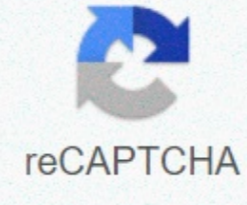




I'm not robot



**Continue**

## 5 leadership principles usmc

I love the Body for these intangible possessions that cannot be issued: pride, honor, integrity, and being able to continue traditions for generations of past warriors. - Corporal Jeff Sornig, USMC; in the Navy Times, November 1994 Core Values Any discussion of the values, ethics, and qualities of Marine Leadership should begin with its Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment. These Core Values were officially adopted by our 30th Marine Corps Commander, General Carl E. Mundy Jr., in his publication of a memorandum titled Commander's Declaration on The Fundamental Values of The United States Marines. As an interesting historical note, some time after the publication of General Mundy's memo, the U.S. Navy changed its Core Values of Tradition, Integrity, and Professionalism to coincide with the Honor, Courage, and Commitment of the Corps, thereby establishing a unified set of common values for the Navy Department. Leadership Traits Beyond our Core Values, marine corps leadership traits and principles are the ethical standards by which all Marines are judged according to our doctrine (MCWP 6-10 Leading Marines). The history of traits and principles really begins in the U.S. Army - both traits and principles were adopted from U.S. Army service publications and doctrinal materials. The forerunner of the Marine Corps' 14 Leadership Traits (Bearing, Courage, Decisiveness, Dependability, Endurance, Enthusiasm, Initiative, Integrity, Judgment, Justice, Knowledge, Loyalty, Tact and Altruism) originally appeared in the Army Department's 22-1 Leadership Pamphlet in 1948. This pamphlet, signed by then Army Chief of Staff General Omar N. Bradley, described 10 leadership qualities that are successful to leadership: Knowledge, Decisionability, Initiative, Tact, Manner and Size, Courage, Endurance, Reliability, Justice, and Enthusiasm. The Army Pamphlet 22-1 was replaced by the doctrinal publication Field Manual (FM) 22-10 Leadership, published in 1951, which listed 19 qualities that were renamed as traits. It was replaced by command and leadership FM 22-100 for the Leader of Small Units, published in 1953, which reduced the number of strokes to 12. Finally, in 1961, the U.S. Army republished FM 22-100 under the new title of Military Leadership, which included the 14 familiar leadership traits that the Marine Corps eventually adopted: Bearing Courage Decisive Dependability Endurance Enthusiasm Initiative Integrity Justice Knowledge Tact Unselfishness Interestingly, the 14 Leadership Traits were removed from the 1983 republication of military leadership FM 22-100, and were not included in the U.S. Army Leadership ever since. The Marine Corps, Marine Corps, I had already decided by now that these 14 Leadership Traits were highly relevant and valuable, and continue to emphasize their importance to this day. Principles of Leadership The 11 Principles of Leadership of the Marine Corps have also been adopted by the U.S. Army, although the story is less complex. The 1951 publication of FM 22-10 Leadership came with it 11 principles of leadership, although they differ in small aspects of the current list in which being technically and tactically proficient was originally drafted as know his work. The change of know his work, to be technically and tactically proficient appeared in the 1958 publication of Military Leadership FM 22-100. Finally, in the 1983 publication of FM 22-100, the 11 principles of leadership appeared in family order, and were adopted by the Marine Corps at some later time. The 11 Principles of Leadership of the Marine Corps (MCTP 6-10B, Appendix B) are: Know yourself and seek self-improvement Be technically and tactically proficient Know your Marines and take care of your well-being Keep your Marines informed Give the example Ensure that the task is understood, supervised and performed Train your Marines as a team Make solid and timely decisions Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates Use your command according to your capabilities Seek responsibility and take over the responsibility for their actions I love the Body for these intangible possessions that cannot be issued: pride, honor, integrity, and being able to continue traditions for generations of past warriors. - Corporal Jeff Sornig, USMC; in the Navy Times, November 1994 Core Values Any discussion of the values, ethics, and qualities of Marine Leadership should begin with its Core Values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment. These Core Values were officially adopted by our 30th Marine Corps Commander, General Carl E. Mundy Jr., in his publication of a memorandum titled Commander's Declaration on The Fundamental Values of The United States Marines. As an interesting historical note, some time after the publication of General Mundy's memo, the U.S. Navy changed its Core Values of Tradition, Integrity, and Professionalism to coincide with the Honor, Courage, and Commitment of the Corps, thereby establishing a unified set of common values for the Navy Department. Leadership Traits Beyond our Core Values, marine corps leadership traits and principles are the ethical standards by which all Marines are judged according to our doctrine (MCWP 6-10 Leading Marines). The history of traits and principles really begins in the U.S. Army -- both the traits and the principles were from U.S. Army service publications and doctrinal materials. The forerunner of the Marine Corps' 