



# RANK STRUCTURE OF THE USMC





# OVERVIEW



- Rank Equivalency
- Equivalent Rank Insignia
- Leadership Responsibilities of USMC Personnel
- Responsibilities of Hospital Corpsman within an Aid Station



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Please Read Your  
Terminal Learning Objectives  
And  
Enabling Learning Objectives







# ENLISTED RANKS

- Enlisted ranks are categorized into three groups:
  - Junior Enlisted
  - Non-Commissioned Officer
  - Staff Non-Commissioned Officer



# JUNIOR ENLISTED (E-1)



## THERE IS NO DEVICE

### Private

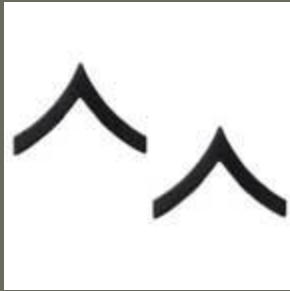
- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Entry Level
    - Plt Member

### Hospitalman Recruit

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Entry level
    - Plt Corpsman
    - General Duty Corpsman



# JUNIOR ENLISTED (E-2)



## Private First Class

- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Entry Level
    - Plt Member



## Hospitalman Apprentice

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Entry level
    - Plt Corpsman
    - General Duty Corpsman



# JUNIOR ENLISTED (E-3)



## Lance Corporal

- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Entry Level or Experienced
    - Plt Member
    - Fireteam Leader

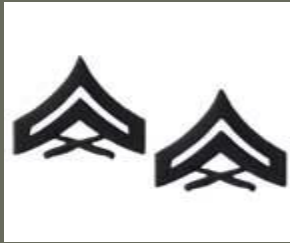


## Hospitalman

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Entry Level or Experienced
    - Plt Corpsman
    - General Duty Corpsman
    - Senior Line Corpsman



# NCO (E-4)



## Corporal

- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Fireteam Leader
    - Squad Leader

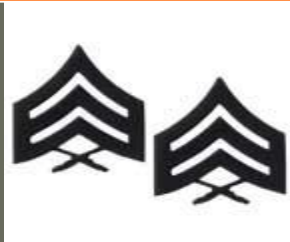


## Hospital Corpsman Third Class

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Plt Corpsman
    - Senior Line Corpsman
    - May hold a commodity within an Aid Station



# NCO (E-5)



Sergeant



Hospital Corpsman Second Class

- Marine Corps

- Roles:

- Squad Leader
- Platoon Sergeant

- Navy

- Roles:

- Senior Line Corpsman
- Administration PO
- ALPO



# SNCO (E-6)



## Staff Sergeant

- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Platoon Sergeant
    - Platoon Commander



## Hospital Corpsman First Class

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Administration
    - LPO



# SNCO (E-7)



## Gunnery Sergeant

- Marine Corps
  - Roles:
    - Company Gunnery Sergeant
    - Company First Sergeant



## Chief Hospital Corpsman

- Navy
  - Roles:
    - Administration of Aid Station
    - Responsible for all Sailors in the unit
    - Reports to SgtMaj and CO directly





# SNCO (E-8)



## Senior Chief Hospital Corpsman

### Technical



Master Sergeant

### Administrative



First Sergeant



# SNCO (E-9)

## Technical



Master Chief Hospital Corpsman



Master Gunnery Sergeant



# SNCO (E-9)

## Administrative



Command Master Chief



Sergeant Major



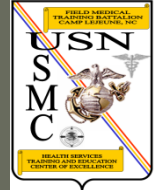
# SENIOR ENLISTED RANKS



Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy  
AW/NAC Michael D. Stevens



# SENIOR ENLISTED RANKS



Sergeant Major Of The Marine Corps  
Ronald L. Green





# OFFICER RANKS

- Officer ranks are categorized into three groups:
  - Company Grade
  - Field Grade
  - General Grade

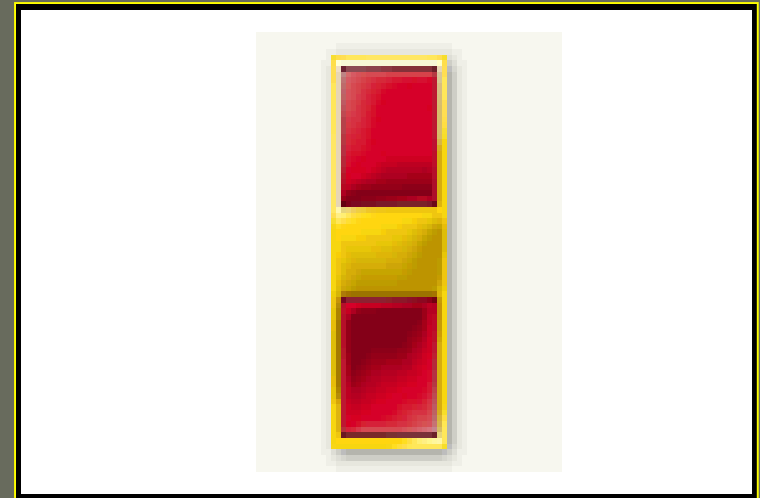


# COMPANY GRADE (W-1)



- Warrant Officer

Marine Corps



Navy

- There is no W-1 in the Navy



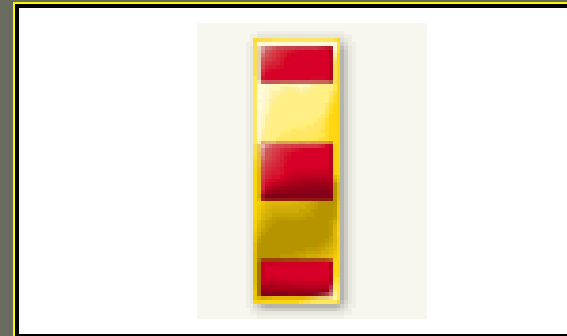


# COMPANY GRADE (W-2)



- Chief Warrant Officer

Marine Corps



Navy



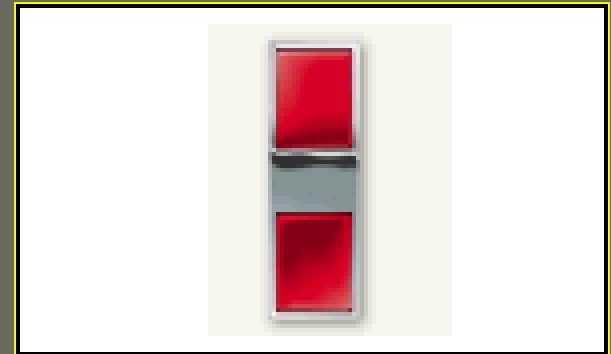


# COMPANY GRADE (W-3)

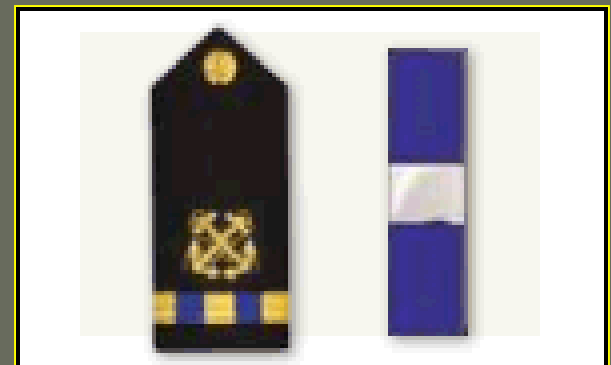


- Chief Warrant Officer

Marine Corps



Navy



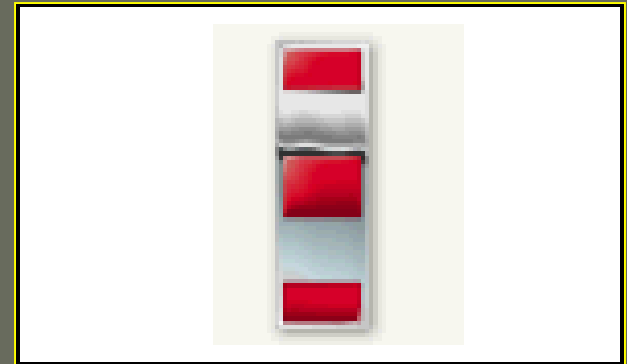


# COMPANY GRADE (W-4)

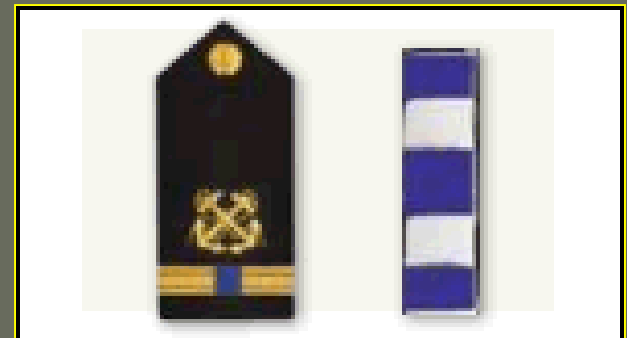


- Chief Warrant Officer

Marine Corps



Navy



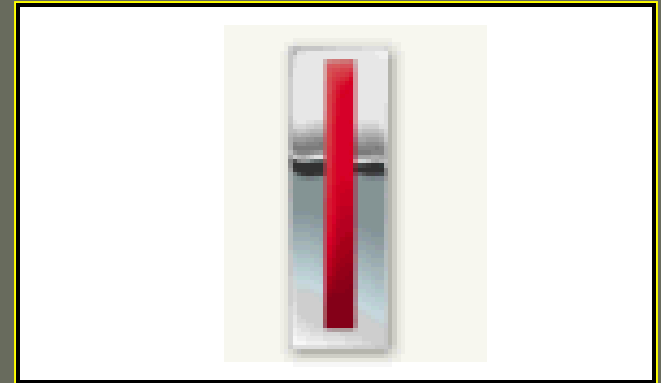


# COMPANY GRADE (W-5)



- Chief Warrant Officer

Marine Corps



Navy





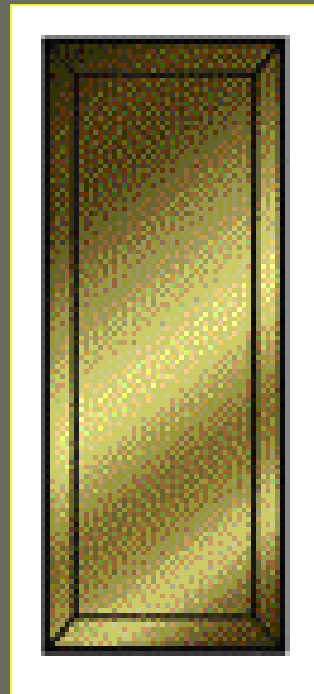
# COMPANY GRADE (O-1)



Marine Corps

Navy

2ND  
LIEUTENANT



ENSIGN

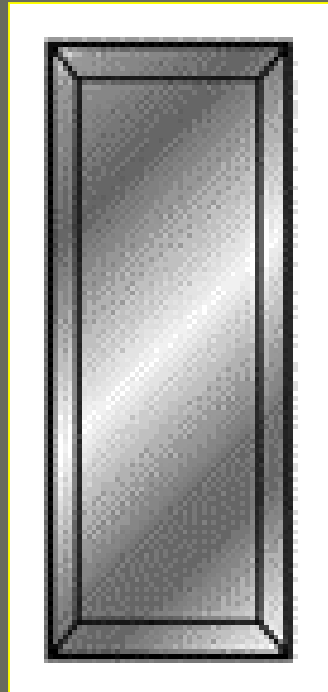


# COMPANY GRADE (O-2)



Marine Corps

1ST LIEUTENANT



Navy

LIEUTENANT  
JUNIOR GRADE



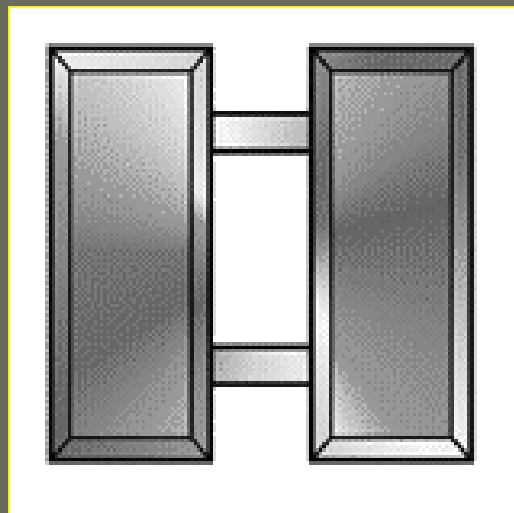
# COMPANY GRADE (O-3)



Marine Corps

Navy

CAPTAIN



LIEUTENANT



# FIELD GRADE (O-4)

Marine Corps

Navy

MAJOR



LIEUTENANT  
COMMANDER



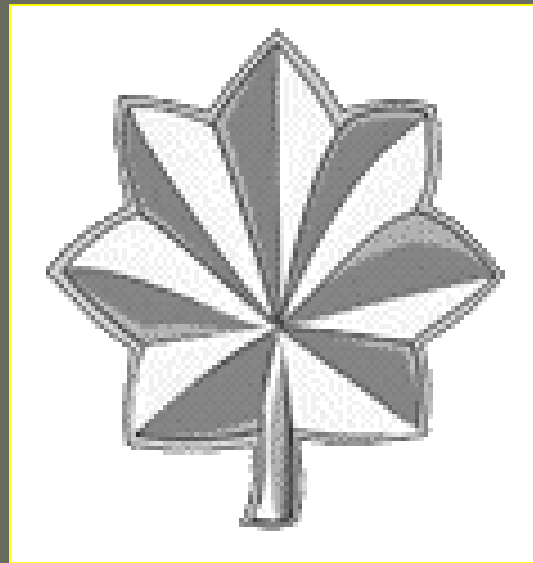


# FIELD GRADE (O-5)

Marine Corps

Navy

LIEUTENANT  
COLONEL



COMMANDER



# FIELD GRADE (O-6)

Marine Corps

Navy

COLONEL



CAPTAIN



# GENERAL GRADE (O-7)



Marine Corps

BRIGADIER  
GENERAL



Navy

REAR ADMIRAL  
(LOWER HALF)

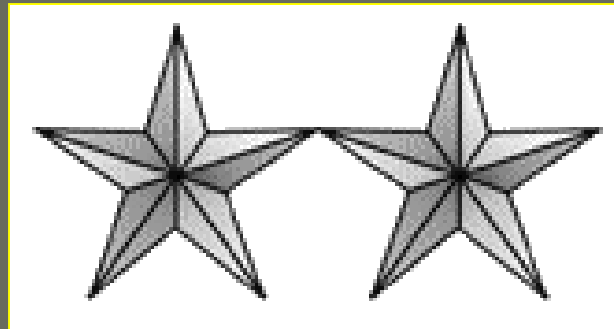


# GENERAL GRADE (O-8)



Marine Corps

MAJOR  
GENERAL



Navy

REAR ADMIRAL  
(UPPER HALF)



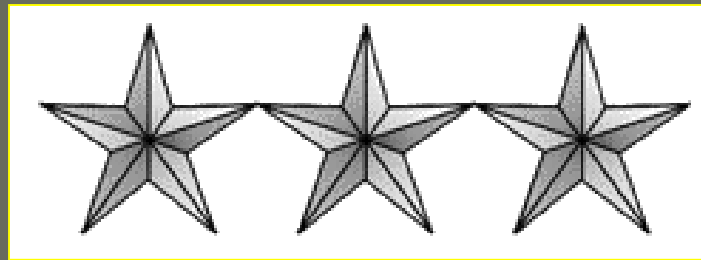
# GENERAL GRADE (O-9)



Marine Corps

Navy

LIEUTENANT  
GENERAL



VICE  
ADMIRAL



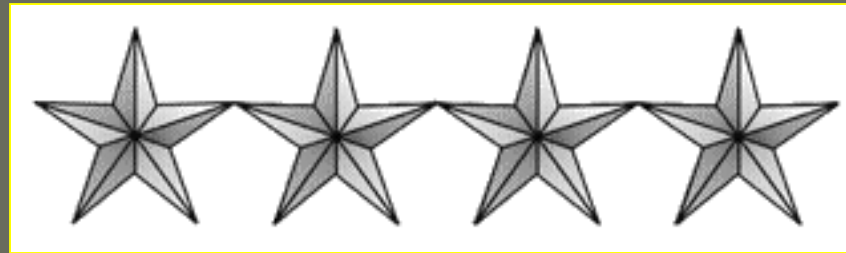
# GENERAL GRADE (O-10)



Marine Corps

Navy

GENERAL



ADMIRAL



# SENIOR OFFICERS



- Chief of Naval Operations (CNO)
- Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)
- Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army (CSA)
- Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force (CSAF)



# SENIOR OFFICERS



Chief of Naval  
Operations  
Admiral John  
Richardson







# SENIOR OFFICERS



37th Commandant of  
the Marine Corps  
Lt. General Robert  
Neller





# RANK STRUCTURE OF THE USMC





# MARINE CORPS HISTORY





# OVERVIEW



- Marine Corps Terminology
- Historically Significant Places
- Historically Significant Marines
- Significant Battles in Marine Corps History
- Pathbreakers in Marine Corps History



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives





# MARINE CORPS TERMINOLOGY





# FIRST TO FIGHT



- Marines have been at the forefront of every war
- Marines can deploy to any part of the world within hours of the orders being issued



# LEATHERNECKS



- Nickname derived from the leather collar worn by Marines
- Was there to keep heads erect and protect from sword slashes



# DEVIL DOGS



- Translated from the German word 'Teufelhunden'
- Term was coined after the Battle of Belleau Wood.
- Was given by the German troops to describe the Marines' aggressive fighting style



# ESPIRIT DE CORPS



- This is the devotion and loyalty that every Marine holds to our history, traditions, and honor
- A Marine's "spirit" is for Country, Corps, Unit



# UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE



- Admiral Nimitz's quote describing the actions of Marines during the Battle of Iwo Jima



# SEMPER FIDELIS



- Marine Corps motto
- Means 'Always Faithful'



