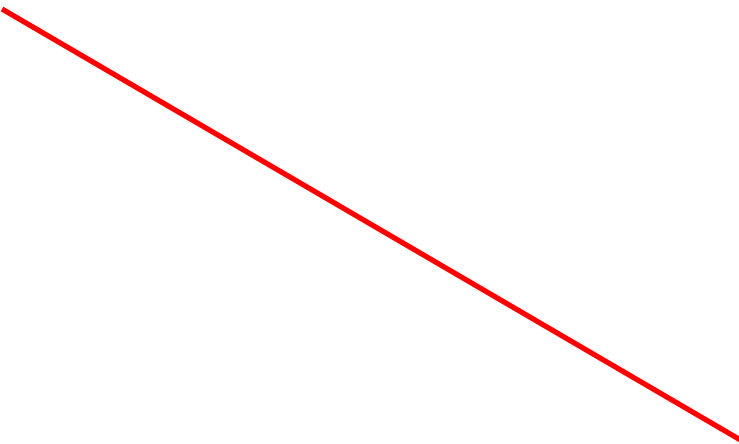
Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)



Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO)



Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)



Continental Congress *Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.*

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



On November 10, 1775, Robert Mullan, the proprietor of Tun Tavern, was commissioned by an act of Congress to raise the first two battalions of Marines, under the leadership of Captain Samuel Nicholas, the first appointed Commandant of the Continental Marines.

"On November 10, 1775, the **Continental Congress** approved the resolution to establish two battalions of Marines able to fight for **independence** at sea and on shore. This date marks the official formation of the **Continental Marines**."

1775: **Founding** of the Marine Corps, A Legacy is Born.

Leading up to the American Revolution, a committee of the Continental Congress met to draft a **resolution** calling for two battalions of Marines able to fight for independence at sea and on shore. The resolution was approved on November 10, 1775, officially forming the Continental Marines.

As the first order of business, **Samuel Nicholas** became captain and commanding officer of the newly formed Marines and visited numerous public inns and taverns throughout the city of **Philadelphia** to begin recruiting. One of his first recruits was popular patriot and tavern owner **Robert Mullan**. Capt Mullan owned **Tun Tavern**, which became birthplace of the Marine Corps.

Each year, the Marine Corps marks **November Tenth** with a celebration of the **brave spirit** which compelled these men and thousands since to **defend** our country as **United States Marines**.



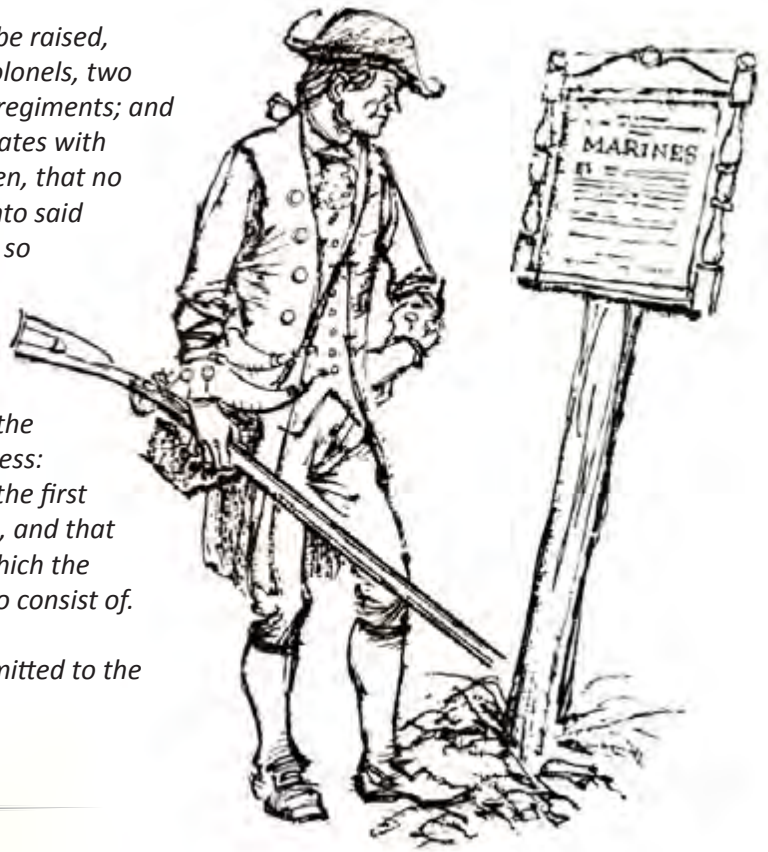
1st Commandant: Major Samuel Nicholas (1775-1783). He received as a Captain, the first commission issued in the Continental Naval Service, 18 days after the Continental Congress resolved on 10 November 1775.

Resolution Establishing the Continental Marines:

JOURNAL OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
(Philadelphia) Friday, November 10, 1775

"Resolved, That **two Battalions** of Marines be raised, consisting of one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, and other officers as usual in other regiments; and that they consist of an equal number of privates with other battalions; that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to office, or enlisted into said Battalions, but such as are good seamen, or so acquainted with **maritime affairs** as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be **enlisted** and **commissioned** to serve for and during the present war between Great Britain and the colonies, unless dismissed by order of Congress: that they be **distinguished** by the names of the first and second battalions of **American Marines**, and that they be considered as part of the number which the continental Army before Boston is ordered to consist of.

Ordered, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the General."



Dog Tags

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



During the early 1960s two revisions were made to the standardized 1940 identification tags: the tetanus shot date was eliminated and serial numbers were replaced by Social Security Numbers. Later, the Marine's gas mask size was also added to the information included on the tag. Social Security Numbers have now been replaced by the DOD ID Number.

Identification tags, more commonly known as dog tags, have been used by the Marine Corps since 1916. They serve to identify Marines who fall in **battle** and secure a suitable burial for them.

These tags were regarded as part of the **field kit** and were to be suspended from the neck under the clothing.

General Order Number 21, Section VI, Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force in France (13 August 1917) authorized square tags. This order was amended on 15 February 1918 by General Order Number 30 (paragraph IV, 7n) which provided that:

- (1) Two aluminum identification tags, to be furnished by the Q.M.C. (Quartermaster, Marine Corps), will be habitually worn by all officers and enlisted men, and also by all **civilians** attached to the American Expeditionary Force.
- (2) Both tags will be stamped with the name, rank, company and **regiment** or corps to which the wearer belongs; and the second tag will be worn suspended by a cord one inch long from the bottom of the first tag.

This was the same time when Army serial numbers were assigned to the Marines in France. General Order Number 10 of the 6th Regiment of Marines dated 15 February 1918 specifically stated, "The numbers assigned to all men present will be stamped on identification tags."

The aluminum identification tags, each the size of a silver half dollar and of suitable thickness, will be worn by each officer and soldier of the American Expeditionary Force and by all civilians attached thereto. These tags will be worn suspended from the neck underneath the clothing by a cord or thong passed through (a) small hole in the tag, the second tag to be suspended from the first by a short piece of **string** or tape. The square tags authorized by Section VI, General Order Number 21, A.A.E.F., 1917, will be issued until the present supply is exhausted.

The 1940 Marine Corps Manual stated in Section 1, Article 58 that identification tags will be used "in time of war or **national emergency** and at other times when directed by competent authority." During this period, the below information was stamped onto oval shaped metal identification tags:

- (a) Name
- (b) Officer's rank or man's service number. Approximately three spaces to the right of **rank** or service number, indicate religion by "P" "C", or "H" for Protestant, Catholic, or Hebrew. If no religion is indicated this space will be left blank.
- (c) Type of blood; and if the man has received tetanus, the letter "T" with the date (T-8/40) to so indicate.
- (d) At one end of the tag the letters "USMC" or "USMCR", as may be appropriate.

The current layout for a Marine Corps identification tag is:

- Line 1: Last Name
- Line 2: First and Middle Initials, Blood Type
- Line 3: DOD ID Number
- Line 4: USMC, **Gas Mask** Size
- Line 5: Religious Preference



Identification tags are **issued** today as they were in 1916. They secure the proper interment of those who fall in battle and establish beyond a doubt their identity. Should it become desirable subsequently to disinter the remains for removal to a national or post cemetery or for shipment home, the identification tag suspended from the neck of the Marine is in all cases interred with the body. The duplicate tag attached is removed at the time of burial and turned over to the surgeon or person in charge of the burial. A record of the same, together with the cause and date of death are made and reported to the **commanding officer**.

The tags are prescribed as part of the uniform and when not worn as directed, they are habitually kept in the owner's possession. When they are not worn, the identification tags are considered part of the individual's **equipment** and they are inspected regularly. Tags for officers are issued upon first reporting to active duty and tags for individuals enlisting are stamped and issued at the recruit depots.

Eagle, Globe & Anchor

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



First references to any device appear in the uniform regulations of 1804, when eagles were initially authorized by LtCol Franklin Wharton, Commandant of the Marine Corps. Wharton's reference to 'eagles' is specific. Therefore, this first device was a separate, cut out eagle. These brass cap plates showed an eagle's beak holding a banner which read, 'Fortitudine,' the first motto of the Marine Corps.



Living emblem of the United States Marines. 100 Officers and 9,000 enlisted men. Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.



Marine Corps uniform regulations were amended in 1936. 'Droop-winged' emblems were changed back to straight wing with approval of these new official emblems. Legend says, "Droop-Wing eagles looked like seagulls, instead of eagles." Longitude lines were also abolished. These changes are still the basic design of today's Marine emblem.





American Civil War (1861-1865), a hunting horn with a Germanic letter 'M' (for Marine) replaced earlier devices. Full dress insignia used a hunting horn attached to a U.S. shield with a laurel wreath, mounted separately underneath.

Continental Marines wore various uniforms during the American Revolution (1775-1783), without much standardization. Ships' captains or Marine officers in command provided uniforms for enlisted men. There were no **insignia** on these uniforms. First references to any hat device appear in the **uniform regulations** of 1804, when eagles were initially authorized by **LtCol Franklin Wharton**, Commandant of the Marine Corps. A letter to 1st Lt. Gale dated 6 April 1804 stated, "Pay very early attention to the caps mentioned by the **Adjutant**, also the die to have the Eagles ready." His order referred to a "brass eagle on a **square plate**." Wharton's reference to 'eagles' is specific. Therefore, this first

device was a separate, cut out eagle. These brass cap plates showed an eagle's beak holding a banner which read, '**Fortitudine**,' the first motto of the Marine Corps. November 1834 uniform regulations prescribed an eagle measuring approximately three to 3-1/2" be worn on headgear. By the time of the American Civil War (1861-1865), a **hunting horn** with a **Germanic letter 'M'** (for Marine) replaced earlier devices. Full dress insignia used a hunting horn attached to a U.S. shield with a **laurel wreath**, mounted separately underneath. In 1868, **BGen Jacob Zeilin**, (7th Commandant) appointed a board "to decide and report upon the various devices of cap ornaments of the Marine Corps." With the approval of the **Secretary of the Navy** (signed 19 November 1868) a single distinctive **emblem** was decided on. This new emblem was centered around the **globe**, using an **eagle** and foul **anchor** Marine theme. The fouled anchor has been an integral part of the full sized insignia since 1868.



In 1868, Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, (7th Commandant) appointed a board "to decide and report upon the various devices of cap ornaments of the Marine Corps." With the approval of the Secretary of the Navy (signed 19 November 1868) a single distinctive emblem was decided on. This new emblem was centered around the globe, using an eagle and foul anchor marine theme. The fouled anchor has been an integral part of the full sized insignia since 1868.

