

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Marine Corps University
Corporals Noncommissioned Officers Program

CPL 0107
Jan 99

STUDENT HANDOUT

History, Customs, and Courtesies

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- a. TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: With the aid of references and per the references, identify significant characteristics of history, customs, and courtesies. (CPL 23.2)
- b. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES (CE): Without the aid of but per the references, identify aspects within the following areas of history, customs, and courtesies:
 - (1) Definitions of history, customs, and courtesies. (CPL 23.2a)
 - (2) Significant events in Marine Corps history. (CPL 23.2b)
 - (3) Historical significance of Marine Corps uniform items. (CPL 23.2c)
 - (4) Promotion protocol. (CPL 23.2d)
 - (5) Conduct of a mess night. (CPL 23.2e)
 - (6) Required military courtesies. (CPL 23.2f)
 - (7) Appropriate flag protocol. (CPL 23.2g)

OUTLINE

1. DEFINITION OF HISTORY, CUSTOMS, AND COURTESIES:

- a. History: History is defined as a chronological record of significant events.

During the past year, the American people have commemorated pivotal events in the history of our nation that have spotlighted why we make Marines and how we win battles. We honored nations, and alliances that dared to act. We honored units and remembered the battles they won. However, the most powerful remembrances honored people -- their devotion, and their many selfless acts of valor. People -- individual Marines -- have, and always will be, the strength of our Corps. This year we stood in awe of their valor and determination. We saluted their courage and commitment. We remembered with reverence their sacrifice and accomplishment. But most importantly, we acknowledged their timeless virtues -- virtues that mold our Corps today. This was truly a year to reflect on the accomplishments and contributions of generations of Marines -- true American

heroes -- who, through their actions, emblazoned forever the name "United States Marine" across the campaigns of the Pacific and Korea.

Our warfighting legacy is one of duty, strength, sacrifice, discipline, and determination. These themes are cornerstones of the individual Marine and of our Corps. Indeed, they are woven into the very fabric of our battle color. However, while we reflect on our past, let us also rededicate ourselves to a future of improvement. For, as good as we are now, we must be better tomorrow. The challenges of today are the opportunities of the 21st century. Both will demand much of us all.

As we close on the 220th year of this faithful Corps of Marines, I have complete confidence that each of you -- the Marines, Sailors, civilians, and the families who support us and make up our Corps -- is up to the challenges that lie ahead. Today, as we celebrate our proud history, enjoy our rich traditions, and honor those who have gone before us, let us also look ahead -- to a Corps the nation will turn to when she needs a force first on the scene, first to quell disturbances, first to fight, first to help -- to a Corps that we build for our nation's future -- to a 21st century Corps that stands ready when the nation, as she always has, says, "SEND IN THE MARINES."

- b. Customs: Customs is defined as a habitual practice of a person or a group of people. When you discuss Marine Corps customs it is always good to know the origin of the custom and is it an acceptable custom in the Marine Corps historically and/or today.
- c. Courtesies: Courtesies is defined as a polite gesture or remark. When you discuss Marine Corps courtesies what come to mind is saluting, appropriate ways to address officers and enlisted Marines, and appropriate nicknames.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN MARINE CORPS HISTORY:

- a. 10 November 1775: (See Appendix A for a more complete listing of operations.) The Continental Congress authorized the formation of two battalions of Marines, under Captain Samuel Nicholas, who is traditionally considered the first Commandant of the Marine Corps.
- b. 1776: The first Marine landing took place during the Revolutionary War. Marines invaded New Providence Island in the Bahamas and seized guns and supplies. The uniform of the day had a stiff leather stock that was worn around the neck, thus the nickname "Leatherneck" was adopted.
- c. 1798: Congress recreated the Marine Corps as a separate military service.
- d. 1805: Marines stormed the Barbary pirates' stronghold at Derna on the "shores of Tripoli." Marines raised the "Stars and Stripes" for the first time in the Eastern Hemisphere.

e. 1847: During the Mexican War, Marines occupied the "Halls of Montezuma" during the Battle of Chapultepec in Mexico City. The royal palace fell to invading Marines, who were among the first United States troops to enter the capital. Marines also helped capture California.

f. 1859: Marines, under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U. S. Army, stormed the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry to put down an attempted slave revolt lead by abolitionist, John Brown.

g. 1861: Marines saw limited action during the Civil War. Due to resignations, an aging officer corps, and inadequate personnel, effectiveness was hindered. Marines served primarily with naval detachments at sea and manned ship's guns. They rarely conducted operations ashore.

h. 1868: An emblem consisting of an eagle, a globe, and an anchor was adopted by the Marine Corps. Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, 7th Commandant, modified the British (Royal) Marine emblem to depict the Marines as both American and maritime. The globe and anchor signify world wide service and sea traditions. The eagle is a symbol of the Nation itself.

i. 1898: In responses to a declaration of war against Spain, Marines conducted offensive operations in the Pacific and Cuba. Marine actions led to the establishment of several Naval installations overseas.

j. 1900: In support of foreign policy, Marines from ships on the Asiatic station defended the American Legation in Peking, China during the Boxer Rebellion. The Marines were part of a multinational defense force that protected the Legation Quarter against attack. This small defense force held out against the Boxers until a relief force was able to reach Peking and end the rebellion.

k. 1901: During the years 1901 to 1934, the Marines were increasingly used to quell disturbances throughout the world. From the Far East to the Caribbean, Marines landed and put down insurrections, guarded and protected American lives and property, and restored order. Due to the extensive use of Marines in various countries and locations in the Caribbean, these actions come to be known as the "Banana Wars."

l. 1913: The Marine Corps established its first aviation unit. Marine Major Alfred A. Cunningham was the first pilot.

m. 1917: Marines landed as part of the American force in France. Marines, participating in eight distinct operations, distinguished themselves and were awarded a number of decorations, among them the French Fourragere, still worn by members of the 5th and 6th Marines.

n. 1933: The Marine Corps was reorganized into the Fleet Marine Force, formally establishing the "command and administrative relations" between the Fleet and the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps Equipment Board was established at Quantico, Virginia, and Marines began to devote long hours to testing and developing materials for landing operations and expeditionary service.

o. 1941: The United States was thrust into war following the devastating surprise attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces. Marines defended against this attack and similar attacks throughout the Pacific during the opening stages of the war. The Marine Corps was the principle force utilized by the Allies in execution of a strategy of "island hopping" campaigns. The earlier development of amphibious doctrine proved to be invaluable in carrying out this strategy. The strength of the Marine Corps reached nearly 500,000 during World War II.

p. 1950: The conflict in Korea tested Marine Corps combat readiness. The Marines responded to the attack by North Korean forces by quickly assembling the First Marine Provisional Brigade from the under-strengthened 1st Marine Division. These Marines shipped out and were later used to rescue the crumbling Pusan perimeter. Marine forces further displayed their combat readiness and versatility by making an amphibious landing over the seawalls at Inchon. Marine aviators flew helicopters for the first time in battle.