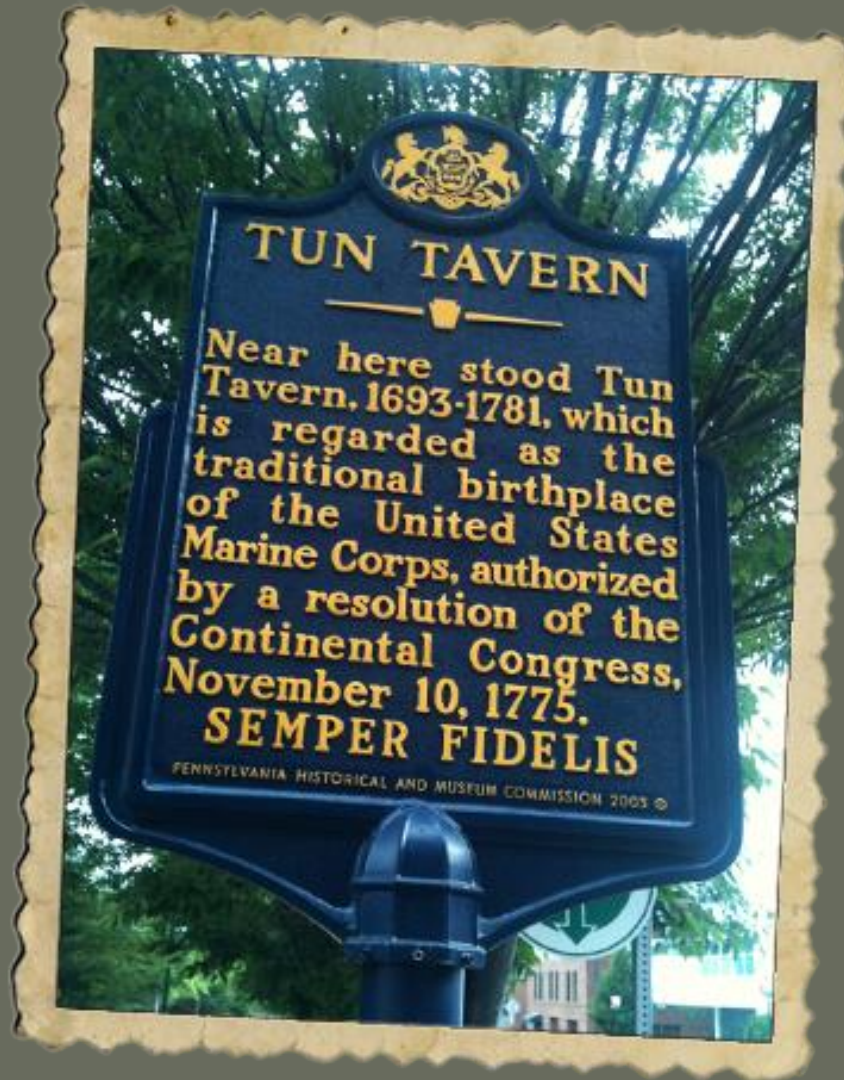


# SIGNIFICANT EVENTS





# TUN TAVERN





# TUN TAVERN



- Birthplace of the Marine Corps
- Captain Samuel Nicholas raised two battalions by resolution of the Continental Congress on November 10th, 1775



# DERNA, TRIPOLI





# DERNA, TRIPOLI



- In 1805, Marines were sent to destroy the Barbary Pirates who were holding American ships for ransom
- This is where the verse “to the shores of Tripoli” comes from in the Marine Corps hymn





# BELLEAU WOOD





# BELLEAU WOOD



- Belleau Wood, France - WWI
- One of the greatest battles in history
- Marines stopped the German offensive that was threatening Paris
- German intelligence evaluated the Marines as “storm troops” –the highest rating on the enemy fighting scale
- Earned the nickname “Teufelhunden” or “Devildogs”



# THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR





# THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR



- In the winter of 1950 Marines pushed into North Korea
- Surrounded by 10 Chinese Divisions
- Destroyed 7 Divisions, bringing out all wounded and dead Marines and all operational gear (even some Army equipment which they asked for back)





# KUWAIT





# KUWAIT



- 1990 - Operation Desert Shield was launched to stop the Iraqi forces from advancing further
  - Validated the Marine Corps Maritime Prepositioning force concept.
- 1991 – Operation Desert Storm was launched after the Iraqi government refused to comply with United Nations resolutions
- Marine forces swept through Kuwait and liberated the country





# HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINES



# PRESLEY NEVILLE O'BANNON





# PRESLEY NEVILLE O'BANNON

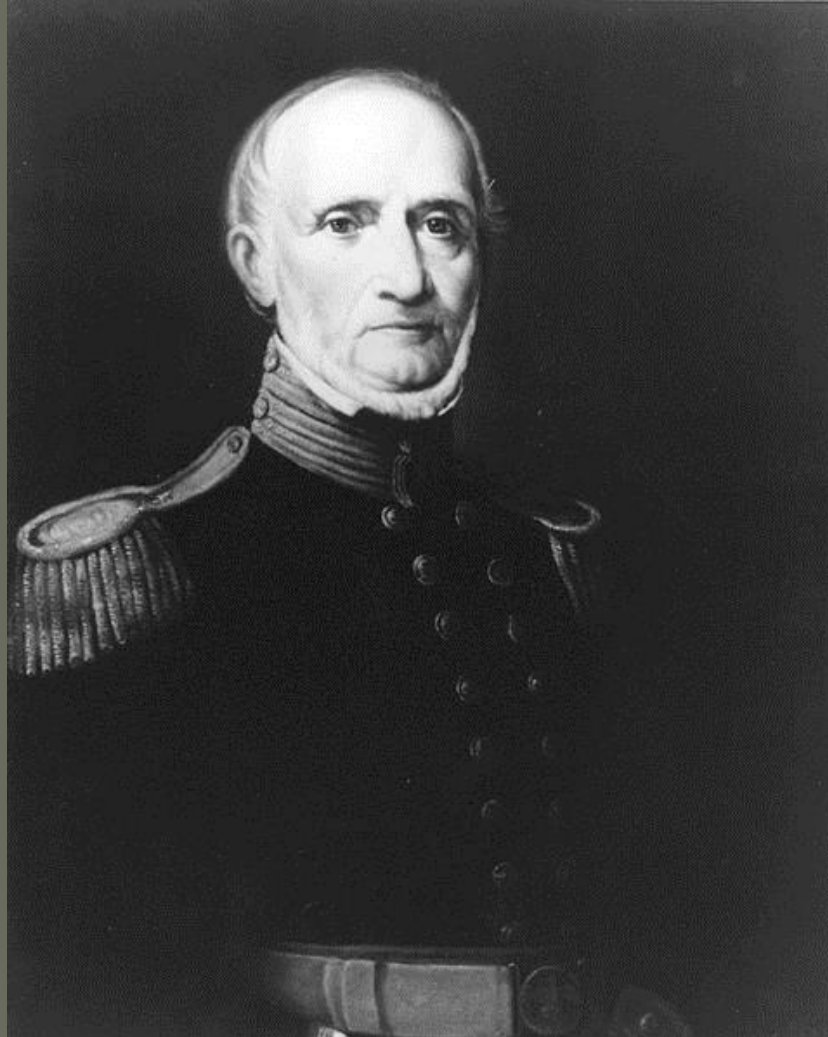


- First Marine to hoist American flag over foreign soil
- Lead the attack against the Barbary Pirates at Derna, Tripoli
- Was given the Mameluke sword in recognition for his bravery by Prince Hamet Karamanli





# ARCHIBALD HENDERSON





# ARCHIBALD HENDERSON



- “Grand Old Man of the Marine Corps”
- Was commandant from 1820 to 1859
- Longest ever, lead the Marine Corps through four wars





# DANIEL DALY





# DANIEL DALY



- One of only two Marines to be awarded two Medals of Honor
- 1<sup>st</sup> – For actions during the Chinese Boxer Rebellion
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – For actions during the First Caco War in Haiti
- Was also at the Battle for Belleau Wood



# SMEDLEY D. BUTLER





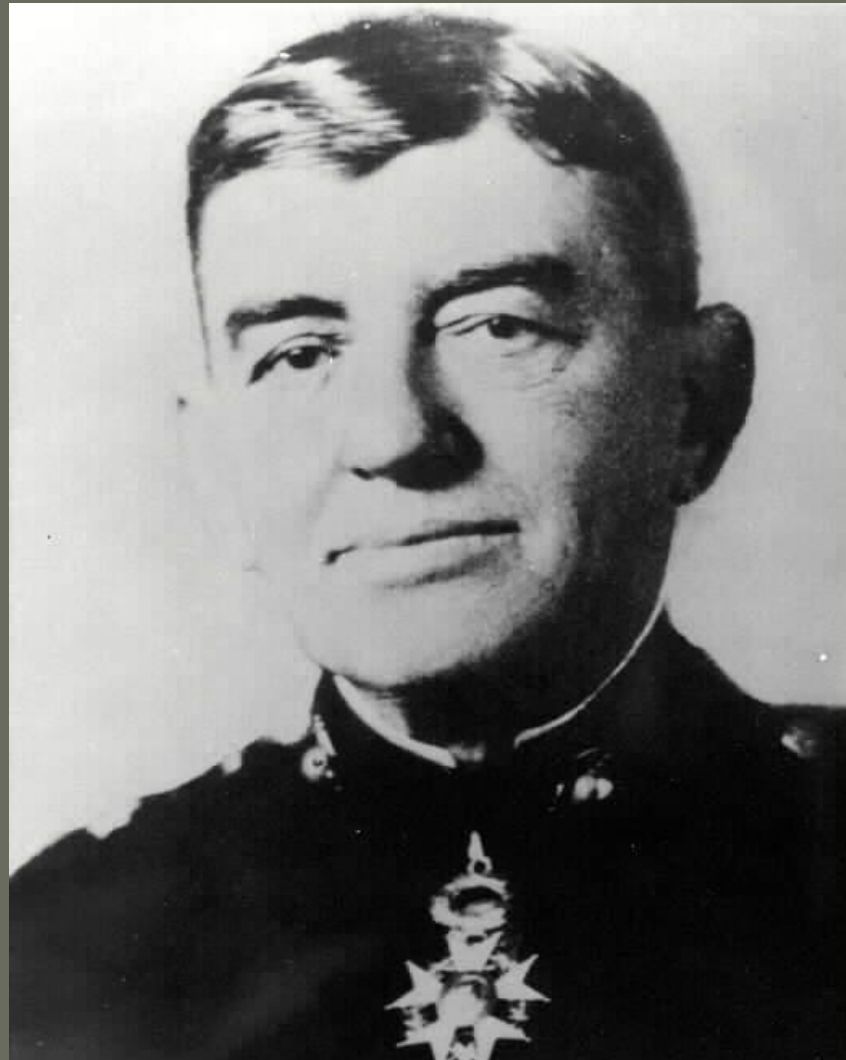
# SMEDLEY D. BUTLER



- Other Marine to be awarded two Medals of Honor
- 1<sup>st</sup> – For actions during the Veracruz campaign
- 2<sup>nd</sup> – For actions during the First Caco War in Haiti



# JOHN A. LEJEUNE





# JOHN A. LEJEUNE

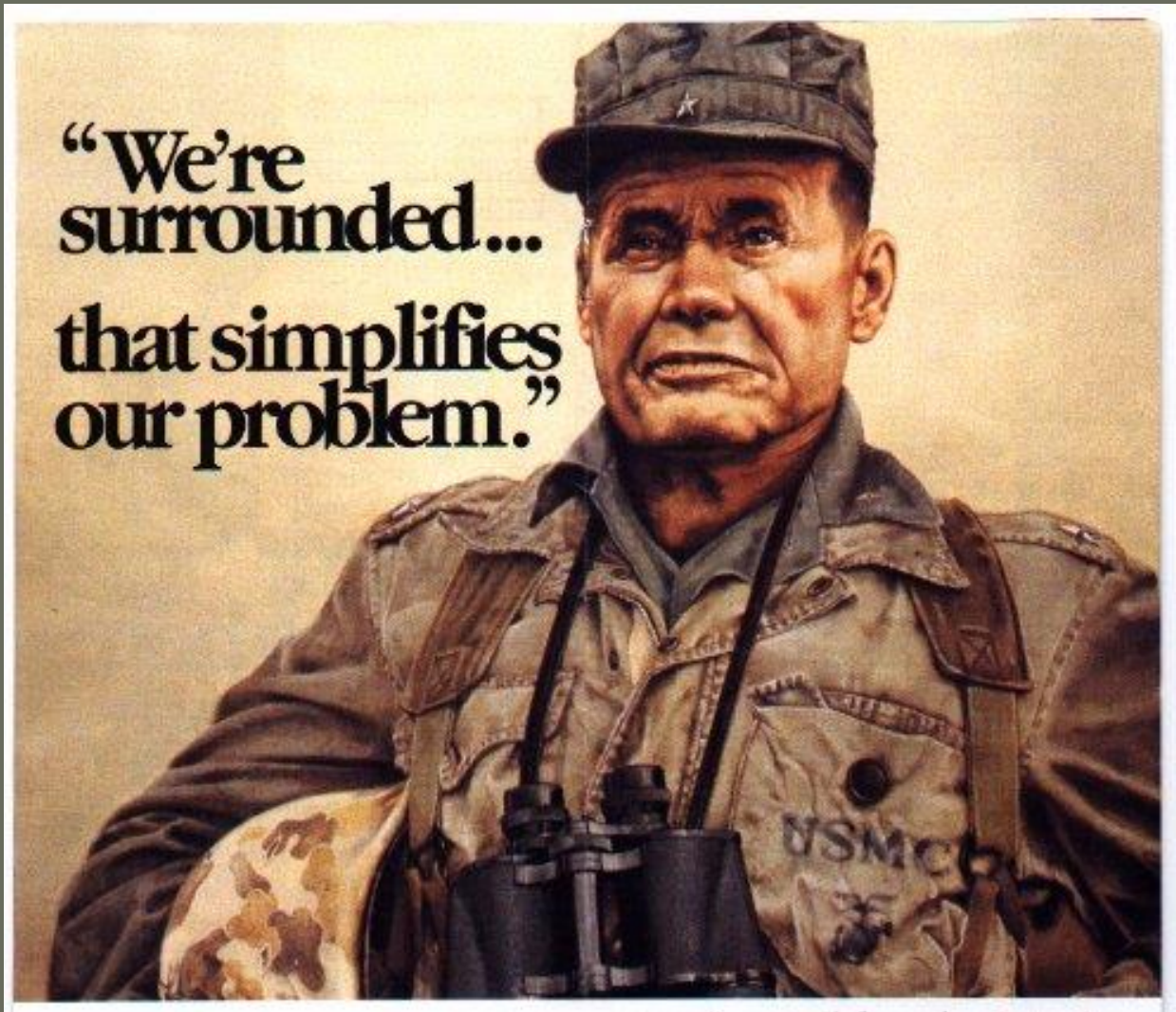


- The 13<sup>th</sup> Commandant of the Marine Corps, 1920-1929
- Known as the finest Marine Officer
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division is stationed aboard Camp Lejeune, N.C. which is named for Gen. Lejeune





# LEWIS B. ("CHESTY") PULLER





# LEWIS B. ("CHESTY") PULLER



- Fought through Nicaragua, WWII and Korea
- Lead Marines through the Chosin Reservoir

The most highly decorated Marine in history with 5 Navy Crosses





# IRA H. HAYES





# IRA H. HAYES



- Native American “Pima” tribe.
- Assigned to the Fifth Amphibious Corps of Marines
- One of six Marines in the *second* flag raising of Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima Japan.



# OPHA MAE JOHNSON





# Opha Mae Johnson

- The first woman to enlist in the Marine Corps on 13 August 1918
- Joined the Marine Reserve also known as “Skirt Marines” and Marinettes.”



# JASON DUNHAM





# JASON DUNHAM



- Posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for actions in Iraqi Freedom 2004
- First Marine to be awarded the Medal of Honor (posthumously) since the Vietnam War.
- Assigned to 3<sup>rd</sup> Battallion 7<sup>th</sup> Marines 1<sup>st</sup> Mar Div
- Dove on a grenade with helmet and body shielding everyone else in the squad



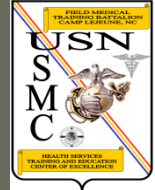


# DAKOTA MEYER





# DAKOTA MEYER



- *First living* Marine to receive the Medal of Honor since the Vietman War.
- Was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions in Afghanistan
- Made five trips into an ambush kill zone to locate and extract four Marines who were trapped and killed. He also evacuated over two dozen Afghan soldiers.







# SIGNIFICANT BATTLES IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY



# BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC





# BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC



- In 1847, during the Mexican War, Marines occupied “the Halls of Montezuma” in Mexico City
- Today the red stripe (blood stripe) on the dress blue trouser is worn by NCOs, in honor of the fighting that took place during the battle.



