

Standard Order 1

THE STANDARD



Corps of Cadets
Texas A&M University
August 2021

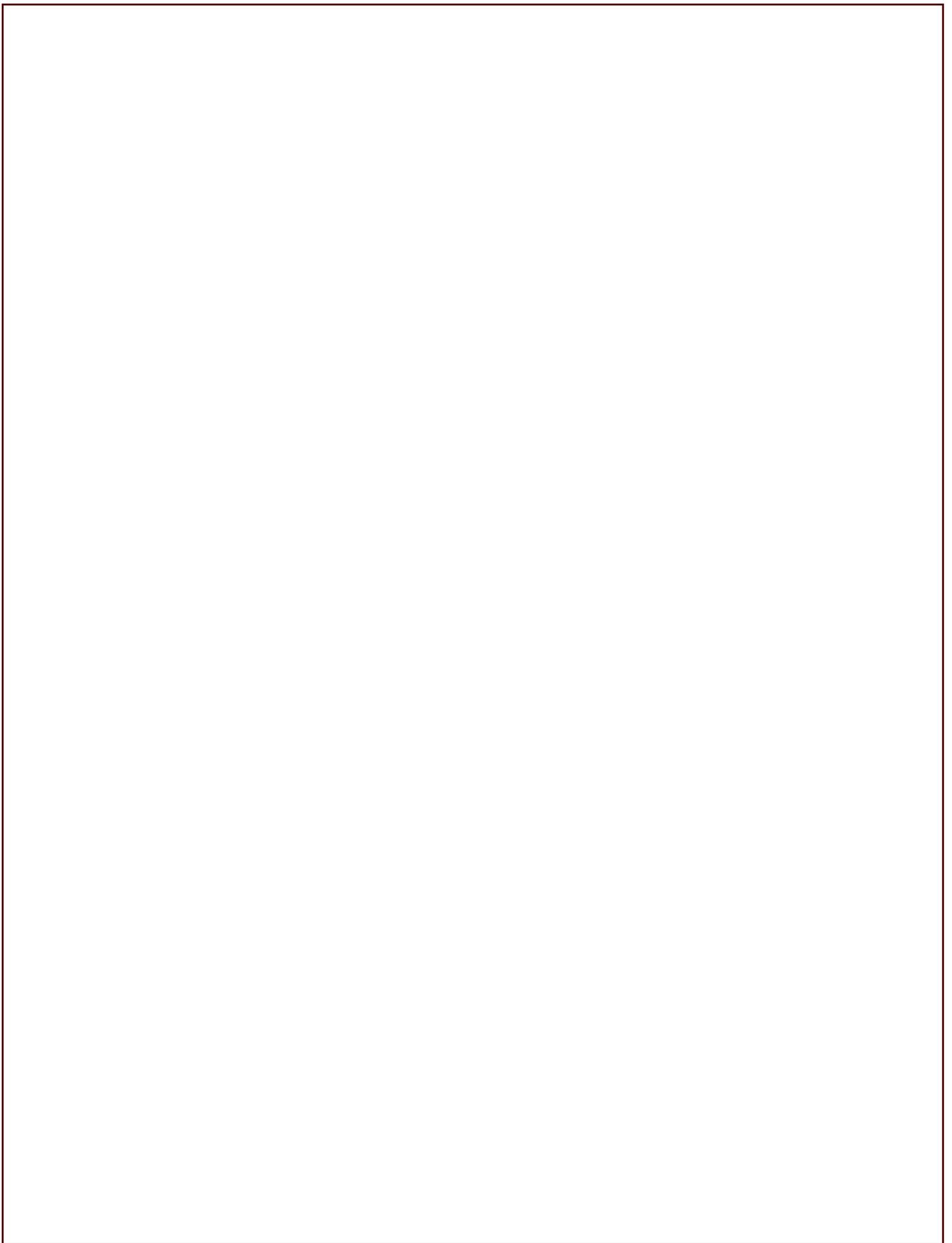


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CHAPTER 1 – WHO WE ARE

The Corps of Cadets is the largest, oldest and most visible student organization and leadership training program at Texas A&M University. It is also one of the largest uniformed bodies of students in the nation. The Corps of Cadets delivers the ultimate Aggie experience. It starts with a world-class university with over 140 years of tradition and builds on that foundation, guiding cadets in developing their leadership abilities while enjoying the benefits of being at one of the nation's premiere universities.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY PURPOSE STATEMENT. To develop leaders of character dedicated to serving the greater good.

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY CORE VALUES. The university's purpose statement carries with it the responsibility, the traditions and the forward-thinking of Texas A&M exemplified by all who are associated with the university — our faculty and staff, and our current and former students. This purpose can be defined by our six core values.

Respect

Excellence

Leadership

Loyalty

Integrity

Selfless Service

CORPS OF CADETS VISION. The Corps of Cadets will be the premier student organization providing a transformative leadership experience, achieving academic excellence, and producing leaders prepared for the challenges of the future.

CORPS OF CADETS MISSION. The Corps of Cadets develops well-educated leaders of character prepared for the global leadership challenges of the future.

CADET VALUES. Our values reflect what we hold to be important and guide our daily lives, especially our relationships with others. Our values shape the environment in which we live, study, and develop our leadership skills. Our Cadet Values are:

Honor. An unwavering commitment to sound moral values and strong character.

Integrity. The honesty and moral courage to always defend and do what is right.

Discipline. Striving for excellence by holding yourself and others accountable to a higher standard.

Courage. The ability to face fear, danger or adversity; both physical and moral courage.

Respect. Maintaining an environment that ensures all persons are treated with fairness and dignity.

Selfless Service. The desire and ability to put others before self, making personal sacrifices to better the Corps of Cadets, the University, the State, and the Nation.

The Corps is committed to the pursuit of academic excellence, wisdom, lifelong learning, and maximum personal effort to achieve our goals in everything we do.

THE CADET OATH: “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will obey all university regulations, *The Standard*, and the directives of my superiors; be diligent in my studies; hold myself and my fellow cadets to the Aggie Code of Honor; remember that to be a member of the Corps of Cadets is a privilege which must be earned every day by my honorable actions; and will conduct myself in a manner that reflects great credit on the University and the Corps of Cadets, so help me God.”

CHAPTER 2 – THE AGGIE CODE OF HONOR

“AN AGGIE DOES NOT LIE, CHEAT, OR STEAL NOR TOLERATE THOSE WHO DO.”

ARTICLES OF THE AGGIE CODE OF HONOR

ARTICLE I

A cadet will not knowingly make any false statement, written or spoken.

ARTICLE II

A cadet will not impart or receive any assistance, either outside or inside a classroom or place of instruction, which would tend to give any student an unfair advantage.

ARTICLE III

A cadet will not take or receive any property of another person or persons, under any circumstances, without the specific authority of that person or persons.

ARTICLE IV

A cadet will not use evasive statements or technicalities in order to shield guilt or defeat the ends of justice.

ARTICLE V

A cadet will report to his/her Chain of Command and Cadet Training Officer all known or suspected honor violations by any cadet or cadets.

While the camaraderie among Aggies is legendary and life-long, in no way is friendship ever a justification for violating the tenants of the Aggie Code of Honor. Similarly, the Aggie Code of Honor is never to be understood as a code only adhered to when among other Aggies. Rather, it is a code all Aggies strive to live by in all associations and activities for their entire life.

CHAPTER 3 – HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE CORPS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

On Monday, October 2, 1876, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, the first state-supported institution of higher learning, was officially opened for registration. The opening resulted from the Morrill Act passed by Congress fourteen years earlier, which provided a permanent fund to be raised through the sale of public land given to the states. The accruing interest from this fund was to be used to support a technical college which, among other things, specialized in the studies of mechanics, agriculture and military tactics. Monday, October 2, 1876 was the first official day of classes at A&M. Unfortunately, only a handful of students appeared on that appointed matriculation day. On Wednesday, October 4, 1876, forty students and six faculty members began instruction, with Thomas Gathright as acting president. Governor Richard Coke was present on this day to dedicate the school and wish it success; his advice is still included as required knowledge for cadets.

In the first few years, the College fought a hard battle for survival. A turning point came when Lawrence Sullivan Ross, then Governor of Texas, accepted the appointment as president in 1890. Sul Ross, loved and respected by Texans for his actions as a soldier, statesman, and knightly gentleman, led A&M from a state of near failure to a secure position as a successful and growing institution. He is fondly remembered for his institution of discipline, organization and honor into the Corps of Cadets. “Sully” strongly supported competitive sports as a unifying activity that built character, physical courage and fitness. Texas A&M fielded its first football team in 1893, but not until the next year did it play any road games, including the first in the long and memorable series with Texas University. At this time, the important buildings were Gathright Hall and the Main Building (in which classes were held). In 1900, there were 327 cadets in the Corps.