The Eagle, Globe and Anchor emblem recommended by BGen Zelin's appointed board was topped by a ribbon inscribed with the Latin motto "**Semper Fidelis**" (Always Faithful). The uniform ornaments omitted the motto ribbon. The globe on the U.S. Marine emblem signifies service in any part of the world. The eagle also indirectly signifies service worldwide. The eagle which they selected for the Marine emblem is a **crested eagle**, a type found all over the world. The anchor, whose origin dates back to the founding of the Marine Corps in 1775, indicates the amphibious nature of Marines' duties.

References: UNIFORMS OF THE AMERICAN MARINES 1775-1829 by Major E.N. McClellan USMC and THE EAGLE, GLOBE AND ANCHOR 1868-1968 by Col. John A. Driscoll, USMC 1st Marine Division Association Historian Robert Sullivan, Curatorial Services Branch, Marine Corps Museum



1925 - On May 28, 1925, a new standard version of the EGA was approved by the Commandant of the Marine Corps Major General John A. Lejeune and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore D. Robinson. This version, designed by Staff Sergeant Joseph H. Burnett, featured a side-looking eagle grasping the middle of a "Semper Fidelis" banner on top of a globe, featuring the detailed view of the Western hemisphere with curved lines of latitude and longitude.

The "SEMPER FIDELIS" banner was made obsolete in 1904, due to breakage problems.



Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



The President of the United States takes pride in presenting the NAVY CROSS posthumously to
 GUNNERY SERGEANT
 JOHN BASILONE
 UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
 for service as set forth in the following CITATION:

For extraordinary heroism while serving as a Leader of a Machine-Gun Section, Company C, 1st Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 19 February 1945. Shrewdly gauging the tactical situation shortly after landing when his company's advance was held up by the concentrated fire of a heavily fortified Japanese blockhouse, Gunnery Sergeant BASILONE boldly defied the smashing bombardment of heavy caliber fire to work his way around the flank and up to a position directly on top of the blockhouse and then, attacking with grenades and demolitions, single handedly destroyed the entire hostile strong point and its defending garrison. Consistently daring and aggressive as he fought his way over the battle-torn beach and up the sloping, gun-studded terraces toward Airfield Number 1, he repeatedly exposed himself to the blasting fury of exploding shells and later in the day coolly proceeded to the aid of a friendly tank which had been trapped in an enemy mine field under intense mortar and artillery barrages, skillfully guiding the heavy vehicle over the hazardous terrain to safety, despite the overwhelming volume of hostile fire. In the forefront of the assault at all times, he pushed forward with dauntless courage and iron determination until, moving upon the edge of the airfield, he fell, instantly killed by a bursting mortar shell. Stouthearted and indomitable, Gunnery Sergeant BASILONE, by his intrepid initiative, outstanding skill, and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of the fanatic opposition, contributed materially to the advance of his company during the early critical period of the assault, and his unwavering devotion to duty throughout the bitter conflict was an inspiration to his comrades and reflects the highest credit upon Gunnery Sergeant BASILONE and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

For the President,
 JAMES FORRESTAL
 Secretary of the Navy

Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone



Gunnery Sergeant **John Basilone**, of Raritan, New Jersey, was awarded the **Medal of Honor** in recognition of his outstanding heroism at **Guadalcanal**. Later, during the Iwo Jima campaign, he was killed in action on D-Day, 19 February 1945 at Guadalcanal, where he was serving with the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, he used a **machine gun** and a **pistol** to kill 38 of the enemy from his emplacement and earn the nation's highest military decoration.

At **Iwo Jima**, GySgt Basilone again **distinguished** himself, single-handedly destroying a Japanese blockhouse while braving smashing bombardment of enemy **heavy caliber fire**. For his exploit he was **posthumously** awarded the Navy Cross. While at Iwo Jima he was attached to the 1st Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division.

Son of an Italian-born father, he spent nearly six years in the U.S. Armed Forces, and was a sergeant at the time he was awarded the Medal of Honor. The citation accompanying his Medal of Honor was signed by President **Franklin D. Roosevelt**. The story about the 38 Japanese bodies comes from PFC Nash W. Phillips, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, who was in the same unit with Sgt Basilone on Guadalcanal.

"Basilone had a machine gun on the go for **three days and nights** without sleep, rest or food," PFC Phillips recounted. "He was in a good **emplacement**, and causing the Jap[anese]s lots of trouble, not only firing his machine gun but also using his pistol."

Gunnery Sergeant Basilone's buddies on Guadalcanal called him "**Manila John**" because he had served with the Army in the **Philippines** before enlisting in the Marine Corps.

He was one of a family of ten children. Born in Buffalo, New York, on 4 November 1916, he went to St. Bernard Parochial School in Raritan and enlisted in the Army at the age of 18. After completing his three-year enlistment he came home and went to work as a truck driver in Reisterstown, Maryland.

In July 1940 he enlisted in the Marine Corps in Baltimore, Maryland. Before going to the **Solomon Islands** he saw service at **Guantanamo Bay, Cuba**, in addition to training at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia; Parris Island, South Carolina; and New River (Later Camp Lejeune), North Carolina.

Following World War II, GySgt Basilone's remains were reinterred in the **Arlington National Cemetery**, and in July 1949, the USS Basilone, a destroyer, was commissioned in his honor at the **Boston Naval Shipyard**.



Sergeant Lena Mae Basilone, USMC(WR), prepares to christen the destroyer, USS Basilone (DD-824), at the Consolidated Steel Company Shipyard, Orange, Texas, on 21 December 1945. She is the widow of Gunnery Sergeant John J. Basilone, USMC, in whose honor the ship was named. (Official U.S. Navy Photograph, from the "All Hands" collection at the Naval Historical Center)



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

SERGEANT

JOHN BASILONE

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

for service as set forth in the following CITATION:

For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action against enemy Japanese forces, above and beyond the call of duty, while serving with the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in the Lunga Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 24 and 25 October 1942. While the enemy was hammering at the Marines' defensive positions, Sgt. BASILONE, in charge of 2 sections of heavy machine guns, fought valiantly to check the savage and determined assault. In a fierce frontal attack with the Japanese blasting his guns with grenades and mortar fire, one of Sgt. BASILONE'S sections, with its gun crews, was put out of action, leaving only 2 men able to carry on. Moving an extra gun into position, he placed it in action, then, under continual fire, repaired another and personally manned it, gallantly holding his line until replacements arrived. A little later, with ammunition critically low and the supply lines cut off, Sgt. BASILONE, at great risk of his life and in the face of continued enemy attack, battled his way through hostile lines with urgently needed shells for his gunners, thereby contributing in large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment. His great personal valor and courageous initiative were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S.

Naval Service.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Marine Corps Recruit Training History

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



1924 Bootcamp company photo.
 Company 869 Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.

Marine Corps Recruit Training History



"Iron Mike" is a familiar sight to any Marine who trained on the Island. "In memory of the men of Parris Island who gave their lives in the World War, erected by their comrades."

For most of the Marine Corps' history, there was no highly structured program of instruction for Marine recruits, such as we know today. Only in the last 90 years have there been centralized recruit depots with the mission of transforming civilians into basically trained Marines prepared to perform on the battlefield.

Early Marine recruit training was conducted at various posts and stations by noncommissioned officers who trained recruits in the "principles of military movements" and the use of the rifle. Commandant Franklin Wharton, who led the Corps from 1804 until his death in 1818, was the first to recognize the need for organized training and created a school for Marine recruits at the Marine Barracks in Washington where young men learned the basics of discipline, drill, the manual of arms and marksmanship.

In 1911, Major General William P. Biddle, 11th Commandant of the Marine Corps, instituted changes that would have profound and long-lasting effects on the training of Marines.

On assuming command of the Corps, Biddle made two months of recruit training mandatory and set up four recruit training depots – at Philadelphia, Norfolk (later at Port Royal, South Carolina), Puget Sound, Washington, and Mare Island, California. Mare Island became the sole west coast depot during the following year, and east coast recruit training was shifted to Parris Island, South Carolina, in 1915. The training program Biddle outlined included drill, physical exercise, personal combat, and intensive marksmanship qualification with the recently-adopted M1903 Springfield rifle.

General Biddle's innovation met its first real test during World War I when the Corps expanded from about 15,000 to nearly 70,000 Marines in less than 18 months. During that period, the recruit training load expanded from 835 to a peak of 13,286. Living conditions at both depots were spartan and the training was intense. Upon completion of recruit training, Marines received additional pre-embarkation training at Quantico, Virginia, and still more training after arriving in France.

During the summer of 1923, the west coast recruit depot was moved from Mare Island to San Diego, California. Training programs at the two recruit depots included three weeks of basic indoctrination; an equal period of time on the rifle range, and the final two weeks was occupied in bayonet drill, guard duty, drill and ceremonies.

During September 1939, shortly after the German invasion of Poland, expansion of the Corps from 18,000 to 25,000 Marines was authorized. It was during the war, that a third recruit training facility was established at Montford Point, North Carolina, to train some 20,000 black Marines. Recruit training was fully integrated in 1949.

The past forty years have witnessed the continuing close scrutiny of the Marine Corps recruit training program. Concerted efforts have been made to eliminate the excesses that had crept into the system over the years while at the same time retaining those elements of the recruit training experience that have produced a highly trained and motivated fighting force.



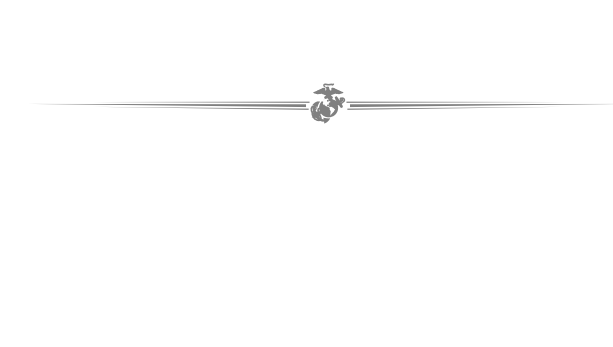
circa 1973. Marines wore painted silver "helmet liners" (lightweight fiberglass helmets which fit under a steel helmet) which were called "chrome domes". These are first phase recruits with their boots unbloused.

Reference Branch, Marine Corps History Division



Marine Corps Flag Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



For a brief time following World War I, the inscribing of battle honors directly on the colors of a unit was in practice, but realization that a multiplicity of honors and the limited space on the colors made the system impractical, and the procedure was discontinued.

Marine Corps Flag

Very little information is available regarding the flags carried by early American Marines, although indications are that the **Grand Union flag** was carried ashore by the battalion led by Captain **Samuel Nicholas** on New Providence Island, 3 March 1776. It is quite possible that the **Rattlesnake flag** was also carried on this expedition.

The standard carried by the Marines during the 1830s and 1840s consisted of a white field with gold fringe, and bore an elaborate design of an anchor and eagle in the center. Prior to the Mexican War, this flag bore the legend "To the Shores of **Tripoli**" across the top. Shortly after the war, the legend was revised to read: "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas."

During the Mexican and Civil Wars, Marines in the field apparently carried a flag similar to the national flag, comprised of red and white stripes and a union. The union, however, contained an eagle perched on a shield of the United States and a half-wreath beneath the shield, with 29 stars encircling the entire design. Beginning in 1876, Marines carried the **National Colors** (the Stars and Stripes) with "U.S. Marine Corps" embroidered in yellow on the middle red stripe.

At the time of the Vera Cruz landing in 1914, a more distinctive standard was carried by Marines. The design consisted of a blue field with a laurel wreath encircling the Marine Corps **emblem** in the center. A scarlet ribbon above the emblem carried the words "U.S. Marine Corps," while another scarlet **ribbon** below the emblem carried the motto "**Semper Fidelis**."

Orders were issued on 2 April 1921 which directed all national colors be manufactured without the yellow fringe and without the words "U.S. Marine Corps" embroidered on the red stripe. This was followed by an order dated 14 March 1922, retiring from use all national colors still in use with yellow fringe or wording on the flag. Following World War I, the Army practice of attaching silver bands carrying inscriptions enumerating specific decorations and battles was adopted. This practice was discontinued on 23 January 1961.