# BATTLE OF WAKE ISLAND





# BATTLE OF WAKE ISLAND



- On December 1941, the Empire of Japan attacked Wake Island
- For two weeks the small detachment of Marines held off the invasion force, causing an extraordinary number of Japanese casualties and damage to the invading force



# Island-Hopping Campaign





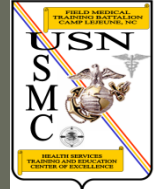
# BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL







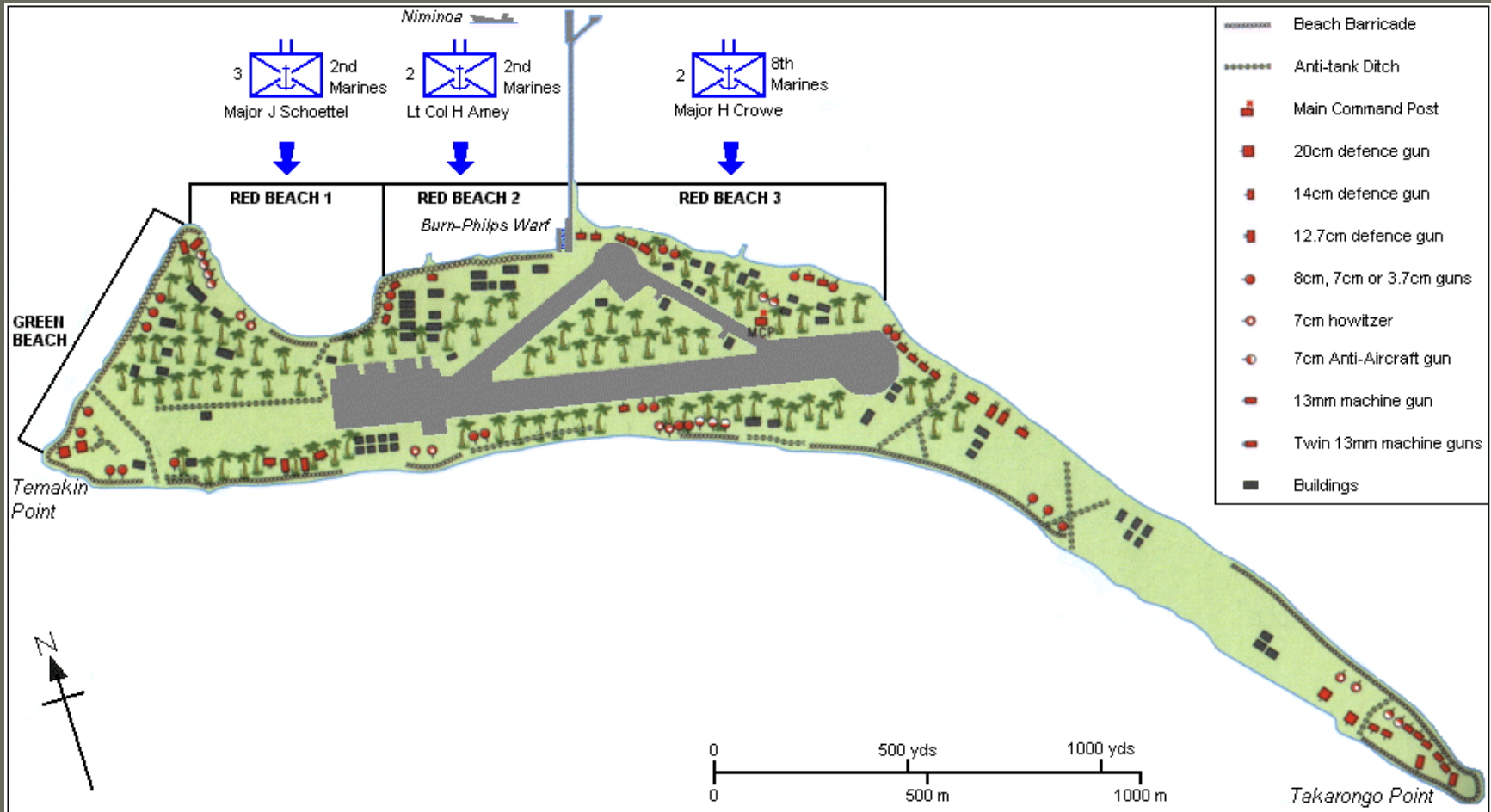
# BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL



- On the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1942, 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division landed on Guadalcanal
- This was the first United States land offensive in WWII
- This was the first combat test of the new amphibious doctrine
- Opened the rest of the Pacific for future landings



# BATTLE OF TARAWA



The Battle for Tarawa: The Marines Assault Betio, 20th November 1943 (D-Day)



# BATTLE OF TARAWA



- On Nov 20<sup>th</sup> 1943, Marines landed on the Tarawa Atoll - A small strip of land less than 300 acres that is no higher than 15 feet above sea level
- The Japanese commander said it would take a million Americans 100 years to conquer it. Marines secured the island in 76 hours



# BATTLE OF MARIANA ISLANDS





# BATTLE OF MARIANA ISLANDS



- An island chain which is made up of Saipan, Guam, and Tinian
- These islands were taken for airfields needed by the U.S. Army Air Forces and advanced bases needed for the Navy
- The invasion force totaled 136,000, which was the biggest force to operate under Marine command at the time





# BATTLE OF IWO JIMA





# BATTLE OF IWO JIMA



- On 19 Feb 1945, an all Marine force landed on Iwo Jima. This turned out to be the bloodiest battle in history.
- After 36 days of battle, 6,891 Marines died and over 20,000 Japanese soldiers died.
- The taking of Iwo Jima made it possible for American bombers to reach mainland Japan



# BATTLE OF OKINAWA







# BATTLE OF OKINAWA



- In April 1945, Marines and Soldiers landed and secured the island of Okinawa
- This was the last large action of WWII



# Significant Battles during Operation Iraqi Freedom



# BATTLE OF NASIRIYAH





# BATTLE OF NASIRIYAH



- A major intersection during the initial invasion of Iraq
- Held the two bridges needed for Coalition forces to be able to cross the Euphrates
- As soon as the bridges were secure, a fierce neighborhood sweep of Ba'athist fighters began





# BATTLE OF NAJAF





# BATTLE OF NAJAF



- A large anti-coalition city in the southern part of Iraq
- The fighting came to a head in 2004 when Marines went into the Wadi as-Salam Cemetery to destroy the militia in the city
- Iraqi cleric Grand Ayatollah Ali Al-Sistani gave up control of the city to Coalition forces





# 1ST BATTLE OF FALLUJAH





# 1ST BATTLE OF FALLUJAH



- Marines assaulted the city of Fallujah after a humanitarian convoy protected by private contractors was ambushed and the contractors were burnt and hung from bridges
- Due to false statements in the press, international pressure forces the Marines to halt the assault
- Set up a perimeter around the city to plan a future assault



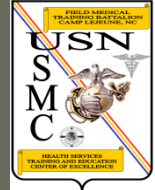


# 2ND BATTLE OF FALLUJAH





# 2ND BATTLE OF FALLUJAH



- During the spring, summer, and fall of 2004, Operation Phantom Fury is planned
- Citizens were told to leave the city if they didn't want to fight
- Fighters were challenged to come fight Marines in the city
- House to house fighting compared to Hue City



# BATTLE OF RAMADI





# BATTLE OF RAMADI



- After Fallujah was secured, the hub of the insurgency moved to Ramadi
- Fighting was intense and frequent. Marines and Soldiers both fought in the city
- Shift happened after a Sunni Sheik, who promoted Iraqis joining the police force, was murdered and desecrated



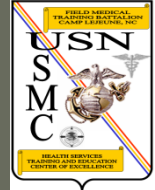
# SIGNIFICANT BATTLES OF OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM





# BATTLE OF NAWA





# BATTLE OF NAWA

- 2009 - 1st Bn, 5th Marines occupied this district as part of Operation Strike of the Sword
- Was considered to be a main part of the Taliban movement in the Helmand Province
- In 2011 – Nawa was the first district to be turned over to a complete Afghan control



# BATTLE OF MARJAH







# BATTLE OF MARJAH



- In 2010, Marines from 1st Bn, 6th Marines moved into what was believed to be the last Taliban stronghold in Helmand Province
- Marjah was considered to be the highest opium producing district in the entire country

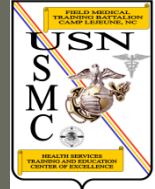


# BATTLE OF SANGIN





# BATTLE OF SANGIN



- The heaviest fighting in recent years
- Due to heavy fighting and high numbers of casualties, Marines moved to help with the district
- 7th and 5th Marines, along with 9th and 8th Marines destroyed Taliban fighters in the district

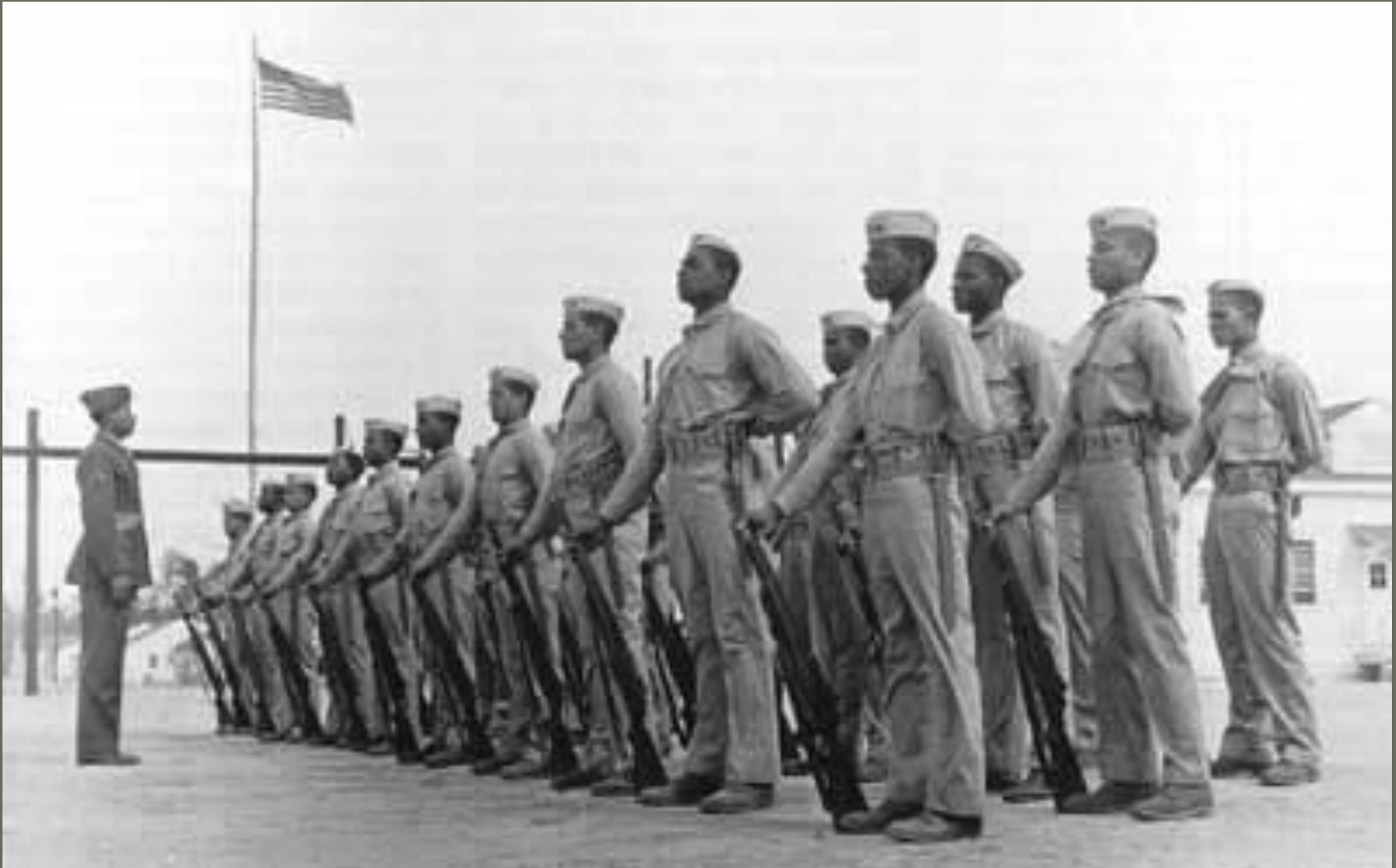




# PATHBREAKERS



# MONTFORD POINT MARINES





# MONTFORD POINT MARINES



- After President Roosevelt established fair employment practice, this created the opportunity for African Americans to be recruited into the Marines
- During the first seven years, these Marines were segregated from normal recruit training sites
- These Marines were sent to Montford Point, NC





# NAVAJO CODE TALKERS





# NAVAJO CODE TALKERS



- Fluent speaking Navajo Indians were recruited to participate in the most successful military code ever created, and never broken
- Radio operators participated in every island-hopping campaign of the Pacific
- Saved countless lives just by speaking their native language



# WOMEN MARINES





# WOMEN MARINES



- 1918 – The Secretary of the Navy allowed women to enroll for clerical duty in the Marine Corps
- 300 women enrolled in that first year
- June 12th, 1948 - Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act and made women a permanent part the Marine Corps







# MARINE CORPS HISTORY





# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF USMC







# OVERVIEW



- National Security Act of 1947
- The location of the three Marine Expeditionary Forces
- Two Parallel Chains of Command
- Four Broad Categories of the Marine Corps



# OVERVIEW



- Four Core Elements within a Marine Air Ground Task Force
- Different types of Marine Air Ground Task Force



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read your  
Terminal Learning Objectives  
And  
Enabling Learning Objectives





# NATIONAL SECURITY ACT



- National Security Act of 1947 reorganized the entire military force
- Before NSA, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Defense were seen as equals
- Placed all services under the command of the Secretary of Defense to include the Navy



# MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS



- Primary Mission is to:
  - Provide Fleet Marine Forces of combined arms together with supporting air components, for service with the United States Fleet in the seizure or defense of advanced naval bases, and for the conduct of such land operations as may be essential to the prosecution of naval campaign.



# MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS



- Provide detachments for the protection of naval property at naval stations and bases
- Develop the doctrines, tactics, techniques, and equipment employed by landing forces in amphibious operations
- Provide Marine forces for airborne operations in coordination with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force





# MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS



- Be prepared for the expansion of the peacetime components to meet the needs of war
- Perform such other duties as the President may direct





# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



- Three Standing Marine Expeditionary Forces
- Each Marine Expeditionary Force is made up of three elements: a Marine Division, a Marine Aircraft Wing, a Marine Logistics Group.



# I MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



- I MEF is located in California
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division (1<sup>st</sup> MARDIV) – Camp Pendleton, CA
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Aircraft Wing (3<sup>rd</sup> MAW) – Miramar, CA
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Logistics Group (1<sup>st</sup> MLG) – Camp Pendleton, CA



# II MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



- II MEF is located in North Carolina
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division (2<sup>nd</sup> MARDIV) - Camp Lejeune, NC
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Airwing (2<sup>nd</sup> MAW) – Cherry Point, NC
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Logistics Group (2<sup>nd</sup> MLG) – Camp Lejeune, NC



# III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE



- III MEF is located in Okinawa Japan, with elements in Hawaii
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Division (3<sup>rd</sup> MARDIV) – Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Aircraft Wing (1<sup>st</sup> MAW) – Futenma, Okinawa, Japan
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Logistics Group (3<sup>rd</sup> MLG) – Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan







# PARALLEL CHAINS OF COMMAND



- SERVICE CHAIN OF COMMAND
  
- OPERATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMAND



# SERVICE CHAIN OF COMMAND



- Service Chain of Command - used for things that are specifically inherent to the Marine Corps. Examples would include anything from purchasing new tanks to establishing rules for the use of tuition assistance. These topics, whether large or small, only affect the Marine Corps.



# SERVICE CHAIN OF COMMAND



- The top portion of the Service Chain of Command are:
  - President
  - Secretary of Defense
  - Secretary of the Navy
  - Commandant of the Marine Corps



# OPERATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMAND



- Operational Chain of Command - used to direct forces in conjunction with operational or functional missions. Often times this involves other services outside the Marine Corps. The Operational Chain of command break down is listed below:
  - President
  - Secretary of Defense
  - Commanders of Combatant Commands





# FOUR BROAD CATEGORIES OF THE MARINE CORPS



# HEADQUARTERS, US MARINE CORPS



- Comprised of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and staff



Lt. General Robert Neller  
37th Commandant of the Marine Corps



# HEADQUARTERS, US MARINE CORPS



- Directly responsible to Secretary of the Navy for:
  - Admin, discipline, organization, training, efficiency and readiness of the Marine Corps
  - Marine Corps material support system
  - Total performance of the Marine Corps





# OPERATING FORCES



- Made up of three core elements in which the Marine Corps maintains
  - Marine Corps Forces Command (MARFORCOM)
  - Marine Corps Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC)
  - Marine Corps Reserve (MARFORRES)



# MARFORCOM



## Headquarters at Norfolk, VA

- Made up of II MEF and is dual hatted with commanding US European Command and US Southern Command
  - Marine Corps Security Forces (MCSF)
  - Marine Corps Embassy Security Group (MCESG)





# MARFORPAC



## Headquarters at Camp H.M. Smith, HI

- Made up of I MEF and III MEF dual hatted commanding all Marine Forces operating in the Pacific and Central Theaters





# MARFORRES



Headquartered at New Orleans, LA

- Is responsible for providing trained units and qualified individuals to be mobilized for active duty





# SUPPORTING ESTABLISHMENT



- Personnel, bases, and activities that support the USMC Operating Forces
  - Marine Corps Recruiting Command
  - Marine Corps Combat Development Command
  - Marine Corps Systems Command
  - Training Activities and Formal Schools





# MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE





# DEFINITION OF A MAGTF



- A balanced, air-ground combined arms task organization under one commander
  - Fight
  - Prevent conflict
  - Control crisis
- Conducts amphibious operations and sustained operations ashore





# FOUR CORE ELEMENTS OF A MAGTF



- ALL MAGTF's consist of four (4) core elements:
  - Command Element (CE)
  - Air Combat Element (ACE)
  - Ground Combat Element (GCE)
  - Logistics Combat Element (LCE)



# COMMAND ELEMENT



- MAGTF Headquarters
- Role
  - Organized to provide command and control capabilities:
    - Intelligence and communication
    - Planning, direction and execution



# GROUND COMBAT ELEMENT (GCE)



- Execute amphibious operations
- Such operations which may be directed





# AIR COMBAT ELEMENT (ACE)



- Task organized
- Flexible and balanced
- Provides full range of aviation operations





# LOGISTICS COMBAT ELEMENT (LCE)

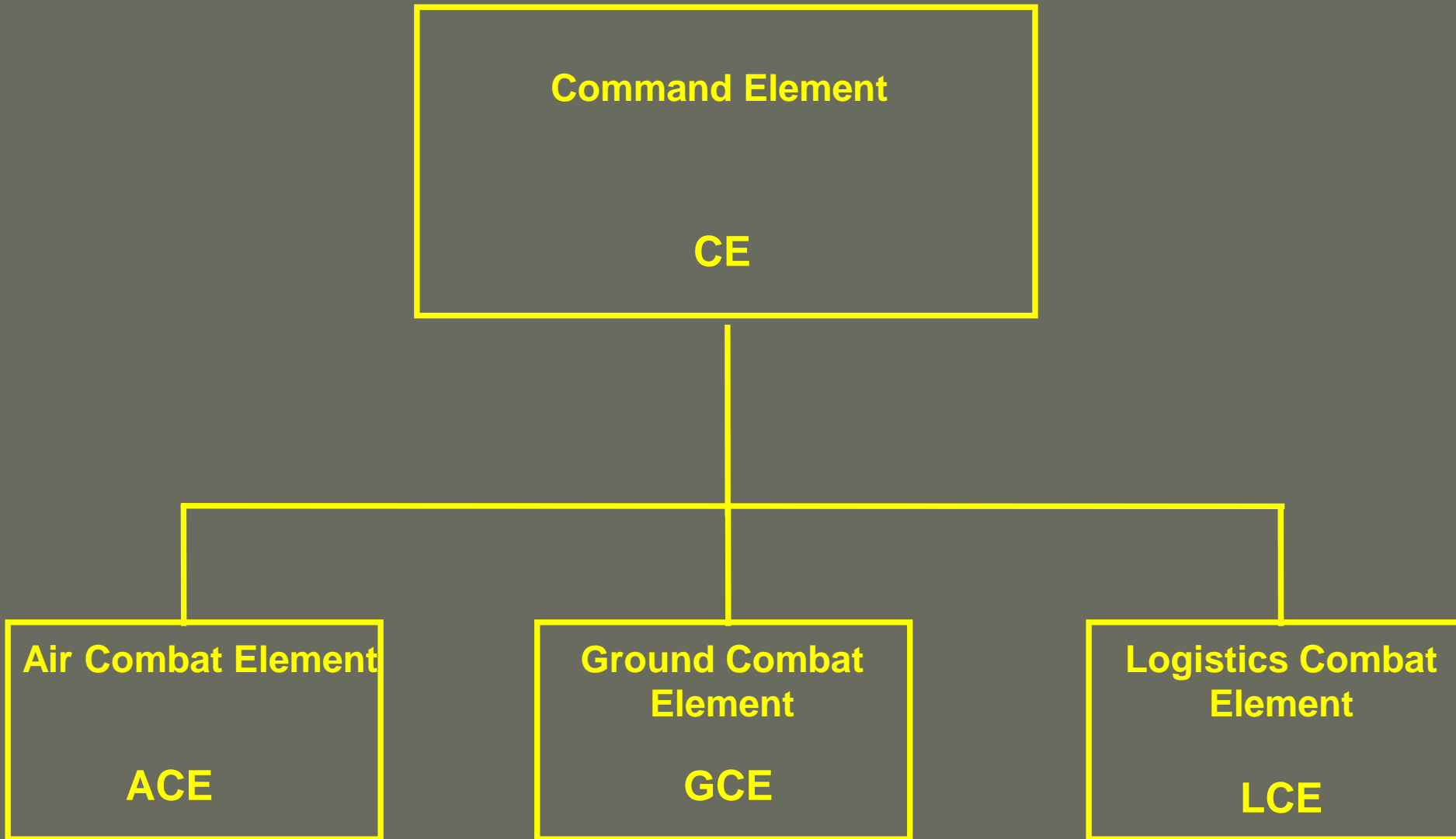


- Composite grouping of functional components
- Provide logistics combat support





# MARINE AIR/GROUND TASK FORCE









# TYPES OF MAGTF





# 4 MAGTF ORGANIZATIONS



- Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)
- Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB)
- Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU)
- Special Purpose MAGTF (SPMAGTF)



# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (MEF)



- Definition
  - Largest standing MAGTF, approximately 20,000 to 90,000 personnel
  - Marine Corps fighting organization
  - All other MAGTFs are formed from elements of the 3 standing MEFs



# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (MEF)



- Locations:

I MEF - California and Arizona

II MEF - North/South Carolina

III MEF - Okinawa and Hawaii



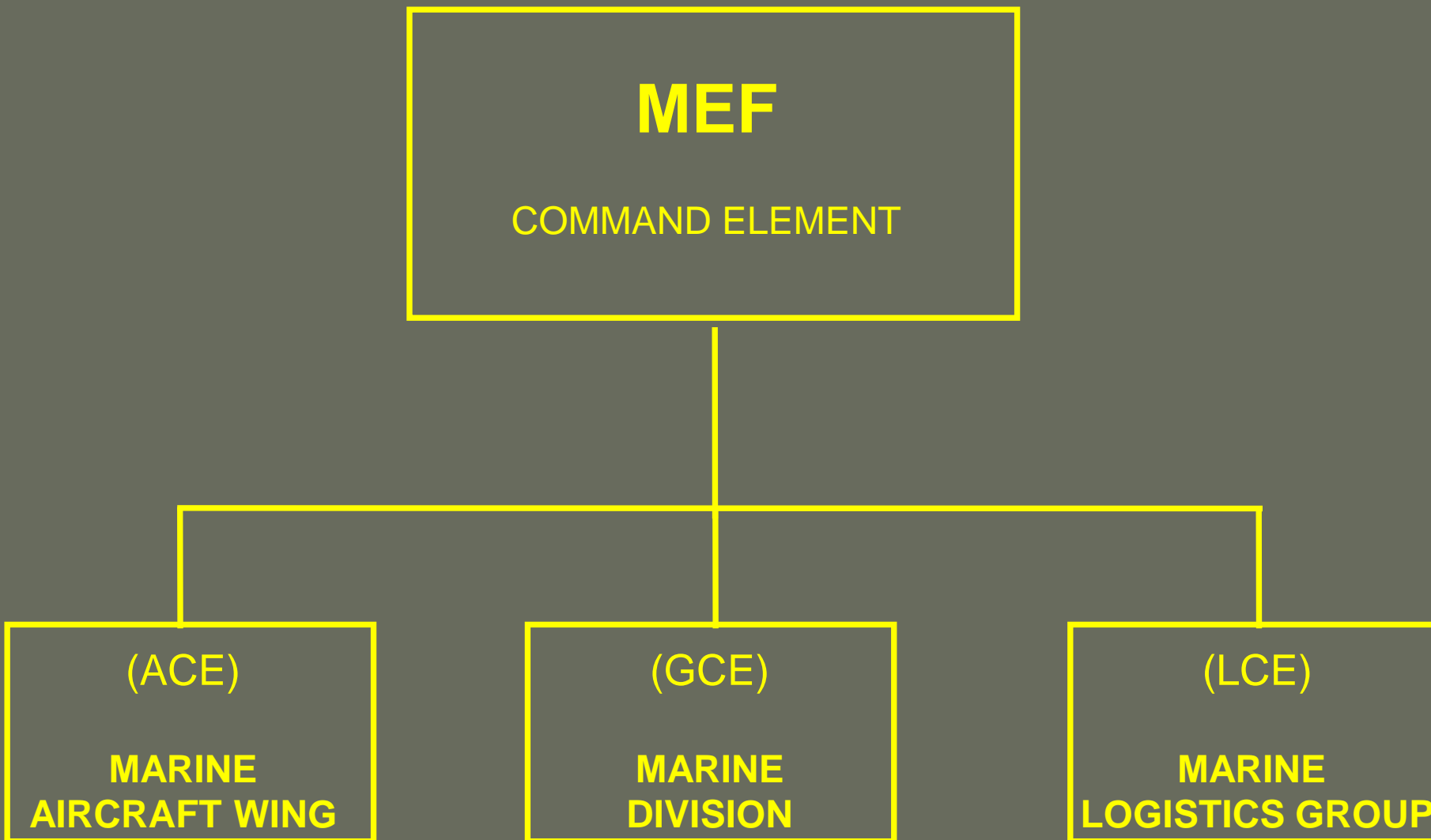
# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (MEF)



- Purpose: “WIN OUR NATION’S BATTLES”
- Commanded by: Lieutenant General or Major General



# MEF ELEMENTS





# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE (MEB)



- Definition
  - Medium sized, infantry re-enforced
  - Non-standing MAGTF used only in times of need
  - Example
    - After Sept 11, 2001, the 2nd and 4th MEB were formed to respond to combat and peacekeeping contingencies in Afghanistan and Iraq



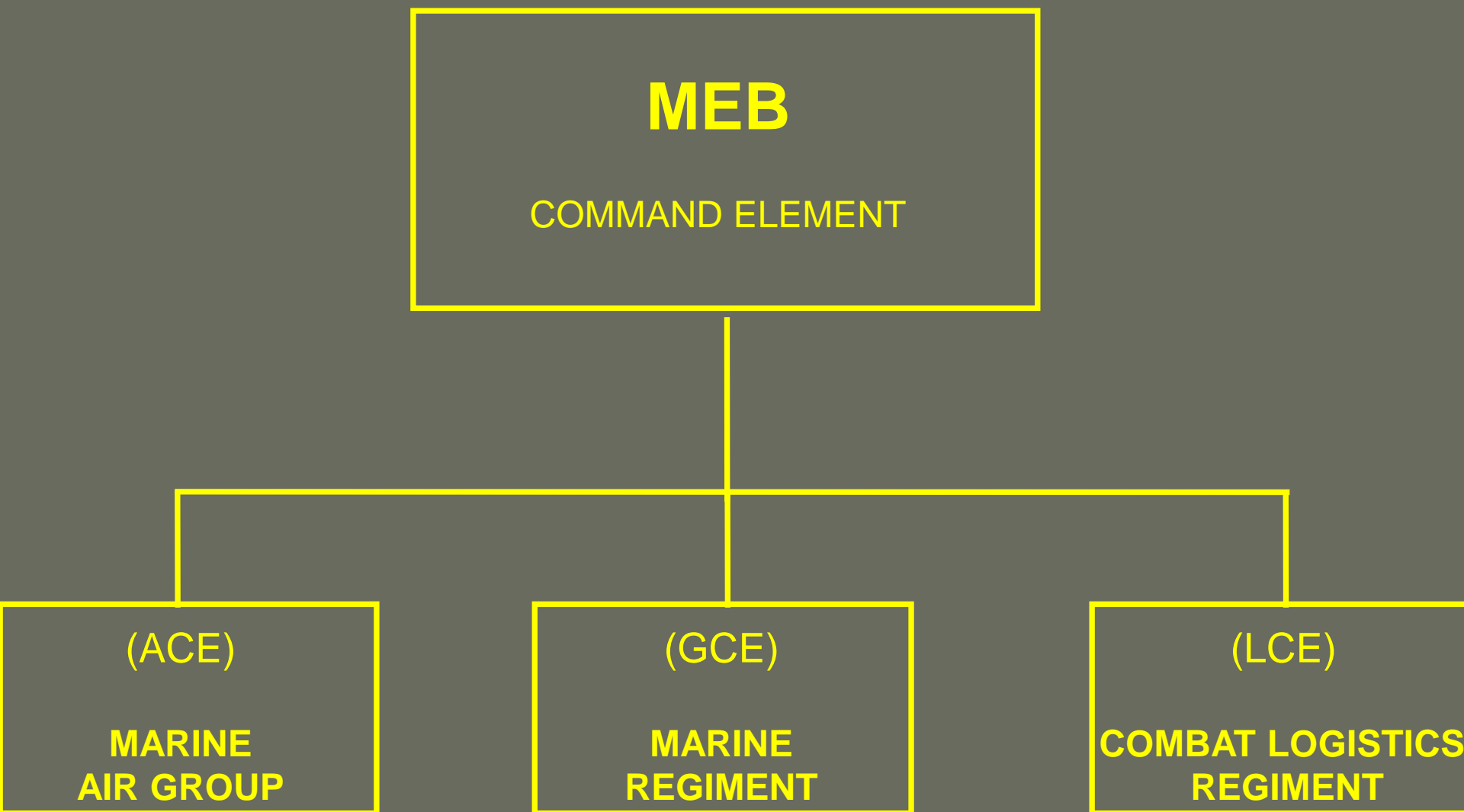
# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE (MEB)



- Purpose: “RESPOND TO CRISIS”
- Commanded By: Brigadier General
- Size: 3,000 to 20,000 personnel



# MEB ELEMENTS







# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT MEU (SOC)



- Definition
  - Forward deployed MAGTF
  - “First on the Scene”
  - Capable of small scale contingencies

“Special Operations  
Capable”





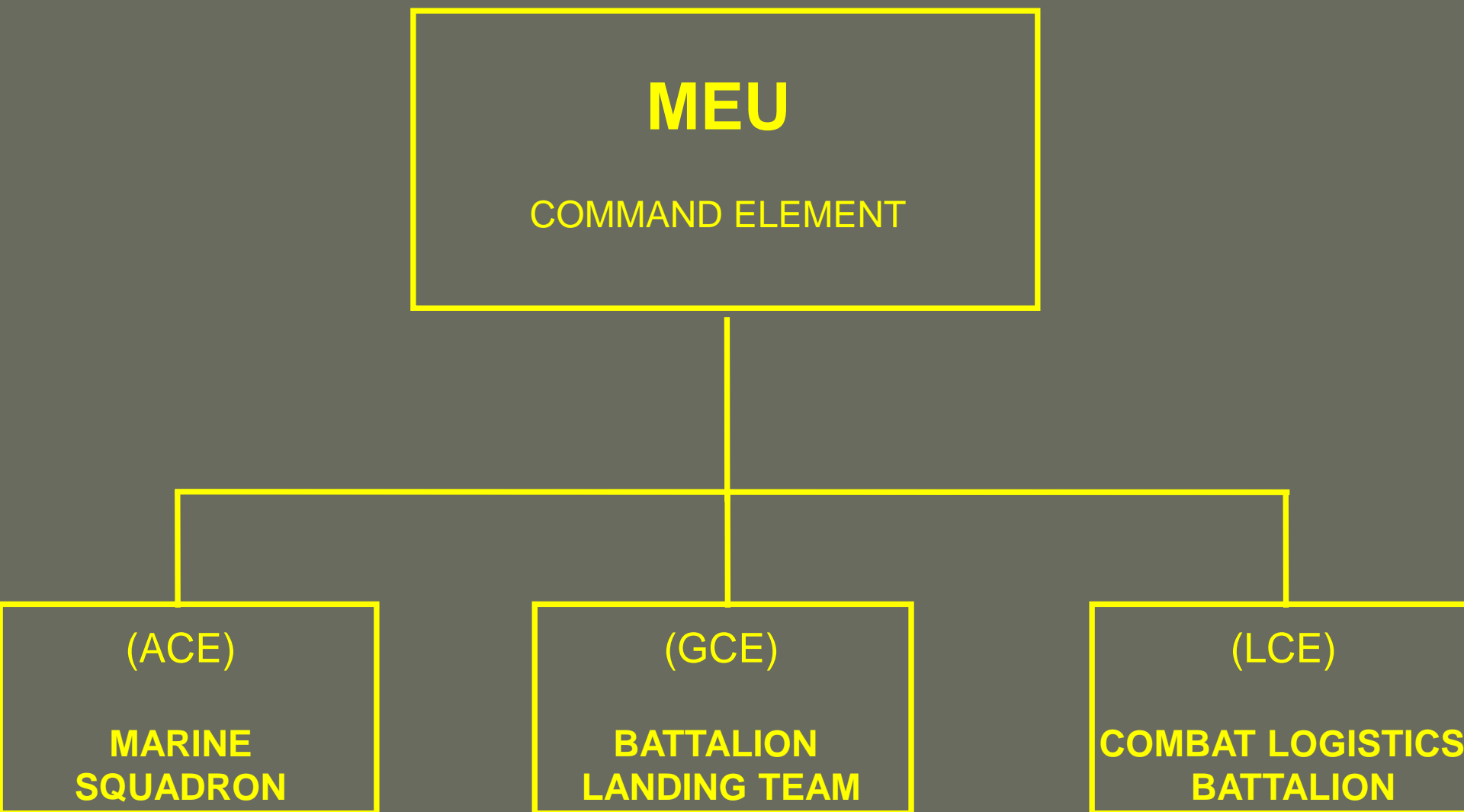
# MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT MEU (SOC)



- Purpose: “PROMOTE PEACE” (911 Force)
- Commanded By: Colonel
- Size: 1,500 - 3,000 personnel



# MEU (SOC) ELEMENTS





# SPECIAL PURPOSE MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE (SPMAGTF)



- Definition:
  - Non-standing temporary MAGTF
  - Formed for specific missions



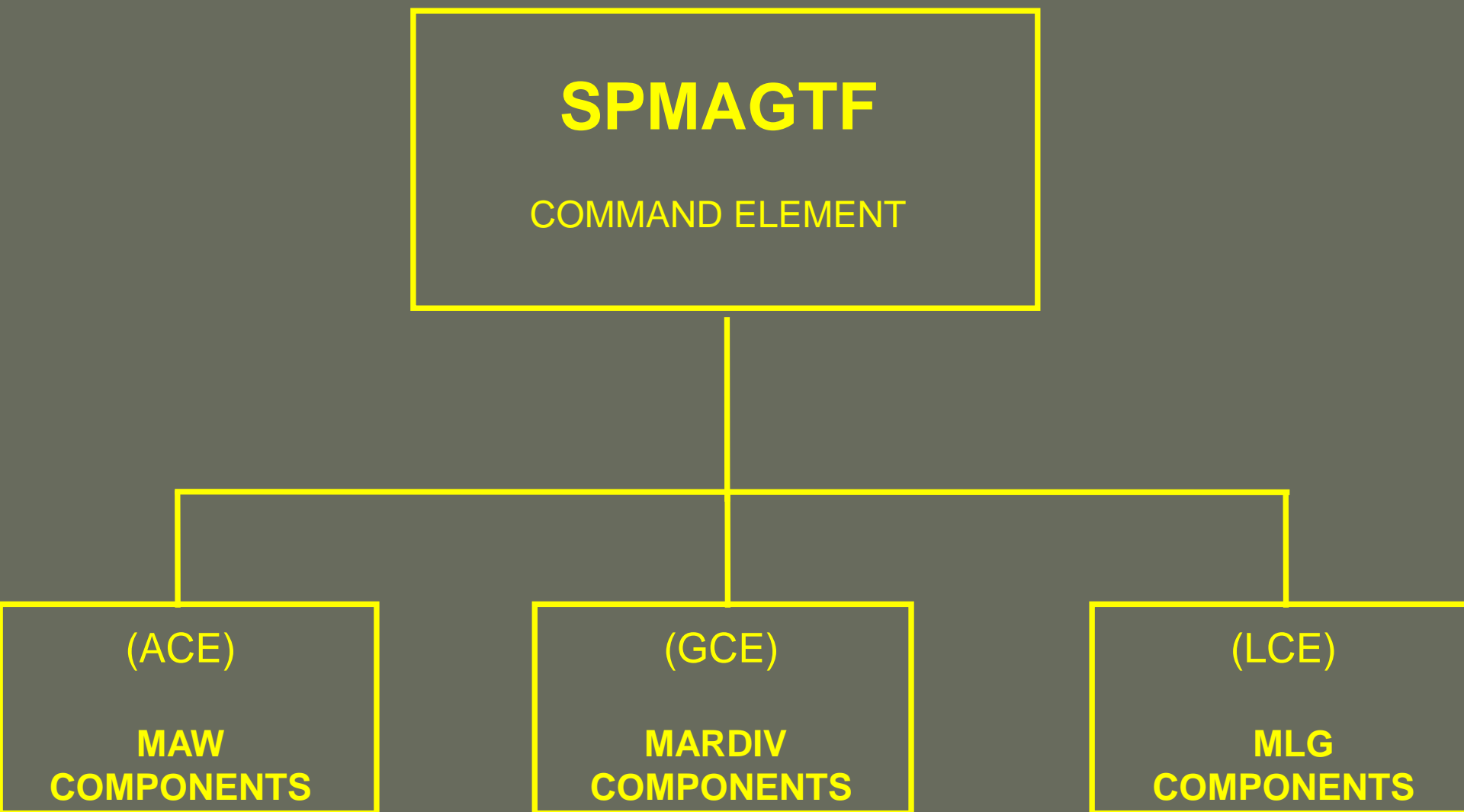
# SPECIAL PURPOSE MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE (SPMAGTF)



- Purpose: Crisis response regionally focused training exercises and peacetime mission
- Commanded by: Varies on size
- Size: Varies upon mission



# SPECIAL PURPOSE MARINE AIR-GROUND TASK FORCE (SPMAGTF)





# MAGTF ORGANIZATIONS



MAGTF SIZE (Largest to Smallest)	Ground Combat Element	Air Combat Element	Logistics Combat Element
<b>MEF</b>	MARDIV	MAW	MLG
<b>MEB</b>	MARREG	MAG	CLR
<b>MEU(SOC)</b>	BLT	Reinforced Helo/Fixed	CLB
<b>SPMAGTF</b>	MARDIV Components	MAW Components	MLG Components







# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF USMC





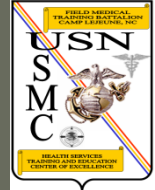
# TRAITS & PRINCIPLES OF USMC LEADERSHIP



Presentation of the Leftwich Trophy for outstanding leadership



# OVERVIEW



- The 14 Leadership Traits
- 11 Leadership Principles



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

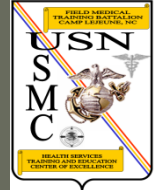
And

Enabling Learning Objectives





# INTRODUCTION TO LEADERSHIP



- Five Navy Crosses
- Distinguished Service Cross
- Silver Star
- Two Legions of Merit
- Various other awards for valor



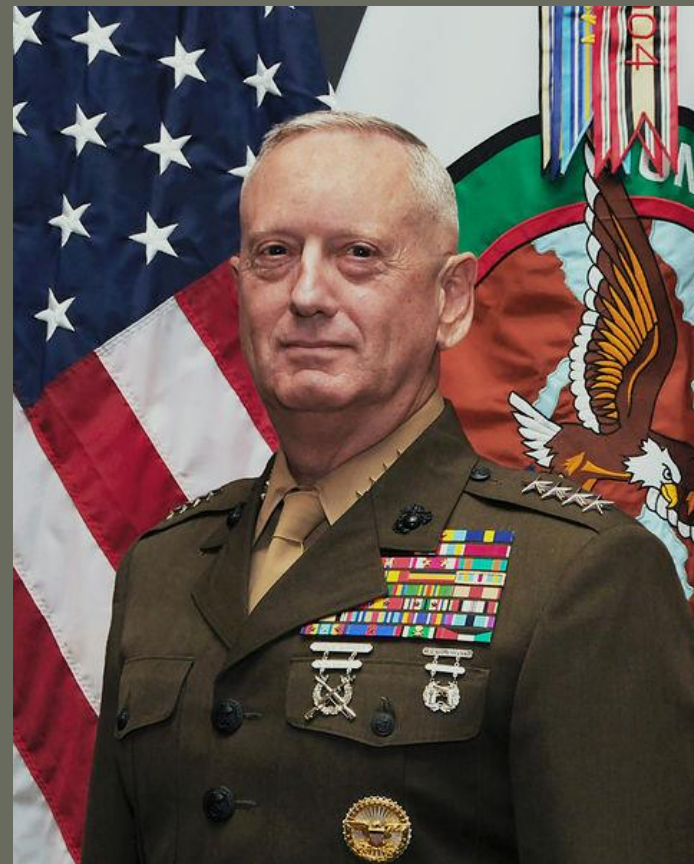
Lt. Gen Lewis Burwell "Chesty" Puller – Most decorated U.S. Marine in history.