q. 1958: The Marine Corps completed reorganizing the combat structure of its Fleet Marine Force. The Marines created units equipped to conduct landing operations in either atomic or non-atomic warfare. The Marine Corps had the ability for the Fleet to go where it was needed, to stay there, and to readily project its power ashore as the cutting edge of sea power. This concept was put to use when Marines landed near Beirut, Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese government to support its Army against internal strife. The Marines helped stabilize the situation and were withdrawn after a few months.

r. 1965: Marines landed in South Vietnam, which committed the Marine Corps to the longest war in its history. Marines conducted numerous large scale offensive operations throughout the course of the war, as well as participating in the pacification program designed to win the support of the local populace. Elsewhere, in response to an attempted coup of the local government, Marines landed in the Dominican Republic to evacuate and protect U. S. citizens. The Marines formed the core of a multinational force that quickly restored the peace.

s. 1982: Marines deployed to Lebanon as part of a multinational peacekeeping force in an effort to restore peace and order to this war-torn country. This action further displayed the Marine concept of a "Force in Readiness." On 23 October, 1983, a suicide truck bomb attack on the headquarters building killed 241 Americans and wounded 70 others. The last Marine unit withdrew in July of 1984.

t. 1983: Following the assassination of the Prime Minister and violent overthrow of the government of Grenada, Marines participated in Urgent Fury, a joint military operation, in response to a request for intervention from neighboring Caribbean nations. The Marines' rapid response led to the securing of the island and the safeguarding of hundreds of American citizens living there.

u. 1989: In response to the increasing unrest in Panama, the President of the United States ordered a joint military operation, Just Cause, to overthrow the military government of Panama headed by General Manuel Noriega. United States forces, including Marines, accomplished this

mission and installed a civilian government. This same government had been denied office after free elections were illegally declared invalid by Noriega's government. General Noriega, under indictment in the United States for drug trafficking and racketeering, was arrested and sent to the United States for trial.

v. 1990:

(1) Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces, Operation Desert Shield was launched. This joint military operation was designed to halt the advance of Iraqi forces and to position multinational forces assembled for possible offensive operations to expel the invading force. This operation validated the Marine Corps' Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) concept and enacted the plan of tailoring units to accomplish a mission as part of a Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF). Eventually, over half of the Marine Corps was deployed to Desert Shield, a far higher percentage than provided by the other services.

(2) During the buildup of forces in Saudi Arabia, Marines conducted a Non-Combatant Evacuation Operation (NEO) of U. S. nationals from war-torn Liberia and Somalia.

w. 1991: Operation Desert Storm was launched after the Iraqi government refused to comply with United Nations' resolutions. Marine aviation was heavily used when the air phase commenced in January of 1991. When massive bombing failed to dislodge Iraqi forces, Marine ground forces swept into Kuwait and liberated the country, causing severe damage to the Iraqi military capability.

x. 1992: A multi-national force was sent into Somalia to aid in the distribution of relief aid for the famine struck country. The Marines provided the spearhead and the backbone of the combat forces in-country. When the multi-national forces were withdrawn, the Marines were called on again, this time to protect the withdrawing units.

3. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MARINE CORPS UNIFORM ITEMS:

a. Marine Corps Emblem: The emblem consists of an eagle clenching the Marine Corps motto in its beak, the globe (Western Hemisphere), and the anchor. The emblem was adopted by Brigadier Jacob Zeilin in 1868 to depict the Marines as both American and maritime.

(1) The globe and anchor signify the worldwide service and sea traditions.

(2) The spread eagle represents the nation itself.

(3) The motto, "Semper Fidelis" is Latin for "Always Faithful."

b. Scarlet Trouser Stripe: Officers and noncommissioned officers have intermittently worn scarlet stripes on dress trousers ever since the early days of the Marine Corps. The initial uniform trouser issued after the reconstitution of the Marine Corps, in 1798, had scarlet piping. However,

the scarlet stripes have come to commemorate the high casualty rate amongst Marine NCO's and officers during the battle for Chapultepec.

c. Quatrefoil: The quatrefoil (cross-shaped braid atop officers frame-type "barracks" covers) has been worn ever since 1859. The design, of French origin, is a distinguishing part of the Marine Officer's uniform. Popular belief tells us that in the mid 1800s, crossed pieces of rope were sewn to the top of officer's covers so that sharpshooters in the ship's riggings could readily identify them.

d. Officer's Sword: (Mameluke Sword). The sword carried by officers of the Marine Corps has a history that is nearly as old as the Marine Corps itself. Its design is unique in the American services. Today, it stands as the single weapon of the longest use in American arms. Officially prescribed 1862, this sword has a distinctive Mameluke hilt that was first introduced by Marine officers stationed aboard ships of the Mediterranean Squadron during the Barbary Wars, 1801-1807. The sword of the Mamelukes had a curved scimitar blade and a uniquely shaped handle that is now especially identified with the U. S. Marines.

e. NCO Sword: Noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps are the only NCO's in any branch of the regular United States Armed Forces who still have the privilege of carrying swords, which is basically a commissioned officer's weapon. The sword is the personification of military traditions and leadership and has been entrusted to those most responsible for maintaining it. The Marine NCO sword is the oldest U. S. weapon in continuous use. Although the Mameluke Sword has been around longer, there was a short period at the beginning of the Civil War when the Mameluke Sword was replaced with the forerunner of our current NCO sword. While its use is now limited by regulation to ceremonial occasions, the sword still represents "esprit de corps" and "leadership."

4. PROMOTION PROTOCOL:

a. "Pinning" On Of Stripes And Blood Stripes: For many years, when a Marine was promoted, Marines of the same rank or senior to the newly promoted Marine would "assist" the newly promoted Marine by "pinning" on his stripes (or his blood stripes if newly promoted to corporal) by striking the Marine in the upper arm (or as in the case of the blood stripe, kneeling him in his thigh). Unfortunately, many Marines abused this tradition by using it as an excuse to assault a junior Marine under the guise of "tradition." This is a violation of Article 128 of the UCMJ. When you forcibly strike another Marine to "pin" on his stripes, you run the risk of being charged with assault.

b. Wet Downs: When you are promoted to Staff Sergeant or above, the tradition is to hold a "wetting down party." At this affair your new warrant (which is usually displayed at some conspicuous but safe vantage point) is said to be "wet down." When several staff noncommissioned officers are promoted together, you may join in a single wetting-down party. Generally, each newly promoted Marine should not have to spend more on his "wetting down" than the equivalent of one month's pay raise.

5. CONDUCT OF A MESS NIGHT:

a. Background Of Mess Night: Mess Nights can be traced back as far as the days of the Roman Legions and the Vikings, when victory celebrations were held after battles. The traditions of the Marine Corps Mess Night originated in the 1920's in Shanghai, China with the Fourth Marine Regiment. A member of the regiment, Captain Lemuel Shepherd (later Commandant of the Marine Corps), was invited to attend the Mess of the Second Battalion, Scots Guards. He and his commanding officer, Colonel Davis were so impressed with what they saw that they soon instituted their own Mess Night. This tradition was quickly embraced by the rest of the Corps. Mess Night is a formal dinner designed to further promote the esprit de corps of our brotherhood of Marines. There is some discrepancy in the usage of the phrases "Mess Night" and "Dining In" amongst the services of the U.S. Some members of the other services refer to their Mess Night as a "Dining In;" whereas, they refer to their Dining In as a "Dining Out."

b. Members Of The Mess: Only Marines are permitted to attend Mess Night. The only exception to this is the Guest of Honor who can be a civilian. The President and Vice President of the Mess are designated to oversee the planning and execution of this event. These Marines will appoint the Mess Committee, establish a chronological checklist of things to be accomplished, and conduct the Mess Night.

