

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX B

RIFLE MANUAL FOR THE M14 SERVICE RIFLE

	<u>PARAGRAPGH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL	B-1	B-3
RULES FOR RIFLE MANUAL	B-2	B-3
ORDER ARMS	B-3	B-5
REST POSITIONS WITH THE RIFLE	B-4	B-6
TRAIL ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS	B-5	B-6
PORT ARMS	B-6	B-7
RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS	B-7	B-9
LEFT SHOULDER ARMS	B-8	B-11
PRESENT ARMS	B-9	B-12
INSPECTION ARMS (WITHOUT MAGAZINE)	B-10	B-13
INSPECTION ARMS (WITH MAGAZINE)	B-11	B-15
RIFLE SALUTES	B-12	B-15
SLING AND UNSLING ARMS	B-13	B-17
FIX AND UNFIX BAYONETS	B-14	B-19
STACK ARMS	B-15	B-19
TAKE ARMS	B-16	B-25
LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING OF THE M14 RIFLE	B-17	B-25

FIGURE

B-1	M14 RIFLE NOMENCLATURE	B-3
B-2	RIFLE HELD DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE BODY	B-4
B-3	ORDER ARMS	B-5
B-4	PARADE REST	B-6
B-5	TRAIL ARMS	B-7

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

	<u>PAGE</u>
B-6	PORT ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS B-8
B-7	ORDER ARMS FROM PORT ARMS B-8
B-8	ORDER ARMS TO RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS B-10
B-9	ORDER ARMS TO LEFT SHOULDER ARMS B-11
B-10	ORDER ARMS TO PRESENT ARMS B-13
B-11	INSPECTION ARMS WITHOUT MAGAZINE B-14
B-12	PORT ARMS FROM INSPECTION ARMS WITH AND WITHOUT MAGAZINE B-15
B-13	RIFLE SALUTE AT ORDER ARMS AND TRAIL ARMS B-16
B-14	RIFLE SALUTE AT RIGHT AND LEFT SHOULDER ARMS B-17
B-15	SLING ARMS B-18
B-16	RIFLE SALUTE AT SLING ARMS B-18
B-17	PREPARE SLING B-20
B-18	SLING LOOP B-20
B-19	PREPARE THE STACK B-21
B-20	PREPARING THE LOOP B-21
B-21	STACKING ARMS B-22
B-22	FORMING THE STACK B-23
B-23	ADJUSTING THE STACK ARMS B-24
B-24	STACK ARMS B-24
B-25	FIRING PARTY FORMED FOR CEREMONIAL FIRING B-26
B-26	RIFLEMEN FACE HALF RIGHT B-26
B-27	RIFLEMEN MOVES THE LEFT FOOT 12 INCHES TO THE LEFT. B-27
B-28	RIFLE TO PORT ARMS B-27
B-29	CHAMBERING A ROUND B-28
B-30	FIRING PARTY IN POSITION OF AIM AND FIRE B-28

APPENDIX B

RIFLE MANUAL FOR THE M14 SERVICE RIFLE

B-1. GENERAL

1. This appendix is designed to provide detailed instructions for the manual of arms for the M14 service rifle for those units and organizations that use this weapon for ceremonial purposes.
2. Execute "FALL IN" with the rifle at order arms.
3. Facings, alignments, and short distance marching movements are executed from order arms. Side step, backward march, open and close ranks, and close and extend are short distance movements. Forward march may be given from order arms to march units forward for a short distance. When these movements are commanded while at order arms, it is necessary to come automatically to trail arms on the command of execution for the movement. The rifle is returned to order arms upon halting.
4. Before a command for any marching movement (other than the exceptions stated in c, above) is given to armed troops, they are faced in the direction of march and their weapons brought to right shoulder, port, or sling arms by the appropriate command. After a marching movement has been completed and it is desired to execute a facing movement, the command to order or unsling arms is given, followed by the command for the facing movement.
5. When in a position other than sling arms, the troops must come to port arms for double time. When the troops are in formation, the commander gives the appropriate commands.

B-2. RULES FOR RIFLE MANUAL

1. The term "at the balance" refers to the point on the rifle (Figure B-1) just forward of the magazine well. In this position the little finger of the left hand is placed on the lower band. While this is not the true balance of the rifle, it is used as a reference point for instructional purposes and to facilitate the manipulation of the weapon while performing the manual of arms.

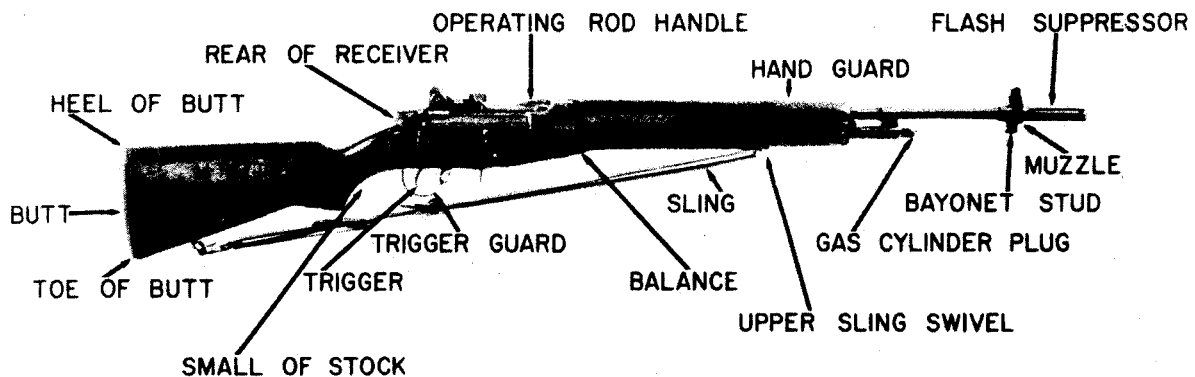


Figure B-1.--M14 Rifle Nomenclature.

2. The position of the rifle known as "diagonally across the body" (Figure B-2) is as follows:

a. The left hand is at the balance, with the thumb and fingers grasping the rifle and sling. To do this, extend and join the fingers so as to form a "U" with the thumb.

b. The barrel is up and at such an angle that it bisects the juncture of the neck and shoulder. The heel of the butt is on line with the right hip (Figure B-2).

c. The rifle is held at a height that allows the right forearm to be horizontal when the small of the stock is grasped with the right hand.

d. The distance of the rifle from the body depends upon the confirmation of the body, but it should be about 4 inches from the belt.



Figure B-2.--Rifle Held Diagonally Across the Body.

3. The cadence for rifle movement is quick time, but in the early stages of instruction the movements are done more slowly until the troops can execute them with precision. They are then practiced until the proper cadence is acquired.

4. The manual for the rifle is executed while standing at the position of attention. To add interest to drill and to lessen fatigue on long marches, movements between right and left shoulder and port arms may be commanded when marching at attention in quick time.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

a. To move the rifle from the right shoulder to the left shoulder, "**Left Shoulder, ARMS**" is commanded as the left foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the right foot strikes the ground and the left arm is swinging forward in a natural arc.

b. To move the rifle from the left shoulder to the right shoulder, "**Right Shoulder, ARMS**" is commanded as the right foot strikes the ground. The first count of this movement is executed as the left foot strikes the ground and the right arm is swinging forward in a natural arc.

5. The following positions are commanded from order arms only: inspection arms, trail arms, sling arms, fix and unfix bayonets, and the rest positions at order arms. Port arms is the only command that may be given from inspection arms.

6. The manual of arms with the magazine in the rifle is restricted to inspection arms, port arms, sling and unsling arms, order arms, trail arms, and fix and unfix bayonets.

B-3. ORDER ARMS

1. Order arms is the position of the individual at attention with the rifle. It is assumed on the commands "**ATTENTION**" from any of the rest positions except fallout. Order arms is assumed on the command "**FALL IN,**" and on the command "**Order, ARMS,**" from any position in the manual except inspection arms and sling arms.

2. At order arms the position of attention is maintained except for the right arm and rifle. The rifle butt is placed on the ground with the barrel to the rear and the toe of the butt against and on line with the toe of the right shoe. The upper part of the hand guard is grasped with the right hand in a "V" formed by the fingers and the thumb. The fingers are placed diagonally so the tips of the index finger and the thumb are grasping the sides of the stock; the right arm is kept behind the rifle so the thumb is along the trouser seam (Figure B-3).



a. Front View.



b. Side View.

Figure B-3.--Order Arms.

B-4. REST POSITIONS WITH THE RIFLE

1. Rest positions with the rifle are commanded and executed as without arms, with the following exceptions:
2. On the command "**Parade, REST,**" the left foot is placed 12 inches from and on line with the right foot. The rifle butt is kept against the right foot, the toe of the butt on line with the toe of the shoe. The barrel of the rifle rests against the hip along the seam of the trousers as in the position of attention. The grasp of the rifle is unchanged. The left hand is placed behind the back just below the belt line with the fingers and thumb extended and joined and the palm facing the rear (Figure B-4).
3. On the command "**AT EASE**" or "**REST,**" the right foot remains in place and the rifle is held as in parade rest with the right arm relaxed slightly.
4. When at sling arms, rest positions are commanded and executed as described in paragraph B-13.
5. Armed troops must be at attention at order arms, port arms, stack arms, or unsling arms before "**FALL OUT**" may be given.



a. Front View.



b. Rear View.

Figure B-4.--Parade Rest.

B-5. TRAILS ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. For instructional purposes, the command "**Trail, ARMS**" may be used to teach the position at a halt. At the command "**ARMS,**" the rifle is raised vertically 3 inches off the ground with the wrist straight and the thumb along the seam of the trousers; the grasp of the rifle does not change (Figure B-5). This movement is executed in one count.

2. At the command **"Order, ARMS,"** the rifle is lowered vertically to the position of order arms. For instructional purposes when **"Trail, ARMS"** is commanded, the rifle is held at trail arms until **"Order, ARMS"** is given

3. Trail arms is used for short distance movements. If a marching movement (a side step, back step, or forward march) is ordered while at order arms come to trail arms automatically on the command of execution for the marching movement. The same applies for facing movements, while at order arms. Whenever trail arms is automatically assumed, come to order arms, without command, upon completion of the marching or facing movement.



B-6. PORT ARMS

1. The command is **"Port, ARMS."**

2. This movement is executed in two counts from order arms. At the command **"ARMS,"** the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand; the left hand grasps the rifle at the balance and holds it so that it is 4 inches from the belt. The right elbow is held down without strain. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped with the right hand at the small of the stock, fingers and thumb closed around the stock. The right forearm is horizontal and the elbows are against the sides (Figure B-6).

3. From port arms to order arms is a three-count movement. At the command **"ARMS,"** the right hand is moved to re-grasp the upper part of the hand guard without moving the rifle (Figure B-6). On the second count, the left hand is removed from the balance, and the rifle is lowered to the right side with the

right hand until the butt is 3 inches from the ground. The left hand is placed immediately below the bayonet stud, fingers and thumb extended and joined, palm to the rear, to steady the rifle and hold the barrel vertical (Figure B-7). On the third count, the left hand is cut sharply to the side while the rifle is lowered gently to the ground, and the position of order arms is assumed.



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.

Figure B-6.--Port Arms from Order Arms.



a. Start.



b. Count One.

Figure B-7.--Order Arms from Port Arms.



c. Count Two.



d. Count Three.

Figure B-7.--Order Arms from Port Arms.

B-7. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS

1. The command is **"Right Shoulder, ARMS."**

2. When executed from order arms, right shoulder arms is a four-count movement. At the command **"ARMS,"** the first count of port arms is executed as described in paragraph B-6.2. The right elbow is held down without strain. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped at the butt with the right hand, the heel of the butt between the first two fingers, and the thumb and fingers closed around the heel with the thumb and forefinger touching (Figure B-8). On the third count the rifle is placed on the right shoulder with the grasp of the right hand unchanged. At the same time, the left hand is moved from the balance to the small of the stock where it is used to guide the rifle to the shoulder. The thumb and fingers are extended and joined with the palm turned toward the body. The first joint of the left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is kept down. On the fourth count, the left hand is cut smartly back to its position by the side, as at attention.

3. The return to order arms is a four-count movement. On the command **"ARMS,"** the rifle butt is pulled quickly toward the body with the right hand. As the rifle clears the shoulder, the right hand smartly twists the stock 90 degrees in a clockwise direction causing the rifle to be guided diagonally across the body. At the same time the left hand is brought up to catch the rifle at the balance, smartly and audibly. On the second count, the right hand is moved up to grasp the upper part of the hand guard. The third and fourth counts are executed the same as the second and third counts used in executing order arms from port arms (paragraph B-6.3).

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

4. Right shoulder arms from port arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the butt with the right hand as in coming to right shoulder from order arms. The last two counts are the same as the last two counts in moving from order to right shoulder arms.

5. Port arms from right shoulder arms is a two-count movement. The first count is the same as the first count from right shoulder to order arms. On the second count, the rifle is re-grasped with the right hand at the small of the stock in the position of port arms.



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.



d. Count Three.



e. Count Four.

Figure B-8.--Order Arms to Right Shoulder Arms.

