



**HONORING OUR PACT ACT OF 2021:
JUSTICE FOR CAMP LEJEUNE VICTIMS**

WHAT IS THE CAMP LEJEUNE JUSTICE ACT

The Camp Lejeune Justice Act (H.R. 2192) passed in the Senate on August 2nd, 2022 and will allow anyone who lived, worked, or served at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina between August 1, 1953 and December 31, 1987 to assert claims for damages for harm due to exposure to contaminated water on base. The bill would apply to military personnel, guardsmen, reservists, military family members, veterans, and civilian employees who worked on the base. The Act is designed to help anyone who suffered injuries or death from exposure to contaminated water at Camp Lejeune to bring a claim within two years from the date the Act becomes effective. President Biden is expected to sign the Act, as part of the "Honoring our PACT ACT of 2022" on August 8th, 2022. The PACT Act bill is designed to help veterans and their families who have been exposed to toxic materials as a result of their time spent serving our country.

Romano Law Group lawyers are working with clients eligible for relief under this Act and are pursuing claims against the federal government on their behalf. Romano Law Group's founder, John F. Romano, served as an officer in the United States Marine Corps and was stationed at Camp Lejeune in the mid 1970's. John and his wife, Nancy, and Romano Law Group Attorneys Eric and Todd Romano (also a Marine Corps officer and veteran) lived in base housing at Camp Lejeune with their parents and their other two brothers while John was stationed there. John and Nancy's youngest of four sons, Dr. Ryan Romano, a former Naval Officer and veteran, was born at Camp Lejeune.

It is estimated that more than one million military service members and their family members, as well as countless others who worked on or lived on the base, were exposed to contaminated water at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River in North Carolina From 1953 to 1987. Three on-base water supply systems were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds trichloroethylene (TCE), a metal degreaser, perchloroethylene (PCE), a dry cleaning agent, benzene, vinyl chloride and other highly toxic substances. Despite reports from military service members and their families that the water tasted of chemicals, and despite warnings from experts, site inspections and other reports known to the government, no action was taken to address or remedy the contamination.

Any person that lived, worked or served at Camp Lejeune or MCAS New River for at least 30 consecutive days between August 1, 1953 and December 31, 1987 and has a serious illness, miscarriage, or birth defect is potentially eligible for disability, health care, and compensation.

Common injuries that may be compensable include:

- Birth Defects and Birth Injuries
- Miscarriage
- Multiple Myeloma and other Myelodysplastic Syndromes
- Adult Leukemia
- Aplastic Anemia and other Bone Marrow Conditions
- Bladder Cancer
- Breast Cancer
- Liver Cancer
- Lung Cancer
- Ovarian Cancer
- Stomach Cancer
- Cervical Cancer
- Esophageal Cancer
- Kidney Cancer
- Parkinson's Disease
- Renal Toxicity
- Neurobehavioral Effects
- And Death

The contaminated water was used for cooking, drinking, and bathing in enlisted family housing, barracks, schools, base hospitals, recreational areas, and administrative offices. Any individual who was present at Camp Lejeune during these years, including veterans, family members, civilian workers, reservists, and guardsmen may be eligible for relief under the Honoring our PACT Act of 2021.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CAMP LEJUENE

Camp Lejeune, located in Jacksonville, North Carolina, is a 246-square mile Marine Corps base. The base has 14 miles of beaches, which makes it a premier training area base amphibious assault training and fast deployments.

Camp Lejeune and Onslow County have come a long way since September 1941 when the 1st Marine Division set up camp in the middle of a sandy pine forest along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Units have trained and deployed around the globe to keep the peace and fight wars. A tobacco barn, farm house and temporary tent cities have grown into a 244-square mile premier military training facility. A bond has grown among the Marines, sailors, Coast Guardsmen, family members, military retirees and civilians who have planted the seeds that are making Onslow County grow at an unprecedented rate.

