

**THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS
NAVAL ROTC**



**MIDSHIPMEN KNOWLEDGE
HANDBOOK
2014**

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS
MID-SOUTH REGION

THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS
120 HAYDEN HALL
MEMPHIS, TN 38152-0290

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
P.O. BOX 09
UNIVERSITY, MS 38677-0099

1 May 2014

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Officers Training
Corps, Mid-South Region, The University of Memphis
To: Incoming Midshipmen

Subj: MIDSHIPMEN KNOWLEDGE HANDBOOK

Ref: (a) NSTC M-1533.2

1. PURPOSE: The purpose of this handbook is to provide a fundamental background of knowledge for all participants in the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis.
2. INFORMATION: All chapters in this book contain vital, but basic information that will serve as the building blocks for future development as Naval and Marine Corps Officers.
3. ACTIONS: Midshipmen, Officer Candidates, and Marine Enlisted Commissioning Education Program participants are expected to know and understand all information contained within this handbook. Navy students will know the Marine information, and Marine students will know the Navy information. This will help to foster a sense of pride and esprit de corps that shapes the common bond that is shared amongst the two Naval Services.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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1001: PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Midshipmen Knowledge Handbook is to provide a base of knowledge that all students in the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis should possess. All Sailors and Marines, regardless if they are enlisted or officer, should have a general understanding of the information within this handbook. The sharing of common culture, history, and traditions is what makes the Naval services special.

1002: SCOPE

1. It is expected that all midshipmen know and understand the material contained within this handbook.

2. This handbook contains the basic fundamental knowledge that a midshipman within the Naval ROTC program should have. This knowledge will be built upon throughout one's career.

1003: GUIDELINES

1. For simplicity, the term midshipmen in this handbook refers to all midshipmen (scholarship, advanced standing, and college program) and active duty students (MECEP and STA-21).

1004: NROTC PROGRAM MISSION

1. To develop future officers mentally, morally, and physically and to imbue them with the highest ideals of duty and loyalty, and with the core values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment in order to commission college graduates as naval officers who possess a basic professional background, are motivated toward careers in the naval service, and have a potential for future development in mind and character so as to assume the highest responsibilities of command, citizenship, and government.

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CHAPTER 2

CHAIN OF COMMAND

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2001: CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. Definition: The chain of command is the succession of authority from a superior to a subordinate through which command is exercised and communication is facilitated. In general, military personnel give orders to only those directly below them in the chain of command and receive orders from only those directly above.

2. Purpose:

- a. Ensures efficiency.
- b. Defines responsibilities.
- c. Identifies accountability.
- d. Provides direction.
- e. Provides smooth communications.
- f. Assists members with professional and personal problems.

3. Structure: The chain of command for all United States military personnel starts with the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, and works its way down to each service member through individuals, both civilian and military, who have been placed in positions of special trust and confidence.

a. Senior Enlisted Advisor: Enlisted personnel sometimes serve as senior advisors to commanding officers in the chain of command. An example of this is the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps. While not in the chain of command for any Marine, he serves as the senior enlisted advisor to the Commandant of the Marine Corps who is in every Marine's chain of command.

b. Special Assistant: These individuals assist the commander in making decisions at every level of the chain of command. Usually, these are the individuals who are second in command and fill in for the individual who is in the chain of command from time to time. Billets for special assistants include such titles as Vice, Chairman, Assistant, Executive Director, Chief of Staff, and Executive Officer.

2002: THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS NAVAL ROTC CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. The following is the chain of command for the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis. Update Appendix A each semester to correlate to the current command structure. Figure 2-1 is a flowchart that shows the connection between the chain of command, senior enlisted advisors, and special assistants.

- a. Commander in Chief (CinC)
- b. Secretary of Defense (SecDef)
- c. Secretary of the Navy (SecNav)
- d. Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)/ Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)
- e. Commander, Naval Education and Training Command (NETC)
- f. Commander, Naval Services Training Command (NSTC)
- g. Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, Mid-South Region

2. The following are the senior enlisted advisor billets in the chain of command for the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis. Update Appendix A each semester to correlate to the current command structure. Figure 2-1 is a flowchart that shows the connection between the chain of command, senior enlisted advisors, and special assistants.

- a. Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)/ Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC)
- b. Force Master Chief Petty Officer, Naval Education and Training Command
- c. Command Master Chief Petty Officer, Naval Service Training Command
- d. Assistant Marine Officer Instructor, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, The University of Memphis

3. The following are the special assistant billets in the chain of command for the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis. Update Appendix A each semester to correlate to the current command structure. Figure 2-1 is a flowchart that shows the connection between the chain of command, senior enlisted advisors, and special

assistants.