B-8. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS

1. The command is **"Left Shoulder, ARMS."**

2. To move the rifle to left shoulder arms from the order, the rifle is brought to port arms in the first two counts (Figure B-6). On the third count, the rifle is placed on the left shoulder with the right hand and at the same time the stock of the rifle is driven smartly and audibly into the palm of the left hand as the right arm comes across the body. The butt is grasped with the left hand (Figure B-9). On the fourth count, the right hand is cut smartly to the side as in the position of attention (Figure B-9).

3. Port arms from left shoulder arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the right hand moves up and across the body and grasps the small of the stock and the right arm is pressed against the body (Figure B-9). On the second count, the rifle is brought from the shoulder and diagonally across the body with the right hand and re-grasped at the balance with the left hand as in the position of port arms (Figure B-6).

4. Order arms or right shoulder arms from left shoulder arms is a five-count movement. On the first two counts, the rifle is brought to port arms. On the last three counts, it is possible to go to order arms or right shoulder arms as described in paragraphs B-6 and B-7.



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.

Figure B-9.--Order Arms to Left Shoulder Arms.



d. Count Three.



e. Count Four.

Figure B-9.--Order Arms to Left Shoulder Arms--Continued.

B-9. PRESENT ARMS

1. The command is **"Present, Arms."**

2. Order arms to present arms is a two-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is raised and carried to the center of the body. It is held vertical, approximately 4 inches from the body with the barrel to the rear. The right elbow is down. The rifle and sling are grasped at the balance with the left hand. The left forearm is horizontal and the elbow is against the side (Figure B-10). On the second count, the right hand re-grasps the rifle at the small of the stock.

3. Order arms from present arms is a three-count movement. On the first count, the rifle is grasped at the upper part of the hand guard with the right hand (Figure B-9) with the right elbow kept down and against the side. The rifle is lowered to the ground with the right hand on counts two and three as in port arms to order arms (Figure B-7).

4. Port arms from present arms is executed in one count. The rifle is raised and twisted with the right hand, the muzzle moves to the left, the rifle is re-grasped at the balance with the left hand (Figure B-6).

5. Present arms is executed in one count. The rifle is lowered and twisted with the right hand while being moved into a vertical position where it is re-grasped at the balance with the left hand.



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.

Figure B-10.--Order Arms to Present Arms.

B-10. INSPECTION ARMS (WITHOUT MAGAZINE)

1. The command is **"Inspection, ARMS."** It is a four-count movement, executed only from order arms.

2. At the command **"ARMS,"** the rifle is raised diagonally across the body with the right hand and is grasped with the left hand at the balance as in the first count of port arms (paragraph B-6.2b). On the second count, the right hand grasp is released and the right hand slides down the rifle with the fingers extended and joined, until the knife-edge of the hand comes in contact with the operating rod handle. At this time, the thumb is on the opposite side of the receiver (Figure B-11). On the third count, the operating rod handle is pressed sharply to the rear and the bolt lock is depressed with the thumb so that the bolt is locked in the rearmost position. At the same time, the head and eyes are lowered to check the receiver (Figure B-11). On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, the head and eyes are raised to the front and the rifle is re-grasped at the small of the stock as in port arms.

3. **"Port, ARMS"** is the only command that is given from inspection arms. On the preparatory command, the grip on the small of the stock is relaxed to permit the index finger to hook around the operating rod handle, pulling it slightly to the rear so that the bolt lock will be released (Figure B-12). At the command **"ARMS,"** the operating rod handle is released, the trigger pulled, and the small of the stock re-grasped in the position of port arms.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.



d. Count Three.



e. Count Four.

Figure B-11.--Inspection Arms without Magazine.



a. Movement to **"Port."**



b. Movement to **"ARMS."**

Figure B-12.--Port Arms from Inspection Arms with and without Magazine.

B-11. INSPECTION ARMS WITH THE MAGAZINE

1. The command is **"Inspection, ARMS."** It is a four-count movement with the first two counts the same as inspection arms without the magazine. On the third count, the operating rod handle is pressed sharply to the rear with the knife-edge of the right hand until the bolt engages the magazine follower. At the same time, the head and eyes are lowered to check the receiver. On the fourth count, having found the receiver empty or having emptied it, the head and eyes are raised and the rifle is re-grasped at the small of the stock as in port arms.

2. **"Port, ARMS"** is the only command given from inspection arms. On the preparatory command, the right hand releases the rifle and, with fingers extended and joined, the knife-edge of the hand is pressed against the operating rod handle. After the operating rod handle is pressed slightly to the rear, the thumb is inserted in the rearmost part of the receiver to depress the magazine follower. The bolt is allowed to slide forward slightly. On the command **"ARMS,"** the operating rod handle is released. The right hand is returned to the small of the stock, the trigger pulled, and the position of port arms is assumed.

B-12. RIFLE SALUTE

1. This movement may be executed from order arms, trail arms, right shoulder arms, or left shoulder arms. For instructional purposes, the command **"Rifle, SALUTE"** may be used. The rifle salute is a two-count movement.

2. When at order arms, the left arm moves across the body on the first count, with the forearm and wrist straight, fingers and thumb extended and joined, and palm down. The first joint of the forefinger touches the rifle at a point below the bayonet stud (Figure B-13). If not in the ranks, the head and eyes turn

toward the person or color saluted. On the second count, the left hand is cut smartly to the side and the head and eyes are turned to the front.

3. When saluting at trail arms, the movements are identical with those for saluting at order arms, except that the rifle is held in the trail arms position.

4. At right shoulder arms, the movement is executed by moving the left arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. The left elbow is held so that the left forearm is horizontal. Fingers, thumb, and wrist are held as described in b, above. The palm is down (Figure B-14). The second count of the rifle salute at right shoulder arms is executed by cutting the left hand smartly to the side.

5. At left shoulder arms, the movement is executed by moving the right arm across the chest and touching the first joint of the forefinger to the rear of the receiver. The right elbow is held so that the right forearm is horizontal. Fingers, thumb, and wrist are held as described in b, above. The palm is down (Figure B-14). The second count of the rifle salute at left shoulder arms is executed by cutting the right hand smartly to the side.



a. Order Arms Position.



b. Trail Arms Position.

Figure B-13.--Rifle Salute at Order Arms and Trail Arms.



a. Right Shoulder Position.



b. Left Shoulder Position.

Figure B-14.--Rifle Salute at Right and Left Shoulder Arms.

B-13. SLING AND UNSLING ARMS

1. The command is "**Sling, ARMS.**" It will be given only from order arms. The movements are not executed in cadence. If the sling is not adjusted, on "**ARMS,**" the butt of the rifle is placed on the right hip and the rifle cradled in the crook of the right arm (Figure B-15a). The sling is adjusted with both hands and the rifle is then slung over the right shoulder in the most convenient manner. When at sling arms, the sling is grasped with the right hand, keeping the right forearm horizontal and holding the barrel of the rifle vertical (Figure B-15b). If the sling is already adjusted, the rifle is slung in the most convenient manner at the command of execution.

2. The command "**Unslung, ARMS**" is given only from the position of sling arms. At the command of execution, the rifle is unslung and brought to a position of unslung arms by steadying the rifle with the left hand. The positions of order arms and unslung arms are the same except that at unslung arms the sling is loose.

3. So that precise movements of the manual can be executed, the command "**Adjust, SLINGS**" is given. At the command "**SLINGS,**" the sling is tightened while holding the rifle as described in paragraph B-13.1, above.



a. Adjust Sling.



b. Sling Arms.

Figure B-15.--Sling Arms.

4. To salute while at sling arms, on the command of **"ARMS"** of **"Present, ARMS,"** the sling is grasped with the left hand to steady the rifle. The palm of the left hand is to the rear and the forearm is horizontal. At the same time, the sling is released with the right hand and the first count of the hand salute is executed as described in paragraph 2104 (Figure B-16). At the command of **"ARMS"** of **"Order, ARMS,"** the right hand and arm are moved smartly to the side as in the position of attention and then the original position of sling arms is assumed.



Figure B-16.--Rifle Salute at Sling Arms.

5. When at sling arms, parade rest, rest, and at ease are executed as from order arms except that the rifle is held slung with the right hand. When the command **"REST"** is given, the rifle may be unslung. When calling a unit to attention, the position of parade rest at sling arms is assumed on the preparatory command.

B-14. FIX BAYONETS AND UNFIX BAYONETS

1. These movements are not executed in cadence.

2. On the command **"Fix, BAYONETS,"** the muzzle of the rifle is moved across the body and re-grasped with the left hand below the gas cylinder plug. The snap on the scabbard is unfastened and the bayonet is grasped with the right hand. The bayonet is drawn from the scabbard. The point of the bayonet is turned skyward and the bayonet is fixed on the muzzle of the rifle with a downward motion. After the bayonet is fixed, the position of order arms is assumed.

3. The command **"Unfix, BAYONETS"** is given only at the position of order arms.

4. At the command **"BAYONETS."** The rifle is moved to the left hand as when fixing bayonets. The rifleman glances down and grasps the handle of the bayonet with the right hand, the palm toward the body. The bayonet catch spring is pressed with the inside of the forefinger. The bayonet is raised vertically until the handle is approximately a foot above the muzzle of the rifle. Then, keeping the eyes on the point of the bayonet, the rifleman returns the bayonet to the scabbard, reversing the movements of its withdrawal. The snap on the bayonet scabbard is fastened with the left hand and the position of order arms is assumed. The bayonet is carried in the scabbard with the ring to the front.

5. Safety precautions should be observed when fixing bayonets while the rifle is held diagonally across the body with the left hand. Tap the base of the bayonet handle with the heel of the right hand, to make sure that the bayonet is secure. If resistance is met when unfixing the bayonet, thrust the bayonet into the ground, blade facing the right toe. Then press the bayonet release with the toe of the right shoe and remove the rifle from the bayonet. The blade of the bayonet is not touched with the bare hand.

B-15. STACK ARMS

1. The members of the squad stack arms from their position in line at normal interval on the command of **"Stack, ARMS."** After the squad counts off, the commander designates the stackmen by numbers and then gives the command, **"Prepare, SLINGS."**

2. At the command **"SLINGS,"** the stackman places the butt of their rifle on their right hip and cradles it in the crook of their right arm (Figure B-17). The individual then adjusts the sling keeper to form a four-inch loop (a palm's width within the loop) next to the upper sling swivel (Figure B-18). As soon as he/she has prepared the loop, the stackman returns to order arms. After all stackmen are at order arms, the command **"Stack, ARMS"** is given.



Figure B-17.--Prepare Sling.



Figure B-18.--Sling Loop.

3. At the command **"ARMS,"** the stackman places their rifle directly in front of and centered on their body with the sling facing to the front (Figure B-19). The heel of the rifle butt is on the ground on line with the toes of the stackman. The stackman grasps the rifle by the hand guard with their left hand. The first two fingers of the left hand hold the inner part of the loop against the rifle. The individual reaches across the front of the rifle with the right hand, grasps the outer part of the loop, and holds it open for the insertion of the other rifles (Figure B-20). The individual holds the rifle vertical at all times.



Figure B-19.--Prepare the Stack.



Figure B-20.--Preparing the Loop.

4. After the stackman has positioned their rifle, the individuals on their right and left perform the following movements simultaneously:

a. The man on the stackman's left raises and rotates their rifle, sling up, to a horizontal position across their body, muzzle to the right. At the same time, he/she grasps the rifle at the small of the stock with the left hand, palm downward, over the sling. The individual continues to grasp the upper part of the hand guard with their right hand. The individual allows both arms to hang naturally, holding the weapon in a horizontal position (Figure B-21).

b. The man on the stackman's right moves their rifle vertically and across their body with their right hand until their wrist is shoulder high in the center of their body. The individual grasps the rifle with their left hand immediately under the right hand, palm over the sling. The individual then lowers their right hand to the small of the stock, palm facing the sling, and turns the rifle until the sling is up, muzzle to the left, and the rifle is in a horizontal position. The individual lets their arms hang naturally (Figure B-21).



Figure B-21.--Stacking Arms--Continued.

c. As soon as both individuals have completed these movements, each moves their foot that is nearest the stackman 18 inches to the oblique and toward the stackman. In a continuing motion, the man on the stackman's left inserts the muzzle of their rifle into the loop held by the stackman until the bayonet stud protrudes past the far in of the loop (Figure B-22). The individual holds their weapon in this position until the man on the stackman's right inserts the muzzle of their rifle through the loop in the same manner. The muzzle of the second rifle is on top.



Figure B-22.--Forming the Stack.

5. When both rifles have been inserted into the loop, the individuals on each side of the stackman swing the butts of their rifles outward and down to the ground until the stack is tight with the rifle butts on line and approximately 2 feet from the base line (Figure B-23).



Figure B-22.--Forming the Stack--Continued.



Figure B-23.--Adjusting the Stack Arms.

6. After necessary adjustments have been made, all three individuals come back to the position of attention (Figure B-24).



Figure B-24.--Stack Arms.