# INTRODUCTION TO LEADERSHIP



- Retired May 22, 2013 after more than 41 years of service
- Last command was 11<sup>th</sup> Commander of US Central Command, Aug 2011 – May 2013
- Commanded 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Expeditionary Brigade in early Afghanistan (2001)
- Commanded 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division in invasion of Iraq (2003)
- Credited with 1MARDIV motto “No Better Friend, No Worse Enemy”



Gen James N. Mattis







# 14 LEADERSHIP TRAITS (JJ DID TIE BUCKLE)



- Justice
- Judgment
- Dependability
- Initiative
- Decisiveness
- Tact
- Integrity
- Enthusiasm
- Bearing
- Unselfishness
- Courage
- Knowledge
- Loyalty
- Endurance





# JUSTICE

- Giving reward and punishment according to the merits of the case in question.
- The ability to administer a system of rewards and punishments impartially and consistently.

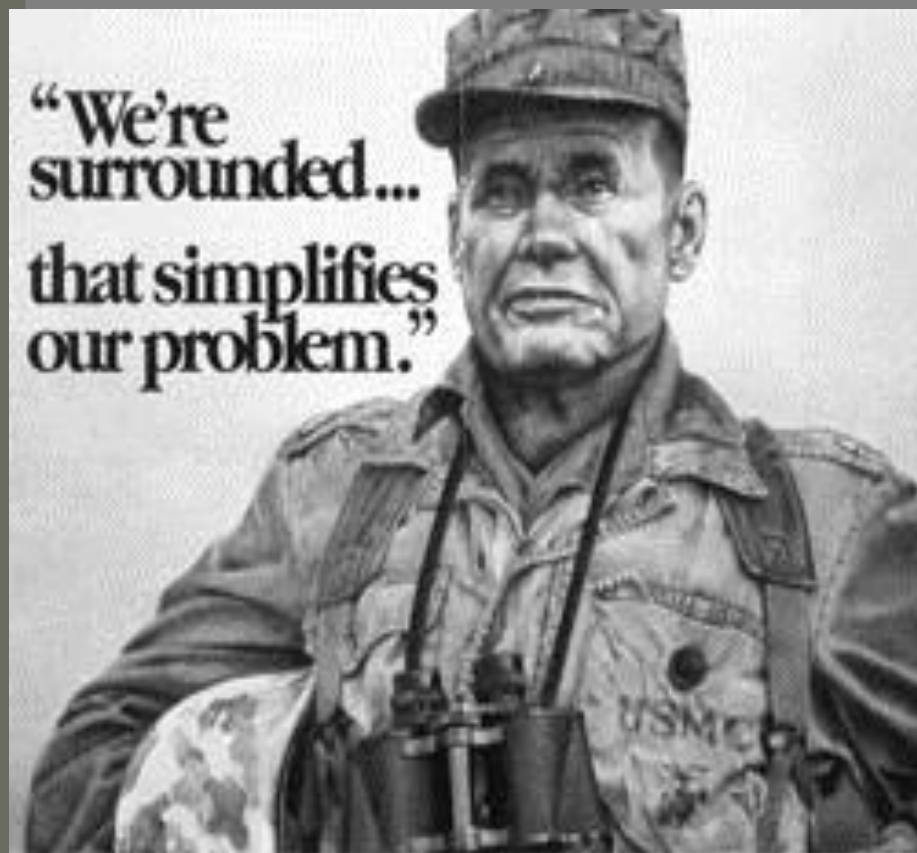


**(Avoid prejudice)**



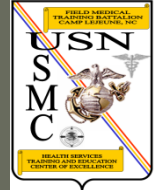
# JUDGEMENT

- Ability to weigh facts and possible courses of action in order to make sound decisions.





# DEPENDABILITY



- The certainty of proper performance of duty.





# INITIATIVE



- Taking action in the absence of orders.







# DECISIVENESS

- Ability to make decisions promptly and to announce them in a clear, forceful manner.



Kuni Takahashi / Boston Herald / ReflexNews



# TACT



- The ability to deal with others in a manner that will maintain good relations and avoid offense.
- “The art of making a point without making an enemy.”



-Isaac Newton





# INTEGRITY

- The uprightness of character and soundness of moral principles.
- The quality of truthfulness and honesty.





# ENTHUSIASM



- The display of sincere interest and exuberance in the performance of duty.



# BEARING

- Creating a favorable impression in carriage, appearance, and personal conduct at all times.





# UNSELFISHNESS



- Avoidance of providing for one's own comfort and personal advancement at the expense of others.







# COURAGE



- Courage is a mental quality that recognizes fear of danger or criticism, but enables a Marine to proceed in the face of danger with calmness and firmness.





# KNOWLEDGE



- Understanding of a science or an art.
- The range of one's information, including professional knowledge and understanding of your Marines.



# LOYALTY

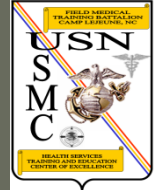
- The quality of faithfulness to country, Corps, unit, seniors, subordinates, and peers.







# ENDURANCE



- The mental and physical stamina required to withstand pain, fatigue, stress, and hardship.







Eric Feferberg / AFP



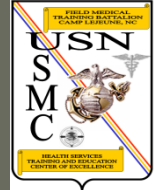


# 11 LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES





# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES



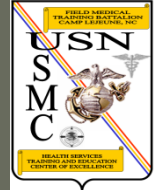
- Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- Be technically and tactically proficient.







# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

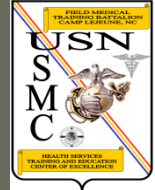


- Know your subordinates and look out for their welfare.
- Keep your personnel informed.





# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

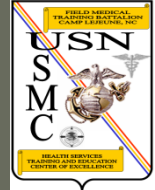


- Set the example.
- Ensure that the task is understood, supervised, and accomplished.





# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

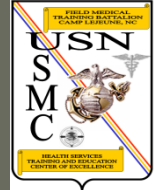


- Train your Marines and Sailors as a team.
- Make sound and timely decisions.





# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES



- Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates.
- Employ your command within its capabilities.







# LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES



- Seek responsibilities and take responsibility.









# UTILITY UNIFORM





# OVERVIEW



- Camouflage Uniform
- Wear
- Care
- Marking
- How to Stand a Uniform Inspection



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives







# CAMOUFLAGE UTILITY UNIFORM



- Digital Pattern (woodland / desert)
  - Worn as seasonal uniform
  - Worn by personnel assigned to Marine Corps commands ONLY
  - Requires compliance with Marine Corps uniform regulations



# CAMOUFLAGE UTILITY UNIFORM



Contents of the sea bag issued to all Sailors:

- Infantry Combat boot
- Jungle Boots
- Utility cap W/out EGA
- Boonie or field cover
- Camouflage utility blouse
- Camouflage utility trouser
- Cushion sole socks
- HM/RP collar insignia
- Rank collar insignia
- Name Tapes
- Green undershirt



# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Design
  - For field wear
  - Loose fitting and comfortable
  
- Blouse
  - Do not tuck into trousers
  - Sleeves up: 3 inch fold terminating about 2 inches above the elbow



# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Trousers
  - Bloused neatly with boot bands
  - Worn around the top of the boot, between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> eyelet. Never tucked into tops of boots
- Cover
  - Navy personnel will use cover without EGA
  - E-4 to E-9 must wear subdued rank insignia on covers
  - Officers wear the subdued Officers Crest



# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Authorized Belt
  - Khaki web belt for all Navy Personnel
  - Marine Corps Martial Arts Program (MCMAP) colored belt of appropriate level





# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM

- Sweater – Naval personnel are allowed to wear either the green service sweater or the green Wooley Pulley w/emulates



FMST 105



Utility Uniform



# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM

- Raingear – Marine Corps Organizational rainwear will be issued to all personnel.







# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Boots
  - Tan, suede with USMC emblem on heel. (ICB, Hot weather)
  - FYI: AS OF 01 OCT 04
    - Black or Green Boots are no longer authorized for wear.



# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Rating Insignia
  - Worn on the Left Collar, bisecting the angle of the point of the collar, and equally spaced 1/2" from either side of the collar





# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Rank Insignia
  - Worn on the Right Collar, bisecting the angle of the point of the collar, and equally spaced 1/2" from either side of the collar









# PROPER WEAR OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Breast Insignia
  - Centered horizontally over the service tape (parallel to the ground).
  - 1/8 inch from top right corner of service tape
  - 2nd device 1/8 inch above 1st device

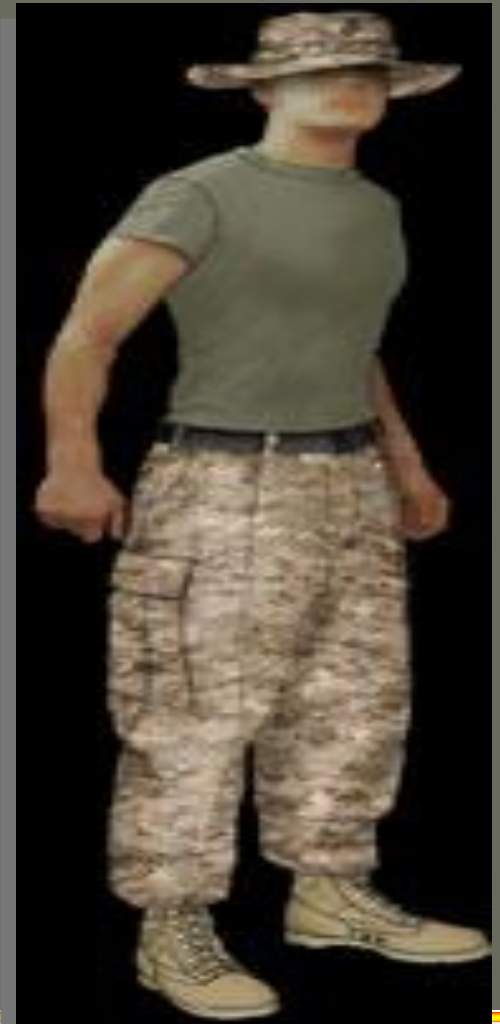




# CAMOUFLAGE UTILITY UNIFORM



- Policy
  - NOT authorized for wear “off base” while on liberty
  - Authorized ONLY for emergency stops



Utility Uniform



# CAMOUFLAGE UTILITY UNIFORM



## Grooming Standards/Personal Appearance

- Best possible image at ALL times
- NO Body piercing/jewelry
- Body mutilation/tattoos
- NO Faddish hair
- Sunglasses/cell phones/pagers





# CARE OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- Washing/Drying
  - Do not expose to temperatures above 130° F
  - Do not Dry Clean
  - Do not Starch and Press
  - If needed, hand iron on LOW HEAT only



# MARKING OF UTILITY UNIFORM



- All uniform items should be marked (even if you have name tapes)
  - Size - marking stencils will be block letters no more than ½ inch in size.
  - Color – Black will be used for light colored material and utilities, white will be on dark material.

Marks will be placed so that they do not show when the clothing is worn.



# LOCATION FOR MARKING



- Duffel bag – outside/bottom
- Web belt – near buckle
- Cap – sweatband to the left of bill
- Coats – neckband in the back
- Drawers – below waist band, near front
- Gloves – inside of wrist



# LOCATION FOR MARKING



- Shoes and boots – inside near the top
- Socks – outside, top of foot
- Blouse – inside collar above the tag in the back
- Trousers – inside waistline between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> belt loop.
- Undershirt – inside, near neck-band below the tag





# STAND A UNIFORM INSPECTION



- Inspection criteria-
  - Ten different areas
  - Each is inspected for serviceability, proper marking, and proper fitting
  - Each hit is counted
    - No hits = Outstanding
    - 1 hit = Excellent
    - 2 hits = Above average
    - 3 hits = Below average
    - 4 hits = Unsatisfactory



# STAND A UNIFORM INSPECTION



- Cover – serviceability, cleanliness, proper fit and marking, loose threads
- Dog tags – ensure wearing, and proper information on the Dog tags
- Blouse – serviceability, cleanliness, proper fit and marking
- Undershirt – cleanliness, proper marking and fit





# STAND A UNIFORM INSPECTION



- Belt – serviceability, cleanliness, proper length and marking, buckle appearance, military alignment
- Hygiene – proper shave, clean and cut fingernails, fresh haircut, and trimmed mustache
- Trouser – serviceability proper fit and markings, loose threads
- Shoes – serviceability and proper lacing
- Military Knowledge – inspector will ask basic military knowledge.





# UTILITY UNIFORM





# INDIVIDUAL COMBAT EQUIPMENT





# OVERVIEW



- Combat Equipment
- Proper Maintenance of Combat Equipment
- Field Expedient Shelter
- Two Man Tents
- Individual First Aid Kit



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives







# INDIVIDUAL COMBAT EQUIPMENT





# FILBE



- Family of Load Bearing Equipment – this is a Modular Load-Bearing system designed to enhance the survivability and lethality of the modern Marine.
- The FILBE issue here at FMTB-W is:



# USMC NEW PACK



- Is a modular system that can be configured into two different torso lengths.
- Has one large main pouch that can be closed to allow a sleeping system compartment





# PATROL PACK



- Utilized to sustain an individual for 24-48 hour period
- Has PALS for the attachment of external pouches
- Can buckle directly to top of Main Pack





# COMBAT LIFESAVER KIT (CLS)



- Used to supplement the IFAK issue
- Contains supplies that enhance a Marines medical capabilities







# USMC SUB-BELT

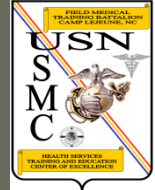


- Sized belt designed to integrate with load bearing equipment and current USMC Pack System.
- Padded, with suspenders.
- Three rows of ladder system webbing to attach pouches and gear.





# IMPROVED MODULAR TACTICAL VEST



- A scaleable vest that offers soft armor protection to the front, back, and sides.
- Can hold front, back, and side SAPIs.
- Has ladder system webbing to configure gear







# LIGHTWEIGHT HELMET W/ COVER



- Improved fit helmet with more comfortable pads as well as new chin strap
- Cover is a reversible MARPAT cover that will be changed with uniform being worn





# THREE PART SLEEPING SYSTEM



- Comes in two sizes
- One for 6ft and under and one for over 6ft
- Weighs 2.4 pounds and protects down to 10 degrees





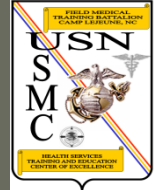
# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Canteen / Canteen cover - Canteen cover used to carry plastic canteen w/ NBC cap
- ISO Mat – Foam padding used to support the sleeping system





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Sustainment Pouch - Attached to outside of the pack

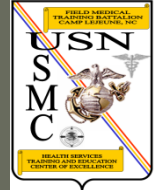


- Hydration Bladder - Holds 70 oz. water





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Repair Kit – utilized to repair the equipment as needed.



- Elbow/Knee pads – issued to protect elbows and knees.