The Camp Lejeune story began in 1940. World War II had been raging in Europe for more than a year and military planners were posturing forces for America's eminent entry to the fight. The need for an East Coast amphibious training facility was answered as the Department of the Navy purchased an initial 110,000-acre tract of land. With close proximity to ports at Wilmington and Morehead City, Lejeune was a logistical gem. When planners added the remote pine forests and miles of beach, the value of Camp Lejeune as a home training base for Marines was unbeatable.

On April 5, 1941 Congress authorized over 14 million dollars for the construction of the base. On May 1, 1941, Lieutenant Colonel William P.T. Hill was ordered by the 17th Commandant, Lieutenant General (then Major General) Thomas Holcomb, to establish and assume command of the base, then known as Marine Barracks New River, N.C. Hill and quartermaster, Brigadier General Seth Williams, were instrumental in the layout and design of the base. Hill's original headquarters was located at Montford Point; in August 1942, it was moved to Building 1 at Hadnot Point where it remains today.

Near the end of 1942, the base was named Marine Barracks Camp Lejeune in honor of the 13th Commandant and Commanding General of the 2nd Army Division in World War I, Major General John A. Lejeune. Camp Lejeune's value to the Corps in World War II was

evident through the contributions of Marines trained or based here. In 1944, it was renamed Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune.

The value of this land to the Marine Corps has grown over the years as men and women have trained to fight wars in the Pacific Islands, Korea, Vietnam, Kuwait, Afghanistan and Iraq. Camp Lejeune has also proven invaluable for the training and deployment of Marines for such actions as peacekeeping in Lebanon, tactical recovery of aircraft and personnel missions, drug interdiction missions and a host of noncombatant evacuation operations. The idea of Special Operations Capable Marine Expeditionary Units was born at Camp Lejeune and Marines here continue to make strides toward the future of warfare in such areas as urban and riverine operations. Camp Lejeune and the satellite facilities at Camp Geiger, Camp Johnson, Courthouse Bay, Stone Bay and the Greater Sandy Run Training Area have an historic value that goes beyond their national strategic importance.

Camp Johnson, which now plays a crucial role in the follow-on training of thousands of Marines every year, was the first training base for black Marines. Originally known as Montford Point, black Marines attended boot camp here while the nation was still racially segregated. After the walls of segregation came down, it was named in honor of Sergeant Major Gilbert H. “Hashmark” Johnson in 1974 and Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools was located there. Outside the gate of Camp Johnson stands a solemn tribute to Marines and sailors who gave their lives keeping the peace in Lebanon. The Beirut Memorial is the site of an annual commemoration of the tragic October 1983 bombing of Battalion Landing Team 1/8's headquarters in Beirut. A visit to the Jacksonville area isn't complete without a stop at this memorial.

Camp Geiger is a vital training center unto itself. With more than 24,000 Marines undergoing Marine Combat Training at the School of Infantry every year, it is a hub of activity that mirrors the original days in 1941 when the 1st Marine Division prepared to ship-out to the Pacific. Entrenched into the Marine warrior ethos is “every Marine is a Rifleman,” and it is at Camp Geiger where Marines learn and develop their warfighting skills before they attend their secondary schools to learn their military occupational skill.

To help prepare warfighters for combat and humanitarian missions abroad, Camp Lejeune takes advantage of 156,000 acres, 11 miles of beach capable of supporting amphibious operations, 34 gun positions, 50 tactical landing zones, three state-of-the-art training facilities for Military Operations in Urban Terrain and 80 live fire ranges to include the

Greater Sandy Run Training Area. Military forces from around the world come to Camp Lejeune on a regular basis for bilateral and NATO-sponsored exercises.

The base and surrounding community is home to an active duty, dependent, retiree and civilian employee population of nearly 150,000 people. The base generates almost \$3 billion in commerce each year, coming from payrolls and contracts to support the structure required to train and equip our modern Marines.

