








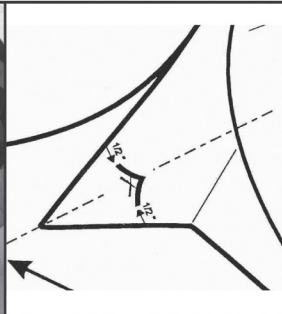
## Performance Objective 2: Essential Subjects





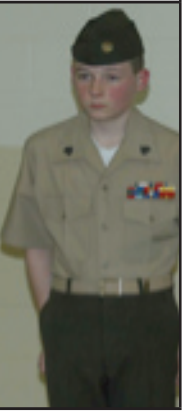
### Enabling Objectives:

1. Understand your unit's organization.
2. Draw your unit's organizational chart.
3. Identify key events in the Young Marine history.
4. Identify key events in Marine Corps history.

### Review

1. Dress Regulations and Personal Appearance. Young Marines are authorized to wear appropriately modified versions of the Marine Corps uniform. The National Executive Director issues the modifications designed to clearly identify the wearer as a member of the YM. The Young Marine uniform is worn during Young Marine Drills (Meetings) or other authorized Young Marine activities as determined by the unit commander.

Full Camouflage Figure 2-1	Modified Camouflage Figure 2-2	PT Figure 2-3	Service A Figure 2-4	Service C Figure 2-5
				
				
<b>Left Shoulder Patches</b> Figure 2-6	<b>Front blouse patches and ribbons</b> Figure 2-7		<b>Chevron Diagram</b> Figure 2-8	

Full Camouflage Figure 2-1	Modified Camouflage Figure 2-2	PT Figure 2-3	Service A Figure 2-4	Service C Figure 2-5
				



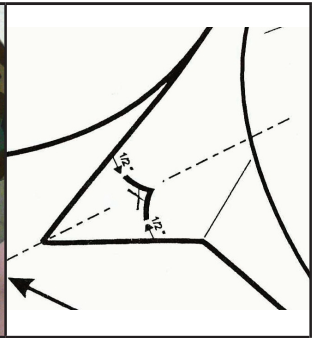
**Left Shoulder Patches**

Figure 2-6



**Front blouse patches and ribbons**

Figure 2-7



**Chevron Diagram**

Figure 2-8

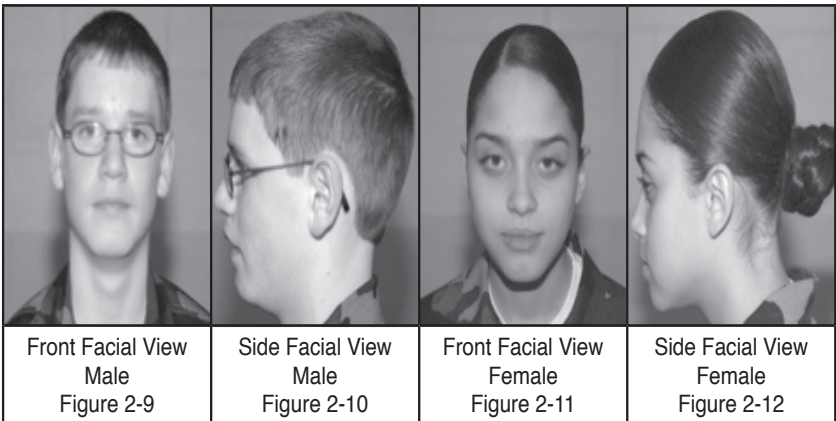


U.S. FLAG

2. Grooming and Personal Appearance Standards. Young Marines shall adhere to the following standards:

a. Male Young Marines.

- 1) Hair will be neat and closely trimmed. Hair will be short enough so that it does not touch the ears or hang on the nape of the neck. The hair may be clipped at the edges of the side and back and will not be over 3 inches in length fully extended on the upper portion of the head. Head hair will be styled so as not to interfere with the proper wear of uniform headgear. Hair, which protrudes from beneath properly worn headgear in an unsightly manner, is considered excessive, regardless of length. Male Young Marines are not authorized to wear braids nor to have eccentric designs cut in their hair.
  