- a. Vice President of the United States
- b. Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)
- c. Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (ACNO) / Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps (ACMC)
- d. Executive Officer, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, Mid-South Region
- e. Class Advisor/Marine Officer Instructor, Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, The University of Memphis

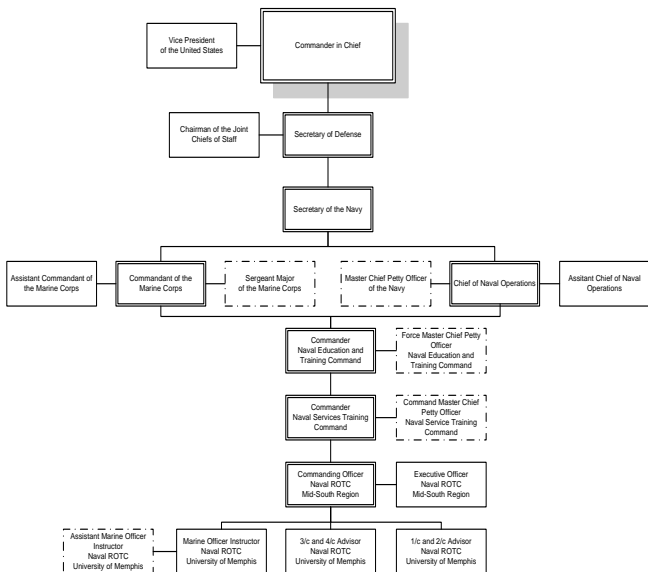


Figure 2-1 - Chain of Command Flow Chart

2003: STUDENT COMPANY CHAIN OF COMMAND

1. The Student Company chain of command, also referred to as Golf Company at The University of Memphis, is used to facilitate communication amongst the students and to provide leadership opportunities and experience in preparation for commissioning and service in the Naval Services. Most student matters are handled within the structure of the Student Company chain of command.

2. The following is the Student Company chain of command for all midshipmen in the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis. Update Appendix B each semester to correlate to the current command structure. Figure 2-2 is a flowchart of the Student Company chain of command.

- a. Company Commander
- b. Company Executive Officer
- c. Platoon Commander
- d. Squad Leader
- e. Fire Team Leader

3. The following is the Student Company senior enlisted advisor billets in the chain of command for all midshipmen in the Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis. Update Appendix B each semester to correlate to the current command structure. Figure 2-2 is a flowchart of the Student Company chain of command.

- a. Company First Sergeant or Senior Chief
- b. Company Gunnery Sergeant or Chief
- c. Platoon Sergeant
- d. Platoon Guide

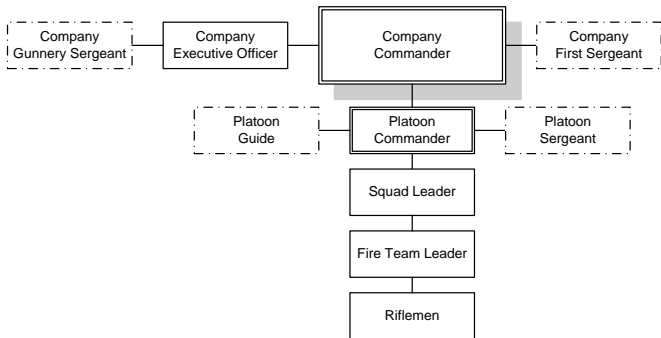


Figure 2-2 - Student Company Chain of Command Flow Chart

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CHAPTER 3

LEADERSHIP

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3001: CORE VALUES

1. Introduction: Everyone lives according to what they feel is worthwhile or according to their value system. A person's value system motivates their thinking and actions. Values and leadership are closely linked. By exploring this connection and understanding the enormous impact of personal values on individual behavior, you will be better equipped to lead Marines and Sailors. By understanding human behavior, you are more able to analyze, predict, and influence the behavior of your Marines and Sailors.

2. Purpose: Groups function well when all members of the group accept the ideals and goals of the group. Individuals have impact, but a team working together is stronger than the individual members of the team. Members of a team with a common mission, function more effectively if they all believe in the team, its mission, and have a common set of ideals.

3. Importance: The Navy and Marine Corps Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment are important because:

a. They provide a common set of values for acceptable behavior on or off duty.

b. They provide a foundation to build strong teams.

c. Fellow Marines and Sailors are willing to place trust and confidence in the Marines or Sailor who upholds the core values.

4. Core Values

a. Honor: Key characteristics include integrity, responsibility, honesty, and tradition.

b. Courage: Key characteristics include self-discipline, patriotism, loyalty, and valor.

c. Commitment: Key characteristics include competence, teamwork, selflessness, and concern for others.

3002: OBJECTIVES OF LEADERSHIP

1. Primary - Mission Accomplishment: Always put the mission first.
2. Secondary - Troop Welfare: Troop welfare should always support the mission.

3003: LEADERSHIP TRAITS

1. Introduction

a. The 14 leadership traits are qualities of thought and action, that when demonstrated in daily activities, help Marines and Sailors earn the respect, confidence, and loyal cooperation of other Marines and Sailors. It is extremely important that you understand the meaning of each leadership trait and how to develop it. Doing so will help you become a good leader and a good follower. This lesson will describe the leadership traits and provide solutions to develop these traits.

b. The key acronym to remember for the 14 leadership traits is JJ DID TIE BUCKLE.