(1) President Of The Mess: Traditionally, this is a senior NCO or Staff NCO (though someone else may be designated). He oversees the planning and execution of the event. In the early planning stages of the event, he establishes a chronological checklist of things to be accomplished to ensure that nothing is left undone. He is addressed during the meal as, "Mr. President." He has the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Coordinates the activities of all representatives, ensuring all deadlines are set and met.

(b) At least two weeks prior to Mess Night, ensures invitations to guests are prepared and delivered and that guests are informed of meal costs.

(c) Designates escorts for the Guest of Honor and all other guests (Each guest will be assigned an escort.)

(d) Selects and sends an invitation to the Guest of Honor three to four weeks in advance of Mess Night.

(e) Prepares and submits a biography for introduction of the Guest of Honor.

(f) Selects an appropriate gift for the Guest of Honor. This gift should have no real value other than as a memento, appropriately engraved and signifying the occasion. The gift should never be a personal item, but rather one that can become a treasure only to the Guest of Honor.

(g) Establishes a seating diagram. This should not necessarily be in order of seniority.

(h) Ensures a letter of appreciation is sent to the honored guest after the Mess Night.

(i) Briefs the field music on when to sound all music for the Mess Night.

(j) Ensures all Members of the Mess are informed as to how to conduct themselves during the Mess Night.

(k) Ensures the members designated to give toasts rehearse their toasts well before the actual event.

(l) Schedules a rehearsal of the Mess Night with all hands present.

(2) Vice President Of The Mess: Traditionally, this is a junior NCO or Staff NCO (though someone else may be designated). He oversees the planning and execution of the event. In the early planning stages of the event, he establishes a chronological checklist of things to be accomplished to ensure that nothing is left undone. He is addressed during the meal as, "Mr. Vice." The vice-president of the Mess has the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Plans, coordinates, and executes the entire Mess Night. He is advised and assisted by the Mess President and members of the Mess Committee and makes progress reports to the Mess President.

(b) Collects funds from all Mess Night members and conducts all financial transactions. Remember, the expenses of the Guest of Honor and the Guests of the mess are borne by the members of the mess. If there are any personal guests of one of the members of the mess, his expenses are borne by the member who invited him.

(c) Prepares a letter of invitation to the Guest of Honor and obtains a biographical sketch.

(d) Provides the Mess with an exact number of participants and guests.

(e) Coordinates with the treasurer of the Mess Night and treasurer of the banquet facility to complete all financial transactions.

(f) Ensures all moneys collected are recorded and copies of receipts are kept.

(3) Guest Of Honor: This honored member of the mess is an invited guest. He may be a senior officer or enlisted from another command or civilian. Since they are invited, they do not pay for their meal. During the Mess Night, he will be invited to make remarks appropriate to the occasion.

(4) Field Music: The field music provides music for appropriate parts of the evening. It consists of two drums and four fifes.

(5) Other Members Of The Mess: This includes all other Marines in attendance. From these Marine the Mess Committee will be appointed. The Mess Committee individually and collectively have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (a) Perform liaison among their units and the Mess President.
- (b) Supply personnel as requested for escorts, committees, etc...
- (c) Coordinate the collection of funds from the units to be delivered to the vice-president of the Mess.
- (d) Decorate the Mess as appropriate.
- (e) Submit proposed guest list to the President of the Mess for approval.
- (f) Ensure invitations are being prepared and delivered.

c. Uniform: The uniform is Dress Blue A's, Dress Blue B's, or Service A's. SNCO's may wear the Evening Dress uniform. Civilians wear black tie (i.e. formal).

d. General Conduct During Meals: Basic table manners are very simple. Don't eat in a sloppy way, don't shovel down your food, wait until everyone is served before you start eating, and take time-out from eating for appropriate conversation. In addition to the foregoing, here are a few other pointers:

- (1) Keep your elbows off the table and sit up straight.
- (2) Don't pick your teeth in public even though there are toothpicks on the table.
- (3) If in doubt as to which fork or other implement to use, the general rule of thumb is to use the outermost utensil and work your way inward with each subsequent dinner course.
- (4) Put your napkin in your lap, not around your neck or in the collar of your blouse or shirt.
- (5) If you have to cough or sneeze, do so into your handkerchief, and turn your head away from the table or others present.

e. Conduct Of The Mess Night:

(1) Last Minute Checks: The Mess President and Vice President arrive at the facility where the Mess Night will be held about 30 minutes before the members of the mess. This early arrival allows them to make last minute checks such as placement of flags, (the National Colors and Marine Corps Colors are placed behind the top table according to the Service Etiquette Book), top table layout, guest of honor place setting, the Vice President's table (conveniently located so that he can run errands for the President), the fallen comrade's table, and the overall area.

(2) Arrival: The evening begins at approximately 1800 with an assembly for cocktails, to meet the guests, and to converse with fellow Marines. All guests are assigned escorts to make them feel like a part of the mess. The Guest of Honor is usually the last to arrive and is greeted by Mr. Vice, who escorts him to the lounge area to meet the President for cocktails and polite conversation. All members of the mess and guests are now present.

(3) March On: Fifteen minutes before dinner, field music sounds "First Call," "First Sergeants Call," or "Chimes." All present finish their drinks, make final head calls (since no one may leave the dining room during the dinner without express permission from the President), and begin assembling for the "March On." Drinks and lighted tobacco products will not be carried into the dining area. Members form in the order they are to be seated. Each member has an assigned seat. A seating chart in the lounge will help members find their place in line for the "March On." The official party, which occupies the top table according to service etiquette, is the last unit to form and enter the mess. At this time, the smoking lamp is out. When the field music plays the "March On" or "Sea Soldiers," the members march to their assigned seats and remain standing. When all members are in place, the official party enters as "Semper Fidelis" is played and moves to its assigned position at the top table. When the head table is occupied, the field music ceases and marches out of the ward room to a single drum beat. All hands remain standing for the grace.

(4) Conduct Of The Meal:

(a) At this time the Mess President asks Mr. Vice (or the chaplain if one is present) to offer the grace.

President: "MR. VICE, PLEASE OFFER THE GRACE."

Vice President: "FATHER, WE THANK YOU FOR THE BLESSING YOU HAVE GIVEN US TODAY AND THROUGHOUT OUR LIVES. WE ARE ESPECIALLY THANKFUL FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF GATHERING HERE IN THIS MESS TONIGHT HONORING THE TRADITIONS AND ESPRIT SO DEEPLY ROOTED WITHIN OUR BELOVED CORPS. WE INVOKE YOUR BLESSING ON THIS ASSEMBLY, THE MEAL WE ARE ABOUT TO ENJOY, AND THE FELLOWSHIP WHICH WILL FOLLOW. AMEN."