- 2) Beards are unauthorized. However, mustaches and sideburns may be worn, as long as they conform to current Young Marine grooming standards. When worn, the mustache will be neatly trimmed and must not extend beyond the length of the upper lip. The individual length of a mustache hair fully extended must not exceed 1/2 inch. Except for a mustache, sideburns, eyebrows, and eyelashes; hair may be grown on the face only when a medical officer has determined that shaving is temporarily harmful to the individual Young Marine's health. Sideburns will not extend below the top of the orifice of the ear. Sideburns will not be styled to taper or flare. The length of an individual hair of the sideburn will not exceed 1/8 inch when fully extended.
  
- 3) The only jewelry permitted is watches, medical items, religious medallions, class or Young Marines ring. All jewelry will be removed for physical training activities.



b. Female Young Marines.

- 1) Grooming. Hair may touch the collar, but will not fall below the collar's lower edge. Hair that would fall naturally below the collar's lower edge will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned. During physical training periods in which physical training clothing is worn, hair will be allowed to fall naturally, without being fastened or pinned. This does not apply when conducting physical training in the utility uniform.

- 2) Hair will be styled so as not to interfere with the proper wear of the uniform headgear. All headgear will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. Hairstyles, which do not allow the headgear to be worn in this manner, are prohibited.
  - a) Faddish and exaggerated styles to include shaved portions of the scalp other than the neckline, designs in the hair, unsecured ponytails and styles that are distinctly unbalanced or lopsided are prohibited. Multiple braiding and buns are authorized. If hair extensions are used in the braiding of the hair, the extensions must have the same general appearance as the individual's natural hair. Braided hairstyles will be conservative, and conform to other guidelines listed herein.
  - b) Barrettes, combs, rubber bands, etc. are authorized, if concealed by the hair. Inconspicuous hairpins and bobby pins, if required, are authorized. Hairnets will not be worn unless authorized for a specific type of duty.
  
- 3) Cosmetics. Cosmetics are authorized for wear in uniform if permitted by the parent or legal guardian. It shall be applied conservatively and must complement the individual's complexion and skin tone. Exaggerated or faddish cosmetic styles are considered inappropriate and shall not be tolerated. Non-eccentric lipstick and nail polish colors, to include colorless nail polish are authorized for wear with the uniform. Fingernails with multiple colors and decorative ornamentation are considered eccentric and MAY NOT be worn. Nail length will be no longer than 1/4 inch from the tip of the finger.
  
- 4) Jewelry. The only jewelry permitted is watches, medical items, religious medallions, class or Young Marines ring. All jewelry will be removed for physical training activities. Small, polished ball or round stud earrings, (post, screw-on, or clip), not to exceed six millimeters (about 1/4 inch) in diameter, may be worn with any uniform. When worn, earrings will fit tightly against, and will not extend below, the earlobe. Only one earring will be worn on or in each earlobe in the lowest hole.

## **E.O. 1 Understand the Unit Organization.**

1. Unit Organization. Most Young Marine units are made up of different components with different responsibilities. These include:
  - a. Unit Headquarters (UHQ). The UHQ consists of your unit commander, the executive officer, and the unit staff, as defined by your unit commander. If your unit has a Unit Young Marine First Sergeant, the Unit First Sergeant is also part of the UHQ. The Unit Headquarters plans, organizes, coordinates, and supervises all unit activities, functions, and events.
    - 1) Unit Commander (UC). The UC is responsible for everything the unit does or fails to do. This includes the good order and discipline of the Young Marines and the UHQ staff. The name of my Unit Commander is \_\_\_\_\_.
    - 2) Executive Officer (XO). The XO assist the UC in carrying out their duties and