Marine Corps Order No. 4 of 18 April 1925 designated **gold** and **scarlet** as the official **colors** of the U.S. Marine Corps. These colors, however, were not reflected in the official Marine Corps **standard** until 18 January 1939, when a new design incorporating the new colors was approved. The design was essentially that of today's **Marine Corps** standard.

On 29 July 1936, a Marine Corps Board recommended that the Army system of attaching **streamers** to the staff of the organizational colors be adopted. Such a system was finally authorized by Marine Corps Order No. 157, dated 3 November 1939, and is currently in practice.



The Grand Union 1775: Also known as the Continental flag, it is the first true U.S. flag. It combined the British King's Colours and the thirteen stripes signifying Colonial unity. George Washington liked this design so well that he chose it to be flown to celebrate the formation of the Continental Army on New Year's Day, 1776. On that day the Grand Union Flag was proudly raised on Prospect Hill in Somerville, near his headquarters at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Major Norman T. Hatch

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



Major Norman T. Hatch's footage of the invasion, "With the Marines at Tarawa," went on to win the 1944 Academy Award for Best Short Documentary.



Major Norman T. Hatch



Major Norman T. Hatch with a Bell & Howell 35mm camera 'Eyemo'

Major **Norman T. Hatch** was born in Boston, Massachusetts and enlisted in United States Marine Corps in 1939 after being rejected from the Navy. Staff Sergeant Norman Hatch applied to photo school three times with no success. A lucky break finally allowed him to train with the "March of Time" newsreel **photographers**, who taught him to use his motion picture camera to tell a story. Norman worked with the Bell & Howell 35mm camera '**Eyemo**', carrying 100 feet of film. The camera was hand cranked.

By 1943, he was in the **Pacific Theater**, filming the Battle of Tarawa. One of the bloodiest of the war, the invasion lasted for three days; Hatch landed on the island with his fellow Marines, and kept his camera rolling throughout the intense action. His footage of the invasion, "**With the Marines at Tarawa**," went on to win the 1944 **Academy Award** for Best Short Documentary. Norman's comment on this:

"I didn't win it. The Marine Corps won it."

He covered the Tarawa operation from beginning to end, including **embarkation**, briefings, pre-invasion **bombardment**, dead and wounded, Seabee airfield construction and the Marine departure after the battle. During footage of religious services aboard ship just before the invasion, the film's narrator states, "Many of these men were killed the following morning." The movie covers all aspects of **ground fighting**, showing Marines in action, infantry weapons and supporting arms. Alert viewers also will catch a brief scene of a Marine sniper.

The narrator notes difficulties in fighting the Japanese, who hid "in trees, behind revetments, buried **pillboxes**, bomb proofs [and] bunkers." In one scene, a Marine throws a grenade into an opening; after it explodes, crouching Marines approach slowly, covering the opening with a revolver and rifles.

The film is unique for capturing, in the same frames, Japanese running in front of Marines. It also captures war's human cost, showing Marine bodies ashore and afloat with this narration: "These are Marine dead. This is the price we have to pay for a war we didn't want and, before it's over, there'll be other dead on other **battlefields**."

Chaplains' assistants removed one **identification tag** from each body and left the duplicate, "so there'll be no mistake later on," the narrator explains. The film captures somber faces of exhausted Marines departing Tarawa after a victory whose cost - more than 1,000 Marine and Navy dead - brought no farewell smiles.

Norman Hatch (now a Warrant Officer) went on to film the fighting at Iwo Jima ("To the shores of Iwo Jima"), where he landed on February 19th 1945, where he stayed for 18 days, until he left for Washington on March 18th, 1945 in order to clarify the issue of the famous Joe Rosenthal's photo of the raising of the flag on **Mount Suribachi**.

Norm then spent some time at the Naval Photo Center in Washington, processing film with former employees of Eastman Kodak. He then worked with Warner Brothers to work on the documentary "To the Shores of Iwo Jima". Together with other Navy and Marine photo officers, they spent more than a month looking at 300,000 feet of color footage, taken by 106 **combat cameramen**. On June 7th, 1945 the **documentary** was released for nationwide distribution by United Artists.

*"The brave ones were shooting the enemy.
The crazy ones were shooting film."*

Major Norman T. Hatch, USMC



Marine Corps War Memorial *Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.*

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



Steel framework, roughly duplicating the bone structure of the human body, was assembled to support the huge figures under construction. Once the statue was completed in plaster it was carefully disassembled into 108 pieces and trucked to the Bedi-Rassy Art Foundry, Brooklyn, New York for casting in bronze. The casting process, which required the work of experienced artisans, took nearly three years.

Marine Corps War Memorial

The Marine Corps War Memorial stands as a symbol of a grateful nation's esteem for the honored dead of the United States Marine Corps. Although the statue depicts one of the most famous incidents of World War II, the Memorial is dedicated to all Marines who have given their lives in the defense of the United States since 1775. Shortly after Associated Press news photographer Joe Rosenthal's inspiring action picture of the Marines raising the second flag on Mount Suribachi was released, Sculptor Felix W. de Weldon, then on duty with the Navy, constructed a scale model and then a life-size model inspired by the scene.

The three survivors of the flag raising, Rene A. Gagnon, Ira Hayes, and John Bradley posed for Mr. de Weldon, who modeled their faces in clay. All available pictures and physical statistics of the three Marines who gave their lives were assembled and used in the modeling of their faces. The figures were originally molded in the nude so that the strain of muscles would be prominently shown after clothing was modeled on the struggling figures.

After the parts had been cast, cleaned, finished, and chased, they were reassembled into approximately a dozen pieces and brought back to Washington by a three-truck convoy. Erection of the Memorial on the edge of Arlington Cemetery near the Virginia's approaches to Memorial Bridge was begun in September of 1954. It was officially dedicated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on November 10, 1954.

Memorial Statistics:

The figures on the statue are 32 feet high; they are erecting a bronze flagpole 60 feet in length. The figures are placed on a rock slope rising approximately 6 feet from a 10 foot base. Overall height of the statue is 78 feet. A cloth flag flies from the pole.

The M1 rifle carried by one of the figures is approximately 16 feet long, the carbines about 12 feet long. The canteen, if filled, would hold 32 quarts of water.

The figures of the statue are standing on rough Swedish granite. The concrete face of the statue is covered with blocks of polished Swedish black granite. Burnished into the granite, in gold lettering, are the names and dates of principal Marine Corps engagements since the Corps was founded in 1775. Also inscribed on the base is the tribute of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to the fighting men on Iwo Jima: "Uncommon Valor was a Common Virtue." Opposite this, on the base is the inscription: "In honor and in memory of men of the United States Marine Corps who have given their lives to their country since November 10, 1775."

The Site:

The Memorial site is a seven and one-half acre tract of land bordering the northern end of Arlington National Cemetery, and overlooking Washington, D.C., near the western end of Memorial Bridge. The entire cost of the statue and developing the Memorial site was \$850,000, donated by U.S. Marines, former Marines, Marine Corps Reservists, friends of the Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Service. No public funds were used for the monument.



FLAG RAISING ON MOUNT SURIBACHI – Left to Right: Pvt 1st Class Ira H. Hayes; Pvt 1st Class Franklin Sousley, (KIA); Sgt Michael Strank, (KIA); Pharmacist Mate 2/c John H. Bradley; Pvt 1st Class Rene A. Gagnon and Cpl Harlon H. Block, (KIA).

For more than four decades, the Marine Corps War Memorial has stood overlooking our nation's capital, joining other Memorials to honor those who have made this nation great.

The Flags:

The flags raised that day on Mount Suribachi are currently preserved and displayed at the National Museum of the Marine Corps on a rotating basis.



Military Salutes

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



There are several types of military salutes - the hand salute, the rifle salute at order arms, a rifle salute at right shoulder, and still another rifle salute at present arms. "Eyes Right" is another type of military salute which is rendered by troops in rank when passing in review.



Military Salutes

A unique aspect of military courtesy is the **salute**. It is a gesture of respect and sign of **comradeship** among military service personnel. Accordingly, the salute is a uniform **gesture**; meaning that the highest man in rank returns the salute in the same form in which it is rendered to him. By saluting first, no officer implies that he is in any sense inferior to the senior whom he salutes.

The origins of saluting, like so many military customs and traditions, is shrouded in the past, but there are several possibilities concerning its beginnings. In the medieval days of chivalry, mounted knights in mail raised their visors to friends for the purpose of **identification**. Because of strict **adherence** to rank, the junior was required to make the first gesture.

Another possibility concerning the origins of saluting comes from an age when assassinations by dagger were not uncommon. It became the custom in such times for potential adversaries to approach each other with raised hand, palm to the front, showing that there was no concealed weapon.

It seems reasonable to assume, however, that the hand salute as now rendered in the military, evolved to some degree from the British navy. There is general agreement among scholars that the hand salute is actually the first part of "uncovering" in front of a senior. That practice gradually **evolved** over time into merely touching the cap, and became the present salute.

A unique type of salute is the respect that is rendered over a grave by a military honor guard. Originally, three **rifle volleys** were fired into the air over the grave of a fallen soldier. This custom may well have originated in a perceived need to scare away evil spirits "escaping" from the dead. As in ancient times, it was believed that the hearts of the recently deceased were ajar at such times, allowing the devil to enter! Today, the homage and respect displayed at military funerals is a visible final tribute to those individuals who have served their country.

The various forms of military hand and gun salutes are administered by an individual or group as a sign of respect. Originating in customs, **traditions**, and even superstitions from our distant past, the salute has evolved from ancient times to become an important part of military **etiquette**.



Marine Corps Recruit Depot - Sgt. Nicholas Milner, senior drill instructor, Company B, 1st Recruit Training Battalion, leads the platoon in executing eyes-right during Final Drill aboard Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego June 15. Eyes right is a drill movement performed as the platoon marches past the flag, it represents a salute. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo by Sgt. Liz Gleason)



Montford Point Marines *Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.*

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



Breaking a tradition of 167 years, the U.S. Marine Corps started enlisting [African Americans] on June 1, 1942. The first class of 1,200 [African American] volunteers began their training three months later as members of the 51st Composite Defense Battalion at Montford Point, a section of the 200-square-mile Marine Base, Camp Lejeune, at New River, NC. The first [African American] to enlist was Howard P. Perry shown here.



Montford Point Marines



Camp Johnson/**Montford Point** is a 1600 acre area within Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune. Located near Jacksonville, North Carolina, Montford Point Camp was originally established in 1942, drawing its name from Colonel Montford, a prominent civil war officer. History notes Montford Point as the World War II **recruit training** site for all Black Marines. On 18 August 1942, Headquarters and Service Battery, 52nd Composite Defense Battalion was activated at Montford Point. The first recruits arrived on 26 August 1942. Following World War II demobilization, the **Quartermaster Schools** were moved to Montford Point from Philadelphia and re-designated as the Supply School Battalion in 1947. In 1954, the combined Schools were again re-designated as Marine Corps Supply Schools. In November 1967, Marine Corps Service Support Schools was designated as the official organizational title.

In April 1974, the Camp was officially designated as **Camp Johnson** in honor of Sergeant Major Gilbert H. (**Hashmark**) Johnson, United States Marine Corps (retired). Sergeant Major Johnson was one of the first of three black men to enter the Marine Corps for duty at Montford Point in 1942 and was the first black Sergeant Major.

The schools have grown in both mission and capabilities, training entry and career level Marines in the occupational fields of **Personnel Administration**, **Supply**, **Financial Management** and **Logistics**. In addition, professional military training is conducted at the **Train the Trainer** School and **Marine Corps Water Survival** School.