Some services available aboard Camp Lejeune include: childcare, shopping, education, family support, hunting and fishing, dining, boating and swimming.

Some facilities on base include banks and credit unions, the commissary, the library, hobby shops, fitness centers, the beach, theaters and more.

From the supporting infrastructure, a tradition of excellence in doing day-to-day business has evolved. From environmental programs that include a state-of-the-art landfill and water treatment system to quality of life programs that ensure Marine families are taken care of, Camp Lejeune stands out as a superior military base.

Camp Lejeune is a seven-time recipient of the Commander-in-Chief's Award for Installation Excellence. This award recognizes the base on a Department of Defense level for effectively managing assets and developing quality programs to accomplish the mission of providing expeditionary forces in readiness. The Marines, sailors, Coast Guardsmen and civilian Marines who provide for the efficient management of Camp Lejeune's assets strive to ensure even grander goals are realized in the future.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

On November 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia passed a resolution stating that "two Battalions of Marines be raised" for service as landing forces with the fleet. This resolution established the Continental Marines and marked the birth date of the United States Marine Corps. Serving on land and at sea, these first Marines distinguished themselves in a number of important operations, including their first amphibious raid into the Bahamas in March 1776, under the command of Captain (later Major) Samuel Nicholas. The first commissioned officer in the Continental Marines, Nicholas remained the senior Marine officer throughout the American Revolution and is considered to be the first Marine Commandant. The Treaty of Paris in April 1783 brought an end to the Revolutionary War and as the last of the Navy's ships were sold, the Continental Navy and Marines went out of existence.

Following the Revolutionary War and the formal re-establishment of the Marine Corps on 11 July 1798, Marines saw action in the quasi-war with France, landed in Santo Domingo, and took part in many operations against the Barbary pirates along the "Shores of Tripoli".

Marines took part in numerous naval operations during the War of 1812, as well as participating in the defense of Washington at Bladensburg, Maryland, and fought alongside Andrew Jackson in the defeat of the British at New Orleans.

The decades following the War of 1812 saw the Marines protecting American interests around the world, in the Caribbean, at the Falkland Islands, Sumatra and off the coast of West Africa, and also close to home in operations against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

During the Mexican War (1846-1848), Marines seized enemy seaports on both the Gulf and Pacific coasts. A battalion of Marines joined General Winfield Scott's army at Pueblo and fought all the way to the "Halls of Montezuma," Mexico City. Marines also served ashore and afloat in the Civil War (1861-1865). Although most service was with the Navy, a battalion fought at Bull Run and other units saw action with the blockading squadrons and at Cape Hatteras, New Orleans, Charleston, and Fort Fisher. The last third of the 19th century saw Marines making numerous landings throughout the world, especially in the Orient and in the Caribbean area.

Following the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Marines performed with valor in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, the Corps entered an era of expansion and professional development.

It saw active service in the Philippine Insurrection (1899-1902), the Boxer Rebellion in China (1900), and in numerous other nations, including Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Mexico, and Haiti.

In World War I the Marine Corps distinguished itself on the battlefields of France as the 4th Marine Brigade earned the title of "Devil Dogs" for heroic action during 1918 at Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Michiel, Blanc Mont, and in the final Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Marine aviation, which dates from 1912, also played a part in the war effort, as Marine pilots flew day bomber missions over France and Belgium. More than 30,000 Marines served in France and more than a third were killed or wounded in six months of intense fighting.

During the two decades before World War II, the Marine Corps began to develop in earnest the doctrine, equipment, and organization needed for amphibious warfare. The success of this effort was proven first on Guadalcanal, then on Bougainville, Tarawa, New Britain, Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Saipan, Guam, Tinian, Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. By the end of the war in 1945, the Marine Corps had grown to include six divisions, five air wings, and supporting troops. Its strength in World War II peaked at 485,113. The war cost the Marines nearly 87,000 dead and wounded, and 82 Marines had earned the Medal of Honor.