7. Extra rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. As each rifle is passed, is grasped at the upper part of the hand guard with the right hand. Then, with the rifle held vertically, it is passed with fully extended arm to the right front. The man on the right grasps the rifle at the balance with their left hand, brings the rifle to the center of their body, and re-grasps it at the upper part of the hand guard with their right hand. This action continues until the stackman receives the rifle and places it on the stack with their right hand as nearly vertical as possible. The individual places the rifle on the stack with the slings away from the stack.

B-16. TAKE ARMS

1. The squad in position, on line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command **"Take, Arms."**
2. At the command **"ARMS,"** the stackman passes each extra rifle towards its bearer. The rifles are handled in the manner described for passing them to the stack (left hand at the balance, right hand at the upper part of the hand guard). As the individuals receive their rifles, they resume the position of order arms.
3. After all extra rifles have been returned, the stackman grasps the base rifle, holding the loop open as in stack arms.
4. The individuals to the right and left of the stackman take one step to their left and right fronts, respectively. They reach down and grasp their rifles, bringing them to the horizontal position. They grasp them as shown in Figure B-22. The man to the right of the stackman frees their rifle from the stack first. Each man returns to order arms after retrieving their rifle. The individual does this by guiding and steadying the rifle with their left hand as in the next to last count of order arms (Figure B-3).
5. The stackman adjusts the sling of their rifle before returning to order arms.

B-17. LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING OF THE M14 RIFLE

1. General

- a. For ceremonial firing of the rifle, only the front rank of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing of the rifle.
- b. Normally a firing detail will consist of one noncommissioned officer and seven riflemen. When inadequate manpower is available to provide a full firing detail then one noncommissioned officer and at least three riflemen should be provided. The firing detail should be composed of an odd number of riflemen to honor ancient naval superstitions and traditions.
- c. Except during actual firing, loaded rifles are kept on SAFE without command until **"UNLOAD"** or **"Inspection, ARMS"** is ordered.
- d. In order to enhance the appearance of the firing party, magazines with three rounds will be inserted into the rifle out of view of spectators. Two expended cartridges should be placed in the magazine below the three blank cartridges so that adequate tension will be placed on the magazine spring. To insert the magazine, insert the top front first, and pull backwards and upwards

until the magazine latch snaps into position. A round will not be placed in the chamber until the command **"LOAD"** is given.

2. To Load

a. The firing party is formed in line, with the noncommissioned officer in charge 3 paces in front of and 1 pace to the right of the firing party.

b. With the firing party formed and at attention (Figure B-25), the command is **"With Blank Ammunition, LOAD."** The movements are executed quickly and smartly.



Figure B-25.--Firing Party Formed for Ceremonial Firing.

c. On the command **"LOAD,"** members of the firing party execute the following sequence of movements:

- (1) Face half right. (Figure B-26)



Figure B-26. -- Riflemen Face Half Right.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

(2) Move the left foot 12 inches to the left (Figure B-27). The legs are kept straight so the weight of the body rests equally on both feet.



Figure B-27.--Riflemen Moves the Left Foot 12 Inches to the Left.

(3) Raise the rifle to port arms. (Figure B-28)



Figure B-28.--Rifle to Port Arms.

(4) The operating rod handle is pulled smartly to the rear with the right thumb and released, thus chambering a round of blank ammunition. The rear of the operating rod handle is then pushed forward with the heel of the right hand to ensure the proper seating of the bolt. (Figure B-29)



Figure B-29.--Chambering a Round.

(5) The right hand is then returned to the small of the stock at port arms.

3. To Fire by Volley

a. After the rifles are loaded as described above, the noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party orders, "**Ready, Aim, FIRE.**"

b. On "**Ready,**" press the safety to its unlock position with the right forefinger.

c. On "**Aim,**" each rifleman raises the rifle to a position of 45 degrees from the horizontal, places the butt of the rifle firmly in the right shoulder, and rests the balance in the "U" formed by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. The fingers are extended and joined. The left wrist is straight. The right hand is wrapped around the small of the stock from the right. The right elbow is raised to near shoulder height. Keep eyes open; look over rear sight. (Figure B-30)



Figure B-30. -- Firing Party in Position of Aim and Fire.

d. On **"FIRE,"** squeeze the trigger quickly and lower the rifle to the position of port arms.

e. To continue firing the commands are **"LOAD, Aim, FIRE."**

(1) On **"LOAD,"** each rifleman manually chambers the next round by pulling the operating rod handle smartly to the rear with the right thumb and release it, thus chambering a round of blank ammunition. The rear of the operating rod handle is then pushed forward with the heel of the right hand to ensure the proper seating of the bolt. (Figure B-29)

(2) **"Aim"** and **"FIRE"** are executed as describe above.

(3) After the last round has been fired, rifles are brought to the position of port arms. From this position the noncommissioned officer of the firing party gives the command of **"Present, ARMS."** This movement is executed in 3 steps on the command of execution **"ARMS."**

(a) With the left foot extended, pivot on the heel of the left foot and toe of the right foot, as in the first count of a left face.

(b) Bring the heel of the right foot smartly against the heel of the left foot, completing the left face.

(c) The riflemen then move the rifle to present arms. The noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party then executes a right face and presents sword.

(4) After the ceremony, (memorial service, funeral, etc.) the firing party is brought to order arms, faced to the right and marched from the site of the ceremony.

4. To Unload

a. The weapons will be unloaded and inspected as soon as possible after leaving the site of the ceremony and out of sight of the spectators, if possible.

b. The command is **"UNLOAD."** It is executed by executing inspection arms with magazine as describe in paragraph B-11.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX C

CEREMONIAL PROPERTY

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
CEREMONIAL PROPERTY	C-1	C-1

FIGURE

C-1 CEREMONIAL PROPERTY MATRIX		C-3
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MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX C

CEREMONIAL PROPERTY

C-1. GENERAL. This Appendix contains a list of ceremonial property that can be procured through the supply system. The below list contains a description and national stock number (NSN) for specific items. In addition MCO P10520.3, provides instructions for ordering colors, guidons, streamers, and other heraldic items. MCO P10520.3 also gives detailed instructions on the type and design of all colors and guidons, as well as identifying types of units that rate these items.

DESCRIPTION	NSN
Flag, National Color, Nylon, no fringe w/rope and tassel	8345 00 656 1451
Flag, National Ensign, Garrison 20'x38'	8345 00 656 1440
Flag, National Ensign, Post 10'x19'	8345 00 656 1438
Flag, National Ensign, Storm 5'x9'6"	8345 00 656 1436
Flag, Organizational, Type III, Class 1, Battle Standard	8354 01 281 5500
Flag, Organizational Standard USMC, Type III, Class 2,	8345 01 268 8226
Flag, Organizational Standard USMCR, Type III, Class 3,	8345 01 268 8227
Guidon, Organizational, Type I, USMC, FMF	8345 00 262 3702
Guidon, Organizational, Type II, USMC, Non-FMF	8345 00 262 3703
Guidon, Organizational, Type III, USMCR	8345 00 262 3701
Dress Guidon, USMC w/gold fringe	8345 00 249 6252
Attachment, Streamer Set, Chrome, 15 Hole	8345 00 082 2328
Attachment, Streamer Set, Chrome, 18 Hole	8345 00 163 1251
Cord and Tassel, Red, White and Blue (for National Colors)	8345 00 262 3723
Cord and Tassel, Scarlet and Gold (for Organizational Colors)	8345 00 298 7270
Flagstaff 9'6", 2 piece w/spearhead	8345 00 214 9123
Flagstaff 8', 2 piece w/spearhead	8345 00 214 9125
Spear Head, Guidon	8345 00 386 3780
Connector, Spearhead	8345 00 386 3779
Ferrule, Guidon	8345 00 377 6787
Case, Flag, Plastic, Internment	8345 00 782 3010
Case, Flag, 70"x7"	8345 00 178 8492
Case, Flag, 54"x7"	8345 00 178 8495
Sling, Flagstaff, White Webbing	8345 00 059 7995
Sling, Flagstaff, White Leather	8345 00 291 1670
Sling, Flagstaff, Green Webbing	8345 00 250 0919
Flag, POW 4'x6'	8345 01 452 6283
Flag, POW 3'x5'	8345 01 452 8114
Flag, POW 2'x3'	8345 01 452 8111
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 26"	8465 01 249 8373
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 28"	8465 00 965 1675
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 30"	8465 00 965 1676
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 32"	8465 00 965 1677
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 34"	8465 0 965 1678
Sword NCO, w/scabbard 36"	8465 00 965 1679
Frog, NCO Sword, White Leather	8465 00 307 7768

Figure C-1.--Ceremonial Property Matrix.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

DESCRIPTION	NSN
Frog, NCO Sword, Black Leather	8465 00 965 1674
Morning Knot, Sword	8455 00 387 0955
Morning Band, Black	8455 00 252 7325
Buckle, Service Belt, Black Leather	8315 00 664 9127
Service Belt, Black Leather 30"	8465 00 924 7942
Service Belt, Black Leather 32"	8465 00 924 7943
Service Belt, Black Leather 34"	8465 00 924 7944
Service Belt, Black Leather 36"	8465 00 924 7945
Service Belt, Black Leather 38"	8465 00 924 7946
Service Belt, Black Leather 40"	8465 00 924 7947
Service Belt, Black Leather 42"	8465 00 924 7948
Service Belt, Black Leather 44"	8465 00 924 7949
Service Belt, Black Leather 46"	8465 00 924 7950
Service Belt, Black Leather 48"	8465 00 924 7951

Figure C-1.--Ceremonial Property Matrix--Continued.

Note: The use of the metal flagstaff, 9 feet 6 inches is only authorized for use by Marine Barracks, Washington, DC.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX D

HISTORY, CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES, AND TRADITIONS OF THE MESS NIGHT

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
HISTORY AND TRADITIONS	D-1	D-3
OFFICERS OF THE MESS	D-2	D-5
UNIFORM	D-3	D-7
GUESTS	D-4	D-8
INVITATIONS	D-5	D-8
PROCEDURES	D-6	D-9
TOASTS	D-7	D-22
CHECKLISTS	D-8	D-27
GEAR LIST	D-9	D-29
VARIATIONS	D-10	D-29

FIGURE

D-1	SAMPLE SEATING DIAGRAM	D-13
D-2	FALLEN COMRADES TABLE DIAGRAM	D-26
D-3	FALLEN COMRADES TABLE, FIELD MESS NIGHT DIAGRAM. .	D-30

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX D

HISTORY, CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES, AND TRADITIONS OF THE MESS NIGHT

D-1. HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

"Devotion to the Marine Corps and its traditions begets equal earnestness and devotion from all." Gallantry and comradeship-in-arms have enabled our small Corps to build a name for itself that is known throughout the world, feared by our enemies, and respected by every military service in existence. This name was not easily won and we of the Corps should not allow ourselves to forget how it was accomplished, nor should we allow others to forget it. It is not intended that we should advertise our war record, nor that we should even mention it; but to maintain our name we must conduct ourselves at all times in a manner befitting our traditions.

The maintenance of traditional discipline, gallantry, and love of the Corps is our duty. It is our further duty to see that the same high standard of respect and prestige is not only maintained, but also further strengthened. These standards must be passed on to the future Marines who will take their place among the ranks of the Corps' leadership, if they are to look with pride on our accomplishments. The mess night is an element in fostering such standards.

In times past the mess served three functions. It was the home for bachelor officers or enlisted Marines, a club for the married ones, and the center of social life of a post or station. The formality of a mess night reflects the same spirit of dignity as the home and each Marine should conduct themselves with that thought in mind.

The traditions of formal military banquets to celebrate victories, dates to the Roman Legions. In the Sixth Century, the Knights of the Round Table had similar gatherings. The term dining-in derives from the Viking tradition of celebrating great battles and feats of heroes by formal ceremony. This tradition spread to the monasteries and early-day universities, and then to the military when the officer's mess was established. Many of the customs employed in our current mess night come to us from the officer's messes of the Royal Marines and the Regimental messes of the British Army. This is not at all surprising when we consider that in the formative period of our country, the majority of our military leaders acquired what little background and training they possessed from service with either British regulars or Colonial militia in the French and Indian Wars. When our forefathers were faced with the task of establishing their own permanent military organization it was only natural that they should borrow from the British system with which they were familiar. Throughout the years, various changes in format have been effected both by practicality and the unique character of our Corps.

In the U.S. Armed Forces, mess nights date back to the Army's regimental messes of pre-World War I days and to the days of the wine mess in the wardroom afloat, which ended abruptly in 1914 when Secretary Josephus Daniels imposed prohibition on the Navy.

Formal dinners in wardrooms afloat and messes are among the finest tradition of military institutions. The history of the Navy and Marine Corps are replete with examples of such occasions, undoubtedly a carryover from the British practice of formal gatherings in an atmosphere of dignity, which they felt contributed to the unity and esprit of an organization.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

Similarly, this reasoning gave impetus to many such occasions beginning in the highly patriotic era of the early 1800's.

In 1816, a dinner was given in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur and Captain Charles Stewart as reported by the *National Intelligencer* in these words: "The company sat down to dinner at five o'clock and spent the evening with the purest harmony and good humor. After the cloth was removed, many toasts were drunk, accompanied with highly patriotic songs and music by the Marine Band."