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Gortex top/bottom – MARPAT water proof gear



- Poly Pro top/bottom—warming layers issued and worn under the MARPAT uniform







# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Tan Fleece – warming garment to be used under MARPAT blouse



- Fleece Cap – warming garment to be used to cover head during cold hours







# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Water Proofing Bag – Improved water proof storage bags



- 3 point sling – patrol sling.
  - Secures weapon to body during most activities





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT

- Parade sling – green sling used for parades and shooting on the range
- Ess glasses/goggles – ballistic eye protection issued to every Marine and Sailor





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- E-tool w/ carrier – Standard folding entrenching tool

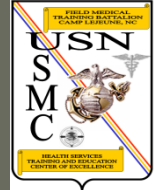


- Tarp – A waterproof tarp to cover gear





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Poncho liner – lightweight blanket that will supplement sleeping system

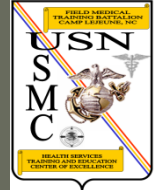


- Magazine Pouches – MOLLE adaptable pouches to store magazines





# ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT



- Gloves – Issued to all Marines to protect hands
- Compression sack – Blacksack with limiting straps to tighten down sleeping systems







# CARE AND MAINTENANCE



- Scrape off dirt and dust with scrub brush



- Hose off item or wash in a pail







# CARE AND MAINTENANCE



- DO NOT LAUNDRER OR DRY ITEM IN HOME OR COMMERCIAL WASHERS AND DRYERS







# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Shelter Site Selection – when in a survival situation and realize that shelter is a high priority start looking for shelter as soon as possible
  - Must contain material to make the type of shelter you need
  - It must be large enough and level enough for you to lie down comfortably



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Tactical considerations for shelters:
  - Concealment from enemy observation
  - Camouflaged escape routes
  - Suitable for signaling friendlies
  - Protection against wild animals, rocks and dead trees that might fall



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Shelter sites to avoid:

- Flash flood areas in foothills



- Avalanche or rockslide areas in mountainous terrain





# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Seasonal considerations:
  - Winter months – protection from cold and wind, with a source of fuel and water
  - Summer months – a readily available source of water that is free of insects



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Acronym for site selection: BLISS
  - B – Blend in with the surroundings
  - L – Low silhouette
  - I – Irregular Shape
  - S – Small
  - S – Secluded location





# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- TARP LEAN-TO:
  - Items needed 1 Tarp, 2 to 3 meters of rope or parachute suspension line, three stakes about 30 centimeters long, and two trees or poles 2 to 3 meters apart.
  - Check the wind direction, you want to the wind to your back



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Steps for a lean-to:

- Cut rope in half and tie to long edge corner grommets

Option: tie drip sticks 2 inches from grommet to divert water off rope

- Tie the ropes waist high on the trees or posts.
- Spread the tarp and anchor it to the ground, putting sharpened sticks through the grommets into the ground



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER





# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Tarp tent:
  - Items needed: 1 tarp, 4 to 5 meter long rope, 6 sharpened sticks about 12 inches long, two trees 2 to 3 meters apart



# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- To make the tent:
  - Cut the rope in half.
  - Tie the 2.5-meter rope to the center grommet on each side of the tarp
  - Tie the other ends of these ropes at about knee high to the two trees and stretch it tight





# FIELD EXPEDIENT SHELTER



- Draw one side of the tarp tight and secure it to the ground pushing sharpened sticks through the grommets

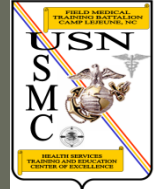








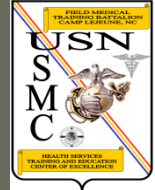
# TWO MAN TENT



- Two man tent – Issued tents are a two man, three-season, free standing, double wall tent.
  - Ventilation for use in arid desert and humid conditions to minimize build up of condensation
  - Rain fly prevents escape of light and provides protection against visual and infrared detection



# TWO MAN TENT



- Rain fly can be used in conjunction with tent or separate as a “hooch”
- Can be set up by one or two people in under 5 minutes







# IFAK



- IFAK – the IFAK increases individual Marines or Sailors capabilities to provide Self-Aid/Buddy-Aid and provides interventions for leading causes of death on the battlefield



# IFAK



- Items issued in the IFAK:
  - Adhesive bandage in multiple sizes
  - Two kinds burn dressing – One saturated with water gel, individually wrapped. One polyester overall, triangular and sterile.



# IFAK



- Tape, combat Medic Reinforced
- Water purification tablets





# IFAK



- Bacitracin Ointment
- Gauze Bandage
- Gauze Bandage Impregnated

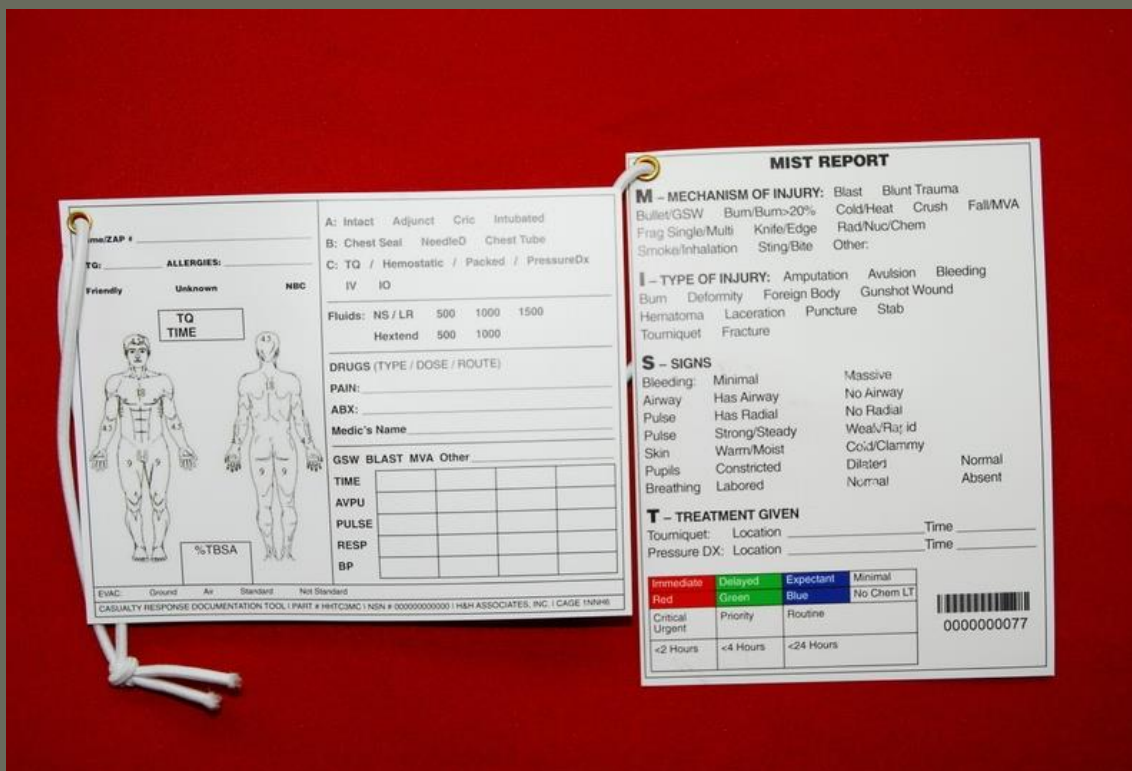






# IFAK

- Card Casualty Response two-sided





# IFAK



- Chest wound kit Sterile w/o needle



- Compression Bandage





# IFAK



- Combat Application Tourniquet, nonpneumatic







# DEMO





# PRACTICAL APPLICATION





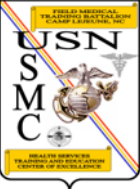


# INDIVIDUAL COMBAT EQUIPMENT





# CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE



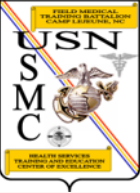
## RIGHTS OF POW's



Photo # 80-G-490447 Emaciated POW at Aomori, 29-30 Aug. '45



# OVERVIEW



- Origin of the Code of Conduct (CoC)
- Articles of the Code of Conduct
- Origin of POW Rights
- 12 Rights of a POW
- Responsibilities of a POW



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

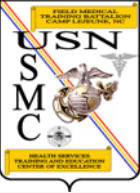


Please Read Your  
Terminal Learning Objectives  
And  
Enabling Learning Objectives





# ORIGIN OF THE CoC



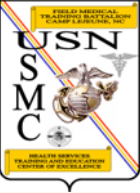
- The Code of Conduct was first promulgated by President Dwight D. Eisenhower Aug. 17, 1955.
- Based on time honored concepts and traditions that date back to the days of the American Revolution







# ORIGIN OF THE CoC



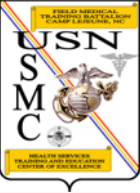
## Purpose of the CoC

- Serves as a guide for behavior expected of a U.S. Citizen and member of the armed forces.
- However, not intended to provide guidance on every aspect of military life.





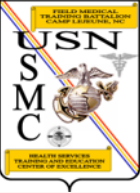
# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



- Six articles of the CoC Can be divided into three categories.
  1. Articles I, II, and VI are general statements of dedication to country and freedom.
  2. Conduct on the battlefield is the subject of Article II.
  3. Articles III, IV and V concern conduct as a prisoner of war. The Code of Conduct as related to Medical Personnel and/or Chaplains.



# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



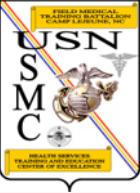
Article I- I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.



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.

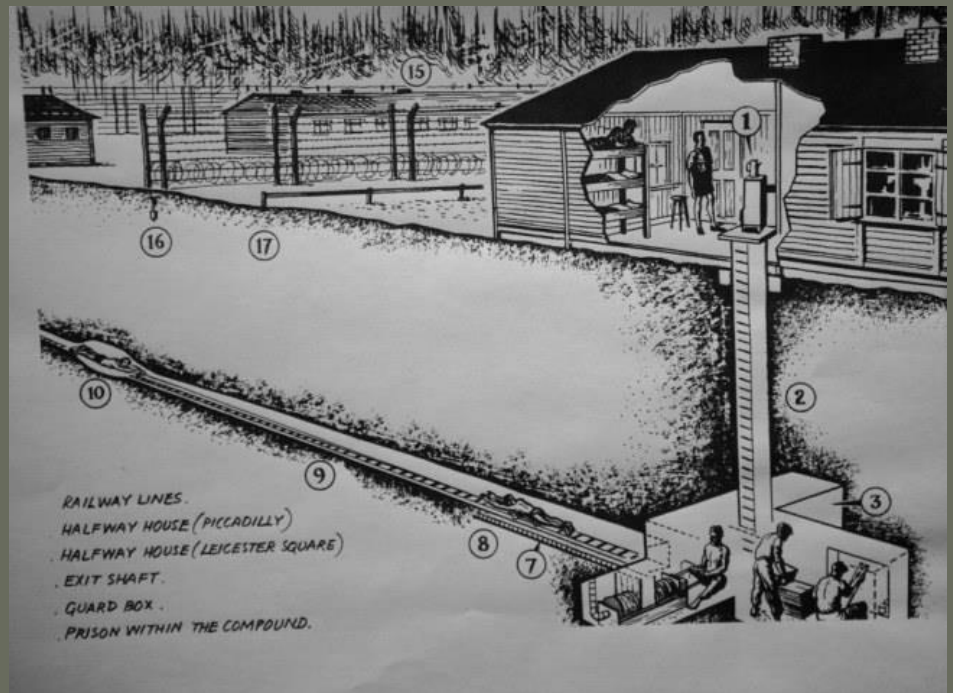


# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



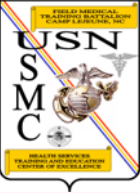
Article III - If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

The Great Escape of WWII  
“Tunnel Harry”





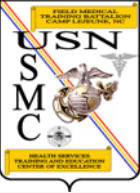
# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



Article IV - If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or 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.



# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).

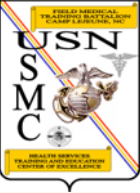


Article V - When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their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





# ARTICLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC).



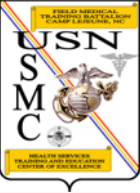
Article VI - I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.



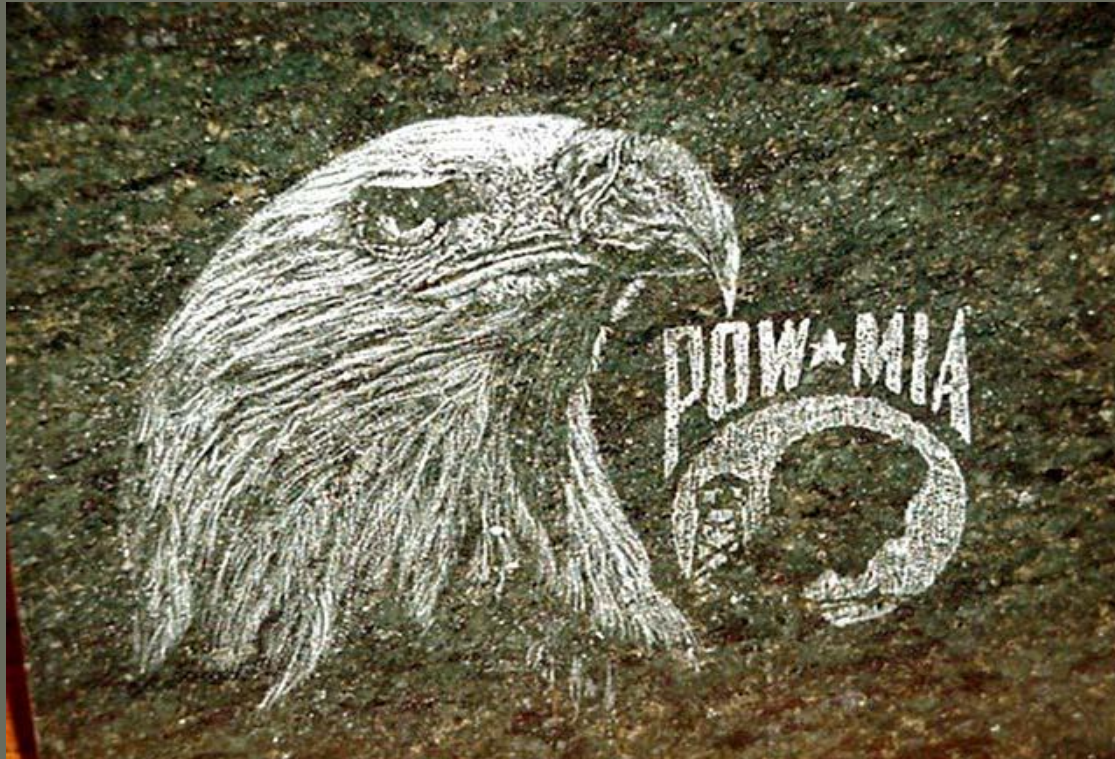




# ORIGIN OF POW RIGHTS

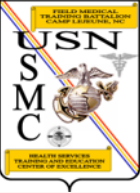


- The 1949 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims have been ratified by the United States and came into force for this country on 2 February 1956.





# ORIGIN OF POW RIGHTS

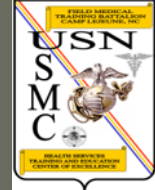


**Purpose of POW rights:** Is inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war by:

- Protecting both combatants and noncombatants from unnecessary suffering.
- Safeguarding certain fundamental human rights of persons who fall into the hands of the enemy, particularly prisoners of war, the wounded and sick, and civilians.
- Facilitating the restoration of peace.



# PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR

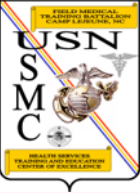


POW rights stems from the Laws of War as outlined in the Geneva Conventions. The nine principles of the law of war are:

1. Fight only enemy combatants.
2. Do not harm enemies who surrender: disarm them and turn them over to your superior.
3. Do not kill or torture prisoners.
4. Collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.
5. Do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.



# PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF WAR



## Nine principles cont.

6. Do not destroy more than the mission requires.
7. Treat all civilians humanely.
8. Do not steal; respect private property and possessions.
9. Do your best to prevent violations of the law of war; report all violations to your superiors, a military lawyer, a chaplain, or provost marshal.



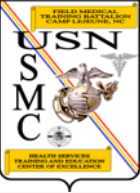




# *THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's*



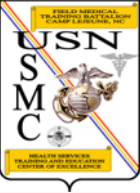
# THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's



1. The right to receive sanitary, protective housing and clothing.
2. The right to receive a sufficient amount of food to sustain good health.
3. The right to receive adequate medical care.
4. The right to receive necessary facilities for proper hygiene.
5. The right to practice religious faith.



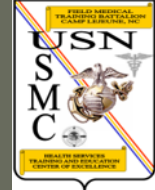
# THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's



6. The right to keep personal property except weapons, military equipment, and military documents.
7. The right to send and receive mail.
8. The right to receive packages containing no contraband items such as food, clothing, educational, religious, and recreational materials.
9. The right to select a fellow POW to represent you.
10. The right to receive humane treatment.



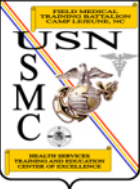
# THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's.



11. The right to have a copy of the Geneva Convention and its annexes, including any special agreements, posted where it can be read. The Geneva Convention and its annexes, etc., must be written in the proper language and available upon request.



# THE 12 RIGHTS OF POW's.

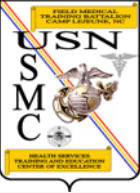


12 . Explain the right to have a copy of all camp regulations, notices, orders, and publications about POW conduct posted where it can be read. Regulations, notices, etc., must be in the proper language for POWs to understand and available upon request.





# RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW



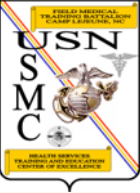
Every prisoner of war, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only four items of information.

1. Name
2. Rank
3. Service number (social security number)
4. Date of birth





# RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW



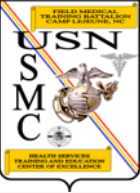
Obey lawful rules and regulations.

Responsibility to perform paid labor. (As required).

- Labor that is not military
- Not degrading
- Not dangerous
- Not unhealthy



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF A POW



Maintain military discipline in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the armed forces.

Maintain courtesy and honors to all officers regardless of the branch of the service (U.S. or allied nation).