Sergeant Major Gilbert H. (Hashmark) Johnson.

Annual, over 7,000 U.S. and international students are trained in 50 programs of instruction. Reflecting the Corps' **evolving requirements**, today's Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools are a more technologically **intensive training** environment, while still relying on the principal **learning by doing**.

The Schools are known throughout the military and civilian educational fields as a **front-runner** in the development of **innovative** media, methodology and philosophy while promoting growth of the "**whole Marine**." Programs today address balanced needs of our Marines and Sailors, civilians and families, embracing warrior and Military Occupational Specialty skill training, recreation, and community services. Camp Johnson, Montford Point area is also home to the **Field Medical Training** Battalion-East, Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academy, and other tenant commands.



Three Marines with rifles and bayonets clear an obstacle course hurdle.

My Rifle Creed

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



The Rifle creed, accredited to Major General William H. Rupertus, USMC (Deceased) and still taught to Marines undergoing Basic Training at the Recruit Depots at San Diego and Parris Island, was first published in the San Diego Marine Corps Chevron March 14, 1942.

1. This is my **rifle**. There are many like it, but this one is mine.

2. My rifle is my best **friend**. It is my life. I must master it as I must master my life.

3. My rifle, without me, is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must **shoot** straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will.

4. My rifle and myself know that what counts in this war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit.

5. My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a **brother**. I will learn its weaknesses, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights and its **barrel**. I will ever guard it against the ravages of weather and damage as I will ever guard my legs, my arms, my eyes and my heart against damage. I will keep my rifle **clean** and ready. We will become part of each other. We will.

6. Before God, I swear this creed. My rifle and myself are the defenders of my **country**. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

7. So be it, until **victory** is America's and there is no enemy, but peace!



Lance Cpl. Timothy Jackson, team leader with Kilo Company, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marine Regiment, reloads his weapon during a platoon attack at Range 410A on Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, Calif., Aug. 8. The platoon-level attacks were part of the battalion's 35-day Enhanced Mojave Viper training exercise. During EMV, the Marines of 'America's Battalion' were trained to kill enemy fighters by polishing infantry skills and practicing counterinsurgency operations. This was in preparation for a fall deployment to Afghanistan's Helmand province in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Cpl. Reece Lodder)

History of the Creed:

In a conversation which took place sometime early in 1942 between BGen William H. Rupertus, **USMC** Commanding General, **Marine** Corps Base, San Diego, and Capt Robert P. White, USMCR, Public Relations Officer of the base, the general stated that his men must be made to understand "that the only weapon which stands between them and Death is the rifle...they must understand that their rifle is their life...it must become a creed with them." Whereupon Capt White suggested that the general write an editorial to that effect with the tentative title of "My Rifle is My Life." The general, who had won the Distinguished **Marksmanship Badge** as a second lieutenant in 1915, liked the title but disagreed with the idea of an editorial which he considered would sound like a sermon. Instead, he felt that the rifle creed should be "something so deep, a conviction so great, a faith so lasting that no one should have to be preached to about it."

The very next morning, the general appeared in the captain's office with a "random **scrap of paper**" on which were penciled the notes which have since become the rifle creed. Capt White's part in the final production of the creed is best expressed in his own words: "All I did was to translate it, type it, suggest a few different word usages and add a line here and there to complete the General's thought. My job was that of an editor; and no editor could have bettered the General's piece in that particular."



Navajo Code Talkers

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



Estimates have placed the total number of Navajos in the code talker program variously between 37 and 420 individuals. It is known that many more Navajos volunteered to become code talkers than could be accepted; however, an undetermined number of other Navajos served as Marines, in the war, but not as code talkers.

Navajo Code Talkers



Private First Class Preston Toledo (left) and Private First Class Frank Toledo, Cousins and full-blooded Navajo Indians, attached to a Marine Artillery regiment in the South Pacific will relay orders over a field radio in their native tongue.

The Marine Corps' **Navajo Code Talker** Program was established in September 1942 as the result of a recommendation made the previous February by **Mr. Philip Johnston** to **Major General Clayton B. Vogel**, USMC, Commanding General, Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, whose headquarters was at Camp Elliott, California. Mr. Johnston, the son of a missionary to the Navajo tribe, was fluent in the language, having lived among the Navajos for 24 years. He believed that the use by the Marine Corps of Navajo as a code language in voice (radio and wire) transmission could guarantee **communications security**.

Mr. Johnston's rationale for this belief was that Navajo is an unwritten language and completely unintelligible to anyone except another Navajo and that it is a rich, fluent language for which code words, in Navajo, could be devised for specialized military terms, such as the Navajo word for "turtle" to represent a tank. With the cooperation of four Navajos residing in the Los Angeles area, and another who was already on active

naval service in San Diego, Mr. Johnston presented a demonstration of his theory to General Vogel and his staff at **Camp Elliott** on 28 February 1942. Marine staff officers composed simulated field **combat messages** which were handed to a Navajo, who then translated it into **tribal dialect** and transmitted it to another Navajo on the other end of the line. The second Indian then translated it back into perfect English and in the same form which had been provided originally. The demonstration proved entirely successful, and as a result, General Vogel recommended the recruitment into the Marine Corps of at least 200 Navajos for the code talker program. As a footnote, tests in the Pacific under combat conditions proved that classified messages could be translated into Navajo, **transmitted**, received, and translated back into English quicker than messages which were **encoded**, transmitted, and **decoded** employing conventional **cryptographic** facilities and techniques.

With the Commandant's approval, **recruitment** began in May 1942. Each Navajo recruit underwent basic **boot camp** training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego before assignment to the **Field Signal Battalion**, Training Center at **Camp Pendleton**. It should be noted that, at the outset, the entire Navajo code talker project was highly classified and there is no indication that any message traffic in the Navajo language- - while undoubtedly intercepted - - was ever **deciphered**. Initially, the course at Camp Pendleton consisted of training in basic communications procedures and equipment. At the same time, the 29 Navajos comprising the first group recruited devised Navajo words for military terms which were not part of their language. Alternate terms were provided in the code for letters frequently repeated in the English language. To compound the difficulty of the program, all code talkers had to memorize both the **primary** and **alternate** code terms, for while much of the basic material was printed for use in training, the utmost observance of **security** precautions curtailed the use of the printed material in a combat situation.

Once the code talkers completed training in the States, they were sent to the Pacific for assignment to the Marine combat divisions. In May 1943, in response to a request for a report on the subject, the various division commanders reported to the Commandant that excellent results had been achieved to date in the employment of Navajo code talkers in training and combat situations, and that they had performed in a highly commendable fashion. This high degree of praise concerning the Navajos' performances prevailed throughout the war and came from **commanders** at all levels.

Although recruitment of the Navajos was comparatively slow at the time the program was first established, Marine recruiting teams were sent to the Navajo territory and a central recruitment office was set up at **Fort Wingate**, New Mexico. By August 1943, a total of 191 Navajos had joined the Marine Corps for this specific program.

The unique achievements of the Navajo Code Talkers constitute a proud chapter in the history of the United States Marine Corps. Their **patriotism**, **resourcefulness**, and **courage** have earned them the gratitude of all Americans.



Private First Class Peter Nahaidinae (left), Private First Class Joseph Gatewood and Corporal Lloyd Oliver, Navajo Indians, attached with the 1st Marine Division in the Southwest Pacific, study a night problem at the Amphibious Scout School conducted by the Intelligence Section. The Indians are considered particularly valuable in their work as members of a signal company.



Origin of Enlisted Rank Structure Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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

Marine Corps Chevrons 1859 - 1885



Sergeant Major



Quartermaster Sergeant



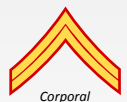
Drum Major



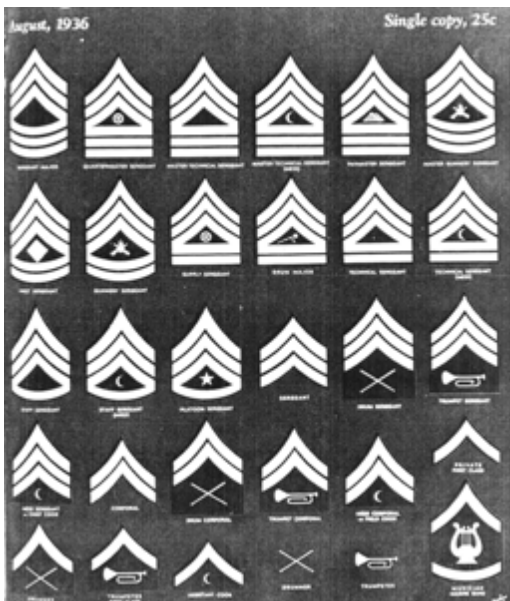
First Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal



Enlisted Insignia 1936.

Origin of Enlisted Rank Structure

In 1775 when the Continental Marine Corps was established, the only authorized enlisted ranks were sergeant, corporal, drummer or *fifer*, and private. Since Marines primarily served as ship's detachments, this arrangement worked during the Revolutionary War. After the end of the war, the Naval services were disbanded.

On 11 July 1798 the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps were officially established. In addition to the old ranks, new ones were created. These included a sergeant major, a *quartermaster sergeant*, a drum major, and a fife major. From this beginning, the rank structure developed into the system used in the modern Marine Corps.

From the Corps' earliest years, the ranks of lance corporal and *lance sergeant* were in common usage. Marines were appointed temporarily from the next lower rank to the higher grade but were still paid at the lower rank. As the rank structure became more firmly defined, the rank of lance sergeant fell out of use. *Lance corporals* served in the Corps into the 1930s but this unofficial rank became redundant when the rank of private first class was established in 1917. The lance corporal fell out of usage prior to World War II, to be permanently established in the sweeping rank *restructuring* of 1958.

There was no rank between sergeant and *sergeant major* until 1833. Many ship's detachments and shore stations were commanded by sergeants, who did not have the privileges and pay commensurate with their *responsibilities*. In 1833, the *Congress* rectified this by creating the ranks of *orderly sergeant* of the post, and first sergeant of the *guard at sea*. This dual rank system proved unwieldy in practice and the rank of orderly sergeant was abolished in 1872.

The rank of *gunnery sergeant* came into common usage over the middle decades of the 19th century. Marine ship's detachments were customarily assigned to man one of the vessel's guns. The gunnery sergeant was the Marine designated as *leader* of the gun crew. As a technical specialist, he was charged with training the detachment's Marines in all aspects of gun drill, *ammunition preparation* and safety. The rank of gunnery sergeant was first officially recognized in 1898.

As more and more technical innovations changed the Naval services, the rank and pay structure became more complex. By World War I, there were special pays for *gun pointers*, cooks, signalmen, members of the Marine Band, and others. In 1908, the Corps established the first additional pay for *expert riflemen*.

In 1923 the Marine Corps aligned its rank structure with the system used in the Army. This added a pay grade, which the Corps used to create the new rank of staff sergeant. The system of seven enlisted pay grades would remain in use for over thirty years. In 1925, the technical ranks were established for the first time. In 1935, cooks and bakers were aligned into the technical ranks, giving them a logical *career progression*.

World War II brought an explosion of ranks and titles. It was fairly straight forward for Marines serving in *line billets*. For those in technical or clerical duties however, the system mushroomed into a bewildering array of rank designations. By 1969 the rank system was structured as we know it today.