2. Leadership Traits

- a. Justice
- b. Judgment
- c. Decisiveness
- d. Initiative
- e. Dependability
- f. Tact
- g. Integrity
- h. Enthusiasm
- i. Bearing
- j. Unselfishness
- k. Courage

- l. Knowledge
- m. Loyalty
- n. Endurance

3004: LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

1. Introduction

a. All successful leaders continuously refine their leadership abilities. Many self-assessment processes have been developed to assist a leader in a proper evaluation. The Navy and Marine Corps uses the leadership principles to properly assess one's leadership capabilities.

b. The leadership principles are measurable for development of increasing responsibility and can be practically implemented. This lesson will provide suggestions for developing each principle.

2. Leadership Principles

- a. Know yourself and seek self improvement.
- b. Be technically and tactically proficient.
- c. Know your Marines and Sailors and look out for their welfare.
- d. Keep your Marines and Sailors informed.
- e. Set the example.
- f. Make sure the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished.
- g. Train your Marines and Sailors as a team.
- h. Make sound and timely decisions.
- i. Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates.
- j. Employ your command in accordance with its capabilities.
- k. Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.

3005: LEADERSHIP STYLES

1. Types of Leadership Styles: A leader's style is the pattern of behavior used to influence, guide, or direct their subordinate's activities. Therefore, an officer's leadership style is not always determined by his or her thoughts, but rather by their subordinates. A leader must always be aware of this perception and how to best approach subordinates in various situations. Leadership styles range from autocratic—the degree of authority used by the leader, to democratic—the degree of authority granted to the subordinate.

2. Common Styles

a. Telling - One-way communication characterized by the leader making a decision and announcing it without input from subordinates.

b. Selling - The leader presents a decision and invites questions and comments.

c. Participating - The leader presents a problem, gets suggestions, and makes a decision.

d. Delegating - The leader defines limits and allows subordinates to make decisions within those limits.

3006: OATH OF OFFICE

1. I, (state your name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

3007: OATH OF ENLISTMENT

1. I, (state your name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God.

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CHAPTER 4

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

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4001: THE UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS NROTC PROGRAM HISTORY

The Naval ROTC program at The University of Memphis was established in 1984.

4002: MIDSHIPMEN HONOR CODE

A Midshipman does not lie, cheat, or steal nor tolerate those who do.

4003: CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Purpose: The Code of Conduct is an "ethical guide" and a United States Department of Defense directive consisting of six articles to members of the U.S. armed forces addressing how U.S. personnel in combat should act when they must "evade capture, resist while a prisoner of war, or escape from the enemy." It is considered an important part of U.S. military doctrine, but it is not formal military law in the manner of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and public international law (such as the Geneva Conventions).

2. History

a. The Code of Conduct was established with the issuance of Executive Order 10631 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on 17 August 1955, after the Korean War.

b. It has been modified twice—once in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter in Executive Order 12017, and most recently in President Ronald Reagan's Executive Order 12633 of March 1988, which amended the code to make it gender-neutral.

3. Articles:

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

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

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

d. Article IV: If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information nor take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

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

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

4004: GENERAL ORDERS

1. All personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps will stand duty at some point in their career, regardless of military occupational specialty. In order to carry out your duties as a watch stander, you must know the 11 General Orders by heart:

a. General Order #1: To take charge of this post and all government property in view.

b. General Order #2: To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

c. General Order #3: To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

d. General Order #4: To repeat all calls from post more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

e. General Order #5: To quit my post only when properly relieved.

f. General Order #6

(1) Navy Version: To receive, obey and pass on to the sentry who relieves me, all orders from the Commanding Officer, Command Duty Officer, Officer of the Deck, and Officers and Petty Officers of the Watch only.

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(2) Marine Version: To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all of the orders of the Commanding Officer, Officer of the Day, and all officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard only.

g. General Order #7: To talk to no one except on the line of duty.

h. General Order #8: To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.

i. General Order #9

(1) Navy Version: To call the Officer of the Deck in any case not covered by instructions.

(2) Marine Version: To call the Corporal of the Guard in any case not covered by instruction.

j. General Order #10: To salute all officers, colors, and standards not cased.

k. General Order #11: To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

4005: NATIONAL ENSIGN

1. Description:

a. Red - Bloodshed in defense of our country

b. White - Purity of our Nation

c. Blue - Pride in our Nation

d. Stripes

(1) 13 Stripes - 7 Red and 6 White

(2) Stands for the 13 original colonies

e. 50 Stars on a field of Blue

(1) 5 rows of 6 stars and 4 rows of 5 stars

(2) One star for each state in the union

4006: NAVAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Serving in the Naval Services is like no other job in the world. In order to fully engross yourself in what it means to be a Naval and Marine Corps Officer, you must know and understand how to speak a common language that is unique to those individuals that serve in a maritime setting.
2. Figure 4-1 provides a list of common naval terms.