The same newspaper reported a dinner on July 4, 1816, as "a large party of gentlemen assembled to celebrate the glorious festival of the anniversary of American Independence...Accompanied with songs and music from the Marine Band, and announced by repeated discharges of artillery, many toasts were drunk." Some have suggested that this is the origin of "having a shot."

Similar affairs were noted for many years thereafter, always with Marine Officers, Marine Artillery, and the Marine Band in attendance. However, these dinners are not traditional Marine Corps Mess Nights, as we know them today, although they contributed much of the fostering influence.

The only significant mess nights during the 19th century, which were sponsored by the Corps of officers, were at the Old Center House, Marine Barracks, Washington, which must have seen some good-humored evenings in the old days. The *Evening Star* of Washington, DC on February 16, 1908, printed a large photograph of the Old Center House (then torn down) with the following caption: "Tales are told of nights of revelry, when the wine flowed and souls of great men, freed from the cares of state, allowed their wit and spirit to soar unhampered while gracing the Officer's Mess beneath the beams of the old house. The rafters which once rang with the laughter of Presidents now lie in grim disorder." Fortunately, this tradition is carried on and each summer or early fall, Marine Barracks, Washington, Center House Mess is honored by the Commandant at a Mess Night

Aside from the tales and traditions of miscellaneous special dinners, the traditions of Mess Nights, as we know them, come from the 4th Marine Regiment, then stationed in Shanghai. The Regimental swimming coach, Captain Lemeul Shepard, was invited to the Mess of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. His commanding officer, Colonel Davis, was so impressed that, soon thereafter, the first Marine Corps Mess Night was held in 1928.

Probably the first formal Mess Night to be held after World War II was conducted in 1953 by officers of the 3rd Regimental Combat Team, then in Japan, under the command of Colonel Robert H. Williams. The occasion for this particular evening was the visit made to the area by General Lemeul Shepard, then Commandant of the Marine Corps. Thereafter, members of the 3rd Marines continued to enjoy Mess Nights. When Colonel Williams was transferred to Marine Barracks, 8th and I, the custom was reestablished at that Command.

The Staff Noncommissioned Officer Mess Night tradition was begun at the Staff Noncommissioned Officer Academy in 1971, when the academy was first established. Today the custom of the Mess Night has become firmly rooted in the traditions of the Marine Corps. It is taught and practiced at both officer and enlisted professional military education schools as well as by various size units throughout the Marine Corps.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

As we all know, customs and traditions are perpetuated from one generation to the next. The "*Esprit de Corps*" of every Marine has been brought about by their ever-present feeling of pride, not only in his unit, but also in themselves; to emulate, but not bask in the glory of, the worthy deeds of his past. It is with this feeling that we carry on the custom of the mess night.

So as the Revolutionary War recruiting poster of the Continental Marines stated, (the latter portion of which is often used as the final "bottoms-up" toast of the evening to the Corps)...Take courage then seize the fortune that awaits you, repair to the Marine Rendezvous where in a flowing bowl of punch, and three times three, you shall drink, "Long Live the United States and success to the Marines."

D-2. OFFICERS OF THE MESS

1. There are two functional officers of the mess: the President and Vice President. They are designated to oversee the planning and execution of the event. Together they establish a chronological checklist of tasks to be accomplished prior to the mess night, as well as the conduct of the mess night itself.

a. The President of the Mess is normally the commanding officer or the senior Marine within the mess. The President's duties include:

(1) The President sets the date and place for the mess night, coordinates the activities of all representatives, ensuring all deadlines are set and met.

(2) The President appoints the Vice President and various committees.

(3) Select and send invitation to the guest of honor 3 to 4 weeks in advance of mess night.

(4) At least two weeks prior to mess night ensures invitations to guests are prepared and delivered.

(5) Designates escorts for the guest of honor and all other guests. (Each guest will be assigned an escort.)

(6) Arranges for the chaplain for the invocation.

(7) Prepares introductory comments and an introduction of the Guest of Honor.

(8) Establish a seating diagram using paragraph D-6.9 as guidance.

(9) Select 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.

(10) Brief the field music on when to sound all music for the mess night. If the band is not available assign an individual to play taped music.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

(11) Ensure all members of the mess are informed as to how to conduct themselves during the mess night, ensures the members designated to give toasts rehearse their toasts well before the actual event, and schedules a rehearsal of the mess night with all hands present.

(12) During the mess night the President greets all guests and members of the Mess before dinner.

(13) Introduces the guest of honor and other honored guests of the Mess.

(14) Maintains the decorum of the Mess, controls and levies fines, and in addition to proposing toasts, recognizes members and guests who wish to propose toasts.

(15) Ensure a letter of appreciation is sent to the honored guest after the mess night.

b. The Vice President (Mr. or Madam Vice) may be appointed but is normally the junior officer or noncommissioned officer within the organization or unit. The Vice President's duties include:

(1) The planning, coordination, and execution of the entire mess night. The Marine is advised and assisted by the Mess President and committee members and makes progress reports to the Mess President.

(2) Undertake all preliminary arrangements, e.g., guest list, seating diagram, menu, catering, music, decorations, etc.

(3) Collect funds from all mess night members and conducts all financial transactions.

(4) Prepares a letter of invitation to the guest of honor and obtains a biographical sketch.

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

(6) Coordinates with the treasurer of the mess night and treasurer of the banquet facility to complete all financial transactions.

(7) Ensures all monies collected are recorded and copies of receipts are kept.

(8) Responsible for the conduct of the mess night and ensures the sequence of events is kept on track. Accompanies the chief steward when parading the beef, delivering wine and rum punch to the head table. Pours the wine and rum punch and brings forth the smoking lamp.

c. The success of the mess night depends on the Vice President.

2. Mess Committee. Depending on the size of the mess night, committees may be formed to assist the President and Vice President in the planning, preparation and conduct of the mess night. The President selects other members of the Mess as committee chairmen. Examples of committees are:

a. Seating Committee - Place cards, seating, centerpiece, silver, crystal and china.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

b. Decorations Committee - Menu, serving time, public address system, awards, flags, trophies, photographer, payment of mess and bar charges.

c. Protocol Committee - Prepares invitations, provides biographies of the guest of honor and distinguished guests, briefs escorts, prepares the program, and thank you letters for after the event.

3. Members of the Mess. A mess night is a formal dinner attended by all hands assigned to a unit's mess. It is customary for members not desiring to attend such affairs to request a leave of absence, in writing or person, addressed to the President of the Mess.

4. Escorts. Members of the mess may be assigned duties as escorts. Prior to the mess night the escort should contact the invited guest and inform them of mess customs, dress, sequence of events, and any other pertinent information. If necessary the escort also arranges for transportation and quarters for the guest when needed. During the mess night the escort's responsibilities include offering the guest a beverage, introducing them to other members of the mess, and showing them their proper place at the table. Escorts will not make their guests feel uncomfortable or "captive" by introducing themselves as an assigned escort. Three or four members of the mess should attend guests at all times, rotating among the membership to allow the guests to meet and speak with a majority of the mess.

5. Duty Officer. In certain units, the duty officers attend the dinner wearing swords. This custom was adopted from the Worcestershire Regiment, whose Captain of the Week traditionally wears their sword in the mess as a token of the time when all officers remained under arms during meals. This practice is said to have begun when the Regiment was stationed in North America in 1746. The Regiment employed a number of reputedly loyal Indians. For this reason, the officers did not take the trouble to protect themselves against the Indians, who suddenly attacked them one evening, ruining dinner and causing numerous casualties. If such is a unit tradition, the uniform will be dress blue/blue white with sword. These officers will refrain from imbibing and will return to their posts immediately following dinner.

D-3. UNIFORM

1. The uniform for a mess night should be prescribed as the best uniform that the respective Marine possesses. The uniform should always be prescribed as Evening Dress and each Marine must ensure that he/she is in their best uniform, although it may not necessarily be the uniform their commanding officer is wearing. For example, for company-grade officers this would mean the dress blue/blue white "A" uniform. For those enlisted members not in possession of the dress blue uniform then the service "A" uniform would be appropriate.

2. If the correct term for the uniform of a sister service is not known, use the phrase "Evening Dress." Do not use "Full Dress", as this may imply daytime uniform with sword, which is not desired.

3. For civilians, "Military Evening Dress, if convenient" may be requested if it is known the civilian is a retired or reserve service member. This often adds color to the mess, particularly abroad. If attending in civilian attire, Black Tie with miniature medals or dark suit with large medals is common and proper. The invitation automatically implies at least a dinner jacket. If a tailcoat is

desired, "Full Dress" should be stated and "Orders and Decorations" is noted under the dress requirement. Miniature medals, neck ribbons, and sashes are appropriate on civilian dress at formal military functions. Do not use the expression "Black Tie" or "White Tie" on the invitations.

D-4. GUESTS. There are three types of guests:

1. Official Guests. Official guests are guests of the mess as a whole and the members of the mess share their expenses. Their number should be limited. It might be noted that the selection of guests for mess night should be chosen with discretion. It is better to have no guest, than to honor someone who does not rate such a distinction. As a general guide, it would be considered improper to honor an officer junior to the senior officer of the mess unless the junior officer had in some way distinguished himself or was a foreign national. It is always proper to honor a prominent public figure.

2. Guest of Honor. The guest of honor is an official guest of special distinction. "When the guest of honor is a very high ranking official, it is customary to offer him/her the option of a date and to consult their staff concerning the guest list and general arrangements. After these preliminaries, a regular "invitation with 'To Remind' written on it instead of RSVP should be sent to the guest of honor."

3. Personal Guests. Personal guests are also guests the mess, but their expenses are absorbed by the individual who invited them. If the guest is a serving officer, he/she should "be junior to the commanding officer. The President of the Mess will specify the number of guests each member may entertain.

D-5. INVITATIONS

1. When you are invited to a social gathering, notification will come in the form of an invitation. The invitation will contain all the information you will need to prepare yourself for the occasion. The information placed on the invitation is to assist you and the host and will include the following basic information.

a. Who is Giving the Affair

(1) Avoid all but accepted abbreviations. Rank, titles and names are written in full.

(2) If the invitation is extended to a person primarily because he/she is the incumbent of a certain billet, his/her command title is used. However, if such is not the case, the invitation should specify their rank and last name only.

(3) On invitations to official guests, the proper phrase is "the honor of your company." Too personal guests "the pleasure of your company."

b. The Location, Date and Time. The date and hour are spelled out, but only the day and month are capitalized. Military time is not used.

c. The Type of Attire. In the lower left-hand comer indicate the desired uniform to be worn. Include other service and civilian equivalents if guests other than Marines are in attendance.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

d. The phrase "RSVP," "Regrets," or "To Remind."

(1) RSVP is French for "Respondes S'il Vous Plait," or "Please Reply." In the lower left hand corner, "R.S.V.P." with periods and only one capital letter, is written. (R.S.V.P. with periods and all capital letters is also correct.) The reply should be made within 48 hours of receipt of invitation. Underneath the "RSVP" will be the person to whom the response is to be sent with a phone number, address or an e-mail address for you to use for your reply. It is normally used for very formal occasions. For very formal or large functions, there may be a card included in the invitation for you to use to send back with your reply. This phrase is used on the invitation and is the host/hostess way of ensuring the correct amount of food, cocktails and seating is available. You must reply if you are accepting the invitation or if you are declining the invitation.

(2) Regrets. The phrase "Regrets' or "Regrets Only" is used only if you do not plan to attend. A simply apology stating that you cannot attend will do. If you do not reply, then the host will assume that you are coming and will plan accordingly.

(3) To Remind. This is sent as reminder to someone that has been orally invited to a function. For example, if the host calls you on the phone and invites you to a function, and you accept, he/she may send you a "To Remind" invitation so that you do not forget. If you decline on the phone he/she will not send you the invitation.

(4) Withdrawing Acceptances. On rare occasions, a guest who has accepted an invitation must withdraw the acceptance. The only acceptable reasons for withdrawing an acceptance are due to official duties, severe illness, unforeseen but mandatory out of town absence, or the recent death of a close relative. When you must withdraw an acceptance you must notify the host immediately so he/she can make adjustments to their plans. This should be done orally and then followed up with a written notification.

2. Fifteen to thirty days before the dinner, invitations are extended to all guests that are not members of the mess. Invitations may be partly engraved on unit stationary or entirely handwritten and should follow the standard pattern. *The Service Etiquette* provides detailed guidance on preparing invitations.

D-6. PROCEDURES

1. Planning. Well in advance of the anticipated date, the command will designate the Officers of the Mess. The President will inform the Vice President that he/she desires to have a mess night on a certain night. The President should also inform the Vice President of his wishes concerning guests. The Vice President is completely responsible for the proper organization and execution of the mess night. The Vice President must ascertain the number of Marines who are to attend, and ensure that sufficient space is available at the mess for both cocktails and dinner.

a. Day of the Dinner. Mr. Vice should be at the mess early on the morning of the dinner with a working party available to assist him/her in the final preparations. The unit silver or trophies should be displayed, together with the appropriate flags, decorations, paintings or photographs. The national and organizational colors are placed behind the President's chair per chapter 7 of this Manual. At organizational mess nights, unit guidons can be banked behind the head table with good effect. Ensure the table is set in the proper manner and that place cards for individuals are checked for accuracy against the seating arrangement posted.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

b. Evening of the Dinner. The President and Vice President must be at the mess at least 30 minutes prior to the commencement of the dinner, cocktails being a part of the dinner. They must make a final check of all details and ensure that nothing has been left to change. By this time, the punch bowl is positioned, and the rum punch is mixed.