Once firmly established, Texas A&M continued to grow with enrollment reaching 1200 in 1912. It was during this year that disaster struck with the burning of the old mess hall, followed in a few months by a terrible fire which razed the Main Building, destroying most of the early records of the College. Sbis Hall and the Academic Building rose in their place, symbolizing the dauntless spirit of the institution to continue despite its setbacks.

Texas A&M has one of the most comprehensive ROTC programs in the nation. Except for the three service academies, the Corps of Cadets is one of the largest sources of commissioned officers for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. Since establishing the Reserve Officer Training Program at the institution in 1917, A&M has provided military training to more than 70,000 men and women, and has afforded advanced training leading to a commission in the Armed Forces to more than 25,000 men and women.

From the first days of A&M’s history, the military tradition has been deeply ingrained in this school as a distinguishing element of its character. Since the Spanish-American War of 1898, Aggies have served with honor in every conflict in which the United States has been involved.

In April 1917, America was drawn into the conflict raging in Europe that came to be known as World War I. In typical Aggie fashion, cadets answered the call to arms. As one body, the senior class of 1917 volunteered a month before the end of school for officer training at Leon Springs, near San Antonio. Recognizing the patriotic motive of this action, the College awarded them their degrees. Training could not be interrupted for academic ceremonies on the campus, so the

graduation exercises for Texas A&M were held under a large oak tree in the hills near San Antonio. Originally, it was reported 55 Aggies who served in the war gave their lives in the service of their country. It has now been determined a total of 62 Aggies lost their lives as a result of service during the war. Countless others who served were wounded.

The College steadily expanded between the two World Wars of the 20th Century. By 1941, the enrollment stood at 6,500. The footprint of the college developed from the original two buildings and 2,416 acres to over seventy major buildings with a total value of approximately 15 million dollars.

On December 7, 1941, America was plunged into World War II, and Aggies were again quick to respond to the nation's call to arms. During World War II, over 14,000 Aggies served as officers. Additionally, over 6,000 others, mostly noncommissioned officers, served effectively as the direct result of A&M training. The service of over 20,000 Aggies in the war did much to enhance the brilliant record of Texas A&M as well as to uphold the tradition of "the Fightin' Texas Aggies."

During the early stages of World War II, General Douglas MacArthur wrote: **"...Texas A&M is writing its own military history in the blood of its graduates...No name stands out more brilliantly than the heroic defender of Corregidor, General George F. Moore. Whenever I see a Texas man in my command, I have a feeling of confidence..."**

With the end of the war and a return to a regular nine-month academic program, the enrollment of A&M skyrocketed. Returning veterans, aided by the G.I. Bill, brought the college's enrollment to an historic peak of 9,000 students in the 1946-47 school years. For a few years, the College even maintained an annex at an inactive Air Force base near Bryan (now known as the RELLIS Campus). Despite overcrowded conditions, the expansion and development of its education facilities continued. General Omar Bradley told the June 1950 graduating class: **"...At Texas A&M there has been an almost unlimited opportunity for you in science, in agriculture, and veterinary medicine, in engineering and arts. In true Texas tradition, you have been provided with outstanding training in military science, in aeronautical science, and in physical education. The men of Texas A&M can stand up to any men in the world and compare favorably their education and training for leadership -leadership in the pursuits of peace, and, if it comes to war, leadership in battle. This combination is significant, for the capability for a productive peace, coupled with the ability to defend your beliefs, as well as your resources, is essential to survival..."**

Eight sons of Texas A&M have received the nation's highest military honor, the Medal of Honor. Over 268 Texas A&M students have reached General or Flag Officer rank. Among these was the late General George F. Moore, 1908, one-time Commandant of Cadets, whose brilliant service in the defense of Corregidor is one of the brightest pages of military history. Today, the outstanding unit of the Corps of Cadets carries the General George F. Moore flag.

Based on the great expansion in number and diversity of academic subjects, the name of the College was changed to Texas A&M University on August 23, 1963. Today, there are sixteen separate colleges: Agriculture and Life Sciences, Architecture, Mays Business School, Dentistry, Education and Human Development, Engineering, Geosciences, Bush School of Government & Public Service, Law, Liberal Arts, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Public Health, Science, Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. In the fall of 1964, women were admitted to A&M, and in 1965, membership in the Corps of Cadets became voluntary for students. Women were first

admitted into the Corps of Cadets in 1974. Initially, they were assigned to their own units under male leadership, which they progressively replaced. The first gender integrated unit was the Aggie Band in 1985. In 1989, Squadron 15 became the first non-band outfit to be integrated. Today 37 of 45 units in the Corps are integrated. In 1971, Texas A&M University became only one of four institutions in the country to be designated a Sea Grant College, and in 1989 it was awarded Space Grant status.

Texas A&M is one of only six four-year institutions of higher education in the nation with a seven day a week, 24 hours a day Corps of Cadets. Its military science programs support the three ROTC programs, leading to commissions in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

Aggie cadets live in dormitories in military-style organizations. Over and above any purely utilitarian value, the military training gives these Aggies superlative esprit de corps and leadership development. As a result of having undergone the experiences of discipline and education together, all cadets are forged in a fraternal organization whose members display a great loyalty and devotion to each other and to their school, and they have learned to live by the Aggie Code of Honor under demanding conditions.

AGGIE TRADITIONS

“There’s a Spirit can ne’er be told...”

Texas A&M, like most institutions with a long and honorable history, has its respected traditions and ceremonies. Observing these traditions and participating in these special events are an integral part of the Aggie way of life. It is considered a privilege and duty for cadets to do their part in upholding these traditions.

The Aggie Spirit

The Corps of Cadets has long been known for its gallant fighting spirit. You, as a member of the Corps, will feel this spirit and will make it a part of your daily life, for it is this spirit that embodies all with the feeling of unity and devotion to A&M. It is a spirit gained through hard work and loyalty to the Corps and to Texas A&M University, and it attaches itself so firmly to cadets of A&M that they carry it with them the rest of their lives - Once an Aggie, Always an Aggie.

The Aggie spirit helps to mold a person’s character. The things one does, and the manner in which one lives with fellow cadets, make a permanent impression. As an individual, one works for the good of the Corps and, by personal actions and influence, one aids others to do the same. Cadets who came before you have been responsible for preserving the best in our Aggie traditions and, as you learn these traditions, you will be responsible for passing them on, untarnished.

The Cadet Uniform

The respect you hold for your cadet uniform is a reflection of your Aggie spirit. The uniform you wear gives you the outward appearance of a cadet, but the way you treat that uniform and conduct yourself while wearing it will be the test of whether or not you are true to the things for which it stands. A pride and an obligation go with wearing the uniform - pride in your membership in the famed Corps of Cadets, and the obligation of upholding the good name of the

Corps. It is an honor to wear the uniform because previous Aggies before you have made a splendid name for the Corps of Cadets. By their actions and upright conduct, Aggies have become publicly recognized as honorable and chivalrous gentlemen and dignified ladies.

Respect

Another important feature of the foundation of the Aggie spirit is the respect you show for your fellow Aggies. Your fellow cadets will assume you are an adult and will treat you as such. They will not tolerate taking unfair advantage of your classmates (or those who will later be placed in your care). In the true spirit of Aggie devotion and loyalty, you should always exert a position of influence for the good of the University and the Corps through leading by example and being fair to all.

If, at the end of your college career, you have lived up to these principles, you will have helped to perpetuate the pride and traditions of the Corps of Cadets, and grown richer from your association with the men and women who make up the Corps of Cadets.

Aggie Friendliness

The open friendliness of Aggies is a tradition which sets Texas A&M apart from any other school. The friendly atmosphere of the A&M campus continually surprises visitors to our campus. Aggie friendliness is one of those traditions that can keep the Aggie Spirit alive and is one of the most important things an Aggie can learn and practice.

However, as Texas A&M has become larger, this heritage has become more difficult to perpetuate. Whenever a cadet sees another cadet with someone they do not know, they should meet that person, regardless of whether that person is a cadet or not.

It is important for members of the Corps as “Keepers of the Spirit” and “Guardians of Tradition,” to keep this alive by being helpful and friendly to all visitors and by greeting all with a friendly and distinct “HOWDY!” Freshmen cadets learn this tradition of friendliness their first semester here, and they should continue this practice throughout their lifetime.