Or if a chaplain is present, the President asks him to lead the prayer.

President: "CHAPLAIN, WILL YOU PLEASE LEAD US IN PRAYER?"

After the chaplain's prayer, the President directs everyone to be seated.

The formal dinner is served with appropriate place settings. Each place setting has three wine glasses, the first one for white wine (with the first course), the second glass for red wine (for the main course), and the third glass for port (for all toasts except the last toast).

The tradition of using port for the toasts comes from the British tradition. At the time, the British were enemies of the French. All of the good wines came from France. Of course, it would be in bad taste to offer a toast with wine made in your enemy's country. The only other viable alternative was to use port which is a sweet fortified wine made primarily in Portugal, an ally of England. The tradition of using rum punch comes from our origins at Tun Tavern.

Dinner begins with a shrimp cocktail and is followed by soup and salad (the first course). After everyone has finished, the President raps his gavel three times.

President: "CHIEF STEWARD, BRING FORTH THE BEEF."

The field music plays, "Roast Beef of Old England" to bring forth the beef. The chief steward rolls out the beef, cuts a small portion, places it on a fork, and presents it to the Mess President who tastes the beef.

President: "I FIND THIS BEEF TASTY AND DECLARE IT FIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION."

The field music and chief steward return the beef to the galley for serving to the Mess. Dinner (the main course) is served and everyone enjoys polite conversation. It should be remembered that Members of the Mess should not begin their meals until after the Guest of Honor has started eating.

(5) Conduct After The Meal:

After dinner, the tables are cleared of everything but the toasting wine glasses. Ash trays are put on the tables, and cigars are distributed to all members of the Mess.

At some Messes, this is the time when the President of the Mess can excuse the Mess for the purpose of head calls. The President will say, "MR. VICE, I FEEL IT IS NOW APPROPRIATE TO GO AND SHED A TEAR FOR LORD NELSON (or THE ENEMY)." Mr. Vice will respond, "MEMBERS OF THE MESS, THE PRESIDENT FEELS IT IS NOW APPROPRIATE TO GO AND SHED A TEAR FOR LORD NELSON. THE TIME ON DECK IS _____. ALL HANDS WILL BE BACK AT THEIR PLACES AT _____." Usually a fifteen minute span of time is allotted to shed a tear. When the Mess is reassembled, all Members will be standing at the position of attention behind their chairs. Mr. Vice will then announce, "MR. PRESIDENT, THE MESS IS ASSEMBLED." to which the President will reply, "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, PLEASE BE SEATED."

NOTE: Lord Nelson, who was killed at Trafalgar, was one of the most beloved Admirals in Great Britain's history, . Since this was some distance (and time, by sailing ship) from England, his body was put in a large keg of brandy for preservation until arrival in England for burial. Legend has it that on the trip home, the sailors would request to "shed a tear for the Admiral," draw brandy from the keg, and then urinate in it to replace the liquid. Since his body was guarded 24 hours a day by a British Marine guard and it was reported that he was perfectly preserved upon arrival in England, this was highly unlikely.

At this point, Mr. Vice lights the smoking lamp (lantern) and carries it to the head table.

After the President and the Guest of Honor light their cigars, the President raps his gavel three times.

President: "MARINES, THE SMOKING LAMP IS LIGHTED."

The President raps his gavel three times.

President: "MR. VICE, BRING FORTH THE WINE FOR TOASTING."

At the head table, the decanter of port is given to the President of the Mess. He charges his own glass, then passes the decanter to his left. Each member of the head table charges his own glass before passing the port to his left. When the port gets to the end of the table, a steward takes it to the opposite end of the table where the procedure is continued. The guest of honor is the last one to charge his own glass. Traditionally, the port is passed in this manner so that the guest of honor can be confident that the port has not been poisoned by an enemy by observing the effects of the port on the other members. Decanters are also placed at the other tables for the members. The port is always passed to the left (because this is the path that the sun takes). At larger tables, more than one decanter may be used to expedite the process by placing the decanters at intervals around the table. Also, the wine carafe should never physically leave the table, unless empty. To charge a glass: slide the carafe almost to the edge of the table, hold the empty glass below the table's edge, and pour. When all glasses have been charged, the President raps his gavel for silence and rises.

President: "MARINES, A TOAST - TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES." (This is referred to as the loyalty toast.)

All members rise.

Members: "THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF."

Hail to the Chief is played, and all members bring their glasses to their lips in honor of the presented toast. Glasses are charged with port for each toast and at least raised to the lips; not to do so is an insult, as is refusing to allow the steward to refill the glass. Institutions, not

individuals are toasted. If a civilian is giving the toast, the toast is to the President of the United States and the National Anthem is played.

These procedures are followed for each toast. If a foreign guest is present, it is customary to toast the reigning sovereign of the guest's nation as the initial toast. Having been briefed in advance by the President, the foreign guest should then rise and address the Mess President to propose a toast to the President of the United States. After the toast to the President of the United States, a toast to the United States follows.

President: "MARINES, A TOAST - THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Members: "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

The President of the Mess rises, raps for silence, and makes appropriate introductory remarks welcoming all who are present. These remarks may include such words as:

President: "GUEST OF HONOR AND MEMBERS OF THE MESS, GALLANTRY AND COMRADESHIP IN ARMS HAVE ENABLED OUR SMALL CORPS TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN A NAME FOR ITSELF AS A FORCE IN READINESS WHICH IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, FEARED BY OUR ENEMIES, AND RESPECTED BY EVERY MILITARY SERVICE IN EXISTENCE."

AND/OR

President: "AS (STAFF) NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS, WE ARE OBLIGATED TO ENSURE THAT HIGH STANDARDS OF RESPECT AND PRESTIGE ARE MAINTAINED AND THAT THESE STANDARDS ARE PASSED TO OUR YOUNGER MARINES WHO WILL TAKE POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP AMONG OUR RANKS."

AND/OR

President: "THE MAINTENANCE OF TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE, GALLANTRY, AND THE LOVE OF COUNTRY AND CORPS IS OUR BOUNDED DUTY. MESS NIGHT, A TRADITION AS OLD AS THE CORPS ITSELF, HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN A TIME WHEN THOSE WHO CARRY OUT POLICY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET THOSE WHO MAKE POLICY. IT IS A TIME FOR SEA STORIES, SPEECHES, AND JOKES, AS WELL AS OVATIONS. BUT MOST IMPORTANT, IT IS A TIME FOR STRENGTHENING THE CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF OUR CORPS. A TIME TO REAFFIRM OUR COMMON BOND AS MARINES."

At this time the President recognizes all guests of the Mess, including Faculty Advisors.

The President then finishes his remarks by saying, "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FOR ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE MESS, I EXPRESS OUR PLEASURE IN HAVING YOU HERE." The Mess President then leads the applause.

The President raps for silence to introduce the honored guest. The introductory remarks may include highlights of the Guest of Honor's personal and professional background.