responsibility. In the absence of the UC, the XO assumes the duties of the UC.  
The name of my Executive Officer is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) Adjutant (AD). The AD is responsible to the UC for all matters involving the administration of the unit. This includes registration and re-registration of Young Marines and adults, and the timely and proper maintenance of all Young Marine Record Books (YMRB) and the Young Marine Database System (YMDBS). The name of my Adjutant is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4) Paymaster (PM). The PM is responsible to the UC for all matters involving the finances of the unit. The PM records all revenues (money the unit receives) and all expenditures (money the unit uses to pay for something). Each month the PM sends a financial report to the National Headquarters Accountant reporting what money the unit received and what money the unit spent. The name of my Paymaster is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) Female Staff Advisors (FSA). The FSA advises the UC on all matters of special concern to girls in your unit.
  - 6) Training Officer (TO). The TO is responsible to the UC for planning, coordinating, and executing all training activities, events, and functions under the direction of the UC.
  - 7) Young Marine First Sergeant (YM/1STSGT) or Unit 1STSGT. YM/1STSGT advises the UC on all matters of concern with the Young Marines under their charge.
- b. Young Marines Headquarters Element (HQE). The HQE consists of the Unit First Sergeant, Unit Gunnery Sergeant, and Unit Guide. The HQE, under the supervision of the UHQ, is responsible for the good order and training of the Young Marines under their charge, for executing the Plan of the Day, for carrying out the orders of the UHQ, and advising the UHQ on matters of concern to Young Marines. The HQE is involved early in the planning and coordination of all activities, functions, and events. If you have ideas on how to make improvements, recommend new activities, functions, and events, you are encouraged to mention them to your HQE.
- 1) YM/1 STSGT or Unit 1 STSGT. The YM/1 STSGT is responsible to the UC for the discipline and training of the Young Marines under their charge. The YM/1 STSGT works closely with the TO in planning, coordinating, and executing the Training Plan. If your unit does not have a Unit First Sergeant, the senior Young Marine in the unit may assume that billet (position).
  - 2) Unit Gunnery Sergeant (Unit Gunny). The senior YM/Gunnery Sergeant in the Unit. Assists the Unit 1STSGT in carrying out their duties. Responsible to the Unit 1 STSGT for all logistical planning, coordination, and support of unit training, activities, events, and functions. In the absence of the Unit 1STSGT temporarily assumes the duties of the Unit 1STSGT.
  - 3) Unit Guide (UG). Appointed by the YM/1STSGT and Unit Gunny for their reliability, maturity and abilities to get things done. The UG serves at the pleasure of the Unit Gunny. The UG assists the Unit Gunny in carrying out their

duties. In the absence of the Unit Gunnery, the UG temporarily assumes the responsibility of the Unit Gunnery.

c. Platoon (PLT). The Platoon has not more than twenty-five (25) Young Marines and one adult leader. The platoon is divided into The Platoon Headquarters (PLT HQ) with a Platoon Commander (PLT CDR) and (PLT SGT) and three squads of eight Young Marines each.

- 1) PLT LDR. The PLT LDR is an adult leader who is appointed by the UC to serve in this billet. The PLT LDR is responsible for everything the platoon does or fails to do. The PLT LDR is a Young Marine who serves in this position when there is no adult available. This position may be held by an Advanced Young Marine who has served as the Unit 1 STSGT.
- 2) PLT SGT. The PLT SGT is the most senior Young Marine in the platoon under the rank of YM/GYSGT. The PLT SGT is responsible to the PLT CDR for the platoon muster, good order, and training the Young Marines in the platoon. The name of my PLT SGT is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Platoon Guide (PG). When needed, the PLT SGT designates the senior Squad Leader as the PG. The PG assists the PLT SGT in carrying out their duties.

d. Squad (SQD). The SQD has not more than eight (8) Young Marines. Each SQD is made up of a SQD HQ and two teams. The SQD HQ consists of a Squad Leader (SQD LDR) and an Assistant SQD LDR (Asst SQD LDR).

- 1) SQD LDR. The SQD LDR is responsible to the PLT CDR for everything his SQD does or fails to do. They are responsible to the PLT SGT for the SQD muster, and good order and training of each member in their SQD. The SQD LDR is generally an YM/SGT. Young Marines of lesser rank may serve in this billet based on their maturity and proven leadership abilities. The name of my SQD LDR is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Asst SQD LDR. The Asst SQD LDR assists the SQD LDR in carrying their duties. The Asst SQD LDR is a senior YM/CPL who has served as a Team Leader and awaiting their opportunity to become SQD LDR. In the absence of the SQD LDR assumes the duties of the SQD LDR. The name of my Asst. SQD LDR is \_\_\_\_\_.

e. Team (TM). The team has not more than three (3) Young Marines. Each team consists of a Team Leader (TM LDR) and two Team Members (TM).