# CODE OF CONDUCT AND THE



## RIGHTS OF POW's





# RECOGNIZE COMBAT STRESS DISORDERS







# OVERVIEW



- Functions of OSCAR Team Members
- Sources of Combat Operational Stress (COSC)
- COSC Core Leader Functions
- Zones of COSC
- Decision Flowchart
- Primary/Secondary Aid Aspects
- After Action Review



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your  
Terminal Learning Objectives  
And  
Enabling Learning Objectives







# Functions of Operational Stress Control and Readiness Training (OSCAR) Team Members



# Functions of OSCAR Team Members



- Battalions train approximately 50 mentors
- Mentors
  - Consist of Marines with combat experience
  - Responsible for identifying, supporting, and advising Marines with combat operational stress
  - Provides Marines people they can trust, instead of having to be seen by Mental Health Providers





# Functions of OSCAR Team Members



- Extenders
  - Consist of Medical staff, Chaplains, Corpsman, RPs, and licensed counselors
  - Bridge the gap between Mentors and MHPs
  - Provide Tx for sleep problems, anxiety, depression, and anger management



# Functions of OSCAR Team Members



- Mental Health Personnel
  - Consist of Psychiatrists, Psychologists, mental health nurse practitioners, and social workers
  - Provide formal mental health services



# Functions of OSCAR Team Members



- Mental Health Personnel
  - Aid in unit health surveillance, psychological training, leadership guidance, and preventive measures all in hopes to mitigate and control stress in a unit
  - Effective MHPs surround themselves in the units' environment to better understand and treat







# Sources of Combat & Operational Stress





# Sources of Combat & Operational Stress



- Operational Stress

- Changes in physical/mental functioning or behavior resulting from experience of military operations other than combat

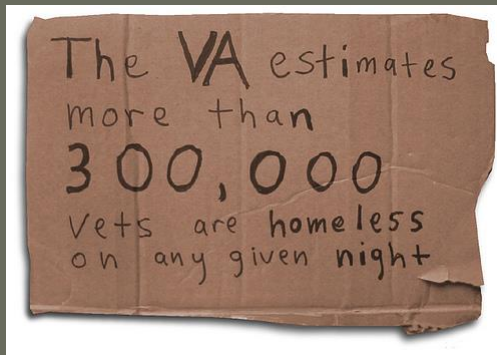


# Sources of Combat & Operational Stress



- Combat Stress

- Changes in physical/mental functioning or behavior resulting from the experience of lethal force
- Previously called shell shock, Marines were not properly treated in WWI and WWII
  - Marines turned to drugs and alcohol







# Five Combat and Operational Stress Core Leadership Functions





# Five COSC Leader Functions



- Commanders and leaders will employ the five COSC core leader functions:
  - Strengthen
  - Mitigate
  - Identify
  - Treat
  - Reintegrate



# Five COSC Leader Functions



- Strengthen
  - Used to enhance resilience against stress
  - Aids in prevention of stress injuries/illness







# Five COSC Leader Functions



- Mitigate
  - Used to minimize the impact of imminent stressors through adding stress to training environments
  - Aimed to reduce stressors that are not essential to mission accomplishment







# Five COSC Leader Functions



- Identify

- Even the best preventive measures cannot eliminate all stress
- Requires continuous monitoring
- Leaders **NEED** to know their Marines both personally and professionally





# Five COSC Leader Functions



- Treat
  - Not clinical treatment
  - Consists of
    - Discussions
    - Knowing resources
    - Proper ways to refer the injured and ill to appropriate levels of care



# Five COSC Leader Functions



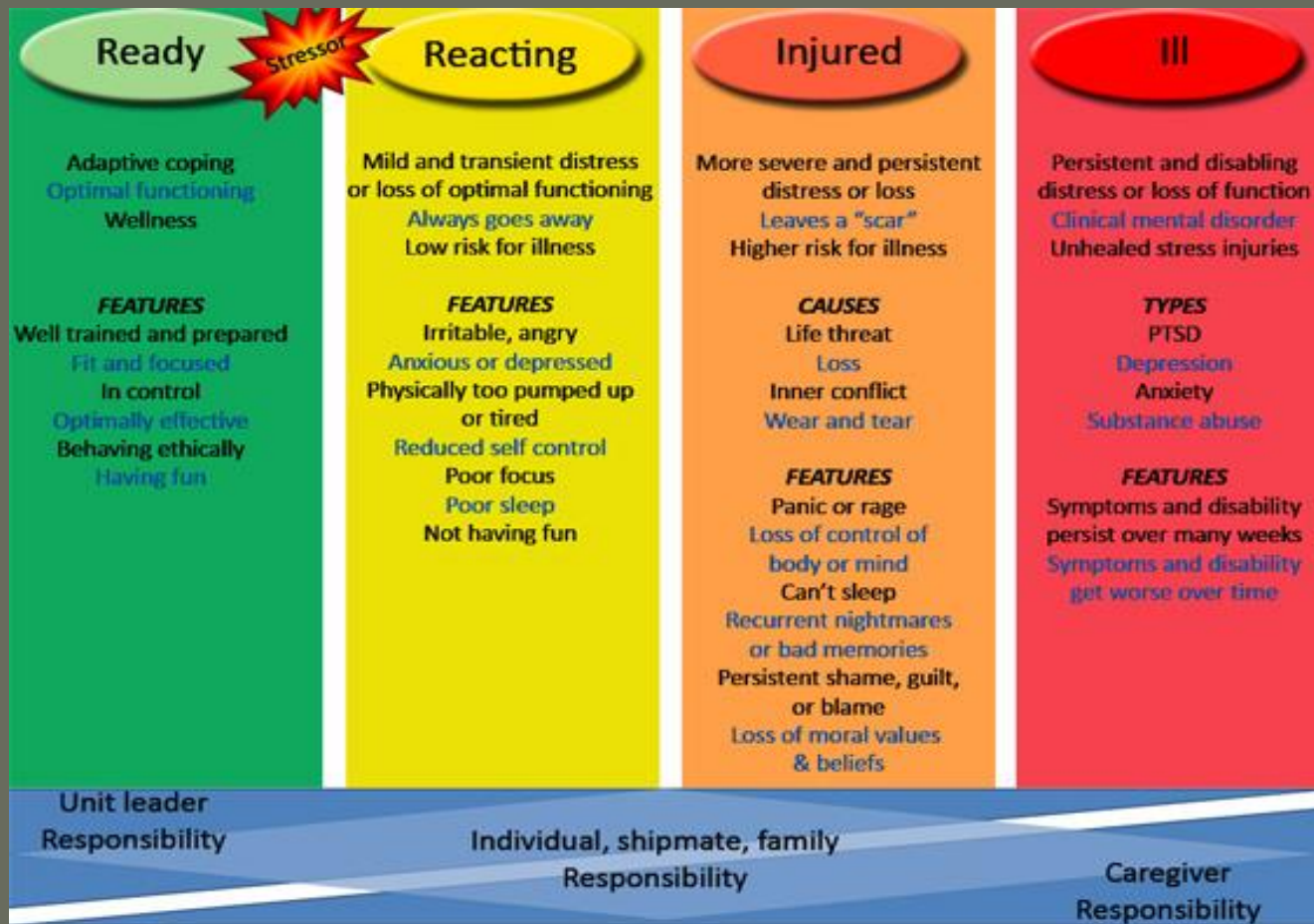
- Reintegrate
  - Marines return to unit after being formally treated
  - Continually monitor for duty
  - Mentor Marine during the recovery period







# Four Zones of COSC Continuum





# Four Zones of COSC Continuum



- COSC Continuum is a model used to identify how Sailors and Marines may react to stressful situations
- It is a color-coded map that identifies behavior from serving in highly stressful situations
- Zones are Green, Yellow, Orange and Red



# Four Zones of COSC Continuum



- Green (Ready)
  - Not stress free, but has good coping skills

## **READY** **(Green)**

- **Good to go**
- **Well trained**
- **Prepared**
- **Fit and tough**
- **Cohesive units, ready families**





# Four Zones of COSC Continuum



- Yellow (Reacting)

- Reacting to life's normal stressors

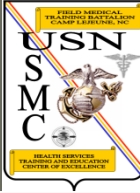
- Mild and REVERSIBLE

## **REACTING (Yellow)**

- **Distress or impairment**
- **Mild, transient**
- **Anxious or irritable**
- **Behavior change**



# Four Zones of COSC Continuum



- Orange (Injured)

- Injuries that damage the Mind and spirit

- Non-mission ready

## **INJURED**

(Orange)

- **More severe or persistent distress or impairment**
- **Leaves lasting evidence (personality change)**



# Four Zones of COSC Continuum



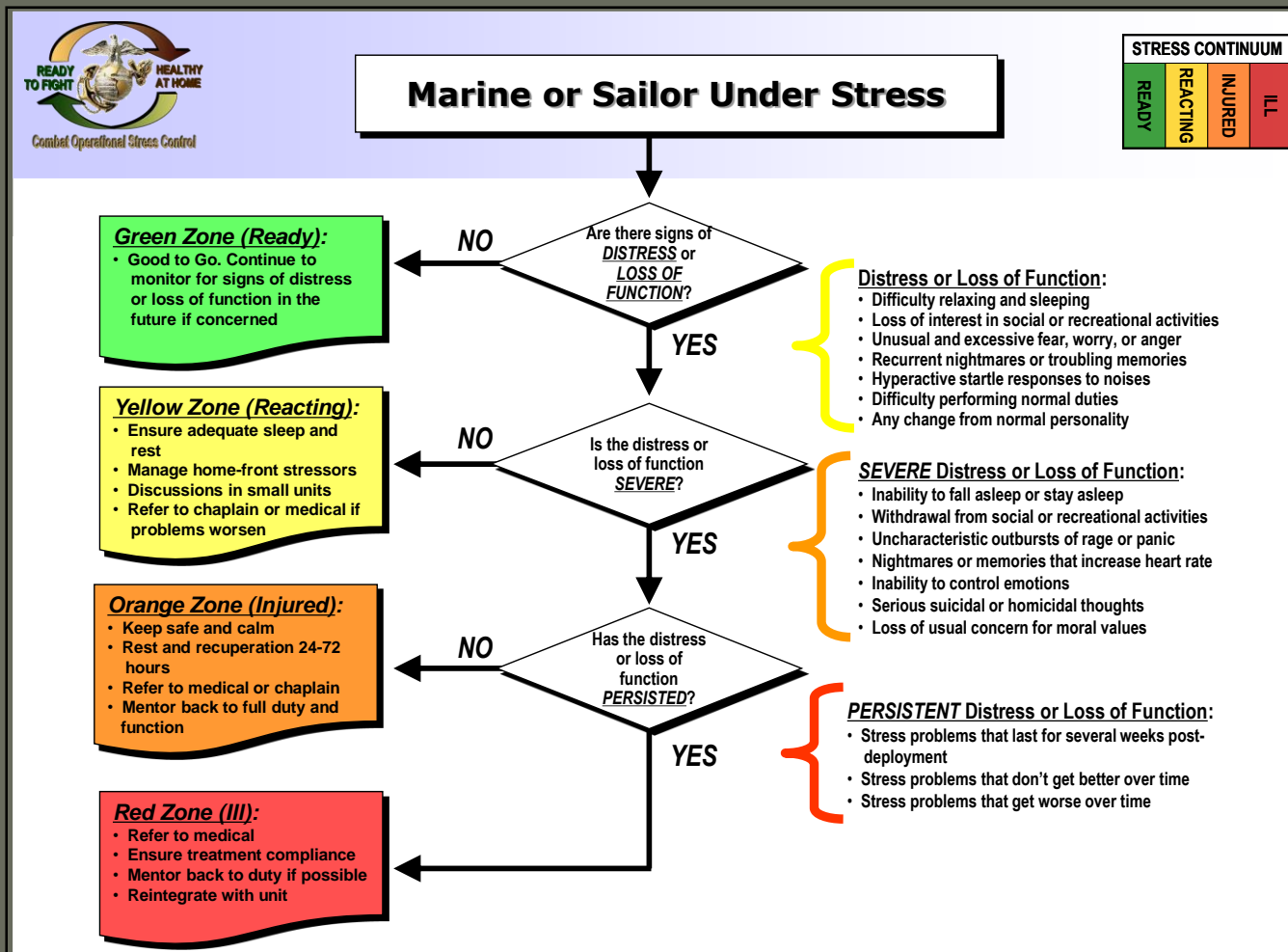
- Red (ILL)
  - Diagnosed by health professional
  - Behaviors that persist or get worse than before
  - These illnesses are treatable!

<b>ILL (Red)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Stress injuries that don't heal without intervention</b></li><li>• <b>Diagnosable</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PTSD</li><li>• Depression</li><li>• Anxiety</li><li>• Addictive Disorder</li></ul></li></ul>





# Combat and Operational Decision Flowchart





# Combat and Operational Decision Flowchart



- Tool used by leaders to determine how much stress a Marine is under
- Shows what to do to mitigate or treat the injury or illness



# Combat and Operational Decision Flowchart



## Green Zone (Ready):

- Good to Go. Continue to monitor for signs of distress or loss of function in the future if concerned

## Yellow Zone (Reacting):

- Ensure adequate sleep and rest
- Manage home-front stressors
- Discussions in small units
- Refer to chaplain or medical if problems worsen

## Orange Zone (Injured):

- Keep safe and calm
- Rest and recuperation 24-72 hours
- Refer to medical or chaplain
- Mentor back to full duty and function

## Red Zone (Ill):

- Refer to medical
- Ensure treatment compliance
- Mentor back to duty if possible
- Reintegrate with unit

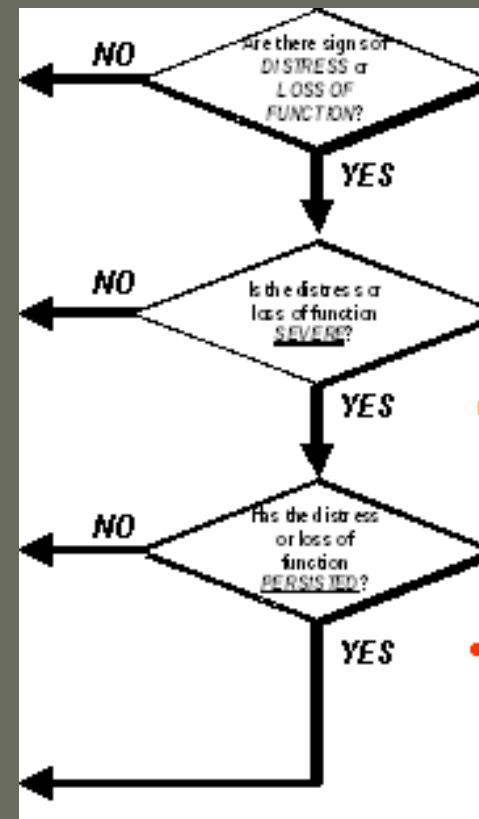
– Left side of flowchart indicates the actions that need to be taken



# Combat and Operational Decision Flowchart



- The diamonds in the middle specify decisions needed to determine severity of problems







# Combat and Operational Decision Flowchart



- List of symptoms on right indicate typical behaviors of each zone

**Distress or Loss of Function:**

- Difficulty relaxing and sleeping
- Loss of interest in social or recreational activities
- Unusual and excessive fear, worry, or anger
- Recurrent nightmares or troubling memories
- Hyperactive startle responses to noises
- Difficulty performing normal duties
- Any change from normal personality

**SEVERE Distress or Loss of Function:**

- Inability to fall asleep or stay asleep
- Withdrawal from social or recreational activities
- Uncharacteristic outbursts of rage or panic
- Nightmares or memories that increase heart rate
- Inability to control emotions
- Serious suicidal or homicidal thoughts
- Loss of usual concern for moral values

**PERSISTENT Distress or Loss of Function:**

- Stress problems that last for several weeks post-deployment
- Stress problems that don't get better over time
- Stress problems that get worse over time





# Seven C's of COSFA



- COSFA – Combat Operational Stress First Aid
- Contains Primary and Secondary Aid aspects:
  - 4 Primary Aid Aspects
  - 3 Secondary Aid Aspects



# COSFA

## Primary Aid Aspects





# COSFA



## 1) Check to see if action is required

- Ask Marine if they need help
- Marine may not be aware of their reactions



# COSFA



## 2) Coordinate the next steps

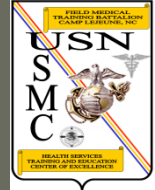
– Could involve:

- Calling someone for assistance
- Informing those who need to know





# COSFA



## 3) Seek cover and get to safety

- May be necessary if person is in a life threatening situation
  - May be impaired by irrational thoughts





# COSFA



## 4) Calm the Marine

- Able to refocus when calm
- Create an environment of safety that promotes recovery







# COSFA



## Secondary Aid Aspects



# COSFA

## 5) Connect with the Marine

- Bring the Marine back to reality
- Helps to prevent isolation and negative feelings





# COSFA



## 6) Restore Competence and Ability

- Stress causes change in normal functioning
- This step will allow Marine to work and care for themselves safely



# COSFA



## 7) Restore Confidence

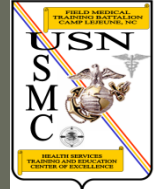
- Reintegrate Marine back into the unit as soon as they are ready
- Encourage the Marine so that they can become a valuable part of the team







# After Action Reviews





# After Action Reviews



- Leaders will ensure Marines have the opportunity to discuss stressful situations with fellow Marines
  - “Venting”
- This helps with the recovery process





# After Action Reviews



- AAR Goals
  - Review facts
  - Encourage Marines to talk about events
  - Restore confidence
  - Identify those Marines who fall into the injured zone (according to COSC)





# After Action Reviews



- AAR Procedures
  - Conduct AAR at small unit level
  - Facilitated by small unit leader
  - Conducted within 72 hours of event
  - Typically 15-60 mins



# After Action Reviews



- AAR Responsibilities

- Listen to what Marines have to say!
- Provide positive mentoring
- Conduct memorials as a tribute and remembrance of the fallen







# RECOGNIZE COMBAT STRESS DISORDERS





# M16/M4 SERVICE RIFLE FAMILIARIZATION





# OVERVIEW



- Characteristics
- Safety Rules
- Components
- Weapons Conditions
- Ammunition
- Disassembly
- Cleaning
- Assembly
- Function Check
- Weapons Transports



# LEARNING OBJECTIVES



Please Read Your

Terminal Learning Objectives

And

Enabling Learning Objectives



# CHARACTERISTICS



- A 5.56 mm, magazine fed, gas operated, air cooled, shoulder-fired weapon that can be fired either in automatic three-round bursts or semi-automatic single shots as determined by the position of the selector lever.