14 Leadership Traits (Bearing, (Bearing, Decisive, Reliability, Endurance, Enthusiasm, Initiative, Integrity, Judgment, Justice, Knowledge, Loyalty, Tact and Altruism) originally appeared in the Army Department's 22-1 Leadership Pamphlet in 1948. This pamphlet, signed by then Army Chief of Staff General Omar N. Bradley, described 10 leadership qualities that are successful to leadership: Knowledge, Decisionability, Initiative, Tact, Manner and Size, Courage, Endurance, Reliability, Justice, and Enthusiasm. The Army Pamphlet 22-1 was replaced by the doctrinal publication Field Manual (FM) 22-10 Leadership, published in 1951, which listed 19 qualities that were renamed as traits. It was replaced by command and leadership FM 22-100 for the Leader of Small Units, published in 1953, which reduced the number of strokes to 12. Finally, in 1961, the U.S. Army republished FM 22-100 under the new title of Military Leadership, which included the 14 familiar leadership traits that the Marine Corps eventually adopted: Bearing Courage Decisive Dependability Endurance Enthusiasm Initiative Integrity Justice Knowledge Tact Unselfishness Interestingly, the 14 Leadership Traits were removed from the 1983 republication of military leadership FM 22-100, and have not been included in the U.S. Army Leadership Doctrine since then. The Marine Corps, however, had already decided to this point that these 14 Leadership Traits were highly relevant and valuable, and continues to underscore their importance to this day. Principles of Leadership The 11 Principles of Leadership of the Marine Corps have also been adopted by the U.S. Army, although the story is less complex. The 1951 publication of FM 22-10 Leadership came with it 11 principles of leadership, although they differ in small aspects of the current list in which being technically and tactically proficient was originally drafted as know his work. The change of know his work, to be technically and tactically proficient appeared in the 1958 publication of Military Leadership FM 22-100. Finally, in the 1983 publication of FM 22-100, the 11 principles of leadership appeared in family order, and were adopted by the Marine Corps at some later time. The 11 Principles of Leadership of the Marine Corps (MCTP 6-10B, Appendix B) are: Know yourself and seek self-improvement Be technically and tactically proficient Know your Marines and take care of your well-being Keep your Marines informed Give the example Ensure that the task is understood, supervised and carried out Train your Marines as a team Make solid and timely decisions Develop a sense of responsibility among your subordinates In accordance with your capabilities Look for responsibility and take responsibility for their actions there's something that the United States Marine Corps is is for (in addition to reaching fear in the hearts of America's enemies), it is teaching young Americans how to be leaders. The Marine Corps mission is simple: make Marines and win battles. But to find success in the latter, someone has to teach Marines how to take other Marines into combat. That's exactly why a large part of the training camp is instilling the idea that every Marine is a leader in his own way. It is true that not everyone who serves in the Navy becomes a good leader - those rare even among those who enjoy a long and illustrious career - but all learn leadership skills. If you move to a leadership position throughout your service, you'll probably learn these lessons: Take the lead. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo by Lance Cpl. Tommy Bellegarde) Led by example A large part of the leadership is giving your subordinates confidence in their ability to lead. Unsurprisingly, one of the best ways to do this is by doing the things you ask the other person to do. Show your subordinates that you understand their position and you're willing to jump in to help. You should also be good at communicating these decisions. (U.S. Marine Corps Photo by Lance Cpl. Tommy Bellegarde) Making decisions There's a quote from Band of Brothers that clearly spells this, Lieutenant Dike wasn't a bad leader because he made bad decisions, he was a bad leader because he didn't make any decisions. As a leader, you have to make decisions and you can't hesitate. You should also be willing to talk to other squads - look at that smile. (Photo of the U.S. Marine Corps by Sgt. Emmanuel Ramos) Be confident If you want your subordinates to believe you, the first step is to believe in yourself. No one wants to follow a leader who is constantly doubting themselves. But it is essential that you never forget how to stay humble. I know the guys taking care of you. (Photo of the U.S. Marine Corps by Cpl. Austin Long) Do you know your Marines like you're going to help your subordinates if you don't know what they need? Get to know your subordinates well so you can better control their morale. Keeping your men's morale high is good for everyone... except the enemy. Plan to the best of your ability. (Photo of the U.S. Marine Corps by Lance Cpl. David Weikle) Understand the potential risk Don't unnecessarily put people under your responsibility in bad situations just because the potential reward is great—and always remember what you're risking. Before you plan to do something, make sure you understand what you're about to enter. Military leaders should appreciate the change in character of the war, said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 11 2018, when he returned from Paris, where he was participating in ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of Armistice Day. Marine Corps General Joe Dunford reflected on the anniversary, which marked 100 years since the end of World War I, no hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918. I think one of the things about World War I is that the character of the war hasn't changed in some time, he said. We saw... Our own experience in the Civil War - machine guns, concertina wire, railways, communications, and so on. And I think even 50 years later, it's pretty clear that leaders haven't fully appreciated the changed character of war and the introduction of new technologies and how they're going to change the war. The general described that the costs of subsequent wars have a lasting lesson for all of us, [and] that one of our responsibilities as a leader is to appreciate the change in character of the war, and to ensure that we predict the changes and implications of those changes. Alliances and partnerships Dunford said the fact that the United States fought alongside allied countries for the first time during World War I still resums today, as one of the three lines of effort within the 2018 National Defense Strategy involves the country promoting its alliances and partnerships with other nations. Marine Corps General Joe Dunford, chairman of the Joint Staff, and his wife, Ellyn, visit the chapel at the Aisne-Marne Cemetery and American Memorial near the Belleau Wood battlefield in Belleau, France, November 10, 2018. (Petty Officer of the Navy 1st Class Dominique A. Pineiro) If you look back at the 20th century, [in] all the conflicts in which we were involved, we participated as part of a coalition, we participate with allies and partners on our side: World War I, World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War and the main skirmishes we had in the middle, he emphasized. And... the NDS recognizes that we certainly do not anticipate being on any future battlefield without allies and partners. During his two-and-a-half days in Paris, the president attended the commemoration of the 100th Armistice Day at the Arc de Triomphe with President Donald J. Trump, French President Emmanuel Macron and about 80 other heads of state. He also participated in ceremonies at the Tombs of World War I by American servicemen at the American Cemetery of Aisne-Marne, near the site of the Battle of Belleau Wood in Belleau, France; and the American Cemetery of Suresnes outside Paris. Doughboys Dunford noted some of the top leaders of World War I, but emphasized: For me, World War I is less about an individual leader and more about the individual doughboy. Many of them, [at] 17, 18, 19, 20, left home for the first time [and] in many cases came from rural America and had never seen anything outside their hometown before they met on the battlefields of France. And then what I've been taking care of all weekend... [it's] just the young faces for every young doughboy lost in France. The Color Guard eucom carries the colors at the American Cemetery of Suresnes to honor the centenary of Armistice Day, Paris, France, November 11, 2018. 2018. by Kevin Payne) Dunford found his tour of Belleau Wood on November 10, 2018 - also the 243rd anniversary of the Marine Corps - to be a solemn experience. Before visiting the tombs, he and White House Chief of Staff John Kelly laid a wreath in front of the chapel of the Aisne-Marne cemetery, where the names of 1,060 U.S. service members, whose remains have never been found, are engraved in stone at the top of the chapel's interior walls. On the sacred grounds of the American cemetery and the battlefield adjacent to World War I - where the Marine Corps played a key role in securing allied victory and gained distinction for its tenacity during the battle - the president said he was moved by the profound loss that occurs in combat: the human toll. In the commemoration of the 100th Armistice Day at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, November 11, 2018, Dunford said he was impressed by the number of leaders who gathered to replicate what happened when the deadly war came to an end. It was very powerful to see them all there... and have them represent their countries; and frankly, I think, in many ways, making a commitment never to repeat the mistakes that led to World War I, reflected the president. I think it was a reminder probably to all of us, and certainly to senior leaders in uniform, of the responsibility we have to avoid the mistakes of the past. This article originally appeared in the United States Department of Defense. Follow @DeptofDefense on Twitter. The Russian J-20 fighter went into military service, according to several news reports. Reuters reported on Thursday the development, citing a Chinese military report that offered no additional details. Related: How China's new J-20 fighter jet compared to the U.S. F-22 and F-35 Twin-Engine fighter, built by Chengdu Aerospace Corp. for the People's Liberation Army air force, it first flew in 2011 and made its public debut in November when it showed off two of the aircraft at an air show over the coastal city of Zhuhai. China's J-20 | Also in the fall, China downplayed reports that the J-20 was seen at Deocheng Yading Airport near Tibet or that it could be deployed near the border with India. With a reported top speed of 1,300 miles per hour and the ability to carry short- and long-range air-to-air missiles, the jet is often compared to the twin-engine F-22 Raptor, a fifth-generation stealth fighter made by Lockheed Martin