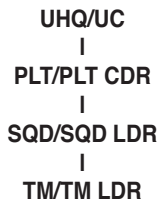
- 1) TM LDR. The TM LDR is responsible to the SQD LDR for TM muster, and good order and training of the members of their team. The TM LDR is generally an YM/CPL. Young Marines of lesser rank may serve in this billet based on their maturity and proven leadership abilities. The names of the Team Leaders are \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) TM Members. TM members are responsible to the TM LDR for their conduct, performance, and training progress. TM members are YM/PVT, YM/PFC, and

YM/LCPL. The names of my team members are \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
and \_\_\_\_\_.

### E.O. 2 Draw Your Units Organizational Chart.

1. Organizational Chart. Organizational Charts are diagrams or pictures that show where organizations and people in an organization are relative to each other. There are organizations or people who are in-charge or responsible for other organizations or people. In an organizational chart these organizations and people will appear above the organizations or people they are in-charge of or responsible for.

a. In the information provided below, the organizational chart would show the UHQ and UC at the top of the chart and the TM and TM members at the very bottom. For example:



#### Example of Organizational Chart

Figure 2-13

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b. Your unit may be organized differently from what was previously discussed. This is okay. It is very important for you to understand how your unit is organized. One way to do this is to draw your unit's organizational chart. By doing this, you will see what organizations such as HQ, PLT, SQD, TM are in-charge of or responsible for other organizations and what people are in-charge of or responsible for all the different things that make your unit able to do the things it does each week. Once you know this you, will have a better understanding of how information, work, and fun is passed from one level of the organization to the next.

c. Unit Organizational Chart. In the box provided above, draw your units Organizational Chart.

### **E.O. 3 Identify Key Events in Young Marine history.**

History of the Young Marines.

The Young Marines were formed in 1959 by Marine Corps League members of the Brass City Detachment in Waterbury, Connecticut.

By 1960, this unit of Young Marines had grown to over 300 young people and 20 adults. In June of 1962, there were over 1500 boys in ten cities and towns, sponsored by various Marine Corps League Detachments, throughout Connecticut.

Steve Zuraw, a member of the Marine Corps League Valley Detachment in Connecticut raised more than \$5000.00 to fly an entire Young Marine unit to the League's National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri, where the League adopted the Young Marines as a National Program.

The official charter of the Young Marines was issued on October 17, 1965.

Chartered as a subsidiary organization of the Marine Corps League, the Young Marines began to function independently in 1974.

In 1975, membership was extended to females.

The Young Marines' first by-laws were established in 1977 followed by an election of its first governing body. These by-laws were approved in 1978 at the Atlantic City Convention of the Marine Corps League.

In 1980, the organization was granted status as a youth educational organization with a 501 (c) 3 IRS classification.

In 1993, the United States Marine Corps officially recognized the Young Marines as its focal point for their Youth Drug Demand Reduction efforts. This became the Young Marines primary focus for strengthening our youth. Additional support given by the United States Marine Corps is covered in Marine Corps Order 5000.20.

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

The Secretary of Defense Fulcrum Shield Award is given annually by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counter-narcotics (ODASD(CN)) to recognize the efforts of military-affiliated youth organizations that have successfully assisted in spreading the anti-drug message throughout their community. It focuses heavily on DoD Red Ribbon Activities in which the organization has participated, as well as other Drug Demand Reduction activities the organization has participated during the previous fiscal year. The Young Marines were the first recipients of this prestigious award in 2001.

In 2004 and 2005 a group of Young Marines along with the National Executive Director and a group of veterans of the battle for Iwo Jima, made the journey to this historic location to commemorate the 59th and 60th anniversary of the Marines securing Mount Suribachi. The Young Marines shoulder patch depicts the famed flag raising atop this hill, and the most famous of all military monuments showing this flag raising stands in Arlington Cemetery. Inscribed on this monument are the words



that described each Marine that fought, lived, and died on that island...  
"Uncommon Valor was a Common Virtue".

In 2005, several ribbons and awards were added to include the Distinguished Order of Merit (DOM). The new guidebooks were implemented. In December of 2005, the first annual Young Marines Symposium was held in Baltimore, MD. The symposium was composed of the Young Marine of the Year, the 5 Division finalists, and the top performers from Advanced Leadership School. The Young Marines gathered to discuss topics of importance within the Young Marine program and to make recommendations to the National Executive Director.