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Figure 4-1 - Naval Terminology

Aboard	On or in a vessel
Adrift	Afloat and unattached in any way to the shore or seabed, but not under way. It implies that a vessel is not under control and, therefore, goes where the wind and current take her. Also refers to any gear not fastened down or put away properly.
Aft	Towards the stern of the vessel.
All hands	Entire ship's company, both officers and enlisted personnel.
Aloft	In the rigging of a sailing ship; overhead or high above.
Ashore	On the beach, shore, or land.
Aweigh	Position of an anchor just clear of the bottom.
Aye, Aye	Reply to an order or command to indicate that it, firstly, is heard; and, secondly, is understood and will be carried out.
Bow	The front of a ship.
Bubblehead	Slang term for a Submariner
Bulkhead	An upright wall within the hull of a ship. Particularly a watertight, load-bearing wall.
Buoy	A floating object of defined shape and color, which is anchored at a given position and serves as an aid to navigation.
COB	Chief of the Boat
Decks	The structures forming the approximately horizontal surfaces in the ship's general structure. Unlike flats, they are a structural part of the ship.
Draft	The depth of a ship's keel below the waterline.
Fast	Fastened or held firmly.
Fathom	A unit of length equal to 6 feet (1.8 m), particularly used to measure depth.
Flag Officer	Any General Officer or Admiral (O-7 and above).

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Galley	The kitchen of the ship.
Gangplank	A movable bridge used in boarding or leaving a ship at a pier; also known as a "brow."
Gangway	An opening in the bulwark of the ship to allow passengers to board or leave the ship.
Geedunk	Slang Term for junk food/candy, or a place to buy it.
Gouge	Slang term for valuable information. The naval equivalent of "scoop."
GQ	General Quarters. The call for all hands to man battle stations.
Hatch	A door on a ship; a passage between decks on a submarine.
Head	The toilet or latrine of a vessel, which in sailing ships projected from the bows.
Hull	The shell and framework of the basic flotation-oriented part of a ship.
Island	The superstructure of an aircraft carrier.
Keel	The central structural basis of the hull.
Knot	A unit of speed: 1 nautical mile (1.1508 mi) per hour.
Ladder	On board a ship, all "stairs" are called ladders.
Lanyard	A rope that ties something off.
Leeward	In the direction that the wind is blowing towards.
List	A vessel's angle of lean or tilt to one side.
Making Way	When a vessel is moving under its own power.
Mast	A vertical pole on a ship which supports sails or rigging.
Mess	An eating place aboard ship. A group of crew who live and feed together.
Moor	To attach a boat to a mooring buoy or post. Also, to dock a ship.
Mustang	An officer who started out as an enlisted member and rose through the ranks.

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Nautical Mile	A unit of length corresponding approximately to one minute of arc of latitude along any meridian. By international agreement it is exactly 1,852 meters (approximately 6,076 feet).
Neigh	Slang term for "no."
Overhead	The "ceiling," or, essentially, the bottom of the deck above you.
Passageway	Hallway of a ship.
Poop Deck	A high deck on the aft superstructure of a ship.
Port	Towards the left-hand side of the ship facing forward
Porthole	An opening in a ship's side, a window; also refers to a pair of glasses
Quarterdeck	The ceremonial area of a ship where the OOD stands watch in port.
Rigging	The system of masts and lines on ships and other sailing vessels.
Scuttlebutt	A barrel with a hole in it used to hold water that sailors would drink from. By extension (in modern naval usage), a shipboard drinking fountain or water cooler. Also, slang for gossip.
Sea Lawyer	Slang term for a Sailor who has or professes to have significant knowledge of military laws and regulations and attempts to use this knowledge for personal benefit.
Seaworthy	Certified for, and capable of, safely sailing at sea.
Sextant	Navigational instrument used to measure a ship's latitude.
Sick Bay	The compartment reserved for medical purposes.
Skipper	Slang term used for the Commanding Officer. The CO is usually never addressed as skipper.
Squared Away	The term is applied to situations and to people figuratively to mean that all difficulties have been resolved or that the person is performing well and is mentally and physically prepared.

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Starboard	Towards the right-hand side of a vessel facing forward.
Stern	The rear part of a ship.
Stow	To store, or to put away, e.g. personal effects, tackle, or cargo.
Turn To	Commence work or to start whatever you were about to start.
Under Way	A vessel that is moving under control: that is, neither at anchor, made fast to the shore, aground nor adrift.
Wake	Turbulence behind a vessel.
Watch	A period of time during which a part of the crew is on duty.
Wheel	The usual steering device on larger vessels.
Windward	In the direction that the wind is coming from.
Zulu Time	Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

4007: PHONETIC ALPHABET

1. The phonetic alphabet is a list of words used to identify letters in a message transmitted by radio or telephone. Spoken words from an approved list are substituted for letters. This practice helps prevent confusion between similar sounding letters, such as "m" and "n", and to clarify communications that may be garbled during transmission.