Twelfth Man

In Dallas on January 2, 1922, A&M played defending national champion, Center College, in the first post-season game in the southwest. In this hard fought game, which produced national publicity, an underdog Aggie team was slowly but surely whipping a team which boasted having three All Americans. Unfortunately, the first half produced so many injuries for A&M that Coach D. X. Bible feared he would not have enough men to finish the game. At that moment, he called into the Aggie section of the stands for E. King Gill, a reserve who had left football after the regular season to play basketball. Gill, who was spotting players and was not in football uniform, willingly volunteered and donned the uniform of injured player, Heine Weir.

Although he did not play in the game, his readiness to play symbolized the willingness of the Aggie fans to support their team to the point of actually entering the game. A statue of E. King Gill stands to the northeast of Kyle Field to remind today’s Aggies of their constant obligation to preserve the spirit of the Twelfth Man. That spirit of readiness, desire, and enthusiasm has

continued through the years, and to this day the Aggie student body, known as the Twelfth Man, remains standing at football games as a gesture of its loyalty and readiness for duty. But the fine tradition of the Twelfth Man embraces more than mere athletic events. It is the essence of the Aggie Spirit that unites all Aggies into a fellowship of service and devotion to each other and their school.

Silver Taps

Silver Taps is one of the most meaningful and important ceremonies at A&M. It is the final tribute to a current A&M student who has died. The notice of commemoration is posted at the base of the flagpole in front of the Academic Building. The ceremony is held on the first Tuesday of every month of the academic year at 2230 hours if a current student has recently passed away. In deference to the solemnness of the ceremony, there is no smoking and no display of affection. All lights in campus buildings in the vicinity of the Academic Building are extinguished during the ceremony. Members of the student body gather in front of the Academic Building. Friends and families of the deceased Aggie(s) stand in front of the statue of Lawrence Sullivan Ross. The Ross Volunteer Company Firing Squad fires three volleys in honor of the departed Aggie. Buglers from the Aggie Band play a special rendition of Taps three times and the bells in the Albritton Bell Tower toll 21 times in honor of the fallen Aggie. All cadets are expected to attend the ceremony and stand at attention. After the last note of Taps has faded, the firing detail will assume the position of Parade Rest while the Bell Tower tolls 21 times. All students return silently to their dormitories after the bells complete their toll and begin playing other music.

Aggie Muster

“Softly call the Muster, let comrade answer ‘Here’...”

On April 21, 1903, the 396-member student body held the first Aggie Muster, sixty-seven years after the Battle of San Jacinto, to commemorate both the battle and the Aggies who died in the previous year. Since then, Aggie Muster has been held each year on April 21 in every place Aggies gathered together. General George F. Moore, 1908, held an Aggie Muster on Corregidor in 1942, just fifteen days before the island fortress fell. Aggies have mustered amidst guns of war on the Anzio beachhead in Italy in 1943, at Guadalcanal, on Okinawa in 1945, on the Korean Peninsula, in the rice paddies of Vietnam, and most recently in the far off lands of Southwest Asia and Afghanistan. At Muster, the “Roll Call of the Absent” is conducted and a living Aggie comrade answers “Here” for each of the departed, signifying the departed comrade’s Aggie Spirit. At the campus Muster, the Ross Volunteer Company Firing Squad fires three volleys and buglers from the Aggie Band play Silver Taps. This tradition is symbolic of Aggie unity and is unique among universities of the world.

Midnight Yell Practice

Midnight Yell practice, held on the night prior to a home football, represents more than just another campus event. It is the time and place where enthusiasm is generated. The new student often gets the first feeling of real school spirit on these occasions. At yell practice, the yell leaders take their places in front of the student body. The Fighting Texas Aggie band plays, the students

practice the yells, and yell leaders tell inspirational stories. These are fine, moving occasions, long remembered in hearts of Aggies. For Midnight Yell Practice, the band forms near the quad at 2330 hours. Junior cadets and their dates fall in behind the band as it marches to yell practice.

After a victorious game on Kyle Field, the fish in the Corps used to celebrate the victory by throwing the yell leaders into the Fish Pond. The Yell Leaders then led a short yell practice on the steps of the YMCA Building to prepare for the next game. With the renovation of Kyle Field, this practice has changed. The fish capture the Yell Leaders on the field, but Yell Practice is conducted in the stadium. Afterwards the Fish escort the yell leaders to Fish Pond.

If the Aggie Team is outscored, the Twelfth Man remains standing in the stadium for a short yell practice following the game to display the continuing support for the Aggie Team and to prepare for the next game.

Corps Trips

During the football season, the entire Corps of Cadets may attend one or more out-of-town games, known as “Corps Trips.” The first Corps Trip was in 1887, when the student body made a mass migration to Dallas during the state fair. Today, each Corps Trip means a weekend away from the regular routine of the campus and another occasion to demonstrate the support the Twelfth Man has for the Aggie Team. On the day of the game, cadets conduct a parade in the downtown streets. Aggies take care their actions on these trips always reflect credit upon Texas A&M and especially the Corps of Cadets. At the game, the Corps yells for the team and the band wins the halftime show with inspiring military music and precision marching. Corps Trips are some of the most memorable and enjoyable events of the year for all cadets.

Elephant Walk

Before the last home football game, the seniors gather for the annual Elephant Walk. In an act symbolizing old elephants searching for a place to die, they visit all the important historical locations on campus to remember good times and friends before wandering off to some secluded spot as if to await the coming of death as old “elephants.” This event is symbolic of the fact, as former students, they will never again stand as part of the student portion of the famed Twelfth Man at a home football game.

March to the Brazos

On April 1, 1977, the old tradition of March to the Brazos was reinstated. In years past, cadets participated in a forced march to the Brazos River to keep them from playing April Fools’ pranks on campus. Today, the march is held in late April or early May. The cadets raise money from students, businesses and others for local charities. On the return march, underclassmen cadets symbolically assume their positions for the following year, while the senior cadets return together as a class on buses. For cadets, March to the Brazos is one of the most anticipated events of the year.

Family Weekend

Each year on Family Weekend (formerly Parents Weekend), individual cadet and unit awards are presented. The weekend, normally held in early April, includes ceremonies, social activities, and a military review in honor of the families of cadets. Many units sponsor activities to provide the cadets and their families the opportunity to meet each other.

The Aggie Ring

The Texas A&M senior ring is a tradition as grand and as revered as the University itself. The ring is symbolic of hard work and of membership in the greatest fellowship in the world. In 1894, a committee picked the ring design similar to the one worn today. The cannon was added in 1900 and in 1939 various changes and additions gave the ring the appearance of today. In 1963, the name of the crest of the ring was changed from A&M College of Texas to Texas A&M University. Traditionally, undergraduates at A&M proudly wear the ring with the class number facing the back of the hand. In the early years of the College, Cadets turned the ring around so that the class number faced the world at the annual Ring Dance (the last social function of the year). The tradition of turning the ring around has now become a part of graduation ceremonies. As a group, the graduates stand, remove their ring, and replace it on their finger with the class number facing the world.

Final Review

The culmination of each year is Final Review. Two military reviews are conducted. In the first review, cadets march in the position held during the current school year, under the command of those who have held positions of leadership and responsibility. The Corps of Cadets demonstrates its professionalism, discipline and marching precision under the leadership of the departing senior class. In the second review, each cadet makes his/her first appearance in the role he/she will assume the next school year. The outgoing senior class is the reviewing party for the second review, as the new cadet leadership they helped train, honors them as a class by demonstrating their ability to assume command of the Corps of Cadets. This is the only time the Corps marches without a "Fish" class. One of the most emotional ceremonies in the Corps, Final Review signifies to each senior that four of the best years in their lives, namely participation of the Corps of Cadets, has come to a close.

Senior Boots

Cadets look forward to Final Review at the end of their junior year when they can finally step into their senior boots which they will continue to wear throughout their senior year.

The wearing of boots dates back to 1914, when the Corps changed from the West Point style uniforms to the national cadet wardrobe. In 1921, they were made by Jack Alesci at Randolph Army Air Field in San Antonio. In 1925, the English style of boot became the traditional senior boot we still see today, and the boot was officially designated as part of the Senior Cadet's uniform. To meet the needs of the Senior Cadets in 1926, Lucchese's in San Antonio started making boots. A local competition sprang up in 1929. Joseph Holick set up his shop in Northgate in the same location where it remained until 2006 when it moved to a on Wellborn Road. In 1932, Holick's

price for a pair of boots was around \$32.50. During World War II, boots could not be made due to the rationing of leather. So, incoming seniors had to buy their boots from former students. Another change came in 1966 that made the look of each and every senior more uniform. It was decided all boots must be of medium brown color.