President: ". . . IT IS MY PLEASURE AND PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGE TO INTRODUCE OUR GUEST OF HONOR, _____."

The President of the Mess leads the applause. The Honored Guest makes his remarks. The President of the Mess then stands and makes the Mess Night gift presentation to the honored guest.

President: "(NAME OF HONORED GUEST), ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MESS I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR YOUR MOST INTERESTING REMARKS AND EXPRESS AGAIN OUR HONOR IN HAVING YOU AS OUR HONORED GUEST THIS EVENING."

It is usually at this point in the evening that another Mess Night tradition takes place: the tradition of "fines." If a member of the mess violates some aspect of maintaining good order and discipline during the evening, the member is fined by the President. These violations could include (but are not limited to) failure to be in the proper uniform, not wearing dog tags, smoking when the smoking lamp is out, bringing in a drink from the lounge, leaving to make a head call during the meal, etc. A member of the mess may suggest to the President that someone be fined for a violation or the President himself may initiate the fine. The method for suggesting a fine is to rise, request permission to speak to the President. When permission to speak is granted, make the suggestion. Do not suggest the size of the fine since this is in bad taste. The President may agree with the suggestion and fine the violator, fine the Marine who suggested the fine for bringing an inane violation to his attention, or take no action. Fines that have been levied are paid to the Vice President. The money collected typically goes towards an open bar at the end of the evening. The tradition of fines is an occasion for adding levity to the evening. Members of the Mess are often ambushed by their colleagues, such as by ordering a Dominos Pizza in someone else's name. The President will announce: "THE FLOOR IS OPEN FOR FINING" to begin the fining, and "THE FLOOR IS NOW CLOSED FOR FINING" to end it.

President: "MARINES, THE FLOOR IS OPEN FOR TOASTS."

All of the toasts at the Mess Night are prearranged, i.e. they are preassigned to specific members of the mess. They include the loyalty toast (to the President of the United States), the traditional (Staff) Noncommissioned Officer Mess Night toasts, the toast to our fallen comrades and a toast to our Corps and Country. The traditional toasts are found in Appendix B. After the final traditional toast the President then stands, raps his gavel three times for silence.

President: "THE FLOOR IS NOW CLOSED FOR TOASTING. MR. VICE, BRING FORTH THE RUM PUNCH."

The stewards gives each Marine some rum punch which is made with four parts dark rum, two parts lime juice, one part maple syrup, and a small amount of grenadine, and chilled with ice. When everyone has their glasses charged the President says,

President: "IN 1776, ONE OF THE FIRST RECRUITING POSTERS ORDERED RECRUITS UPON ENLISTMENT 'TAKE COURAGE THEN, SEIZE THE FORTUNE THAT AWAITS YOU, REPAIR TO THE MARINE RENDEZ-VOUS, WHERE IN A FLOWING BOWL OF PUNCH, AND THREE TIMES THREE, YOU SHALL DRINK.' LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES AND SUCCESS TO THE MARINES. MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE CORPS AND COUNTRY."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, A TOAST: LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES AND SUCCESS TO THE MARINES."

Members of the Mess: "LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES AND SUCCESS TO THE MARINES."

NOTE: After this, the Members drain their glasses of rum punch and place them on the table, upside down. At one time, Marines are reputed to have given this toast while standing with one foot on their chair and one foot on the table. As an interesting footnote, the Jacobites in England and Scotland, which did not recognize the current monarch of England, performed the loyalty toast by raising their glasses over a bowl or a finger bowl of water to symbolize that they were toasting the "true king over the water" (i.e. in exile in France). Some of them even did this during the coronation banquet of George III. As a result of this finger bowls were banned from English royal banquets until 1905. A tradition that has passed into disuse is the one of breaking the glass after the traditional toast by either throwing the glass over the left shoulder or by snapping the stem of the glass with the fingers (specially made "toasting glasses" with 1/16 inch in diameter stems were made for this purpose). The glass was broken so that "no lesser of a toast could be drunk" from the glass.

The entire Mess then remains standing and sings all three verses of the Marines' Hymn. When finished, the President announces, "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, PLEASE JOIN ME IN A ROUND OF APPLAUSE FOR THE SNCO CLUB STAFF WHO PREPARED AND SERVED THE MEAL IN HONOR OF OUR MESS NIGHT." The Mess President then leads the applause. After recognizing the club staff, The President asks, "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WILL YOU JOIN ME AT THE BAR?"

At this time the head table exits the Mess first, then is followed by the Members of the Mess. Mr. Vice will now take position at the bar and pay for drinks for the Mess with the money collected from the fines. The rest of the evening is spent enjoying the companionship of fellow warriors. A light-hearted attitude should spread through the Mess with all Members contributing to the

atmosphere. One should be reminded of the evening meals of Alexander the Great. He would surround himself with his Companions; feasting, toasting, boasting, and generally living life to its fullest.

Additionally, no one is at liberty to leave before the departure of the Honored Guest- it may place the guest in an awkward position. The guest may feel compelled to leave early, even if the inclination is to stay on, in order not to inconvenience those who may have important duties the following day and wish to leave at an early hour. If a Member must leave before the Guest of Honor, that Member should thank the Guest for the honor of his attendance at the Mess Night, and express his regret that, because of important duties, he must take leave at this early hour.

Circumstances will frequently not permit a Mess Night with all the formalities as to uniform, catering, or table service as detailed here. This should not deter an organization; however, and adaptations should be made to meet the "situation and terrain." Do not be distracted by the apparent formality of Mess Night; the object is the pleasure and camaraderie of all hands. The key words are: "Conduct yourself with dignity and style." Some units lend a "tactical" flavor to the event by replacing the formal table settings and menu with 782 gear and MRE's. The formal uniform is also substituted by wearing camouflage utilities. This practice should be discouraged because it detracts from the original aura of the event.

f. Menu And References For Mess Night:

(1) The basic Mess Night menu is as follows:

Shrimp Cocktail

French Onion Soup

Tossed Salad with Dressing

Roast Beef

Baked Potato with Sour Cream and Chives

Green Beans Almondine

Onion Rolls with Butter

Cheesecake

Coffee

Cigars

Sherry (Served with the appetizers and soup)

White Wine (Served with the shrimp cocktail or fish)

Red Wine (Served with the main course)

Port Wine (Served after dinner for toasting)

Rum Punch

Of course, the menu depends on where the Mess Night is held.

(2) There are several references to be used in the planning of the Mess Night. Most are manuals or books on proper etiquette and Sea Service traditions. Probably the most commonly used are listed as follows and can be found in any well stocked library:

(a) *Mess Night*, Col. Williams, R. H., Marine Corps Gazette, December 1955, pp. 38-41.

(b) *Mess Night Origins*, Fortitudine, Newsletter of the Marine Corps Historical Program, Volume VIII, Winter 1978-79, pp. 8-9.

(c) *Sober Reflections on a mess Night*, Bonner, Jr., John T., U. S. Naval Proceedings, November 1973, pp. 51-55.

(d) *Reflections on a New Tradition, the Marine Corps Mess Night*, Maj. Bartlett, Merrill L., Marine Corps Gazette, June 1979, pp. 33-40.