While Marine units took part in the post-war occupation of Japan and North China, studies were undertaken at Quantico, Virginia, which concentrated on attaining a "vertical envelopment" capability for the Corps through the use of helicopters.

Landing at Inchon, Korea in September 1950, Marines proved that the doctrine of amphibious assault was still viable and necessary. After the recapture of Seoul, the Marines advanced to the Chosin Reservoir only to see the Chinese Communists enter the war. After years of offensives, counter-offensives, seemingly endless trench warfare, and occupation duty, the last Marine ground troops were withdrawn in March 1955. More than 25,000 Marines were killed or wounded during the Korean War.

In July 1958, a brigade-size force landed in Lebanon to restore order. During the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, a large amphibious force was marshaled but not landed. In April 1965, a brigade of Marines landed in the Dominican Republic to protect Americans and evacuate those who wished to leave.

The landing of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Da Nang in 1965 marked the beginning of large-scale Marine involvement in Vietnam. By summer 1968, after the enemy's Tet Offensive, Marine Corps strength in Vietnam rose to a peak of approximately 85,000. The Marine withdrawal began in 1969 as the South Vietnamese began to assume a larger role in the fighting; the last Marine ground forces were out of Vietnam by June 1971.

The Vietnam War, longest in the history of the Marine Corps, exacted a high cost as well with over 13,000 Marines killed and more than 88,000 wounded. In the spring of 1975, Marines evacuated embassy staffs, American citizens, and refugees in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Saigon, Republic of Vietnam. In May, Marines played an integral role in the rescue of the crew of the SS Mayaguez captured off the coast of Cambodia.

The mid-1970s saw the Marine Corps assume an increasingly significant role in defending NATO's northern flank as amphibious units of the 2d Marine Division participated in exercises throughout northern Europe. The Marine Corps also played a key role in the development of the Rapid Deployment Force, a multi-service organization created to insure a flexible, timely military response around the world when needed. The Maritime Prepositioning Ships (MPS) concept was developed to enhance this capability by prestaging equipment needed for combat in the vicinity of the designated area of operations, and reduce response time as Marines travel by air to link up with MPS assets.

The 1980s brought an increasing number of terrorist attacks on U.S. embassies around the world. Marine Security Guards, under the direction of the State Department, continued to serve with distinction in the face of this challenge. In August 1982, Marine units landed at Beirut, Lebanon, as part of the multi-national peace-keeping force. For the next 19 months, these units faced the hazards of their mission with courage and professionalism. In October 1983, Marines took part in the highly successful, short-notice intervention in Grenada. As the decade of the 1980s came to a close, Marines were summoned to respond to instability in Central America. Operation Just Cause was launched in Panama in December 1989 to protect American lives and restore the democratic process in that nation.

Less than a year later, in August 1990, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait set in motion events that would lead to the largest movement of Marine Corps forces since World War II. Between August 1990 and January 1991, some 24 infantry battalions, 40 squadrons, and more than 92,000 Marines deployed to the Persian Gulf as part of Operation Desert Shield. Operation Desert Storm was launched 16 January 1991, the day the air campaign began.

The main attack came overland beginning 24 February when the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions breached the Iraqi defense lines and stormed into occupied Kuwait. By the morning of February 28, 100 hours after the ground war began, almost the entire Iraqi Army in the Kuwaiti theater of operations had been encircled, with 4,000 tanks destroyed and 42 divisions destroyed or rendered ineffective.

Overshadowed by the events in the Persian Gulf during 1990-91, were a number of other significant Marine deployments demonstrating the Corps' flexible and rapid response. Included among these were non-combatant evacuation operations in Liberia and Somalia and humanitarian lifesaving operations in Bangladesh, the Philippines, and northern Iraq.

In December 1992, Marines landed in Somalia marking the beginning of a two-year humanitarian relief operation in that famine-stricken and strife-torn nation. In another part of the world, Marine Corps aircraft supported Operation Deny Flight in the no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. During April 1994, Marines once again demonstrated their ability to protect American citizens in remote parts of the world when a Marine task force evacuated U.S. citizens from Rwanda in response to civil unrest in that country.