Enlisted Rank Structure mid-1944

Pay Grade	General Service	Ordnance	Aviation, engineering, communications, special staff offices
(1)	Sergeant Major 1st Sergeant Master Gunnery Sergeant Master Technical Sergeant	Master Gunnery Sergeant	Master Technical Sergeant
(2)	Gunnery Sergeant Technical Sergeant	Gunnery Sergeant	Technical Sergeant
(3)	Platoon Sergeant Staff Sergeant	Platoon Sergeant	Staff Sergeant
(4)	Sergeant	Sergeant	Sergeant
(5)	Corporal	Corporal	Corporal
(6)	Private First Class	Private First Class	Private First Class
(7)	Private	Private	Private
Pay Grade	Steward	Commissary	Band and Field Music
(1)	Master Steward Master Cook	Master Technical Sergeant	Master Technical Sergeant
(2)	Steward 1st Class Cook 1st Class	Technical Sergeant	Drum Major Technical Sergeant
(3)	Steward 2d Class Cook 2d Class	Staff Sergeant Chief Cook	Staff Sergeant
(4)	Steward 3d Class Cook 3d Class	Field Cook	Sergeant Field Music Sergeant
(5)	Steward's Assistant 1st Class	Assistant Cook	Corporal Field Music Corporal
(6)	Steward's Assistant 2d Class	Private First Class	Private First Class, Field Music 1st Class
(7)	Steward's Assistant 3d Class	Private	Private, Field Music
Pay Grade	Quartermaster Department	Paymaster Department	
(1)	Quartermaster Sergeant Master Technical Sergeant	Paymaster Sergeant	
(2)	Supply Sergeant Technical Sergeant	Paymaster Sergeant	
(3)	Staff Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	
(4)	Sergeant	Sergeant	
(5)	Corporal	Corporal	
(6)	Private First Class	Private First Class	
(7)	Private	Private	



Origin Of Service Numbers

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



Each man enlisting in the Corps at the recruiting offices on and after 1 March 1941 was assigned a serial number by the recruiting officer immediately upon completion of the enlistment contract.



Origin Of Service Numbers

1. Effective 1 July 1905, each enlisted man's file case was assigned a number and the file case filed numerically. The first, or lowest number assigned was 20,000. The numbers from zero through 19,999 were reserved for Headquarters "**general files**" correspondence.

2. Previous to 1 July 1905, the enlisted men's cases were filed alphabetically and when there were two or more cases with the same name, the cases were filed by **date of enlistment**.

3. **Circular Letter** 432 of 15 February 1941 directed that beginning on numbers became the **identification**, or serial, number for each Corps or Marine Corps Reserve. Enlisted men in the service on 28 February 1941 were assigned file (serial) numbers by the Commandant of the Marine Corps and their commanding officers informed. Each number was identical with the **file case number** then used to identify the man at Marine Corps Headquarters, and remained the same during the man's entire enlisted service. The **Commandant of the Marine Corps** assigned blocks of numbers to recruiting districts for the purpose. A man enlisting at a Marine Corps activity other than recruiting, was assigned a serial number by **Marine Corps Headquarters** upon receipt of the enlistment paper, and the commanding officer of the man concerned was informed of that number. A re-enlisted man was reassigned the same serial number used to identify him during a **previous enlistment**.



1 March 1941 the file case enlisted man in the Marine

4. In the early 1920's a number was assigned to each officer's file case from an alphabetical listing, thus an officer whose name began with "A" was assigned number "01", etc. The system of filing the cases **alphabetically** was continued. The number was preceded by an "0" to distinguish it from an enlisted number.

5. On 7 October 1943 the Commandant of the Marine Corps directed by **Letter of Instruction** 551, that the system of using officers' file case numbers for identification purposes and on correspondence concerning officers would be instituted, effective immediately. The number was shown immediately following the name of the office wherever it first appears in the correspondence.

6. **Identification numbers** were first designated service numbers. On 3 May 1950 Marine Corps Memorandum 45-50 was published directing the term "**service number**" will be used instead of the term "serial number".

7. On 10 November 1950 the method of filing enlisted cases **numerically** was converted to a **double terminal digit** filing system.

8. On 5 June 1953 the method of filing officer cases alphabetically, although identified by a service number, was converted to a **triple terminal digit** filing system.



9. On 1 January 1972, the **social security number** replaced the service (serial) number as the primary means of identifying **service personnel**.



Private Opha May Johnson

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



Standing rigidly at attention behind their drill instructors women Marines prepare for a morning's drill on the Ellipse behind the White House. (WarDept Photo 165-WW-598A-II, NatArch).

Private Opha May Johnson



Private Johnson

Private Opha May Johnson, the Marine Corps' first enlisted woman, shortly after her enrollment on 13 August 1918. (NatArch RG 127G Photo 515829).

Legend has it that the first woman Marine was **Lucy Brewer** who supposedly served, disguised as a man, on board the frigate Constitution in the war of 1812. While there is no evidence that Miss Brewer ever wore a Marine uniform there can be no question about Opha Johnson, who on 13 August 1918 enrolled in the Marine Corps to become America's **first Woman Marine**. Her enlistment was a **reflection** of the dramatic changes in the status of women wrought by the entry of the United States into **World War I**.

There it was, her name, **Opha May Johnson**, simply penned on the applicant line of a Marine Corps Reserve form. Although she typically signed her name Opha M., this was an official document and her middle name was necessary. Her decision to fill out that form entered her into an exclusively male world and would make her nothing less than a **Marine Corps legend**. When she joined the Marine Corps Reserve during World War I. Johnson, due to the good fortune of being first in line that day, was the first of over 300 women to enlist in the United States Marine Corps **Women's Reserve** during World War I.

Several errors concerning the **pioneer** of female Marines have been circulated and published by some, the first of which concerns her middle name. Many spell her middle name "Mae", her middle name is actually spelled "May."

The second fallacy frequently circulated is her age at the time of **enlistment**. Although some report she was in her late teenage years, she was almost 40 when she enlisted. Historical records verify that fact and show more about the professional life of the 1918 Marine private originally from the Midwest. Johnson worked with the **civil service** even

before enlisting with the Marine Corps. Johnson's Marine Corps responsibilities included managing the affairs of other female reservists at Marine Corps headquarters who joined shortly after she did.

As for her personal life, historians paint this picture. Although they didn't have children, Johnson was married to a man by the name of Victor H. Johnson on December 20, 1898, who may have been an orchestra conductor in **Washington, D.C.** area.

Johnson started something that, although **uncommon** in the early 1900s, would slowly allow females into more **military roles**. Today women have a larger role in the Corps. As females' roles continue to **evolve** and female Marines participate equally with male Marines on many levels, **Marines** should know that Opha May Johnson had the same **characteristics** as those who wear the **uniform** today.

Opha May Johnson was your typical **American** woman who wanted to help. She saw an opportunity to **serve her country** in a time of need and took it.

Kara Newcomer, historian with the Marine Corps History Division
PCN 19000305000 Women Marines in World War I



A flood of women applicants in the New York Recruiting Office greeted the announcement that women Marines were being enlisted. (WarDept Photo 165—WW-598A—12, NatArch).

Army Rank Matching

Directions: Match the United States Marine Corps Enlisted rank structure with the appropriate United States Army Enlisted Rank structure. Draw a line from the Marine Corps rank to the equal Army rank. There could be more than one answer.



Private First Class (PFC)



Sergeant (SGT)



Sergeant First Class (SFC)



Private (PV2)



Staff Sergeant (SSG)



Specialist (SPC)



Master Sergeant (MSG)



Command Sergeant Major (CSM)



Corporal (CPL)



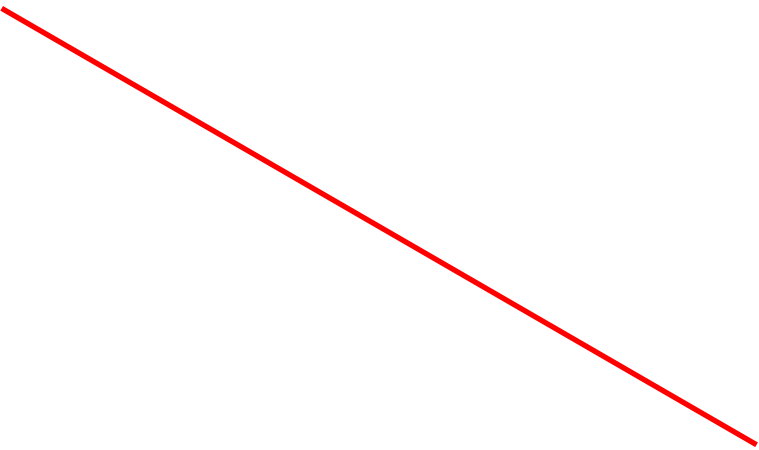
First Sergeant (1SG)



Sergeant Major (SGM)



Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA)



Directions: Match the United States Marine Corps Enlisted rank structure with the appropriate United States Air Force Enlisted Rank structure. Draw a line from the Marine Corps rank to the equal Air Force rank. There could be more than one answer.

Air Force Rank Matching



Senior Airman (SrA)



Airman First Class (A1C)



Airman (Amn)



Technical Sergeant (TSgt)



Command Chief Master Sergeant (CCM)



Master Sergeant (MSgt)



Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt)



Staff Sergeant (SSgt)



Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt)



Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt)



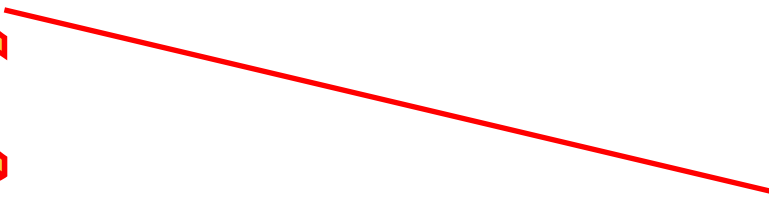
Master Sergeant (MSgt)



Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt)



Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)



Sergeant John Mackie

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



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. Generally presented to its recipients by the President of the United States of America in the name of Congress.

Sergeant John Mackie



On 24 April 1861, **John F. Mackie**, the first U.S. Marine to be awarded the **Medal of Honor**, enlisted in the Marine Corps for a period of four years. He was twenty-five years of age when he took the **oath for enlistment** at the **Brooklyn Navy Yard** in New York.

Born in New York City, New York, on 1 October 1835, John Freeman Mackie was a silversmith by profession prior to joining the Corps. In 1861 he served aboard the USS Savannah, but on 1 April 1862 he was transferred to the **USS Galena** as corporal of the **Marine Guard**. He served aboard that vessel until 10 November 1862, and it was while a member of that detachment that he displayed his **gallantry** which earned for him the **nation's highest military decoration**.

During the attack on the Confederate **Fort Darling** on the James River at **Drury's Bluff** (near Richmond, Virginia) on 15 May 1862, Cpl Mackie rallied the Marine Guard after the entire Third Division of the four IX-inch **Dahlgren Guns** and 100 Pound Rifle was killed or wounded. He cleared the deck and resumed the action without awaiting orders. Capt John Rodgers, commander of the USS Galena recommended Cpl Mackie to the **Secretary of the Navy** during a visit he made to the ship in November 1862.

Upon recommendation to Marine Headquarters in Washington, D.C., Col John Harris, Commandant of the Marine Corps, authorized Capt Rodgers to advance Cpl Mackie to the rank of sergeant, to rank from 1 November 1862.

He was then transferred to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Virginia, and in June 1863, he was ordered to the **USS Seminole** as Orderly Sergeant in Charge of the Marine Guard. It was while serving aboard this ship as part of the West Gulf Squadron in the fall of 1863 that he was presented the Medal of Honor by Commander Henry Rolando. During the presentation Commodore Percival Drayton stated, "Sergeant I would give a stripe off my sleeves to get one of those in the manner as you got that."