6. **MILITARY COURTESIES**: There are two military courtesies: saluting and addressing officers and enlisted men, which will be discussed in detail below:

a. **Saluting**: Since by its very nature, the life and discipline of the Marine Corps is formal, so the form of courtesy used by Marines must necessarily be formal as well. Courtesy is a disciplined attitude of mind. It promotes the willing obedience and unhesitating cooperation which makes a good outfit "click." When ordinary acts of military courtesy, such as the salute, are performed grudgingly or omitted, discipline suffers. Discipline and courtesy alike stem from esprit de corps. The salute is a military courtesy that requires much of an NCO's attention. As an NCO, you must recognize and teach that the salute is a privilege enjoyed by only the military, and is a mutual acknowledgment of comradeship in the profession of arms.

(1) **Individuals Entitled To A Salute**: All military personnel must salute when they encounter and recognize any person who rates a salute, under circumstances in which the salute is required. An individual with the true soldierly instinct never misses an opportunity to salute a senior. Those entitled to a salute are:

(a) All commissioned and warrant officers of the armed services, the reserve components and the National Guard. These salutes are to be rendered whether the officer is in uniform or civilian attire.

(b) Officers of friendly powers.

(c) By custom, high civilian officials who are entitled to honors, such as the President of the United States.

(d) Enlisted Marines, by other enlisted Marines, only in formation when rendering reports.

(e) A common misconception is that you are required to salute enlisted recipients of the Medal of Honor. Notice that the key word is "required." This does not prevent you from saluting out of your own respect for the Marine and the Medal.

(2) Special Situations:

(a) After a senior has been saluted, if the individual remains nearby and no conversation takes place, no further salutes are necessary. On the other hand, if directed to report to a senior in the same area, you should salute when reporting and again when taking your leave.

(b) A Marine salutes indoors only when under arms. This normally means a duty status with a weapon. In this situation the Marine remains covered and should salute; Marines not under arms do not salute indoors. In an office, Marines need not cease work when an officer enters unless called to attention. When addressed by an officer, the person so addressed should rise. Provision is also made for Marines performing duty with the U. S. Army or Air Force, in which saluting both indoors and outdoors uncovered is customary. Under these circumstances, Marines are instructed to adhere to the local practice.

(c) An exception to the normal saluting practice is in the case of the prisoner chaser. A prisoner chaser does not salute an officer except when addressed by an officer in the line of duty. The prisoner chaser must devote his full attention to watching his prisoner.

(d) As a matter of courtesy, it is most appropriate and encouraged to salute ladies with an accompanying greeting such as "Good afternoon, Ma'am" or "Good morning, ladies."

(3) Comments On Saluting: A sloppy, grudging salute or a childish pretense not to notice the person to whom a salute is due, indicates unmilitary attitude, lack of pride in self and corps, and plain ignorance. As an NCO, never tolerate these unmilitary attitudes. When you find a Marine whose salute is poor, correct the individual on the spot and see that the correct way is known and practiced.

b. Addressing Officers And Enlisted Men: It is appropriate and strongly recommended that a person be greeted by name and grade; e.g., "Good morning, Captain JONES," or "Good

evening, Corporal CLARK." If you are unsure of an enlisted Marine's name or grade, "Good morning, Marine" is as appropriate as "Good morning, Sir," in the case of an officer. In your everyday relationships with other Marines, it is imperative that you be familiar with the common courtesies extended to officers and enlisted Marines.

(1) Addressing Officers: Use "Sir" whenever addressing officers; however, if acquainted with the officer, it is preferable to use both grade and name, e.g., "Good afternoon, Colonel SANDS." Whenever addressing a general officer, it is customary to use "General" in lieu of "Sir." When verbally addressing Generals, Lieutenant Colonels, and First and Second Lieutenants, use their short title, i.e., "Good morning, Colonel." It is an old-time tradition that, when you address an officer, you speak in the third party.

EXAMPLE: "Would the Captain care to check the rifles now?" or "Sir, Staff Sergeant JANSON reporting for duty."

(2) Speaking To Other Enlisted Marines: To promote pride and respect among your juniors, address them by name and grade. Avoid casual use of first name or nicknames. Senior enlisted Marines should also be addressed by their full grade and name, however, any NCO above a corporal may be addressed as "Sergeant" by a more senior Marine. At times the First Sergeant of a unit may be privately addressed by officers of a unit as "Top." He should, however, always be spoken to, and of, as "First Sergeant," by all other enlisted Marines. Such items as "trooper" and "EM's" should never be used. Always refer to a Marine by the grade, not pay grade. A sergeant is a "Sergeant," not an "E-5" or a "Sarge."

(3) Informal Situations: First names and nicknames are proper with contemporaries or junior NCO's during social functions, during business hours in the privacy of the office, and in the NCO Club.

(4) Miscellaneous: A common word in reference to a Marine captain is "Skipper;" however, it is more proper when used in addressing a captain company commander. It should also be noted that a Marine warrant officer wearing the bursting bomb insignia may be called "Gunner."

7. APPROPRIATE PROTOCOL RENDERED TO COLORS:

a. Definitions:

(1) Flag: Is a general term and is applicable regardless of size, relative proportions, or manner of display. The fly of a flag is its length measured horizontally; the hoist of a flag is its width measured vertically.

(2) Color: Applies to a national flag or a unit or organization distinguishing flag carried by dismounted elements. It also applies to the distinguishing flag of comparable size, normally of rayon, authorized for certain high civilian and military officials; however, the term "color" will not be used in reference to personal distinguishing flags of Marine Corps officers.

(3) Standard: Refers to a flag carried by mounted, mechanized, motorized, or aviation units of the Fleet Marine Force (FMF). Modern usage refers to a flag of the type described under subparagraph and major non-FMF commands.

(4) Ensign: Refers to a flag displayed on board ships of the Navy and at Navy and Marine commands ashore.

(5) Guidon: Refers to a small rectangular flag carried by companies, batteries and comparable units as a unit marker and for other purposes.

(6) Pennant: A small triangular flag, the fly end of which may be truncated or swallow-tailed.

(7) Streamer: A long, narrow, swallow-tailed ribbon displayed attached to the staff of a battlecolor or standard, below the ornament, to signify a battle, campaign, or expedition in which a unit participated or an award to a unit for outstanding performance of duty.

(8) Silver Band: A narrow band of silver metal, affixed to the staff of a standard, recording by appropriate inscription the battle participation, campaign, expedition, or award signified by a streamer.

(9) Staff: As used herein applies to the shaft from which a flag carried by troops is displayed.

(10) Mast: As used herein applies to a fixed shaft from which a flag is displayed.

b. Specific applications:

(1) Flag of the United States: Includes any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation of either, of any part or parts of either, made of any substance, of any size evident purporting to be either of said flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States Of America.

(2) National Flag: Term applies to the flag of the United States regardless of size or manner displayed.

(3) National Ensign: Term refers to the national flag displayed on board ships of the Navy and at Navy and Marine commands ashore.