Closer to home, Marines went ashore in September 1994 in Haiti as part of the U.S. force participating in the restoration of democracy in that country. During this same period, Marines were actively engaged in providing assistance to the Nation's counter-drug effort, assisting in battling wild fires in the western United States, and aiding in flood and hurricane relief operations.

The Marine Corps continued its tradition of innovation to meet the challenges of a new century. The Marine Corps Warfighting Laboratory was created in 1995 to evaluate change, assess the impact of new technologies on warfighting, and expedite the introduction of new capabilities into the operating forces of the Marine Corps. Exercises such as "Hunter Warrior," and "Urban Warrior" were designed to explore future tactical concepts, and to examine facets of military operations in urban environments.

During the late 1990's, Marine Corps units deployed to several African nations, including Liberia, the Central African Republic, Zaire, and Eritrea, in order to provide security and assist in the evacuation of American citizens during periods of political and civil instability in those nations.

Humanitarian and disaster relief operations were also conducted by Marines during 1998 in Kenya, and in the Central American nations of Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala. In 1999, Marine units deployed to Kosovo in support of Operation Allied Force. Soon after the September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., Marine units deployed to the Arabian Sea and in November set up a forward operating base in southern Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2002, the Marine Corps continued to play a key role in the Global War on Terrorism. Marines operated in diverse locations, from Afghanistan, to the Arabian Gulf, to the Horn of Africa and the Philippines. Early 2003 saw the largest deployment of Marine forces since the Persian Gulf War of 1990-91 when 76,000 Marines deployed to the Central Command area for combat operations against Iraq.

The I Marine Expeditionary Force, including Task Force Tarawa and the United Kingdom's 1st Armored Division, were the first conventional ground units to enter Iraq in late March as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Fixed-wing and helicopter aircraft from the 3d Marine Air Wing provided continuous close air and assault support to Marine and coalition units as they drove deeper into Iraq. On the ground, Marines from I MEF moved nearly 400 miles from the Kuwait border to Baghdad and Tikrit, Iraq, and eliminated the last organized resistance by Iraqi military forces. Although I MEF would transition to stabilization and security operations and then redeploy to the U.S. by late September, I MEF began preparing for a return to Iraq in early 2004.

The adaptability and reliability of Marine forces continued to be highlighted around the world from the Horn of Africa to Haiti and to the Philippines.

Across the U.S., Marine units from both coasts fought and contained wildfires, and also supported hurricane relief efforts in various parts of the country. In December, 2004, a tsunami struck numerous nations in the Indian Ocean region killing more than 150,000 and causing enormous devastation. Marine units from III MEF were immediately deployed to Thailand, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka to assist in disaster relief operations.

In early 2005, the II Marine Expeditionary Force replaced I MEF in Iraq as the primary focus began to shift to partnership operations with the Iraqi Security Forces. Marine units continued to provide air and ground support to Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. Closer to home, the flexibility and responsiveness of the Navy/Marine team was exhibited during September and October when nearly 3000 Marines and sailors conducted search and rescue, humanitarian relief, and disaster recovery operations in Louisiana and Mississippi in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Today's Marine Corps stands ready to continue in the proud tradition of those who so valiantly fought and died at Belleau Wood, Iwo Jima, the Chosin Reservoir, and Khe Sanh. Combining a long and proud heritage of faithful service to the nation, with the resolve to face tomorrow's challenges will continue to keep the Marine Corps the "best of the best."

DID YOU KNOW?

“Lo right, a lo righty lay o; lo right, a lefty-righty lay o” (a favorite Marine Corps running and drill cadence)

U.S. Marines are called “Marines.” They are not “soldiers.” (Army service members are “soldiers.” Naval service members are “sailors,” and Air Force service members are referred to as “airmen.” Coast Guard members are called “Coast Guardsmen” and are sometimes informally referred to as “Coasties.” National Guard members are referred to by whichever branch of the military they belong to. Space Force members are called “Guardians.”)