# CHARACTERISTICS



**M16A4**

5.56

8.79

39 5/8

Caliber

Weight

Length

**M4**

5.56

6.9

29.75/33



# CHARACTERISTICS



	<b>M16A4</b>		<b>M4</b>
Cyclic Rate	800min		800min
Max. Effect Rates	45	<b>Semi</b>	45
	90	<b>Burst</b>	90
	12-15	<b>Sust</b>	12-15



# CHARACTERISTICS



Max. Effect Range	M16A4	M4
Individual/point	550	500
Area Target	800	600
Maximum Range	3534	3600





# SAFETY RULES



**TREAT EVERY WEAPON AS IF  
IT WERE LOADED**



# SAFETY RULES



2

**NEVER POINT A WEAPON AT  
ANYTHING YOU DO NOT  
INTEND TO SHOOT**



# SAFETY RULES



**KEEP YOUR FINGER STRAIGHT AND OFF  
THE TRIGGER UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO  
FIRE**



# SAFETY RULES



4

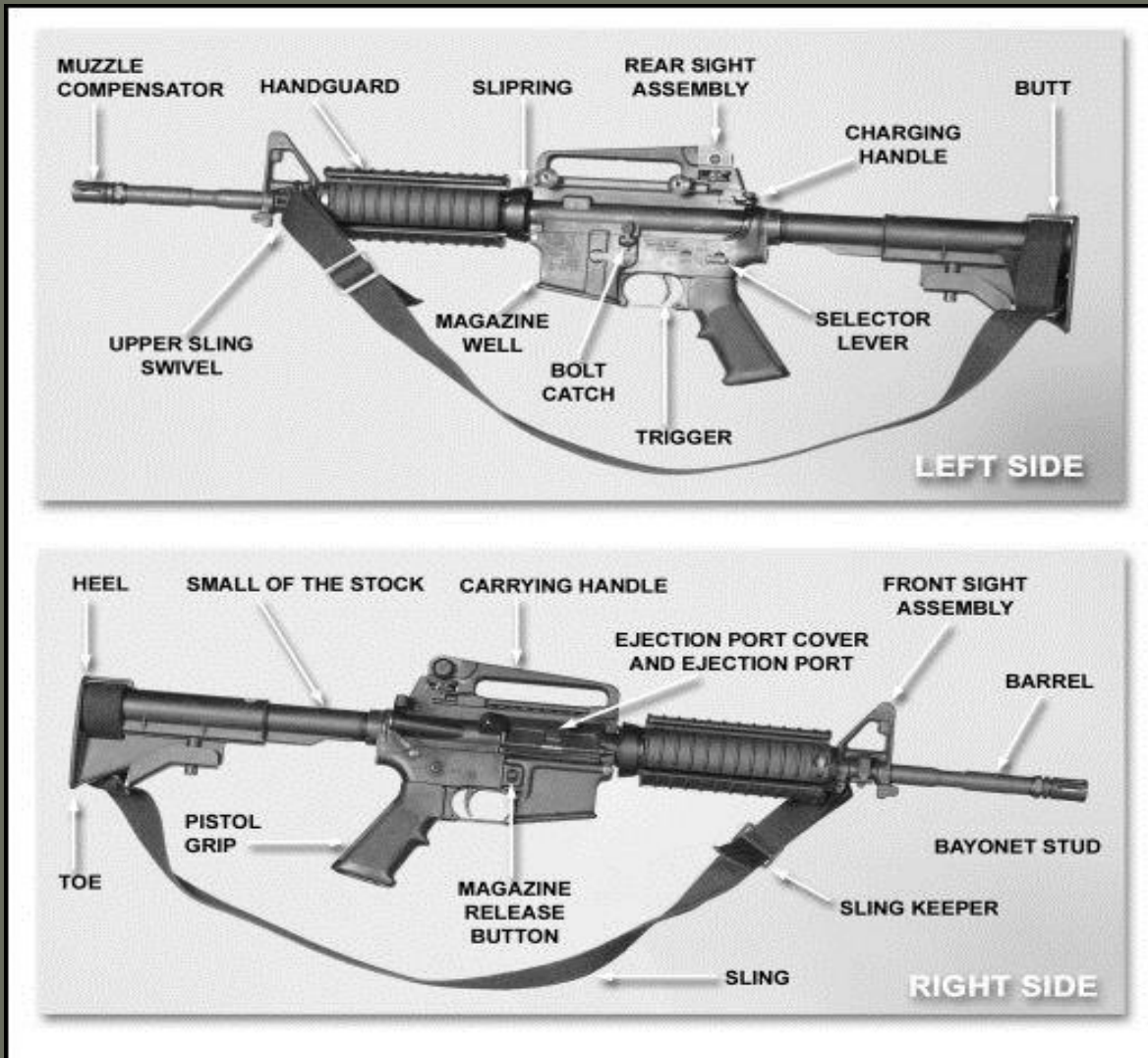
**KEEP THE WEAPON ON  
SAFE UNTIL YOU INTEND TO  
FIRE**







# COMPONENTS







# WEAPONS CONDITIONS



## CONDITION FOUR

Magazine Removed

Bolt Forward

Chamber Empty

Ejection Port Cover Closed

Weapon Is On Safe



# WEAPONS CONDITIONS



## CONDITION THREE

Magazine Inserted

Bolt Forward

Chamber Empty

Ejection Port Cover Closed

Weapon Is On Safe



# WEAPONS CONDITIONS



## CONDITION TWO

Does Not Apply To M16/M4



# WEAPONS CONDITIONS



## CONDITION ONE

Magazine Inserted

Bolt Forward

Round In Chamber

Ejection Port Cover Closed

Weapon Is On Safe







# AMMUNITION

Four types of ammunition are authorized for use with the M16/M4 service rifle







# DISASSEMBLY

Before you disassemble the rifle ensure the weapon is on safe





# DISASSEMBLY



The rifle is clear and safe only when:

1. There is no round in the chamber
2. The magazine is removed
3. The bolt carrier is locked to the rear
4. The selector lever is in the safe position



# DISASSEMBLY



- Remove Sling
- Remove carrying handle from upper receiver



- Remove hand guards



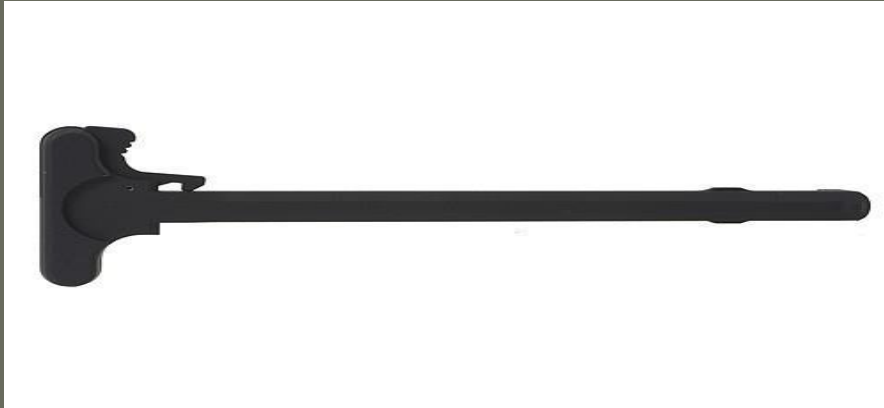
# DISASSEMBLY



- Remove Upper Receiver From Lower Receiver



# DISASSEMBLY



- Remove the charging handle



- Remove the bolt carrier assembly



# DISASSEMBLY



- Remove firing pin retaining pin and bolt cam pin



- Remove the firing pin

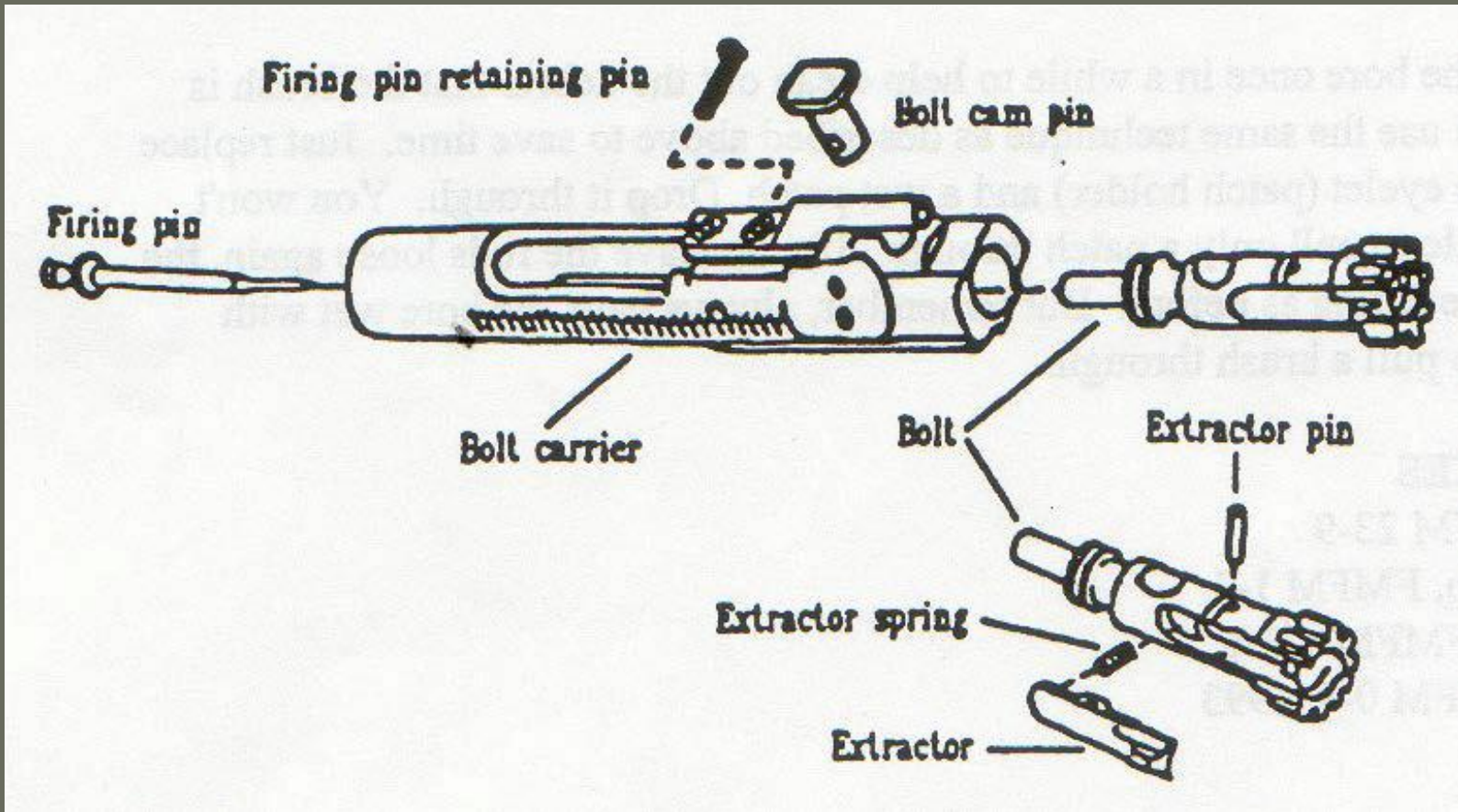


- Remove bolt





# DISASSEMBLY

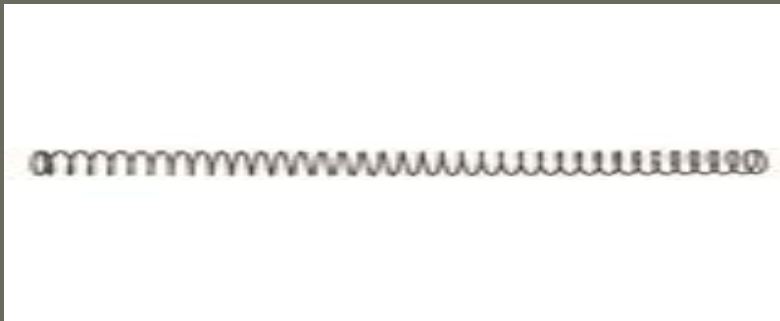




# DISASSEMBLY

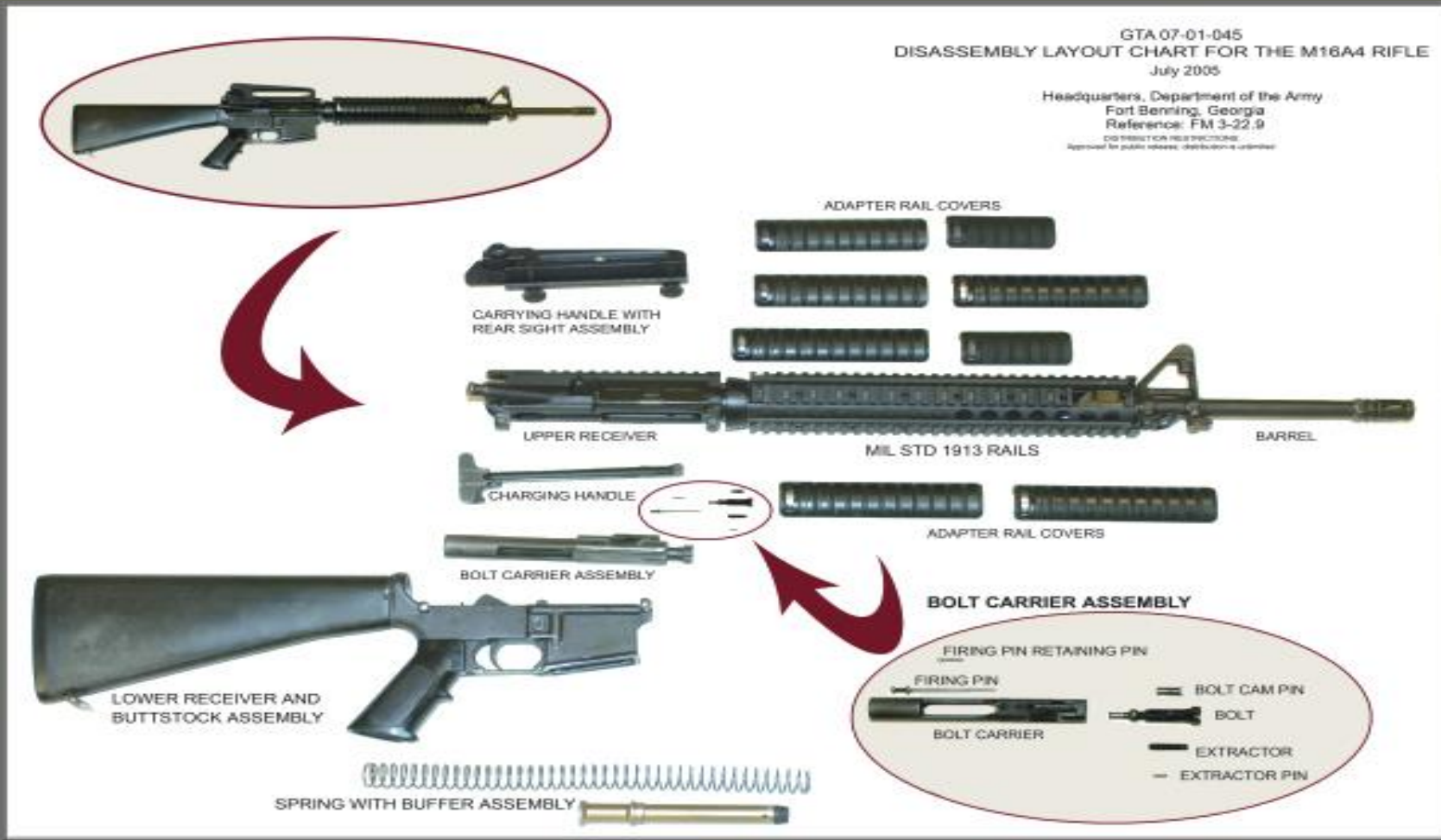
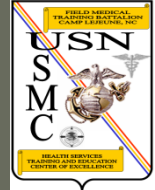


- Take the lower receiver and remove the buffer and buffer spring





# DISASSEMBLY







# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



- Normal care and cleaning will result in proper functioning of all parts of the weapon.
- Improper maintenance causes stoppages and malfunctions.
- Only "issued" cleaning materials should be used.
- Do not use any abrasive material to clean the rifle.
- Cleaner Lubricant and Preservative (CLP) is the only authorized lubricant for the M16/M4 Carbine rifle.



# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



These cleaning materials are carried in the compartment provided in the stock of the weapon on the M16 or in the cleaning kit for the M4 Carbine.





# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



## Cleaning and lubrication of the upper receiver

- Clean the upper receiver until free of powder/carbon.
- After cleaning, coat the interior surfaces of the upper receiver with CLP.



# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



## Cleaning and lubrication of the barrel

- Assemble cleaning rods with bore brush and dip in CLP
- Always brush from the chamber to the muzzle
- Pull brush through the bore until it extends beyond the muzzle compensator
- Continue until the bore is free of carbon and fouling
- Dry the bore with clean patches.





# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



- Attach the chamber-cleaning and dip it in CLP
- Scrub the chamber in a circular motion
- Dry the chamber thoroughly with clean patches
- Clean the locking lugs in the barrel extension
- Clean the gas tube
- Lubricate the bore and locking lugs in the barrel extension by applying a light coat of CLP





# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



## Cleaning and lubrication of the bolt carrier group

- Clean all parts with a patch or an all-purpose brush dipped in CLP
- Remove carbon/metal filings then dry with patches and lubricate
- Scrub extractor, the firing pin recess, and the firing pin
- Before final assembly, apply a coat of CLP to the bolt body, rings and carrier key
- After bolt carrier group is reassembled, apply a liberal amount of CLP to all exterior surfaces with particular emphasis to the friction points



# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



## Cleaning and lubrication of the lower receiver group

- Wipe any particles of dirt from the trigger mechanism then apply CLP on each of the pins for lubrication.
- Components of the lower receiver group can be cleaned with CLP and a brush.
- Use a scrubbing action to remove all carbon residue and foreign material



# CLEANING THE SERVICE RIFLE



## Cleaning and lubrication of the magazine

- Disassemble the magazine
- Scrub the inside of the magazine
- The magazine is made of aluminum and does not need any lubrication
- Scrub the spring
- Wipe dry and apply a very light coat of CLP to the spring

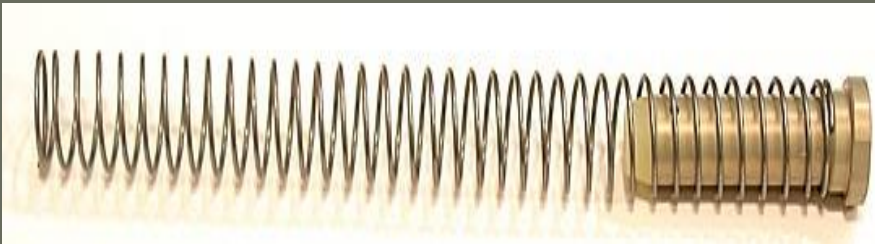




# ASSEMBLY



## Lower receiver group assembly



- Put buffer spring on buffer



- Put buffer back in the lower receiver



# ASSEMBLY



## Bolt-Carrier group assembly



- Put bolt back in bolt carrier assembly



- Put firing pin in bolt



# ASSEMBLY



- Put charging handle in upper receiver
- Put the bolt carrier assembly in upper receiver





# ASSEMBLY



- Put upper and lower receiver together



# ASSEMBLY







# FUNCTION CHECK



- Ensure the weapon is Condition Four
- Pull charging handle to the rear and release
- Place selector level on SAFE



# FUNCTION CHECK



- Pull the trigger - Hammer should not fall
- Place selector lever on SEMI
- Pull the trigger and hold to rear - Hammer should fall



# FUNCTION CHECK



- Pull the charging handle to the rear and release
- Release trigger and pull to the rear again – Hammer should fall
- Place selector level on BURST



# FUNCTION CHECK



- Pull charging handle to rear and release
- Pull the trigger and hold to rear – Hammer should fall



# FUNCTION CHECK



- Pull charging handle to the rear three times and release
- Release the trigger and pull again – Hammer should fall







# WEAPONS TRANSPORTS



## Strong Side Sling Arms

- Release pistol grip
- Lower butt stock, rifle vertical
- Left hand grabs sling
- Guide around shoulder
- Place sling on shoulder, release hand guard





# WEAPONS TRANSPORTS



## Weak Side Sling Arms (Inclement Weather)

- Release pistol grip
- Lower butt stock, rifle vertical
- Rotate outward, pistol grip towards body
- Grasp sling with right hand





# WEAPONS TRANSPORTS



## Cross Body Sling Arms (Muzzle Down)

- With your right hand, grasp the sling.
- With your left hand, grasp the hand guards.
- Pull up on the rifle with both hands.
- Slide the sling over your head.
- Position the rifle so it is comfortable across your back.





# WEAPONS TRANSPORTS



## Cross body sling arms

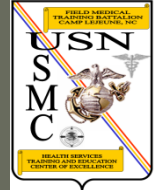
(Muzzle Up)

- Left hand grasp sling
- Right hand grasp pistol grip
- Pull rifle with both hands
- Sling over head
- Position comfortably





# DEMONSTRATION





# PRACTICAL APPLICATION





# M16/M4 SERVICE RIFLE FAMILIARIZATION