2. Facilities. For many details, the Vice President must confer with the manager of the mess. Sufficient time should be allocated for advance planning and to make coordination with supporting organizations. Reservations should be completed at least 2 weeks prior to the date, giving the mess manager the opportunity to complete their planning and to prepare the desired menu. One week prior to the dinner, the Vice President should check again with the mess manager and give him/her a final figure on those attending, approve the menu for the evening, ensuring that the proper wines are available in sufficient quantity, and ensure that the waiters to be used are familiar with the serving procedure for a formal dinner.

3. Menu. There are normally 4 to 6 courses at formal dinner. Roast prime rib of beef with Yorkshire pudding is the traditional entree at a mess dinner. The courses will normally consist of the following although substitution is allowed.

Appetizer -Shrimp, clams, oysters, herring juice, melon, etc.

Soup -Consommé.

Fish -As desired.

Entree -Roast, vegetables, rolls.

Salad -As desired

Dessert -As desired. A savory, rather than a sweet dessert is served, as the latter spoils the taste of the port. Coffee is served with dessert.

4. Décor. Two weeks prior to the event, the Vice President should assemble all the unit silver to be displayed and see to its proper cleaning. The Vice President will need to obtain cooperation of unit commanders to see that the silver is made available to him/her and that sufficient personnel to assist in the work are assigned. The Vice President should make an inspection of all colors and standards to be used and see to their cleaning and pressing. The unit silver should be assembled, together with the appropriate flags, decorations, paintings or photographs well in advance. It should be no problem to procure pictures or relics of the unit for display, if only the time and energy are expended. The table should be set in the proper manner, with a place card for each individual. The seating arrangement will need to be posted in the lounge, in order that each Marine will know where he/she is to be seated. The punch bowl for the traditional toast is to be inspected and its position designated for best service.

5. Music. If at all possible, music should be performed by the unit's own band. Requirements may range from two drums and four fifes for announcing dinner and playing tributes during toasts, to a small orchestra section for playing dinner music and after dinner music, to an entire marching band for complete entertainment. However, in our modern world of electronics, it is expedient to have a sound system on a good quality public address system serve as a substitute if the band is not available. Regardless of what is used, the music must be chosen with care. As a general rule, selections are chosen to alternate between martial music and classical or semi-classical selections. If contemporary music is played care must be taken to play a variety as not all tastes are the same. The Vice President should meet with the bandmaster and approve the proposed music selections

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

for the evening, ensuring that the band is thoroughly familiar with the "National Anthem" or unit marches of the guests who are to be toasted. The Vice President should be particularly cautious in the case of foreign nationals, as occasionally they have several unit marches, only one of which is proper for playing in conjunction with toast. The Vice President may check with the guests' mess secretary or aide-de-camp for advice as appropriate. The following are the standard mess night music.

- a. "*Dinner Chimes*" or "*First Call (First Sergeant Call)*" 15 minutes prior to the start of dinner.
- b. "*Officers Call*" or "*Mess Call*" ("Mess Call" may be substituted a for enlisted mess night) 5 minutes prior to the start of dinner.
- c. "*Sea Soldier*" or "*March On*" for the march on of the mess members.
- d. "*Semper Fidelis*" for the march on of the head table.
- e. "*Roast Beef of Old England*" for the march on of the beef.
- f. If foreign officers or guests are present their national anthem is played when their head of state is toasted.
- g. "*National Anthem*" for the toast to the Commander and Chief.
- h. "*Anchors Away*" for the toast to the Navy. If toasts are made to the other services then their service song is played at this time.
- i. If foreign service members are guests and their service is toasted then appropriate music will be played.
- j. "*Taps*" during the Fallen Comrade toast.
- k. "*Marine's Hymn*" during the toast to the Corps. Traditionally, all the members of the mess sing all three versus of the Marine's Hymn.

6. Cocktails. The room set aside for cocktails should command a great deal of the Vice President's attention, as this is where his/her brother and sister Marines and guests will receive their first impression of the evening's festivities. The room should if possible, be small enough to lend itself to an atmosphere of intimacy yet not so small that the guests feel they are crowded. It is better to have a room too large than one too small. Subdued lighting should illuminate the room.

a. Cocktail Hour. Members of the mess are expected to attend cocktail hour, whether they chose to imbibe or not. Each member of the mess should arrive at the appointed place for cocktails 5 minutes before opening time. The cocktail hour is primarily designed to establish social rapport and to afford an opportunity to meet the guests. The cocktail hour should last not longer than 45 minutes. There will be sufficient time after dinner to completely satisfy all thirst and members should, therefore, avoid excessive drinking prior to dinner. It is customary that each Marine upon entering presents himself/herself to the President of the Mess. A simple "Good evening sir/ma'am" will suffice. To take a drink or to smoke prior to doing this is bad manners. In addition, the younger Marines should take this occasion to pay their respects informally to the senior members; this is proper and much appreciated by the older Marines. At sometime during the cocktail hour, every member should make it a point to introduce themselves to each of the guests.

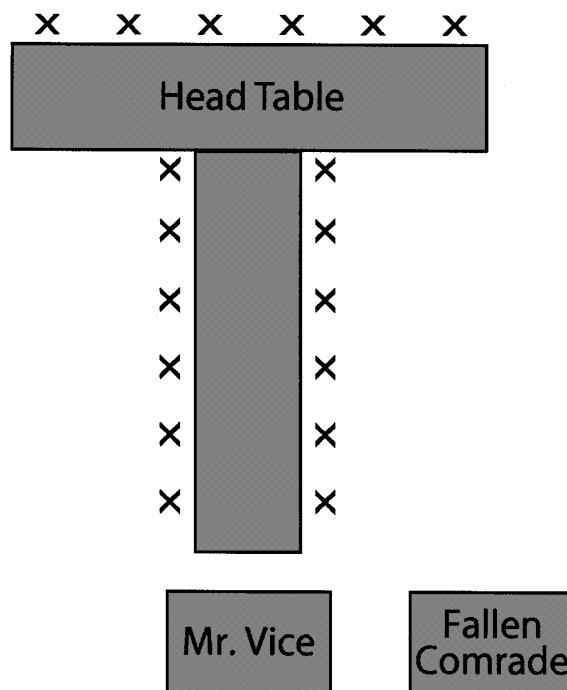
MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

b. It is the specific duty of the President to greet each guest as that person arrives at the mess. The guest of honor is usually the last to arrive and is greeted immediately by the Vice President. The guest of honor is introduced to the President, and subsequently to the mess. There should be three or four members attending each guest at all times prior to and after the dinner. Members should rotate between peer groups and guests to assure that each guest has an opportunity to converse with three or four different members at all times. As a member of the mess, you are a host and should act accordingly. During the cocktail hour there should be no formal "Hors D'oeuvres", however, it is quite proper to have several plates of peanuts, potato chips, crackers, and pretzels placed about the room. At this time suitable music should be played. Everyone attending must be in the cocktail lounge at least 10 minutes prior to the hour fixed for dinner. Be sure to locate your seating assignment prior to the Call to Dinner. Do not spoil your evening by becoming intoxicated at this time.

7. Call to Dinner Depending on local ground rules, members and guests may proceed informally to their places; or where more formality is the custom, each marches into the wardroom at designated times. The usual entrance for large assemblies is for the membership to be in place within the wardroom and the Officers of the Mess march in procession, escorting the honored guests. The signal for dinner will be the playing of "Officers Call," (or "Mess Call" for enlisted mess nights) followed by "SeaSoldiers" or "March On." As soon as the music starts, all hands not seated at the head table should dispose of their drinks and cigarettes, and proceed informally (but orderly) into the wardroom to their seating locations and stand behind their chairs. The musicians will start playing in the wardroom, march through the cocktail lounge back into the wardroom, around the table and return to the cocktail lounge where they will halt. By the time the music has returned to the cocktail lounge, all hands, except those to be seated at the head table, will have retired to the wardroom and found their respective places at the table. They will stand quietly behind their chairs. There should be no delay moving into the wardroom and the path of the musicians should never be restricted. At this time there will be no one in the cocktail lounge except those to be seated at the head table and the musicians. The President will form those to be seated at the head table in the order in which they are to march into the wardroom. The President with the honored guest on his/her right, followed by the next senior officer and the next senior honored guest, etc., followed by the remaining officers in order of seniority, prepare to enter the wardroom (as an option the head table may March on in the order in which they are to be seated). When all the guests are ready to enter the wardroom, the President will inform the bandmaster that he/she may proceed with the ceremony. The musicians will strike up "*Semper Fidelis*", enter the wardroom, march around the table and halt. Once the music has entered the wardroom and reached the far end of that room, the President will lead the head table guests to their seats. As soon as the last member to enter has stopped and turned to face his place setting, the music will cease playing, execute the prescribed facing movements and march out of the wardroom to a single drumbeat. The President will initiate the formal opening of the mess (by offering grace). Once the head table has entered the wardroom, no one will be allowed to enter the mess without permission from the President. The proper sequence to enter after this point is to address "Mr./Madam President" and wait to be acknowledged. Express your regrets and ask to join your place in the mess. Conversely, once seated, no one may leave the wardroom without permission of the President. Regardless of the degree of formality in the entrance, drinks or cigarettes will not be carried into the wardroom. It is not proper to have alcohol on the table during grace.

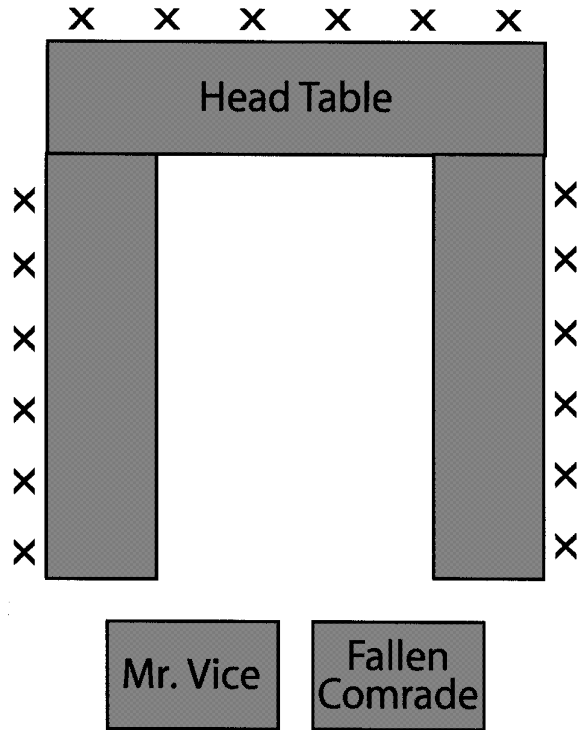
8. Grace. As soon as the musicians have left the wardroom, the President will rap with a spoon or gavel as the signal for order and attention. All hands will be standing. The President says in all audible but not loud voice. "Ladies and gentlemen the grace." The chaplain, or in his/her absence the President or the Vice President will then say grace. Immediately following the grace all hands will be instructed to take their seats. Often there is a short concluding grace after dinner, before the port is served. Do not create a sermon out of grace. A story is told about the officer who was informed he/she would have to act as President of the mess, due to the absence of the commanding officer, and also render a short grace. Whereupon the officer intoned, "The commanding officer is not here. Thank God." A more appropriate grace might be: "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 that will follow. Amen."

9. Seating Arrangement. The tables may be arranged in any order that suits the particular circumstances, the only rule being that no one should be seated across the head table. Members of the mess, with certain reservations, are normally seated according to seniority, from the head table down. Seating will, as far as practical, prevent members of the same organization sitting together (to aid in the prevention of "talking shop"). Typical diagrams may be a "T", a "U", an "E", or a "Multiple Line." (See figures D-1.) If more than one spur extends from the head table, they should be disjoined to permit passage of the stewards between the spurs and head table. The senior honored guest sits on the right side of the President, the next senior guest on the left. The remaining guests are interspersed throughout the mess to ensure their being well entertained by members. The Vice President is seated at the foot of the table or separate table opposite the head table at large mess nights. Do not mis-seat the honored guest.