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

4008: Marines and Sailors in Formation:

1. Per the Marine Corps and Navy drill manuals, in a formation consisting of both Marines, and Sailors, Marines are to be present at the 'front' (in column), and 'left' (on line), regardless of rank. This is a symbol of the special status and honor granted to Marines and is a unique aspect of the Navy-Marine relationship.

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CHAPTER 5

NAVY SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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5001: MISSION OF THE NAVY

1. The mission of the Navy is to maintain, train, and equip combat-ready Naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas.

5002: DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY SEAL

1. Description: On a circular background of fair sky and moderate sea with land in sinister base, a tri-mast square rigged ship under way before a fair breeze with after top-sail furled, commission pennant atop the foremast, National Ensign atop the main, and the commodore's flag atop the mizzen. In front of the ship a luce-type anchor inclined slightly bendwise with the crown resting on the land and, in front of the shank and in back of the dexter fluke, an American bald eagle rising to sinister regarding to dexter, one foot on the ground, the other resting on the anchor near the shank; all in proper colors. The whole within a blue annulet bearing the inscription "Department of the Navy" at the top and "United States of America" at the bottom, separated on each side by a mullet and within a rim in the form of a rope; inscription, rope, mullet, and edges of annulet all gold. Current version adopted in 1959.

5003: NAVY RANK STRUCTURE

1. Officer

a. The titles of officer ranks in the Navy are the same as those of the US Coast Guard, but different from those of the Army, Air Force, and Marines:

b. The highest rank is that of Fleet Admiral, but is only authorized during a time of war.

c. Appendix C shows the officer rank structure.



d. Types of Naval Officers. There are two general categories of officers - Line (Unrestricted and Restricted) and Staff.

(1) Unrestricted Line officers have no restrictions on the types of units they can command. These are the only officers that command ships, aircraft squadrons, submarines, and special warfare units.

(2) Restricted Line officers focus on specific areas of expertise such as cryptology, human resources, public affairs, or oceanography. They are restricted from commanding ships, aircraft squadrons, submarines, or special warfare units.

(3) Staff officers work in medicine, supply, logistics, religious services, etc. They progress through the same ranks as their line counterparts; however, they do not command ships, aircraft squadrons, submarines, or special warfare units.

2. Enlisted

a. The enlisted ranking structure is made of rates and ratings. Both terms sound interchangeable; however, they are actually very different.

b. The highest rank is that of Master Chief Petty of the Navy.

(1) Rate is an individual's pay grade (i.e. Petty Officer 1st Class)

(2) Rating is their occupational specialty (i.e. Boatswains Mate)

c. The enlisted rating badge for Petty Officer Third Class and above consists of two parts. The chevrons indicate the pay grade (rate). Between the chevrons and the eagle is an insignia indicating the Sailor's job specialty (rating).

d. Appendix D shows the enlisted rank structure.

5004: NAVY MUSIC

1. Navy Fight Song: "Anchors Aweigh"

Stand, Navy, out to sea, Fight our battle cry;
We'll never change our course, So vicious foe steer shy-y-y-y.
Roll out the TNT, Anchors Aweigh. Sail on to victory
And sink their bones to Davy Jones, hooray!

Anchors Aweigh, my boys, Anchors Aweigh.
Farewell to college joys, we sail at break of day-ay-ay-ay.
Through our last night on shore, drink to the foam,
Until we meet once more. Here's wishing you a happy voyage home.

2. Navy Hymn: "Eternal Father, Strong to Save"

5005: SAILORS CREED: I am a United States Sailor. I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America and I will obey the orders of those appointed over me. I represent the fighting spirit of the Navy and those who have gone before me to defend freedom and democracy around the world. I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team with Honor, Courage, and Commitment. I am committed to excellence and the fair treatment of all.

5006: IMPORTANT DATES IN NAVAL HISTORY

1. Birthday of the United States Navy

- a. 13 October 1775
- b. Naval Act of 1974

2. First battle of the iron clads

- a. CSS Virginia (USS Merrimac) vs. USS Monitor.
- b. 9 March 1862

3. First submarine built by the Navy: USS Alligator, 1963

4. Birth of Naval Aviation

- a. 14 November 1910
- b. Eugene Ely took off from a wooden platform installed on the scout cruiser USS Birmingham (CL-2) and landed safely on shore.