Corps Brass Insignia

The following description explains the significance and the background of the insignia of the Corps of Cadets:



Crossed in the background are a sword, representing soldierly virtues and military tradition, and a fasces, representing the statesman. Superimposed on these is a shield and helmet representing the knight, for the knightly gentleman. Above it is a scroll upon which is written in Latin “Per Unitatem Vis” - through unity strength. These represent the ideals of the inscription that appear on the pedestal of the Lawrence Sullivan Ross statue - soldier, statesman, knightly gentleman.

Corps Brass is a unifying symbol of a cadet’s commitment to strength, intelligence, and service as a soldier, statesman, and knightly gentleman in the Corps of Cadets. Awarded during the fall semester of fish year, cadets earn their Corps Brass every day through their honorable actions.

The Corps Brass Oath is administered by the Corps Commander upon the fish earning their Corps Brass: **“I do solemnly swear, I will strive to embody the tenacity of a soldier, the intellect of a statesman, and the selflessness of a noble knight. I will execute these ideals with dignity, I will root my actions in self-discipline, I will cultivate my character with enduring pride. By accepting this Brass, I reaffirm acceptance of these values. By wearing this emblem on my uniform, I bridge decades of history between the Aggies who wore this brass and my brothers and sisters who wear it today. I pledge to earn my Corps Brass every day by my honorable actions. I will hold myself and my fellow cadets to this standard. We will not falter. We will not fail— For through unity of purpose, we find strength.”**

Aggie Band Lyre

The Aggie Band lyre, worn by members of the Fightin’ Texas Aggie Band, has a long history within the Corps of Cadets. No one is quite sure of the first appearance of the lyre, but pictures and literature establish its presence in the late 1890’s to 1900. It is a holdover from days when elements of the then all-Army Corps of Cadets were housed as units of cavalry, artillery, infantry, etc. Since the Band’s members came from all branches, they decided to distinguish themselves by wearing large band lyres. The band lyre has since become the traditional designation

for the Aggie Band. Band fish are awarded their lyre in their fall semester. The lyre becomes the most prized decoration a cadet receives while a member of the band.

Memorial Student Center (MSC)

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.” John 15:13

Following the conclusion of World War II, the alumni wanted to build a memorial to honor all Aggies who lost their lives during the World Wars. At the same time, the students wanted to build a student center. The alumni and the students put their ideas together and built the MSC. It was dedicated on Muster Day (April 21) in 1951 to all Aggies who gave their lives in wars past or future. To the north of the MSC, trees surround O.R. Simpson Drill Field to honor the Aggies who gave their lives in World War I. In the front hallway, there are pictures of the eight Aggies who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. Under each photograph, their medal is displayed along with a brief citation of their heroic efforts.

The MSC is a living memorial. We show our respect by removing our headgear upon entering the building and by not walking on the grass surrounding the building. Cadets are required to wear the Class B or a more formal uniform whenever visiting the MSC.

Reveille

Reveille is the official mascot of Texas A&M University. Reveille I came to Texas A&M in January 1931. A group of cadets hit a small black and white dog on their way back from Navasota. They picked up the dog and brought her back to school so they could care for her. The next morning, when “Reveille” was sounded, she started barking. She was named after this morning wakeup call. The following football season, she was named the official mascot, when she led the band onto the field during its halftime performance. When Reveille I died on January 18, 1944, she was given a formal military funeral on the gridiron of Kyle Field. She was then buried at the north entrance to the field, establishing the precedent for all future Reveilles, facing the scoreboard, so they could always watch the Aggies outscore their opponent. When Kyle Field added “The Zone,” the graves of past Reveilles were relocated to the plaza north of “The Zone” and a special scoreboard was erected on the north face of “The Zone” that could be seen from the grave sites.

Reveille is the most revered animal on campus. Company E-2 has the privilege of taking care of Reveille. If she is sleeping on a cadet’s bed, that cadet must sleep on the floor. Cadets address Reveille as “Miss Rev, ma’am.” An old tale says, *“If she is in class and barks while the professor is teaching, the class is to be immediately dismissed.”*

CHAPTER 4 – CAMPUSOLOGY

There are many famous facts and quotations which are an integral part of the traditions and history of Texas A&M University. Some of the more significant of these facts are listed on the following pages. New cadets will learn and understand these facts. The traditions of the school play an important part in a cadet's everyday life, and a thorough knowledge and understanding of these traditions is an important step toward becoming a Texas Aggie.

1. Under what act of Congress was A&M established?

The college was established under the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862.

2. When was Texas A&M opened?

A&M was opened for registration on October 2, 1876. On Wednesday, October 4, 1876, 40 students and six faculty members began instruction.

3. What is the inscription on the front and back of the pedestal on which the Lawrence Sullivan Ross statue stands in front of the Academic Building?

“Lawrence Sullivan Ross, 1838-1898, Soldier, Statesman, Knightly Gentleman; Brigadier General C.S.A., Governor of Texas, President of the A&M College.”

4. What is Silver Taps and where is the notice for Silver Taps posted?

Silver Taps is the student body's final tribute paid to an Aggie who, at the time of his or her death, was enrolled in undergraduate or graduate classes at Texas A&M. The notice is posted at the base of the flagpole in front of the Academic Building.

5. What is Aggie Muster?

On April 21st each year, on the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, Aggies gather together, wherever they are, to commemorate fellow Aggies who have died during the year. The tradition was begun 21 April 1903.

6. When and where did the Twelfth Man originate?

On January 2, 1922, in Dallas during the Dixie Classic (the forerunner of the Cotton Bowl), an Aggie, E. King Gill, was called from the stands to suit up as a substitute, hence the phrase “Twelfth Man.”

7. What year were women admitted to Texas A&M as provisional students? What year were women allowed to join the Corps of Cadets?

Women were admitted on a provisional basis to Texas A&M in 1963. Women joined the Corps in the fall of 1974 as members of Company W-1. In 1990, women began joining all-male Corps units in order to further integrate female cadets into the Corps of Cadets.

8. What are the Core Values of Texas A&M University? Where are they displayed on campus?

Excellence, Integrity, Leadership, Loyalty, Respect, Selfless Service

These Core Values are displayed on the six main entrances to the Memorial Student Center

9. What event related to the Bonfire occurred in 1999?

On November 18, 1999, at 2:42 a.m., tragedy struck Aggieland when the Bonfire stack collapsed. Twelve Aggies died due to injuries sustained in the collapse.

10. What is the inscription at the entrance to the Bonfire Memorial?

“There’s a Spirit Can Ne’er be Told...”

11. What was Aggie Bonfire and what did it symbolize?

Until the bonfire stack collapsed in 1999, Aggies annually gathered wood and timber to build a huge bonfire, which symbolized the burning desire to beat the hell out of t.u. and the undying love all Aggies have for Texas A&M. The bonfire was normally set ablaze the night before the t.u. game when it was played in Kyle field and two nights before the game when it was played in Austin.

12. What is “Elephant Walk”?

Before the last regularly scheduled home football game each year, seniors gather and visit all of the important historical locations on campus before wandering off to some secluded spot as if old elephants about to die. This symbolizes the fact that, as former students, they will never again stand as part of the student portion of the Twelfth Man.

13. What is March to the Brazos and what does it stand for?

On April 1, 1977, the tradition of March to the Brazos was reinstated. In years past, the Cadet Corps would conduct a forced march to the Brazos River to keep cadets from playing April Fools’ pranks. Today, March to the Brazos serves as a symbolic opportunity for cadets to assume their positions for the following year.

14. Who is the Aggie mascot and in what year did she originally join the A&M ranks?

Reveille, 1931.

15. What is the inscription on the Spanish American War Memorial?

“In memory of students, officers, and faculty of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas who volunteered to serve the United States of America in the Spanish American War, 1898-1902: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, China. Erected by American Memorial Association, Inc., 1953.”

16. What is the inscription on the World War I Memorial?

“In recognition of the splendid participation by the A&M College of Texas in the World War and of the heroic sacrifices made by her sons. This memorial is given by the classes of 1923-24-25-26.”