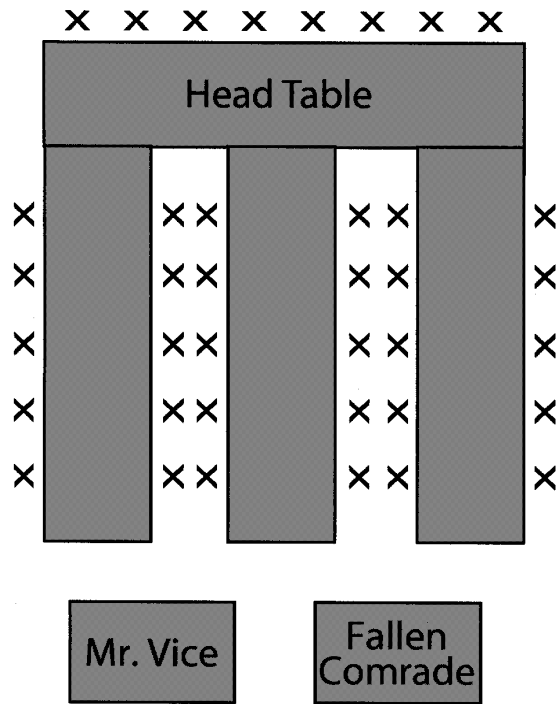


a. "T" Seating Layout.

Figure D-1.--Sample Seating Diagram.

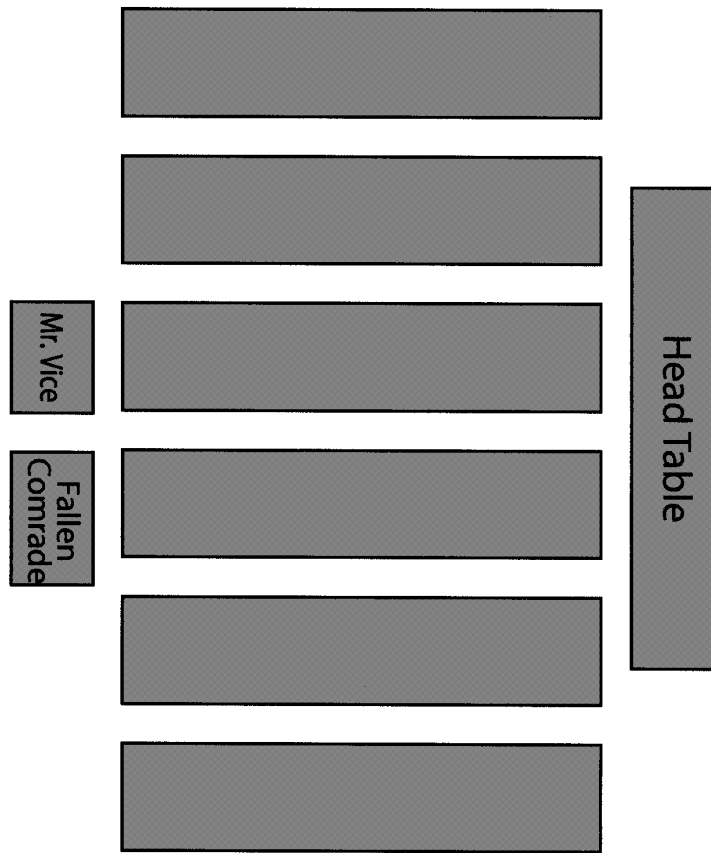


b. "U" Seating Layout.



c. "E" Seating Layout.

Figure D-1.--Sample Seating Diagram--Continued.



d. "Multiple Line" Seating Layout.

Figure D-1.--Sample Seating Diagrams--Continued.

10. Table Setting. A formal table setting using a unit's silver, crystal, and china can make a handsome picture. A lay plate is in the center, partially covered by a neatly folded napkin on top of which lies the place card. To its left, working from the outside toward the plate, will be the forks in the order of use--fish, meat, and salad, the latter properly being eaten after the main entree. To its right, working from the outside toward the plate, will be the fruit and soup spoons, then the knives in order of use--fish, meat, and salad. However, the oyster fork is always outboard on the right side. Above the knives will be the crystal. Again working from the outside toward the center, in order of use--a sherry glass for white wine, one for red wine, a Claret glass for port (found only at stag dinners), and a goblet for water. Thus, by merely proceeding in order, the wrong equipment cannot be used. After each course, a well-trained steward will remove all extra silver and glass, again aiding the choice of the proper utensil at the proper time. The dessert implements are normally found on the dessert plate. If not, they will be innermost utensils of their kind. Butter plates are not used on formal setting. The center of the table is decorated with flowers or unit silver. Candelabra will furnish all light. Nuts, celery, etc. are placed in appropriate dishes and removed at the proper time. Ashtrays and cigarette containers will be conspicuously absent.

11. Dinner. The backbone of a good dinner is amicable and friendly conversation. Each Marine is not only expected, but also encouraged to enjoy himself to the utmost during the dinner hour. As Marines, jokes that are off-color or which may be detrimental to the guests are forbidden. It is beneath the dignity of a Marine to make any comment that possibly might offend anyone present over dinner. During the dinner, members must refrain from loud and boisterous conversation. Exuberance of spirit is more properly accepted after completion of the meal, when all guests and members join at the bar. It must be kept in mind that there are guests present who are judging the whole Marine Corps by the manner in which the members conduct themselves. Women, politics, and religion are not discussed in the wardroom or mess. Customarily, a woman's name is not mentioned in the wardroom or mess unless she is a celebrity. There are normally 4 to 6 courses at a formal dinner. The service will be conducted by two stewards in a counter clockwise fashion commencing with the honored guest and the officer to the right of the President. In that way the official hosts, the President and the Vice President are served last. The head steward will clear the table when each person at the table has finished his course. Therefore, dinner should be consumed at normal speed. Stewards should not be disciplined during dinner. Refer complaints to the Vice President. Traditionally, when roast beef is the entree, the President will command "Chief steward bring forth the beef for my inspection" and the chief steward will ceremoniously roll on the beef escorted by the Vice President while music sounds "the Roast Beef of Old England." He halts behind the President, cuts him a small but choice piece and lays it before the President on a plate. The President will taste the beef and declare "I find this beef to be tasty and fit for human consumption." Serving then commences.

12. Wines. Good wine is as much a part of a formal dinner as the entree. There has evolved over the years a rule of thumb that white wine is to be served with white courses, fish and fowl, and red wine with blood meats. Champagne may be used any time. Sherry, sometimes served with soup, is more often omitted. White and sparkling wines are served chilled. Red wine is offered at room temperature, however it is well to remember that this infers a temperature of 58-60F. Port, an after dinner brandy, is served for all toasts except to the Corps, for which a rum punch is used. This punch was initially reported in a recruiting poster that appeared in Philadelphia in January 1776, which ordered the recruit upon enlistment to: "REPAIR TO THE MARINE RENDEZVOUS, WHERE IN A FLOWING BOWL OF PUNCH, AND THREE TIMES THREE, YOU SHALL DRINK, LONG LIVE THE UNITED STATES AND SUCCESS TO THE MARINES." To make the traditional 1775 Rum Punch; mix 4 parts dark rum, 2 parts lime juice, 1 part maple syrup, and add a small amount of grenadine to taste. Ice generously. The wine, in decanters if available, is served by stewards or placed on the table and passed by the members. At the end of a course that calls for wine, the steward will properly remove your glass. Do not stop him, even though your glass may be full. It is also improper to turn a glass upside down on the table. Should a member not desire wine, he/she may place his card over the glass, inform the steward that he does not wish wine, or simply allow him/her to pour the glass and do not drink it. The steward will remove the glass at the proper time, full or not. However, glasses must be charged with port for toasts and at least raised to the lips. Not to do so would be an insult to the person toasted. Appropriate wines with each course stimulates the palate and accentuates the meal, however, remember that a chilled rose goes with all food combinations, has a light, pleasant taste, and is inexpensive (in other words, you don't have to be a wine snob to rum a good mess night).

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

13. Smoking. Following dessert and coffee, the entire table will be cleared except for the port glasses. Port will be called for and all glasses should be charged as soon as possible. Do not drink it yet. Ashtrays and cigarettes or cigars will be placed on the tables. Do not smoke yet. Following the loyalty toast, the President announces "Ladies and gentlemen, the smoking lamp is lighted." Now, and not before, smoking commences. Cigars will be passed. The Vice President will light the smoking lamp, if there is one available and pass it to the President, who lights the honored guests' tobacco. The Smoking Lamp is always announced as being "lighted", not as being lit. When the smoking lamp is lighted and cigars and port are passed around, the President may, at his discretion, send for the bandmaster and offer him/her a drink.

14. Use of the Gavel. The gavel, in possession of the President of the Mess, will be used to signal the members. Three resounding raps require the attention to the President of the members, whether standing or seated. Two raps cause the members to rise, standing in place, and one rap is the signal for the members to take their seats.

15. Applause. Applause or gaining attention from the mess will be accomplished by rapping a spoon against the table. Do not strike the glassware. Follow the example of the President. As guests are introduced, applause is correct and invited as each guest is introduced and at the conclusion of each one's remarks.

16. After Dinner Activities. At some point, the President will signal that dinner is concluded and invite all present for further conviviality by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, you join me in the bar. "Remember, the members of the mess should wait until the head table and guests have left the wardroom. Then, without undue haste, they also leave the dining area to continue the festivities at the bar. All hands are encouraged to stay, enjoy themselves and partake of refreshments. The remainder of the evening may be spent more or less, as impulse and ingenuity suggest. Singing is always in order and camaraderie is the key to the remainder of the evening. By this time many Marines are often pleasantly surprised to discover how really well they can produce harmony. There are also any number of parlor games and feats of strength that could be planned in good taste. The custom has grown in some messes for the members to join into rough and dangerous games after dinner. This is not only dangerous to the individual, but quite often causes the destruction of mess property. Remember that you are in your dress uniform and even though you may not worry about its care, others do worry about theirs. However, you choose to occupy yourself or whatever hilarity you indulge in, never forget that you are a Marine and represent the Nation's finest. Proper etiquette and decorum dictate that, as the mess is your home, you must remain until all official guests have left. It is also customary not to leave the mess for your quarters until your commanding officer has retired for the evening. The President must remain in the mess until all officers senior to himself/herself have retired for the evening, at which time he may designate the Vice to remain as host until all hands have departed. This is necessary to ensure that all members and guests receive full courtesies of the mess, yet leave promptly at closing time and to see that the unit's decorations are secured after the evening is over. However, a more common practice of departing the bar after a proper and decent interval serves the purpose of the evening much better. If the usual custom is observed, it will place the senior guests and officers in an awkward position. They will feel compelled leave early, even though 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. Anyone should feel free to leave at any time after the proper interval, and done properly, the guests and officers of the Mess will take it as a kindness.

17. Behavior. Your behavior is just as important as the way you dress. Looking good will not bring you respect if you cannot conduct yourself accordingly. Here is a list of the things you should do and why, and the things you should not do.

a. What You Should Do

(1) Be on Time. One of the most valuable habits you can acquire is that of being on time. It is said that promptness and responsibility go hand in hand.

(2) Receiving Lines. If there is a receiving line, it is a courtesy--and therefore mandatory--that you go through the receiving line.

(3) Table Talk. Loud talk and laughter at the table are disturbing to others. Be careful of controversial or unpleasant subjects, such as politics, religion, or death.

(4) Always stand when being introduced.

(5) Treat self-introduction with care; the impression you give will be the one that is remembered.

(6) Do

(a) Introduce yourself and speak to each guest.

(b) Make head call prior to dinner.

(c) Eat at your own pace. Let the stewards take your plate and glass when attempted.

(d) Remain in the bar after dinner.

b. What You Should Not Do

(1) Public Display of Affection. Entering into any formal gathering accompanied by your date is all the attention you need. Open or extreme displays of affection are not considered appropriate at any formal function, and should be kept at a modest or minimum level. Refrain from any type of groping or lewd gestures at all costs. Remember that you are a Marine officer, staff noncommissioned officer, or noncommissioned officer and a true professional and are expected to carry yourself as such.

(2) Do not drum on a table with your fingers, or tap your feet on the floor. If you do--stop it. Finger or foot tapping draws attention to what you are doing and takes away from what is being said.

(3) Poor grammar, rude or vulgar talk, and the persistent use of improper and uncouth phraseology are representative of careless personal habits.

(4) Don't

(a) Drink too much at the cocktail hour.

(b) Smoke at the table until the "Lamp is Lighted."

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

- (c) Discuss sex, religion, or politics at dinner.
- (d) Use raucous behavior at the table.
- (e) Do not talk with food in your mouth. Avoid making noises while eating or swallowing and chew with your mouth closed.
- (f) Do not blow on hot liquids to cool them.
- (g) Do not lick your fingers. That is the purpose of having a napkin.
- (h) Never reach for food; ask for it to be passed.
- (i) When finished with the napkin, place it to the left of the plate, not inside of it.
- (j) During cocktail never have both hands full at the same time.
- (k) Always wait for the guest of honor or host/hostess to begin eating first.

18. Rules of the Mess. The following are some time-honored rules of the mess. These can be modified or expanded depending on local custom.