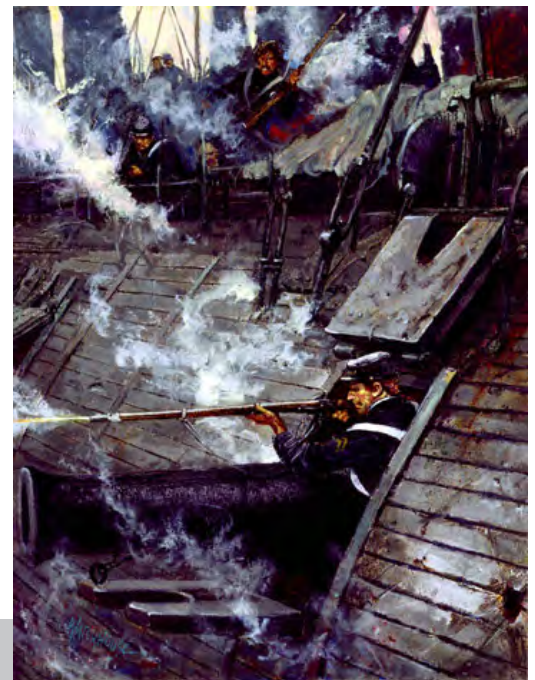
In January 1864, Sgt Mackie narrowly escaped death when helping to suppress a riot at **Sabine Pass, Texas**, when a rioting fireman hit him in the head with a chain hook and fractured his skull.

Sergeant Mackie was discharged from the Marine Corps, after having served four years and four months, at the Navy Yard in Boston, Massachusetts, on 23 August 1865. He later became active in the Grand Army of the Republic, while residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He passed away on 18 June 1910 and was buried in **Arlington Cemetery** in **Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania**.



Citation:

On board the U.S.S. Galena in the attack on Fort Darling at Drury's Bluff, James River, on May 15, 1862. As enemy shellfire raked the deck of his ship, Corporal Mackie fearlessly maintained his **musket fire** against the rifle pits along the shore and, when ordered to fill vacancies at guns caused by men wounded and killed in action, manned the weapon with **skill and courage**.



Corporal Mackie on the USS Galena at Drury's Bluff. (Illustration).

Sergeant's Major of the Marine Corps 1 Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all of the hidden words.

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

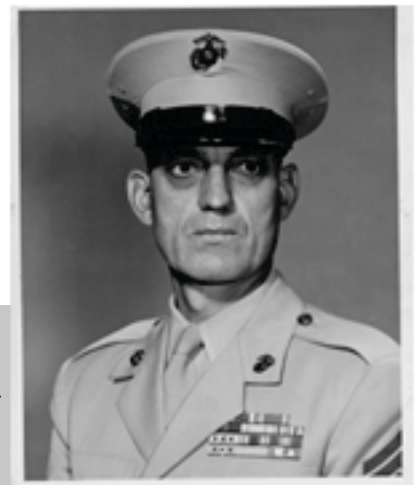


Wilbur Bestwick
Francis Rauber
Thomas Mchugh

Herbert Sweet
Joseph Dailey
Clinton Puckett

John Massaro
Henry Black
Ronald Green

Sergeant Major Wilbur Bestwick, the first Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. Sergeant Major Bestwick served as Sergeant Major to the Secretary of the General Staff until 23 May 1957, when he assumed the newly-established post of Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. He served in this capacity until he retired from active duty on 1 September 1959.



Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all of the hidden words. **Sergeant's Major of the Marine Corps 2**

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



Leland Crawford
 Robert Cleary
 David Sommers

Harold Overstreet
 Lewis Lee
 Alford McMichael

John Estrada
 Carlton Kent
 Micheal Barrett



On 1 July 1999, Sergeant Major Alford McMichael assumed his post as the 14th Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, becoming the first African-American to hold the post. His tenure as the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps saw the establishment of the Marine Corps Martial Arts Program and the commencement of the Global War on Terrorism.

War Dogs of WWII

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



New River, N.C. Mar 1943
 THE DEVIL DOGS--Entrance to the new kennels at Camp Lejeune where canine Marines are put through their boot camp.

(DEFENSE DEPT PHOTO (MARINE CORPS) 5279)

War Dogs of WWII



1943, FIRST PHOTOS, DEVIL DOGS IN TRAINING: Marine Devil Dogs learn the art of war at canine training camp Lejeune, New River, N.C. These dogs are being specially trained to accompany Marines qualifications, promotions and citations – similar to his master's, a fighting Marine. Pvt "Dean" is a Doberman Pinscher he was enlisted by his owner for the duration. (OFFICIAL U.S. MARINE CORPS PHOTO 5269)

In the late summer of 1942, the Marine Corps decided to experiment with the use of **dogs in war**, which may have been a new departure for the Corps but not a new idea in warfare. Since ancient times dogs have served man in various ways: the **Romans** used the heavy Mastiffs with armored collars to attack their enemies in the legs, thus forcing them to lower their shields; **first aid dogs** were used in World War I. In the 1920's, a Marine serving as an officer in the Garded'Haiti trained a dog to work in the point of his patrols for the purpose of **exposing bandit ambushes**. It is probable that his experience was responsible for the suggested use of dogs in **jungle warfare**.

The Marine Corps' **war dog training program** was initiated by a letter from the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Commanding General, Training Center, Fleet Marine Force, Marine Barracks, **New River, North Carolina** (designated **Camp Lejeune** on 20 December 1942), dated 26 November 1942, directing the latter to "inaugurate a training program for dogs for military employment when personnel and material become available."

In his letter the Commandant pointed out that the group of **Marines** at Fort Robinson was to return to

New River upon completion of the course in late December 1942, and that each man was to bring back two **messenger dogs**. All other dogs were procured through the **Quartermaster Corps** by donation only.

The Marine Corps considered breed of secondary importance to the general excellence of the dogs. Those breeds found most suitable were: **German Shepherds**, **Belgian Sheepdogs**, **Doberman Pinschers**, **Collies** (farm type, with medium length coat), **Schnauzers** (Giant), **Airedale Terriers**, **Rottweilers**, and positive crosses of these breeds.

Dogs accepted into the Corps had to be one to five years of age, of either sex, 25 inches high, and weighing a minimum of 50 pounds. Each dog was tested to make sure that he or she was not **gun-shy** or **timid** and was given a careful physical examination before acceptance by the Marine Corps. In the early days of the Marine Corps war dog training program, the Doberman Pinscher was held in high regard by the Marines.

The training period at the War Dog Training Company, Camp Lejeune, covered a period of approximately 14 weeks. During the first two weeks the dogs were accustomed to their new surroundings, selected as prospects for one of the two types of work (**scout and messenger**) and acquainted with the men who were to handle them through their careers in the service. Two Marines, selected for their experience in handling dogs, were assigned to each dog as **trainer and attendant**, a relationship which was carried into combat, two Marines and the dog forming a "dog unit." Successful training was accomplished only through **intelligent**, **patient**, and **sympathetic handling** and **treatment**, and the chief reliance, was made solely on praise and scolding. The final six weeks of the course was given over to more advanced work, including **combat work**, which meant attacking on command any person or place to which the dog had become alert.

Throughout their training the dogs, both Scout and Messenger, and their handlers were subjected regularly to both small arms and **high explosive gunfire**. The handlers were selected for their intelligence, character, and physical ability as well as previous training as **scout-snipers**. A high percentage of the best handlers came from farms where they had handled hunting dogs and farm stock. Before leaving the War Dog Training Company at Camp Lejeune, the men and dogs were formed into platoons consisting of 1 officer, 65 men, and 36 dogs (18 scout and 18 messenger). A war dog platoon was assigned to a Marine **infantry regiment**.

The first Marine Corps dog unit sent to the Pacific, the 1st Marine War Dog Platoon, sailed from San Diego, California, 23 June 1943, and arrived in the South Pacific on 11 July 1943. This unit went into combat during the **Bougainville** operation, November 1943, attached to the 2d Marine Raider Regiment (Provisional). These **Marine Raiders** were enthusiastic over the performance of the war dogs in the Bougainville operation.



1943, FIRST PHOTOS, DEVIL DOGS IN TRAINING: FIRST PHOTOS, DEVIL DOGS IN TRAINING: Marine Devil Dogs learn the art of war at canine training camp Lejeune, New River, N.C. In this photo, a German Shepherd takes to the air and leaps silently over the high wall on the training course which all Marine Devil Dogs must master before being assigned to combat duty on the fighting front. (OFFICIAL U.S. MARINE CORPS PHOTO 5268)



In addition to the Bougainville operation (1 November to 15 December 1943), the Marine Corps used war dogs in the **Guam** (21 July to 15 August 1944), **Peleliu** (15 September to 14 October 1944), **Iwo Jima** (19 February to 16 March 1945), and **Okinawa** (1 April to 30 June 1945) campaigns, in the mopping up operations on Saipan, and in the occupation of Japan. A number of dogs were cited for outstanding performance during the various operations in alerting enemy ambushes and positions, thereby saving the lives of many Marines.

Reference Branch, USMC History Division

1943, FIRST PHOTOS, DEVIL DOGS IN TRAINING: Marine Devil Dogs learn the art of war at canine training camp Lejeune, New River, N.C. These dogs are being specially trained to accompany Marines in landing operation sentry duty. (OFFICIAL U.S. MARINE CORPS PHOTO 5250 A)

Women in the Marine Corps

Directions: For each puzzle, find and circle all words hidden in the grid from the underlined text.

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



Women Marines became a permanent part of the regular Marine Corps on 12 June 1948 when Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act (Public Law 625), but they had already proved themselves in two world wars.

Women in the Marine Corps



U.S. Marine Corps, Corporal Megan N. Hancock, Combat Camera, Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools, is promoted to Sergeant, 1 April 2015 at the Vietnam Memorial, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. (U.S. Marine Corps Combat Camera photo by Sgt. Kowshon Ye/released)

During World War I, **Opha May Johnson** was the first of 305 women to be accepted for duty in the Marine Corps Reserve on 13 August 1918. Most women filled clerical billets at Headquarters, Marine Corps to release male Marines qualified for active field service to fight in France. Other women filled jobs at recruiting stations throughout the United States. On 30 July 1919, after the **war** was over, orders were issued for separation of all women from the Corps.

Twenty-five years later, women were back to "free a man to fight." The Marine Corps Women's Reserve was established in February 1943. Before World War II ended, a total of 23,145 officer and enlisted women reservists served in the Corps. Unlike their predecessors, women Marines in World War II performed over 200 military assignments. In addition to clerical work, their numbers included parachute riggers, mechanics, radio operators, map makers, motor transport support, and welders. By June 1944, women reservists made up 85 percent of the enlisted personnel on duty at Headquarters, Marine Corps and almost two-thirds of the personnel manning all major posts and stations in the United States and Hawaii. Following the surrender of Japan, demobilization of the Women's Reserve proceeded rapidly, but a number of them returned to **service** as regulars under the 1948 Act.

In August 1950, for the first time in history, the Women **Reserves** were mobilized for the **Korean War** where the number of women Marines on active duty reached a peak strength of 2,787. Like the women of two previous wars, they stepped into stateside jobs and freed male Marines for combat duty. Women continued to serve in an expanding range of billets and by the height of the **Vietnam War**, there were about 2,700 women Marines on **active duty** serving both stateside and overseas. During this period, the Marine Corps also began opening up career-type formal training programs to women officers and advanced technical training to enlisted women. By 1975, the Corps approved the assignment of women to all occupational fields except infantry, artillery, armor and pilot/air crew. Approximately 1,000 women Marines were deployed to Southwest Asia for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990-1991.

Milestones for women officers include: Col **Margaret A. Brewer** was appointed to a general officer's billet with the rank of brigadier general becoming the first woman general officer in the history of the Corps (1978); Col **Gail M. Reals** became the first woman selected by a board of general officers to be advanced to brigadier general (1985); BGen **Carol A. Mutter** assumed command of the 3d Force Service Support Group, Okinawa, becoming the first woman to command a Fleet Marine Force unit at the flag level (1992); 2dLt **Sarah Deal** became the first woman Marine selected for Naval aviation training (1993); BGen Mutter became the first woman major general in the Marine Corps and the senior woman on active duty in the armed services (1994); LtGen Mutter became the first woman Marine and the second woman in the history of the armed services to wear three stars (1996); 1stLt **Vernice Armour** became the first female **African-American** combat pilot in the Marine Corps as well as any other U.S. armed service (2002).