5. First American Aircraft Carrier: USS Langley, 1922

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6. First Nuclear Powered Submarine: USS Nautilus, 1955
7. First Ballistic Submarine: USS George Washington, 1959
8. First Nuclear Powered Surface Warfare Ship: USS Long Island, 1961
9. First Nuclear Powered Aircraft Carrier: USS Enterprise, 1961
10. Current Navy Seal Adopted 1959

5007: HISTORICAL NAVAL FIGURES

1. First Commissioned Officer Ezek Hopkins
2. Father of the American Navy John Barry
3. First Four Star Admiral ADM David Farraut
4. Father of the Nuclear Navy ADM Hyman G. Rickover
5. Most Famous Historical Officer John Paul Jones
6. Fleet Admirals: William Leahy, Ernest King, Chester Nimitz, and William Halsey, Jr.
7. Naval Officers who went on to become President of the United States: John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, George H. W. Bush

5008: IMPORTANT NAVAL QUOTATIONS

1. *"I have not yet begun to fight!"* - John Paul Jones
2. *"Don't give up the ship!"* - Captain James Lawrence
3. *"Damn the torpedoes, Full speed ahead!"* - Admiral David Farragut
4. *"A good Navy is not a provocation to war. It is the surest guaranty of peace."* - President Theodore Roosevelt
5. *"It is the function of the Navy to carry the war to the enemy so that it will not be fought on US soil."* - Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz

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5009: MISCELLANEOUS NAVAL FACTS

1. Oldest Commissioned Ship in the Navy USS Constitution
2. Nickname of USS Constitution Old Ironsides
3. Depth of a fathom 6 Feet
4. Navy Colors (27 AUG 1802) Blue and Gold
5. Original Six Frigates: United States, Constellation, Constitution, Chesapeake, Congress, and President.
6. The Great White Fleet: Sent around the world by President Theodore Roosevelt from 16 December 1907 to 22 February 1909 consisted of sixteen new battleships of the Atlantic Fleet. The battleships were painted white except for gilded scrollwork on their bows.
7. Mascot A goat

5010: U.S. NAVY OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

1. There are currently four major United States Navy operational commands.
2. Each one is lead by a 4-star Admiral except United States Naval Forces Central Command (3-star):
 - a. United States Fleet Forces Command (formerly Atlantic Fleet)
 - b. United States Naval Forces Central Command (3 Star Command)
 - c. United States Naval Forces Europe
 - d. United States Pacific Fleet

5011: U.S. NAVY OPERATIONAL FLEETS

1. There are six (6) active fleets in the United States Navy. Each one is lead by a Vice (3-star) Admiral.
2. They are numbered odd in the Pacific or West, and even in the Atlantic or East:
 - a. United States Third Fleet (HQ San Diego, California) - East Pacific

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- b. United States Fourth Fleet (HQ Mayport, Florida) - South Atlantic
- c. United States Fifth Fleet (HQ Manama, Bahrain) - Middle East
- d. United States Sixth Fleet (HQ Gaeta, Italy) - Europe
- e. United States Seventh Fleet (HQ Yokosuka, Japan) - West Pacific
- f. United States Tenth Fleet (HQ Fort Meade, Maryland) - Reactivated as Fleet Cyber Command.

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CHAPTER 6

MARINE CORPS SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE

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6001: MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS

1. There are three primary areas of responsibility that fall under the mission of the Marine Corps:

a. The seizure or defense of advanced naval bases and other land operations to support naval campaigns;

b. The development of tactics, technique, and equipment used by amphibious landing forces; and

c. Such other duties as the President may direct.

6002: UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS SEAL

1. Originally adopted in 1868.

2. On June 22, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed an Executive Order, which approved the design of an official seal for the United States Marine Corps. The new seal had been designed at the request of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr. The new seal consisted of the traditional Marine Corps Eagle, Globe, and Anchor emblem in bronze; however, an American bald eagle replaced the crested eagle depicted on the 1868 emblem, and is depicted with wings displayed, standing upon the western hemisphere of the terrestrial globe, and holding in his beak a scroll inscribed with the Marine Corps motto "Semper Fidelis" (Always Faithful) with the hemisphere superimposed on a fouled anchor. The seal is displayed on a scarlet background encircled with a Navy blue band edged in a gold rope rim and inscribed "Department of the Navy, United States Marine Corps" in gold letters. Coincident with the approval of this seal by the President, the emblem centered on the seal was adopted in 1955 as



the official Marine Corps Emblem.

6003: MARINE CORPS RANK STRUCTURE

1. Officer

a. The titles of officer ranks in the Marine Corps are the same as those of the Army and Air Force, but different from those of the Navy and Coast Guard.

b. There is no O-11 billet in the Marine Corps; the highest rank is that of General (O-10).

c. Appendix C shows the officer rank structure.

2. Enlisted

a. The enlisted ranking structure is unique to the Marine Corps, with three main categories. They are non-rates (E-1 to E-3), Non-Commissioned Officers (E-4 to E-5), and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (E-6 to E-9).

b. Appendix D shows the enlisted rank structure.

6004: MARINE CORPS MUSIC

1. Marines' Hymn: Oldest official song in the United States Military.

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the shores of Tripoli;
We fight our country's battles
In the air, on land, and sea;
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean;
We are proud to claim the title
Of United States Marine.

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in every clime and place
Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far-off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes;
You will find us always on the job

The United States Marines.

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

2. "The Presidents Own"

a. Name given to the Marine Corps Band by President Thomas Jefferson.

b. Has played at every Presidential Inauguration since 1801.