17. How are the 55 Aggies who served in World War I and died on active duty commemorated?

Fifty-five flags fly over Kyle Field at each home football game, there is a granite memorial located on the Corps Memorial Plaza at the north end of the Quad, and their names are on the plaques in the entrance to the Memorial Student Center.

18. How many Aggies served in World War II?

There were over 20,000 Aggies who served in World War II. Of these, over 14,000 served as officers, more than any other school, including the combined totals of the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy.

19. Who are the eight Texas Aggie Medal of Honor recipients?

Horace S. Carswell, Jr., George D. Keathley, Thomas W. Fowler, Turney W. Leonard, William G. Harrell, Eli L. Whiteley, Lloyd H. Hughes, and Clarence E. Sasser.

20. What is the inscription on the Memorial Student Center?

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.” - John 15:13.

21. What is the inscription on the Rudder Tower?

“In memory of James Earl Rudder, 1910-1970, Class of 1932, Heroic Soldier. Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas...Sixteenth President of Texas A&M University...Third President of the Texas A&M University System.

Earl Rudder was architect of the dream that produced this center. In this, as in all he did, he demonstrated uncommon ability to inspire men and lead them to exceptional achievement.”

22. What is the inscription on the War Memorial located on the Corps Memorial Plaza?

“Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.” John 15:13.

“This memorial is dedicated to the A&M men who gave their lives in defense of our country since World War II. Here is enshrined in spirit and bronze a tribute to their valor and devotion to their country.”

23. What was Governor Richard Coke's advice to students in 1876 and inscribed on the Coke Building?

"...To the Students: Let your watchword be duty, and know no other talisman of success than labor. Let honor be your guiding star in your dealings with your superiors, your fellows, with all. Be as true to a trust reposed as the needle to the pole, stand by the right even to the sacrifice of life itself, and learn that death is preferable to dishonor."

24. What is the inscription on the east end on the George Bush Library Museum?

"Let future generations understand the burdens and the blessings of freedom. Let them say we stood where duty required us to stand." President George Bush, January 1991

25. Who is 'Danger 79er'?

LTG J. F. Hollingsworth US Army, Class of 1940, was known as Danger 79er. He served heroically in the US Army from 1940 to 1976. He is the only general in the history of the United States who received the nation's second highest award for valor three times along with being wounded six times in combat.

26. For whom was the University airport named?

Easterwood Field was named for Jesse Easterwood, a former student of the College, who was killed while serving as a Navy pilot in 1919.

27. What is the Corps hump-it?

The Fightin' Texas Aggie Cadet Corps

The Twelfth Man

The Spirit of Aggieland

The best damn outfit anywhere.

28. When was the first football game played with t.u.?

In 1894, at Austin.

29. In what year was A&M National Champion in football?

1939.

30. Who are Texas A&M's Heisman Trophy winners?

The Heisman Trophy was won by John David Crow in 1957 and Johnny Manziel in 2012.

CHAPTER 5 – SONGS OF AGGIELAND

THE SPIRIT OF AGGIELAND

Some may boast of prowess bold
Of the school they think so grand
But there's a spirit can ne'er be told
It's the spirit of Aggieland.

CHORUS

We are the Aggies, the Aggies are we
True to each other as Aggies can be
We've got to fight, boys
We've got to fight!
We've got to fight for Maroon and White.
After they've boosted all the rest,
They will come and join the best.
For we are the Aggies, the Aggies are we,
We're from Texas A.M.C.

SECOND CHORUS (recited as a yell)

T-E-X-A-S, A-G-G-I-E,
Fight! Fight! Fight-Fight-Fight!
Fight! Maroon! And White-White-White!
A-G-G-I-E, Texas! Texas! A-M-C!
Gig'em Aggies! 1! 2! 3!
Farmers Fight! Farmers Fight!
Fight! Fight!
Farmers, Farmers, Fight!

THE TWELFTH MAN

(Sung after games in which Aggies are outscored)
Texas Aggies down in Aggieland
We've got Aggie spirit to a man!
Stand united! That's the Aggie theme.
We're the twelfth man on the team.
When we're down, the goin's rough and tough-
We just grin and yell we've got the stuff,
To fight together for the Aggie dream,
We're the twelfth man on that
FIGHTIN' AGGIE TEAM!

AGGIE WAR HYMN

Hullabaloo, Caneck, Caneck!
Hullabaloo, Caneck, Caneck!
Good bye to Texas University
So long to the orange and white
Good luck to dear old Texas Aggies
They are the boys who show the real old fight
The eyes of Texas are upon you,
That is the song they sing so well
Sounds like Hell!
We're gonna beat you all to-
Chigaroogarem!
Chigaroogarem!
Rough, Tough! Real Stuff!
Texas A&M!
So Good bye to texas university
So long to the orange and the white
Good luck to dear old Texas Aggies
They are the boys who show the real old fight
The eyes of Texas are upon you'
That is the song they sing so well
Sounds Like Hell!
So good bye to Texas University...
We're gonna beat you all to
Chigaroogarem!
Chigaroogarem!
Rough, Tough! Real stuff!
Texas A&M!
Saw varsity's horns off!
Saw varsity's horns off!
Saw varsity's horns off!
Short! A!
Varsity's horns are sawed off!
Varsity's horns are sawed off!
Varsity's horns are sawed off!
Short! A!

CHAPTER 6 – YELLS OF TEXAS A&M

Gig ‘em

[Pass Back: Closed fist with thumb pointed straight up]

Aaaaaaaa!

Gig ‘em, Aggies!

Aggies

[Pass Back: Hands flat, with index fingers and thumbs touching to form an “A”]

A-G-G-I-E-S

A-G-G-I-E-S

Aaaaaaaa!

Fight ‘em, Aggies!

Farmers Fight

[Pass Back: Closed fists rotating around each other in alternating directions]

Farmers fight!

Farmers fight!

Fight! Fight!

Farmers, farmers fight!

Military

[Pass Back: Saluting motion]

Squads left! squads right!

Farmers, farmers, we’re all right!

Load, ready, aim, fire, BOOM!

(Seniors only: “Reload!”)

A&M, give us room!

Old Army

[Pass Back: Upward pointed finger moves in circular motion]

Aaaa, Rrrr, Mmmm, Yyyy(Drop voice)

Tttt, Aaaa, Mmmm, Cccc(Drop voice)

Aaaaaaaa!

Ol’ Army fight!

Locomotive

[Pass Back: Hand looks to be pulling a train whistle, reaching upward and twisting on downward motion]

(slow)

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

T-A-M-C

(faster)

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

T-A-M-C

(very fast)

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

T-A-M-C

(Seniors only: “Whoop!”)

Aaaaaaaa!

Rah! Rah! Rah! Team!

Kyle Field

[Pass Back: Left hand raised with waving motion, right hand at your side with index finger pointing to the ground]

K-Y-L-E

F-I-E-L-D

Aaaaaaaa!

Kyle Field!

Beat the Hell

[Pass Back: Left arm clapping bicep, Right arm pulling up, fist clenched]

Beat the hell outta (whoever we’re playing that week)!

Horse Laugh*

[Pass Back: Hands with fingers straight are held palms together, and then hands move back and forth in a pointing motion]

Riffety, riffety, riff-raff!

Chiffity, chiffity, chiff-chaff!

Riff-raff! Chiff-chaff!

Let’s give ‘em a horse laugh:

Ssssss!

Sit Down Bus Driver**

(Two hands driving motion)

Sit Down, Bus Driver!

Team

[Pass Back: Hands form a “T”, like a “time out” symbol]

T-E-A-M, T-E-A-M

Aaaaaaaa!

Team! Team! Team!

Fifteen for Team

[Pass Back: 15 fingers are shown, followed by a “T” motion similar to a “time out” signal]

Rah! Rah! Rah! Team!

Fifteen for Team, Farmers Fight, Call it a Night

[Pass Back: 15 fingers are shown, followed by a “T” motion similar to a “time out” signal; Closed fists rotating around each other in alternating directions; Hands clapped together, brought to right side of head in a “sleeping” motion]

Rah! Rah! Rah! Team!

Farmers fight!

Farmers fight!

Fight! Fight!

Farmers, farmers fight!

* Usually reserved for game officials who err in a ruling unfavorably toward the Aggies!

** Usually reserved for an opposing coach who is unjustly trying to let a game official know that his decision was overly favorable for the Aggies.