The Marine Corps motto is **“Semper Fidelis”** (often referred to as **“Semper Fi”**), which is Latin for **always faithful**.

Marines are often referred to as **“devil dogs,” “leathernecks,” or “jarheads.”** Marines Corps history reveals that German soldiers referred to US Marines as **“Tuefel Hunden”** (“devil dogs” in English) during the Battle of Belleau Wood in 1918.

The Marine Corps **is a component of the Department of the Navy**. The USMC maintains amphibious and ground units for contingency combat operations.

The USMC has around **182,000 active duty members** and close to 40,000 reserve members.

The **Marine Corps emblem** and service insignia is known as the **“Eagle, Globe, and Anchor”** or the **“EGA.”** The EGA depicts an eagle atop a globe showing the Western Hemisphere, in front of a fouled anchor.



The **Marine Corps seal** consists of a bronze Marine Corps emblem, displayed on a scarlet background. The scarlet background is encircled by a navy blue band, inscribed with **“Department of the Navy, United States Marine Corps”** in gold letters, and edged in a gold rope rim.

November 10, 1775 is the birthday of the Marine Corps. Every November 10th, you will often hear Marines wish their comrades a “happy birthday.” On November 10, 1775, The Continental Congress passed a resolution stating that "two battalions of Marines be raised," which marked the birth of the United States Marine Corps (USMC). The USMC was “born” on November 10, 1775 when on that date, Captain Samuel Nicholas, established the first Marine Corps recruiting headquarters at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia, PA, looking for “a few good men.” **The Marines are known for their recruiting slogan, “The Few, The Proud.”**

“Oorah” is the battle cry of US Marines. It is comparable to “hooah” in the US Army, Air Force and Space Force, and to “hooyah” in the Navy and Coast Guard.

On July 11, 1798, the Marine Corps Band (known as the “The President’s Own”) was established. **"The President's Own" US Marine Band was established by an Act of Congress**, and is America's oldest professional musical organization. The band was initially comprised of one Drum Major, one Fife Major, 32 drums and fifes.

On **February 23, 1945, during the battle for Iwo Jima**, US Marines raised a flag atop Mount Suribachi. A first flag was raised but was later replaced by a larger flag, which second flag-raising was captured by an Associated Press photographer.



The **mascot of the USMC** is a male English Bulldog named **“Chesty.”** The USMC adopted this breed as its mascot in 1957 due to the tenacity and demeanor of the breed. The mascot is named after Lt. General Lewis “Chesty” Puller, who is widely regarded as the most decorated Marine in history. There have been 15 English Bulldogs to carry the moniker. “Chesty” lives at Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C. and is a favorite at parades and ceremonies.

Marine Corps officers typically earn their commissions by attending a **10-week officer “boot camp”** and commissioning program in Quantico, Virginia known as Officer Candidate School (OCS). Aspiring Marine Officers can also earn their commissions by attending the US Naval Academy or The Citadel, and there are also several programs where enlisted Marines can earn a commission as an officer. Upon being commissioned as a Marine Corps Officer, newly commissioned officers begin their active duty as Second Lieutenants at The Basic School (TBS) in Quantico, Virginia, which is a 6-month school for basic officer training that all Marine Officers must attend before going to their specialty schools, such as Naval Justice School for lawyers, Infantry Officer Course (IOC) for Infantry Officers, Flight School for aviators, and the like.

Enlisted recruits attend a 13-week recruit training program (commonly known as “boot camp”) at one of two Marine Corps Recruit Depots (MCRD). Marine recruits mostly east of the Mississippi river attend boot camp at MCRD Parris Island, SC, while recruits west of the Mississippi river typically attend boot camp at MCRD San Diego, CA. (MCRD San Diego abuts the San Diego International Airport, so you can often see active recruit training to the north side of the runways as you are taxiing.)