- a. Thou shall be punctual, heavy fines will be levied on all late arrivals.
- b. Thou shall not wear an ill-fitting, ill-prepared, or discolored uniform.
- c. Thou shall not wear clip on ties.
- d. The sounding of "Chimes" is the last opportunity to make thy head call until thy meal is completed.
- e. Thou shall not murder the Queen's English.
- f. Thou shall not use foul language, speak smut tingly, or use loud, obtrusive remarks in any language.
- g. Thou shall not pick thy nose, ears, or buttocks.
- h. Thou shall not fluctuate, lest thou be severely punished.
- i. Thou shall not chew gum.
- j. Thou shall not bring cocktails or other tobacco products in the dining area.
- k. Thou shall sit in thy assigned seat.
- l. Thou shall not rap on glassware for attention.
- m. Thou shall not rearrange the table settings.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

- n. Thou shall greet the guest of honor and make every effort to greet all members of the Mess at some point during the evening.
- o. Women, politics, shop, money, and religions shall not be discussed at the Mess. The Commander in Chief's policies will not be discussed.
- p. Thou shall not haggle over thy date of rank.
- q. Thou shall not refuse any course, nor shall you ask for seconds, thy meal shall be consumed as served, and in a manner becoming a lady or gentlemen.
- r. Thou shall not throw food or disgrace the Mess with unruly conduct.
- s. Thy elbows will remain from the table.
- t. Thou shall not turn glasses upside down or refuse any beverage. Members shall not be required to consume alcohol, however all glasses will be filled.
- u. Wine will be passed from right to left.
- v. Thou shall not "bottom up" glasses for every toast, only for the final "Toast to the Corps."
- w. Exclusive of actual emergencies, no member shall leave the dining area until thy head table has exited.
- x. Thy President and the Vice President shall be the only consultants of time during the feast.
- y. Members may request to address thy Mess by standing up at their seat and asking, "Mr./Madam Vice President, (rank and name) request permission to address the mess." The head table is not required to request permission and may address the mess directly.
- z. Thou shall not rise with smoking material in mouth or hand.
- aa. Thou shall not use tobacco products until the smoking lamp is lighted. Only cigars provided to the Mess will be smoked.
- bb. Thou shall not put ashes on the plates, table, or floor. All smoking materials shall be extinguished properly.
- cc. The Vice President will monitor the behavior of the Mess throughout the evening. Upon request of the President, he/she will list any violations of these rules and the President will assign appropriate punishment. Members of the Mess may request to address the Mess in their own defense. All fines will be paid to the Vice President.
- dd. Any member of the Mess addressed directly by the President may respond directly without requesting permission from the Vice President.
- ee. The decisions of the President are final and may not be appealed. The decisions of the Vice President are final and may not be appealed, unless overturned by the President.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

ff. Thou shall move to the Mess when it is time and remain standing until seated by the President.

gg. Thou shall keep toasts and comments within the limits of good taste and mutual respect. Degrading or insulting remarks will be frowned upon by the membership. However, good-natured needling is ENCOURAGED. Thou shall not laugh at ridiculously funny comments unless the President shows approval by laughing.

hh. When the Mess adjourns, thou shall rise and wait for the President and guests to leave.

ii. The Mess will not talk to the head table or servers of the mess.

jj. Thou shall not start a course before the President.

kk. Thou shall use proper toasting procedure.

ll. Thou shall ensure that thy glass is always charged while toasting.

mm. Thou shall practice in all toasts unless thyself or the group is honored with a toast.

nn. Thou shall have exact funds for fines.

oo. Thou shall not have a copy of these violations in the Mess.

19. Cost. The cost of a mess night should be prorated by rank. Both the "*Marine Officer's Guide*" and the "*Handbook for Marine Noncommissioned Officers*" contain examples of the Schatzel formula used to calculate prorated costs.

20. Fining. The tradition of fining is a hold over from the days of closed messes when members lived and subsisted in the mess and formal rules for conduct in the mess existed. When the President raps the gavel three times and announces that the floor will be open for fines, you will now have the opportunity to levy charges, on anyone in the Mess except for the members of the head table. You may bring to the attention of the Mess any violations or infractions your fellow Marine may have violated or committed. Be prepared to address the Vice President and the President correctly. Also prepare to be challenged by those accused which, might result in your being fined. Today this tradition is an optional part of the mess night. The President will generate fines for any infractions deemed appropriate. Coins of the realm are designated as United States Dollars (the Vice President will not make change!) However, fines are not required to be monetary in nature. The following guidelines apply when fining:

a. The President is the only person authorized to levy fines.

b. Guests are exempt from fining.

c. Unfounded accusations brought to the attention of the Mess will be grounds for the accuser being fined.

d. If monetary fines are levied they should be a token amount and the procedures agreed upon by all members in advance.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

e. An alternate to monetary fines may be imposed. This includes singing, tests of knowledge and exercises.

f. All monetary fines collected will be dispersed by the Vice President to cover the cost of after dinner drinks or donated as an additional gratuity to the serving staff.

g. While not all inclusive, the following specific infractions that will incur fines are:

(1) Navigational errors (know your place and be in it at the proper time).

(2) Hagglng over dates of rank or precedence numbers.

(3) Excessive grog intake or spilling your drink (alcohol abuse will be dealt with severely).

(4) Food (and drink) is not eligible to log flight time, therefore, do not launch it.

(5) Annoying the President with trivial or unwarranted allegations from the Mess.

(6) Grievous violations of the Mess protocol (uncouth behavior without permission).

21. Addressing the Mess. The following procedures will be used to address the Mess.

a. The Marine will stand at the position of attention and address the Vice President; "Mr./Madam Vice, (Rank & Name) requests permission to address the Mess."

b. The Vice President will address the President; "Mr./Madam President, (Rank & Name) requests permission to address the Mess. (Note: The Vice President has the unconditional option to deny or forward the request.)"

c. When the President grants permission, the Marine will address the President and state the charge.

d. If the nature of the address is to accuse a member of an infraction, the President has the option of allowing accused to respond to accusation. Consider charges only or dismiss accusation and fine accuser.

e. When addressing the Mess, do not break the position of attention without permission. This requires the individual to request permission to move about freely.

D-7. TOASTS

1. It is appropriate here to mention the term "toast" which is English in origin. The idea is not older than the 17th century and had reference first to the custom of drinking to the ladies. In Stuart times it was the custom to put a piece toast in the wine cup or glass before drinking in the belief that this improved the flavor of the wine. There is an account of a celebrated beauty who, during the

reign of Charles II, was bathing in public when one of her admirers took a glass of water in which she stood and drank her health to the assembled company. The account goes on to say that "there was in the place a gay fellow, half befuddled with drink, who offered to jump in and swore, though he needed no more liquor, he would have the toast." There are four classes of toasts:

- a. Toasts of Protocol. To foreign governments or chiefs of states; toast to the President of the United States.
- b. Official Toasts. To other services, military organizations, government departments, agencies, or institutions.
- c. Traditional Toasts. To Corps and country, toast to battles.
- d. Personal Toasts. To individuals (distinguished guests, members being dined out, etc.)

2. Port is served from decanters and is passed clockwise from the President and Vice President. All toasts are with port except the traditional toast. When all glasses are charged, toasts will begin. The President controls the procedure. The President will call for a toast to the head of state of the senior foreign guest. After a proper interval (usually about 2 minutes), he/she will call for a toast to the head of state of the second senior foreign guest, until the heads of government of all foreign guests or members have been toasted. Many messes add a bright touch to a toast. The President may propose a toast to "The King of the Belgians" and the Vice President replies in French "Le Roi de Belge," this could be an exciting toast in Korean or Chinese. The President then turns to the senior foreign guest and calls him/her by name. The senior foreign guest will stand and propose the toast "Ladies and gentlemen, to the President of the United States" which is not seconded (this is called "*The Loyal Toast*"). The mess rises and the orchestra plays the "*National Anthem*." When the music ends, the mess raises their glasses, respond in unison "The President of the United States," drink, and return to their seats.

3. If foreign guests or members are not present, the President will call for a toast to the President of the United States as the first toast and then light the smoking lamp. The President then proceeds to toast the units represented by the United States service members at the dinner. This follows a short talk by the senior honored guest and introductions or shorter talks by the remaining official guests. The President must tactfully inform each official guest to limit his remarks to not more than 10 minutes. The mess will not rise to applaud speeches, unless exceptionally inspiring, and only on the example of the President or Commanding Officer. After speechmaking, the President may open the floor for toasts from the mess.

4. The procedures for toasting utilize the following sequence. The person making the toast addresses the toast to the Vice President. The Vice President seconds the toast and finally all members of the mess echo the toast. As an example:

President: "Mr./Madam Vice, a toast to the President of Tunisia."

Mr./Madam Vice: "Ladies and gentlemen (pause while all stand), a toast to the President of Tunisia."

All: "The President of Tunisia."

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

5. The next series of toasts are to the units of the foreign guests or members, called by the President. These are followed by toasts to the units of American Services represented at the dinner, according to seniority of those present, regardless of whether they are members or guests of the mess.

a. **President:** "Mr./Madam Vice, A toast to the United States Navy." **Mr./Madam Vice:** Ladies and Gentlemen, a companion at sea. It is with a great deal of respect and honor that I propose a toast to our sister service, the United States Navy. **All:** "The United States Navy."

b. **President:** "Mr./Madam Vice, A toast to our comrades-in-arms, the U.S. Navy Corpsmen." **Mr./Madam Vice:** Ladies and gentlemen, to those who provide care and comfort on the battlefield. It is with a great deal of respect and honor that I propose a toast to our comrades-in-arms U.S. Navy Corpsmen." **All:** "Navy Corpsmen."

6. Toasts from the mess are given in similar fashion, except for asking permission to toast. A person stands and says "Mr./Madam Vice, a toast." Mr./Madam Vice will acknowledge the toast with "Propose your toast sir" The member or guest says "Mr./Madam Vice, a toast to the Continental Marines, who.." Mr./Madam Vice will stand, raise his/her glass and says "Ladies and gentlemen." All hands will stand with wine glasses in their hands and Mr./Madam Vice will continue "To the Continental Marines." All members raise their glasses, repeat in unison the words of Mr./Madam Vice, drink a portion of their wine, and resume their seats.

7. Some organizations seed the mess to offer historic toasts when the floor is opened, examples of these are:

a. A toast to the Continental Marines who fought for our freedom and liberty. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Continental Marines.)

b. A toast to the Marines of the 19th century who fought from the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of the 19th century.)

c. A toast to the Marines who fought in World War I from the Argonne Forest to Belleau Wood. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of World War I.)

d. A toast to the Marines who fought in the island campaigns of World War II where "Uncommon valor was a common virtue." (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of World War II.)

e. A toast to the Marines who fought in Korea from Inchon to the Chosin Reservoir (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of the Korean War.)

f. A toast to the Marines who fought for freedom in Viet Nam (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of the Viet Nam War.)

g. A toast to the Marines currently forward deployed to the sharp edge of the sword. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The deployed Marines.)

h. Newer toasts may be added as needed. Such as:

(1) A toast to the Marines in Beirut, who gave their lives defending the sanctity of another nation. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of Beirut.)

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

(2) A toast to the Marines who fought in the Persian Gulf War to liberate a nation from aggression. (Mr./Madam Vice responds: The Marines of the Persian Gulf War.)

8. In place of individual toasts an alternate toast can be inserted at this time to honor all of the battles that Marines have fought in. The President of the Mess makes the following introductory remarks after which selected members of the mess stand in sequence and each announces a battle. They remain standing. A ship's bell is rung once after each battle is announced. After all battles have been announced the members sit.

President: "Ladies and gentlemen, it is traditional to pay homage to the valor shown and sacrifices made by Marines who have distinguished themselves throughout history." (A ship's bell is rung one time following each campaign.)

BLADENSBURG
TRIPOLI
CHAPULTEPEC
GUANTANAMO BAY
MEUSE-ARGONNE
GUADALCANAL
TARAWA
IWO JIMA
OKINAWA
INCHON
CHOSIN RESERVOIR
KHE SANH
HUE CITY
LEBANON
GRENADA
PANAMA
KUWAIT
SOMALIA

9. A moving toast, often offered by the Guest of Honor just prior to the Traditional Toast, is the fallen comrade toast. It involves staging an empty table, draped in black, in a corner of the wardroom. It should be set with a full dinner setting and prominently display a pair of blank Identification Tags and a Purple Heart Medal (Figure D-2). The toast that is offered describes:

a. "Marines, I too have a toast. I would direct your attention to the table at the rear where a place has been set for those Marines who have gone before us. The military way of life is filled with much symbolism. The table provides a way to tell us that members of our profession, whom we call "brothers", are unable to be with us this evening. It is set for one, yet there are many represented by the single chair. The table is 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 will be with us always. The Purple Heart medal displayed to reflect the infliction of wounds and the ebb of life in battle. The identification tags blank, yet they could bear the name of Marines of every creed and color, and from every state in the Union. The dinner setting inverted, they dine with us in spirit only. Those who have died so that we may live, our former comrades who

have earned the glory and have given to us the respect and pride that we, as Marines, hold so dear." ... (inflection pause)... "Marines and honored guests, let us honor our fellow Marines, who have gone before. Mr./Madam Vice, a toast to all Marines who have died for our beloved Corps."

b. **Mr./Madam Vice:** "Marines a toast." (The entire mess will rise to the position of attention) "To our fallen comrades."

c. **All:** "To our fallen comrades."

d. Taps is played.