CHAPTER 7 – AGGIE VOCABULARY

2 percenter	- Students who do not display the true Aggie Spirit.
Academic Day	- The portion of the day set aside by the Corps for cadets to engage in academic endeavors (going to class, study, preparing for class/studies, personal errands). Begins in the morning following formation/breakfast and lasts until afternoon Corps activities.
Aggie	- A student or former student of A&M.
Aggieland	- Home of Texas A&M University and the Fighting Texas Aggies.
Bag	- Bed.
Bag-in	- Privilege to sleep through morning formation.
Bag-til	- Privilege to sleep through morning activity, waking up in time to attend formation.
Batt	- The Battalion, student newspaper.
BQ	- Member of the Aggie Band.
Brass	- Metal buttons, buckles and insignia worn on the uniform.
Bulls	- Military officers on the Commandant's staff or assigned to ROTC duty at A&M.
Cable	- Thread sticking out of uniform.
Campusology	- A question about traditions, history, facts, etc.
CDO	- Commandant's Duty Officer.
CMS	- Cadet Management System.
CADETS	- Cadet website containing uniform of the day, Corps-wide announcements and other useful cadet information. cadets.tamu.edu
CO	- Commanding Officer.
Contract	- Advanced courses of Military Science, Naval Science, or Aerospace Studies in which the Cadet is under contract with a military service to pursue an officer's commission.
Corps Trips	- Journeys made by the Corps to out-of-town football games.
Cover	- Headgear, required when outside in uniform.
CPRB	- Cadet Performance Review Board.
CPT	- Corrective Physical Training.
CR	- Career Readiness.
CT	- Member of the Corps of Cadets (who is not in the Aggie Band).

CTO	- Cadet Training Officer: A former Officer or SNCO on the Commandant's staff assigned to operations & training duties.
East Gate	- The East entrance to the University.
Elephant	- A senior (permitted for use only by other seniors).
EST	- Evening Study Time, a period of uninterrupted mandatory study time beginning after evening formation/chow and lasting until Corps activities the next morning
FDT	- Fish Drill Team.
Final Review	- The last review (parade) of the school year.
fish	- A freshman cadet
Howdy	- The official greeting of Texas A&M. Students greeting one another—and especially campus visitors—with a “howdy” has earned the university the reputation as the friendliest campus in the world. The origins of this tradition are unknown, but it is one that Aggies proudly continue.
Good Bull	- A phrase used to describe anything that embraces or promotes the Aggie Spirit or the traditions of Texas A&M. It is also used to signify approval of virtually anything.
Grade points	- Points awarded based on letter grades at the end of a semester.
Groad	- Oxidation build up on cadet brass. Also used as an adjective to characterize unacceptable appearance, activity or materials.
GPR	- Grade Point Ratio: Ratio of grade points to hours.
Grounded	- Touching with edges squarely aligned.
Handle	- Title “fish” or “Mister” used before the last name.
Hole	- Cadet dormitory room.
Hometown Buddy	- Cadet from one's hometown.
Marching Tours	- Punishment consisting of marching back and forth on the quad.
MSC	- Memorial Student Center.
Military Letter	- Written permission from a superior to deviate from The Standard or Corps Policy to document a medical problem or miss a scheduled function.
Military Walk	- The area in the center of the campus running from Sbisa Hall to the Rudder Complex.
Non-Reg	- A term used to describe a civilian undergraduate or graduate student.
North Gate	- The North entrance to the campus where the old main business district of College Station is located.
OD	- Officer of the Day (cadet).

Ol' Army	- Reference to the past.
Ol' Lady	- A cadet's roommate.
OPORD	- Operations Order, operational/logistical details of an event planned/executed by the Corps
PAS	- Professor of Aerospace Studies.
PFT	- Physical Fitness Test.
Pinks	- The pink-colored trousers worn as part of the cadet Winter Uniform and with the Midnight and Class A uniforms.
Pisshead	- A sophomore cadet (permitted for use only by upperclassmen). It is often shortened to "head."
PLC	- Platoon Leaders Class (Marine non-ROTC commissioning program).
PMC	- Parsons Mounted Cavalry.
PMS	- Professor of Military Science.
PNS	- Professor of Naval Science.
Privilege	- A prerogative merited by virtue of rank or class, used with discretion.
PT	- Physical Training.
Quad	- Dormitory area of Corps of Cadets, short for the Quadrangle.
Quiet Hours	- That specific period during which quiet will be maintained in the dormitory and Corps area to promote a better study environment.
Rack	- Bunk or bed.
Rams	- Demerits.
Re-bag	- To go back to bed after formation.
Rest!	- Be Quiet!
Restricted Weekends	- Punishment for intermediate offenses or accumulation of excessive demerits.
RV	- Ross Volunteer; member of the Military Honor Company named for Lawrence Sullivan Ross, Honor Guard for the Governor of Texas.
Sergebutt	- A junior cadet, referring to the Ol' Army NCO cadet privilege of wearing uniforms made from serge material (permitted for use only by other juniors and seniors). It is often shortened to "butt."
SOMS	- School of Military Science.
South Gate	- Business area south of Kyle Field.
Sully	- The statue of Lawrence Sullivan Ross.
tu	- University of Texas at Austin.
tea sip	- Student or graduate of tu. (texas university).

Trigon	- The Military Science Building.
The Twelfth Man	- The TAMU student body - not actively engaged in an athletic contest, but backing the team in spirit.
UDC	- Uniform Distribution Center.
West Gate	- The old main entrance to the campus (Old Main St. at Wellborn Road).
Whip out	- Standardized Corps procedure to introduce oneself.
Whistle Jock	- A freshman cadet detailed before formations to announce the uniform of the day, menu and fall out time.
Wildcat	- Aggie expression of approval.
“Y”	- Y.M.C.A.
Yell Practice	- When Aggies practice school yells and songs.
Zip	- A senior cadet, referring to the zipper appearance of the garrison cap with no peak in the cap (permitted for use only by other seniors).

CHAPTER 8 – MILITARY COURTESY

1. **MILITARY CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES.** In an effort to remain consistent with military traditions at Texas A&M, the following guidance is provided. Of note, the following guidance is practiced in the Corps of Cadets at Texas A&M University and may differ from the service branches.
 - A. Greeting. A proper military greeting with a proper salute (if applicable) will be rendered to all commissioned officers. Examples are:
 - (1) If in contact with a commissioned officer: “Good morning, Colonel Jones” or (if name is not known) “Good morning sir/ma’am” (with hand salute). Hand salute not required if cadet is in civilian clothes.
 - (2) If in contact with a noncommissioned officer: “Good morning, Sergeant Major Smith” or (if name is not known) “Good morning Sergeant Major” (No hand salute). If the name and rank are not known, “Good morning” is preferable to silence.
 - (3) If in contact with a non-military member of the Commandant’s staff: “Good morning, sir/ma’am”; hand salute not required.
 - (4) When greeting a group of officers, “Good morning gentlemen” (all male), “Good morning ladies” (all female), “Good morning ma’am, good morning gentlemen” (female officer and male officers), “Good morning ladies and gentlemen” (female and male officers), or “Good morning ladies, good morning sir” (female officers and male officer).
 - (5) When overtaking an officer from behind, the proper greeting is to pass along the officer’s left side, render a salute and say, “By your leave sir/ma’am.”
 - (6) “Howdy sir” is not a proper military greeting.
 - (7) Time of Day:
 - a. “Good morning” is used before lunch.
 - b. “Good afternoon” is used after lunch.
 - c. “Good evening” is used after dinner and until the next morning.
 - B. Honors rendered when the “Star Spangled Banner,” "To the Colors," "Hail to the Chief," or "Ruffles and Flourishes" are played.
 - (1) Outdoors: Whenever the National Anthem, "To the Colors," "Hail to the Chief," or "Ruffles and Flourishes" is played, at the first note of music, all dismounted personnel in uniform, who are not in formation, who are within saluting distance of the National Flag, will face in the direction of the flag, or music if the flag is not in view, and salute, maintaining the salute until the last note of the music is sounded. Cadets who are not in uniform will face the direction of the music or the National Colors, come to attention, and place their right hand over their heart (for National Anthem). Cadets will drop their salute but remain standing at attention if Texas Our Texas is played. Cadets will follow these procedures to render honors when attending an event in Kyle Field (Aggie Football Game).

(2) Indoors: When the National Anthem or other music identified above is played indoors, cadets stand at attention and face the music or the National Flag if one is present. Cadets do not salute unless they are under arms.

C. National Anthems of countries friendly to the United States of America. The honors described above are rendered when the National Anthem of countries friendly to the United States is played at official functions (*Including Kyle Field*). Cadets not in uniform assume the position of attention.