Today, women account for 4.3 percent of all Marine officers and women make up 5.1 percent of the active duty enlisted force in the **Marine Corps**. These numbers continue to grow as do opportunities to serve. Ninety-three percent of all occupational fields and 62 percent of all positions are now open to women. Like their distinguished predecessors, women in the Marine Corps today continue to serve proudly and capably in whatever capacity their country and Corps requires.



Students assigned to Infantry Training Battalion practice basic marksmanship techniques on Camp Geiger, N.C., Sept. 26, 2013. The students are part of the first ITB company to include female Marines as part of ongoing research into opening combat-related job fields to women. (U.S. Marine Corps photo by Sgt. Tyler L. Main/Released).

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

Commandants of the Marine Corps 1

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

Commandants of the Marine Corps 2

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

The 21 Gun Salute

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

Marine Corps Battle Colors

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

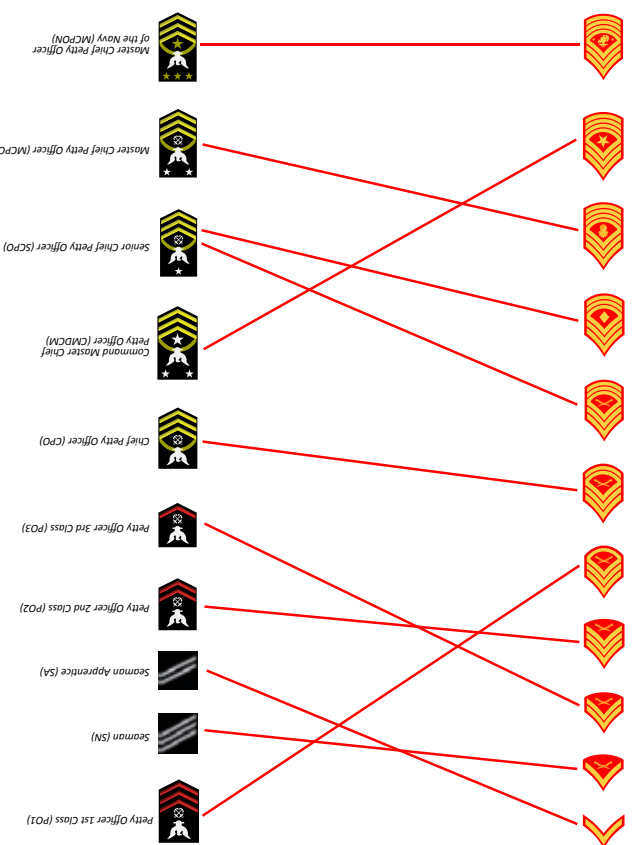
Commandants of the Marine Corps 3

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

Continental Congress

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

Dog Tags



Navy Rank Matching Puzzle

ENYOSJMDNDISCSIPLINEI
 SCXEWTPPHSNAMSKRAMU
 WLRKKBDAIHPLLEDALHPJ
 KPCOEISEJUPMOTIVATED
 KUUEFLQZNGNUSVPPNNZJ
 TGNKEGVAOCITNAUQGOPLY
 FEOCVENDNDQABIZVFRSD
 TTIYUCLLIRDTENOLYAB
 HSSNTNIOPTROFTNOMUNY
 MOSVLEJUVHJFEYLRLRDF
 BUNIBKFAFAFMAYFLUPXIN
 CNMMEUMSFSTAHUOER
 ODHAVHNPIJHIFCJTGE
 FREEMBARAKATIOMKSIOC
 ZMYPWPWNONTGNISHSAWTHR
 PLCCKXZSMRAFOLOANAKU
 RAMAREISLANDNORFOLKI
 MWBVCAPARRISISLANDJYT
 UFRDLEIFELTATABPNWBT
 VXGNIMROFSNARTXWIIYA

Marine Corps Recruit Training History

AHCDUFJWEOLFJLZJTG RN X
 BMIDDHWAYAKMSALOHCHIN
 ZKPCGPNERQCUNXSFUCS
 JDIMEARATLESNAKFLAG
 SRSFROCEENIRAMTQKBRP
 IAYUXEDIZBOEIDLDSPL
 LDOGEBSSLSHFTIOBAMNM
 ENUTWODDXERELNLBKMF
 DAYDSAVHMLWEOAUCS
 ITNAWZBZQKVPKTPWR
 FSAJPLDXLDARGLKICAYL
 RILOUENSTRTSEMTRORKE
 ESREMAERTSEMTRORKE
 PCPIWREFOZRYMEOLDGI
 MLEUMASLHBBTARNUKIDR
 EVDEOJLONNOMMSPMFXUDE
 SNVZLLCXCMPITLKKUNQ
 DWJQGALFNONUNDNARGSH
 ZMWAKAUTMMZAMRJIHAZ
 VAZCVRHPBRYSKQJSDYWV

Marine Corps Flag

NMJLTPHTLKWVHVBYBJOYG
 BCNOTRAHWNILKNARFLOCTL
 LJPTOJZDNJICELKUVAGDI
 PZHNMAIFHWATGCMVYLBKBE
 GLOBEFERFGZUPOTHDKOIJBC
 HTAERWLERUALFEHPJABZGZ
 QNSSSTAXNRETTELCINAMREG
 AYOMRWSGHDGXGFAGLEQND
 VHWGPVJIHVAHWGDFTSYJT
 SQELGAEDETSERCEROHCNAS
 QAEANPBHCJGVANEUWCPC
 UNIFORMREGULATIIONSAILOL
 ABSXMETDHTYRGDSBIAUBERE
 ROVDJUTANTLXAKSNKDNZD
 EZZOSHSHGMYBLGPYJJDZGEI
 PDLDBEUWMEKKRXXSPIDIFI
 LVAVANEHTFOYRATERCESLLR
 AXIFYFKXVZMZANRFYUKNIXIE
 TPAVIMQOGTKVURTMSKIRNP
 EFMNROHGNITNUHLEIEMIM
 OKIAECIVEDFEMBLEMLYPE
 KACVKNKZENIDUTITROFAACS

Eagle, Globe & Anchor

RONOHFOADEMZPSWBZVXFQDC
 TUSPBIADYTFXGBVTTTYRXR
 DSSHHSZHTLIPJWCXSNHNWXM
 FBZONMOTGMLTGMUUPRBLKRAOK
 RAXIAVAJAAIAAJAOCXODTEBXL
 ASVLLLVNONPPEFCYSECUTCK
 NITDYSYCIWGPNDHGTGDFWS
 KLNPCZLNUNOBDINHIOLJLALBQ
 LOEVNABAXIHANOJCNXDYAOQA
 INMZOLXJTSNXTXNEJSTYMI
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 OSLBOREQDLSGRILKGEYGLUNN
 BCWIOIADUII
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 VMCEZETZEBBRJZJNRZPZFI
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 ELPMPNFXTFNEABEZTYLPSUUNX
 LPFBPOSTHUMUSLYAVACCKGVH
 TFLAVACLADVUGTDAVRSZGLIA
 SEVLEFJFUFIRFDCTDODYUZZCF
 DOGSIIGNSONSNQAJEAPLYANNOPZ

Gunners Sergeant John Bastione

Solutions

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

Norman T. Hatch

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

Military Salutes

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

Marine Corps War Memorial

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

Montford Point History

EGZPFYTRUCESDECODED
 RNZDINDNTNEMTIURCERQW
 EYCTEXJFHECHBHWIJGBT
 SDCOLEOCHIPARGOTPYRC
 OHPSDWZGGZSWOYEGJWE
 UZAESERYRAMIRPUSYOVNS
 RYTGISDFORTWINGATEBO
 CJRAGDECIPIHEREDWESEC
 ELISNAVAVAJOCODETALKER
 FEOSAFAKBGZODFBLMJFUR
 UETELNCTALTERNATEYPU
 LGIMBNQIGPSREDNAMOC
 NASTATATOILLEPMACAGXC
 ERMAATJUNLVMEKNYKOA
 SUABTVOBMPMACTOOBI
 SOCMALCAMPENDLETONZ
 DCSSOLTCELAIDLABIRTO
 TIMCAIADQTUWXLVKJEOJGW
 SNYHOCONFOYCYGWNVDMBO
 UWEKNITRANSMITTEDTLB

Navajo Code Talkers

SWBCUFNINAQWJQDFXZLB
 KFTOOHSSVTZCLURTIWRL
 LZEPRCGWMPFBZVWDYAEF
 AJNSPXOSIYJOUAICURZW
 SYOVZDYUXUVNOUMGRUEV
 TBEAXEGNMNOFTJAWLRC
 KTRTRFKFLTVRMOBEXETZ
 UOOTLGDQELREBPDUPIY
 YUTRYECRHXVIWAWUMH
 ZOHNAELCWCKHZEPLOHWQ
 IJIEIKRFZPFSAWFLCTLB
 YWRKRAATXZNVYONIRAMW
 TXPXDBBYAOCPCOKORWZF
 USMCZGQMTMAADKMSBTXA
 SHYEROSGYROTCIVANFOA
 XCTPLKHCGLCSYCLKIDNEIRF
 SCWKRFCSBHQDLYGSSOSQHX
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My Rifle Creed

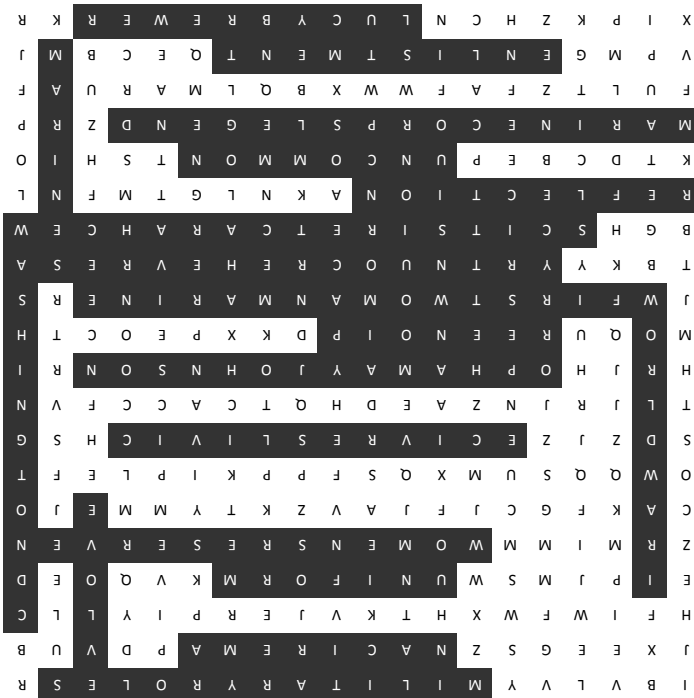
RIJYASXGENERALELLESO
 EKVRYLALACIREMUNUBAOY
 RNKACIRCUARLETERNE
 KREBMUNEACELIFMXTN
 OREBMUNLAIRESXLEXHA
 NIDENITIFICATINO
 NHKKOHJWYQSNXNAEPTWAS
 ELQDCMVBIQZIGQLCGFS
 WLETEROFINSTRUCO
 LZIQAHHFEXUEPRTYDSRU
 SXOOCMRREBMUNECEIVRESK
 PREVIIOUSENLISTMENTUG
 REBMUNYTRUCESLAIOS
 YSBZDWCGTWZINIHOWDXI
 DOUBLETERMINALDITC
 GTRIFLETTERMINALDIT
 HXHLVLLACITBAPHPLAGZY
 BQPENYTUEITLGDGUPHJM
 TLENNOSREPECIVRESVHH
 TNEMTSILNEFOETADLDQX