(4) Battle Standard (Battle Color): Term refers to the distinguishing organizational flag authorized for and bearing the title of a designed unit of the Fleet Marine Force (FMF).

(5) Organizational Standard (Organizational Color): Term refers to the distinguishing flag authorized for a major non-Fleet Marine Force command or designated organization of the Marine Corps supporting establishment.

(6) Marine Corps Color: Term in general application, refers to the type of distinguishing flag authorized for elements of the Marine Corps and, in specific application, to the distinguishing flag authorized for designated elements of the Marine Corps other than those indicated in subparagraph (4) and (5) above.

NOTE: The Battle Standard of the Marine Corp (The Battle Color of the Marine Corp) bearing the battle streamers authorized for the Marine Corps as a whole, shall be kept at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

c. General:

(1) The ceremonial hoisting and lowering of the national ensign is 0800 and sunset respectively.

(2) A detail consisting of a noncommissioned officer and two nonrated marines of the guard will hoist and lower the ensign. This detail will be armed with side arms if the special equipment of the guard includes side arms; otherwise, the pistol belt only will be worn.

(3) The commander of the guard will see that the proper ensign is flown at the appropriate time and under all weather conditions. Any member who observes any hazard to the ensign, such as loosened halyards, fouling, etc., will immediately report them to the commander of the guard.

d. Position of the Ensign: The ensign is flown from the peak or truck of the mast, except when directed to be flown at half-mast. The ensign at half-mast is flown, when possible, with the middle point of its hoist opposite the middle point of the mast. The middle point of a guyed mast is midway between the truck of the mast and the point of attachment of the guys. The middle point of a mast with a yardarm is midway between the truck of the mast and the yardarm. Technically, an ensign at any position other than at the truck of the mast is at half-mast. Local conditions may require other positions. To half-mast the ensign, it is first hoisted to the truck and then lowered to the half-mast position.

e. Hoisting the Ensign: The detail assigned to hoist the ensign is formed in line at the guardhouse with the noncommissioned officer carrying the ensign in the center. It is then marched to the flagstaff, halted, and the ensign attached to the halyards. The halyards are manned by the two nonrated men who take positions on opposite sides of the staff facing it, so they will be able to hoist the ensign without fouling it. As one Marine hoists the ensign, the other lets the rope slide through one of his hands. This permits the first Marine to hoist the ensign smartly and smoothly without accidentally grabbing the wrong part of the rope. The noncommissioned officer continues to hold the ensign until it is hoisted clear of his grasp to prevent it from touching the deck. When the ensign is clear, he comes to attention and executes the first motion of the hand

salute. The other members of the detail grasp the halyard in their left and execute the first motion of the hand salute after the ensign is hoisted. On the last note of the "National Anthem" or "To the Color," all members of the detail execute the second motion of the hand salute. If the ensign is to be raised to half-mast, it is then lowered smartly to that position. The halyards are then secured to the cleat of the mast. The detail is again formed, marched to the guardhouse, and dismissed.

f. Lowering the Ensign: The detail is formed at the guardhouse, marched to the flagstaff, and the halyards manned in the manner as for hoisting the ensign. On the first note of the "National Anthem" or "Retreat," the ensign is slowly lowered and the noncommissioned officer salutes. If at half-mast, it is first hoisted smartly to the truck on the first note of the music and then slowly lowered. It is caught by the noncommissioned officer at the last note of the music. The ensign is detached from the halyards and folded as prescribe below. The halyards are secured to the mast, the detail is formed and marched to the commander of the guard.

g. Folding the Ensign: The ensign is folded in half the long way so the crease parallels the red and white stripes. It is folded in half again so the new crease parallels the red and white stripes and the blue field is to the outside. The fly end (away from the blue field) is folded up to the top so the single edge lies perpendicularly across the stripes. By repeatedly folding the thick triangle thus formed about the inboard edge of the triangle, the ensign is folded into the shape of a cocked hat.

h. General Rules For Hanging The National Ensign:

(1) Hanging the National Ensign On a Wall: At times, you may want to hang the national ensign on a wall with the stripes in a vertical position. In such circumstances, the blue field is to the viewer's upper left.

(2) Hanging the National Ensign Across a Street: During various civilian parades or events, the national ensign may be hung across a street. Since it may be viewed from both ends of the street, you must hang it based on something other than how it is viewed.

(a) Hanging the National Ensign Across an East-West Street: When the national ensign is hung across a street that generally goes east and west, the blue field is hung pointing to the north.

(b) Hanging the National Ensign Across a North-South Street: When the national ensign is hung across a street that generally goes north and south, the blue field is hung pointing to the east.

(3) Displaying the Colors Behind the Commanding Officer's Desk: When displaying the national ensign and organizational colors on guidons behind the CO's desk, leave the pikes on the guidons and display the national ensign to the viewer's left (the CO's right as he is sitting at his desk). If the stand for the colors is the type that makes the guidons cross each other, the national

ensign's guidon is placed in front of the guidon for the organizational colors (i.e. furthest away from the wall).

(4) Displaying the National Ensign On a Coffin: If the national ensign is placed on a coffin, the blue field is placed over the deceased's left shoulder (over his heart).

i. Cautions When Handling the Flag: The flag represents a living nation. Never permit any form of disrespect to the flag. Obey the following cautions as set forth by the Executive Order of President Taft, October 29, 1912:

(1) Do not dip the flag of the United States of America to any person or any thing. The organizational colors, state flag, organizational or institutional flag will render this honor.

(2) Do not display the flag with the union down except as a signal of distress.

(3) Do not place any other flag or pennant above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during divine services on board a ship that is out to sea. In this situation the church pennant is flown above the National Ensign.

(4) Do not let the flag touch the ground or the floor or trail in the water.

(5) Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the flag of the United States of America.

(6) Do not use the flag as drapery in any form whatsoever. Instead, use bunting of blue, white and red.

(7) Do not fasten the flag in any such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

(8) Do not drape the flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railway train or boat. When the flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(9) Do not display the flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

(10) Do not use the flag as a covering for a ceiling.

(11) Do not carry the flag flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(12) Do not put lettering of any kind on the flag.

(13) Do not use the flag in any form of advertising or fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the flag is flown.

(14) Do not display, use, or store the flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

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Maj. Bartlett, Merrill L., Reflections on a New Tradition, the Marine Corps Mess Night, Marine Corps Gazette, June 1979, pp. 33-40.
Gen. Charles C. Krulak, The 220th Birthday Message, A Message from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Leatherneck Magazine, November 1995.