In 2006, the online registration for the SPACES program was activated and two new adventures were added, the White Mountain Adventure and the Mountain River Adventure. New training material was unveiled at the Adult Leaders Conference to include the Commander's Manual, the Adjutant's Manual, the Paymaster Manual and the Activity Guide.

#### **E.O. 4. Identify Key Events in Marine Corps History**

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

The birthdate of the Marine Corps is November 10, 1775. This took place in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at a place called Tun Tavern. According to legend, Captain Samuel Nicholas, the first Commandant of the Marine Corps, opened the first recruiting station here.

The Marine Corps as it exists today, was formed by the Act of July 11, 1798. Since that time, the Marine Corps has participated in every major war the United States was involved.

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

In 1805, the Marines raised the American flag for the first time in the Old World. Additionally, traditions state that Marine Lieutenant Presley O'Bannon was presented the Mameluke Sword by a former Pasha of Tripoli. It symbolizes the exploits of the Marine Corps on the shores of this land.

During the years 1836 and 1837, Marines serving under Colonel Archibald Henderson assisted the Army in fighting the Creek and Seminole Indians in Georgia and Florida. Colonel Henderson was to become known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Marine Corps after serving as its 5th Commandant from 1820 to 1859. He held this post for 39 years under 10 different presidents.

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

In 1868 the familiar emblem of the Marine Corps, the Eagle, Globe, and Anchor was adopted. The streamer held in the beak of the eagle is inscribed with the motto of the United States Marine Corps, “Semper Fidelis”. This Latin phrase means “Always Faithful”. The eagle stands for air service, the globe for land service, and the anchor for sea service.

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

### **Marines during World War I**

During the battle of Belleau Wood, Marines fought with such ferocity that the Germans in their official reports referred to them as “Teufel Hunde” (devil-dogs).

### **Marines in World War II**

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

### **Iwo Jima – February 19, 1945**

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

On February 23rd, units of the 28th Marines captured Mount Suribachi thus reducing the enemy’s fire on the landing beaches and gave the Marines an excellent observation point.

Organized resistance ended on Iwo Jima at 1800, March 16, 1945, when the 3rd and 5th Marine Divisions smashed through the enemy’s lines to reach Kitano Point at the extreme northern tip of the island. In all, 5000 Americans and 60,000 Japanese were killed in the battle of Iwo Jima.

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

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

## **Okinawa**

In June 1945, the battle of Okinawa became known as the bloodiest battle of the Pacific. 110,000 Japanese soldiers were killed out of 117,000. A total of approximately 225,000 Japanese and Okinawans perished in some 90 days of continuous combat. This was the first conquest of Japanese soil.

Following the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese surrendered. On September 2, 1945, in a brief but solemn ceremony aboard the battleship Missouri, representatives of Japan signed the surrender documents.

## **National Security Act of 1947**

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

## **Marines in Korea**

Marines served proudly in Korea. The first large scale battle between Americans and the Chinese Communist Division was at the Chosin Reservoir on 3 November 1950.

## **Marines in Vietnam**

Marines fought in Vietnam from 1965 until the fall of Saigon and the total withdrawal of American forces in 1975. Among some of the major battles were Operation Starlite, Operation Piranha, Operation Hastings, TET Offensive, Operation Scotland, and Operation Pegasus.

## **Marines in Beirut, Lebanon**

On October 23, 1983 while on a mission to preserve peace, a Beirut terrorist attacked the Marine Barracks killing 241 Marine and Navy personnel.

## **Marines in Grenada**

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

## **Marines in the Middle East**

In August of 1990, the U.S. started deploying troops to the Middle East in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Many former Young Marines saw action in this war as Marines.

## **Attack on our homeland**

On September 11, 2001, our country was suddenly and viciously attacked. Following this assault on our nation, Marines were sent into Afghanistan in search of the militant group responsible for this malicious act of violence and terrorism.

## **Additional Marine Corps History, Customs, and Traditions**

### **The Marine Dress Blue Uniform**

Although no historical reason is assigned for the red stripe on the outer seams of the trousers worn by officers and noncommissioned officers of the Corps adopted shortly after the Mexican War – tradition has it that the red stripe commemorates the bloody battle of Chapultepec. This famous uniform incorporates many of the traditions of the Corps. Blue or “Navy Blue” was selected by the Marines for their uniform, while the pattern and trimmings of red and gold served at the same time to make them distinctive. Although the red edging or piping on the blouse was used primarily for its decorative effect, it will be remembered that John Paul Jones dressed his Marines in red uniforms and it is quite possible that sentiment played its part.