3. John Philip Sousa

a. Nickname - "The March King"

b. Directed "The President's Own" from 1880-1892

c. Composed "The Washington Post," "Semper Fidelis" (Official March of the United States Marine Corps), and "The Stars and Stripes Forever".

6005: RIFLEMEN'S CREED

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

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

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...

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...

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

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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...

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.

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

6006: IMPORTANT DATES IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY

1. Birthday of the United States Marine Corps: 10 November 1775
2. Marine Corps Emblem
 - a. 19 November 1868
 - b. Brigadier General Commandant Jacob Zeilin
 - c. Eagle, Globe, and Anchor

6007: HISTORICAL MARINE CORPS FIGURES

1. First Commissioned Officer Samuel Nicholas
2. Considered the first Commandant Samuel Nicholas
3. Grand Old Man of the Marine Corps Archibald Henderson
5th Commandant, served in billet for 38 years.
4. Most decorated Marine Chesty Puller
52 ribbons in all, including five Navy Crosses
5. First Marine to receive Medal of Honor Corporal John Mackey
6. Only Marine officer to be awarded Medal of Honor twice
Smedley Butler
7. Only enlisted Marine to be awarded Medal of Honor twice
Dan Daley
8. First Marine to command an Army Division John Lejeune
Became 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps

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9. First Marine Aviator Alfred Cunningham
10. First Female Marine Opha Mae Johnson

6008: IMPORTANT MARINE CORPS QUOTATIONS

1. "Among the Americans who served on Iwo Jima Island, uncommon valor was a common virtue." - Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, 17 March 1945
2. "Once a Marine, Always a Marine" - Master Sergeant, Paul Woysner

6009: MISCELLANEOUS MARINE CORPS FACTS

1. Birthplace: Tun Tavern - Philadelphia, PA
2. Motto: Semper Fidelis - Latin meaning "Always Faithful"
3. Nicknames

a. Leatherneck - for stiff leather stock that Marines wore around their necks during the Revolutionary War period.

b. Devil Dog (German = Teufelhunden) - Given to the Marines after the Battle of Belleau Wood in World War I for their fierce fighting.

4. Mascot: British Bulldog

5. Marine Commissioned Officer's Sword: Mameluke Sword given to Lt Presley O'Bannon after the Battle of Tripoli.

6. Scarlet Trouser Stripe (Bloodstripe): The red stripe was first seen on Marine uniforms in 1796. It was used off and on until uniform regulations made it standard on all NCO and Officer uniforms in 1859. It is rumored that the stripe represents the blood shed by Marines at the Battle of Chapultepec in the war with Mexico in 1846.

7. Marine Corps Colors: Scarlet and Gold

6010: MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE

1. The principal organization for all missions across the range of military operations.

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2. MAGTFs are a balanced air-ground, combined arms task organization of Marine Corps forces under a single commander that is structured to accomplish a specific mission. There are four core elements that make up a MAGTF: Command Element (CE), Ground Combat Element (GCE), Air Combat Element (ACE), Logistics Combat Element (LCE).

3. There are currently three sizes of standing MAGTFs (from largest to smallest):

a. Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF): There are three total. I MEF in Camp Pendleton, CA; II MEF, Camp Lejeune, NC; and III MEF in Okinawa Japan.

b. Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB): There are three total, and they correspond to each one of the MEFs.

c. Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU): There are seven total. 11th, 13th, and 15th in Camp Pendleton, CA; 22nd, 24th, and 26th in Camp Lejeune, NC; and the 31st in Okinawa, Japan.

6011: MARINE DIVISIONS, AIRCRAFT WINGS, AND LOGISTICS GROUPS

1. Each MEF has one division (GCE), one aircraft wing (ACE), and one logistics group (LCE) organic to it, plus there is one more of each that makes up the Marine Corps Reserve component.

2. Location of each MEF and the Major Subordinate Commands:

a. I MEF - 1st Marine Division (Camp Pendleton, CA), 3d Marine Aircraft Wing (Miramar, CA), and 1st Marine Logistics Group (Camp Pendleton, CA).

b. II MEF - 2d Marine Division (Camp Lejeune, NC), 2d Marine Aircraft Wing (Cherry Point, NC), and 2d Marine Logistics Group (Camp Lejeune, NC).

c. III MEF - 3d Marine Division (Camp Courtney, Okinawa), 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (Camp Foster, Okinawa), and 3d Marine Logistics Group (Camp Smedley Butler, Okinawa).

d. Marine Corps Reserve (New Orleans, LA) - 4th Marine Division, 4th Marine Aircraft Wing, and 4th Marine Logistics Group.