There are **14 Leadership Traits** (“JJ DID TIE BUCKLE” helps Marines remember them):

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

There are **11 Leadership Principles**:

- Be technically and tactically proficient.
- Know yourself and seek self-improvement.
- Know your Marines and look out for their welfare.
- Keep your Marines informed.
- Set the example.
- Ensure the task is understood, supervised and accomplished.
- Train your Marines as a team.
- Make sound and timely decisions.
- Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates.
- Employ your unit/team in accordance with its capabilities.
- Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions.

The USMC core values are **Honor, Courage, and Commitment**.

Marine One is the call sign of any US Marine Corps aircraft carrying POTUS (i.e., the President of the United States). It usually denotes a helicopter operated by Marine Helicopter Squadron One (HMX-1) “Nighthawks” and piloted by Marine Corps pilots. The Marine One fleet is based at the Marine Corps Air Facility in Quantico, Virginia, and also operates out of the Naval Support Facility Anacostia in Washington, D.C. and out of Joint Base Andrews Naval Air Facility in Maryland. Marine One is usually seen lifting off and landing on the south lawn of the White House.



MARINE CORPS. LINGO

As You Were - Order to disregard the immediately preceding order

At Ease– Command given to subordinate that h/she no longer needs to stand at attention...also used as slang as a way to tell someone to chill out or calm down.

BCD – Bad Conduct Discharge; also known as “Big Chicken Dinner.”

BCGs – Birth Control Goggles or Boot Camp Glasses: military-issue glasses worn at recruit training; so called because they make the wearer too ugly to be attractive to anyone

Benotz – Generic, unnamed junior Marine. Often gets into trouble, especially when accompanied by his friend “Schmuckatelli.”

BLT – Battalion Landing Team: the ground combat element of a MEU (Marine Expeditionary Unit)

Boot – new Marine fresh out of boot camp.

Brig – military prison on ship or ashore.

Bug juice – insect and tick repellent.

Bulkhead – a wall.

Cadillacs – boots.

Cammies – camouflage utility uniform.

Charlies or Chucks – The service "C" uniform, consisting of the short-sleeve khaki shirt and green trousers.

Check Fire – Order to stop firing due to a safety condition, possible error or mistarget.

Chest Candy – Used in reference to the ribbons and medals on a Marine's uniform.

Chevron – Symbols of enlisted ranks above private, usually not acceptably called "stripes" unless referring to the rank insignia itself.

Chit – Voucher, receipt, letter, or note, entitling the bearer to special treatment, such as medical restrictions from duty.

Chow – Food

Chowhall - Cafeteria

Civvies – Civilian clothing

Cluster f__k – Chaotic and messy situation from multiple mistakes or problems happening in rapid succession.

COB – Close Of Business, the end of working hours.

Cover – Headgear (a hat).

Deck – Floor or surface.

EAS – End of Active Service, the date of discharge from active duty.

Field Day – Day or portion of day set aside for top-to-bottom cleaning of an area.

Four Fingers of Death – Nickname for the ill-famed frankfurter MRE (Meals-Ready-to-Eat) with four small hot dogs as the main meal.

Full-Bird – Colonel, as opposed to a half-bird, light-colonel, or short-bird / short colonel, Lieutenant Colonel; so named because his or her rank insignia is a silver eagle.

Gear Adrift – Gear found left lying around or unguarded, from the saying "gear adrift, must be a gift!"

Gedunk or pogy bait - Candy and other sweets.

Going High and to the Right – losing one's temper or rationality; from the common error of a poor shooter to jerk the trigger and impact the upper right side of a target.

Go-fasters – Running shoes or sneakers, named so because they help a person run faster than boots.

Goat Rope – A chaotic and messy situation...also known as a cluster f_k.