During the war with Mexico, General Scott and a battalion of Marines marched to the National Palace, the Halls of Montezuma. This feat is commemorated today in the first verse of the Marine Hymn, “From the Halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli”.

“These men are Marines! Exactly three minutes from now I will raise my hand. You will commence firing and continue until you kill every prisoner who has not returned to his cell!” Marine Major Wainright in 1833 while suppressing a riot in the Massachusetts State Prison.

Major Alfred A. Cunningham is known as the first Marine Corps Aviator or “The Father of USMC Aviation”.

Major General John A. Lejeune was the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1920-1929 and was the first Marine officer to command an army division in combat (in France during World War 1.)

Lieutenant General Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller and a force of about 32 Marines gained fame in the jungles of Nicaragua in 1930. General Puller again gained fame at the Chosin Reservoir during the Korean Conflict. The Marine Corps’ mascot, an English bulldog named “Chesty” is named for this fine Marine Corps officer.

The first enlisted Woman Marine was Opha Mae Johnson.  
The first Director of the Women’s Reserve was Colonel Ruth Cheney Streeter.

The first Woman Marine Corps General was Margaret A. Brewer. She was appointed on 11 May 1978.

Annie Grimes was the first black Woman Marine Officer to retire after her full 20 years of service.

The Marine Corps, like the rest of the military, while performing duties of the guard, follow 11 General Orders. These orders are listed below. The Young Marines have developed 4 Young Marine Orders that dictate how Young Marines act while performing firewatch duties and can be found in the Basic Young Marine Guidebook, Performance Objective 7, Leadership – Enabling Objective 4, Understand the Duties of Firewatch. These 11 General Orders are not required to be known but are listed for traditional purposes only.

### **11 General Orders**

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

## Military Time

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STANDARD	24 HOUR	STANDARD	24 HOUR
12 MIDNIGHT	2400	12 NOON	1200
12:01 AM	0001	12:01 PM	1201
12:15 AM	0015	12:15 PM	1215
12:30 AM	0030	12:30 PM	1230
12:45 AM	0045	12:45 PM	1245
1 AM	0100	1 PM	1300
2 AM	0200	2 PM	1400
3 AM	0300	3 PM	1500
4 AM	0400	4 PM	1600
5 AM	0500	5 PM	1700
6 AM	0600	6 PM	1800
7 AM	0700	7 PM	1900
8 AM	0800	8 PM	2000
9 AM	0900	9 PM	2100
10 AM	1000	10 PM	2200
11 AM	1100	11 PM	2300












































Though the Young Marine program has no officer rank, sometimes Young Marines will find themselves on a military base. Because of this, you are provided with the rank of officers for the Marine Corps, Navy, Army, and Air Force on the next page. This is not required learning but will allow you to show proper respect for military officers. Of course, if you are ever in doubt as a Young Marine, simply using sir or ma'am will suffice.