D. The Hand Salute:

(1) The salute is a sign of recognition and greeting rendered between members of the military profession as a sign of mutual respect and as a sign of allegiance to the standard or anthem representing an institution to which loyalty has been pledged.

- a. The proper hand salute is rendered from a position of attention or while walking by raising the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the headdress just above and slightly to the right of the right eye. The right forearm shall be inclined at a 45 degree angle with the upper arm parallel to the ground and the elbow slightly forward. The fingers are lined tightly together and the thumb lies snugly along the side of the hand. The hand and wrist are straight so they form a line from the fingertips to the elbow with the palm slightly inward.
- b. When rendering the salute, turn the head and eyes toward the person or flag being saluted. Bring the hand to the correct position in one motion, without any preparatory movement. In order for the upper arm to be horizontal while the forearm and hand form a straight line, the elbow will have to be slightly forward of the body, a distance which will vary according to the build of each individual. Hold the salute until the person being saluted drops his/her hand, then bring the hand directly down to its natural position at the side.
- c. It is improper to salute with any object in the right hand or with a cigarette, cigar, pipe, or other tobacco products in the mouth.

(2) Occasions when the Hand Salute is rendered.

- a. Cadets in uniform (including the PT uniform and C and T's) are required to salute each time they meet and recognize persons entitled to the salute except when in a public conveyance such as buses or aircraft, or in public places such as theaters or when a salute would be obviously inappropriate. Cadets exchange salutes with commissioned officers upon recognition even though the officer recognized is in civilian attire. Saluting takes precedence over whipping out. Cadets will stop whipping out in order to salute.
- b. Navy/Marine cadets do not salute while uncovered.
- c. Saluting the flag of the United States of America. When the flag is passing, persons in uniform come to attention and render the appropriate salute. Persons in civilian attire stand at attention. The salute is rendered six steps before the flag reaches a position directly to the front. The salute is held until the flag has passed six steps beyond that point. Cadets will come to attention and initiate a proper salute (if in uniform) when the Colors are ascending / descending the flag pole.

- d. When in formation, the person in charge of the formation calls the formation to attention and commands **Present, Arms** when the flag is approximately six steps from the formation. The salute is held until the flag has passed six steps beyond the formation, at which time the person in charge of the formation commands **Order, Arms**.
 - e. Cadets salute as an official military greeting. When a cadet approaches an officer outdoors, the cadet should salute and give an appropriate greeting when he/she comes within six steps of the officer. (Note: This is an approximate distance. If the officer is further than six steps but within recognition distance, the salute is rendered at approximately the closest point of passage.) The cadet should hold the salute until passing the officer or until the officer returns the salute.
 - f. Cadets salute at Reveille and Retreat Ceremonies when a part of the ceremony or when within sight of the flag or the sound of the bugle call or ceremonial music. During a Retreat Ceremony, cadets come to attention (when *not* in formation) during the playing of Retreat and salute during the playing of "To the Colors." Formations are commanded to Parade Rest in the playing of Retreat then to attention and Present Arms for the playing of "To the Colors."
 - g. Cadets salute during the rendering of honors. ("Ruffles and Flourishes" and the General's/Admiral's March played to honor an officer of flag rank or musical honors played to honor a senior governmental official such as "Hail to the Chief" played to honor the President of the United States.)
 - h. Cadets salute when passing the uncased National Colors outdoors. This does not include those displayed on fixed flagpoles or cased. A folded flag is considered to be "cased colors" and does not require cadets to render any honors when the person carrying the folded flag passes.
 - i. In any case not covered by specific instructions, or in the case of reasonable doubt, a salute is rendered by cadets.
- (3) Occasions when a salute is inappropriate.
- a. Cadets should not salute when at work indoors or when both arms of a cadet are full and a salute would require a cadet to drop some of the material in hand. The cadet should speak an acknowledgement of the officer's presence.
 - b. Cadets in formation do not salute except when commanded to do so by the individual in charge. When commanded to "**Present, Arms, or Hand Salute**" all persons in the formation will execute a salute. Normally, the individual in charge of the formation salutes and acknowledges salutes for those in formation. When cadets are standing in an informal group, the senior cadet or the first to observe the approach of an officer will call the group to attention and render the salute for the group.
 - c. A cadet in formation, who is standing at ease or at rest, comes to attention when addressed by an officer.

E. Reporting to an officer:

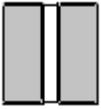
- (1) Indoors: The cadet first removes his/her cover, knocks on the officer's office door, and enters when told to do so. The cadet approaches within two steps of the officer's desk, halts, and salutes (Army/Air Force only). The cadet shall hold the salute until the reporting phrase is completed and the officer has returned/acknowledged the salute. The reporting phrase may consist of: "Sir/Ma'am, Cadet (Name) reports as ordered." or "Sir/Ma'am, Cadet (Name) requests permission to speak." or "Sir/Ma'am, Cadet (Name) reports as requested." If the officer gives "at ease" then stand at parade rest. Once the conversation has ended and officer is done, the cadet will snap to attention, render a salute (Army/Air Force only), and report out as follows: "Good morning sir/ma'am." Or "By your leave sir/ma'am."
- (2) Outdoors: When reporting outdoors, the cadet will rapidly move to the vicinity of the officer, halt at a distance of approximately two steps from the officer, salute and report as outlined above.
- (3) If an officer approaches a cadet while the cadet is seated in the dining hall, the cadet should rise until told to be seated by the officer.

F. Other courtesies accorded by cadets:

- (1) When accompanying an officer, the cadet walks or rides on the left, except during an inspection of troops in formation. In entering a vehicle, the cadet enters first and the officer follows. In leaving a vehicle, the officer leaves first, the cadet follows.
- (2) When walking with an officer and they come to a door, the cadet should hold the door open for the officer. An example of when this would not be possible would be if the door needed to be pushed open and the cadet would not be able to easily open and hold the door for the officer. In such a situation, the cadet should allow the officer to push the door open and pass through first.
- (3) When an officer enters a room used as an office, workshop or is being used at the time as a place of study, cadets engaged in the activity do not come to attention unless the officer speaks to them. Habitually, a cadet comes to attention when addressed by an officer except in the transaction of routine business between individuals engaged in activities described in this paragraph.
- (4) While inside the Military Science (Trigon) Building or a Dormitory:
 - a. If a cadet is in the hallway and meets an officer with whom he/she wishes to speak, the cadet should approach the officer and speak without saluting. After having given the appropriate greeting for the time of the day, the cadet should ask the officer if he/she has time to speak with the cadet, or if he/she can make an appointment to speak with the officer later.
 - b. When a cadet is seated in a hallway and an officer passes by, the cadet should stand, and clearly and distinctly give the appropriate greeting for the time of the day in a conversational voice.
 - c. When a cadet meets an officer in the hallway and begins speaking to the officer and the officer enters into an office, the cadet should pause at the door until told by the officer to enter. A report is not necessary in this case.

- d. When an officer enters a dorm or room, the first cadet who sees the officer will command, "Attention". All those present will come to attention until the officer departs, directs them to "Carry On," or directs them to some activity.
 - e. Cadets will be in the uniform of the day during duty hours in the Trigon (includes classrooms).
2. **US MILITARY OFFICER AND ENLISTED RANK.** Officer rank is usually worn on the collar, epaulet or chest (on the ACU) of the uniform. Enlisted rank is usually worn on the collar, epaulet, sleeve, or chest (on the ACU). For some services, rank is also worn on the garrison cap, ACU cap, and beret. See table 8.

US MILITARY OFFICER AND ENLISTED RANK

	Army/Air Force/Marines	Navy/ Coast Guard		Army/Air Force/Marines	Navy/ Coast Guard
O-1			O-6		
	Second Lieutenant (Army - 2LT) (Air Force - 2d Lt) (USMC - 2dLt)	Ensign (ENS)		Colonel (Army - COL) (Air Force - Col) (USMC - Col)	Captain (CAPT)
O-2			O-7		
	First Lieutenant (Army - 1st LT) (Air Force - 1st Lt) (USMC - 1stLt)	Lieutenant Junior Grade (LTJG)		Brigadier General (Army - BG) (Air Force - Brig Gen) (USMC - BGen)	Rear Admiral (lower half) (RDML)
O-3			O-8		
	Captain (Army - CPT) (Air Force - Capt) (USMC - Capt)	Lieutenant (LT)		Major General (Army - MG) (Air Force Maj Gen) (USMC - MajGen)	Rear Admiral (upper half) (RADM)
O-4			O-9		
	Major (Army - MAJ) (Air Force - Maj) (USMC - Maj)	Lieutenant Commander (LCDR)		Lieutenant General (Army LTG) (Air Force - Lt Gen) (USMC - LtGen)	Vice Admiral (VADM)
O-5			O-10		
	Lieutenant Colonel (Army - LTC) (Air Force - Lt Col) (USMJ - LtCol)	Commander (CDR)		General (Army - GEN) (Air Force - Gen) (USMC - Gen)	Admiral (ADM)
Note: The Navy also uses Air Force/Army/Marine style rank on the collar.					