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APPENDIX A

CHAIN OF COMMAND FILL-IN SHEET

Commander in Chief

Vice President

Secretary of Defense

Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Secretary of the Navy

Chief of Naval Operations

Master Chief Petty Officers of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Naval Operations

Commandant of the Marine Corps

Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps

Commander, Naval Educations and Training Command

Force Master Chief Petty Officer, Naval
Education and Training Command

Commander, Naval Service Training Command

Command Master Chief Petty Officer,
Naval Service Training Command

Commanding Officer, Naval ROTC, Mid-South Region

Executive Officer, Naval ROTC,
Mid-South Region

Marine Officer Instructor,
The University of Memphis

1/c and 2/c Advisor, The University of
Memphis

3/c and 4/c Advisor, The University of
Memphis

Assistant Marine Officer Instructor,
The University of Memphis

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APPENDIX B

STUDENT COMPANY CHAIN OF COMMAND FILL-IN SHEET

Company Commander

Company Senior Chief / First
Sergeant

Company Executive Officer

Company Chief / Gunnery
Sergeant

Platoon Commander

Platoon Sergeant

Platoon Guide

Squad Leader

Fire Team Leader

APPENDIX C











UNITED STATES MILITARY OFFICER RANKS

O-1 O-2 O-3 O-4 O-5 O-6 O-7 O-8 O-9 O-10 SPECIAL











ARMY

											
Second Lieutenant (2LT)	First Lieutenant (1LT)	Captain (CPT)	Major (MAJ)	Lieutenant Colonel (LTC)	Colonel (COL)	Brigadier General (BG)	Major General (MG)	Lieutenant General (LTG)	General (GEN)	General of the Army (GA)	General of the Army (GA)

MARINES

											
Second Lieutenant (2ndLT)	First Lieutenant (1stLT)	Captain (Capt)	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Colonel (LtCol)	Colonel (Col)	Brigadier General (BGen)	Major General (MajGen)	Lieutenant General (LtGen)	General (Gen)		











NAVY

											
Ensign (ENS)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	Lieutenant (LT)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Commander (CDR)	Captain (CAPT)	Rear Admiral Lower Half (RADML)	Rear Admiral Upper Half (RADM)	Vice Admiral (VADM)	Admiral (ADM)	Fleet Admiral (FADM)	

AIR FORCE

											
Second Lieutenant (2d Lt)	First Lieutenant (1st Lt)	Captain (Capt)	Major (Maj)	Lieutenant Colonel (Lt Col)	Colonel (Col)	Brigadier General (Big Gen)	Major General (Maj Gen)	Lieutenant General (Lt Gen)	General (Gen)		

































































COAST GUARD

											
Ensign (ENS)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)	Lieutenant (LT)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)	Commander (CDR)	Captain (CAPT)	Rear Admiral Lower Half (RADML)	Rear Admiral Upper Half (RADM)	Vice Admiral (VADM)	Admiral (ADM)		

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APPENDIX D

UNITED STATES MILITARY ENLISTED RANKS

E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	ARMY Enlisted Insignia
ARMY									
no insignia Private E-1 (PV1)	 Private E-2 (PV2)	 Private First Class (PFC)	 Corporal (CPL) Specialist (SPC)	 Sergeant (SGT)	 Staff Sergeant (SSB)	 Sergeant First Class (SFC)	 Master Sergeant (MSG) First Sergeant (1SS)	 Sergeant Major (SMA) Command Sergeant Major (CSM)	 Sergeant Major of the Army (SMAA)
MARINES									
no insignia Private (Pvt)	 Private First Class (PFC)	 Lance Corporal (LCpl)	 Corporal (Cpl)	 Sergeant (Sgt)	 Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	 Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt)	 Master Sergeant (MStSgt) First Sergeant (1stSgt)	 Master Gunnery Sergeant (MvSgt) Sergeant Major (SvtMaj)	 Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SvtMajMC)
NAVY									
no insignia Seaman Recruit (SR)	 Seaman Apprentice (SA)	 Seaman (SN)	 Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)	 Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)	 Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	 Chief Petty Officer (CPO)	 Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	 Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) Force or Fleet Command Master Chief Petty Officer (FORMC) (FLCMC)	 Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON)
AIR FORCE									
no insignia Airman Basic (AB)	 Airman (Amn)	 Airman First Class (A1C)	 Senior Airman (SrA)	 Staff Sergeant (SSgt)	 Technical Sergeant (TSgt)	 Master Sergeant (MSG) First Sergeant (E-7)	 Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt) First Sergeant (E-8)	 Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) First Sergeant (E-9)	 Command Master Sergeant (CCM) Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)
COAST GUARD									
 Seaman Recruit (SR)	 Seaman Apprentice (SA)	 Seaman (SN)	 Petty Officer Third Class (PO3)	 Petty Officer Second Class (PO2)	 Petty Officer First Class (PO1)	 Chief Petty Officer (CPE)	 Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO)	 Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) Command Master Chief (CMC)	 Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard (MCPG-CG)
Warrant									
ARMY					NAVY				
 Warrant Officer (WO1)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW5)	 Warrant Officer (WO)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)	
MARINES					COAST GUARD				
 Warrant Officer (WO)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW5)	 Warrant Officer (WO)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW2)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW3)	 Chief Warrant Officer (CW4)	