APPENDIX A

LANDINGS AND OPERATIONS BY MARINES

DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION
1776	Nassau	1863	New York	1943	New Georgia
1776	Valcouth	1864	Voile Bay	1943	New Britain
1777	Princeton	1865	Fort Fisher	1943	Tarawa
1777	Trenton	1867	Formosa	1944	Saipan
1778	Whitehaven	1868	Montevideo	1944	Guam
1779	Penobscot	1871	Inchon	1944	Peleliu
1800	Puerto Plata	1874	Hawaii	1944	Leyte
1800	Curacao	1882	Alexandria	1944	Kwajalein
1803	Tripoli	1891	Bering Sea	1945	Tokyo Bay
1805	Derna, Tripoli	1895	Trinidad	1945	Tientsin
1813	Marguesas Islands	1898	Guantanamo	1945	Okinawa
1814	Valparaiso, Chile	1898	Novalta	1945	Iwo Jima
1814	Baltimore	1898	Manila Bay	1946	Tsingtao
1814	Bladensburg	1899	Somoa	1948	Shanghai
1815	New Orleans	1900	Beijing	1950	Puson
1824	Fajardo	1900	Tientsin	1950	Inchon
1832	Falkland Islands	1901	Panama	1950	Seoul
1832	Qualiah Battoo	1901	Sohoton Cliffs	1950	Chosin Reservoir
1833	Boston	1903	Addis Ababa	1953	Ionian Islands
1835	Lima, Peru	1912	Nicaragua	1956	Jerusalem
1836	Fort Brooke	1914	Vera Cruz	1958	Beirut
1840	Fiji Islands	1915	Haiti	1960	Agadir
1843	Cape Palmas	1916	Dominican Rep	1962	Thailand
1846	Monterey	1918	Argonne	1965	Da Nang
1847	La Mesa	1918	Belleau Wood	1965	Dominican Rep
1847	Vera Cruz	1918	Azores	1968	Hue
1848	San Jose	1919	Vladivostok	1968	Khe Sanh
1848	Mexico City	1924	Honduras	1974	Cyprus
1852	Buenos Aires	1927	Nicaragua	1975	Saigon
1853	Tokyo Bay	1927	Shanghai	1975	Koh Tang
1855	Montevideo	1934	Moscow	1982	Beirut, Lebanon
1855	Paraguay	1941	Iceland	1983	Grenada
1856	Canton	1941	Pearl Harbor	1989	Panama
1856	Puget Sound	1941	Wake Island	1990	Liberia
1859	Harpers Ferry	1941	Corregidor	1990	Somolia
1861	Bull Run	1942	Guadalcanal	1991	Kuwait
1862	Vicksburg	1942	Makin Island	1991	Iraq
		1943	Bougainville	1992	Somolia

APPENDIX B

TRADITIONAL TOASTS

Toast: (standing) "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE CONTINENTAL MARINES WHO FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM AND LIBERTY."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES." (All members of the mess stand with their wine glasses in their hands.) "TO THE CONTINENTAL MARINES."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE CONTINENTAL MARINES."

Members drink a portion of their wine and resume their seats. All remaining toasts will follow this format.

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE MARINES OF THE 19TH CENTURY WHO FOUGHT FROM THE HALLS OF MONTEZUMA TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF THE 19TH CENTURY."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE MARINES OF THE 19TH CENTURY."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE MARINES WHO FOUGHT IN WORLD WAR I FROM THE ARGONNE FOREST TO BELLEAU WOOD."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF WORLD WAR I."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE MARINES WHO FOUGHT IN THE ISLAND CAMPAIGNS OF WORLD WAR II, WHERE "UNCOMMON VALOR WAS A COMMON VIRTUE."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF WORLD WAR II."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE MARINES OF WORLD WAR II."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE MARINES WHO FOUGHT IN KOREA, FROM INCHON TO THE CHOSIN RESERVOIR."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF THE KOREAN WAR."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE MARINES OF THE KOREAN WAR."

Toast: "Mr. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO THE MARINES WHO FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM IN VIETNAM."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF THE VIETNAM WAR."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE MARINES OF THE VIETNAM WAR."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) " A TOAST TO THE MARINES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM, WHO FREED THE KUWAITI PEOPLE FROM IRAQI TYRANNY AND AGGRESSION."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE MARINES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE MARINES OF OPERATION DESERT SHIELD / DESERT STORM."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "A TOAST TO THE MARINES WHO ARE CURRENTLY DEPLOYED ON THE FORWARD EDGE OF OUR NATION'S DEFENSE."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE DEPLOYED MARINES."

Toast: "MR. VICE." (Mr. Vice stands.) "MR. VICE, A TOAST TO OUR COMRADES IN ARMS, U. S. NAVY CORPSMAN."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO THE U. S. NAVY CORPSMAN."

Members of the Mess: "TO THE U. S. NAVY CORPSMAN."

After the last traditional toast, the senior faculty member will offer the toast to our fallen comrades. A lone table has been prepared with a black cloth, single place setting with the glassware turned upside down, blank dogtags, barracks cover, gloves, Purple Heart medal, and NCO sword. The senior enlisted member normally gives the traditional toast of the evening. It can be given in either of the following manners:

Toast: "MR. VICE, I, TOO, HAVE A TOAST: BEFORE US TONIGHT STANDS AN EMPTY CHAIR AND A SINGLE LONE TABLE DRAPED IN BLACK, SIGNIFYING OUR BROTHERS WHO ARE NOT WITH US THIS EVENING BECAUSE THEY HAVE GIVEN THE FULL MEASURE OF DEVOTION TO OUR COUNTRY AND CORPS. MR. VICE, A TOAST TO ALL MARINES WHO HAVE DIED FOR OUR BELOVED CORPS."

Mr. Vice: "MARINES, TO OUR FALLEN COMRADES."

Members of the Mess: "TO OUR FALLEN COMRADES."

or

Toast: "MR. VICE, I, TOO, HAVE A TOAST: MARINES, AS YOU ENTERED THE MESS TONIGHT, YOU SHOULD HAVE NOTICED A TABLE, SET IN A PLACE OF HONOR. IT IS SET FOR ONE, YET THERE ARE MANY WHO SIT IN THE CHAIR. THE MILITARY WAY OF LIFE IS FILLED WITH MUCH SYMBOLISM. THIS TABLE PROVIDES A WAY TO TELL US THAT MEMBERS OF OUR PROFESSION, WHOM WE CALL ' BROTHERS' ARE NOT ABLE TO BE WITH US THIS EVENING.

- DRAPED IN BLACK--SYMBOLIZING THE COLOR OF MOURNING; THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE; A TABLE SET IN HONOR OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES.
- THE SINGLE LIGHTED CANDLE--REMINDS US OF THE FLAME OF ETERNAL LIFE, THAT THE MEMORY OF OUR FALLEN COMRADES BE WITH US ALWAYS.
- THE PURPLE HEART MEDAL--DISPLAYED TO REFLECT THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD AND THE EBB OF LIFE IN BATTLE.
- THE IDENTIFICATION TAGS--BLANK, YET THEY COULD BEAR THE NAME OF ANY OF US HERE TONIGHT.
- THE DINNER SETTING--INVERTED, THEY BREAK BREAD WITH US IN SPIRIT ONLY.

REMEMBER--ALL OF US WHO HAVE SERVED WITH THEM AND CALLED THEM "BROTHERS"; WHO DEPENDED UPON THEIR STRENGTH AND COMFORT AND RELIED UPON THEM; FOR SURLEY--THEY HAVE NOT FORSAKEN YOU.

Mr. Vice: "MARINES (Taps are played.) TO OUR FALLEN COMRADES."

Members of the Mess: "TO OUR FALLEN COMRADES."