	ARMY	NAVY COAST GUARD	MARINES	AIR FORCE
E-1	Private	Seaman Recruit (SR)	Private	Airman Basic
E-2	Private E-2 (PV2) 	Seaman Apprentice (SA) 	Private First Class (PFC) 	Airman (Amn) 
E-3	Private First Class (PFC) 	Seaman (SN) 	Lance Corporal (LCpl) 	Airman First Class (A1C) 
E-4	Corporal (CPL) Specialist (SPC)  	Petty Officer Third Class (PO3) 	Corporal (Cpl) 	Senior Airman (SrA) 
E-5	Sergeant (SGT) 	Petty Officer Second Class (PO2) 	Sergeant (Sgt) 	Staff Sergeant (SSgt) 
E-6	Staff Sergeant (SSG) 	Petty Officer First Class (PO1) 	Staff Sergeant (SSgt) 	Technical Sergeant (TSgt) 

	ARMY		NAVY COAST GUARD		MARINES		AIR FORCE		AIR FORCE	
E-7	Sergeant First Class (SFC) 		Chief Petty Officer (CPO) 		Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt) 		Master Sergeant (MSgt) 		First Sergeant 	
E-8	Master Sergeant (MSG) 	First Sergeant (1SG) 	Senior Chief Petty Officer (SCPO) 		Master Sergeant (MSgt) 	First Sergeant (1stSgt) 	Senior Master Sergeant (SMSgt) 		First Sergeant 	
E-9	Sergeant Major (SGM) 	Command Sergeant Major (CSM) 	Master Chief Petty Officer (MCPO) 	Fleet/Command Master Chief Petty Officer 	Sergeant Major (SgtMaj) 	Master Gunnery Sergeant (MGySgt) 	Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) 	First Sergeant 	Command Chief Master Sergeant (CCM) 	
E-9	<u>Sergeant Major of the Army (SMA)</u> 		<u>Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) and Coast Guard (MCPOCG)</u> 		<u>Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SgtMajMC)</u> 		<u>Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF)</u> 			

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF STANDARD ORDERS

Standard Order 1 – *The Standard*. This order is the foundational document of the Corps of Cadets, articulating the purpose and mission of the Corps, identifying the Aggie Code of Honor, and summarizing the history and traditions of Texas A&M University and the Corps of Cadets.

Standard Order 1.1 – Administration. This order includes information regarding Corps membership, Corps organization, command authority, Cadet Management System responsibilities, the recruiting program, and unit/individual awards.

Standard Order 1.2 – Cadet Life. This order includes information on routine cadet schedules, the cadet class system, cadet responsibilities, and privileges.

Standard Order 1.3 – Uniforms and Grooming Standards. This order contains information about the cadet uniform policy, uniform inspection guidelines, uniform items, occasions for wearing the uniform, male and female grooming standards, and uniform issue, maintenance, and turn-in procedures.

Standard Order 2 – Scholastics. This order includes information regarding Corps scholastic procedures and Corps scholarship policy.

Standard Order 3 – Operations and Training. This order contains information about duty company and guard room operations, the inspection program, incident reporting, risk management, the safety program, and assistance programs.

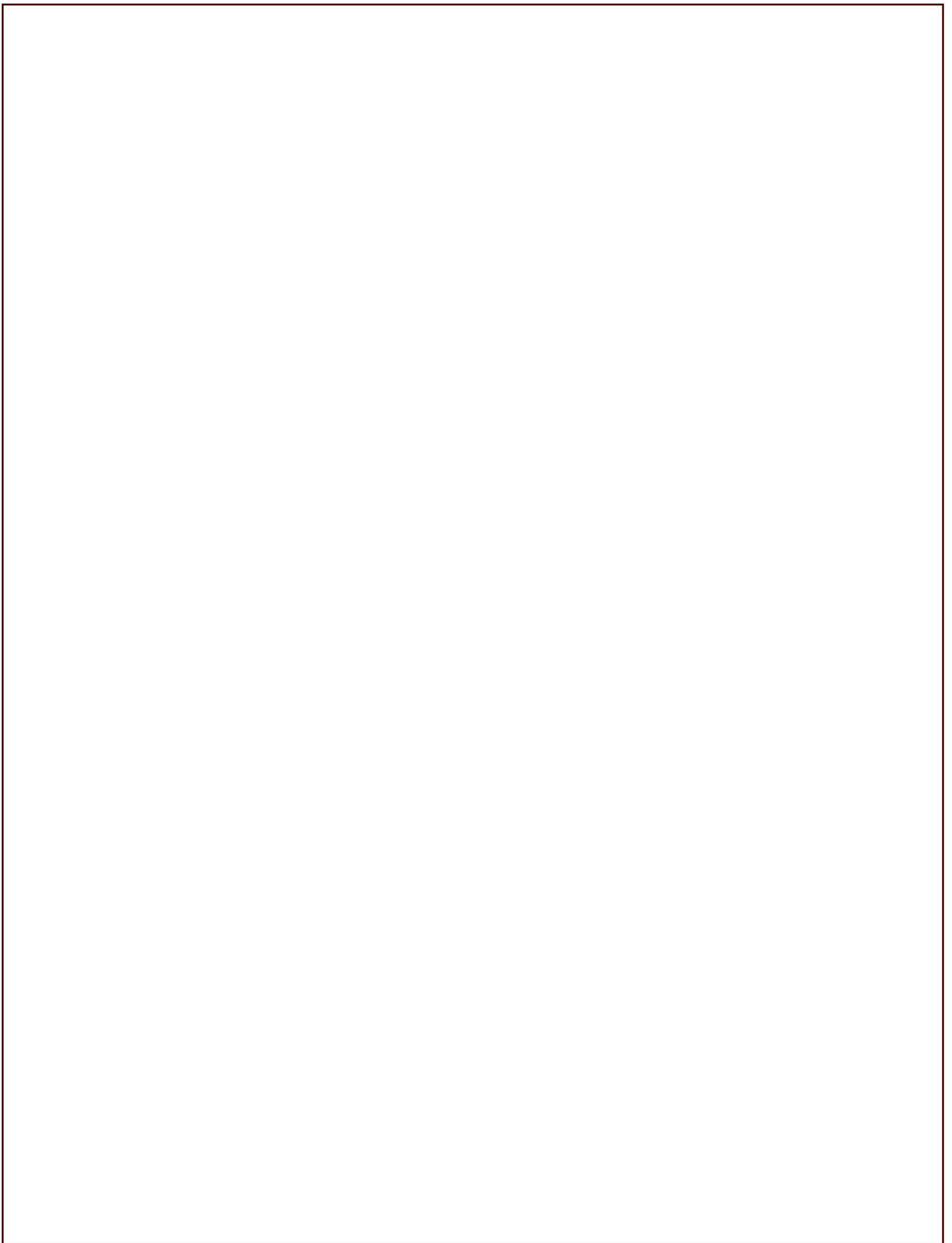
Standard Order 3.1 – Physical Fitness. This order includes information on physical fitness policy, the Corps Physical Fitness Test (PFT), weight management, remedial physical training, the return to duty policy, and the intramural sports program, including awards.

Standard Order 3.2 – Aggie Drill & Ceremonies Manual. This order contains information on formations, marching, and close order drill commands; parades and reviews, and guidon and saber drill.

Standard Order 4 – Logistics and Facilities. This order includes information regarding room, dorm, and Leadership Learning Center standards, maintenance and housing responsibilities, visitation policy, Duncan Dining Hall procedures, and meal plan requirements.

Standard Order 5 – Discipline. This order includes information regarding discipline policy, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, stalking, rape, prohibited actions, the discipline process, alcohol and drug policy, weapons policy, Aggie Honor System Office, cadet boards, the demerit system, marching tours, restricted weekends, and Corrective Physical Training.

Standard Order 6 – Hollingsworth Center for Ethical Leadership. This order contains information about leadership and ethics, SOMS requirements, leadership certificate requirements, and career readiness.





"We Make Leaders"