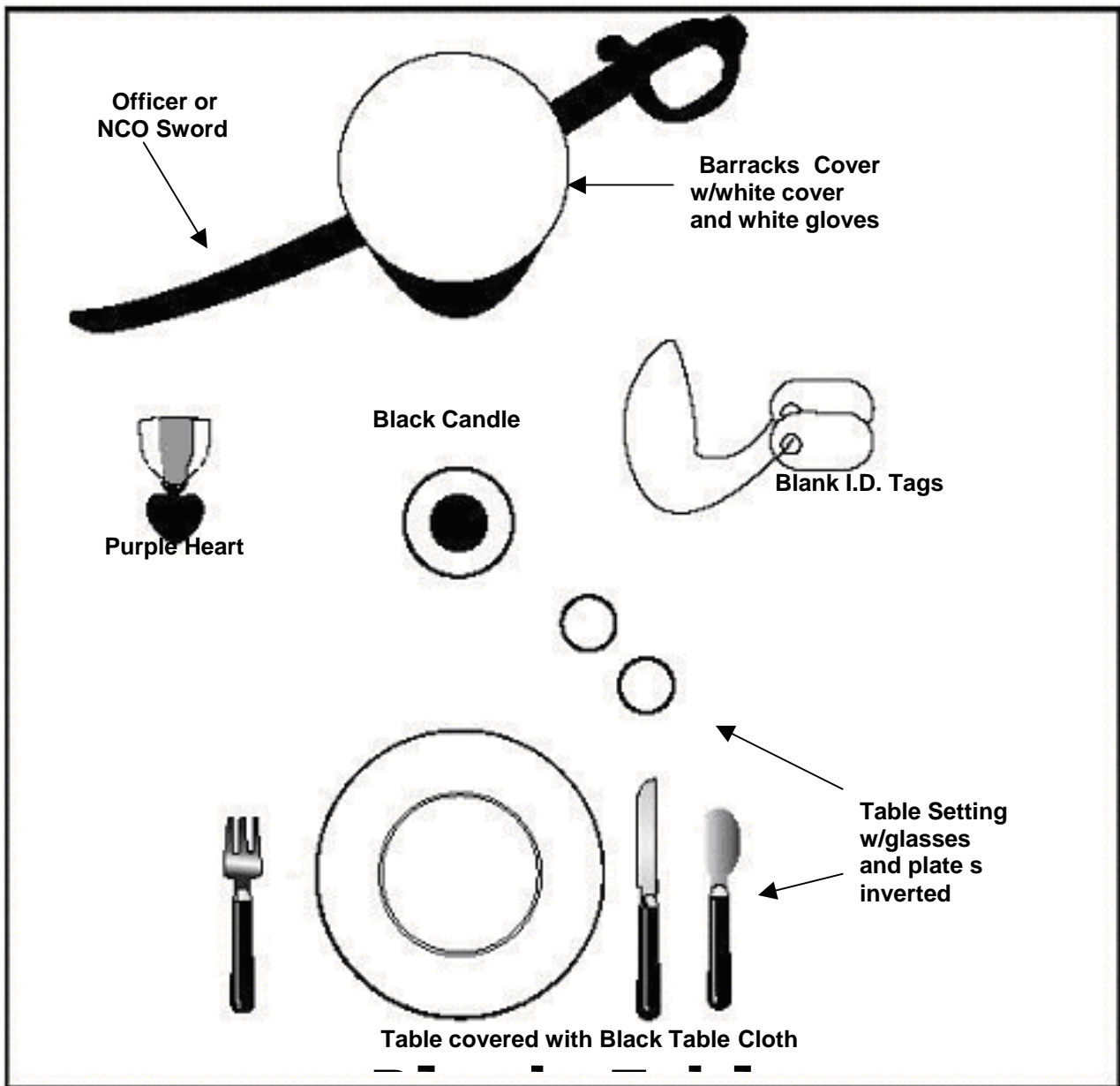


Figure D-2.--Fallen Comrades Table.

10. To conclude the formalities of dinner, the President calls for the toast, "To Corps and country." Mr./Madam Vice fills each cup from the punch bowl at the end of the table starting with the honored guest and ending with the President. At large dinners the Vice fills only the cups of those seated at the head table, the stewards charging the other glasses. The President fills the Mr./Madam Vice's cup who then faces about and seconds the toast.

a. **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 rendezvous, where in a flowing bowl of punch, and three times three you shall drink (pause), long live the United States and success to the Marines. Mr./Madam Vice, a toast to the country and Corps."

b. **Mr./Madam Vice:** "Ladies and Gentlemen, a toast. Long live the United States and success to the Marines!"

c. **All:** "Long live the United States and success to the Marines!"

d. Marines' Hymn is played or sung.

11. From this point, procedures vary with each mess according to the desires of the commanding officer and its own traditions. Usually, the President will offer: "Ladies and gentlemen, will you join me in the bar?" after which all members will stand fast until those seated at the head table have departed the dining room.

12. The following are some general rules for toasting:

a. Do not toast the Commandant.

b. Do not be caught with an uncharged glass.

c. Do not "bottoms-up" your glass on each toast, only on the final traditional toast.

d. Do not stand or drink a toast if you represent the service toasted, except the Traditional Toast.

e. Keep in mind that toasts are offered to institutions, never to persons by proper name.

f. During toasts to battles, individuals who participated in the specific battle will remain seated.

D-8. CHECKLIST.

1. The following is a sample checklist of key events and milestones that occur during the preparation for a mess night.

_____ Command selects officers of the mess and assigns committee members.

_____ Select honored guest, make initial correspondence to his office to ensure that the date of the mess night fits into his schedule.

_____ Prepare for the honored guest and obtain his biographical sketch.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

- _____ Send letters to support agencies to reserve facilities, arrange for field music, arrange transportation (as needed) and other necessary support.
- _____ Select a list of guests that the mess desires to have attend their function.
- _____ Ensure invitations to guests are properly prepared and delivered.
- _____ Prepare a script for introductions and special toasts and prepare the working program for the event. Begin seating arrangements, decoration plans, and any other special arrangements that may be required.
- _____ Complete seating arrangement, conduct command briefing, finalize working program, and complete decoration plan.
- _____ Verify all requested support requirements, complete last minute liaison with all support agencies.
- _____ Select and brief escorts for guests as required, possible rehearsals for key figures.
- _____ Conduct a final walk-through inspection, see to the details. Brief the field music.
- _____ Ensure that a letter of appreciation is sent to the honored guest, coordinate with the treasurer of the facilities to complete all financial transactions.

2. The President will:

- a. Coordinate the activities of all representatives, ensuring deadlines are set and met.
- b. Select and properly invite the honored guest. At least 2 weeks prior to the event, ensure invitations to the guests are prepared and delivered.
- c. Designate escorts for the guests.
- d. Prepare a script to introduce guests.
- e. Select and acquire an appropriate gift for the guest of honor, appropriately engraved to signify the occasion.
- f. Complete letters of appreciation for support agencies.

3. Mr./Madam Vice will:

- a. Plan, coordinate and execute the entire mess night. The Marine is advised by the President and other members, but has the responsibility to the mess and President.
- b. Collects funds from members and conducts all financial transactions.
- c. Coordinates with the mess manager about numbers attending, facilities and such.

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

d. Coordinates and supervises the treasurer and accounts for all monies received and expended.

D-9. GEAR LIST. The following is a list of equipment normally required to conduct a mess night.

1. Smoking Lamp.
2. Gavel.
3. Unit Colors (and guidons if applicable).
4. Officer or Noncommissioned Officer Sword (substitute a rifle and bayonet for field mess night).
5. Barracks cover with white cap (substitute a helmet for field mess night).
6. Purple Heart Medal.
7. Blank identification tags.
8. Black tablecloth with inverted dinner set (substitute a field mess gear during a field mess night).
9. One candle (preferably black).
10. Ships bell if the alternate to the traditional toasts is used per paragraph D-7.8.
11. Seating chart.

D-10. VARIATIONS. There are several variations to the mess night and include:

1. Field Mess Night. Also known as a "Warrior Night" or "Viking Night." Circumstances will frequently not permit a mess night with all the formalities as to uniform, catering, table, or services as detailed here. This should not deter an organization, however, and adaptations should be made to meet the "situation and terrain." Do not, in particular, let yourself become stupefied 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 key elements that differ for a field mess night are:

a. Uniform. Normally the camouflage utility uniform with designated field equipment.

b. Meal. The meal may be modified from field rations to MREs.

c. Wines. Appropriate substitute beverages may have to be employed.

d. Decorations, table settings and the like will be modified to fit the situation.

e. Fallen Comrades Table. Modified for a field setting as shown in figure D-3. Figure D-3 shows a modified setting using only a field table. A second option is to take the helmet and bayonet from the table and placing them on a M16 rifle placed inverted in front of the table similar to the boot and rifle display used for memorial services in chapter 25.

f. These and any other modifications do not preclude the members of the mess from following the prescribed ceremonies for toasts, treatment of guests or other traditions.

g. During a field mess night certain rules of the mess may be relaxed by the President of the Mess in keeping with the informality of the evening.

2. Another variation of the Mess Night is a "Dining-Out." This is normally conducted in the same manner as a mess night with the exception that spouses and dates are invited. Specific rules such as fining need to be omitted or modified. A dining-out allows spouses to share in the camaraderie of the mess night.

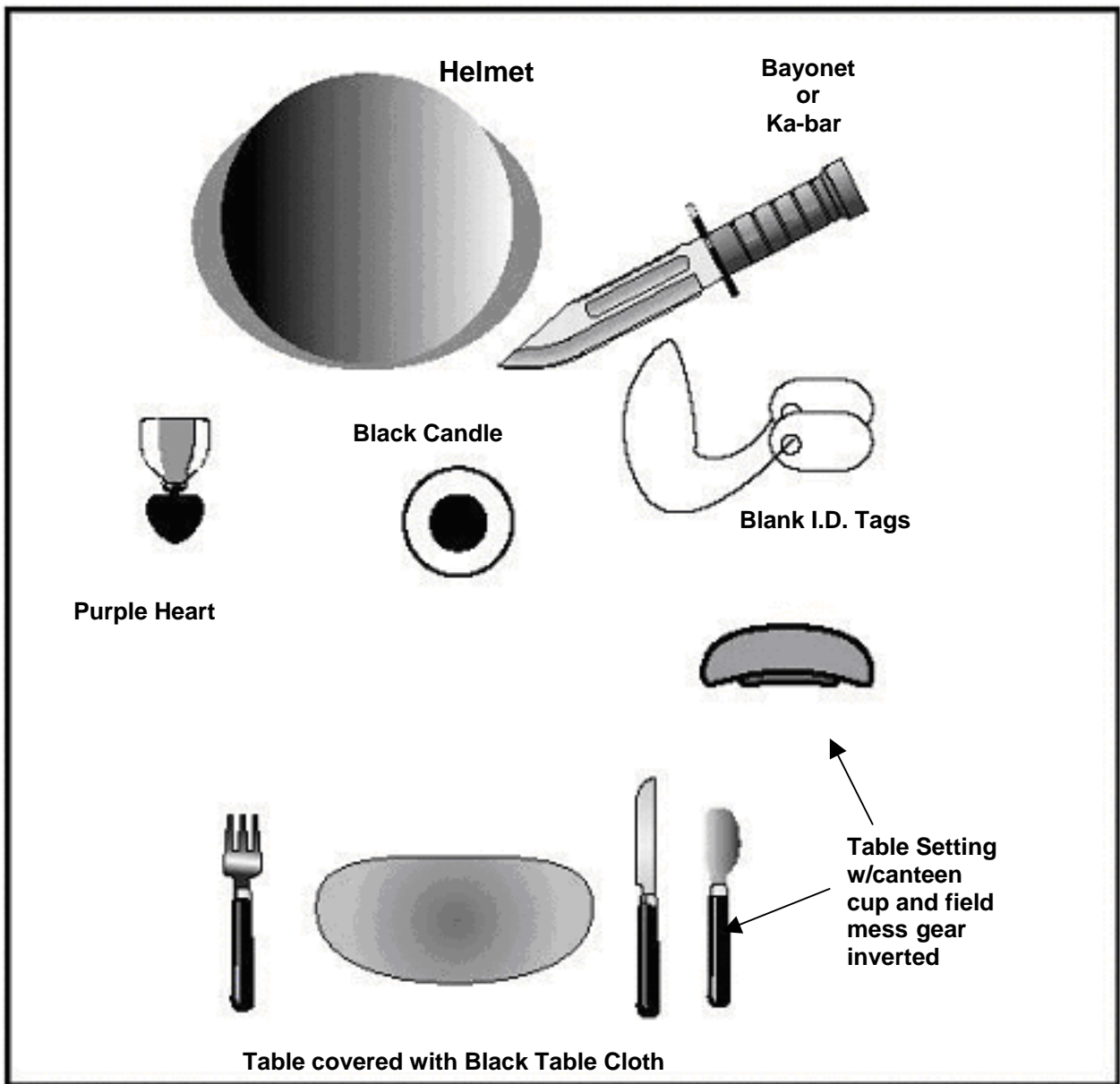


Figure D-3.--Fallen Comrades Table, Field Mess Night.