Origin Of Service Numbers

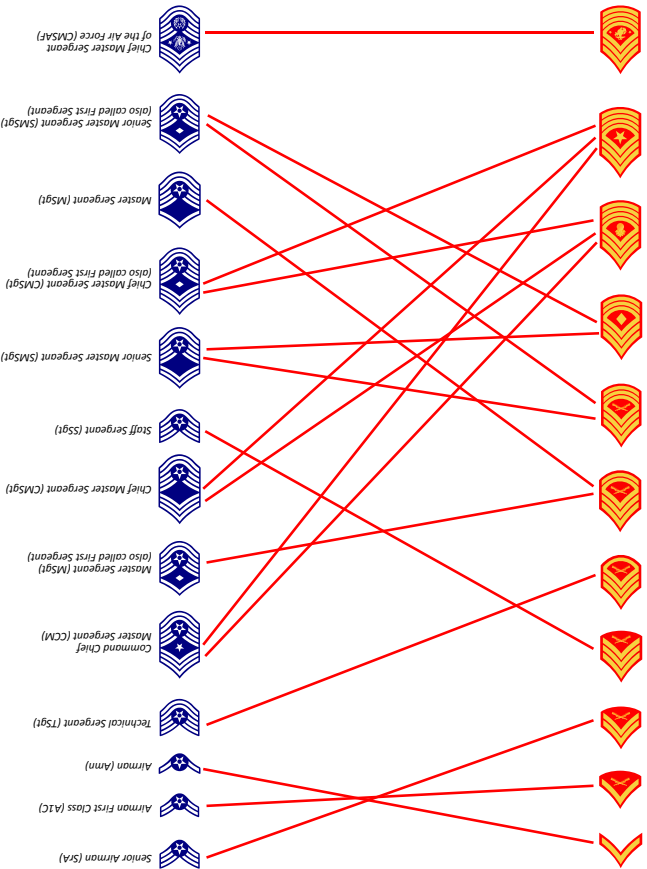
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Origin of Enlisted Rank Structure

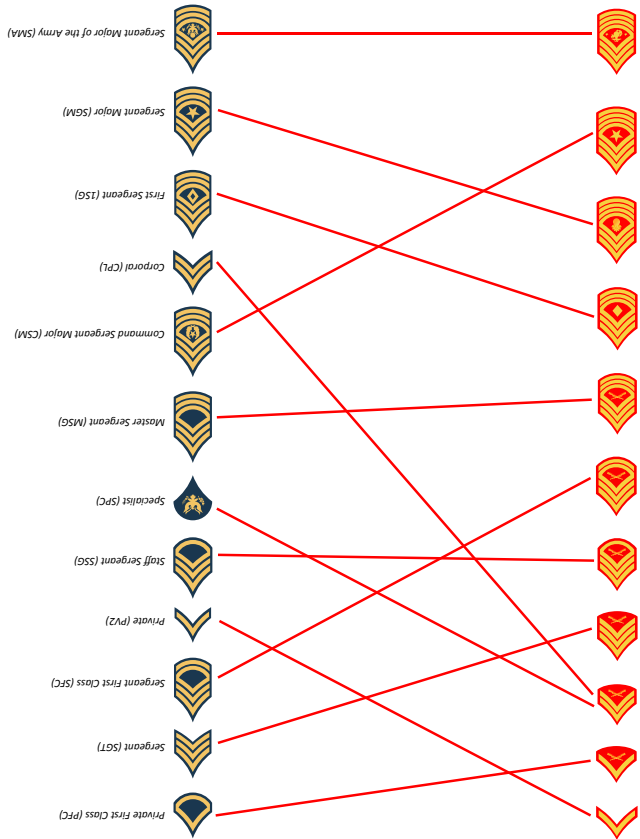
Private Opha May Johnson



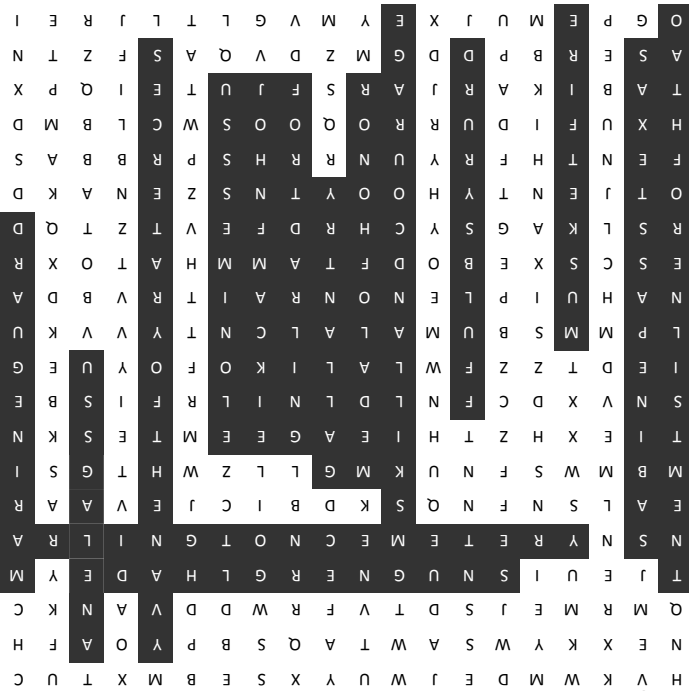
Air Force Matching Puzzle

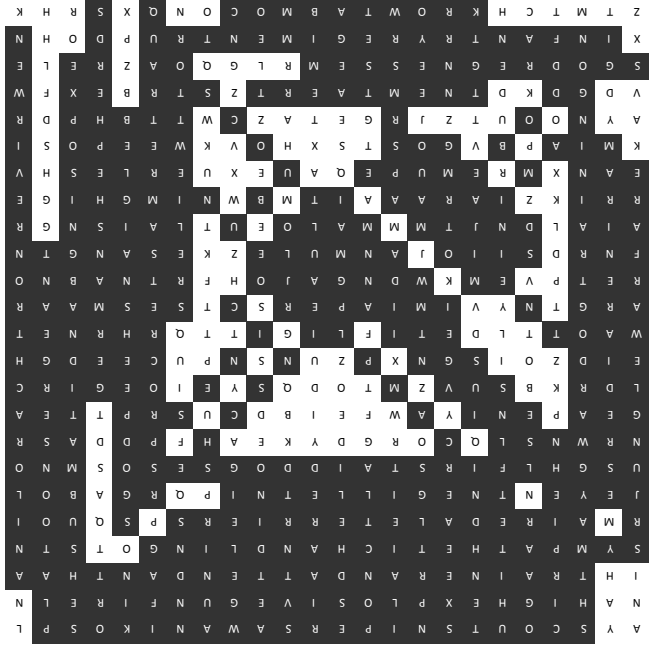


Army Rank Matching Puzzle

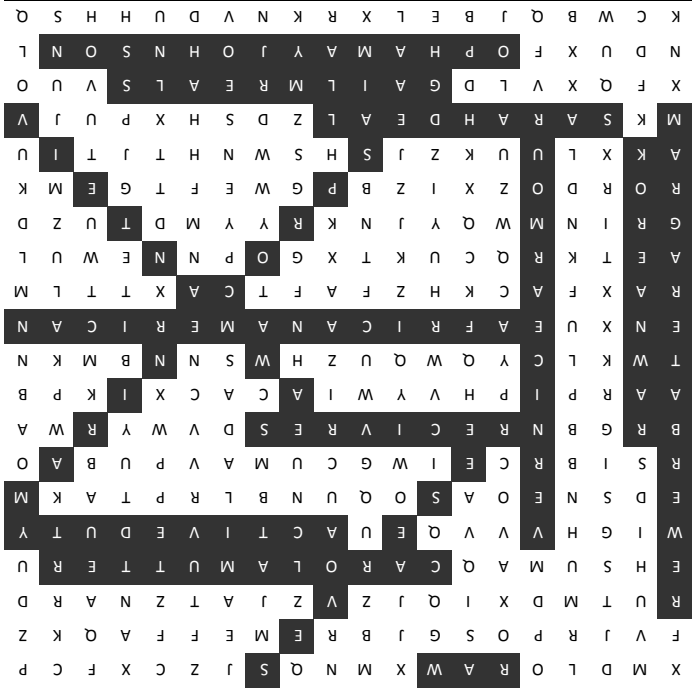


Sergeant John Mackie

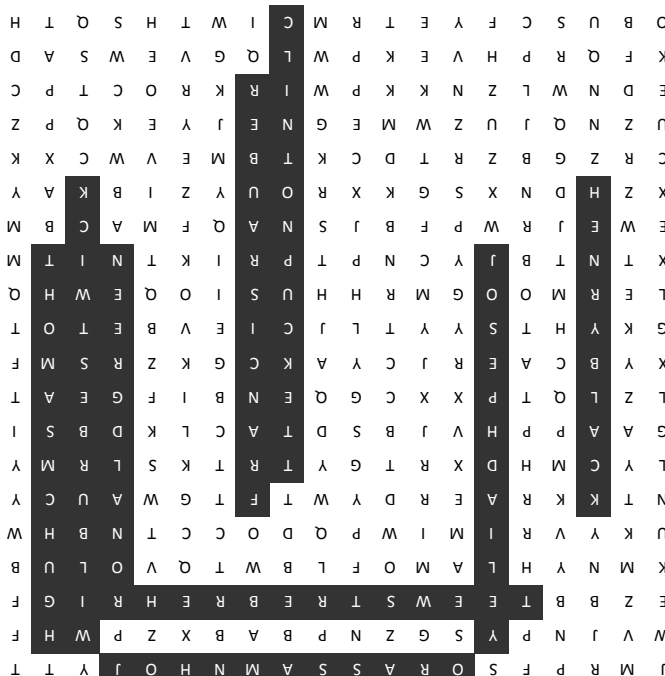




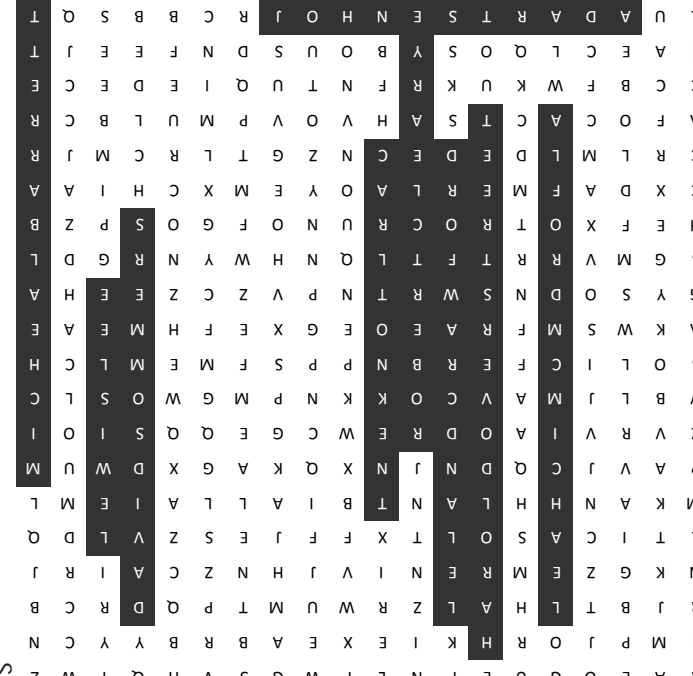
War Dogs of WWII



Women in the Marine Corps



Sergeant's Major of the Marine Corps 1



Sergeant's Major of the Marine Corps 2

Solutions

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