Going High and to the Right – losing one's temper or rationality; from the common error of a poor shooter to jerk the trigger and impact the upper right side of a target.

Grape – A Marine's head.

Grinder – parade ground or deck used primarily for drill or formations.

Grunt or Ground Pounder – Infantryman.

Hatch – Door.

Head – bathroom or latrine.

High and Tight – Nickname for a common variant of the buzz cut, where the hair is clipped very close.

Hurry up and wait – Expression denoting inefficient time management or planning, often when a senior rushes a unit into a situation too fast that subsequently makes them wait.

Inkstick – Pen.

Irish Pennant or IP – Any loose thread, string, or strap on a uniform or equipment that detracts from a perfect appearance.

Junk on [the] Bunk – Inspection where all uniforms and equipment to be displayed is laid on the Marine's rack.

K or clicks – Kilometer.

Knowledge – Book.

Ladder Well – Stairway.

Liberty or “libbo” – Authorized free time ashore or off station, not counted as leave.

Liberty Risk – A Marine with a high risk of getting into trouble on liberty.

Lifer – Career service member, as opposed to one who serves for a single enlistment.

Lima Charlie or Lickin' Chicken – Loud and Clear, an expression meaning that the communication has been received and understood; originally exclusive to radio traffic.

Mike-mike – Millimeter.

No impact, no idea – Expression denoting a miss on a weapons range (the scorer cannot find an impact on target).

O-Course – Obstacle course.

On deck time – time to start work day or to report somewhere.

Oscar Mike – On the Move.

P.O.A. – Position of Attention.

Rack or Sack – Bed. Rack Time or Rack Ops (operations) refers to getting some sleep...”I’m going to get some Rack Ops.”

Rain Locker – Shower.

Roach coach – Civilian vehicle allowed on base to sell fast food or place that sells pogeys.

Salt, Salty, or Salt/salty dog – Experienced or well-worn person or object or uniform, from the salt that would accumulate after long-term exposure to salt water.

Sandbox – Iraq or other desert area.

Say Again (Your Last) – Request to repeat a statement, question, or order.

Scuttlebutt – Gossip and rumors.

Semper Gumby – tactical flexibility and the ability to quickly adapt to changing circumstances.

Short-timer – Person nearing the completion of his/her present tour of duty or enlistment.

Silver Bullet – Rectal thermometer used to check the core temperature of a person suffering from heat-related injuries, such as hyperthermia; often referred to as an incentive to avoid dehydration.

Skivvies – Underwear: skivvie shirt (T-shirt) and skivvie drawers (underwear).

Square(d) Away – Make neat and regulation appearance, to be in a neat and regulation appearance.

Stand By – Command to wait.

Starboard – Naval term for "right side of ship" when on board a ship and facing forward; opposite of port. "Starboard" is the same with respect to a ship regardless of where a person is located or which way a person is facing, whereas "right" might be ambiguous.

Thousand-yard stare – unfocused gaze of a battle-weary service member or a focused Marine during an inspection.

The Suck – Miserable situation or place, often refers to the Marine Corps training or a combat zone.

UA – Unauthorized Absence, the naval version of the term AWOL.

UCMJ – Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Under Way – To depart or to start a process for an objective.

Unsat – Abbreviation of unsatisfactory.

Water Bowl – canteen.

War Paint – Camouflage face paint.

Wilco – Voice procedure term shortened from "Will Comply".

Willie Pete Bag – Waterproof bag as in the letters WP for waterproof.

Yut or Yut Yut – A motivational saying by Marines similar to Oorah.

Word – General term for instructions, orders, and information that is required for all members of a unit to know; or the act of passing information to a collected group of service members. Similar to gouge.

Zero-dark thirty – Very early hours before dawn.

Zero-stupid thirty – An unnecessarily early time for which personnel are required to assemble for an activity.

1st Civ Div – Civilian life

48, 72, 96 – The standard liberty (“libbo”) periods of two, three or four days, in hours.



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