**ARMY**

**NAVY/COAST GUARD**

**MARINE CORPS**

**AIR FORCE**

<p>Second Lieutenant (2LT)</p> 	<p>Ensign (ENS)</p> 	<p>Second Lieutenant (2<sup>nd</sup> Lt)</p> 	<p>Second Lieutenant (2<sup>nd</sup> Lt)</p> 
<p>First Lieutenant (1LT)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)</p> 	<p>First Lieutenant (1<sup>st</sup> Lt)</p> 	<p>First Lieutenant (1<sup>st</sup> Lt)</p> 
<p>Captain (CPT)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant (LT)</p> 	<p>Captain (Capt.)</p> 	<p>Captain (Capt.)</p> 
<p>Major (MAJ)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)</p> 	<p>Major (Maj.)</p> 	<p>Major (Maj.)</p> 
<p>Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)</p> 	<p>Commander (CDR)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant Colonel (Lt. Col.)</p> 
<p>Colonel (COL)</p> 	<p>Captain (CAPT)</p> 	<p>Colonel (Col.)</p> 	<p>Colonel (Col.)</p> 
<p>Brigadier General (BG)</p> 	<p>Rear Admiral Lower Half RADM (LH)</p> 	<p>Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.)</p> 	<p>Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.)</p> 
<p>Major General (MG)</p> 	<p>Rear Admiral Upper Half RADM (UH)</p> 	<p>Major General (Maj. Gen.)</p> 	<p>Major General (Maj. Gen.)</p> 
<p>Lieutenant General (LG)</p> 	<p>Vice Admiral VADM</p> 	<p>Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.)</p> 	<p>Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.)</p> 
<p>General (GEN) Army Chief of Staff</p> 	<p>Admiral (ADM) Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Coast Guard</p> 	<p>General (Gen.) Commandant of the Marine Corps</p> 	<p>General (Gen.) Air Force Chief of Staff</p> 
<p>General of the Army (Reserved for wartime only)</p> 	<p>Fleet Admiral (Reserved for wartime only)</p> 		<p>General of the Air Force (Reserved for wartime only)</p> 

**PERFORMANCE QUALIFICATION REVIEW**  
**Performance Objective 2: Essential Subjects**

E.O. No.	Enabling Objective Description and Performance Requirement	Authorized Evaluators Signature
<b>1</b>	<b>Understand your unit's organization.</b>	
<b>a.</b>	The Young Marine can correctly state the chain of command within the unit.	
<b>b.</b>	The Young Marine can describe the duties of each billet in the unit's chain of command.	
<b>2</b>	<b>Draw your unit's organizational chart.</b>	
<b>a.</b>	The Young Marine can draw the unit's organizational chart.	
<b>3</b>	<b>Identify key events in the Young Marine history.</b>	
<b>a.</b>	Knows the year and location the Young Marines were formed.	
<b>b.</b>	Knows where the Young Marines were adopted as a National program.	
<b>c.</b>	Knows when the official charter of the Young Marines was issued.	
<b>d.</b>	Knows the year Young Marine membership was extended to females.	
<b>e.</b>	Knows the year the United States Marine Corps officially recognized the Young Marines as its focal point for drug demand reduction efforts.	
<b>f.</b>	Knows the year the Young Marines went international with their first unit in Okinawa, Japan.	
<b>g.</b>	Knows what the Fulcrum Shield Award is and what it is presented for.	
<b>h.</b>	Knows the year the Young Marines were the first recipients of the Fulcrum Shield Award.	
<b>i.</b>	Knows what years a group of Young Marines traveled to Japan for the 59th and 60th anniversary of the flag raising on Mount Suribachi.	
<b>4</b>	<b>Identify key events in Marine Corps history.</b>	
<b>a.</b>	Knows the birthdate and location of the United States Marine Corps.	
<b>b.</b>	Knows what the term leatherneck means.	
<b>c.</b>	Knows who the Marine is that was presented the Mamaluke Sword by a former Pasha of Tripoli.	
<b>d.</b>	Knows who the "Grand Old Man" of the Marine Corps is.	
<b>e.</b>	Knows what the Marine Corps Motto is.	



## PERFORMANCE QUALIFICATION REVIEW

<b>E.O. No.</b>	<b>Enabling Objective Description and Performance Requirement</b>	<b>Authorized Evaluators Signature</b>
<b>f.</b>	Knows what the United States Marine Corps Band is known as.	
<b>g.</b>	Knows what the United States Marine Drum and Bugle Corps is known as.	
<b>h.</b>	Knows the year the Marine Corps adopted the Eagle, Globe and Anchor as their emblem.	
<b>i.</b>	Knows what the three parts of the emblem stands for.	
<b>j.</b>	Knows what the Germans referred to the Marines as during the Battle of Belleau Wood.	
<b>k.</b>	Knows the date of the flag raising on Mount Sunbachi during World War II.	
<b>l.</b>	Knows where the first large scale battle between American's and Chinese Communists was during Korea.	
<b>m.</b>	Knows the date of the total withdrawal of forces from Vietnam.	
<b>n.</b>	Knows the date the Marine Corps sent Marines to the defense of Kuwait during operation Desert Shield.	
<b>o.</b>	Knows the date our country was attacked by terrorists in New York, Washington DC, and Pennsylvania in the same day.	